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Miscellaneous Documents of Falgun Badi 6, 1869

1. Allotment of Jagir Lands.
2. Kut Rents on Jagir Lands.
3. Disbursement of Salaries.
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1. Allotment of Jagir Lands

(a) Gnyadi

Rice-lands totalling 875 muris belonging to the Naya Sabuj Company in Gnyadi were allotted for cultivation to the following tenants on payment of Kut-tnek rents as follows. The allottees were ordered to provide loans to their jagirdar-landlords, who were ordered not to evict them.

<u>Allottee</u>	<u>Area of Land</u> (in muris)	<u>Paddy</u> (in muris)	<u>Ghiukhane</u> Rs.
1. Padma Pani Pandit	100	24	2½
2. Jayapati Pandit	140	42	3½
3. do. Pasture lands at Tallo-Gityan on payment of 3 rupees a year.			
4. Siddha Padhya	60	18½	1½
5. do.	40	10½	1
6. Parth Padhya	40	9½	1
7. Bidu Padhya	40	8	1
8. Jaya Krishna Padhya	60	20	1½
9. Rikhe Padhya	40	9½	1
10. Bhaktu Padhya	40	9	1
11. do.	15	4	6 annas.
12. Rikhe Padhya Poudyal	40	10	1

13. Dhanjay Padhya	40	9	1
14. Basanta Padhya (area deducted from Padmapani Pandit's holding)	40	9½	1
15. Gaje Padhya	40	7	1
16. Subarna Ban Galma (area deducted from Padmapani Pandit's holding)	40	8½	1
Total	875	227	Rs. 21-14 (aanas)

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 510-11.

(b) Sataun

I

The Naya Sabuj Company held 290 muris of rice lands under jagir ~~tenure~~ in five plots in Sataun also. These lands were allotted to Krishna Pandit as follows:-

	<u>Area</u> (in muri)	<u>Kut</u> (in muris of paddy)	<u>Thek</u> Rs	<u>Ghiukhane</u> Rs
1.	40	10	X	1
2.	80	22	X	2
3.	120	X	30	3
4.	40	10	X	1
5.	10	5	X	1

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 509.

II

A tract of land called Ginjyane located at Ramguja in Sataun, and held by the Naya Sabuj Company as jagir, was allotted to Karan Malla and Mahna Malla on Thek-Chhapbandi tenure, stipulating a yearly payment of 16 rupees.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 509.

(c) Tanahu

I

Bak Singh Thepa was allotted 660 muris of rice-fields held by the Sri Barakh Company in Tanahu on payment of kut rents as follows. He was directed to pay chardam-theke and ghiukhane taxes in addition according to current rates, and also to provide loans to the jagirdar-landlords.

<u>Name of Field</u>	<u>Area</u> (in muri)	<u>Paddy</u> (in muri)	<u>Ghiukhane</u> Rs	<u>Dihi-Serma</u> Rs
Ambote	320	101	8	2
Ramche	340	87	8½	1
Total	660	188	16½	3

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 514.

II

The Sri Barakh Company held another assignment of 200 muris of rice-fields in Tanahu. These rice-fields were allotted to Bhujabar Bohra, Bandhu Rana, Mane Rana, and Krishnanand Laudari on Kut tenure. The schedule of payments was as follows: The allottees were also directed to pay the chardam-theke tax and provide loans to their jagirdar-landlords, who were ordered not to evict them.

<u>Name of Field</u>	<u>Area</u> (in muri)	<u>Kut</u> (in muris of paddy)	<u>Ghiukhane</u> Rs
1. Bagiraha	180	202	14½
2. Baguwa	20	8	8 annas.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp 512-13.

2. Kut Rents on Jagir lands

Royal order to the tenants (mohi) cultivating the rice-lands held by the Durga Bux Company: "We have sent the Jamadar, Mudda and soldiers of the Durga Bux Company to inspect the lands cultivated by you and prescribe kut rents according to the grade, that is, abal, doyam, sim, or cha har. Record

particulars of yields of land cultivated by you for the past three years. Those who prescribe kut rents shall reconfirm the existing cultivators if they accept the new rates; otherwise, they have been empowered to appoint new cultivators."

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 505.

3. Disbursement of Salaries

I

Royal order to Subedar Ramajit Shandari and Dittha Balabhadra Padhya: "We had ordered you to make the following disbursements. The year is about to expire, but you have not yet made the disbursements. Make them as soon as you receive this order.

1.	To Birabhadra Kanwar as Salary for the Vikrama year 1869	....	Rs. 2,500.
2.	do. for Captain's robes	....	Rs. 250.
3.	To the Naya Sabuj Company of Sataun	....	Rs. 432-14
	Total	....	Rs. 3,182-14

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 510.

II

The same day, Subedar Ramajit Shandari and Dittha Balabhadra Padhya were ordered to make the following disbursements from the revenues of the Parbat mines and the Beni and Baglungchaur mints for the Vikrama year 1869:-

1.	Nirbhaya Simha Basnyat <u>Baithake of the Thulo-Baithak</u>	....	Rs 177½
2.	Dambar Thapa do	....	Rs 172
3.	Bahadur Thapa, do. of <u>Thulo-Kausi</u>	....	Rs 215
4.	Gaja Simha Thapa do.	....	Rs 165
5.	Mani do.	....	Rs 75
6.	Guhyanaran do.	....	Rs 75
7.	Chingi do.	....	Rs 50
	Total	....	Rs 929½

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 516-17.

4. Escheat Property in Banepa

Nandaram Newar of Sodyal del in Banepa died, and his house accrued to the government as escheat (amtili) property. The house was then granted to Bhajidhar Newar, on payment of a baksauni fee of two rupees. Bhajidhar Newar was permitted to use the house "like the Newars of Banepa."

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 509-10

5. Guthi Land Endowments

I

Royal order to Lavanga Nath: "Bhandars and Survey officials had previously granted you uncultivated lands (kalahari) for reclamation so that the income might be used for religious functions at the temple of Sri Dilipeshwar Mahadev in Doti. We hereby reconfirm the endowment of these lands, as well as of the lands known as Rudhya Deval, which had formerly been endowed as guthi for that temple. Perform religious functions at the temple morning and evening, bless us, and appropriate the surplus income for yourself. We shall exact forced labor (Jhara, bath, begar) from the people inhabiting these lands."

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 506.

II

Guthi lands of the Sri Lalabhairav temple in Thalamarag, previously held by Balak Nath Jogi, were reconfirmed in favor of Samudre Nath Jogi.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 506-7.

III

Tarapati Padhya Koirala was reinstated as priest of the Sri Kalika Devi temple in Lamjung, replacing Bali Padhya Koirala. The temple held 40 muris of rice-lands and the attached homestead and other lands as guthi, which too were reconfirmed.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 506e

6. Reinstatement of Kamin in Garhwal

Zorawar Singh Raut was reinstated as kamin in the Sathijyula parganna of Garhwal for collecting the k-bandi revenues and transmitting the proceeds to the concerned company. He was granted the village of Kosniyagaun as his khangi outside the k-bandi, that is, on a tax-free basis.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 512.

7. Collection of Revenue Arrears in Doti

Royal order to the Amal, Daidari, Litthae Bichari, Nep, Rajwar, and Mubhiya of Doti: "You are hereby ordered to hand over to the employees of Captain Charnu Chanderi any arrears of payment that may be due to him. In case any one raises any obstruction in this regard, he shall be held personally liable."

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 505.

8. Thiti Arrangements for Mithars in Far-Eastern Hill Region

The following thiti arrangements were sanctioned under the royal seal for mithars of mines in the region east of the Arun river.

1. Kachho tax shall be collected at the following rates:

Abal	...	One rupee per household.
Boyam	...	8 annas do.
Widows	...!	4 annas do.

2. Chak-Chakui fines (for adultery) shall be collected at the following rates:

Man (Chak)	...	Rs 12
Woman (Chakui)	...	Rs 10.

3. The local inhabitants shall be employed in mines. Jhara labor shall not be exacted from them for other purposes. The gogrin levy need not be paid.

4. Fines shall be collected from persons guilty of offenses relating to water and sex according to their caste status. Appropriate 10 percent of such income and hand over the balance to the Amali.

5. The Amali shall not be entitled to a goat every year.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 515-16.

Disturbances in Majhkirat

I

From King Girban to Subba Hemakarna Thapa: "Blessings. We had sent one patti of troops along with one Jamadar to arrest Dattē Padhya, Prahlād Jaisi, Atāl Rai, and other hooligans who had created disturbances there by producing a royal order (Syaha-mohar) bearing the seal of the Makwani King. The hooligans were arrested and brought here. We have inflicted appropriate punishment on their person and property. The people of that territory do not have a pure heart. It appears that you have been careless, and that you remain unaware even if any untoward incident occurs there. Do not be so careless in the future.

"Repair and maintain the forts and other installations under your jurisdiction, and maintain adequate stocks of foodgrains, arms and ammunition. Send prominent persons of different villages to us, and we shall provide them with allowances. Send reports about the situation prevailing there."

Bhadra Sudi 1, 1864,
MRC, Vol. 6, pp. 1035-36.e

II

Royal order to Subedar Samarjit Khatri and Subedar Khamba Simha Thapa: "Datta Padhya, Ramakrishna Adhikari, Prahlād Jaisi, Atāl Rai, and other hooligans have been punished in person and property for having created disturbances in that territory by producing a royal order (Syaha-mohar) bearing the seal of the Makwani King. You are hereby ordered to take action as follows against the following persons:

"We have also sent an order under the royal seal granting amnesty to people of all the four castes and thirty-six sub-castes in that territory. Those who are guilty of treason against the state (dhunga mathi papa chitaniya) have been punished according to their offense. Give assurances of succor to all those others who have remained in their agricultural, service, or other occupations.

"Remain alert in every respect. Take proper care of forts and other installations and send reports to us about the situation prevailing there."

Particulars of Punishment

1. The following persons have been punished in the form of charpate mudine (that is, their heads were shaved in a square pattern, signifying loss of caste):

- (a) Datta Padhya Koerala
- (b) Prahlād Jaisi
- (c) Pashupati Jaisi
- (d) Ramachhatta Padhyae

Their share of the ancestral property shall be Confiscated, but not the shares of their sons.

2. The property of the following persons, who have been beheaded, shall be confiscated, and particulars of such confiscation shall be submitted to us:
 - (a) Atal Khatri. Members of his family shall be enslaved, and their property shall be sent here.
 - (b) Atal Rai, dor
 - (c) Bharat Simha Rai, dor
 - (d) Kantabir Rai, dor
 - (e) Chamu Kalya, dor
 - (f) Suna Rai. Only his own share of the ancestral property shall be confiscated, not the share of his sons. Members of his family shall be released.
 - (g) Dil Simha Rai, dor
 - (h) Nari Basnya, do.
 - (i) Kanak Simha Gharti, do.
 - (j) Kehar Gharti, dor
 - (k) Dhirja Gharti, dor
 - (l) Raja Simha Gharti, dor
 - (m) Bandhu Gharti, dor

Wednesday, Aswin Badi 7, 1864
RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 1036-38.

Sale of Birta Land

On the occasion of his sacred-thread investiture ceremony on Thursday, Baisakh Sudi 10^e, 1865, King Girban made a Sankalpa birta grant

Chakradhar Pandit Pokhryal. Instead of 1 khet of rice-fields, 28 ropanies of pakho lands, as well as another 28 ropanies of pakho lands for a homestead, were actually granted in the village of Kholegaun.

The grant was confirmed under the royal seal on Friday, Ashadh Sudi 2, 1872.

About a month later, on Tuesday, Shrawan Sudi 11^e, 1872, Chakradhar Pandit Pokhryal sold the rice-fields to Jamadar Dhanabir Simha for Rs 450, pleading inability to have the boundaries of the grant demarcated. Jamadar Dhanabir Singh was a resident of Thahiti Tolein Kathmandu.

The sale was confirmed under the royal seal on Saturday, Chaitra Sudi 4, 1876^e by King Rajendra Bikram Shah. Fees amounting to Rs 51½ were collected on the transaction as follows:

Baksauni Fee at the rate of 4 annas a ropani	Rs 6½
Dasaund fee at 10 percent	Rs 45
Total	<u>Rs 51½</u>

The new royal order permitted Jamadar Dhanabir Simha to use the lands as his birta.

Yogi Naraharinath, Sandhipatrasangraha, pp. 287-89.

On Wednesday, Falgun Sudi 4, 1884, Bakabir Khatri, son of Dhanabir Simha, sold the Kholegaun Birta to Jamadar Jodha Simha Mahat of Khatia Tol in Kathmandu for Rs 501.

Ibid ppe 290-91^e

On Monday, Baisakh Badi 7, 1965, the sale was confirmed under the royal seal. Fees amounting to Rs 56-4½ were collected on the transaction as follows:

Baksauni fee at the rate of 4 annas a muri (sic)	Rs 6½
<u>Dasaund</u> fee at 10 percent	Rs 50 and 2½ paisa
	<u>Rs 56 and 2½ paisa.</u>

Ibid, p. 291.

Kharidar Jayakrishna Joshi

I

Jayakrishna Joshi Lamsāl belonged to the village of Chipleti in the Nigalpani area of Dhading.

II

Royal order to Jayakrishna Joshi: "Obeisance We had summoned you some days ago for some work, but because there was delay in taking a decision, you went back home. Come back quickly as soon as you receive this order."

Wednesday, Magh Badi 30, 1861

Yogi Naraharinath, Sandhipatrasangraha, p. 309.

III

Royal order to Jayakrishna Joshi: "Previously, you had worked hard in the Jhunga campaign. We now send you to the western front. With full assurance, proceed to the front and do whatever lies in our interest. If the work is successfully accomplished, we shall grant you 5 khets as birta, as well as rewards (Siro paw)."

Aswin Badi 11, 1862

RRC. Vol. 6, p. 479.

IV

On Aswin Badi 13, 1862, a royal order was issued granting Jayakrishna Joshi 2 khets of rice lands in Dhading under manachemal tenure. The lands formed part of 280 muris confiscated from the Timilsina family and assigned as Jagir to the Shatrubjanjan Company.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 485.

V

On Aswin Badi 13, 1862, Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa and Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa were ordered to make the following payments to Jayakrishna Joshi as his emoluments from revenues collected in the newly-conquered territories:

Rs 275 in lieu of 11 khets at the rate of Rs 25 a khet.

Rs 200 as khuwa income

Total Rs 475.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 485.

VI

Royal order to Jayakrishna Joshi: "You had been paying Serma and Bethi to the Amal. Since we have deputed you to the western front, we hereby grant you exemption from Serma, Bethi and Jhara services for hulak. Proceed to your duties at the front with full assurance."

Saturday, Aswin Badi 13, 1862
Sandhipatrasangraha, p. 310
 RRC, Vol. 6, p. 495.

VII

Royal order to Jayakrishna Joshi: "We hereby appoint you as priest of the Migalpani-kot in Maidhi, with 60 muris of manachamal lands."

Monday, Marga Badi 9, 1864
Sandhipatrasangraha, p. 310.

VIII

Royal order to Jayakrishna Joshi: "Your petition of Magh Sudi 5 reached us on Chaitra Badi 5. We have noted the contents. You have made prophecies for the new year and also written that the Kangra campaign will be successful. You have done well. This is what an astrologer should do. In the future also ascertain auspicious moments as ordered by the Thapa Kaji (Amar Simha) and do what is necessary to ensure a quick victory over Kangra. Also report to us what is beneficial to us, and what is harmful, as well as information from there. I shall show favor to any one who works hard in the cause of Kangra. With full assurance, and to the best of your knowledge, ascertain what needs to be done."

Kentipur: Friday, Chaitra Badi 9, 1865
Sandhipatrasangraha, p. 310.

IX

On Sunday, Marga Sudi 2, 1868, a royal order was issued appointing Jayakrishna Joshi to the post of Khardar, replacing Bhagirath Jaisi, with 11 khets of rice-fields and Khuwa revenue totalling Rs 200 as his khang. He was ordered to stay with Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa on the western front.

The rice fields were located in Kaski and Tanahu, and the Khuwa thums in Kaski and Lamjung.

Sandhipatrasangraha, p. 310.

X

On Friday, Poush Badi 6, 1868, Jayakrishna Joshi was granted 2 khets of rice-fields in Kaski and Dhor under Manachamal tenure.

Sandhipatrasangraha, p. 311.

Khardar Jayakrishna Joshi had received a grant of Kalabanjar lands in the Nigalpani area of Maidhi under guthi tenure for a guest-house (Pauwa) built by him there. One of his relatives, Komalapati Lemsal, claimed a share in the lands. Jayakrishna Joshi then complained to Kathmandu. A royal order was issued on Tuesday, Ashadh Badi 30, 1900 that relatives were not entitled to any share in lands granted as Pauwa-guthi.

SandhipatraSangraha, p. 311.

Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal

By

Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabral "Charan"

(Continued from the April 1988 issue)

Natural Resources

The state of Garh possessed abundant minerals, forests and water resources. Its mineral wealth was reputed throughout northern India. In August 1814, Captain Hearsy reported to Secretary Adam of the East India Company government that Garhwal possessed rich copper mines and that iron too was abundant. He also reported that hemp and lisa were produced in abundant quantities, and that the chir trees of the state were sufficient for making masts and yards of ships in England.

Most of the mines that were operated during the rule of the Kings of Garhwal remained in operation under the Gorkhalis. However, the Gorkhalis did not make any improvement in the techniques of mining. They did not trust miners, and did not hesitate to squeeze payments in excess of the stipulated amounts from contractors. Individuals, therefore, hesitated to take up contracts, and many mines went out of operation as a result.

Copper Mines

Before the Gorkhali invasion, the copper mines of Nagpur yielded an income of Rs 5,000 a year to the rulers of Garhwale. About Rs 500 more was raised through fees on the minting of paisa coins with copper provided by individuals. Because of mismanagement, revenue from mining declined steeply during the Gorkhali rule. In 1865 Vikram (A.D. 1808), a contract for the lead and copper mines of Dhanpur was granted to one Puki Sunar for Rs 4,000 a year. About 200 or 300 people were employed in these mines for excavating and smelting ore throughout the year. In that year, no one offered to take up the contract for the copper mines of Nagpur, which were located 4 Kos to the north

of Dhanpur. Much money was needed to clear the mines. Because of the unstable policies of the Gorkhalis, no one was willing to invest his capital there. As a result, revenue from mines declined progressively during the Gorkhali period. In the Vikram year 1869 (A.D. 1812), copper mines and mints in both Kumaun and Garhwal yielded a revenue of Rs 4,000 only, which was equivalent to about Rs 3,600 of the East India Company. This was Rs 200 less than the amount that the Garhwal Kings had raised from the Nagpur mines alone nine years previously.

Most of the iron mines of Garhwal remained in operation during the Gorkhali period. The metal was used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, household utensils, and Khukuri and other weapons. Copper and iron produced in Garhwal were sold in the markets of Najibabad.

As during the rule of the Kings of Garhwal, gold continued to be extracted from the sands of the Alakananda, Pindar, Ramaganga, and Sona rivers during the Gorkhali period also. Contracts for gold mining used to be held by people from Nahan. Each miner extracted about 4 rupees worth of gold every month. Gold was then worth 16 Farrukhabad rupees, or 20 Gorkhali rupees per tola. This meant that each miner extracted about $\frac{1}{4}$ tola of gold every month. Because of the suspicious and oppressive character of the Gorkhalis, people were afraid to take up the contracts.

During the Gorkhali period, 57 iron mines were worked in Garhwal, in addition to 44 copper mines and 5 lead mines. Gypsum, soapstone, and lime were also mined in small quantities to meet local needs.

Forest Resources

The forest resources of Garh were more abundant and valuable than its mineral resources, but the Gorkhali authorities little realized their value. Like their Garhwali predecessors, they gave away forests on contract to individuals, who were able to extract large quantities of building timber, bamboo, fodder, firewood, lac, catechu, medicinal herbs, and other commodities on payment of duties alone. The rates of the duties varied according to the nature of the forest produce. The amount of revenue collected from forest resources was out of all proportion to the profits that the contractors made.

In 1809-10, the Gorkhalis raised a revenue of Gorkhali Rs 16,000 from the forests of Doon Valley. The amount declined to Rs 15,200 in 1810-11 because of the general state of anarchy. About one third of the income was spent on the salaries of employees.

During the rule of Pradyumna Shah, the forests of the eastern Bhawar areas of Garh had been granted to Goldar Bhuri Singh. His duties were to defend the Ballikangra Pass. He stayed there along with his troops and defended the southern part of the Kingdom from invaders and dacoits from the plains, who were mostly Mewatis and Rohillas. He appropriated the duties that were collected on goods that moved through the Pass. Goldar Bhuri Singh had been granted villages in the eastern Bhawar region as his jagir. He

invited Boksa and other peasants to reclaim land and settle in Patalidun. Goldar Bhuri Singh occupied the post of Negi for 20 years before the Gorkhali conquest in that area. In 1803, he fled to the plains in the face of the Gorkhali invasion. During the twelve years of their rule in Garhwal, the Gorkhalis appointed the Sayanas of Painor, Bungi, and Bilaut as Negis of that pass. The amount of revenue they were able to collect from the forests of the eastern Bhawar region is not known, but was certainly not less than the amount collected from the forests of the Doon region as mentioned above. Duties on timber, bamboo, pasturage, and gold-panning were collected in the Bili-Kangra area also.

Water Resources

The Gorkhalis did nothing to utilize the water resources of Garhwal. They did not construct irrigation canals, which were constructed by the hard-working farmers themselves.

Neglect of Cottage Industries

The cottage industries of Garh continued in some form or other under Gorkhali rule as well, although the Gorkhalis did nothing for their development. Rather, they imposed new taxes on artisans, or enhanced the rates of existing taxes. Members of untouchable communities who manufactured tools and implements were subjected to the majharu tax, and weavers to the tand-kar, or tax on looms.

The farmers of Garh maintained sheep along with cows and oxen and wove the wool into clothes and blankets. The surplus production was sold in the Himalayan regions as well as in Tibet.

In the eastern Himalayas, farmers obtained advances from the East India Company to produce hemp (bhang). The hemp fiber was used to manufacture bhangela cloth and kothela bags. The bulk of the production was supplied to the factory of the East India Company at Kashipur, from where they obtained advances.

A variety of cotton grown in Salan, known as Bauni, supplied local needs. Cotton was also grown in large quantities in the Bhagirathi Valley beyond Tipra (Tehri) and Gadha and Khurdari blankets were manufactured in the village of Maniara. These blankets measured 7½ feet by 3½ feet. The weaving industry declined in Garh under Gorkhali rule as villages became depopulated.

Gorkhali oppression had a detrimental impact on the metal goods industry as well. Villagers were compelled to sell their household utensils to pay taxes, or else pawn them to the Gorkhali troops. As a result, the use of metal utensils stopped, and people were left with earthen or wooden utensils. Consequently, the production of metal utensils declined. Bamboo or wicker goods, however, continued to be made.

In the Tapovan area, as well as in the eastern Himalayan region, the bark of the Satpura or Setbariwa plant was used to manufacture paper of a wheatish color, which was supplied to Srinagar and Almora, and also exported to Nepal, Tibet, and the plains.

Poets and Scholars

Before the Gorkhali conquest, Maularam, Swami Shashidhar, and Vishnudas were well-known poets of Garh, Vasavananda was similarly a reputed astrologer, and Chaitu and Manku, artists. However, it seems that Maularam alone would find a place under the Gorkhalis.

In the belief that Maularam was a supporter of Jayakirti Shah, Pradyumna Shah had confiscated most of his jagirs. In 1804 A.D., Amar Simha Thapa and Hastidal Chautariya promised to restore these jagirs, as well as the daily allowance which Maularam used to get from the kings of Garh. However, there was delay in fulfilling the promise. In 1805 A.D., Maularam visited Nepal. He recited the verses he had composed in praise of Ran Bahadur at the royal palace, and received rewards. Orders were issued to restore his jagirs and allowances, but, for some reason the Gorkhali authorities in Srinagar again suspended them. In 1808 A.D., Maularam similarly composed verses in praise of King Girban Yuddha Bikrama Shah, who restored his jagirs and allowances. But the Gorkhali authorities in Srinagar again suspended them the following year. In 1809 A.D., Bhimsen Thapa restored Maularam's jagirs and allowances for the third time. In 1810 A.D., when Ranjor Thapa and Kunwar Birabhadra occupied the fort of Morni in Sirmur, Maularam reached there. Ranjor Thapa honored him with the gift of a horse and gold bangles and granted the village of Panwata. During the revenue settlement of 1811 A.D., Kaji Bahadur Bhandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri, resumed the grant on the ground that it was invalid, and reduced his daily allowance by half. Even then, Maularam did not stop writing.
