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Mahesh C. Regmi

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd

Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 4-11927

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## The Rape of Garhwal

By  
Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabara "Charan"

We shall now present an account of the events that occurred in Garhwal after the 1849 Samvat (A.D. 1792) treaty was signed with the Gorkhalis.

The Gorkhalis had signed the treaty, which stipulated payment of a tribute amounting to only Rs. 3,000 a year, because of the crisis they were facing as a result of the Chinese invasion. At that time, it was not possible for the Gorkhali army to be involved in a protracted war for the conquest of Garhwal. But as soon as the crisis was over, Gorkhali military commanders started acting in contravention of the treaty. The government of Nepal had signed two treaties with the East India Company in similar circumstances, which it violated at the first available opportunity. If the government of Nepal could deal in that manner with the powerful East India Company, the Kingdom of Garhwal, weak and torn by internal dissensions, could hardly expect a better treatment.

According to Maularam ("Rana Bahadur Chandrika", unpublished MS.), the Gorkhalis were able to occupy Garhwal only after nine years of continuous fighting. This means that they had started violating the terms of the treaty about two years after it was signed, that is, around A.D. 1794. The Gorkhalis made repeated attempts to occupy Langurgarh, but without success. Their commanders in Kumaun encouraged their troops to make frequent raids into Garhwal's territories. Records available at the District Magistrate's Office at Paudi show how the Gorkhali raiders ruined the country, massacred the inhabitants in a barbarous manner, or sold them as slaves. They set fire to houses and destroyed villages.

It was not possible for the King of Garhwal, Pradyumna Shah, to station troops all along the frontier. Because of the chaos prevailing in the kingdom, and the depredations of Parakrama Shah, he had very few troops left. Consequently, the inhabitants of the border areas had no alternative but to make their own security arrangements. They had frequent encounters with the Gorkhalis, with much cruelty on both sides.

The annual tribute of Rs. 3,000 stipulated in the A.D. 1792 treaty was soon raised to Rs. 9,000 on various pretexts. The King of Garhwal had also to bear the expenses of the Nepal Wakil and his staff. Nepali officials frequently visited places of pilgrimage in the Himalayan region, and stopped at Srinagar in order to receive gifts befitting their rank. All this raised the amount paid to the Court of Nepal to about Rs. 25,000 a year, according to Edwin T. Atkinson.

Because of this heavy economic burden, a terrible famine ravaged the kingdom of Garhwal in A.D. 1795. Thousands of people died, and thousands more sold themselves into slavery. The famine further worsened the economic condition of Garhwal and there

was delay in payment of the annual tribute to Nepal. There was no money even to meet routine administrative expenses. Captain Hardwick, who visited Srinagar in 1796, has recorded that Pradyumna Shah had become so poor that he had no money even to meet his personal needs and was wearing ordinary clothes. Extensive areas had become desolate. Pradyumna Shah was even mortgaging villages in Garhwal to borrow money from the Badrinath temple fund or from moneylenders. Even then, there is no evidence that his financial condition improved.

Even before the second Gorkhali invasion (A.D. 1803), Garhwal had fallen into utter anarchy. A virtual civil war raged in the capital and the adjoining areas. Maularam has given an eye-witness account of the situation in his work Ganika-Nataka. He has recorded that Parakrama Shah's atrocities had reached their climax from early A.D. 1800. He increased the size of his army and struck terror in the minds of Pradyumna Shah and his ministers. Pradyumna Shah was unable to protect his subjects from the atrocities of Parakrama Shah. Any one who mentioned Pradyumna Shah's name became an object of Parakrama Shah's anger. Parakrama Shah began to issue his own orders, superseding those of the King. He took away any beautiful girl who attracted him, and looted gold and other wealth from any house he liked. He thus ushered in what was virtually Ravana-Raj in Srinagar. Parakrama Shah considered loot and adultery a prowess. No woman was safe from him, irrespective of her caste or status. If any person was found to be keeping a concubine, she was taken away from him as a punishment. Moreover, his property was confiscated, and members of his family were enslaved. Maularam had a beautiful concubine named Laxmi, who had lived with him for seven years. For that offense, his property, including his jagir, comprising fourteen villages, were confiscated. Laxmi was taken away, and he was imprisoned. Maularam's petitions, which he submitted to Parakrama Shah from jail, were ignored. He was freed only after spending about six months in jail and paying a fine. However, his concubine was not restored to him.

Parakrama Shah severely punished any person who was a supporter of the King, Pradyumna Shah. Ministers who supported Pradyumna Shah were thus afraid that Parakrama Shah would have them murdered whenever possible. Accordingly, they began to recruit troops on Pradyumna Shah's instructions. Pradyumna Shah's supporters included Ramapati Khandudi, Devan Mohan Simha, three Negi clans, and their followers, whereas Shishram Sakalani and his brother, Shivaram Sakalani, Radha Guru, Chitramani, Srivilasa Nautiyal, and Dhaukalananda were the Chief supporters of Parakrama Shah.

Parakrama Shah told Pradyumna Shah: "This Kingdom (Garhwal) belongs to me. I have acquired it by killing Jayakirti Shah. Our father had given you the kingdom of Kurmachala (Kumaun). Why do not you go there? I have tolerated many things because you are my elder brother. If you do not do what I say, I will deal with you in the same manner as with Jayakirti Shah." With great cleverness, Parakrama Shah took possession of the royal palace and began to live there. Consequently, Pradyumna Shah was unable to come out of the palace and meet his supporters. Once he tried to come out, but was stopped by Parakrama Shah.

Pradyumna Shah's supporters then tried to contact Raj Kumar Sudarshan Shah, a brave and courageous youth of 16 or 17 years of age. Ramapati Khandudi sent him a secret message informing him that his father was being kept in confinement by Parakrama Shah and requesting him to come out of the palace and meet his supporters. He also promised to place Sudarshan Shah on the throne. Sudarshan Shah then secretly left the palace and met Ramapati Khandudi. He then sent a message to Parakrama Shah asking him to leave the royal palace, or else meet his nephew (i.e. Sudarshan Shah) on the battle-field.

Parakrama Shah, however, remained in the royal palace, while his supporters, and those of King Pradyumna Shah and Raj Kumar Sudarshan Shah, fought with each other. Each side started plundering the houses of the other side. If they could not get in, they would pull down the roof and gates and set them on fire. They also fought with bows and arrows at several places. This continued for two months. According to Maularam, thousands of people were killed on both sides. In the beginning, Sudarshan Shah was victorious in the Srinagar region, but Parakrama Shah remained in control of the royal palace. Some of his troops encamped at Ranihat across the Ganga river, from where they used to conduct surprise attacks on the forces of Sudarshan Shah. Finally, the two sides fought a pitched battle at a place near Srinagar. Many among Parakrama Shah's troops were killed, and the rest fled to Devaprayag, with the troops of Sudarshan Shah pursuing them. The Gorkhali troops who had been recruited in Pradyumna Shah's army fought bravely, and so did his Rohilla troops, and his Commander Miza (Khan). The Rohilla troops used to open concerted fire with their muskets, which emitted a pall of smoke in the battlefield. The battle was won by Sudarshan Shah. Many soldiers of Parakrama Shah who tried to cross over to their camp at Ranihat across the Ganga river were washed away by the river when the suspension rope was cut. Some fled to the forests, while others fled to Devaprayag and Hardwar. The others were encircled by Sudarshan Shah's forces. Finding no way out, Parakrama Shah approached the king in tears and requested him to restrain his soldiers. He begged for pardon and promised to obey the king in the future. Pradyumna Shah was a simple-minded man, so he pardoned Parakrama Shah and ordered fighting to be stopped.

But when Sudarshan Shah and his forces left, Parakrama Shah summoned his troops from Ranihat at midnight to Srinagar and laid siege to both the town and the royal palace. He told Pradyumna Shah that the troops would continue to do so unless the latter sentenced his ministers to death and gave him territories extending from Badrinath to Hardwar on the right banks of the Alakananda river, leaving territories on the left banks of the river to Pradyumna Shah. Powerless to resist, Pradyumna Shah accepted the partition plan and ordered that necessary documents be prepared. It was also decided to levy a nazarana payment amounting to 25 rupees for each Jyula of land. A list of soldiers who were to be sent for collecting the levy was also compiled.



Parakrama Shah ordered Srivilasa Nautiyal to mint coins in his name, but dies were not available. Maularam was then ordered to make dies and mint coins. He made the dies but expressed his inability to mint coins, and requested that his concubine, Iaxmi, be restored to him. Parakrama Shah accepted the dies but did not return the concubine.

Parakramashah took away Pradyumna Shah to Ranihat, and then ordered the rope bridge on the river to be cut. He also started making arrangements for the administration of the country. Fearing a danger to his life, Pradyumna Shah secretly sent a messenger to contact his supporters in Srinagar. He advised them to strike a bargain with Parakrama Shah and secure his release. Ramapati Khandudi and other ministers, on receiving this message, met Sudarshan Shah and discussed means to cross the river and reach Ranihat.

Meanwhile, the Gorkhali Wakil, whose name was Chanchaladhara according to the Garh Rajya Vamsha-karya, reached there. He said he had been sent by the King of Nepal to mediate in the dispute between Pradyumna Shah and Parakrama Shah. The Nepali Wakil also threatened to banish or sentence to death or imprisonment, any one who disobeyed his orders.

In addition, the Nepali Wakil sent a message to Parakrama Shah asking that the rope bridge on the Alakananda river be reinstalled, so that he might cross the river. Parakrama Shah did so and invited the Wakil to a meeting with great cordiality. The Wakil read out a royal order which said, "We have granted the Kingdom of Garhwal to Pradyumna Shah. You have not done well by imprisoning him. Release him as soon as you receive this order. Otherwise, our troops will vanquish you and reinstate Pradyumna Shah on the throne." Parakrama Shah, however, warned the Nepali Wakil that the Gorkhalis would find it difficult to stay on in Kumaon if they opposed him. He denied that he had kept Pradyumna Shah in confinement, and claimed that both he and Pradyumna Shah had been driven out of the capital by the ministers.

Thanks to the mediation of the Nepali Wakil, an agreement was concluded among Pradyumna Shah, Parakrama Shah, and the ministers. Both sides disbanded their troops, Pradyumna Shah returned to Srinagar. Those who had fled from that town also returned there. The Nepali Wakil then left for Kumaon.

Notwithstanding the agreement, the tussle between Parakrama Shah and Pradyumna Shah's ministers continued. Parakrama Shah once more collected troops and laid siege to the royal palace. The King's party then sent a message to Bam Shah requesting him to send back the Wakil to Srinagar. Bam Shah did so and asked Pradyumna Shah to meet him at Badhan Gadhi. Pradyumna Shah and his minister, Mohan Singh, accompanied by their troops, reached Badhan Gadhi. Bam Shah too reached there from Kumaon. Harshaddeva Joshi's son, Jaya Narayan Joshi, seems to have been imprisoned along with his Garhwali troops at Johar a few days earlier. Pradyumna Shah had no hand in sending them there, but they had proceeded to Johar through Garhwal and had tried to organize a

rebellion in support of Ram Bahadur Shah in Doti. However, Bam Shah suspected Pradyumna Shah's involvement in the affair because Jaya Narayan Joshi was accompanied by Garhwali troops; and also because Harshadeva Joshi had introduced himself to Cherry and other officials of the East India Company as Wakil of the king of Garhwal. Bam Shah angrily told Pradyumna Shah, "We had conquered your kingdom in 1850 Samvat (A.D. 1793), but had retained you on the throne at our will. We will now defend our territory ourselves. There is no need why you should maintain an army. We shall drive them out. Go to Garh and enjoy life there."

Pradyumna Shah came to the conclusion that the Court of Nepal wanted to establish its authority over Garhwal. He was even afraid of his life. Accompanied by his minister, he, therefore, left Badhan-Gadhi for Srinagar secretly at midnight. He decided to leave Srinagar for some safe place before the Gorkhali army reached there. Next morning, the Garhwali troops were surprised to find that both the king and the minister had fled. Bam Shah told them: You did not fight in defense of the kingdom or for its expansion, but only obtained your salaries. Whatever may have happened in the past, we have now occupied your kingdom. If you want to save your lives, leave this place at once. Otherwise, you will have to repent. Your property will be plundered and you will be sentenced to death. Frightened at this, the Garhwali troops left Badhan-Gadhi for Langur.

Before Pradyumna Shah reached Srinagar, Parakrama Shah had left for a meeting with Bam Shah through Salan. Probably near Dwarikhal he received information that Pradyumna Shah's troops had arrived there. He proceeded to Langur, and there won over the troops to his side by giving them some money. It seems that the Rohilla, Pothan, and other mercenaries did not hesitate to betray their master for money.

At Srinagar Pradyumna Shah was told that Parakrama Shah had already left for Langur. He wanted to inform Parakrama Shah that the Gorkhalis were planning to occupy the kingdom of Garhwal, and to discuss their own plans for the future. Pradyumna Shah, therefore, sent Ramapati Khandudi to Parakrama Shah requesting him to come to Srinagar after disbanding his troops. Ramapati Khandudi reached the village of Ramdi Phalinda near Langur where Parakrama Shah was staying. Both Ramapati Khandudi and Dharanidhar Khandudi were supporters of the king, Pradyumna Shah. Sudarshan Shah had been able to prevent Parakrama Shah from occupying the kingdom of Garhwal as a result of Ramapati Khandudi's active cooperation. Parakrama Shah and Ramapati Khandudi were, therefore, not on good terms with each other. Ramapati Khandudi spent the night in the company of a prostitute and was assassinated there by Parakrama Shah's men. The prostitute went to Parakrama Shah to save her own life. Parakrama Shah was very pleased to see her and began to caress her. He then advanced toward Srinagar along with his troops. He wanted to assassinate Dharanidhar Khandudi also. The latter's influence in the Court of King Pradyumna Shah had grown when in A.D. 1792 he had succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the king of Nepal and securing freedom of the enslaved inhabitants of Salan. Parakrama Shah, and his supporters, including Shishram, Shivaram, and Dhaukalananda were, therefore,

jealous of Dharanidhar Khandudi and were conspiring to have him assassinated. Even before reaching Srinagar, Parakrama Shah had this done through Dhaukalananda. It is said that Dhaukalananda told Dharanidhar Khandudi that Pradyumna Shah had summoned him. Dharanidhar Khandudi immediately accompanied him unarmed. Dhaukalananda suddenly attacked him with a sword at a place called Shitala-ki-Reti on the banks of the Alakananda river, and beheaded him.

(To be continued.)

(Source: Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabral "Charan", Uttarakhand Ka Rajanaitika Tatha Sanskritika Itihasa, Part V: Kumaun Garhwal, Aur Himachale Par Gorkhali Shasana, Samvat 1847-1872 (A.D. 1790-1815), Dogadhas Garhwal: Vir-Gatha Prakashan, 2030 (A.D. 1973), pp. 107-117.

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#### Hastadal Shahi

Hastadal Shahi was an illegitimate son of Sirabahu Shah, and grandson of Chandrarup Shah. The latter was a grand-uncle of King Prithvi Narayan Shah. Bam Shah and Rudravir Shah, who occupied prominent position in district administration during the last years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century, were Hastadal Shahi's older and younger brothers respectively.

(Perceval Landon, Nepal,  
("Genealogical Table of the Reigning (Shah) Family of Nepal,"  
at the end of Perceval Landon's Nepal, Vols 2).

Hastadal Shahi was appointed chief administrator of Garhwal on Shrawan Badi 8, 1867. References are as follows :-

1. "Royal Order Regarding Appointment of Hastadal Shahi as Amanat Administrator of Garhwal", Shrawan Badi 7, 1867. Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, pp. 288-89.
2. "Royal Order to Sardar Chandrabir Kanwar And Others Regarding Appointment of Hastadal Shahi as Administrator of Garhwal", Shrawan Badi 7, 1867, Ibid, pp. 280-81.
3. "dos to Mahant Hari Sevak and others," do, Ibid, p. 280.
4. "Regulations for Tarai Areas of Garhwal in the Name of Subba Hastadal Shahi," Shrawan Badi 7, 1867, Ibid, pp. 281-88.
5. "Royal order to Subba Hastadal Shahi Regarding Confiscation of Jagir and Manechamal Lands in Doon" Shrawan Badi 8, 1867, Ibid, p. 290.

6. "Royal Order to Subba Hastadal Shahi Regarding Settlement of Grievances of Inhabitants of Bheri-Doon Region", Shrawan Badi 10, 1867, Ibid, pp. 291-92.

(Abstract translations of these documents will be included in the next issue of the Regmi Research Series)

Abstract translations of three other royal orders concerning Subba Hastadal Shahi are given below :-

### I

Royal order to Hastadal Shahi: "In the Vikrama year 1862 (A.D. 1805), Pura Shahi had surveyed lands in the Tarait hill and Himalayan regions of Doti, and made assignments to different companies. Now the inhabitants of Doti are coming to us with complaints

"You are therefore ordered to go to Doti, and ascertain their grievances in consultation with the local Amalit. Make assignments according to the prescribed schedules to the companies. If there has been any loss of revenue as a result of the settlement of 1862 Samvat, prepare accurate particulars of such loss, submit them to us, and take action as ordered.

"Also report what amount is assessed during the first year after virgin lands (Kalabanjar) are brought under cultivation, and how much the amount is increased in subsequent years, and submit recommendations for a new schedule. We shall affix the royal seal thereon."

Thursday, Shrawan Badi 10, 1867 (July 1810)  
Regmi Research Collection, Vol 39, pp. 303-4.

### II

The same day, the Subedar and other officers and men of the Mlechha Kalanala Company were informed that the Company had been placed under the command of Subba Hastadal Shahi.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, p. 309.

### III

Royal order to Hastadal Shahi: "You had drawn a sum of Rs. 4,200 from Achal Thapa against a remittance order (hundi) issued by Hari Krishna Das, and debitted the sum from the payment due from Sarup Puri against revenues collected in Vijayapur during the year 1862 Samvat. Achal Thapa has complained that the money has not been refunded to him. Meanwhile, Sarup Puri died. When the claim was transferred to his disciple, Ganga Puri, it appeared

that Pratap Puri had furnished surety. Both Ganga Puri and Pratap Puri have absconded. You are therefore liable to repay the sum of Rs. 4,200, along with interest amounting to Rs. 2,600, thus making a total amount of patna Rs. 6,800. You are ordered to sell the following lands and houses of Ganga Puri and Pratap Puri and repay the amount due to Achal Thapa. If Ganga Puri and Pratap Puri later disclaim liability for the amount, you must produce necessary documents to prove that the amount had been debitted from payments due (from Sarup Puri). If you cannot do so, you must release the property of the Gosains. If, however, you are able to make them acknowledge the liability, the property shall be confirmed in your name. However, you must restore it when the Gosains offer payment of Patna Rs. 6,800.

#### Particulars

##### Lands and Houses of Sarup Puri

- (a) One house at Balkhu-Tol in Kathmandu
- (b) 40 muris of rice-lands in Bakhundol (Kathmandu) and Bhedgaun

##### Lands and Houses of Pratap Puri

- (a) One house at Kel Tol in Kathmandu town, currently occupied by Balabhadra Poddhya.
- (b) One house at Mangal Tol in Patan.
- (c) 173 muris of rice lands at Kupandol, Imadol, Jawalakhel, Manohara, Bhaimal and other places in Patan.
- (d) 120 muris of rice-lands at different places in Bisankhuu
- (4) One homestead (dihi) at Sisneri.

#### Joint Property

One house at Ikhachhe-Tole in Patan jointly owned by Sarup Puri and Pratap Puri

Monday, Shrawan Sudi 6, 1867  
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, pp. 310-12.

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#### The Royal Family of Jumla

##### I

Royal order to the Subba of Pyuthan: "Allot lands for cultivation to Nara Narayan Shahi, son of Raja Suryabhana Shahi of Jumla and his relatives, and also construct houses for them in the ket area. We hereby sanction a sum of one rupee daily as

maintenance allowance (pet-kharcha) for the Queen (Rani) and the Prince (Saheb). Pay eight annas a day to the Raja of Jumla from the time he came to Pyuthan from Jajarkota. These payments shall be debitted from accounts of revenues collected in Pyuthan.d"

Tuesday, Jestha Badi 11, 1850 (May 1793)  
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, p. 50.

## II

Royal order to kaji, Sardar, kapardar, Subba, Subedar, and the entire 52 lakh people belonging to the 36 castes: "In the Vikrama year 1849 (A.D. 1792), Sobhan Shahi entered into Jumla and started a rebellion there. The inhabitants of Jumla then rebelled against Ranajit Kanwar. Their families were, consequently, enslaved. Since we have not granted authority over them to any one, return all persons who have been enslaved in this manner, irrespective of whether you have brought them to your homes, or sold them to others. Any person who does not return such enslaved persons shall be deemed to have committed an offense."

Tuesday, Jestha Badi 11, 1850 (May 1793)  
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 36, pp. 50-51.

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### Five Documents on The Military Jagir System

The following Jagir land assignments were made on Bhadra Sudi 7, 1850 (August 1793):-

#### I

Ramdhvaj Shahi and Haribhakta Shahi of Narja (in Nuwakot), sons of Gajendra Shahi, and grandsons of Rama Chandra Shahi, were granted 16 khets of rice-lands, previously held by Manadhar Khawas, along with the appropriate Amali perquisites under Jagir tenure.. In consideration of that grant, they were placed under the obligation of equipping 10 men with khunda swords, 2 men with muskets, and 8 men with bows and arrows.

#### II

Nahar Gurung Dhungyal of Gorkha, son of Sri Krishna Gurung, and grandson of Bali Gurung, was granted 14 khets of rice-lands in Balewa thum, previously held by Puran Shahi along with the appropriate Amali perquisites, under Jagir tenure. He was required to equip 11 men with khundas, and the same number with bows and arrows.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 36, p. 21.

#### III

Biru Gurung Lamichhane of Gorkha, son of Karung Gurung and grandson of Baran Gurung, was granted 14 khets of rice-lands in Balewa thum as Jagir in the capacity of Amali. He was required to equip 11 men with khundas and an equal number with bows and arrows. The Jagir was previously held by Puran Shahi.

## IV

Ambar Lama of Dagsing, son of Dalapati Lama, and grandson of Pibuwar Lama, was granted 12 khets of rice lands in Balewa thum as Jagir in the capacity of Amali. He was required to equip 9 men with khundas and an equal number with bows and arrows. The Jagir was previously held by Pura Shais

## V

Chasnu Basnyat Khaptari of Chobhar, son of Khadga Singh Basnyat, and grandson of Jokhu Basnyat, was granted 6 khets of rice-lands, along with the appropriate Amali perquisites as Jagir, in the thum of Harmis. He was required to equip 5 men with khundas, and an equal number with bows and arrows. The Jagir was previously held by Vikram Rana.

Regmi Research Collections Vol. 36, pp. 20-22.

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Revenue Settlement in Dang, A.D. 1838

Royal order to Chaudharis, Guruwas, Mukhiyas, and ryots of raikar, bandha, birta, and guthi lands in Dang:

"In the Vikrama year 1866 (A.D. 1809), a settlement had been made in Dang under the royal seal through Subba Rudravira Shahia. You have now complained that ijaradars have violated the terms and conditions stipulated in the settlement.

"Accordingly, we hereby promulgate the following regulations:-

1. Pota tax assessed on each plow-teams (Hal) shall be paid through the Jimmawal.
2. Expiation (Samriti Prayaschitta) for offenses committed by any member of the Tharu Community shall be performed in the traditional manner.
3. In the case of Panchakhat crimes, including incest (had-phora, dudh-phora), infanticide, and physical injury to any person through the use of a weapon, fines shall be collected at the following rates:-

(a) Chaudhari household:

Man	...	Rs. 14
Woman	...	Rs. 11

(b) Mahato household:

Man	...	Rs. 10
Woman	...	Rs. 10

## (c) Peasant (kisan) household:

Man	...	Rs. 7½
Woman	...	Rs. 7½

(d) Mudjhatka (slave) household:

Man	...	Rs. 6
Woman	...	Rs. 6

(e) Plowhand (haruwa) household:

Man	...	Rs. 5
Woman	...	Rs. 5

The fee payable to dhunga, as well as the ten percent fee (dasaundh) shall be shared equally by the Jimmawal and the Mahto of each mouja

4. In cases other than Panchakhat, including judicial fines and penalties (danda-kunda), adultery (chak-chakui), and escheats (aputali), fines shall be collected at the following rates. The proceeds shall be included in the revenue stipulated (thek) for each mouja. The surplus or shortfall, as the case may be, shall be apportioned equally among the inhabitants of the mouja according to the number of plow-teams (Hal) owned by each.

## (a) Chaudhari household:

Man	...	Rs. 11
Woman	...	Rs. 9

(b) Mahoto household:

Man	...	Rs. 7½
Woman	...	Rs. 7½

(c) Kisan households

Man	...	Rs. 6
Woman	...	Rs. 6

(d) Mudjhatka household:

Man	...	Rs. 5
Woman	...	Rs. 5

(e) Haruwa household:

Man	...	Rs. 4½
Woman	...	Rs. 4½



5. Income from fines and penalties collected from plow-hands who have been purchased with money shall belong to the peasant (kisan), except in the case of Panchkhat crimes.
6. Income from fines and penalties, chak-chakul fines, and escheats, collected from the inhabitants of bandha, birta, and guthi moujas, shall belong to the owner of the villages.
7. In the event of partition among brothers of Chaudharis, Guruwas, Mahtos, and ryots, property shall be divided equally among all brothers in the presence of Panchas. Fees shall be collected at the following rates :-

Rates of Fees to be appropriated by Chaudharis, Panchas and Mahtos during subdivision of property among the brothers of a Tharu family :-

(a) Chaudhari:

One buffalos  
One bullock.  
One buffalo-calf.

(b) Mahto:

One calf (male or female).

(c) Puruwa:

One plow-team from each household in Jagir moujas as bethi in the month of Ashadh.

One laborer from each household in Jagir moujas as bethi in the month of Marga.

10 annas on each banauti (?) mouja.

2 annas on each kesofas (?) mouja.

Each household shall supply khar grass and construct the roof of the Guruwa's houses.

(d) Panchas:

One cow, bullock, or buffalo.

Exemption on plow-teams owned (by the Pancha) in non-thek moujas.

One bullock during partition in a Tharu family.

Any amount that may be paid voluntarily by cotton growers.

8. Ryots of each of the four pargannas of Dang shall supply oil to Salyan Kot and the Hattisar (Elephant Depot) at the rate of 4 dharms a rupee. In case the Amali needs oil, he shall purchase it at the current rate without using force.

9. Goats, sheepe, and lamos shall also be supplied at the prescribed rates

Particulars of Materials to be Supplied

(a) For Salyanekot

Oil	...	Rs. 65
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(b) For the Hattisar

Goat	...	10 annas each.
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Lamb	...	8 annas each.
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Sheep	...	12 annas each.
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Oil	...	Rs. 20.
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10. During elephant-hunting expeditions, each household of each parganna shall supply one man. Half of the men shall provide Jhara labor, while the other half, shall transport supplies. No person shall be burdened with dual obligations.

11. Free portorage services shall be provided only for the transportation of military supplies, sick persons, and elephant-chains. Such services shall not be made available to any civil or military employee or functionary. In case any person forcibly exacts portorage services, the goods shall be auctioned.

Persons living in raikar, bandha, birta, or guthi lands shall observe the provisions of the 1806 Samvat settlement with full assurance. Any amali or owner of raikar, bandha, birta, or guthi lands who acts in contravention of these regulations, shall be severely punished.

Thursday, Magh Sudi 5, 1894 (January 1898)  
Regal Research Collection, Vol. 38, pp. 34-36

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Currency Regulations, A.D. 1826

The following regulations were promulgated under the royal seal on Friday, Magh Badi 4, 1882 (January 1826) for enforcement throughout the kingdom :-

1. One Mohar rupee shall be treated as equivalent to 20 annas in dhyak-paisa coins, and 18 annas in small paisa coins.
2. Sarafis and merchants shall change paisa coins into Mohar rupees at the rate of 20 annas in dhyak-paisa coins, and 18 annas in small paisa coins, for each Mohar rupee.
3. In case any one does not change coins at these rates, a complaint may be filed at the Adalat. The offender shall be severely punished.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 34, p. 145.

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Selected Documents of Ashadh 1874

License for Water-Operated Mill

On Tuesday, Ashadh Badi 4, 1874, Rajendra Newar, a resident of Tyaud Tol in Kathmandu, was granted permission to construct a water-operated mill (ghatta) on his birta rice-land in Ichdol with the water of the Manamati river. A salami fee of Rs 8 was collected in consideration of such permission through Hanumanta Singh. Rajendra Newar was also required to supply 15 pathis of wheat flour every year to the Dhansar.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, p. 8.

Exemption from Godan Levy

On Tuesday, Ashadh Badi 4, 1874, the Subba, Fouzdars, kanugoyes, Chaudharis, officials sent to collect the godan levy, and those sent there to scrutinize accounts of revenue collections in the parganna of Mahottari were informed that the Godan levy had been remitted in the case of four moujas owned by the third royal consort (Sri Sahinli Bhitryani Bajyalju), namely, Hardi-Tegardh, Gorgama-Lakhwar, Made-Ugripotte, and Ratwar-kokaila.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, p. 5

Supply of Peaches From Jumla

Royal order to Subba Rudravira Shahi: "We have received reports that peaches (aru) of the Chuniya and kasiya varieties are available in large quantities in Jumla. Prepare 100 or 120 saplings in earthen pots and send them to us during the rainy season. Also send saplings of other excellent fruits."

Tuesday, Ashadh Badi 4, 1874

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, pp. 5-6.

### Procurement of Khandi Cloth

Public notification in the Dudh Kosi- Arun region: "We have deputed Major Tulsi Ram Upadhya with a sum of Rs. 1,200 to purchase khandi cloth for the lining of military uniforms (kurthi) and for dyeing such cloth in the kharwa color. Make arrangements for the procurement of thick khandi cloth of full length and width and for dyeing it according to sample, and deliver it to the Major. Cloth procured in this manner shall be transported expeditiously through Hulak porters to the Dafdar Khana (headquarters) of the army (kampu)t Those who do not obey this order shall be severely punished."

Tuesday, Ashadh Badi 4, 1874  
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, pp. 7-8.

### Hulak Services in Hetauda

Royal order to the Ditttha, Mijhars, and others in Hetauda: "We have received reports that you are demanding Hulak services from the Sairdar (Customs collector) of that place for the transportation of goods transported through Hetauda. Such goods must be transported through the Jhara labor of the local inhabitants (Praja)t Do not harass the Sairdar in this matter.t"

Tuesday, Ashadh Badi 4, 1874  
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, pp. 8-9.

### Land Grant to Carpenters in Banepa

On Wednesday, Ashadh Badi 5, 1874, thirty carpenters in Banepa, including the leader (naike), Math Singh, were granted a plot of 8 ropanis of newly-reclaimed land on the banks of the Afal-Khola. Income from the land was to be used for religious ceremonies at the temple of Sri Chandeshwari and holding a feast on the occasion of Chandi-Purnima (in the month of Baisakh)t

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, p.9.

### Payment of Salaries

On Thursday, Ashadh Badi 6, 1874, Sardar Bakhat Simha Basnyat was ordered to pay the salaries of 15 peons (halkara) under the command of Jamadar Dhanabir from revenues collected in Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat on a returning basis.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, p. 9.

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