A Documentary History
of
Nepalese Quinquennial Missions
to China 1792-1906

Vijay Kumar Manandhar
Associate Professor
Central Department of History
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur
Kathmandu, Nepal
For Rupa
and our daughters
Pratibha, Prerana and Pragya
Foreword

Conducting the foreign policy and relations of a small state situated between two big powers with different political ideologies is rather a difficult task. Nepal, situated between two powers like India and China, has to conduct its foreign policy and relations in the most tactful and diplomatic way. The Nepalese statesmen had maintained good relations with both neighbours in the most diplomatic way befitting the situation (national and international) as well as for the benefit of the nation. Such handling of foreign policy does not mean that the Nepalese rulers had become tools of any power. At times they had shown their national interests without yielding to anyone. The friendly gestures like helping the next door neighbour in time of crisis or sending missions with presents (which were in reality reciprocated) should not be interpreted otherwise. Foreign writers have seldom presented Nepal as a state dominated by either by north or by south. But Nepal has always remained a sovereign independent state.

Writing a book about Nepal's foreign policy is also a difficult task because of the inaccessibility of the primary sources. Foreign Ministry Archives/Nepal is now not accessible to any scholar. Indian National Archives also does not allow foreign scholars to consult post-1914 documents. Under such circumstances Dr. Vijay Kumar Manandhar has written a scholarly book on the Nepalese quinquennial missions to China (1792 to 1906). This is not the first book on the subject as Dr. Tri Ratna Manandhar and Dr. Tirtha Prasad Mishra had written the first book in 1986 A.D. Fortunately all the three scholarly teachers had opportunity to consult the unpublished official documents of the Foreign Ministry Archives of Nepal when it was open two decades back. On the basis of the documents of the Foreign Ministry Archives/Nepal and Indian National Archives/New Delhi and other standard books, Nepalese scholars started writing books on Nepal's foreign relations. Leo E. Rose has also written a standard book on Nepal's foreign policy entitled Nepal: Strategy for Survival. He had the opportunity to consult first hand information about China and Tibet also.

Dr. Vijay Manandhar is one of my most intelligent and scholarly student-cum-colleagues who has worked on Nepal-China relations for the last several years. He has the opportunity to consult most authentic books with documents relating to Chinese foreign policy, when he was in the United States. Nothing would be happier to me than to see my own student-cum-colleague come forward with standard academic contributions. Dr. Manandhar's present work is his second contribution on Nepal-China relations.
Dr. Manandhar has dealt with all the quinquennial missions (18 in number) describing all the details i.e. the composition, details of the presents, meeting with different foreigners en route, hardship and details of the travels, audience with the Chinese Emperors, return etc. The achievements of all the missions are most critically assessed, which bear testimony to the scholarship of the writer.

The scholar has rightly presented that the missions of the pre-Rana period were political motivated to maintain cordial relations between the two countries. Chinese Emperors also wished for Nepal's prosperity and happiness. The then Nepalese rulers had their political purpose in sending the missions within the country and abroad. But the missions were misused by the Ranas, who exploited the system for the monetary benefit. The missions were sent to smuggle opium and other goods in Chinese market which had rather defamed them. Later when opium trade was found impossible in China due to the declaration of opium as contraband product, the Ranas lost their interest in sending the mission. Later the Ranas discontinued the system taking advantage of changed political scenario in China.

All the details of the missions are very analytically assessed. The present work is a testimony of standard scholarship of the writer who has not only consulted Chinese sources and standard books but has also consulted and produced all the mission related unpublished documents available in Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters, National Archives of Nepal, Foreign Ministry Archives/Kathmandu and Indian National Archives, New Delhi. By the publication of these more than two hundred relevant unpublished documents, the other scholars are given an opportunity to undertake further research work on the subject.

I wish Dr. Manandhar would come forward with more books in future.

Prof. Dr. Tulasi Ram Vaidya
Head, Central Department of History
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
The Quinquennial mission system, originated from the peace agreement between Nepal and China in 1792, formed an integral part of Nepal-China relations. A pioneering research work on the subject has been made by Tri Ratna Manandhar and Tirtha Prasad Mishra. In that excellent research work, the writers have not only dealt with the complete history of Nepalese quinquennial missions to China from 1792 to 1906, but have also analysed the different aspects of the Nepalese five-yearly missions to China using primarily unpublished, original sources derived from different government offices and archives of Nepal and India. This work was indeed the first of its kind in the field of Nepal-China relations, and thus a great contribution for studying the important aspects of Nepal-China relations. Despite these merits, the writers have very briefly traced the history of Nepalese missions to China and have not used Chinese sources. Nevertheless they have been a great source of inspiration to me to undertake this research work.

The main objective of this book is to trace the detailed history of the Nepalese quinquennial missions to China and to bring out all the available mission related unpublished documents of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu; Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters, Kathmandu; National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu and National Archives of India, New Delhi. Thus this work is mainly based on these unpublished original documents. The Chinese sources have also been used. Besides that, relevant books, articles and published documents are utilised at proper places.

In this book, the history of Nepalese five-yearly missions to China has been divided into two parts. The first part deals with the Pre-Rana period, i.e. the eleven missions from 1792 to 1842. The second part discusses the Rana-period, i.e. seven missions from 1847 to 1906.

I like to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to my esteemed teacher Prof. Dr. Tulasi Ram Vaidya, Head, Central Department of History, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Nepal, whom I regard as my chief mentor and the great source of inspiration to me interested in the subject. I am also obliged to him for contributing scholarly foreword as well. I am profoundly
grateful to Prof. Dr. Tirtha Prasad Mishra, Executive Director, CNAS, T.U. for his generous help of providing the unpublished documents of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu and to Historian Hari Ram Joshi and my colleague Dr. Shanker Thapa for their constant help and encouragement. I do wish to express my special thanks to my colleague Mr. Bhaveshwar Pangeni, Lecturer, Central Department of History, T.U., Kirtipur who has been good enough to read through the manuscript and give me many valuable suggestions and corrections. I would also like to thank Brigadier General (Retd.) Keshar Bahadur Gadhatola for making available to me the historic photos of his family. I owe a particular debt of gratitude to Mr. Krishna Kumar Thapa for all the computer related work. I also wish to express my thanks to the concerned staff of the National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu; the Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters, Kathmandu and the National Archives of India, New Delhi. I also express my profound thanks to Adroit Publishers for taking great pains to publish this book.

Finally, I wish to express my special appreciation to my wife Rupa Manandhar for her untiring efforts and inspiration in writing this book.

Needless to say, the individuals mentioned above are not responsible for the views, interpretations, and misinterpretations that appear in the following pages. All errors of fact and judgement are my own. Healthy criticism and suggestions are always welcome.

Central Department of History
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Nepal

Vijay Kumar Manandhar
Background

Nepal and China have a long history of political, social, economic and cultural relations. In the absence of contemporary evidences it cannot be said when the Nepal-China relation began. But due to geo-political location of Nepal, the socio-economic, cultural and political relations between the two must have been in existence since long. However, the epigraphic evidences refer to the contact between the two from the fifth century. Historically, political relations between the two countries go back to the seventh century A.D. During this period, official contacts between the Nepalese court and the T'ang dynasty were maintained through the exchange of political missions. However, unofficial contacts between the two countries began in the fifth century A.D. with the visit of Chinese monks to Nepal and a Nepalese Buddhist teacher to China; thus Buddhism became the chief source of links between the two countries. With the collapse of the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.), relations between the two countries were suspended for about two hundred and fifty years. During the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368 A.D.), Sino-Nepalese relations were revived through A-ni-ka (Arniko), the gifted Nepalese artist who established his artistic glory in China by demonstrating his skill at the court of the Mongol Emperor of China, Kublai Khan. In the Ming dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.), there was a reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but this time, the Ming rulers established relations with Nepal's powerful Ramavardhan family through exchange of missions, ignoring the Malla rulers of the Nepal Mandala. After the suppression of the Ramavardhan family, the Malla rulers of the Nepal Mandala terminated Nepal's relations with the Ming court, and later on they tried to establish relations with the Ch'ing court.

It was only after the creation of modern Nepal by King Prithvi Narayan Shah in 1769 that Sino-Nepalese relations entered into a new, but somewhat controversial phase, with Tibetan affairs dominating the situation. Nepal's commercial disputes with Tibet led it into direct conflict with China in 1791-1792. The system of sending Nepalese complimentary quinquennial missions to China had its origin in the peace agreement of September 1792 between Nepalese and Chinese officials following the end of the Sino-Nepalese war. There were several instances of Nepalese
missions visiting China in the past, but the new arrangement in accordance with the peace agreement of 1792 made it obligatory for Nepal to send a complimentary diplomatic mission with presents to the "Son of Heaven" (the Chinese Emperor) every five years. Thus it is a known fact that Nepal sent her five-yearly missions to China as an obligation due to the outcome of the peace agreement.

Here it will not be out of context to mention why this new arrangement for quinquennial missions was made as part of the peace agreement of 1792. Several Nepalese missions visited China during the ancient and medieval periods. In 1789 also, Nepal herself took the initiative of sending a mission to China in order to please the Ch'ing court. But in accordance with the agreement of 1792, the new arrangement made it obligatory for Nepal to send a diplomatic cum complimentary mission with gifts and an arji (special letter) to the Chinese Emperor every five years. In return, the Nepalese delegation received awards, presents and a golden Parwana (letter) to give to the Nepalese king on behalf of the Ch'ing Emperor. It seems that the new arrangement of the mission system though had nothing to do with Nepal-Tibet relations and was a way of degrading Nepal's status, at least in Chinese eyes.¹ From the traditional Chinese point of view, any foreign state having any relation or intercourse with China was a tributary. That is why China wanted to maintain "tributary" relations with Nepal -- in order to follow the ancient Chinese maxim: "The Chinese rulers exercised power over all peoples of the World through the will of the Divine Overlord."² Here it should be mentioned that China wanted to check the dominant position of Nepal in Tibet. Furthermore, the mission system

---


placed Nepal under an obligation to accept Chinese decisions on all her relations, especially with Tibet. The Chinese Ambans (Imperial Residents) at Lhasa controlled Tibet's foreign relations, trade and defence. In spite of all these measures, the Ch'ing court could gather information about Nepal only through its Ambans at Tibet. The Ch'ing court realized that some sort of direct communication should be made with Nepal. This new arrangement of five-yearly missions presented an opportunity (a favourable occasion) to the Ch'ing court to have direct communication with the Nepalese court at higher level. For this reason, Chinese officials always insisted that the Nepalese quinquennial mission to China should be led at least by a person of Kazi rank.3

Regarding the origin of the new system of sending Nepalese quinquennial missions to China, Prem Raman Uprety opined that the sending of quinquennial mission had started after Nepal defeated Tibet in 17884, but his view cannot be justified due to three reasons. Firstly, the Nepalese, Tibetan and Chinese versions of the treaty of 1789 do not mention anything at all about the sending of the five-yearly missions as a part of the treaty. On the other hand, each and every so far available copy of the treaty of 1792 clearly mentions the quinquennial mission in detail5. Furthermore, Tibetan and Chinese sources6 suggest that the treaty of 1789 was signed by both Nepal and Tibet without the approval or even knowledge of China. The question thus naturally arises as to how is it possible to include the quinquennial mission provision in the treaty of 1789, in which China had not participated. Secondly, the Nepalese mission sent to Peking in September 1789 under the leadership of Hari Shah was a special mission and not a five-yearly mission. Such special Nepalese missions were sent to China even during the ancient and medieval periods. Furthermore, the Nepalese decision to send a special mission to the Ch'ing court

3. Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 1, p. 16.
For the Chinese source, see Rose, f.n.no. 5, pp. 43-44.
was made only after a treaty had been signed between Nepal and Tibet in 1789, thus clearly indicating that the topic of the mission was not connected with the Nepal-Tibet treaty of 1789. The Chinese sources state that the Chinese officials approved the treaty of 1789, possibly without examining its provisions once Nepal consented to send a mission to Peking in order to pay respect to the "Son of Heaven", the Chinese Emperor. Thirdly, the Chinese patents conferred to the Nepalese King Ran Bahadur Shah in 1790 did not mention anything about the five-yearly mission, whereas in his letter to the Ch'ing Emperor, Ch'ien Lung, the Nepalese King Ran Bahadur Shah had distinctly mentioned that Kazi Dev Datta Thapa (the leader of the 1792 Nepalese mission to China) was the first Nepalese official to lead a five-yearly mission to China.\footnote{Patent of 5 March 1790, Foreign Dept. Secret (Sec.) E. July 1911, No. 264, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter referred as NAI). See also Vijay Kumar Manandhar, *Cultural and Political Aspects of Nepal-China Relations*, Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 1990., pp. 22-25.}

In this way, one can conclude that the quinquennial missions to China were sent only after 1792, and not in 1789, and that new arrangement of the mission system was the outcome of the peace agreement between Nepal and China in 1792. Certainly the Nepalese mission of 1789 was the first one to go to China in modern times, but that was definitely not a five-yearly mission. In fact, the new arrangement of sending Nepalese quinquennial missions to China began only in 1792. With this, Nepal's relations with China entered into a new phase.

Remarkably enough, even though the journey from Kathmandu to Peking was quite difficult, long and hazardous, Nepal continued to send missions to Ch'ing Court from 1792 to 1906. During this period, Nepal dispatched altogether eighteen missions to China. The details of these missions are to be discussed in the following pages.

\* \* \*

\footnote{Nepalese King to Chinese Emperor, 1899 B.S. Ashad 8 Roj 6 (23 June 1842), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Unnumbered Poka. Nepal Government to Government of China, 1899 B.S., Ashad Badi 8 Roj 6 (23 June 1842), National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu (hereafter referred as NAN), Poka No.5, Letter No. 44. But Manandhar and Mishra have given the date of the aforementioned letter as 1899 B.S. Ashad 2 Gate Roj 6, see Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 1, pp. 79-81.}
Contents

Foreword
Preface
Background

Part One
Pre-Rana Period 1792-1842

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Dev Dutta Thapa's Mission of 1792</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Narsingh Gurung's Mission of 1795</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Sarvajit Pande's Mission of 1802</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Bhaktabir Thapa's Mission of 1807</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Bhaktabir Thapa's Mission of 1812</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Ranajoor Thapa's Mission of 1817</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Dalbhanjan Pande's Mission of 1822</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Bir Keshar Pande's Mission of 1827</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Bir Keshar Pande's Mission of 1832</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Chautariya Kazi</em> Pushkar Shah's Mission of 1837</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Jagat Bam Pande's Mission of 1842</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part Two
Rana Period 1847-1906

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Surath Singh Pantha's Mission of 1847</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Gambhir Singh Adhikari's Mission of 1852</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Jagat Sher Sijapati's Mission of 1866</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Tej Bahadur Rana's Mission of 1877</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Ran Bikram Rana's Mission of 1886</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Indra Bikram Rana's Mission of 1894</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Kazi</em> Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola's Mission of 1906</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Chronology of Nepalese Quinquennial Missions to China 1792-1906

Selected Bibliography

Index
Part One

Pre-Rana Period 1792-1842
In accordance with the peace agreement between Nepal and China in September 1792, Nepal soon sent her first five-yearly mission to the Ch'ing court in October 1792 under the leadership of Kazi Dev Dutta Thapa. The Chinese Imperial records have also mentioned about the 1792 Nepalese quinquennial mission to China. The other members of the 1792 Nepalese five-yearly mission were Subba Pratiman Rana, deputy leader of the mission, Jayanta Sahi (Gurung), son of Jetha Budha Narsingh (Gurung) Taksari, and Balbhadra, son of Khardar Vishnu Shankar. There were some Jamadars (junior military personnel), and two Kashmiri interpreters in the mission. The delegates carried an arji, a letter and huge gifts from the Nepalese King Ran Bahadur Shah to the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung. On 6 October, 1792, along with Chinese Commander Fu K'ang-an, the Nepalese mission left Dhaibung for Lhasa en route to Peking. There is also the reference of the Chinese Commander asking King Ran Bahadur Shah to send the Nepalese mission to China soon. Another Nepalese document

1. Arji to the Emperor, dated 1849 B.S. Ashwin Sukla 1 Roj 2 (1792), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix B.
5. Arji to the Chinese Emperor, dated 1849 B.S. Ashwin Sukla 1 Roj 2 (1792), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix B.
6. Nepalese King to Chinese Emperor, 1849 B.S., Ashwin Sudi Roj 3 (1792), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix C.
8. Thung thang Chang-Chun to King Ran Bahadur Shah, 1849 B.S. Ashwin Badi 10 Roj 2 (1792), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A.
has mentioned about the Chinese *Amban's* pardoning of Nepal's wrong doings and recommending the Chinese Emperor to confer titles and honours to the Nepalese party.\(^9\) The mission took nearly a year to make a round-trip from Nepal to China and back. This Nepalese mission remained in Peking for about five months. Like the earlier special Nepalese mission of 1789\(^10\), the first Nepalese complimentary quinquennial mission of 1792 carried some elephants and horses from Nepal's Tarai area as presents for the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung. However, due to certain difficulties on the way to Lhasa, the elephants had to be returned from Kuti to Nepal and there was the report of the death of *Mahout* (the keeper and driver of an elephant).\(^11\) The Chinese sources also indicate that an orchestra was also included in the first Nepalese mission of 1792. The orchestra was composed of two female dancers, five singers and six musicians (instrument players). Those two female dancers wore red and green silk clothes. They also wore red hats made of wool. Their shoes were made of red silk. The dancers had tied *Ghungaroo* (ringing bells) around both of their legs with red cords. As for the singers, they wore red and green clothes and red shoes. This orchestra had left a book entitled *Gorkha Ko Geet* (Songs of Gorkha) in China.\(^12\) This delegation of 1792 brought a letter and various valuable presents from the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung to the Nepalese King Ran Bahadur Shah and Regent Bahadur Shah.

The importance of this mission of 1792 lies in the fact that it inaugurated the system of complimentary quinquennial missions to China, thereby regularising Nepal's direct contact with the Peking government. With this, Nepal's relations with China entered into a new phase. This quinquennial mission system continued till 1906.

---

9. Chinese *Amban* to Nepalese King, 1850 B.S. Chaitra Sudi 8 Roj 4 (1793), MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix F.
11. Chinese *Amban* to Ran Bahadur Shah, 1851 B.S. Chaitra (1794), MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix D.
Moreover, the mission of 1792 was the first ever five-yearly mission which completed the round-trip journey from Nepal to China in the shortest period, that is, within one year. Afterwards from 1795 to 1852, the journey of the each Nepalese mission to China was completed in less than two years. Later on with the involvement of Nepalese quinquennial missions in trading activities, their journey became quite longer. Lastly, while discussing the mission of 1792, D.R. Regmi and Shakabpa have mentioned that through this very mission of 1792 the Ch'ing Emperor conferred the title of Wang and plumes for their crowns on King Ran Bahadur Shah and Regent Bahadur Shah.\(^{13}\) This is, however, far from the truth. In fact, it was through the special mission of 1789 that King Ran Bahadur Shah and Regent Bahadur Shah received the Ch'ing Emperor's titles of Wang and Kung (Ghung) respectively in 1790.\(^{14}\)

**Appendix A**

\begin{quote}
सम्बत १०४९ साल आश्विन वर्ष १० रोज २ मा धैंडु�� काम्पा बाट थुबाड च्याँचुने श्री ५ रण वहाडुर साहलरई पटाएको पत्रमा- डीगरबाटा नुटको धनमाल र स्थायराको हाल धनमाल गरी भारी ७ आई पूरयो- नुटको धनमाल राख्नु नराम्नो हुनाले सवे धनमाल फर्काई दिनु- चिन पठाउने काजी भारदार सरसीगाद स्मेत चाँडो पठाउनु

(Thung thang Chan-Chun to King Ran Bahadur Shah instructing to return all the plunderings of Digarcha and to send the Nepalese mission to China soon.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), *Poka* No. Pa. 64.
\end{quote}


Appendix B

In this arji to the Chinese Emperor, King Ran Bahadur Shah has mentioned the sending of the Nepalese mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Dev Dutta Thapa.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix C

In this letter to the Chinese Emperor, King Ran Bahadur Shah has mentioned Symarpa Lama as the main cause of the conflict and requested the circulation of pure coins in Tibet.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix D

(Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah informing about the
death of Mahout (the keeper and driver of an elephant.).
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix E

The death of Mahout (the keeper and driver of an elephant).
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix F

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.
Kazi Narsingh Gurung's Mission of 1795

According to the new arrangement of the mission system, Nepal was to send the next five-yearly mission in 1797, but Nepal dispatched the second mission in 1795, two years before the scheduled period. It was due to the abdication of Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung in 1795 in favour of his son Chia Ch'ing that Nepal sent her second mission in 1795. Here it should be pointed out that the Chinese Imperial records have mentioned Nepal's sending missions to China in 1794 and 1795. But the Nepalese archival documents state of Nepal's dispatching of mission to China in 1795 only. It was reported that the Chinese authorities insisted on Nepal's sending a special mission to pay respect to the new Emperor with special presents, whereas Nepal requested to send a single mission with presents to the new Chinese Emperor along with the usual five-yearly presents. With the acceptance of the Nepalese request by the Chinese authorities, the second Nepalese mission, consisting forty-five members, led by Kazi Narsingh Gurung, left for China in 1795. The other members of the mission were Jetha Budha

2. Chinese Amban to King Ran Behadur Shah, 1852 B.S. Jestha Sudi (1795), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A.
5. The details of the 1795 Nepalese mission have been recorded in MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See also Jnanmani Nepal, Nepal-Bhot Chin Sambandha Ka Kehi Sanskritik Paksha (Some Cultural Aspect of Nepal-Tibet China Relations), Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 2045 B.S., pp. 66-68, and Jagman Gurung, Nepalko Ekikaranma Gurungahruko Bhumika (Role of The Gurungs in the Unification of Nepal), Pokhara: Sri Bauddha Arghaun Sadana, 2041 B.S., pp. 70-72.
Madho Sahi, the deputy leader of the mission, interpreters Satar Miya, Mani Ram Lama and Narayan Tewari, letter writer Khadananda Padhya, Omrao Kashi Gurung, Talabdar Mahamad Ali, Dhakre (unemployed) Kishun Karki and Narendra Karki, and twenty soldiers. Here it should be mentioned that by 1795, King Ran Bahadur Shah had already assumed full power himself and had dismissed Regent Bahadur Shah from all offices. In order to impress upon the Ch'ing Emperor that he had assumed full power himself from Regent Bahadur Shah, King Ran Bahadur Shah collected several things to present to the new Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing from various parts of Nepal as well as from different parts of India such as Patna, Banaras and Calcutta. The mission of 1795, which carried five-yearly presents and special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing on the occasion of his ascent to the throne, left for Peking bearing various types of presents, including different types of palanquins, such as Khadkhadiya, Myana and Palaki, of extraordinary fineness. Four elephants and four horses from Nepal's Tarai area were also sent to Lhasa via Bhutan en route to Peking.

Kazi Narsingh Gurung reached Lhasa on Bhadra Sudi 6, 1852 B.S. (1795) and the Nepalese mission left Lhasa for Peking on Bhadra Sudi 15, 1852 B.S. (1795). The Nepalese mission, which handed over an arji and presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor, remained at Peking for thirty-five days. The 1795

6. The records deposited in the Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters mention the names of the leading members of the Nepalese quinquennial missions to China as well as the detailed list of the presents sent along with the Nepalese missions to China from 1795 to 1852. See Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter mentioned as RNAH) Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).
7. Nepal, f.n. no. 5, pp. 67-68. See also Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah, 1852 B.S. (1795). National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu (hereafter referred as NAN), Poka No. 2, Letter No. 81. See Appendix J.
8. For the details of the Nepalese mission's arrival at Lhasa and its departure to Peking, see Appendices E, F, G, H and I.
9. Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah, Chyachhin 1st Year, 1852 B.S. (1795), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix L.
10. Kazi Narsingh's arji, dated 1853 B.S. Baisakh Badi Roj 4 (1796), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix N.
11. Gurung, f.n. no. 5, p. 70.
Nepalese mission had carried nineteen items as ordinary presents and thirty one items as special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor\(^\text{12}\). It was given a very warm welcome in Peking. The mission members were entertained through the Chinese plays and dances\(^\text{13}\). Being happy with the Nepalese mission, the Ch'ing Emperor awarded Tog (Crown) of the first rank and a Parwana to King Ran Bahadur Shah. The Ch'ing Emperor also awarded red Tog of the second rank and plume of peacock feathers to Kazi Narsingh Gurung. Besides that the Nepalese Kazi received five pieces of Khaki, five pieces of Sijyapurima, five pieces of Shashi, five pieces of Nusi, 100 taks of silver, four pieces of glass utensils, four pieces of porcelain utensils and eight thermos flasks\(^\text{14}\). Along with the other members of Nepalese mission, Kazi Narsingh had also received tea as presents from the Ch'ing Emperor\(^\text{15}\).

While returning from Peking, Kazi Narsingh Gurung halted at Tarchindeo due to illness. He halted at Lhasa for one week only\(^\text{16}\) and seemed to have reached Kerung by Bhadra, 1853 B.S. (1796)\(^\text{17}\). The Chinese and Tibetan officials escorting the Nepalese delegation returned from Kerung, and they were given some presents by the Nepalese mission\(^\text{18}\). Interestingly the Chinese Ambans had stated King Ran Bahadur Shah to be kind enough towards Kazi Narsingh Gurung for he had worked hard for the promotion of Nepal-China relations. Kazi Narsingh had maintained good rapport with the Chinese Ambans at Tibet even in future. He seemed to have made great efforts at Peking for promoting and strengthening Nepal-China relations\(^\text{19}\). Here it should be mentioned that Kazi Narsingh had played an important role in the signing of the peace agreement between Nepal and China in 1792. As such he was duly recognized by King Ran Bahadur Shah as well as by the

---

12. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
13. Chinese Emperor's Parwana dated 1853 B.S. (1796), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix N.
15. Nepal, f.n. no. 5, p. 111.
17. Kazi Narsingh to Kazi Damodar Pande, 1853 B.S. Bhadra Badi 9 Roj 7 (1796), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix O.
18. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix P.
19. Gurung, f.n. no. 5, p. 72.
Chinese Commander Fu-k'ang-an\textsuperscript{20}.

According to the Royal Nepal Army Headquarters' documents, it seems that the total cost of the mission of 1795 was Rupees 39,220\textsuperscript{21} and not 29,220.2 as was mentioned by Manandhar and Mishra,\textsuperscript{22} and the regular five-yearly presents were valued at Rs. 4,829\textsuperscript{3} while the value of special presents was fixed at Rs. 14,902\textsuperscript{23}. At the time of sending 1795 quinquennial mission to China, Nepal also sent presents to the Chinese and Tibetan authorities, such as the Chinese Ambans, the Potala (Dalai) Lama, Lama of Digarcha (Shigatse), Chuii of Digarcha, Talloye (Chinese officials) of Tingri, Dhewas (Tibetan officials) of Kuti, Chundu (Governor or Viceroy) of Sinthaya (Sindafu \textsuperscript{?}), the four Kajis of Lhasa, Lama of Sakya, Chundu of Chindafu\textsuperscript{24}. Interestingly, in spite of his dismissal from all offices, through this mission of 1795 ex-Regent Bahadur Shah sent presents to the Chinese Amban\textsuperscript{25} and Ch'ing Emperor\textsuperscript{26}, perhaps with the hope of gaining the Emperor's sympathy. The Ch'ing Emperor did not accept Bahadur Shah's presents though, on the grounds that it was against the Ch'ing court's custom to receive presents from persons not holding any government posts. Although the Ch'ing Emperor returned the presents sent by Bahadur Shah with thanks, in the meantime, he sent presents to ex-Regent Bahadur Shah and King Ran Bahadur Shah through this mission of 1795\textsuperscript{27}. Besides other items as presents, the Ch'ing Emperor had also sent eight and four jars of tea to King Ran Bahadur Shah and ex-Regent Bahadur Shah respectively\textsuperscript{28}.

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid., p. 65.
\textsuperscript{21} RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
\textsuperscript{22} Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 3, p. 73.
\textsuperscript{23} RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
\textsuperscript{24} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{25} Chinese Amban to Bahadur Shah, 1852 B.S. (1795), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendices D and E.
\textsuperscript{26} Chinese Amban to Bahadur Shah, 1852 B.S. (1795), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix E
\textsuperscript{27} Chinese Emperor's Parwana dated 1853 B.S. (1796), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix M.
\textsuperscript{28} Nepal, f.n. no. 5, p. 111.
The importance of the mission of 1795 lies in the fact that it was not only the first Nepalese quinquennial mission to go to Peking two years before the scheduled time, but also that it was the first Nepalese mission to carry at one time the usual five-yearly presents as well as special presents on the occasion of the Ch'ing Emperor’s ascent to the throne. Significantly enough, the members of 1795 mission had an audience with the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing twenty five times, the highest number of such audiences ever granted to any Nepalese complimentary five-yearly mission. It was also the last Nepalese mission to carry elephants and horses as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Afterwards Nepal stopped sending elephants and horses as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor as per the Chinese Ambans’ instructions of not sending those animals as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor realizing the difficulty of sending them to China.

Appendix A

1812 साल ज्येष्ठ सुदीमा कुंपुस्वान अम्बाले श्री ५ को हजुरमा पठाएको चिङ्गमा गाउँ ममारको दस्तुर अर्ज सोगाद र ५ वर्षको मामुलीको अर्ज भिन्न भिन्ने पठाउनु ......

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese King instructing to send mission to pay respect to the new Emperor with special presents and the usual five-yearly presents separately.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix B

1812 छयालु ६० साल श्वावण सुदी ११ रोज २ मा कुंपुस्वान्सु अम्बाले रणबहादुर साहलाई तेपेको चिङ्गमा काजी नरसिंहलाई पेशीये पठाउने बन्दोबस्त भयाको ...

(Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah mentioning about the deputing of Kazi Narsingh as the leader of the Nepalese mission to Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

29. Manandhar and Mishra, f.n. no. 3, p. 23.
30. Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah, Chyachinh 1st Year, 1853 B.S. Ashwin Sudi 8 Roj 1 (1795). See Appendix L.
## Appendix C

### ५२ साल

| चीन श्री बादसाहुलाई रौगात गयाको गादि ममार्ष स्मृति माफ़त काज नरसिं 
| जेठाबुधा मापौ राहु। सहि। निति श्रावराविद ४ रोज। | २९२२०४/२ 
| श्री बादसाहुलके | १९७३१३/२ | 
| सौगात। | ४८२९३ | 

| मुगा माला। १ के तोला २६५५। के ९८३३। | 
| रूपोला तास धान। २ के तोला के ७४४३२२। | 
| किषाप धान। २० के १७३०। | 
| सुलतानी बनात तापा। ७ के १०५०। | 
| बुटेदार अतलस धान। ४ के ३९। | 
| संदुकी बंदुक। १ के २००। | 
| हाती दात। ४ के ९६०। | 
| लवाग धार्मिक। ६ के २६४। | 
| जायफल गोटा। १००० के १२०। | 
| गाडिया गोटा। २ के ९०। | 
| दलचनी संदुस। १ के धार्मिक के ३२३। | 
| बनात तापा। ५ के ५५५। | 
| तरोवार। ४ के १३०। | 
| काटार। २ के ३३। | 
| दक्षिणा सुपारी धार्मिक। ६ के ९५। | 
| सुपारी धार्मिक। १० के ९५१। | 
| पुडा। २ के २०। | 
| षुकृर। २ के २४। | 
| तोडेवाल बंदुक। २ के ९०। | 

| गादि ममार्षक। | १४९०३३। | 
| मुगामाला। २ के तोला २६२।। | 
| धुकुलुकी स्मृति मोतिका माला। १ के ५००। | 
| रूपोला तास धान। १ के ७३१३। | 
| ठूलो मुगा दाना। ५ के तोला ३३३।। | २७०। | 
| सुनौला तास धान। २ के ६५४। | 
| किषाप धान। २० के १७३०। | 
| दोरुषा। १ सुलतानी। ७ ज्यां बनात धान ६ के २१००। | 
| मैसराजाम स्मृति पाल्फु। १ के १५००। | 
| मैसराजाम स्मृति म्याना। १ के २५०। | 
| कार्चोपन पंशा। १ के ५००। |
चार नान्ना संदुक के लगत न 1 के 300
संदुक पेस्टबल जोड़ा 1 के 100
दोनाल्या संदुक के लगत 1 के 250
हाति दात 10 के 400
तोड़ेवाल बन्दुक 2 के 200
तरोबार 4 के 190
कतार 2 के 25
पुकूरि 2 के 14
पेस्कुज 2 के 65
दुवेन 2 के 180
हाति 2 के 3500
घोड़ा 5 के 9500
लवाग धार्मि 12 के 528
केसर तोला 100 के 11221
जायफल गोटा 500 के 60
बाग गोटा 2 के 10
अतर तोला 72 के 19011.
बमाम धार्मि 6 के 12
नरिल्व गोटा 100 के 20
बुद्वेदार चिहल तान 4 के 36
लसनी छीट तान 6 के 66

शोट धावी के 481
सुलतानी बनात तामा 1 के 111 किंशाप तामा 2 के 1160
तरोबार 2 के 30 मुगाको माला 1 के 516
हातिवाल 2 के 80 लवाग धार्मि (धार्मि?) 1 के 44

लुतरीन के 966
बनात तामा 1 के 111 किंशाप तामा 1 के 55

चुड़ू तामीन के किंशाप तामा 1 के 10014
हैकड़ा कोरा के किंशाप तामा 1 के 40
खिंधाफुका चुडू के 421 किंशाप तामा 1 के 40 सुपारी धार्मि (धार्मि?) 2 के 21.

डिगरियाका चुड़के 192
गलेता तामा 1 के 10 सुपारी धार्मि 1 के 92
कानून का तालिकाको...: 10.11
कुंदिराव अलंकार थान 1 के 9.11 सुपारी धार्मिक 1 के 9.2

कुटिका देवा 2 के अलंकार थान..: 9.11
हिंदासका लामाज्यूके...: 9.12
वनात वस्त्रा 1 के 9.11 किंशाप थान 1 के 9.20
सहन थान 2 के 7 हातिवालका कटोरा 2 के अं 9.16
अलैचि दाना संदुस...: 9.1 के अं 9.4

रुपठाई के...: 9.40
वनात तोमा 1 के 9.11 किंशाप थान..2 के 9.16
तरोबार...: 2 के 9.30 मुगा माला...1 के 9.56
लवाग धार्मिक...: 9.1 के 9.4

सिंध्या चुंबुके...: 9.45.11
वनात वस्त्रा...2 के 9.22 तरोबार...2 के 9.30
तोडेवाल वन्दुक..2 के 9.30 हाति दात...2 के 9.30
शुकुर...2 के 9.4 किंशाप थान..2 के 9.19
सुपारी धार्मिक...4 के 9.11 दालिवाला सुपारी 6 के 9.5
दालचिनी धार्मिक...1 के 9.5 वदाम धार्मिक...2 के 9.4
gar goda...30 के 9.11 छोहारा धार्मिक...4 के 9.5

पोतला लामाज्यू के...: 9.16.0
वनात वस्त्रा...1 के 9.11 किंशाप थान 1 के 9.40
सहन थान...2 के 7 सुपारी धार्मिक 2 के 8.1
हातिवालका कटोरा 2 के अं 9.16 अलैचि दाना संदुस 1 के अं 9.4

ताज्हा चितुदं के...: 9.17.4
वनात वस्त्रा...1 के 9.11 किंशाप थान...1 के 9.40
सहन थान...2 के 7 हाति दात कटोरा 2 के अं 9.16
न्यासाका चार काजी के...: 9.16.44
किंशाप थान...4 के 9.16 सुपारी धार्मिक...4 के 9.44

साम्या तामा के...: 9.11.44
वनात वस्त्रा...1 के 9.11 सहन थान...1 के 9.34

1998.44
अजन सीगात पुर्याउन जान्या मानीसहर के...: 9.14.11.
14: A Documentary History...

काज नरसिंह के..................................................३४९०
नगद मोर...............................................................३०००
जिन्दा.................................................................४९००
चद्दल पगरि १ के १७ किंड़ा घान २ के..................२२०
साल जोड़ा १ के १३० सालका रमाल १ के.............७०
पो.माल्दिह थाँ १ के २२ चस्मा घान १ के..................१८
ला.फाबिश परिवर्त १ के II ह.तास तोला ५१.१ के..१२२
पारा रमाल...........................................१ के III.

जेठा वृष बादामू साहि के............................................९३१४
नगद मानीस जना ४ समेत के.................................१०००
जिन्दा.................................................................३९४
चिरा पगरि १ के ८॥ किंड़ा घान २ के......................१२७
साल जोड़ा १ के १३० माल्दिह घान १ के.................९९
चीविसा घान १ के ३॥ सालका रमाल १ के.................५१
पिटाका रमाल.........................................................१ के २

दोभास्य सतार मिना के.................................................९५१
तलब मैना ९४ को.........................................................८४०
जिन्दा.................................................................२४७
२५ गाजी पगरि १ के ४ III. किंड़ा घान १ के..............५५
साल फर्दे १ के ५० कासिबालहा ९ के.........................९
चीविसा घान १ के २॥ पिटाका रमाल १ के......................१

३ का साथमा जान्या जना.....................................................२ के ४३८
तलब र.................................................................२००
जिन्दा र.................................................................२३८
पदमू काफल्या के.......................................................१२७
२२ गजी पगरि १ के ५ किंड़ा घान १ के......................५५
चीविसा घान १ के ३ कासिबालहा ९ के.........................९
साल फर्दे.....................................................१ के ५५

सतार मिना दोभास्य के.........................................................१९१
२५ गजी पगरि १ के ४ III. किंड़ा घान १ के..............५५
साल फर्दे १ के ५० कासिबालहा ९ के.........................९
चीविसा घान १ के २॥ पिटाका रमाल १ के......................१

मनिराम लामा दोभास्य के.................................................३४०
नगद मानीस समेत जना ३ के.................................२५०
जिन्दा.................................................................९०४
साल फर्दे १ के ५० किंड़ा घान १ के.........................४०
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पिटाका समाल</th>
<th>9 के 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नारायण तेवारी देशभाषा के</td>
<td>2871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगाद आफु स्मेत जना 2 के</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिन्सी</td>
<td>3971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 गाजी पुगार के 4 III</td>
<td>गलेता थान 9 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कासिवाल थान 9 के 7</td>
<td>तोस फर्द 9 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चौविशा थान 9 के 2 III</td>
<td>पिटाका समाल 9 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>काज का साथया चिठिपत्र लेखन्या पदानन्द पाठाके</td>
<td>5291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगाद र</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिन्सी</td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 गाजी पुगार के 4 III</td>
<td>फिंसप थान 9 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>साल फर्द 9 के 50</td>
<td>कासिवाल थान 9 के 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चौविशा थान 9 के 2 III</td>
<td>पिटाका समाल 9 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कासि गुरु उंगारव ढाकुया स्मेत जना 3 के नगाद</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फिसन कार्थिक ढाकुया स्मेत जना 3 के नगाद</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>महमद अलिन तलबदार के बर्ष 9 को नगाद</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नरेभ्र ढाकुया स्मेत जना 3 के नगाद</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>महमद अलिनका साथका मानीक के नगाद</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>काजी नरसिं का साथका सिपाही जना 20 के नगाद</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वंकन के जिन्सी</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फिंसप थान</td>
<td>1 के 65 मालदी थान 9 के 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाति 5 लि जान्या फनैत माहुल गढ़ के तलब बर्ष 9 के 1305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मोह कदम फनैत के 92</td>
<td>श्रीकृष्ण फनैत के 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुपर्ण फनैत के 72</td>
<td>हिरामनिन्दुनि फनैत के 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चेतराम फनैत के 72</td>
<td>माहुल जना 95 के 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फनैत जना 5 के यप</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विरुबादार जना 7 के दर्माहा</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लखु कस साँजना के 98</td>
<td>जिउ नरसिं के 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पालु सिं के</td>
<td>98 लक्ष्मी धर के 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>देहाय के</td>
<td>98 निम्मा वारि जग्या गृहु के 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाति 5 घोड़ा 5 लि जान्या डॉठा जग्या जया (?) गृहु के ल्हासा</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सम्म को पष्च</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जागीर पेत 3 मान पुर्याको वालि</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वाटो पष्च दोभाषा स्मेत के</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाति घोड़ा लि जादा बाट धार उजार जंगलमा दाना</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>धास देव देवताका पुजा गैढ़के</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
वाजे वर्ग गयाको जिम्मा काजी……………………………………..2072
नगद र…………………………………………………………..1000
जिनसी…………………………………………………………..1073
वनात बस्ता 3 के 333 किंवाप थान 9 के 360
cासिवाल्यान 15 के 123|| अर्धस थान 20 के 47||
खारवा थान 15 के 241|| पिटा थान 30 के 22||
वन्दनिर छीट थान 6 के……………………………………..902
अरु काम काममा खर्च……………………………………5199||
हात हात बेड़ना के. पारखाहात……………………4 के ||
वैगात होड़ा 9 का मूलर गाड़ी के……………………2912||
मोटा सफा थान 8 के 9 चागा थान 10 के 99||
पारखा हात 16 के 212 खारवा थान 1 के ||
पारह थान 4 के 2 धारो लड़ी 9 के 1||
वैगात हात 5 लैजानथा माहत जना 5 के सिरोपाव..23599||
जोवंसा थान 5 के 99|| पदुका के चोविसा था 5 के 95
15 गजी पूरार थान 5 के 199|| मौअतलस थान 5 के 99||
साल पर्वत..5 के 155 पिटाका रमाल 3 के99
तरोबार कंबुजा का मोल्मा के………………………………59999||
सुना मासा 36 के 59999 पारो मोल……………………2
वैगात पल्म के कोर मोल……………………………….24999||
अ. पाल्की का क्राजन बेड़ना के……………………199||
पारह थान…………1 के || मैन कपड़ा थान 9 के ||
भार भा लाउना के सिद्दर पाव………………………9 के 99999||
पाल्की का वास वादनाके. धागो र कपड़ा 92 के ||
चिन वैगातमा जाना हाता.धरमोलाई सभार सित तै||
जानु भानाचट लैजानथा के राख वर्ग……………………99999||
केरू सप्त पुत्राहुन जाना भरिया के वर्ग……………………299999||
पाल्क म्याना ओरु जाना जना……………………26 के ||
पुलनार का मुखिया………………………………………999||
हिट चोया मार्फत सरोका भरिया 915 के ||
दफ्ने भार 5 वोकन्या भरिया 92 के……………………199
पूला के…………………………………………………….149999||
ढाका मतमल घागम………………………………2 के ||
मैन कपडाका रमाल……………………………….9 के ||
वैगात सराजाम ढकनाके मैन कपडा थान 29के……………………99
भार मोहना के छाला मोल……………………………….9
Kazi Narsingh ... : 17

(The detailed list of ordinary and special presents sent along with the 1795 Nepalese quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Narsingh Gurung.)

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

Appendix D

1795 वर्ष (छ्यालें 60 वर्ष) सुंतारी अम्बाले श्री घुड़ शहादुर साहलाई पत्रांको पत्रमा घुड़ घुड़ पत्रांको रीरी पत्रमा लाई माल सहित पत्रांको - चीन जाने काजीहरु फक्ता पनी पतालुँछ।

(Chinese Amban to Kung Bahadur Shah mentioning receiving his presents through Rishi Padhya and promising to send presents to Bahadur Shah at the time of returning of the Nepalese mission from China.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.
Appendix E

1852 छयालु (60 साल र मैन्हा) १८ दिन जादा होताररिन अंबाले श्री बहादूर शाहलाई पत्थरदूरमा पनि- चीनमा अर्जी सौगाद चढाउने जान आउने काजी नरसिंह जान पुगेको- भित्तिजा राजाले अव र रजाको काम काज म आफै गर्दै भनि भनेको हुनाले काम काज सौपि ध्यान धर्म्मा लागे सो हाल श्री ५ वादशाहका हजुरमा जाहेर गादिनु होना भनी लेखनु भयाकलाई राजा आफे जान्या भयो र आफूले रजाको सौपि होना भन्न्या र आफूले श्री ५ वादशाहका हजुरमा चढाई पठाईको मालहर आफूका भित्तिजा बाडको अर्जी सौगाद सनैच चढाई पठाई पनि हामीहरुलाई पठाईनु भयाको पनि पुसी साथ बुर्विस लिङ्गू आफूलाई पनि सौगाद पठाई दिन्छो । बुर्विस लिङ्गू होना ....................

(Chinese Amban to Bahadur Shah mentioning about the arrival of Kazi Narsingh at Lhasa, dispatching of Bahadur Shah's presents to the Ch'ing Emperor and Chinese Amban's sending of presents to Bahadur Shah.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix F

छयालु ६० साल भाद्र सुदी २ रोज १ मा कुपस्यान अम्बाले श्री ५ रण बहादुर साहलाई पत्थरदूरमा पनि चीन जाने काजी आई पुगो पछि सङ्गहर संग पैशिन पठाई दिन्या छौ - सौगाद जाने हाली ५ घोडा धर्मको वाटोमा लिनलाई मालिस पठाउने ..............

(Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah assuring to send the Nepalese mission to China safely from Lhasa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix G

१८५२ छयालु ६० साल असोज बंद ४ रोजमा सुतारीन होतालिन अम्बाले नरसिंह जाने काजी नरसिंह चिनिन्ता भारतबाटको साथ लगाइ दिन पठाई दिएको......

(Chinese Ambans' letter referring to sending of Nepalese mission to China escorted by Chinese officers.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix H

१८५२ साल भाद्र सुदी १३ रोजमा ल्हासावाट काजी नरसिंह जाने श्री ५ रण बहादुर साहलाई पनि- अम्बा सङ्ग हेटी सौगाद दिएको । अध्ययनका १४ जादा चीन तर्फ जाने .................

(Kazi Narsingh to King Ran Bahadur Shah mentioning about his
meeting with the Chinese Amban at Lhasa and the date of his departure for China.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix I
Kazi Narsingh and Madho Sahi's letter to Kazi Damodar Pande informing about their arrival at Lhasa and about four Nepalese being sent to Lhasa to learn Chinese language.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix J
Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah informing about the arrival of the elephants and horses at Lhasa and sending them to Peking soon.

Source: National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu (NAN), Poka No. 2, Letter No. 81.

Appendix K
Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah stating the Ch'ing Emperor's happiness at the Nepalese King's arji.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix L
Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah instructing not to send
elephants and horses as presents.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix M

1853 सालमा श्री ५ (चीन) बादशाहबाट आएको सुनको प्रमाणाको नक्कलमा बहादुर साहबको छत्रै अर्ज सौंगाद पठाएकोमा तीर्थ पठाएको, तिमिलाई साविक वसोगमहिम सौंगाद पठाएको। काजीहरूलाई इनाम वकसी तमासाहरु देखाउने तयो मुलुक टाडा छ हाती घोडा पठाउनु परेँ।

(Chinese Emperor's Parwana mentioning returning the presents sent by Bahadur Shah, honouring and entertaining the members of the Nepalese mission and instructing not to send elephants and horses as presents realizing the difficulty of sending them.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix N

1853 सालमा बैसाष वि रोज ४ लेख्यो अर्जी नरसिंह काजीहरूले पठाएको पत्रमा—चीन पुष्य श्री ५ चीन बादशाह दर्शन गरी सौंगाद चढायाखो। सोघेको त्यो जमाक हिएको।

(Kazi Narsingh's arji referring to meeting and handing over the presents to the Ch'ing Emperor at Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix O

1853 साल भाद्र वि रोज ९ रोज ७ मा नरसिंह काजीले दामोदर पाण्डेयलाई पठाएको—घोडा १०, ११ जवान मानिस केरुको बाटो पठाउने १६ दिन जादा आफुहरु आउने।

(Kazi Narsingh to Damodar Pande informing about the date of his arrival at Kerung and requesting to send men and horses at Kerung.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix P

19 साल

नरसिंह काजी चीनबाट आउदा। वाचि आउन्या चिनिजा जना २ के मेरमानी भाद्र सुदि १५ रोज

कृती तिरका, चिनिजाखोके

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64
(The detailed expenses and list of the presents given to the Chinese officials escorting the Nepalese mission of 1795 up to Kerung.)

Source: RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).
Kazi Sarvajit Pande's Mission of 1802

In accordance with the peace agreement between Nepal and China in September 1792, Nepal sent her first five-yearly mission to the Ch'ing court in October 1792 under the leadership of Kazi Dev Dutta Thapa. Due to the abdication of Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung in 1795 in favour of his son Chia Ch'ing that Nepal dispatched the second mission in 1795, two years before the scheduled period under the leadership of Kazi Narsingh Gurung. The third Nepalese complimentary quinquennial mission was scheduled for the year 1800, but in view of the political confusion caused by the enthronement of the seventeen month old King Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah, and by the self-exile of the ex-King Ran Bahadur Shah, the Chinese Ambans, on behalf of the Ch'ing Emperor, allowed the Nepalese government to send the scheduled mission a year later. Nonetheless, the political situation did not improve the following year either, instead it became more complicated, due to the activities of the ex-King Ran Bahadur Shah at Banaras. Thus, perhaps on Nepal's request, the Chinese Ambans permitted the Nepalese government to send a high-level official with the usual five-yearly presents, which were intended for the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing, to the Nepal-Tibet border area, from whence the Chinese officials were to carry the presents to Peking. Here it should be pointed out that the 1802 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the Chinese Imperial records. But the Nepalese archival documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of five-yearly mission to China in 1802. The Nepalese documents mention that a mission led by Kazi Sarvajit Pande left for the

1. Chinese Amban to King (Girwan Yuddha), 1859 B.S. Baisakh Badi 10 Roj 3 (27 April, 1802), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Pako No. Pa 64. See Appendix H. For the correspondence between the Chinese and the Nepalese government regarding the sending of the scheduled Nepalese mission a year later, see Appendices B, C and D.
2. See Appendix H.
Nepal-Tibet border area in Bhadra, 1859 B.S. (1802). The other members of the 1802 mission were Sardar Chamu Bhandari, deputy leader of the mission, interpreter Narayan Tewari, Machhindra, Padmanav Kafle, Bhajuman Jaisi, Indra Singh Khadka, Jabar Thapa, Ali Bakta, Sarvajit Karki, Jasiwant Khatri and Vansaraj. In the Nepal-Tibet border area, the presents and arji to the Ch'ing Emperor were delivered to the Chinese officials. This time Nepal did not send elephants and horses as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor, for realizing the difficulty of sending them to China, the Ambans, even in 1796 and 1800 had informed the Nepalese King not to send elephants and horses in the future. On this occasion, the Nepalese presents to the Ch'ing Emperor were valued at Rs. 5,330. The 1802 Nepalese mission had carried twenty items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Interestingly enough, Queen Subarna Prabha (King Ran Bahadur Shah's consort) had also sent presents to the Chinese Emperor and the Chinese Ambans through the Nepalese mission of 1802. At the time of sending of the 1802 quinquennial mission, Nepal also sent eleven items as presents (which were valued at Rs. 890) to the Chinese Ambans. According to custom, the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing sent return presents to King Girwan, Queen Subarna Prabha and the mission members along with a Parwana to the


5. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

6. Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah, 1853 B.S., Ashwin Sudi 8 Roj 1 (9 October, 1796), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

7. Chinese Ambans to King Girwan Yuddha, Chyachhin 5th year 5th month 15th day (July 1800), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A.

8. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix I.

9. Ibid., Chinese Ambans to Four Kazis of Nepal, Chyachhin 7th year 10th month 19th day (1802), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix G.

10. Chinese Ambans to King (Girwan Yuddha), Chyachhin 8th year 7th month 12th day (1804), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix J; Chinese Amban to King Girwan Yuddha, Chyachhin 8th year 1st month 2nd day (1804), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix N.
King of Nepal. *Kazi* Sarvajit Pande and his party went to Tingri Maidan, near the Nepal-Tibet border, to receive the presents sent by the Emperor of China. The Chinese officials, who handed over the Chinese Emperor's presents to *Kazi* Sarvajit Pande in 1804, were also given presents by the Nepalese government. According to the custom, the Nepalese King sent an *arji* to the Ch'ing Emperor after receiving the Emperor's *Parwana*.

The importance of the mission of 1802 lies in the fact that it was the first Nepalese quinquennial mission that did not go to Peking itself, but only went up to the Nepal-Tibet border to hand over the usual five-yearly presents meant for the Chinese Emperor to the Chinese officials, on the grounds that the King of Nepal was very young. Besides that it was also the first Nepalese mission which had carried presents from the Nepalese Queen to the Emperor of China.

**Appendix A**

च्याढुँ ५ साल ५ मैन्हा १५ दिन जादा १८०४ सालमा श्री ५ गीर्वाणलाई होतारीन इतारीन अंबाले पठानको पत्रमा - सौगातमा हाती घोडा मियाला पालकी पठाउनु पर्दैन अरु चीजवीज तयार गरी आउदो साल चतुर्मासा भीत्र ल्हासा पुग्ने गरी सौगाल मण्डल पठाउनु

(Chinese *Ambans* to King Girwan reminding to send the mission in the forthcoming year and not to send elephants, horses, *Myana* and *Palaki* as presents.)

**Source:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), *Poka* No. Pa 64.

**Appendix B**

च्याढिन ६ वर्ष २ मैन्हा १३ दिन जादा १८०५ सालमा श्री ५ गीर्वाणलाई होतारीन इतारीन अंबाले सौगाद चढाई पठाउन हिलो होला भनी हामी २ अंबाले मतो गरी यस साल पेचिन आउन सफ होला भनी बकसाई पठाएको

11. Chinese Emperor's *Parwana*, Chyachhin 8th year 1st month 24th day (February 1804), MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix L.
12. Chinese *Amban* to King of Gorkha and his *Bhadrars* and Four *Kazis*, Chyachhin 8th year 8th month 2nd day, MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix K.
13. See Appendix M.
14. Chinese *Amban* to *Kazi* Damodar Pande, Chyachhin 8th year 12th month 2nd day (1804), MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix O.
Appendix C

Chinese Ambans to King Girwan mentioning to allow the Nepalese government to send the scheduled mission a year later.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix D

Chinese Ambans to Four Kazis of Nepal referring to the Nepalese request of allowing to send the scheduled mission a year later due to the self-exile of the ex-King, Ran Bahadur Shah and the minority age of King Girwan.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix E

Chinese Amban to Four Kazis of Nepal informing the Ch'ing Emperor's approval of allowing the Nepalese government to send the scheduled mission a year later.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix F

Tai Talloye to Kazi of Gorkha informing to send the Nepalese mission soon under the leadership of Kazi Sarvajit Pande.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese government referring to the sending of Tai Talloye to Kerung to receive the Nepalese mission.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

546 वर्षमा पठाउनु पनि मामूलि अर्थिका चिनिता केही कुराको नफावत पल्ला भनी मसौदा गरी पठायाको ४। सो चारिन्जी नफावत नपारी चीठी पठाई दिनु होला भन्ना र आफु महाराज महारानीवाट चढाई पठायाको अर्ज सोगाक तै तालोलाई मुख्याउन पठायी भन्ना स्मृत इत्यादि च्याँ ७ वर्ष १० मैथ १९ दिन जादा १८५९ सालमा इत्तारी युतारीनु अम्वाले चार काजीलाई लेखेको...

(Chinese Ambans to Four Kazis of Nepal mentioning about the sending of the draft of the arji and the presents being sent by the Nepalese King and Queen to the Ch'ing Emperor.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix H

सरागाड चढाउने विसयमा १ साल माफी गरी दियाको हो। आफु वालिस हुनुहुन्। काजिहर पठाउवा देखि केहि कां विग्ना आफु बाड्को ठहर पनि पुगैन। हास्रो चिनिता करुणा मानी लेखेको हो। भोट नेपालको दोसाध समस पुख्याउनु चिनिता भारदारलाई लिन पठाउला। पाँच विद्यमान भयेपायी दस्तूर माफ़ीक पठाउतु होला भन्ना इत्तारी युतारीनु फूसारीनु अम्वाले शी ५ सरकारका हजुरमा १८५९ साल वैसाषिक बिद १० रोज ३ मा लेखेको...

(Chinese Ambans to King (Girwan Yuddha) referring to the allowing the Nepalese government to send the scheduled mission a year later.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix I

५९ साल

चीन बादसाहके सौगात गयाको माफित र हस्ते काजी सर्वजीत पाडे .........

भाद्र सुदिन १५ रोज

सौगात .......................................................... ६२९१५१
श्री बादसाहके ................................................. १७३०१५१
मुगा मला १ के तो २५ के १३० .................................... ३००२
किषाप्यान २० के १०३५ ........................................ ५००
श्रीपुला तास थान २ के १९६१ ................................... १००
श्री ५ महाराजावाद पत्र चिन्ह किष्पाण जोडा १ के २६०
श्री महाराजी बात सुनीला तास शान १ के २८६ के १९१
किष्पाण जोडा ................................................. १ के २६१
लोहाका अभ्या .............................................. २ के ८९२
सुल्तानी बनाल धाता २ के २७३
तारोवार २ के ७ के ८०
तोड़बाल बन्दुक २ के ४ के ८०
हाती बात २ के ४ के १०४
पुकुरी २ के ४ के १४
किष्पा जोडा २ के ४ के १०४
सुपारी धार्म २ के ४ के ४
वादम धार्म २ के ४ के ४
गिरगोटा २ के ४ के ३३३
श्री महाराजीवाद किष्पाण तास ........................................... २ के २६०
अजैन सौगात लि जान्याहर के पोसाक ........................................... २९५३
काजी सर्वजीत पाठक ५९५
सर्दी चापु म्हडारी के ४९४
मदिक्क्य १२३
पम्हनाम काफ्न्या के १२३
भाजुमन जैसे के १९१७
इन्द्र सिंह शरदा के १९१७
जवर धापा के ........................................... १२२
अली वंमा के ........................................... १२२
नाराय दोभास्या के ........................................... १२२
सर्वजीत कारक के ........................................... १२२
जसिवंत वटु के ........................................... १०७
बंस राज के ........................................... १०७
अजैन सौगात को माल धान्या के रयोल गैड के ज्मा ........................................... १९२
The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1802 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Sarvajit Pande.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

Appendix J

Chinese Ambans to King (Girwan Yuddha) informing to send arji after receiving the Parwana and presents being sent by the Ch'ing Emperor to King Girwan and Queen Subarna Prabha.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix K

Chinese Amban to King of Gorkha and his Bhardars and Four Kazis informing to send Kazis to receive Chinese Emperor's Parwana and presents at Tingri Maidan.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix L

The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1802 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Sarvajit Pande.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).
Kazi Sarvajit... : 29

Chinese Emperor’s *Parwana* to King Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix M**

61 साल

Chinese Emperor’s *Parwana* to King Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix M**

61 साल

Chinese Emperor’s *Parwana* to King Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
The detailed expenses and the list of presents given to the Chinese officials who handed over the presents sent by the Chinese Emperor to Kazi Sarvajit Pande in 1804.)

Source: RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

Appendix N

Chinese Amban's letter referring to the sending of the Chinese Emperor's presents to King Girwan and Queen Mother Subarna Prabha.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix O

Chinese Amban to Kazi Damodar Pande referring to the sending of Nepalese King's reply arji to Chinese Emperor's Parwana and receiving of presents from Kazi Damodar Pande.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa's Mission of 1807

According to the arrangement of the mission system, Nepal was to send the next five-yearly mission to China in 1807. But like the mission of 1802, the fourth mission of 1807 also did not go to Peking, and just handed over the usual five-yearly presents to the Chinese officials at the border area of Kuti. By that time there had been much improvement in the political situation in Nepal, along with the assassination of Ran Bahadur Shah and the emergence of an influential political personality like Bhimsen Thapa. Even then Nepal, once again pleaded that she would send a mission to the border area, explaining that the King of Nepal was still a minor. The Chinese seemed to have been convinced by the reason given by Nepal, which is why China once again allowed Nepal to send the mission only up to the border instead of to Peking to hand over the presents to the Chinese officials. Here it should be noted that the 1807 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the Chinese Imperial records. But the Nepalese archival documents clearly state of Nepal's dispatching of five-yearly mission to China in 1807. The Nepalese documents mention that the fourth Nepalese mission, led by Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa, left the country in 1807. The other members of this mission were Subedar Dambar Thapa, the deputy leader of the mission, Aiman Thapa, Krishna Singh Thapa, Singh Bir Thapa, interpreter Narayan Tewari, as well as twenty one soldiers. On this occasion, the Nepalese presents to the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing were estimated at approximately Rs. 4,656. The 1807 Nepalese mission had carried twenty three items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Nepal also sent thirteen items as presents, which were valued at Rs. 608 to the Chinese.

3. Royal Nepal Army Headquarters (hereafter referred as RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix B.
4. Ibid.
Ambans through the 1807 Nepalese mission. Like the mission of 1802, this Nepalese mission of 1807 delivered the presents and arji to the Chinese officials at Kuti. After nearly a year, in 1808, Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa, along with his party, went to Kuti to receive presents and Parwana from the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing. The Chinese officials, who handed over the Chinese Emperor's presents to Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa, were also given presents by the Nepalese government.

The importance of the mission of 1807 lies in the fact that it was the second Nepalese mission that did not go to Peking itself, but only went up to the Nepal-Tibet border to hand over the usual five-yearly presents meant for the Chinese Emperor to the Chinese officials, on the grounds that the King of Nepal was very young. In this way, we see that the events of the fourth five-yearly mission to China were similar to those of the third Nepalese five-yearly mission, of 1802, in many respects.

Appendix A

सरसौगाड़ ली चिन जाने काजिहर भाई १ गते कुत्ते पुनि छ भनिले पेखियोमा जहाँवोट बाड सोपिलाई लिन पतायाको छ भन्या च्याछैं १२ वर्ष ७ मास १५ दिन जादा १८०७ सालमा श्री ५ दिनतम मार्ग रीवाँलाई ..................
(CHinese Amban to King Girwan referring to the sending of Wang Sopi to receive the Nepalese mission at Kuti.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

5. Ibid.
6. Chinese Amban to King Girwan Yuddha, Chyachhin 12th year 7th month 15th day (1807), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A; Wang Chuye (of Tingri) to King Girwan, 1864 B.S. Bhadra Sudi 2 Roj 6 (1807), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix C. But another source indicates that the Nepalese mission of 1807 went up to Lhasa to deliver the presents. See RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix B.
7. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, 1865 B.S. (Chyachhin 13th Year) Bhadra Sudi 8 Roj 2 (29 August 1808), MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64. See Appendix D.
8. See Appendix E.
Appendix B

६४ साल
चीन बादसाह छठौ सौगात गयाको। माफत काज भक्तबीर शापा सुबेदार दम्बर शापा। मिली भाद्रवंदी ६ रोज......
सौगात .............................................................. १३४आर्याः
श्री बादसाहके ... अंदाज .................................. ४६५६५।।
अर्जी ........................................ १ मुगा माला १ के तो १३६ २ के २१४
३६. वेंहनाके तास तो ११ २ के ९२४४
बिहार का स्माल । २ के आः वनात थान ............... १३ के १७६६६२
पहेलो माहा पगरि १ के अं ९१। किसान थान ............ २० के १३२४१२५२३२
स्पौला गोटा हा १० के अं ढ। गलेता थान ............ ४ के १७५२३२५
पहेलो रवा सेर १२ के अं ९१। दोनाया वन्दुक ...... १ के १३२३२२
तोड़वाल बंदूक २ के अं ९० तरबार ........................ १ के ३०
कटार ............ २ के अं ३५ खुंडा .......................... १ के १०
षुक्रि .................................... ४ के अं २४ गैडाको खाग ........................ २ के ४०
हाती दाल .... ४ के अं ६० घोड़ा .......................... २ के ४००२३२२
सुपारि धानिन। ...................................... १० के अं ९० नवाग धानिनि .... ६ के १२६२३२२
जायफल गोटा १००० के अं ६२२ दळारी सुपारि धा ६ के ३०
दाल चिनी धानिनि ........................................... ३ के ९८ ३२२

लहासा का अनुमा २ के अंदाज .................................................. ६०८२२
तरेबार .......................... १ के ७४ षुक्रि .......................... १ के १३२२
बनात थान ............ २ के २२२ किसान थान ............ २ के ६०७२२
तोड़वाल बन्दूक २ के ९० तरबार ........................ २ के २०
षुक्रि ............ २ के १४ हाती दाल .... २ के १६०
वदाम धानिनि .... २ के ५ दलारिनि धानिनि । १ के ६
सुपारि धानिनि .................................... ४ के ४ खोहरा धानिनि ................................ ४ के ३२३२२
गारिगोटा ................................................. ३० के ३२३२२

कृतिसम सौगात लिन आउन्या चिनिजा के ............................................. ८२३२२२२२२२
किसान थान १ के ४० मेह चाबल पाथि २९ के २०।
मसिना चिहुरा पाथि २० के ४ नवाग सेर ............. १ के ७
दलारिनि सेर ........ १ के २ सीपाहि .......................... २९ के ४२
खोहरा धानिनि .................................... १ के ३ भरिया .......................... २३ के ३४२२२२२२२२
मिल्सि धानिनि .... १ के ३ जायफल गोटा । १५ के ३३३२२२२२२२
केसर तोला ........................ ५ के ३३३३३३३३३३
फलपुल गैहु। ................................................. १ ३३३३३३३३३३
Appendix C

The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1807 Nepalese mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Bhakta Bir Thapa.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

(Wang Chiye of Tingri to King Girwan informing about the arrival of the Nepalese mission at Kuti for delivering the presents and arji to the Ch'ing Emperor.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix D

श्री काजिहर ज्ञासामा चाडो पठाई
हिन्दु भाषा च्याँडी १३ समवत् १८६५ साल भाद्र सुदि ८ रोज २ मा श्री काजिवार केहुमा युवारिन उतारिन अव्वले लेखेको ................................................

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King informing to send the Nepalese Kazi to receive the presents and Parwana being sent by the Ch'ing Emperor.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix E

श् ६५ साल

चिन बादसाह लाई ६४ सालमा गदाहो सौगातले प्रति उत्तर परमाणु र सौगात

बादसाहकुटि सम्म लिन जादा बादसाहकुटि आउत्मा भारतवर्तिनी

दिन्या सराजामा. माफफो ताल्लुक चुनु. हस्ते काजिभक्तबीर धारी. आशिवन बदिदि ६

रो. ................................................

सौगात ................................................................. २९३.५.

नगद छत्रा मिठाई अदुबा लसुन गैड के. ............................... ९५.५.

जिनी ................................................................. १९८.५.

वाफदा धान ........................... १ के ३७.॥

फुसाम धान ........................... २ के १६.

लवाग सेर ........................... १ के ५.

मिथि धारी ...................................................... ३ के ३.

लेसर तोला ........................... ५ के ५.

सुधिमल सेर ............................................. २ के ३.

जायफल गोटा ........................... २५ के २४.॥

छोरारा धारी ......................................................... १ के ११.॥

दक्षिणा सुपारिसेर ........................... २.

अमोट धारी ...................................................... २ के ६.

चिनी धारी ...................................................... २ के २.

सुपारी धारी ...................................................... ११ के ११।

हिंग तोला ...................................................... १० के ॥.

गारिगोटा ........................... ५ के ॥.

मेहिचित्ता पाथी ........................... ३० के ६.

पट्टाव ........................... २ के ६.

सलमा चावल पाथी ........................... १० के ६.

पुकुरि. ...................................................... २ के ६.

धारा के रक हात दे ........................... ६ के ॥.

येस पालामा फर्मा तोडेबाल

पिटा धान ...................................................... १ के २.

कंपतवकु ...................................................... २ के ।.

सरजाम गैडबाणाके धुमा कुटिका देवा ........................... २ के ६.

धारा ...................................................... २ के ६.

आज्ञा सौगात कुटि सम्म पुन्याउन जान्याहरु के वर्च. .............................. ९९४.॥

काजिभक्तबीर धारा के ..................................... ६१.॥

पुर्वि पगारि धान ........................... १ के १७६.

कंपाक धान ........................... १ के ।.

१७५.
(The detailed expenses and the list of presents given to the Chinese officials who handed over the presents sent by the Chinese Emperor to Kazi Bhakta Bir Thapa in 1808.)

Source: RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

***
Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa's Mission of 1812

In accordance with the peace agreement between Nepal and China in September 1792, Nepal sent her the first two five-yearly missions to China in 1792 and 1795 respectively. Afterwards the third and fourth Nepalese missions of 1802 and 1807 to China did not go to Peking themselves, but only went up to the Nepal-Tibet border to hand over the usual five-yearly presents meant for the Chinese Emperor to the Chinese officials, on the grounds that the King of Nepal was very young. In 1812, once again Nepal showed her willingness to send a mission only up to the border area, like the earlier missions of 1802 and 1807, and not to Peking itself, repeating the same plea that the Nepalese King was still a minor. Unlike the two earlier occasions in 1802 and 1807, this time the Chinese Ambans did not comply with the Nepalese request. Perhaps the Chinese Ambans thought that Nepal would abandon the system of sending quinquennial mission to Peking itself in the near future if she was allowed to deliver presents and arji at the Tibetan border again and again. That is why the Chinese Ambans insisted that the Nepalese government send the Nepalese mission to Peking, with usual presents and arji, in time, "as the Nepalese King has now become able to control the state affairs". As such, Nepal decided to send the five-yearly mission to Peking itself.

Nepal sent her fifth five-yearly mission to China in June 1812, under the leadership of Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa, who had led the Nepalese mission of 1807. Here it should be noted that the Chinese Imperial records have not mentioned about Nepal's sending of five-yearly mission to China in 1812. But the Nepalese archival documents clearly state of Nepal's dispatching of quinquennial

---
1. Chinese Ambans to Nepalese Kaxis, Chyachhin 17th year 2nd month 29th day (March 1812), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix C. For the correspondence between the Nepalese and Chinese government regarding the sending of the 1812 Nepalese mission, see Appendices A and B.
mission to China in 1812. On this occasion, Nepal proposed to send a ninety one member mission to China. It was reported that the Ambans objected to it, but permitted a mission of not more than sixty persons. Besides Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa, the mission of 1812 included Sardar Dambar Thapa, deputy leader of the mission, Khadananda Fadhya, Machhindra, Subedar Maha Singh Thapa, Ram Chandra Thapa, grandson of Subedar Dambar Thapa, Padma Narayan Kafle, Dhakre Arjun Thapa and Bhariya Nayak (Chief porter) Padau. The total cost of the mission of 1812 was Rs. 19,690
c and the presents to the Ch'ing Emperor were estimated Rs. 4,323/4. On this occasion Nepal sent eighteen items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Besides that the 1812 Nepalese mission had carried presents to Dhewas of Kuti, Chuii of Tingari, Talloye of Digarcha, Lama of Digarcha, the Chinese Ambans, the Potala Lama, Lama of Takayali, the four Kajis of Lhasa, Chundu of Chindafu and the Chundu of Sindafu. The mission of 1812 was well received by the Chinese officials on the way and it was reported to have returned home after a lapse of about fifteen months. Unfortunately, Ram Chandra Thapa, a member of the 1812 Nepalese mission died on the way. The 1812 Nepalese mission seemed to have reached Kerung by Bhadra, 1870 (1813). The Chinese official carrying the Chinese Emperor's Parwana to Nepalese King as well as escorting the Nepalese delegation returned from Kerung, and they were given some presents by the Nepalese mission.

The importance of the mission of 1812 lies in the fact that

3. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Chyachhin 17th year 4th month 17th day (1869 B.S., June 1812), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix D.
4. Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter referred as RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix E.
5. Ibid.
6. Bhaktabir Thapa and Dambar Thapa's letter to Bhimsen Thapa and Randhoj Thapa, 1869 B.S. Asadh Sudi 3 Roj 7 (1812), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64, See Appendix F.
7. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Chyachhin 18th year 2nd month 16th day (1869 B.S.), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix G.
8. Draft letter of the Nepalese King to Chinese Emperor, 1870 B.S. Bhadra Sudi 7 Roj 5 (1813), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix H.
9. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix I.
after the second Nepalese five-yearly mission of 1795, it was the first mission to go to Peking itself after a span of seventeen years. Besides that, Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa had led the Nepalese mission to China continuously for the second time.

Appendix A
अब आउनेसाल श्री ५ वादसाहक हजुर्मा ब्रह्माइ पठाउनालाई अर्जि सौगाद तयार गरी राशनु भन्ना च्याञ्जन १६ साल संवत १८६८ साल ज्येष्ठ सुद १२ रोज २ मा श्री ५ गिर्वाङ्लाई पठाएको—यान्तारिन छिन्तारिन अम्बाले...............

(Chinese Ambans to King Girwan reminding the sending of the Nepalese mission to the Ch'ing court for the forthcoming year.)
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix B
चीन जान्या भारवरहरू कृन्त दिन कृन्त वाटोवाट कर्ने आइपुछ सो लेख पठाउनु भन्ना च्याञ्जन १७ वर्ष २ मैस्ना २९ दिन जादा १८६९ साल्मा श्री ५ गिर्वाङ्लाई यान्तारिन छिन्तारिन अम्बाले लेखेको .................

(Chinese Ambans to King Girwan asking to provide about the details of the departure of the Nepalese mission.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix C
अधिकारी रीत वमोडिम फ़ैक्ट्रीमा येक पल्ट अर्जि सौगाद दि काजिहर पेचिन पठाउनु पर्नेमा राजा वाल्यु हुनले सौगाद साध सम्म पुज्याय हुन्नु भन्नी अधि लेख पठायाको हो। राजा उमेददार भै मुलुकको काम काज सबै गर्न जान्या भयाका हुनले अधिकारी रीत वमोडिम अर्जि सौगाद दि पेचिन जान काजी भारवरहरू चाल्डे पठाइ दिनु भन्ना च्याञ्जन १७ वर्ष २ मैस्ना २९ दिन जादा १८६९ साल्मा याद्यान्तारिन छिन्तारिन अम्बाले काजीहरुलाई लेखेको................

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese Kazis instructing to send the Nepalese mission to Peking soon as the Nepalese King has become able to control the state affairs.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix D

A Documentary History...

Appendix D

40: The Peking Mission's letter to the Nepalese King mentioning the permission of
dispatching the Nepalese mission of not more than sixty persons instead of ninety-one.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix E

69 साल

Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King mentioning the permission of
dispatching the Nepalese mission of not more than sixty persons

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
| लहसु का अभ्यास २ के | .................................................. ६०७॥ |
| बनात तापा ....... २ के २८० | तरीकार ........... २ के अं २० |
| तोड़बाट वनदुक .... २ के अं ९० | तुलो हाती दात २ के अं ८० |
| धुकूरि ............ २ के अं ९४ | किशोप धान २ के ८३ ॥॥ |
| सुपारि धानिः .... ४ के ४ | दक्षिण दक्षिण २ के १२ |
| दलचिनी धानि .... १ के ६ | वदाम धानिः .... २ के ६ |
| गरिमोटा .......... ३० के ॥॥ | छोहारा धानिः .... ४ के ८ |

| पोताला लामा के | .................................................. १५१॥२ |
| बनात तापा १ के ८०॥॥३ | किशोप धान १ के ३॥॥ |
| हाति दातका कटौटा २ के अं १६ | चौविसा धान २ के ७ |
| अलौचि दाना धानिः ४ के अं ८ | सुपारि धानिः २ के २ |

| तक्तालि का लामाजु के | .................................................. १४७॥२ |
| बनात तापा १ के ८०॥॥३ | किशोप धान १ के ४॥॥३ |
| चौविसा धान २ के ७ | हाति दातका कटौटा २ के अं १६ |

| लहासका ४ काज़ि के | .................................................. १९६॥॥ |
| किशोप धान ४ के ९२॥॥ | सुपारि धानिः ४ के ........ ४ |

| छिंदपु का चन्दु के | .................................................. १२०॥॥३ |
| बनात तापा .......... १ के ८०॥॥३ | किशोप धान १ के ४० |

| सिंधपु का चन्दु के | .................................................. ४२ |
| किशोप धान .......... १ के ४० | सुपारि धानिः २ के ........ २ |

<p>| दवरिर षड़य के | .................................................. २९७॥॥ |
| जमूरद बनात तापा १ के ९२॥॥३ | सवुज बनात वस्त २ के १३५॥॥३ |
| किशोप धान १ के २५४॥२ | फलम अतलस था २० के १०० |
| चौविसा धान ३० के १०५ | बरैति छीट धान १६ के ६६ |
| सुपारि धानिः ५ के ५ | लवाङ सरे ॥॥ के २५॥॥२ |
| दलचिनी धानिः २ के १२ | सुपिसल सरे २ के १९॥॥२ |
| दक्षिणा सुपारि धानिः १ के ६ | विलाद धानिः ५ के १॥॥ |
| ....... धानिः ५ के ९० | धुकूरि १० के अं ३० |
| ....... धानिः ॥॥ के ९१॥ | क्षत्रिया धान २० के ५० |
| ....... २ के ६० | धुवान धान ३० के ४५ |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्थान</th>
<th>क्रमसूची</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42 : A Documentary History...</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>नगद मोहर</th>
<th>स्थान</th>
<th>क्रमसूची</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अजेन्द्र सीतावत के काम काम के पर्च</td>
<td>306A</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोहर</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पुडा पुकुरी तरोबार का बिडा मा लांना के सुनि तोसा</th>
<th>स्थान</th>
<th>क्रमसूची</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 के मो मोहर</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अर्तिक कर्मा मोल</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तरोबार 5 के मोल</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रूपमा कबजा 1 के</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अलान तथा 2 मा जोडा भर्मा के दति मोल</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुडा पुकुरी का बीडा रगाउना के रंग मोल</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भरीया 47 के पर्च</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>जिन्दी</th>
<th>स्थान</th>
<th>क्रमसूची</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>सुनीला कबजा</td>
<td>4 के अं 20 म्यान के ममलमा 2 के</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वोल के वानात जग 1 के 6881</td>
<td>वेठन्या पारा ना 4 के</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अर्जि लेखन्या कागज के</td>
<td>मलमल हात 3 के</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लेखन्या सून तोला</td>
<td>11.45 के 291</td>
<td>लैण कपडा तान 10 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हितायरा का बोल्के वानात गा</td>
<td>398 के 1681 अर्जि के तास तो</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रेसिस्ट डोरी</td>
<td>12 के अं 388</td>
<td>भिखी के मष मलप 1 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पहेलो गुवा सेर</td>
<td>1 के 388</td>
<td>पहेलो पंगारा तान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वेठन के अधर्मा पान</td>
<td>1 के 388</td>
<td>रूपला गोठा तोला</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अं. के धुवा तान</td>
<td>4 के 6</td>
<td>वेठन के चौविसा हा</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अजेन्द्र सीतावत लि चीन की वादसाहका हजुर्मा जान्या भार्तराय पांगार शैलके पर्च र पोसाक</th>
<th>स्थान</th>
<th>क्रमसूची</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>काजी भृतीवीर भाषा के</td>
<td>91984</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोहर</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>साल जोडा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सालका रमाल</td>
<td>1 के 200</td>
<td>किंवत तान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गुटर तान</td>
<td>1 के 5881</td>
<td>कलंगा मालदिह तान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुरुष पुर्व पंगारा</td>
<td>1 के 48</td>
<td>लैण तोला 7 के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विबारा का रमाल</td>
<td>1 के</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सबदार डम्बर भाषा के</th>
<th>स्थान</th>
<th>क्रमसूची</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोहर</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>किंवत तान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>साल जोडा 5 के</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>सालका रमाल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 गंजि पंगारा 1 के</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>मालदिह तान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विभाग</td>
<td>संख्या</td>
<td>नाम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पदानन्द पाठ्य</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>कसिबाल अनुसार</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कसिबाल अनुसार</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>चिकित्सा अनुसार</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पालका समाल</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>वादद थान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>महासि थापा</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>साल फर्ड</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुबेदार बाबा थापा</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>साल फर्ड</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुबेदार दंतर थापा को नाति रामचन्द्र थापा</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>पुरी घर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रमाणसिद्ध काव्या</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>पटनाबाल घर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बाजार</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>वादद थान</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1812 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa.)

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63(53).

Appendix F

(Bhaktabir Thapa and Dambar Thapa's letter to Bhimsen Thapa and Randhoj Thapa mentioning their cordial meeting with Chuii and Sardar of Dhaibung across Sun Gumba.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King informing about the death of Ram Chandra, a member of the Nepalese mission to Peking on the way.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Emperor informing the receiving of the Chinese Emperor's Parwana sent through Kazi Bhaktabir.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix I

(10) साल
काजी भक्ताबिर थापा चीनवाट फर्कवा बादसाह को परमाना केरु त सम्म पुष्पाउन आउन्या चिनिता के मेजमानी गयाको भाइवमी १३ रोज अँ ६२॥२

सुपारी धारिनि ...... वदान धारिनि ................... नः १॥ के १॥
मरीच धारिनि ...... सः २॥ के १॥२ लबाग धारिनि ................... सः १॥ के १॥२
दलाबनी धारिनि ... सः ॥ के १ गरिगोटा ......................... ५ के ॥२
बला धारिनि ........ सः ॥ के ॥ छोहरा धारिनि ................. १ के २
चिन धारिनि ........ ५ के ४॥ सुपुमेल धारिनि ................... सः ॥ के ॥२
जायफल गोटा ... १॥ के ॥२ अलेच धारिनि ................... सः १॥ के ॥
मिथिम धारिनि ...... २॥ के १ औपला कबुजा तरोवार ... १ के अ ५
अध्यक्षा कुमाल ... ४ के ॥ भरिया ..................... २४ के ३०
चिरवादार ........ २ के ४ हल्कारा ..................... ८ के २
प्याग गोटा ........................................

(The detailed expenses and list of presents given to the Chinese officials who escorted the 1812 Nepalese delegation under Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa up to Kerung, in 1813.)

Source: RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63(53).

***
Kazi Ranajoor Thapa's Mission of 1817

Inspite of her war with the British in 1814-1816, as per the Chinese government's instruction, Nepal sent her sixth quinquennial mission to China on time in 1817. Here it should be pointed out that the Chinese Imperial records have not mentioned about the 1817 Nepalese quinquennial mission to China. But the Nepalese documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of five-yearly mission to China in 1817. The mission of 1817 was led by Kazi Ranajoor Thapa. The mission had carried an arji and presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. The total cost of this sixth Nepalese mission was Rs. 20,0241f. The 1817 Nepalese mission seemed to have left Kathmandu for Peking in Ashad Sudi 13, 1874 B.S. (June 1817) and returned home around September 1818. It was reported that Nepalese Mukhtiyar (Prime Minister) Bhimsen Thapa had instructed this Nepalese mission of 1817 to make a personal appeal to the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing for assistance, but the Ch'ing Emperor refused to assist Nepal. Through this Nepalese mission of 1817, Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing was reported to have sent

3. Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter mentioned RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
4. A document relating the total cost of the Nepalese mission led by Kazi Ranajoor Thapa, dated 1874 B.S. Ashad Sudi 13 Roj 6 (June 1817), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix B.
5. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).
various presents and a Parwana to the Nepalese King Rajendra Bikram Shah. Except for this, and, like the earlier Nepalese missions, no more is known about this Nepalese mission of 1817.

The importance of the 1817 Nepalese mission lies in the fact that despite Nepal fought the major war against the British in 1814-1816 and realized that the support she could obtain from China was marginal at best, Sino-Nepalese relations returned to their normal footing in 1817 with the dispatch of the sixth five-yearly mission to Peking. It was the first Nepalese five-yearly mission which was sent to China just immediately after the post 1814-1816 Anglo-Nepal war period.

Appendix A

काजी रणजी हेतृ पर्व वर्ष वर्तमा सल्लाई भै हालमान मलाई भयाको बस्त हुनाले सरसौगाद चाहो तयार गरु पद्धन आउने साल वोटो (?) चिन जान्या रीत बमोजीम्य च्याँ २९ वर्ष ८ मैथ्रा २२ दिन जाना १८१९ सालमा भ्रू ५ सकैर गर्विण युद्धलाई सितारिन अभ्याले लेखको ...

(Chinese Amban to King Girwan asking not to collect the presents soon and reminding to send the Nepalese mission to Peking as scheduled in the forthcoming year.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix B

सम्बत १८७४ सालमा काजी रणजोर थापा जादाको काजी रणजोर थापा अर्जिसौगाद ली. भ्रू ५ चीन बादसाहका हजुमा दर्शन गर्न जादा र. २००२।१२५रे भयाको फाटबारी सम्बत १८७४ साल आपात सुदृ १३ रोज ६ को कागत …………………

(A document relating to the total cost of the 1817 Nepalese Quinquennial mission led by Kazi Ranajoor Thapa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix C

चीन भ्रू बादसाह छैन पाच वर्षको मामूली सौगाल गयाकोभाकार भ्रू राजोर थापा मिति आपात सुदृ १३ रो. तपसिल ६९ साल बमोजीम तपसील सदर.

(Presents sent along with the 1817 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Ranajoor Thapa.)

Source : Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63(53).

* * *
Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande's Mission of 1822

Due to the death of the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing in 1820, Nepal had to send a special mission to Peking to congratulate the new Ch'ing Emperor, Tao Kwang. Following the precedent of the mission of 1795, on this occasion also Nepal requested the Chinese Ambans at Lhasa for permission to send a single mission a year later, with usual five-yearly presents and special presents for the new Ch'ing Emperor, Tao Kwang.¹ The Nepalese request was accepted by the Chinese authorities.² On this occasion, Nepal proposed to send a fifty-five member mission to China.³ The Chinese Ambans objected to it but permitted a mission of not more than forty-five persons.⁴ As such, the seventh Nepalese quinquennial mission, led by Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande left for Peking on Ashar 7, 1879 B.S. (June 1822).⁵ Here it should be pointed out that the Chinese Imperial records have mentioned about Nepal's sending mission to China in 1823.⁶ But the Nepalese archival documents clearly state of Nepal's dispatching of five-yearly mission to China in 1822. Sardar Devi Bhagat Khatri was the deputy leader of the mission, and Subedar Dambar Khatri, Subedar Krishna Dev Padhya,
Ranbir, Interpreter Bhimsen, Interpreter Hemanta, Bhariya Nayak Pandau, Jamadar Chandra Bir and Jamadar Nain Singh Adhikari were other members of the mission. In addition to them, Subba Anup Singh Adhikari, Bakhtananda Vaidya, Subedar Dildhar Majhi, Jamadar Biru Khatri, Jamadar Ran Bhanjan Pande, Jamadar Bhotu Basnyat, Chiruwadar Bhawani Singh were also included in this mission of 1822. On this occasion, Nepal asked the Chinese Ambans at Lhasa about the question of sending of elephants and horses. The Chinese Ambans reminded the Nepalese government of the earlier Chinese instructions of 1796 and 1800 stopping the presentation of those animals in the future. Then Nepal asked the Chinese Ambans about sending different types of palanquins, such as Khadkhadiya, Myana and Palaki as presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor. The Chinese Ambans instructed them not to send those items, and in case those items were dispatched from Nepal, the Nepalese were asked to drop those items on the way and not to carry them to Peking. But by that time, the Nepalese mission had already left the Nepalese capital.

Anyway, as per the Chinese Ambans' instruction, the Nepalese mission did not carry those items to Peking. This time, the usual five-yearly presents and special presents were estimated to be Rs. 3,917 and Rs. 7,526 respectively, whereas the total cost of this seventh Nepalese mission was Rs. 27,109. On this occasion Nepal sent eighteen items as ordinary presents and twenty nine items as special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor. Besides that the 1822

7. Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter referred as RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63(53).
9. Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang, 2nd Year (1822), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix H.
10. Nepal, f.n. no. 8, p.69.
11. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1879 B.S. Shrawan Badi 13 Roj 3 (1822), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix M.
12. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See also Appendix L. Regarding the estimation of the usual five-yearly presents to the Ch'ing Emperor in 1822, Manandhar and Mishra have mistakenly given it as Rs. 3937 instead of the correct figure of Rs. 3917. See Tri Ratna Manandhar and Tirtha Prasad Mishra, Nepal's Quinquennial Missions to China, Kathmandu: Purna Devi Manandhar and Puspa Mishra, 1986, p.76.
Nepalese mission had carried presents to Dhewas of Kuti, Chuii of Tingri, Talloye of Digarcha, Lama of Digarcha, the Chinese Ambans, the Potala Lama, Raja Lama of Takayali, the four Kajis of Lhasa, the Chundu of Chindafu and the Chundu of Sindafu. Between the course of their journey (from their arrival in Lhasa and their departure from Lhasa to Peking), there were correspondence between the Nepalese mission and the Nepalese government. This Nepalese mission arrived at Peking on Magh 12, 1879 B.S. (January 1823) and remained there for forty seven days. The 1822 Nepalese mission returned home after a lapse of about fifteen months. Unfortunately, Mana Singh, a member of the 1822 Nepalese mission died on the way. After their arrival in Lhasa from Peking, the Nepalese mission met the Chinese Ambans, the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Kajis. The Nepalese mission was given a warm send-off at Lhasa. It seemed to have reached Kerung by Bhadra, 1880 (1823). The Chinese official carrying the Chinese Emperor's Parwana to Nepalese King as well as escorting the Nepalese delegation returned from Kerung, and they were given some presents by the Nepalese mission.

The importance of the mission of 1822 lies in the fact that it was the second such mission to carry the usual five-yearly presents and special presents on the occasion of the new Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang's ascent to the throne. Another noteworthy feature of the 1822 mission was that it had recorded a systematic summary of the routes from Kathmandu to Peking as traversed by the Nepalese envoy to China and set down by his secretary at the close of each day's

---

13. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).
14. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang 2nd Year (1822), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix N.
15. Nepalese King to Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande, 1879 B.S. Sukla Ashwin Sudi 12 Roj (1822), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix P.
17. Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang, 2nd year 8th month 24th day (1822), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix O.
18. Nepalese King to Kazi Dalbhanjan and others, 1880 B.S. Bhadra Sudi 6 Roj 4 (1823), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix W.
19. Chinese Amban to the Kazis of Nepal, Tao Kwang 3rd year 7th month 16th day (1823), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix Q.
20. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). For the receiving of the Chinese Emperor's Parwana, see Appendices R, S, T, and V.
journey.\textsuperscript{21} Besides that, it was through the 1822 Nepalese mission Mukhtiyar Bhimsen Thapa received a Chinese title.\textsuperscript{22}

\textbf{Appendix A}

Besides that, it was through the 1822 Nepalese mission Mukhtiyar Bhimsen Thapa received a Chinese title.\textsuperscript{22}

\textbf{Appendix B}

Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans requesting for permission to send a single mission with usual five-yearly presents and special presents for the new Ch'ing Emperor.

\textbf{Appendix C}

Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King asking to send men to receive the Chinese Emperor's Parwana.

\textbf{Appendix D}

22. Nepalese Kazis to Chinese Amban, 1880 B.S. Ashwin 12 Roj 5 (1823), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix U.
(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King instructing to send a single mission with usual five-yearly presents and special presents for the new Ch'ing Emperor.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix E

Māmulī r gādi māmarṣako sagun sōgād r arjī sāmēt lī kājī dalbhājan pādehrū 6 maṅha bhūrima āāi puchhū bhāni āmva ḍeṣṭ viniṭī gaṛṇu ādikā rīt vamōjim 45 jana ḍhnā bhānva ityādī 1878 saḷ saṭr vādī 7 roj 6 janrarvārat nāyēk paṅjulāi lēkēko.................

(Nepalese General to Nepalese Nayak Paniju of Lhasa instructing to inform the Chinese Ambans regarding the dispatching of forty-five member Nepalese mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix F

Māmulī sōgād r gādi mūmarṣ patāwan dērē maṅis napatāwanu. pahiṅe ānussār patāwanu. kājī r chākharhūku naṃ lēkē pāṅi patāwanu tōkaṅā 2 maṅha 1 din jāda 1878 saḷmaṃ śrī 5 rājendrālāi utārīn līntārīn āmvalē lēkēko........................

(Chinese Ambans to King Rajendra instructing not to send many persons and to send the name of the leader and the members of the forthcoming Nepalese mission to Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

Dal bhājan 6 maṅha nītiṃa āāi purūṇe. maṅis ādikā rīt vamōjim 45 hūnau. sarājā sōgād sāmēt hūda dēvēr hōla bhānva 1878 saṭr vādī 7 roj 6 ma liṅtārīn āmvalāi lēkēko .................

(Nepalese Government to Chinese Amban informing about the dispatching of forty-five member Nepalese mission to Peking under the leadership of Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande within six months.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix H

Chīnijā bādsāhākō laṅgi gādi mūmarṣ pahiṅe jastē patāwanu pāṅkī mānā patāwanu pāṛēn bhānva tōkaṅā 2 saḷ ādikā maṅhāma 1879 ma śrī 5 ma

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Kazi Dalbhanjan... : 53

Appendix I
मामलु दौगाड र गादी मुमार्श तयार गरी चीन वादसाह समक्ष काजी दलभंजन पाङ्दे देखि भक्ति श्रीमत जना ५५ लाई असारका २ दिन जादा विदा गरी पठाउँदै भन्न १८७९ साल ज्येष्ठ बढी १ रोज ३ मा श्री ५ बाट लघासका २ अम्बालाई लेखेको ............................................
(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans informing about the proposal of sending fifty-five member Nepalese mission to Peking under the leadership of Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande.)
Source : MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix J
चीन पठाउँदा पहिले अनुसार पठाउनु १० जना बढी नयपठाउनु भने तीक्ष्ण २ साल ५ मैत्रा २ दिन जादा १८७९ सालमा काजी दलभंजनलाई उत्तरीन पाउदै अम्बाला लेखेको ............................................
(Chinese Ambans to Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande instructing to send only forty-five member Nepalese mission to Peking.)
Source : MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix K
४५ जना मात्र पठाएको छ पढने २ जना पठाएको छ २ जनालाई लघासमा थाप्ने ४५ जनालाई मात्र चीन पठाउने १८७९ साल आपाद बढी ७ रोज ३ मा श्री बाट अम्बालाई............................................
(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the dispatching of only forty-five member Nepalese mission to Peking.)
Source : MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix L
१५ साल
चीन श्री वादसाहको पाच वर्षको र गादी ममार्श को समेत दौगाड गयाको माफत काजी दलभंजनलै पाङ्दे आपाद बढी १० रो.
पाच वर्षको मामुली
श्री वादसाहके............................................ ३९१ आ ११३
A Documentary History...

मुगा माला १ के तो १९९५ के १३१
गलेतायान ४ के ९००
दुध नाल्या सदुक्त बंदुक १ के १३२
पुकुरी... ४ के ४८

पुडा... २ के अ २०
गैड़ा गां... २ के ६२
सुतास थान २ के तो १०२२ के ५५।
जायफल गोढा १००० के ३१।
सुपारि धारिनू २० के ५४।
वातलिनी धारिनू......... ३५२२ के १३।

कृतिका देबा २ के कासिवाल थान... २ के ७११२
टिगरा का बुढ़के... ६। ३३। ३
कासिवाल थान १ के ५३। ३३। ३
सुपारि धारिनू... १ के ३३। ३

दिगार्चा तालोप के सदर...
दिगार्चा लामाजो के...
वानत थान... १ के ६८।
को. चौविसायान २ के ७
हात दातका कटोरा...

लासाका अम्बा २ के...
किंसप थान २ के १३१
तरोवर २ के ३०
हात दात ४ के अं ८०
सुपारि धारिनू ४ के ३१।
वातलिनी धारिनू १ के ५
गोरिगोटा ३० के ४।

पोतला लामाजु के...
वानत वस्ता १ के ६०।।
कोपा चौविसा थान २ के ७
अलैच दाता धारिनू ४ के ४
हात दातका कटोरा २ के अं ८०

तक्यालि का राजा लामा के...
वानत वस्ता... १ के १०३।।२
कोपा चौविसा थान २ के ७
अलैच दाता धारिनू ४ के ४
हात दातका कटोरा...

लासाका ४ काजि के...
किंसप थान ४ के १६१।।२
सुपारि धारिनू... ४ के १३।

छिंदफु का चुंड के...
किंसप थान १ के ४९।
वानत वस्ता... १ के १०३।।२
| विधापु का चूंच के .......................................................... 45 रु  |
| किंवाप थान 1 के ४ााााल मुरारी धारी ........................................ २ के १ाााााल |
| दरबारी छत्र के मोर रु ........................................... १००० रु |
| उ. सोगाल निया मान्यता वगँरिक रु के छन्टा .................. ८६०२ रु |
| काजी दत्तपंजन पाडे के ........................................... ४२०५ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................ ३००० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ९२०१ रु |
| सदार देवी भगत शिवर के ................................... १३८९ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... १००० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ३९९१ रु |
| सुबद्धि डम्बर छत्र के ........................................... ८३६४ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... ५५४ रु जिन्सी रु ................... १६०२ रु |
| सुबद्धि कृष्णदेव पाठक के ................................... ४३६४ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... ३५० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ८१०२ रु |
| राजा बीर के ................................................ ५८६१ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... ५०० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ८६३२ रु |
| दौभास्या चिन्नी भीमसेन के .................................... ३२२१ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... २५० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ७२११ रु |
| भौंडा दौभास्या हेमंत के ................................... २६४३ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... २०० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ६७४२ रु |
| भौराया दानेक पाडी के .................................... २०७२ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... १७५ रु जिन्सी रु ................... ३३२ रु |
| ज्ञातार चन्द्रबीर के .......................................... ४२०२ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... १२० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ५१३२ रु |
| ज्ञातार नैनसिंह अधिकारी के ................................ १६५६ रु |
| नगद रु ................................................... १२० रु जिन्सी रु ................... ४५३२ रु |
| ................................................................. ९४९५ रु |

गादि ममारस्त जादा वढ़ता

श्री बादसाह के .......................................................... ७५२६ रु
धुकु धुकी स्मेत मोतिका ........................................... २५२५ रु
मुगा माला ९ के तो २५१३ के २६३२ रु
माला ................................................... ४५० रु रूपौला लास थां १ के २५४२ रु
सु. लास थान २ के तो ५५४२ रु के ९८५६ रु किंवाप थान २० के १४३६ रु
वनाल तास ................................................... ८ के १२९ रु नूतान बुद्ध चिन्नी थां ४ के ५३ रु
लतभात छत्र थान ........................................... ६ के ६० जमाय संदुक बुनूक १ के १०० रु
२ नालया बुनूक ................................................... १ के ३०० रु दुर्वैन .................................... २ के ७१ रु
तरोवार ................................................... १ के २०६ मुरारी कोठाको तरोवार १ के अं १० करार ................................... २ के ४० रु
तरोवार ................................................... २ के ४० तोडीवाल बुनूक .................................... २ के अं १० रु
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Besekhunj</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesar Tola</td>
<td>900.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaya Fal Gotha</td>
<td>500.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalichhini Dhami</td>
<td>35.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadam Dhami</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manrawaj Pathik</td>
<td>1,06.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pukhuri</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puja Brah</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muna Mata</td>
<td>1,08.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavag Dhami</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>169.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>570.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekra</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarari Sharda</td>
<td>168.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>170.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banja Pande</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>171.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,173.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1822 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix M

म्याना पालकी पत्राकोमा केवुह टिमिरी दिगरामा जाहा दुनू राष्ट्र भएको चाँडी ।
लेखकी काजी दलब्जनी चाँडी पत्राकोमा छ भनने भरे ५ वाँ १८७९ साल शाखमा बदी
१३ रोजः २ मा अन्ना २ लाई लेख्ने।
(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans referring to his instruction to ।
the Nepalese mission of dropping the presents Myana and Palaki ।
on the way and not to carry them to Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix N

दलब्जन पाण्डे ल्सासा आइ पुरेको भरे ५ लाई उत्तरीन पाउटरीनमा अम्बाले ।
२ वर्ष मेम्ना १६ दिन जादा १८७९ भरे ५ लाई पठाएरुहो।

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King reporting the arrival of Kazi ।
Dalbhanjan Pande at Lhasa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix O

पेंचिन जाने काजी दलब्जन पाण्डेसाँग गएको चाकर नम्बर ५ लाई मूलुक दुरा ।
वेंक माघी मन्नो भन्ने तोकाहुँ। २ साल ८ मेम्ना २४ दिन जादा १८७९ सालमा ।
भरे ५ लाई उत्तरीन पाउटरीनमा अम्बाले लेख्ने।

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King reporting the death of Mana ।
Singh, a member of the Nepalese mission on the way.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix P

हाल खबर यस्ती गरी पठाउँदै गरनु भरी काजी दलब्जन पाण्डे सरदार देवीभक्त ।
सुव्या अनुपस्थित अधिकारीहरूलाई १८७९ साल शुक्रलाई आश्रीन सुदी १२ रोजामा भरे ।
५ ले पठाएरुहो।

(Nepalese King to Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande and others instructing to ।
communicate through letters.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix Q

Chinese Embassies in the Kazis of Nepal informing about the cordial send-off of the Nepalese mission at Lhasa.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix R

Chinese Emperor's Parwana of the receiving of the usual five-yearly presents and special presents sent through Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix S

Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the dispatching of Sardar Nirvaya Singh Thapa at the Nepal-Tibet border to receive the Chinese Emperor's Parwana.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix T

The expenses of the Chinese officials escorting the Nepalese mission of 1822 up to Kerung.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix U

The expenses of the Chinese officials escorting the Nepalese mission of 1822 up to Kerung.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Kazi Dalbhanjan

Appendix V

(Nepalese Kazis to Chinese Amban referring to the Chinese Emperor's awarding Gajur to Kazi Bhimsen Thapa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix W

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the receiving of the Parwana sent through Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande and the sending of arji written in his own handwriting.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

* * *
Kazi Bir Keshar Pande's Mission of 1827

According to the arrangement of the mission system, Nepal sent her eighth quinquennial mission to China in June 1827 under the leadership of Kazi Bir Keshar Pande. Here it should be noted that the Chinese Imperial records have not mentioned about Nepal's dispatching of five-yearly mission to China in 1827. But the Nepalese archival documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of mission to China in 1827. The other members of the 1827 Nepalese mission were Sardar Ranajung Karki, the deputy leader of the mission, Khardar Rudra Narayan Padhya, Subedar Chamu Basnyat, Interpreter Bhimsen, Interpreter Vansaraj Thapa, Lakshmi Narsingh, Bhariya Nayak Bir Bhadra and Jamadar Abdil Bista. In addition to them, Lhasa Naikya Shiva, Subedar Randhoj Pande, Jamadar Kalu Khatri, Jamadar Chandra Bir Thapa, Jamadar Surbir Majhi, Jamadar Gambhir Singh Adhikari, Jamadar Dambar Singh Adhikari and Ram Narayan Vaidya were also included in the mission. There is the reference of the early departure of the mission from Kathmandu due to the auspicious day fixed by the astrologers. This time, the presents to the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang were estimated to be Rs. 6,117. The mission had carried eighteen items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. It was given a very warm welcome in Peking. The mission members were entertained through the Chinese plays and dances. At the time of sending mission to China, Nepal also sent presents to the Chinese and Tibetan authorities, such as Dhewas of Kuti, Chuii of Tingri, Lama of Digarcha, Talloye of Digarcha, the Chinese Ambans, the Potala Lama, Raja Lama of Takayali, the four Kajis of Lhasa, Chundu of Chindafu

2. Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter referred as RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
3. Chinese Ambans to King Rajendra, Tao Kwang 7th year 5th month 11th day (1827), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A: Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1884 B.S. Ashad Badi 8 Roj (1827), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix B.
4. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
5. Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang, 8th year 5th month 19th day (1828), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix D.
and the Chundu of Sindafu. While returning from Peking, the 1827 mission reached Thindafu by Jestha 1885 B.S. (1828) and seemed to have reached Kerung by Bhadra 1885 B.S. (1828).

The importance of the mission of 1827 lies in the fact that the leaders as well as the Sardars of the mission got an audience with the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang seventeen times. Besides that, being happy with the Nepalese mission, the Ch'ing Emperor awarded Coral Gajur to Kazi Bir Keshar Pande and blue Gajur Kalaki to Sardar Ranajung Karki. Similarly the Ch'ing Emperor also awarded some other members of the mission with Fatik Gajur and White Gajur.

Appendix A

Kājiheer hindēko chādo bhayo. Haldwārd nāgari suvissta sāth pataunj bhānya tīkka 7 saal 5 sainā 11 din jāda 1884 ma śri 5 rājendrālai suhnārīn kāntarīn amvālē lēpēko ........................................ (Chinese Ambans to King Rajendra making remarks at the early departure of the Nepalese mission from Kathmandu.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix B

Saista agāndi nē aēkōlē pātākēkō hō visštāri suṣṭ suṣṭ jānū bhānya ityādi 1884 saal ārāṣṭ vēd 8 roj 1 ma śri 5 vāt jāsamāka 2 ānvālai pātēkēkō .............

(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans informing the early sending of the Nepalese mission due to the auspicious day fixed by the astrologers.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix C

84 saal

Chīn śri vādsāh chējū 5 vērka māmūtī sāgāl gāyako mārēnt kājī bēr kēsēr pārē mištī ārāṣṭ vēd 1 roj............

Śri vādsāh ke ................................................................. 6916

6. RNAH, Part3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
7. Arji of Bir Keshar Pande and Rana Jung Karki to the Nepalese King, dated 1885 B.S. Jestha 8 Roj 5 (1828), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix E.
8. Arji of Bir Keshar Pande to the Nepalese King, dated 1885 B.S. Bhadra Badi 4 Roj 5 (1828), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix F.
9. Chinese Ambans to the Nepalese King, Tao Kwang 8th year 5th month 19th day (1828), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix D.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>मुगा माला 9 के तो 19618 के 916</th>
<th>सुतास धान 2 के तो 93 के 292</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>किषाप धान ..........................</td>
<td>वनात लाशा ..........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तरोवार .......................... 4 के 920</td>
<td>पुकुर .......................... 4 के 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुडा .......................... 2 के 40</td>
<td>तोडेवाल वेंदुक .......................... 1 के 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कटार .......................... 2 के 70</td>
<td>गैडा खाग .......................... 2 के 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गलेता धान .......................... 4 के 100</td>
<td>जायफल गोटा .......................... 1000 के 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाति दाता गोटा .......................... 4 के 400</td>
<td>दक्षिणी सुपारि धानिं .......................... 6 के 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दक्षिणी सुपारि धानिं .......................... 6 के 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तवार धानिं .......................... 6 के 914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कृतिका देवा 2 के कसिवाल धान .......................... 2 के 911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>टिगरीका चुड़ के .......................... 641</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कसिवाल धान 1 के 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कसिवाल धान 1 के 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हिगर्चा का लामाजु के .......................... 938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वनात वस्ता .......................... 1 के 1922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अधर धान .......................... 2 के 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाति दाता कटौरा .......................... 2 के 916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हिगर्चा का तालोये के .......................... 841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कसिवाल धान 1 के 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ल्हासाका अभ्या 2 के .......................... 6723</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वनात वस्ता .......................... 2 के 306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तरोवार .......................... 2 के 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुकुर .......................... 2 के 8</td>
<td>हाति दाता .......................... 2 के 960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुपारि धानिं .......................... 4 के 391</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दालचिनी धानिं .......................... 1 के 41.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वदाम धानिं .......................... 2 के 3912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पोलाका नामाजु के .......................... 209 111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वनात वस्ता .......................... 1 के 984.111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अधर धान .......................... 2 के 61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अलैच दाना धानिं .......................... 4 के 4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तब्लाल का राजा लामा के .......................... 916/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वनात वस्ता .......................... 1 के 925</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अधर धान .......................... 2 के 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाति दाता कटौरा .......................... 2 के 98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ल्हासाका 4 काज़ के .......................... 98.3/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>குறிப்பிட்டு நோய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>விமன் பெருநில் புளூக்கா எச்சியா பரிதாபம் குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காஞ்சி வீர கிருட்பாக கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>2483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நாகர் பிற்பு பதினால் பதினால் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>எம்மோசா சின்னா தீர்மானம் குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பரீரா மாஸ்கு விரையம் குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>2068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கேமார அப்பூர்வ விப்புர குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காஞ்சி காஞ்சிய யானை மணி மார்கா குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வேஸ் பொத்து பாம்பு காஞ்சிய யானை மணி மார்கா குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காஞ்சிய காஞ்சிய யானை மணி மார்கா குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வேஸ் பொத்து பாம்பு காஞ்சிய யானை மணி மார்கா குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிருட்பாக தன் வெள்ளாட்டு குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கேமார அப்பூர்வ விப்புர குமாரம் கு ரூபாய்</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1827 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Bir Keshar Pande.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

**Appendix D**

संवत् १८८४ सालमा काजी बिर केशर जोँदा को पेशीन जाने काजीहरुले श्री ५ वादसाहको १७ फेरा दर्शन पाया। नाच तमासा फति देखाया। बहुत संभार दया गरी राष्ट्र स्थित इत्यादी बेहोरा र काजीले मुगङ्को र सर्दीरेले निलो गजुर कलकी पाए। अरु भला मानिसलाई फटीको गजुर। सेतो गजुर पनि पाये भने इत्यादी। तोक्काड ८ साल ५ मैत्रा १९ दिन जाया १८८५ सालमा श्री ५ सकाराक हजुरसारमा दुबै तारिनु ककतारिन अन्म्ध्याले लेखको।

(Chinese Ambans' letter to the Nepalese King regarding the well receiving of the 1827 Nepalese mission by the Ch'ing court.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix E**

पेशीन सहर पुगी सौगात चढाई विद्या भै थिन्दुफू आई पुराइ भन्ना १८८५ साल ज्येष्ठ ५ रोज ५ मा बिर केशर पाङ्के राजजंग कार्कीहरुले चढाईको अर्जी रहेको।

(Bir Keshar Pande and Ranjjang Karki's arji referring to their arrival at Thindafu from Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix F**

प्रायश्चित गरी दर्शन गर्न आउँदै भन्ने अर्जी बिर केशरहरुले १८८५ साल भाद्र बदी ४ रोज ५

(Bir Keshar's arji referring to have an audience with the Nepalese King after performing the ceremony of purification.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Kazi Bir Keshar Pande's Mission of 1832

Here it should be pointed out that the 1832 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the Chinese Imperial records. But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents have stated that in accordance with the arrangement of the mission system, Nepal sent her ninth quinquennial mission to China in 1832. Going through the dispatch from Aing Ko, the Chinese Amban in Tibet, published in the 139th Gazette for the 11th year of Taon Kwang 1831, it seems that the Nepalese King Rajendra Bikram Shah had informed the Chinese Amban of his intention to dispatch a mission to Peking in 1832. The 1832 mission was led by Kazi Bir Keshar Pande, the leader of the previous mission of 1827. Besides the Kazi, the mission of 1832 included Sardar Lakshabir Sahi, the deputy leader of the mission, Khardar Siv Narsingh, Subedar Dadal Singh Rawal, Subedar Surbir Adhikari, Chinese language interpreter Jamadar Hasta Bir Pande, Interpreter Vansaraj Thapa, Lakshmi Narsingh, Jamadar Abdil Bista, Bhardiya Nayak Ramu, Jamadar Kalu Khatri, Jamadar Kasi Ram Khatri, Ram Narayan, Bhadra Singh, Surbir Majhi and Kanak Singh Khatri. The delegates carried an arji and presents from the Nepalese King Rajendra Bikram Shah to the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang. The total cost of the mission of 1832 was Rs. 21,873 whereas, the presents to the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang were estimated to be Rs. 3,613. The 1832 Nepalese mission had carried eighteen items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Besides that the mission had also carried presents to the Dhewas of Kuti.

2. Acting Secretary, Canton Macao to H.H. Prinsep Esq., Secretary to Govt. Fort William, Foreign Dept. Ext., 4 June 1832, No. 33, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter referred as NAI). See also Appendix F.
3. Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter mentioned as RNAH), Part 3, Seri 1 No. 63 (53). See Appendix B.
Chui of Tingri, Talloye of Digarcha, Lama of Digarcha, the four Kajis of Lhasa, Raja Lama of Takayali, the Potala Lama, the Chinese Ambans, the Chundu of Chindafu, and the Chundu of Sindafu. On the auspicious day fixed by the astrologers, Kazi Bir Keshar Pande's mission left Kathmandu on 18 June 1832. The Nepalese government had requested the Chinese Amban, the Potala Lama and the Raja Lama to teach the required customs to the Nepalese mission. Here it should be mentioned that Maddock, the British Resident in Kathmandu was not duly informed about the departure of Kazi Bir Keshar Pande's mission of 1832 to China. This mission returned on 22 October, 1833, after a lapse of sixteen months. While in Peking, Kazi Bir Keshar Pande was entertained with fireworks. Besides sightseeing in Peking, he was also taken to the Royal Elephant stalls to see the elephants sent as tribute to the Ch'ing Emperor by various countries. The Nepalese Kazi and some members of the Nepalese mission were duly awarded by the Ch'ing Emperor. Thus it seems that the Nepalese mission was well received by the Ch'ing court and it had reported to the Nepalese King about the audience with the Emperor and the handing over the Nepalese presents to the Emperor. The 1832

5. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix B.
6. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1889 B.S. Jestha Sudi 9 Roj 5 (1832), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter referred as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A.
7. Maddock, Resident in Nepal, to Secretary, Govt. of India, 20 June 1832, Foreign Dept. Polt. C., 27 August 1832, No. 18, NAI. See Appendix G.
8. Draft letter of the Nepalese Government to the Chinese Amban, the Potala Lama and the Raja Lama, 1889 B.S. (1832), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix C.
9. Maddock, Resident in Nepal, to Secretary, Govt. of India, 20 June 1832, Foreign Dept. Polt. C., 27 August 1832, No. 18, NAI.
10. Maddock, Resident in Nepal, to Secretary, Govt. of India, 9 November 1833, Foreign Dept. Polt., 21 November 1833, No. 36, NAI. See Appendix H.
11. Maddock, Resident in Nepal, to Secretary, Govt. of India, 1 December 1833, Foreign Dept. Polt., 19 December 1833, No. 12, NAI. See also Appendix I.
12. Kazi Bir Keshar Pande and Sardar Lakshabir Sahi's arji to the Nepalese King, 1890 B.S. Jestha Sudi (1833), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix D.
mission seemed to have reached Kerung by Bhadra Sudi 15, 1890 B.S. (1833). The Chinese officials carrying the Chinese Emperor's *Parwana* and escorting the Nepalese delegation up to Kerung were warmly sent off\(^3\).

The noteworthy feature of this ninth Nepalese complimentary quinquennial mission was that its leader had led the quinquennial mission to Peking for the second time consecutively. Interestingly enough, most probably from this very mission of 1832, the British Residency succeeded in obtaining the Nepalese court's correspondences with the Ch'ing court\(^4\).

**Appendix A**

असारको २ दिन जावा बंडिया साहल ठहरी जाँचीहरूलाई बीवा गरी पठाएको छ—१८८९ जेष्ठ सुदी ६ रोज ५ श्री बाट ल्हासाका २ अंबालाई पठाएको ..........

(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans informing about the departure of the Nepalese mission to Peking from Kathmandu.)

**Source:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), *Poka* No. Pa 64.

**Appendix B**

८९ साल

चीन श्री वादसाह छेउ ५ वर्षको मामुली सीगात गयाको माफ्त काजी बीर केसर पाटे मिति आफाद बदी ५ रोज .................................................. २९५७।

श्री वादसाह के ............................................................ ३६९४।

मुगामाला १ के तोला १८१६ के ११२४ सु तास थान २ के तो ४३१५। के ६५।

किष्णाष्ठान .......................... २० के १२३६। बनात वस्ता .......................... १३ के १०३१।

गलेता थान .......................... ४ के १०५। त्रोवार .......................... ४ के ५५।

पुडा ................................ २ के १५।

नांत्या बनुखु .......................... १ के १५।

तोडेवाल बनुखु .......................... २ के १३।

कटारि ................................ २ के ७०।

पुकुरि .......................... ४ के २०।

गैडा गाँव .......................... २ के ९५।

हाती दाल .......................... ४ के २८।

जायफल गोटा .......................... १००० के ४६।

दक्षिणी सुपारि धार्मिक .......................... ६ के ३०।

सुपारि धार्मिक .......................... १० के ६३।

लावाग धार्मिक .......................... ६ के ३३।

दालचिनी धार्मिक .......................... ५ के १६।

*क्रिकादेवा २ के कासिवाल थान* .................................................. २ के १४।

\(^3\) RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix E.

\(^4\) Nepal Residency to Political Secretary to Government, Fort William, 2nd December, 1833, Foreign Dept. Polt., 19 December 1833, No. 11, NAI. See also Appendix J.
| टिगरिका चुड़के | सुपारि धारिनी | आदि २ 328 |
| सामाजिक घाट १ के ६ 571 | सनपारि धारिनी | १ के ३ 328 |
| दिगरिका लामा के | वनान वस्त्र १ के २ 379 | अधर घाट २ के १ 339 |
| फिनाफि घाट १ के ३ 397 | अलैच घाट ४ के ६ 348 |
| हासिल हाजिद कंटोरा | २ के ५ 359 |
| पिनानका मालद १ के ६ 328 | सामाजिक घाट १ के ६ 387 |
| दिगरिका जातोर के | सनपारि धारिनी | १ के ३ 328 |
| टेकोवार २ के २ 359 | वोडेबाल बन्दूक २ के ६ 359 |
| फिनाफि घाट २ के १ 379 | वनान वस्त्र २ के १ 379 |
| सुनपारि धारिनी | अलैच घाट २ के १ 379 |
| दालिजिनी धारिनी | गार गोटा ३ 30 के ३ 328 |
| वदाम धारिनी | छाहरा धारिनी ४ के ४ 328 |
| पोला लामा के | आदि ५ 328 |
| वनान वस्त्र ... १ के ८ 339 | अधर घाट २ के ६ 359 |
| फिनाफि घाट १ के ४ 379 | अलैच घाट ४ के ६ 348 |
| अधर घाट २ के १ 379 | सनपारि धारिनी २ के ३ 328 |
| तक्ताछिनका राजा लामा के | आदि ९ 328 |
| वनान वस्त्र ... १ के ७ 339 | अधर घाट २ के ६ 359 |
| फिनाफि घाट २ के १ 379 | अधर घाट २ के ६ 359 |
| अलैच घाट २ के ६ 359 |
| लाहासा चार काजिक के | आदि १ 328 |
| फिनाफि घाट ४ के १ 379 | सनपारि धारिनी ४ के ३ 328 |
| छिंदफु का चन्द्र के | आदि ८ 328 |
| वनान वस्त्र ... १ के ५ 339 | अधर घाट २ के ६ 359 |
| फिनाफि घाट १ के १ 328 |
| छिंदफु का चन्द्र के | आदि ४ 328 |
| फिनाफि घाट १ के ४ 379 | सनपारि धारिनी २ के ३ 328 |
| दरबैर गोत्र के | आदि २ 328 |
| नगद मोहर २ 328 ५००० जिन्सी रू. १०३ 328 |
| आदि १०३ 328 |
| आदि ४ 328 जोमा मोला के मुनाम मोल घोड़े के जिन्सी रू. १०३ 328 |
| आदि १०३ 328 |
| आदि ४ 328 जोमा मोला के मुनाम मोल घोड़े के जिन्सी रू. १०३ 328 |
| आदि १०३ 328 |
| आदि ४ 328 जोमा मोला के मुनाम मोल घोड़े के जिन्सी रू. १०३ 328 |
| आदि १०३ 328 |
The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1832 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Bir Keshar Pande.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

Appendix C

(Draft of the Nepalese Government's letter to Chinese Amban, Potala Lama and Raja Lama to teach the manners (customs) to Kazi Bir Kishore Pande and the other members of the Nepalese
Appendix D

Pacchhain purgii shree 5 vadshaiko darsan gari aghika rite vamujim sognad chhaidi farkh ankhyah bhunya kazi bir kessler pade sadhar lakshibher sahinhale 1890 saal jyecheid suddi rojma chhaidi patayako arjhi ...................................................
(Kazi Bir Keshar Pande and Sardar Lakshabir Sahi's arji to Nepalese King informing about the returning from Peking following the Chinese Emperor's audience to the Nepalese mission.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix E

90 saal
Kazi bir kessler pade chhina utark farkhada pramana lina kere samma jana sahar raraagaj karkhyu phe charh chiniha ke mejamani. Pramabhaad sudd 95 ro....... mejamani ke. .................................................. 49112
Nagad milthaig phaag doraj gaih ke .................. 96
Jinisii andaij .................................................. 25112
Supaari dharini. 11 ke 1. supamal pach ................ 2 ke 12
Jaayful goota 11 ke 3. chini dharini ....... 1 ke 9
Aleinche ser 1 ke 111 mishri ser ...........1 ke 9
Labha pach 1 ke 111 marich dharini ...........1 ke 9
Chhohara dharini 1 ke 1 vadam ser ....... 11 ke 111
Dail chini pach 1 ke 111 aghasa hatal ....... 16 ke 91.
Vadam dharini 1 ke 111 chhiar pachdyi .......10 ke 5
Chaal muhri 1 ke 5 flaphul gaih ....
Mejamani puryauna jana sahar ke dorjya behyar phe ........................ 14911.
(The detailed expenses relating to the Chinese Officials who escorted Kazi Bir Keshar Pande up to Kerung in 1833.)
Source: RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

Appendix F

From - Acting Secretary, Canton Macao
To - H.H. Prinsep Esq. Secretary to Government Fort William
The 139th Gazette for the 11th year of TaonKwang (Diet ?) 1831 contains a despatch from Aing Ko, the Chinese Resident in Thibet saying that he had received a very respectful petition from the King
of the Gorkas, mentioning that since the last envoy went from him to Peking five years ago, they have had very prosperous seasons in Gorkha: that the 5th year the time (appropriate ?) for another Embassy, having arrived, he had prepared with great care and (uneration ?) all the articles of tribute, and had sent forward to Thibet thr Harc man Hokr as Envoy to proceed to his Imperial Majesty's Court.

Hingko and his colleagues say that they had made all necessary arrangements from the liberal reception of the envoy in Thibet, as the language of the King's Petition is extremely respectful and obedient.

The reply in His Majesty's own hand as the vermilion Pencil indicates was

''I know it. Respect this''.

Source : Foreign Dept. Ext., 4 June 1832, No. 33, National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).

Appendix G

From - Nepal Residency
To - Secretary with G.G. Simla
20th June 1832

I take this opportunity of informing his lordship that the periodical Embassy from the Nipaul Government to the court of Pekin left Catmandhoo the day before yesterday. No official or formal intimation had been previously made to me that the mission was in preparation, though the court Moonshee had casually remarked in one of his visits to the residency sometime ago that it was intended to send an Embassy to China this season and I should not probably have been informal of its actual departure if I had not happened to meet the minister riding out yesterday evening, when he mentioned the circumstances.

Source : Foreign Dept. Polt. C, 27 August 1832, No. 18, NAI.

Appendix H

From - Nepal Residency
To - Political Secretary to Government Fort William
Nepal Residency November 9th 1833.

Sir,
I have the honor to acquaint you that Kajee Beer Kishwar Paundy, the Envoy to of this Court to Pekin, having on the 22nd ult reached the confines of the valley on his return, the MahaRaja attended by his Eldest son, by all his Chiefs, and by 3000 regular troops, proceeded on the 23rd to the Envoy's encampment. The Envoy had the Imperial Epistle suspended round his neck in a large cylinder covered with brocade. When the MahaRaja reached the spot where he stood, His Highness descended from his Elephant and made three profound salams to the Emperor's letter. The Envoy was then seated on a spare Elephant and placed at the head of the cortege which returned with all military pomp to the capital, a royal salute having been first fired.

Since the establishment of the British Residency at Kathmandu, 4 missions have proceeded, at regular periods to Pekin, occupying about 16 months in going and returning. Heretofore in our time the office of fetching the Imperial Epistle from the Envoy's last encampment had devolved upon the Minister and was discharged, of course, with less pomp than on the recent occasion when the Raja himself performed the duty. But the change is accounted for here by the Raja's heretofore on .................. and present majority for, it is added, the Prince himself had always been formerly, used to escort the Emperor's letter in the manner just practised. The Embassy is quad-rennial to bear tribute and acknowledgement inferiority to the feet of the Chinese Empeorr : and was fixed upon Nepal in 1792 in consequence of the utterly unprovoked irruption of the Nipalese into Tibet and their plundering the sacred city of Digarchee. No importance is attached by the Chinese to their relations with Nepal, and they are maintained by Nepal Chiefly or solely to be placed of against us, if need be.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obd. humble servant

BH Hodgson Res

Source: Foreign Dept. Polt., 21 November 1833, No. 36, NAI.

Appendix I

From: - Nepal Residency
To: - Political Secretary to Government Fort William
Dated 1st December 1833

Translation of the Darbar's addefs to the Emperor of China conveyed by the Nepalese Envoy Beer Kishwar Pandey to Pekin.

After Compliments

After the expiry of 5 months and 21 days of the present year I am despatching the Kajee Beer Kishwar Pandey to pay my respects to Your Majesty and to present on my part the following articles of tribute which are the best my poor country can furnish a little worthy of the might and greetings of Your Majesty but Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept them.

They are 11 elephant tusks 10 (Bhimawas ?) horns, 10 Pieces of Kun Khab, 10 of broad cloth 10 of fine muslin 10 of (Chintg ?), 10 of Bofta 10 of Swords 10 of Owling pieces, 10 (Bohehs ?) 10 .........., 10 (Kutri ?) 10 Knives and a quantity of cloves of (utmegs ?), Cinamom, Betelnut Dukhuni Betelnuts, all spice Besar Almonds .......... and ottar of Roses.

From Pekin my country is far off, but should any foeegnee (wartonly ?) attack and invade me, I will hasten to (inplace ?) Your Majesty's protection and shall in such event aly upon obtaining it.

From the time when I became a dependant of Your Majesty up to this hour, I have uniformly shaped my thoughts and actions to obedience, looking to no one else. It is many years now since I became Your Majesty's dependant. I have now no quarrels about boundaries with any one. I execute justice in (nicery ?) and (equity ?) towards all my subjects who, by Your Majesty's auspices, are in the present enjoyment of security and happenings. Should in future any (occurrence ?) small, are (feoet ?) (eeqwe ?) it, I will hasten to communicate it, and will abide by Your Majesty's (mytmious ?) (threats ?). China is far from this. Your Majesty must in all aspects be kind and consider me.

Despatched from Nepal in the 15th Year of the month of the Emperor Lan quan's (eeyn ?).

(A.B. ?) (Mendied ?) from the Parbatteah translation prepared for the use of the court, so also the reply. Both have Chinese counterparts.

True translation

The Emperor's reply through the same Channel

By Command, the Emperor's Mandate to the Ghoorkha Raja you have continued faithful and obedient since the commencement of
your connexion with the Emperor. On the present occasion the Kajee Beer Kishore has delivered a letter and tribute, the contents of the letter have afforded satisfaction. The Kajee has been honoured with an audience, and has been feasted, Beer Kishwar has received a deefs and a knot for the cap. The other respectable companions of the Kajee have been presented with the same, according to established usage the Kajee's retinue and carriers, have had their expenses paid. The Kajee has been treated with an exhaltation of fire works and under the conduct of Chinese Chiefs, he has been conducted (eound ?) the (geoot ?) Bajar to see the sights. He has been taken to the Royal Elephant stalls, and shown the Elephants sent as tribute to the Emperor by the 5 Kingdoms, Donlou & Myansyan & Leoo Cheoo & Syantoo and Choosooyan. The Kajee has acquitted himself with discretion & (peopeity ?) & has been honoured with the usual (malls ?) of (conegmity ?). All things have been done, as customary gone country must continue obedient as heretofore and in regard to boundary disputes you must attend to the Emperor's instructions (sigmfred ?) through the two Ambas at Lasa and abide by their (aceongements ?) Your merchants are permitted to trade (at Lahsa) as usual. You must keep your (mfuous ?) in due subjection and not suffer them to cause disputes. By so doing you will (expeener ?) the (feoest ?) favor from the Emperor, Your country is far from hence. It is not (neofaey ?) for you to send any one here to acknowledge the favor done you by the letter and presents which Beer Kishwar conveys to you. You will send that acknowledgement to the two ambas at Lahsa, who will forward it to the peesenel. Do all things with awe regard to the Emperor's Kindness and protection, and look to no other quarter.

On a separate paper is written "His Majesty (obeids ?) me to enquire, in his name, after the health and welfare of your Raja and of your Chouteriah and of your other Chiefs and people and to add that by doing all things in obedience to His Majesty's Commands you will ensure a continuance of his favour". The above is said to be His Majesty's personal (Shaer ?) in the interview with the Kajee, the enquiries being put through the Chinese (mutees ?) and interpreters of the Embassy.
Appendix J

From - Nepal Residency
To - Political Secretary to Government Fort William
Dated 2nd December 1833.

Secret
Sir,

With the .......... received by this Durbar for the last 18 months, I have deemed it addressable to procure copies of their correspondence with the Pekin on the occasion of the late Embassy to the court of the Emperor. The enclosed papers are (Aecurations ?) of the Durbar adeefs, through the Envoy, to the Emperor, and of His Majesty's reply by the same manner. They have on appearance of being genuine nor I have any reason to doubt that they are so in fact, though the 4 (teeml ?) contron 2 have thought it ............. to observe in my measures for possessing them, has somewhat hampered my means of attaining full certainty on that head. I have engaged the person who supplied these documents (an interpreter) to furnish me occasionally, .......... notices of what is done and attempted by the Durbar at Lhasa.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Hodgson
Resident

Source : Foreign Dept. Polt., 19 December 1833, No. 11, NAI.

***
Chautariya Kazi Pushkar Shah's Mission of 1837

Here it should be pointed out that the 1837 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the Chinese Imperial records. But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents have stated that in accordance with the arrangement of the mission system, Nepal sent her tenth quinquennial mission to China in 1837 under the leadership of Chautariya (a collateral member of the royal family) Pushkar Shah, an important member of a collateral branch of the royal family. The Chautariya was accompanied by a retinue of Sardar Captain Kirti Dhoj Pande, the deputy leader of the mission, Ran Bikram Shah, Khardar Purna Nanda, Interpreter Vansaraj Thapa, Mahiman Karki, Chigadhi Vaidya, Ran Keshar Mahat, Shree Krishna Karki, Amrit Mahat, Dal Bir Khatri, Gajadhar Padhya, Bhau Singh, Yaktabar (Shaktabar) Jaisi, Mannu Miya, Bhariya Nayak Padma Narayan, Gotho Rana and Dambar Thapa. The total cost of the mission was Rs. 34,6631 and the presents to the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang were estimated to be Rs. 7,133S12. The 1837 Nepalese mission had carried eighteen items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Besides that the mission had carried presents to Dhewas of Kuti, Chuii of Tingri, Talloye of Digarcha, Lama of Digarcha, the four Kajis of Lhasa, Raja Lama of Takayali, the Potala Lama, the Chinese Ambans, the Chundu of Chindafu, the Chundu of Sindafu and Tu Thwang. Chautariya Kazi Pushkar Shah's mission left Kathmandu on 14 July 1837. It

2. Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter referred as RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.
3. Ibid.
4. Leo E. Rose, *Nepal: Strategy For Survival*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971, p. 98. For the correspondence between the Nepalese and the Chinese government regarding the sending of the 1837 mission and dispatching of letter to Kazi Pushkar Shah, see Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang 17th year 6th month 11th day (1837), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix B: Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1894 B.S. Ashwin Badi 5 Roj 3 (1837), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix D.
seems that, being a religious person as well as a strict follower of the Hindu religion, Chautariya Pushkar Shah observed its rules and regulations strictly throughout his journey and did not even accept tea offered by others. He was reported to have taken food only cooked by his own personal cook. The Chautariya was given a warm welcome in China.

Here it should be mentioned that in December 1835 Ranajung Pande, the political rival of Mukhtiyar Bhimsen Thapa, had written to the Chinese Amban in Lhasa stressing his family's traditional ties with Tibet and asking for the Amban's intercession with the Nepalese court. In response the Chinese Amban wrote to the Nepalese King Rajendra asking that the King himself, and not Mukhtiyar Bhimsen Thapa, nominate the leader of the next five-yearly mission to Peking, and suggesting strongly that Ranajung Pande be chosen for this. King Rajendra did indeed undertake this task himself, but he nominated his favourite Chautariya Pushkar Shah, instead of the Chinese Amban's choice, Ranajung Pande. But one source states that the Chinese Amban had suggested to King Rajendra not to send wicked Ranajung but to nominate another good (virtuous) person to lead the quinquennial mission to the Ch'ing Emperor's court. It was reported that before the nomination of Chautariya Pushkar Shah, Jagat Bam Pande was nominated to lead the 1837 Nepalese five-yearly mission to Peking. By the time Chautariya Pushkar Shah was on his way to Peking leading the quinquennial mission of 1837, there had been a great political upheaval in Nepal with the dismissal and

8. Chinese Amban to King Rajendra, Tao Kwang 16th Year (1893 B.S., Magh 21), MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64. See Appendix A.
imprisonment of Mukhtiyar Bhimsen Thapa, who had held the post of Mukhtiyar continuously for thirty one years. The Nepalese court not only duly informed the Chautariya about the political developments in Nepal, but also dispatched him a letter to hand over to the Ch'ing Emperor in which King Rajendra described Bhimsen Thapa as "pro-Feringhi Bhardar (Pro-British Courtier)." Perhaps due to the great political upheaval in Nepal, the Chautariya tried to complete his journey as early as possible. That is why he completed the round-trip journey to Peking in less than fourteen months. Like the earlier mission of 1822, the mission of 1837 had also recorded a detailed and systematic summary of the routes from Kathmandu to Peking as travelled by the Nepalese envoy to Peking. This mission of 1837 also did the same for the return trip. From the travel account, it seems that it took nearly six months to complete the journey from Peking to Kathmandu proper. It was reported that two members of the Nepalese mission, i.e. one Subedar and one Siphahi (soldier) died on the way. The Chinese Amban had duly informed King Rajendra about Kazi Pushkar's departure to Kathmandu from Lhasa. The delegates returned home on 25 September 1838 along with the Chinese Emperor's Parwana. B.H. Hodgson, the then British Resident in Nepal had also reported to his government regarding the

13. MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
14. Chinese Amban to King Rajendra, 1895 B.S. (1838), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix E.
16. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1895 B.S. Ashwin Badi 5 Roj 7 (1838), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix F.
return of the 1837 Nepalese mission. Through this mission of 1837, the Nepalese government had requested for the Ch'ing court to either send troops or a subsidy of twenty million rupees to oppose the British, but the Nepalese delegation was said to have met with a stern refusal of its petition for monetary aid, and opposition to the furtherance of hostility by Nepal against the British. Thus, the Ch'ing court did not respond to Nepal's call for anti-British activities.

One of the chief characteristics of the mission of 1837 was that it was the first Nepalese quinquennial mission ever led by the highest Nepalese official and a prominent political personality like Chautariya Pushkar Shah. That is why this very mission was quite distinct from other Nepalese quinquennial missions in many respects. Firstly, the deputy leader of the 1837 Nepalese mission happened to be Captain Kirti Dhoj Pande, the first time ever that the highest Nepalese military official to held the post of deputy leader of the quinquennial mission. Secondly, the mission carried many expensive presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. That is why the Nepalese presents were estimated to be Rs. 7,133, so far the highest estimated price for usual five-yearly presents. Thirdly, and most notably, soon after his return from Peking as the leader of the Nepalese quinquennial mission to China, Chautariya Pushkar Shah was appointed to the post of Mukhtiyar in 1838. In this way Chautariya Pushkar Shah's mission of 1837 has its own importance in the long history of Sino-Nepalese relations.

Appendix A

श्री ५ बादसाहका हजुरमा यो थरावी रणजङ्कलाई नपठाउनु अरु बढ़िया मानिस विचार गरी पठाउनु भन्ना तीक्काको १६ साल माघ २९ दिन जादा १८३८ सालमा श्री ५ राजेन्द्रलाई ढौंतारीन अभावले लेखिएको .................................

(Chinese Amban to King Rajendra instructing not to send wicked

17. See Appendix H.
18. Rose, f.n.no. 4, p. 98.
19. Hodgson to Govt. of India, 26 May 1838, Foreign Dept Sec., 13 June 1838, No. 10, NAI. See Appendix G.
Ranajung Pande but to nominate another good person to lead the Nepalese mission to Peking.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix B

Chinese sources indicate 15 days duration of Nepalese mission to Peking. The Chinese envoy advocated the nomination of another person to lead the Nepalese mission to Peking. (Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King informing to send the Nepalese mission to Peking soon.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix C

94 साल

कु तिका ढेवा 2 के कासिवािल थान ...................................... 2 के 12
टिगार का चुइ डे ............................................................ 13।।
कासिवािल थान 1 के 12 सुपारी धारि न 6 के 11।।

डिगार्चा का तालैय के तम्बिल सदव .................................. 13।।
डिगार्चा का लाम के .......................................................... 14%।।
<p>| स्थान | कोड | जन्म | उम्र | वर्ण | बादला | लामा | कोड | उम्र | वर्ण | बादला | लामा | कोड | उम्र | वर्ण | बादला | लामा | कोड | उम्र | वर्ण | बादला | लामा | कोड | उम्र | वर्ण | बादला | लामा |
|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|
| बनात वस्ता | 1 के 65 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| मेहिंद्र भान्न | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| हाल उद्यम कोटियरा | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| लाजाका चार काजि के | | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| किंवान भान | 4 के 152 | | | | | | 4 के 152 | | | | | | 4 के 152 | | | | | | 4 के 152 | | | | | | 4 के 152 |
| सुपारी धार्मिक | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 |
| लाजाका तत्वांशिक राजा लामा के | | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| बनात वस्ता | 1 के 51 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| मेहिंद्र भान्न | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| हाल उद्यम कोटियरा | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| लाजाका पोतला लामा के | | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 3 के 10 | | | | | | 4 के 10 | | | | | | 5 के 10 |
| बनात वस्ता | 1 के 678 | | | | | | 1 के 678 | | | | | | 1 के 678 | | | | | | 1 के 678 | | | | | | 1 के 678 |
| मेहिंद्र भान्न | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 |
| हाल उद्यम कोटियरा | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 |
| लाजाका अभ्यास के | | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 | | | | | | 2 के 10 |
| बनात वस्ता | 2 के 108 | | | | | | 2 के 108 | | | | | | 2 के 108 | | | | | | 2 के 108 | | | | | | 2 के 108 |
| तराखर | 2 के 15 | | | | | | 2 के 15 | | | | | | 2 के 15 | | | | | | 2 के 15 | | | | | | 2 के 15 |
| दुष्कुर | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 |
| हाल उद्यम कोटियरा | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 | | | | | | 2 के 8 |
| सुपारी धार्मिक | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 | | | | | | 4 के 5 |
| बादलिनी धार्मिक | 9 के 40 | | | | | | 9 के 40 | | | | | | 9 के 40 | | | | | | 9 के 40 | | | | | | 9 के 40 |
| वदाम धार्मिक | 4 के 40 | | | | | | 4 के 40 | | | | | | 4 के 40 | | | | | | 4 के 40 | | | | | | 4 के 40 |
| छिन्दफु का चन्दु के | | | | | | | 205 | | | | | | 205 | | | | | | 205 | | | | | | 205 |
| बनात वस्ता | 1 के 168 | | | | | | 1 के 168 | | | | | | 1 के 168 | | | | | | 1 के 168 | | | | | | 1 के 168 |
| छिन्दफु चन्दु के | | | | | | | 411 | | | | | | 411 | | | | | | 411 | | | | | | 411 |
| किंवान भान | 1 के 39 | | | | | | 1 के 39 | | | | | | 1 के 39 | | | | | | 1 के 39 | | | | | | 1 के 39 |
| संदर्भ के अनुसार | | | | | | | 8791 | | | | | | 8791 | | | | | | 8791 | | | | | | 8791 |
| येर सालमा ध्वज | 2 के 1591 | | | | | | 2 के 1591 | | | | | | 2 के 1591 | | | | | | 2 के 1591 | | | | | | 2 के 1591 |
| गैडा घाट | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 |
| तोडेवाल बंदुक | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 | | | | | | 9 के 16 |
| दबाकर बार | | | | | | | 2241 | | | | | | 2241 | | | | | | 2241 | | | | | | 2241 |
| नगद मोर | 9000 जिल्ली | | | | | | 9000 जिल्ली | | | | | | 9000 जिल्ली | | | | | | 9000 जिल्ली | | | | | | 9000 जिल्ली |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Kirtilal’s expenses &amp; presents</td>
<td>रु ३७५५.४५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Kirtilal’s expenses &amp; presents</td>
<td>रु ७६३२.१२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amrit Mahal’s expenses</td>
<td>रु ९९.३२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalbir’s expenses</td>
<td>रु १९६६.२१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhav’s expenses</td>
<td>रु ५७२.१९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhau’s expenses</td>
<td>रु ५६२.१९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yatrawar’s expenses</td>
<td>रु ५५२.१९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manu’s expenses</td>
<td>रु ५३२.१९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biraya’s expenses</td>
<td>रु ५८३२.१९</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix D**

The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1837 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Chautariya Kazi Pushkar Shah.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

---

The Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans requesting to dispatch letter to Kazi Pushkar Shah.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix E

Chautariya Kazi Pushkar Sah Lhasa avāt hinde Nepalma Aāi Purgla Bhānṭa Tāukkād 18 varṣ śāvāṇ Mānṭhāko 27 din ḍāna 1815 saalma Śri 5 Rajendraśalāi kākāntārīn śṛṣṭiśārīn ṣaṃvāle ḍekeko ........................................

(Chinese Ambans to King Rajendra informing about Chautariya Kazi Pushkar Shah’s departure from Lhasa to Kathmandu.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix F

Śri 5 Chīn vādasahvāt paṭṭaśaya pahāna Aāi Purgye- 1815 saal āśṭhiśevin Vedī 5 roj 7 Śri 5 Bāt 2 āṃvāḷāi paṭṭaśayo .............................

(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans reporting the receipt of the Chinese Emperor’s Parwana.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

From     - Nepal Residency
To       - Secretary with G.G.
        May 26th 1838

4. I beg leave further to report that Puskar Sah, the Nepalese Envoy to Pekin, is said to have met with a stern refusal to his petition for monied aid, and countenance in furtherance of hostility by Nepal against our (fort ?), and that other are summoned to have evaded or declined all cooperation with the Goorkhas.
Source: Foreign Dept. Sec., 13 June, 1838, No. 10, National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).
Appendix H

From - Nepal Residency
To - Secretary to Government of India
Nepal Residency, October 3rd 1838.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Nipalese Envoy to Pekin made his public entry, on his return from the quinquennial mission upon the 25th ultimo, and that official intimation thereof was made to me yesterday.

2. The return of the Envoy and reception of the Celestial Emperor's missives were marked with less than the usual ceremony, whilst the official intimation to me is an unwanted courtesy and one accompanied by the presentation of several Chinese curiosities for myself and for my assistant.

3. Whether these circumstances are to be attributed to some chagrin conceived by the Durbar against the Emperor for non concurrence with its restless views, or whether, just now, the Durbar seek to propitiate or to delude me, I cannot at present satisfy myself. But real solution may be a compound of all these motives.

4. The Trifles presented to myself and Doctor Campbell have been appropriated by us, according to custom, the value of them nearly having been given to the bearers thereof to the Residency.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your most obedt. Servt.
B H Hodgson
Resident

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec., 26 December 1839, No. 139, NAI.

***
In accordance with the arrangement of the mission system, Nepal sent her eleventh quinquennial mission to China in 1842 which was led by Kazi Jagat Bam Pande, the grandson of Kazi Damodar Pande. There is the reference of the Nepalese King informing the Chinese Amban in 1841 regarding the procuring of present items from India in order to send the Nepalese mission to Peking in 1842.\textsuperscript{1} The Chinese Imperial records have also mentioned about the 1842 Nepalese quinquennial mission.\textsuperscript{2} It was reported that over the opposition of the Fateh Jang Shah ministry, King Rajendra Bikram Shah approved the appointment of Jagat Bam Pande.\textsuperscript{3} Here it should be mentioned that, by that time, Ranjung Pande had already been dismissed from the post of Mukhtiyar, and Chautariya Fateh Jang Shah had been appointed Mukhtiyar. Also there were Chinese reverses in the opium war of 1839-1842. Perhaps due to the new political developments in China also, King Rajendra appointed Jagat Bam Pande, a prominent member of the anti-British faction, as the leader of 1842 Nepalese quinquennial mission. The Nepalese mission left Kathmandu on 3 July, 1842.\textsuperscript{4} In addition to Jagat Bam Pande, the forty-five member mission of 1842 included Sardar Bir Bhadra Karki, the deputy leader of the

\textsuperscript{1} Nepalese King to Chinese Amban, 1898 B.S., Jestha Sudi 5 Roj 4 (1841), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A.


\textsuperscript{4} Hodgson to Secretary, Govt. of India, 2 July 1842, Foreign Dept. Sec., 10 August 1842, No. 126, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter referred as NAI) and Bikram Jit Hasrat, \textit{The History of Nepal as Told by Her own and Contemporary Chronicles}, Hoshiarpur: V.V. Research Institute, 1970, p. 314. See also Appendix L. But Sever has given the wrong date of the departure of the Nepalese mission from Kathmandu as 13 July, 1842. See Adrian Sever, \textit{Aspects of Modern Nepalese History}, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1996, p. 170.
mission\(^5\), Subedar Bir Mardan Bhandari, Khardar Siddhi Narsingh, Chinese language interpreter Hari Krishna, Ajitan Kanak Singh Khatri, Indra Singh, Jamadar Nain Singh Adhikari, Bhotu Bakheti, Bhariya Nayak Padma, Indra Bir Khatri and Devi Prasad Pande. The total cost of the mission was Rs. 29,012\(^6\) whereas the presents to the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang were estimated to be approximately Rs. 6,613\(^7\). The 1842 mission had carried seventeen items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Besides that the 1842 Nepalese mission had carried presents to Dhewas of Kuti, Talloye of Digarcha, Lama of Digarcha, the four Kajis of Lhasa, Raja Lama of Takayali, the Chinese Ambans, Chundu of Chindasu and the Ch'undu of Sindafu. Through this mission, Crown Prince Surendra had also sent an arji as well as a present to the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang.\(^7\) The delegation was reported to have remained in Peking for thirty three days.\(^8\) While in Peking, the members of the Nepalese mission were entertained with Chinese plays and dances, swimming, wrestling and fireworks.\(^9\) Besides that they were also given presents by the Ch'ing court. Thus it seems that the Nepalese mission was well received by the Ch'ing court.

Here it should be mentioned that the Chinese reverses in the opium war encouraged the Nepalese court, then dominated by the bitterly anti-British Pandes, to seek Chinese support against the British through the mission of 1842. That is why Kazi Jagat Bam Pande was instructed to beg for monetary aid with which to make

\(^5\) Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1899 B.S. Baisakh Badi 1 Roj 2 (1842), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix B.

\(^6\) Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter mentioned as RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix C.

\(^7\) RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53) and Nepal Government's Letter to the Chinese Government, dated 1899 B.S. Ashad Badi 8 Roj 6 (23 June 1842), National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu (hereafter referred as NAN), Poka No. 5, Letter No. 44. But the Chinese Amban seemed to have detained the arji and the present of the heir apparent Surendra designed for the Ch'ing Emperor stating that they were contrary to usage. See Hodgson to Secretary, Govt. of India, 27 September 1842, Foreign Dept. Sec., 19 October 1842, No. 70, NAI. See Appendix M.


\(^9\) Description of the activities of the 1842 Nepalese mission at Peking, MFA, Undated, Unnumbered Poka. See Appendix F.
an attack on British territory with twenty to forty thousand men, according to the amount of the subsidy solicited. According to the British Resident's records, the Nepalese envoy Jagat Bam Pande spoke to Chinese Amban at Lhasa the concerning of the large amount of monetary aid (three or four crores i.e. Rs. 3,000,0000 - Rs. 4,000,0000) sought by Nepal. The Chinese Amban was reported to have told the Nepalese envoy he had better write to Kathmandu to ascertain the true reckoning. In a letter sent to the Ch'ing Emperor through Jagat Bam Pande, King Rajendra stated; "we request you to help us by sending your army to fight the British. The Chinese army can reach Calcutta within twenty or twenty five days if it moved through the eastern way i.e. Sikkim and it takes about thirty five or forty days to reach Delhi if the Imperial army marched through the western side i.e. Taklakhar. Be it not possible to send army so far, give us some seventy or eighty million rupees so that we can expel the British Resident from our country and make an attack on India. If the Chinese Emperor did not help us in either way, it becomes very difficult for us to protect our country. Secondly, we request you to propose an exchange of the Tibetan district of Taklakot for the vassal principality of Mustang in Nepal." Furthermore, another proposal was made by Kazi Jagat Bam Pande, who suggested to Meng-pao, the Chinese Amban in Lhasa, a dual Tibetan-Nepalese administration of Kerung and Kuti, under which Lhasa would administer these districts for ten years and Kathmandu for three years. Meng-pao's reply clearly indicated amazement that Nepal would even presume to make such a very unusual suggestion. By the time Jagat Bam Pande reached Peking the opium war had been settled, and China was filled with dismay at the thought of disturbances in the Himalayan area, that is, the Dogra-Tibetan war of 1841-1842. Peking instructed Amban Meng-pao to reject Nepal's request for

10. Hodgson to Secretary, Govt. of India, 2 July 1842, Foreign Dept. Sec., 10 August 1842, No. 126, NAI. See Appendix L.
11. Hodgson to Secretary, Govt. of India, 27 September 1842, Foreign Dept. Sec., 19 October 1842, No. 70, NAI. See Appendix M.
12. Arij to the Chinese Emperor dated 1899 B.S. Ashad Badi 8 Roj 6 (23 June 1842), NAN, Poka No. 5, Letter No. 44. See Appendix D; Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, 1899 B.S. Poush Badi 2 (1842), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64, See Appendix E.
assistance on the grounds that it was not China's policy "to send troops to protect the countries of the foreign barbarians", such as Nepal. Thus one sees that Nepal attempted to exploit the Anglo-Chinese (Opium) war of 1839-1842 in order to seek Chinese support against the British, but the Chinese refused to be drawn in. In this way Nepal tried to make use of the 1842 mission against the British but China stood by its policy of 'impartial benevolence'. It also clearly indicated that the Chinese would not encourage Nepalese militarism in any way.

The special feature of this eleventh Nepalese quinquennial mission was that fate did not side with the leader of the mission, for following the appointment of Mathabar Singh Thapa as Mukhtiyar in December 1843, the prominent Pandes were executed in Nepal while the Nepalese mission of 1842 was on its way back to its home country. The Nepalese government assured Kazi Jagat Bam Pande that it would not take any action against him, but in spite of that, Kazi Jagat Bam Pande and Sardar Bir Bhadra Karki too did not think it proper to return to Nepal, and managed to escape to India from Tibet in disguise. Later on, while in India, Jagat Bam Pande became involved in ousting Prime Minister Jang Bahadur from power. One language interpreter and one Siphai of the 1842 Nepalese mission were reported to have died on the way. The other members of the 1842 Nepalese mission returned to Nepal by Kartik 1900 B.S. (1843). The Chinese officials carrying the Chinese Emperor's Parwana and escorting the Nepalese delegation were given a warm send-off from Kerung.

15. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1900 B.S. Falgun Sudi 1 Roj 5 (1844), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix H.
16. MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
17. Chinese Emperor's Parwana dated 1900 B.S. Falgun 17 (1844), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64, See Appendix J; Arji to the Chinese Emperor, 1900 B.S. Magh Badi 9 Roj 1 (1844), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix K.
18. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63(53). See Appendix I.
Appendix A

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing to send the Nepalese mission to Peking in the forthcoming year after procuring the present items from India.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu, (MFA), *Poka No. Pa 64.*

Appendix B

(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans mentioning the dispatching of the forty-five member Nepalese mission under the leadership of Kazi Jagat Bam Pande, the grandson of Kazi Damodar Pande and instructing the Nepalese mission to learn lessons from the Chinese Ambans before their departure to Peking.)

Source: MFA, *Poka No. Pa 64.*

Appendix C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नुमा मान्च 9</td>
<td>३४८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>किषापार थान</td>
<td>२०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गलेता थान ४</td>
<td>१००</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तरोबार ४</td>
<td>५४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुडा २</td>
<td>५५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गैडा गाउं २</td>
<td>७०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जायफल गोटा १००</td>
<td>६२१</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
90: Documentary History...
| काम पन्हो भन्त्य वर्ष गाँवुँ काम परेन भन्त्य फिराइ ल्याउनु भन्त्या काजीका जिम्मा गायको अंदाजः | १७४०
| किष्प थान ७ के ७०० वनात वस्ता १० के | १०४०
| श्रेणि सोयाग पुयाउन जान्या मानीसहर के वर्षः | १९३६२॥
| काज जगतव्य माउँ पाड़े के | ६६३२॥
| नगद कलदर मोरः | ४५२॥
| जित्नी रः | १०५०॥
| पगरि १ अं. १५ | साल जोड़ा १ के | ६००
| का रमाल १ के ८० | किष्प थान २ के अं | ३००
| माल्विना थान १ के अं. १५ | साल्का पटुका १ के | ६०
| का हातः | ॥ के अं. ॥

| सदर वीरभद्र काँकि के | ५१९५३
| नगद मोरः | ४६००
| जित्नी रः | ३९५३
| गाज पगरि १ के अं. ५ | सालजोड़ा १ के | ५७०
| साल्का रमाल १ के अं ५० | किष्प थान १॥ के अं. | ५०
| माल्विना २ के अं. २० | पाखा हात २ के अं | ॥

आठ पगरि का जना ८ के

| सुवेदार वीरमदन भडारी के | ६४५३॥
| नगद मोरः | ४५०४॥
| जित्नी | ६६९३॥
| गाज पगरि १ के अं. ४ | सालर्फ़ १ के | ६६
| किष्प थान १ के अं १०० | वेस काशिवाल थान ॥ के अं. ६।
| माल्विना थान १ के अं. १२॥ | चियली हात ॥ के अं. १
| हातः | ॥ के अं. ॥

| पाड़े के | ६४९३॥
| नगद मोरः | ४५०
| जित्नी सदर | १९४३॥
| पढ़ार सिंदिर सिं के | ४०६३॥
| नगद मोरः २२५ | जित्नी तपसील सदर | १९७३॥
| चि. दोंभोस्या हरि क्रृष्ण के | ४९६३॥
| नगद मोरः ३१५ | जित्नी सदर | १९७३॥
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>संख्या</th>
<th>विवरण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aргोतन कनक सिंह धरी के</td>
<td>3613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर</td>
<td>1800 जिनसी तपसी सदर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>इन्द्रसिंह के नगद 3600 मध्ये जिनसी सदर</td>
<td>9913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जमादार नैनसिंह अधिकारी के</td>
<td>2653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिनसी रू.</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 जग पगर 1 के अं. 4</td>
<td>किंवाप थान 1 के अं. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बेस कासिवाल थान</td>
<td>के अं. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ओरंजेवी मालदिया थान 1 के अं. 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चिंतली हाट 2 के अं. 1</td>
<td>शासा हाट 2 के अं. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भोट बेलित के</td>
<td>2653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर 1842</td>
<td>जिनसी सदर</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 पगर जना 6 के

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>संख्या</th>
<th>विवरण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>भरिया नाएक पदम के</td>
<td>9813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर</td>
<td>1473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिनसी अंदाज</td>
<td>2913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प. पगर थान 1 के 3 को चिंतली थान 1 के 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सिलिंटोस फर्ड 1 के 7 वे. कासिवाल थान</td>
<td>के 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बुद्धेदार चिंतली हा 9 के 9 चिंतली हाट 22 के 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शासा का रमल</td>
<td>के 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

इन्द्रविर पित्र के नगद 3600 मध्ये जिनसी अंदाज

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>संख्या</th>
<th>विवरण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>प. पगर थान 1 के 35 का. किंवाप थान 1 के 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ओरंजेवी मालदिया थान</td>
<td>के 10 बेस कासिवाल थान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चिंतली हाट 22 के 9 शासा हाट 2 के 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

मिस्ट्री के नगद 3600 मध्ये जिनसी सदर

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>संख्या</th>
<th>विवरण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>बीर पित्र के सदर</td>
<td>5413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शासा के सदर</td>
<td>5413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>देवी प्रसाद पाठक के नगद 3600 म. जिनसी</td>
<td>9413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गाज पगर 1 के अं. 3</td>
<td>वाफवदा थान 1 के 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>साल फर्ड 1 के 45</td>
<td>ओरंजेवी मालदिया थान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कासिवाल थान</td>
<td>के अं. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चिंतली हाट 22 के अं. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शासा का रमल</td>
<td>के 1 के 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

पगर मध्ये जना 16 पगर मध्ये जना 5 तिलंगा गै 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>संख्या</th>
<th>विवरण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 काजिका साथ जान्या मा जना 35 के पय पगद मोरह</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यस साल 45 जना बाहेर थप जान्या जना 2 के पय</td>
<td>3243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नन्द कांगिर के अंदाज का मील</td>
<td>1543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रू.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प. पगर थान 1 के 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1842 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Jagat Bam Pande.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).
तिमको सोभो चिताउन्हार हस्ता दक्षिण ठोका नेपालका तिमिछौ। प्रजा प्राणीको पालना गर्नु ५ वर्षको मामुलीतृत तोगातू ली हस्ता हजुरमा दर्शन गर्न आउन। तिमिछ साना मुलुकका राजा छौ। तिमिछ माथि कौनै कुराको भये आइलाग्यो भन्ना सहाय गन्नाह हस्ताछौ। दक्षिण तर्फ अनेक मुलुकवाट नेपाल लिनाको मानसुका गर्इ कोही आयो ताहाको प्रजा प्राणीलाई दुर्दिन दिन लाग्यो। तिमिलाई मिन्न चितलाई नमान हालङ्काल मातृ भन्ना भन्ना आयो भन्ना यो गोपणका मुलुकवा गारी। वाट हालङ्काल वक्साको छ। वादात हालङ्काल मातृ हस्तात गारी जादछौ अरु कसैलाई जादैनी भन्ना कुराको जनाको दिन। जनाक विदा मातृन भन्ना साचो कुरो ठहर्याछ अर्थ लेखि आफ्ना दर्वरका पत्याका वक्सलाई हाम्रा हजुरमा पठाडिन। हाम्रा तज्जीविभेद पठाङ्का फोजलाई धामस्निक्याछ भन्ना फोज पठाङ्का वस्त्रहोला धामस्निक्याछ छन्र भन्ना दौरायो वक्सलो पनितम पनि तिमी माथि आइलाग्या वैरलाई ध्घार दिउला इ २ कुराको चिति वाधि गोपणाले नेपालराज हाम्रो हो यति पातिर जाना तिमिलाई वक्सलो छ। अधि देशि पनि तम्मो पँछै पातिर हालङ्कालो हो। कैलेन कैटह परि आयो भन्ना विविह गरी पठाउन भन्न। वाट हालङ्काल पातिर जामको धर्मपत्र पर्णार र पंजा हाम्रा।

जल्यु बाजार रवाहारु सहालाई वक्सलो ली साल ४९ का आश्रीन महिनायमा काली देवदत्त धारा आयोहो भन्ना या तिमिछ विहार हुँदै निकै छ। उसे हुँईको आधार रामी। वन्मार्न प्राणिभन्दी यो हाम्रो मुलुक रह्यो। पनि उसे आधारमा हाम्रा श्री श्रुवाजी गिरिराज बीक्रम साह रह्नु हाम्राका हो तिन पुस्तासम हजुरका पंजाका दरले एक र दक्षिण तर्फ फर्किले गच्छा माथि छ। बहुते मेहर करण छ। गच्छा चल्न सैनी देखि तिन्न दर्वरको धर्मपत्र माथि श्री श्रुवाजी गिरिराज बीक्रम साह र हाम्रा श्री वाज्यु २९१२ वर्ष २७ दिनको फरक मै सिटालकाले वेरमले १८ वर्षका उमेयाया परलिक हुँदै हामी उस वचना ३ वर्षका उमेयाका श्री श्रुवाजी हुँदै हुरी रह्नु तथा। अधि। वाट हाम्रा पूर्णलाई धर्मपत्र गरी वक्सलो यति वेदौरको धर्मपत्र वपवाँ भन्ना कुरा कसले जाहेर गरेछ। हाम्रा श्रुवाजी वलुक हुँदै केही तहाँ राजो भष्यमा अधि हाम्रा पूर्णलाई नेपालको राजो भोग पार्न दिया रा।

का पिक्राजमा हाम्रालाई राष्ट्रिया हाम्रा पूर्णले पप्पाई वक्सलो कशाको पन्नी हो राजोको काजिन दमोदर पाङ्कलाई हो। हाम्रो दर्वरको पूर्णालू वस्त्रयादी।

हो लाखु काजिन दमोदर पाङ्कलाई हरेक जान्यो पनिउही हो काजिन दमोदर पाङ्कले मनोकाश हाम्रा दर्वरका पत्थर भन्ना वाहिरियता सानु मानिस भम्सन्म धारा मुहितियात हुनु गयेछ। अधि। वाट हाम्राले पर्णलाई वर्ण देघा दी फिंरीसर्य मिलियो नौ सालमा गारु रवाल भन्नाका इ दुई फिंरीसर्य नेपाललाई देखि इ २ संग मिलाप गरी हाम्रा दर्वर देशी।

(आया?) को उत्तरार्ज्जुरिमा कोशि फॉकल दियो छ। केही पूर्व केही पद्मी केही दक्षिणको मुलुक पनितस्तो। अधि हाम्रा सोभो गन्नाघै भैयाक परि वानादी फिंरीसर्य ठाक्रेपाई श्री बुवाज्युलाई पनित भारदारलाई पनि हुप्तालै ३४ वर्ष सम्म आफ्नै मालिक भन्नाको रहेछ। फिंरीसर्य नेपालमा धाराको २८ वर्ष
ভয়েছ পিছ শ্রী বুচাধ্যুকো ১৯৩৮ সালেই উমের ভাই পিছ শাহা হান জাদা যো মুতুক ......... কা এই কর্মালে হামিলাই বক্সন ভায়াকো হো .......... কো হুক্সু শাহ শ্রী হুক্সুমার ফিরংগীলাই ল্যাইসে ভান হ্যামিলেনাপালাই সাসানা গান্য কে মনসও গবু ফিরংগীলে লীয়াকো মুতুক পান ল্যাইদিষ্কু . যাহা বস্যাকো ফীরিগুলাই পান ধ্যাপাইটেছ ভন সাল ৬৬ মাই আফনু দ্যানু মায়ের ইন্দরসংযোগলাই কলকাতা লালদাগ পাঠায় ফিরংগীলে লীয়াকো মুতুক পান ল্যাইন সকেন নেপালামা রহযাকা ফিরংগীলাই পান ধ্যাপাই সকেন ......... কো হুক্সু নপাই মলাই দাবই ফিরংগীলাই ল্যাইন্যা লামাকালী গার ফিরংগীলাই মিন্যা ত কো হোস ভান ৯৪ সালু শায় মহাত্মা ভালেমন থালাপালাই কাব্য গায় রাজাকো থিও. উঁকা শান্তীমা ঢায়ের পাদেকা ছেরো রণজপাখোনে মুষ্টিযারী দিয়াকো থিও . ভালেমন থালাপাই আফনু সুনাসিলে ফিরংগীলাই মিন্যা কুরা সাবে .............

কা হুন্সুথ জালা র মেরো ভান সাসানা হোলা ভান আফনু গানো আফনু দে মন্যু শ্রী বুচাধ্যুকো শাহা নপাই ভালেমন থালাপাই অধ্য অধ্য মামুলিত সৌনাস্ক র অর্জে লি জীন ফীজিহলাই তাহা পাঠায়ায় ফিরংগীলে শায়া বেলাই গান্য কূলা কেক পান ভিতে গার্পোপালাই রহেন ছু ফিরংগী বেলাই মামুলামা আইমরেছ ভন্য কুরা ..........

কা হুজরামা বিতি নগনু হাম্পা মহারাজাপু ছুন হুন হুন। ব্রজাপুলাইপু পিসু ছুন ভান অধিমান দেষ দঢায়া পাঠাড়ো রহেছ উসলে গান্যা কাম কুরা আজকাল মলাই শাহা হান জাদাকা হুক্সুমার যা বৈশ রহিরেছু ভান ফিরংগীলাই ফে ফেডালাই কুরা গান ফিরংগীলে হামিলাই জামাস্ত দিয়ার কুরা চয়ন কুরা .............

কা ভরোসালে হামিলাই, চয়াদুড়ো ভন্যা কো হোলা বুনোলো ছু চয়ন ........

কা মুলুক কক্তাইড ভন্যাকো সহার হামিলে অবল গার সক্যু চয়ন কুরা ভরোসালে লামিকাল পুনত্যা ছুল পদীরস্বরফুটাম রিখেন লাদক্কু তোফ তাকা পার লোচারা (লেচারা?) নুনু শানী সুন শানী সিকিয়ো রাজা সের সিলে রিয় উসলাই তিমাতা ......

লা ব্যা গান্য চয়নকো পাক নিচাস হামিলেনাপু পুনীন কোর যা বহির সম্ম দলাই নগার্কারা হুনালে চিনিয়া ফৌজ লাইড গান জাদেনু কক্তাইডরয় লাইড মা ২৫ টাপু হামিলে লিন্যু কমিন্সেং দোস্তো রাঝি কক্তাইডরফুটাম হামির লাসামা তরফের এমগিলে মনসুরা রাঝি ভন্য লাসামা সি সহজে চিনু সম্ম অবল হুনা ছু ভন্য যতঃ কুরা বলদা যো কুরা হামিলাই নসুনাব হামিলে অধ্য দেশি মানী আয়ারাকা চিনিকা .........

লাইড কোর কুরা হামিলে পান চিতাবান সত্তীন ভন্য জামাস পদী রাইদা...

স্পং পান অক্সুলি গার কক্তাইড ভন্য লাইড গন্য লাগু রহেছ যা হাম সহ পান যতঃ কুরা বলদা যো মুতুক .........

কো হো ফিরংগীলে যা সম্ম বেলাই গান্য পান হাম হুজরামা গোঁড়া কোনো ছু কুরা ভিতে গার পাঠান ভন্যে পরকো হোলা ভন্যা হোলা আর্জ রেজ ভিতে গার পাঠায়াকোর ছু ১৪১৫ পুস্ত দেঃ হামা পুরুত ল্যাই আয়াকা হামা দর্বাকা প্রতি ততাপা পুসতা কুন্য্যাদি মুক্তকাজী তাহা .........

কা হুজরামা পান জাহাম ভলুকো কোঁজী দামোড় পায়কা নাতি হামিলে পান পরহাই রাজাকো কাজী জাহাব পা পাখোনে হামা নুন দয় অর্জ র জাহা ফিরংগীলে বেলাই বোহত গান্যা বিতি গন্যাকো নিমিত দর্শণ গন্য পাঠায়াকোর ছু . যা বেলামা লামাকালী পান ফিরংগীলাই
মুহুর্তে জীব ভট্ট ................................ বাত হুকুম আউচ্ছ ফৌজকে পর্ন বক্সিস মে আউচ্ছ ভন্যা পূর্ব গ্য্যুম্বায় ফারিঔকী কলকাতা ২০১২৫ দিনক বাড়ো ছা পদ্ম তর্কটে ফৌজ বক্সিস মে আউচ্ছ ভন্যা যায়া বস্কাকে ফারিঔলাই উঠানো লরায় পর্ন গর্দড়ো এ কুরামা যক কুরাকো পর্ন .................. বাত মন্জুর গনু ভয়েন ভন্যা দৃ মলুককরা চিত্রা পন্যাকে ছো দুঃখিত মানালাই হামা বর্গাতুলে পুরী আউচ্ছ হুকুম ভয়া মাফিক সবেজলো গন্ন সকলে ছো। দ্বীল পর্ন পন্নিসীস ভয়েন মহত পর্ন বক্সিস ভবেন ভন্যা মলুক সাধন জস্তা তরলে হুচ টো কুড়া আফাহলাকে দেহাত হুচ ছি বিতৃ গরী পলায়নকে করাকো মেহর কর্ণা ভে আচ্ছে ভন্যায় যো ........................ কো দক্ষিণ দোকা ধামুন সকর্মায় ছোত মৈলে এ মেরা পুর জবরাছিলাজে মনকা ভরতিত্ব চাহাই পলায়নকারী অর্জি র (২) ................ কা হুজ্জম পুর্ণ্যা কাম গরিদিনু ভয়া বিহিয়া হলো। এস পটক লেক্ষিয়া মোমাজিমকা র অর অড় কুরাকে সবি বিলার বিতৃ গর্ন হাম্রো বহুত বিশ্বাস প্রতিত ভাবাকে কাজী জগতবিপদেলাই পলায়নকে ছ যালে লটি গুণায়কে কুড়া প্রমাণ প্রতিত সাঙ্গু হোলারা ৫ বর্ষকে মামুলীয় সাংগাতিক সংখ্যা মাত্র অর্জি চাহাই পলায়ন্ত টালাকে পঙ্ক্তি পর্ন জানালে আফাকা দুষ দর্শকা অর্জিরহ ........................ হুজ্জমা পুর্ণী সকাড়ো ভন্যা নিমিত জহরি পয়ন্যা অর্পচিত পর্ন অর্জি চাহাই পলায়ন্ত কুরাকো অর্জিমায় পর্ন বিতৃ গরী পলায়নকে ছি যো কুড়া পর্ন ................... কা হুজ্জাম জাহার গরি অধী পর্ন পর্ন আফাকা দুপদর্শকা অর্জি আফাহল মাফিত .................. কা হুজ্জমা পুর্ণী র কেহি হামা দুপদর্শ পন্যায়া যাহায়ত ভারাদার গে আফাহল সঙ্গ বিতৃ জী গন্ন পাল্যায় বন্দোবস্ত বাধি দিনকা কাম ভস্বারা দুপদর্শ পন্যায়া ভারাদারালাই আফাহল ছেরু পলায়নকা বন্ধ হোলা বাকি হিজো নেপালী রাখা প্রতাপলক্ষকা পলায়া মিনকাজ্ব কেগো র ডুগা মারি টে গরি ছিচোলী উত্তাবাত মুহুর্ত ফরাই কৃতিত্ব আই ফোরি সাকার র ডিবচিনো মন্ত্রায় গরি জাহারা লামাজু সুলতানতাকা বাচিত সাঙ্গায়া গরি বন্দেজবাদাকে কেগো র কৃন্মী আচ্ছে নেপালীকে অন্থো গরি বট চহ্যায়া মহাজন বোলনি গোড়সিট কীর দে দত্ত রে লগায়ে আমাদান গোঁঠ বোলকে লাম নাস্তী নেপালীকে নগৌ গরি ৩২ কোটি লথামা বন্দাল্ল ৩২ কোটি মিনীর নাভি ১ রাষ্টি নেপালো টক বোঁটা চালাই ১ রুপান্তরো নামক চাচা ১২ লঘুকারো নো তলা বুকী সুন ৩ মাথি (পাথি) নুনকো ভাদ নেপাল দারিল গন্নো ভোটকে চিঙ মধ্যে সম্ভাবনাকে চিঙ বট পূর্ব তর্ককে রস্তা নুশালাউন নেপালীকে রস্তা চলাউন ভন্যায়। হুকুম কেন্দ্রত বাধি লামাজু হলে দিয়া কেজরুদ্রানা পঞ্চক ডুলর্ধ মিনকাজ্বি ফিনাকে নুন যো বন্দিকে রস্তা চলাকো প্লেয়ো গোর্গবাদে নেপালমার্ড ২০১২৫ সর্বসম ঘৃত পর্য নেপালীকে রস্তা কুচ্ছিচিন গয়া র পূর্ব সুমিচ গরস্তা দুলন গরাকো যন্ত্রো শ্রী জ্যোতির্বাল্যায় সিংহ প্রি বাথ পালী পলায়া চন চন সংযোগ নিুনক ত্র্যাসী প্রতাপসেলাই হুকুম মোমাজিম ভোঁটা গো লামাজু হলে গন্নারা কৃন্মী র কেগো ছজ্জী অধীনকে পুরানো বন্দেজ সবৈ চলায়া পূর্ব তর্ককে রস্তা বাধি গরি নেপালীকে রস্তা চলাই আর র পাসাই ধর্ষম সুননাচারূ নুন ইত্যাদি সবৈ চিঙ
আশ্বেষর থিয়ো শ্রী রাজ্যায়ু রণবহাদুরসাহকার পালামা ১০১২ বর্ষকরণ বিশ্ব যো চলাকালীন জাদু রঙ্গীর মাঝে আমাদির ঘটন জাদুক ক্ষু তবক যো চলাকালীন জাদু রঙ্গীর ঘটন ছাড়া জাহি বানাই আতাম ভর তাহা দেশে কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা ঘর্ম উত্তর ঘটন ছাড়া আমি হিসান কাজকর্ম শেষ পৃথ ত ঘুরা 

Kazi Jagat Bam Pande's... : 97
A Documentary History...

(Nepal Government's Letter to Chinese Government seeking China's help sent through Kazi Jagat Bam Pande on 1899 B.S.Ashad Badi 8 Roj 6.)

Source : National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu (NAN), Poka No. 5, Letter No. 44.

Appendix E

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese King mentioning the arrival of Kazi Jagat Bam Pande at Lhasa along with the presents and the arji to the Ch'ing Emperor seeking the Chinese support against the British
Appendix F

19 साल सौगत पुन्याजन्म सर्जने काजी जगत बम पाड़े आशादको २ दिन जादा जाहाङ्ग ग्राहका माध्यम किन्ने १२ जादा पञा दी वाकी ६ भंडा पेंचिन पेंचिन

वहर्यान दृष्टिला भयावय रह्याका छैन — माध ९८ दिन जादा सौगत वुभागा छैन फल्गुनविंदा ५ रोज १ मा श्री ५ पेंचिन वादाहाको दर्शन ग्राहका रह्याचैन

तलाउमा पेल्याका तमासा देखि माघको दिन २३ जादा दर्वार भित्र फहलमानको कृती हेम्याम्नु फागु १ वली १३ रोज ७ मा सिपाह केटाहके भरी टाक १० र

कृती शान १ कपडा समेत मिलेछ दर्वार भित्र फहलमानको नाच हेम्याम्नु—

फागुन सुदी ३ रोज ६ मा दर्वारवाट कृती वल्क भयेछ फागुन सुदी १२ रोज

१ मा थामी ग्राहका आतास वाजीको तमासा देख्याम्नु फागुनका दिन १५ जादा मंगलवार कल्की पनी मिले साक्ष विहान २ वषत दर्शन ग्राहका

छैन........................................

(Description of the activities of Kazi Jagat Bam Pande's mission at Peking.)

Source: MFA, Undated, Unnumbered. Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

कमांडर इन चिफ भिमसेन थापालाई उबिरानेरे सजाये पाए . तेरो कसुर

वेसम केही छैन . हाम्रा हजुरमा हाजीर हुन आइज . तलाई भय छैन भन्या

काजी जगत बम पाडेलाई १९०० साल मार्ग २ रोज ५ .............

(Nepal Government's Letter instructing Kazi Jagat Bam Pande to return to Nepal assuring his safety.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix H

अधिको भन्दा १ महिना ढिला भयो पेंचिन जाने काजीहर्को खोज तलास गर्दा

ढिला हुन ग्राहको हो . काजी सदर्स आफुको मुलुक टिगरी पहाडको वाटो गरी

मधेस भागी ग्राहका भन्न्या सुनिदा अब जाहा नाथायेसा पनि अर्जी लेखी रवाना गरी

पढाएले ५ भन्न्या १९०० साल फागुन शुद्ध १ रोज ५ मा श्री ५ सकरारवाट २

अंबलाई ..............

(Nepalese King to Chines Ambans informing Kazi (Jagat Bam...
Appendix I

1900 साल

काजिज जगत वं पाणे चीन जाधा साथका मानीसहर चीनवाट फकिना श्री वादसाहका परमाना लिन केह्र सम्म लिन जाधा सदार...... चन्द्र साहि हस्ते चिनवाट आउन्या भारादारहरुको मेजमानी गया कार्तिक सुदि १४ औ.......

मेजमानी के ................................................................. ४०

मिठाई र व्याद के नग्न र. .................................................... १२।

जिन्स र. अंदाज.......................... २४४४४४४४४४४४४४४४

सुपारि धारिनी ११ के १३, जायफल गोटा १५ के ३

दालैचिन पाब १ के ३

मराच धारिनी २ के १

बलासेर २ के १

सुझेल पाब २ के ४

छोहरा धारिनी १ के १३

मिठाई सर १ के १

बडाम धारिनी १ के २३

चन्नी धारिनी १ के १३

वर्धा हात १६ के १३

चिउरा पारी १० मसीना चाबल मुरि १ फलफु गैहु नुवा ....... अदैका नाउमा पुनर्जि ................................ ६

मेजमानी पुज्याउन जान्याहरु के होल्या भरिया षक्च पैसा र......... ५५।

(The detailed expenses of the Chinese officials who escorted the 1842 Nepalese mission up to Kerung in 1843.)

Source: RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63(53).

Appendix J

हाम्रो मलुकमा फिरिकिले थियो मिथिलेमा गरेको हुनाले तालावाट झूलो फौज र दौलिको महत्त वक्षी हाम्रो गोहार गरिभक्षीयोस भनि र देस र देस सारी वक्षीयोस भनि साविक भन्दा बढता कुरा मुसामत गरि अर्जिका भरी पढायकालाई आफ्नो प्रजालाई माया गरी आफना मलुक वहाल गरी बलियो गराई अरु केह्रा जरामा अर्धका मलुकको मस्तु सय भन्ने भक्षाको छैन भनियो कुराको ज्ञान तोकाका १६ सालको पर्वनामा प्रदत्त लेखी पढायको हो। बाद भनाको क्या हो भने मलुकको सव काम समाहलि राख्ने भनेको हो। बादले हल्तै भुषात

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix K

Arji to the Chinese Emperor referring to the receiving of Parwana and presents sent through Kazi Jagat Bam Pande.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix L

From - The Resident Nepal
To - T.H. Maddock Esq. Secretary to Government of India,
July 2, 1842
Secret.
Sir,
I have the honour to report to you that Jagat Bum Panday, the periodical envoy of this court to that of Pekin takes his departure tomorrow. It is credibly reported that he has secret instructions emanating from the Palace faction to solicit pecuniary aid from China, and to offer to attack the British territories with 20, 30 or 40,000 men according to the amount of the subsidy solicited. By the route taken by the Embassy about three months are consumed on the way to Pekin, and as many on that back again but including halts on the way and at Pekin the time of absence of the mission from Cathmandoo is commonly about 15 months. There is however a house Imperial (seppefs?) available whereby communication can
be held with Cathmandoo from Pekin in 50 days.
It is supported by Jagatbum's party that if the Emperor be worsted
by our troops at Pekin he will retire easterly in the direction of
Kham and will then give orders for stirring up to attack on our
Indian Empire his various nominal and actual allies dependents in
this direction among whom Nepal has been reckoned twice (go?)
where a very large Tartar army crossed the snows, and having
beaten the Nepalese in a severe battle at Dhaiboong about 25 miles,
northwest from Catmandoo, made the Nepalese pafs (?) under the
yoke and agree to the present quinquennial mission as a permanent
token of subjection. The opposite or peace party in this Durbar rely
on our good fortune in arms, and considering it certain that the
Emperor will have been reduced to terms by us before Jagat Bum
Panday's arrival, believe that he will only support himself and party
to ridicule here by the failure of their............... would the Envoy
carry any written instructions of a hostile tenour (detour) to us I
have no doubt. I shall be able ere long to profess myself of a
transcript of them.
In connection with trans-himalaya affairs I have the honour to
submit herewith (app No. 1) copy of a letter just received by me
from the Commissioner of Kumaon and Garhwal 19 June.

I have the honour to be
Your most obedient servant
BH Hodgson
Resident

Source : Foreign Dept. Sec., 10 August 1842, No. 126, National
Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).

Appendix M

From - The Resident Nepal
To - T.H. Maddock Esq. Secretary to Government of India with the
Governor General Simla.
September 27th 1842
Secret
Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith (app. No. 1) translation of a paper of secret Intelligence conveying the substance of the proceedings had at Lassa on the arrival of the Nipalese Embassy there, enroute to Pekin

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your most obedt. Servt.

BH Hodgson
Resident

Appendix No. 1 Resident Nepal's despatch of 27th September 1842

Paper of Secret Intelligence

Jagat bum Pandey's letters from Lassa have just arrived - one is a letter of the Envoy and one of the Viceroy, both addressed to the Maha Raja.

The Viceroy says that the Kharita & presents of the Heir Apparent designed for the Emperor are contrary to usage; also a great part of what the Raja had written: that he cannot suffer the going of any of these noverties to Pekin through the Envoy without orders; that he will write for such orders & act accordingly, on receipt of them; and that meanwhile Jagatbum the Envoy must proceed on his Embassy with the usual letter & presents only.

With regard to what the Maha Raja had written of affairs in China & Western Tibet, the Viceroy answers that His Highness had heard greatly exaggerated accounts of the contest with the English in which the Chinese had at first been severely handled no doubt, but had lately rallied & that there was no cause of anxiety on that score whilst on the score of Tibet there was still less for that the Imperial troops had been completely successful there against the Invaders as Zo-raver Sing's head exposed over the city gate might satisfy the Maha Raja's Envoy & his party from Cathmandoo. Jagatbum the Durbar's Envoy writes that he had had a very flattering reception at Lassa and had exhibited the documents & presents entrusted to his care: but that neither words nor things in excess of customs could be allowed to go on to Pekin without orders; that the Viceroy would
write instantly for such orders, and, if the answer was in the assent, would send on the letters and presents now detained so that they should reach the Envoy ere he got to Pekin. The Envoy goes on to say that when he broached to the Viceroy the matters of the large monied aid (3 or 4 Crores) sought by Nepal, the Viceroy asked him what he called a Crore? & when the Envoy had informed him, told the Envoy he had better write to Cathmandoo to ascertain the true reckoning. About the Taklakhar gold mine, the Viceroy seemed rather more seriously inclined adds the Envoy who concludes that he had done his best at Lassa which he should quit on the 10th September & proceed to Pekin where also whatever was possible should be attempted & effected.

(True translation)
BH Hodgson
Resident

Source: Foreign Dept Sec., 19 October, 1842, No. 70, NAI.

***
Part Two

Rana Period 1847-1906
Here it should be pointed out that the decline of Imperial China in the 1840's (following the Anglo-Chinese (Opium) War of 1839-1842) also coincided with major political changes inside Nepalese court in 1846. Jang Bahadur emerged as the most powerful Nepalese Prime Minister following the Kot and Bhandarkhal massacres of 14 September 1846 and 30 October 1846 respectively. Queen Laxmi Devi was exiled to Banaras, India and King Rajendra also followed the Queen, appointing Crown Prince Surendra as his representative in Nepal. As soon as the opportunity arose, Jang Bahadur managed to instal Surendra Bikram Shah as the new King of Nepal on 12 May 1847. The major political developments of 1846 and 1847 did not affect Nepal's relations with China. Leo E. Rose has stated that "One of the side effects of Jang Bahadur's rise to power in 1846 was the decision to cancel the quinquennial mission to Peking scheduled to depart in 1847".\(^1\) Twitchett and Fairbank too have accepted the statement of Rose.\(^2\) But the view of Leo E. Rose is not true at all. The Nepalese documents prove that Jang Bahadur sent the quinquennial mission to China in 1847 at the usual time. Jang Bahadur seemed to be very eager to get Chinese recognition for King Surendra, the new ruler of Nepal. He was quite well aware of the fact that the recognition of the new Nepalese King by both British India and China would certainly help to institutionalize his government. So he himself took the initiative to send a five-yearly mission to China.\(^3\) Here it should be pointed out that the 1847 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the

---

Chinese Imperial records. Fisher and Rose have also presented an incomplete record of Nepalese quinquennial missions to China without referring the 1847 Nepalese five-yearly mission. But the Nepalese archival documents have stated that in accordance with the arrangement of the mission system, in June 1847, Jang Bahadur sent the Nepalese complimentary five-yearly mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Surath Singh Pantha. Going through the Nepalese documents, it seems that in February 1847, the Chinese Ambans reminded the Nepalese King Rajendra to send the quinquennial mission to China in proper time. Likewise there is also the reference of the correspondence between the Chinese Ambans and the new Nepalese King Surendra regarding the sending of the Nepalese mission to China. The Nepalese King was also instructed to send the name of the Kazi, leading the mission beforehand. On receiving the Ambans' letter, Jang Bahadur took quick actions to dispatch mission to the Ch'ing court. In July, the Nepalese King informed the Chinese Ambans that the Nepalese mission under the leadership of Kazi Surath Singh Pantha had left Kathmandu on 14 Ashad 1904 B.S. (June 1847). This mission

7. Chinese Ambans to King Rajendra, Tao Kwang Year 27 and 18 day of Falgun 1903 B.S. (February 1847), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A.
8. Chinese Ambans to King Surendra, Tao Kwang Year 27 and 25th day of Jestha 1904 (June 1847), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix B.
9. Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 6, p. 47.
10. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1904 B.S. Dutiya Jestha Sudi 14 Roj 1 (July 1847), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix D.
consisted of forty-five persons. Sardar Ahibarna Basnyat was the
deputy leader of the mission and some other important members
of the mission were Sardar Bhakta Singh Adhikari, Harkha
Bahadur Pantha, Ujir Singh Basnyat, Ambar Dhoj Pantha, Santa
Bir Basnyat, Chhatra Singh Khadka and Khardar Ranga Nath
Padhya. With them, Bhariya Nayak Tikhulia, Gambhir Pantha,
Jorawar Singh, Tikhul Singh, Ram Narsingh, Interpreter Ram
Narayan and Indra Singh Khawas were also included in this 1847
Nepalese mission. The leader and the deputy leader had included
their sons Ambar Dhoj Pantha and Santa Bir Basnyat respectively
as members of the mission. The delegates carried an arji and
presents from the Nepalese King Surendra to the Ch'ing Emperor
Tao Kwang. The total cost of the mission of 1847 was Rs.
22,673 whereas, the presents to the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang
were estimated to be Rs. 4,789. The 1847 Nepalese mission had
carried eighteen items as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Besides
that the mission had also carried presents to the Dhewas of Kuti,
Talloye of Digarcha, Lama of Digarcha, Raja Lama of Takayali,
the four Kajis of Lhasa, the Potala Lama, the Chinese Ambans
and the Chundu of Chindafu.

The Nepalese mission reached Lhasa on Bhadra 16, 1904
B.S. (August 1847). While in Lhasa the Nepalese delegation
discussed with the Chinese Ambans concerning the overtaxation
of the goods of the Nepalese merchants in Kuti-Kerung area, of which
the Ambans assured the Nepalese mission of redressing Nepalese
grievances. The Chinese Ambans had also informed the Nepalese
King about the date of the departure of the Nepalese mission from

11. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1904 B.S. Pratham Jestha Sudi 1 Roj 7
(July 1847), NAN, Poka No. 2, Letter No. 158. See Appendix C.
12. In February 1843, he had been sent by the Nepalese Court to India to bring
up General Mathabar Siilgh Thapa to Nepal.
13. Jnanamani has referred to Bhakta Singh Adhikari as Bhakta Bir Adhikari,
see Nepal, f.n.no.3, p. 182.
14. Jnanamani has referred to Ranga Nath Padhya as Ranga Lal Upadhaya, see
Nepal, f.n. no. 3, p. 182.
15. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix E.
16. Ibid. and Nepal, f.n. no.3, p. 182.
17. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63(53). See Appendix E.
18. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang Year 27 and 16 day of
Bhadra 1904 B.S. (August 1847), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix F.
Lhasa to Peking.\(^{19}\) Afterwards the Nepalese delegation reached Peking on Falgun 16, 1904 B.S. (1848).\(^{20}\) The Chinese Emperor Tao Kwang gave an audience to the members of the Nepalese mission, and, as usual presented a *Gajur* of *Manik* and a *Parwana* to the Nepalese King, and minor presents to the members of the Nepalese delegation.\(^{21}\) A great feast was also arranged in honour of the mission.\(^{22}\) The mission members were reported to have been entertained through Chinese plays, dance programmes, swimming, wrestling and fire works. The Nepalese mission left Peking on Chaitra Sudi 6, 1904 B.S. (1848)\(^{23}\) and arrived at Lhasa in November 1848.\(^{24}\) But the return journey of the Nepalese mission of 1847 was not happy one. Firstly, a porter ran away with the loads of goods.\(^{25}\) Next, twenty six year old Ram Narayan, Chinese language interpreter and a member of the 1847 Nepalese mission, died of malaria fever in Szechuwan province.\(^{26}\) Similarly, *Sardar* Ahibarna Basnyat, the deputy leader of the mission, died in Lhasa due to illness.\(^{27}\) Above all, *Kazi* Surath Singh Pantha, the leader of the mission, also met with the same fate,\(^{28}\) for he passed away at Lhasa just a day before he proposed to leave Lhasa for Kathmandu. Both *Kazi* Surath Singh Pantha and *Sardar* Ahibarna Basnyat were cremated at Lhasa according to Nepalees rites by their sons.\(^{29}\) The remaining members of the mission, led by a son of late *Kazi* Surath Singh Pantha, arrived at Kathmandu in Falgun, 1905 B.S. (March 1849)\(^{30}\) after a lapse of nearly twenty months.\(^{31}\) The mission

\(^{19}\) Chinese *Ambans* to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang 27th year 8th month (1904 B.S.), MFA, *Poka* No.Pa 64. See Appendix G.

\(^{20}\) Nepal, f.n. no. 3, p. 183.

\(^{21}\) Tikhul Singh to Jang Bahadur, 1905 B.S. Jestha Badi 5 Roj 3 (May 1848), MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix H.

\(^{22}\) Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 6, p. 47.

\(^{23}\) Nepal, f.n.no. 3, p. 183.

\(^{24}\) Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 6, p. 47.

\(^{25}\) Nepal, f.n. no. 3, p. 183.

\(^{26}\) Ibid., p. 184.

\(^{27}\) Chinese *Ambans* to Nepalese King, Tao Kwang, 28th year 11th month 4th day (December 1848), MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix I.

\(^{28}\) Draft Letter from Nepalese King to Chinese *Ambans*, 1905 B.S. Poush Badi 11 Roj 7 (December 1848), MFA, *Poka* No. Pa 64. See Appendix J.

\(^{29}\) Nepal, f.n.no. 3, p. 184.

\(^{30}\) Ibid.
members were warmly welcomed in Kathmandu. They were escorted by the musical bands and dancing groups to the royal palace, Hanuman Dhoka, where the Parwana sent by the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang was duly presented to King Surendra.32

This twelfth five-yearly mission of 1847 was important due to the following reasons: Firstly, it was the first Nepalese quinquennial mission to China sent by Jang Bahadur, the founder of Rana regime in Nepal. Secondly, it was due to this mission that Chinese recognition of Nepalese King Surendra came in September 1847 earlier than British recognition. It was reported that as soon as the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang knew of the arrival of the 1847 Nepalese five-yearly mission at Lhasa, he instructed the Ambans to recognize the new ruler of Nepal. Jang Bahadur in turn had also proudly informed the Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang about the Alau incident (in which ex-King Rajendra was easily defeated by Jang Bahadur's army) through the Nepalese envoy to China, Kazi Surath Singh Pantha, who was at that time on his way to Peking.33 Thirdly, it was the first Nepalese complimentary five-yearly mission to China in which both the leader and the deputy leader of the mission passed away while they were on their way back to Nepal. Above all, it was perhaps through the 1847 Nepalese mission, Jang Bahadur seemed to have received information regarding the wide spread prevalence of opium smoking in China as well as the demand for opium in the Chinese market following the opium war of 1839-1842. That is why he initiated the technique of making a large profit by involving the 1852 Nepalese quinquennial mission to China in the opium trade. Thus the 1852 Nepalese mission inaugurated the system of carrying opium to sell in China, and the system continued till the last Nepalese mission to China in 1906.34

31. But Manandhar and Mishra have stated that the 1847 Nepalese quinquennial mission returned home after twenty two months. See Tri Ratna Manandhar and Tirtha Prasad Mishra, Nepal's Quinquennial Missions to China, Kathmandu: Purna Devi Manandhar and Puspa Mishra, 1986, p. 27.
32. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1906 B.S. Baisakh Sudi 10 Roj 4 (May 1849), MFA. Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix K.
33. Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 6, pp 47-48.
Appendix A

Sūgād chādē patāunē – tōkkakād २७ वर्ष फागुन १६ जानवरू १९०३ सालमा श्री ५ राजेन्द्रलाई छिन्तारिन युतारिन अव्वले लेखेको

(Chinese Ambans to King Rajendra instructing to send the Nepalese mission to Peking soon.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix B

Māmuḷi sūgāt patāun r akha chād gādima rāj gareko arjī rīt mīleko

(Nepalese King informing the Chinese Ambans regarding the

Appendix C

स. १९०२ साल झेप्ट सुद १ रोज ७ श्री ५ बाट ल्हासाको अंबा २

(Chinese Ambans to King Surendra referring to the sending of the

(Nepalese King informing the Chinese Ambans regarding the
dispatching of forty-five member Nepalese mission under the leadership of Kazi Surath Singh Pantha.)

Source: National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu (NAN), Poka No. 2, Letter No. 158.

Appendix D

The dispatching of a forty-five member Nepalese mission under the leadership of Kazi Surath Singh Pantha.

Source: National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu (NAN), Poka No. 2, Letter No. 158.

Appendix E

1904 Year

The Nepalese King informing the Chinese Ambans about the departure of the Nepalese mission from Kathmandu.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पृष्ठ</th>
<th>मानकिक तालिका (खण्ड)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>A Documentary History...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| दर्शीर परिचय | 9928\%
| नाम मोहर रू | 1000
| जिन्दी | 928\%
| किरापाथ थान ७ के २०६ | वारवण थान २ के | 29\%
| सुल्तानी मनाल वस्ता २ के ८०१।१२२। फकरावाद छ। १६ के अं. | ६०।।
| लाल वनाल वस्ता १ के अं. ६६ | पारवा थान २० के अं. | ६०।।
| कादिबाल थान २० के अं. २०० | चौथिसा थान ३० के अं. | ९०।।
| गरी धार्मि २८९। के अं. १०१।। | लवाग धार्मि १५१। के अं. | ६२।।
| दक्षिणी धार्मि २ के अं. १९९। | दक्षिणी सुपारी घा १ के अं. | ४५।।
| सुपील धार्मि ५२ के अं. १९८ | बदाम धार्मि १ के अं. | ६२।।
| बलांची धार्मि ५ के अं. १० | सुपारी धार्मि ५ के अं. | ६२।।
| छालको म्यान पुतुरी | १० के अं. ३०।।
| यह साल श्री बांदास नाई श्री ५ महाराजाधिराजवाल गार्दी मा राज गंगु हुदा | ६२।।
| बबरो मर्जियादा पत्र चिप्प के सुल्तान तास थान १ के तोला ४९ के २०५५ | ९४८७६।।
| कान नौगा प्रयाण जान्या मानिसहरके पर्च र कपड़ा | ३९०३।।
| नाद मोहर | २०००।।
| जिन्दी | ९०३।।
| पगरी थान | १ के अं. १५।।
| सालजोडा | १ के ४००।।
| सालका रमाल | १ के ६०।।
| का कमर बच | १ के ८००।।
| किरापाथ थान | २ के अं. ३००।।
| दलनजीरामद्वारी थान | १ के अं. ९५।।
| विभार थान | २ के अं. ३।।
| पासा हात | २ के अं. ३।।
| सदर्प शैवंच वस्त्याय के | ३९९९।।
| नगद बास्ति मोहर | ३६००।।
| जिन्नी अंबजार | १९१।।
| २४ गांजी पगरी १ के ५ | सालजोडा १ के ७७०।।
| सालका रमाल १ के ३०। | किरापाथ थान १।। के १५०।।
| मालद्वार थान २ के ९४ | चिह्नी हा ४ के | १।।
| पासा हात | २ के | ३।।

आठ पगरी ६ के

| सुवेदिर भक्तसिं अधिकारी के | ६०६\%।।
| नगद मोहर | ४५४।।
| जिन्दी | १५।।

<p>|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>वर्ष</th>
<th>काल</th>
<th>विज्ञापन वा प्रति के अं.</th>
<th>साल फर्द 1 के अं.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अम्बरधोज पप्पा के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उजीर सिन वस्त्याळ के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>छात्रसिंह पड़का के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पल्लव सेन्याळ के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अम्बरधोज पप्पा के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उजीर सिन वस्त्याळ के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>छात्रसिंह पड़का के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पल्लव सेन्याळ के</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>पाठ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>काजी सूरत सिंह</td>
<td>1503365</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिनसी</td>
<td>933</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२७ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td></td>
<td>वेस्माल्देहि था ९२</td>
<td></td>
<td>कोपाच्विसा था ३२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२७ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td></td>
<td>कासिबाल था ५</td>
<td></td>
<td>माल्देहि थान १ के अं. ६</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 पगर का जना ६ के

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>पाठ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>धर्म नायक सिपुल्या के ५७</td>
<td>२०९३</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोह</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिनसी</td>
<td>५९३९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 पगर का जना ५ के

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>पाठ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नगद छतीस सय मध्ये</td>
<td>५५३९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिनसी</td>
<td>५५३९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिनी अंदाज</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३</td>
<td>वेस्माल्दि थाँ १ के अं. १२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>किंवाप थान १ के ३३</td>
<td>चिंड़ी हात २१ के अं. १</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| कासिवाल थान ॥ के अं. ५ | यासा हात २ के अं. ३ ॥
| रामनर सिं के  | ५४  ||
| नगद छत्राम सय मध्ये  | ५४  ||
| जिनसी अंदाज  | ५४  ||
| २२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३ | कासिवाल थान ॥ के अं. ५ |
| किंवाप थान १ के ३३ | चिंड़ी हात २१ के अं. १ |
| वेस्माल्दि थाँ १ के अं. १२ || यासा हात २ के अं. ३ ॥
| इन्द्राम पवास के  | ४६ ||
| नगद छत्राम सय मध्ये  | ४६  ||
| जिनसी अंदाज  | ४६  ||
| २२ गजी पत्री १ के अं. ३ | कासिवाल्या ॥ के अं. ५ |
| किंवाप थान १ के २५ | चिंड़ी हात २१ के अं. १ |
| वेस्माल्दि थाँ १ के अं. १२ || यासा हात २ के अं. ३ ॥

आठ पगरि मध्ये १ २ पगरि मध्ये ५ तितंगा जना २९ को मा काजिका साध जान्या जना २५ के पर्दे मोर ३६०० फौर्मायसी माल परिद के जिम्मा काजि सदर्दर मोर ॥

जिम्मा पद्धर रंगनाथ धिम्मिया सलामर १ के चाटी तो ३८१४ के अतेज सोगात जादा पौल बेठा गैढ काम काम के ॥

अर्जिका संदुस के अंदाज ॥

सुरौला तास तोला १६६१६ के ६५ रूपौला गोटा तो १६ के ॥

रघु पाप १ के ॥

हां ॥

अतर तोला ॥

शी ५ महाराजाधिराजवाट गादिमा राज गरी भयाका ॥ र का अर्जिका संदुस के अंदाज ॥

| तोला १६६१६ के ६५ नौला तोला १६। के ॥
| रघु पाप १ के ॥
| हां ॥

| पौल गैढ के अंदाज  | ६४ ||
| रेसम तोला १२। के ॥
| वृत्त तो २५। के १० मपपमलख गां १। के ॥
| थान १५ के १५ चौविसा हात १५ के ॥

सौगात का भारी कृति सम्पूर्ण जान्या लुबु सेरा का भरिया जना ६० के
The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1847 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Surath Singh Pantha.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-Quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

Appendix F

Mamuli Arjii Souriya R. Angupi Band Gyanso Arjii Souriya Lirai Surya Sin Patan Jana Angupi Torkarka 27 Bajar Maithaka 96 Dina Jada 1904 Ma Shri 5 Ma Wada Vijnanireen Amwale Lekheko ..........

(Chinese Amban informing the Nepalese King about the arrival of the Nepalese mission in Lhasa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

8 Maithaka 24 Dina Jada Lhasawarat Hidhunnu - Torkarka 27 Saal 8 Maitha .... Dina 1904 Shri 5 Ma Vijnanireen Yutarireen Amwale Lekheko ............

(Chinese Ambans informing the Nepalese King about the date of the departure of the Nepalese mission from Lhasa to Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix H

Pechin Pungi Shri 5 Badhasako Daran Gari Shri 5 Sarkarlai Manikako Gajur 44 Jawalali Safari Mamulii Vamajimis Baksa Bhayo. Vibha Bhe Farshi Singapu Anipugao Bhane Praamiminsthralai 1905 Saal Jey Seth Barang 5 Raja 3 Ma Tinkulan Sin Le Patheko ..........

(Tikhul Singh informing Prime Minister Jang Bahadur about the Chinese Emperor granting an audience to the members of the Nepalese mission and presenting a Gajur of Manik to the Nepalese
Appendix I

A Documentary History.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix J

Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans expressing grief at the deaths of both the leader and the deputy-leader of the Nepalese mission at Lhasa.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix K

(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans informing about the grand reception of the Nepalese mission in Kathmandu.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Kazi Gambhir Singh Adhikari's Mission of 1852

In accordance with the arrangement of the mission system, Nepal sent her thirteenth quinquennial mission to China in 1852. The 1852 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the Chinese Imperial records. But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of five-yearly mission to China in 1852. Going through the Nepalese documents, it seems that in 1850, the Chinese Amban informed the Nepalese government about the death of Emperor Tao Kwang and the accession of the new Ch'ing Emperor Hsien Feng. He also instructed the Nepalese government to send special presents and the usual five-yearly presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor along with the forthcoming 1852 Nepalese quinquennial mission to Peking. Accordingly Nepal sent her five-yearly mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Gambhir Singh Adhikari at the scheduled time in 1852. But the ill fate of the 1852 Nepalese mission started at the beginning, when both the leader and the deputy leader designate Kazi Ran Mehar Singh Adhikari and Sardar Bir Man Thapa were to be dropped on account of their illnesses. Kazi Gambhir Singh Adhikari and Sardar Samsher Jang Thapa were appointed in their

2. Chinese Amban to King Surendra, Hon Fong 1st year 10th month 12th day (1851) and Hon Fong 2nd year 3rd month 7th day (1852), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendices C and F. See also, Jnanmani Nepal, Nepal-Bhot Chin Sambandha Ka Kehi Sanskritik Paksha (Some Cultural Aspect of Nepal-Tibet China Relations), Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 2045 B.S., pp 437-438.
3. It is interesting to note that one writer has mentioned that Prime Minister Jang Bahadur himself led the Nepalese quinquennial mission to China in 1853 and on that occasion he received the Chinese title Thong-Lin-Pimma-Kokang-Wang-Shang from the Chinese Emperor, which is not true at all. See Ramji Upadhyaya, Nepal Ko Itihas Arthat Digdarshan (History of Nepal or Survey), Banaras: Subba Homnath Kedarnath, 2007 B.S., p. 275.
The 1852 Nepalese mission included Sardar Bhimsen Rana, Badal Singh Adhikari, Bharat Karki, Dal Bhanjan Adhikari, Pitambar Sahi; Kalu Khatri, Khardar Bhim Nar Singh, Bhariya Nayak Dhan Bir, Jamadar Karbir Adhikari, Gambhir Bista, Bhairab Singh, Keshar Basnyat and Ridhi Man. This Nepalese mission had carried the usual five-yearly presents and special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor, Hsien Feng. Regarding the usual five-yearly presents as well as special presents to the Ch'ing Emperor, it was estimated to be Rs. 8666Ⅲ and Rs. 10399Ⅲ respectively. The total cost of the 1852 mission was estimated to be Rs. 44,955ⅢⅢ. It had carried eighteen items as five-yearly general presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Besides that the mission had also carried presents to the Dhwes of Kuti, the four Kajis of Lhasa, Raja Lama of Takayali, the Potala Lama, the Chinese Ambans, the Chundu of Chindafu and the Chundu of Sindafu. The 1852 Nepalese mission had carried twenty six various items as special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor Hsien Feng. Some of the important items of the special presents carried by the 1852 mission to the Ch'ing Emperor included necklaces of pearls and corals, weapons, clothes, spices, binoculars, rhinoceros horns, ivory, etc. The Nepalese mission had also carried special presents to Talloye of Digarcha, Khotu Thuwang and Tuthuwang.

The Nepalese mission left Kathmandu in August 1852.

---

5. Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (hereafter referred as RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix G.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid., See also Tirtha Prasad Mishra, "Shree Panch Surendra Ko Chinia Badshah Lai Upahar" (King Surendra's presents to Chinese Emperor), Garima, Year 8 No. 1, Vol. No. 93, Bhadra 2047 B.S., pp. 35-37.
8. While reporting to the government of India in May 1854, British Resident Ramsay has stated that the 1852 Nepalese mission left Kathmandu in August 1852. See Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 6 May 1854, Foreign Dept. Sec., 26 May 1854, No. 50, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter mentioned as NAI). See Appendix A. But in another report to the government of India in June 1866, the same British Resident Ramsay had mistakenly mentioned that the 1852 Nepalese mission left Nepal in
and despite the deaths of the Nepalese mission's horses and yaks in Lojhome area\(^9\) reached Peking on schedule, and was received with the usual formalities and friendliness. But the journey of the 1852 Nepalese mission was not happy one. Firstly, Kazi Gambhir Singh Adhikari, the leader of the Nepalese mission, died on the way in around Magh, 1909 B.S. (1853).\(^{10}\) Next, Sardar Samsher Jang Thapa, the deputy leader of the mission, also met with the same fate, for he passed away at Siling Jhayang town due to illness in 1910 B.S. (1853).\(^{11}\) Moreover, the 1852 mission had met with great hardships while returning from Peking, and in addition to the leader and deputy leader, several other members of the mission passed away while returning from Peking.\(^{12}\) The 1852 Nepalese delegates also seemed to have lost some of their goods during their journey to China.\(^{13}\) Due to the deaths of the leader and deputy leader, the leadership of the 1852 mission passed to Bhimsen Rana. At the time of the return journey of the Nepalese mission from Peking, the Taiping rebellion in China had reached alarming proportions. That is why Bhimsen Rana was compelled to follow an indirect route to Tibet. According to Nepalese accounts,\(^{14}\) the delegates suffered all sorts of humiliations and maltreatment on the return journey, especially in the Kham areas of eastern Tibet. The British sources,\(^{15}\) however, state that Jang Bahadur exaggerated the issue of the maltreatment of the 1852 Nepalese mission as a pretext to

---

9. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Hon Fong 2nd year 9th month 7th day (1909 B.S.), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix H.
10. Samsher Jang Bahadur Thapa's letter dated 1909 B.S. Magh Sudi 15 (1853), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix I.
13. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Hon Fong 4th year 9th month 17th day (1854), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix L.
15. Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 6 May 1854, Foreign Dept. Sec., 26 May 1854, No. 50, NAI. See Appendix A.
declared war against Tibet in 1855. The mission seemed to have reached Kerung by Baisakh Badi 7, 1911 B.S. (1854). It had also recorded a detailed and systematic summary of the routes from Nepal's Tatopani area to Peking as travelled by Sardar Samsher Jang Thapa, the deputy leader of the 1852 Nepalese mission. Finally the Nepalese mission arrived at Kathmandu in 1911 B.S. Jestha Badi 11 Roj 218 (22 May, 1854) after a lapse of about twenty one months. Interestingly the old tradition of granting a warm welcome to the Nepalese quinquennial mission was not observed this time due to the ill-treatment of the Nepalese mission by the Chinese government and Tibetan authorities. Meanwhile the Parwana sent by the Ch'ing Emperor Hsien Feng was duly presented to King Surendra amidst the usual function.

This thirteenth five-yearly mission of 1852 was important due to the following reasons: Firstly, this mission happened to be the third such Nepalese mission which had carried the usual five-yearly presents as well as special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor. Secondly, the mission indeed proved to be most crucial, for the alleged abuse of this 1852 mission by the Khampas of Tibet prompted Nepal to declare war against Tibet in 1855. Thirdly, due to the unfavourable reception accorded to this 1852 Nepalese mission, relations between China and Nepal were interrupted and no Nepalese quinquennial mission was dispatched until 1866. Fourthly, it was the second such Nepalese quinquennial mission to China in which both the leader and the deputy leader of the mission passed away during their journey to China. Above all, the 1852 Nepalese mission had carried a lot of commodities, including nearly

16. RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53). See Appendix M.
17. Kamal Dixit, Mahachin (Greater China), Lalitpur: Jagdamba Prakashan, 2055 B.S., pp. 7-9.
21. Ibid., p. 81 and Oldfield, f.n. no. 19, p. 412.
three Lakh rupees (Rs. 3,00,000) worth of opium duty free, with the diplomatic privilege to sell them in China in spite of its legal ban in that country. It was also reported that the immense quantity of opium being smuggled into China was sold at high prices. Thus the 1852 Nepalese mission started the commercial activities by inaugurating the system of carrying opium to sell in China, and the system continued till the last Nepalese mission to China in 1906.  

Appendix A

From : Major G. Ramsay  
Resident at Nepal  
To : T.P. Grant Esqr.  
Sec. to the Govt. of India  
Foreign Dept.  
Fort William  
Dated Nepal Resd.  
6th of May 1854  
Sir,  
I have the honour to report for the information of the noble the Governor Genl. in Council some occurrences at this Court.  
Some days ago General Jung Bahadoor informed me that he has lately received a letter from Lahsa from a Lieutenant, a Nepalese officer who accompanied the quinquennial mission to China (that left Khatmandoo in the month of August 1852 and has not yet returned).... that he had lately had an interview with the Chief Umbah of Lahsa on the subject of the civil war now raging in China; and that, in replies to a question of the Umbah's, he had told him that he reports his Minister would send a body of troops to the Emperor of China's assistance if a requisition were made to him to do so.  
General Jung Bahadoor......... for an opinion upon this subject, and begged my advice either in an official or in a private form, but I told him that, as my own government had remained strictly neutral with reference to the present state of affairs in China, I could not consistently with my duty give him any advice, or attempt to  

influence him in the matter; moreover, that I could not at present trouble His Lordship the Governor General by a reference in so highly improbable a case.

His Excellency expressed himself disappointed and said that he felt himself placed in a dilemma; - that he had an equal regard for the two great Asiatic powers "the British Government in Hindostan" and "China", although his country was tributary only to the latter, and that he is anxious, if called upon to do so, and the British Government does not take umbrage at it, to send an army of 12 to 14000 men either into Thibet, or wherever else their presence may be useful in supporting the present Chinese dynasty; and he assured me that it is his intention to make a formal representation to the British Government on the subject, the moment he has any real grounds for believing that the Court of Pekin intend seeking the Goorkha aid.

I cannot but think that....... circumstances have occurred in Thibet that have placed this Durbar in an embarassing position and that the desire to send troops across the snows arises from some indignity that has been offered to the Nepalese embassy; regarding which, all kinds of rumours are afloat; - amongst others, that the Chief Sardars who were in charge of its have been murdered, and that the Emperor of China indignantly refused the presents that were taken to him, saying that, as Jung Bahadoor chose to go to England with presents for Queen Victoria, he should either come to Pekin, or there should be war between the two countries - I totally discredit these reports, for I have seen an interesting letter descriptive of Pekin, and of the kind reception the mission....... with from the Emperor, which was addressed to the Minister here, by the Lieutenant who is now in charge of it. That officer reported the deaths of the principal Sirdars his superiors in the mission and of several other persons, and stated that it had met with great hardships and privations, and had been obliged to halt in several places, or to make considerable detours to avoid falling in with parties of troops hostile to the existing Government of China.

On several occasions the Minister has represented to me that he and his brothers are in a state of great anxiety about this mission for that they had........... into China by its means, fully three lacs of rupees worth of opium, Pearls........... Just after the mission left Khatmandoo his Excellency professed to have sent....... only a
very few thousand rupees worth of opium (he now says at least 2 lacs worth) and that he prevented his brothers and the Sirdars from adding to it a much larger quantity; for fear of detection and disgrace - but I am disposed to credit his present admission as being more in accordance with the Nepalese character.

The large sum of money the proceeds of the sale of all this smuggled property should now be in the charge of the Lieutenant, who may perhaps have been playing false, and have proved unable to resist the temptation of enriching himself, and who could easily find partisans amongst the notoriously corrupt and venal Chinese officials in Thibet. It is not at all improbable that he may have appropriated to himself this large sum of money and that the despatch of troops towards Lassa is in order to recover it - but, this is mere surmise on my part, or the Chinese authorities knowing as they necessarily must do how large a treasure is in his custody may have exacted heavy payments from him, and perhaps detained him (the mission is now several months overdue) on his refusing to comply with their demands.

The……. that the Emperor of China will now (he might have done to…….) call upon the Nepalese Government for assistance appeared to me to be so unlikely that I determined not to trouble His Lordship the Governor General by reporting which General Jung Bahadoor had communicated to me on the subject; at all events until I heard something more about it. ........................

Source : Foreign Department Secret, 26 May 1854, No. 50, National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).

Appendix B
From : Ramsay, Resident at Nepal
To : Secretary to the Government of India , Foreign Department Fort William

Dated May 25th 1854

............. The Mission also somewhat unexpectedly made its appearance, bearing a letter for the Maharajah from the Emperor of China.

............. His Excellency states that Lt. Bheem Sen Rana who succeeded to the charge of the Chinese mission on the death of its principal leader, had interviews both with the Chinese umbah or...
Governor of Lhasa, with the four Tibetan Kajees or umbahs who were formerly for a short period tributary to Nepal.

Source: Foreign Department Secret, 30 June 1854, Nos.42-43, NAI.

**Appendix C**

Māmūlī sōgāt rā gādīmā rāj bhāyakō sāgun sōgāt āaudō sāl pātaunū bhāne hānkon 9 saal 10 mānha 92 din jāda 1908 sālāma śrī 5 sūnēnālāi yūtarān anvālā lebēkēo ..............................

(Chinese Amban to King Surendra instructing to send the Nepalese mission to China next year.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix D**

Jāhā bhākō rā mādēswāt bhīkāunā jīj jātī sāvē tāyār gāri kājī rānmehe rī sī nādikārī sārār dīrāmā thāpāransāi pāṭān gīri rākēkō gāti 9 bhaṇya 1908 sāl pēiṣ suddi 6 rōj 9 mā śrī 5 wāt thāsākā yūtarān amvālāi lebēkēo..............................

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the collecting of the presents to be sent along with the Nepalese mission under the leadership of Kazi Ran Mehar Singh Adhikari and Sardar Bir Man Thapa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix E**

Aḍhi pāṭān bhāyakā kājī sārārharu aṣak bēramā hūda fērī kājī gāmbhīr sī nādikārī sārār sāmrē thāpārhar 45 jāna aṣarākō 29 din jāda āaudhānū-1909 sāl jēṣṭu suddi 12 rōj 9 mā śrī 5 wāt yūtarānū amvālāi lebēkēo..............................

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the new appointment of Kazi Gambhir Singh Adhikari and Sardar Samsher Jang Thapa in place of the leader and deputy leader designate of the Nepalese mission.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix F**

Māmūlī sōgāt ko rā nagā dādima rāj gāyakō sāgun ko mālako fāṣ fōlī pātaunū bhaṇya rā nagā dō̱mahā sārē hūtu bhaṇyō bhaṇya hān foṣ 2 saal 3 mānha
Chinese Amban to Nepalese King instructing to send the detailed list of the general and special presents to be sent along with the Nepalese mission to the Ch'ing court.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

1909 साल

की बादसाह के दौरान 1909 के तीन दिनों के मोर... 269

क्रिया वाण 20 के पैसा रू... 4656666

...का वाण वस्त्रा 93 के मोर... 94521

गवला वाण 2 के पैसा रू... 369

की वादसाह के मामले

सुनौला 2 दिनों 109 के तीन दिनों के मोर... 269

सुनौला तास वाण 2 के तीन दिनों 82 ली के लादसाही... 94533

हम को चौरसों सुनौला तार कसी काम

तोड़वाल बन्दुक 2 के मोर... 100

सुनौला कोठी र कठी कबुजा मस्मलक को म्यान भायाको

सेनाने कटार 4 के मोर... 40

... मा सुनौला मोलमा का जो काथि हस्ति हाड़का वीड

का म्यान कट्टा 12 स्मेलको बुकुरी... 4 के मोर... 20

... मा सुनौला मोलमा कोठी मस्मलका म्यान भायाको

सेनाने कटार 2 के मोर... 20

... मा सुनौला मोलमा विरा कोठी मस्मलका म्यान

भ. को पुड़ा 2 के मोर... 10

मेगाजीन को मैसराजाम स्मेलका दुई नाम्या संतुकी

बन्दुक 1 के मोर... 100

गैडा बाग 2 के मोर... 25

हाति दाल 4 के मोर... 250

जायफल गोटा 107 के पैसा रू... 433

देखनिता सुपारि धार्मिन 6 के पैसा रू... 29

सुपारि धार्मिन 10 के पैसा रू... 923

वालाग धार्मिन 6 के पैसा रू... 27

उलिचनी धार्मिन 5 के पैसा रू... 40

कुलका डेवा 2 के कासियाल वाण... 2 के 538

टिग्रिका चुड़ के कासियाल वाण... 1 के 238
| भाषिक लामा के | 276॥ ||
| लिपि पन्न 1 के 95॥ || वनात वस्त्र 1 के मो 10२ |
| चोरिसा पन्न 2 के 6 || हस्तिहारका पुरुष 2 के मो 3 |
| अनेक दाना धार्मिक || 4 के मोर .... 6 ||
| लहसा का 4 काजि के || 48२॥ ||
| लिपि पन्न 4 के 47॥ || सुपरि धार्मिक 4 के पै 5 ||
| लहसा तक्सालिका राजा लामा के || 6४९ ||
| लिपि पन्न 1 के 5॥ || वनात वस्त्र 1 के मो 10२ |
| चोरिसा पन्न 2 के 6 || हारि दान को पुरुष 2 के मो 3 |
| अनेक दाना धार्मिक || 4 के मो .... 6 ||
| लहसा का लोटिला लामा के || 2७॥ ||
| लिपि पन्न 1 के 1६॥ || चोरिसा धार्मिक ... 2 के पै ६ |
| हस्तिहारका पुरुष 2 के मो 3 || सुपरि धार्मिक ... 2 के पै 2॥|
| अनेक दाना धार्मिक || 4 के पै 6 ||
| लहसा का अन्ध्र 2 के || 7५॥ ||
| लिपि पन्न 2 के || 7५॥ ||
| तालामा सुनौला मोल्मा कोथि कटी कबुजा बेलाफ़ि श्रममल्का म्यान भयाको तरोवार || 2 के मोर ... 2० |
| मोहरिर कोष्ठमा सुनौला तार कसी काम भयाको तोडेवाल || 1 के मोर ... 9०० |
| वव्खपर धार्मिक || 2 के मोर ... 9०० |
| मोल्मा काजो कोथि हस्तिहारका बीड || 9०० ||
| म्यान भयाको बुकुरी || 2 के मोर ... 9०० ||
| वनात वस्त्रा || 2 के मोर ... 2०९ ||
| हारियाल || 2 के मोर ... १२॥ |
| दालचिनिन धार्मिक || 1 के पै 6 || ८ ||
| सुपरिधार्मिक || ४ के पै 5 || ४ ||
| दक्षिणा सुपरि धार्मिक || २ के पै ६ || ७ ||
| वदाम धार्मिक || २ के पै ६ || ३॥ ||
| गलोगोटा ३० के धार्मिक || १ के पै ६ || ३ ||
| छोहारा धार्मिक || ४ के पै ६ || ५॥ ||
| अधि पाला पालमा याहावाट गयाको एस साल श्री भिनिष्ठर साहेबका पालामा बुधकु नजान्या झर्द फिर्ता मे आयो ||
| छिन्दफु का चन्द्र के || १६० ||
| लिपि पन्न 1 के ६० || वनात वस्त्र 1 के मोर १०० ||
| छिन्दफु का चन्द्र के || ६२॥ ||
| लिपि पन्न 1 के ६० || सुपरि धार्मिक 1 के पै २॥ ||
| अधि पाला पालमा याहा वाट गयाको एस साल श्री भिनिष्ठर साहेबका पालामा |
# गद्दी मार्ग को

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्षेत्र</th>
<th>अवधि (बिंदु)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>श्री बादसाह के</td>
<td>................................................................. 10299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हिरा पन्ना जडाउ धुकड़ुक़ी लटमठ स्नेत मानीक दाना</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सानु पन्ना दाना १६ मोतिदामा ६४ स्नेत माला १ के मोर</td>
<td>२२३</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| मुनामाला १ के दाना ११७ के तोला ...
| ३२१८। के मोर | २२३ |
| स्नौला थान २ के तोला ७९६१२। के ... 
| ९४।।।। | ७४८ |
| सुनोला थान १ के तोला ३४१३। के ... 
| ५६।।।। | ५६।।।। |

| किंगाम थान | २० के पेसर | ६९६४५ |
| रंगरांगका बनात वस्ता ८ के मोर | ८२०२५ |
| बिंदुदा चिंबदी थान ४ के मोर | ४२ |
| लवनौ छीट थान ६ के मोर | ४८ |
| कोडी र मोरिमा सुनोला तार किसको मोरिला बवुक २ के मोर | १०० |
| मैसराजा स्नेत चापावाला २ तालय बवुक १ के मोर | २०० |
| कोपिककी कुजुजा मसललका म्यान तरोबार ४ के मोर | ४० |
| तालामा सुनोला मोलमा कोडी वेतलाक्ष मसललका म्यान सुनोला पाता सेर्पान कटार २ के मोर | २० |
| आँ, वेहराको पेसक कुज २ के मोर | २० |
| तालामा सुनोला मोलमा काजो कोडी हस्ती हाडका बवुक मसललका म्यान कर्द २२२ स्नेतको पुकरी २ के मोर | १० |
| मैसराजाम स्नेतको सूयय मुणी १ के मोर | जू |
| दुवें २ के मोर | २०० |
| भेडा खाग २ के मोर | २४ |
| केसर तोला १०० के पेसर | ६२।। |
| गुलाबका अत्तर तोला ७२१। के मोर | १४४ |
| जायफल गोटा ५१० के पेसर | २३।। |
| लवाग धार्मिक ९२ के पेसर | ५४ |
| बलिवनी धार्मिक २५२।। के पेसर | ३०।। |
| गरिगोटा १०० के धार्मिक ४५ के पेसर | १२ |
| वदम्य धार्मिक ६५ के पेसर | ९९। |
| मुमोला हाती दाल ९० के मोर | २७३२। |

<p>| लातसाही | १२४।।।। |
| मोर | ३०४०१ |
| पेसर ५ | ६५८५३१। |
| दिग्विजय का तालोय के पेसर | २७।। |
| किंगाम थान १ के २६। सुपारी धार्मिक १ के ९। |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>शोट खाड़ के</th>
<th>10483</th>
<th></th>
<th>लौटा माला ........................................ 1 के दा 109 के तोला ........................................ 9237 के मोर ........................................ 481</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>किंचाप थान..................</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>जर्ज वस्ता ........................................ 1 के मोर ........................................ 105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मेंजजीनको तावामा सुनाला मोल्मा कवुजा कोथी कर्षी वेलाइति मयमलका म्यान तरोवार ..................................... 2 के मो .......................... 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मभौला हाति दात .......................... 2 के मोर........................................ 120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लवागाद धारिनि .................. 9 के पैर .......................... 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अधि पालामा जाहवाट गयाको एस सान श्री मिनिस्टर साहेबका पालामा वुभवा नजान्या ठहर्द फिटा भि आयो</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तुथा के ........................................ 983</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मुगादाना ........................................ 109 के तोला 1224 के ........................................ 468</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>किंचाप थान ....................... 2 के पैर .......................... 684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जर्ज वनाल वस्ता .......................... 9 के मोर ........................................ 106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मेंजजीनको तावामा सुनाला मोल्मा कवुजा कोथी कर्षी वेलाइति मयमलका म्यान तरोवार ..................................... 2 के मोर ........................................ 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मभौला हाति दात .......................... 2 के मोर........................................ 120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लवागाद धारिनि .................. 1 के पैर .......................... 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>लाठ साही .......................... 343</th>
<th></th>
<th>मोर 6699</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>पर्क .......................... 561</td>
<td></td>
<td>पैर 96366519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगाद मोहर रु. .......................... 2813</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>किंचाप थान ....................... 5 के पैर .......................... 590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>थान .......................... 4 के पैर .......................... 367</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वनाल वस्ता .......................... 3 के मोर ........................................ 324</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कासिवाल थान ....................... 20 के पैर .......................... 234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वादी चीट थान ....................... 96 के मोर ........................................ 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शार्बा थान .......................... 20 के मोर ........................................ 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>थान .......................... 30 के मोर ........................................ 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>थान .......................... 30 के मोर ........................................ 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लवाग धारिनि .................. 1 के पैर .......................... 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दक्षिणगु चुपार धारिनि .................. 1 के पैर .......................... 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विदाम धारिनि .................. 1 के पैर .......................... 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गारिगोटा 40 के धारिनि .................. 951 के पैर .......................... 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुषमेल धारिनि .................. 52 के पैर .......................... 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बला धारिनि .................. 5 के पैर .......................... 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कंद धार्ति</td>
<td>२ के पेय</td>
<td>८।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दलचिन्न धार्ति</td>
<td>२ के पेय</td>
<td>१६।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मेगिजीनको कर्ड २१२ स्मेत छालाका म्यान भयाको पुकुरी</td>
<td>१० के मोह</td>
<td>३०।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुपारि धार्ति</td>
<td>५ के पेय</td>
<td>६।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मोह</td>
<td>१०००</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसी</td>
<td>१४१३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मोह</td>
<td>५२६२</td>
<td>॥३।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेय</td>
<td>९२९०३</td>
<td>॥३।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सैन्य सौगात पुन्याउन जान्या मानीसहरु के पर्व</td>
<td>५५८४</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>काज गंभीर सिः अधिकारि के</td>
<td>४९९९३६३</td>
<td>॥६।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोह</td>
<td>३०००</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसी</td>
<td>९९९९३६३</td>
<td>॥६।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पगरी १ के १२</td>
<td>सालजोड़ा १ के</td>
<td>२५५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सालका रुगा १ के ११४</td>
<td>सालका पटक १ के</td>
<td>१००</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>किंवाप थान १ के २४९३६</td>
<td>किंवाप थान १ के</td>
<td>३०३३६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कल्दरामलाई थान १ के १५</td>
<td>पासा थान २ के</td>
<td>४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सदिव समस्सें जदू थापाके</td>
<td>४४९०३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद १० सालको वाली पर्व</td>
<td>३६००</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसी</td>
<td>८९३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>४ हा. प्रति १ के १०</td>
<td>साल जोड़ा १ के</td>
<td>२६००</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>साल जामा थान १ के ८०</td>
<td>किंवाप थान १॥१२।</td>
<td>४९३६३</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कल्दरा मान्दिह थान</td>
<td>२ के</td>
<td>३००</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>८ पगरी जना ५ के</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बिमसेन राना के</td>
<td>५४६३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोह</td>
<td>२५६३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसी</td>
<td>२४६३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पगरी १ के १०</td>
<td>साल जोड़ा १ के</td>
<td>८०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>।</td>
<td>थान १॥ के १५८३६</td>
<td>अं. कासीवाल्या १ के</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वर्दसि अधिकारि के</td>
<td>४६३६३६३</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोह</td>
<td>२५६३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसी</td>
<td>२०४३६३</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रति १ के २</td>
<td>किंवाप थान १ के</td>
<td>१४३६३६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>साल फत १ के ४०</td>
<td>अं. कासीवाल्या १ के</td>
<td>१२३।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भारत कार्कि के</td>
<td>३५७६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोह</td>
<td>२५६३६</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसी</td>
<td>१२३</td>
<td>॥१२।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रति १ के २</td>
<td>बाबादा थान १ के</td>
<td>३८३।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालीवाल्या 9 के १६॥</td>
<td>सालफर्द 9 के ......</td>
<td>४०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नौरजेवी धान ......</td>
<td></td>
<td>के .................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...भजन अधिकारि के ..................................................</td>
<td>५४०२</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर ..................................................</td>
<td>४४४२</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिन्सी ..................................................</td>
<td>६६</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...पूपी 9 के २ .......</td>
<td>वाफदा धान 9 के ...</td>
<td>२३४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालीवाल्या 9 के २६। ...</td>
<td>सालफर्द 9 के ......</td>
<td>४०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नौरजेवी धान ......</td>
<td></td>
<td>के .................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अधिकारि के ..................................................</td>
<td>३३३३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर ..................................................</td>
<td>२५५६</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिन्सी ..................................................</td>
<td>८९</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...पूपी 9 के २ .......</td>
<td>अ. कालीवाल्या 9 के ...</td>
<td>३२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वाफदा धान 9 के ३२....</td>
<td>सालफर्द 9 के ......</td>
<td>१४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पिताम्व रानोहि के ..................................................</td>
<td>३३९</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर ..................................................</td>
<td>२५५६</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिन्सी ..................................................</td>
<td>७४२</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी परगरी 9 के २....</td>
<td>वाफदा धान 9 के ...</td>
<td>३९</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अ. कालीवाल्या 9 के १८॥</td>
<td>सालफर्द 9 के ......</td>
<td>१५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालु पनी के ..................................................</td>
<td>८४२</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद ६५०० बाट ..................................................</td>
<td>८४२</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिन्सी ..................................................</td>
<td>८४२</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी परगी (परगी) 9 के २ ....</td>
<td>वाफदा धान 9 के ...</td>
<td>४४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सालफर्द 9 के १५ .........</td>
<td>मालद्वी धान 9 के ......</td>
<td>५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अ. कालीवाल्या धान ....... १ के .........................................</td>
<td>९८२</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>षट्टर भिमनरसिंह के ..................................................</td>
<td>४४६६३३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नगद मोर ..................................................</td>
<td>२५५६</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिन्सी ..................................................</td>
<td>९००३</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२२ गजी परगरी 9 के २....</td>
<td>किषाण धान 9 के ....</td>
<td>१२३३</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अ. कालीवाल्या ९ के १०॥..</td>
<td>सालफर्द 9 के ......</td>
<td>४०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नौरजेवी धान ......... १ के .........................................</td>
<td>७</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ६ परगरी जना ६ के | |}
| भरिया नामक धनबीर के .................................................. | २२४३ ||
| नगद मोर .................................................. | ९५३ ||
| जिन्सी .................................................. | ६६६३ ||
| २२ गजी परगरी ९ के २.... | चौविसा धान ९ के ...... | २ ||
| अ. कालीवाल्या ९॥ के ३९३ || वाफदा धान ९ के ...... | ३९ ||
| ज्यादार करबीर अधिकारि के .................................................. | ५३३ ||
| नगद 3600 वाट | .................................................. | 4311 |
| जिन्दी | .................................................. | 67 |
| 22 गजी पगर ज़े 2 | वाफदा थान ज़े 25 | 67 |
| अं. कासिवाल थान | .................................................. | 26 |
| विकेट के | .................................................. | 67 |
| नगद 36 (3600) मध्ये | .................................................. | 66 |
| जिन्दी | .................................................. | 66 |
| 22 गजी पगर ज़े 2 | वाफदा थान ज़े 23 | 58 |
| अं. कासिवाल थान | .................................................. | 26 |
| भक्ति सिंह के | .................................................. | 7411 |
| नगद 3600 मध्ये | .................................................. | 74 |
| जिन्दी | .................................................. | 74 |
| 22 गजी पगर ज़े 2 | वाफदा थान ज़े 44 | 58 |
| कासिवालथान 1 के 26 | तौरजेनी थान ॥ के 311 | 311 |
| मान के | .................................................. | 4611 |
| नगद 3600 मध्ये | .................................................. | 46 |
| जिन्दी | .................................................. | 46 |
| 22 गजी पगर ज़े 2 | वाफदा थान ज़े 2911 | 2911 |
| कासिवाल थान ॥ के 19 | चौंबसा थान 1 के 2 | 4311 |
| पगर ज़े 5 पगर मध्ये 5 तिलंगा 29 ज्ञा काजिका | .................................................. | 3600 |
| जान्या जना 35 के पूर्ण नगद मोठा | .................................................. | 2000 |
| मल परिद के जिम्मा काज़ी सर्दार मोठा | .................................................. | 4711911 |
| सौगात जादा बोल वेदन ग्री काम काम के | .................................................. | 54113 |
| का संदेह के | .................................................. | 44 |
| वासाके तास तोला | .................................................. | 447 |
| गोटा स्मेत शाह. अपनीजी मल मल हात 3 के | .................................................. | 447 |
| मुगा बेदना के अ. हात | .................................................. | 447 |
| रवा धारानि | .................................................. | 447 |
| जर्द्व बलात्त गज | .................................................. | 447 |
| 18 गजी पगर थान | .................................................. | 447 |
| गुलाफ का अतर तोला | .................................................. | 447 |
| येस साल गादिम मार थको सौगात जादा अजिका | .................................................. | 447 |
The detailed expenses and the list of presents sent along with the 1852 Nepalese Quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of Kazi Gambhir Singh Adhikari.

Source: Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters (RNAH), Part 3, Serial No. 63(53).

### Appendix H
Chinese Amban to Nepalese King informing about the delaying of the Nepalese mission's journey to Peking due to the deaths of their horses and yaks in Lojhom area.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix I

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese King informing about the delaying of the Nepalese mission's journey to Peking due to the deaths of their horses and yaks in Lojhom area.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix J

(Sardar Samsher Jang Bahadur Thapa informing about the death of Kazi Gambhir Singh.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix K

(Subba Bhimsen Rana's arji to General Krishna Bahadur Rana informing about the death of Sardar Samsher Jang Thapa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

(Bhim Sen Rana's arji to Shree Tin Jang informing about the deaths of Kazi Gambhir Singh, Sardar Samsher Jang Thapa, Subedar and others.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix L

सौगाद पुन्यावसन जान्या परगिरहसुको नाविन अग्न फटाई दिनु भनी
ताहिन्दुन्गराई चिनिया भारताराइ लेखी पताकाको छ भन्ना हानफोट ४ वर्ष ९
मैहा ९७ दिन जादा १९६९ सालमा श्री ५ मा युज्यार अंबाले
लेखेको...

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese King informing about the searching of
the lost goods of the Nepalese mission in Tarchenddeo area.)
Source : MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix M

१९६९ साल
सुबा भिमसिंह राना चिन बाट फिर्दा रेखा सम्म लिन जादा चिनबाट
चिनिया भारताराइ के वेशाष वट ७ रोज
लिन जान्या बकील विषु प्रसाद पडीत के दर्शन मोहरपेया
मेजमानी के
चिन धार्मिक ९ के...
छोहरा धार्मिक ५९५५ के मो...
टिंगन्च्युरा मुरिके...
मिठाइ धार्मिक के...
मसिना चावल मुरी...
फलफुल गैझ के पैर...
सराजम राष्ट्रपति
प्याड वाणना के
प्याड ३ के पैर... ॥

(The detailed expenses of the Chinese officials who escorted Subba
Bhim Sen Rana of the 1852 Nepalese Quinquennial mission up to
Kerung in 1854.)
Source : RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

***
Kazi Jagat Sher Sijapati's Mission of 1866

At the time of sending the five-yearly mission to China in 1857, the political situation in the Himalayan region was somewhat disturbing. The Nepal-Tibet war of 1855-56 was just over following the treaty of 1856, and China did not help Tibet against Nepal in this war. Moreover, China was greatly threatened by Taiping rebellion. In view of this situation, the Ch'ing Emperor, through the Amban, instructed Nepal to send only arji instead of the usual five-yearly mission with huge presents. Accordingly, the Nepalese government sent only arji and not presents to the Ch'ing Emperor Hsien Feng in 1857.

In 1862, five years later, the political situation of both Tibet and China were not good. Tibet was on the verge of civil war, whereas China was also being troubled in some provinces due to the Taiping rebellion. Under such circumstances, the Ch'ing government permitted Nepal to cancel the Nepalese mission of 1862. But here it should be mentioned that in August 1861, the Ch'ing Emperor Hsien Feng died and he was succeeded by T'ung-Chih. In reply to the new Ch'ing Emperor T'ung-Chih's Parwana announcing the death of Emperor Hsien Feng, Nepal sent an arji to the new Ch'ing Emperor.

In June 1866, Jang Bahadur decided to send a mission to Peking after the receipt of several overtures from the Chinese Amban at Lhasa inviting him to reestablish the relations that formerly existed between China and Nepal, and promising on the part of the Emperor that any future mission that may be sent to him

1. Chinese Ambans to King Surendra, Hon Fong 7th year 2nd month 8th day (March 1857), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix F.
3. For the correspondence between Nepal and China till the cancellation of 1862 Nepalese mission, see Appendices I, J, K, L and M.
4. Chinese Emperor's Parwana, Throndi 1st year 7th month 1st day (August 1862), Ibid., See Appendix N.
by Nepal would be received with high honours and consideration.\(^5\) One important factor which seemed to have prompted Jang Bahadur to dispatch a mission to Peking was to secure the very valuable presents that were sent in return by the Chinese government as well as the great profits coming from the mission's trading activities. Thus after a lapse of fourteen years, Nepal sent her mission to China in 1866. The Chinese Imperial records have mentioned of Nepal's dispatching five-yearly mission to China in 1865\(^6\). But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of five-yearly mission to China in 1866.\(^7\) The 1866 Nepalese mission was led by Kazi Jagat Sher Sijapati, the son of Colonel Lall Singh Sijapati. The mission consisted of altogether forty-five persons, including Sardar Mullay Jung Pande, the deputy leader of the mission, Subba Motay (Moti ?) Lal Khatri, Subedar Jangbir Khatri, and Tepul Singh. It was reported that due to the hardships experienced by the last Nepalese mission in 1852, no Nepalese officials consented to accompany the mission of 1866. That is why persons of lower ranks were promoted for the occasion. The Nepalese mission left Kathmandu on 2 August, 1866.\(^8\) From the Tibetan capital Lhasa\(^9\), the 1866 Nepalese mission was only able to reach Ta Tsin Deo (Ta-Chien-lu), about half way to Peking, near the China-Tibet border. From there, the mission was not allowed to proceed to Peking due to a Muslim

\(\)\(^5\) Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 9 June 1866, Foreign Dept. Polt. A. June 1866, No. 163, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter referred as NAI).


\(\)\(^7\) For the details of the 1866 Nepalese mission, see MFA, Poka No. Pa 64: Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 7 August 1866, Foreign Dept. Polt. A. August 1866, No. 104, NAI. See Appendix A.

\(\)\(^8\) Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 7 August 1866, Foreign Dept. Polt. A. August 1866, No. 104, NAI. But Sever has wrongly stated that the Nepalese mission left Kathmandu on 15 August 1866. See Adrian Sever, Aspects of Modern Nepalese History, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1996, p. 170.

\(\)\(^9\) For the details of Nepalese mission's departure and arrival at Lhasa, see Appendices O, P, Q and R.
rebellion in western China. Several months later, the Chinese authorities asked the Nepalese envoy Kazi Jagat Sher to turn over the presents for the Emperor and promised to forward them to Peking. The Nepalese envoy unwillingly agreed to this, but waited for nearly two years at Ta Chien-lu for permission to proceed to Peking. According to Bishop Chauvean, head of the French Jesuit mission at Ta Chien-lu, Kazi Jagat Sher insisted on going to Peking, but the Chinese authorities persisted in their refusal. The Nepalese envoy made many endeavours to advance to Peking, but it was without success. Once he had even thought of commencing his journey towards Peking at his own expenses. However, having already handed over the Nepalese presents for the Ch'ing Emperor to the Chinese mandarins, and due to the inability to selling the huge amount of merchandise carried by the Nepalese mission, the Nepalese envoy gave up the idea of going to Peking at his own expenses. His failure to visit Peking caused the Nepalese envoy to become ill from which he suffered for several months. When all hopes of going to Peking had vanished and the merchandise had not been sold, Kazi Jagat Sher then thought of returning to Nepal. In the meantime, the Nepalese mission had also received the return presents from the Ch'ing court. Therefore, on 15 July 1868, Kazi Jagat Sher left Ta Tsin Deo with his party and all their luggage en route in their return journey to Kathmandu. In this way, this Nepalese mission of 1866 was greatly humiliated when it was not allowed to visit Peking on the grounds of a Muslim rebellion in western China.

It is beyond doubt that the 1866 Nepalese mission suffered severe hardships. It was reported that several persons connected
with the mission had also died\textsuperscript{15}. All the more, upwards of a \textit{lakh} of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) worth of opium and valuable goods were destroyed by the inclement weather experienced in traversing the numerous snowy passes and mountains intervening between the Nepalese frontier and the Chinese border.\textsuperscript{16} Here it should be mentioned that besides a lot of other merchandise, a huge quantity of opium, valued at four and a half \textit{lakhs} of rupees (Rs. 4,50,000), was sent with the mission of 1866 for sale in China. That merchandise mostly belonged to Jang Bahadur and his brothers. \textit{Sahu} Dharma Narayan Manandhar, a Newar merchant, monopolist and a close associate of Jang Bahadur\textsuperscript{17}, had also sent with this 1866 Nepalese mission one of his own nephews with a vast quantity of opium, cloth, spices and other goods.\textsuperscript{18} But as no market was being found, it was laid down in the Nepalese godowns at Lhasa, and thus the Nepalese court was at a loss how to dispose of them. It was reported that as half the amount of opium carried by the 1866 Nepalese mission proved unsaleable, the remaining opium, consisting of four hundred coolie loads, was brought back to Lhasa by the Nepalese mission. As it became difficult to dispose of the opium, at least half the amount was brought back to Kathmandu.\textsuperscript{19}

\begin{itemize}
  \item[15.] Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 29 July 1867, Foreign Dept. Polt. A, August 1867, No. 53, NAI. See Appendix B.
  \item[16.] Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 29 July 1867, Foreign Dept. Polt. A, August 1867, No. 53, NAI.
  \item[17.] For the details of \textit{Sahu} Dharma Narayan, see Vijay Kumar Manandhar, "\textit{Sahu} Dharma Narayan Manandhar: A Financier And Member of the Bureaucratic Elite of the Nineteenth Century", \textit{Voice of History}, Vol. XIV, No. 1 (June 1999), pp. 19-36.
  \item[18.] Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 29 July 1867, Foreign Dept. Polt. A, August 1867, No. 53, NAI.
  \item[19.] Daniel Wright, Officiating Resident to Secretary, Govt. of India, 27 February 1875, Foreign Polt. A, May 1875, No. 104, NAI. For the details of the 1866 Nepalese mission's opium trade in China, see Vijay Kumar Manandhar, \textit{Cultural and Political Aspects of Nepal-China Relations}, Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 1999, pp. 72-76. See also Commander-in-Chief to Kazi Jagat Sher, 1923 B.S. Bhadra Badi 13 Roj 6 (1866), MFA, \textit{Poka} No. Pa 64. See Appendix S. See also Jagat Sher's \textit{arji} to the Nepalese Government dated 1925 B.S., MFA, \textit{Poka} No. Pa 64. See Appendix X.
\end{itemize}
The Chinese government's motive in refusing the 1866 Nepalese mission's permission to proceed to Peking is not clearly known. However, Bishop Chauvean, the head of the French Jesuit mission at Ta Chien-lu and an acquaintance of Nepalese envoy Jagat Sher, guessed that the Chinese were trying to "bring down the storm" of Nepal's wrath on Tibet by sending the mission back to Kathmandu dissatisfied, with the hope that China would be able to take advantage of the Nepalese-Tibetan conflict to regain its former position in Tibet. This view does not seem to be correct, for China wanted to have closer relations with Nepal. It seems that the inhospitable attitude towards the 1866 Nepalese delegates was due purely to their smuggling activities. Here it should be pointed out that the 1852 Nepalese mission, which had carried a huge amount of opium, valuing nearly three lakh rupees (Rs. 3,00,000) under the cover of diplomatic privileges, had aroused suspicion among the Chinese authorities, who did not like the entry of contraband objects, i.e., opium in their country in spite of its legal ban. Although the Chinese authorities did not react immediately in 1852, at the time of the Nepalese mission of 1866 however, they did not allow the mission, which had carried a large quantity of opium for sale in China to proceed to Peking from Ta Chien-lu on the ground of a Muslim rebellion in western China. Also Mr. T.T. Cooper, the English traveller in China who had met the Nepalese delegation of 1866 in Tibet, was also under the impression that the Nepalese mission's progress to Peking was arrested owing to its possession of opium. According to T.T. Cooper, after much persuasion, Kazi Jagat Sher was allowed to proceed as far as Chen-tu in order to dispose of several chests of opium brought for sale in China, and then return home. He soon reached Chen-tu, and hoped to proceed

24. R.C. Lawrence to C.U. Aitchison, 10 September 1870, Foreign Dept. Sec. I, 1870, No. 400, NAI.
further, but the Chinese authorities made this impossible, for he was allowed to have neither coolies nor boats, and, what was worse, no one would buy his opium; it was too strong, and the people preferred the native drug. He spent several months at Chengtu, vainly pressing his request for leave to proceed to Peking. The Chinese officials treated the Nepalese envoy with great discourtesy, hoping by this means to force him to return, and had lodged him in a dirty hovel outside the city. Moreover, it was also reported that the Ch'ing Emperor did not intend to receive the 1866 Nepalese mission, which, according to custom, should have been dispatched in 1857 and 1862. However, the main reason why the Nepalese mission was turned back by the Chinese from Ta Chien-lu of the Chinese province of Szechuwan seemed to be because of the large quantity of opium the Nepalese authorities (Ranas) had sent with it and which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been sold free of duty and taxes as a privilege of the delegates. It was beyond doubt that the Nepalese mission's involvement in the opium trade in China was indeed a misuse of the diplomatic mission for the personal pecuniary benefit of Prime Minister Jang Bahadur Rana and his brothers. It is strong evidence of how the Ranas misused the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Ranas' lust for wealth could not be satisfied by the exploitation of national resources only, so the Ranas compelled the officials to smuggle the contraband goods like opium to China, sometimes even female to sell. The Nepalese mission of 1866 had to return home humiliated by the Chinese authorities. It seems that the mission returned to Kathmandu after a lapse of nearly three years.

This fourteenth five-yearly mission of 1866 was important due to the following reasons: Firstly, this mission happened to be

---

25. E.C. Baber, Consular officer at Chungking to Hugh Fraser, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Peking, 2 August 1878, Foreign Dept. Sec., December 1878, No. 27, NAI. See Appendix E.
26. Ramsay to Secretary, Govt. of India, 29 July 1867, Foreign Dept. Polt. A, August 1867, No. 53, NAI.
27. Manandhar, f.n. no. 19, p. 88.
28. For the Nepalese Government's correspondence with the Chinese Government regarding the returning of the Nepalese mission, see Appendices V, W and Y.
29. Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Emperor, 1926 B.S. Jesteñ Sudi 15 Roj 5 (1869), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix Z.
the third\textsuperscript{30} and the last quinquennial mission sent to China during the thirty-one-year Premiership of Jang Bahadur. Secondly, this mission was the fourth such Nepalese mission which had carried the usual five-yearly presents and special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor (T'ung Chih). Thirdly, this mission happened to be the first Nepalese mission which was not allowed to visit Peking on the plea of a Muslim rebellion in western China and had to return home humiliated from Ta Chien-lu, about half way to Peking near the China-Tibet border. Fourthly, the extreme discourtesy meted out to the Nepalese mission by the Chinese officials in Chen-tu and the deaths of several members of the mission in eastern Tibet not only irritated\textsuperscript{31} but also led Jang Bahadur to seriously consider sending Nepalese mission to China in future. As such, relations between China and Nepal were interrupted and no Nepalese mission was dispatched until 1877. Above all, another important feature regarding the 1866 mission was that, upon its return to Kathmandu, the leader of the mission, Kazi Jagat Sher met the then British Resident, Colonel R.C. Lawrence, furnished some information about the mission, and handed over the private travel diary that he kept, in which there were notes of the journey from Kathmandu to Lhasa, and from thence to Thin-da-foo in western China, with the distance in miles between the different stages, and a brief account of the habits and customs of the people, including the important subject of the cultivation of opium in China.\textsuperscript{32}

Appendix A

From – Colonel G. Ramsay, Resident at Nepal
To – Secretary to the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., with the Governor General, Simla


\textsuperscript{31} Nepalese King to Chinese Amban, 1925 B.S. Kartik Sudi 9 Roj 7 (1868), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix Y.

\textsuperscript{32} R.C. Lawrence to C.U. Aitchison, 10 September 1870, Foreign Dept. Sec. I, 1870, Nos. 400-401, NAI.
No. 27, dated the 7th August 1866
I have the honour to report that the Nipalese Mission referred to in my letter, No. 15, "Political" of the 9th of June last, left Khatmandoo for China on the 2nd instant.

1. Owing to the hardships experienced by the last Mission in 1852 no Sirdars would consent to accompany the present one, and persons of lower grades were promoted for the occasion; the leader being a young man, a son of Colonel Lall Sing of the Goorkha Artillery, who was made a Kajee.

2. The following are the names of the Officers of the Mission:
   - Kajee Juggut Shere Khuttree
   - Sirdar Mullay Jung Panday
   - Soobah Motay Lall Khuttree

with 42 attendants, writers, subadars, &c.


Appendix B
From – Colonel G. Ramsay, Resident at Nepal
To – Secretary, Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., with the Governor General, Simla
   No. 21, dated the 29th July 1867

I have the honor to report that rumors have been afloat for sometime past at Khatmandoo that serious disasters have happened to the Nepalese Embassy that left for Pekin about 11½ months back, and that military preparations have been commenced here with the view to the despatch of a body of troops towards Thibet soon after the Dusserah festival, as was done in 1855-56 when a war occurred between the Goorkhas and Thibetans. One person, an artizan in the arsenal, lately mentioned in the Residency lines that orders have been issued for the preparation of 25 small guns, and that as many musket as can be put into serviceable order are at once to be got ready; and in the city the subject is freely spoken of.

2. Quarrels between Thibetans and the subjects of Nepal at Lhassa, the refusal of redress to the latter by the courts of
justice, the murder of a Newarree merchant, and oppressive exactions of duty upon all merchandize sent across the border, were the alleged reasons for the last war; but I reported at the time that I believed it to have been chiefly caused by outrages offered to the Nepalese Embassy then on its way back from China, which, after being detained for four or five months upon its journey, returned to Khatmandoo under the charge of the junior officer of all who had originally accompanied it, his seniors having all been reported to have died.

3. It was not possible to ascertain here what really did happen to that Embassy, as beyond vaguely stating that it had long been detained and its members insulted, Maharajah Jung Bahadoor avoided all references to the subject, and prohibited its being talked about by any one; but the Superintendent of Darjeeling, on the authority of Cheeboo Lama, the Sikkim Rajah's Vakeel (since dead, I believe), who was in frequent communication with Eastern Thibet, reported that the Sirdars of the mission had been grossly ill-treated and one of them mutilated.

4. Upon that occasion an immense quantity of opium was smuggled into China and sold at large prices, and when the last Embassy left in August 1866 a still larger quantity of that drug and much other merchandize, the property of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and his brothers, was sent up with it; and Dhurrumnarain Sahoo, the Newarree merchant and monopolist, also sent with it one of his own nephews with a vast quantity of opium, cloth, spices, &c., &c.

5. Four or five months ago the Maharajah told me that letters had been received from the Embassy, stating that it had suffered severe hardships; that several persons connected with it had died; and that the officer in charge of it had reported that upwards of a lakh of rupees worth of opium and of valuable goods had been destroyed by the inclement weather experienced in traversing the numerous snowy passes and mountains intervening between the Nepalese Frontier and the Chinese border.

6. It is now reported here that the Emperor of China will not receive this Embassy, which, according to custom, should have been despatched seven years ago, and again in 1865: and that it has been opposed in its progress, and that many casualties have
occurred in it.

7. Adverting to these reports, which the Maharajah presumed had reached my ears, His Excellency a few days ago sent me the following message:-

He said that he had not himself heard from any person in Thibet regarding the China Embassy for about three months, but that a letter had just been received by one of his brothers from the Nepalese Vakeel at Lhassa to the effect that reports were in circulation at that place that the mission was then at Ta Tsin Deo, the first large Chinese post on the south-western border of that country, and that large bodies of rebels were close to the place, for which reason the Governor of the district had refused to allow it to march by the usual route to Pekin, and had suggested that it should make a long detour, to which the Nepalese Kajee in charge of it had objected. The Vakeel further reported that it is said a reference has been made to the Emperor of China upon the subject, and that, until his mandate has been received, the mission will halt where it now is, and he added the following curious and very improbable story, viz., that Umbahs of Lhassa had recently received back from Ta Tsin Deo a letter originally addressed by the chief Chinese Umbah of Lhassa to the Emperor, which had fallen by an accident into the hands of the Embassy. The rebels are said to have intercepted and attacked the party, the bearers of the letter, and killed four sowars; but instead of taking away the letter with them they left it upon a large stone upon the road side, where it was found by some Bhotecas, who took it, not to the authorities of the country, nor to the Chinese officers in attendance upon the Embassy, but to the Nepalese Kajee, at whose suggestion it was returned to Lhassa.

8. This, the Maharajah said, is all he knows of the matter. He believes that the Embassy, which ought to have reached Pekin in March last, is still at Ta Tsin Deo (about half way); and it has encountered severe hardships, but that whether it will proceed onwards or return to Nepal is still a matter of uncertainty.

9. I have reported these circumstances in some detail, as exaggerated reports of military preparations here may reach His Excellency's ears, which I desire thus to account for.
10. Prior to the last campaign in Thibet there was a positive panic at Darjeeling; troops were applied for the defence of that province, and the name of the General, who was reported to have actually left Khatmandoo to command the force destined for its invasion, was seriously mentioned to the Government, and much uneasiness prevailed along the Morung border and even in Tirhoot and Chumparun.

11. I have no hesitation in stating now, with as much confidence as I did in 1855, that if active military preparations be made here, they will be caused entirely by the receipt of further disastrous intelligence from Thibet connected with the position of the Embassy now on the border of China.

Source: Foreign Dept. Polt. A, August 1867, No. 53, NAI.

Appendix C

From – Colonel G. Ramsay, Resident at Nepal
To - Secretary Govt. of India, in the Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Simla.
No. 21, dated the 3rd August 1867

In continuation of my letter, No. 21, Political, of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to report that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor has just sent to inform me that he has heard from the Nepalese Embassy that it is positively about to return to Khatmandoo by order of the Emperor of China, who has desired that the tribute letter, &c., &c., destined for himself, may be received from it, and return presents made to it at Ta Tsin Deo, the disordered state of the country rendering its onward journey to Pekin impossible.

2. The Maharajah says that he feels much aggrieved at this treatment, the Embassy having been despatched by invitation of the Emperor, to whom the state of the country must surely have been known, who promised that it would be treated with greater consideration and receive higher honors from his Government than had ever been paid to any former one.

3. His Excellency has sent me a most interesting letter from some Catholic Missionaries in Thibet who had visited the Kajee, the head of the Embassy, and who have at his instigation written me an account of their severe trials and sufferings.
4. I propose to transmit a copy of the letter in question for the information of the Government in the course of a few days.

Source: Foreign Dept. Polt. A, August 1867, No. 54, NAI.

Appendix D

Translation of a French document sent by Bishop Chauvean regarding the Nepalese Mission to China dated Ta Tsien Fou, the 17th of July 1868

As the public would, perhaps, wish to know how the mission of the last Nepalese Ambassador to China has terminated, of which some mention has been made in a preceding note, we devote the following lines to this subject:—

We left Sir Juggut Shere at Tchenton, the capital of Letchonan, in the middle of October 1867, living in a poor and very small house outside the walls of the town. It has been mentioned that, at that time, the men of the suite of the Nepalese Ambassador were almost all ill with fever, but he himself was enjoying good health. That state of affairs only lasted for a time; some of the fevers disappeared, but others resisted all remedies. A little later Sir Juggut Shere fell sick in his turn, and had not thoroughly recovered whilst at Ta Tsien Fou. He attributed the loss of strength that he felt to the bad quality of the water, and it would not be surprising if that cause had something to do with his sickness, for, though the plain of Tchenton is one of the most beautiful districts of the empire, it must be allowed that the water leaves much to be desired. It is, however, much more probable that the opposition he met with has been the chief cause of a malady which rendered every moment restless.

Sir Juggut Shere insisted on going to Pekin, but the Chinese authorities persisted in their refusal. They pretended to have received two despatches from the Supreme Government, still more and more decided in opposing the onward journey of Nepalese Embassy. These despatches did not say "we forbid;" "we refuse to receive;" &c., &c. The Chinese expressions were milder, and may be correctly translated into English thus: "it is not proper;" "we cannot admit;" &c., &c.

The authorities of Tchenton adhered to the orders that had been
transmitted to them; and, to a certain extent, they were right. They would have found themselves in a very difficult position if Sir Juggut Shere, alleging in his turn the orders that he had received from Sir Jung Bahadoor Rana, and the treaties long ago concluded, had commenced his journey at his own expense and proceeded towards Pekin.

At one time he thought of doing so, but several considerations prevented him, one of the chief of which was, that the presents of the Maharaja his master were already in the hands of the mandarins, and he could not present himself at Pekin with empty hands. In addition to this, his merchandise had not yet been sold, and he did not like to trust goods of considerable value, and which, besides, belonged in great part to the Nepalese Government, to the care of hands so little to be trusted as those of the Chinese.

He was thus obliged to give up the idea most pleasing to himself, viz., that of presenting in person to the young Emperor of China the respects of his Sovereign; but he could not relinquish this design without feeling great grief, and for my part I shall always believe that this bitter sacrifice was the cause of the illness from which he suffered for several months.

All hope of going to Pekin having vanished and the merchandise not being able to be sold, Sir Juggut Shere could only think of returning to Nepal. Moreover, the Chinese authorities took care to recall him, and pressed him frequently to set out in terms which did not err through excess of politeness (bienveillance). It is true I have not heard the Nepalese Envoy make complaints on this subject, but I have the fact from so certain a source, that I have no doubt of it myself, and do not hesitate to assert it.

The day of his departure was fixed on Wednesday, the 29th May, and a start was, indeed, made, but only by a portion of the men and their baggage. Sir Juggut Shere with the remainder did not set out till some days later. The first part of this journey, as far as Ta Tsien Fou, has been fortunate and undisturbed, except by the troubles which are almost inevitable in these countries, such as the difficulty of procuring porters, the overflowing of rivers, the bad state of the roads, and other things of this kind. One measure taken by the Chinese Government was especially unpleasant to the Nepalese Ambassador, and may cause him trouble of all kinds even as far as Lhassa. This circumstance was the following:-
In accordance with the Treaty formed between Nepal and China, the Nepalese Envoy ought to have all the expenses of his journey defrayed by the Chinese mandarins. They give him 25 ounces of silver daily, in addition to provisions, forage, and palanquins. From his entry into China, Sir Juggut Shere himself received the 25 ounces of silver, and disposed of it according to his own pleasure; but when he commenced his return, the Marshal Fesony, Officiating Governor of Letchonan, made a change in this state of affairs. The silver is now weighed out to an interpreter, the very man of whom they have had to complain during two years, and it is this interpreter who has to supply the expenses of the travellers. But it appears that this good interpreter has an avaricious disposition. He takes all, and he disburses but little; so that Sir Juggut Shere has been obliged to pay out of his own purse. But he does more than this. In the conveyance of all the property of the Nepalese Embassy (I have Sir Juggut Shere's own assurance) only 680 beasts of burden are necessary; but the interpreter demands many more (say 12 or 1,400) and he applies to his own benefit the animals supplied by the poor people. He buys goods on his own account; he conveys those entrusted to him by the mandarins and merchants, and we may be sure he takes care that his services are repaid. He enriches himself no doubt; but the odium of all these practices falls upon the Nepalese Ambassador, who is quite aware of the ill use that is made of his name without being able to prevent it.

The halt at Ta Tsien Fou this time has not been so long as in last year. On the 15th July Sir Juggut Shere left this with his party and all their baggage: may God conduct them in peace to Katmandoo! While he remained among us we did everything for him that lay in our power, acting towards him as towards the representative of a power friendly to France and England. It pleased him frequently to express to us his gratitude, and, not to take literally the exaggeration there might be in his expression of it, we think he will retain a favourable recollection of the Europeans whom he has met in China; and that it is not without reason that he has given them the name of friends.

Sir Juggut Shere has remained in China for nearly two years: supposing that they gave him every day the sum of 25 ounces of silver, he would have received nearly 18,250 Taels, or 136,875 Francs, about 54,750 Rupees. In this account are not included the
enormous expenses incurred for transport; it is the poor people who pay all this: "they sweat blood and water;" but in China, and especially in Thibet, it seems to be agreed that the blood of the people is only clear water.

The Nepalese Embassy then has caused considerable expense, and we may ask, with what object? The Chinese all say that Nepal pays tribute to their empire. I doubt much whether such is the intention of the Nepalese Government. What is there to fear from the Chinese in the present day? The only point of contact that there is between them is at Lhassa, but it is very certain that the Nepalese are much more powerful at Lhassa than the Chinese, and it would not be surprising if they expelled them altogether some day. Already the Calcutta journals have published that Sir Jung Bahadoor has views on Thibet, the conquest of which does not appear very difficult for an army trained in the European way. The Chinese understand thoroughly the danger that threatens them from that side; but in accordance with that blindness on which I have remarked elsewhere, and which is noticeable on all sides, they have behaved towards the Nepalese Embassy in a way calculated to bring down the storm which seems to be gathering in the plains of Goorkha. Sir Juggut Shere withdraws discontented, and I pray that the failure in proper respect of which he complains may be borne patiently by his master the Maharaja, and not become an occasion for a dreadful contest between Pekin and Katmandoo.

An official letter which arrived this very morning (18 July) from Tchenton, from the Marshal, Officiating Governor of the Province, has disclosed to us a fact of which we had no knowledge, and which is an honor (gloire) in our opinion to the Nepalese Government. I would eagerly seize on the opportunity of publicly testifying our lively gratitude. Let us state the facts as briefly as possible. When Sir Juggut Shere arrived at Batang in the end of 1866, he found there three Missionaries driven from the country they had occupied for several years previously. They had been insulted, brutally beaten, and plundered. Their houses had been burned, several of their Christian converts murdered, and even one of their companions killed at the moment of his throwing himself on the rope of a flying (coulant) bridge. The letter containing all these details was addressed to Colonel Ramsay, Resident at Katmandoo, and may be read in the Indian Catholic Chronicle of Calcutta and
the Bombay Catholic Examiner. This gallant Colonel, in accordance with the prayer of the Missionaries, had the kindness to present this letter to the Maharaja of Nepal. The latter, moved by the misfortunes which had befallen us, and recalling the kindness with which he had been received at Paris by His Majesty Napoleon III (who was then (in 1850 or 1851) only President of the Republic, addressed a despatch to the Thibetian Government, demanding an explanation of what had taken place with regard to the French Missionaries, and suggesting some ideas which had not as yet penetrated as far as Lhassa, the country of the gods! This is the communication come from Tchenton, of which we spoke just now. It is long, and this is not the place to give a translation of it. The Maharaja said, in substance, that the French Missionaries had made known to him all the violence of which they had been victims; that these events were no secret to any one; and that the Press had made them public throughout India and Europe. That he was a friend of the Thibetan Government, and for that very reason he advised them to consider a little what they were doing. That formerly both their Governments had agreed in trying to exclude strangers from their respective territories; but that now circumstances were greatly changed. That the great Empire of China itself had been forced to come to terms with England and France, and that, if they paid no attention at Lhassa to the observations he addressed to them, he could not be answerable for what might occur, and in any case he declared he was unable to give any assistance to the Thibetian Government. It is easy for us to judge from the letter of the Imperial Embassy at Lhassa that these candid (and illegible) remonstrances of the noble Maharaja have produced a decided impression (grande sensation). One of the Ministers, by name Kopoon Sin, has endeavoured to reply to it. One of the reasons he has given against our admission into the interior of Thibet is, that ever since the time we have only been on the borders, pestilential diseases succeed each other almost without interruption, and insects destroy the crops. Such assertions could hardly have been confirmed by Humbold or Cuvier! At least there is an appearance of at last wishing to do justice to our complaints, which we have in vain demanded for two years. If justice is rendered to us, we ought first to thank God, and after God, a generous Government, which out of its bounty has given us
assistance, which we have long been refused by men who had the power, and whose duty, perhaps, it was, to aid us more effectually.

Source: Foreign Dept. Polt. A, March 1869, No. 208, NAI.

Appendix E

Dated Chungking, 2nd August 1878

From - E.C. Baber, Esq., Consular Officer at Chungking,
To - Hugh Fraser, Esq., H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires at Peking.

The following passage from Mr. Cooper's 'Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce' will recall to your memory the result of the previous Nipalese Mission under Juggut Share:

"On the following day" (29th February 1868)" His Excellency Juggut Share, the Nipalese Ambassador, arrived. He was a young man of very courteous bearing, but seemed ill, and his conversation soon showed me that he was not only ill in body, but greatly depressed in spirits. His position was anything but pleasant, and he confided to me the history of his Embassy on its way so far towards Peking. He had left Katmandu nearly two years before, and after a long journey through Tibet, had arrived without encountering any serious difficulties at Ta-tsien-lu, the border town of China. Here he met his first repulse; a messenger from Peking brought him an Imperial order to deliver the presents sent by Jung Bahadoor to the Emperor at that place, and return to Nipal, as the road to Peking was rendered unsafe by the Nien-fei rebels. This the young Ambassador refused to do, pleading his instructions from Jung Bahadoor, which compelled him to deliver the presents in person. The authorities were determined to enforce the Emperor's orders, and Juggut Share was equally determined to proceed to Peking. Another application accordingly had to be made to the Emperor, for a reply to which he waited several months. When it came, it was in the form of a permission to him to proceed as far as Chen-tu (Ch'eng-tu) in order to dispose of several chests of opium brought for sale in China, and then to return home. He soon reached Chen-tu, and hoped to proceed further, but the authorities made this impossible. He could hire neither coolies nor boats, and, what was worse, no one would buy his opium; it was too strong, and the people preferred the native drug. At the time of my arrival, he had spent several months at Chen-tu, vainly pressing his request for
leave to proceed to Peking. The officials treated him with great discourtesy, hoping by this means to force him to return, and had lodged him in a dirty hovel outside the city, which, as he said, was so filthy, that he was ashamed to ask me to visit him in it". - (Page 158; and see page 398).

Juggut Share did not succeed in getting beyond Cheng-tu, and on his return to Nepal was, I understand, severely punished for his failure. The present Legate seems an officer of much determination, having reached Ta-Chien-lu in spite of the obstacles placed in his way by the Chinese officials. It is very probable that he will reach Cheng-tu, and unless he takes the high road through the famine district, which is unlikely, he must continue his journey, via Chungking, and so down the Yangtse. He is certain, in that case, to call upon me, to obtain whatever assistance he may expect I can afford him. This will put me in a very awkward position vis-à-vis the local authorities, and I am not sure that I care to be associated in the Chinese mind with tribute-bearers. Common civility, however, will bind me to offer him; if desired, those little services which are so useful to strangers in a far land; and I presume there will be no harm in giving him a letter of introduction to Mr. Hughes, which will entail no more trouble than the putting the Legate on board a steamer and sending him to Shanghai with perhaps a letter to the Consul-General. Considering our relations with Nepal, this much at least seems called for.

The reason why the Chinese Government keep the Nepalese at a distance is probably that it is by no means anxious to maintain close relations with a country so nearly connected with India. The Mission is examined both on its entry into Thibet, and again on its return through that country, to satisfy the officials that it includes no Englishmen among its members. Another reason is that, as the tribute Missions are little more than disguised trade ventures, the Chinese fear they will sooner or later develop into a commercial establishment in Western China. Nepalese encroachments are much dreaded by the Lhassa Government, and their anxiety seems, of late years, to have spread to the Chinese, who are apprehensive, not for the integrity of their frontier, but for the security of its bulwark, or rather buffet, Thibet.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec., December 1878, No. 27, NAI.
Appendix F

(Chinese Ambans to King Surendra instructing not to send five-yearly mission to China due to the sufferings of the outbreak of Nepal-Tibet War.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

(Nepalese Government's arji to the Chinese Emperor mentioning about the sending of arji instead of the usual five-yearly mission with presents.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix H

(Nepalese Government to Chinese Amban expressing happiness at the Chinese Emperor's reply to the Nepalese government's arji.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix I

Māmuli Ārjī Sūgād Ādikā ṛta vēmōjīm tathā garī rāṣṭru bhāner sathān sāhāra jāne vātāma kūlyāhāle kūl gānā lāyaāko ābhāsām kāmākāo āśīn bhāne kura sāacho ṛjāriyā pahī lēkī phāṭalūla bhāne hāṉphūn 197 saal 11 mēthane 17 dhīn jāda 1917 saalāa Shī 5 sarkār sūreṇḍrā vyakam sāhāka hāṉurāma yāṅtārīn āṃbāle lēkēko ........................................

(Chinese Amban to King Surendra informing about the continuation of rebellion in Sathan town.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix J

Chīn jāne bharādāhrālā kūnē khetāra nābhā, sāsār jān (pēnkō) pāunē bha āṉphūhrāka chitāmā thadhā bhāne hāmī dēsēma nūnē māhyēsāvāt bhīkāi hōkōn 12 saalāma āṉphūhrāka ardī vēmōjīm bharādā phāṭalūla bhānīa 1917 saal māpyāndhū 2 rōj 2 mā Shī 5 vāṭ yāṅtārīn īntārīn āṃbālāi lēkēko.............

(Nepales King to Chinese Ambans seeking assurance for the Nepalese mission's safety and permission to reach Peking.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix K

Sathan sāhāra vātī ṣūlā āśīn yas pāla Sūgād ḍhāuṇālāi pahī rāhūn hāṉphūn 197 saalāma ḍhāuṇā phāṭalūnū pahī bhānīa ḍhāuṇphūn 197 saalāma 8 mēthane 3 dhīn jāda 1918 saalāma Shī 5 sūreṇḍrāka hāṉurāma yāṅtārīn kṣīntārīn āṃbāle lēkēko .........................

(Chinese Ambans to King Surendra informing about the blocking of roads to Sathan town.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix L

Shī 5 vādsāhālāi māṇīya kūrāma hāmī kēhītē kūsī āśī. Kūlyāhā samśy bhān bhānākāo rā māmuli sūgāt jāna pahī bhānīa nēpāññā āṉphūhrā vāṭ tājāvijā garī jāvā phāṭalū dhīnī bhānīa dēs dēsēsāvāt bhīkāuṇū pānē Chījāhā āṉphūhrā phāṭalūnā kās gārīlā-1918 saal āṉphū phāṭ 8 rōj 9 mā Shī 5 vāṭ āṃbālāi..........................
(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban making inquiries about the suppression of rebels and the dispatching of Nepalese mission to China.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix M

अफु बाड़े मामुँ जोगाड चक्राउन पटाउनु पर्देस भन्ना हुक्म भै आयाको प्रमाण पटाउ। दियाको छ सिमाना सम्म लिन पटाउनु होला। भन्ना थोड़ि र साल २ मैन्हा १६ दिन जादा १९२० सालमा श्री ५ लाई आन्तारीन अम्बाले लेखेको

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese King informing about the cancellation of the dispatching of five-yearly Nepalese mission to China.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix N

बाटामा लडाई भरेको हुनाले यस पाला मामुँ जोगाड नपटाउनु भन्ना थोड़ि १ साल ७ मैन्हा १ दिन जादा श्री ५ रिन बदसाहवाट आएको प्रमाणा..

(Chinese Emperor's Parwana about the cancelling of the Nepalese mission to China.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix O

फेरी सिंगाद नपटाउनु र फन्ने बेला भन्ने, टाढाउन आउनु फन्ने हुनाले थोड़ि ६ सालमा आउनु हाम्रो महेष्वरी संभी ल्हासा वस्त्रा अभ्यासको अर्थ सिखा मानी काम गर्नुभन्दा इत्यादी पर्याप्त लेखियाको रहेछ। – १९२० साल श्राबण सुदी ५ रोज ६ मा श्री ५ वार अवा..

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the Chinese Emperor's Parwana.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix P

काजी जगल्लै ५ वर्ष ल्हासा आइपुगेको तर अभी चीढी दस्तुर नमिलेको हुनाले हाले नपटाउने पिछी वीर गर्नु-थोड़ि ५ साल १० मैन्हा १० दिन जादा १९२३ सालमा श्री ५ सरकारका हर्जुमा चिन्ताहरू अम्बाले लेखेको..
(Chinese Amban to Nepalese Government informing about the arrival of Kazi Jagat Sher at Lhasa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix Q

अर्जिका साथमा चीही नजाने कुरालाई अर्जिका साथमा नजाने भएता पनी राहुँ माथिले जाहिर गन्नू पर्ने हुनाले अर्को अर्जी आफुहर माफ्त चढाई पठायाको छ १९२३ साल माघ सुदी १५ रोज २ मा श्री ५ वाट चीफ्वार्दिन अभ्यालाई लेखेको

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the sending of arji to the Chinese Emperor.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix R

५ वर्षको मामुली सौगाद लि जादा अर्जी वेरामी हुदा पनी हिंदुनु पथ्या अब उपमन्त वेरामी भयामा नहिंदुनु भन्ना इत्यादि १९२३ साल आषाढ़ सुदी १२ रोज २ मा काजी जगत्सेर पत्री सर्दार मलय जड़ पाँडेहरुका नाउमा गयाको नक्कलको मोहर

(Draft letter from Nepalese Government to Kazi Jagat Sher Khatri and Sardar Malaya Jang Pande instructing not to continue the journey of the mission at the time of illness.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix S

मलाई र श्री ३ माहाराज दाञ्छ्यूका हजुरमा लेखाको अर्जिका २ आइ पुष्पो विस्तार जाहिर भयो - सर्कार बाहेक अर्को अफिमका भारी लिलाम गरेनी भन्ना तिमीहरुलाई जरिवाणा होला भन्ना १९२३ साल भाद्र बदी १३ रोज ६ मा श्री कम्माद्वर इन चीफ्वार्दिन काजी जगत्सेरलाई

(Commander-in-Chief's warning to Kazi Jagat Sher regarding the disposition of opium.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix T

ढाँउ ठाउमा बाटो बन्द गरी कुल्याहारले विगाई विह्रत गरेको हुनाले गोर्षाका
Appendix U

Santarins to Jagat Sher requesting to turn over the presents for the Chinese Emperor and promising to forward them to Peking.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix V

Chinese Amban to King Surendra informing about the death of Subedar Jangbir Khatri and Baudhda's Lama Tepul Singh.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix W

Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the sufferings of the Nepalese mission and requesting for providing protection to
the Chinese Emperor's presents to the Nepalese mission.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix X**

सम्बत १९२५ साल्मा काजी जगत्सिर सिजाप्तिहरूले ल्हासाबाट लेखेको- जाहाउट लगेको अफिमको भारी मालसामान भीकी कपट मिलाए भन्ना इत्यादि अर्थ .................

(Kazi Jagat Sher Sijapati's arji to the Nepalese Government regarding the opium carried by the Nepalese mission.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix Y**

अधि अवाहनहुले बाटो खुला छ भनी लेखेकोले काजीहरू पठाइएको . वादेसाहको वर्सन नपाइ फिर्दा सरम पनि भयो दुःख पनि पाए - १९२५ साल कालिक सुदी ९ रोज ७ मा श्री ५ वाट चिन्तारीन अंवालाई ........................................

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban mentioning about the humiliation and sufferings of the Nepalese mission.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

**Appendix Z**

वाटामा लडाई हुँदा येतावाट गायका काजीहरू ठिन्डुपुरमा पर्थि मामुली सौगाद र गादीको समूह सौगादहरू श्री ५ वादेसाहको हजरमा पुगे बक्सीस प्रमाना लि ठिन्डुपुर वाट विदा भेड आयाका आई पुगे भन्ना श्री ५ वाट वादेसाहको हजिरमा जाने अर्जीको मसौदा - १९२६ साल ज्येष्ठ सुदी २५ रोज ५ .........................

(Draft letter of the Nepalese King to the Chinese Emperor stating the arrival of the Nepalese mission in Nepal.)
Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

***
Kazi Tej Bahadur Rana's Mission of 1877

The extreme discourtesy and humiliation meted out to the 1866 Nepalese mission by the Chinese officials by not allowing the Nepalese mission to visit Peking and compelling them to return home humiliated from Ta Chien-lu, about half way to Peking near the China-Tibet border and the deaths of several members of the mission in eastern Tibet led Nepalese Prime Minister Jang Bahadur to think seriously about not sending any further mission to China at all. But the lure of huge commercial profits, especially through the opium trade, was too strong to resist, for the Nepalese missions had long ceased to have any political significance and had assumed the character of lucrative trading ventures. This is because the Nepalese ruling elite were well aware of the fact that in spite of all odds and all sorts of harassment by the Chinese officials, the five-yearly mission system indeed provided a golden opportunity for them to dispose of a considerable cargo of opium in the western provinces of China without paying the heavy maritime duty and "lekin" taxes. As such Jang Bahadur decided to dispatch the next mission to Peking in 1871. For that purpose, Nepal sent a letter to the Chinese Ambans in 1871 saying that she would send her mission if it would be allowed to reach Peking without any trouble. The Ch'ing Emperor T'ung Chih could not give this assurance but rather allowed the Nepalese government to send arji and presents only to the Nepal-Tibet border. Nepal was not satisfied with this reply and wrote that she would send her mission to Peking when the Emperor would instruct her to do so. Under such conditions, the

1. Proposed Mission from Nipal to China, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1876, Nos. 129-133, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter referred as NAI).
2. Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans, 1928 B.S. Kartik Sudi 4 Roj 5 (16 November 1871), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendices J and L.
3. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King and Sri Tin Jang Bahadur, Throndi 10th year 12th month 29th day (1871), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix K.
4. Nepalese Government to Chinese Ambans, 1929 B.S. Marga Sudi 12 Roj 5 (12 December 1872), Ibid., See Appendix M.
Nepalese government, which had been irritated by the failure of its 1866 mission to reach Peking, did not favour to send another mission to China at the scheduled time in 1871. At last, the proposed mission was allowed to be cancelled.

Going through the memorial from Sung Kwei, Acting Chinese Resident in Tibet, published in the *Peking Gazette* on 11 May 1876, it seems that Jang Bahadur had informed the Chinese *Amban* of his intention to dispatch a mission to Peking in 1877. But before the mission could be sent to China, Jang Bahadur died on 25 February, 1877, and was succeeded by his brother Ranauddip Singh. The new Prime Minister faced strong internal opposition from the sons of Jang Bahadur, who questioned the legality of his accession to the prerogatives and powers of the offices held by their father before his death. That is why with a view to get Chinese recognition to his rule, within five months of his assumption of power, Ranauddip Singh dispatched a mission to China in July 1877 after a lapse of eleven years. The Chinese Imperial records have mentioned of Nepal's dispatching five-yearly mission to China in 1878, 1879 and 1880. But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of five-yearly mission to China in 1877 only. The 1877 Nepalese mission consisted of forty-five persons. It was led by Kazi Colonel Tej Bahadur Rana, son of late Prime Minister Bam Bahadur Rana and a nephew of Ranauddip Singh. The other two prominent members of the mission were Lieutenant Bal Bahadur Pande, the deputy leader of the mission and Subba Bir Dhoj Adhikari. The Nepalese mission left Kathmandu on 1934 B.S.

---

5. For the cancellation of the Nepalese mission, see Appendices N and O.
6. Memorial from Sung Kwei, Acting Resident in Tibet, Published in the *Peking Gazette*, 11 May, 1876, Foreign Dept Sec. E, September 1876, No. 130, NAI. See Appendix A.
10. F. Henvey, Officiating Resident in Nepal to T.H. Thornton, Secretary, Govt. of India, 15 July 1877, Foreign Dept. Sec., October 1877, No. 149,
Ashad Sudi 5\textsuperscript{11} (July 1877), carrying five-yearly general presents, special presents\textsuperscript{12} and an \textit{arji}\textsuperscript{13} from King Surendra to the new Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu.

Once again, the 1877 Nepalese mission faced difficulties in its efforts to reach Peking, although the Chinese government had earlier given the Nepalese mission permission to proceed to the Chinese capital. In November 1877, the Chinese authorities at Peking sent instructions to the Chinese \textit{Ambans} at Tibet stating that "owing to the interruption of communication along the post roads caused by the unusually severe famine in the provinces of Shansi and Shensi", the Nepalese mission should be asked to surrender the presents and the letter to them (\textit{Ambans}) to be forwarded to Peking and to return from there to their country.\textsuperscript{14} By the time these instructions reached Lhasa, the Nepalese delegation had already left Lhasa for Peking. The \textit{Ambans}, however, informed Ranauddip Singh about this instruction. In response, Ranauddip Singh (in the name of the Nepalese King) sent letters to the Chinese \textit{Ambans} requesting for them to allow the Nepalese mission to visit Peking. He even argued that it would be a great humiliation to Nepal if her mission would be compelled to return from mid-way.\textsuperscript{15} When the


\textsuperscript{12} "Nepal Desh Ko Itihas" (History of Nepal), A Manuscript in the National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu, Published in \textit{Ancient Nepal}, No. 27, April 1974, p. 18.

\textsuperscript{13} Nepalese King to Chinese \textit{Amban}, 1934 B.S. Jestha Badi 30 Roj 2 (1878), MFA, \textit{Poka} No. Pa 64. See Appendix P.

\textsuperscript{14} \textit{Peking Gazette}, 24 March 1879, Foreign Dept. Sec., June 1879, No. 23, NAI. See Appendix D. See also Chinese \textit{Amban} to Nepalese King, Kwang-hsu 4th year 4th month 2nd day (1935 B.S.), MFA, \textit{Poka} No. Pa 64. See Appendix V.

\textsuperscript{15} Nepalese King to Chinese \textit{Amban}, 1934 B.S. Chaitra Sudi 12 Roj 1 (14 April, 1878), MFA, \textit{Poka} No. Pa 64. See Appendix Q. See also Manandhar, f.n. no. 10, pp. 141-142.
Nepalese mission reached Ta Chien-lu, a Chinese town on the frontier of Tibet, on 1 July, 1878, the Chinese authorities stopped the mission\(^\text{16}\) and asked them to surrender the presents and return from there. However, the leader of the Nepalese mission, Kazi Tej Bahadur Rana, refused to obey the Chinese instructions and told the Chinese authorities that his mission would not return until "my government orders to do so".\(^\text{17}\) Following the exchange of correspondence between the Peking authorities and Ta Chien-lu officials for several months, the Nepalese mission was allowed to proceed further, and it reached Szechuan on 2 February, 1879. The Szechuan authorities entertained the Nepalese mission in the usual fashion. The Nepalese delegation appealed to the Szechuan authorities to allow them to proceed to Peking and even offered them presents of silk and articles of food. Meanwhile, the Szechuan authorities received a formal letter from Peking allowing the Nepalese mission to proceed to Peking. The Peking authorities also asked the Szechuan officials to send instructions along the road that proper attention be shown to the Nepalese mission.\(^\text{18}\)

Finally, the Nepalese mission reached Peking by December 1879. Although the Nepalese mission reached Peking, it felt much humiliated as its members were lodged in the dirty building assigned to the missions of tributary states, near the British Legation.\(^\text{19}\) The leader and the higher officials of the mission were reported to have received an audience in the Ch'ing court as 'vassals'\(^\text{20}\), and the Chinese officer in charge of the mission even

---

16. R. Hughes, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow to Salisbury, Foreign Secretary, 17 August 1878, Foreign Dept. Sec., January 1879, No. 91, NAI. See Appendix C. See also Chinese Amban to King Surendra, Kwang-hsu 4th year 4th month 2nd day (1878), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix R.
17. Manandhar, f.n.no. 10, p. 142. For the correspondence between Chinese and Nepalese government regarding the Nepalese Kazi's refusal to return from mid-way, see Appendices S and T.
20. Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to Ripon, Viceroy of India, 1 November 1880, Foreign Political A, January 1881, No. 84, NAI. See Appendix H.
attempted to prevent the mission meeting the British representative at Peking. It was only after much persuasion (by applying through Li Fan Yuan and Tsungli Yamen) that the British representative Sir T.F. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking succeeded in meeting the Nepalese mission. Accordingly, on 10 January, 1880, the Nepalese envoy Kazi Tej Bahadur Rana, along with one colleague, called on the British representative at his British Legation. The British Minister also returned their visit two or three days later. Furthermore, one or two messages passed between the British Minister at Peking and the visiting Nepalese mission in Peking. The British Minister Sir T.F. Wade had described Nepalese envoy Kazi Tej Bahadur Rana as "a bright, intelligent man". The Nepalese mission remained at Peking until May 1880. The announced departure date of the mission was deferred on several occasions, but it finally left Peking on 30 May 1880 after having had at least one audience with the Ch'ing Emperor, Kwang Hsu. While on its homeward journey, the Nepalese mission arrived at Ta-Tsian-lu (Ta Chien-lu) around April 1881. Finally the 1877 Nepalese mission reached the Nepalese capital of Kathmandu in 1939 B.S. Ashad Sudi 3 Roj 126 (18 June, 1882), and was accorded a warm welcome by an escort of two regiments with bands playing. The return journey of the Nepalese mission was quite peaceful, except that their goods had been stolen on the way.

22. Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to Ripon, Viceroy of India, 1 November 1880, Foreign Polt. A, January 1881, No. 84, NAI.
24. Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to Ripon, Viceroy of India, 1 November 1880, Foreign Polt. A, January 1881, No. 84, NAI.
25. Girdlestone to Secretary, Govt. of India, 28 June 1881, Foreign Dept. Polt. B, July 1881, No. 156, NAI. See Appendix E.
27. Girdlestone to Secretary, Govt. of India 19 June 1882, Foreign Dept. Sec. July 1882, No. 155, NAI. See Appendix I.
28. For the correspondence between the Nepalese and Chinese government regarding the return journey of the Nepalese mission, see Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans 1938 B.S. Asadh Badi 10 Roj 3 (1881), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64 and Chinese Ambans to Nepalese Government, Kwang-hsui 7th
Here it will not be out of context to mention as to what may have caused the Chinese government's harsh attitude towards the 1877 Nepalese mission firstly by attempting to prevent it from reaching Peking and thereafter by harassing or humiliating the mission in Peking. It seems that the Chinese greatly suspected that the 1877 mission, too was carrying opium along with other merchandise, and that the Chinese did not at all like the Nepalese mission's involvement in the opium trade. That is why similar to the 1866 mission, this time too, the Chinese stopped the Nepalese mission once again at Ta Chien-lu with the intention of preventing the Nepalese mission's visit to Peking. Later on, although the Nepalese mission was allowed to visit Peking only at the insistence of the Nepalese government, the Chinese (who were truly dissatisfied with the arrival of Nepalese mission in Peking) left no stone unturned to humiliate them. It appears that the Chinese seemed to have taken all these measures in order to harass or humiliate the Nepalese mission, whom the Chinese believed to be engaging in opium-trading (smuggling) activities. Thus considering the Chinese response it can be assumed that the 1877 Nepalese mission too was carrying a large quantity of opium for sale in China; if not, the Chinese would not have humiliated the Nepalese mission. Besides that, Sir T.F. Wade, the British Minister at Peking who met the leader of 1877 Nepalese mission, interestingly remarked that the leader of the Nepalese mission did not like to say that the object of the mission was commercial, but the British Minister had further remarked that like most missions from other countries to China, the Nepalese mission had brought various articles, some of course to be

---

29. For the sufferings and the theft goods of the Nepalese mission, see Nepalese King to Chinese Amban, 1935 B.S. Jestha Badi 2 Roj 7 (1878), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix U; Nepalese King to Chinese Amban, 1937 B.S. Sudi 1 Roj 1 (1880), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix W, and Draft Letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban, 1939 B.S. Kartik Sudi 6 Roj 5 (1882), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix Y.

30. For the details of the 1877 Nepalese Mission's involvement in opium trading activities in China, see Vijay Kumar Manandhar, Cultural and Political Aspects of Nepal-China Relations, Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 1999, pp. 77-78.
presented as gifts to the Ch'ing Emperor, but the rest for sale. Here it should be noted that since the time of the 1852 Nepalese mission, opium had emerged as the most profitable trading item of the mission. In this way it seems that the 1877 Nepalese mission was also involved in opium trading activities and, due to that factor, the journey of the mission became significantly longer; this mission returned home after nearly five-years. Normally, the Nepalese mission to China took around two years to complete the journey.

This fifteenth five-yearly mission of 1877 was important due to the following reasons: Firstly, it was due to this mission that the Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu recognized the new Nepalese Prime Minister Ranaudip Singh by decorating him the Chinese title of *Thong Ling Pimma Kokang Vang Syan* (*Thong Ling Pimma KoKang Wang Shang*) in January 1878, even before the arrival of the 1877 Nepalese mission at Peking. Here it should be mentioned that through the 1877 Nepalese mission, King Surendra had sent a letter informing the Ch'ing Emperor of Ranaudip Singh's assumption of power and in the meantime also requesting for him the same Chinese title obtained earlier by Jang Bahadur in 1871. Secondly, this mission happened to be the fifth Nepalese mission which had carried the usual five-yearly presents and special presents on the occasion of the new Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu's ascending the throne in 1875. Thirdly, out of the fifteen five-yearly missions sent by Nepal over a period of eighty five years, i.e. from 1792 to 1877, this 1877 mission returned home after the lapse of about five years, the longest time so far taken by the Nepalese mission to complete the journey. Above all, it was the first Nepalese quinquennial mission ever led by the son of a Nepalese Prime Minister.

Appendix A
(Translation)
Projected Embassy from Nipal to China (manuscript edition of the *Peking Gazette* dated 11th May 1876).
Sung Kwei, Acting Resident in Thibet, memorialises as follows:-
A petition having been received from Nipal requesting information with regard to the period for sending tribute, your slave has

informed himself that according to regulation the King of Nipal should send a person once every five years to Pekin to make offering of a respectful address and of tribute. A Mission was due in 1872, with reference to which a rescript was received from His Majesty granting exemption on that occasion. Another period of five years will expire in 1877, and as the rescript of His Majesty (issued after the death of the late Emperor) commanded that a period of 27 months should elapse before offerings are laid before the Throne, the proper period will be reached in the 5th moon of next year. On perusal of a translation of the letter received from the King aforesaid, your slave finds it couched in language reverentially submissive and expressive of the most devoted loyalty. He accordingly makes report thereof for the Imperial information, and looking upwards would ask of the Celestial Grace whether permission may be granted to send the tribute offerings at the regular date, or whether there shall be a postponement of the period. On these points, upon which your slave does not venture to take the responsibility of decision, he prostrate awaits instructions. He has to add that the King aforesaid makes mention of the birth of a grandson, his first, (or, the child of his eldest son), which he thinks it his duty to report. Your slave has expressed congratulations in reply, and has sent back an Imperial donation of two rolls of embroidered satin, to which he has added on his own account a roll of wide satin by way of congratulatory largesse, in furtherance of his sovereign's desire to cherish tenderly the foreigner with a liberality that knows no bounds.

Rescript issued to the Grand Council in reply to the foregoing. Let the tribute be forwarded at the proper period.

Memorial published in the manuscript edition of the Pekin Gazette, 11th May 1876. Chinese Character.

Source : Foreign Dept. Sec. E., September 1876, No. 130, National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).
I have the honor to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that a party consisting of
Colonel Tej Bahadur Rana, cousin of late Sir Jung Bahadur,
Lieutenant Bal Bahadur Pande,
Subah Bir Dhoj Adhikari,
and 42 petty officers and soldiers,
will leave Kathmandu after three or four days on a mission to the Court of Peking.

2. It has been announced to me on the part of the Nipalese Government that there is nothing special in the deputation of the persons to China. It is merely a return to the old practice of sending a quin-quennial mission to Peking, which practice fell into abeyance for a considerable time owing to disputes with the Thibetans.

3. The journey to Peking is said to take seven or eight months, and the party will probably not return to Nipal in less than two years.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec., October 1877, No. 149. NAI.

Appendix C

N. 13, dated Hankow, 17 August 1878
From - R. Hughes, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow
To - Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

I learn from Mr. Baber, who has addressed Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires on the subject, that an Envoy from Nipal with tribute for the Chinese Government arrived at Ta Chien-lu, a Chinese town on the frontier of Thibet, on the 1st of July. He is delayed there in consequence of the authorities objecting to his further progress. Mr. Baber seems to think that permission will ultimately be given him to proceed to Peking. The Envoy will probably endeavour to obtain the advice and assistance of British officials if he meets with them, and in the event of his proceeding via Hankow, Mr. Baber proposes to give him a letter of introduction to me.

I think it is doubtful that the Envoy will take this route if allowed to proceed to Peking. In any case, his moments are likely to be slow. The mission is probably more or less in the nature of a trading
speculation. It has doubtless other objects, but what they are is not known here at present.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec., January 1879, No. 91, NAI.

Appendix D

From the Manuscript Edition of the Peking Gazette, 24th March 1879.

Memorial from Heng-ilsun, Manchu Commander-in-Chief in Szechwen, and Ting Pao-Chen, Governor-General of Szechwen, reporting the arrival in Szechwen of tribute-bearing Envoys from Nipal.

Owing to the interruption of communication along the post roads caused by the unusually severe famine in the provinces of Shansi and Shensi, your Ministers submitted a memorial in November 1877, requesting that the letter and tribute from Nipal might be intercepted in Tibet, and thence forwarded by a (Chinese) official to Cheng-tu (the capital of Szechwen), whence it could be sent on to the capital; and, in reply thereto, they had the honor to receive an Imperial Decree assenting to the course proposed.

Subsequently, Sung-Kwei, the Imperial Resident in Tibet, having reported that the tribute-bearing Envoys had already arrived in Tibet, and had been sent on their way, another Decree was received in the following words:—"When the tribute-bearing Envoys reach Szechwen, let an officer be despatched with the letter and tribute to Peking.

This Decree was reverently communicated to the Commissioner, and at the same time an officer was sent to Chamdo to convoy the tribute.

The Nipalese Envoy, Ko-chi, and others arrived in Szechwen on the 2nd of February last, and were entertained in the usual fashion, in order to make manifest our Emperor's magnanimity and his kindness towards strangers. The Envoys, evincing great joy, and knocking their heads on the ground, delivered over the petition of the Ruler of their country, dated July 1878, in which reference was made to the desire of his wild subjects to become civilized, to the glory conferred upon him by the previous admission of his Envoys to the Imperial presence, and to the tranquility which has prevailed in his dominions since his reliance has been placed in the far-reaching influence of His Imperial Majesty's might and protection.
The Envoys appealed to your Ministers to memorialize on their behalf, praying that, as heretofore, they might be allowed to proceed to Peking, so that they might with up-lifted eyes gaze on His Majesty, and offer the tribute in person. Their appeal, so respectful in tone and so sincere in feeling, your Ministers cannot venture to withhold from the throne; and as all has been quiet in Shansi and Shensi since rain fell last autumn, and there is no danger of difficulties being encountered along the post roads, they would refer for His Majesty's decision whether the Envoys shall be graciously permitted, as heretofore, to proceed to Peking.

Your Ministers would further add that the Ruler of Nipal and the tribute-bearing Envoys have offered them presents of silk and articles of food, which they would not venture to accept without permission, and they accordingly await His Majesty's pleasure on the subject.

To the above memorial the Grand Council has received the following Decree:- "Let the Nipalese Envoys be permitted, as is customary, to come to Peking; and let the Manchu Commander-in-Chief and his colleagues send instructions along the road that proper attention be shewn them. As to the question of accepting the presents offered to the Manchu Commander-in-Chief and his colleague, let the existing regulations be followed. The proper department will take note."

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E., June 1879, No. 23, NAI.

Appendix E
No. 39 P. of 1881

From - C.E.R. Girdlestone Esqre, Cs. Resident in Nepal
To - The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department Simla.

Nepal Residency, the 28th June 1881

Sir,

Adverting to my letter No. 15 P. dated April 1880 (to which no answer has been received in this office) I have the honour to say that this Durbar has heard of the safe arrival of its Envoy and suite at Tasunloo, on the western border of China, about two months ago.
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Girdleston
Resident

Source: Foreign Dept. Polt. B, July 1881, No. 156, NAI.

Appendix F
Translation of a letter from the Maharaja Adhiraj Surendra Bikram Sah of Nepal to the Emperor of China, dated Friday, the 10th of Asar Sudi Samvat 1934 (=20th July 1877).

Heading
To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, who has at his command all the enjoyments and pleasures of this vast universe in all their various and multitudinous forms and shapes.

Petition
The present is the year in which it is incumbent upon me to submit the tribute petition, pay my respects, and make my prostrations to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.
My country being in hills, such articles as cannot be found here, though searched for, have to be sent for from distant countries, consequently having procured the articles from India, and having mindfully and according to ancient custom prepared all the complement, I, in accordance with the note of instructions from the Umbahs stationed at Lhassa, send hence Kazi Tij Bahadur Rana Sirdar Bul Bahadur Panre and Khudar, Subadar, Interpreters and other suitable gentlemen, with the view that they may, waiting upon His Imperial Majesty at Peking, lay in his august presence the tribute petition, obtain reverential sight of His Imperial Majesty and making prostration to him return hither.
As the Umbahs stationed at Lhassa have, even before this, constituted the channel for conveying representations of my troubles and pains this day to the troubles and pains of the child as I am who being ignorant of the due formalities by reason of his living in a small (insignificant) hilly kingdom so remote from Pekin, will be made known to the Emperor through the medium of the Umbahs of Lhassa.
My ancestors too have borne allegiance to and have remained under the shelter of His Imperial Majesty. I too with all my head and
heart (mouth and stomach, i.e. sincerity and zeal), and with all singleness of heart, beg to remain loyal and under the shelter of His Imperial Majesty. The bestowal of the kind consideration by His Majesty upon the child, viz., myself, that Gurkha (myself), who living in His Majesty's big country is serving the Emperor, is his slave, will dissipate and remove all my troubles and cares. Hereafter decade after decade for perpetuity living under His Imperial Majesty's protection, I will continue to dance attendance upon the Emperor. Dated Friday, the 10th of Asar Sudi Samvat 1934 (=20th July 1877).

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E., Sept. 1895, No. 124, NAI.

Appendix G

No. 2, dated Peking, 16th January 1880

From - Sir T.F. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking
To - His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor- General of India

A Mission from Nipal, of the approach of which we have been hearing for months, arrived here some three or four weeks ago. Its members were lodged in the dirty building assigned to the missions of tributary nations, at no great distance from this Legation. After waiting a few days I sent to enquire after the health of the envoys, and to ask whether I could be of any service to them. As I expected the Chinese in charge of the mission made some slight attempt to prevent intercourse with it. At least it is thus that I interpreted his reference to the Li Fan Yuan, an office in general charge of the Mongolians and other dependent races, through which alone, he said, would communication be possible. I applied to the Tsungli Yamen, and, after a little longer delay, succeeded in getting into communication with the Nipalese, if indeed the use of the term be not inappropriate, where such difficulties beset the simplest conversation. The envoy speaks the language of his country to, I presume, a Nipalese, who interprets it in Tibetan to a Chinese of Ssu-Chuan, who interprets this to us. The envoy and a colleague, both, as far as I could learn, military men, called on me on the 10th instant, and I returned their visit two or three days later; but I learned little except that from the sickness of one of the mission, it is likely to be here another month. It is possible that the Chief, a bright intelligent man, did not like to
say that its object was commercial, as I take it in reality to be. Like most missions from these countries to China, this one has brought various articles of home manufacture, some of course to be presented as tribute, but the rest for sale.
The names of the two envoys, as written in Chinese, should be Pa na pa ha je and Ti tzu pa hap tu git. At my request the chief of the mission had them written for me in Deva Nagari. I enclose the slip containing their names.

Source: Foreign Dept. Polt. A., April, 1880, No. 98. NAI.

Appendix H

No. 13, dated Pekin, 1st November 1880
From - Her Brittanic Majesty's Minister, Pekin.
To - His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, K.G. Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
I beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India referring me to an earlier letter of the 14th of last May in which I was requested to report the departure of the Nipalese Mission.
In my letter of the 16th January last I had the honor to report to Your Excellency's predecessor an exchange of visits between myself and the heads of this Mission. One or two messages passed between us subsequently and their departure was again and again announced, but for some reason, to me unknown, again and again deferred, and the Mission finally left Pekin without my knowledge. It must, however, have started in the summer, for in the Pekin Gazette of 27th August the Mission is stated to have arrived on its return journey at An-Yang Hsien upon the Honan frontier on the 18th of June last. An-Yang Hsien is 1,170 li, or twenty stages, something less than 400 miles, from Pekin, so that the Mission probably left upon the 30th of May.
The Chiefs had audience as vassals, but beyond this I was unable to ascertain anything of their proceedings. The probability is indeed that, as in the case of all similar Missions, there was absolutely nothing of importance to ascertain.

Source: Foreign Polt. A., January, 1881, No. 84., NAI.

Appendix I

No. 63 P., dated Nipal Residency Katmandoo, 19th June 1882
From - C.E.R. Girdlestone, Esq., C.S., Resident in Nipal
To - C. Grant, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

With reference to correspondence ending with No. 1490 E.P., dated 13th July 1881, from the Foreign Office, I have the honor to report that the mission deputed hence to China in 1877 returned here yesterday. The mission has brought a letter and presents from the Emperor of China to the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nipal, and was consequently for the last two miles into Katmandoo honored with an escort of two regiments with bands playing. In honor of the occasion two salutes of twenty-one guns each were fired at short intervals in the forenoon of yesterday.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec., July 1882, No. 155, NAI.

Appendix J

(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban informing about the Nepalese government's intention to dispatch mission to China if it would be allowed to reach Peking without any trouble.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix K

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King and Sri Tin Jang Bahadur Rana instructing to send arji and presents to the Nepal-Tibet border instead of sending mission to Peking due to the rebellion in Shanshin town.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix L
Appendix M

When the Nepalese King informed the Chinese Amban about the Nepalese government's intention of sending a mission to Peking, the Chinese Amban informed the Nepalese government that they should not send a mission before the Emperor gave permission. The reason given was the rebellion in Shanshi.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix N

When the Chinese Amban informed the Nepalese King not to dispatch a mission to Peking due to the rebellion in Shanshi, the Nepalese government postponed sending the mission to China for three years due to the mourning period.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix O

When the Chinese Amban informed King Surendra to postpone sending the mission to China for three years due to the mourning period.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
(Nepalese Government to Chinese Amban informing about the dispatching of the mission to Peking carrying general and special presents under the leadership of Kazi Tej Bahadur Rana and Sardar Bal Bahadur Pande.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix Q

अघ २३ सालमा जस्तै फर्रेर आउनु नपरोस भनी लेखी पठाएकोमा अघि जस्तो हुदैन भने जवाफ आउदा श्री ५ को दर्सन गर्न पठाएको हो। यो साल फर्रकी आएमा वेईज्जत हुने। १९३४ साल चैत्र सुवी १२ ऋज ९ अंवालाई लेखिएको ...

(Nepalese King informing the Chinese Amban that it would be a great humiliation to Nepal if her mission would be compelled to return from mid-way.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix R

सासी र ससी भन्ना सहरमा अनिकाल परि प्रजा प्रधानलाई दुख हुनाले अर्जि सौगात पिरनल्मा राखी फर्रकी जानु परिक्षेत रहनु पर्देन वक्सीक प्रमाना चीन दीज गमुन बाट पठाजल्मा भन्ना सिन्दुका चुर्नुले लेखी पठायाका छ भन्ना इयादि काइया स्पूर्दै ४ साल ४ मैद्द फिन जादा १९३५ सालमा श्री ५ सुरेंद्रका हजुरमा कुद्वराल अम्बाले लेखिएको ...

(Chinese Amban informing King Surendra about the Chinese authorities' instructing the Nepalese mission for surrendering the presents and returning from Sitan.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix S

चीनका मुलुकमा अनिकाल परेको (ससि) चीन जाने काजीलाई फर्रक भनी लेखी पठायाको। हाम्रो सरकारको हुकु नआई फर्कडेनी भनी लेखी पठाए। कस्पूर्दै ४ साल ९ मैद्द १७ दिन जादा १९३४ सालमा श्री ५ लाई सुतारीन फुटारीन अवाले लेखिएको ...

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese King informing about Chinese government's instruction to Nepalese Kazi to return from mid-way due to famine in Shanshi and the Nepalese Kazi's refusal to return from there.)
Appendix T

Siṭhānabāta soīgāt līyaṅ foṇoun 2 le kājīhūnlīāi oṛīṅ soīgād būṃṣāi fakā bāṇḍa vičhīvaṭ hāmillē fakīṇu ḫudēṅ soīgād fīrīṅ lānṅū bānīṇū, fakāīṃ lēḷaḍa rīsaṇī hōla, ḫāṇḍa ṭaḍaṅma ṭaṇū hōla ḫī bhāṇya kkaāḍsūṭī 4 saḷā ḫī maṇṭḥa 6 diṅ jāda 1935 sålmā śī 5 saṅkārka haṁḷūṛa kūḍtārīṇ āṃbālā leṃbekō ........................................

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese Government informing about the Nepalese Kazi’s refusal to return from mid-way.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix U

Yo sål ḫūṅ ḫudēṅ bānīṇi ṭāṭākōmā ṭāḥū ḫīṅ hīrē muṇkām bāṃkō. Ṣīḥā dastūr nāḍī vēsāṅī ḫāṭu bāṃkēko, kiṃṇ pāṇī ḫūṅ pāṃkēko hūnāle oṛīṅ soīgāt chāḍaṅ mīḥbāv jānē ḫēṅkāle ḫāṅ māyāṃḥā ḫūṭu pāṇē. 1935 såḷ jāyēṣṭ bāṅī 2 ṛōj 7 ma śī 5 vāṭ sūntārīṇ kūḍtārīṇ āṃbālā ḫī āṃbālā leṃbekō......................

(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans informing about the sufferings of the Nepalese mission and requesting for special arrangements for the mission.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix V

Sāṃśī r sāṃśī bhāṇya saḥrāma aṭīṇkalā bē ṁḷaṭāpāṇīlīāi ḫūṅ hūnāle såṅṅā ḫūṅ hōla oṛīṅ soīgāt būṃkī śī vāḍasāḥvāt ṭaṅkāṁś bhāyaṅ kījī vīṇā ṣāṅba māṅkēṅ ḫoṣāṭh sam ṭuṇyaṅ ṭaṅṭoun ḫūṅ bhāṇya hūṅkū ṛāya ṭeṃōjīṃ leṃbekō bānī sīṃkā ṭūṭbāṅ tūṭbāṃḥ āṃbālā kūṇḍsūṭī 4 såḷā 4 maṇṭḥa 2 diṅ jāda 1935 sålmā śī 5 ma ........................

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese King informing about the Chinese Emperor’s instruction of Nepalese mission’s surrendering of arji and presents to the Ambans to be forwarded to Peking and the returning of the Nepalese mission from the mid-way due to the severe famine in Shansi and Shensi.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix W

Hrāḥāṅkā maḷmāṭa ṭaṭa ṭaṅgāi r ṭaṭa ṭaṅgaṃ ṭaṅgāḥ bāṅṛāṅ ṭaṅgāi ḫīṅ bhā ṭaṅīya hōla bāṅṇē 1935 såḷ sūdi 1 ṛōj 1 ma śī 5 vāṭ sāṅkārīṇ āṃbālā ḫī āṃbālā leṃbekō ............
(Nepalese King to Chinese Amban requesting for searching the Nepalese mission's lost goods or its compensation.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix X
अब ता यो पाला जसली ठाँउँ ठाउँमा माल भारीहरु जौरिन्यां हराउन्या र धेरै दिन मुकाम गरुँ पर्ने हिला हुदैन। श्री ५ वादसाहका हुकुमले अर्का पाला देखि अर्जि सौगात चढाउना दर्सन दंडवत गर्न जान्या काजिहरुलाई सुषु आन्त्य होला भन्ना १९३८ साल आषाढ बिदि १० रोज ३ मा श्री ५ वाट झासाका २ अन्तरालहि

(Nepalese King to Chinese Ambans expressing hope for the safety and comfort for the future Nepalese mission to China.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix Y
सौगात चढाउन जाने काजीहरुको हरायाको माल मध्ये दाहिना भाजिसंघ रुला मुगा ८ साना मुगाको माला ४ के दाना ७९.५ बादी ४ पोकाको ताक ७३ भिस्कन ५ हाम्रा विकल मेक महावीर गठतौला निम्मा वुभाई अरु घोर तलास भया बढीयो होला भन्ना १९३९ साल कार्तिक शुदी ६ रोज ५ मा श्री ५ वाट सैतारिन अवालाई लेखियाको मसौदा....

(Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban requesting for searching of the Nepalese mission's goods being stolen on the way.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix Z
काजी तेज बहादुर राणा, सदर बल बहादुर पाडेहरु श्री ५ वादसाहको दर्सन गरी फरीको पनि वर्ष दिन भयो अभक आई पुगेन्न। अब आउदै साल फेरी अर्जि सौगात लिइ दर्सन दंडवत गर्न काजी सदर षटाउने बेला भयो। नीजहरुलाई छिटो नेपाल आई पुग्न्या गरी भिकाई दिनु भया बढीयो होला भन्ना काजी यामुनावाट सिठान छुड़ यामुनामा लेपी पठारी भन्न्या इत्यादि क्याम्पूई ७ वर्ष ६ मैत्रा ९३ दिन जादा श्री ५ सर्कारका हजुरमा सैतारिन वैतारिन अवाले लेखेको...

(Chinese Ambans to Nepalese Government informing about the calling soon of the mission to Nepal.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

***
Kazi Ran Bikram Rana's Mission of 1886

According to the arrangement of the mission system, Nepal was to send the next five-yearly mission in 1882, but Nepal did not send a mission to China in 1882. For the 1882 mission was postponed by the death of the Emperor's Dowger, Tsu Au. In 1885, Prime Minister Ranauddip Singh was reported to have informed the Chinese *Amban* that he was willing to send another mission in time\(^1\), but before he could send the mission to China, Ranauddip Singh was assassinated on 22 November, 1885, and his successor, Bir Shamsher sent the Nepalese mission to China in 1886. Before sending the mission in 1886, the Nepalese government formally informed the Ch’ing court through the Chinese *Ambans* at Lhasa, in order to get the imperial sanction for the dispatch of the Nepalese mission\(^2\). Here it should be pointed out that Bir Shamsher, who attained power by assassinating Ranauddip Singh, seemed anxious to obtain Peking's recognition of his position. That is why even towards the end of 1885, Bir Shamsher sent a dispatch in the name of the Nepalese King Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah to the Ch’ing Emperor Kwang Hsu justifying the assassination of Ranauddip Singh and requesting for the Emperor, "as in former cases, to bestow upon (Bir Shamsher) the title of 'Valiant Prince', together with an official uniform"\(^3\). The 1886 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the Chinese Imperial records\(^4\). But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents clearly state of Nepal's dispatching of five-yearly mission to China in 1886. This sixteenth Nepalese mission was headed by *Kazi* Ran Bikram Rana,

---


the eldest son of Colonel Tej Bahadur Rana, who had led the previous Nepalese mission of 1877. Sardar Drighaman Singh Basniat happened to be the deputy leader of the mission. The Nepalese mission departed for Peking in 1943 B.S. Ashwin Badi 1 Roj 3 (13 September, 1886). carrying an arji from King Prithvi Bir Bikram to Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu. Like the previous mission of 1877, this mission of 1886 also took nearly five years to complete the journey. By 1948 B.S. (1891), the Nepalese mission seemed to have reached Lhasa, and it finally returned to Kathmandu in June 1891.

The 1886 Nepalese mission too seemed to have been involved in opium trading activities, because in spite of the full cooperation of the Chinese officials on this occasion, this Nepalese mission also took nearly five years to complete the journey, in contrast to eighteen months, which had been normal duration prior to 1852. The Nepalese sources clearly indicate that the 1886 Nepalese mission was indeed involved in opium trading in China, for according to the Nepalese government's instructions to the leader of the Nepalese mission to China dated 11 September 1886,

5. Girdlestone to H.M. Durand, Secretary to the Govt. of India, 15 September 1886. Foreign Sec. E, October 1886, No. 1, NAI. See Appendix B.
6. 'Nepal Desh Ko Itihas' (History of Nepal), A Manuscript in the National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu, Published in Ancient Nepal, No. 27, April 1974, p. 29.
7. Girdlestone to H.M. Durand, Secretary to the Govt. of India, 15 September 1886, Foreign Sec. E, October 1886, No. 1, NAI. But Rose and Sever have given the date of the departure of the 1886 Nepalese mission as 14 September, 1886 and 17 September, 1886. See Rose, f.n.no. 3, p. 144 and Adrian Sever, Aspects of Modern Nepalese History, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1996, p. 170.
8. For the correspondence between the Nepalese and Chinese government regarding the Nepalese mission's allowances and the escorting of the Nepalese mission by the Chinese Military officers, see Appendices D, E, F and H.
9. Chinese Amban to Nepalese King, Kwang Hsu 17th year 3rd month 20th day (1891). Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix I.
10. H. Wylie, Resident in Nepal to Secretary, Govt. of India, 9 July 1894, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, July 1894, No. 184, NAI. Sever has given the date of the arrival of the 1886 Nepalese mission in Kathmandu as 17 June, 1891. See Sever, f.n. no. 7, p. 170. For the details of the arrival of the Nepalese mission at Kerung and Kathmandu, see Appendices J, K and L.
it seemed that the mission's members were also allowed to take some opium for their own trading purposes, but that they were strictly warned to sell the opium belonging to the ruling family first. If any member of the mission tried to sell his own article (opium) while neglecting the goods (opium) belonging to the ruling family, he was to be fined by the leader of the mission on the spot. However, if the leader of the mission was involved in such activities, he was to be fined by the Nepalese government upon his return to Nepal. Thus it seemed quite clear that not only the Rana rulers but also the members of the 1886 Nepalese mission themselves were engaged in opium trading in China. It was also reported that just like the 1866 Nepalese mission, the Nepalese mission of 1886 also could not dispose of the narcotics, because the opium carried by the 1886 mission to Peking proved to be of inferior quality. Kazi Ran Bikram Rana, the leader of the 1886 mission, reported to Maharaja Bir Shamsher that no Chinese were willing to buy the Nepalese opium, for it had lost its flavour and its stickiness.

Here it will be interesting to note that in December 1888, William Woodville Rockhill, an American diplomat at Peking, met the Nepalese mission of 1886 while it was on its return journey from Peking to Kathmandu in T'ung-Kuan, a point of much strategic importance, as the trunk roads between Eastern China and the west and the Northwest met there, and the main route to Tibet, Burma, India and Turkestan lay through it. Rockhill met the Nepalese mission at the inn where he had stopped for breakfast. According to him, the Nepalese mission had left Peking in November 1888, but had travelled the route through Ho-nan. About the Nepalese mission, Rockhill has made interesting remarks:

"The mission was in no hurry to get home, as the chiefs and even the servants were in receipt of a daily allowance from the Chinese government as long as


they were in the empire, and were transported, fed, and lodged free of all expense, nor did they have to pay any duties or octroi dues on their goods, either when going to Peking or when returning home. There were about forty persons in the mission, a number of them Chinese from the Tibetan border-land or from Lhasa, these latter acting as interpreters for the Goorkhas, with whom they conversed in Tibetan."\(^{13}\)

Once again in Ya-Chou, Rockhill saw a line of coolies carrying the luggage of the returning Nepalese mission to Ta-Chien-lu. The Nepalese mission was expected in Ta-Chien-lu in about a month, when they would take another good rest before starting for Lhasa. There was no need to impress on them the Tibetan formula, *Kale peb*, "Go slowly", for they seemed to have mastered all the intricacies of the piano e sano mode of travelling.\(^{14}\)

This sixteenth five-yearly mission of 1886 was important due to the following reasons: Firstly, this mission happened to be the first mission sent to China during the sixteen year Prime Ministership of Bir Shamsher (1885-1901). Secondly, following this mission of 1886, the Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu recognized the new Nepalese Prime Minister Bir Shamsher by decorating him the Chinese title of *Thong Ling Pimma Kokang Vang Syan (Thong Ling Pimma Kokang Wang Shang)* in 1946 B.S. Bhadra Sudi 6 Roj 15 (28 August 1889). Thirdly, since 1852 this happened to be the first Nepalese mission to which the Chinese officials fully cooperated in several ways. As such, the Nepalese government offered thanks to the Chinese *Ambans*\(^ {16}\)

---

Appendix A

Translation of Memorial from K'uei Huan, Resident in Thibet, in Peking Gazette of 22nd November 1893.

It is the duty of the Prince of Nepal to send tribute to Peking once every five years by one of his Ministers of State. The tribute for the 8th year of Kuang Hsu (1882) was sent in proper order. Another mission became due in the 13th year of Kuang Hsu (1887), I have now received a petition from the Prince of Nepal as follows:

"The articles composing the prescribed tribute for the 13th year of Kuang Hsu are of great bulk. I do not dare to delay longer, nor do I dare to exhibit the slightest presumption. I, therefore, beg you will proceed to memorialise the Throne for instructions as to whether the tribute should be presented. Upon receipt of His Imperial Majesty's commands, I will in respectful obedience make the necessary arrangements.

Your slave would humbly observe that the prescribed tribute presented by the Prince of the said State was originally offered as a mark of his respectful fealty and sincerity. It rests entirely with the Imperial Grace to permit the presentation; your slave would not dare to presume to take upon himself the decision. He humbly submits the circumstances for Your Majesty's Sacred glance and Imperial commands.

Rescript with the vermilion pencil.
"Let him be permitted to present the tribute".

An Imperial decree.

Source: Foreign Sec. E, February 1894, No. 463, National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).

Appendix B

No. 47 P., dated Nepal Residency, the 15th September 1886.

From: C.E. R. Girdlestone Esq. C.S. I., Resident in Nepal,
To: H.M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

With reference to my No. 63 P., dated 19th June 1882, to your address, I have the honor to report that another mission for Pekin
started from Katmandu two days ago. The head of the mission is Kazi Run Bikrum, son of a well-known Colonel in the Nepalese army, named Tez Bahadur. With him is associated Sardar Drigman Singh Basniat. The mission is of the usual complimentary character.

Source: Foreign Sec. E., October 1886, No. 1, NAI.

Appendix C

सं १९४३ काजी रण विक्रम पेकिड जाहाको :-

चीन जाने-सवाल वमोजिम काम गरने- कति घटी बढी नगरने- बढता इनाम पाउ भने विक्रिय नगरनु
- सालिक दस्तुर मालिक हुने मर्जी वमोजिम काति फरक नपारी अर्जि चिठि सौगात आफ्नो जिज्ञासा लिई जाहा जाहा तुकाउनु पन्न्य हो बढी पुर्याई वुभाउनु
- श्री ५ को तरफबाट लैजानु पन्न्य मालको नाप तोल गति जम्मा र सो माल पन्न्यको मोल तयि यित हो . यस्मा भरिसबब क्रियायत पारी जुन जुन ठाउमा विक्रिय हुन्च विक्रिय गर्नु भन्न्या तरफ तरफका छाप नामाको ढांढार सो ढांढा वमोजिमको माल कुन्छी ली लंब छट्याई प्याकीज गरी भारी हालनु सो दुभियाको माल भर्माई दिनु
- वातोमा आयो पानीको बचाउ गरी नववगरी संभारित कुली पुर्याई सालिक दस्तुर मालिक जस जसका जिज्ञासा लगाई दिने
- समय समयमा ठाउँमा भारी जाने
- श्री ५ सरकारको तिमीहर जिम्मा लाया पोर्दिम नगायत माल असबाक पैलेले श्री ५ को सरकारको विक्रिय नयाली तिमीहरुले उडी जालको माल विक्रिय नगरु, कसैले विक्रिय गरेमा जारिमाना गर्नु
- कुली देखि उस तरफ जाहा जाहा जति माल खिरिद गर्न्य मानिसहर आउछनु उनीहरूसङ्ग भरिसबब कसकास गरी तिमीहरू काजी, सदार भरिया नयाक सलाहले ठहराई विक्रिय गर्नु . फर्मायाका जती माल खिरिद गरी त्याउनु
- जुन जुन चौपाया खिरिद गर्दी कसकास गरी खिरिद गर्नु , खिरिद भएको विवरण लेखि पठाउनु
- चौपायालाई भएको खर्चको विवरण लेखु
- प्रत्येक ठाउँको विवरण र उल्लेखनी बुदाहर लेखि पठाउनु फिलाप खडा गरी त्याउने
- तहबीलको दाम कसैलाई साप्ट नहिदु
- बोकाउने भन्न्य गर्ने, अस्थायी भन्न्य गर्ने
- जम्मा पेस्ती गएको कालामोहर थान २३६४४२ III/III
- इतिहास सम्बन्ध १९४३ साल तिति भाद्र सूदी १३ रोज ७

(Nepal Government's instruction to the leader of the mission dated}
1943 B.S. Bhadra Sudi 13 Roj 7 (11 September 1886).

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Unnumbered Poka.

Appendix D

चीन जन्या काजीहरुले यो साल ध्यांतोले भन्ना जगामा अनिकाल परेको हुनाले सङ्ग्रह दस्तूर नम्बरको रहेको पश्चातले दस्तूर विग्रहने छैन पाउने छन भन्ना कक्षायुँ ११ साल ८ मैन्हा ९ दिन जारा १९४४ सालमा श्री ५ सर्कारका हजुरमा बन्तारिन अव्वा ले लेखको .................

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese Government informing about the Nepalese mission not getting allowances due to famine in Dhyantodaya area and assuring of providing allowances to the mission.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix E

कार्यालयी गरेकोमा खुसी व्यक्ति १९४४ साल भोज बद्दै ५ रोज २ मा अम्बालाई लेखन जाहेर गरेको साधक ........................................

(Draft letter of Nepalese Government to Chinese Amban expressing happiness over taking action.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix F

सीमालि जाने काजीहरुले सावित्रि वमोजिम छांदोलाय म्याकामा जगामा सिधादस्तूर नपायको रहेको भोका मलुकमा मात्र नपायको रहेको फर्कि आउदा दिनु भनि लेख पठायाको छ भने कक्षायुँ १३ साल ९ मैन्हा २९ दिन जारा श्री ५ सर्कारका हजुरमा बन्तारिन अव्वा ले लेखको .................

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese Government informing Nepalese mission receiving allowances in Chhandotaya area and not receiving in Tibet area.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix G

हाम्रा काजी भारद्वार पेरिनवाट फर्कि आउदा बाटामा तकलिफ पर्ला भनी घोडा
Appendix H

(Draft letter, from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban expressing happiness over the Chinese government's notice of escorting the Nepalese mission by the military officers at the time of the mission's return journey.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix I

(Chinese Amban to Nepalese King mentioning about the sending-off of the Nepalese mission from Lhasa and instructing to send two arjis to the Chinese Emperor mentioning about the receiving of Imperial gifts and the Emperor's Parwana of conferring the Chinese title upon the Nepalese Prime Minister.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix J

(A draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban offering thanks for fully cooperating the Nepalese mission.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Appendix K

Draft letter from Nepalese Government to Chinese Emperor expressing happiness at the arrival of Kazi Ran Bikram Rana at Kathmandu carrying Parwana from the Emperor.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix L

Draft letter from Sri Tin Maharaj to Kerung's Talloye informing him of rewarding Rs. 104/- at the receiving of the Parwana conferring the Chinese title upon him (Sri Tin.).

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.
Kazi Indra Bikram Rana's Mission of 1894

The next Nepalese mission was sent to China in 1894 after a span of more than seven years, and no explanation was given for this delay. The 1894 Nepalese quinquennial mission has not been mentioned in the Chinese Imperial records. But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of five-yearly mission to China in 1894. As usual, the Chinese Amban instructed the Nepalese government to send the name of the leader and deputy leader of the mission, the list of the presents and the draft of the arji beforehand for confirmation. The 1894 Nepalese mission was led by Kazi Major Indra Bikram Rana, a grandson of Late Prime Minister Bam Bahadur Rana. The delegation also included Sardar Juddhabir Khadka, deputy leader of the mission, seven headmen, four headmen of inferior rank, twenty two soldiers and eleven servants. The mission left Kathmandu for Peking on 10 August, 1894 (1951 B.S., Ashad 31) carrying presents and an

2. Chinese Amban to King Prithvi Bir Bikram, Kwang-hsu 20th year 6th month 9th day (1951 B.S.), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter referred as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix E.
3. H. Wylie, Resident in Nepal to Secretary, Govt. of India, 9 July 1894, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, July 1894, No. 184, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter mentioned as NAI). See Appendix A.
4. N.R.O.' Conor, Her Majesty's Minister in Peking to Kimberley, Foreign Secretary, 30 April 1895, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1895, No. 117, NAI.
5. Peking Gazette, 24 April 1895, cited in Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1895, No. 118, NAI. See Appendix B.
6. Commander-in-Chief to Dhewas (Tibetan Officials) of Kuti, 1951 B.S. Jestha Sudi 8 Roj 2 (11 June 1894), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix F. Basing on this Nepalese document, Manandhar and Mishra have stated that the Nepalese mission left Kathmandu for Peking in June 1894, instead of the correct date of 10 August, 1894 being mentioned in Peking Gazette, 24 April 1895. See Tri Ratna Manandhar and Tirtha Prasad Mishra, Nepal's Quinquennial Missions to China, Kathmandu: Purna Devi Manandhar and Puspa Mishra, 1986, p. 30. Likewise Sever has wrongly stated that the Nepalese mission left Kathmandu on 18 June 1894.
arji from Nepalese King Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah Dev to Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu. It was reported that the Nepalese mission was stopped at Kuti (a chief town of Tibet, situated two hundred and fifty miles from Lhasa and seventy two miles from Kathmandu) pending further orders from the Imperial Throne, and that no carriage had been collected, or any other arrangement made, for their onward journey. Afterwards the Nepalese mission arrived at Lhasa on 25 November 1894. On 22 February, 1895, the Nepalese mission left Lhasa for Peking. The then Chinese Amban K'uei-huan dispatched Lieutenant Chou Tzu-Kuei along with a guard of nineteen soldiers and a number of linguists and students versed in the Nepali language to escort the Nepalese mission as far as Szechuan. The Amban also notified the various postal stations en route to make suitable preparations for the arrival of the Nepalese delegates, and he likewise wrote in to the Viceroy of Szechuan and to the high authorities of Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Chihli.

It seems that by 10 July 1896, the Nepalese mission had

---


7. The presents were as follows:
   i) A string of 109 coral beads
   ii) A piece of silk brocade
   iii) 24 rolls of satin
   iv) 13 pieces of felt cloth
   v) 2 Rhinoceros horns
   vi) 4 Tusks of ivory
   vii) 1000 Nutmegs
   viii) 360 oz. of Cloves
   ix) 300 oz. of Cinnamon
   x) 360 oz. of betel nut (round)
   xi) 6000 oz. of betel nut (flat)
   xii) 3 Fowling-pieces (all complete)
   xiii) 12 Swords of different kinds.

See List of articles of Tribute, cited in Foreign Department Sec. E., September 1895, No. 117, NAI.

8. Letter from the King of Nepal to the Emperor of China, cited in Foreign Department, Sec. E., September 1895, No. 119, NAI. See Appendix C.

9. H.Wylie to H. Daly, Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India, 9 October, 1894, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, March 1895, No. 69, NAI.

arrived at Peking. After their arrival in Peking, it appears that the Nepalese envoy Kazi Indra Bikram Rana met W. Beauclerk, the British Minister at Peking. The Nepalese envoy probably asked the British Minister at Peking to send a telegram to the British Resident in Nepal to convey the message of the safe arrival of the Nepalese delegation at Peking to the Nepalese Prime Minister Bir Shamsher. The Nepalese Prime Minister in his turn requested H. Wylie, the British Resident in Nepal to convey his thanks to the government of India and the British Minister at Peking for the information regarding the safe arrival of the Nepalese mission at Peking. According to the paper The Times dated 25 December, 1896, the Nepalese mission of 1894 consisted of thirty two members, with a following of over twenty Nepalese traders. It was also reported that Sardar Juddhabir Khadka, the deputy leader of the mission, died in Peking, where he was cremated with Nepalese rites. The paper also published the report that special officials from the Mongolian Superintendence had taken the members of the Nepalese mission about to the sights of Peking. The return presents from the Ch'ing Emperor Kwailg Hsu were placed in the southern Lake Palace outside the west gate of Peking, and the occasion of the visit to this palace to receive them was one of great ceremony. The surviving Nepalese envoy, Kazi Indra Bikram Rana, was carried there in a green Sedan-chair, and the other Nepalese on


14. Sever, f.n. no. 11, p. 205. But the Indian Archival document has mentioned that the 1894 Nepalese mission consisted of forty-six persons. See List of members of Mission, cited in Foreign Dept. Sec.E, September 1895, No. 117, NAI.

15. Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban, 1953 B.S. Magh Sudi 3 Roj 5 (1807), MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64. See Appendix G and Sever, f.n. no. 11, p. 205.
horseback or in mule carts, the starting from the Nepalese Envoy's Hall, where the whole party was lodged at the expense of the Chinese government from the moment of their arrival. The trading members were kept outside the sacred precincts, while the official members were conveyed to the great halls of the palace, where they prostrated themselves before the eunuch commissioned to read the Imperial edict authorising the Nepalese to return to their own country. The paper also mentioned that the Chinese presents consisted of a thousand tael of silver (about £180), four complete suits of fur, robes of wadded cotton and gauze for each member of the mission, in addition to silk pongees and gauze, Peking curios and the like, according to the ranks of the recipients. Those presents were ultimately conveyed to the residence of the Nepalese mission in special carts, and the members were taken to another part of the palace, about a quarter of a mile from the place where the Emperor was supposed to be seated --- for he was quite invisible --- and there they went through the regulation three prostrations and nine Kowtows in recognition of the Imperial generous gifts. In fact, only the Chief envoy ever saw the Emperor, and this was on his arrival, when he presented the letter from his own sovereign avowing allegiance to China. When the ceremony of giving presents was over, the Nepalese mission was informed that it could begin its return journey as soon as the necessary conveyances for so large a party could be prepared by the Mongolian Superintendency. The journey from Kathmandu to Peking took six months.

Finally the 1894 Nepalese mission returned to Kathmandu along with a Parwana and presents from the Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsui in 1958 B.S. Baisakh Badi 2 Roj 7 (1 March, 1901) after the lapse of nearly six and half years. It seems that it

16. Sever, f.n.no. 11, p. 205.
17. Ibid.
18. Translation of a Kharita from His Highness the Maharajadhira to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, November 1910, No. 15, NAI. See Appendix D.
19. Draft letter from Commander-in-Chief to Chinese Talloye (Official), 1958 B.S. Baisakh Badi 2 Roj 7 (1901), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix H.
20. Resident in Nepal to Secretary, Govt. of India, 15 March, 1901, Foreign Dept. External B, April 1901, No. 31, NAI. But Manandhar and Mishra have wrongly stated that the 1894 Nepalese mission returned home after
was due to its commercial nature that the mission of 1894 took nearly six and half years to complete the journey. The Nepalese sources clearly state that, like the previous mission, this mission of 1894 too was involved in opium trading in China. Upon reading the instructions from Maharaja Bir Shamsher to Kazi Indra Bikram Rana, it appears that the 1894 mission, too, could not dispose of the opium in China. Furthermore, it was mainly due to the commercial character of this very mission, that the newspaper The Times dated 25th December, 1896 even referred to twenty members of 1894 Nepalese mission as traders. The Times further reported that those twenty delegates seemed to have taken their wares to Peking for sale.

This seventeenth quinquennial mission of 1894 was important due to the following reasons: Firstly, it was the first five-yearly Nepalese mission to Peking which had taken the longest time to complete the journey since 1792. Secondly, this happened to be the second mission sent to China during the sixteen year Premiership of Bir Shamsher (1885-1901). Thirdly, it was the third mission led continuously by a member of the ruling Rana family. Above all, the Nepalese Prime Minister Chandra Shamsher (1901-1929) had made the travel diary of Kazi Indra Bikram Rana, the leader of the 1894 Nepalese mission to China, available to the British Resident Lieutenant-Colonel C.W. Ravenshaw in 1904.

Appendix A

No. 47P-30-896, dated Nepal, the 9th July 1894
From - Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Resident in Nepal,
To - The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government

---

seven years. See Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 6, p. 40. Similarly Sever has wrongly stated that the 1894 Nepalese mission returned home on 18 March 1901 after six years. See Sever, f.n.no. 6, pp. 167-170.
22. Sever, f.n. no. 11, p. 205.
23. C.W. Ravenshaw to Secretary, Govt. of India, 16 June 1904, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1904, No. 91, NAI.
of India, that the Nepalese Minister tells me that his Darbar intends
to despatch the usual mission to Peking in about three weeks time.
The mission will be under the Charge of Major Indra Bikram Jung Rana, a grandson of Sir Jung Bahadur's brother, Bam Bahadur.

2. It appears that the last Nepalese mission to China left this in

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, July 1894, No. 184, National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).

Appendix B

[Translation] Peking Gazette (M.S.) 24th April 1895. (K.H.XXI - 3 - 30)

The Imperial Resident in Tibet, K'uei-huan, reports that the Tribute Mission from the Erdeni Prince of Nepal has started from Tibet and has been forwarded under proper escorts as far as Szechuan.

Some time ago, as already reported to the Throne, the memorialist received a petition from the Erdeni Prince of the Gurkhas, Pi-je-t'i-pi-pi-k'a-erh-ma-sheng-hsieh-je-tseng-k'a-pa-ha-tu-je-sa-ha, stating that the time for forwarding the tribute for the 13th year of Kuang Hsu (1887) having now arrived, he had prepared the full complement of offerings which were being entrusted to a principal and assistant Ko-chi for transmission to their high destination in Peking. The Mission was met by an escort at Nilam and on their arrival in Anterior Tibet on the 25th November last, they submitted a petition from the Prince of their country which was translated into Chinese and was to the following effect. The Prince stated that he had deputed a principal and assistant Ko-chi named respectively Ying-ta-je-pi-ka-erh-ma-je-na-pa-ha-tu-je and Sa-erh-ta-erh-tsu-ta- pi-je-ch'ia-cha-k'a-ch'ieh-ti-je who had started from Katmandu for Peking on the 10th August 1894, and he asked that on their arrival in Tibet they might be furnished with instructions for their guidance. A translation was likewise made of the Prince's letter to the Emperor, the language of which evinced feelings of the deepest sincerity.

On a day fixed for the purpose the memorialist carefully examined the articles of tribute and invited the members of the Mission to the customary banquet, bestowing upon the Ko-chi and headmen
presents of silks, satins, silver badges, purses, pocket knives, tea, sheep, rice, flour, &c. The memorialist made them a further donation of Tls. 100 for travelling expenses and gave them money to procure for clothing, fur boots and other articles required for the journey. He likewise instructed them in the etiquette of the Imperial Court in the matters of audiences.

The memorialist felt that the Mission being a special one from a feudatory state, it was most important that an officer of experience should be detached to escort it so as to ensure its receiving proper care and respect. A Lieutenant of the name of Chou Tzu-Kuei, whose period of service in Tibet has expired, has accordingly been deputed to escort the Mission as far as Szechuan. He has with him a guard of 19 soldiers and a number of linguists and students versed in the Gurkha language. The whole party started from Tibet on the 22nd February 1895.

The memorialist notified the various postal stations *en route* to make suitable preparations for their arrival, and he wrote in a similar sense to the Viceroy of Szechuan and to the High authorities of Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Chihli.

Rescript. Let the Yamen concerned take note and let the three enclosures in this memorial be furnished to it.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1895, No. 118, NAI.

Appendix C

[Translation] Letter from the King of Nepal to the Emperor of China

The Erdeni Prince of the Gurkhas, P'i-je-t'i-pi-pi-k'a-erh-ma-sheng-hsieh-je-tseng-k'a-pa-ha-tu-je-sa-ha, in his attitude of an humble vassal, makes nine prostrations before the Throne of the Emperor of China and presents his respectful prayer for the health of His most noble and mighty Majesty, the Wenchu P'usa or Manjusri, whose fostering kindness is as the overspreading vault of Heaven, whose brilliancy is as the rays of the Sun and Moon, whose care extends to the myriad Kindoms, and whose length of years shall be as enduring as the Hsu Mi Mountain.

In accordance with the custom which prescribes the payment of
tribute once every five years, it becomes your vassal's duty to despatch special Ko-chi to take it and deliver it to its High Destination. The full complement of offerings has been duly prepared, and is being despatched to Peking by the hands of a Principal and Assistant Envoy named respectively Ko-chi Ying-ta-je-pi-k'a-erh-ma-je-na-pa-ha-tu-je and the Ko-chi Sa-erh-ta-erh-tsu-ta-pi-je-ch'ia-cha-k'a-ch'ieh-ti-je, accompanied by a number of headmen and secretaries who started from Katmandu on the 10th August 1894.

In accordance with the custom which has always prevailed in the past when anything occurred in your vassal's State of submitting petitions to the Throne through the Imperial Resident in Tibet, he has duly petitioned the present Resident and begged His Excellency to graciously bear in mind the distance which separates Nepal from Peking, and make allowances for his unfamiliarity with the usages of the Court of the Heavenly Dynasty. His Excellency was also asked to take into consideration the earnestness of purpose with which your vassal turned towards the civilisation of China and to place His Majesty the Emperor in full possession of the facts of the case.

Ever since your vassal's state in the days of his ancestors yielded fealty to the Celestial Court, its conduct has been characterised by the most complete respect and submission. Your vassal's whole heart and mind are imbued with feelings of circumspection and reverential obedience. He would humbly implore your Majesty graciously to regard him as a person who has tendered his allegiance and done some service. Should he hereafter fall into any errors, he trusts Your Majesty will look upon him as a slave and extend to him your kindness, so that he may continue for ever to be the recipient of the Celestial favours, for which he will be inexpressibly grateful.

He indites this memorial at Katmandu on the 14th August 1894 and accompanies it with a respectful offering of gold satin brocade.

Imperial Rescript. Perused.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1895, No. 119, NAI.
Appendix D
Translation of a Kharita from His Highness the Maharajadhiraja to
His Majesty the Emperor of China.

As soon as the information of the expected arrival of the Parwana
graciously vouchsafed by His Celestial Majesty the Emperor of
China was received, Sardars and gentries of the place accompanied
by soldiers, elephants, horses, dancing parties and "tamashas"
(show) went out far from here to offer welcome and having
respectfully saluted the Imperial Parwana, and brought it up in
procession to the Kantipur palace with incense and lighted tapers,
sealtering vermillion and firing feu de joie, and placing it on a
throne with bended knees and reverential mien we saw it opened.
With wrapt attention I listened to the contents of the said Parwana
addressed to me on the day of the month of the 22nd year of Shri
Kwangsui. Your Majesty has been pleased to state" I am very glad
to see that, since you were granted the throne of your father, you
have acted in accordance with the advice of the Ambas at Lhasa
with a sincere and true heart, living under our protection. Kazi
Indra Bikram Rana, deputed by you, was here to pay his respects to
me. The petition and presents, sent by you, arrived here and were
laid before me. Appreciating your sincere devotion I granted
audience to the said Kazi Indra Bikram Rana and his party, and I
have sent by his hands for being taken on his return to you one
golden "Parwana", 24 pieces of Kochin known as Tachiang
Pastung, 4 pieces of Tangtwang Kochin, 4 pieces of blue
Mantwang Kochin, 4 pieces of Yanfaichin Kochin, 4 pieces of
Chintwang Kochin of Bakkha class, 4 pieces of Tangrung, 8 pieces
Tangrung sheets or carpets, 2 silver tea-pots, 2 silver dishes, 2
Phalachhis, 2 Polis, 4 cups of "usay" colour, 4 cups of uchhai
colour, 1 Rui, studded with Sangisan, 2 articles of Sangisan, 1
Rosary of sootoo beads, 2 Tiaochhi fur, 2 Malouchhi fur, 2 yellow
dishes, 2 Hundochhis, 2 pairs of large purse, 4 pairs of small purse,
and 8 packets of tea, which please take delivery of on arrival.
Continue to follow as before the advice of the Ambas at Lhasa,
bearing in mind our kindness. Keep those under you well in hand.
Make yourself comfortable and happy. Cherish our kindness
towards you. Don't fail or be lazy in your duty." Hearing these
advice and instructions so graciously vouchsafed and also hearing
in detail that the Kazi and his party, having arrived at Peking and presented the customary quinquennial presents to Your Imperial Majesty, and that they, after having had many opportunities to pay their profound respects to Your Majesty and having received gifts and Khillats, had returned bidding farewell to Your Majesty, and regarding all these as marks of Your Majesty's high favour, myself, my Prime Minister, Kazis, Bhardars, gentries and all others of my people have been delighted. Your Imperial gifts have all arrived, and I have respectfully accepted them with pleasure. My ancestors had respected and enjoyed the protection of Your Majesty, and I, for my part, have also been truly and sincerely respecting you according to the direction of the Ambas at Lhasa. Formerly, too, the Ambas were the mediums for the representation of our grievances or troubles, and now, too, with the hope that our troubles, brought to Your Majesty's notice by the said Ambas, would come to an end, it is my desire to remain faithful forages to come and secure Your Majesty's good-will by my services. I pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, taking me, as a ward or child, to overlook the faults of commission or omission in this petition of me who living in a far off country serves Your Majesty and is ignorant of manners and customs.

Dated the 15th Jestha Sudi, Sunday, Sambat 1958

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E., November 1910, No. 15, NAI.

Appendix E

चीन जाने अफिसको नाम, संब्रा, अर्जिको नकल, सौगातका चीजको तपसील स्मेल चाडो लेखी पठाउनु भन्यां क्काइस्कूई २० साल ६ मैन्धा ९ दिन जाब १९५९ साल्मा श्री ५ पृथ्वीका हजुरस्मा श्री धुङ्ठ तारीन अम्बाले लेख्दो..............

(Chinese Amban to King Prithvi instructing to send soon the names of the members of the forthcoming Nepalese mission, draft of the arji and the detailed list of the presents to be carried by the mission.)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa. 64.
Appendix F

Draft letter from Commander-in-Chief to Dhewas of Kuti informing about the departure of the Nepalese mission from Kathmandu under the leadership of Kazi Indra Bikram Rana and Sardar Juddha Bir Khadka.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix G

Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban expressing sadness at the sad demise of Sardar Juddhabir Khadka.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

Appendix H

Draft letter from Commander-in-Chief to Chinese Talloye informing about the arrival of Kazi Indra Bikram Rana in Nepal carrying Parwana and presents from the Ch'ing Emperor.

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64

***
Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola's Mission of 1906

Even before the return of the Nepalese mission of 1894 to Nepal, the Nepalese government had prepared to send another mission to China in 1901. But the Chinese Amban postponed it on the grounds of famine in the Chinese provinces of Shansi and Shensi.1 Greatly appreciating the decision of the Chinese Amban, the Nepalese government expressed her readiness to send a mission to China as soon as the Ch'ing Emperor gave instructions.2 Nepal sent her next mission to China in 1906 after a span of twelve years. The Chinese Imperial records have mentioned of Nepal's dispatching five-yearly mission to China in 1908.3 But the Nepalese and Indian archival documents clearly state of Nepal's sending of quinquennial mission to China in 1906.

Leo E. Rose has referred to the leader of the 1906 Nepalese mission to China as Bharat Bahadur⁴. The Nepalese and Indian Archival documents prove that it was Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola Chhetri who led the Nepalese mission of 1906 to China⁵. The deputy-leader of the mission was Sardar Kahar Singh Khadka Chhetri⁶. The other members of the mission were Khardar Bhim

---

1. Chinese Amban to King Prithvi, Kwang-hsu 29th year 12th month 26th day (1957 B.S.), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix M.
2. Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban, 1958 B.S. Baisakh Badi 10 Roj 1 (14 April 1901), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix N.
5. MFA, Poka No Pa 64; J. Manners Smith to Secretary, Govt. of India, 17 August 1906, Foreign Department Sec. E, September 1906, No. 263, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter referred as NAI).
Bahadur, *Subedar* Ran Gambhir Gharti, *Subedar* Debnath Upadhayaya. According to one source, Bakhat Man Manandhar (Sayami) and Harkha Narsingh Manandhar (Sayami) were also included in the 1906 Nepalese mission. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola was the son of Major Captain Mahavir Gadhatola Chhetri, a veteran of the Indian Mutiny, who had served as Nepal's *Vakil* (envoy) at Lhasa during the crucial period from 1882 to 1886. Major Bhairab Bahadur was formerly Orderly Officer to the British Residency in Nepal for thirteen years. He had received the rank of *Kazi* for the purpose of the mission. A few days before his departure, the Nepalese Prime Minister Chandra Shamsher had sent Major Bhairab Bahadur to pay the British Resident in Nepal, Major J. Manners Smith, a formal call before leaving Kathmandu. During that call, Major Bhairab Bahadur had asked the British Resident to furnish him with a letter to the British representative in China to serve as an introduction on his arrival in Peking. The Nepalese quinquennial mission to Peking left Kathmandu on 10 August 1906. It was well received by both the Chinese and Tibetan officials at the Nepal-Tibet border. As the Nepalese *Kazi* fell ill in Shigatse, he went to Gyantse, reaching there on 16 October 1906 to get medical help from the British. The other members of the mission went from Shigatse to Lhasa *via* the Rong valley. On 21 October 1906, Major Bhairab Bahadur called on Lieutenant F.M. Bailey, officiating British Trade Agent at Gyantse and expressed his gratitude for the British medical help which he had obtained there. He also told Lieutenant Bailey that he preferred to go by sea but Chinese government insisted on his coming by road follow like the earlier Nepalese missions. He also stated that the

---

8. An interview with Mr. Jit Bahadur Manandhar, a research scholar on Nepalese Culture and the Manandhars.
9. J. N. Jordan to Edward Grey, 5 June 1908, Foreign Department Sec. E, October 1908, No. 709, NAI. See Appendix F. The Crisis of 1883 placed both Nepal and Tibet in a war-like situation which ended only after a long negotiation in 1884.
10. J. Manners Smith to Secretary, Government of India, 17 August 1906, Foreign Department Sec. E, September 1906, No. 263, NAI. See Appendix A.
costs incurred by the Chinese government would be more than the value of the presents he was carrying for the Chinese Emperor, which were worth about twenty thousand rupees. Lieutenant Bailey had described the Nepalese envoy an "intelligent" man who spoke English fluently and read all the books in English available to him. The Nepalese Kazi left Gyantse for Lhasa on 23 October 1906. It seems that he had arrived in Lhasa by January, 1907, from whence he wrote a letter in English to the Nepalese Prime Minister regarding the details of his arrival at Lhasa along with a brief account of the journey. The Nepalese mission left Lhasa for Peking on 6 February 1907.

Upon his arrival at Bathang, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur met an American named Henry Endememilt, who after staying in Japan for two years came to China, where he was a school teacher in Peking and Tientsin. The Nepalese envoy's meeting and conversation with this American gentleman was friendly. The American teacher gave the Nepalese envoy a letter of introduction to the American Minister at Peking. Besides that, he also informed the Nepalese envoy about the edict prohibiting the use of opium by the Chinese government servants and the public, and thus the diminishing consumption of opium. The Nepalese court had also sent opium with this mission to be sold in China. The Nepalese envoy left Bathang on 21 May 1907 and reached Lithang on 27 May 1907. Through a letter dated 17 August 1907 from Tarchindeo, the Nepalese Kazi informed Premier Chandra Shamsher that the opium which he had brought with him for sale on government account had not yet been sold and he believed that the opium could not be sold on the open market due to the Chinese government's policy of closing the smoking dens and the gradual restriction of the use of

---

12. Chinese Ambans to King Prithvi, Kwang-hsu 32nd year 12th month 18th day (1963 B.S.), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix O.
13. Translation of a letter from the Nepalese representative at Lhasa, 18 February 1907, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, June 1907, No. 88, NAI.
14. J. Manners Smith to Assistant Secretary, Govt. of India, 7 August 1907, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1907, No. 98, NAI. See Appendix B.
Kazi Bhairab Bahadur... : 203

opium among the people. He also stated that in the event that it was impossible to dispose of the opium stock by any means, he would be obliged to take the opium back to Nepal. The Nepalese envoy reached Chengtu on 11 October 1907. According to H.H. Fox, the acting British Consul-General at Chengtu, the Chinese provincial authorities of Chengtu treated the Nepalese envoy with scant courtesy, for the Nepalese Kazi was lodged in miserable quarters outside the North Gate. Mr. H.H. Fox called on the Nepalese envoy soon after his arrival at Chengtu and supplied the Nepalese envoy with English newspapers. While in Singafu, on 10 February 1908 Kazi Bhairab Bahadur met the Dalai Lama, who was also on his way to Peking. The Nepalese mission most likely arrived at Peking by April, 1908 and was given a warm welcome at Peking. Here it should be mentioned that even before the arrival of the Nepalese mission in Peking, on 12 October 1907, through the British Resident J. Manners Smith, the Nepalese Prime Minister had sent to the British Legation in Peking a cover addressed to Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola Chhetri, containing a draft for two thousand and twenty nine Taels equivalent to five thousand rupees in Indian currency. Upon arrival of the Nepalese mission in Peking, Sir J.N. Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, delivered the draft to the Nepalese envoy. Besides that, the British Minister furnished the Nepalese envoy with newspapers from the British Legation and sent a number of his staff members to enquire about the Nepalese envoy's health. According to the British Minister, the Nepalese mission was lodged in the extreme north of the city of Peking, some four miles from the British Legation quarters, with somewhat inadequate accommodation, and guarded by an escort of Chinese

15. Translation of information received from Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, 17 August 1907, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, March 1908, No. 1, NAI. The carrying of opium for trading purposes in China began with the Nepalese quinquennial mission of 1852.
17. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendix P.
18. J. Manners Smith to Secretary, Govt. of India, 12 October 1907, Foreign Dept. External B, January 1908, No. 92, NAI. See also Appendix C.
troops which kept a careful watch on all comings and goings. The Russian Military Attache, Colonel L. Korniloff had called upon the Nepalese delegation but was not received. The Nepalese envoy had informed the British Minister that he had instructions from the Nepalese Prime Minister to turn to the British Minister for assistance, if required, and as such he did not propose to establish relations with any other Legations.

The Nepalese delegation had its first audience with the Chinese Emperor on 24 April 1908. This took place in a courtyard of the Palace as Kazi Bhairab Bahadur and his suite (sixteen in number) were kneeling on one knee, while the Emperor was carried past them in his chair, apparently on his way to worship. The delegation was dressed in Nepalese uniforms. The presents which the delegates had brought for the Emperor were sent to the Palace on the following day. The Nepalese presents consisted of four elephant tusks, bales of cloth of gold, silk brocade and other stuffs, and spices. Two sets of official robes were subsequently presented to each member of the mission, one set for summer and the other for winter wear. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's robes were of rich silk and the winter garments were lined with sable. The Nepalese envoy himself received the coral button of the first rank, and his suite the blue button.

The Nepalese mission's next audience with the Chinese Emperor took place early on the morning of 5 May 1908. On this occasion, the Empress Dowager was also present. The delegates did not enter the hall of audience in which the Imperial personages were seated, but advanced only as far as the foot of the steps leading up to the hall, and there knelt down on one knee, their eyes being, according to instructions, directed on the ground. The Emperor enquired about the health of His Highness the Maharaja and

19. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendix T.
20. J.N. Jordan to Edward Grey, 29 April 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 705, NAI. See Appendix D.
21. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendix R.
22. Memorandum of P. Grant Jones, 5 July 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 711, NAI. See Appendix G.
whether the mission had had a successful journey. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, through his interpreter, returned favourable replies to His Majesty's queries, and the mission then withdrew. The ceremony of Kowtow was not performed and everything on this occasion was done strictly according to precedence. The Nepalese envoy complained to the British official, P. Grant Jones somewhat bitterly of Chinese conservatism, and seemed to imply that his exclusion from the actual presence was not entirely to his taste.

The Nepalese envoy Kazi Bhairab Bahadur called on British Minister Sir J. N. Jordan on 12 May 1908. A guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders was called in to receive the Nepalese envoy at the main gate of the British Legation, and the British Minister received him in the drawing room with all the members of the Legation staff who were able to attend. According to the British Minister, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur was dressed in semi-European uniform and spoke fairly good English. During the course of the conversation, the Nepalese envoy described the principal incidents of his journey, his stay in Lhasa, his interview with the Dalai Lama at Singafu (His-An-Fu), and his halt at Chengtu in Szechuan, where, he said, he received much kindness at the hands of the Acting British Consul-General Mr. H.H. Fox. On 15 May 1908, Sir J.N. Jordan returned the Nepalese envoy's call. On 20 May 1908, at the invitation of Colonel J. H. Abbot Anderson, Commandant of the Legation Guard, the Nepalese envoy attended the International Legation guards Athletic Sports event which was held that year on the British Legation's grounds. This appeared to have been the Nepalese envoy's first meeting with other Europeans during his stay in Peking, as he had paid no calls, and did not propose to do so. On that occasion, the Nepalese envoy informed the British Minister that he had been commanded by the Nepalese Prime Minister to buy presents in Peking to be offered to the Nepalese King, and requested the British Minister's assistance in choosing them. According to Sir J.N. Jordan, as the Nepalese envoy was suffering from the effects of his long journey, he gratefully accepted the British Minister's offer that he should be attended to by the medical

23. Ibid.
officer of the Legation, Dr. Gray, who was to visit him on 21 May 1908.  

Another meeting between the British Minister and the Nepalese envoy took place on 4 June 1908. During the conversation, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur stated that the question of continuing the Nepalese missions to China appeared to him to be of doubtful utility. Former missions had been largely in the nature of commercial speculations and had proved very successful in that respect. Little profit was now to be made by bringing Nepalese produce to China. The change, although the Nepalese envoy did not say so, was probably due to the restriction placed upon the sale of opium which was, the British Minister believed, in former years one of the articles in which the Nepalese mission traded. According to Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, the only advantage he saw in the continuance of the Nepalese missions to China was the opportunity it gave Nepal of gaining access to China and of acquiring some first-hand information of the great changes that were going on in China. The Nepalese envoy had utilized that opportunity to the best of his ability and had during his journey acquired a working knowledge of Chinese language in order to enable him to gain a better insight into the conditions of Chinese life. But, on the whole, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur was inclined to think that the mission was a relic of the past which might be discontinued, although the process should be a gradual one. It seems that the relations between the Nepalese envoy and the British Legation had been particularly cordial, for the British Legation provided medical attendance for the Nepalese envoy and one of his staff also underwent a minor operation in the British Legation hospital. Besides that, the British Minister had frequently designated for one of his staff, Mr. P. Grant Jones, to enquire about the health and comfort of the Nepalese envoy. Interestingly, the British Minister had also mentioned that he found it difficult, in view of the Nepalese envoy's

24. J.N. Jordan to Edward Grey, 25 May 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 707, NAI. See Appendix E.
25. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendix Q.
scruples, to show him as much attention as he could have wished\textsuperscript{26}.

According to Sir J. N. Jordan, during his other interview with Kazi Bhairab Bahadur in July 1908, he found the Nepalese envoy less disposed than on a previous occasion to advocate the discontinuance of the Nepalese missions to China. The Nepalese envoy spoke of them as a "harmless and friendly practice" and considered them of some use in promoting friendly relations between Nepal and China in Tibet. While in Peking, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur took lessons in surveying from one of the British Legation's Indian surveyors with the view of making a road map of his journey on his way back to Nepal. According to the memorandum drawn up by the British Legation's staff Mr. P. Grant Jones, the Nepalese Kazi was anxious to set out on his return journey, as he found that the summer climate of Peking did not suit his health or that of the members of his retinue. The Nepalese envoy told Mr. Jones that the servants who attended to the mission while in Peking were all paid by the Chinese government, and he feared it was in the interest of their pockets to detain him in Peking as long as possible. According to Mr. Jones, the Nepalese envoy intended, however, to make inquiries of the Chinese officials, who occasionally visited him, as to the probable date of his farewell audience and the issue of his passport. To Mr. Jones, the Nepalese envoy expressed his deep gratitude for the various acts of kindness which he had received from the British Legation\textsuperscript{27}.

Through Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's letter dated 6 August 1908, it seems that he had made an inquiry at the Lifa Yamen (an office) whether he could have two or three Chinese rifles on purchase, so that he might take them with him for the safety of himself and his party on the way during his return journey to Nepal. On 30 July 1908, some officials of the Lifa Yamen came to the Nepalese envoy's place, bringing with them four China-made magazine (five-Chambered) rifles, which, they said, were sent by the Tzinthan of the Yamen by order of the Emperor as a present.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{26} J.N. Jordan to Edward Grey, 5 June 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 709, NAI. See Appendix F.
\item \textsuperscript{27} Memorandum of P. Grant Jones, 5 July 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 711, NAI. See Appendix G.
\end{itemize}
from His Majesty\textsuperscript{28} for the Nepalese mission's safety during its return journey. Of the four rifles, two which had long barrels were intended for Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, and the two others, viz. one long barreled and another short barreled (cavalry carbine), for Sardar Kahar Singh, the deputy leader of the Nepalese delegation. Those Chinese officials also informed the Nepalese envoy that the following day, i.e. 31 July 1908 had been appointed as the day for the Nepalese mission's leave taking with the Emperor, and that conveyances with an escort of Chinese officials would be ready at the Nepalese envoy's residence very early in the morning. Accordingly they came a little before daybreak, while it was still dark, with two foreign-made and eight Chinese-made carriages and escorted the Nepalese mission to Wansuan Palace where the Emperor was residing. On arrival there the Nepalese delegates were taken to a waiting room where the Tunthan and other officials were present. The Nepalese mission rested for a while there and when His Majesty came to the audience chamber, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur and Sardar Kahar Singh were ushered into his presence. At that time, the Emperor was seated on his throne and approaching near as the Nepalese Kazi and Sardar paid their respects to him, he said: "Convey my enquiries about health to the Maharaja. Do your journey comfortably". Both the Nepalese Kazi and Sardar paid their farewell respects to His Majesty and returned. The members of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's retinue, i.e., Subedars, Jamadars and others, were told that as His Majesty was unwell they should pay their respects from the door of the Chamber, and they did accordingly. At the time of audience, the Emperor looked very weak and emaciated. After taking leave of the Emperor, the Nepalese envoy urged the Lif\textsuperscript{a} Yamen for an early completion of the arrangement of the Nepalese mission's return journey\textsuperscript{29}.

During their five months stay in Peking, the Nepalese mission had four audiences with the Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu\textsuperscript{30}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[28.] Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendix S.
\item[29.] Translation of news received from Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, 6 August 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 714, NAI. See Appendix H.
\item[30.] Translation of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's letter, 15 September 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, January 1909, No. 413, NAI. See Appendix J.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
The Nepalese Kazi and Sardar also attended the birthday celebration function of the Ch'ing Emperor.\footnote{Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendix R.} In addition to the British Minister, the Nepalese envoy Bhairab Bahadur also met the American Minister William Woodville Rockhill and \textit{London Times} correspondent Dr. Morrison (G.E. Morrison ?).\footnote{Tirtha Prasad Mishra and Niranjan Sharma, "Chin Jane Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Ko Jaheri" (Reports of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur from China), \textit{Rolamba}, Vol. 3, No. 3, July-September 1983, pp. 1-7.} Kazi Bhairab Bahadur had offered a Nepalese Khukuri (Knife) as a present to the British Minister J.N. Jordan.\footnote{Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendix T.} While in Peking, the Nepalese delegation visited several places of interest, such as factories, schools, colleges, the zoo, botanical garden, agricultural farm and Wansausan Imperial Palace.\footnote{Nepal, f.n. no. 6, pp. 368-370.} On 11 September 1908, the Nepalese mission left Peking\footnote{Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking, MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka). See Appendices U and V.} for Tientsin by a special train. According to the head of the Nepalese mission, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, at the time of his departure, a guard of honour composed of twenty five soldiers with two officers besides those that were on sentry duty, was dispatched to the gate of his residence, and saluted as he passed. Just outside the gate a body of twenty four mounted soldiers also with two officers were ready to escort him to the railway station. Twelve of them rode in front and twelve behind him. As the Nepalese envoy passed through the main street of the city, crowds of spectators, among whom there were some Europeans, gathered at the place. On arrival at the railway station, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur found a guard of honour composed of one company with officers in full dress uniform drawn up on the platform. As he approached the railway carriage, Dr. Morrison met him and bade him a hearty good-bye. He also informed the Nepalese envoy of the return of the British Minister from Peticho to Peking and his intention to come to see him. No sooner had Dr. Morrison left than Sir J.N. Jordan, the
British Minister, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Campbell, arrived at the place. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur took the British Minister to his railway carriage which was clean and nicely furnished. The interview was of a most cordial nature. Sir J.N. Jordan asked the Nepalese envoy as to why he was in a hurry to leave Peking so soon and told him that he could have prolonged his stay there by a few days more. The Nepalese Kazi replied that his business at Peking was accomplished and that the earlier he started from the place the sooner he would reach home. He also told the British Minister that he had obtained special permission from the Chinese government to pay a visit to Tientsin and to travel thence by train to Honan, whence he will proceed overland via Chengtu. The Nepalese Kazi expressed to Sir J.N. Jordan his warm thanks for all his kindness to him which had added so much to his comfort during his stay at Peking. The British Minister wished the Nepalese envoy a comfortable journey. He also informed the Nepalese Kazi that he had written to the British Consuls at Tientsin and Thindafi (Chengtu), who would be pleased to afford the Nepalese envoy any necessary assistance. The Nepalese envoy thanked him saying that the British Minister's kindness will ever remain engraved in his mind. The British Minister looked quite cheerful and as it was time for the train to start he got up to take leave. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur got down to the platform and warmly shook hands with Sir J.N. Jordan. Soon after the train started and the guard of honour presented arms. It was half past one in the afternoon when the Nepalese mission departed for Tientsin. According to the British Minister, at the time of leaving Peking, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur and the principal members of his staff were all dressed in Chinese official costume and wore the decorations which had been conferred upon them by the Emperor. Meanwhile, Sir J.N. Jordan had also remarked that a Chinese guard of honour was at the railway station, but no Chinese official of any standing was present and the

36. Translation of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's letter, 15 September 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, January 1909, No. 413, NAI. See Appendix J.
38. Translation of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's letter, 15 September 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, January 1909, No. 413, NAI. See Appendix J.
Nepalese envoy's departure, like his reception generally, was attended with scant ceremony. From Peking it took the Nepalese mission four hours to reach Tientsin by train. Some Chinese officials sent by the local Chundu were present at the railway platform there to receive the Nepalese mission. The British Consul-General of Tientsin had also taken the trouble to come and meet the Nepalese envoy in his railway carriage. After he had some talk with the British Consul-General concerning mutual welfare, the Nepalese envoy along with his retinue proceeded to the Tientsin city. While in Tientsin, the Nepalese Kazi called on the Chundu of Paochinfu and the British Consul-General. Besides that, he did some sight seeing in Tientsin. On 15 September 1908, the Nepalese mission left Tientsin for Honan en route to Thindafu by train. On their arrival at Fusiang after leaving Singafu, the Nepalese mission heard the news of the death of the Emperor Kuang-hsu and the Dowager Empress as well as the accession of the new Emperor. While in Thindafu, the Nepalese envoy met the British Consul-General, visited various government factories, bought four horses for himself, ten horses and other goods for the Nepalese Prime Minister. Regarding Sardar Kahar Singh's purchasing of twenty three horses, the Nepalese envoy had remarked that the Chundu of Thindafu did not like it and passed some remarks on it. The Nepalese mission left Thindafu on 5 February 1909 and reached Yutoofu on 21 February 1909. From Yutoofu, the Nepalese mission left for Tarchindeo (Tachienlu) on 25 February 1909. On 7 May 1909, the Nepalese mission left Tarchindeo. The Nepalese mission after leaving Tarchindeo proceeded on their journey without stopping anywhere except where horses and transportation for their use had to be changed. Travelling through Lithang and Bathang, the Nepalese mission finally reached Lhasa on 11

40. Translation of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's letter, 15 September 1908, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, January 1909, No. 413, NAI. See Appendix J.
42. Ibid.
September 1909\textsuperscript{43}. Here it should be pointed out that there were the reports on the alleged strange conduct of Nepalese envoy Bhairab Bahadur on his return journey to Nepal overland via Chengtu.\textsuperscript{44} The Nepalese mission had brought with them about one hundred and eighty horses of different breeds known as Chianta, Pony, and Siling. While in Lhasa, the Nepalese envoy met the Dalai Lama as well as the Chinese Ambans. The Nepalese mission seemed to have left Lhasa for Kathmandu around 21 January 1910\textsuperscript{45}. Finally, the Nepalese delegation returned to the Nepalese capital by April, 1910. Thus, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's mission of 1906 returned home after nearly four-years (nearly forty four months). Except with the death of one soldier, all the members of the 1906 Nepalese mission returned home safely.\textsuperscript{46} As usual, at the time of the arrival of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's mission at Kathmandu along with a Parwana\textsuperscript{47} and presents, it was given a warm welcome.\textsuperscript{48}

This eighteenth five-yearly mission of 1906 was significant due to the following reasons: Firstly, it was the last Nepalese quinquennial mission to go to the Imperial court of China. For the nearly one hundred and fifteen years old mission system was terminated with this very mission. Secondly, the Nepalese court had also sent opium with Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's mission to be sold in China.\textsuperscript{49} The Nepalese envoy hinted the British Minister that the Nepalese missions suffered a monetary loss by the new Chinese law

\textsuperscript{43} Chandra Shaminsher to J. Manners Smith, 5 October 1909, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1909, No. 716, NAI.

\textsuperscript{44} For the details of the strange conduct of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur on his return journey to Nepal, see Vijay Kumar Manandhar, Cultural and Political Aspects of Nepal-China Relations, Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 1999, pp. 59-68. See also W.N. Fergusson, Land and People of Tibet and China in the Early Twentieth Century, Delhi: Sharda Prakashan, Reprint, 1989, pp. 334-338.

\textsuperscript{45} Translation of a letter from Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, 3 January 1910, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, March 1910, No. 431, NAI.

\textsuperscript{46} Nepal, f.n. no. 6, pp. 383-390.

\textsuperscript{47} Parwana from the Chinese Throne to the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, November 1910, No. 15, NAI. See Appendix K.

\textsuperscript{48} Translation of a Kharita from His Highness the Maharajadhiraja to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, November 1910, No. 15, NAI. See Appendix L.

\textsuperscript{49} Manandhar, f.n. no. 39, pp. 80-83.
of imposing severe restrictions on the sale of opium and as such, the future Nepalese missions would be of doubtful utility. This remark made by the head of the Nepalese mission was quite significant in that it soon resulted in the termination of the mission system itself. Thirdly, it also happened to be most probably the first Nepalese mission to use trains during their journey to China. Fourthly, compared to other Nepalese missions to China, the leader of this Nepalese mission of 1906, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur became a subject of controversy. For due to his strained relations with the Nepalese envoy, Sardar Kahar Singh had made the allegation that Kazi Bhairab Bahadur had misappropriated an amount of more than nineteen thousand and five hundred rupees. Upon the arrival of the Nepalese mission in Kathmandu, a case dealing with the misappropriation of money was even reported to have been filed against Kazi Bhairab Bahadur. Finally, Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's mission of 1906 happened to be the first Nepalese mission which had made a very close rapport with Sir J.N. Jordan, the British Minister in Peking. The British Minister paid due attention to Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's mission to China on their return journey from Peking, for which the Nepalese Prime Minister Chandra Shamsher thanked Sir J.N. Jordan.

51. Chandra Shamsher to J. Manners Smith, 4 July 1909, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1909, No. 18, NAI.
Appendix A

No. 146, dated Nepal, the 17th (received 23rd) August 1906
From - Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Resident in Nepal,
To - The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign
Department.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government
of India, that the Nepalese Quinquennial Mission to Peking started
from Katmandu on the 10th instant.

2. The Mission is in charge of Major Bhairab Bahadur, formerly
for 13 years orderly officer to the British Residency. He has
received the rank of Kazi for the purposes of the Mission.

A few days before his departure His Excellency the Prime Minister
sent Major Bhairab Bahadur to pay me a formal call before leaving
Katmandu, a compliment which I duly acknowledged; and I was
asked at the same time to furnish him with a letter to the address of
the British Representative in China to serve as an introduction on
his arrival in Peking.

Source: Foreign Department Sec. E, September 1906, No. 263,
National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI).

Appendix B
Translation of a memorandum from the Prime Minister to the
Orderly Officer to the British Residency, Nepal.

On the arrival of the Nepalese Mission to China at Bathang, Kazi
Bhairab Bahadur, who is in charge of the Mission, met there an
American named Henry Endemenilt.

The American told the Kazi that he, after staying for two years in
Japan, came to China where he was a Professor in the schools at
Pekin and Tientsin for two years; that after that he went to Chingtu,
from where he went to Tarchindeo, and that from there he came to
Bathang. He had a mind to go to Lhassa from Bathang. As he could
not understand the representations made by the local Chinese
officials to him (that he cannot go to Lhassa), he asked Kazi
Bhairab Bahadur to explain to him what the Chinese officials told
him. On the instructions of the Chinese officials being explained to
Kazi Bhairab Bidadur Gadhatola
Leader of 1906 Nepalese Quinquennial Mission to China
Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatda and a Nepalese Companion
Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola (sitting left) and other foreign dignitaries (?)
Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola and his wife Ganesh Kumari (grand daughter of Jang Bahadur Rana)
him by the Kazi, he said that he would not go to Lhassa, and that he would go to Yamchin, and from there he would proceed to Talif, on reaching which he would go to Bhamo in Burma, and from there he would go towards Darjiling to see Dewal-Pustaks (Books on Buddhism) and that he had a desire to visit Nepal also.

The meeting and conversation with the American was friendly. The American also gave the Kazi a letter of introduction to the American Minister at Pekin. The American also said that on account of an Edict having been passed in China about two months ago, prohibiting the use of opium by (Chinese) Government servants and the public, the former within six months and the latter within one year, the consumption of opium has greatly diminished. The (Chinese) Government servants do not touch it. It seems that China will improve much in seven or eight years.

The Darbar have also sent opium, etc. with the Mission to be sold in China. If what the American said about opium is correct, the opium sent by the Darbar will not sell which means a loss to the Darbar.

Give my compliments to the Resident and read him out the contents of this memorandum merely as a sort of news and tell me what the Resident says.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, September 1907, No. 98, NAI.

Appendix C
Peking, November 29, 1907

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4164 E.C. of October 22 enclosing a cover addressed to the Head of the Nepalese Mission to Peking, containing a draft for Tls. 2029, equal to Rupees 5,000 Indian Currency.

The cover will be delivered to the Head of the Mission on his arrival.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant
J.N. Jordan
Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign Department,  
Simla

Source: Foreign Dept. Extl. B, January 1908, No. 94, NAI.

Appendix D  
No. 189Peking,  
(Confidential)  29th April 1908

Sir
I have the honour to report the arrival in Peking of the Quinquennial Mission from Nepal to the Emperor of China.
The head of the Mission is named Bhyrub Bahadur. Until his final audience has taken place it is not practicable for him to pay calls, and I consequently have not yet seen him; but he has been furnished with news-papers from the Legation and I have sent a member of my staff to enquire after his health, and to offer any civilities which could be rendered before the final audience takes place.
The Mission is lodged in the extreme north of the city, with somewhat inadequate accommodation, and guarded by an escort of Chinese troops which keep a careful watch on all comings and goings.
As soon as the court ceremonials have been completed, I hope to make the personal acquaintance of the representative, who brought with him a letter of introduction from the Resident in Nepal.
The Russian Military Attache, Colonel L. Korniloff, has called upon the Mission, but was not received; and the Nepalese Representative stated, for my information, that as he had instructions from the Maharaja to turn to me for assistance, if required, he did not propose to establish relations with any other Legations.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,  
J.N. Jordan.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Grey, Bart, M.P.,  
etc., etc., etc.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec.E, October 1908, No. 705, NAI.
Appendix E

No. 225 Peking,
Confidential 25th May 1908.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 189 of April 29th, I have the honour to report that the Nepalese Envoy called on me on the 12th instant.

A guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders was drawn up to receive him at the Main Gate of the Legation, and I received him in the drawing room with all the members of the Legation staff who were able to attend. The Envoy was dressed in semi-European uniform, and speaks fairly good English. In the course of conversation he described the principal incidents of his journey, his stay in Lhassa, where, he said, everything was quiet; his interview with the Dalai Lama at Hsi-An-Fu, an account of which appears in a letter from the Resident in Nepal of March last, copy of which has been transmitted to me by the Government of India; and his halt at Chengtu in Szechuan, where, he said, he received much kindness at the hands of His Majesty's Acting Consul-General Mr. H.H. Fox.

On May 15th I returned his call, and on the 20th, at the invitation of Colonel J.H. Abbot Anderson, Commandant of the Legation Guard, he attended the International Legation Guards athletic sports which were held this year in our grounds. This appears to have been his first meeting with other Europeans during his stay here, as he has paid no calls, and does not propose to do so.

He informed me on this occasion that he had been commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to buy presents here to be offered to His Majesty the King, and requested assistance in their choice. Steps are therefore being taken to help him in this matter.

As he is suffering from the effects of his long journey, he gratefully accepted my offer that he should be attended by the medical officer of the Legation, Dr. Gray, who is to visit him to-morrow.

It is improbable that he will be able to leave Peking for another month or more.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir
Your most obedient, humble servant,
J.N. Jordan.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Grey, Bart.

etc., etc., etc.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 707, NAI.

Appendix F

No. 260 Peking
5th June 1908

Sir,

I have the honour to report the substance of a conversation which I had yesterday with the Nepalese Envoy, Kaji Bhyrub Bahadur, who is living in quarters provided for him by the Chinese Government at the extreme north of the city, some four miles from the Legation quarter. It is possible that the Chinese selected this locality with the view of removing the Envoy from foreign influence, but if so, the precaution was unnecessary as the latter has instructions from the Maharaja to enter into relations only with this Legation. The Envoy is especially proud of the fact that his father, who is now eighty-three, is one of the two surviving Nepalese veterans of the Indian Mutiny. He was Nepalese Agent at Lhasa in 1883 when the attack was made upon the Gurkha traders there by the Tibetans, and, according to his son, was mainly instrumental in averting war between the two countries by his skilful diplomacy in securing suitable reparation for the outrage. The Kaji does not seem to think that Chinese influence in Tibet is increasing or that her efforts at reform there have so far produced much effect. The relations between the Gurkha traders and the Chinese were, he said, only passably good, as the Chinese Resident rather grudged the Nepalese the enjoyment of the rights which they had acquired by the longstanding treaty with Tibet. The Chinese viewed with especial disfavour the arrangement by which all male children born of a Gurkha father and a Tibetan mother assumed the nationality of the father. On his journey across Tibet he had been passed on from one Chinese Commissariat station to another, and had found things made comparatively easy for him. It was only when he reached the
borders of China Proper that his difficulties began. These had at no time been very serious, but they had constituted a constant worry and had been caused entirely by the malpractices of the smaller officials. When he appealed to the Governors and Viceroy's he had universally received instant redress, but the difficulty was to reach the ears of the higher authorities. After resorting to a variety of other methods, he had found in the end that an appeal by letter sent through the Customs Post proved the most efficacious remedy.

His treatment in Peking the Envoy described as being of the stereotyped kind which had been meted out to previous Missions since the last years of the 18th century. He had presented the usual letter and articles of so-called tribute from his sovereign and had been twice received in audience by the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

The letter, of which he promised me an English translation, was not, he said, so obsequious in tone as the version usually published in the Peking Gazette represented it to be.

The question of continuing these Missions appeared to him to be of doubtful utility, and he was reporting on the subject. Former Missions had been largely in the nature of commercial speculations and had proved very successful in this respect. Little profit was now to be made by bringing Nepalese produce to China. The change, although the Envoy did not say so, is probably due to the restrictions placed upon the sale of opium which was, I believe, in former years one of the articles in which the Mission traded.

The only advantage he saw in the continuance of the Missions was the opportunity it gave Nepal of gaining access to China and of acquiring some first-hand information of the great changes that were going on in the country. He had utilized this opportunity to the best of his ability and had during his journey acquired a working knowledge of Chinese in order to enable him to gain a better insight into the conditions of Chinese life. But, on the whole, he was inclined to think that the Mission was a relic of the past which might be discontinued, although the process should be a gradual one.

The relations between the Envoy and this Legation have been particularly cordial, but except providing medical attendance for himself and one of his staff, who is now undergoing a minor
operation in the Legation hospital, we have found it difficult, in view of his religious scruples, in showing him as much attention as we could have wished.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

J.N. Jordan.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Grey, Bart, M.P., etc., etc., etc.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 709, NAI.

Appendix G

No. 308 Confidential Peking,
7th July 1908

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 260 of 5th June, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorandum, which has been drawn up by Mr. Jones, whom I frequently deputed to enquire after the health and comfort of the Nepalese Envoy, on the subject of a conversation which he had with the Kaji on the occasion of his last visit.

It had been my desire to ascertain, if possible, more definitely what form of ceremonial was employed at the Envoy's audience with the Emperor, and Mr. Jones informs me that he found the Kaji quite ready to impart full information on the subject, his remarks suggesting a mild ridicule of the rigid observance of formalities which he apparently considered to be hardly in keeping with the actual relations which at present exist between his native country and the Empire of China.

The ceremonial at the audience appears to have adhered strictly to the rules which have governed such interviews in the past, and the articles brought by the Mission for presentation to the Throne to have been of the same kind as those enumerated in the enclosure to Sir N. O' Connor's despatch No. 164 of 30th April 1895. The translation of the letter from the Maharaja to the Emperor, which
was handed to me by the Envoy himself, is identical in wording with that furnished in 1895 by Colonel Wylie, then Resident in Nepal, which formed enclosure in despatch No. 179 of 10th September of that year from the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State, and, according to the statement made at the time by the Minister of Nepal to the Resident, the terms of the document would appear to have been settled at the end of the previous century.

At a recent interview which I had with the Kaji I found him less disposed than on a previous occasion to advocate the discontinuance of these Missions. He spoke of them as "a harmless and friendly practice" and considered them of some use in promoting friendly relations between Nepal and China in Tibet.

I should mention that the Kaji is taking lessons in surveying from one of our Indian surveyors with the view of making a road map of his journey on his way back.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

J.N. Jordan

The Right Hon'ble Sir E. Grey, Bart, M.P., etc., etc., etc.

Memorandum

I saw the Nepalese Envoy this afternoon and obtained form him the following information respecting his audience. The Envoy first saw the Emperor on April 24th. This took place in a courtyard of the Palace when the Kaji and his suite (16 in number) kneeling on one knee, the Emperor was carried past them in his chair, apparently on his way to worship. The Mission were dressed in Nepalese uniform.

The presents which the Mission had brought for the Emperor were sent to the Palace on the following day. They consisted of four elephant tusks, bales of cloth of gold, silk brocade and other stuffs, and spices.

Two sets of official robes were subsequently presented to each member of the Mission, one set for summer and the other for winter wear. The Envoy's robes were of rich silk and the winter garments
were lined with sable. The Kaji himself received the coral button of the first rank, his suite the blue button.

The audience took place early on the morning of May 5th, both the Emperor and the Empress Dowager being present. The Mission did not enter the hall of audience in which the Imperial Personages were seated, but advanced only as far as the foot of the steps leading up to the hall, and there knelt down on one knee, their eyes being, according to instructions, directed on the ground. The Emperor enquired after the health of His Highness the Maharaja and whether the Mission had had a successful journey. The Kaji, through his interpreter, returned favourable replies to His Majesty's questions, and the Mission then withdrew. The ceremony of kowtow was not performed, nor does it seem to have ever been the custom as far as these Missions are concerned, as the Envoy told me that everything on this occasion was done strictly according to precedent. In fact, he complained, somewhat bitterly, of Chinese conservatism, and seemed to imply that his exclusion from the actual presence was not entirely to his taste.

The Kaji is anxious to set out on his return journey, as he finds that the summer climate of Peking does not suit his health or that of the members of his retinue. He told me that the servants in attendance on the Mission while in Peking are all paid by the Chinese Government, and he feared it was to the interest of their pockets to detain him in the capital as long as possible. He intended, however, to make enquiries of the Chinese officials, who occasionally visit him, as to the probable date of his farewell audience and the issue of his passport.

The Envoy expressed his deep gratitude for the various services of kindness which he had received from this Legation.

P. Grant Jones

Peking:
The 5th July 1908

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 711, NAI.

Appendix H
Translation of news received from Kazi Bhairab Bahadur, dated Peking, 23rd Sravan Thursday 1965 = the 6th August 1908.
Tang Tarin Amba, who was deputed by the Government of China to Tibet for the settlement of Tibetan questions, has arrived from Simla. The Potala Lama is still at Uthalia. The Government of China has already prepared on a rather grand scale a house for him in Peking. But there is a talk here that he would come only after the summer heat has abated a little. I understand that after his arrival here he will be given necessary instructions about arrangements in Tibet and then will be sent back to Lhassa.

I had at the Lifa Yamen made an enquiry whether I could have 2 or 3 rifles of China on purchase, so that I may take them with me for the safety for myself and party on the way during my return journey. On Thursday the 16th Sravan some officials of the said Yamen came to my place, bringing with them four China-made magazine (five-Chambered) rifles, which they said were sent by the Tunthan of the Yamen by order of the Emperor as a present from His Majesty for our safety during our return journey. Of the four rifles, two which had long barrels were intended for me, and the other two, viz., one long barrelled and one short barrelled (cavalry carbine), for Sirdar Kaharsing. There were also 800 cartridges with the rifles at the rate of 200 each. The rifles are of the same kind with which the Chinese army here are armed.

The same officials who brought to us the above-mentioned rifles had also come with a message that the following day, viz., Friday, the 17th Sravan, had been appointed as the day for our leave taking with the Emperor, and that conveyances with an escort of Chinese officials would be ready at my residence very early in the morning. Accordingly they came a little before daybreak, while it was still dark, with two foreign-made and 8 China-made carriages and escorted us to Wansausan Palace where the Emperor then was. On arrival there we were taken to a waiting room where the Tunthan and other officials were present. We rested a while there, and when His Majesty came to the audience chamber, myself and the Sirdar were ushered into his presence. His Majesty was seated on his throne and approaching near as we paid our respects to him, he said: "Convey my enquiries about health to the Maharaja. Do your journey comfortably". We then paid our farewell respects to His Majesty and returned. The members of my retinue, i.e., Subadars, Jamadars and others, were told that as His Majesty was unwell they
should pay their respects from the door of the Chamber, and they did accordingly. The Emperor looked very weak and emaciated. Several noted physicians and doctors (Chinese) were in attendance in the palace, where His Majesty was confined owing to illness. From outside enquiry, I learned that he was suffering from urinal disease. He has no issue till now, nor is there any prospect of having any. Now that we have taken leave of the Emperor, I am urging the Lifa Yamen for an early completion of the arrangements of our journey, which as soon as ready we will start from here. I am sorry I have not been able to send the goods of your Highness's order. Some of them are not available here at all, others are in the course of preparation. I shall try to pick up those things not available here should I be able to get any en route.

At 9 O'clock on Sunday evening, the 10th Sravan, a serious fire broke out in the German Legation here. The British, French, Italian and Austrian soldiers were out to extinguish the fire, but in spite of all their united efforts, the fire extended to a magazine, causing tremendous explosions, which damaged the surrounding buildings and the splinters of exploded balls killed two German and three French soldiers besides 3 German officers, while 57 more of various nationalities were wounded. I heard that the loud explosions suddenly in the darkness of night caused alarm in all the Foreign Legations and made them stand on their guard.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, October 1908, No. 714, NAI.

Appendix I

| No. 413 | Peking, |
| 14 September | 1908 |

Sir,

I have the honour to report that the Nepalese Envoy left Peking on the 11th instant by special train for Tientsin where he proposes to stay a few days before starting on his homeward journey. The Envoy, whom I saw off at the station, told me that he had obtained special permission from the Chinese Government to pay a visit to Tientsin and to travel thence by train to Honan, whence he will proceed overland via Chengtu.

The Envoy and the principal members of his staff were all dressed
when leaving in Chinese official costume and wore the decorations which had been conferred upon them by the Emperor. A Chinese Guard of Honour was at the station, but no Chinese official of any standing was present and the Envoy's departure, like his reception generally, was attended with scant ceremony.

I furnished the Envoy with a letter of introduction to His Majesty's Consul-General at Tientsin, by whom he was met there on his arrival, and with similar letters of recommendation to His Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu and to the members of the various British Missionary communities in the districts through which he will pass on his overland journey.

The relations between the Nepalese Mission and this Legation have been very friendly, and the Envoy expressed his appreciation of the attention that had been shown to him.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir

Your most obedient, humble servant,

J.N. Jordan

The Right Hon'ble
Sir Edward Grey, Bart, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, January 1909, No. 411, NAI.

Appendix J

Translation of Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's letter, dated the 31st Bhadra 1965 = 15th September 1908.

On Friday, the 27th Bhadra, I, with all the members of my party, left Peking by train for Tientsin. At the time of my departure a guard of honour composed of 25 sepoys with two officers besides those that were on sentry duty, was drawn up at the gate of my residence, who saluted as I passed. Just outside the gate a body of 24 mounted sowars also with two officers was ready to escort me to the railway station. Twelve of them rode in front and twelve behind me. As I passed through the main street of the city, crowds of
spectators, among whom there were some Europeans, gathered at the place. On arrival at the station I found a guard of honour composed of one company with officers in full dress uniform drawn up on the platform. As I approached the railway carriage, Dr. Morrison met me and bade me a hearty good-bye. He also kindly informed me of the return of the British Minister from Peticho to Peking and of his intention to come to see me. No sooner had Dr. Morrison left than Sir Jordan, the British Minister, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Campbell, arrived at the place. I took His Excellency to my railway carriage which was clean and nicely furnished. The interview was of a most cordial nature. His Excellency asked me why I was in a hurry to leave Peking so soon and told me that I could have prolonged my stay there by a few days more. I replied that my business at Peking was finished, and that the earlier I started from the place the sooner I would reach home. I then expressed to him my warm thanks for all his kindness to me which had added so much to my comfort during my stay at Peking. He said that he hoped I would have a comfortable journey and added that he would write to the British Consuls at Tientsin and Thindafu (Chengtu), who would be pleased to afford me any necessary assistance. I thanked him saying that his kindness will ever remain engraved in my mind. His Excellency looked quite cheerful, and as it was time for the train to start he got up to take leave. I got down to the platform and warmly shook hands with him. Soon after the train started and the guard of honour presented arms. It was half past one in the afternoon when we left. In four hours, i.e., at 5-30 P.M., we reached Tientsin. Some Chinese officials deputed by the local Chundu were present at the railway platform there to receive me. The British Consul-General of the place had also kindly taken the trouble to come and met me in my railway carriage. After I had some talk with him concerning mutual welfare, etc., I proceeded to the city. It was customary to pay a visit to the Chundu of Paochinfu while passing through his place. I have not had occasion to see him on my way to Peking, and as he happened to be staying at Tientsin, he sent to me a Chinese officer the very evening of my arrival here with a message that he would be pleased to receive me at his Yamen the next day. Accordingly at 10 in the morning I went to him escorted
Kazi Bhairab Bahadur... : 227

by a deputation of Chinese officials. At the gate of the Yamen four sentries were mounting guard. In the first courtyard a guard of honour composed of one company was drawn up who saluted as I passed. I was then taken through the next courtyard where there were only four sentries mounting guard at the gates, who also saluted me. In the third courtyard, which was rather a big one, another guard of honour composed of two companies was drawn up in two lines and in a parlour there the Chundu with some 50 of his officers was present. He received me kindly, and after I had some friendly talk with him concerning news about Your Highness's welfare and the comforts of my journey, etc., he enquired whether I could speak English. On my replying in the affirmative, he pointed out to me two of his officers present, namely, a military officer, Captain Liu, and another, a civil officer, as those who knew English and said that I might speak with them in that language. These officers then acted as interpreters for the Chundu. He asked me the strength of the Nepalese army to which I replied that there were some fifty thousand efficient standing army. He next enquired how many audiences I have had with the Emperor. I replied, "four times". He next said that I had brought back with me a lot of things which could not be sold at Peking and kindly promised to help me in disposing of the things. I thanked him for his kindness and said that I had brought only a small quantity of things and that as the unsold things were not much I was taking them back with me. He then handed over to me two photographs of himself for presentation to Your Highness, another one for me and again one for the Sirdar, and said that he had deputed Captain Liu to take me to any place which I wished to see or visit. I thanked him for his kindness. After which I took leave. On arrival at the courtyard Captain Liu asked me to allow him to take a photograph of myself, and I gave him a sitting. The same ceremonial was observed at departure as on arrival.

As the Chundu had directed Captain Liu to take me out sight seeing on Monday, the 30th Bhadra, at half past nine in the morning, the Captain came to my place with a carriage and sowars. At 10 I went out with him for a drive through the principal market place and the street where the Foreign Consulates were situated. On arrival at the British Consulate I expressed a wish to get down there to meet the
British Consul-General. We sent in our cards, and were received by the Consul-General. We had a friendly talk and spent a pleasant hour at his place. I then took leave and drove thence to the Japanese Bazar. Captain Liu expressed a wish when we arrived in front of a photographer's to have a photograph, which will serve as a memento, in which we both were seated together. I agreed and had a photo taken. At 1-30 P.M., I returned to my lodging. The same afternoon at 5 the Chinese Civil Officer on duty with me came to me with a carriage to acquire whether I would go out for a drive. I went out to see a large and beautiful park or garden. Thence I drove along the bank of the river and came to a police station with a nice building on it. I enquired what it was and was told that it was a police station, and was asked whether I would like, to look in. On my replying in the affirmative, I was taken in and shown to all the parts of the building. There was a German Officer, a Captain by rank, in the Chinese Government employ there, who explained to me everything concerning the police station. Everything seemed to be done there in the European style. There were also nine Sikhs in service there. I then drove along the river, saw the river wharfs and quays and returned to my lodging at 7-30 P.M.

To-day at nine in the morning I drove out and visited some of the Chinese institutions here. I am leaving Tientsin this evening by rail.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, January 1909, No. 413, NAI.

Appendix K

Parwana from the Chinese Throne to the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal

Command of the Emperor who being an incarnation of the Supreme Being exists for the protection of this world. To the Gorkha Erhteni Wang Raja Prithvi Bir Bikram Shumshere Jung Bahadur Shah Deva. I have meted out in this year to all living creatures impartial and equal treatment, and it is my wish that all countries may ever enjoy peace and happiness through my blessings. I am very glad to see that, since you were granted the throne of your father, you have acted in accordance with the advice of the Ambas at Lhasa with a sincere and true heart, living under our protection. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Garhtora Chhetri deputed by you was here to pay his respects to me. The petition and presents sent by you arrived here
and were laid before me. Appreciating your sincere devotion, I
granted audience to the said Kazi Bhairab Bahadur Garhthora
Chhetri and his party, and I have sent by his hands for being taken
on his return to you 24 pieces of Kochin known as Tachien Ustwan,
4 pieces of Tangtwang Kochin, 4 pieces of Siantwang Kochin, 4
pieces of Mantwang Kochin, 4 pieces of Ching Kochin, 4 pieces of
Tangrun, 8 pieces of Tangrun sheets or carpets, 2 silver tea-pots,
weighing 17\(\frac{1}{5}\) Taks of silver, 2 silver dishes, weighing 18 Taks of
silver, 2 Tamaphopatas, 2 Polisis, 2 pairs cups, 2 woolen articles, 2
pairs cups for milk, 1 Ean Rui, 1 Taotoo, 2 Yangtis, 2 Tiachhi fur,
2 Malochhi fur, 2 Maiyoos, 2 Wondusis, 2 pairs large purse, 4
pairs small purse, 8 packets of tea, which please take delivery of on
arrival. Continue to follow as before the advice of the Ambas at
Lhasa, bearing in mind our kindness. Keep those under you well in
hand. Make yourself comfortable and happy. Cherish our kindness
towards you. Don't fail or be lazy in your duty. These are my
instructions.
Dated the 4th day of the 11th month of the 34th year of Shri
Kwangsui.
Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E, November 1910, No. 15, NAI.

Appendix L
Translation of a Kharita from His Highness the Maharajadhiraja to
His Majesty the Emperor of China.

No sooner the information was received of the expected arrival of
the Parwana graciously vouchsafed by His Celestial Majesty the
Emperor of China, than, having consulted old records and having
according to precedents, sent out far from here Sardars, gentries,
soldiers, dancing parties, and tamashas (show) and brought the
Imperial Parwana to the Kantipur palace with great honour and
respect we received it with reverence. From the said Parwana
favoured to my address on the 4th day of the 11th month of the 34th
year of Shri Kwangsui, we were all delighted to learn that Kazi
Bhairab Bahadur having approached Your Majesty's August
presence had the high honour of paying his humble respects to Your
Majesty and of submitting the petition and presents sent from here
and that Your Merciful Majesty had sent by his hands tokens of your kindness consisting of one golden Parwana and other articles, all of which we regard as a mark of great favour and kindness of the high and great Celestial Majesty. I have respectfully and with pleasure accepted the gracious gifts so kindly sent. As a ward or child who respect Your Majesty with affection living in a far off country, I entertain the hope, with a true and sincere heart, for Your Imperial Majesty's favour and kindness, and pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to overlook the faults of commission or omission that may have crept in this petition owing to ignorance of manners and customs.

Dated the 4th Sravan, Tuesday 1967.

Source: Foreign Dept. Sec. E., November 1910, No.15, NAI.

Appendix M

यो साल स्यास्ती स्यांसी सहरमा अनिकाल भएको हुनाले सौगात चढाउन पन्यालाई शामिल दिनु भने हुकुम भै आयो भन्या ककास्यौरै २९ साल १२ मैत्रा २६ दिन जादा १९५७ सालमा श्री अ पृथ्वीका हजुरमा युतारिन अंबाले पठाएको..................

(Chinese Amban to King Prithvi informing about the postponement of the forthcoming mission on the ground of famine at Shansi and Shensi towns.)

Source : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (MFA), Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix N

बढिया लेषी आयेछ यो स्यास्त्य अबामा अनिकाल भयाका सुविस्ता भै वाटो खुलेपछि जैले पठाउनु भनी आफूहर्बाट लेषी आउला उसै बषतमा पठाउला भन्या १९५८ साल बैसाप बटी २० रोज १ मा श्री ५ वाट यूतारीन अंबालाई लेषी पठाउन जाइरे गरेको साधक .........................

(Draft letter from Nepalese King to Chinese Amban expressing Nepal's readiness to send mission to China at the Emperor's instruction.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64.
Appendix O

Kazi Bhairab Gadhutola छेत्रीहर अर्ज सौगात ली जासा आई पुरो माल विचार गर्द मिल्दछ। अधिका रीत वमोजिम काजी भारदवारलाई वक्स दि आफु वाड वट पठायको सौगात लि हामी ठाँठन वट फ्रीत वमोजिमको मान ध्यानस्वात माफ्त पठायको छ बुफिन लिनु होला भने श्री ५ दुर्निशक हजुरमा काँख्यूए ३२ साल १२ जैन्नका २८ दिन जादा ६३ सालमा भोट ल्हासाको अभ्या दुश्मान तानु र ल्यान तारीनले पठाएको

(Chinese Ambans to King Prithvi informing about the arrival of Kazi Bhairab Gadhatola Chhetri at Lhasa.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

Appendix P

१९६५ साल वैशाख ९ गते रोज २ पेकिङबाट भैरव बहादुरले पठाएको विनीपतः

ठाउँ ठाउँमा राघ्रो स्वागत, बास बास फापुनहर आएको। ड्रेस लगाई सलाम गरेको -

टाइपलुमा आई पुगोपछ सेवकलाई लिना निमित पेचीनबाट खटिएका अफिसरहर आएको। त्याहामा रेलमा न्याएको। सजाईएको रेलबाट पालो पहारा राघ्रो भएको। Station मा सलामी दिएको - पेचीनमा न्या ठाउँमा बास दिएको। पालो पहारा दिएका - पेचीन वदलिएको, कल्कारखाना भएको। यूरोपियनले जस्तै गर्न लागेको, जापानको influence बढेको -

फौजी अफिसरले स्वागत गरेको -

तोफाकामा माल जानु आउने-साबिक अनुसार छ छैन भनी हेने -

(Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking mentioning about his arrival in Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka).

Appendix Q

१९६५ साल वैशाख २४ गते रोज ३ भैरवको विनीपतः

Tibet तर्क पनि सर्मुका कामहर गराउन्ता तजबीज गर्न लागेको वुफियाको हालब्युर जाहेर गन्याको छ -

Tibet पनि China proper मा include गरी लासामा Viceroy राज्या तजबीज भयाको हाल सुनेको। अधि ठिकादृ वाट जाहेर भयाका आई वुफिया
Anti opium regulations had been enforced. Opium was no longer sold. Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking mentioned about the strict implementation of anti-opium regulations in China, not yet selling of the Nepalese mission's opium, learning of Chinese language through a teacher and providing the translation of the Nepalese government's arji into English to the British Minister at Peking.

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64, 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka).

Appendix R

1965 साल शाब्दश गते १२ रोज २ मा पेचीनवाए भैरव वहादूर गठती दिदह घुमाएको -

आयाद २२ गते British Minister का Private Secretary आई नेपालबाट के माल सामान न्याएको हेरेको . श्री ५ चीन वासि हको दर्शन कुन हिसाबले गरेको सोधनी हुँदा अधिको थिति अनुसार भएको जवाब दिएको -

शाब्दश १० गते चीन वासि हको दर्शन गरेको. जन्म दिन भएको वासि हको. १ रात दरबारमा नै वस्त्र गरी आएको. नाच तालाश भएको -

(Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking mentioning about sightseeing in Peking, British Minister's Private Secretary inspecting the Nepalese Mission's presents to the Chinese Emperor, Chinese Emperor's audience to the Nepalese mission and the Nepalese mission's invitation to the Chinese Emperor's birthday celebration programme in the palace.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64, 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka).

Appendix S

1965 साल शाब्दश २३ गते रोज ५ मा पेचीनवाए भैरव वहादूर राम्रो बन्द्दुक किन्न खोजेको तर नपाईने. तर २/४ बन्द्दुक वक्स दिनु भन्ने हुँकु
Appendix T

1965 साल भाद्र 2 गते पेंचीनवाट भैरव बहादुर

Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking mentioning about the Chinese Emperor's ordering of offering of guns as presents to the Nepalese mission and the Nepalese mission's farewell meeting with the Chinese Emperor.

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64, 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka).

Appendix U

1965 साल भाद्र 23 गते पेंचीनवाट भैरवले श्री 3 लाई

Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking mentioning about offering a Khukuri as a present to British Minister, meeting only with the British legation, not meeting with Russian legation, preparing a detailed and systematic summary of the routes from Kathmandu to Peking and the details of the incomes and expenditures of the Nepalese mission.

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64, 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka).
(Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking to Sri Tin mentioning about the Chinese government officials not yet making any enquiries about Nepalese Prime Minister's visit to London, the Nepalese mission's departure from Peking in Bhadra 27, the arrival of Russian Emperor's credentials.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka).

Appendix V

Greeting exchange

(Kazi Bhairab Bahadur's news-letter from Peking mentioning about exchanging greetings on the eve of the Nepalese mission's departure from Peking.)

Source: MFA, Poka No. 64, No. 2 Ka Chi (51 Ka).

***
Conclusion

While tracing the nearly one hundred and fifteen year old history of Nepalese complimentary quinquennial missions to China, we see that Nepal sent altogether eighteen customary five-yearly missions to China. Out of them, only fifteen missions reached Peking and had an audience with the Chinese Emperor. As regards to the remaining three Nepalese missions, the five-yearly missions of 1802 and 1807 proceeded only up to the Nepal-Tibet border area and handed over the presents and arji meant for the Ch'ing Emperor to the Chinese officials there. The Nepalese mission of 1866 was not allowed to visit Peking by the Chinese authorities, and had to return from the Chinese border town of Chen-tu. For the first sixty years, the period from 1792 to 1852, Nepal was quite regular in sending quinquennial missions to China, and altogether thirteen missions were sent during this period. After the Nepal-Tibet war of 1855-56, the mission system moved slowly and irregularly, for during the fifty year period following the Nepal-Tibet war of 1855-56, from 1856 to 1906, only five missions were sent to China by Nepal.

Here it should be noted that Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa and Kazi Bir Keshar Pande led the missions continuously for two times whereas soon after his return from Peking as the leader of the Nepalese mission to China, Chautariya Kazi Pushkar Shah was appointed to the post of Mukhtiyar. Kazi Jagat Bam Pande, leader of the 1852 mission did not return to Nepal and escaped to India from Tibet due to the execution of prominent Pandes in Nepal. Both the leaders and deputy leaders of 1847 and 1852. Nepalese missions passed away while they were returning home. Likewise the deputy leader of 1894 mission died in Peking.

The Nepalese mission generally consisted of forty-five members comprising a leader, a deputy leader, Subedars, Khardars, Jamadars, Nayaks, interpreters, doctors and other junior staff. Next, the Nepalese envoy's retinue was not rigidly fixed. For sometimes the Chinese authorities permitted some more members to be enlisted in the Nepalese mission. The mission 1877 led by Kazi Tej Bahadur Rana consisted of forty-five members, whereas the mission of 1894 consisted of forty-six. As the journey of the
Nepalese mission was long, difficult and risky, the leader and the deputy leader of the mission used to include their sons. Regarding the list of general presents being carried by the Nepalese missions to the Ch'ing court, they varied from time to time. Besides the Ch'ing Emperor, Nepal also sent presents to the Chinese and Tibetan authorities. On five occasions in 1795, 1822, 1852, 1866 and 1877, Nepal sent her delegates to China with the usual five-yearly presents and special presents for the new Ch'ing Emperors Chia Ch'ing, Tao Kwang, Hsien Feng, T'ung Chih and Kwang Hsu. Significantly enough, the presents sent by the Ch'ing Emperor to the Nepalese King were of more value than the Nepalese gifts meant for the Ch'ing Emperor. The Nepalese mission along with presents and arji generally started from Kathmandu on an auspicious day fixed by the astrologers and it set out from Kathmandu to Lhasa en route to Peking by the traditional route through Kuti, and while returning from Peking, they always entered Kathmandu via Kerung. The Chinese and Tibetan authorities provided all sorts of facilities of transportation, lodging and feeding to the Nepalese mission. They were warmly welcomed in China. During their stay at Peking, the Nepalese delegates had the audiences with the Ch'ing Emperor, delivered the presents and the arji they brought to him, and received awards, presents and a golden Parwana to give to the Nepalese king on behalf of the Ch'ing Emperor. The members of the Nepalese mission were also duly awarded by the Ch'ing Emperor. On their return to Nepal, the Nepalese delegates had to perform the ceremony of purification at Betravati river. Afterwards they were given a grand reception at Kathmandu. From 1792 to 1852, generally the journey of each Nepalese mission to China was completed in less than two years, but afterwards it seems that mainly due to the involvement of Nepalese missions in trading activities, the duration of the delegates' journey became much longer. It took about five years each for the Nepalese missions of 1877 and 1886 to finish their journey to China, whereas the missions of 1894 and 1906 returned home after a lapse of nearly seven and four years respectively. Likewise, as to the duration of the sojourn of mission at Peking, in the pre-Rana period, the Nepalese missions generally remained at Peking for forty-five days, but in the Rana period, due to their involvement in trading activities, the Nepalese missions started
staying in Peking for a longer period. The Nepalese mission travelled about 2500 miles from Kathmandu to Peking. The length of the journey, the severity of the climate, and the bad roads from Kathmandu to Peking were a source of great anxiety for the Nepalese missions. The Nepalese delegates suffered a lot of hardships, physical as well as mental on account of the illness and even death of some of the members, manhandling by Tibetans, thieves and robbers, negligence by Chinese authorities, and great humiliation on the part of the Chinese government. Jang Bahadur seemed to have even used the issue of the mistreatment of the 1852 Nepalese mission as a pretext to declare war against Tibet in 1855.

With the appearance of the Ranas on the political scene of Nepal, especially with the mission of 1852, the purpose of the Nepalese mission to China became less political and more commercial for the personal profit of the Rana Prime Minister and his close relatives than for the national interest. From 1852 to 1906, all six Nepalese missions to China were engaged in the much profitable opium trade and other commercial activities.

Thus the quinquennial mission system truly formed an important integral part of Nepal-China relations. Remarkably enough even when the journey from Kathmandu to Peking was quite difficult, long and hazardous, Nepal continued to send missions to Ch'ing court from 1792 to 1906. In the pre-Rana period, the mission system was mainly guided by Nepal's political or national interests. But in the Rana period, it was guided more by Rana family's commercial interests rather than national interests. For the Rana rulers, it provided the only way to gain access to the markets of China and good business for many items including the much profitable opium. As Nepal always needed China's good-will for the protection of her greater interests in Tibet, Nepal continued to dispatch five-yearly mission to China up to 1906, long after China had ceased to be an effective power in the Himalayas. Significantly enough, throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth century, Nepal tended to look upon China as too distant to be real threat but close enough to serve as a possibly useful balance to its threat from the British India.

***
# Chronology of Nepalese Quinquennial Missions To China 1792-1906

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nepalese King</th>
<th>Chinese Emperor</th>
<th>Nepalese Mukhtiyar/Prime Minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Ran Bahadur Shah</td>
<td>Ch'ien Lung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Ran Bahadur Shah</td>
<td>Chia Ch'ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Chia Ch'ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Chia Ch'ing</td>
<td>* Bhimsen Thapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Chia Ch'ing</td>
<td>* Bhimsen Thapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>Rajendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Chia Ch'ing</td>
<td>* Bhimsen Thapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Rajendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Tao Kwang</td>
<td>* Bhimsen Thapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Rajendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Tao Kwang</td>
<td>* Bhimsen Thapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Rajendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Tao Kwang</td>
<td>* Bhimsen Thapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Rajendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Tao Kwang</td>
<td>* Bhimsen Thapa/Ranajung Pande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Rajendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Tao Kwang</td>
<td>*Chautariya Fateh Jang Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Surendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Tao Kwang</td>
<td>Jang Bahadur Rana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Surendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Hsien Feng</td>
<td>Jang Bahadur Rana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Surendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Tung-Chih</td>
<td>Jang Bahadur Rana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Surendra Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Kwang Hsu</td>
<td>Ranaudzip Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Kwang Hsu</td>
<td>Bir Shamsher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Kwang Hsu</td>
<td>Bir Shamsher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah</td>
<td>Kwang Hsu</td>
<td>Chandra Shamsher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Mukhtiyar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Departed</th>
<th>Returned</th>
<th>Leader and Deputy Leader</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1792   | 16 September, 1792 (from Kathmandu) 6 October, 1792 (from Dhaibung) |                | a. Kazi Dev Dutta Thapa  
      b. Subba (Sardar) Pratiman Rana | It was the first Nepalese customary quinquennial mission to the Imperial Court of China.                                           |
| 1795   | July 1795                    | August 1796    | a. Kazi Narsingh Gurung  
      b. Jetha Budha Madho Sahi | It was the first Nepalese mission carrying at a time the usual five-yearly presents as well as special presents on the occasion of the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing ascending the throne |
| 1802   | August 1802                  |                | a. Kazi Sarvajit Pande  
      b. Sardar Chamu Bhandari | It was the first Nepalese quinquennial mission not to go to Peking itself and went only up to Nepal-Tibet border area to hand over the usual five-yearly presents meant for the Ch'ing Emperor |
| 1807   | August 1807                  |                | a. Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa  
      b. Subedar (Sardar) Dambar Thapa | The 1807 Nepalese mission did not go to Peking itself and delivered the presents to the Chinese officials at the border area of Kuti. |
| 1812   | June 1812                    | September 1813 | a. Kazi Bhaktabir Thapa  
      b. Sardar Dambar Thapa |                                                                                                                                       |
| 1817   | June 1817                    | September 1818 | a. Kazi Ranajoor Thapa  
      b. (?)                              |                                                                                                                                       |
| 1822   | June 1822                    | August 1823    | a. Kazi Dalbhanjan Pande  
      b. Sardar Devi Bhagat Khatri | It was the second Nepalese mission carrying the usual five-yearly presents and special presents on the occasion of the new Ch'ing Emperor Tao Kwang's ascending the throne in 1820 |
| 1827   | June 1827                    | August 1828    | a. Kazi Bir Keshar Pande  
      b. Sardar Ranajung Karki |                                                                                                                                       |
| 1832   | 18 June 1832                 | 22 October 1833| a. Kazi Bir Keshar Pande  
      b. Sardar Lakshabir Sahi |                                                                                                                                       |
| 1837   | 14 July 1837                 | 25 September 1838| a. Chautariya Pushkar Shah  
      b. Captain (Sardar) Kirti Dhoj Pande |                                                                                                                                       |
| 1842   | 3 July 1842                  | October 1843   | a. Kazi Jagat Bam Pande  
      b. Sardar Bir Bhadra Karki | The leader of the 1842 Nepalese mission did not return to Nepal and escaped to India from Tibet as the prominent Pandes were executed in Nepal even |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Mission Leader(s)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>a. Kazi Surath Singh Pantha&lt;br&gt;b. Sardar Ahibarna Basnyat&lt;br&gt;<strong>22 May 1854</strong></td>
<td>Both the leader and the deputy-leader of this mission died in Lhasa while they were on their way back to Nepal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>a. Kazi Gambhir Singh Adhikari&lt;br&gt;b. Sardar Samsher Jang Thapa&lt;br&gt;<strong>22 May 1854</strong></td>
<td>Both the leader and deputy-leader of the 1852 mission also passed away while they were returning home from Peking. This mission happened to be the third such Nepalese mission which had carried the usual five-yearly presents as well as the special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor Hsien Feng who had ascended the throne in 1850.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>2 August</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>a. Kazi Jagat Sher Sijapati&lt;br&gt;b. Sardar Mullay Jung Pande&lt;br&gt;<strong>22 May 1854</strong></td>
<td>This mission was not allowed to visit Peking on the plea of a Muslim rebellion in western China and had to return from Ta-Chien-lu, about half way to Peking, near the China-Tibet border where the Nepalese mission waited for nearly two years for permission to proceed to Peking. Besides that it was the fourth Nepalese mission carrying the usual five-yearly presents and special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor Tung Chih.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>a. Kazi Tej Bahadur Rana&lt;br&gt;b. Lieutenant (Sardar) Bal Bhadra Pande&lt;br&gt;<strong>18 June 1882</strong></td>
<td>This mission happened to be the fifth Nepalese mission which had carried the usual five-yearly presents and special presents on the occasion of the new Ch'ing Emperor Kwang Hsu's ascending the throne in 1875.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>a. Kazi Indra Bikram Rana&lt;br&gt;b. Sardar Juddhabir Khadka&lt;br&gt;<strong>1 March, 1901</strong></td>
<td>The deputy-leader of this 1894 Nepalese mission died in Peking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>a. Kazi Hairab Bahadur Gadhatola Chhetri&lt;br&gt;b. Sardar Kahaar Singh Khadka&lt;br&gt;<strong>April 1910</strong></td>
<td>It was the last Nepalese customary quinquennial mission to the Imperial Court of China.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selected Bibliography

PRIMARY SOURCES

Unpublished Documents

National Archives of India, New Delhi:
Acting Secretary to Secretary, Govt. Fort William, Foreign Dept. Ext., 4 June 1832, No. 33.

'Embassy to China', Foreign Political Consultation, 27 August 1832, No. 18

'Chinese Emperor's Epistle received by the Maharaja of Nepal', Foreign Political Consultation, 21 November 1833, No. 36.

'Mission to Pekin', Foreign Department Political, 19 December 1833, Nos. 11-12.

'Mission to Pekin', Foreign Department Secret, 13 June 1838, No. 10.

'Mission to China', Foreign Department Secret, 26 December 1839, No. 139.

'Mission to Pekin', Foreign Department Secret, 10 August 1842, No. 126.

'Embassy to Peking and Intelligence regarding the proceeding of the Nepalese Embassy to Peking', Foreign Department Secret, 19 October 1842, No. 70

'Nepalese Embassy to China', Foreign Secret Consultation, 26 May 1854, Nos. 50-53.

'Nepal and China', Foreign Secret Consultation, 30 June 1854, Nos. 42-43.

'Intention of Nepalese Government to resume diplomatic relations with Court of Pekin', Foreign Political A, June 1866, Nos. 163-164.

'Reports the Starting of the Mission to Pekin with presents for the Emperor', Foreign Political A, August 1866, No. 104.

'Nepalese Embassy to China', Foreign Political A, August 1867, Nos. 53-54.


'Countries traversed by the late Nepalese Mission to China', Foreign Secret I, September 1870, Nos. 400-404.
'Alleged Illicit traffic in opium through Nepal', Foreign Political A, May 1875, Nos. 104-104 A.

'Embassy from Nipal to China', Foreign Secret, September 1876, Nos. 129-133.

'Nepalese "tribute" mission to China', Foreign Secret, October 1877, Nos. 149-150.


'Nipalese Mission to China', Foreign Secret, June 1879, Nos. 22-25.

'Nipalese Envoy to China', Foreign Secret, July 1879, Nos. 7-8.

'Arrival in Peking of a Mission from Nipal', Foreign Political A, April 1880, Nos. 98-99.

'Departure of the Nipalese Mission', Foreign Political A, January 1881, Nos. 83-84.

'Return of the Nipalese Mission to Pekin', Foreign Political B, July 1881, Nos. 156-157.


'Departure of the usual Complimentary Nepalese Mission to Pekin', Foreign Secret E, October 1886, Nos. 1-2.

'Presentation of tribute by Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal to Emperor of China', Foreign Secret E, February 1894, Nos. 461-464.

'Intention of the Nepal Darbar to despatch the usual Complimentary Mission to Peking', Foreign Secret E, July 1894, Nos. 184-185.

'Information regarding Nepalese Affairs', Foreign Secret E, March 1895, Nos. 69-70.

'Tribute Mission from Nepal to China and Question of the Subordination of Nepal to China', Foreign Secret E, September 1895, Nos. 116-130.

'Safe arrival at Peking of the Nepalese Mission to China', Foreign External B, August 1896, Nos. 15-18.

'Return to Nepal of the Quinquennial Mission to China', Foreign External B, April 1901, No. 31.
'Itinerary of Kazi Indra Bikram Rana from Kathmandu to Peking in Samvat 1951', Foreign Secret E, September 1904, Nos. 88-97.


'News-Letters from the Nepalese Representative at Lhasa regarding Tibet Affairs', Foreign Secret E, June 1907, Nos. 76-102.

'Nepalese Commercial Mission to China', Foreign Secret E, July 1907, Nos. 304-305.


'Transmission through H.B.M.'s Minister Peking of a cover containing a draft for 2029 Taels for delivery to Her Officer in charge of the Nepalese Mission to Peking', Foreign External B, January 1908, Nos. 92-95.


'Departure of the Nepalese Commercial Mission from Peking', Foreign Secret E, January 1909, Nos. 411-413.

'Reports regarding the Nepalese Commercial Mission to China', Foreign Secret E, June 1909, Nos. 478-482.


'Question of new treaty with Nepal', Foreign Secret E, November 1910, Nos. 15-17.


Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu:

'Documents dealing with Nepalese Quinquennial Missions to China', Poka No. 64.

'Documents relating to Nepal-Tibet and China Relations', Unnumbered Poka.
National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu:
'Correspondence between Chinese Amban and Nepal Govt.',
Poka No. 2, Letter No. 81.
'Documents dealing with Surath Singh Pantha's mission to China',
Poka No. 2, Letter No. 158.
'Document relating to Jagat Bam Pande's mission to China',
Poka No. 5, Letter No. 44.

Royal Nepal Army Head-Quarters, Kathmandu:
'Documents relating to presents sent to the Chinese and Tibetan authorities through the Nepalese missions', Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

Unpublished Dissertation:

Published Documents (Nepali):
"Nepal Desh Ko Itihas" (History of Nepal), A Manuscript in the National Archives of Nepal, Kathmandu, Published in Ancient Nepal, No. 27 (April, 1974).

SECONDARY SOURCES

Books in English


Books in Nepali:


Dixit, Kamal. Mahachin (Greatr China). Lalitpur: Jagdamba Prakashan, 2055 B.S.

Gurung, Jagman. Nepalko Ekikaranma Gurungharuko Bhumika (Role of The Gurungs in the Unification of Nepal), Pokhara: Sri Baudhda Arghaun Sadana, 2041 B.S.


Rana, Purushottam Shamsher Jang Bahadur. Sri Tin Haruko Tathya Brittanta (Factual Description of Sri Tins), Banaras: Parambir Shamsher J.B.R., 2047 B.S.


Articles (English):


**Articles (Nepali):**

Mishra, Tirtha Prasad. "Shree Panch Surendra Ko China Badshah Lai Upahar" (King Surendra's presents to the Chinese Emperor), Garima, Year 8 No. 1, Vol. No. 93, Bhadra 2047 B.S.


**Published Book and Article (Oriental):**


**Interview:**

Manandhar, Jit Bahadur. Ex-Secretary, His Majesty's Government and a Research Scholar on Nepalese Culture and the Manandhars.

***
A
Ahibarna Basnyat, Sardar 107-108, 239
Arji 1, 61, 87-88, 101, 137

B
Bahadur Shah, Regent 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 17, 19, 22, 228, 246
Bal Bahadur Pande, Lt. 162, 169, 177
Bhairab Bahadur Gadhatola Chhetri, Kazi 200, 203, 240
Bhaktabir Thapa, Kazi 31, 37-39, 44-45, 235, 239
Bhariya Nayak 38, 49, 60, 65, 76, 86, 107, 120
Bhimsen Rana, Lt. 120-121, 135
Bhimsen Thapa, Mukhtiyar 31, 38, 44, 46, 51, 58, 77, 238, 246
Bir Bhadra Karki, Sardar 86, 88, 99, 239
Bir Keshar Pande, Kazi 60-61, 64-65, 67, 69-70, 235, 239
Bir Man Thapa, Sardar 119, 126
Bir Shamsher, Maharaja 180, 182-183, 191, 193, 238
British Legation 164, 203, 205-207

C
C. W. Ravenshaw, Lt. Colonel 193
Chamu Bhandari, Sardar 23, 239
Chandra Shamsher, Maharaja 193, 201-202, 211, 213, 238
Chauvean, Bishop 139, 141, 148
Chia Ch'ing, Emperor 6, 10, 22, 31, 46, 48, 236, 238, 239
Chou Tzu-Kuei, Lt. 190, 195

D
D.R. Regmi 1, 3
Dalbhanjan Pande, Kazi 48, 50, 52-53, 56-59, 239
Dambar Thapa, Sardar 31, 38, 44, 76, 239
Dambar Thapa, Subedar 31, 38, 44, 76, 239
Devi Bhagat Khatri, Sardar 49, 239
Dharma Narayan Manandhar, Sahu 140, 247

F
F. M. Bailey, Lt. 201-202
Fu K'ang-an, General 1

G
Gambhir Singh Adhikari, Kazi 60, 119, 121, 126, 134, 239
Girwan Yuddha Bikram Shah, King 22, 29, 238
Gorkha Ko Geet 2
Gray, Dr. 205, 217
Index: 249

H
H.H. Fox 203, 205, 217
H.Wylie 190
Henry Endemenilt, Prof. 202, 214
Hsien Feng, Emperor 119, 122, 137, 236, 238-239

I
Indra Bikram Rana, Kazi Major 189, 191, 193, 197, 199, 240, 243

J
J.H. Abbot Anderson, Colonel 217
Jagat Bam Pande, Kazi 77, 85-86, 88-89, 93, 98-101, 235, 239, 244
Jagat Sher Sijapati, Kazi 137-138, 160, 239
Jnanmani Nepal 1, 6, 49, 77, 105, 119, 200
Juddhabir Khadka, Sardar 189, 191, 199, 240

K
Kahar Singh Khadka, Sardar 200, 240
Kirti Dhoj Pande, Sardar Captain 76, 79, 239
Kowtow 204
Kwang Hsu, Emperor 163, 165, 167, 180-181, 183, 190, 192, 208, 236, 238-239

L
Lakshabir Sahi, Sardar 65, 67, 70, 239
Leo E. Rose 3, 6, 46, 76, 78, 85, 105-106, 139, 162, 180, 200
Lhasa 1, 7-9, 17-19, 32, 38, 48, 52, 57-60, 66, 75-77, 83, 86-87, 98, 107, 109, 117-118, 120, 125, 137-138, 140, 143, 158, 163, 180, 183, 187, 190, 197, 201-202, 205, 211, 218, 228, 230, 236, 239, 243
Lifa Yamen 207, 222-223

M
Madho Sahi, Jetha Budha 7, 18, 239
Mahout 2, 4
Meng-pao, Amban 87
Morrison, Dr. 209, 225
Mullay Jung Pande, Sardar 138-239

N
Narsingh Gurung, Kazi 6-8, 17, 22, 239

O
Opium 88, 105

P
P. Grant Jones 204-207, 222
Peking Gazette 162-164, 167, 170, 180, 184, 189, 191, 194, 219
Pratiman Rana, *Subba* 1, 239
Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah, King 180, 190, 238
Pudma Jung 121, 245
Pushkar Shah, *Chautariya Kazi* 76-79, 82-83, 235, 239

**R**

R.C. Lawrence, Colonel 141, 143
Rajendra Bikram Shah, King 47, 65, 85, 238
Ran Bahadur Shah, King 1-10, 18-19, 22-23, 25, 31, 238, 246
Ran Bikram Rana, *Kazi* 180-182, 188, 239
Ran Mehar Singh Adhikari, *Kazi* 119, 126
Ranajoor Thapa, *Kazi* 46-47, 239
Ranajung Karki, *Sardar* 60-61, 239
Ranajung Pande 77, 80, 238
Ranauddip Singh 162-163, 167, 180, 238

**S**

Sarvajit Pande, *Kazi* 22-23, 25, 28, 30, 239
Shakabpa, Tsepon W.D. 3, 245
Subarna Prabha, Queen 23, 28, 30
Surath Singh Pantha, *Kazi* 105-106, 108-110, 117-118, 239, 244
Surendra Bikram Shah, King 105, 238

**T**

T.F. Wade, Sir 164-166, 173
T.T. Cooper 141
Ta Chien-lu 139, 141, 143, 161, 164-166
Tej Bahadur Rana, *Kazi Colonel* 161-162, 164-165, 169, 177, 181, 235, 239
The Times 191, 193
Tientsin 202, 209, 210, 214, 224-226, 228
Tirtha Prasad Mishra 6, 31, 49, 86, 106, 109, 120, 141, 163, 180, 190, 209
Tri Ratna Manandhar 6, 31, 49, 86, 106, 109, 120, 141, 163, 180, 190

**W**

W. Beauclerk 191
*Wang* 3, 5, 32, 34, 167, 183, 228
Wansausan Palace 208, 223
William Woodville Rockhill 182-183, 208

***