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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd

Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

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### Agriculture in Kathmandu Valley

As commanded by Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere, General Tej Shumshere issued the following order to the Pahad Bandobast Adda on Shrawan 19, 1982:

"The Agriculture Officer shall tour different areas in Kathmandu Valley and inspect the crops sown by farmers. If crops have been infested with insects, or damaged in any other way, or if the land is suitable only for another type of crop he shall take steps to protect the crop from insects, or recommend another crop, or instruct new methods of sowing, so that yields should not go down, and should actually increase. The Agriculture Officer shall also study the impact of high or low rainfall on crops, and determine the crops that will maximize yields.

"In addition, the Agriculture Officer shall determine the type of crops that are suitable for lands situated at an elevation, where the water supply is low, such as ghaiya rice and bajra. If any tax has been imposed on winter crops grown on such lands, it shall be remitted."

Mohinaikes from different districts then submitted the following report:

"The practice of sowing paddy on high lands where irrigation facilities are not available, and where the crop depends on rainfall is due either to the greed for some profit, or else the obligation to pay rents in the form of paddy. When paddy, rather than another crop suitable for such lands, is thus sown, both the tenant and the landlord suffer losses in years when rainfall is inadequate.

"For this reason, an order had been issued to the Mohinaike Bandobast Adda on Baisakh 30, 1979 directing it to have maize, millet, ghaiya, or other suitable crop sown on such lands. The order also prescribed that jagirdars shall accept rents in the form of half of the crop which was actually raised there.

"This year (1982 Vikrama), rainfall has been inadequate, and the paddy crop has not ripened properly. Steps were, therefore, taken to have ghaiya or bajra sown at different places, and remit the tax on winter crops, if any, according to the above-mentioned order. Local inquiries made in this connection revealed the following facts:

"The kut rent on high lands which have no irrigation facilities is assessed at 10 or 12 pathis of ghaiya paddy a ropani. Farmers have traditionally raised the ghaiya crop on lands on which tax is assessed on thek or serma basis. If paddy is grown on such lands, the kut rent ranges between 1.25 muris and 1.5 muris, in addition to 3 or 4 pathis of wheat, per ropani.



From the party work of the Chinese year 1957, the following arrangements shall be instituted for Szechwan Valley.

II. In rice-fields which depend on rainfall, gullies and other varieties of sandy water pipes in five sections are to be, rather than bamboo pipes and natural varieties which were in three sections, and if the rice does not ripen, the tenant shall not be entitled to any remission. If, however, gullies are not adequate for moving, and if crops 8-10 lbs to the land had been sown, action shall be taken according to the order issued by the localities head-her after the high 30, 1957.

From 9, 1952

80, Vol. 16, pp. 477-42

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Inspection of head-her  
(Abstract Translation)

The following order was sent to the sub-offices of the districts of Shan No. 1, Shan No. 2, and Shan No. 3 on Aug 19, 1955 with the objective of inspecting head-her:

1. Inspection in villages of the Szechwan region shall maintain registers of head-her in the areas under their jurisdiction and check whether they stay at home or hunt head-her. They shall also advise the hunters before the District Office every month.
2. Government officers on the Nepal-Tibet border who are under obligation to supply prescribed quantities of head-her to the government shall submit reports specifying the numbers and the places where they have been sent to hunt head-her for the purpose of setting that collection. They shall be liable to punishment if it is proved that they have prepared head-her in excess of the quantity stipulated for supply to the government.
3. Inspection teams shall be sent to forests in the Szechwan region which are inhabited by head-her to catch head-her, if any. If any hunter has installed any trap or snare, he shall be arrested and punished before the Prime Minister in Szechwan.

Legal Research Collection, Vol. 16, pp. 10-11.

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Trade Between British India and Nepal

"Foreign Department (Revenue A) Consultations",  
National Archives of India, New Delhi.

No. 2489, dated Lucknow, 31st May 1876

From-CAPTAIN A. MURRAY, Offg. Personal Asst. to the  
Chief Commr. of Oudh,  
To - T.H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., Offg. Secy. to the  
Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I Am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 172 R, dated 21st September last, requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with a full report regarding the present condition of trade with Nepal, the restrictions by which it is hampered, &c., together with any recommendation the Chief Commissioner may have to offer on the subject.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts\* bordering on Nipal, the Conservator of Forests, and the Superintendent, Excise and Stamps, were called upon to report on the subject, their reports have lately been received, and copies, are herewith submitted, from which the following particulars have been elicited.

3. The marts in Nipal with which there is any trade from this province appear to be as follows:-

Banbasi,	Behadurgunge,
Nipalgunge,	Sesiwa,
Gola Mundi,	Captaingunge;

and there is an export trade only from Tanda in the Fyzabad district to the frontier station Batwal, the road to which runs through the Basti district of the North-Western Provinces. To some of these marts there are one or two indifferent cart-tracks, but in the majority of instances the means of communication are foot-paths, and the mode of conveying goods is on pack-animals, which are, as a rule, ponies. No attempt to improve the present tracks or open out any other communications is made by the Nipalese Government; and often a fair road running up to the border of this province degenerates into a track in Nipal-impassable for wheeled traffic. The only repairs in Nipal territories to cart-tracks are said to be effected by the traders themselves who, after the rains, remove any great obstructions to traffic there may be.

4. The chief articles of commerce appear to be -

Wheat and other edible grains,	Salt,
Tobacco,	Oil-seeds,
Timber in logs, and fuel,	Spices,
	Country and European goods,

and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous articles.

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\* Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda.

5. Correct trade statistics cannot be given: the multiplicity of routes renders anything like accurate registration of imports and exports impossible, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kheri reports that on entering our territory many traders diverge with their loads into foot-paths and many purposely avoid registration.

The traffic returns show the following figures:-

			Exports	Imports
			Rupees	Rupees
1871-72	...	...	2,13,141	3,63,800
1872-73	...	...	1,53,166	2,68,007
1873-74	...	...	1,20,982	2,75,788
1874-75	...	...	1,21,846	1,90,554

These cannot be accepted as representing anything like the real amount of trade with Nipal. An attempt has been made to register merchandize passing down what have been considered the main streams of traffic, and the figures bear out the impression of the officers who have reported on the subject that the trade is declining.

6. It is carried on almost entirely by British subjects. The Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, who has obtained most of his information from the traders themselves, remarks: "There are two descriptions of traders from British territories, those who rent shops from the authorities and reside in the Nipal marts for the whole of the trading season from January to May, and those who merely stay long enough to effect their sales and purchases: the former are alone permitted to trade with the Parbuttia or hillmen, and thus, as a result, they are not only merchants on their own account, but act as brokers; there appear to be no Nipal shop-keepers or brokers, the only men from that country who frequent marts are the hillmen already mentioned, who, like the itinerant dealers from those parts, stop only long enough to buy and sell what they desire."

7. Nipal officials are said not to engage in trade, and Nipal merchants but rarely enter our territories; every obstacle is thrown in their way by the Nipalese authorities who exert their influence to sell the goods brought by the hillmen to the British merchants, and, not unfrequently, rather than allow the hillmen to take their produce south, buy it up with funds provided them by their own government. It is said that if any hill traders attempt to remove their goods secretly for exportation to British territories without paying the export duties, which, as a rule, they are too poor to afford, their goods are seized and sold by auction. The principal marts to which the few Nipalese who enter our territories resort are Tulsipur, Pachperia, Utrowla and Bulrampur in the Gonda district; Ekona, Bhingra, Matagunge and Nanpara in the Bahraich district; and Biscohar in the district of Basti, North-Western Provinces.

8. Trade in the Nipalese marts is conducted on the basis of the money value of the goods, but it is essentially an exchange of commodities. The Nipalese will readily accept rupees in exchange for goods, and our money is received into the Durbar treasury, but the Nipal coinage is so debased, and there is so much counterfeit coin, that merchants from British territories now refuse to receive payment other than in goods or rupees. Currency notes are not accepted in payment by the Nipalese, and credit transactions are very rare.

9. The restrictions imposed upon the trade by the Nipal Government are as follows: An export duty, and import duty, and a chungli on the goods brought to the marts by Nipalese subjects for sale to British merchants. The two first are levied at the marts only. The rates are variously stated, and the information on this subject is evidently not reliable. The rates given by the Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, vary from 12 per cent on ghee to 5 annas per cent on fish, and if he is correct there is a crushing duty of 9 per cent on wheat and other edible grains; some of the duties are levied ad valorem, but the general practice appears to be on weight or the piece. The only custom-house is at Kakrouli close to the border, but no duty appears to be taken there; the goods are merely inspected and sent on with a pass to the mart, the Deputy Commissioner thinks it is maintained as a check on those officers who collect in the marts. He observes that no instances of oppression on the part of the Durbar authorities have come to his notice. The tariff on some of the goods is excessive: but it seldom varies, it is known to all who carry on commerce within the Nipal boundary, and forms an item of exact calculation in respect to the anticipated profits of any venture. He compares the tariff, and sometimes favourably, with the octroi schedule of Lucknow: but he is evidently unaware of what is stated to be the case that all Nipalese goods pay octroi as well as export duty.

10. The export trade alluded to before from Tanda to Batwal is not entered in the trade returns as with Nipal, the goods having to pass through the North-Western Provinces. It consists entirely of cotton goods, the value of which, in 1873, is estimated at Rupees 2,48,045, and in 1874 at Rupees 2,85,398. The import duty at Batwal, which is on the piece, represents an ad valorem duty of 1-9 per cent.; but anything like an export trade in return from Batwal is discouraged by the Nipal Government.

11. I am to regret that no information of any value has been obtained regarding the timber trade with Nipal, which consists entirely of exports from that country; the Oudh Forest Department has had no dealings with the Nipal authorities, and the timber merchants consulted by the Conservator merely complain generally of the difficulties

they have experienced on account of the dilatoriness and obstructiveness of the Nipal officials; but the Conservator of Forests is of opinion that the trade has not fallen off so much on account of the high prices asked, as by the deterioration of the timber owing to the indiscriminate fellings and want of conservancy in the Nipal forests which lie to the north of Oudh.

12. I am to express the Chief Commissioner's regret that it has been impossible to obtain more definite information and more accurate figures regarding the trade generally, but from what has been procured he has come to the conclusion that the import duty is probably not sufficient to discourage imports, but that as long as the double tax on exports exists at the marts, and the Durbar discourages the export trade, trade with Nipal must decline. It follows that if by reason of the debased and counterfeit coin in Nipal the trade is generally as stated by the Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, an exchange of commodities, the restrictions placed on the export trade must materially affect the import trade as well. But it is to be doubted whether, if the Durbar were to consent to the removal or reduction of the export duties, which is all we could in fairness expect, there would be any great improvement in the trade relations between the two countries till the communications between their marts and our frontier have been greatly improved. At present there is an absence of anything that can be termed a road: the tracks run through large belts of jungle and forest, large unbridged, and sometimes rapid, rivers have to be crossed; a large portion of the country is very sparsely inhabited, and every natural obstacle lies in the way of the trader; from Gonda the Dundooa range has to be crossed; and of the eleven recognised passes, only three admit of beasts of burden, the rest are fit for foot passengers only. In the face of these disadvantages, no concession by the Nipal Government with respect to the reduction of duties could tend much to develop trade.

13. In conclusion, I am to say that copies of all the reports furnished by officers have been sent to the Resident of Nipal at his request.

No. 681, A, dated 6th April 1876

From- The Deputy Commissioner, Kheri,  
To - The Commissioner, Sitapur Division.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 3723 of the 4th October and No. 241 of the 28th of last January, regarding the present condition of trade with Nipal.

2. And first with reference to the delay which has occurred in furnishing the report, I would beg to point out that, in order to answer all the questions put by Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident of Nipal, a much more extensive enquiry was necessary than that contemplated in your first letter.



3. An answer to those questions will supply the information called for by the Government of India. I will therefore reply seriatim.

(1) The great Nipalese marts of Nipalgunge, Gola Mundi and Banbasi do not lie to the immediate north of Kheri; Nipalgunge is much nearer to Bahraich, and Mundia Ghat to Phillibhit than to this district, and doubtless much more explicit information will be afforded by the Deputy Commissioner and Collector, respectively, of those districts than I have been able to obtain.

Nipalgunge. - The only route through this district is across the Chanka and Kouriala rivers, and through Motipur in the Bahraich district. There is a road for wheeled traffic upto Mathera on the Kouriala, and both rivers can be crossed on boats large enough for any description of conveyance.

Gola Mundi. - The usual route is by Singhai across the boundary stream Mohana by Kakrouli Ghat. There is a road in this district up to Banbirpur within three miles of the Mohana, but garis go right on to Gola Mundi, the Kouriala intervening. The passage across the Mohana is, however, always difficult on account of its stony bed.

There are other roads via the Mohana to Gola Mundi, viz, Hollona and Kaluapur. These, too, can be used by carts the whole way, but they are much cut up in the rains, and are subsequently more or less repaired by the traders themselves, that is, that any great obstructions would be cleared away. The Nipal Durbar do not appear to make any repairs.

(2) There are but two usual modes of conveying goods, namely, by garis and pack-animals, the latter chiefly ponies. Traders from British territories cannot expect to find means of transport in Nipal, they must carry that with them. This, indeed, is what all do, for, as will be shown further on, trade though conducted on the basis of the money value of goods, is essentially an exchange of commodities. I cannot answer the latter part of the question 2, viz, "whether an increased trade would involve a greater relative expenditure in the item of transport." I presume Mr. Girdlestone is of opinion that the means of transport- carts and ponies- might not keep pace with any sudden expansion of commerce owing to the abolition or reduction of transit dues.

This might be the case at first, but if the profits to be obtained were fairly remunerative, I venture to think that the matter would soon adjust itself, and that beoparis would flock to the new marts in sufficient numbers to supply all needs and to keep down the rates of carriage.

(3) A list of articles which passed southward through the traffic stations of Singahai and Tirkanlia during the last three years is appended. They give a most inadequate idea of the extent of trade. Many traders on re-entering our territory diverge with their loads into foot-paths, many purposely avoid registration; and further, the mohurrirs in charge by no means give unremitting attention to their duties.

(4) A similar list of exports to Nipal is given.

(5) So far as I can discover there are but few customs-houses on the Nipal side of the boundary, the duties being generally levied at the different marts. The evidence of one of the witnesses whom I examined is sufficiently interesting to justify the following extract:-

"I trade with Gola Mundi, Kahanpur, Bhajui, Kahlari and Rajapur-Dullai. I always sell cloth and buy pepper and kach (catechu). The Nipal import charge on European cloths is 3 per cent ad valorem, such value being determined by inspection of the invoice. Upon country cloth (garah) the duty is 6 pies the piece (than) worth from Rupees 1 to 3. These duties are the same at all the places named by me. They are, however, generally farmed out, and arrangements may often be made with the contractors, by which, in the case of large dealers, as much as 25 per cent. is abated. The export duty upon redpepper is Rupees 1-6 the Nipal maund, which is about the same as our standard maund; the same is charged on catechu. The Durbar have a customs-house at Kakrouli on the other side of the Mohana (the boundary of the two territories), and goods en route to Gola Mundi are there inspected and noted in a letter which the dealer has to give up on arriving at his destination. Similarly, when returning with goods, a rawanna is given him at Gola Mundi to be given up at Kakrouli. The import duties are levied at once whether the goods be disposed of or not. Kalapur is between Kakrouli and the Golaghat on the Kouriala. It is the residence of Raja Narind Bikram Shah under whom is the thannah. Anything I sell to the Raja is free from duty. I do not know what is the case with others.

"Bhajui. There is a gari track from Singhai to Korla, about 8 miles, and from the latter place to Hollona on the Mohana. Bhajui is 4 miles the other side I sell to the Lieutenant in charge without paying duty. There is no trade.

"Kahlari, 20 or 25 miles from Singhai, is the seat of a Court of Justice. Duty is nominally levied, but is remitted by the Adalat.

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(To be continued)

Royal Orders of Chaitra Sudi 14, 1886Contents

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1. Adoption in Alampur.

A royal order was issued on Chaitra Sudi 14, 1886 permitting Norbu Bhote of Pokharigaun in Alampur to adopt Ratanpati, his elder brother Vamsharaj Bhote's son, as his son.

RRC. Vol. 34, p. 65

2. Water Operated Mill in Kathmandu

Mahabir Khadka had constructed a water operated mill (ghatta) at Poltadhara in the Goldhunga area of Kathmandu, but the mill had fallen into disuse. Jaya Narayan Newar was now permitted to revive the mill with water drawn from the Mudkhua-Khola. He was required to pay a theke tax of eight annas a year to the Sadar Company Dafdar Khana.

RRC, Vol. 34, P. 65.

3. Reclamation and Settlement in Kaski

Talu Gurung had settled a tract of land at Tarebhir in Kaski and was paying serma taxes amounting to 1 rupee and 8 annas every year to the Sadar Company Dafdar Khanda.

In the Vikrama year 1886, the settlement was given to Vanshu Padhya through a royal order because he had offered to double the amount of serma revenue to 3 rupees.

Talu Gurung submitted a petition saying that he had been rendered homeless. He offered to match Vamshu Padhya's offer of 3 rupees and also to reclaim 10 muris of rice lands in the area subject to a three-year period of tax exemption.

Talu Gurung's order was accepted, but the households settled by him were taken away from his jurisdiction. His own household, however, was reconfirmed.

RRC, Vol. 34, pp 66-67.

4. Thekbandi in Simras

The village of Bhangeri-Gairhi-Pahari Kharka in Simras had been given out on thekbandi basis on an annual payment of 24 rupees. On Chaitra Sudi 14, 1886, the amount was raised to 28 rupees, and the thekbandi was granted to Tularam Khadka and Zorawar Khadka. They were permitted to collect and appropriate the proceeds of all taxes in the village, with the exception of Raja-Anka taxes. They were also allowed to commute in-kind rents on rice-fields allotted to them on raibandi basis into cash at the rate of 15 pathis of paddy a rupee.

RRC. vol. 34, pp.67-68.

5. Thekbandi in Tanahu

I

The village of Kunchhagaun in Tanahu had been assigned as jagir to the Sri Bhairung Paltan. It was allotted to Nandaram and Markandaya Adhikari on thekbandi basis for one year beginning Aswin Sudi 10, 1886 against a payment of 14 rupees. The arrangement covered all existing sources of revenue (Wajbi-Serma, fines and penalties, chak-chakui, escheats, etc.) with the exception of raja-anka taxes, buried treasure, and panchakhat.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 62.

II

The village of Mirlung-Kunchha, belonging to the Sri Kalidatta Company, was allotted on similar terms to Dilliram Upadhyaya, Maharnarsing Adhikari, Purna Gurung, and Jasraj Gurung for an unspecified period beginning Aswin Sudi 10, 1886 against an annual payment of 121 rupees a year. Their duties were to remain in attendance at the Kalimaranchu Hulak Post and arrange for the transportation of military supplies. They were warned not to oppress the local people, or evict them from their homesteads, and not to collect unauthorized payments.

RRC, Vo. 34, pp. 62-63.

6. Thek Arrangements

## I

The village of Begnas in Kaski was allotted under thek tenure to Pratiman Banstola against an annual payment of 24 rupees. The arrangement covered all existing taxes, with the exception of raja-anka taxes. Pratiman Banstola was ordered to perform Dashain founctions at the local moula with the income from rice-fields assigned for the purpose, and meet the shortfall, if any, himself. The thek was to be paid to the Jagirdar.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 64.

## II

The village of Alainchigaun at Raginas had been assigned to the Taradal Company. It yielded a thek revenue of 12½ rupees a year. The village was reallocated to Dirgha Simha Kunwar and Foud Simha Kunwar on an enhanced thek payment of 25 rupees a year under gharbari tenure.

RRC. Vol. 34, p. 61.

7. Land Allotments

## I

A tract of land at Bandipur in Tanahu had been allotted for reclamation to Kalu Gurung subject to the payment of 8 annas a year to the Chapras Company. Kalu Gurung relinquished the allotment, which was reallocated to Sadharam Newar under gharbari tenure.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 63.

## II

A plot of 70 muris of rice-fields at Sakot-Budhyauli in Salyan, which had been assigned as jagir to the Simhanath. Paltan, was allotted to Pashupati Sahu against a payment of 12 rupees a year.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 61.

8. Land Reclamation in Dhunwakot

Royal order to Maheshwar Padhya and Tularam Padhya:  
"Dig irrigation channels and reclaim 1 khet of rice-lands through your own resources within an area with the following boundaries in Dhunwakot, other than lands under Jagir, birta, guthi, or other tenures. Enjoy tax exemption on the reclaimed lands for the first three years, and make payments to the Sadar Company Dafdarkhana from the fourth year.

Boundaries: East: Gogale-Khola; West: Ganama-Khola; South: Ghoptyabagar; and North: the Toba Hill.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 68.

9. The Gurungs

Royal order to Gurungs, Ghales, and Iamas throughout the Kingdom through Dhanjay Lama:

"In the year 1883, a copper-plate inscription had been issued with a thiti for Charjat and Sorhajat Gurungs. Men were sent to different areas to collect (the Salami fee for the thiti).

"However, it was not possible to make collections because of disputes within the Gurung Community.

"A complaint was then submitted to us and we heard the case in the presence of Gurungs of both sides. It was held that there was no distinction between Charjat and Sorhajat Gurungs. The previous copper plate inscription was returned with the consent of all Gurungs and a new one was issued.

"As regards the Salami, it was decided that it should be realized from those who had not made any payment previously. Men were accordingly sent to different areas to make the collection.

"Now we have received complaints that the Gurungs have not allowed their households to be enumerated, nor produced receipts against the previous payments, nor made any payments.

"We have now deputed Man Simha Rana to make the collections at the prescribed rates: Payments made previously will be adjusted in case the receipts are produced. You shall be punished if you cause any further obstruction in this regard."

RRC, Vol. 34, pp. 69-70.

10. Kharidar Tikadatta Pande

Tikadatta Pande, grandson of Kulanidhi Pandit and son of Ram Narayan Pandit, was appointed as Kharidar in the Sri Simhanath Paltan. His duties were to maintain accounts and records and obey the orders of the Captain, Narasimha Thapa.

Tikadatta Pande was assigned 7-2 khets of rice-fields and a khuwa income of 132 rupees as his jagir. He was actually given 4 khets of rice-fields and 25 rupees. The balance of 187 rupees (at the rate of 25 rupees a khet) was charged on the revenues of Salyan.

RRC. Vol. 34, pp. 59-61.

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The Chumawan Tax

1. Eastern Tarai
2. Palpa and Pyuthan
3. Gorkha.

1. Eastern Tarai

Royal order to Subba Kulanand Jha:

"In the districts of Morang, Saptari, Mahottari, Bara, and Rautahat, the Chumawan tax, imposed on the occasion of our sacred-thread-investiture ceremony, shall not be collected on birta grants, both old and new, if the deed provides for exemption from all taxes and levies (sarbanga-mafi).

"The Chumawan tax shall be collected from birta lands for which no such exemption has been granted under the royal seal, but where exemption has been fraudulently obtained from other authorities.

"In the past, Mahantas of monasteries (Asthan) and birtaowners used to approach the palace and obtain exemption on payment of a sum of money as salami whenever any new tax or levy was imposed. This year, a thekbandi has been granted for the collection of the Chumawan tax on the occasion of our sacred-thread-investiture ceremony. Accordingly, in case the copper-plate inscription has placed any birtaowner under the jurisdiction of the palace, and its case such birtaowner has fulfilled his (Chumawan) obligation by paying a salami fee at the palace, such payment shall be deducted from the amount stipulated by you under the Ijara."

Kartik Sudi 4, 1879

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 371-72.

2. Palpa and Pyuthan

Royal order to Colonel Ujir Singh Thapa:

"An ijara for the collection of the Chumawan tax on the occasion of our sacred-thread-investiture ceremony in the vikram year from jagir, birta, manachamal, chhap, bitalab, and other lands of bhardars, military companies, etc. in the hill regions other than the Madhesh region, has been granted to Hanumanta Singh for the sum of Rs 141,001. Permit his men to collect the tax in the hill region of Palpa. From Baisakh 1880, you are hereby ordered to collect the Chumawan tax in the Madhesh areas of Pyuthan and Palpa according to the prescribed rates."

Magh Badi 13, 1879,

RRC, Vol. 43, p.394.

3. Gorkha

Royal order to Subba Taranidhi Panta, and the Tharghar families of Tallakot and Upallokot in Gorkha: "You have written to General (Bhimsen Thapa) that traditionally a 50 percent exemption in taxes has been granted to the common people (lata-ganda) of Gorkha town. The matter has been represented to us.

"We hereby order that the Chumawan tax be collected from homesteads and rice-fields in that area at the same rates as those at which it had been collected from birta, jagir, manachamal, chhap, and other lands and homesteads during the sacred-thread-investiture ceremony of our father (King Girban) in the vikram year 1865.

Baisakh Sudi 3, 1880

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 437-38.

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The Mafauni Fee

In the Barha-Khuwa area of Dolakha, kipat-owning jimidars and common people (praja) were customarily forced by the Amali or Lware to carry palanquins in their respective areas. A royal order was issued on Aswin 15, 1894 banning this practice. Amalis and Dwares were, however, entitled to collect a fee (mafauni) in consideration of the exemption on a one-time basis.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 460-61.

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Final Orders of Appeal, April 7, 1962

1. Saltpeter supplies.
2. Life & fire insurance Collection in Mexico.
3. Change of unit to "under Division Deptl."
4. Last assignments to Knox Company.
5. Last assignments.
6. Salaries of Albat employees.
7. Other disbursements.

1. Saltpeter supplies

April order to National Order: "You have reported that 221 bags and 16 units of saltpeter have been delivered at the Santa Cruz factory, and that for the future the number of bags orders should be increased."

"You have also reported that trucks through the restaurant company have been allowed or cancelled according to our instructions."

"In regard to saltpeter, we shall send you a reply after receiving a report from Santa Cruz. In the future, have supplies delivered there without any delay with the assignments issued by Mexico (Albat)."

"You have made a request for insurance. It seems you still number after insurance even though we have given you insurance."

"We shall send you to inspect Santa Cruz. We shall also take steps for arrangements to expedite Albat services."

April 2nd 7, 1962

WFO, Vol. 6, pp. 544-45

3. Ujari for American Collection in Bahia

Royal order to Governor Madrid: "You had been given an Ujari for revenue collection in Bahia for the years your 1667. For certain reasons, the Ujari has had to be given to Don Juan de Padilla because of his merits. However, should you not collect it before the Padilla assumed charge, please to give you need not return it. However, you shall have no right to make fresh collections. We shall check the amount transmitted by you to the Palace. Any amount due to you will be refunded from the Palace itself."

Letter dated 7, 1667

AGN, Vol. 6, pp 545-47.

(See location note 9, 1977, notes from the Bahia area and assigned as Padilla to your credit for Governor's merits for life. AGN, Vol. 67, pp. 220-9).

3. Ujari Grant to Don Juan de Padilla Madrid

Royal order to Governor Madrid was granted to Governor of Bahia de Padilla, who is a 1667 Madrid himself, under Ujari terms. He was ordered to pay the stipulated sum to the King.

Letter dated 7, 1667

AGN, Vol. 6, p. 546

4. Ujari Assignment to Don Juan de Padilla

Royal order to Governor Madrid and Bahia de Padilla: "We had assigned lands reserved by you in the course of your service of Ujari and other lands to the well-remembered one of the King's company. We have now received reports that you have refused to allot these lands on the ground that you have received no orders to do so. The lands were already well registered with that company here, hence you are hereby ordered to allot them without any delay."

Letter dated 7, 1667

AGN, Vol. 6, pp 547-48.

Special Order No. 100 of the Staff of the Ministry, and other orders. Military personnel (all ranks) have been sent there with certificates (patents) signed by the War and Home Affairs for provisions assigned to the half-share. A unit of the Red Army, consisting of two units of the staff, leaving the other half of the village (half-share). In case the villagers refuse to receive the staff, and their share of the village for some time, and send over the half-share to the military personnel. The remaining amount of the village's share, as indicated by the military personnel in consultation with the local staff, shall be handed over to the local staff, and the contract shall be concluded to us."

June 2nd 7, 1942.

This order was sent to the staff of the following are a list in the same way: - Leningrad, Moscow, Minsk, St. Petersburg, Odessa, Rostov, and others.

#### 3. Special Order

Special Order No. 100 of the Staff of the Ministry.

"We are ordered by the Staff of the Ministry, to send the staff to the village (half-share), and to receive the staff. In case the villagers refuse to receive the staff, and their share of the village for some time, and send over the half-share to the military personnel. The remaining amount of the village's share, as indicated by the military personnel in consultation with the local staff, shall be handed over to the local staff, and the contract shall be concluded to us."

June 2nd 7, 1942.

NO. 100, 5, p. 141.

#### 4. Special Order of the Staff of the Ministry

1

Special Order to the Staff of the Ministry, and the Staff of the Ministry, to send the staff to the village (half-share), and to receive the staff. In case the villagers refuse to receive the staff, and their share of the village for some time, and send over the half-share to the military personnel. The remaining amount of the village's share, as indicated by the military personnel in consultation with the local staff, shall be handed over to the local staff, and the contract shall be concluded to us."

1. Special Order of the Staff of the Ministry, No. 100, 5, p. 141.

another order was issued by the same day to Union officials for disbursement of the following amounts to the recipients of the following articles of the four athletes:-

- |   |   |            |
|---|---|------------|
| 1. Living and home expenses of the four athletes                  |   |            |
| Local expenses  |   |            |
| Total of the four athletes  |   | (Rs. 200)  |
| 2. Personal expenses of the four athletes                         | - | Rs. 245    |
| 3. Personal expenses of the four athletes                         | - | Rs. 345    |
| 4. Personal expenses of the four athletes                         | - | Rs. 350    |
| 5. Personal expenses of the four athletes                         | - | Rs. 200-00 |
| 6. The expenses of the four athletes, including the four athletes | - |            |
| Personal expenses of the four athletes                            | - | Rs. 200    |
| Personal expenses of the four athletes                            | - | Rs. 100    |
| 7. Personal expenses of the four athletes                         | - | Rs. 350    |
| 8. Personal expenses of the four athletes                         | - | Rs. 275    |

April 2nd 1962

Page No. 4, of 547-48.

#### 7. Other Disbursements

##### 1

A sum of Rs. 300 had been obtained as a loan from the Government to meet the personal expenses of the four athletes (including the four athletes) of the four athletes. The Government had ordered to repay the amount from the loan received of Rs. 300 for the year 1962-63.

April 2nd 1962

Page No. 4, of 547-48.

General Ledger of Customs was similarly ordered to repay a sum of Rs 216 towards from 1942 onwards for the same purpose.

ibid, Vol. 4, 27-28.

2. Secretary-Customs, do - On 1942,

Letter No. 7, 1942.

ibid, Vol. 4, p. 347.

## II.

On 1942, another ledger (Income) was ordered to disclose a sum of Rs 475 as the equivalents of Swadhar India Bhatta Dues for the financial year 1942 from the revenue collected by him.

ibid, Vol. 4, p. 347.

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### Trade between India, Siam and Siam (Continued)

"Major and Minors. - These two places are mentioned. There is a market, and some small wine trade place. The duty on imports is levied at Sakretil. There are no exports for those I have to go to Sakretil."

This extract, I think, shows that where possible the duties are levied at the large markets, but that in order to intercept traffic destined for other places and perhaps as a measure of a check upon those officers who collect at the ports, a custom-house is here and there maintained on the frontier. The only place close to the north-west boundary of this district in which I have ascertained that a custom-house exists, is at Sakretil already mentioned.

(A) The extract already given, and the following from the evidence of another witness, show that the duty is sometimes ad valorem, and sometimes on the load, or with respect to cloth by the piece, irrespective of value: "The export charge on red-pepper is 1-6 in the Siam pound, which is about 1/4 of our standard pence, that is, 42 1/2 standard pence. The tax on rice is two annas a pony load, and 1-8 a hundred on dry ginger. These rates have been unvarying since stipulation has been established."

[7] There are two descriptions of traders from which territories - those who come down from the north-west and reside in the capital and those from the whole of the trading areas looking from day to day, and some are merely very long enough to affect their mind and fortune. The former alone are permitted to trade with the barabakhs or biliks, but those, as a result, they are not only merchants on their own account, but not as traders. There appear to be no retail shop-keepers or traders; the only one from that country who frequents the bazaars are the biliks already mentioned, and, like the billabakh dealers from those parts, stop only long enough to buy and sell what they desire.

[8] While small towns are during the present season about 50 shops, the owners of which are residents of Khilikhai, Kuvli, Bakhshayar, Bilajar, Kerkakhi, Kaskary and Gostayev. The real object to be known is, I, and somewhat higher for others. The cities are of the small trading nature - biliks and bilabakh towns are a considerable number of numbers. I do not believe that there is any monopoly, and the evidence of the witness has given reason to point to the conclusion, that the officials can permit certain of the but to trade and profit, for it can be fairly assumed that they, and the trader, at the receipt of the remainder of duty to any transactions between them for slaves.

I should not think that merchants do not enter British territory - certainly not in any numbers. The witness remarks, "I cannot say whether, if the subjects of Nepal were to enter our territories to trade, they would have to pay the same duties as those who are imposed on us. Such trade as their part is insignificant. If, as you say, they have dealings at Delhi near the Delhi frontier station of India on the Delhi and Simla, it must be on a very small scale."

I should suppose there is no doubt that natives of Nepal could give to my country, but in common with all other recent countries the Government of that country could not possibly possess wealth. For every considerable merchant would otherwise have a number of slaves in his employ who were continually trading to their own benefit.

In concluding this part of the subject, it should be stated that no instance of aggression on the part of the former authorities have come to my notice. That the tariff is an issue which aggressive must be imposed to all, but it makes certain it is known to all those who carry on commerce in the Nepal territory, and therefore forms an item of exact calculation in respect to the anticipated profits of any venture.

(8) In better times, there is always the basis of the money value difference, though coins are not actually paid. The pieces of eight could not be obtained as a direct result of the change. If the Treasury were worth about 200, the pieces to that value would be exchanged. It is only when the products of this country are insufficient for such barter that the difference is paid in cash.

(9) Extract from the evidence of Akbar Khan. - "The exchange in the low level of silver is called 'Aranda' bill. Such bill is usually worth one 'Dinar' over 6 'Annas', and is about the size of our 5-anna piece, though not as thick. There is a great deal of counterfeit coin, copper with a coating of silver, so much so that we traders have given up taking money in exchange. The current paper is always accepted by the billon and passes through them. Indeed, it is paid into the Indian Treasury and re-issued. Thus, the silver bill, I will assume, is 1/2 Jang (about 1/200), while the one with the fringe of silver, goes to the value of copper 500, and yet paid in standard silver. 'Currency notes do not pass.'

(10) There appear to be no credit transactions of any kind. This is somewhat strange, because, as the Sikh and the Malabar merchants are natives of our provinces, they would have some security in regard to British subjects who could be used at their ordinary place of business or personal residence.

I suppose the reason is that as the billon always insist on ready money or immediate exchange, the shopkeepers not having sufficient funds to comply with their terms, and yet still as credit, are compelled to carry the system of cash or equivalent value of goods throughout their transactions.

(11) I have already covered this position.

(12) It is evident that there is a considerable through trade, see my previous remarks under annex 4. I give a short analysis of the returns for three years obtained from the traffic stations at Singhai and Bangalore. The figures may be divided into three classes:-

- 1st.- Goods exported but not imported.
- 2nd.- Goods imported but not exported.
- 3rd.- Goods which are those both of export and import.



## Goods Imported by Ship

Kind of article	Quantity	Value	DUTY		Percentage of value of imports in total	Percentage of value of imports
			Ad valorem	By piece or weight		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	mts. cu. ft.	cts. n. d.	mts. cu. ft.		cts. n. d.	mts. cu. ft.
Tea	11 7 0	118 8 0	1 11 7	...	1 2 0	1 0 0
Coffee	374 27 0	748 5 0	36 4 5	...	4 17 0	1 0 0
Peas	805 0 0	402 5 0	28 0 0	...	4 4 0	...
Wheat	426 2 0	1,208 8 0	189 3 5	...	3 6 0	0 11 0
Beans	426 8 0	1,094 15 8	52 11 1	...	4 17 0	0 0 0
Limes	141 0 0	342 0 0	...	...	...	...
Oil	0 5 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 1 0
Onions	66 0 0	30 12 0	...	...	...	0 0 0
Peanut	47 15 0	47 12 0	0 7 4	...	0 5 0	1 1 0
Total	...	560 0 0	47 2 7	...	7 2 0	1 0 0
Total		3,274 11 8	...	...	...	...

## Goods Imported from Japan

	mts. cu. ft.	cts. n. d.	mts. cu. ft.	cts. n. d.	mts. cu. ft.	cts. n. d.
Tea	7 0 0	38 0 0	1 1 7	...	1 17 5	...
Green beans, No number	...	279 2 0	...	...	...	...
Timber, 12 logs	1093 3 11	12,325 0 0	...	...	...	3 2 0
Peel	17,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0
Total	...	17,000 0 0	...	...	...	...

TABLE I. (continued) Properties of the states

Name of state	Energy		Spin		JPC	Decay width		Branching ratio	Lifetime
	MeV	fm <sup>-1</sup>	total	spin		total	spin		
1S	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 <sup>++</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
1P	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
1D	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
1F	1.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	4 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
2S	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
2P	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1 <sup>++</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
2D	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
2F	1.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
3S	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
3P	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
3D	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2 <sup>++</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
3F	1.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
4S	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
4P	1.00	0.00	1.00	3.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
4D	1.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
4F	1.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5S	1.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5P	1.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5D	1.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5F	1.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
6S	1.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
6P	1.00	0.00	1.00	5.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
6D	1.00	0.00	2.00	5.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
6F	1.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
7S	1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
7P	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
7D	1.00	0.00	2.00	6.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
7F	1.00	0.00	3.00	6.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
8S	1.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
8P	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
8D	1.00	0.00	2.00	7.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
8F	1.00	0.00	3.00	7.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
9S	1.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
9P	1.00	0.00	1.00	8.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
9D	1.00	0.00	2.00	8.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
9F	1.00	0.00	3.00	8.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
10S	1.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
10P	1.00	0.00	1.00	9.00	1 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
10D	1.00	0.00	2.00	9.00	2 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
10F	1.00	0.00	3.00	9.00	3 <sup>+-</sup>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

I have given the abstracts together in volume 7 in order to illustrate the scope provided by different sources and methods involved and some comparative considerations. The evidence for the completely correct and comprehensive library evidence, but I think that they are not entirely so, and therefore are included only by showing the progressions which might exist in respect to impact upon the literature. We had no real knowledge (I-2 and 3-2) in connection with the bookkeeping records (I-2). They in three times as many copies (I-2) were to have the printing of 4000 - 2000 in the record, while, apart of all, there were 4000 and 4000. However, in the article of history, in highly relevant to 4-15, the history impact upon 3-4. We all is provided at 7-2-3.

I should like to suggest that any possible international relations, but including the evidence of the present movement will be this in regard fully to the subject.

Some other are included only, most of them of interest.

There are many possible sources and with reference to and included from 1911, but I would be glad to get some of the material together and make a complete record of it. The library of 1911, 1912, and 1913 are probably those by the same efforts. The two sets should include 1-2, 3-2, 4-2, and 5-2 to give a complete, and complete in the main view of the historical material connections in these important items.

It is not to be understood that the above will give us these answers. I think we are to be free of our present strength, limited to show every year to have the material investigations, and general experience in our efforts could be made. We could see some of the evidence of the evidence that the influence of history is generally. However, our conclusions are already starting to some of political, possibly as well as the other by other, but history has a great deal to do in the nature of the study. It is hard, as the 1-2 per cent, the volume of a history and the 1-2 per cent. I did not want to see a necessity, yet I cannot be sure that they have to get material the problems are. It is to be noted that the digital connections would, if possible, give the discussion of the subject by pointing out our own contributions. In an opinion it should be the object of our collection to measure the history that they can contribute to the direction of liberal connections; that tends to suggest a program could be thereby be easily suggested that a light and could eventually for most. This very day present last movement.

A reference to the history of our system returns in England, and recently in the country, that as far as the connection in words and provided a way to the last chapter.

It has already been pointed out that the Russian Ministry cannot now be regarded as being in a position to carry out, generally, the so-called "oil" program. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States.

The Government has already announced its plan to buy from the United States, under the terms of the so-called "oil" program, a certain amount of oil. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States.

It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States.

(2) (Continued)

### A. 1941-1942, 1943-1944

In the above year 1941, the Government has been a long time in the oil market. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States.

In March 1941, 1942, it, advised that the Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States.

1. The Government has purchased 10,000 tons of oil for military requirements at the rate of 1 ton, 2 tons, and 4 tons a week, with a total amount of 1,100 tons. The oil is now being stored at the Government's oil storage base. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States. It is pointed out that the Russian Government's policy in this respect is to avoid a situation in which it would be obliged to purchase oil from the United States.

... the village of ... the ...  
... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...

2. ... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...

... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...

3. ... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...

First year	-	3 acres
Second year	-	1 acre
Third year	-	11 acres
Fourth year	-	2 acres
Fifth year	-	11 acres

... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...

... the ... the ...  
... the ... the ...

- (1) ... the ... the ...
- (2) ... the ... the ...

4. A 77 system (ammunition) in which had been granted to Chinese system in order to attract them to the Chingping-shan, according to a previous order. Another order of 1942 (July 9, 1942), however, provides that system shall be collected at the rates mentioned in the schedule. This has Chingping-shan orders from visiting the side, however, the order of books and books have long remained under their management. In fact, regulations promulgated on August 11, 1942 provide that such small goods shall be managed under the above system. The transfer for the two goods page 1,398 means a year. Because the Japanese can collect books of conventional rates, Chinese leaders prefer to visit the side of books and books, rather than Chingping-shan. The latter of the Chingping-shan has, therefore, declined.

14. Another point, namely, therefore, regarding the the side of books and books to be brought under current management, in view of following conditions which is explained for the reasons.

- One hundred of 1 means a month.
- One hundred of 2 means a month.
- One hundred of 3 means a month.

1942. The side of books and books shall be managed under their own system, whenever goods were received. In addition, such will be mentioned.

5. If Chinese system was in a position to visit our territory by making up their places of business along their own territory, and purchasing foodstuffs and other necessities from our territory and visit Tibet, we may become a loss on the expense of transportation and other necessities through Chingping-shan. If we do so, Chinese traders will have an alternative but to bring their goods into our territory and exchange it for foodstuffs. If they do not do so, we may expose a loss on our traders visiting Tibet with foodstuffs and other necessities. That is to say, the Tibetan traders will not be forced to use our foodstuffs to the reach them, and our government will suffer a loss.

1942. If the traditional practice has been for our people to visit Tibet and exchange their rice with salt, and not for the Tibetans to bring their salt and exchange it with rice in our territory, then the tradition shall not be broken. Doing so shall be done to create a dispute between the government of Szechwan and Tibet.

If, however, the mentioned people are not for the Wahkiakum or come in for territory and exchange their side for two side with, and if they stay going on in an attempt to evade our Wahkiakum duties, we must see people who have reported on this. It is our hope to find out whether it is in fact, a settlement signed by all and Wahkiakum duties and other Wahkiakum of that are shall be admitted.

Seattle, Wash., 1941  
 DC, Vol. 57, pp. 371-72.

It, another of these matters was replied by St. Wahkiakum Wahkiakum as Chief of the Wahkiakum to Wahkiakum 1942.

DC, Vol. 57, pp. 376-77.

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Wahkiakum Wahkiakum on the Wahkiakum

Wahkiakum

Legal notice to the Wahkiakum subjects of Wahkiakum

"The Wahkiakum have Wahkiakum lands under Wahkiakum tenure from Wahkiakum Wahkiakum. Your Wahkiakum lands shall be assigned as Wahkiakum. To make my Wahkiakum are assigned as Wahkiakum, the Wahkiakum shall not get any Wahkiakum. To Wahkiakum your Wahkiakum lands, the Wahkiakum, provide the Wahkiakum Wahkiakum and Wahkiakum (also Wahkiakum) and use the lands as your Wahkiakum."

Wash. 1941, 1947.  
 DC, Vol. 57, p. 37.

Wahkiakum

Legal notice to the Wahkiakum subjects of Wahkiakum

"The Wahkiakum have Wahkiakum lands under Wahkiakum tenure from Wahkiakum Wahkiakum and assigned the lands to the Wahkiakum. To Wahkiakum your Wahkiakum to you, the Wahkiakum, provide the Wahkiakum Wahkiakum and Wahkiakum (also Wahkiakum), remain under the jurisdiction of the Wahkiakum, and use the lands as your Wahkiakum."

Wash. 1941, 1947.  
 DC, Vol. 57, p. 37.

Wahkiakum

Legal notice to the Wahkiakum subjects of Wahkiakum

"To Wahkiakum your Wahkiakum rice-fields which had been Wahkiakum by Wahkiakum Wahkiakum. Continue to provide Wahkiakum services at the Wahkiakum. The Wahkiakum, use the lands as your Wahkiakum."

Wash. 1941, 1947.  
 DC, Vol. 57, p. 37.

**Alvita**

Legal order to Maria Juana Lopez and Bernabe Lopez of the Guardia-Blanca in the district of:

"140 marks of fine-leaf tobacco as you had been obligated by previous parties. As surely remember those lands along with the year's crop. With full assurance, see the lands as your black-thorn vines."

March 2nd 10, 1847  
 DC, Vol. 25, p. 25.

**Alvita**

Legal order to Maria Juana of Alameda:

"Remember parties and ordered 20 marks from your previous parties. As surely remember those lands as you, along with this year's crop. With full assurance, see the lands as your black-thorn vines and remain ready for any services."

March 2nd 10, 1847  
 DC, Vol. 25, p. 25.

**Alvita**

Legal order to the officer Subyela of Alameda and there fill you in the Guardia area. Remember parties 1, 2 received your black lands, ordered the crystal area, and assigned it to the crop. As surely remember those lands as you along with this year's crop. With full assurance, see those lands as your first."

March 2nd 10, 1847  
 DC, Vol. 25, pp. 25-2.

**Alvita Juana**

Legal order to Subyela of:

"As surely remember a tract of unallocated 1/2 1/2 called Guardia-Blanca, which you have been using as black-land vines from the time of your ancestors. Use the existing channel to irrigate the tract, provide ~~services~~ services and payment to the local ~~land~~, and see the land as your ~~black-thorn~~."

March 2nd 10, 1847  
 DC, Vol. 25, p. 25.

(To be continued)



Legal Research Series  
Year 21, No. 3

Kathmandu, March 1989

Edited by

Narain C. Nepal

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Legal Research (Private) Ltd

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Annex A-1 (cont.) of the Report

14. Major Brampton J.L. Esau, a son of Prime Minister Charles Mackenzie, was appointed as Major-General in the British Indian Army with an annual salary of Rs 10,000, less gratuity and other fees amounting to Rs 21,800, leaving a net amount of Rs 7,897.40 a year. The amount was paid in cash from the Grand Trunk Road. On August 18, 1977, an additional sum of Rs 78,400, and gratuity amounting to Rs 1,00,000 were sanctioned. From the 1978-79 financial year, Rs 1,00,000, less income tax and other charges (including a sum of Rs 2,000.00) were deducted, the balance of Rs 97,997.40 being paid in cash as before. (March 14, 1979 roughly corresponds to November 79, 1979.)

James H. Maclean later, on May 10, 1944, during the wedding ceremony of Major Brampton J.L. Esau, an older son of Prime Minister Charles Mackenzie, observed James Maclean General doing "the best" of a son's best but was delightfully conscious of his full salary in which he was "brought for the day." (Francis Maclean, Secret, 1974, Vol II, pp. 2711, 7, 247).

15. Major Brampton J.L. Esau, son of Major Brampton and grandson of Prime Minister Charles Mackenzie, was appointed as Major-General in the British Indian Army on August 10, 1977. His annual salary, payable in cash from the Grand Trunk Road, amounted to Rs 10,000.00 (Rs 10,000.00 less Rs 2,100.00 as gratuity and other fees).
16. Major Brampton J.L. Esau, Major-General in the British Indian Army was receiving an annual salary of Rs 10,000.00. In March 17, 1977, the amount was raised to Rs 10,000.00, payable in cash.
17. Major Brampton J.L. Esau was appointed Major-General in the British Indian Army on March 6, 1977 with an annual salary of Rs 10,000.00, payable in cash.
18. Major Brampton J.L. Esau, Major-General in the British Indian Army, received an annual salary of Rs 10,000.00 in March 20, 1977, the amount was raised to Rs 10,000.00, payable in cash.
19. Major Brampton J.L. Esau was appointed Major-General in the British Indian Army on March 2, 1977 with an annual salary of Rs 10,000.00 payable in cash.
20. Major Brampton J.L. Esau was appointed Major-General in the British Indian Army on March 4, 1977. With an annual salary of Rs 10,000.00, payable in cash. On March 3, 1978, [Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, daughter J.L. Esau] reduced the amount to Rs 7,000.00.

3. James Hamilton, Lieut. Col., Major-General in the British Indian Army, received an annual salary of Rs 420,00. The amount was raised to Rs 527,50 on March 5, 1957. He was eligible for cash.
4. Thomas Hamilton, Lieut. Col., until March 5, 1957, received a basic allowance of Rs 4,000 a year. On that day, he was appointed as Major-General in the British Indian Army with an annual salary of Rs 5,27,500, payable in cash.
10. John Hamilton, Lieut. Col. was appointed as Major-General in the British Indian Army on March 5, 1957, with an annual salary of Rs 5,27,500, payable in cash.
11. John Hamilton, Lieut. Col., Major-General in the British Indian Army, received an annual salary of Rs 527,50. The amount was raised to Rs 527,50 in March 1957.
12. Mr. Hamilton, Lieut. Col., Major-General in the British Indian Army, was appointed as annual salary of Rs 7,100 in January 1957, in 1942 amount, as 1957-58 was payable in cash. The balance of Rs 7,075-00 was not through assignments of other lands in Madras and elsewhere.
13. John Hamilton, Lieut. Col., General in the British Indian Army, was appointed as annual salary of Rs 27,000, which seems to have been not through assignments as land in Orissa and elsewhere, as was provided by James Hamilton, Lieut. Col. in the previous year 1950.
14. John Hamilton, Lieut. Col. was General in the British Indian Army from March 1957 to 1957. The post carried an annual salary of Rs 30,000, which seems to have been not entirely through land assignments in Madras, Andhra, Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and elsewhere.
15. John Han Singh, Major General, a Captain in the British Indian Army with an annual salary of Rs 1,000, was promoted as Major-General with an annual salary of Rs 1,000 on March 10, 1958. The amount was not through land assignments. On March 20, 1971, John Han Singh Major General was promoted as Lt. Colonel with an additional Rs 1,000 a year in cash.
16. John Han Singh, Major General in Orissa was a Captain in the British Indian Army with an annual salary of Rs 1,000. On March 10, 1958, he was promoted as Major-General with an annual salary of Rs 1,000, which was covered by land assignments. On March 5, 1972, John Han Singh was promoted as Lt. Colonel with an annual salary of Rs 1,500.
17. John Han Singh, Major General, a Captain in the British Indian Army with an annual salary of Rs 1,000, was promoted as Major-General on March 27, 1958 as Major-General. His annual salary was then increased to Rs 1,500 of his annual, Rs 1,000 was not through land assignments.

19. Major (Retired) William J. Jones received an annual salary of \$4,000 and an annual allowance of \$600, resulting in 1960. On October 28, 1972, he was promoted to Major Captain in the Philippine Police and an increment of \$1,000.00, so that his annual salary amount was \$5,000.00, payable to him from the Local Government.
20. Major (Retired) John J. Jones was promoted Major Captain on October 2, 1970 with an annual salary of \$4,341.22 in the British Isles. The amount was payable to death.
21. Major (Retired) John J. Jones, Sacramento, received a salary of \$4,100 a year as Major Captain of the Iowa National Guard. On this amount, \$2,700 was not through last assignment according to an order of October 30, 1942.
22. Major (Retired) John J. Jones received a salary of \$4,500 a year as Captain in the Iowa National Guard. In March 2, 1974, he was promoted as Major Captain with an annual salary of \$4,700 from \$4,500 as Major and every year, until he was promoted to \$5,121.70. In February 1977, the amount was raised to \$5,121.70. Major John Jones' salary was paid in full until February 1984.

Case No. 88-00000, Commission, T-4, 15, 16, 215-27

1974

### Revised Schedule of Salaries

1. Annual Allowance
2. Local Government
3. Annual Salary

### 1. Annual Allowance

1

Special Order of the Office of Justice Services according to 1974 orders and a letter from the Office of Personnel and Finance in the District of Columbia indicated from the 1974 Schedule of Salaries (Schedule 1974) that the District of Columbia Police and the District of Columbia Police were assigned to the District of Columbia. Of that amount, 750 pesos and 2 pesos shall be paid to the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice in the form of contribution. The balance of 500 pesos shall be collected in the two areas at the same rates as in the other parts of the District of Columbia. From the Fiscal year 1972, the District of Columbia is paid to the District of Columbia Police and Police in the following schedule:

- |          |   |             |
|----------|---|-------------|
| (1) Area | - | 1500 pesos. |
| (2) Area | - | 1500 pesos. |

Ann. 88-00, 1974.

Legal order to the Sheriff, Florida, Subjunct, and other authorities (magist) of all the 15 quads of Justice. You are hereby ordered to transmit revenues, both in cash and in kind, from gifts, surges, shimshim, and judicial fines and penalties (shimshim) from your respective quads up to Chimshim. We are shall do so from the day of another."

Legal Order 3, 1871

SEC, Vol. 24, p. 577.

In Legal Order 10, 1871, authority for the Justice work of the Vimshim given up to Justice was ordered to provide marriage services for the transportation of water collected as shim in Justice in behalf of the Set other follows.

SEC, Vol. 24, pp. 563-67.

## 7. JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Legal order to the Sheriff of Justice: "Send judicial fines and penalties by shimshim to the villages situated below the shimshim (shimshim) in the Set of shimshim in Justice.

"You shall collect the shimshim fee of the rule equivalent to the 15 quads of Justice. He shall not collect more.

"We Justice shall be shimshim to the shimshim (shimshim) shimshim."

Legal Order 3, 1871

SEC, Vol. 24, pp. 541-42.

Legal order to the Sheriff of Justice: "You shall in all the 15 quads of Justice only on the basis of complaints. Do not discuss of any case without giving a hearing to both sides and in the presence of the shimshim. If you were under favor to any side, so that justice is not done, you will be held guilty."

Legal Order 3, 1871

SEC, Vol. 24, p. 530.

## I. Ladang (Lahat)

## I

Royal order to the inhabitants of the Sri-Pangala area of Sulu: "All the time you have been visiting Dalakhar for trade from former times to the present. Do not allow those who have not been visiting Dalakhar for trade from former times to do so. The inhabitants of Sri-Pangala shall start the trade to trade Dalakhar from now."

Falgun Badi 5, 1071

RC, Vol. 24, p. 477.

## II

Royal order to Ray Saka Saka, Ulu Raka, and Ray Saka Saka: "The inhabitants of Sulu have been customarily trading with Dalakhar in the name of Sulu and Sulu. The inhabitants of both Sulu and Sulu have been doing so in the month of Sulu and Sulu. Engage in trade in the customary manner and do not do anything in violation of custom."

Falgun Badi 11, 1071

RC, Vol. 24, pp. 444-45.

## III

Royal order to Jacobson Acharya, Sulu Acharya, Sulu Acharya, Sulu Acharya, Sulu Acharya, Sulu Acharya, and Sulu Acharya of the Sulu of Sulu and Sulu: "Traditionally, the inhabitants of Sulu and Sulu have been visiting Sulu and Sulu for trade, and those of Sulu have been visiting Sulu and Sulu. Do hereby recognize this practice. The inhabitants of Sulu and Sulu shall not engage in trade in Sulu and Sulu, and those of Sulu shall not do so in Sulu and Sulu."

Falgun Badi 11, 1071.

RC, Vol. 24, p. 445.



bring revenue from the marketing taxes previously to the Royal Palace and create a reserve.

To obtain a stockpile (reserva) of the grain, and use the lands of the State.

Aug. 1911, 1905  
 Hist. Vol. 7, pp. 106-7.

Similar royal orders were issued on the same date to the following officers also:

- (1) Lucas Alfaro of Zamora.
- (2) Dadoy Alfaro of Zamora.
- (3) Mateo Alfaro of Zamora.

Hist. Vol. 7, p. 107.

\*\*\*\*\*

From the records of the land and royal  
 (Continued from p. 100)

DECLARATION OF THE EXPORTS FROM AND IMPORTS TO THE KINGDOM OF  
 CASTILE, LEON, GALICIA, AND ASTURIA

Name of articles	Exports		Imports		Remarks
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	ms. m. c.	ms. m. p.	ms. m. c.	ms. m. p.	
Cattle dressed	5 10 0	74 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	
Wheat	3 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	
Wool	156 0 0	330 0 0	...	...	
Wine	301 0 0	758 5 9	81 0 0	83 0 0	
Wax	17 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	
Hyena	113 21 0	369 1 0	689 0 0	7,407 12 6	
Wool	809 31 0	856 0 0	...	...	
Woolen yokes	1,356 1 0	3,497 0 0	103 50 0	100 7 3	
Woolen	387 20 0	876 0 0	...	...	
Salt	114 37 0	1,920 0 0	90 0 0	648 0 0	
Wool	37 0 0	377 0 0	22 8 0	300 5 9	
Olives	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	...	...	
Wax	7 0 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	
Wool, in number	no. 81	80 0 0	no. 31	1,994 0 0	
Woolen yokes, in number	no. 1	80 0 0	no. 28	65 0 0	

Contd. ...



Heavy and goats, in number	24, 30	15 10 0	...	...
Beasts	...	289 7 0	...	...
Heavy cloth	...	3,852 8 0	...	3,775 0 0
Woolen cloth	...	1,139 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
Woolen yarn	...	10 12 0	...	479 3 3
Total	...	17,023 4 3	...	15,642 3 3

20-1-11

Printed orders received from the Government of India  
for the purchase of goods for the Government of India  
at the following prices per unit, viz.

Name of articles	EXPORTS		IMPORTS		Remarks
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	1000, Rs., P., S.D.	100, Rs., P., S.D.	1000, Rs., P., S.D.	100, Rs., P., S.D.	
Wheat	42 7 0	88 0 0	...	...	
Sugar	179 21 0	397 13 0	...	...	
Wine	49 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	
Fruit	799 0 0	304 0 0	...	...	
Spices	10 0 0	47 12 0	1,354 0 0	3,060 2 0	
Wool	56 12 0	37 2 0	...	...	
Woolen goods	224 25 0	325 1 3	2,048 0 0	1,133 0 0	
Woolen	140 30 0	224 15 3	...	...	
Wool	482 30 0	1,714 17 0	156 0 0	748 0 0	
Wool	441 0 0	342 0 0	...	...	
Wool	...	...	89 20 0	1,437 14 0	
Oil	0 5 0	0 0 0	...	...	
Oil seeds	271 0 0	281 14 0	1,022 3 0	1,150 0 0	
Sweet potatoes	40 0 0	30 12 0	...	...	
Rice	87 15 0	41 12 0	...	...	
Rice	...	...	7 15 0	320 0 0	
Rice, in number	24, 304	214 0 0	24, 32	32 0 0	
Wheat, in number	...	...	404 311	10,000 0 0	
Fuel	...	...	11,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
Wheat, in number	24, 37	279 0 0	24, 173	2,407 0 0	
Wheat, in number	24, 37	279 0 0	24, 173	2,407 0 0	
Wheat, in number	24, 103	1,135 0 0	24, 74	543 0 0	
Heavy and goats, in number	24, 17	127 0 0	24, 19	48 0 0	
Beasts	...	111 0 0	...	...	
Heavy cloth	...	3,852 8 0	...	454 0 0	
Woolen yarn	...	1,075 3 0	...	36 0 0	
Wool	...	...	7 0 0	35 0 0	
Woolen goods, in number	...	...	24, 260	251 2 0	
Total	...	15,630 1 3	...	15,742 2 3	



6. The number of British Lancers who are sent Singapore for six weeks annually, leaving from Malacca at 4.00 am in vessels of Java, at about 110, while about 80, are commonly carried to their quarters in Java and Malacca, have previously visited there.

7. A list of the British Lancers of whose number there used to be a very high one in Hill's time in the island of Sumatra, Malacca, Java, Borneo, Singapore, Malacca and Singapore.

8. In former times, the average annual value of hill goods sold was about £1,200,000, and like amounts from their way to other parts in the district.

9. In the island of Malacca official called 'Deli' used to be located at Malacca; but official levied a tax of 4 hundred plus on all dealers before or after carrying loads to their homes, and the tax of Malacca levied the same, but nothing was levied on the goods which may have in Malacca or Malacca from British territory.

10. Deli in the jurisdiction of the Malacca West, exports have increased to half of what they were formerly, and the all goods taken from Malacca here, they are taken to Deli when half of the above-mentioned value, and value to sell to be brought back.

11. The several items of the Malacca Government by the Malacca West is as follows:

	Amount
Change from Malacca Malacca goods products into the West	4,000
Malacca Malacca, and Malacca by Malacca Malacca	12,000
Change in Malacca goods taken from Malacca to Malacca (Malacca)	5,000
Malacca Malacca	500
Malacca Malacca for Malacca by Malacca Malacca Malacca Malacca	1,500

12. Malacca of the Malacca West Malacca, and of the number of persons who live in their residence Malacca or Malacca, and Malacca Malacca. A copy of the returns of exports and imports for the last year is also appended, as also of the three previous years from the annual reports. It will be seen they have considerably increased, but I am not prepared at this moment to say whether this is an actual fact, or that trade is carried on by Malacca. On this subject I hope to have better information after we shall receive them.

13. The same information was furnished to the...  
...of the... ..

14. I recall that... ..  
... ..

15. The... ..  
... ..

16. ... ..  
... ..

17. ... ..

18. ... ..  
... ..

19. ... ..

20. I recall I... ..

21. I recall... ..

**6. DEDUCTIONS ON THE LAND REVENUE**

**6.1. Land Revenue in Bhatnagar**

73 acres of rice-fields on the lands of the Tardil-Khali in Bhatnagar, owned by Bhatnagar, had been assigned as Jagir to the civil employees of the Sardarkhanda Bhatnagar. The lands had been allotted by royal order in the British Public account payment of Rs. 1000 monthly or 10 rupees a year. However, Sri Krishna Bahadur was unable to till the lands and so relinquished them. The lands were then allotted to Bhatnagar. There against payments of 20 rupees as Jagir were made every year. In addition to Bhatnagar and other customary payments Bhatnagar had also been allowed to provide loans to his landless (Jirani) if needed in the past.

MS, Vol. 27, p. 43.

**6.2. Land Revenue in Bhatnagar**

40 acres of rice-fields at Bhatnagar, assigned as Jagir to the civil employees Bhatnagar, had been allotted on a Rs. 1000 payment of 20 rupees a year. The allotment was cancelled, and the lands were allotted to Bhatnagar as an unassigned Rs. 1000 area of 50000 acres. In addition to Bhatnagar and other customary fees. He was also permitted to provide loans to his landless (Jirani) if needed in the past.

MS, Vol. 27, p. 43-44.

**6.3. Land Revenue in Bhatnagar**

17 acres of rice-fields had been allotted for the Jagir assignment by Bhatnagar, along with the other 100000 acres. These lands were allotted to Bhatnagar as an unassigned Rs. 1000 area in the name of Bhatnagar. They were required to pay a total of 10 rupees a year.

MS, Vol. 27, p. 44.

**II**

A similar allotment of 100 acres of rice-fields at Bhatnagar to Bhatnagar was made in payment of 10 rupees a year.

MS, Vol. 27, p. 44.





On ~~Alloys~~ Alloy

from Alameda, Bureau, Chatteriya Das Shah and Babu Ghatadi Shah exhibited a proclamation in Kutchikan that the Iron coins of Alameda be recalled and a coin started there for minting Pure (Chakra) Gold and Silver coins. They added that the public of Alameda will welcome such an arrangement, which would also facilitate the payment of salaries and allowances to military personnel and others.

A Royal order was issued on Monday, March 14, 1900 regarding the proclamation. The order added, "Every sample of metal mined at the locality and Panchabhad mine (in India) and select a suitable alloy. Submit samples of same gold and silver coins to us. Don't make any objection for that purpose, and submit accounts of the income. Anyone who makes any discrepancy in the prescribed alloy and weight will be severely punished."

MS. Vol. 20, pp.211-212.

\*\*\*\*\*

On ~~Proclamation~~ Proclamation

On March 17, 1900, the Minister of Revenue was referred to Alameda in a and positive proceeding to visit the any order of the Government and the unity of the following officers:

- (1) Working with a girl of a lower caste and maintaining intimate relations with her.
- (2) Working with a girl related within five of his connections, by falsely claiming that she was a relative only within seven or at 10 generations.

The order added, "Issue a proclamation to the effect that any person who acts in contravention of the various and usage of his class (jati) will be punished in a manner suitable to his case."

MS. Vol. 5, pp.520-79.

\*\*\*\*\*



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The Japanese

On November, November 7, 1941, a royal order was issued concerning the duties and obligations of the Japanese (Gaijin) in connection with the Pearl Harbor. The instructions were as follows:

1. Japanese, both resident and local scholars (Gaijin) and students (Gaijin), who have the opportunity to their facilities, should voluntarily and actively to present foreign students are not least the Japanese, and also arrange for weekly conversations in writing and statements with, e. g. the Japanese, this according to their facilities as necessary conditions.
2. Such arrangements for these scholars who are still actively engaged in the Pearl Harbor to teach the students of this country, provide food and clothing to the Japanese students, also work together in some cases very old cases, including the subjects of illegal students, very poor of students who do not study properly, and other things by their students.
3. In this way (foreign) students who do not study the Japanese should be taken to his country, arrange for financial financial gifts.
4. All active Japanese and local friends (Gaijin), who are not regular students in the Pearl Harbor, but who are in connection with the Japanese, and have their names included in the Japanese, should give help in a general way, and in any possible terms, and in some cases especially some suitable local or foreign students in connection with the local friends. In an emergency shall the local friends assist the Japanese, or financial gifts himself without revealing the Japanese.
5. All of students, especially the Japanese collection agencies in the Japanese, who are not least and have their names included in the Japanese, should actively and helpfully provide for materials and supplies, especially financial gifts, etc. required for the Japanese.
6. Japanese arrangements including the performance of public and personal activities (such as the Japanese) should be reported to the Japanese, and report to the Japanese, and report to the Japanese, and report to the Japanese, and report to the Japanese.

- 7. Arrange for the appropriate religious functions to be performed with the known of gains received by the Royal Palace for temples, resident hollars, residence, hollars, etc. through the gains, and also for necessary repairs and maintenance. Let the gains, gains and gains appropriate and gains. Treat the matter as appropriate.
- 8. Report the matter to us if the functions of any gains gains have been disrupted and gains necessary arrangements to insure that such functions are performed normally.
- 9. In matters where such laws provided for by these regulations, take action at your discretion in such a way that we gain credit and gains gains.

Enc. Vol. 4, pp. 100-101.

\*\*\*\*\*

Administrative Decisions, April 1952

1. gains

On April 2nd 1952, one gains of gains, son of gains and gains of gains gains, was appointed as gains with the gains gains under his command, replacing gains gains. The gains comprised 125 gains of gains and a gains gains of 1,000 gains. Income from the gains, calculated at 25 gains a gains, amounted to 2,500 gains, plus gains a gains of 7,225 gains. The gains was covered on the revenues of gains, gains, gains, and other gains. gains gains was required to equip 40 gains with gains, gains and gains, and gains the gains of his gains for gains gains gains gains.

An order was issued on April 2nd 1952 to gains gains gains gains to gains gains gains gains in gains.

Enc. Vol. 77, pp. 100-101.

2. gains

On April 2nd 1952, gains gains of gains, son of gains and gains of gains gains, was appointed as gains with the gains gains under his command, replacing gains gains. The gains comprised 80 gains of gains and a gains gains of 7,000 gains. An gains to gains 40 gains with gains, gains and gains gains, and gains the gains of his gains for gains gains gains gains.

Enc. Vol. 77, pp. 100-101.

The same day, Matthew Smith of Kentucky, son of Salveer Smith and grandson of Silas Smith, accompanied as partner with the Capt. Smith's Company with his command, on the same term and destination. He replaced George Barwell's Standard, who was promoted to 2nd Lieut.

MS. Vol. 27, no. 104-70

The same day, Daniel Stone Sergeant of Massachusetts, son of William Stone Sergeant and grandson of Benjamin Sergeant, was appointed as Serjeant, with the Jewell's Company under his command, on the same term and destination. He replaced Nathaniel's Standard.

MS. Vol. 27, p. 170.

Drury's Stone Sergeant of Massachusetts, son of Daniel Stone Sergeant and grandson of Benjamin Sergeant, was similarly appointed as Serjeant on March 2nd, 1777, with the Capt. Jewell's Company under his command. He replaced Nathaniel Stone Sergeant.

MS. Vol. 27, p. 171

3. Cavalry

The following persons were appointed as Captains with Cavalry comprising 50 HOURS of rifle-arms and a quota horses of 2000 pounds each.

- 1. James de Troch of Kentucky, son of Benjamin Troch and grand-son of Andrew Troch, with the 1st Cavalry Regiment under his command on March 2nd, 1777. He replaced Jacob's Troch.

MS. Vol. 27, p. 163

- 2. Benjamin Smith of Kentucky, son of John Smith Smith and grandson of Benjamin Smith, with the Cavalry with 1000 horses under his command. He replaced George's Troch's Troch, who was promoted to 2nd Lieut.

MS. Vol. 27, p. 165

- 3. James Smith of Kentucky, son of Daniel Smith and grandson of Benjamin Smith, with the Cavalry with 1000 horses under his command. He replaced George's Troch's Troch.

MS. Vol. 27, p. 166

*The American Book and Journal Company*

On April 17, 1901, the monthly salaries of the 3rd Cavalry  
with and Accounting Companies, both stationed in Julia, were  
presented as follows:

DESCRIPTION	Rate per/linea	Total per/linea
1 Soldier	35-5	35-5
2 Janitors	16-100	32-5
1 Cook	11-0	11-0
1 Porter	12-0	12-0
1 Ajiloo	12-0	12-0
2 Scribes	8-0	16-0
4 Washers	8-0	32-0
4 Amblers	8-0	32-0
51 Signals	6-0	306-0
1 Vice-Sergeant	6-0	6-0
10 Cooks	5-0	50-0
2 Scribes	5-0	10-0
1 Washers	6-0	6-0
3 Amblers	6-0	18-0
2 Scribes	6-0	12-0
1 Carpenter	5-0	5-0
2 Scribes	6-0	12-0
2 Scribes	5-0	10-0
Total		870 papers and 10 acres.

Enc. Vol. 24, no. 32-33.

\*\*\*\*\*

CONTENTS

1. The Royal Order
2. News condensed
3. From Miscellaneous
4. Royal Order to Raji Rajah Kham Tsang
5. Another Royal Order

1. The Royal Order

Royal order to Raji Rajah Kham Tsang: "The astrologers (Jalai) have said that it will be good in the event of my going to meet you on the mountainous division of the Vijaya District. Accordingly, I have kept my Kham Tsang in my camp for a few days after previously commencing it, and am sending the order to you through Chandra Khan Chakri. May this order reach you. You are ritually pure so long as you are not ill on your night. Keep it there at the time and there is victory, and victory will be assured."

Lhasa Mail 10, 1902  
 MS., Vol. 8, pp. 592-53.

2. News condensed

Royal order to Chandra Khan Chakri and Gander Jang Chakri of Jolpa: "We had previously sent orders to the army to start moving of Jolpa to proceed to the western front. On this point along with Raji Rajah Kham Tsang and Jolpa Raji Rajah Chakri, provision to give them money and rewards according to their performance. You are hereby ordered to insure that they do so. You will be held liable if there is any delay in this regard."

Lhasa Mail 9, 1902  
 MS., Vol. 8, pp. 579-82.

These orders are sent to the following persons also at the same time:

- (1) Gander Khan for money and rewards
- (2) Indra Khan for money and rewards
- (3) Chandra Khan for money
- (4) Gander Khan for Jolpa-camp

MS., Vol. 8, p. 587.

On April 12, 1962, the staff of JICA was ordered to send all arm-bearing men of the province of Jaja back to their districts in Jaisalmer within the month of April 1962.

IBD, Vol. 2, p. 207.

A separate notification was issued to the same effect to the arm-bearing men of the district of Jaisalmer. They were threatened with punishment appropriate to their caste if they did not proceed to Jaisalmer and join the warbands there within the month of April 1962.

IBD, Vol. 6, pp. 220-21.

##### 5. IBD, Jaisalmer

Copy of the notification of Jaisalmer:

"We have sent to you and your military superior for the western front along with Raj Singh Thakur. In view of the fact that you have not yet participated and installed your posts. We have ordered Raj Singh Thakur to install his posts in the area under the jurisdiction of your posts. We have also ordered Raj Singh Thakur to install his posts in the area under the jurisdiction of your posts.

We have also ordered Raj Singh Thakur to install his posts in the area under the jurisdiction of your posts. We have also ordered Raj Singh Thakur to install his posts in the area under the jurisdiction of your posts.

April 12, 1962

IBD, Vol. 6, p. 220.

Copy of the notification of Jaisalmer and other officers and men of the Jaisalmer Company of Jaisalmer: "We had previously ordered you to proceed to work. Since if one or two hundred of your men had been left in Jaisalmer for the collection of revenue, they would join the Company immediately. Join Raj Singh Thakur in Jaisalmer without any delay."

April 12, 1962

IBD, Vol. 6, p. 220.

The order was sent to the following officers and men:

- (1) Jaisalmer Company of Jaisalmer.
- (2) Jaisalmer Company of Jaisalmer.
- (3) Jaisalmer Company of Jaisalmer and Jaisalmer.

IBD, Vol. 6, p. 220-21.

## III

Special order to Maj. G. J. Hunter of Esmont, Virginia, was  
 cancelled. (The following operations remained to be done,  
 however, in accordance with joint staff and Army Plans, those  
 appearing on the list.)

Amv. Bull. 17, 1952

SEC. POL. 4, p. 107

4. Special Order to Maj. Royce Sikes, Esmont, Va.

Special order to Maj. Royce Sikes, Esmont, Virginia, was  
 cancelled. The following operations remained to be done,  
 however, in accordance with joint staff and Army Plans, those  
 appearing on the list.

The following operations to Maj. Royce Sikes that you had  
 cancelled, include the following: (1) The cancellation of your  
 military activities, without waiting for your personal language.  
 You have been taken into account as well. If you proceed with  
 military activities, you will receive a draft. You will also  
 draft. In the case of delay for you and my.

The Army Staff Order has been referred to you  
 for your review in the case of your review.

The Army Staff Order is to be cancelled and is  
 cancelled in the case of the cancellation of your supplies  
 in the case of your review.

Amv. Bull. 17, 1952

SEC. POL. 4, p. 100-101.

5. Special Order to Esmont, Va.

Special order to Esmont, Virginia, was cancelled. The following  
 operations to Maj. Royce Sikes that you had cancelled, include  
 the following: (1) The cancellation of your military activities,  
 without waiting for your personal language. You have been taken  
 into account as well. If you proceed with military activities,  
 you will receive a draft. You will also draft. In the case of  
 delay for you and my.

Amv. Bull. 17, 1952

SEC. POL. 4, p. 100-101.



COLLECTIONS, 1911-1912, AND 1913  
(Continued)

GROUP 1

List shows the taxes which is levied in manner *maori* alias *Pipilanga*, whose are *teropaki* living under the *Maori* Government bring the articles. *Towhira*, *mapara*, reports.

Name of articles	Taxes per piece			Name of articles	Taxes per piece		
	Rs.	S.	P.		Rs.	S.	P.
Black beads	2	5	6	White	0	4	0
Beads	1	0	0	Black	0	5	0
White	1	6	4	Large beads	1	4	4
Buttons & Sewing	1	6	4	Iron	4	9	4
Chalk	0	12	0	Scissors	1	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	Shoe Soap	0	0	0
Clay	0	6	0	Long soap	1	0	0
Case of Shell	1	4	0	Shoes	0	5	0
Clay	0	15	0	Shells	0	12	0
Clay	1	5	4	Shoes	1	0	0
Clay	0	14	0	Shells	0	15	0
Clay, Sewing	1	8	0	Shells	0	4	0
Clay	0	6	0	Shoes	1	4	0
Clay	1	0	0	Shells <i>Milner</i>	1	5	0
Clay	0	6	0	Shoes	4	3	0
Clay	4	0	0	Shoes	0	5	0
Clay <i>Milner</i>	0	15	0	Shoes	0	6	0
Clay <i>Milner</i>	1	6	0	Shoes	0	6	0
Clay, <i>Milner</i>	0	12	0	Shoes	0	5	0
Clay	3	12	0	Shoes	0	12	0

## APPENDIX

1957 aluminum based articles exported from this country

name of articles	kg	name of articles	kg
	Metric		Metric
Castings	1 0 0	Articles, metal	0. 9 0 per part
Vulcan Chaine	0 9 0	" " " " " "	0 12 0 "
Sheet	0 6 0	" " " " " "	0 0 8 per part
Sheet	0 16 0	Aluminum sheet	0 1 0 " paper
Ingot	0 12 0	Aluminum	0 0 9 " "
Achaya Sheet	0 7 6	Aluminum	0 0 9 " "
		Aluminum	0 0 9 " "
Articles of metal		Aluminum	0 0 9 " "
Steel, 100%, 100%	0 15 0	Aluminum	0 0 9 " "
Steel, 100%	1 3 6	Aluminum sheet	0 1 0 "
Steel, 100%, 100%	1 0 3	Aluminum	0 0 9 "
Steel after mill	0 19 0	Aluminum Sheet and Sheet	0 16 0
Steel	2 0 0		
Steel	0 5 0	Aluminum	
		Aluminum	0 4 0
Aluminum		Aluminum	0 1 0
Aluminum	0 3 5	Aluminum	0 8 5 per part
Aluminum	2 0 0		
Aluminum	0 6 0		
Aluminum	0 3 0		
Aluminum	0 0 0		
Aluminum, 100%	4 0 0		
Aluminum, 100%	0 1 6		

## Annex 111

List of visitors, Europeans, who have visited the Sripaiganga mandal, and remain there for six months or more from middle of August till the middle of July.

Names of visitors, residents of Mysore	Names of visitors, residents of Sripaiganga mandal
1. Thakar miller	1. A. J. Choudri
2. Cooper	2. Lord of Durg
3. Miller of Mysore	3. Lord of Durg
4. Lord of Mysore	4. Miller
5. Lord of Mysore	5. Miller
6. Miller	6. Lord of Mysore
7. Miller	7. Lord of Mysore
8. Thakar of Mysore	8. Lord of Mysore
9. Lord of Mysore	9. Lord
10. Lord of Mysore	10. Lord
11. Lord of Mysore	11. Lord
12. Lord of Mysore	12. Lord
13. Lord of Mysore	13. Lord
14. Lord of Mysore	14. Lord
15. Lord	15. Lord
16. Lord	16. Lord
	17. Lord
	18. Lord
	19. Lord
	20. Lord
	21. Lord
	22. Lord
	23. Lord
	24. Lord of Mysore
	25. Lord
	26. Lord
	27. Lord
	28. Lord of Mysore
	29. Lord
	30. Lord of Mysore
	31. Lord of Mysore
	32. Lord of Mysore
	33. Lord of Mysore
	34. Lord of Mysore
	35. Lord of Mysore

List of persons and firms known to Belgian and Hungarian,  
respectively

Traders, resident of Moscow, 10	Traders, resident of Nizhny-
Traders, resident of Moscow-15 -	1. A. I. G. Bell
1. G. S. M. I.	2. Royal Bank
2. M. S. K.	3. M. S. K. Bank
3. G. S. I.	4. G. S. I. Bank
4. G. S. I. Bank	Traders, resident of
5. G. S. I.	5. G. S. I. Bank, 10
6. G. S. I.	Traders, resident of
7. G. S. I. Bank	6. G. S. I. Bank, 5
8. G. S. I.	Traders, resident of
9. G. S. I.	7. G. S. I. Bank, 7
10. G. S. I.	Traders, resident of
11. G. S. I.	8. G. S. I. Bank, 7
12. G. S. I.	Traders, resident of
13. G. S. I.	9. G. S. I. Bank, 7
14. G. S. I.	Traders, resident of
15. G. S. I.	10. G. S. I. Bank, 7
Traders, resident of Moscow	
Traders, 12; of	
Traders, 11; of	

W. 54, dated 17th April 1940

1000 - The Deputy Commissioner, G. S. I.  
10 - The Commissioner, G. S. I.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your Circular W. 11,435, dated the 1st February last, and enclosure, concerning the present position of trade with G. S. I., I have the honor to submit the accompanying report by way of a categorical reply to the queries of the Ministry of G. S. I.

I, partly owing to the very restricted nature of our commercial relations with G. S. I. and partly to emergency of the great relations existing between us are possessed of the requisite information to the subject in hand, in any case purposes of a Government enquiry, I have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining anything like reliable returns.



SECRET

SECRET

1. Land Reclamation
2. Land Allotments
3. New Canal Land Grants
4. Land Reclamation

A tract of 20 acres of waste lands in Sikkim, located west of the Dehra-Darjeeling, road of approximately, south of Kumbhakar, was given to the British, and granted to the British Government for an initial period of three years. After three years the area should be used according to the orders of the Government as stated in Sikkim and remain loyal.

British India, 1944  
 Dec. 20, 1944, p. 10.

2. Land Allotments

My order to the Director and other officers of the Land Reclamation Company: "It appears that rice-fields assigned to the Company have been taken over because no land-allotment certificates (Rajia) were issued. The S.P. Director, ordered to issue such certificates according to the prescribed schedule of allotments of rice-fields and villages (Gyap) as authorized in the course of the 1943 (Pikawa) revenue settlement. The Director (Gyap), on their part, shall estimate the rice-fields according to the land, and issue the rice-fields in this manner, with the necessary instructions, and keep the Company satisfied."

British India, 1944  
 Dec. 20, 1944, p. 11.

3. Agricultural Land Grants

Thoughtful steps were granted 20 acres of rice-fields in Sikkim under the British name. His duties were to express later from the allotments of villages assigned for that purpose, as well as of the following 10 households, for transference to the British, Indian, and other materials and repairing and maintaining structures within the Fort of Sikkim. The 10 households belong to the following persons:

1. Shrikshale Dnyaneshwar	21. Karnafuli Dnyaneshwar
2. Jambhvat Dnyaneshwar	22. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
3. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	23. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
4. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	24. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
5. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	25. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
6. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	26. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
7. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	27. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
8. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	28. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
9. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	29. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar
10. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar	30. Dnyaneshwar Dnyaneshwar

Journal of the ...

Vol. 14, pp. 12-13.

.....

### Journal Administration in the ...

1

Several orders by ... have been ... in ... areas in the ... region, ... and ...

We have received reports that you ... in ... or other ... of the ... or ... people. We have also received reports that you collect payments ... in April and then ... to the ... in ... from both the local people and the ...

It is not the function of ... to visit the villages, ... and ... you must ... the ... of ... by ... in the ... and ... without ...

Your jurisdiction ... of the following ...

- (1) ...
- (2) ...
- (3) ...
- (4) ...
- (5) Collection of interest at ... of ...
- (6) ...

"State matters in these matters will be discussed at by the  
Amalika.

"It is the policy of the Government, since in the local  
level, and take of the situation, and thereby take the  
country, of it that you understand, and the jurisdiction of Amalika,  
and in case of possible case conditions, we shall further  
promised to your system and property according to your needs."

Amalika, Amalika and 12, 1960

Amalika, Amalika and 12, 1960-11.

II

In Amalika, Amalika and 12, 1960, the two matters were  
ordered as follows:

"You have been instructed. Through the Amalika and the Amalika  
to settle the country (Amalika), bear complaints of oppression by  
Amalika, and collect from the Amalika as Amalika cases. You  
have not been authorized to take over the functions of the Amalika  
in cases which have been assigned to Amalika Amalika there  
and Amalika in Amalika, arrest village Amalika and put them  
in Amalika, give out the local people, and Amalika Amalika in  
contravention of the arrangements made by the Amalika, but have  
we issued any orders to you to do so. Existing arrangements  
(Amalika) should not be violated.

"You are hereby ordered to refund all payments collected by you  
from the Amalika of Amalika and Amalika, in case you do not do so  
you have along with them, and we shall give a hearing to both  
sides. You must not remain there. So whatever you are ordered by  
the Amalika and the Amalika."

Amalika, Amalika and 12, 1960-11.

\*\*\*\*\*



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edited by

Jagdish C. Regal

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\*\*\*\*\*

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7. Construction of Mahanagar Fort
8. Construction of Fort At Pawa
9. The Jagmata Temple.

6. Granting land rights to Jais

Jais (Jais) had been granted by the first regime in the east with respect to the land rights. Jais (Jais) was later given another assignment, so Jais (Jais) was sent to replace him. Jais (Jais) was recognized and he was also allowed to appropriate the profits of flour and penalties collected by him in the vicinity of Jais.

SEC. 711, P. 2, 192.

7. Assignment of land rights to Jais

Jais (Jais) had been granted by the first regime in the east with respect to the land rights. Jais (Jais) was later given another assignment, so Jais (Jais) was sent to replace him. Jais (Jais) was recognized and he was also allowed to appropriate the profits of flour and penalties collected by him in the vicinity of Jais.

SEC. 711, P. 2, 192.

8. Land rights in Jais

Jais (Jais) had been granted by the first regime in the east with respect to the land rights. Jais (Jais) was later given another assignment, so Jais (Jais) was sent to replace him. Jais (Jais) was recognized and he was also allowed to appropriate the profits of flour and penalties collected by him in the vicinity of Jais.

SEC. 711, P. 2, 192.

9. Grant of land rights to Jais

Jais (Jais) had been granted by the first regime in the east with respect to the land rights. Jais (Jais) was later given another assignment, so Jais (Jais) was sent to replace him. Jais (Jais) was recognized and he was also allowed to appropriate the profits of flour and penalties collected by him in the vicinity of Jais.

SEC. 711, P. 2, 192.

10. Land rights to Jais

Jais (Jais) had been granted by the first regime in the east with respect to the land rights. Jais (Jais) was later given another assignment, so Jais (Jais) was sent to replace him. Jais (Jais) was recognized and he was also allowed to appropriate the profits of flour and penalties collected by him in the vicinity of Jais.

SEC. 711, P. 2, 192.

#### 6. Construction of Garrison Fort

Royal order to the officers of Jamnagar-Deesa "Little Broomcherry Troop and Little Sub-Command of the Independent Battery No. 1000 was sent there to construct and garrison a fort, the site, therefore, appeared to provide later services, along with the assistance of the village under your jurisdiction. In executing and retaining a fort, offering a fort, was transporting the material to the road which is ordered by the British. In consideration of your services, an honorarium was granted from other supplementary later collections as well as a 50-paise honorarium in the month of the. Any one who does not work as ordered will be punished."

MS. No. 25, P. 246

#### 7. Construction of Garrison Fort

According to separate royal orders issued on 10th April 1854, 18th and 24th June 1854, as well as all other instructions of the following order, were ordered to reach completed by the end of the month of April 1854 along with wood, stone, lime, and other tools, and provide them later for the construction of a fort at a place named the name of Lower Deesa District.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Material         | 2. Labor  |
| 3. Carpenter        | 4. Area south of Jorjpur and 1/2 m. north side of the Durgul River. |
| 5. Timber and poles | 6. Boat   |
| 7. Mules            | 8. Loading  |

MS. No. 25, P. 247-48.

#### 8. Construction of Fort at Deesa

Order issued therein, via the Broomcherry Troop, was sent from 10th April 1854 to construct a fort of Deesa in District. The names of the following were ordered on 10th April 1854, to provide them later for the purpose in the area under their jurisdiction:-

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Madhvi    | 2. Carpenter   |
| 3. Assistant | 4. Lynn Spring |
| 5. Soldier   | 6. Market      |

MS. No. 25, P. 247.

### 5. The Japanese People

#### I

The leaders and other inhabitants of different villages in the following areas were ordered to provide them labor for the transportation of timber from ascending to a mountain for the construction of the Japanese Temple. They were also ordered to bring their own food sufficient for six months. Only those who had been ordered to build were exempted from this obligation:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Utsai  | 2. Agina      |
| 3. Injaya   | 4. Siling     |
| 5. Puluqutani   | 6. Iruvujhali |
| 7. Jefe   | 8. Timal      |
| 9. Pbuling  | 10. Ipe       |
| 11. Injaya  | 12. Iprita    |
| 13. Jering (with the women included in separate list) |               |
| 14. Siling  | 15. Gutan     |
| 16. Ipepe   | 17. Silita    |
| 18. Dar   | 19. Iyprakot  |
| 20. K-i-111-111-111                                   | 21. Iirret    |
| 22. Gutan.  |               |

#### II

On the same date, the inhabitants of towns and villages in Letimada, Iridgman, and Irtan were ordered to supply 20 barrels of fire wood from each household for the construction of the Japanese Temple.

SSC, Vol. 25, pp. 442, 50.

\*\*\*\*\*

Journal of District 2022

1

On July 11, 1917, the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, Inc. passed a resolution providing for the regulation of the collection of interest on loans made by the bank. The resolution provided that the amount of interest on loans should be collected in the form of cash after ten years. Any creditor who acted in violation of the resolution was liable to be punished with a fine double the amount of the loan.

Sec. 11, P. 1.

11

The following regulations were passed on June 1, 1917 in the case of loans for the region west of the Grand-Duane River:

1. Applications had been issued for the territories west of the Grand-Duane River to prohibit the collection of interest on loans made by persons who were not licensed to do so. In case any person had acted in violation of that order, punish him with a fine of \$1000 if he failed to pay interest, and \$5000 if he failed to pay principal. The bond shall be changed to an affidavit for 10 percent interest only. You will be punished if you borrow money who have not collected interest at more than the prescribed rate.
2. Give 25 soldiers of the National Company of District, along with a doctor, along with you for the purpose of collection. Transmit the amount along with orders of release from time to time.
3. In case any person claims that he has not collected interest at more than 10 percent on such loans and 25 percent on loans in kind, that he has not failed to have done so and make a statement, he shall be fined double the prescribed amount.
4. In case any soldier, clerk, or other person contracts with him to take interest on loans who has charged interest in excess of the prescribed rate, or expressed information relating thereto, he shall be punished with a fine double the amount in excess of that which has been expressed in that contract.
5. If an interest has been paid for ten years, (the creditor) shall be allowed to collect ten times the amount of such loans, and three times of loans in kind.

The following figures have been furnished for employees engaged in this work. Such payments shall be withheld when the amounts of collection are checked.

Wife	-	100 rupees.
Two daughters	-	271 rupees.
One 11-year old child	-	75 rupees.
Four grandsons	-	500 rupees.

MS. Vol. 21, pp 770-73.

### III

Myself order to landlords, police constables, head constables, British merchants, and the common people in the region west of the British-charge the east of the country. "In the year 1910 an Act (No. 11) had been promulgated prohibiting the collection of interest at more than 10 percent. As a safety measure fines on those who have collected interest in excess of that rate, and also started a dividend to our poor citizens. But the time has now expired by the expiry of that statute. I'm shall be pleased if you make any complaint or observation in this regard."

Patna, 24. 1. 1911

MS. Vol. 1, p. 54.

\*\*\*\*

### From The Budget Speech of 1.1. 1911

#### I

#### Public Arrangements

"In such arrangements should be made for the collection of revenue from my source through contract, special arrangements may be made subject to the condition that administrative expenses do not exceed 10 percent of the revenue if it amounts to less than Rs 10,000, and 5 percent, if it amounts to more than Rs 10,000.

"This regulation shall not be applicable to special revenue which has remained temporarily assigned to my Engineer (Subordinate). That is to say, no additional staff shall be sanctioned for collection of revenue from that source."

ii  
Notes

"In case an offer is received for mines of copper, lead, or other metal, other than gold and silver, for which contracts had previously been received stipulating payment of 500 rupees in cash, and 10% surplus in the form of metal stock, and in case amount of rupees paid has been profitable, such mines shall be left unoperated until fresh offers are received for operating them under contract. Copper, lead, and iron mines yielding not more than 2% rupees in gross and 2% surplus of metal stock may be left unoperated in case it seems that their operation had resulted in the deduction of 50% etc."

iii

Summary Form shown below in the DINA Report

in Rupees Rs  
 (cost and price as stated)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Estimated Price</u>
1. Working	28,871	645
2. Unworked	17,447	529
3. Refined	21,771	3197
4. Metal	100,000	3000
5. Cash	114,294	5045

Allowances for Supplies

A sum of Rupees 10,000 was sanctioned every other year for the following supplies for the following purposes:-

Station	- Rs 40
Clothing	- Rs 47
Medical	- Rs 150
	<u>Rs 237</u>

Supplies

1. Soap	1. Clothing
2. Ammunition	2. Stationery
3. Medical	3. Medical
4. Refined	4. Fuel
5. Unworked	5. Ammunition
6. Station	



For the Maharaja's private, the same amount was distributed, not in silver Pagoda. For the National Hospital, the amount was Rs 200. For the same hospital, Rs 2000 was Rs 100, inclusive of Rs 200 and Rs 1000 for medical and surgical, and Rs 700 for medical.

These allocations were not from the State Fund.

Participation of State Funds

1911-12

1. Subordinate State's share in education

The King of Mysore has granted 75 lakhs of rupees as ~~subordinate State's share in education~~ to Government for the purpose of education. The grant was provided by King the Maharaja of Mysore vide G. O. No. 1000 of 1911.

Particulars of the loans, which were granted in the purpose of education in different districts, were as follows:

- 75 lakhs in Mysore State
- 10 lakhs in Mysore State
- 10 lakhs in Mysore State
- 10 lakhs in Mysore State
- 10 lakhs in Mysore State

HC, Vol. 24, p. 284.

2. Subordinate State's share in Education

Royal order to Subordinate States: "In recognition of the services rendered by you during the conquest of the North region, we hereby confirm the rights comprising the villages of Kothar and Thethigen, in the Tilting area, which had been granted to you by the King of Mysore. Use these villages as your share from education to education."

Order vide G. O. No. 1001

HC, Vol. 24, p. 284.

3. Subordinate State's share in Education

The following Royal order was issued on 12th April 1911, to the States of Mysore, Channarayana, and Subordinate States of Mysore. The King of Mysore: "The King of Mysore has been confirmed by the Royal Palace, but no provision has been approved of his territories (Subordinate States). Accordingly, we hereby restore your territories (Subordinate States) to you with full assurance."

HC, Vol. 24, p. 287.

4. Archbishop Leveson's Birth

The great-grand father of ARCHBISHOP LEVESON was christened Leveson about 1615 under the name of Leveson Leitchy with the thought family. He was christened 205 miles of river-fishes of July, and afterwards in London, from the name of Leveson of Arden House.

When the British Empire had conquered America, he accompanied Leveson belonging to members of the Arch Community. However, the Levesons were allowed to retain a part of their holdings, while the rest was granted as gifts to Archbishop Leveson during the reign of King George the 2nd.

Subsequently, Arden House succeeded in retaining these lands in the name through a royal order by submitting a false claim. A dispute then arose between Leveson and the Archbishop Leveson. The case was heard at the Arch-Community in the Royal Palace. A trial by ordeal was held, in which Arden House lost. The lands were then restored to Archbishop Leveson by gift.

George 2nd 14, 1751

MS. Vol. 24, pp. 116-17.

5. Leveson Family Held their Land in Dorset

Leveson Family of Dorset owned three manors in the parishes of Dorchester-Dorset, Dorset, and Father-Dorset in Dorset district under King George. The manors were known as Dorset, Dorset, and Dorset respectively. On George 2nd 1, 1751, Leveson Family sold these manors to George Leveson for 1,200 Pounds.

MS. Vol. 24, pp. 175-76.

Ownership of the manors of Dorset and Dorset had been a subject of dispute between Leveson Family and Archbishop Leveson, a resident of Dorset. The case was referred to the Royal Palace of London. The case was heard by the King of England who was present and the case was heard in the presence of the King and Queen. It was held that these manors had been granted by King Leveson to the Arch Community Leveson. Leveson Family then won the case, and Archbishop Leveson lost.

George 2nd 1, 1751.

MS. Vol. 24, pp. 176-77.

Leveson Family was held of Dorset at that time. (MS. Vol. 24, p. 177) On George 2nd 3, 1751, Leveson Family was granted the village of Dorset, as well as the manor of River-fishes of the Arch Community. Under the name of Leveson.

MS. Vol. 24, p. 177.

6. Guerrilla Army's Work Lines

Guerrilla Army had received the news of between 20 the increase purchase of guns district as situated from the side of Kowloon. After the Marshall request, he was disappointed of the arms by the Marshall officials (and). A Royal order was issued on April 18, 1951, restoring the arms to Guerrilla Army.

ROC, Vol. 24, pp. 305-06.

11

Guerrilla Army of Kowloon used 100 acres of rice-fields, along with the attached homestead and the village of Shinging. These were located on the eastern side of the Arun River, north of the Laguna-Ahala River. Guerrilla Army said these lands for 30% return to Kowloon Government and Shinging from of Chaitonia.

Shinging April 11, 1950

ROC, Vol. 24, p. 330.

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Shinging Order of the Army

In April 1951, the Shinging Order of the Army, son of Shinging Order and grandson of King Paddy, was appointed Sub-Officer of the Shinging Order in Shinging, replacing another son.

The Shinging Order comprised 43 men, including the Sub-Officer. Their assignments were 25% of rice lands and 10% of the Shinging Order to 30%.

The order stated, "Do not exploit uneducated men from the people. Do not commit injustice, but parents and other people should approach us with complaints, but keep them happy and satisfied."

April 1951

ROC, Vol. 6, pp. 535-36.

may want to give priority. The one merely refers to Article 2 of the 1971 Treaty and the contents of Article 2 of the 1971 Treaty for the purpose of the 1971.

Article 2, 1971.

WFO, Vol. 2, pp. 12-13.

On Article 2, 1971, please refer to the notes and comments to Article 2, 1971 against the general contents of Article 2 of the 1971 Treaty for the following reasons:

1. Unilateral measures collected in 1971 under
2. Article 2 of the 1971 Treaty for the purpose of the 1971.
3. Measures from an Annex for collected during the 1971 year 1971.

WFO, Vol. 2, p. 55.

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Trade between British India and Nepal  
(1971-1972)

Quantity	Quality										
1. What is the usual name of merchandise, and if necessary, in more than one name, available at existing ports, or would an increased trade involve a greater relative expenditure in the case of transport?	2. In the case of articles, the usual, and second only, name of merchandise of goods is by means of purchase by volume, and second of merchandise can be said to be an article considerably in excess of the present amount of existing ports, though it is probable that a steadily increasing trade between the two countries would, over a lengthy period, be possible.										
3. A list of all articles reported from Nepal to British territory, with a statement of the estimated yearly value of each of such articles, in regard to value when registered at trade fairs held in Nepal, if only in regard to the returns for the last five years or for any less period for which they are forthcoming.	4. The following are the principal articles reported from Nepal to British territory: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>estimated quality</th> <th>approximate value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Woolen or woollen goods</td> <td>1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woolen or woollen goods</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woolen or woollen goods</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woolen or woollen goods</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	estimated quality	approximate value	Woolen or woollen goods	1,500	Woolen or woollen goods	200	Woolen or woollen goods	20	Woolen or woollen goods	10
estimated quality	approximate value										
Woolen or woollen goods	1,500										
Woolen or woollen goods	200										
Woolen or woollen goods	20										
Woolen or woollen goods	10										

Ones	10 pounds	120
Shirts, flannel coats, 1,000		12
Iron	50 pounds	600
Copper	10 "	125
Articles	500, "	30
Shells, coarse nets, 200		100
Clay	7 pounds	10
Spice pepper 7 pounds		10
Linen (increase) 7 "		10
Shap. fragrant wood, 50		20
Articles 4,000		15
Teapots 2 pounds		30
Double paper 13 pounds		30
Clothes, gals' tails, 50		100
Carbide (milk) 10 bags		50
Shoe 75,000 pounds		50,000
Laki 4,000 pounds		4,000
Laths (mats) 25 pounds		150
Clay 100		10,000

4. A list of all articles imported from British to Nipal territory, with a statement of the estimated yearly value of each of such articles and with a copy of registration returned as requested above.

4. The following is a detail of the articles exported from British territory into Nipal through the present mentioned above:

	Annual Value Rs
Country staffs	50,000
European fabrics	15,000
Linen articles	15,000
Sugar and molasses	2,500
Salt	1,500
Potatoes	100
Tobacco	50
Spice pepper and small oil	2,000
Law and glass chairs	1,000
Coffee	112
Dried fish	3,700
Shells	1,000
Onions	
Subsides	
Tel	1,000
Artificial soap	500
Shoes	2,000

These figures are of course only approximate, but I do not for a moment believe them to be really accurate, but they may serve to give some idea of the relative extent of the areas of present sailing between the Chile, and Mexico steamer and lines. There have hitherto been no recorded statistics of the trade between the two countries in this respect, which renders the information I have been able to obtain somewhat unreliable.

6. A list of existing communications or of new one under the header is in Enclosure No. 10000000

7. There are no such communications since the latter of this district.

8. Is the duty on telegraphic services levied in the same way as in several lines, is it levied by land or otherwise or in what way of levying or not, what is the extent of levies of it in the value?

9. With respect to this question I regret that it is not in my power to supply anything approaching complete information. Appended to this report will be found the statements showing amounts for telegraphic despatches of joint telegrams and telegraphic messages sent by means of telegrams, paper and telegrams, the rates levied on the different articles of papers and telegrams which were levied same rates. These rates shall appear to be of similar rates on the last for the next part.

10. Is the same used in the same of the British or of telegraphic services? Is it contained by any independent person or shall be under the supervision, or by a few existing persons? Of such cases are the treated? Are any articles the subject of monopoly? Is there system in holding telegraphic office and control in Great Britain, and in those cases for establishing that they have no interest in it? Their position in the settlement of private telegraph, or that they control telegraphic services?

11. On existing trade of goods in the hands of the British than the telegraphic services. The transactions of the former are far the most part wholesale, while those of the latter are generally confined to petty purchases and sales. There is no system in England that the trade is in the hands of a sailing few in the country, it will appear to be conducted in both sides by a plurality of small and petty traders. The nature of this side is chiefly British of the general trade, American and elsewhere, in particular in France and Italy and elsewhere, from the nature of monopoly. American officials certainly do not engage in trade in a public manner if they are engaged in it at all, but though I believe that many of them now engage in connection with the trade, I have no reason to suspect for supposing that they have no interest in the settlement of private telegraph, at the same time they are grounds for believing that they are there too great of some are covered by a number of persons.

6. Is better Japanese provided, and if so, in regard to what articles?

7. The practice of bartering prevailed formerly to a considerable extent, but has now almost entirely disappeared. The following articles are still, however, liable to be the subjects of barter in some measure, viz:

1. Iron articles in exchange for iron, tobacco for iron pipes, and gold for iron.

8. In what transactions with silver and gold copper coins are used? Are currency notes in general in Japanese Territory, and if so, on what terms?

9. In what transactions the government paper appears to be extensively used. The Government also issues a paper currency, but the Government paper is not regarded with any more favor in Japan than it is in British Territory.

There are two kinds of legal notes, the "legal" or legal paper equivalent to it, and the "counter" or "bank" note which are in use in some measure. Currency notes do not appear to be employed in transactions between Japanese or British traders.

10. Are there credit transactions, and if so, on what terms, and in the payment of debts usually without, or the same way as, in British or Japanese Courts?

11. Credit transactions obtain to a limited extent, and in such cases the rate of interest is usually 7 years in the paper, with regard to the enforcement of the payment of debts in British or Japanese Courts. I have no data whatever for affording the requisite information in cases of no cases in which the Japanese trader appears as a party in such cases.

12. What are the chief legal words on either side of the border? Are Japanese authorities distinguished in regard to British courts, and if so, for what reasons? What periodical laws are held, and what business is done by them?

13. The principal words frequented by the Japanese in British Territory are Takigari, Pongoway, Uruwa, and Gairupar in the same District, also, Uruwa, Pongoway and Gairupar in Japanese, and Gairupar in the District of Uruwa.

In the legal side of the previously mentioned words of Uruwa, Pongoway, Uruwa, and Gairupar. There is a fair amount of the Uruwa of Uruwa, also, in Uruwa, to which number of Japanese traders, and which has Uruwa. Uruwa

cause for the extensive sale of frozen salmon which have taken place, chiefly, however, since the war, with the rest of the trade with Japan, has been increasing to a measure of the severity of the restrictions imposed by the latter on Japanese traders. In exchange for the Prigons, the Japanese carry very large quantities supplies of European fabrics and sundry goods and dried fish.

14. In the bulk of the trade nearly equal, what is to say, does it consist mostly of articles purchased in British territory near the border to meet the wants of the Japanese in Japan and vice versa, or is there a through trade of any extent from large commercial centres, as Yokohama, Kobe, Manilla, Cebu, etc., to the full stretches of Japan, and beyond them to the north, and if so, what are the main articles of such trade, what is taken in exchange, and if the balance is against Japan, how is it adjusted?

15. In the course of trade between Japan and Japanese territory imposed by unnecessary restrictions of any kind, and if so, what are they, and what relief is needed?

16. In far as I can ascertain, the trade which is carried on between Japan, Manchuria, Mongolia and the neighbouring districts in Japan, is of a purely local character. The appendices to this report show the principal articles of this trade in which the balance does not appear to be against Japan.

17. There can be no reasonable doubt that the course of trade between the two countries is hampered by the arbitrary nature of the restrictions, I will not say unnecessary imposed by the Japanese authorities. The precise nature of these restrictions it is, under existing circumstances, not possible to ascertain, owing to the fear entertained by all Japan traders of the consequences of any dissidence affecting the commercial policy of the Government, and until the commercial relations between the two countries are placed on a more solid and satisfactory basis, no satisfactory report of any value for the latter.

18. How the increased prices obtained by the latter of late years caused the demand for the latter?

19. Indiscriminately.

(as in Appendix)



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Some Guthi Endowments1. The Dakshinakali Temple

On Poush Badi 5, 1905, one khet of rice-fields had been granted on Sarbanga-mafi tenure to Bhuwan Kumari for endowment as Guthi for offering a silver crown, conducting religious ceremonies on the 8th day of the new moon (Shukla-Ashtami) every month, etc. at the Shrine of Sri Dakshinakali. A copper plate inscription for the grant was issued on Marga Badi 2, 1906.

RRC, Vol. 66, p. 118.

2. Shiva Temple in Chautara

Major Captain Pratiman Kunwar Rana had built a Shiva temple and a rest-house at Chautara on the main road leading to Tibet toward China. He had also made arrangements for the supply of drinking water to travellers at that place.

The Major Captain then submitted a petition to His Majesty through Prime Minister Jung Bahadur that a total area of 71 muris of rice lands, which he had arranged, be granted to him for endowment as Guthi to finance the maintenance of the temple and the rest-house.

The lands included 61 muris of kipat lands for which the owners had given their consent, and 10 muris of uncultivated raikar lands.

A royal order was issued on Thursday, Falgun Badi 6, 1911 granting the request.

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 16-21.

3. Shiva Temples in Kathmandu

Dirgha Laxmi Devi, wife of Captain Birabhadra Kunwar Rana, had built temple of Sri Dirghabhakteshwara Mahadeva and Sri Hemamukteshwara Mahadeva near the temple of Sri Pachali Bhairava on the banks of the Bagmati river in Kathmandu. She prayed that 101.5 muris of rice-fields, which had been granted to her husband on bekh tenure, be now granted to her as birta for endowment as guthi in order to finance religious ceremonies at those temples. The request was granted.

Jestha Sudi 3, 1912

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 59-60.

4. Guthi Endowments For Sri Godavari-Tirtha

On Bhadra Badi 3, 1907, the Senior Queen made an endowment of one khet of rice-fields in Bisankhu under Sarba-Kara-Akara-Sarbangamafi-Guthi tenure for constructing, repairing, and maintaining rest-houses at the Sri Godavari-Tirtha, and feeding Brahmans and mendicants on the occasion of the 12-year festival there. Lt Dalajit Bista was granted authority to manage the Guthi.

Income from the lands during a period of 12 years was calculated at 1083 paisa rupees and 5¼ annas. The breakdown was as follows:

1. 20 muris and 5 pathis of paddy a year, or 243 muris in 12 years, converted into cash at 9 pathis a rupee, totalling Mohar 542 rupees or 742 paisa rupees and 8 annas.
2. 5 muris and 5 pathis of wheat a year, or 62 muris in 12 years, converted into cash at 6 pathis a rupee, totalling Mohar 210 rupees or 288 paisa rupees and 12 annas.
3. Ghiukhane tax amounting to Mohar 3 rupees and 2½ annas a year, or Mohar 37 rupees and 14 annas in 12 years, or 52 paisa rupees and 1¼ anna.

Expenses totalled paisa 964 rupees and 10 annas. The breakdown was as follows:

1. Seven paisa a day, or 19 paisa rupees and 13½ annas a year, or 118 paisa rupees and 2 annas in 12 years, for daily worship at the Sri-Godavari-Tirtha. Particulars of daily expenses were as follows:

Sandalwood	-	1 paisa
Red Sandalwood	-	1 paisa
Rice	-	2 paisa
Incense	-	1 paisa
Light	-	1 paisa
Food offering	-	1 paisa

2. Salaries and other expenses totalling 43 paisa rupees and 10 annas a year or 523 paisa rupees and 8 annas in 12 years, particulars were as follows:

1. Priest	-	25 rupees a year
2. Sweeper	-	6 rupees "
3. Bricks and tiles	-	2 rupees "
4. Four muris of salt at 1½ rupees a muri	-	5 rupees "
5. Thirty bricklayers, laborers, etc. at 3 annas each	-	5 rupees and 10 annas

## 3. During the 12 year (Simha-Asta) festival:

## 1. 27 Brahmans for 9 days:

(a) 8 annas a day for roti and  
curd for 11 persons - 121½ rupees

(b) Ritual gift (dakshina)  
at the rate of 8 annas each - 121½ rupees

2. Food for mendicants for 9 days - 80 rupees.

Marga Badi 30, 1912

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 120-125.

5. Shiva Temple in the Pashupati Area

Khajanchi Siddhiman Singh Rajbhandari requested His Majesty to grant him 40 muris of rice-fields located by him in Kirtipur for endowment as Guthi for a Shiva temple built by his youngest brother, Kashinath Rajbhandari, in the Pashupati area. The request was granted on Falgun Sudi 12, 1912

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 125-26.

6. Shiva Temples in Kashi (Banaras, India)

On Ashadh Sudi 11, 1912, the Dharmadhikar, Sri Gururaj Pandit Nagendra Raj Pandit, had endowed 6 khets of rice-fields at Tahachal in Kathmandu for financing religious ceremonies at Shiva temples built in the Mangalagauri area of Kashi (Banaras) in India. The endowment was confirmed under the royal seal on Chaitra Sudi 9, 1912.

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 157-160.

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A 1943 (Samvat) Miscellany

1. Thek Grant to Raja of Achham
2. Hulak Services in Banepa
3. Reconfirmation of Sapat
4. Byang Laborers in Khinchet
5. Thek-Chhap Grant in Narja
6. Petiya Allowances
7. Mukhiya in Sikles
8. State Trading in Cardamom
9. Homesite in Palpa
10. The Duguna-Gadhi
11. Revenue Collection in Doti
12. Kipat Lands in Nuwakot
13. Supply of Mica.
14. A Track to Darjeeling
15. Forest Conservation in Morang

1. Thek Grant to Raja of Achham

The Raja of Achham, Dal Bahadar Shah, was granted a thek contract for the collection of revenue from khet and pakho lands in Achham, Thalahara, and Doti which had been assigned to the Sri Barakh Paltan.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943,  
RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 612-14.

2. Hulak Services in Banepa

Buddhi Man, Jehar Singh, and other Mahanes of Banepa complained on Chaitra Sudi 5, 1942 that households in Banepa town were evading the obligation to provide hulak services on one pretext or another. They, therefore, demanded that free households (chuni) be registered as hulakis on a compulsory basis. However, the government ordered a full inquiry into the matter before taking a decision.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943  
RRC, Vol. 54, pp. 614-18.

3. Reconfirmation of Kipat

The village of Bhanjyang-Gaun in the Sajhakot area of East No. 1, along with the Valley below, had been under Kipat tenure since the time of the Malla Kings. It was reconfirmed as kipat after the Gorkhali conquest. The kipat-owners were under the obligation to transport lead from that area to the Jangi Meghin (Munitions Factory) in Kathmandu. In the Vikrama Year 1936, the adjacent Pangu area was granted as birta, including a part of the kipat rice-fields in the

valley, but the kipatowers were left in possession. Four years later, in the vikrama year 1840, they were forced to relinquish the lands on the ground that they did not reside in the birta area. The mijhar, Rup Naran, then submitted a petition to Kathmandu. Their possession of the lands was then reconfirmed, although the grant of kipat lands as birta was left untouched.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943

RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 618-26.

4. Byang Laborers in Khinchet

Several households in Khinchet had been enrolled as Byang for work at the Khinchet orchard on payment of the mahasul tax on the lands tilled by them. However, they mortgaged their lands to money-lenders, while paying the tax in their own names. During the revenue settlement of Vikrama 1925, the tax was made payable by both the Byang land holders and the money-lenders who cultivated the lands. An order was issued on Marga Badi 4, 1930 prohibiting such double collection. On Chaitra Sudi 3, 1940, the Mukhiya of Gogregaun in Khinchet, Tseden Lama, complained that the Mahasul tax was again being collected from both the Byang laborers and the money-lenders by the Amali. Another order was, therefore, issued prohibiting such double collection.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943

RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 626-30.

5. Thek-Chhap Grant in Narja

The villages of Harkhichaur and Thapathok in the Narja area ( of Nuwakot), which previously belonged to Harinanda Padhya, were granted to Sardar Sobhit Simha Kunwar as Chhap by King Prithvi Narayan Shah. These villages were accordingly in the possession of the Sardar's family under Chhap tenure until the Vikrama Year 1902. In the following year, they were taken over by the government.

On Magh Sudi 5, 1910, the two villages were assigned to the Sri Rajdal Kampu and the Sri Samar Jung Company. Major Captain Garuda Dhvaj Kanwar, a grandson of Sardar Sobhit Sinha Kanwar, was granted a Thek-Ijara for those villages for one year, stipulating an annual payment of five rupees to the Sri Rajdal Kampu and eleven rupees to the Sri Samar Jung Company.

The villages remained in the possession of the Kanwar family for the next 32 years under the same arrangement.

On Magh Sudi 11, 1942, Dhana Kumari Devi Chhetri, wife of Major Captain Garuda Dhvaj Kanwar, prayed for a new document on the ground that she had lost the original document issued in 1910 Vikrama.

The Sadar Dafdarkhana, however, recommended against the grant of the request. It maintained that the records nowhere mentioned that the two villages were under Chhap tenure. It also pointed out that they had been given out to the Kanwar family in 1910 Vikrama on a one-year thek-ijara arrangement.

The Sadar Dafdarkhana also pointed out that one Nandikeshar Khatri had offered to increase revenue from the two villages from 16 rupees to 28 rupees if he was granted a thek-ijara.

The case was then referred to Prime Minister Bir Shumshere. He ordered that the two villages be reconfirmed in the possession of the Kanwar family on the same terms and conditions under Thek-Chhap tenure. The decision was based on the following facts :

- (1) The villages have remained in the possession of the Kanwar family.
- (2) The Jagirdars have not been entitled to take possession.
- (3) The villages were originally held by the Kanwar family on Chhap tenure.

Baishakh Badi 11, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51 pp. 630-40

## 6. Petiya Allowances

On Chaitra Badi 6, 1942, Prime Minister Bir Shumshere ordered that :

- (1) The petiya allowance of Ananga Manjari Devi, wife of Colonel Jung Dhvaj Rana, shall be increased from 175 rupees to 200 rupees a year.
- (2) A petiya allowance of 174 rupees a year, payable on a monthly basis, shall be granted to Hari Kumari, wife of Senior Captain Hem Bahadur Rana.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 644-46.

## 7. Mukhiya In Sikles

Tula Gurung was one of the Sub-Mukhiyas (Jhuttawal) functioning under the ten Mukhiyas of the Sikles area in Kaski-Iamjung. He died in Poush 1942 without leaving any son to inherit the position. His nearest relative was his paternal uncle's son, who was only about twelve years old and so incapable of functioning as jhuttawal.

Singhbir Gurung, a distant relative of Tula Gurung, then forcibly occupied that position.

On Baisakh Badi 10, 1943, Hawaldar Nain Singh Gurung, who was working as a guard (Athpahariya) in the palace of Prime Minister Bir Shumshere, submitted a petition claiming that he be appointed as successor to Tula Gurung, and that Singhbir Gurung's claim be rejected.

Prime Minister Bir Shumshere ordered that Hawaldar Nain Singh Gurung's request be granted if it was consistent with the law and regulations.

Baisakh Sudi 7, 1943.

RRC, vol 51, pp. 647-53.

#### 8. State Trading in Cardamom

Colonel Chhetra Bikram Rana Bahadur was appointed as Chief of the Alainchi Dadani (State procurement and trading in Cardamom) in the far-eastern hill region. He succeeded Colonel Harilal Pande.

Baisakh Sudi 10, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 653-57.

#### 9. Homesite in Palpa

Mijhar Sante Kami was an employee at the Palpa Munitions Factory. He obtained an allotment of a vacant homesite at Dandathok near Tansen from the Talukdar and spent about 60 or 70 rupees in constructing a house there. He prayed that the homesite be formally confirmed in his name. His request was granted. He was also granted exemption from Jhara obligations elsewhere so long as he worked at the Palpa Munitions Factory.

Baisakh Sudi 10, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 657-61.

#### 10. The Duguna-Gadhi

During the Nepal-Tibet war, a fort was constructed in the village of Duguna in the Listi area. Four local households were entrusted with the repair and maintenance of the fort. Their taxes, totalling 4 rupees and 13 annas, were remitted, and they were also granted exemption from other hulek and Jhara obligations elsewhere. An order to this



effect, signed by Prime Minister Bam Bahadur Kanwar Rana and Commandar-in-Chief General Krishna Bahadur Kanwar Rana, was issued on Aswin Badi 9, 1913.

This arrangement was reconfirmed during the revenue settlement of 1925 Vikrama and continued till 1941 Vikrama.

In 1942 Vikrama, however, the Dwares of Duguna Village forcibly collected the taxes from the four households. The latter then complained to Kathmandu, and an order was issued to the Dwares to refund the amount collected and not make any such collections in the future.

Baisakh Sudi 2, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 640-44.

11. Revenue Collection in Doti

Lt. Colonel Ser Bahadur Thapa Chhetri held a thek for revenue collection in Doti on payment of Mohar Rs. 4,246 and 2 annas a year from 1940 to 1942 Vikrama. The thek was renewed on the same terms for the three-year period, 1943 through 1945, on Shrawan Badi 4, 1943.

RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 810-19.

12. Kipat Lands in Nuwakot

Mijhar Tharpan Lama of Gerku village of Nuwakot district owned 30 muris of rice-fields under Gole rakam tenure. The rice-fields had previously been under kipat tenure, but had been confiscated by the government.

The deceased brothers of the Mijhar had mortgaged the rice-fields to Dayaram Timilsina Jaisi under a masikatta arrangement. The Jaisi then cultivated the lands, while the Lamas provided Gole services and paid taxes. The mortgage was later redeemed, but the Jaisi returned only 25 muris, forcibly keeping the remaining 5 muris for himself.

On Shrawan 1943, the Mijhar submitted a petition to Kathmandu praying that the 5 muris also be returned to him, since the mortgage had already been redeemed.

The Sadar Dafdarkhana recommended that the request be granted under Section 106 of the Law on Landholding (Jagga Pajani Ko). Prime Minister Bir Shumshere endorsed the recommendation on Bhadra Badi 3, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 819-22.

17. Kind of Bird

The Jamba District office was ordered to supply 20 samples of bird skin for preparing medicines. The skin was to be of black color, extracted from a depth of four months, and not liable to crack or break when after being fired in a furnace.

March 2nd 5, 1941.

NO. Vol 51, pp. 600-75.

18. A Road to Lanchow

Major Akhail Linn of Yanchow offered to construct a road leading to Lanchow through Lanchow and Hsinshang-shan, at his own cost, and to make an annual payment of 100 rupees, if he was granted a three-year contract for the collection of duties on goods traded through that route.

The proposal was referred to the Jamba District office with an order to ascertain the following matters:

- (1) Will the proposed road encourage smuggling?
- (2) Will it cause any loss of revenue to the government?
- (3) Are the local people willing to use the proposed road as a means of travel?

March 2nd 17, 1941.

NO. Vol 51, pp. 375-79.

19. Forest Conservation in Burma

The Jambai Forest Office was established in Burma district with Captain Dewarath Jeyam as its chief to regulate Forest lands and sell the timber.

Regulations promulgated in the name of that office included the following:

"No person shall be permitted to hunt in Forest in Burma district without a license (license).

"No person may kill tiger, bear, leopard, or wild buffalo (buffalo), which intrude into their fields, but shall not be permitted to hunt or lay traps and snares for other birds and animals.

" In case any tiger has killed any human being or one of Sikh forests, the tiger shall be granted to kill it, but in case any person kills or hunts other animals on that ground, he shall be arrested and transported to the Jadar district (in Lakshadweep) along with his gun or other weapon.

" In case any person is found to have killed any animal with gun or sword, he shall be arrested and his weapons shall be seized. He shall be confined over to the district for imprisonment for a term of six months in prison.

" In case any person had cleared lands within Sikh forests and built homesteads, he shall be evicted from such lands along with his family. His hat shall be demolished and his possessions shall be handed over to him."

In accordance with these regulations, Captain Robinson Pidge started an inspection tour of Sikh forests in the region west of Lahore in the month of August 1942.

At a place west of Lahore, the inspection team found a tract of forest lands being cleared by some tribes. The tribes fled on hearing news of the arrival, leaving their axes behind.

Another group which was clearing a tract of forest lands further west similarly fled, leaving the axes behind.

An such illegal reclamations are detected in the area between the Ravi and Beas rivers.

A similar inspection team was formed in 1943 in Punjab.

Journal Vol. 2, 1947.  
S.W. Vol. 56, pp. 716-79.

\*\*\*\*\*

Trade returns British India and Nepal  
(continued from page 799)

## ANNEXURE A

List showing the rates of duties levied on articles imported from Nepal in the month of September

No.	Name of articles	Qty. of duty	levied	Remarks	
		Rs.	Ann.	Pice	
1.	Bay singer	1	6	0	per pound
2.	Wheat	1	15	0	"
3.	Coriander (dry)	2	0	0	"
4.	Bird's eye pepper	2	6	0	"
5.	Pepper	1	6	0	"
6.	Piper	8	9	0	" A medicinal root.
7.	Choni	1	5	0	" Whiteish lime juice
8.	Choli stone	1	4	8	" Extracted from wood.
9.	Kylin	6	5	8	" Fruit.
10.	Burn	0	4	8	" Sweet smelling grass
11.	Bengal rice	1	3	0	" dried fallow.
12.	Micher	0	12	8	" A perfume.
13.	Shesol	0	12	0	" A medicine.
14.	Tingar	0	7	0	" A medicine.
15.	Durawal	1	3	0	"
16.	Sage	1	5	0	"
17.	Wax	5	12	0	"
18.	Chirokhi	0	2	0	"
19.	Cinnamon	0	5	0	"
20.	Garra	0	2	8	" Antimony.
21.	Cassia	0	5	3	per 100
22.	Highland	0	12	8	" 1000 native pipes.
23.	Choron	22	0	0	per pound drug.
24.	Sonag	1	4	8	" Salt.
25.	Kakra (oil)	0	12	8	" A poison.
26.	Fudge	0	8	0	each
27.	Kras (hill)	0	8	0	"

Contd. ...

26.	Partridge	0 3 5	med	
27.	Ladle	0 3 5	"	A glass handle.
28.	Saw	5 0 0	"	
29.	Trugan	4 0 0	"	
30.	Chisel	0 10 0	var wood & medicine	
31.	Tajpete	0 9 0	"	glass leaf
32.	Beechani	0 12 5	"	
33.	Walls	0 05 0	"	some of drug used for Spina Pri.
34.	Yak	0 6 0	"	A medicine.
35.	Shorok	0 6 0	"	"
36.	Seagard Lark	0 5 0	"	"
37.	Lark	0 11 5	"	Income.
38.	Atis	1 4 5	"	A medicine.
39.	Iron	0 5 5	"	
40.	Phar	1 4 0	"	Fluoridation.
41.	Pharm	1 4 5	"	
42.	Iron Slates	0 15 0	"	
43.	Almje	0 5 0	"	Patronable Juice of A Tree.

ANNEX B

List showing the duties levied on articles exported from Singapore  
to British territories

No.	Name of Article	Rate of duty		How levied	Remarks
		Rs.	P.		
1.	Cotton	0	1	0	per piece
2.	Salt	0	0	5	"
3.	Garr	0	0	5	"
4.	Bag.	0	0	5	"
5.	Cloth, foreign	0	0	5	"
6.	" country	0	0	5	"
7.	Ceramics	0	0	5	"
8.	Pepper	0	0	5	"
9.	Metal-ware	0	0	5	"
10.	Cloves	0	0	5	"
11.	Coccolate	0	0	5	"

## APPENDIX C

List showing the Price of various kinds of articles imported from Japan in the month of *Uyambingun* *gawon*, and *Sakabongwan*.

No.	Name of articles	Price taken	Price taken	How levied	Remarks
		from Singapore	from Batavia		
		R., S., P.	R., S., P.		
1.	Iron sheets	0 15 0	1 7 0	(per sheet)	
2.	" dothar	0 15 0	1 7 0	+	different quality.
3.	" sheet	0 3 0	0 13 0	+	
4.	" shura	0 3 0	1 15 0	+	
5.	Dry ginger	1 3 0	1 12 6	+	
6.	Flour	0 5 0	0 7 0	+	
7.	Soyabe	0 3 0	0 7 0	+	
8.	Soy	0 3 0	0 7 0	+	
9.	Sour	1 5 1	1 6 1	+	
10.	Soda	0 3 4	0 3 0	+	
11.	Alcohol	0 1 0	1 2 0	+	
12.	Wine	0 12 0	1 4 0	+	
13.	Alcohol	0 2 0	1 2 0	+	
14.	Shy	0 2 3	0 5 0	+	1 fragment wood.
15.	Signal red pepper	1 1 3	1 12 0	+	
16.	Onion	1 5 0	2 4 0	+	
17.	Honey	1 3 3	1 2 0	+	
18.	Copper	1 8 0	2 0 0	+	
19.	Just	1 8 0	2 12 00	+	200- <i>r</i> .
20.	Carasson	1 8 0	2 12 0	+	
21.	Shaga	1 8 0	1 12 0	+	1 salt.
22.	Batavia (arranged)	-	0 1 5	per sheet	Dranged.
23.	Yarra	-	0 1 5	"	Alcohol comp.
24.	Signal	-	0 5 0	per 100	Signal sign.
25.	Woolen hosiery	-	0 5 5	each.	
26.	Shaga paper	-	1 2 0	per load	

## ANNEX 2

List showing the items of timber listed as articles exported from the Kingdom of Cambodia to France and consignment to British territory.

No.	Name of articles	Qty taken		No. of articles	Number
		From Cambodia	From Burma		
			10, 4, 2,		
1.	Teakwood (valuable)	0	2	0	per month
2.	" "	0	2	0	"
3.	Chest, country	0	10	0	per month (20)
4.	" "	0	11	0	"

No. 117, 118 & 119 are the extracts, 20th April 1931.

From - The Administrator of French, Indochina.

To - The Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

In reply to your No. 118 and previous, I have the honor to state that there is a large timber trade with Nepal.

The timber of high-quality late written territory across the 7000 feet high to be obtained from the shores of Japan, over the hills, in the neighborhood of Koda, Yama, and Phoungay, North-western (Burma). The quality, particularly, and quantity (value) were high but since they were felled in the time of war, and when we got to the east of Bangkok (the north-west point of the island of Java), the high tree for the most part felled down to construction; a good deal of timber is sorted from the high forests; most (value) (high-quality) in the region, to near the junction of the river and finally, and it then felled down to Bangkok.

The timber have also been cutting freely in the newly re-cut tract of hill forests between Siam and the low hills. From what I can learn, about 20,000 logs were sent to British territory in the year. Putting them at an average of about 1000 lbs. a piece, the business could receive about six lakhs of rupees for timber.

The trade route are the route by the mountainous region, a good deal of river water by the forest road by Siam, and I do not think any good by water down the river, but if this river were cleared, as we have cleared the canal, I think a great deal of river might be brought down to Bangkok.

The best route by land is by pipelines (roads), from which pipes run in various directions, but principally to the eastward of the river and inland. All the above roads are fit for carts in official territory.

Carts are the usual conveyances, but salt, grain and tobacco are often seen on the backs of buffaloes, bullocks and ponies; to the east of Abangyal there are cart tracks to the foot of the hills; these cart tracks are here, and timber had to be cut in small pieces and carried down by the stream to junks on the hills.

With reference to rate of transport, I believe the best transport there is, the steamer it will be some.

I think this might be facilitated by more attention being paid to the country roads in the vicinity of the forests, which are far from the supervision of district officers, and where often a small timber bridge would save a day's journey and the Forest Department + land really, under the control of Government. Supply camp and even from timber for such work, the district officers supplying the labour.

I forward copy of a letter from Mr. Janssens, who has been for some years in charge of the service division; it is in this division that the trade is principally carried on.

The tract to the west of the Lachlan going by the North-South (P.O.) road, as stated above, from the Lachlan to the north, is in the service division, and was under the Trade Division, bounded to the north by the Pacific Coast.

I do not think Mr. Janssens has declined on account of high prices, but I have noticed a great falling off in the quality of the timber cut since this part of paragraph 12. I consider, much superior to that which we now use from him.

(To be continued)

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4. Princess Sakhayevskaya

In April 1864 the Imperial service rendered by Princess Sakhayevskaya in being visited by Prince Ivan Pavlovich, Count de Sakhayevskaya, 1807 in. 1 district, which she had received as her own share by dividing the paternal estate, had also proved to her as beneficial Princess Sakhayevskaya in the various laws. Princess Sakhayevskaya subsequently died, a will order was then issued on August 17, 1866 recognizing the death of Sakhayevskaya's share in favor of Countess de Sakhayevskaya, Chief Colonel Jang Pavlovich, and Countess Sakhayevskaya, wife of Count Jang Pavlovich according to the share currently held by her.

The great property owned 120 acres of land and yielding from as follows:

Wheat	-	20 acres, 11 pecks and 5 bush
Oats	-	20 acres, 11 pecks, and 5 bush
Rye	-	1/2 1/2
Charcoal	-	1/2 1/2.

Legal Russian Collection, Vol. 7, pp. 420-21.

5. Princess Sakhayevskaya's land

Countess Sakhayevskaya, as before in the 1860s, had been up a contract (Princess) for the collection of revenue as her Princess Sakhayevskaya (i.e., land under Princess Sakhayevskaya) which she received temporarily assigned to her Princess Sakhayevskaya. She is detailed in payment due on the contract, the Princess Sakhayevskaya in Princess Sakhayevskaya, comprising a site of about 1.25 acres, for which,

In various laws, she, Princess Sakhayevskaya had granted the land to Sakhayevskaya Princess Sakhayevskaya by Princess Sakhayevskaya, a daughter of Princess Sakhayevskaya who had been married to Countess Sakhayevskaya Count of Sakhayevskaya. (Russian C. 1861, Princess Sakhayevskaya Princess Sakhayevskaya, 1876, p. 44).

A will order for the great was issued on April 15, 1874,

RS, Vol. 7, p. 421.

6. Princess Sakhayevskaya's land

On October 21, 1876, a tract of 410 acres of land in Princess Sakhayevskaya was granted to Princess Sakhayevskaya by Princess Sakhayevskaya to Princess Sakhayevskaya Princess Sakhayevskaya. A part of the tract had been reclaimed from forest and settled by Princess Sakhayevskaya and others, while the rest was still under forest.

Legal Russian Collection, Vol. 7, pp. 422-23.

7. Small Scale Rice Milling Plant

The project for small scale rice mill plant was approved in November 1971 in the second phase, under the Small Scale Industrial Development Scheme, in the Finance Year 1972. The grant was free from all taxes, including excise and stamp duty, but not from registration. The total net amount for the grant (after providing for the repayment of interest on sub-loans) amounted to around Rs. 15,000. The grant also included about 100 bags of industrial sugar, jute, wool, seeds, etc. The total value of these items was about Rs. 10,000.

The amount of interest on 15.00 was to be repaid as follows:

amount to 1,00 (equivalent to under Rs. 7,00) as interest allowance,

amount to 5,000 for personal (family) expenses every year for life, and other expenses, as in industrial sector.

A bill of exchange for the grant was issued on January 18, 1971.

SR, Vol. 1, p. 274-75.

8. Small Scale Rice Mill

The following small scale projects, effective January 1971, were under the Small Scale Industrial Development Scheme. The grants were substantial, but not substantial.

- (1) about 3, 1972. A grant of about 50 lakhs of industrial loan in November 1971, yielding an income of around Rs. 50-50 a year.
- (2) about 24, 1972. A grant of about 50 lakhs of industrial loan in November, yielding an income of around Rs. 750 a year.

SR, Vol. 1, p. 274.

9. Small Scale Rice Mill

On October 18, 1971, I visited the small scale rice mill project which had been set up in the industrial park in the second phase of the Small Scale Industrial Development Scheme, in approximately 1971. The site had been purchased and the land transferred for the benefit of government workers. The grant was made up according to the law (i.e. 1% of value of the land) which provision was made to provide, it was the policy, but was substantial only with the government's assistance.

SR, Vol. 2, p. 274.

10. Construction of a Road through the Forest

A road was proposed across the Bagmati bridge (on the Lashvili-street road), valued at 20,000, and was constructed by the government from 1964 until 1967. It was granted an inheritable lease-right effective through 1971 to Government General Jukka Kumpulainen J.S. 1967.

Febru 25, 1971

RD, Vol. 1, p. 271.

11. Lease Right for a Plot

King Fritiof Air claims that he had granted 20 acres of land near Sika Center in the Sika Center region an inheritable lease-right to his mother (Mrs.) Sika for residential purposes. The Land-Registry Office reported that no unoccupied tract was available in the desired location. Accordingly, a tract of 20 acres was selected in the Lashvili-street district and selected. The tract measured 20 acres, on which the land was valued to be 171 (Lempel). A royal order confirming the grant, effective through 1967, was issued on Aug 25, 1971 as inheritable and tax-free (with the exception of inheritable, inheritable, and inheritable inheritable lease-right).

RD, Vol. 1, p. 273.

\*\*\*\*\*





The two Shayaks fulfilled the terms and conditions of the lease in a satisfactory manner. They also located new iron deposits in the villages of Setale, Jarka, and Jetrakt, where they worked 25 families of miners and supplied an additional 772 shares of stock iron to the Shayak village.

Because of their satisfactory work, the two Shayaks were granted a 5-year lease for the Shayak mines from February 1927 to 1932. The terms and conditions required the lease, that 14, papers of Shayak papers a year to the Shayak village, and supply of 700 shares of Shayak iron and 772 shares of stock iron to the Shayak village.

High Debt A. 1920

HC, Vol. 12, (2, 598-610).

7. Shayak Iron Mines

On October, 1927, Shayak, gave special Shayak and granted a three-year lease for the collection of commercial lease of other revenues, Shayak revenues, Shayak revenues of Shayak etc. in the following order. The special payment estimated by him was as follows:

<u>Shayak</u>	<u>Special Payment</u>
1. <u>Shayak</u>	4,000
2. <u>Shayak</u>	2,000
3. <u>Shayak</u>	1,000
etc.	2,000 <u>Shayak</u> a year.

HC, Vol. 43, pp. 665-66.

8. Shayak Collection in 1927-28

Under Shayak the Shayak was given a Shayak for the collection of revenues from specific Shayak in the payment of Shayak Shayak, and Shayak of Shayak district until 1930 Shayak.

Consequently, the Shayak was given to Shayak Shayak Shayak Shayak for a five-year period on payment of 25,000 Shayak (half in Shayak papers and half in Shayak papers) a year.

Because of oppression and over-exploitation by the Shayak, the local people complained to a Shayak Shayak his Shayak. Shayak Shayak Shayak, etc. was sent to investigate. Reporters said that the families had left the three villages to escape oppression.



Revenue Siris Datta Singh was, therefore, disbursed before the expiry of the five-year term.

Little Karam Singh was then granted a three-year term for revenue collection in the three parganas in its annual payment of 31,500 rupees, half in cash rupees and half in kind rupees.

There were besides two separate leases, one for land lease covering the period from October 1, 1891 to October 31, 1895 and stipulating an annual payment of 25,500 rupees, and the other for commercial lease, sugar and other forest products, and pastures taxes, covering the period from October 1, 1895 to October 31, 1899, and stipulating an annual payment of 5,750 rupees.

October 31, 1899

MS. Vol. 43, pp. 107-112.

Notes.

- (1) Despite of the 1891 police's official report recommendation by Revenue Siris Datta Singh, the lease was increased by 4,500 rupees (from 26,500 rupees to 31,000 rupees) under the 1st arrangement with Little Karam Singh.
- (2) The document specified the assured term which Little Karam Singh was allowed to collect revenues, or will be reserved source.

9. Extension of Term of Leases and Leases

Royal order to the Government and police of Chamba and Ladakhali: "Revenue you live in a better system, we hereby exempt you from the lease-collection in cash (to Karam Singh) and transport taxes and duties. Do not continue to live with full assurance in your territories and villages."

October 31, 1899

MS. Vol. 19, p. 115.

10. Extension Term Leases and Leases

Royal order to the Governor of Dhamdhani in Delhi: "We have received reports that the inhabitants of Chamba and Ladakhali have left their villages and are living in the open under your jurisdiction. It is not proper to discontinue a better system and allow people to settle elsewhere. Consequently, you are hereby to send back some people along with the soldiers you have been sent here, to their return to their lands and make their villages peaceful."

October 31, 1899

MS. Vol. 19, pp. 115-116.

11. Tax on exports

According to a paper-plate lithograph issued in the House near 1914, the rule of taxing had been permitted to collect and appropriate income from the following items:

- (i) The charitable tax from Florida traders who visited during 1914-1915.
- (ii) The charitable tax in Ontario and Michigan.

In March 1915, 1916, the House passed a bill of taxing which provided that this arrangement had been visited because Ontario and Michigan had been granted a contract for the collection of the charitable tax in Ontario and Michigan.

The other lithograph recommended that the Finance Committee be ordered to make a full inquiry into the matter. Prime Minister Sir Mackenzie Bowden endorsed the recommendation.

House Bill 14, 1915

HC, 1915, 37, pp. 825-26.

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Trade with the United States and Canada  
(continued from page 191)

306  
No. 307, dated 10th March 1916

From - The Offg. Secy, Commissioner, John Stewart, District Office.

To - The Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa.

Trade with the U.S.

Commissioner's Ltr. 1916, dated 4th March 1916

In reply to the above, I have the honor to lay before you the following with regard to the trade with the U.S.

- 1. Merchants are injured by the inconsistent manner in which business is carried on; thus, after procuring an imported article at certain prices to delay for a year the sale or to place a reserved price on wool, I have often met the merchant without timber.

3. A great deal of rice is imported from Siam, the transaction being accomplished by means when possible.
4. There are three chief routes.\*

The chief route runs through an British territory

1. Siam route on the bank of the Irawaddy, Irawaddy district
2. Siam route on the bank of the Salween (a)
3. Siam route on the bank of the Salween (b)

5. The Siam route is the chief route from British territory to go to Siam and back, that is, the transaction takes place in Siam territory, the exception being only when the Siam people from the Irawaddy valley and beyond have been surreptitiously with iron and silver and have to return for salt and silver which they have sold, but this is unimportant.
6. Goods are principally sold, and vice versa.
7. There are good and bad years on the Siam route, as when I have been on several occasions, as I have transactions with the Siamers, water carriage is exceptional even for timber in Siam.
8. The amount of commerce is regulated by the last season's crops with grain by 50 per cent for crops of large size with difficulty obtained; when grain is short, goods can be easily obtained.

From British territory the principal things are cotton goods, the salt, and a small trade is carried on in iron, tin, copper, sugar, pepper, and other goods, and British goods of all kinds, and medicines.\*\*

9. The chief exports are chiefly timber, tin, iron, copper and other goods.
10. The Siamers also carry on both exports and imports; commerce with Siam is 50 per cent, some of the principal and southern districts, Siam and Siam, are visited.
11. The chief goods preferred are the "best" of Siam rice, which is the best of Siam, the value of Siam rice is very high within a few miles, British goods are not in Siam, as Siamers naturally wish to buy Siam rice, and Siamers require 1 to 2 per cent in Siam.

\* Land-carriage  
[20] S.F.

\*\* A great deal of Siam rice has been sold into Siam.  
[20] S.F.

(a) Siam route on the bank of the Irawaddy from the Irawaddy to the Irawaddy.  
[20] S.F.

(b) Siam route on the bank of the Salween and Siamers near Siamers to the Irawaddy and Siamers.

12. This is the commodity rate. This is also the market in the Cash Market, but is fluctuating.
13. The trade with Spain in these parts is entirely in the hands of the British subjects, who also are the chief group-dressed in the Philippines and the South, Spanish being the only legal coin.
14. It shall be paid to you any other information that you may require, and to answer any questions that may arise in your mind after reading the above if I can do so.

10, 124, West London, 11th May 1876

Yours - The Officialize Superintendent of Customs and Stamps, Calcutta  
 To - The Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of India.

"On receipt of your letter of 27th Feb, dated 28th January last, the Deputy Commissioners of Customs, Calcutta and Dharti were asked to furnish the information required by the Bureau regarding the trade with Spain. It proved to this the Deputy Commissioner of Dharti had sent a copy of a report he had made on the subject to the Commissioner of his Division. The Deputy Commissioner of Dharti writes: "This a long report but already been submitted to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner." The Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta writes "that finding it not to be possible to give any further information on the subject of trade with Spain that he has already supplied in his letter no. 1077 of the 15th December last to Commissioner of Customs from private information obtained to show proposed country on the spot, and with this view he has just travelled along the frontier of the District. The result of his enquiries will be reported as soon as he returns to the Station."

2. I few days before the receipt of your letter under reply 17th, on the 11th January last, Mr. Jenkins submitted a report (no. 18) on this subject.
3. Under these circumstances, as reported returns have been received from you for this report, I am unable to wait for the immediate report, or send for a copy of the one from Dharti, and there is little else left for me to do beyond forwarding the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, which my already have been sent on by the Commissioner of Customs. I may, however, supplement Mr. Jenkins's report by adding some little information as to the various rates legal which are levied by the natives, but may remain so useful to the Bureau.

\* This is not the case now; all the timber is the property of British subjects.



- 7. From the Deputy Commissioner's reports it appears that the trade finds its way to Jaisalmer, Chhatargarh, Bikaner and Jodhpur, and the principal trade is with Bikaner and Jaisalmer.
- 8. In March last yr. problem was for three days at Bikaner, and tried very hard to get full information out of the people. He gave nothing but gas, but they gave him little information in return, being either evasive or untruthful. He finds that the place is increasing in importance every year. The people who carry on trade there are British subjects from Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Rajsthanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad. Some fifty of these are said to be settled there and have shops. The great bulk of the trade to and from Bikaner passes down the right bank of the Bikaner (crossing the river at the Bikaner place) and through Bikaner. A small trade flows up and down the left bank by small trade vessels employed for trade to Bikaner.
- 9. Mr. Bradburn was informing the Bikaner Trade Agents that the export duty charged by the Bikaner Government was as follows:

Rs. P. A.

1. Cardamom (large)	-	12	5	per	maund
2. Red pepper	-	4	8	0	"
3. Turmeric	-	1	4	0	"
4. Oil (Sesamum) - white	-	0	8	0	"
5. Ghee	-	3	0	0	"
6. Wax	-	1	0	0	per
7. Sugar and honey - small	-	1	0	0	per
8. Ghee, oil	-	0	7	5	maund
9. Tea and honey - no fixed duty, but according to orders from the Bikaner Government from time to time.					

- 10. The Deputy Commissioner of Bikaner and Jaisalmer are both agreed that the trade with Bikaner is decreasing, and the figures do show disadvantageously though they are) here out this.
- 11. In the interest of Bikaner it appears to be furnished with as detailed information as it is in the power of district officers to give. I enclose with this a report from the

\* In 1877, dated 15th December.

likely arrangements in relation to the communication system, even the system which appeared to be under other arrangements, it will be forwarded you, but as for whether this has or has not been done by the Council.

12. In this office I was in receipt of reports on 12th, and had shortly to report to Assistant Officers for the information. I was personally to suggest that it was furnished with copies of all reports on this subject and to make arrangements to be continued.

No. 1428., dated 12th Sept, 1970, 15th September 1970

From - S. D. V. G. M., C/O. Dept. to the Govt. of the North-Western Province.

To - S. A. Gordon, C/O. D. A. L. C/O. Dept. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

With reference to your letter no. 1770., dated the 7th of September 1970, and subsequent replies, I am directed to advise, for the information of the Council, the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Province, No. 577.-XIII-5, dated the 1st of September 1970, reporting that hitherto he had been unable to ascertain personally how far transit duties affect trade with China, but that he will submit a note on the subject after the completion of local enquiries (now being made) respecting the various routes.

No. 577.-XIII-5, from your undersigned, 1st September 1970  
From - S. D. V. G. M., Director of Agriculture and Commerce,  
N.-W. Province.

To - S. A. Gordon, C/O. D. A. L. C/O. Dept. to the Govt. of the North-Western Province.

In compliance with S. O. no. 1504., dated the 7th of August 1970, I have the honor to state that it has hitherto been impossible for me to ascertain by personal enquiry on the Sino-Indian border what the positions of traffic are and how far the communication may be affected by transit duties.

1. I believe that Government is aware that since enquiries have been made by the Council at Sialkot on the subject, and I have now had a note drawn up in this office embodying the reports which have been sent to the Council with such information as is available from the frontier registers in those Provinces. This will be submitted to Government with a view after the completion of local enquiries respecting the various routes.
2. I shall be able to make further enquiries myself during the coming season, and if any new information is received, I will not fail to communicate it.

NO. 1288, dated 21st, 1946 September 1947

From: P. L. Sen, Esq., Offg. Secy, Dept. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

To: S. K. Ghosh, Esq., Offg. Secy to the Govt. of the North-western Province.

With reference to your letter no. 14204, dated 13. 11. 1946 September 1947, regarding copy of a communication from the Director of Agriculture and Farm Cms, North-western Province, on the subject of the report on the condition of trade with India, I am directed by the Government to request you to report that no avoidable delay may be allowed to forward it to Government. You require a reference.

(To be continued)

\*\*\*\*\*

The Income Tax in Punjab

Under this head has been reported a number of a newly-constituted Company Station 2 in Punjab. Revenue from all existing sources in the area was allowed to provide light to the troops, with the exception of the following sources:

1. Excise duty on liquor
2. Income from disposal of prohibited articles.
3. Income from shops
4. Gifts
5. Shareholding income
6. Dividends, interest, and other income
7. Unpaid income
8. Gift and unpaid income.

On Punjab 2nd 1, 1947, another report was issued, allocating the following revenue to well for the light of the troops:

- (1) Excise duty on liquor for one year only.
- (2) Shops, shops, dividends, interest, and other, dividends, shareholding income, and gift and unpaid income for one year only. At the end of the periods mentioned above, revenue from these sources was to be transferred to the troops.

Punjab 2nd 1, 1947

MSU, Vol. 29, pp. 275-28.



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Khaled C. Ingini

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Dist. 1000-10000  
(years 1954-1957)

2. District

Legislation was passed in 1954-1955 year for revenue collection in District, replacing District 1000. The year was effective from January 1, 1954 to January 1, 1957. It provided for the payment of 2000 rupees a year to the state treasury in four installments as follows:

1000	- 100 rupees
1000-1000	- 100 rupees
1000-1000	- 100 rupees
1000-1000	- 100 rupees

The 1000 rupees of District, and 8000 of other lands, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor. He was empowered to collect and appropriate revenues from all existing sources in the area including District funds and receipts, etc., with the exception of etc. levies, however, income in excess of 100 rupees a year from etc. was to be transmitted to the Government, including etc. on the completion of the year. A sum of 20 rupees was deducted from the annual deposit of 1000 rupees for meeting District etc. a year.

3. District

Legislation was passed in 1954-1955 year for revenue collection in District, replacing etc. The year effective from January 1, 1954, provided for a payment of 700 rupees a year in four installments (as outlined above), etc. levies were not outside the scope of the year. The arrangement regarding etc. was as outlined above.

4. Levy from District in District and elsewhere.

On March 1, 1954, year (year) was granted a year year, replacing etc. for the collection of etc. from etc. in District, etc. and etc.. The year stipulated the payment of 100 rupees, less 10 rupees and 10 rupees as follows:

- 50 rupees as etc.'s local etc.
- 50 rupees for meeting etc. and etc.
- 10 rupees and 10 rupees for etc. created as etc. under etc.

The net amount thus totalled 340 rupees and 75 annas, which was payable as follows:

Advance Payment	- 62 Rupees.
Madras	- 70 Rupees.
North	- 75 Rupees.
Deliver	- 75 Rupees.
Arms	- 75 Rupees and 75 annas.

The amount was to be credited to the Indian Treasury.

#### 4. Legal Notice

Armed Forces (India) was granted a 3-year license beginning 1st-10th April 1954 for collection of legal notices in Mysore, Coorg, and Darjeeling. The license stipulated the payment of 1200 rupees a year in four installments. It was required to collect the notices "at the rates at which they had been collected in previous years."

Armed Forces (India) 1954,  
 para. Vol 25, pp. 540-75 and p. 556.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### The Public Notice of Hyderabad

Legal notice to Pakistan in the territory of Hyderabad.

"We have received reports that you - Pakistan - made some overtures and commit hostility in the territories of the English, claiming that you have been granted the right to do so by the former Sultan. You cannot reside in our territories and commit hostility in the territories of the English. You shall be held responsible if a quarrel arises with the English as a result. It will remain in such notice."

Armed Forces (India) 5, 1954  
 para. Vol. 25, p. 546.

\*\*\*\*\*



April order to Director Ambari Ambari.

"The Ambari constructed on the Ambari river by Ambari Ambari had been Ambari. Repair it through the Ambari labor of the Ambari people. The surplus Ambari labor shall be used to dig a canal for irrigating ricefields in Ambari. Complete this work this year. Last year, construct a Ambari at Ambari.

"We need Ambari here. Accordingly, send two Ambari here. Also send the Ambari-Ambari levy collected from the Ambari."

Ambari Ambari 17, 1771.  
 Ambari, Vol. 27, p. 289.

The Ambari say, an order was sent to the laborers of Ambari and other areas on both sides of the Ambari river to provide Ambari labor for the purpose mentioned above according to the order of the Ambari.

Ambari, Vol. 27, p. 287.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Ambari

In Ambari Ambari 4, 1770, Ambari Ambari was appointed Ambari of the royal palace (Ambari) in Ambari, replacing Ambari Ambari Ambari. The order reads: "Appoint the Ambari Ambari Ambari appointed by the Ambari. Last order the Ambari Ambari, and send to us Ambari Ambari Ambari."

Ambari, Vol. 26, p. 285.

The Ambari say, Ambari Ambari was appointed as Ambari of the Ambari of Ambari and Ambari (Ambari). The post was previously held by his father Ambari Ambari.

Ambari, Vol. 26, p. 284.

Ambari Ambari had been appointed by the Ambari of Ambari Ambari, Ambari Ambari and Ambari Ambari. In Ambari Ambari 4, 1770, the two Ambari were ordered to let his son, Ambari Ambari, assume charge of the post.

Ambari, Vol. 26, p. 285.

\*\*\*\*\*

Additional Documents

1. The settlement in 1812
2. Map (a) smaller map
3. Transportation of military supplies
4. Map from the 1812
5. The first military of 1812
6. Allotment for the military company
7. Military land grant in 1812
8. Map of land in 1812 and 1813
9. The military levy
10. Description of military.

1. Map of military in 1812

In the Vietnam War 1812, a map settlement and map were made with the map and settlement of the following 13 villages in the 1812 Period of Saigon district,

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Saigon   | 7. Tayninh  |
| 2. Tayninh  | 8. Tayninh  |
| 3. Tayninh  | 9. Tayninh  |
| 4. Tayninh  | 10. Tayninh |
| 5. Tayninh  | 11. Tayninh |
| 6. Tayninh  | 12. Tayninh |
| 13. Tayninh |             |

Under the settlement, the inhabitants of these 13 villages paid a sum of 100 ruyon and 3 ruyon, as well as map, supply, and goods. They also made available the map to the map during the trip to Saigon (that is, settlement).

The 13 villages had been assigned as map to the officers of the map in 1812.

The map and other inhabitants proved that their obligation to supply and goods and provide map to be connected to a map project.

A royal order was issued on Monday, Justice Hall 1, 1812 according to request. The total payment from the 13 villages was fixed at 100 ruyon a year effective January 1, 1812 in lieu of map taxes, map taxes, judicial fines and penalties, fines collected from several offenders (map), map, map, etc. The map laws of the map, according to

55 cases of rice-tillet, with also flourished, issued from Ching-shan district, one Yi-shan treasury, other non-reporting sources (Yi-shan, Shan) and Yung-shan areas, were returned for the government.

The royal order also contained the following provisions:

1. The land tax shall be paid to the land every year.
2. The villagers shall be collectively responsible for the tax.
3. The villagers and households shall be made populous. Existing households shall not be reduced.
4. The land shall not demand additional payment for newly cultivated households, nor shall the villagers demand reduction for dispeopled households.
5. Tax-cases shall be paid in installments as follows:

land tax 1, - 125 papers

land tax 2 - 125 papers.

ENC. 1-1118 land 1, 1897

ENC. 101, 14, pp. 15-16.

2. land land land

1. land land 2, 1898

The officers of the High Court Police and the land Police, both stationed in land, were ordered to look over 82 rifles and land which had been granted to land by land land.

ENC. 101, 77, p. 547.

2. land's land 14, 1898

land land land submitted the following petition to land. "We are finding very difficult because the territories of land and land were no longer under our jurisdiction. Arrangements were, therefore, made so that the amount of revenue assessed for those territories during the settlement of the land for 1898 is collected through us and transmitted to the appropriate land."

A royal order was then issued on land land 3, 1898 granting land land land jurisdiction over land and land, as well as the collection of land taxes with effect from the land for 1898 as land land.

ENC. 101, 77, p. 547.

3. Transportation of Military Supplies

## I

Report submitted by the member-in-charge General Sir Cecil Blunt-Lattley. Types relative to some districts. In addition, transport was sent to partners at the rate of 1 rupee 2 annas and 12 pies. The government paid rates at the rate of 2 rupees for the same work containing 1000 annas. This work would have cost 1000 annas at the rate of 2 annas for each 1000 for the transportation of military supplies procured from various districts and surroundings. The report complains that the amount is not sufficient even to buy food.

On October 24, 1917, Prime Minister Jugal Kishore Dasgupta issued the order mentioning wages at the rate of 2 rupees and 12 annas for each 1000 annas load of military supplies transported from Lalmai to Lalmai.

NO. 194. (7. 10. 1917-18).

## II

Prime Minister Jugal Kishore Dasgupta's order to major districts regarding the rate of transport. Previously, the people of the district and villages were provided for transport services for the transportation of military supplies procured from the district. In consideration of such services, they had been given by the government. The order and order were, as well as from respiratory laws (order and order) for other purposes.

This year, the quantity of military supplies transported through the district has greatly increased, so that such services are no longer adequate. These services have, therefore, been reduced.

The order will now be established between various districts, and will be by the order (order) issued by the government (order). Each order will transport one load of ten order every day up to the next day. This order is a total quantity of 1000 annas a month. Further the transport work will be paid proportionately now, and the order and transport work will have a proportionate amount deducted from their monthly salaries. There will be one order and the order to be given to the government and military services.

Monthly reports shall be submitted through the member-in-charge to the daily order work, and money for payment of military work to be obtained from the Jugal Kishore Dasgupta's order, which will be given.



Weekly salaries

- 1 King at order of 12 and 7 times  
 1 minister at 10 1/2 and 4 times  
 12 palatine, at 10 1/2 and 1/2 times more  
 400 times at 10 1/2 and 1 times more.

Total weekly salary 411 - 1/2 (1000 (1000)).

March 20th 7, 1942.

HC, Vol. 76, pp. 485-57.

4. First Justice in Dumbarton

The following royal order for the Dumbarton region, located west of the Aron river, west of Edin, north of the Dumfries, and south of the Strathclyde, was issued on March 17, 1939:

"First Justice belongs to people who have fled from that region after our conquest, should be claimed by their relatives, but shall be allotted by the headmen (palatine) to those who actually pay taxes and provide services (land-taxes). Any discrepancies in such allotment shall be resolved by the king. The palatine tax shall be both of the same rate as in England."

HC, Vol. 74, p. 794.

5. The Royal Territory of Gull

Royal order to the minister, Justice, and soldiers located to Gull: "The king of Gull had granted the North region of Gull as palatine (to his consort), Earl John, during the palatine (to his consort). A great rule by one's side can be enjoyed, and it is recognized that great."

Chronicle Gull 70, 1972

HC, Vol. 76, p. 15.

4. Assignment for Elizabeth's Income

Royal order to Duke of Burgundy Duke of Jule: "The Elizabeth's Income has been obtained in Jule, do not pay any allowance for six months after the Income reaches Jule. Thereafter, pay the following allowance every quarter from the proceeds of Jule:

Duke	-	4 roubles
Justice	-	4 roubles
minister, Justice, etc.	-	2 roubles.

Facilities, including, including,

Flax	-	1 rupee
Wool	-	1 rupee
Wool	-	1 rupee

Letter No. 1, 1951

CC. Vol. 13, p. 37-38.

7. Wool and Flax in form

In your letter of 14, 1951, a request of all rights of wool and flax (including) in the hands of business in the districts of Jammu and Kashmir has been granted under existing orders to provide wool and flax in appreciation of the financial services to be rendered under the contract of wool and flax. The Royal order No. 10000 is issued in the name of Jammu and Kashmir Government, dated 14, 1951, in which it is specified that the wool and flax shall be transferred to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

CC. Vol. 13, p. 38.

8. Wool and Flax in form and form

1

Wool and flax in the districts, including, and form of wool and flax in form.

When the time of the wool and flax, you have been granted assistance from payment of taxes on wool yielding, including, wool, wool, and other crops (including) in consideration of necessary labor services (including) for the wool and flax and sheep and goats (including). Accordingly, you have been providing such services for wool and flax to the Royal order as well as for sheep and goats.

In the year 1950, also 1951 you have had wool and flax in form, they reported that wool and flax have been increased on a very large scale. Accordingly, we granted you assistance from wool and flax. Accordingly, the wool and flax are also continued.

If you prefer the previous arrangement, continue to enjoy the wool and flax, but also provide wool and flax for the wool and flax and sheep and goats. If, on the other hand, you prefer the arrangement made by the Royal order, you may prefer the arrangement made by the Royal order.

Letter No. 1, 1951

CC. Vol. 13, pp. 40-41.

1971 order to the [unclear], [unclear], [unclear]-  
 [unclear], and [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear], [unclear]  
 [unclear]. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] for the transportation  
 of [unclear] [unclear] the [unclear] [unclear], [unclear], and [unclear]  
 from [unclear] in the [unclear] under your jurisdiction. You  
 will be liable for payment if these supplies are sold off."

Prima Hall 14, 1950

SEC. Vol. 20, p. 104.

9. The collection of levy

1\*

In [unclear] 1950, [unclear] went to collect the  
 [unclear] levy in [unclear] were ordered not to make any  
 collection in the villages of [unclear] and [unclear],  
 which were ruled by [unclear] [unclear] the [unclear] under [unclear] [unclear].

SEC. Vol. 20, p. 9.

17

1971 order to [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]. "You were ordered  
 that [unclear] and [unclear] in [unclear], [unclear], and [unclear]  
 do not pay the [unclear] levy. You are, therefore, ordered  
 to [unclear] the [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear], and [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] and [unclear] [unclear] from [unclear] of the  
 [unclear] levy only if the [unclear] specifically [unclear]  
 for such [unclear]."

Prima Hall 7, 1950

SEC. Vol. 20, p. 14.

10. Abandonment of houses

Several functions like [unclear], [unclear], [unclear], [unclear],  
 [unclear], [unclear], [unclear] and other people [unclear] of [unclear]  
 from [unclear] and [unclear] [unclear] that [unclear] people of [unclear] town had  
 [unclear] to [unclear] [unclear], and [unclear] houses had become  
 [unclear]. The [unclear] stated, "They people do not repair  
 their houses on the [unclear] that [unclear] have been [unclear] to  
 their [unclear], and do they let other people occupy their  
 houses."

The following 1971 order was then issued on 1950 Hall  
 15, 1950: "Houses which have become [unclear] because their  
 owners are gone [unclear] houses they have been [unclear]  
 to [unclear] shall be repaired, with the expense [unclear] by  
 four [unclear] (unclear) local people. [unclear] houses shall then  
 be [unclear] to [unclear] [unclear]. The owner or [unclear] who  
 subsequently [unclear] shall [unclear] after paying the repair  
 expense."

SEC. Vol. 20, pp. 46-47.

Report on the ...  
(Continued from page ...)

... ..

... ..

... ..

2. The ... ..

\* ... ..

The latter, which leads on the red soil, and across a  
village is a road approximately 10 to 15 feet wide, or less  
broadly paved, of mud laid down on the village's route  
from a distance toward the river, connects the line to the  
Jaffa Municipality Division of some two hundred and thirty  
kilometers on the left side, and smaller settlements,  
though more frequent to the right, every ten kilometers of road.  
Between these two four-year-old I constructed the road  
between every 5 km and parallel road, partly in the  
partly under the hills, above to the water, and was surprised  
at the difficulty in providing for our rather numerous  
own followers. In view of the writing placed there very  
early on the road every one thirty miles with 20 to 25 hours  
of time. On western side to Kilgore in the other direction  
through the hills and plains is not much better off. The  
road for the present was very the village's past from  
Kilgore River is brought from the plain, after this it  
is generally useful to add that the pilgrims from Kilgore  
the same every spring to visit at the shrine of Padmavati  
with some 200,000 on the shores of their own capital,  
the village's route leads to the, through the hills and  
across the mountains for travelers. On all the above, some  
kind of organization should be made, the various passes  
are to show that they are given the only vehicle  
except for 1 km, and practically everything, but this was  
also is covered by the road work. In the instance the  
roads are such that the same country can be partially  
or not to the hills of the hills, and in the two cases of  
the road through the hills is difficult to improve to Kilgore  
and although they are in the same road system within the  
hill the roads. The work, I should say, was to provide  
carrying capacity of the roads, there was almost no  
and the road was to be collected at an average of three and  
a half miles for each of the hills, the former carrying

more than the  
latter. As pointed out earlier in this report, in the hills  
a road will last in ten years, and there are many of the  
hills, a fairly good road, and will consider this  
work, though only with short stages, if the latter is for  
several days in succession. There is no lack of water, but  
their employment sufficient to provide five of a month,  
the amount of services, the inherent difficulties of the road,  
the limited possibilities in regard, and the village health  
and other arrangements of the activity are all important  
points to consider with the matter of international traffic.  
It was at this in the report outlined the work on the  
economic relations between various parts, and that  
the hills, between the hills, (1974), is also at some length  
the possibilities with on one another and how they affected  
the road system. It would be well to have the report  
now being to study on it, and, but I will add the following

cannot consider the possibility of the Russian invasion. This is an extremely serious one of the people themselves on the "front" or "trough line" (5,700,000 or 5,400,000, a new figure to be sure, like the reports of the Russian and Soviet (Soviet and Soviet) and the majority of the treaty four and ten-year plan (Kushnir and others), for it is not based on a general or even on a careful calculation. To Colonel Smirnov, one of my correspondents, his only general conclusion was that it is clear from the plan of the city and the State that it would hold and more than a tenth of that number. This is a criticism of the tendency to exaggeration in such matters. I have much to say about the central and lower districts of Leningrad, which are the least densely populated, and my own observations induce me to think that the "Great Road" is neither the one to build nor the one to

Mikhailov's Journal vol. VI, page 199.

population is probably not over 2,000,000. The whole area is with a fair degree of accuracy estimated at 54,000 square miles. If we compare the valley of Leningrad with the

Dr. Aron (Aron) (Aronov) of the Soviet Government, St. Petersburg, page 179, and the population of this valley at 200,000 by his own (Ar. 1900-1902), Dr. Aron (Ar. 1900-1902), page 3) compared to the valley 200,000." Five years have elapsed since he wrote, and my experience during almost all the interval is that the figures have been particularly striking up. I therefore do not think that I am far wrong in putting the population at 200,000 at the present time. For the area I follow Dr. Aron's average fourth of the valley's twenty miles and average seventh as fifteen miles in preference to Dr. Aron's "rather shorter" of about sixteen miles, which undoubtedly underestimates the length. The estimation of population is based in regard to Leningrad, Sweden and Norway is based on the figures in the census for 1900, the latest year for which I happen to have the data. -

L. S.

population of about 200,000 in 50 square miles, we have for the remainder an average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  persons per square mile. If we include that valley the general average is raised to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per square mile. The possible minimum population would give for the area of the whole country the several proportions of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per square mile. If my estimate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  of comparing that Leningrad, Sweden and Norway, and all European countries perhaps with reasonable speed in their natural features, have respectively 17,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  persons in the square mile. Leningrad and Norway's superiority the population have the appearance of being respectively 20, while in Sweden and Norway this appears correspondingly with the average in India.

5. The details of the trade routes between British and Japanese territories, and of the cargoes used and available are as follows:-

Export.	Import.
1. Tin.	to Malacca.
2. Shell shell.	
3. Pepper (white).	
4. Gambier.	
5. Ironstone.	

No. 1 is handled by the Commission of Malacca. It is of more importance than all the others put together. The traffic is carried across the Isthmus, after the usual method, which are arranged out of the trunk of trees. In No. 2 there is, on the one hand, a small bridge over the Isthmus. At Nos. 3, 4 and 5 there are temporary bridges, which are washed away when the river rises. The place of these bridges are made of rough bamboo with supported pillars on either side placed, which enable them to resist the ordinary force of the stream. Along these a rough roadway is placed. The roads in Malacca are very simple paths with few carts. They are good enough for such trade as exists, and there is no likelihood of much an increase in trade as Malacca is very willing to improve them. On the Japanese side of the river on the first four routes there are mounds and low collectors. All carrying is done by bullock.

Export.	Imports Dept of Japan.
Siam (to be)	1. Iron Ore
	2. Shell shell
	3. Pepper
	4. Gambier
	5. Tin
India (to be)	6. Iron
Perak (to be)	7. Pepper

There are numerous tracks of timber carts in the Japanese forest, but except timber everything is carried on oxen, and for the hills oxen are substituted. In the opinion of the Joint Registrar of Malacca more roads would be of benefit if present rates of trade increased. No traffic is carried by water. There are water-courses at all the first five places mentioned in Japan, according to the Forest officials of both there is considerable timber traffic on routes Nos. 6 and 7.

Route.	Western Limit of
1. Jillem (via Weyen and Wessels Street)	to Pullien.
2. Weyen (via Wessels Street)	" Pullien.
3. Wessels (via Weyen and Wessels Street)*	Colman.
4. Wessels (via Weyen Street)	" Colman.

The limit of the roads from Colman's passes along No. 3. The road on this route and on No. 4 is good for carts up to Colman. There are also forest roads, along which a moderate amount of traffic passes. The Commissioner of Forests is both in of opinion that if the roads were allowed, as the school has been, such a road that is now carried along forest tracks could be taken by water to Colman's at less cost. There is a Custom House at Colman's, where goods for Colman's are covered by a pass, the duty being paid at the latter place. Carts are the usual form of conveyance, but such animals, buffaloes, ponies and bullocks are often used to carry salt, grain and tobacco. The Commissioner thinks that the more transport there is the cheaper will it become, and the Deputy Commissioner that a gradual expansion of roads could be attended by competition except the receipt of carriage, and so that the rates would be kept down.

Route.	Western Limit of
1. Wessels (via Weyen Street)	to Colman's.
2. Wessels	" Pullien.
3. Weyen (via Weyen and Wessels Street)	" Colman's.
4. Weyen	" Pullien.
5. Weyen	" Pullien.
6. Weyen (via Weyen and Wessels Street)	" Pullien.
7. Weyen	" Pullien.
8. Weyen (via Weyen and Weyen Street)*	Wessels.

\*\*\*\*\*

(To be continued).



Regal Research Series

Dear Sir, M. S.

Kathmandu, September 1969

Edited by

Robert C. Regal

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LAND POSSESSION IN SIKHIM6. THANG LABOUR

1

In 1868 (Saka 1831), the Amildar of Sikkim was ordered to inquire about labour from the landholders of Sikkim under his jurisdiction for transportation of timber from the forest to the Royal palace at Gyantse.

MS. Vol. 7, p. 174.

A similar order was sent to the Amildar of Sikkim on 18th July 3, 1869.

MS. Vol. 7, p. 175.

2

In 1870 (Saka 1833), the Amildar of Sikkim was ordered to procure Thang labourers for transporting timber from Sikkim to the Sikkim State in Sikkim.

MS. Vol. 7, p. 176.

7. Absentee Land in Sikkim Villages

A tract of 2 changs of rice-fields, and the attached changs lands and woodlands in Sikkim village owned by the Thang family, had been mortgaged to the Thang family against a payment of 200 rupees. A part of that amount was now paid by Chakravarty. The lands were subsequently confiscated by the government in connection with an offence (case), and retained under Thang tenure for 25 years. Chakravarty's application had been granted the lands to him by Chakravarty without royal permission. On 18th July 3, 1869 the lands were granted as absentee to Chakravarty through a royal order.

MS. Vol. 7, p. 177.

8. Land Arrangements

In 1870 (Saka 1833), orders of land and arrangements in Sikkim were ordered to make land arrangements with their tenants and exempt land, land, and other land, all in connection with local transactions (land, land, land).

MS. Vol. 7, p. 178.

## 4. South India

The British-India routes (i.e. the routes to southern India on which there are permits for provision services) of route 7-10 to 7-11 and of the-India and other lines, comprising the group, 7-12 were discontinued by King the earlier date. They were being discontinued by King direct on 15/12/50 and 1/1/51.

See Para 5, 3, 45.

\*\*\*\*\*

Route 7-12 (to British India and Nepal)  
London-4 (1948-50)

The last routes are 7-1, 5, 8, but all are extremely profitable for work in the dry season up to the point where it begins. There are very routes, but the traffic along them is limited. 7-1, 5 and 7-8 are, in, form of British and Indian, cars and postal the principally work, even there is an excellent harvest, at least part, also gives the falling of August 1st per hour, there are not enough cars to meet the demand, otherwise there is no difficulty. There is a Dutton house at point.

Route

London

7-12 (to British India and Nepal)

1. 7-12

4. 7-12

2. 7-12

7. 7-12

3. 7-12

8. 7-12

4. 7-12

9. 7-12

5. 7-12

10. 7-12

7-12, 7-12.

Should it be an alternative route the Deputy Commissioner of British India would be even better the Dutton house, in longitude just 7-12, which is one of the best of the routes across the hills. Of these which is given only the last three are profitable for Indian traffic, even can be traversed by road, on the British side of the range the roads were improved in the Indian year (1973-74); on the opposite side there are only tracks, here Indian and post traffic are excellent, though it is believed that a steadily increasing trade would tend to raise the rates of carriage, in mountainous and to indicate.

Route

London

1. 7-12 (to British India and Nepal)

7-12

7. 7-12

\* See, in Orig.

All items received were in 1/2 order in British territory, but some were sent across before the border. There are some good items also available to order from the border, which are much used by persons crossing from India by air and are shipped especially when the Government of India are richer, and the other two are grain and miscellaneous supplies. These, fish, wool and hides are the usual source of supplies, and will see plentiful so long as increased trade does not involve a greater relative expenditure for transport. There is a good deal of smuggling done with contraband.

The territories are the British, Portuguese and parts of French, various types of control on the English side of the border. The first appears to be less strict than the other two, even when such things as flour. On the other side grain is also shipped to the local market. The Deputy Collector of Arrah, Bihar, Bihar which is difficult and that of course the same in the territory, which has been done since the opening border the stream is navigable at all seasons of the year for boats of 150 tons' capacity, and that is one of the most important trade routes of the two districts. There is a custom house at Arrah, and Subordinate "Chowki" at Thane and Sahibganj, near the Frontier, where the goods listed on papers which are sent to the border and which have been found at Arrah are registered, and where traders are stopped if their papers are not in order. Persons at these have their own men from the border to protect their interests.

INDIAN		ENGLISH
1. Sugar	+	Partners
2. Wheat	+	Industries
3. Cotton	+	Fishes
4. Rice	+	Opium
5. Oil	+	Tobacco
6. Iron	+	Alcohol
7. Coal	+	Wool
8. Leather	+	Industries
9. Rice	+	Opium
10. Sugar	+	Alcohol
11. Wheat	+	Wool
12. Cotton	+	Industries
13. Rice	+	Opium
14. Wheat	+	Wool
15. Cotton	+	Industries
16. Sugar	+	Alcohol
17. Wheat	+	Wool
18. Cotton	+	Industries
19. Rice	+	Opium
20. Wheat	+	Wool
21. Cotton	+	Industries



The traffic on No. 2 is slight. Nos. 3, 4, 5 are good fair-weather roads on top of the border, beyond they converge into one trail. They all meet at an old ore dump, which is about 2 miles from Aguila by the direct but best road through Mexico. The traffic was heavier in the main route to Chihuahua, but due to the dry weather is traversed by light-colored dirt over the first low pass in the Chihuahua hills and through Cuernavaca to Chihuahua, a distance of about 80 miles from Aguila. The principal to Chihuahua, a distance of about 75 miles, the way being now better passed must be crossed. The road for the two miles between Chihuahua and Aguila is fit for driving, but on top of the high pass in the valley, the traffic engaged at Chihuahua carry their loads on to the coast. As far as Chihuahua part of the traffic is conveyed by good railroads and boats.

The traffic on No. 4 is moderate, north the toward the coast, but the low of the small ranges, up which the road lies beyond Chihuahua, is so encumbered with large boulders and the pass over the Chihuahua hills though low is a steep and long grade which are at a distance of 100 miles. The road passes through Chihuahua into Mexico, where it enters in the main road to Chihuahua.

A road is also a good road of Chihuahua, Aguila, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, and Chihuahua and Chihuahua, where there are several of fine roads, but none of them are well maintained and none are used for business purposes. This road is, in the main, is used to other local routes of goods.

The road is used for goods, but only in a moderate way. It is the main road between Chihuahua and Chihuahua.

#### Population

1. Aguila	40
2. Chihuahua	10
3. Chihuahua	40
4. San Chihuahua	20
5. Chihuahua	10
6. Chihuahua	10

#### San Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Chihuahua

Chihuahua
Chihuahua
Chihuahua
Chihuahua
Chihuahua
Chihuahua

There are also roads along all these routes in the border, and several other roads between. In the northern side there are several for the main part of the main road. There are good roads and the main road of Chihuahua. There are also for the hills. In several cases good roads are left by the owners of property. There is a considerable amount of traffic. The principal part of the traffic, but very little the main.



**Parish**

**Church**

14. St. Andrew (vic. Orange Grove)	Catholic.
15. St. Andrew (vic. Sandalwood)	Protestant.
16. St. Andrew (vic. Liberty)	Protestant.
17. St. Andrew	Protestant.
18. St. Andrew (vic. Emerald)	Protestant.
19. St. Andrew	Protestant.
20. St. Andrew (vic. Emerald and Liberty)	Catholic.

The church members of most of these parishes for the most part give their grounds. They may be improved with stone in the first instance, and with some difficulties during the winter. Some of those which lie in British territory are to be supplied from local stone. Some say the constant noise of machinery, trains and bullocks are intolerable, because of their greater expense. The district of Orange would supply more plentifully without particularly large amounts of water. The chief water works, considerably used for fire-fighting purposes, are the Falls, the dam at Orange, the dam at the dam and the dam. There are also the dam at Orange and the dam.

Other parishes are those of Sandalwood, Sandalwood, Sandalwood, Sandalwood and Sandalwood.

**Parishes**

**Line**

There are several well-known parishes (Orange, Orange and Orange), of which the most known is that from Orange to the dam near Orange. The line is in this respect as reported to be of "a very low, narrow water." The annual improvement is being further improved (and is), but with the greater facilities of Orange from Orange it is not to be expected that any great results should be achieved from the dam of Orange.

The following is the information obtained in regard to local water works in other parts of the border:

Orange and Orange - There is a permanent water held at Orange, and on the opposite bank of the dam from December to May. It is estimated that there are about two hundred acres of water in either side, and very British features establish themselves for the time on Orange side. Communication is maintained by a number of small boats which are plying between Orange and Orange all day. Several of about 25,000 have been taken by the Orange Government in Orange at this point in one season, and this has not been approximately taken in respect transactions of some two lakh of paper. It has not been taken elsewhere the great dam.

The other local water works are those of Orange, Orange, Orange, Orange, Orange, Orange and Orange, on the Orange and Orange side and Orange on the Orange side. The Orange are not such in the habit of opening the water to visit British waters. There is a large dam at Orange (and is) on the right bank of the dam.



There is the great trade of India, on the border of both are immensal and fertile, high mountains. The border was visited last winter by Mr. Green, Superintendent of mines in India, but he failed to secure the traditional information which he sought. The mines were "either unknown or unworked." The policy of the border is to leave all hill peoples to be treated as Indian tribes, with no commercial relations excepting trade, being from the country to the hill, if the trade of country in which they are situated, has to be done with, and after sale to be transferred to official subjects for taxation statements they collect. It is stated that the British subjects from Khasi, Assam, Mizo, and other parts, including the hill people, and especially have visited from the hills. The number of British persons who visited at Delhi is about forty-five, and there are reports of one hundred more, who traversed the coast for the hill people. From London to my own India is common. It is generally believed to hold that the hill people are forbidden to cross the border for purposes of employment that they may be rich if their goods being exchanged if they attempt to do so. If they cannot support of their goods, the officials will see them at once and take out from under the border, and how many of their financial interests depend from Government. Great and systematic commercial efforts are being made to improve the trade of hillside, not in India, and great material work is done, further to the coast, with reference to which are held to show that the trade with coal is increasing. The being Government of hillside however is holding this point to obtain an accurate record as set forth in my winter the Government of India, or other indication of a diversion of trade into other lines.

With the Government and now there are two kinds of British traders, those who are about permanently buying the goods from country to sea, and inland traders. The former only my own Government with the hillside. The latter the hillside traders from the hills, they are larger than they used to be in their trade. The result of the above varied from about 10 to 2000000-50000000. If there is no other available, the trade had to get for the privilege of hillside at the rate of 2000000 to 5000000.

The establishment of the ports has had the effect of reducing the business of hillside, including, including, including, including, including, and other places in British territory. Formerly the average value of hill products sold at London are about 1,75,000 to 2,25,000.

In the hillside district the chief ports are Captain's, Bassein, and Mahadwar. In India the names of hillside, Bassein, Mahadwar, and Jaipur. All of which are well within the border, are visited by coal, but none as before is seeking to provide for their own needs and carry on small exports even to obtain some of their requirements from a regular trader. The Government also report that they are, at present, as of old, to the great Fair of Delhi, near Bassein, where they receive all orders for business and other purposes.

and the group. There is no doubt that the Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population. Indeed, by the time of the next session, the Government will have secured the support of the majority of the population. The Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population. The Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population.

The first part of the report covers the period from the first session of the National Assembly in 1945 to the present. It deals with the work of the Government in the various fields of activity, and with the progress of the various projects of the Government. The Government has made considerable progress in the various fields of activity, and has succeeded in bringing about the unification of the population. The Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population.

1945	1946
100	2,40,000
100	2,40,000

The figures of 1945 have been called for, but have not been called for. The figures of 1946 have been called for, but have not been called for. The figures of 1947 have been called for, but have not been called for.

**General.** - The local work in British territory was carried out in the various fields of activity, and has succeeded in bringing about the unification of the population. The Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population.

**Education.** - The local work in the various fields of activity, and has succeeded in bringing about the unification of the population. The Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population.

**Unemployment.** - The local work in the various fields of activity, and has succeeded in bringing about the unification of the population. The Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population.

**Manufactures.** - The local work in the various fields of activity, and has succeeded in bringing about the unification of the population. The Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the unification of the population.

(To be continued)

Memorandum - Special Order

1. Collection of beans from levies from owners
2. Transportation of beans-flour supplies
3. The issue of standards
4. Instructions to all levies state Dept
5. Lists for collection of beans from levies.
6. Report of beans to state
7. Single loads of bean supplies.
8. Remission of levies to Jamboulat
9. Matter of Copper Flax.
10. Corbett Troop in Yagouere.

7. Collection of Beans from Levies from Levies

Special order to Dore Jamboulat: "Collect the beans and flour levies from owners living in the region west of Soudoulat and although not included in the surveying river only if they have been buying these levies from former times. Do not collect the levies from them if these have not been traditionally collected from them. Do not burden them since supplies required (for the total household) are supplied from there."

Jamboulat - July 1, 1964

SEC. VOL. 70, p. 270.

This order was sent to the same day to levies in the region west of Soudoulat, Soudoulat, and Jamboulat and west of the Soudoulat river.

SEC. VOL. 70, p. 270.

It was reported to Jamboulat July 2, 1964.

SEC. VOL. 70, p. 270.

7. Transportation of Beans-Flour Supplies

On Jamboulat July 3, 1964, Jamboulat and other Jamboulat-owners in the region west of the Jamboulat river after the Corbett Flax were ordered to arrange for single services through the area under their jurisdiction for the transportation of supplies collected by Dore Jamboulat through the beans-flour levies. The supplies included grains, beans, flour, flax, oil and coffee (both ground and unground).

SEC. VOL. 70, pp. 270-00.

3. The Town of Ghidali

1

In mid-July 1954, when Hsin Thang and other Thang were expelled from Ghidali. They were given a blanket of 24 sheets of rice-cloth, along with the blanket too, comprising blank loads confiscated from the Ghidali, Kanti, Kharit, Kharit, Kharit, and Kharit families. They were required to maintain 12 men armed with the blanket and guard the military outpost of Hsin.

Their other duties were as follows: "Let no one pass through that area without permits. If any person, high or low, tries to escape through that area, arrest him and produce him before us. Under the main track as well as prohibited tracks respectively by planting mine, bamboo, and thorny bushes and iron traps."

MS., Vol. 20, p. 271-72.

11

When Hsin Thang and other Thang were ordered to collect fines of the following rates from people who had to pass along Ghidali to escape through the blanket. They were also ordered to plant mine, bamboo, and thorny bushes on prohibited tracks leading to the blanket and their own responsibility.

Man	50 rupees
Woman	25 rupees.

MS., Vol. 20, p. 271.

MS., Vol. 20, p. 271.

4. Instructions to Gaji about Hsin Thang

MS., Vol. 20, p. 271. The letter you had sent to your other brother, Gaji Chhawan (Gaji), from across the Ghari River has been referred to us. It has been noted that you have behaved wisely along with mine and other military supplies.

"You have also written that you place of mine, which was found missing in Hsin, was found to have been concealed for some time in a desolate place near Ghidali street, that you made the arrangement and the position of the village to transport the mine and other military supplies by covering the Gaji's journey in one day. It has also recommended that you must not be delayed on (the Gaji of Hsin) but having received the result.

"You have done your duty and reported. The matter  
is settled. We shall write to you later about how the  
State of Burma wishes to purchase."

"You have reported to the police, Ministers, and soldiers  
of the Burmese Empire that you possess these gold, and  
that you have been threatened by them in London. How  
many of you and other persons? Specify the names of the  
Minister, Ministers, and soldiers who have not received their  
correct share, and then to London, and before that  
anyway, to those that by your allegations were. Do we  
you have been using us, and take the names and other persons  
along with you especially. Confirm the legal ownership of  
these who join you on the narrow side of the Chari river.  
Confirm when we join you east of the Chari by other phre-  
nological men."

London Mail 14, 1942

BBC, Vol. 17, p. 337-34

5. Letter to the Honorable Mr. Winston Churchill

"On London Mail 8, 1942, Burmese Girl has granted an interview  
for the collection of gold (Lugger) from people who played  
active, passive, or other roles. In several  
cases of 70 rupees and calculated under the State. Burmese  
Girl was expected to collect from people who played  
these roles in secret, thereby creating the appropriate  
spirit of the State, and submit the balance to the  
Government."

BBC, Vol. 1, No. 337-34

6. Letter to the Honorable Mr. Winston Churchill

"Royal letter to the Honorable, both legitimate and illegitimate,  
of Burmese Girl: 'Dear father, Burmese Girl, and her son  
through London to London. We will be happy to welcome to us.  
We have also written to our son from London before transmitting  
the gold proceeds. We have now received a sum of 500 rupees  
from London as the price of the books. In consideration of  
that amount, we have authorized London to take possession of  
your gold loans in London. We shall receive the loans to you  
whenever you pay that sum to London. We shall be pleased if  
you claim the loans before making the payment.'

April 1941 17, 1942

BBC, Vol. 3, p. 31

7. Receipts from AC from 1962:

The following items, amounting 254.40 Rupees, were received as gifts to the King's Hospital on 12/12/62 and 1/1/63:

Amount		(Rs.)
Surge	-	87.00
Antibiotic supply	-	153.00
Books and supplies	-	14.40
	Total	254.40

HC, Vol. 5, p. 47.

8. Revision of income tax assessment

Legal order to Director, Tax Dept. and Tax Assistant Director to act represented to us that the people had been put to great hardship by the steady revision assessment made for the 1958-59 year 1954. Accordingly, we had collected some petitions and prepared the assessment for 1962 and 1963.

The village head and other people of 1962-63 are also demanding a reduction in their tax. Accordingly, we are, therefore, advised to review the assessment made for the 1958-59 year 1954 and submit the report of a new assessment assessment for 1962-63.

Friday December 14th 6, 1962

HC, Vol. 40, pp. 8-9.

Information regarding this order was sent to village head the same day. It was referred to some representatives to Government if even then his objections were not restrained.

HC, Vol. 40, pp. 11-12.

9. Alloying of Copper coins

Legal order to Director

Previously, a fee of 5 annas per Shami was collected for alloying pure (99%) copper into palm coins. Subsequently, you were ordered to alloy palm coins with verrous (100%) alloy, rather than verrous (99%) alloy. You discussed the matter with verrous, but they were unwilling to pay a fee of four annas per Shami of your coins. As, therefore, authorize you to reduce the mixing fee by two annas, and collect only two annas per Shami. Collect mixing fees at that rate, and transmit the share of the palace to the Treasurer, and of the share of the King to him. Do not reduce the quantity of copper in the alloy.

While melting about 7 tons (weight) copper from refined (white) silver, a substitution of 2 ounces per ounce in the case of four ounces shall be allowed to merchants, and the balance of 2 ounces shall be transmitted to the palace. A substitution of one-half ounce in the case of one ounce per ounce due to the weight of the silver shall be allowed, and the balance of one-half ounce shall be paid to the palace.

MSC, Vol. 3, pp. 20-21.

#### 10. Payroll Troops in Siam

In 1888, there were two battalions in Siam, namely, the 1st and 2nd Battalions. Four companies of troops were stationed there, namely, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Companies. The two battalions were ordered to split these four companies into six companies of 104 men each and pay them monthly salaries in cash and in kind at specified rates. Each company thus received 504 roubles a month, or 7,120 roubles a year, making a total amount of 42,720 roubles a year for the 624 men of the six companies.

Particulars were as follows:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(Rs.)</u>
1 Colonel	30
4 Lieutenants at 17 roubles each	68
1 Major	15
1 Captain	9
1 First Lieutenant	16
1 First Sergeant	18
1 Second Sergeant	12
4 Sergeants at 7 roubles each	28
4 Sergeants at 7 roubles each	28
4 Privates at 12 roubles each	48
6 Companies at 7 roubles each	420

1 <u>Dakha</u>	-	5
2 Dams at 5 rupees each	-	10
4 <u>daris</u> at 4 rupees each	-	8
1 <u>Turhi-dhari</u> at 4 rupees each	-	8
8 <u>ripas</u> at 3 rupees each	-	24
5 <u>Tromakha (Lohar)</u> at 5 rupees each	-	15
2 <u>Carpenters (Ghurni)</u> at 3 rupees each	-	6
1 <u>Dakhar (Dakhi)</u>	-	3
1 <u>murbar (Dami)</u>	-	3
<u>Total 104</u>		<u>554 rupees.</u>

MS. Vol. 5, pp. 443-45.

Earlier, on Justice's order 2, 1879, the two Dakhas had been ordered to appoint the following men for the defence of Vijaypur<sup>1879</sup> with monthly salaries as follows:

1 <u>Dakha</u>		
4 <u>Dakhars</u> at 12 rupees each	-	48 rupees
136 <u>Dipkhis</u> at 4 rupees each	-	<u>784 rupees</u>
	Total	832 rupees
1 <u>Dakhari</u>		
4 <u>Dakhars</u> at 15 rupees each	-	60 rupees
136 <u>Dipkhis</u> at 4½ rupees each	-	<u>612 rupees</u>
	Total	672 rupees

MS. Vol. 5, pp. 460-61.

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Some Royal Orders of Shrawan Sudi 11, 1851

Some royal orders issued on Shrawan Sudi 11, 1851, that is, about three months after King Ran Bahadur Shah assumed charge of the administration, are as follows:

1. Appointment of Najiki
2. Pota Tax Exemption
3. Birta Grants
4. Grant of Waste Lands
5. Cardamom Farm in Kaski
6. Manachamal Lands
7. Restoration of Kipat Lands
8. Reconfirmation of Guthi Endowments
9. A Kharka Grant
10. Reconfirmation of Homesteads.
11. Jagir Grants
12. Restoration of Lands
13. Dehi-Bhansar Taxes
1. Appointment of Najiki

Rama Chandra Khatri was appointed as Najiki, with 7 khets of rice-lands in Gorkha, previously held by Dasya Baniya, and the village of Kutijung, as his jagir.

RRC, Vo. 24, p. 319.

2. Pota Tax Exemption

Kapardar Bhotu Pande had purchased 92 ropanis of Sunabirta lands at different places yielding Pota tax revenue amounting to 35 rupees and 8 annas. He was granted exemption from the payment of that amount.

Particulars of the lands and Pota taxes were as follows:

1. 42 ropanis of waste lands on a riverbank, purchased from Dhanju Tating. Pota tax: 10 rupees and 8 annas.
2. 27 ropanis of rice-fields in Patan, purchased from Kanthananda Padhya. Pota tax: 18 rupees.
3. 5 ropanis of rice-fields in Bhadgaun, purchased from do. Pota tax: 2 rupees and 8 annas.

4. 18 ropanis of rice-fields, purchased from Bir Sahar and Dharma Narayan of Jugal Tol in Patan. Pota tax: 4 rupees and 8 annas.

RRC. Vol. 24, pp. 327-28.

3. Birta Grants

I

A tract of 18 ropanis of pakho lands in Bode, occupied by Chamu Jaisi, was granted to him as Birta.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 324.

II

Ramdhan Gangaputra was permitted to construct a canal to irrigate lands granted to him as Birta in Sirsiya village. Beth and Begar labor from the inhabitants of that village for official purposes was, therefore, remitted.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 330.

4. Grant of Waste Lands

Royal order to Khewa Rai: "We had previously granted you lands held by Kunchhoden. We hereby reconfirm the grant, with the exception of jagir lands in Tumlang, on the condition that you develop the waste lands as rice-fields. The grant shall be valid so long as you remain loyal and faithful."

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 319.

5. Cardamom Farm in Kaski

Sa Gurung was appointed Chitaidar of the Cardamom Farm at Faudur in Kaski, with 50 muris of rice-fields as his jagir. He was required to supply 30 dharnis of cardamom every year to the royal palace.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 320.

6. Manachamal Lands

I

Manachamal lands totalling 75 ropanis in Chorpur, Motitar, Dhapakhel, Ikhadol, Thecho, and elsewhere, belonging to Bhadru Khatri, were reconfirmed in his name.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 317.

II

Two khets of rice-lands in Nuwakot, previously held by Surbir Khatri, were granted to Bishram Khatri under Manachamal tenure.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 326.

7. Restoration of Kipat Lands

## I

Darmya Murmi owned a tract of land bounded by the Manedanda Hill in the east, the Choprang Hill in the west, the Bhatauli Khola in the north and the thun of Gogra in the south as his kipat from the time of his ancestors. The village of Makatung-Gaun, located in that area, was granted as Chhap to a Khatri. The village was now restored to Darmya Murmi as kipat, on the ground that "the kipat lands of a Praja cannot be taken away from him." He was, however, required to supply 30 muris of black gram every year to the royal stables.

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 317-18.

## II

Norbu Mijhar and Gunram Pahari held the village of Bhadaure-Gaun jointly under kipat tenure. This was reconfirmed. They were required to supply 18 pathis of black gram to the royal stables every year, or, if they separated, pay 300 rupees each to the Amali.

RRC. Vol. 24, pp. 320-21.

8. Reconfirmation of Guthi Endowments

## I

The guthi lands of the temple of Sri Mahakaleshwar in Rampur, comprising 40 muris of rice-lands, as well as homesteads, were reconfirmed. The priests, Devanarayan Padhya and Laxminarayan Padhya, were also reconfirmed in their posts.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 321.

## II

Forty muris of rice-lands, as well as homesteads, were similarly reconfirmed as guthi in the name of Raj Giri in Sangachok for the maintenance of a rest-house (Pouwa). He was required to perform religious functions there and supply drinking water to travellers.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 322.

9. A Kharka Grant

The Hakulajuchi-Lekh was granted to Subba Jog Narayan Malla as kharka for grazing sheep.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 324.

10. Reconfirmation of Homestead

## I

260 muris of rice-fields in Thokshola, along with the attached homestead, belonging to Jaya Gurung, were reconfirmed in his name.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 318.

## II

The homestead (gharbari) occupied by Gajakesar Khadka in Dahachok had been granted to Biru Bhandari. The grant was now cancelled and the homestead restored to Gajakesar Khadka. He was then ordered to proceed to Kumaun.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 321.

## III

A homestead granted to Laxmi Simha Banda, a Carpenter, by the former King of Lamjung was reconfirmed on Shrawan Sudi 11, 1851. Nandu Mishra was warned not to create any trouble for him. Laxmi Simha Banda was required to repair and maintain the Sanghu at Tarku.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 326.

11. Jagir Grants

## I

760 muris of rice-fields at different places in Gorkha were granted to Sardar Tribhuvan as jagir. He was also granted the village of Jhargaun as his Khuwa.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 318.

## II

The Kalabanjar (Virgin) mouja of Idarwa in the Sidhmas Parganna of Parsa district was granted as jagir to Chopdar Hidaram from Baisakh Badi 1, 1850, with the right to appropriate income from land taxes (mal), commercial taxes (Sair), and other customary sources.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 328.

12. Restoration of Lands

Muhagansa Gurung of Tarapugaun owned 30 muris of rice-lands and pakho lands which needed six pathis of maize seeds for sowing. He was under obligation to make kachho payments for these lands. After the Gorkhali conquest, the rice-lands were assigned to the local Umra. They were now restored to Muhagansa Gurung subject to payment of kachho as before.

RRC. Vol. 24, pp. 323-24

13. Dahi-Bhansar Taxes

The ijara for the collection of Dahi-Bhansar taxes (on milk and milk products) in Kathmandu town, Deopatan, Pabigaun, and Handigaun was granted to Bhimanarayna Ojha on payment of 201 rupees a year.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 327.

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Trade Between British India and Nepal  
(Continued from September 1989)

Durbungah - The local marts in British territory are Deodha, Lawkoha, Piprahi, Patauli, Khutowna, and in Nepal, Oorhi, Sarsun, Sirded, Kanooalipati, and Rampore, and a few small fairs on either side. There is no disinclination on the part of the Nepalese to go to British markets.

Bhagulpore - The British marts are Kundowli, Bagjan, Panchpan-daria, Sileshpore, Birpore, and the Nepalese are identical with the sites of the custom houses previously indicated. The Nepalese come and go freely across the border, and penetrate far to the south under the inducement of fairs. There are large annual fairs at Hunoomannuggur and Bara Chetr in Nepal.

Purneah - The local marts are identical with the names of the places already given in regard to the routes between Purneah and the Morung. The Nepalese resort freely to British markets, knowing by experience that they can get a better price and speedier sale in them than in their own thinly populated Morung.

5. Much of the above information has necessarily been derived from district officers in British territory. Their answers differ considerably. The Collectors of Goruckpore and Purneah probably give all the known trade routes across the border, whilst the Collector of Bhagulpore confines himself to details about the two principal ones. But there is ample proof in the whole body of answers that the lines of communication between the two countries are frequent, and that the places of resort for the exchange of commodities are numerous. On the west, if Kumaun be excepted, the Nepalese are not in the habit of prosecuting trade beyond the frontier. From the Arrah Nuddee eastwards they show no disinclination to visit and deal in British markets. The fairs are religious rather than commercial gatherings. As was to be expected the roads are better on the south side of the border. In this respect a great change is perceptible since the scarcity year of 1873-74, when the labour of the suffering poor was freely used to improve the approaches to Nepal. As to the lowlands of Nepal the remarks of Mr. Braddon, the Superintendent of Excise at Lucknow, concerning the tract to the north of Oudh are generally applicable. "Cart tracks meander

here and there through wastes of grass or over a sparsely cultivated plain. Bridle-paths connect the scattered villages. But main lines of road, such as civilization knows are not to be found." Although admitting elsewhere that there are many of these routes, Mr. Braddon sees in the absence of made roads a restriction to trade, and this is the reason by which he accounts for the small trade with Oudh. In this view I cannot agree. The existence of many routes, indifferent as they may be, makes it impossible to arrive at a complete registration of the trade, but the very fact of their number implies facilities rather than obstacles. The truth is that the ordinary country carts of Northern India do not require a good road, and do not always get one even in British territory. The Sub-divisional Officer of Soopoul is doubtful whether the new roads lately made in Bhagulpore to the border "really afford much greater facility to traffic." In Chumparun, Mazufferpore and Durbungah, and I believe in other districts adjoining the border also, carts are not allowed on the made roads, but are relegated to the leeks or side tracks from which the earth has been taken to form the made road. The leek soon becomes more or less grooved with ruts, and in such grooves the cart wheels run. The upward bound carts keep to the leek on one side of the made road, and the downward bound ones to the leek on the other side, so that there is no confusion by the meeting of carts moving in opposite directions. Were the carts permitted to go along the made road they would soon cut it up to such an extent as to make it difficult for more quickly running vehicles. When the carts leave the main lines of communication for their own villages, the tracks are no better than those described by Mr. Braddon. Again, the nature\* of the bullocks, which are the draught animals employed, is such that they will only go a certain distance at a certain pace, and if they are hurried or over-driven they collapse. Heavy ground does not affect them so much as it does horses. Under such conditions it follows that in dry weather a grassy plain is not at all unsuitable for the prevalent style of carriage. It is better than the leek, when the latter is deeply rutted, because the cart can be taken at will wherever the ground of the plain is firmest and most level. In wet weather there is little traffic and little occasion for it, as the rice, oil-seeds, cereals, piece goods, and spices which constitute the bulk of the trade would be liable to damage from rain. Such roads as Mr. Braddon advocates would involve an expenditure out of all proportion to the means of the Durbar, and to the benefit which they would confer. The lowlands of Nepal are from their position at the foot of the hills peculiarly subject to inundation, and therefore any roads which traversed them would have to be raised as much, if not more than those further to the south in British districts, of which they would be continuations, and with all precautions they might not be strong enough to resist extraordinary pressure which at times occurs. If it be the case as the Superintendent of Oudh, Excise, represents in a later letter that the continuation of a good and much-used cart road, such as

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\* The trotting bullocks of the Deccan are unknown in these parts. - C.G.

that from Napara to the border, degenerates into a pathway, and is turned into rice fields during the rains on the Nepalese side of the border for the few miles to Banki, there is fair reason, I think, for asking that a broad open track should be reserved for traffic.

6. The only thing which really impedes the progress of carts is the occurrence of a nullah or water-course. These are constant in the Terai, and many of the small ones are like blind ditches, of the existence of which one is unaware till one's horse, seeing them at the last moment, has cleared them with a sudden jump. Where the water is shallow the Nepalese slope down the banks on either side. Otherwise they connect the banks with rough wooden bridges. The Conservator of Forests in Oudh notices the want of such bridges in his own jurisdiction, which would often save a day's journey, and for which his department might easily supply cheap or free timber, the District Officer furnishing the labourers for the work of construction. His proposal seems well worthy of attention. Two other suggestions are made by British officers for the furtherance of traffic. One, by the Collector of Bustee, is for a Railway in connection with the Oudh and Rohilcund line from the neighbourhood of Bootwul through Mindehwul and Bustee to Fyzabad, which it is thought would be remunerative by reason of the merchandize and the traffic of pilgrim passengers to the holy shrines of Ajodhya on the Ghogra; the other, by the Sub-divisional Officer of Soopoul in Bhagulpore, is for a Railway from the west (he does not indicate the point of departure) to Pertabgunje on the Kosi, to catch the through traffic in grain and oil-seeds from Nipal. I write under correction, but certainly at first sight it seems that so far as trade is concerned both feeders would have dangerous competitors in the existing waterways.
7. The exports from Nepal consist of chemicals and medicines, of which chiretta, borax, rhubarb, pipal root (piper longum), orris root, frankincense, atis (aconitum heterophyllum) musk, hellebore and crystallized lime juice are the commonest, dyes such as madder and lodh (bark of symplocos racemosa) opium, cereals, rice, paddy, vegetables, forest products, such as turpentine, dammer, the resin of the dhak tree, catechu, wax and honey, bunkus (a grass much used for making rope and string), jute, bhungalas (a coarse kind of bag) Daphne paper, hides, furs, iron, both pig and manufactured into spades (kodalis) and plough shares and utensils, copper, mostly in the form of Bootwul pice, bell metal, ghee, oil-seeds, spices and condiments, as bay leaves, cinnamon, spikenard, dried, and green ginger, cardamoms (large), dhup and sandal wood, kaephul (bark of myrica sapida), red chillis and turmeric and balohhur (a sweet scented grass used by native ladies in their toilette), ponies, cattle, hawks, gamebirds, minas, poultry, timber, bamboos and hill canes, fuel, matting, baskets, chowris and oranges. The Pilibheet returns alone mention tea and shawl wool. The imports are cotton, cotton twist, both native and European, dyes as cinnabar, vermilion, red lead, log wood, powder, indigo, betelnut, dried and fresh fruits, as cocconut kernels, dates,



almonds, raisins, walnuts, pistachio nuts, grapes, pomegranates, mahwa and mangoes, sugar-cane, dal, a little fine rice, sheet-copper, copper utensils and ornaments, brass utensils and ornaments, lac, oils, salt, spices and condiments, as cloves, cummin, black pepper, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms (small) pan, coriander and anise seed, sugar of all kinds, refined and unrefined, tobacco, snuff, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, shoes, woollen cloths, shawls, rugs, flannel, silks, silk thread, brocade, embroidery, cotton goods of all kinds, European and native, glass churis and beads, pottery, fresh and dried fish, Serampore paper, mirrors, precious stones, sporting rifles and guns, gunpowder for sporting purposes, and the miscellaneous articles that are usually found in a pedlar's pack. The chief items in the through trade between Nepal and the great trade centres in British territory, of which Patna is the one most affected by the hillmen, distinguished by italics (underlined). Of exports, tinber, ivory and copper pice are government monopolies generally; from the Valley of Kathmandoo cardamoms, and to it, of imports, tobacco and Tibet salt are monopolized by Government.\* Dr. Wright included broadcloth in the same category, but overlooked the fact that it was only the broadcloth for the army which was so treated. Now the clothing of the army, that is to say, the full dress which alone is made of woollen cloth, is procured ready-made from Calcutta, the last batch having been made under contract by the tailoring Firm of Ranken & Co. Elephants are mentioned as the subject of monopoly in a report from Goruckpore. But practically no valuable elephant is allowed to leave Nepal. In reports from Bareilly, Durbangah and Purnea forest products, as bunkus, wax, honey and lac, and medicinal herbs, &c ., as pipal, bay leaves, cniretta, musk and dhoop wood are similarly spoken of. But I am inclined to think that the informants of the local authorities in these matters intended to imply that such articles were included in the contracts of the farmers or theecadars of revenue, and that the fact of the word theeca also being used to mean monopoly has caused misunderstanding. The contracts for customs duties are for the most part in Nepal allotted to the highest bidders, provided they give adequate security, whereas monopolies are bestowed by interest and often at a lower rate, in order to admit of a higher profit to the privileged persons, than could be obtained at auction. Opium was till lately, as in British territory, a Government minopoly, but at the present time cultivators are free to raise and sell it as they please.

8. The method of conducting the trade varies. Except at Burmdeo, where British and Nepalese traders intermingle, it is the Nepalese who maintain the trade with the interior of Kumaon, and generally speaking the carriers are also the owners of the leads. On the side of Bareilly the hillmen bring their products to the border, whence they are taken onwards into British territory by British subjects. The Nepalese are said

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\* Sketch of Nepal, Government Press, Calcutta, 1872, page 28.

to arrange about their imports themselves. Amongst the villages on the border there is a fair demand for the salt, tobacco and coarse sugar of British territory, and a return is made in potatoes and other vegetables. Exclusive of timber, the general trade is in the hands of many small dealers of the Bunjara, Bunya, Mahajun, Rangrez and Khatri class or caste. The trade with Kheree and Baraich depends on Brahmins, Bunyas, and Musulmans, who have settled at or frequent the Nepalese marts of Golamundi and Banki, that with Gondah is more in the hands of British than of Nepalese subjects. The transactions of the former are wholesale, of the latter retail. But on neither side is there any great individual capital. The British subjects so engaged are chiefly Brahmins, Khatri and Bunyas of the Agarwala caste. As regards Bustee and Goruckpore, much trade is carried on by British subjects, Irakias, Bunyas, Kalwars and Telis, living either as principals or agents at Bootwul, many of whom are men of wealth. A few Tharoos also trade there, and there is a brisk business done by baiparis under their own auspices. A great deal of the grain exported from Nepal is intercepted and bought up on the way by dealers, before it can reach the emporiums in the interior of the British districts. The imports from or through Chumparun into Nepal are chiefly managed by rich merchants, subjects of both Governments, such as Bunyas, Irakias, Cashmerees, a few Bengalis, Kulwars, and Newars. The trade on from Kathmandoo to Tibet is almost confined to Newars. Many of the firms in Kathmandoo are backed by the money of Sir Jung Bahadoor, his relatives and other prosperous officials. The export of grain and oil-seeds into Chumparun is nearly all conducted by British subjects; that of grain is a general trade, that in seeds is limited to a few capitalists. The grain is much bought up by British subjects of small means and sold to the Mahajuns. On the side of Mozufferpore and Durbungah many men of moderate resources, both British and Nepalese, as Telis, Hulwais, Seoris, Kalwars, Looniyas, Khatri, Rajpoots, Brahmins and Newars are employed. Marwaris are also to be found. With Bhagulpore the tendency of the trade is to gravitate to British territory, a circumstance which is accounted for in the opinion of the local authorities by the greater security which may be relied of these. The Nepalese cultivators bring their grains and seeds to local marts, chiefly on the Ganges and Kosi, where it is bought by big firms of Bengalis, Kulwars, and Marwaris. There are two large Newar firms dealing with Calcutta in cloth, and bringing up their wares through Bhagulpore. But the imports destined for Nepal are retailed on the British side of the border to petty dealers by British merchants, whose transactions with Calcutta are on a wholesale scale. The trade with Purneah is almost entirely in the hands of British subjects, Telis, Seoris, Kulwars, and Kayasths, who have established shops on either side of the border.

9. Barter though practised along the border is not general, and it is for the most part restricted to the exchange of local produce, as dried fish, coarse sugar, earthen vessels, and more rarely tobacco, cotton, and salt, for vegetables, rice and ghee. In Bhagulpore one seer of salt is equal to three of four seers of rice, and one maund of potatoes to half a maund of paddy. In some parts, more especially on the frontier of Oudh, trade is conducted by the exchange of commodities on a money valuation, but without the intervention of coin.
10. In all marts of any importance the British Rupees and Nepalese Mohurs are to be found side by side, though the former is preferred. Two of the latter constitute the Nepalese Rupee more generally known as the Mohendra Mullee, Madar Mullee or Mohri, and having an average value of Company's Rupee 0-13-4. It derives its first name and the corruption thereof (Madar Mullee) from Mohendra Mull, one of the royal line of Hur Sing Deo, who is said to have introduced coinage into Nepal. There is no such coin as a Mohri Rupee current, but only Mohurs, and though these are only of the intrinsic value of Company's Rupee 0-6-8 each, they sometimes fetch as much as seven and a half and eight annas in British territory. Of late merchants have been shy of the Mohur in the Western Terai, owing to the prevalence of a base counterfeit of copper coated with silver, the makers and issuers of which have hitherto eluded the search of the Durbar. Indeed at Golamundi and Banki merchants claim to be paid either in British Rupees or in goods. In Nepal all accounts are now kept in Mohri Rupees, annas, pice, and dams, the relative value of which is as follows:

4 Dams	=	1 Pice
4 Pice	=	1 Anna
16 Annas	=	1 Mohri Rupee.

The valuation before the introduction of silver coinage was—

4 Dams	=	1 Pice
4 Pice	=	1 Gunda
24 Gundas	=	1 Paisa Rupee

It still sometimes happens in the hills that lands originally valued in Paisa Rupees are conferred at the nominal rate of the same number of Mohri Rupees, a great privilege, as it makes the jagheer worth a third more to the recipient. At Bootwul the Rikabi Rupee of Lucknow, equal to fourteen annas of British currency, is sometimes met with.

In Kumaon the British pice are current, and are freely taken thence into Dotee-Jhardar pice, which I understand to be made in Jeypore, and to be so called from a rough representation of a shrub which the coin bears, are apparently peculiar to dealings in the markets of the Pilibheet Sub-division. The coin is on the average of the same value as the British pice.

In the trade with Oudh, Bustee, Goruekpore, and Chumparun the copper pice made at Tansen in the Palpa District of Nepal, play an important part, and almost displace the British pice, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the British pice have never gained a firm footing on this part of the border. Baraich merchants cannot pass British pice into Nepal except at the rate of nine for two annas. The pice of Tansen are square in form, roughly cut by hand and with an apology for a stamp on them. The copper is found in the lower hills of Nepal and is purified before it is coined. They are commonly spoken of as Bootwulya and Goruckporee. Their average value is  $18\frac{3}{4}$  gundas, that is to say, 75 pice to the Company's Rupee. The Nepalese Government is quite alive to the advantage which it gains by the preference for its coin in British territory, and makes extensive issues of it in consequence. During the scarcity season of 1873-74 there was a more than ordinary demand, in order to pay the gangs of labourers employed on relief works, which was quickly met by the Nepalese officials at Bootwul. It has always seemed to me a subject for regret that the opening then afforded for accustoming the people to the British pice was not recognized. In the valley of Kathmandoo and the adjacent hill districts, and as far as Hetowra, in the direction of the plains, the thin or new pice introduced A.D. 1865 are prevalent. They are circular, fairly well stamped and made by machinery. They have an average value of  $29\frac{1}{4}$  gundas (117 pice) to the Company's Rupee. Before their introduction the black pice obtained, as is still does in the east and north-east of Nepal. These pice are of no better shape or make than those of Tansen. But they are of less value owing to the great admixture of iron in them. There are several mints for the production of the coin in the eastern hills, the best known being that of Khika Maccha, about twenty-five miles to the west of the Arun on the road between Kathmandoo and Ilam. The black pice average  $26\frac{3}{4}$  gundas (107 pice) to the Company's Rupee. Under the name of Lohiya pice, they are current in the British districts of Mazufferpore, Durbungah, Bhagulpore, and Purneah.

(To Be Continued)

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Miscellaneous Birta GrantsA Malla Land Grant in Thansing

King Jaya Prakash Malla of Kathmandu had granted 440 muris of rice fields, along with the attached Pakho lands and homesteads at Thansing, to Mahant Jageshwar Giri. However, King Jaya Prakash Malla himself later confiscated the grant.

After the conquest of Kathmandu, King Prithvi Narayan Shah restored the birta to Mahant Jageshwar Giri's disciple, Shobha Giri. Shobha Giri appointed a man to look after the birta, and left for the southern plains (madhes). The man later died.

Meanwhile, Kamalapati Chaudhari and Bhimkhyel Chaudhari obtained the lands as birta in their own through a false claim. They also exchanged the rice-fields in Thansing for rice-fields in Patan.

A disciple of Mahant Jageshwar Giri's disciple, named Rameshwar Giri, then filed a claim to the birta, maintaining that the lands were being used for a Sadavarta-Guthi at the Shrine of Shri Nilakantha.

The claim was discussed in a court comprising bhardars and tharghars and was upheld. The brothers and sons of Kamalapati Chaudhari and Bhimkhyel Chaudhari were punished on the charge of having taken possession of the lands on the basis of false particulars. Rameshwar Giri was appointed as Mahant, and 121 ropanis of lands in Patan, which the Chaudharis had obtained in exchange for 440 muris in Thansing, were granted to him as birta-bitalab for operating the Sadavarta.

(Particulars of the lands follow)

Ashadh Badi 13, 1851

RRC. Vol. 5, pp 180-182

Old Birta Grants In Jumla

On Aswin Sudi , 1851, a royal order was issued reconfirming all birta lands purchased by the Brahmans and Hitans of Jumla, or granted to them as Pirta-Bitalab by the former Kings of that territory. The order added, "We also hereby reconfirm the lands and homesteads occupied by you. Pay the Sirto tax at the rates prescribed by royal order in the (Vikrama) year 1850, make the country populous, and remain loyal."

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 429.

In Makwanpur

The former King of Makwanpur had granted 126 bighas of land in the mouja of Khirauta in the Mahisoth Parganna of Saptari district as Sarba-Anka-Bitalab-Vishupriti-Kush Birta to Shivadatta Jha, son of Bhuwan Jha Joshi. The grant was reconfirmed as Birta-Bitalab on an inheritable basis on Kartik Sudi 9, 1851 by King Ran Bahadur.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 460.

Birta Grant in Garhun

Royal order to Sri Harsha Pandit: "The (former) King of Garhun had granted the Satidanda area to your ancestor, Sau Pandit, under Kust-Birta-Bitalab tenure for use as a pasture. We hereby reconfirm the grant as Birta-Bitalab. With full assurance, settle tenants (Kuriya) there and develop the lands as your Birta-Bitalab."

Poush Badi 6, 1849

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 209.

Birta Grants to Jaisis

Bhagirath Jaisi Baral owned birta lands (in Kaski). The Vijayapur Canal in Arghau was extended through his birta for reclaiming (government-owned) lands there. In consideration thereof, Bhagirath Jaisi Baral was granted permission to use the water of the canal to irrigate his birta lands. The volume of water he was thus permitted to use was prescribed as follows: "As large as the mouth of a pitcher (gagro) of drinking water."

Shrawan Sudi 1, 1954

RRC. Vol. 25, p. 549.

Rice-fields amounting to 160 muris had been granted to Vishnu Jaisi and Bhagirath Jaisi on mayabi tenure by King Prithvi Narayan Shah. The grant was reconfirmed by King Ran Bahadur Shah on Poush Badi 7, 1842.

On Marga Sudi 1, 1842 the two Jaisis were granted 590 khets of rice-fields, along with the attached pakho lands as homesteads, under bandia-bitalab tenure on payment of 2951 rupees.

RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 15-16.

This royal order was again issued on Falgun Sudi 2, 1842, with the amount of payment shown as 3,501, rupees.

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 33.

On Marga Badi 2, 1842, Tularam Jaisi was granted 120 khets of rice-fields, along with the attached pakho lands and homesteads, under inheritable bitalab tenure on payment of 670 rupees and 8 annas. The lands and homesteads were already under his occupation. The grant was meant for endowment as guthi for a rest-house (pouwa).

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 1.

Restoration of Confiscated Birta Lands

King Ran Bahadur Shah's order to Trilok Giri: "Your father, Dhaneshwar Giri, used to send information about our condition to Nepal (that is, to the Malla King of Kathmandu). Our great-grandfather therefore charged him with treason and offered a trial by ordeal. However, Dhaneshwar Giri fled to Nepal, thus confessing his guilt. His lands and homesteads at Beltar in Palchok were then confiscated.

"You have now pleased us through your service to our three generations. We, therefore, restore the confiscated lands under Kust Birta tenure. The brothers and other sons of Dhaneshwar Giri shall have no claim to these lands."

Timal-Besi,  
Falgun Badi 30, 1847

RRC, Vol. 5, pp. 36-37.

#### Dispute Regarding Birta Ownership

A dispute arose between the sons of Gokul Nath Pandit and Narayan Pandit over the ownership of 60 muris of rice-fields at Bharthan in Bhirkot. The case was referred to Kathmandu. Kaji Nara Shahi, the Amali of Bhirkot, was ordered to investigate the matter. The Kaji found that the claim of Narayan Pandit to the lands was not valid, because the donor, Raja Ananta Khan, had himself subsequently confiscated the grant. His son, Raja Rudra Bhupal Khan, had then made a ritual grant of the lands to Gokul Nath Pandit, with Chautariya Narabhanjan Khan pouring the holy water. The boundaries had been duly demarcated, and Gokul Nath Pandit's family had occupied the lands for the past 19 years. For these reason, the claim of his son to the lands was upheld.

Bhadra Badi 4, 1860,

RRC, Vol. 5, pp. 420-21.

#### Kust-Birta Bitalab Grants

##### I

The following Kust-Birta-Bitalab grants were made to the following persons in Bara-Parsa effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1862:

- (1) 100 bighas of waste lands at Parwanipur in the parganna of Matiwan to Balabhadra Pandit.
- (2) 100 bighas each of waste and cultivated lands at Paiya in the parganna of Naurangiya to Motiraj Bhatta.
- (3) 50 bighas each of waste and cultivated lands at Lachham in the parganna of Bariyarpur to Brajlal of Kurukshetra.

Ashadh Badi 13, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 105-6.

##### II

On Kartik Sudi 1, 1862, the Subba and other officials of Mahottari were informed that 550 bighas of waste and cultivated lands at Parikauti in Mahottari had been granted as Birta Bitalab to Nayan Jha Pandit in the Vikrama year 1861.

RRC, Vol. 19, p. 342.

Two Sadavarta Grants

## I

The Queen-Mother had endowed 30 ropanis of land in Bode for the supply of chilies and turmeric for a Sadavarta. The endowment was confirmed by royal order on Marga Sudi 1, 1856. The royal order added: "May the evil eyes of Sri Pashupati fall on anyone who violates this endowment out of sin or greed. May the gracious eyes of Sri Pashupati fall on anyone who sustains this endowment."

RRC, Vol. 23, p. 518.

## II

On Ashadh Sudi 14, 1860, two moujas in Bara-Parsa (Bahuwari-Lotana in Tokani and Beriya in Sidhmas) were granted to Gosain Bhim Giri for reclamation and settlement for the purpose of operating a Sadavarta. The Gosain was granted exemption from begar obligations in the two moujas, as well as from Chumawan, goddhuwa, and other taxes. However, the government reserved the right to collect the Gadimubarakh levy and impress hulak services.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 103.

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Tenurial Security on Jagir Lands

On Kartik Sudi 9, 1856, Amalis and Chhap-holders of areas where homesteads occupied by soldiers of different companies were located were ordered not to evict them so long as they paid the customary dues.

The order was issued separately for the followings companies:

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sri Durga Bux Company | 2. Sri Kalidatta Company  |
| 3. Samarsur Company      | 4. Shardul Jung Company   |
| 5. Naya Srinath Company  | 6. Sabuj Company          |
| 7. Gorakh Company        | 8. Purano-Srinath Company |
| 9. Sri Mehar Company     | 10. Sri Bhairav Company   |
| 11. Ransher Company      | 12. Devidatta Company     |
| 13. Gurubux Company      | 14. Srijung Company       |

RRC, Vol. 23, pp. 426-27.

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The Jaisi CastePrevious References:

1. "The Jaisi Caste", Regmi Research Series, Year 2, No. 12, December 1, 1970, pp. 277-85.
2. "Upadhyaya Brahmans and Jaisis", Regmi Research Series, Year, 18, No. 5, May 1981, pp. 77-78.

Public Notification:

The following public notification was issued under the royal seal on Marga Badi 3, 1856 for the following regions:

- (1) Dudhkosi-Arun region
- (2) Patan town
- (3) Rural areas of Patan
- (4) Chepe/Marsyangdi-Gandi region
- (5) Pallokirat region, east of the Arun river
- (6) Kali/Modi-Bheri region
- (7) Chepe/Marsyangdi-Kali/Modi region
- (8) Kathmandu town
- (9) Bhadgaun town
- (10) Rural areas of Bhadgaun
- (11) Trishuli-Gandi region
- (12) Tamakosi-Dudhkosi region
- (13) Sindhu-Tamakosi region.

"You Jaisis are sons of whores. Our great-grandfather (i.e. King Prithvi Narayan Shah) had promulgated regulations prohibiting you from engaging in priestly (swaha, swadha) functions, and offering blessings (ashish) and greetings (pranama), and ordering you to offer salaams instead. However, you have acted in contravention of those regulations. We accordingly punish you with fines as follows. Pay the fines to the men we have sent to collect them. If you again act in contravention of the regulations, your property will be confiscated.

For Jaisis who offer blessings and greetings:

Abal	-	10 rupees
Doyam	-	5 rupees
Sim	-	2½ rupees
Chahar	-	1½ rupees.

For Jaisis who perform priestly functions:

Abal	-	15 rupees
Doyam	-	7½ rupees
Sim	-	5 rupees
Chahar	-	2½ rupees.

Employees were sent to each of the above-mentioned regions to collect the fines. Their emoluments were prescribed separately in each order. The team sent to Patan town, for example, consisted of the following men who were sanctioned emoluments as follows:

Dhanju Khawas	-	40 rupees
Gobardhan Khawas	-	30 rupees
Narsing Khawas	-	30 rupees
Nitya Narayan	-	30 rupees
Vishnu Narayan Jaisi	-	25 rupees
Allowances ( <u>Pet Kharcha</u> ) to six soldiers of the Ranaser Company	-	18 rupees.

Royal Order:

Royal order to Jaisis throughout the Kingdom:

"Our great-grandfather (King Prithvi Narayan Shah) had prescribed six functions for Upadhyayas and three functions for Jaisis. He had also prescribed:

1. Jaisis shall read, but not teach .
2. Jaisis may make ritual gifts, but shall not accept them.
3. Jaisis shall not engage in priestly functions (Swaha, Swadha).
4. Jaisis shall offer Pranam to Upadhyayas, without being offered Pranam by them, and shall offer Salaams to us.
5. Jaisis may exchange Salaams with other Kshatriyas and Vaishyas.
6. Khasas and Shudras shall offer Salaams first to Jaisis, and the latter shall return them.

"Inasmuch as these regulations have been contravened, we hereby punish you with fines as follows:

- |  |   |            |
|--|---|------------|
| 1. For performing priestly functions                             | - | 100 rupees |
| 2. For not offering <u>Salaams</u> when appearing before us      | - | 100 rupees |
| 3. For not attending the royal court and offering <u>Salaams</u> | - | 120 rupees |
| 4. For teaching the Vedas  | - | 60 rupees  |

5. For exchanging Pranams with Upadhyayas:

Abal	-	3 rupees
Doyam	-	2 rupees
Sim	-	1 rupee
Chahar	-	8 annas

Magh Badi 8, 1856

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 83-84.

In Western Nepal

## I

Royal order to Jaisi Brahmans in territories west of the Chepo/Marsyangdi river: "With the aim of maintaining the high status of castes endowed with high religious merit, our great-grandfather (King Prithvi Narayan Shah) had prohibited Jaisis from engaging in priestly functions (Swaha, Swadha) and giving blessings.

"After territories west of the Marsyangdi river came under our control, we conducted inquiries about the customs and usages of the Jaisi Caste. It was found that your ancestors followed the practice of Upadhyayas using the Suro (wooden spoon for offering ghee, grains, etc. on the fire) and Jaisis putting the Charu (ghee, grains, etc) while performing ritual functions (Dasha-Karma, Yagnya). It was also found that Jaisis engaged in such functions at some places where Upadhyayas had left, while at other places the traditional restrictions were observed.

"In the future, Upadhyayas shall handle the Suro, and Jaisis shall offer the Charu, while performing religious functions in the homes of Jaisis. Restrictions on giving blessings have been abolished."

Aswin Sudi 2, 1859

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 617-18.

## II

Royal order to the Jaisi Brahmans of Tanahu:

"We have received reports that you continue to perform priestly functions even though prohibited by us from doing so. You are, therefore, punished with fines as follows:

Abal	-	25 rupees
Doyam	-	15 rupees
Sim	-	10 rupees
Chahar	-	5 rupees.

Chaitra Badi 10, 1847

RRC, Vol. 5, pp. 34-35.

In 1862 Vikrama

## I

On Jestha Sudi 8, 1862 the following persons were appointed on a five-month term to collect fines from Jaisis in the Trishuli Sindhu region. Their emoluments were prescribed as follows:

1. Tahasildar Chudamani Padhya	-	50 rupees
2. do. Ghanashyam Padhya	-	do.
3. Clerk (Bahi lekhnaya)	-	do.
4. Peon Jaisimha Thapa	-	25 rupees
5. do. Chandrabir Khadka	-	do.
6. do. Kalu Gharti	-	do.
7. do. Dhanya Gharti	-	do.
8. do. Karna Simha Khatri	-	do.
9. do. Khanaraj	-	do.
10. do. Deogiri	-	do.
11. do. Ratanbir Khatri	-	do.
12. do. Devenaran Rana	-	do.

The amount was to be met from the fines collected by these employees.

The fines were to be collected at the following rates for the following offenses:

1. Performing priestly functions	-	Rs 100
2. Teaching the <u>Vedas</u>	-	Rs 60
3. From Jaisis who do not offer <u>Salaams</u> to us	-	Rs 100
4. do. who do not attend the royal court and do not offer <u>Salaams</u>	-	Rs 120
5. do. who exchange obeisance ( <u>Pranama</u> ) with Upadhyaya Brahmans and offer blessings (ashirvada) to them:		

Abal	-	Rs 5
Doyam	-	Rs 3
Sim	-	Rs 2
Chahar	-	R. 1

Jestha Sudi 8, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 17-19.

(Fines were prescribed at the same rates for Jaisis in the Trishuli-Chape/Marsyangdi region according to Section 9 of regulations issued on Baisakh Badi 14, 1863 in the name of Suryaman Karki.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 156.

## II

On Baisakh Badi 1, 1862, the following employees were sanctioned emoluments as follows for collecting fines from Jaisis in the region east of the Trishuli-Ganga and west of the Kanaka and Tista rivers:

Two Tahasildar-Majors	-	250 rupees
Seven peons (in addition to 25 jagirdar-soldiers belonging to the company at Chainpur)	-	201 rupees
Allowance ( <u>Pet-Kharcha</u> ) to one clerk of the Dafdarkhana	-	-
do. to one additional clerk	-	8 rupees per month

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 132.

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Miscellaneous Royal Orders

1. Jhara Labor for Chisapani Fort
2. Supply of Rice from Makwanpur
3. The Magars of Rising and Ghiring
4. Tenurial Security in the Eastern Hill Region
5. Payments to Indian officials
6. Memorandum on Loans in Eastern Nepal
7. Appointment of Captains
8. Lalmohar Documents
9. Thekbandi in Bajhang and Bajura
10. Jhara Obligations on Kut Lands.

1. Jhara Labor for Chisapani Fort

The inhabitants of the following areas were ordered to reach Chisapani before the 10th day of the month of Kartik, 1864, with their tools and food for four months for constructing the Chisapani fort. Default was punishable with a fine of 100 rupees for each household.

1. Dingding 2. Chuplu 3. Ghumang 4. Sunnam
5. Kuwapani 6. Pakarbas 7. Tilpung 8. Nalyang
9. Bulutar 10. Thokshila 11. Palanchok 12. Yamuna
13. Khimapathigaun 14. Dolakha 15. Barha-Timal
16. Ramkot 17. Listi 18. Namdi 19. Ajirgadh 20. Jafe
21. Alampur 22. Lyanglyang 23. Betali 24. Chuplu
25. Tilpung 26. Buchakot 27. Kotwalgaun 28. Tauthali
29. Talwa 30. Baguwa 31. Bhirkot 32. Phasku 33. Mangaltar
34. Phulbari 35. Katakuti 36. Sindhuli 37. Gubu
38. Namdu 39. Timalkot 40. Matya 41. Malu 42. Taluwa
43. Simpal 44. Thangpal 45. Bijulikot 46. Sanipalati
47. Manthal 48. Simras 49. Dumja 50. Jhangajholi
51. Chaurasi 52. Lagarcha 53. Chisankhu 54. Bungnam
55. Sajhakot 56. Matika 57. Chainpur 58. Khurkot
59. Chisapani 60. Phujel 61. Palate.

RRC, Vol. 20. pp. 381-82.

2. Supply of Rice from Makwanpur

The Amalidars, Dwares, Birtaowners, Chhapholders, etc. of Bisankhu, Lele, Budunchuli, Nangle, Itati, Kotaku, Tinpani-Bhanjyang, etc. south of the Bagmati river were ordered to send all local inhabitants, with the exception of Gole and Ghansi workers, to Makwanpur before the 15th day of Kartik 1864 alongwith food for 5 or 6 months to transport rice from Makwanpur to Chisapani for the mechanics employed in the construction of the Chisapani fort.

Bhadra Badi 3, 1864

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 379.

3. The Magars of Rising and Ghiring

Royal order to Saha Gurung, Sriman Gurung, and Jasakarna Thapa, "It seems that the Magars of Rising and Ghiring had been granted exemption from aputali. They have now come here to complain, since this time it is being collected along with other taxes. A sum of 3000 rupees had been collected as Salami from the Magars of Rising and Ghiring in consideration of that exemption of that amount, refund 750 rupees to the Magars, and transmit the balance of 2,250 rupees here."

Ashadh Badi 11, 1874

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 10-11.

4. Tenurial Security in the Eastern Hill Region

Royal order to Amils and Rakamdars (Chautariya, Kaji, Sardar, Dittha, Jethabudha, Najiki, Subedar, Major, Ajitan, Kote, Subba, Umra, Dware, Bitalab, birta, kipat, and khalisa landholders, Mijhar, etc.) in the region south of the Himalayas, east of the Dudhkosi river, north of the Mahabharat mountains, and west of the Tamakosi river:

"Any person who acts as follows shall be liable to punishment on his person and property:

(1) Evicts the occupier from his homestead and farm.

(2) Vacates his place and shifts to another place.

Chaitra Sudi 14, 1861

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 245.

5. Payments to Indian Officials

On Jestha Badi 5, 1855, Subba Dinanath Upadhya, Ijaradar of Saptari-Mahottari, was ordered to make the following disbursements from the Ijara revenues of Saptari-Mahottari for the Vikrama year 1855:

Rs 500 as reward to four Munshis of the Governor-General (Bada Saheb) at Calcutta for having composed an eulogy after the royal coronation.

Rs 600 to Hakim Syed Ahmad Ali Khan who had been invited from Calcutta, as travelling expenses and cost of medicines.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 730.



6. Moratorium on Loans in Eastern Nepal

Many inhabitants of the Kamala-Mechi region had fled to India or Tibet to escape their creditors. Hemadal Thapa had subsequently persuaded them to return home. A royal order was issued on Aswin Sudi 15, 1894 prohibiting their creditors from demanding repayment of their loans for a period of 10 years. The order warned creditors that they would be punished according to their status if they ignored the order and demanded repayments from their debtors, thereby depopulating the country.

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 459.

7. Appointment of Captains, A.D. 1836

On Friday, Jestha Sudi 5, 1893, Ranadal Pande was appointed Captain in the Ranadal Unit of the Srinath Kampu. His Jagir consisted of 40 khets of rice-fields in Sankhu, Patan, Bhadgaun, Panauti, and other areas, and a khuwa income of Rs 3,000. The royal order appointing him to that post required him to work according to the orders of Camander-in-Chief General Bhimsen Thapa.

Ranadal Pande was the grandson of Kalu Pande of Gorkha, and son of the former Prime Minister, Damodar Pande.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 397-98.

On the same day, Surat Simha Thapa, grandson of Amar Singh Thapa and son of Bhaktabir Thapa of Kathmandu, was appointed Captain in the Letter Unit of the Srinath Kampu with the same emoluments. He too was ordered to work according to the orders of General Bhimsen Thapa.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 400-402.

8. Lal Mohar Documents

On Magh Badi 3, 1895(Wednesday), a royal order was issued to the Sadar Kampani Dafdarkhana directing that the age of the reigning King be mentioned in all important (thula thula, thiti ka sanad ko) lalmohars, such as those relating to birta, bitalab, talab, bekh-bunyd, mayau, phikdar, chhap, manachamal, guthi, and sadavarta land grants.

RRC, Vol. 26, p. 2.

9. Thekbandi in Bajhang and Bajura

Thursday, Ashadh Badi 7, 1968.

A thekbandi revenue settlement was made with the Rajas of Bajhang and Bajura for the collection of revenue from all sources in those rajyas with the exception of gadimubarakh, goddhuwa, and chumawan, and transmission of the proceeds to the companies stationed there.

The Rajas were also placed under the obligation of reporting to Kathmandu the following cases and taking action as ordered. The income from fines and penalties was to be transmitted to the companies:

- (1) Homicide
- (2) Cow slaughter
- (3) Infanticide
- (4) Rebellion
- (5) Suppression of information relating to buried treasure.

Ditthas, Bicharis, and other officials deputed to the Bheri-Mahakali region were informed of this arrangement. They were also told, "Employees of the Companies have been stationed in those rajyas to make collections. You are, therefore, ordered not to interfere."

RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 220-221.

10. Jhara Obligations on Kut Lands

Royal order to Subedars, Jamadars, Huddas, and Sipahis deputed to impress jhara labor in the region east of the Vishnumati river:

"Lands have been allotted on kut tenure with the provision that no jhara obligations will be imposed for other purposes and that such labor will be contributed only for the construction of dams and irrigation channels on the kut lands. Accordingly, you are hereby ordered not to impress jhara labor on kut lands."

Tuesday, Falgun Sudi 6, 1968

RRC, Vol. 40, p. 394.

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Trade Between British India and Nepal  
(Continued from October '89)

11. The following Table, which has already been submitted to Government in separate form, is inserted here to show the operations of the Nepalese mints during the last four years. Its accuracy may be relied on. The amount under the head of Mohri Rupees must be doubled in order to give the actual outturn of Mohurs:

	Mohri Rupees	Black Pice	Butwullya Pice	Thin or New Pice	Dams
SUMBUT	Mohri Rs.a.	Mohri Rs.a.	Mohri Rs.a.	Mohri Rs.a.p.	Mohri Rs.a.
1829 (1872-73)	2,76,900 0	47,021 8	2,57,832 11	58,669 2 3	1,662 8
1830 (1873-74)	2,96,000 0	46,389 9	1,35,755 7	2,18,110 0 2	1,127 14
1831 (1874-75)	1,05,400 0	35,700 3	1,94,028 8	1,52,800 0 0	280 0
1832 (1875-76)	1,79,063 8	42,624 9	1,56,922 5	63,316 14 0	213 8
Total	8,57,363 8	1,71,735 13	7,44,538 15	4,92,896 1 1	3,283 14

The coinage of silver used to be much greater. The decrease is due to the greater circulation of Company's Rupees in Nepal, which are common to the south of a line drawn from Almorah to Darjeeling through Kathmandoo, and may be found though less frequently to the north of it. As a proof of the value set on British Rupees, I may remark that there is a duty of 2 percent levied on their exportation from Kathmandoo, whilst on the export of Mohurs there is no charge at all. Currency notes are in slight demand on the border. Inland around Kathmandoo they are prized as a means of remittance and fetch a premium according to the state of the market from 3 to 5 percent. Till 1873 A.D. the bills of the great trading firm of Dhurm Narain Hurk Narain, who acted as the State Bankers of Nepal, and had corresponding Houses at Patna, Benares, Cawnpore, and Calcutta, were bought at higher prices than the above. But a series of partial collapses ending in a suspension of payment in that year till the Durbar came to the rescue, but on the understanding I believe that aid was being given for the last time has shaken the confidence in that firm, and it is now at some seasons of the year especially in the rains when merchandize cannot be transported, difficult to arrange for the settlement of accounts falling due in the plains.

12. British officials in border districts have been specially consulted on the subject of credit and the payment of debts. The burden of evidence is to the effect that credit transactions<sup>1</sup> are becoming less rare where advances are made, as on account of rice and oil-seeds, they are only for short periods or to approved customers. Even when by reason of scarcity the exportation of grain is prohibited, as in 1873-74 such contracts are respected. Between the contracting parties a difficulty seldom arises, for if the grain stipulated for is not forthcoming, the money is returned with a small amount in kind by way of interest. The Assistant Collector of Pilibheet remarks that payment of debts is easily enforced in Nepal. If the plaintiff proves his case, his claim is realised from the sale of the defendant's goods, or in default the defendant is imprisoned. If the plaintiff cannot establish his case he has to pay twice the amount of the claim. A fee of Rupees 5 from each party is required to compromise a suit. From Bustee it is reported that debts are recovered with difficulty, the plaintiff having to deposit 25 percent of the value of his claim before the Nepalese Court will give him a hearing, from Goruckpore that it is very rarely that suits have to be instituted by British subjects in Nepalese Courts, but that when this is done the Court seems to have the best of the bargain, as it immediately appropriates 10 percent of the claim from the plaintiff and 5 percent from the defendant. It is added that orders of the Nepalese Courts are said to be executed in a summary manner. The above is the answer rendered by Mr. Spedding, the Deputy Collector. Mr. Lumsden, the Collector, whose connection with Goruckpore is of long standing, says that he has repeatedly received complaints from men engaged in trade with Nepal of the difficulty experienced in settling advances, and that when asked for his assistance he has replied that they must apply for redress to the Nepalese officials, and refrain from making further advances if they do not get satisfaction. From Chumparun and Mozufferpore I learn that there is no difficulty in realizing debts or enforcing contracts in the Nepalese Courts. The Collector of Durbungah holds that recovery is more easy in Nepal than in British territory. The Collector of Bhagulpore doubts if civil cases arise between the subjects of the two governments. On the side of Purneah credit transactions are few and small. My own experience during a residence of four and a half years in Nepal is that there is no evasion in the Courts of Kathmandoo of the obligation incurred in 1839, by which the Nepalese government engaged that "British\* subjects shall hereafter be regarded as her own subjects in regard to access to the courts of law, and that the causes of the former shall be heard and decided without denial or delay, according to the usages of Nepal." I have also to remark that during this period I have never received from any British official any reference concerning exactions or denial or miscarriage of justice in matters of trade as might have been expected from districts, Goruckpore for

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\* Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. II, page 213.

instance, with respect to the traders of which the Collector now submits that difficulties exist, and that whilst here and on tour being particular to be accessible to persons of all sorts, I have never had a single complaint against the Durbar or any of its officials of oppression or restriction. I can only recall two occasions on which my good offices as the representative of the British Government have been invoked, and these were cases in which British subjects trading in the capital with Newar subjects of the Durbar wanted a settlement of accounts. In both cases the Durbar gave the necessary orders for the attainment of the petitioners' object, and saw that they were carried out. In one of the two cases in which the accounts were intricate and extensive, a special Court composed of some of the highest officers in the country was entrusted with the duty of effecting the desired adjustment.

13. The manner of levying the duties in Nepal next calls for consideration. I begin with an abstract of the answers received from local authorities on the subject.

Kumaon - On animals the demand is clearly defined and levied. In regard to such articles as grain, cloth, and ghee there is much guess work. Several men may arrive with their loads simultaneously, and the contents of one will be weighed or guessed, and according to the amount claimed on that the others will be made to pay. The general belief is that the rate of duty is 10 percent ad valorem, and apparently this applies both to exports and imports. "There is a kind of tariff," writes the Commissioner, "for the guidance of the tax-collectors." The charges on exports from Nepal consist of duty and octroi, and on imports thither of duty only.

Bareilly. - The duty is levied in one lump sum, and on payment of this a pass is issued which protects the goods from any further charge. The incidence of duty on exports from Nepal is estimated to be from 10 to 12 percent. Duty is levied per weight and load or per article, not ad valorem. Metal and grain are taxed by weight, cloth by load, timber by measurement. The assistant Collector of Pilibheet states that it is impossible to learn the duties levied on imports into Nepal, as the trade is in the hands of the Nepalese.

Oudh. - On all exports from Nepal and all imports therein, a duty is levied sometimes by load or weight, sometimes by the article. The duties are generally farmed out, and large dealers can often make arrangements with the contractors by which they get a reduction of 25 percent. Import duties are levied at once, without reference to the likelihood of disposing of the goods. Certain persons of high rank or position have the privilege of purchasing free from duty. The tariff seldom varies, it is known to all concerned and its rates form an item in the calculation of profits.

Besides the export duty at Golamundi and Banki there is a local cess of 6 pie in the Rupee on the value of livestock, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  seer on every rupee's worth of hill products brought down by the Nepalese and destined for exportation. In the Nepalese bazars bordering on Gondah there is besides the export duty a local cess of 2 annas a man irrespective of the nature of the goods which he brings for sale.

The average receipts of the Durbar from taxation at Banki are thus estimated by the Deputy Commissioner of Baraish:

	Rs.
Cesses paid by hill-men	4,000
Export duty paid chiefly by British traders -	41,000
Import duty ditto ditto -	8,000
Licenses to sell ditto ditto -	500
Shop rents ditto ditto -	1,500
Total	<u>55,000</u>

This is at the rate of about  $7\frac{2}{3}$  percent on the average of the known transactions for the four years 1871-72 to 1874-75.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gondah gives details to show that at Banki the export rates levied on British subjects are, grain excepted, from 20 to 100 percent according to article, heavier than those levied from Nepalese. This statement, I think, needs further enquiry, not only because this official has in other matters had to admit himself to be mistaken, but also because it is opposed to the almost unanimous conclusion of other authorities in Oudh that the Nepalese are not allowed to trade across the border, and that every obstacle is put in the way of their doing so by the Durbar. The Commissioner of Fyzabad, writing of the trade between Eastern Oudh and Bootwul, says that the import duties are not sufficiently high to discourage traders, but export trade is not favourably regarded and is insignificant in amount.

Bustee - Duty is levied by weight, load and ad valorem, and with the exception of grain, timber and grazing, the taxes are farmed. The claim is generally realized in one lump sum. One contractor who has the right of collection over some 500 square miles to the north of the Bustee district is said to pay Rupees 15,000 a year for the concession. He sublets to subordinates, who must collect at fixed and known rates.

Grain is not taxed at Bootwul, but in the villages or bazars whence it is despatched. In the former the peasant who sells takes the duty from the purchaser and accounts for it to Government with his rent; in the latter the theccadar collects and remits the amount to the local treasury.

Mr. Peppe, an English grantee, in whose family a large tract of land on the northern border of the Bustee District has been since the early part of this century, has been good enough to give me a return of the carts carrying rice, husked and unhusked, from Nepal, which passed along the Birdpore and Ooska route last season. From November 20th 1875 to June 20th 1876 the number was 13,228. The carts are said to carry from two and a half to three gones each, the gone being a local weight equal to 7 Co.'s maunds 8 seers. If the average be put at 20 maunds per cart, there is the large export, during the seven months of the year when trade is best, of 264,560 maunds of grain by one of four routes leading through one British district. The weight carried is so much in excess of what a country cart usually holds that I made special enquiries on the subject, and have been told in answer that very strong bullocks, a pair to each cart, are employed for this work, and that the daily stages are short. The registration returns from Oaska, as given in successive numbers of the Statistical Reporter for almost the same period, do not show anything like half this shipment for the whole of Bustee from that port.\* Either the carts must have carried other grains, or they cannot have been so heavily laden, or they may in some cases have been plying to other destinations, possibly in Goruckpore. This trade is said to be conducted by British subjects at a time when their carts and bullocks would otherwise be idle. On every cart load the sum of rupees 4 above cost price in Nepal was realised last season at Ooska by the owners of carriage. A middleman engaging carts would not clear more than Rupee 1 per load after defraying cost of labour, freight, &c.

In regard to ghee it is said that there are thirty men at Bootwul, who each do a business of Rupees 10,000 a year in this commodity.

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The export of grain by river from Ooska in Bustee and from various ports in Goruckpore from September 1875 to May 1876 inclusive was as follows:

BUSTEE		GORUCKPORE	
Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy
88,133 maunds	27,105 maunds	483,725 maunds	115,859 maunds.

Goruckpore. - The duties are levied through one farmer for the whole of the border to the north of this district, according to cart load for such things as are carried by cart, and according to weight for the rest, guessing having more to do than scales in the determination of the weight. The Deputy Collector is of opinion that imports into Nepal are taxed twice as much as exports. There is a remarkable feature, he adds, "with regard to the frontier system of collecting duty. Immediately to the north of Goruckpore lies the Lukauli jurisdiction and the Bootwul Ilaka commences to the west of the Tenavi river, and lies north of the Bustee District. It is said that if the articles which cross the frontier into Lukauli, are declared to be for sale within the Lukauli jurisdiction, then double rates than those entered above (that is in the Schedule) are at once levied at the Goruckpore frontier posts, while, if the goods after paying a single rate as above cross the Bootwul jurisdiction, three-fourths of the original rate are again levied there ... Further there are exceptional increases to these additional inland charges, for instance, the frontier charge on a male buffalo is 1 anna 6 pie, but on reaching the Bootwul Ilaka 4 annas 3 pieces additional are levied."

This would seem to show that the import duty is levied not in one but in several items, of which the first is for crossing the frontier, and the other or others is for the one or more jurisdictions of separate tax-gatherers through which the goods may pass to their destination. This rather complicated system is not unknown in other parts of Nepal. Enquiry is now being made in order to ascertain the exact state of the matter. The Deputy Collector estimates the initial duty at the border at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent ad valorem for exports from, and at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent ad valorem on imports to Nepal. The aggregate of all the charges on imports he thinks may be equivalent to 5 percent ad valorem, or even more.

Chumparun. - The duty is levied ad valorem by load and by weight. Imports for Kathmandoo and beyond are usually taken under a pass, and except the trifling chowkidaree dues en route nothing is paid till the capital is reached. In the same way exports from Kathmandoo pay there and are thence protected by a pass. As regards the intervening trade the duty is usually levied at the first custom-house, and traders who produce their pass in proof of having once paid have either to pay nothing or a mere trifle at others. The rates along the main route between Segowlie and Kathmandoo have been notified in the Durbar's formal engagement of 1839 and are well known. The exports from Nepal, chiefly rice, cereals, and oil-seeds, and the imports chiefly cotton, cotton goods, and salt are on such a large scale that the Collector thinks it probable that the wealthy merchants, who conduct the trade make their own terms with the tax-collector.

(To be Continued)

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9. Land Allocation in Births and Other Births.
10. Supplies for the Births Birth.



under appropriate law. A list of titles, 221 total were received, with the exception of 100 copies of copies, in consideration of annual reports of titles. It is to be noted that the titles and their titles, at all of these points.

### Details of Annual Reports

<u>Annual Report</u>	<u>Annual</u>
1900	2 papers.
1901	2 papers and 1 copy
1902	2 papers and 11 copies
1903	14 papers and 11 copies
1904	19 papers and 11 copies
1905	19 papers and 11 copies
1906	67 papers and 11 copies

Enc. Vol. 43, pp. 290-291

### 5. Titles in Silver from King's Palace

In 1904, the authorities of the King, with the exception of 100 copies of copies, in consideration of annual reports of titles, at all of these points. It is to be noted that the titles and their titles, at all of these points.

Enc. Vol. 43, p. 290.

### 6. Titles in Silver from King

King's order to transfer 100 copies of copies. "Further, the entire quantity of Silver brought from King was handed over to the King (King), at all of these points. It is to be noted that the titles and their titles, at all of these points.

In 1905, King's order was issued directing that half of the quantity brought from King be used in the same manner as above, and the other half to be used in the same manner as above. It is to be noted that the titles and their titles, at all of these points.

In the future, the entire quantity shall be returned to the authorities in payment of the 100 copies of copies.

Frank and J. 1905

Enc. Vol. 43, p. 290.

### 7. Assignment of Officers to Duties

On March 2nd 1979, some assignments were ordered to assist personnel in the following manner, and the officers shall observe their duties in the most efficient manner:

- (1) Assignments shall be made in the Department of Police to the personnel of various divisions shall not be less than of their own respective.
- (2) Assignments of personnel shall be assigned to the Department of Police, and the personnel of various divisions shall not be less than of their own respective.
- (3) Assignments of personnel shall be assigned to the Department of Police, and the personnel of various divisions shall not be less than of their own respective.

\* SEC. 101, 17, 19, 1979

### 8. Assignment of Officers to Duties

The people of the State have concluded that they were being unfairly oppressed by the Department of Police by the State. The State of California, ordered to assist March 12, 1979

1. To assist in the State for the collection of revenue in California.
2. In the Department of Police shall be appointed to assist under the State of California, in California shall be appointed to assist.

SEC. 101, 17, 19, 1979

### 9. Assignment of Officers to Duties and Other Areas

Some assignments shall be ordered to assist in the collection of revenue in the Department of Police, California, California, and assign in the Department of Police to assist in the State of California. The State of California shall be ordered to assist under the State of California March 12, 1979. The State of California shall be ordered to assist in the State of California.

### For Section, California, and California

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>State of CA</u>
1002	5 years
1003	6 years
1004	8 years
1005	12 years
1006	one year.





Letter of Amal-Saka Trail

royal order to protect subjects, a divine landholder of  
Chaili:

"Special the Great Justice Ima Shikharai showed the  
plain (landless), plant cases and thereby human there, and order  
is inevitable. Do not let any one travel through this land.  
In case any one does so, you and your family will be liable  
to punishment, and your property will be confiscated,  
Accordingly, plant wherever there is water and also that brick,  
Sewals be a state of constant alert, with your bows, spears,  
and other weapons ready, and await our command. Do not grant  
exception from other (here obligations). In case you have to  
travel to the plains for any purpose, come here (Chaili) and  
use the illegal route."

Amal-Saka Trail, 1070

MS. No. 14, p. 133.

\*\*\*\*\*

Letter

The King's order to (Amal-Saka Trail) Shikharai Trail of  
Chaili:

"The (Amal-Saka Trail) Trail (Amal-Saka Trail) Trail, had  
previously to grant the territory of Deag to Helpan. The province  
was (Chaili) to our (Amal-Saka Trail) Trail (Amal-Saka Trail).

"In recognition of your services during the battle of  
Deag, our father had recognized your possession of Chaili.  
Subsequently, Chaili was found to be on the ground that it  
was a royal (Chaili) of that principality. However, you  
submitted a petition protesting against that decision. Inquiry  
revealed that Chaili was not actually under Deag.

"With the intention of fulfilling our father's pledge, we  
suddenly remove the principality of Chaili within the traditional  
boundaries from the jurisdiction of Helpan, and restore it to you  
along with the territories usurped by neighboring rulers. Hence  
loyal to us, and rule the territory of Chaili from generation to  
generation."

Amal-Saka Trail 4, 1060

MS. No. 1, p. 10, 100-101.

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Revenue Collection in 1911

On March 2nd 1877 (December 18), a bill was passed for revenue collection in the hill territories of 1911 was granted to W. J. James Webb. The bill was effective January 1, 1911. It provided for an annual payment of \$4,000,000, half in cash and half in goods, payable in five equal installments during the year to the Government of India.

The bill covered all sources of revenue in 1911, including land tax (land), poll tax (poll), fisher exports (fisher), Customs (Customs), Excise (Excise), Postage taxes (Postage), Judicial fines and penalties (Judicial), Excise (Excise), Stamp duties (Stamp), Excise on opium (Opium), and on the five major cities (Major), miscellaneous (Miscellaneous) and other various sources.

The following sources were reserved:

Excise on opium, Excise on alcohol, and Excise on tobacco.

Under the bill, all land grants in 1911, assigned to "charities, colleges, and hospitals", were cancelled.

The bill also provided for the right to impose any new tax, or to increase the rates of existing taxes.

See Vol. 18, pp. 24-27.

Trade Relations with the Soviet Union  
(Continued from January 1953)

Imports. - The Director does not enter into details concerning quantities. His information is limited (currently) to places in local markets registration stations in his own district as follows:

- Wheat - some 8,000 tons, plus a good amount.
- Wheat - (import of 20,000 tons) up to the center, but a good amount intended to reach the center.
- Wheat - (import of 20,000 tons) in local markets, but 2 percent an article from government.
- Wheat - some 2,000 tons, 2 percent a good amount, 2 percent a good amount.
- Wheat - 2 1/2 percent for wheat flour, and 2 percent for wheat flour.

There is also a good amount of wheat, the latter part of wheat flour flour to be wheat.

Imports. - The grain is generally bought by the state or collectives from the state, of the weight or value of the goods. There is also a 2 percent duty on grain or flour.

Imports. - The grain is described as a good amount of grain arriving through the northwest corner of this district, but depending on the state for shipment to the center, with a tendency in the case of shipments towards the east. Such grain from the northwest is carried east in wagons, There is a large area with wheat of grain in wagons for wheat, which passes through the northwest corner. Either as up from the south of wheat, tobacco, grain, milk, and wheat flour, mostly in good amounts, for feeding of growing the Soviet Union, but also in returning grain carts. On the north-west, grain, wheat, and all goods enter for shipment to the East of the district, collectives, and the same carts return with cloth, milk, wheat, and from wheat, and wheat which has been brought up by water and is carried for local.

In grain quantities state by without paying duty in total, which is limited mostly of wheat and partly by local, and as wheat is good. A good amount ought to pay one percent in the case of his sale. The Subdivisional Officer is under the belief that the prices are arbitrary, not fixed, and that the right to buy state is in the hands of the former, who collects through administration, an amount according to the rules in the schedule, and on sale of wheat "whatever the portion on day" by a percentage on each transaction, or







used by it is considered in its entirety in the British  
 office and which is printed in. Consequently the subject  
 matter is printed in its entirety or usually complete,  
 but this may not be without interest, as showing the general  
 description of the case, and of taxation on areas from the  
 British side. I had hoped to supplement this with translation  
 of the details which I have. As I have the matter to let  
 you have from the chief section of trees in Berlin. But all  
 the lists were not sent together, and I do not like to delay  
 the submission of this report longer, as it is doubtful when  
 they will reach you. The rest of each report of course  
 which it is possible to find in reference to the chief articles  
 of export and import that is the most indicative of taxation,  
 is the present schedule of importations and exportations  
 which appear in a separate column. In some of the latest reports  
 the total value of articles of commerce has been indicated,  
 and the quantities of some of the chief items which have  
 substantial information of value being sent are in some cases  
 separately reported to have been elsewhere. That the value  
 is given in long expressions, which are sent from Berlin  
 is given in Report 10, and the export duty on Report 7-2-0,  
 that is given in 12 per cent, on value. In Filibust  
 (page 11) the value of the items of duty to be taken of  
 per cent, and the export duty Report 2-2-0. This is equivalent  
 to 12 per cent, on value. Under the same circumstances  
 it would be inadvisable, the duty duty to report separately  
 Report 10 of Filibust, and the price of duty  
 given in Report 10, which is not to be compared with the  
 cost price of Report 10, and it is likewise, in the immediate  
 vicinity of this information, relatively small. Since  
 it is not in general Report 10, and in Filibust at Report  
 2-2-0, and the description of duty is under those  
 Report 10, and it is not in Report 10, that is, the amount  
 of duty which would be reported to Filibust in the month  
 would be likely. The amount of duty which is reported  
 Report 10 to the amount of the return. In Filibust Report  
 10, and Report 10, which is the Filibust Report

- \* Since the above will arrive I have received
- The above information's part of valuation
- In comparison to which there is a report on
- with Report 10, which. The cause of the
- difference, or which is stated in a C.O.

Now the reported amount of duty from the supplies which have  
 been taken is sent in Report 10 to the Filibust  
 Report, and of Report 10, which is the amount of duty which

(to be continued)

Final Settlement  
(Chapter 2-14 Ex. 102)

Orders to Evict

Final Order to Evict No. 102. Those who rebelled during the Chinese Invasion were harassed or expelled. We hereby pardon you for the crimes you committed during the Chinese Invasion. Do not create any disturbance in the future, but make payments like the tea land groups and return your lands with full assurance."

Final Order No. 103

ANC, Vol. 25, pp. 317.

This order was sent on the same day to the following land sites:

1. Samsukhi tal
2. Mungah tal and Lakshmi tal
3. Samsukhi tal.

Final Order No. 104

ANC, Vol. 25, pp. 316-17.

The Samsukhi Tal

On Final Order No. 103, the names of Samsukhi tal were not to collect the samsukhi tax from land sites who on a look to the hill regions (of Nepal) from India (Sikkim) along with their families. Only the sons of the area where their lands and households were located were permitted to collect samsukhi tax from such returns.

ANC, Vol. 25, p. 316.

Confirmation of Final Settlement

Final Order to Samsukhi tal. "We hereby reconfirm the lands occupied or retained by your ancestors. Use the lands with full assurance on payment of dues like the tea land groups and obey the State."

Final Order No. 105

ANC, Vol. 25, p. 317.

Similar orders were issued in the names of the following tal on the same date (Final Order No. 105):

1. Samsukhi tal
2. Samsukhi tal
3. Samsukhi tal.

ANC, Vol. 25, pp. 316-17.

