

N-923
1079

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 18, No. 9

Kathmandu: April 1986

Edited by

Mahesh C. Regmi

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. From the Bheri to the Jamuna	49
2. Confidential Report on Nepal	54
3. Land Reclamation in Chitaur, A.D. 1827	64

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 4-11927

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution, or display).

From the Bheri to the Jamuna

By

Baburam Acharya

(Devi Prasad Bhandari, "Ai. Shi. Baburama Acharyale Rachana. Garnubhayeko Nepalako Samkshipta Itihasa" (A Short History of Nepal. Writtentby Itihasa-Shiromani Baburam Acharya)), Purnima, Year 16, No. 1, Falgun 2041 (February-March 1985), pp. 24-31.

During 1786-87 A.D., the western frontiers of the Kingdom of Nepal reached the Bheri river. Bahadur Shah was involved in a war with Tibet after the visit of Syamharpa Lama. Even then, he continued the campaign of military conquest of the principalities situated west of the Bheri river. During 1787-88, he sent envoys to conclude treaties with the rulers of Bilaspur, Dullu, Achham, Doti, and Kumaun. Pandit Kanakanidhi Tiwari of Palpa was the most prominent among these envoys. In January 1788, he signed a treaty with Mohan Chand, Raja of Kumaun. Similar treaties were concluded at about the same time with the rulers of four other principalities, namely, Bilaspur, Dullu, Achham, and Doti. It has long been a tradition among the principalities of the Himalayan region to conclude treaties according to which any friend or foe of one side becomes the friend or foe of the other as well. The treaties signed with Bilaspur and other principalities belonged to this category. Accordingly, all these principalities became friends of the Kingdom of Nepal, and the government of Nepal was bound to come to their aid in the event of any aggression. These principalities thus entered into a subsidiary alliance with Nepal.

For two or three centuries past, the rulers of these principalities had been attacking other principalities in the neighbourhood. Although they signed treaties with Nepal for fear of its growing strength or out of expectation for something, their aggressive tradition continued unchecked. With the aim of impressing them with Nepal's strength and affluence, Bahadur Shah invited their bhardars to visit Kathmandu. However, this step proved meaningless and he was compelled to follow a severe policy.

Because the Raja of Jumla, Chakra Sudarshan Shah, was a minor, his uncle, Shobhan Shah, was chief of the administration. The Rajas of Salyan and Jajarkot had already signed treaties with the government of Nepal. After the principality of Parbat was conquered, the Tihini area had been given (to Jumla), but (Shobhan Shah) was not satisfied. He wanted Mustang, a vassal principality of Parbat. However, Bahadur Shah reconfirmed Mustang in the name of the existing ruler, Angyal Dorje.

At the time when the Nepali army was engaged in a war with Tibet, Shobhan Shah attacked Mustang and drove out Angyal Dorje. In July 1789, therefore, Bahadur Shah sent Kaji Shiva Narayan Khatri and Sardar Prabal Rana from Kathmandu to attack Jumla. They proceeded to Jumla along with two companies of

Gorkhali troops through the difficult Himalayan route of Parbat, as they were likely to be intercepted if they proceeded through the principalities of Jajarkot, Bilaspur, and Dullu. They halted for a few days in Tibrikot. Meanwhile, a big army of conscript (Jhara) troops assembled at Chhinasim, capital of Jumla, but their number gradually dwindled because of the approaching Dashain festival (September 1789). Chhinasim is situated at a distance of four days journey from Tibrikot. In mid-September 1789, Shiva Narayan Khatri attacked Chhinasim. Shobhan Shah fled to Jumla along with Raja Chakra-Budarshan Shah. (The Gorkhali army) thus occupied Jumla almost without a fight. Shiva Narayan Khatri reinstalled Angyal Dorje as Raja of Mustang and returned to Kathmandu. Thanks to the Gorkhali conquest of Jumla, the principalities from Jajarkot to Achham were surrounded on all sides by Gorkhali territory and lost contact with Tibet.

Among the Chaubisi states, Lamjung and Parbat used to attack the principality of Kaski jointly. Similarly, among the Baisi states, Bilaspur and Achham used to attack the principality of Dullu. At that time, Rajas belonging to two branches of the Raskot dynasty, Sangrama Shah and Uttam Shah, were ruling over Bilaspur and Dullu respectively. Deva Chandra Shah, Raja of Achham, belonged to the Samal dynasty. After signing treaties with the government of Nepal, these principalities remained at peace with each other for only two years. In early 1790, Raja Uttam Shah (Dullu) gave refuge to a rebel Sardar of Achham. Sangrama Shah (Bilaspur) and Devachandra Shah (Achham) thereupon jointly invaded Dullu. Uttam Shah fled to Salyan where he joined Shatrughna Shahi, a Gorkhali Sardar.

The headquarters of Parbat had then been shifted to Baglung and Amara Simha Thapa had been stationed there. When he received a petition from Uttam Shah, Bahadur Shah ordered Sardar Shatrughna Shahi and Amara Simha Thapa to proceed. Along with two companies of troops, as well as Uttam Shah, they marched ahead, but were stopped by Sangrama Shah in Surkhet. Sangrama Shah was defeated in a minor encounter and fled to Padnaha (in modern Bardiya district). The Gorkhalis occupied Bilaspur and built a fort at a place called Dailekh, from where they could defend both Bilaspur and Dullu. Dailekh thus became the new name of the combined principalities of Bilaspur and Dullu.

Raja Devachandra Shah of Achham had also violated the treaty with Nepal. Amara Simha Thapa, therefore, considered it advisable to occupy that principality. He sent Sardar Shatrughna Shahi to Kathmandu to explain the situation to Bahadur Shah. Shobhan Shah (of Jumla) was prepared to assist Devachandra Shah and the Raja of Doti was also likely to do so. Bahadur Shah, therefore, sent five additional Gorkhali companies, led by Captain Surabir Khatri and Captain Golaiya Bhandari, to assist Amara Simha Thapa. When Amara Simha Thapa reached Achham along with these troops, Devachandra Shah took his position at Bannegadhi, the old capital, in the belief that the Gorkhalis would not be able to climb up the hill where the fort was located. But Amara Simha Thapa, after resting a few days in the valley, climbed the hill at night and attacked the fort. Devachandra Shah then fled to

to Malbara in the Tarai region. When the principality of Achham was occupied in this manner, Raja Samudra Sen of Bajhang and the Raja of Bajura met Amara Simha Thapa there and agreed to become vassals of Gorkha.

In Doti, Raja Hari Shah, a contemporary of Prithvi Narayan Shah, was poisoned. Internal dissensions then ensued in that principality. Hari Shah was succeeded by his brother, Krishna Shah. Their father, Raghunath Shah, had made the Raja of Thalahara his vassal and annexed the western part of that principality across the Seti river. Krishna Shah similarly tried hard to bring the Rajas of Bajhang and Achham under his control. He proclaimed his youngest son, Dip Shah, as his heir in a recognition of the partial success he achieved in that endeavour, and imprisoned his eldest son, Vishnu Shah. After Raghunath Shah died, some bhardars extended their support to Vishnu Shah and made him Raja. However, Dip Shah captured these bhardars and put them to death mercilessly. Dip Shah also put out Vishnu Shah's eyes and imprisoned him inside a fort. He planned to occupy Achham after putting an end to this internal conflict. Dip Shah, therefore, built a palace at Dipayal on the banks of the Seti river and stationed his army there. In the meantime, Amara Simha Thapa occupied Achham. Vishnu Shah then escaped from imprisonment and took refuge with Amara Simha Thapa.

When he received Vishnu Shah's petition, and Amara Simha Thapa's advice that Doti be occupied, Bahadur Shah sent a force commanded by Kaji Jagajit Pande in August 1790. Ten companies from Pokhara, Parbat, and Salyan were also sent to join that force. These troops reached Amara Simha Thapa's camp on the banks of the Seti river. They marched 390 miles in 25 days through streams and rivers flooded by the monsoon. Kaji Jagajit Pande attacked Dipayal on the same night that the troops reached there. Dip Shah's son, and about 100 of his troops, were killed in the battle that followed. Dip Shah then shifted to Dumrakot along with the rest of his family. The capital (of Doti) had been shifted from Parelikot to Dumrakot about a century previously. Another battle was fought at Narighat. The Gorkhalis had 2,000 muskets, whereas the troops of Doti had very few. Consequently, about 200 Doti troops were killed and the Gorkhalis occupied Dumrakot. Dip Shah fled to the Tarai. By the end of 1791, Kaji Jagajit Pande had occupied hill and Himalayan territories up to the Mahakali river. Vishnu Shah was given approximately one-fourth of the hill territories of Doti and assigned a vassal status. Because Vishnu Shah established his capital at Rajpur, he was known as the Raja of Rajpur.

In the principality of Kumaun, situated west of the Mahakali river, internal conflict predated the time of Prithvi Narayan Shah. In 1744, the Rohilla Muslims of Rohilkhand occupied and destroyed Almora. By the time of Prithvi Narayan Shah's death, the internal conflict of Kumaun had assumed an acute form. The conflict destroyed Raja Dip Shah and his queen and his sons. The Chief Minister, Shiva Dev Joshi, had already been assassinated. After Dip Shah's death, Shivadev Joshi's son, Jayakrishna Joshi, was also assassinated, while another son, Harsha Dev Joshi, was imprisoned. After this bloodbath, Mohan Chand, who belonged

to the royal dynasty, became King. Two years later, Harsha Dev Joshi invited the Raja of Garhwal to attack Kumaun. A prince of the royal house of Garhwal was then installed as Raja of Kumaun. Harsha Dev Joshi thus ruled Kumaun for seven years. Mohan Chand then expelled Harsha Dev Joshi and ruled for eighteen months. It was at this time that Kanakanidhi Tiwari visited Almora and signed a treaty with Mohan Chand. Harsha Dev Joshi reoccupied Almora not long thereafter, assassinated Mohan Chand, installed another person as Raja, and plundered Kumaun for about nine months. Lal Simha, a brother of Mohan Chand, then defeated Harsha Dev Joshi, occupied Almora, and installed Mohan Chand's son, Mahendra Chand, as Raja. For two years Harsha Dev Joshi tried to get assistance from Garhwal and Oudh. Meanwhile, the Gorkhali army occupied the region from Deilekh to Doti. Harsha Dev Joshi then rushed to Doti and invited Jagajit Pande to attack Kumaun.

Earlier, Harsha Dev Joshi had sent a petition to King Rana Bahadur Shah offering to bring Kumaun under Gorkhali control easily. The people of Kumaun were suffering hardships because of instability. Jagajit Pande accordingly wrote to his government that it was Gorkha's duty to occupy Kumaun and maintain tranquillity there. Bahadur Shah did not think it advisable to lose this opportunity. He, therefore, issued orders for an invasion of Kumaun under the command of Harsha Dev Joshi. Hastadai Shah was appointed Subba in Doti, and in early March 1791, Gorkhali troops entered into Kumaun from two directions. Gangauli and Champawat in eastern Kumaun were former capitals and were of strategic locations. Amara Simha Thapa proceeded toward Gangauli after crossing the Mahakali river at Jaljibi-Ghat, north of the modern Jhulaghat, while Jagajit Pande proceeded toward Champawat after crossing the same river at Lohaghat, situated south of Jhulaghat. At the time when Amara Simha Thapa was building a fortress on a hill near Askot, Mahendra Chand reached Gangauli along with some troops. Amara Simha Thapa then attacked Gangauli, and in the battle that followed, Raja Uttam Shah of Dullu and about fifty Gorkhali troops were killed. Amara Simha Thapa proceeded toward Champawat, which had already been occupied without any resistance by Jagajit Pande. He then encamped in a village known as Sui. Lal Singh proceeded there with the aim of driving out the Gorkhals, but was attacked by the latter. About 200 soldiers of the Kumaun side were killed. Amara Simha Thapa too reached there on the day the battle took place, hence Lal Singh fled to the Terai. He was followed there by his nephew, Mahendra Chand. Jagajit Pande and Amara Simha Thapa marched toward Almora without facing any resistance. Jagajit Pande occupied Almora in late March 1792 without causing any loss of life and property to the people. During the following two months, Jagajit Pande occupied the hill territories of Kumaun without any bloodshed. The Himalayan and Tarai territories had yet to be occupied. Even then, Harsha Dev Joshi requested Jagajit Pande to attack Garhwal forthwith.

Garhwal, which lies west of Kumaun, was ruled by the descendants of Ajaya Pal. Rulers of that dynasty were formerly vassals of the Chand kings of Kumaun, but they became independent when the power of the Chand Kings declined at the beginning of the eighteenth century and began to challenge the Chands. Lalit Shah was king of Garhwal during Prithvi Narayan Shah's time. When

Mohan Chand became king of Kumaun and started a bloodbath, Lalit Shah sided with Harsha Dev Joshi, occupied Almora, and installed his second son, Pradyumna Shah, as king of Kumaun. After Lalit Shah died, his eldest son, Jayakriti Shah, became King of Garhwal. Harsha Dev Joshi, however, wanted to make Pradyumna Shah king of Garhwal as well. He attacked Garhwal with Kumaun troops, and occupied the capital, Srinagar. Jayakriti Shah fled from Garhwal, but soon died, and Pradyumna thus became king of Garhwal as well, with his capital at Srinagar. He sent his younger brother, Parakrama Shah to act as his Regent in Almora. Harsha Dev Joshi fomented a quarrel between the two brothers and began to exploit Kumaun as his own fief. Parakrama Shah then left Almora and went to Srinagar. Subsequently, Parakrama Shah extended his support to Mohan Chand and Mahendra Chand. Harsha Dev Joshi, therefore, resolved to wipe out the kingship of Garhwal, and accordingly sent petitions to both Jagajit Pande and Ran Bahadur Shah to take over Garhwal.

Bahadur Shah appointed Sardar Bhakti Thapa of Lamjung as commander to invade Kumaun along with a company of troops led by Jagajit Pande. However, Bhakti Thapa reached Kumaun only after Almora had already been occupied on the advice of both Bhakti Thapa and Amara Simha Thapa. Jagajit Pande requested Bahadur Shah for permission to occupy Garhwal. Bahadur Shah gave the permission. In mid-June (1792), Jagajit Pande stationed Subba Yoga Narayan Malla in Almora, crossed the Ramaganga river, and entered into the territory of Garhwal. The Garhwal troops previously used to check invaders from Kumaun near a place called Chandpur across the border. Jagajit Pande, therefore, halted at Chandpur in the belief that a battle would take place there. But the Garhwalis did nothing, and Jagajit Pande stationed Gangaram Lama at Chandpur and took the Gorkhali army westward to the banks of the Alakananda river, where Srinagar is situated. On hearing the report of the Gorkhali advance, Pradyumna Shah took away his family as well as his property from Srinagar. By the end of June 1792, that is, three months after the conquest of Almora, Jagajit Pande entered into Srinagar without shedding any blood.

The hill and Himalayan regions north west of Garhwal up to the Sutlej comprised numerous principalities, among whom Sirmur in the east, with its capital at Nahana, was the biggest and strongest. Its frontiers adjoined those of Garhwal, and the two principalities fought each other off and on according to the tradition of the hill principalities. Kirtiprakash was king of Sirmur during the time of Prithvi Narayan Shah. He tried to occupy the Tarai territory of Dehradun from Garhwal, but died at Kalsi. However, the kings of Garhwal were unable to retain Dehradun, hence anyone who could, collected taxes there. At the time when Jagajit Pande attacked Kumaun and Garhwal, Jagatprakash, a son of Kirtiprakash, was king of Sirmur. Pradyumna Shah spent the rainy season in the hill region of Sirmur after leaving Srinagar. He told Jagatprakash that Sirmur would come next in the list of Gorkha's conquests after Garhwal, hence they should resist the Gorkhali advance unitedly. Pradyumna Shah offered to bear the expenses himself if Jagatprakash accepted the proposal. Jagatprakash agreed to provide military

assistance to Pradyumna Shah during the winter in the hope that he would be able to get Dehradun if he was able to defend Garhwal from the Gorkhali invasion.

Immediately after winter set in, Jagajit Pande started bringing areas east of the Alakananda river under Gorkhali control. Chandpur and the Tallo-Salan area had already been occupied, so Jagajit Pande stationed Subba Kalu Khawas at Ulkagadhi in Srinagar. He then stationed the Gorkhali troops under his command at different places with the objective of occupying the remaining part of Tallo-Salan situated in the south. South of Chandpur, on a hill of the Mahabharat range, was situated an ancient fort known as Langurgadh. Pradyumna Shah's family and bhardars were staying there. Consequent to the Gorkhali advance, Pradyumna Shah and Jagat Prakasha took shelter at Langurgadh. This raised the morale of the Garhwal troops and so they began to attack the Gorkhali. The Gorkhali troops at Salangadhi were wiped out. The Garhwali fought bravely at Kitrakhal and Jaharikhal also. When a big Garhwali force reached a place called Kaudiya, Amara Simha Thapa and Bhakti Thapa attacked it from two sides and repulsed it (March 1792). Jagat Prakasha then led the Sirmur troops against the Gorkhali, but Amara Simha Thapa checked their advance into the hills. Both sides suffered severe losses in an inconclusive battle that was fought at a sal forest near Kotdwara.

After withdrawing from Kotdwara, Jagajit Pande requested Bahadur Shah for additional troops, for he realized that the troops at his disposal could not defeat the combined forces of Garhwal and Sirmur. The Gorkhali setback revived the hopes of the displaced rulers of Doti, Jumla, and Achham. They held consultations with each other and finalized a plan to reach their respective capitals on a specific date and declare their independence. Raja Dip Shah of Doti and Chautara Shobhan Shah of Jumla accordingly returned to their principalities. However, they were unable to do anything for lack of public support and so waited for Raja Devachandra Shah of Achham. Devachandra Shah was able to get the support of his people, so he returned to Achham, reassumed the Crown, and wiped out the two companies of Gorkhali troops that had been stationed there (April 1792). This disrupted mail and supply of arms and ammunition from Kathmandu to Kumaon and Garhwal. Jagajit Pande, therefore, sent Bhakti Thapa along with five companies of troops to clear the routes. Devachandra Shah fled from Achham as soon as he heard that Bhakti Thapa had crossed the Seti river. The other rebels fled toward the east. Meanwhile, Sardar Kalu Pande and Sardar Jasiwant Bhandari reached the Karnali river along with two companies of troops to assist Jagajit Pande. They captured 700 or 800 fugitives from Achham, beheaded them, and threw the bodies into the river. Devachandra Shah, however, escaped. Shobhan Shah then fled to Tibet, and Dip Shah to India. The Gorkhali troops then occupied Dailekh, Achham and half of the Tarai territories of Doti (Dullu-Bilaspur then comprised the modern districts of Banke and Bardiya. Malbara was a part of Achham, and Kailali and Kanchanpur, of Doti). The remaining Tarai territories of Doti were then handed over to Oudh by the sons of Dip Shah, who retained them in the capacity of Zamindars.

After quelling the rebellion in Achham in early May 1792, Kalu Pande and Bhakti Thapa reached Garhwal. Jagajit Pande was planning to defeat the rulers of Garhwal and Sirmur simultaneously and extend the western frontiers of the kingdom of Nepal to the Jamuna river. But he abandoned that plan because the military reinforcements that were received from Kathmandu were inadequate. Instead, he started negotiations for a treaty with Jagatprakash. For three months, the Gorkhali troops remained inactive at Tallo-Salan, while the forces of Garhwal and Sirmur remained at Langurgadh. Pradyumna Shah was not able to give money to Jagatprakash to finance the war, hence misunderstanding ensued between them. Jagatprakash went to Devaprayag and met Jagajit Pande. In mid-August 1792, a treaty was signed under which Jagatprakash agreed not to raise any obstacle if Gorkhali troops occupied territories up to the Jamuna river, while Jagajit Pande agreed not to take Gorkhali troops across the river. Jagatprakash went back to his capital immediately after signing the treaty. Pradyumna Shah was left alone at Langurgadh, so he too was eager to sign a treaty with Jagajit Pande. Jagajit Pande, on his part, was willing to sign a treaty if Pradyumna Shah accepted a vassal status, for he had become weary after two years of war. However, Pradyumna Shah was unwilling to accept such a status. Meanwhile, Chinese troops advanced toward Nepal and Jagajit Pande was ordered by Ran Bahadur Shah to make appropriate arrangements with regard to the defeated principalities and rush back to Nepal. Jagajit Pande kept the royal order secret, and, toward the end of September 1792, signed a treaty with Pradyumna Shah on terms favorable to the Gorkhali side. Accordingly, Pradyumna Shah agreed to cede the areas east of the Alakananda river which the Gorkhals had already occupied, while Jagajit Pande placed those areas under the jurisdiction of Pradyumna Shah on payment of Rs. 9,000 yearly. Pradyumna Shah remained an independent ruler in areas west of the Alakananda river and also got back Srinagar. It was decided to station a Nepali envoy there.

Immediately after signing the treaty with Pradyumna Shah, Jagajit Pande took the entire Gorkhali force to Kumaun. Until then, Harsha Dev Joshi had been visiting Jagajit Pande and Amara Simha Thapa alternately in a bid to bring back Kumaun under his control. But Amara Simha Thapa, not inclined to trust him, took him forcibly from Almora to Kathmandu. Harsha Dev Joshi complained to Jagajit Pande, but the latter could not overrule Amara Simha Thapa. Harsha Dev Joshi accordingly accompanied them to Gangauli, but escaped from there in the night to the Himalayan region. When Jagajit Pande reached Pyuthan, he was informed that the bhardars and troops accompanying him had been dismissed, and that a treaty had been signed with China.

The first English Governor-General in India, Warren Hastings, had failed in his attempts to subdue the Maratha power. His successor, Lord Cornwallis (1785-93) spent his time in consolidating the administration in the territories under British control. The attention of Cornwallis was naturally drawn toward Nepal, for it was during his term that the frontiers of Nepal were extended from the Kali river to the Alakananda river, and Nepal had defeated Tibet for the first time. No treaty had been signed between the British and the government of Nepal. The British wanted to conclude a political treaty, but the Nepalis did not want to do so and let the British have a foothold on Nepal. Even then, Gajaraj

Newar Weights

9 tolaks	= 1 bhubul
2 bhubuls	= 1 paulah
2 paulahs	= 1 baghula
3 baghulas	= 1 kulau
3 kulaus	= 1 dharni

The Nepalese tolak is 165 grains instead of 180 as in the British Indian tolak. Hence the dharni is equal to 2 seers 7 chittacks and 3 tolaks.

The following notes will facilitate calculation -

English Dry Measures

2 gallons	= 1 peck
4 packs or 2218.192 cub.inches	= 1 bushel
8 bushels	= 1 quarter
5 quarters	= 1 load
3 bushels	= 1 sack
1 bushel of salt or flour	= 56 lbs.
1 ,, wheat	= 60 lbs.
1 ,, barley	= 50 lbsn
1 ,, oats	= 40 lbs
1¼ bushels	= 1 Nepalese moori

Coinage: The old coinage of the country was hand-made but with the last few years an entirely new coinage manufactured by machinery has been introduced, and the old kind withdrawn

Gold Coinage

<u>Nepalese Names</u>		<u>Value in English coins</u>		
		Rs	A.	P.
Ashrafi	=	20	0	0
Patley	=	8	5	0
Sooka	=	4	2	8
Sooki	=	2	1	4
Anna	=	1	0	8
Dam	=	0	4	2

Silver Coinage

Rupee	=	0	13	4
Mohur	=	0	6	8
Sooka	=	0	3	4
Sooki	=	0	1	8
Anna	=	0	0	10
Dam	=	0	0	5

Copper Coinage

Pice	=	0	0	2
Dam	=	0	0	6½

Ashrafis, patleys, silver rupees, and mohurs bear the name of Goruknath and Bawani on the face, and that of the raja and the date on the reverse.

Gold and silver sookas have only the name of the Raja and the date; gold and silver sookis have the name of the Rani and date.

Copper pice of the new kind (the old are only lumps of copper) have Nepal Sirkar on one side and the name of the Raja on the other; dams have only Nepal Sirkar on them.

Commerce: The only method of obtaining any idea of the supplies of Nepal, which would be surplus and available for feeding troops in the country, is to glance at its external trade. In case of an invasion large supplies would be available in excess of the amount which the country can afford to export, without inconvenience, for, in time of war, the troops of the invading army must be kept well supplied, even though their supply may entail hardship, and a certain amount of want, on the inoffensive inhabitants of the country. In civilized warfare every endeavour is made to alleviate the hardships of war for the non-combatant population, but there must of necessity be a limit to what in former days would have been looked on as a policy of sentiment, and if sufficient supplies cannot be obtained without pressure, the pressure must be put on.

The annexed Tables show the export and import trade of the most important products, from the point of view of supplying an army.

Quantities of Articles of Merchandise exported from Nepal into the North
Western Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal, for the 12 months ending 31st March
1878, 1879, 1980

ARTICLES	Twelve Month, April to March									REMARKS	
	1877-78			1878-79			1879-80				
	Into N.Wt Provin ce and Oudh	Into Bengal	Total	Into N.Wt Provin ce and Oudh	Into Bengal	Total	Into N.W. Provin ce and Oudh	Into Bengal	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Animals, living (for sale)---Horsest, ponies and mules	No.	71	-	71	434	59	493	80	137	217	
Cattle	"	2,100	-	2,100	3,951	38,115	42,066	6,249	29,752	36,001	
Sheep and goat	"	288	-	288	1,041	37,456	38,497	1,114	32,732	33,846	
Other kinds	"	724	-	724	663	124,290	124,953	1,436	129,955	131,391	
Cotton---											
Rew	Cwt.	37	-	37	3	620	623	-	840	840	*No informa-
Twist & Yarn (Indian)	"	24	-	24	-	115	415	-	73	73	tiontValue
Piete goods (Indian)"		4588	-	458	-	*	-	-	*	-	in 1878-79
											was Rs.
											12,379, and
											in 1879-80
											was list
											15,204.
Drugs---											
Drugs, not intoxicating	"	6,388	-	6,888	10,428	4	10,428	17,143	4	17,143	Value Rs1
Drugs, intoxicating	"										3,213 and
											Rs. 9,242
Bhang	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charas, &c.	"			4	2,292	4	2,296	147	3	150	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dyeing materials--											
Turmeric Cwt.	798	-	798	2,659	4,962	7,621	1,471	4,610	6,091		
Fibrous products--											
Jute, raw "	-	-	-	-	1,306	1,306	4	2,106	2,110		
" manufactured, (gunny bags and cloth) No.	30,201	-	30,201	2,342	133,240	135,562	23,676	106,982	130,658		
Other fibres, raw Cwt.	2,257	-	2,257	4,314	10,634	14,948	4,559	10,978	15,537		
Other fibres, manufactured "	62	-	-	1,172	1,633	2,805	547	378	925		
Fruit and nuts "	810	-	-	655	1,013	1,668	619	975	1,594		
Grain and pulses--											
Wheat "	15,448	-	15,448	10,480	6,955	17,435	18,754	5,590	24,344		
Gram and pulse "	52,344	-	52,344	14,119	23,095	37,214	15,744	39,739	55,483		
Other spring crops "	13,266	-	13,266	4,314	18,926	23,240	9,852	16,953	26,805		
Rice, unhusked "	104,038	-	104,038	148,564	729,047	877,611	350,110	596,521	946,631		
Rice, unhusked "	246,886	-	246,886	248,933	453,668	702,601	393,312	499,137	882,449		
Other rain crops "	37,626	-	27,626	49,751	237,366	287,117	404,562	180,053	220,615		
Hides and skins--											
Hides of cattle (Cwt.)	1,204	-	1,204	1,663	-	-	1,558	-	-		
(No.)	-	-	-	-	18,601	-	-	70,738	-		
Skins of sheep (Cwt.)	10	-	10	113	-	-	18	-	-		
goat, &c. (No.)	-	-	-	-	37,184	-	-	7,138	-		
Horns Cwt.	49	-	49	140	90	230	270	29	299		
Lac--											
Stick and other kinds "	45	-	45	14	-	14	242	110	342		
Shell "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67		

(The greater part of the grains exported from Nepal are grown in the Terai immediately adjoining our frontier, especially between the River Kosi and the Orissa or Orissa muddees.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Metals and Manufactures of metals--											
Brass and copper Cwt.	80	-	80	513	131	644	406	411	817		
Iron "	2,316	-	2,318	1,711	451	2,162	1,186	213	1,399		
Other metals "	388	-	388	116	10	126	178	74	252		
Oil "	68	-	68	120	520	640	59	1,056	1,115		
Opium "	22	-	22	143	154	297	50	9	59		

Quantities of Articles of Merchandise exported from Nepal into the North-Western
Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal, for the 12 months ending 31st March 1878, 1879, 1880
Continued

ARTICLES	Twelve Months, April to March									Remarks
	1877-78			1878-79			1879-80			
	Into N.W. Provin ce and Oudh	Into Bengal	Total	Into N.W. Provin ce and Oudh	Into Bengal	Total	Into N.W. Provin ce and Oudh	Into Bengal	Total	
Provisions--										
Ghi	Cwt.	8,709	-	8,709	9,264	5,437	14,701	11,314	3,525	14,839
Other kinds	"	5,934	-	5,934	2,742	22,569	25,311	3,076	29,391	32,467
Salt	"	243	-	243	304	782	1,086	1	991	992
Saltpetre &c.--										
Saltpetre	"	-	-	-	114	25,865	25,979	-	7,779	7,779
Other saline substances	"	-	-	-	-	62	62	32	2,058	2,090
Seeds, oilseeds--										
Linseed	"	22,384	-	22,384	7,062	94,759	101,821	11,608	121,051	132,659
Mustard and rape	"	23,415	-	23,415	17,495	53,446	70,941	41,792	46,046	87,838
Til	"	658	-	658	799	169	968	505	428	933
Other oilseeds	"	22,216	-	22,216	19,340	10,741	30,081	32,085	26,048	58,133
Spices	"	32,737	-	32,737	22,045	2,539	24,584	13,616	3,458	17,074
Sugar--										
Refined	"	6	-	6	-	40	40	-	8	8
Unrefined	"	117	-	117	15	204	219	37	353	390
Tobacco	"	802	-	-	68	2,779	2,847	11	6,059	6,070
Tea	"	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	108	108
Wool--										
Raw	"	-	-	-	279	106	385	1	49	50
Manufactured (piece goods)	"	42	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
										*Value Rs.18,136 Value Rs.7,273

The following tables show the export and import grain trade between Nepal and Bengal (the districts of Mozufferpore, Chumparunt, Durbhunga, Sarunt, Bhagulporet, Purneah, and Darjeeling)† They are taken from the "Report on External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, for 1880-81.†"

Imports from Nepal

Description of Food-grain	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81
	Mds.	Mds.	Mdst
Wheat	9,467	7,606	13,356
Gram and Pulse	31,415	54,089	78,209
Other spring crops	25,730	23,009	74,530
Rice (husked)	9,90,644	8,11,105	7,91,191
Do. (unhusked)	6,17,238	6,65,457	4,95,772
Other rain crops	3,22,620	2,44,039	1,87,020
Total:	19,97,114	18,05,315	16,40,078

Exports from Nepal

Description of Food-grain	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81
	Mdst	Mdst	Mds.
Wheat	226	201	375
Gram and pulse	5,797	10,441	7,212
Other spring crops	716	1,011	930
Rice (husked)	4,442	3,866	7,055
Do. (unhusked)	6,677	1,444	3,942
Other rain crops	776	243	256
Total:	18,634	16,706	19,767

The decrease in the export trade from Nepal in 1880-81, as compared with the two previous years, is due to the absence of demand in India owing to excellent harvests and low prices†

The total value of the export trade from Nepal to British India is:-

	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80
	Rst	Rs.	Rs.
To N.Wt Provinces and Oudh	42,19,763	43,91,536	53,15,958
To Bengal	-	84,40,065	96,03,483
Total:	42,19,763	1,28,31,601	1,49,19,441

Forest.— The sal and sissoo forests are all Government property and yield a large amount of revenue, as much as between eight and ten lakhs. The timber is generally sold by auction at the various depots in the Turai, and thence floated down the rivers. There is no export of timber except from the Turai, as the cost of carriage over the hills would be enormous.

Mines.— Mines, too, yield a considerable amount of revenue besides supplying iron, copper and lead, &c., for the Government works. The following is a list of the places where iron and copper are found in the country:—

Copper in Eastern District	Copper in Western District	Iron
Chootrea	Beni	Waksa
Juntria	Bagloong	Roopi
Choopooloo	Magrat	Lookoom and also in the
Waksa	Redi	Palpa and Bootwal
Bhona	Jakhoom	district
Chitang	Kalchok	
Dhorliya	Roongoom	
Chagya	Jhim	
Nagruja	Goolmi	
Ladak	Syatang	

Lead is obtained at Syatang. A substance like imperfect coal has been discovered, not many years since, in the Nepal valley. It is a soft black clayey-looking mass which occurs in large beds of several feet in thickness and from two to twenty feet below the surface. When dug up this looks like wet peat or soft clay, but on drying comes to resemble a coarse stony coal. It is largely used in brickburning, being mixed with an equal quantity of wood. When burned with wood it gives a dull red glow and leaves a very large amount of earthy ash.

British Territory bordering Nepal.— The country bordering the Nepal frontier, comprising from west to east, the Rohilkund District, the districts of Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraitch, and Gonda in Oudh; Basti, Gorakhpur, and Azimgurh in the North-West Provinces; and Champaran, Sarun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah in Bengal is the most fertile and densely populated in India. In good years grain is largely exported by the river routes and railways either to adjacent districts for home consumption or to Calcutta for the English trade. Gorakhpur and Basti in particular produce in ordinary years far more grain than they require, chiefly rice and wheat. The river Ghogra and its tributaries form the highways of the trade in these districts. The weight of Ghogra exports as registered at Darauli, where it leaves the Gorakhpur district, was in 1877-78 39,83,591 maunds; of imports 3,76,342 maunds. Supplies of all kinds would in ordinary years be plentiful along this tract of country, and owing to systems of navigable rivers and railways could be easily concentrated at any required point.

† At Darauli the boundaries of the four districts of Gorakhpur, Azimgurh, Sarun, and Ghazeeपुर meet.

Land Reclamation in Chitaun, A.D. 1827

I

On Bhadra Badi 10, 1885 (August 1827)† a royal order was issued granting authority to Shatrubhanjan Shahi to reclaim virgin lands and promote settlement in the foothills (kachad) of the Chitaun region. The area placed under his jurisdiction was bounded by Kalyanchaur in the east, Koluwagaun in the south, Lakhankot in the west, and Upardang-Gadhi in the north. He was granted tax exemption for the first three years. From the fourth year, he was required to supply foodgrain to Upardang-Gadhi.

II

On the same day, Chaudharis and Mahtos in the Chitaun region were informed that any one who settled ten villages on virgin lands in the Kachad area would be granted one nankar village as his jagir. The land tax for such newly-reclaimed lands was fixed at the concessional rate of one rupee for each plow (halbandi).

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 42, :Ppt 124-25t