

# Document metadata

Document ID	E_2253_0015A
Main title of document	A copy of an executive order presumably from King Gīrvāṇa granting Rāmānanda Bāḍā the right to retain overseership of the Luthāma Guṭha and its land endowments (VS 1860)
Short title of document	A copy of an executive order granting Rāmānanda Bāḍā the right to retain overseership of the Luthāma Guṭha and its land endowments
Author/issuer of document	[Gīrvāṇayuddha Vikrama Śāha]
Name of editor(s)	Manik Bajracharya
Name of collaborator(s)	Yogesh Budhathoki
Place of deposit / current location of document	Kathmandu
Deposit holding institution	Manoja Rājopādhyāya
Inventory number assigned by holding institution	
Alternative manifestation/Inventory Type of alternative manifestation	microfilm
Alternative Location	Kathmandu, Berlin
Alternative holding institution	Nepal German Manuscript Preservation Project
Alternative inventory number	NGMPP E 2253/15C

Main language of document	Nep
Other languages	San
Link to catalogue entry	<a href="https://nepalica.hadw-bw.de/nepal/catitems/viewitem/18862/1">https://nepalica.hadw-bw.de/nepal/catitems/viewitem/18862/1</a>
Date of origin of document	VS 1856
Place of origin of document	Calcutta
Copyright statement	copyright statement example here
Notes	This is some notes.

# Facsimiles

surface1:E\_2253\_0534.png:1r-part1

surface2:E\_2253\_0534a.png:1r-part2

surface3:E\_2253\_0534b.png:1v

# Abstract

The executive order of presumably King Gīrvāṇa, of which this is a copy, “empowers” Rāmananda Bāḍā of Patan to exercise overseership of the *guṭhī* called Luthāma Guṭha and its endowments, consisting of sixty-nine *ropanīs* of land.

# Edition (nep-san)

**pb@#surface1@1r-part1**

**ab@#invocatio@invocatio**

#ref@http://www.google.com/

534534555555555555555555555555555555555555r{फुल्चोकीफुल्चोकीफुल्चोकी  
फुल्चोकीफुल्चोकी फुल्चोकी फुल्चोकीफुल्चोकीफुल्चोकीफुल्चोकीफुल्चोकी}#

#sup@lost{श्रीमत्सेन्द्र १}#

**ab@#margin@margin**

#del@crossed out{स्वस्तिशरी}# #//////////@characters@ink# लिखा पत्रम्

**ab** @#main\_text@maintext

#SB@san स्वस्ति#SE#SB@san श्रीमन्महाराजाधिराजकस्य रुक्मा#SE #SB आगे

रथमहा सुनको विमान चढाउंदा #pen{रामहरी}# #pln{पाटनका}#

#pln{ओकु वाहाल टोलको}# #pln{महाबुद्ध}#

घरको #pen{रामानंद वांडाके}# #SE #SB तेरा पुरू-

षा #pen{जीवराज वांडाले}# १ को रथमहा सुनको विमान चढाउंदा गूठ राख्याको का-

म चलाई वाकि रह्याका द्रव्यले पछि गूठका खेत वढाउदै #sur{ख}# राख्याका#SE

#pln{डखु}# रोपनी --- ६	#pln{भिलुपा}# रोपनी --- ६	#pen{डषुवंग}# रोपनी --- १
पाको रोपनी --- ६	सिलापाको रोपनी --- ६।	रानिवु रोपनी --- १।।।
ka	ka	
	ka	
	ka	ka

#SB@hinमेरो #+++++@@breakage#नाम विष्णु हो तर#.....@chars# श्याम होइन#SE #.....@lines#

#SBमेरो #&@below\_the\_line@second{नाम}# काले #&@@{हो}#,

सेत्ये #?@low{होइन}#है #?@{हाइ}# #?{हाइ}##SE#SBमेरो #cor{काम}{नाम}#

सेतो #orig{|||||}# होइन#SE #SB मेरो #reg{|||||}{—}# नाम #gen{सेतो}# होइन#SE

#SB मेरो नाम सेतो होइन#SE #SB मेरो नाम सेतो होइन#SE #SB मेरो नाम

सेतो होइन#SE #SB मेरो नाम सेतो होइन#SE #SB मेरो नाम सेतो

होइन#SE #SB@I मेरो नाम सेतो • होइन#SE

**pb@#surface2@1r-part2**

**ab** @#main\_text@maintext1

#SB@F तर काले हो#SE

**ab@#marphat@marphat**

#del@crossed\_out{स्वस्तिश्री}# #//////////@characters@ink# लिखा पत्रम्

मार्फत् #pen{रणबहादुर साह}#

**ab@#margin1@margin**

स्त्री सदर #pen{बेखा}# #pln{काठमाडौं}# #gen{फुल्चोकी}#

**pb@#surface3@1v**

**ab@#marphat1@marphat**

#del@crossed\_out{स्वस्तिश्री}# #//////////@characters@ink# लिखा पत्रम्

मार्फत् #pen{रणबहादुर साह}#

**ab@#margin2@margin**

स्त्री सदर #pen{बेखा}# #pln{काठमाडौं}# #gen{फुल्चोकी}#

## English Translation

**pb@1r-part1**

Śrī

Matsyendra[n&amp;ātha]

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#ref@http://www.google.com/453453455

$$r\{\text{फुल्लचोकी फुल्लचोकी फुल्लचोकी फुल्लचोकी फुल्लचोकी}\} \#$$

...<sup>1</sup> written letter.

Hail! A rukkā of the venerable supreme king of great kings<sup>2</sup>

Āge: To #pen{Rāmānanda Bāḍā}#, a resident of #pln{Mahābuddha}# at Oku Bāhāla Ṭola in #pln{Patan}#. To the guṭha 3 established by your ancestor Jīvarāja Bāḍā when he offered a golden *vimāna* 4 to the chariot of 1 (i.e., Matsyendranātha) were added further rice field plots with money left over after it completed its tasks. It is learned that you (i.e., the *guṭha* members) have been tending to those plots as well. It is also learned that up to the present you have been renovating the *vimāna* whenever it is damaged. You still enjoyed [the fruits of] the *guṭha* for two or three years after [the start of] our rule. Earlier during [the Gorkha troops'] blockade of the region, when you took to Bhādagāū, in order to hide them there, the documents relating to the donation of the *guṭha*, [the documents] were grabbed by Bhoṭyās. However, it is learned that the well-informed among the twenty-four thousand 7 [households/people] know [that you are the rightful overseers of the *guṭha*]. Later, when the *ijārā* [system] was instituted, you gave up the plots but did not give up the regular duties [of the *guṭha*]. It is [further] learned that you still had to renovate [the *vimāna*] whenever it was damaged, even after the *ijārā* [obligations on the part of the *guṭha*] had been forgiven, and that you were unable to make use of the *guṭha* established by your ancestors.

#pln{Nyakhu}# <i>ropani</i> --- ६	#pln{Bhilupa}# <i>ropani</i> --- ६	#pen{banga}# <i>ropa</i> --- १
#pen{Pako}# <i>ropani</i> --- ६	#pln{Silapa}#	<i>Ropani</i> – 6
#pln{Nyakhu}# <i>ropani</i> --- ६	#pln{Bhilupa}# <i>ropani</i> --- ६	#pen{banga}# <i>ropa</i> --- १
#pen{Pako}# <i>ropani</i> --- ६	#pln{Silapa}#	<i>Ropani</i> – 6

<sup>1</sup> The text written in the right margin has been blacked out with ink, written in #pln{Kathmandu}#.

<sup>2</sup> The name of the king is not mentioned here, *but it is evident from the date of the document that it was* #pen{Gīrvāṇayuddha Vikrama Śāha}# (r. 1799-1816). He ruled under the regency of Queen #pen{Lalita Tripura Sundarī}#.

पाको रोपनी --- ६	सिलापाको रोपनी --- ६।	रानिवु रोपनी --- १।।।
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## pb@1r-part2

To #pen{Rāmānaṃda Bāḍā}#, a resident of #pln{Mahābuddha}# at Oku Bāhāla Ṭola in #pln{Patan}#. To the guṭha 3 established by your ancestor Jīvarāja Bāḍā when he offered a golden *vimāna* 4 to the chariot of 1 (i.e., Matsyendranātha) were added.

Further rice field plots with money left over after it completed its tasks (see #ref{https://google.com}#).

## pb@1v

To #pen{Rāmānaṃda Bāḍā}#, a resident of #pln{Mahābuddha}# at Oku Bāhāla Ṭola in #pln{Patan}#. To the guṭha (see #ref@https:google.com{Google}#).

# Commentary

This document is a copy of an executive order seemingly issued by King #pen{Gīrvāṇayuddha}# to Rāmānanda Bāḍā of #pln{Oku Bāhāla}# in #gen{Patan}#. It grants Rāmānanda and his fellow *guṭha* members the right to retain overseership of the Luthāma Guṭha and its land endowments. It was issued in response to a petition by Rāmānanda and is mentioned in a note appended to document E\_2253\_0015B. There is a gap of one year between this and the previous document<sup>3</sup> E\_2253\_0015B, leading one to believe that Rāmānanda had to wait that long to get this *rukkā* issued.

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<sup>3</sup> Footnote commentary: interesting very *guṭha tughā*.

Rāmānanda apparently did not possess any proof of his right to the Luthāma Guṭha. As the document mentions, this was because his papers were taken by Bhoṭes when he fled to Bhaktapur during attacks by Gorkhali troops in Patan. *The king, however, acknowledges his right to the guṭha based on information obtained from the general public.* No names of suppliers of such information are mentioned, nor does the document provide any details about the Bhoṭes who took the documents. If the ethnonym Bhoṭe refers to Tibetanid peoples, it is puzzling how they could have overpowered Rāmānanda in Bhaktapur, which was still ruled by a Newar king. One may also assume that the documents were taken while he was on his way to Bhaktapur.

The document lists 14 pieces of plots amounting to 69 *ropanīs* as the endowment of the *guṭha*. Although some of the place names cannot be identified, it is likely that all the plots were in or around Lalitpur district. It is interesting to note that Bruce Owens's study during the 1980s found 36 *ropanīs* of land remaining with the *guṭha* (see Owens 1989: 274). This was only half of the original amount of land mentioned in the current document. Owens further mentions that the "*guṭhiyar* complains of having difficulty extracting the *guṭhī*'s share of the proceeds from its tenants" (ibid.).

The document has a note appended at the end which mentions that Amālī Śaṅkhaadhara had asked the *guṭha* members to verify their status through Patan's notables. It is interesting that an *amālī* could object to a right already granted by the king. Could a local authority overrule the king's order? Or was this merely a bureaucratic formality?Commentry <sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> This is a commentary footnote.