# Document metadata

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## surface1: DNA\_0016\_0619.png:1r

# Abstract

This *pañjāpatra* from King Rājendra is an official, albeit reassuring-sounding summons to Cautarīyā Bhīma Vikrama Śāha and Cautarīyā Colonel Vīra Vikrama Śāha, who had fled from the kingdom after the Kot massacre.

# Edition (nep-san)

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श्रीदुर्गाज्यू सहायः

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[palm-seal of the king]

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# English Translation

## pb@1r

May venerable Durgā help [us].

[palm-seal of the king]

Hail! [A decree] of him who is shining with manifold rows of eulogy [such as] 'The venerable crest-jewel of the multitude of mountain kings’ and *naranārāyaṇa* (an epithet of Kṛṣṇa) etc., high in honour, the venerable supreme king of great kings, the five times venerable great king, #pen{Rājendra Vikrama Śāha}#, the brave swordsman, the divine king always triumphant in war.

To Cautarīyā #pen{Bhīma Vikrama Śāha}# [and] Cautarīyā #pen{Colonel Vīra Vikrama Śāha}#.

I am [there for] you. We shall honour (*khātira*) [you]. The *pañjā[patra]* has been sent by [us]. Come [back here] as soon as you receive (lit. see) it.

Tuesday, the ...[[1]](#footnote-2) day of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha in the [Vikrama] era year 1903 (1846 CE). [May it be] auspicious.

# Commentary

A *pañjāpatra*, also known as a *keśarīpañjā* is a variety of *lālamohara*. It is a royal order with the seal of the palm of king. According to Amatya 1988: 2-3, these types of lālamoharas were issued when any executive power, facility etc. was being granted to a person, or else a royal family member was being assigned responsibility to rule over a certain territory of the kingdom or to take on the job of running the government.

Cautarīyā Bhīma Vikrama Śāha and Cautarīyā Colonel Vīra Vikrama Śāha were sons of Mukhtiyāra #pen{Puṣkara Śāha}#. Puṣkara Śāha was appointed as mukhtiyāra by Queen #pen{Sāmrājyalakṣmī}# in early April 1840. He was soon (1 November 1840) dismissed from the post, however (cf. Acharya 1971: 16). Bhīma Vikrama Śāha, a cousin of Cautarīyā #pen{Phatte Jaṅga Śāha}#, was governor of #pln{Doṭī}#. When Phatte Jaṅga was killed, along with many of his relatives and followers, the family’s property was confiscated. Some of survivors, including Bhīma Vikrama, fled the kingdom. On 27 August 1847, on his way back to #pln{Kathmandu}# from #pln{Bettiah}# with 200 or 300 men intent on killing #pen{Jaṅga Bahādura}#, Bhīma Vikrama was defeated by the latter’s troops in #pln{Alau}#, an event called the Alau massacre in Nepalese history. He had no recourse but to flee to #pln{Varāṇasī}# (cf. Stiller 1981: 300, 301, 355, 357). This document has been published in the #ref@https://nepalica.hadw-bw.de/nepalwww/{Abhilekha}# site (#ref{https://nepalica.hadw-bw.de/nepal/editions/show/1336}#).

1. Text lost in the original. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)