# Document metadata

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Document ID | E\_2253\_0015A |
| Main title of document | A copy of an executive order presumably from King Gīrvāṇa granting Rāmānanda Bā̃ḍā 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 Bā̃ḍā 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 | https://nepalica.hadw-bw.de/nepal/catitems/viewitem/18862/1 |
| 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 Bā̃ḍā 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

#sup@lost{श्रीमत्सेंद्र १}#

## ab@#margin@margin

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

## ab @#main\_text@maintext

#SB@sanस्वस्ति#SE#SB@sanश्रीमन्महाराजाधिराजकस्य रुक्का#SE #SBआगे

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

#pln{ओकु वाहाल टोलको}# #pln{महा

वुद्ध}#

घरको #pen{रामानंद वांडाके}# #SE #SBतेरा 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{ङखु}# रोपनी --- ६ | #pln{भिलुपा}# रोपनी --- ६ | #pen{ङषुवंग}# रोपनी --- १ |
| पाको रोपनी --- ६ | सिलापाको रोपनी --- ६। | रानिवु रोपनी --- १।।। |
| ka | ka |  |
| $#del{सालम}#सालम$ $सालम#del{सालम}#$ | K $#del{सालम}#सालम$ $सालम#&{सालम}#$ |  |
| $#del{सालम}#सालम$ $सालम#del{सालम}#$ | 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

स्ही 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

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

# English Translation

## pb@1r-part1

Śrī Matsyendra[nātha] - 1

...[[1]](#footnote-2) written letter.

Hail! A rukkā of the venerable supreme king of great kings[[2]](#footnote-3)

Āge: To #pen{Rāmānaṃda Bā̃ḍā}#, a resident of #pln{Mahābuddha}# at Oku Bāhāla Ṭola in #pln{Patan}#. To the guṭha 3 established by your ancestor Jīvarāja Bā̃ḍā 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 Bhādagāũ, 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}# *ropani* --- ६ | #pln{Bhilupa}# *ropani* --- ६ | #pen{banga}# *ropa* --- १ |
| #pen{Pako}# *ropani* --- ६ | #pln{Silapa}# | *Ropani* – 6 |
| #pln{Nyakhu}# *ropani* --- ६ | #pln{Bhilupa}# *ropani* --- ६ | #pen{banga}# *ropa* --- १ |
| #pen{Pako}# *ropani* --- ६ | #pln{Silapa}# | *Ropani* – 6 |
| पाको रोपनी --- ६ | सिलापाको रोपनी --- ६। | रानिवु रोपनी --- १।।। |

## pb@1r-part2

To #pen{Rāmānaṃda Bā̃ḍā}#, a resident of #pln{Mahābuddha}# at Oku Bāhāla Ṭola in #pln{Patan}#. To the guṭha 3 established by your ancestor Jīvarāja Bā̃ḍā 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 Bā̃ḍā}#, 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 Bā̃ḍā 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[[3]](#footnote-4) E\_2253\_0015B, leading one to believe that Rāmānanda had to wait that long to get this *rukkā* issued.

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 Śaṅkhadhara had asked the *guṭha* members to verify their status through Patan's notables. It is interesting that an *amāli* 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[[4]](#footnote-5)

1. The text written in the right margin has been blacked out with ink, written in #pln{Kathmandu}#. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. 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}#. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Footnote commentary: interesting very *gutha tugha*. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. This is a commentary *footnote.* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)