

Notes from the Archive

DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE EARLY HOSPITALS IN NEPAL

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Introduction

In view of the resurgence of debates on the health sector in Nepal, in general, and of the insistent drive to reform the sector through the top-down policy changes, in particular, we present here a set of eight archival documents related to the early experiments in providing hospital services to the Nepalis in the period 1890s to 1920s.

The current discussions on health sector reform seem to revolve around two points: the appropriateness or usefulness of the private commercial capital in augmenting or replacing the government efforts in providing and expanding health services, and the role of the state, the university and other regulatory bodies in ensuring the access to the quality health care in order to realize the citizen's right to health as guaranteed by Nepal's constitution. Reformists have appeared in all hues: a medical professional, who insists on stopping the inflow of the speculative capitalists in the health education and delivery system; a minister, who thinks health insurance as the way to provide universal health coverage; a member of parliament, who sees the health education and service sector as an opportunity and wants a guarantee for returns on business investment; and an NGO, which promotes the private management of the public health infrastructure (see, e.g., MoHP 2015; MASVPSVGBV 2072 v.s.; Onlinekhabar 2073 v.s.; SSBVMP 2073 v.s.). The dominant voice is understandably that of the status quo, which benefits the most from the weaknesses in the systems.

To contrast, the documents presented here are of the limited scope. They primarily deal with the establishment and fiscal management of the early hospitals that came into being in different parts of the country during the High Rana rule. The political and economic context of these early hospitals

contrasted well with the present times. The family autocracy wanted to introduce a “modern” healthcare system in the country without necessary human resources, and with no intention of diverting the monetary flows away from the state coffers. Nevertheless, some of the issues raised in these documents help us to reflect on the current debates in a fresh manner. The search for a perpetual source of funding for the hospital system was a primary concern then as well, although the Ranās’ solution to run hospitals chiefly as charities and to sustain them mainly by the revenues from the land donations made to the religious establishment may have few takers today. The direct administration of the everyday in the early hospitals, under the superintendence of a doctor, challenges us to solve present difficulties in assuring essential medical care and life-saving medicines at the point of service delivery in Nepal’s health facilities. History, fragmentary as it appears in these documents, will not give us a complete solution to our present ills, but may provide pointers for what once worked and what never did.

Little research has been done on the development and practices of various medical systems in Nepal. It may be said, however, that the systems, namely Ayurvedic, Natural, and Integrated ones, have been in vogue among different sections of the Nepalis since time immemorial. Nepal has always been a source of medicinal plants. There is thus an untapped source of texts in the personal repositories among one set of people directly related to the conventional medical profession, such as the Vaidyas, Napits, and Puns, and the other set of priestly class who specialized in solving the other worldly problems, such as the Vajracharyas, Rajopadhyayas, Guraus, Jhankris and Bijuwas. While some anthropologists have explored the lives and performances of these people, their interests have so far been confined to interpreting the belief systems about the human body, health, or diseases or the changes therein (e.g., Gellner and Shrestha 1993; Maskarinec 1995; Peters 2004; Poletti in this issue). There is little research in assessing the evolutions of medical systems from the perspectives of a history of medicine, or with a comparative perspective or as reflected on the shifts in the social and institutional arrangements to provide the health care of their people.

Thousands of Tibetan, Sanskrit and Newari compendia and treatises are available as manuscripts in the National Archives and in a number of private collections. National Archives has published a list of 881 documents related to Ayurveda that includes 715 texts in Nepali paper and 86 in the palm-leaves (Jnawali 2059 v.s.). We do not still know the function of these

treatises as embedded knowledge in the socio-economic contexts, the political economy of such medical knowledge, or the local innovations in the classical Sanskrit texts.

Since the late 18th century, an altogether different medical treatment system entered Nepal through the Capuchin and Franciscan missionaries. While no detail is available about the way they treated the sick Nepalis, anecdotes are found in the letters written by these missionaries back home, and in some local Nepali language sources (Pant 2040 v.s.: 40–41; Dhakal 2060 v.s.; Raj 2006). The British Residency in Kathmandu frequently had a surgeon in the capacity of the Assistant to the Resident, whose primary responsibility was to restore the health of the Residency staff, but who was also called upon by the royal palace and the ruling elite households to attend their sick members (Oldfield 1880: 247–248). It will be interesting to see how the new knowledge impacted, and interacted with the conventional practices of viewing the sick and restoring their health in that period.

Between the 1890s and 1920s, hundreds of books on Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Allopathy were published; the Bengali doctors were serving in the hospitals all over the country, and public discussions were held on the merits and demerits of the various systems of treatment. In 1966 v.s., one Rajakrishna Mukhopadhyaya, then the Inspector of Hospitals Nepal, translated a book on Anatomy into Nepali. Apparently, “the students reading medicine faced difficulty during the lectures on Anatomy in the Nepal Medical School because of the lack of a book on Anatomy in the Parbattiya language” (Mukhopadhyaya 1966 v.s.: a:). In 1984 v.s., 500 copies of a book on ordinary general medicine, *Sādhāraṇ-Calatīko Auṣadhi* was printed (Dikshit 1984 v.s.). By the following year, 5,000 copies of the same had been issued. The author of *Pāścātya Svāsthya* (1992 v.s.), Indraman Vaidya, is introduced as a doctor, working as the Assistant Surgeon in the Bir Hospital, indicating that the position gave him an air of authority. Books such as *Śrī Dhanvantaryālaya Auṣadhi Nidānam* (Vaidya 1943 v.s.), *Svayaṃ Vaidya* (Gupta 1972 v.s.), *Gorkhā Ārogya Śikṣā* (Dikshit 1973 v.s.), *Homiyopyāthiko Kitāp* (Das 1973 v.s.), *Gorkhā Svāsthya Vijñān* (Dikshit 1980 v.s.), *Gaṇeś Enāṭamī* (Regmi 1985?), *Kṣayarog* (Pokhrel 1992 v.s.), *Kṣayarogko Varṇana ra Tyasko Bacāu* (Gupta 1923) do not reveal the hospital practices and management, but they reflect the priority of the urban literate population in understanding the innovations in the field of medicine. The state-owned newspaper, *Gorkhāpatra*, provided space for what its readers might have

felt to be a public debate on various medicinal regimes through news and advertisements (Gorkhapatra 1958 v.s.a: 7, 1958 v.s.b: 6, 1958 v.s.c.: 6). The newspaper, for instance, published a news with the heading New Medicine for Cholera and stated that “J W Tunch, Chief Sanitary Officer in the Board of Health under the Asansol Mine, has proposed a useful medicine against Cholera” (Gorkhapatra 1982 v.s.: 2–3). The news was intended clearly to excite or restore hope of its readers in the ability of the human beings to solve mysterious problems through scientific innovations. These books, newspapers and pamphlets, now housed in the Madan Puraskar Pustakalya (MPP) is a useful corpus to study the circulation of information about contemporary developments in the medicine among the reading public in Kathmandu and other towns in the High Rana period.

Another important collection in this regard is the Guthi Office documents, the microfilms for which are now available in the National Archives in Kathmandu. A cursory look at the card catalogue for the said microfilms shows about 150 documents directly classified as Hospital Guthi. These documents broadly deal with the establishment and management of the early hospitals in Nepal, the scope of these hospitals in fulfilling the welfare-ist aims of the ruling elites, the role of the different organs of the state, the arrangements to fund the everyday running of the establishments such as the provisions for medical and auxiliary human resources, medicines and infrastructure, and the conflicts around the land donated for the generation of the hospital income. As gleaned through the set of documents, the early hospitals proved to be sites of experiments for realizing the welfare-ist aspirations of the autocratic government, and of modernizing the state administration of the health services. We present here a selection of eight documents from this class, with their facsimiles, Devnagari transliterations and English translations. In presenting this Note, we have closely followed editorial strategies as outlined in the previous Notes from the Archive published in this journal (Raj 2015). In particular, we have used ^ () ^ for the crow-feet insertions, * for the deletions, a hyphen for the break in a word, ellipsis for unreadable terms, (?) for doubtful readings, and (!) for inconsistent or erroneous spellings in the original text. We have maintained the line breaks and indents as far as it is practical. For the English translation, we have preferred comprehension over accuracy, although we have tried not to sacrifice the latter by abstracting even the obvious. There is no standard Nepali-English glossary for the administrative and accounting terms used

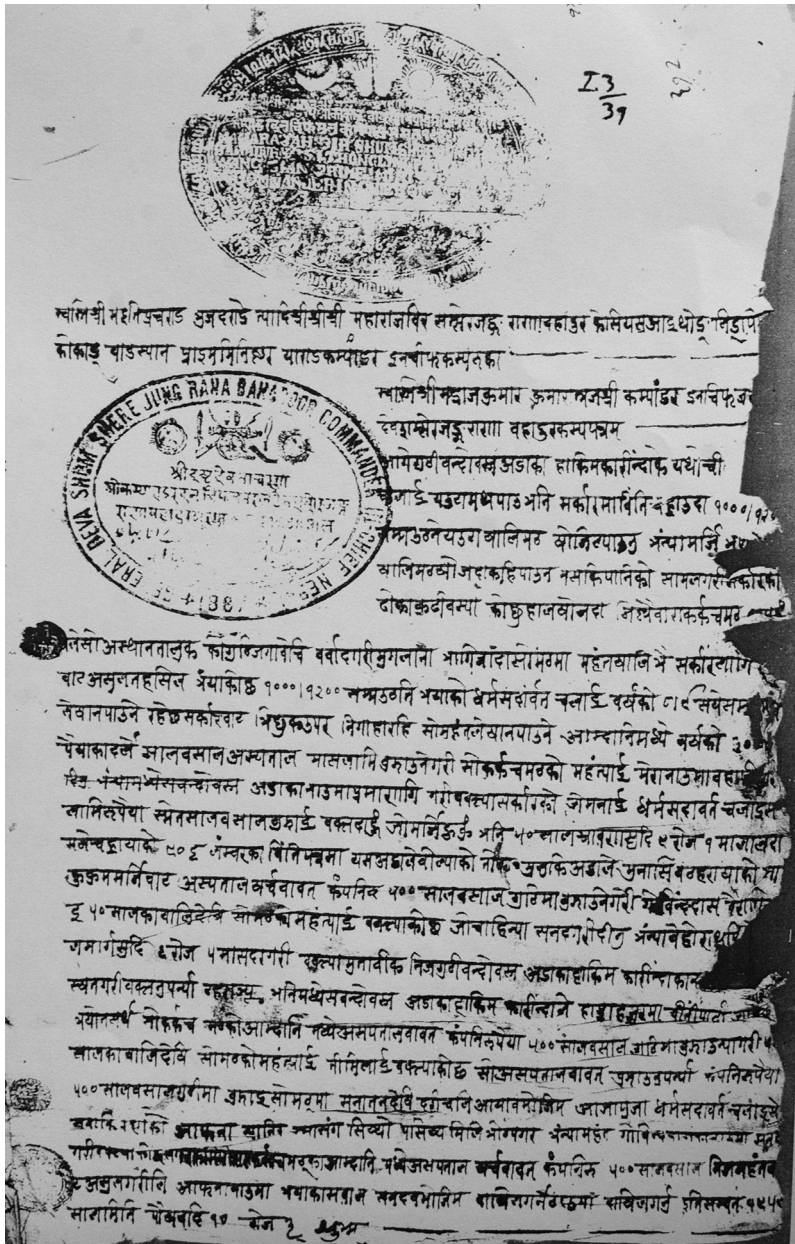
in the High Rana period (we are preparing one). Here, we have relied on the translations provided by previous scholars such as Mahes Raj Pant (2002), Mahesh C. Regmi (1963, 1964, 1965, 1968), Bhaveshwar Pangenī (2064 v.s., 2065 v.s.) and available dictionaries such as Ralph L. Turner (1931), Pokhrel (2040 v.s.), and Horace H. Wilson (1855). In some cases, we have used our own judgment to differ from them. We have given the translations without referencing these terminological decisions.

DOCUMENT 1

Monastery Revenue for Hospital

In 1950 v.s., a certain mendicant Laldas sought a grant of monastery from the government for running his order. After a long search, he found that the Karkach monastery in Bara was vacant after its priest had escaped to the land of the Mughals with the proceeds from the sales of the farms under the trust of the monastery. He now requested to let him run the monastery and contribute an annual salutary fee of Rs. 300 towards meeting the expenses of the hospitals in the area. The government decided to issue an edict instead to Govindadas Bairagi, who agreed to contribute the annual fee of Rs. 500 (Image 1). This document reveals several points about the view of the government on generating the revenue for newly established hospitals. First, the state perceived the hospitals as a part of conventional religion-based arrangements for relieving the less fortunate population from distress. Second, it took the efforts to maximize the surplus from these arrangements as obvious for funding relatively new amenities. Third, it paid attention to the fact that such extraction should be in addition to the existing mechanisms of resource distribution to the poor and the needy, and not at the costs of them. Fourth, it continued to consider the land as a perpetual source of finances for running the social charities.

Image 1: Salutory Fees for Hospital, 1950 v.s. [mfn. K174/65]



Devnagari Transliteration

स्वस्तिश्री मद्दतिप्रचण्ड भुजदण्डे त्यादिश्रीश्रीश्री महाराजविर सम्सेरजङ्ग.राणावहादुर केसियस
आइथोड्लिडपि(म्मा)

कोकाड वाडस्यान प्राइममिनिष्टर याण्डकम्यांडर इनचीफकस्यरूका -----

स्वस्तिश्रीमद्राजकुमार कुमारात्मजश्री कम्यांडरइनचिफजन

(रल)देवशम्सेरजङ्गराणावहादुरक स्य पत्रम् -----

आगेगुठीवन्दोवस्तअडाका हाकिमकारीन्दाके यथोची(त)

मलाई यउटामथ पाउ भनि सर्कारमाविति चहाउदा १०००/१२००

सम्मउठने यउटा षालिमठ षोजिल्याउनु भन्यामर्जि भए(कोमा)

षालिमठषोज्दा कहिपाउन नसकिपानिको सामल गरी सर्कारको

ढोकाकुढीवस्या कोछुहालषोजदा जिल्लैवाराकर्कचमठका (महं-)

तले सो अस्थानतालुकको गुठिजगावेचि वर्वादगरीमुगलाना भागिजाँदासोमठमा महंत षालि भै
सर्कार लागि...

बाट असुल तहसिल भयाको छ १०००।१२०० सम्म उठति भयाको धर्मसदावर्त(!) चलाई
वर्षको ८/९ सयेसम्म (महंत-)

लेषानपाउने रहेछ सर्कारवाट भिछुकउपर निगाहा रहि सोमहंतलेषानपाउने आम्दानिमध्ये वर्षको
३००...(रू)

पैयाकादर्ले सालवसाल अस्पतालमा सलामि वुझाउनेगरी सोकर्कचमठको महंत्याई मेरानाउमा
वहालिगरी...

दिनु भन्या मध्येसवन्दोवस्त अडाका नाउमाप्रमाणगि गरीवकस्यासर्कारको जेमनाई धर्मसदावर्त
चलाईस-

लामिरूपैया स्मेतसालवसाल वुझाई वक्सदाहुं जोमर्जि हुकुं भनि ५० सालश्रावणसुदि ९ रोज
१ मा लालदा-

सलेचहायाको ९०६ नंम्बरका विंतिपत्रमा यसअडालेवोल्याको तोक मुलुकिअडाले मुनासिव
ठहरायाकोमा

हुकुममर्जिवाट. अस्पताल षर्चवापत् कंपनी रू ५०० सालवसाल गुठिमा वुझाउनेगरी गोविन्ददास
वैरागी(ला-)

इ ५० सालकावालिलेपि सोमठको महंत्याई वकस्याकोछ जोचाहिन्या सनदगरीदिनु भन्यावेहोराथपि
...(सा)

लमार्गसुदि ६ रोज ५ मासदरगरी बकस्यामुतावीक निजगुठीवन्दोवस्त अडाकाहाकिम कारीन्दाका
र ... (द-)

षतगरीवक्सनुपन्या ठहराज्यू भनिमध्येसवन्दोवस्त अडाकाहाकिम कारीन्दाले हाम्राहजुरमा
वींतीपार्दा जाहेर

भयोतसर्थ सोकर्कच मठकोआम्दानि मध्येअसपतालवापत् कंपनीरूपैया ५०० सालवसाल गुठिमा
 वुझाउन्यागरी ५०
 सालका वालिदेषि सो मठको महंत्याई तीमिलाई वक्स्याको छ सो असपतालवापत् वुझाउनु
 पर्न्या कंपनी रूपैया
 ५०० सालवसालगुठीमा वुझाइसोमठमा सनातनदेखि दरीचलि आयावमोजिम आजापुजा
 धर्मसदावर्त चलाइ से-
 ष बाकिरह्याको आफना षातिरज्मासंग सिष्योपसिष्य मिलि भोग्यगर भन्यामहत गोविन्ददासका
 नाउमा सनद
 गरिवक्स्याको छ ...कर्कच मठका आम्दानि मध्येअसपताल षर्चवापत् कंपनी रू ५०० सालवसाल
 निज महंतवा-
 ट असुलगरीलि आफनानाउमा भयाकासवाल सनदवमोजिम दाखिलगर्नेठाउमा दाषिल गर्नु
 इति सम्बत १९५०
 सालमिति पौषवदि १० रोज ३ शुभम् -----

English Translation

Hail. The express order (*rukkā*) of the venerable supreme etc. (with the title such as) the furious penalising hands, the Thrice Venerable Great King Birsamser Jangranabahadur KCSI, Thong Ling Ping(mang)ko Kang Shyang, the Prime Minister and Commander in Chief,

Hail. The letter (*patra*) of the venerable supreme prince, a prince born out of one's self Commander in Chief General Devsamser Jangranabahadur,

To the officer and staff of the Guthi Management Office, with appropriate (address),

On the application numbered 906 made by Laldas on Sunday, the 9th of the waxing moon of Śrāvan in the year 1950 (v.s.) which states: When I applied to the Sarkar for granting a vacant monastery (*math*) by paying (...), and the Sarkar ordered to search for such a *math* with (an annual) revenue of up to 1,000/1,200, I searched but could not find anywhere. So I waited at the Sarkar's entrance with only water as my daily food. Now, (it has been found that) the priest of the Karkach monastery had sold the Guthi land under its care, spoilt the rest and ran away to the land of the Mughals, and because there was no priest, the monastery was brought under the Sarkar's care...

(from the lands under its care), out of the receipt of the revenue collection of up to 1,000/1,200, one could provision for perpetual rituals and functions (*dharma sadāvarta*) as is required, there could be a saving of up to 800/900. I request the Sarkar to favor me with a sealed order (*pramāṅgi*) in the name of Madhes Management Office, thereby transferring the priesthood at the monastery to me on a condition that I would offer the annual salutary fees (*salāmi*) of 300 from my earnings to the hospital, so that I could continue the perpetual rituals and pay the fees as necessary by wishing Sarkar's victory. Order at your will.

While the decision of this Office was endorsed by the Home Office (*mulukī aḍḍā*) [regarding the application], on Thursday, the 6th of waxing moon of Mārga (in the year 1950), a royal decree added that Govindadas Bairagi was appointed as the priest of the said monastery on condition that he would offer the annual premium fees of the Company Rs. 500 as the hospital expenses and that he be issued an edict as necessary,

The officer and staff at the Madhes Management Office made an application to us that in accordance with the royal decree, they have now decided to seek the validation of the same from the officer and staff at the Guthi Management Office, and we took note of the same,

We have appointed you as the priest of the Karkach monastery from the cultivation in the year 1950 v.s. on condition that you would offer Company Rs. 500 to the Guthi as your contribution towards the hospital account. We have hereby issued an edict to the priest Govindadas asking him to conduct all rites, rituals and offerings at the monastery as are conventionally done since the time immemorial, and enjoy the remainders by appropriating himself and with his students and their students,

(To the Guthi Management Office) Collect Company Rs. 500 annually from the revenues of the Karkach monastery as a contribution towards the hospital expenses and deposit the money as per the edicts and rules issued in your name.

Tuesday, the 10th of the waning moon of Pauṣa in the year Saṃvat 1950.

DOCUMENT 2

Everyday Management of a Hospital

A doctor in charge of the Morang Hospital, Mahendranath faced several problems in its establishment. The money allocated for the protein-rich diet for the patients was meager. No one in Morang was willing to work as a sweeper (*mehatar*) in the hospital and the money fixed for hiring someone from Saptari was inadequate. There was a need to provide blankets and a safe shelter for the patients as the new building was still under construction. The doctor's requests met with a calibrated response from the government. It approved the increase in the costs of the meat and the milk for the patients, and that for procuring the cleaner from Saptari. However, it turned down other requests by suggesting that the patients should themselves arrange for the blankets, and the temporary shelter should be constructed with the help from the local inhabitants (Image 2). The increase in the provision seemed to have been made to the hospitals across the eastern plains up to Parsa. Now, whether the shortage of sweepers in Morang, but a surplus in Saptari, had to do with the rigid segregation along the lines of touchability in Saptari societies seems to us an interesting question to pursue.

Devnagari Transliteration

दसषतका प्रसस्ती सो(?)

आगे जील्लै पर्सा मालका हाकीम कारींदाके यथोचीत उप्रांत मोरं असपताल (का)-
 बेरामीहरूलाई दुद मासु षुवाउनु पर्दा जो चाहीन्या षरीद गरी षुवाउनु भन्या र (?) -
 सफा गर्न्या मेहेतर मोरं जील्लामा नभयाको सपतरी जील्लाबाट झीकाउनालाई मै(ना)-
 वारी कं रू ३ मा नआउन्या हुनाले थप ^दी^कन पनी सप्तरी जील्लाबाट झीकाई बेरामी (हरू)
 लाई वडाउनालाई कमल थान् १२ षरी(द) गरी दीनु नजा असपताल नसीधियाका हुना(ले)
 बेरामी मानी(स)लाई षरको ५०।६० रूपैया षर्च गरी घर बनाउनु भन्या सनद गरी काम च-
 ल्थ्यो की भनी डाकतर महींद्रनाथले हाम्रा हजुर्मा बींती चढाई पठाऊदा जाहेर भयो त(स)-
 र्थ सो मोरंको नजा अस्पताल नसीधियाको हुनाले बेरामीहरू सारी राषनालाई
 षरको घर बनाउनालाई जो चाहीन्या माल रैतीहरूसंग ली रीतीहरूका (!) गोहा(रि)?वा-
 ट सो घर तयार गराउनु वडाउनालाई कमल षरीद गर्नु पर्दैन उनीहरूकै ल्याउन लगाई
 वडाउनु सप्तरी जील्लाबाट मैन्हावारी कंपनी रू ३ का दलें तलब षानामा कबुल गरी
 मेहेतर आउन्या भया मैन्हाको कं रू २ स्म थप दीन परे पनि झीकाई काम लाउनु
 भन्या मोरं मालका नाउमा र बेरामीहरूलाई षुवाउन नीमीत दुद मासु चाहियो
 भनी डाकटरले भन्यो भने रोज १ को कं रू १। स्मको दुद मासु षरीद गरी षुवाउनु
 भन्या अघी सनद गरी पठाई बक्सेको हो सो रोज १ ^को^ कं रू १। षरीद गरेको दुद मासुले
 बीरामीहरूलाई षुवाउन नपुग्याको हो भन्या सो अघी भैयाको सनद बमोजीम गर्नु
 पर्दैन अब उप्रांत दुद मासु षुवाउनालाई रोज १ को कं रू १/२ का दलें मैन्हा १ को कं रू
 ११। ले वर्ष १ (मा) १३५॥ मा नबढाई डाकटरले भन्ये भनेका बेरामीहरूलाई तेस जील्ला-
 का मालमाहालातका आम्र्दानीमध्य सो असपतालको काममा साछी-
 लाई षटी आयाका साछी राषी षर्द गरी दुद मासु षुवाउनु बही बुझदा मोजरा
 होला भन्या बेहोराको मोरं महुतरी रोटहट् पर्सा मालका नाउमा रुका दस-
 षत गराइ पठाई दीन्या कां गर भन्या ५० साल भाद्र ४ गते रोज ५ मा येस अडा-
 का नाऊमा गरीबकस्याका हुकुंमर्जीका २ छापे पुर्जि मुताबीक पर्सा मालका ना
 उमा रुका दसषत् गरीबक्सनु पन्या ठहराज्यू भनी मध्येसबंदोबस्तअडाका हा-
 कीम कारींदाके हाम्रा हर्जुमा(!) बींती पार्दा जाहेर भयो तसर्थ बेरामीहरूलाई षु-
 वाउना नीमीत दुद मासु चाहीयो भनी डाकटरले भन्यो भन्या रोज १ को कं रू
 १। स्मको दुद मासु षरीद गरी षुवाउनु भन्या अघी सनद गरी पठाईबक्स्याको हो सो
 रोज १ को कं रू १/२ का दलें मैन्हा १ के कं रू ११। ले वर्ष १ मो कं रू १३५॥ मा नबढाई डाकटर
 ले भने भनेको बेरामीहरूलाई तेस जील्लाका मालमाहालातका आम्र्दानीमधे
 सो असपतालको (आम्र्दानी)* कां साछीलाई षटीयाका साछी राषी षर्द ग-

री दुद मासू षुवाउनु बही बुझदा मोजरा होला ईती सम्वत १९५० साल मीती
भाद्र वदी रोज ५ शुभम् -----

English Translation

(Affix the) signature and salutation as required (?)

To the officer and staff in the Parsa District Revenue Office, with appropriate (address),

Thereafter, as the doctor Mahindranath applied to us to issue an edict ordering to purchase and feed the milk and meat as required for the sick in the Morang hospital, to add amount for procuring a Sweeper (*mehatar*) as such a person was not available in Morang and could not be hired in the district of Saptari with the available monthly provision of Co. Rs. 3, to purchase 12 pieces of blankets for the patients, and to spend Rs. 50/60 in constructing a temporary shed made of the straw (*śar*), we took note of the same,

Therefore, we had issued an edict earlier in the name of the Morang Revenue Office to construct a straw house for transferring the sick by taking materials from the people (*rāitī*) as necessary and with their labor, not to purchase the blankets but to ask the sick to bring their own, to add up to Co. Rs. 2 and to procure a Sweeper from the district of Saptari if no one agrees to work for the monthly salary of Co. Rs. 3, and to spend 10 in a day to purchase and feed the milk and meat to the sick should the doctor recommended, if that is found to be inadequate, cancel that edict and hereafter, allocate the maximum amount of 135 in a year, at the rate of 11½ per month, at the rate of 1/2 Co. Rs. per day, from the incomes of the Revenue Office in that district and to procure the milk and meat with the attestation of the officer deputed to supervise the works in the said hospital, and to feed the milk and meat to the patients as recommended by the doctor.

In accordance with the twice-stamped note (*dui chāpe purjī*) stating the order, issued in the name of the officer and staff of the Madhes Management Office, for sending a signed express order in the names of Morang, Mahuttari, Rotahat (and) Parsa Revenue offices, that asked them to be alert in preparing valid accounts if examined, the officer and staff of that office have now

requested a signed express order in the name of the Parsa Revenue Office, and that we noted their request, and therefore,

It is true that we had issued an edict to procure the milk and meat of Co. Rs. up to 10 in order to feed the milk and meat to the sick as recommended by the doctor. (But now) procure the milk and meat of the amount not exceeding Co. Rs. 135½ per annum at the rate of Co. Rs. 11½ per month at the rate of Co. Rs. 1/2, with the attestation of the officer deputed for the work of that hospital, and by provisioning the funds from the columns of land revenue of that district, and feed the milk and meat to the sick as recommended by the doctor.

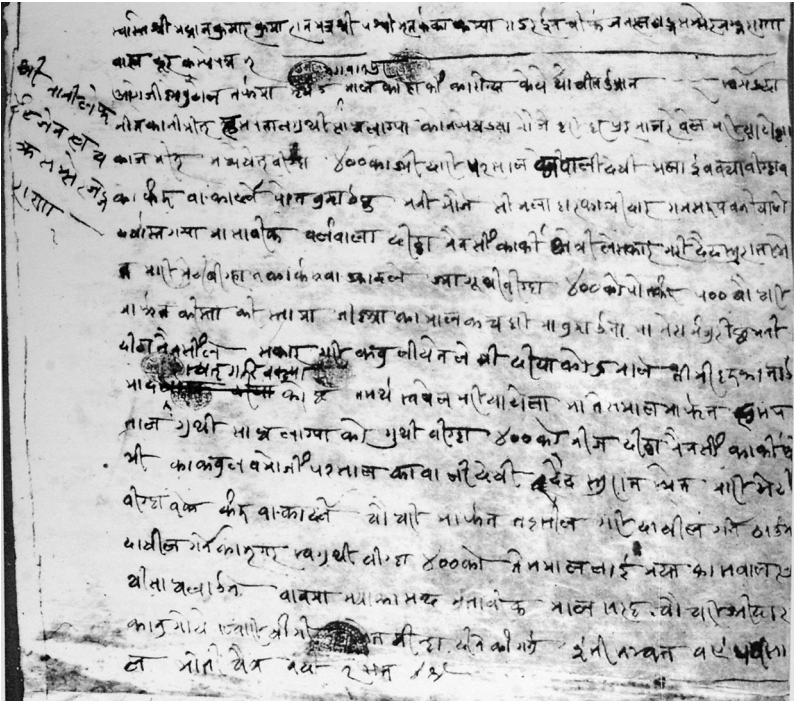
Thursday, the 10 of the waning moon of Bhādra in the year Saṃvat 1950.

DOCUMENT 3

Extracting Hospital Revenues

In 1951 v.s., 400 *bihās* of land in Majhkhanda in the district of Butaul was donated to the Hospital Trust as a way to compensate the medical expenses of Birshamsher's son Chakrashamsher. The land was surveyed, demarcated and assessed at the annual income of the Company Rs. 268. The land was farmed out to a landholder Gajasarup Baniya. Within few months, the government decided to transfer the land to its current occupier (*calanvālā*), a Karki Chhetri, for Company Rs. 500 annually. The arrangement was to become effective two years later. There was an incentive in the new scheme, a remission of the customary fees to the revenue administration officials (Image 3).

Image 3: Bidding for Maximizing Hospital Resources,
1951 v.s. [mfn. K123/27]



Devnagari Transliteration

स्वस्तिश्री मद्राजकुमार कुमारात्मजश्री पश्चिमतर्फका कम्प्याण्डरईनचीफ जनरलषड्गसम्सेर
जड्गराणा-

बाहादुरकस्ये पत्रम् -----

आगे जील्ला बुटौलतर्फमा पृषंड ^ (भगवानपुर) ^ मालका हार्की कारीन्दाके येथोचीत
उप्रात (श्री नानीलेफर्टेजेनरल चक्रसम्सेरजड्ग राणा) स्वर्गे हुदा
नीजकानीमीत् हसपतालगुथी साधलाग्याको तप्पेडवा मौजे हरीहरपुर मात्र र वेलभरियाटोला
का जमीन्मध्ये षेत् बीम्हा. ४०० को जमीदारी ५२ साल नेपालीदेधी मलाई बक्या (!) बीम्हा १
का कं रु ११. का दर्ले पोत बुझाऊछु भनी मौजे सीमलाहारका जमीदार गजसरुप बनीयाको
दर्षास्त गच्यामा सावीक चलंवाला दीद्वा नैनसीं कार्कीक्षेत्रीले सकार गरी दैदस्तुगानस्मे-

त मारी भेटी बीगहा १ का कं रु १।. का दर्ले ज्मा गुथी बीगहा ४०० को पोत कं रु ५०० चौधरी-
मार्फत कीस्ता कीस्तामा जील्लाका मालकचहरीमा बुझाऊनामा मेरो मंजुरी छ भनी
दीठा नैनसीले सकार गरी कबुलीयेत लेषी दीयाको हुनाले हामीहरूका नाऊ-
मा ^दस्वत् गरिबकस्या^को छ तसर्थ स्व वेलभरीया टोलामा तेस मालमार्फत हसप-
तालगुथी साध लाग्याको गुथी बीगहा ४०० को नीज दीद्धा नैनसीं कार्कीक्षे-
त्रीका कबुलबमोजीं ५२ सालका बालीदेषी दैदस्तुरानस्मेत मारी भेटी
बीगहा १ के कं रु १।. का दर्ले चौधरीमार्फत तहसील गरी दाषील गरी ठाऊमा
दाषील गर्ने काम् गर स्व गुथी बीगहा ४०० को तेस माललाई भयाका सवाल र गु-
थी साध लाऊने बातमा भयाका सन्द(!)मुताबीक मालसरह चौधरी जमीदार
कानुगोये पटवारी षांगीस्मेत मीन्हा दिने कां गर्नु ईती सम्वत १९५१ सा-
ल मीती चैत्र वदी २ रोज ४ शुभं -----

English Translation

Hail. The letter (*patra*) of the venerable supreme prince, a prince born out of one's self, Commander in Chief of the Western Command, General Khadgasamser Jangranabahadur,

To the officer and staff of the Bhagavanpur Sector Revenue Office in the District of Butaul,

Whereas, Gajasarup Baniya, the Zamindar of Simlahar, has signed to pay from the harvest of the Nepali year 1952, the land tax of the 400 *bigāhā* of land in Mauje Hariharpur in Tappe Sadava and of the farms in Belbhariya Tola, at the rate of Co. Rs. 1/- per *bigāhā*, that was marked for the Hospital Guthi on the occasion of the death of the beloved venerable Lieutenant General Chakrasamser Jangrana,

We have received a written order that Diṭṭhā Nainsim KarkiChhetri, the current occupier, has signed a bond for paying Co. Rs. 500 for the total of 400 *bigāhā* of lands at the rate of Co. Rs. 1/- together with other customary fees, to the revenue court of the district in the instalments,

Therefore, receive (the revenue) for the 400 *bigāhā* of land, which was marked for the Hospital Guthi, a revenue at the rate of Co. Rs. 1/- together

with other customary fees, from the said Diṭṭhā Nainsim KarkiChhetri through the Chaudhari, and deposit as required,

Further, make exception to the stipend (*ṣāṅgī*) of the revenue officer (*caudhari*), the landholder (*jamīdār*), the law enforcer (*kānugoye*) and the record keeper (*paṭvārī*) as per the edict on the demarcation of the Guthi lands and the rules issued for that Revenue Office.

Wednesday, the 2nd of the waning moon of Caitra in the year Saṃvat 1951.

DOCUMENT 4

Establishing Hospital in Hanumannagar, Saptari

In 1956 v.s., a hospital was established in Hanumannagar, Saptari. The Bir Hospital in Saptari was to open for five hours every day, three hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. The fourth document specifies the budget of about Company Rs. 4,601, to cover both the one-time and recurring expenses for the hospital (Image 4). The former included expenses for different cooking utensils and office and ward wooden furniture. The latter covered consumables such as food and spices for the sick, locally available medicines (different kinds of oils, wax, fat, cotton, puttying, bandages), kerosene, transportation, and imported medicines, wages for cleaning and washing, salaries (for 1 doctor, 1 compounder, 1 dresser, 1 cook, 2 caretakers, and 1 sweeper). The 15 administrative rules of the hospitals, as laid out in this document, reverberate to the present debates related to the duties of medical staff towards the sick and the institution. For instance, the doctor was to act both as medical and administrative head in the hospital; the doctor was to remain stand-by in the hospital for full office hours and to treat the patients for free; other medical staff were to be available in the hospital round the clock; the compounder was to follow doctor's instruction for administering the drugs to the patients; the dresser was responsible for maintaining the surgery implements by periodic cleaning; and, the staff were prohibited from distributing the medicines unless the sick was brought into the hospital. An exception was made during the outbreak of cholera.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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ॐ कृष्णाय नमः ॥ १ ॥
 वैश्वामित्राय नमः ॥ २ ॥
 कुम्भकर्णाय नमः ॥ ३ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ ४ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ ५ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ ६ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ ७ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ ८ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ ९ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १० ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ ११ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १२ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १३ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १४ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १५ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १६ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १७ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १८ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ १९ ॥
 नकुलस्य नमः ॥ २० ॥

Devnagari Transliteration

स्वस्ति श्रीमदतीप्रचण्ड भूजदण्डेत्यादी श्रीश्रीश्रीमाहाराजवीरसम्प्रेरजंङ्ग
 राणाबाहादुर जीसीयेस आईथोडलीडपीम्माकोकाडवाडस्यान पू(?) अगो
 वापु(?)अगोप्रय(?) प्राईममीनीष्टर याण्डकम्यांडरईनचीफकस्ये रुक्का: -----
 स्वस्ति श्रीमद्राजकुमार कुमारात्मज श्रीकम्यांडरईनचीफजनरल देवसम्प्रेरजंङ्गरा
 णाबाहादुरकस्ये पत्रम् -----
 आग्ये जील्लै सप्परी हनुमानंगर मालका हार्कीं कारींदाके यथोचीत उप्रात तेसतर्फ
 छोटा बडा रैती दुनीजाहरू बेरामी हुदा बेदाम्मा ईलाज गर्ना नीमीत तेस सप्परी हनु-
 मानंगरमा श्री(!)वीरअसपताल षडा गरीबकस्येको छ सो असपतालमा गर्मीका या-
 ममा ब्याहान ७ बजेदेषी १० बजेसम्म र बेलुका ४ बजेदेषी ६ बजेसम्म जाडाका दी-
 नमा व्याहान ९ बजेदेखि १२ बजेसम्म बेलुका ३ बजेदेषी ५ बजेसम्म असपता-
 ल षुला रहनेछ सो टायेममा त्पसीलका मानीस सामेल भै त्पसीलमा लेषी-
 या बमोजीमूको रीत पुन्याई कामकाज गर्नु सो असपताल षर्च गर्नालाई तप-
 सीलका कामके दरीयाको ज्मा कं रु ४६०१५॥ मध्ये वीरअसपतालमार्फत दे(सबा-)
 ट साल साल षरीद भै आउने औसधीके मोल कं रु ८४११॥ पैल्हा साल ष(री-)
 द भै आउने कं रु १२१०॥ ज्मा कं रु २०५१॥ कट्टी गरी बाकी कं रु २५५०॥ गुठी-
 मठमा आम्वानी भया सो आम्वानीबाट असपतालको छुट्टा स्याहा षडा गरी जी-
 म्मावारी ली षर्च गर्नु गुठीमठको आम्वानी नभया मालमाहालातका आम्वदा-
 नीबाट असपताल षर्चके भनी मालमाहालातका स्याहामा षर्च लेषी असप-
 तालका छुट्टा स्याहा षडा गरी जीम्मावारी ली सोही जीम्मावारीबाट षर्च गरी ऐ(न-)
 का म्यादभीत्र स्याहा र सालतमाम भयाका ६ मैन्हाभीत्र ढपोट् ज्मा षच आ-
 वाज्ये षडा गरी दफदरषाना (श्रीकुमारी)चोकमा बही बुझाउनु गणेशपुजा फारंष(र्च)

केही तीनू पदैँन बेरामीको फाईदा नीमीत तपसीलका माल षरीद गर्नाला-
ई लेषीयाका ज्मा रूपैजामा नबढाई दरीयाका रकममा घटीबढी नगरी षरीद
षर्च गर्ने र लेषीयाको रकम बाहेकको माल चाहीदा पनी रूपैजाका ज्मामा
नबढाई दाकदरका तजबीजले काम गर्नु हुन्छ -----

तपसील

१ साललाई मात्र षरीद गर्ने पछिल्ला पछिल्ला साललाई बेकंम्वा का-
म नलाग्ने भयापछी सनद गराई लीने मालके अदाजी माल ज्मा कं रू ---२६१।
भाडावर्तनके ----- ६४।

थाल १५ के ----- १५

लोहटा १५ के----- १५

गाग्री २ के ----- १०

भात पकाउने कसौदी १ के ----- ८

दाल पकाउने ऐं १ के ----- ३

तरकारी पकाउने ऐं १ के ----- १॥

साबुदाना पकाउने ऐं १ के ----- १॥

पुलतीस पकाउने ऐं १ के ----- २

पानी तताउने ऐं १ के ----- २

सुर्वा पकाउने ऐं १ के ----- १॥

पनेउ २ के ----- १॥

दारु ३ के ----- १॥

मासु पकाउने कसौदी १ के ----- १॥

काठको माल षरीदके ----- १९७

ईलमारा ५ के ----- १२५

अफीसघरमा औषधी राषनाके २ के - ५०

आउदोरमा औषधी राषनाके २ के --- ५०

अपरेसन गर्ने हतीयार राषनाके १ के -- २५

टेबील ३ के ----- २१

अफीसघरमा राषनाके १ के ----- ७

अपरेसनघरमा राषनाके १ के ----- ७

कंपाउदीड काम गनाके(!) १ के ----- ७

मेच २ के द्र १ के ३ ले ----- ६
 बेरामी १५ राषनाके षाट् १५ के दर १ के ३ ले -- ४५

षाना षर्च वर्ष १ के ----- ४९४
 जना ५ के ----- ३०
 साबुदानाके ----- २४
 आरारोट्के ----- ६

जना १० के ----- ४६४
 चामलके ----- २००
 दालके ----- ३०
 नुनके ----- १२
 घ्यूके ----- ४०
 बेसारके ----- ४
 मासुके ----- ५०
 तरकारीके ----- १८
 मसलाके ----- १२
 चीनीके ----- १२
 दारूवाके ----- ३६

औसधीके र काम कामके ----- ३२८५।।।।॥
 बजारमा षरीद गर्ने औषधीके ----- १०३॥
 तीलको तेल १८ के ----- ३७
 कुरुवा तेल १८ के ----- २५
 मईन धानी ४५ के ----- ८
 बोस्व धानी १०५ के ----- १२॥
 रुवा धानी १०५ के ----- १५
 पुलटीसके पीठोके ----- ६

बजारमा षरीद गर्ने काम कामको मालके र नभै नहुने प-
 री आउदाके षर्च गर्नालाई जग्येरास्मेतके ----- २१८२।॥
 ब्याडीजके नैनकीलाठ थान १२ के दर थान १ के
 ५ ले ----- ६०
 ईष्टरीलीन पट्टीके धुवा नैनकीलाठ थान

1. के -----	१॥.
लीठके मलमल थान ३ के दर थान १ के २ ले ६	
औषधी पकाउनाके दारुवा -----	४
बती बालनाके मतीतेल कनीष्टर ४ के दर १ के	
२॥ ले -----	१०
बेवारीसी बेरामीहरूको तंनाषोल धुनाके	
ज्याला -----	६
बेरा*मी नीमीत र डाक्टरषाना जो चाहिने मु-	
नासीब माफीक डाक्टरका तजबीज बमोजीं	
षर्च गर्नकि -----	१८
देसबाट आउने औसधीको रेला भाडा गाडा	
भाराके -----	२५
वीरअसपतालमारफत देसबाट षरीद गर्ने	
औषधी र हतियारहरूके भाडाभरवटके स्मेत	
ज्मा कं रू -----	२०५१॥॥.
हे(लृपारक्रे)[?] -----	९५०
भाराभरवटके -----	५०
ईन्डेन्ड बमोजिं साल साल षरीद गर्ने औस-	
धी ८४१॥.॥ र यो साल सवाई बढाई षरीद	
गर्ने हुनाले २१०॥.॥ ज्मा रू -----	१०५१॥॥.

काम्दार कारिंदाके वर्ष १ को तलब रू -----	१५६०
डाक्टर १ के -----	९६०
कंपाऊन्डर १ के -----	२४०
ट्रेसर १ के -----	१८०
भान्से १ के -----	६०
टहलुवा २ के -----	८४
१ के -----	४८
१ के -----	३६

मेहेतर १ के ----- ३६

बेरामिहरूलाई षुवाउना निमित्त र औसधीके औ कामकामके स्मेतके भनी अंदाजी षर्च लेषियाका हुनाले माहाजनबाट अगावै पेस्की ल्याई डाक्टर जीम्मा जोषतौल गरी दिनु मैन्हा

दिन पुगेपछी येती जवान बेरामीलाई षाना षर्च येति औसधी षर्च फुट्कर षर्च येती भन्या
मैन्हामैन्हामा नीज डाक्टरको कागज गराई ली सोबमोजिं स्याहामा षर्च लेषनु लिने दिन्ये-
को र साछीको अमीनी डाक्टरको स्हीछाप परेका स्याहाबमोजिं बहि बुइदा मोजरा होला
मैन्हा दिनस्ममा पनि षर्च नभै बाकी रहनगयाका माल अर्को मैन्हामा षर्च लेषनु
जिन्सी आम्दानी षर्च गर्नु पर्दैन ----- १
अस्पतालको टायेम्मा बाहिर कतै औसधी गर्न नजानु टाईमस्म दाम नलि औसधी
गर्नु टाईम सकेपछी जाहा गया पनि हुंछ दिसपेन्सरिको काम परेमा बेटाईममा पनि
हाजीर हुनु डाक्टरबाहेक नोकरहरू रात दिन हाजीर रहनु ----- २
अस्पतालमा रहेका बेरामी रोजरोज हेरि जो भयाको हाल तरटीटस्मेत औ षुराक दि-
याकोस्मेत लेषी सो बेरामी हरपकट(!)को सिहानमा टिकेट झुंड्याई राषनु ----- ३
डाक्टरले अहायाबमोजिं बेरामीहरूलाई बेलाबषतमा औसधी षुवाऊन्ये र चाहि-
न्ये कुराको हीफाजत कपाऊन्डरले राषनु ----- ४
घाऊ भयाका बेरामीहरूलाई कंपाऊन्डरलाई भयाका ऊर्दिबमोजिं ड्रेसरले तयार राषनु --- ५
चीरफार गर्ने हतियारहरू बराबर मैन्हामैन्हामा र बेलाबषतमा ड्रेसर कंपाऊन्डरले हेरी ल-
गतका कितापबमोजिं रूजु षुवाई साफा गरि डाक्टरलाई देषाई तयार साफ राषनु ----- ६
हैजा भयाका वेथाबाहेक अरु बेथा भयाका मानीसले बेरामी अस्पतालमा नआ-
ई औसधी मागन आया नदिनु ----- ७
बेरामीहरूलाई षान दीयाको जिन्सी मालको १ हतीयारको १ औसधी गैह्रको आ-
म्दानि षर्चको १ अपरेसनको १ बाहीरबाट औसधी लीन आऊन्ये बेरामीहरूको १ अ-
स्पतालमा रहने बेरामीहरूको १ ज्माको नाम छ डाक्टरके षडा गरी लेषी राषनु ----- ८
बेरामिहरूको इलाज औसधी गर्दागदै मन्या वारीस भया वारिसमार्फत ऊठाऊन-
लाऊनु वारिस नभया कैदीलाई ऊठाऊन लाऊनु ----- ९
अस्पतालका नोकरहरू डाक्टरका कमानमा राषी काम गर्नु अस्पतालमा दरियेका
मानीसको किताप दराऊनालाई डाक्टरबाट वेहोराबाट ३ पुस्तेमा सहिछाप ग-
राऊनालाई सो कागजमा मालका हाकिमको स्मेत सहिछाप गरि सालबसाल
मालसरह किताप दराऊनु ----- १०
डाक्डर कंपाऊन्डर ड्रेसर भान्से नोकर मेहेतरहरूको सक्रातिका हिसाबले अैनबमो-
जिं कामकाज गरी पकायाको तलब दरबंदीबमोजिं मैन्हामैन्हामा डाक्टर जि-
म्मा दिनु नोकरहरूले काम बीरायामा डाक्टरले गैरह काम बिराया अनुसार
जरीवाना गरेमा फलाना फलानालाई गैर जरिवाना भयाको भन्या बेहोराको
डाक्टरबाट कागज लेषाई ली सो रूपैया फीर्ता ली स्याहामा आम्दानी बाधी
डाक्टरलाई रसिद दीनु ----- ११
देसबाट औसधी झीकाऊनालाई बेला बषतैमा यो यो औषधी साविकको येति
येती बाकी छ अर्को साललाई येति येति चाहिंछ भनि औसधि षर्च कं रू ८४१।।।

मा नबढ्ने अंजामसंग डाक्टरले लीष्ट बनाई विरअस्पतालमार्फत झीकाऊनु ----- १२
 डाक्टर कंपाऊडरहरूलाई बिदा चाहिदा ३ वर्षमा २ मैन्हाको हीसाबले सर्कार सोधी
 बिदा दिनु अरु नोकरलाई बिदा चाहीयामा कामको हर्जा नहुने वंदोवस्त बाधी
 डाक्टरको तजबिजले बिदा दिनु ----- १३
 बेरामीहरूनिमित र अस्पतालनीमीत अंदाजी षर्च लेषीयाको हुनाले दरीयाका
 रकमहरूमा घटि बढि गर्ने र रूपैयाहरूमा घटि बढि गर्ने औ दरीयाबाहेक अ-
 रु रकंहरूस्मेत मुनासीव माफीक चाहीदा लगतभंदा नबढाई डाक्टरका तजबि-
 जले जो चाहिन्ये षर्च गर्नु ----- १४
 सो सवालबमोजि काम भया नभयाको मालका अफीसरले बराबर बुझ्नु सवा-
 ल भंदा घटी बढी पारि काम गरेको ठहर्न्यो सजा. होला ----- १५

इति सम्वत १९५६ साल मीती जेष्ठ सुदी १५ रोज ७ शुभं -----

English Translation

Hail. The express order (*rukkā*) of the venerable supreme etc. (with the title such as) the furious penalising hands, the Thrice Venerable Great King Birsamser Jangranabahadur TCSI(!), Thong Ling Pimmako Kang Wang Shyang w Agova w Agopraya(?), the Prime Minister and Commander in Chief,

Hail. The letter (*patra*) of the venerable supreme prince, a prince born out of one's self Commander in Chief General Devsamser Jangranabahadur,

To the officer and staff of the Hanumannagar Revenue Office in the district of Saptari, with appropriate (address),

We have established the venerable Bir Hospital in that district so as to provide free cure to the populace irrespective of their high or low status. The hospital shall remain open from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock in the morning and from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the evening in the summer season, and from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the evening during the winter.

The following people should attend their tasks in the following manner during those *tāims*,

Out of the marked expenses of Co. Rs. 4601⁵¹ for the hospital, deduct a total of Co. Rs. 2051¹¹¹⁻¹¹ including Co. Rs. 841¹⁻¹¹ for the annual procurement of the medicines and Co. Rs. 1210¹¹ for the one-time expenses in the first year, and create a separate account (*syāhā*) of the remainder of Co. Rs. 2550⁵¹ should there be an income in the Guthi Monastery accounts and spend it responsibly,

If there is no such income in the Guthi Monastery accounts, transfer the amount by earmarking hospital expenses in the land revenue accounts, create a separate account for the hospital, and spend it responsibly, and submit the accounts within the time stipulated by the law, and the ledger within six months of the annual closing after preparing attested copies (*āvārjye*) to the Record Office (*dafdarṣānā*) Śrī Kumāricok,

No initiation fees (*Gaṇespujā*) or form fees (*phāraṃ*) need to be paid,

Procure the listed goods at the specified rates by spending within the limits specified below, and procure necessary goods not mentioned here by remaining within the sum of the expenditures as per the doctor's decision and in the interests of the sick.

Particulars

Purchase for the first year only, to procure through an edict after they become disposable in later years, the goods of an estimated price of Co. Rs. 261¹

Utensils	64 ¹
Plates 15 units	15
Small water pots 15 units	15
Metal water jars 2 units	10
Pot for cooking rice 1 unit	8
Do for cooking lentils 1 unit	3
Do for cooking vegetables 1 unit	1 ¹¹
Do for cooking Sago seeds 1 unit	1 ¹¹
Do for cooking puttying 1 unit	2
Do for heating the water 1 unit	2
Do for cooking <i>survā</i> (?) 1 unit	1 ¹¹
Spatula 2 units	1 ¹¹
Ladle 3 units	1 ¹¹¹
Pot for cooking meat 1 unit	1 ¹¹

To purchase the wooden goods		197
Almirahs 5 units		125
For keeping medicines in the office 2 units	50	
For keeping medicines in the <i>ou(t)dor</i> 2 units	50	
For keeping surgical equipment 1 unit	25	
Table 3 units	21	
For the office 1 unit	7	
For the operation room 1 unit	7	
For the works of the compounder 1 unit	7	
2 Chairs at the rate of 3	6	
15 Beds for 15 patients at the rate of 3	45	
Food expenses for one year		494
For 5 persons		30
Sago	24	
Arrowroot (biscuits)	6	
For 10 persons		464
Rice	200	
Lentil	30	
Salt	12	
Ghee	40	
Turmeric	4	
Meat	50	
Vegetables	18	
Spices	12	
Sugar	12	
Fuelwood	36	
For the treatment and medicines		3285 ·
For procuring medicines		103
Sesame oil 18	37	
Cold pressed mustard oil 18	25	
Wax 4s <i>Dhārni</i>	8	

Fat 10s <i>Dhārṇī</i>	12II
Cotton 10s <i>Dhārṇī</i>	15
Puttying powder	6

For procuring various goods from the market and for spending on essential items as necessary

2182I-II

<i>Byā(n)ḍij</i> the Nainkilāt 12 bundles at the rate of 5	60
The loose fine <i>Iṣṭarīlīn</i> 1 bundle	1II
The <i>Malmal</i> 3 bundles at the rate of 2	6
Firewood for cooking medicines	4
Kerosene to light lamps 4 <i>Kanīṣṭer</i> at the rate of 2II	10
Wages for washing the beddings of patients without relatives	6
Expenditure as required for the sick and as per doctor's wish	18
Train and cart freight charges for imported medicines	25
Total freight charges for the medicines and equipment imported through Bir Hospital	

2051III-II

He(lrpar?)	950
Freight and compensation	50
Medicines to be purchased annual as per the indent 841I-II and a quarter more to be purchased for this year 210II-II, altogether	1051III-II

Salary for the workers and staff for a year 1560

<i>Dākṭar</i>	1 person	960
<i>Kampāunḍar</i>	1 person	240
<i>Ḍresar</i>	1 person	180
Cook	1 person	60
Caretaker	2 persons	84
	1 person	48
	1 person	36

Sweeper 1 person 36

As the expenses for feeding the patients, for medicines and for other works are simple estimates, bring the goods in advance from the supplier (*mahājan*),

measure and weigh them and hand them over to the doctor. After a month, get the monthly receipts from the doctor, specifying food expenses for these many patients, this much expense for medicines and this much of miscellaneous expenses, and enter the expenses in the accounts. Be cautious in entering the records with the signatures of debtors, creditors, witnesses and the inspecting doctor. Treat the goods that remain unspent after a month as expenditure of the following month. There is no need to carry over it as the income of the goods----- 1

Do not go for private practices during the hospital hours, make the treatment free till the *ṭāim*, after that *ṭāim*, one could go wherever one likes. Attend the work at the dispensary even outside the hours. Except the *Ḍakṭar*, all servants attend their tasks round the clock, ----- 2

After checking the patients every day, describing their condition, medical treatment, on the diet, keep the *ṭikeṭ* hanging on the pillow side of every patient ----- 3

The *Kampāuṇḍar* will feed the medicines as per the doctor's order and keep all necessary goods ----- 4

As for the order of the *Kampāuṇḍar*, the *Ḍresar* will prepare the wounded patients----- 5

The *Ḍresar* *Kampāuṇḍar* will tally the surgical equipment with the list book on a monthly basis or regularly, clean them and keep them prepared and ready, ----- 6

Except in the cases of cholera, do not provide medicines for the patients of other kinds----- 7

The *Ḍakṭar* will record names, including the food for the patients 1, equipment 1, the income and expenditure related to medicines 1, *aparesan* 1, out patients coming to pick medicines 1, and patients admitted in the hospital 1----- 8

Arrange the close relatives, or in their absence, the prison inmates to lift the corpse should a person die while receiving treatment ----- 9

All servants in the hospital should work under the *Ḍakṭar*'s command. The *Ḍakṭar* will prepare an annual record, similar to the annual land accounts, of

the people working in the hospital in which the three generation (*tīn puste*) details as well the signature of the Revenue Officer is included ----- 10

The monthly salaries of the *Ḍakṭar*, *Kampāuṇḍar*, *Dresar*, Cook, Servant and Sweeper, which they earn by fulfilling the duties as mentioned in the law, and which are calculated on the basis of the first day of the month (*sakrāti*) will be deposited on the monthly basis, at the *Ḍakṭar*'s responsibility. If a servant has to pay certain fines owing to certain errors, the *Ḍakṭar* is to write both the name of the servant and fines, and later settle the relevant note by collecting the remainders, enter the amount as income in the account statement, and give a receipt to the *Ḍakṭar* ----- 11

The *Ḍakṭar* will prepare a *liṣṭ* of medicines for imports well in advance while specifying the medicines in stock, and the medicines needed for the following year, the latter of value not exceeding Co. Rs. 841-11 and make an order through the Bir Hospital ----- 12

With the permission of the Sarkar, allow the *Ḍakṭar* and *Kampāuṇḍar* to go on leave at the rate of 2 months in 3 years, while those for other servants, the *Ḍakṭar* will approve their leaves after ensuring that their absence will not create emergencies ----- 13

As the expenses mentioned for the sick and for the hospital are estimates, the amounts may vary or in case of amounts required for the items not mentioned herein, the doctor will spend the money without crossing the specified limits in this estimate ----- 14

The Revenue Officer will check periodically to assure that the rules mentioned here are observed. Any deviation from the rules, if verified, will be punishable ----- 15

Saturday, the 15th of the waxing moon of Jeṣṭha in the year Saṃvat 1956.

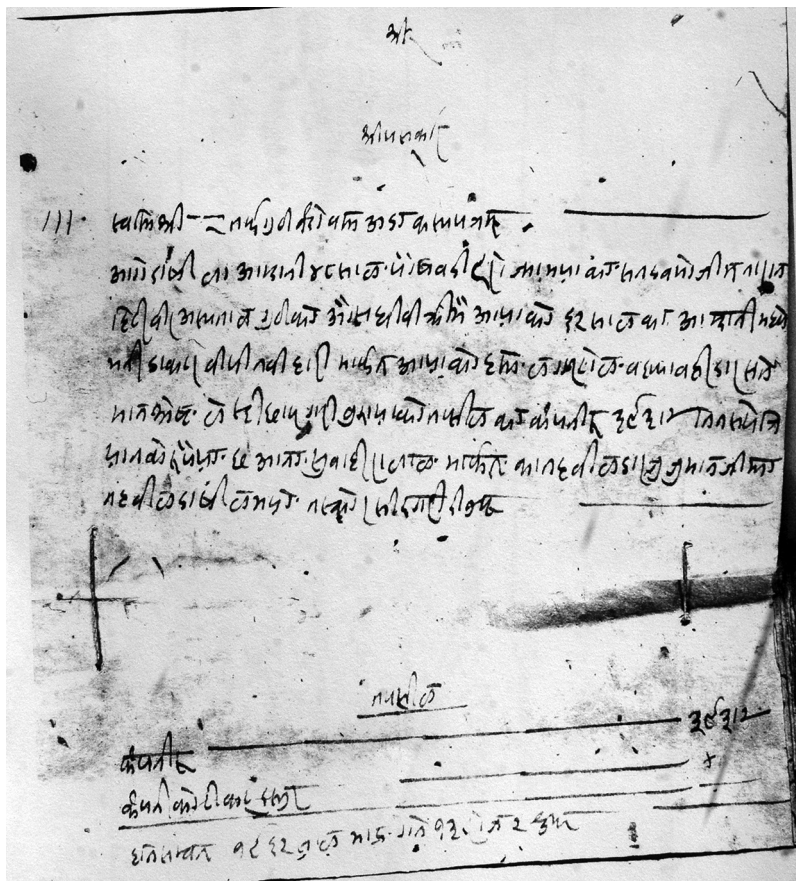
DOCUMENT 5

A Revenue Source for the Hospitals

Documents five and six are receipts of a different kind (Image 5 and 6). They show that the government had also arranged to sell medicines from the hospital pharmacies, as per the edict issued in the year 1948 v.s. The documents also reveal the names of the resident doctors in the Narayanhiti

hospital. Both Bipinbihari and Kartikprasad appeared to be Bengali doctors. Since the documents are spaced only two months, we do not know if these doctors were working in the hospital simultaneously.

Image 5: A Receipt for the Sale of Medicine, 1961 v.s. [mf. K537/51]



Devnagari Transliteration

श्री
श्री ५ सर्कार

~

स्वस्तिश्री (श्री ५ सर्कार)तर्फ गुठीबंदोबस्त अडाकस्य पत्रम् -----
आगे दाषीला आम्दानी ४८ साल. पौष वदी ९ रोज्मा भयाका. सनदबमोजीम नारान-
हिटी वीरअस्पतालगुठीको औसधी वीक्री भै आयाको ६२ सालका. आम्दानीमध्ये
भनी डाक्टर वीपीनबीहारीमार्फत आयाको हस्ते. लगन् टोल. वस्न्या वहीदार सते-
मान श्रेष्ठ.ले स्हीछाप गरी बुझायाको तप्सीलका कंपनी रू ३९३/२ तिन सये त्रि
यानव्ये रूपैया. छ आना. सुबा हीरालाल.मार्फत्.का तहवीलदार जुजुमान जीम्मा
तहवील दाषील भयो. तस्को रसीद गरी दीज्यू -----

तपसील

कंपनी रू ----- ३९३/२
कंपनीको टीकट् दस्तुर ----- x

इति सम्बत १९६२ साल भाद्र. गते १३. रोज २ शुभम् -----

English Translation

Sri

Sri 5 Sarkar

~

Hail! Letter to the Guthi Management Office under the Five Times Venerable Sarkar.

Thereafter, a deposition of the income. In accordance with the edict issued on the 9th of the waning moon of Pauṣa in the year 1948 v.s., the amount of Company Rs. 393²/, in words Three Hundred Ninety-Three Rupees and Six Ānās, said to be the proceeds of the sale of medicines for the year 1962 v.s. in the Naranhiti Bir Hospital Trust, from Doctor Vipinbihari, and

submitted in person by the Recorder Sateman Shrestha, a resident of Lagan Tol (in Kathmandu), has been received by Jujuman, an accountant, for Subba Hiralal's collections, and this receipt was issued.

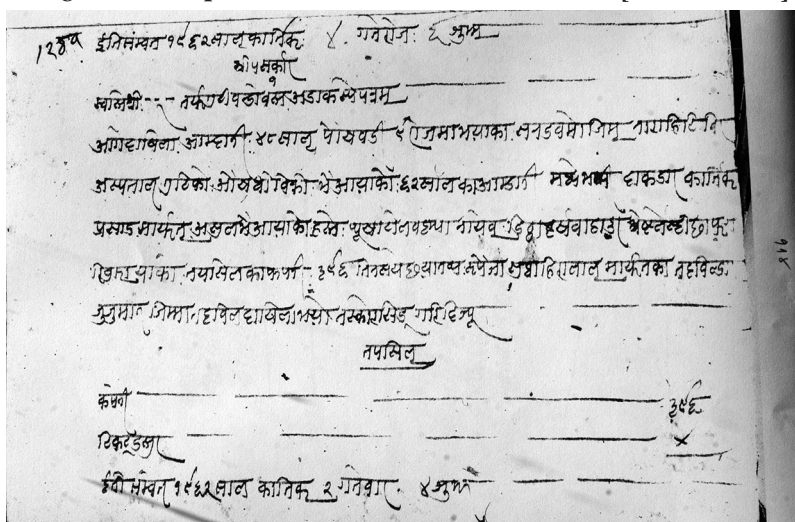
Particulars

Company Rs. ----- 393^{1/2}

Stamp Fee for the Company ----- ×

Monday, the 13th of Bhādra in the year Saṃvat 1962. Be auspicious.

Image 6: A Receipt for the Sale of Medicine, 1962 v.s. [mf. K537/70]



Devnagari Transliteration

इति संवत् १९६२ साल कार्तिक ४ गतेरोज: ६ शुभम् -----

श्री ५ सर्कार

स्वस्ति श्री(श्री ५ सर्कार)तर्फ गुठीबन्दोबस्तअडाकस्ये पत्रम् -----
 आगेदाषिला. आमदानी. ४८ साल् पौषवदी ९ रोजमाभयाका. सनदवमोजिम् नाराहिटि विर-
 अस्पताल. गुठिको. औषधीविक्री. भैआयाको. ६२ सालकाआमदानी मध्येभनी दाकडार कार्तिक-
 प्रसादमार्फत्. असुलभैआयाको हस्ते: प्यूषाटोलबस्न्या नायेव्. डिङ्गाहर्षबाहादुर श्रेष्ठलेस्हीछाफ ग-
 रि बुझायाको. तपसिलकाकपनी(!) ३९६ तिनसयछयानव्य: रूपैजा सुब्बाहिरालाल्मार्फतका
 तहविल्डार
 जुजुमान् जिम्मातहविलदाषिला भयो. तस्कोरसिङ् गरिदिज्यु -----

तपसिल

कंपनी ----- ३९६
 टिकट्डस्तुर ----- x

ईतीसंम्वत् १९६२ साल कातिक् २ गते वार. ४ शुभम् -----

English Translation

Friday, the 4th of Kārtik in the year Saṃvat 1962. Be auspicious.

Sri 5 Sarkar

~

Hail! Letter to the Guthi Management Office under the Five Times Venerable Sarkar.

Thereafter, a deposition of the income. In accordance with the edict issued on the 9th of the waning moon of Pauṣa in the year 1948 v.s., the amount of Company Rs. 396, in words three hundreds ninety-six Rupees, said to be the proceeds of the sale of medicines for the year 1962 v.s. in the Naranhiti Bir Hospital Trust, from Doctor Kartikprasad, and submitted in person by the Chief Ḍiṭṭhā Harshabahadur Shrestha, a resident of Pyuṣā Ṭol (in Kathmandu), has been received by Jujuman, an accountant, for Subba Hiralal's collections, and this receipt was issued.

<u>Particulars</u>	
Company (Rs) -----	396
Stamp Fee -----	×

Wednesday, the 2nd of Kārtik in the year Samvat 1962. Be auspicious.

DOCUMENT 7
Redistributing Resources for Hospitals

The hospital in Bhaktapur, Chandralok Aspatal, was instituted in 1961 v.s. The seventh document is an edict related to that hospital and provides the details on the source of financing the establishment (Image 7). The hospital was designed to serve 10 beds, and was provisioned for the medical staff and medicines fully. Its annual expenses were to be met from the revenues of the trust lands under Matihani monastery in Jaleshwar (a total sum of Company Rs. 4,000) and the additional plots in Dhavauli in Mahottari (a total sum of Company Rs. 360). Since the revenues would be forthcoming only from the harvest the following year, the edict assigns the required sums to be drawn from the state treasury for the interim period. Out of the hospital’s annual budget about half was allocated to personnel costs, about one-fourth to importing the medicine, and the rest to providing food to the sick and meeting office expenses. The ratio of the direct to total expenses perhaps compares well with the ratio for state-owned hospital expenses today.

[illegible]

तपसील्

चीत्तले ठहरायाको ----- हामीबाट हुकुम् भनी
बक्सका

भादगाउका रैतीदुनीजा बेरामी हुदा औसधी गर्न
लाइ वाहा दागदर वैद्य नभयाको सहरसम्म आउ भ
ने टाढा पर्ने भै रैतीदुनीजाँलाई पीड परेको हाम्रा
हजुरमा जाहेर भयाको हुनाले हामीबाट भादगा-
उमे श्री ३ चन्द्रलोकअसपताल षडा गरी १९६१
साल द्व आषाड वदी ३ रोज ५ आषाड १७ गतेमा
असपताल षोलीबक्सकाको छ तो(!) असपताल-
मा बेरामी १० जनासम्मलाई ताही राषी षुवाइ औ-
सधी गर्नालाइ षाना षर्च औसधी बोलेको स-
दर कारीन्दा षर्चवावत् (श्री ५ सर्कार)बाट जील्लै महत्तरी
जलेश्वर मठका आम्दानीबाट ६१ सालदेषी सा-
लबसाल कंपनी रू ४००० का दरले षर्च गर्नु
भंन्या हुकुम बक्सकाको हुनाले जो नपुगेको औस-
धी गर्ने(?) वावत् हामी ---२(!) का नाऊमा बक्स बी-
र्ता भयाको जील्लै महत्तरी प्रगना महत्तरी मौजे
धवौलीका उठती कंपनी रू ३६० भयाको जगा-
स्मेत् ६१ सालका बालीदेषी गुठी राषी तीमीहरू-
को तालुक गरी बक्स्यौं सो तेस अडाबाट बुझी
तपसीलबमोजीम् षर्च चलाउनालाइ ६१
साल चैत्रका मसान्ततक सो अस्पताललाइ
चाहीन्या कौसीतोसाषानाबाट असपतालका
डाक्टर कारीन्दा जीम्मा दीलाइ षर्च चलाउन
लगाउनु ६२ साल बैसाष १ गतेदेषी कौसी-
तोसाषानावाट दीन्या बंद गरी तेस अडाबा-
ट सो ६२ साल बैसाष १ गतेदेषी असपता-
ललाइ चाहीन्या तपसील्बमोजीम्का षर्च
सालबसाल असपतालको डाक्टर कारीन्दा-
हरू जीम्मा दी काम चलाउनु लाउनु भंन्या १९-
६१ साल माघ गते १७ रोज १ मा यस गुठीबन्दो-

सदर ६२ साल बैसा-
ष गते ४ रोज

मुलुकीअडाबा-
ट बोलेको
यस्मा गुठीबन्दो-
बस्तले ठहराया-
को मनासीव ठह-
राज्यू जो मर्जि हु-
कुम् -----
सर्दार कृष्ण-
मान् ----१
सुब्बा सीवप्र-
साद उपाध्या १
षरीदार गोपी-
लाल -----१

बस्तर्षर्चअडास्मेतका नाउमा षड्गनीसाना-
 को रुक्कादस्षत् गरी बक्स्यामुतावीक् भाद-
 गाउ श्री ३ चन्द्रलोकअसपताललाइ द-
 रीयाका तपसील्का असपताल षर्च कंपनी
 रू ४०५६।॥ साल(!) ६२ साल बैसाष १ ग-
 तेदेषी कौसीतोसाषानाबाट दीन्या बंद ग-
 री गुठीषर्चमार्फत षर्च चलाउनु पर्ने हुनाले
 सो भादगाउ श्री ३ चन्द्रलोकअसपताललाइ
 दरीयाको तपसील्का असपताल षर्च कंप(नी)
 रू ४०५६।॥ चार हजार छपन चार आना ६
 (?) पैसा ६२ साल बैसाष १ गतेदेषी गुठीष-
 र्चअडा(ले) षर्च चलाउने. हुनाले सो तेस् अडा-
 बाट षर्च चलाउनु पर्दैन भन्या कौसीतोसाषा-
 नाका नाउमा सनद गरीबक्सनु पर्ने ठहराव्युं जो
 मर्जि हुकुम् -----

तपसील

कामदार कारीन्दाके तलब -----२०३१
 असपतालका बेरामी जना १० के षाना
 षर्च र फुट्कर षर्च मसलंद षर्चके -----१०६०
 वर्ष १ लाइ चाहिन्या औसधी देसबाट जी-
 न्सीअडामार्फत् झीकाउने -----१४१।॥
 मुर्दा उठाउनाके बास डोरी कपडा ज्याला
 दाउरा स्मेतके -----२४

इती सम्बत १९६१ साल मीती बैसाष गते रोज सुभम्

English Translation

Sri

Sri 5 Sarkar

~

We noted the application of Subbā Hiralal, Clerk Baikuntha Raj Joshi, (the head peon Chandraman)* from the Guthi Management Office under the Five Times Venerable Sarkar, that stated that after looking at the (previous) note (*purjī*), the officer and staff of the Treasury Office (*Kausitosāṣānā*) have decided on the following case to ask us for the edict addressed to the Treasury Office in the manner stated below. On that decision, conduct the work as per our order.

Particulars

As decided by (our) judgement ----- The order issued by us

Since we were told that the inhabitants of the Bhadgaon suffered owing to the lack of doctors and *vaidya* there and having to come to the distant city for treatment when they fall sick, we have established the Thrice Venerable Chandralok Hospital in Bhadgaon on Thursday, the 3rd of the waning moon of second Āṣāḍh in the year 1961, the 17th day in Āṣāḍh.

In order to treat and feed up to 10 patients in the same place, the expenses for food and medicines as expressed here are approved. To meet these expenses, the Five Times Venerable Sarkar has previously ordered to spend Co. Rs. 4,000 annually from the year 1961 v.s. drawn from the income of the monastery in Jaleshwar in the district of Mahattari. In order to meet any deficit, we have authorized you to take Co. Rs. 360, the revenue from the land given to us in the Mauze Dhavauli, Praganna Mahuttari in the district of Mahattari.

Arrange to meet the following hospital expenses by paying advances from the Treasury Office to the doctor of the said hospital till the end of the month Caitra in the year 1961 v.s.

In accordance with the signed express order as per the sword-stamp (*ṣaḍganiśānā*) issued to this Guthi Management Office on Sunday, the 17th day of Māgh in the year 1961 v.s., so as to arrange to meet the annual expenses from the first day of the month Baisākh in the year 1962 v.s. by stopping the release of funds from the Treasury Office and by paying advances to the doctor and staff at the said hospital,

Since the Treasury Office has to stop releasing the following hospital expenses of Co. Rs. 4056¹⁻¹¹ from the first day of Baisākh in the year 1962 v.s., and the Guthi Management Office has to meet the following expenses of Co. Rs. 4056¹⁻¹¹, in words Four Thousand Fifty Six, Four Ānās and Six Paisās, for the Thrice Venerable Chandralok Hospital in Bhadgaun, from the first day of Baisākh in the year 1962 v.s., we have decided to request to issue edict in the name of the Treasury Office to stop meeting the expenses hereafter. Order as you will.

Particulars

Salary of the workers and staffs	2031
Food expenses, other miscellaneous expenses and stationery expenses	
For 10 patients in the hospital	1060
To import necessary medicines from the foreign country	
through the Office of Supplies	941 ¹⁻¹¹
Bamboo, rope, cloth, wages,	
including the firewood for managing the dead bodies	24

On the day of Baisākh in the year Saṃvat 1961. Be auspicious.

[*On the right column*]

Approved on the 4th day of Baisākh in the year 1862.

Note from the Home Office

Concurred with the decision of the Guthi Management Office. Order as you will.

(Signed) Sardār Krishnaman ----- 1

Subbā Shivaprasad Upadhyā ----- 1

Ṣaridār Gopilal ----- 1

DOCUMENT 8

Conflicts on the Hospital Trust Lands

As the time went by, several problems in funding the hospital expenses through the land revenues began to appear. For one, the produce could not have been fixed. While the expenses were likely to increase year after year, the revenue from the trust lands remained the same or decreased due to the vagaries of the labor and weather. Contractors in charge of the collections could well have resorted to extracting their dues even by using force. In other cases, the landholders had interests in claiming high yield for the land they would sell to the hospital trust. Such claims were contested by the tillers, as shown in the eighth document. The tiller, Bhavansim Thapamagar, complained that the annual yield from his land was overrated by the landlord (*birtāvāl*) for attracting the state treasury. In particular, he was unwilling to pay /10 *pāthī* of wheat, as that was not a regular produce in the area. He was tricked into a signing the contract. If he was forced into signing the paper, he would better leave the land (Image 8). The Rana prime minister decreed that Bhavansim be relieved from the tilling. Nevertheless, the Guthi Office chose to demand from him the land tax and substitute tiller before it implemented the decree. The contractor of the trust lands acted as an extension of the state machineries, and perpetuated coercion.

Devnagari Transliteration

श्री ५ सर्कार

१

श्री ३ माहाराज

२

तोक नम्बर ६८२९

श्री (श्री ५ सर्कार)तर्फ गुठीबंदोवस्तके

यस्मा अँसवाल् बमोजीम् चाडो गरीदिनु भनी (श्री ५ सर्कार)तर्फ गुठीबंदोबस्तमा पठाई दीनु

भन्या (श्री ३ माहाराज)का हुकुंमोता-

वीक् बुझी मर्जि बक्सने श्री वृ.क. हेम्बिक्रम् राणाले र साछी सुब्बा हरीलाल मु.पु.पीं.

डो. कृष्णलाल पाध्या-

हरूले स्हीछाप् गरेको. सं १९७१ साल् बैसाक् गते ११ रोज ५ शुभ्म्

बिन्तिपत्रम्

श्रीकम्याण्डरईनचिफ्

१

श्री ५ सर्कार

२

श्री ३ माहाराजा

३

उप्रान्त माहाराज करुणानीधान्. काठमाडौं किलागल बस्न्या, मनि मिश्रेनिको.लोकीलथलिको

बीर्त्ता. रोपनि ३ मध्ये. नारिषेत रो-

पनि २ पाषो वारि रोपनि १ को मैले. वर्ष १ को कुत धान मुरि ४/५ घ्यूषानी पैसा ॥७५ मात्र

तिरि. मेरा बाबुबाजेका. पालादेषी. भो

ग गरेकोमा. ६० सालमा. निज बिर्तावारले. सो जगा (श्रीकम्याण्डरईनचिफ्) का तहविलमा

विक्रि गर्न षोजेछीन् र. तहविलबाट उठतिमा मो-

ही मुचुल्का गराऊन. मानीस लि. बिर्तावार आऊदा. अरू जगास्मेत्को. लाग्न्या गहु लेषीयाको

भै. मेरा षंडमा. पनि. जाल (पारी)

गहु ज्मा पाथी ११० लेषीयाको रहेछ र. मलाई वाची पनि नसुनाई र. षाली हामिले. यो जगा

(श्रीकम्याण्डरईनचिफ्) का तहविलमा. विक्री ग-

रि दिज्यौं. कुत धान मुरि ४।५ तिरि आयाको साचो हो. भनि स्हीह(!) लाऊदा. मात्र. स्ही

हालेमा. पछी सो वाली तिर्न जांदा. गहुस्मेत्

लेषीयाको छ. तेरा स्ही भयापछी. तिर भनि. पक्राऊ गर्दा. मैले भयाका. व्येहोराको. ६।७ उजुर

बराबर गरि (श्रीकम्याण्डरईनचिफ्)का तहविलबाट

(श्री ५ सर्कार)तर्फ असपताल गुठीमा, परेकोमा, मैले येहि माघका, मसान्तका दीनअधि,
 नभयाको गहुं जाल गरि, कुत लागेको कुरा
 झुक्छाई, मेरो स्त्री गराई लियाकोले, तिर्नु र, पक्रीनु, पर्न्या होईन, सो गहुँ सकारि, म जगा कमाई
 षान सक्तिन, बरू जगा राजीनामा
 गरि पाऊ भनि, (श्री ३ माहाराजा)का जुनाफमा ५३४१ नम्बरको बित्तिपत्र चढाऊदा, जगा
 राजीनामा गर्छ भने, गराइ दीनु भनि, निज गुठीअडामा आ-
 यापछी, पनि, हुकुम्को घ्यालै नराषी, ६० सालदेषीको, गहु तिर्छ भनेदेषी र, मोहीस्मेत् येसैले,
 षडा गर्छ भने, राजीनामा गरा-
 ई दीनु भन्या, व्येहोराको पुर्जि लेषी, सो गुठीका ठेकदार, व्येषासीं जोसीकां, पठाई दीदा, निज
 ठेकदारले, मलाई पक्राऊ, गरेका हुनाले ह-
 त्तर बुझी, फेरि ऊजुर बित्ति चढाऊन, आयाको छुं, प्रभू, कि येस्याका, दर सावीकदेषी, सो
 जगा पनि गहु कुत लागेको हो, होईन भनी
 सधियार बुझी दीनु, भन्या र, कि सो गहुको लगत् काति दीनु भन्या, कि सो जगा, येस्ले
 राजिनामा गरिदीन्छ भने, जाहा आई
 ताहा वाली, गरि, वालि कुतमा, अडा ठेकदारैबाट, पजनि गरि ऊपर गराऊनु भन्या, ३ मुद्दामा,
 १ कुराको, मात्र निज गुठीअ-
 डाका नाऊमा, हुकमकै टोक प्रमाणगी, सदर गरि पाऊ प्रभू जो हुकुम् -----
 ईत सदा सेवक् पाटर्न्(!) ईलाका लोहकीलथलि बस्न्या भवान्सीं
 थापामगरको, कोटी कोटी, कुर्णस् कुर्णस् कुर्णस् -----१
 ईति सम्बत् १९७० साल मिति, फागुण गते वार शुभम् -----

English Translation

The Five Times Venerable Sarkar

1

The Thrice Venerable the Great King

2

Decision Number 6829

To the Guthi Management (Office) under (the Five Times Venerable Sarkar)

As per the express order (*hukum*) of (the Thrice Venerable the Great King) to the Guthi Management (Office) under (the Five Times Venerable Sarkar) for concluding the affair quickly as per the prevailing laws and rules, the Brigadier Colonel Hemvikram Rana, the witness Subbā Harilal, and Mu.

Pra. Pim. Do.(?) Krishnalal Padhya have signed on Thursday, the 11th day of Baisāk(h) in the year Saṃvat 1971.

Petition

The Venerable Commander in Chief

1

The Five Times Venerable Sarkar

2

The Thrice Venerable the Great King

3

Thereafter, O Seas of Compassion the Great King!

I had been enjoying, since my forefather, 2 *ropanis* of the Nari farm and 1 *ropani* of the Slope farm, the Birta land of Mani Misreni, a resident of Kilāgal in Kathmandu, by paying an annual rent of 4/5 *murīs* of paddy, and Paisā 175 as (additional) Butter fees only.

In the year 1960 v.s., the said owner of the *birtā* land tried to sell the farms to the Record Office of the Venerable Commander in Chief, and in order to enter the revenue in the records, the said *birtā* owner brought men to get the tiller's attestation, and fraudulently entered 10 *pāthīs* of wheat mentioned in others' farm in my part as well. I was not made to hear what was written, and was only told that the land was now sold to the Record Office of the Venerable Commander in Chief, and was made to attest that I had been paying 4/5 *murīs* of paddy.

Later, when I went to pay my rent, the Office held me saying there was a record of rent for the wheat as well, and since I had signed, I needed to pay it.

Stating the proceedings, I complained 6-7 times. The land was subsequently transferred from the Record Office of the Venerable Commander in Chief, to the Hospital Guthi under the Five Times Venerable Sarkar,

On the day before the last in the month of Māgh, when I petitioned (numbered 5341) the Thrice Venerable the Great King that I was deceived into signing to agree to pay the rent of the non-existent wheat and that I should not be

held and be forced to pay it, and I cannot till the land with the rent of wheat, instead, I might be allowed to resign from the land, I was asked to resign from the land, if I wanted to.

But, irrespective of your Express Order (*hukum*), which had reached the Guthi Office, the Office sent a note to the contractor of the Guthi, Vyekhasim Joshi, asking me to allow resigning from the land only if I could pay the rent of wheat from the year 1960 v.s. and I could find a substitute tiller. The said contractor then held me again.

With an alarm, I have come to submit this petition again, O Lord. Let me have the approval of your previous express decision to be issued in the name of the Guthi Office for following one of the three options only: Conduct enquiries in the neighborhood to investigate whether the farms have been producing wheat, or delete the entry of the rent of wheat from the records, or if this (orphan) resigns from the farm, he be allowed to do so and the loss of the wheat be recovered from a substitute tiller appointed through the contractor. Order as you will, O Lord.

On the day of Phāgun in the year Saṃvat 1970. Be auspicious.

Acknowledgements

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