APPENDICES

AND

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Appendix I


"We have begged Ranjit's help. He asked us to meet Dhien Singh. Captain Arjun Singh Thapa was at that time in Dhien Singh's Court; he arranged a meeting between us. Raja Dhien Singh asked us about the King [of Nepal] and the Minister, Renganath. Dhien Singh said that whatever the King would ask him [Dhien Singh] to do, he would do. The Raja said that whenever any Sardar of His Majesty's Government of Nepal would go to China, he [Dhien Singh] should be informed of it eight/ten months in advance, so that he would also send some presents [to the Chinese Emperor] and it would be better if the Nepalese envoy carried it to the Emperor. The Raja said that he had a great desire to see the picture of the Chinese Emperor and the map of China. If there was any such picture and map please send them to the Raja. Dhien Singh continued, 'Now you are going to Simla. As we are friends, would you do one thing for me as well? The King of Ladakh has approached the Governor-General for help against me. The Governor-General has written to us many times. Our government does not approve of what the Governor-General says. Try, if you can, to forge
friendship between us and the Raja of Ladakh. Let the
King of Ladakh withdraw himself from Lhasa. We will
please your King [i.e. King of Nepal] by any means'. The
King of Ladakh said that if the King of Nepal had helped
him he would have saved his country. The King [of Ladakh]
has sent a letter to the King of Nepal asking for aid and
also narrating troubles. From that Your Majesty would know
everything. As we are your servants, we did not abide by
the request of Dhian Singh, we only sent you the letter of
the Raja of Ladakh. Dhian Singh says 'it is not proper to
send letters through any Tom, Dick and Harry. Her Prasad
is a person of low rank. It is not proper on the part of
the ruler of the Punjab to give him audience and to discuss
matters of state with him. Therefore we [the Lahore Durbar]
did not reply to the King of Nepal's letter [which he
carried]. You please take this [letter] and give it to
your King. We await his reply."

"As regards the British the Post Master says that
the Governor-General has ordered that all the letters should
from now onwards be shown to him before they are despatched.
We have very good relations with these postal employees,
and so he [the Post Master] says all these things to us.
He says that whatever we write now would be opened and shown
to the British authorities for they suspect our hostile
intentions."
The Governor-General has set up check-posts around Simla; strict watch is being kept on the movement of all persons from and to Simla; all the letters brought by them are being scrutinised. There is an order to arrest persons having letters from Indian States with them. This order has been promulgated from Calcutta. The Resident has informed the Governor-General that the King of Nepal has sent his Captains and Pandits, on the pretence of pilgrimage, to various Indian courts with a view to collecting intelligence. The Governor-General has, therefore, ordered to arrest persons carrying suspicious letters with them.

The General Officer Commanding of Dinapore has informed the Governor-General thus, 'the King of Nepal had sent a man named Dhamarikhi to Patna to pick up intelligence of news. As that Brahmin came to inspect the army at the barracks, my men met him. They asked him his intention of coming to Dinapore and assured him thus: 'if you tell us your real purpose we will tell you everything? Dhamarikhi told them about the intention of the King of Nepal, and how he had sent him to Dinapore to gather informations about the army at Dinapore!'.

The Governor-General decided the following in his Council at Simla:

'The King of Nepal in his open letter expresses friendship with the British but his proceedings prove that he intends to start a war. So he has sent persons to different
places to see things and collect intelligence of news'. The Governor-General has asked the Officer Commanding at Singapore to reward his spies so that they would remain in touch with Dharmarishi in order to find out his real intentions.

Having got report from the Council in Calcutta, the Governor-General has ordered all the Officers-Commanding at various military stations, all the Brigadiers and Generals to raise the strength of their respective corps by two companies; he has also ordered them to reenroll the corps, already disbanded. Everybody is allowed to join the army if he so wishes. A warning has been issued particularly to Meerut and Kanpur that this year there may be a war with some power; who knows when or where the war would take place? Keep the army in readiness for twenty four hours. Otherwise it will be dangerous for the Company'.

The Governor-General adds in his message the following:

'The Resident in Nepal writes that the King of Nepal has ordered him not to go to Court with shoes on. Thus the King of Nepal is trying to find out a plea for war. The King has relation with Burma. Thus he has fixed his mind on war'.

The Governor-General had his military Council at Simla. The Council decided that the British government would have to fight with the following states; the topmost priority has been given to Russia, next, to Nepal, next, to Burma, and lastly to Jodhpur. They [British] have prepared and have stocked.
arms for war. The Governor-General has conveyed to all the representatives of the different states residing at Simla of his intention to tour for six months. Therefore everybody has to be ready with all sorts of arrangements. He who would not receive the Governor-General will be punished. In this month of Asvin, the Governor-General will go to meet Ranjit in great pomp. After meeting Ranjit, he would return via south, on the way seeing the various Rajas and Zamindars. Macnaughton and the relatives of the Governor-General who are to go to Lahore [with the Governor-General] have reached Simla. Macnaughton has brought with him the second Agreement. The Russians have sent this letter to Ranjit:

'We have very great desire to see India. Our army has come up to Herat. If God wishes, it would reach your place [Lahore]. If you help my army with provisions, well and good. If you donot help it be prepared for war'.

Macnaughton has brought this letter from Lahore to Simla. Ranjit has asked help from the British through Macnaughton. They [British] have promised help. Formerly, when the British tried to raise barracks at Ferozpur, Ranjit had declined. Now he has agreed. After the Dusserah, Ranjit's army will march towards Kabul via Jalalabad, and it is said that the British army would go to Kandahar via Shikarpur after taking Shah Shuja from Ludhiana with them. Ranjit has great intimacy with the British. He consults
Captain Wade [the British Political Agent] on every small matter. We think Ranjit is very much apprehensive of the British. ["It suggests that no help would be forthcoming from him against them."]

The British have four regiments at Ferozepur, four at Ludhiana, fifty at Kamal and Meerat. The informations about the Governor-General and Ranjit Singh will be sent from the persons deputed to different places. Havilder and the Soldier [?] are very clever and careful. In the British territory we cannot send letters through our men. So one Kehar (bearer) was sent to Nepal on payment of Rupees Four. We could gather all these intelligence because of our friendship with the treasurer and the Post Master. They are also hopeful of your Majesty.

The news from Delhi must have reached you through Balashankar. Sadreshankar and Balashankar [Nepalese spies] have conferred with Bell [British Agent] regarding Nepal. They did not divulge the secret. We have tried to send as much intelligence as could be gathered by us."
Appendix II


"The Dukes and Lords of this place say that no reply to complimentary message of the emperor of India was ever sent by the King of England. But, they say, as Sri Surendra Vikram Shah, the King of Nepal, is an extremely able ruler, the King of England has sent him a reply to his message. I could not enhance your Majesty's glory by crossing swords with the Kings of China and England. I could just keep your Majesty's honour intact by amity with them. If a Minister comes out who can strengthen your Majesty's kingdom by war, let him do so. I could do this much only. i.e. strengthen the kingdom by a policy of peace."
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EXPLANATION

•••• GURKHA CONQUESTS BY 1769.

■■■■ TERRITORIES LOST IN ANGLO-NEPALESE WAR 1814-16.

∥∥∥∥ EXTENT OF NEPAL UNDER THE GURKHAS IN THE
BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

——— PRESENT LIMITS OF NEPAL.

Based on the map in P.P. Karan,