APPENDICES.
The Treaty of Lahore signed at Lahore on 9th March, 1846, by Mr. Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence on behalf of Lord Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor-General, and Bhai Ram Singh, Raja Lal Singh, Sardar Tej Singh, Sardar Chatter Singh Atteriwalla, Sardar Ranjor Singh Majithia, Dewan Dina Nath and Fakir Nur-ud-Din on behalf of Maharaja Dalip Singh of Lahore.

Whereas the Treaty of amity and concord, which was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the ruler of Lahore, in 1809, was broken by the unprovoked aggression on the British provinces of the Sikh army, in December last:

And whereas, on that occasion, by the proclamation dated the 13th of December, the territories then in the occupation of the Maharaja of Lahore, on the left or British bank of the river Sutlaj, were confiscated and annexed to the British provinces; and, since that time, hostile operations have been prosecuted by the two Governments, the one against the other, which have resulted in the occupation of Lahore by the British troops:

And whereas it has been determined that, upon certain conditions, peace shall be re-established between the two Governments, the following treaty of peace between the Honourable English East India Company, and Maharaja Dalip Singh Bahadur, and his children, heirs, and successors, has been concluded on the part of the Honourable company, by Frederick Gurrie, Esq; and
Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., one of her Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and, on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Dalip Singh, by Bhai Ram Singh, Raja Lal Singh, Sardar Tej Singh, Majithia, Dewan Dina Nath and Fakir Nur-ud-Din vested, with full powers and authority on the part of His Highness:

The following is the text of the Treaty of Lahore:

Article—I

"There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government, on the one part, and Maharaja Dalip Singh, his heirs and successors, on the other.

Article—II

The Maharaja of Lahore renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connection with, the territories lying to the South of the river Sutlej, and engages never to have any concern with those territories, or the inhabitants thereof.

Article—III

The Maharaja cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights, in the Doab, or country, hill and plain situate between the rivers Bias and Sutlej.

Article—IV

The British Government having demanded from the Lahore state, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, in addition to the cession of territory described in Article 3,
payment of one and a half crores of rupees; and the Lahore Government being to unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security satisfactory to the British Government for its eventual payment; the Maharaja cedes to the Honourable company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of rupees, all his forts, territories, rights, and interests, in the hill countries which are situated between the rivers Beas and Indus, including the province of Kashmir and Hazara.

Article-V

The Maharaja will pay to the British Government the sum of fifty lacs of rupees, or on before the ratification of this treaty.

Article-VI

The Maharaja engages to disband the mutinous troops of the Lahore army, taking from them their arms; and His Highness agrees to reorganize the regular, or Ain, regiments of infantry, upon the system, and according to the regulations and to pay and allowances, observed in the time of the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja further engages to pay up all arrears to the soldiers that are discharged under the provisions of this Article.

Article-VII

The regular army of the Lahore state shall henceforth be limited to 25 battalions of infantry, consisting of 800 bayonets each 12,000 cavalry; This number at no time to be exceed without the concurrence of the British government. Should it be necessary at any time, for any special cause, that this force should be increased, the cause shall be fully explained to the British government; and, when the special necessity shall have passed, the regular troops shall be again reduced to the standard specified in the former clause of this Article.
Article—VIII

The Maharaja will surrender to the British Government all the guns, thirty-six in number, which have been pointed against the British troops and which, having been placed on the right bank of the river Sutlej, were not captured at the battle of Sobraon.

Article—IX

The control of the rivers Bias and Sutlej, with the continuations of the latter river, commonly called the Ghara and Panjnad, to the confluence of the Indus at Mithankot, and the control of the Indus from Mithankot to tolls and ferries, rest with the British Government. The provisions of this Article shall not interfere with the passage of boats belonging to the Lahore Government on the said rivers, for the purposes of traffic, or the conveyance of passengers up and down their course. Regarding the ferries between the two countries respectively, at the several ghatas of the said rivers, it is agreed that the British government, after defraying all the expenses of management and establishment, shall account to the Lahore Government for one-half of the net profits of the ferry collections. The provisions of this Article have no reference to the ferries on that part of the river Sutlej which forms the boundary of Bahawalpur and Lahore respectively.

Article—X

If the British Government should, at any time, desire to pass troops through the territories of His Highness the Maharaja for the protection of the British territories, or those of their allies, the British troops shall, on such special occasions, due notice being given, be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories. In such case, the officers of the Lahore state will
afford facilities in providing supplies and boats for the passage of rivers; and the British Government will pay the full price of all such provisions and boats, and will make fair compensation for all private property that may be damaged. The British Government will moreover observe all due consideration to the religious feelings of the inhabitants of those tracts through which the army may pass.

**Article—XI**

The Maharaja engages never to take, or retain, in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British Government.

**Article—XII**

In consideration of the services rendered by Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu to the Lahore State, towards procuring the restoration of the relations of amity between the Lahore and British Governments, the Maharaja hereby agrees to recognize the independent sovereignty of Raja Gulab Singh, in such territories and districts in the hills as may be made over to the said Raja Gulab Singh by separate agreement between himself and the British Government, with the dependencies thereof, which may have been in the Raja's possession since the time of the late Maharaja Kharak Singh; and the British Government, in consideration of the good conduct of Raja Gulab Singh, also agrees to recognize his independence in such territories, and to admit him to the privileges of a separate treaty with the British Government.
**Article—XIII**

In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the Lahore state and Raja Gulab Singh, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government; and by its decision the Maharaja Engages to abide.

**Article—XIV**

The limits of the Lahore territories shall not be, at any time, changed, without the concurrence of the British Government.

**Article—XV**

The British Government will not exercise any interference in the internal administration of the Lahore state; but in all cases or questions which may be referred to the British Government, the Governor-General will give the aid of his advice and good offices for the furtherance of the interests of the Lahore Government.

**Article—XVI**

The subjects of either state shall, on visiting the territories of the other, be on the footing of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esq; and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor-General, on the part of the British Government; and by Bhai Ram Singh, Raja Lal Singh, Sardar Tej Singh, Sardar Chettar Singh, Atariwala, Sardar
Ranjor Singh Majithia, Dewan Dina Nath, and Fakir Nur-ud-Din, on the part of the Maharaja Dalip Singh; and the said treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B; Governor-General, and by that of His Highness Maharaja Dalip Singh.

Done at Lahore, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1846, corresponding with the 10th day of Rabi-ul-Awal 1262, Hijri, and ratified on the same day:

(Signed)
Frederick Currie
(Governor-General)

(Signed)
H. M. Lawrence

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) F. Currie
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Sources:
INA, For Deptt; Sec; NO: 7, Frogs. March 4, 1846.
INA, For. Deptt; Sec. E; Nos. 1243-1247, Frogs. Dec. 26, 1846.
INA, For. Deptt; Sec., Nos. 442-443, Frogs. Dec., 26, 1846.
Appendix-B

The Treaty of Amritsar

The Treaty of Amritsar signed at Amritsar on 16th March, 1846, by Mr. F. Currie and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence on behalf of Lord Hardinge and Gulab Singh in person was as under:

"Treaty between the British Government on the one part and Maharajah Gulab Singh of Jammu on the other, concluded on the part of the British Government by Fredrick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence acting under the orders of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., one of Her Britannic Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of the possessions of the East India Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies and by Maharajah Gulab Singh in person."

The following is the text of the Treaty of Amritsar.

Article-1

"The British Government transfers and makes over for ever in independent possession to Maharajah Gulab Singh and the heirs male of his body all the hilly or mountainous country with its dependencies situated to the eastward of the River Indus and the westward of the River Ravi including Chamba and excluding Lehul, being part of the territories ceded to the British Government by the Lahore state according to the provisions of Article IX of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March, 1846.

Article-2

The eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing article to Maharajah Gulab Singh shall be laid down by the Commissioners appointed by the British Government and Maharajah Gulab Singh respectively for that purpose and shall be defined in a
Article-3

In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs by the provisions of the foregoing article, Maharajah Gulab Singh will pay to the British Government the sum of seventy-five lakhs of rupees (Nanukshahoe), fifty lakhs to be paid on ratification of this Treaty and twenty-five lakhs on or before the 1st of October of the current year, A.D. 1846.

Article-4

The limits of the territories of Maharajah Gulab Singh shall not be at any time changed without concurrence of the British Government.

Article-5

Maharajah Gulab Singh will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between himself and the Government of Lahore or any other neighbouring state, and will abide by the decisions of the British Government.

Article-6

Maharaja Gulab Singh engages for himself and heirs to join, with the whole of his Military Forces, the British troops, when employed within the hills or in the territories adjoining his possession.

Article-7

Maharajah Gulab Singh engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject nor the subject of any European or American state without the consent of the British Government.
Article-9
Maharajah Gulab Singh engages to respect in regard to
the territory transferred to him, the provisions of Article V, VI
and VII, of the separate Engagement between the British Government
and the Lahore Darbar, dated 11th March, 1846.

"Referring to Jagirdars, arrears of revenue
and property in the forts that are to be transferred."

Article-9

The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah
Gulab Singh in protecting his territories from external enemies.

Article-10.

Maharaja Gulab Singh acknowledges the supremacy of the
British Government and will, in token of such supremacy, present
annually to the British Government one horse, twelve (shawls) goats
of approved breed (six male and six female) and three pairs of
Cashmere shawls.

This treaty, consisting of ten articles, has been this day
settled by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery
Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Sir
Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, on the part of the
British Government, and by Maharaja Gulab Singh in person; and
the said treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the
Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor-General.
Done at Amritsar, this 15th Day of March, in the year of our Lord 1846, corresponding with the 17th day of Rabi-ul-Awal, Hijri, 1262:

(Signed)  
F. Currie  
(SEAL)  
H. Hardinge  
(Signed)  
H. M. Lawrence

By order of the Right Honourable, The Governor-General of India.

(Signed)  
Maharaja Gulab Singh  
Secretary to the Government of India, with Governor-

Source:  
INA, For. Deptt. Sec; Nos. 7, Progs. March 4, 1846;  
INA, For. Deptt; Sec; Nos. 442-443, Progs. Dec. 26, 1846;  
The Dastur starts with the following sentences:

"This state has been created by my honoured father, the late Maharaja Sahib Bahadur (Gulab Singh Ji), which is confirmed by the Treaty of the 16th March, 1846 A.D., (Treaty of Amritsar) in our possession, without anybody else having any claim on it, and which state by the grace of Shri Narain Ji, is progressing day by day, it appears necessary to enact a Dastur-ul-Amal for my heirs and successors so that they may live in peace...."

The Dastur reads as:

"We are deeply concerned in the welfare of subjects and pray for God's graciousness, accordingly from the beginning of the current year, we promulgate the following revised schedule of taxes to be collected from our subjects, in particular from Zamindars and others.

**Article--I**

All revenue as assessed shall be collected year by year by honest and well intentioned kardars without levying any extortionate demands since it distressed already impoverished Zamindars.


**Article—II**

We order reductions in the cost of Shali and other grains in the following manner:

a) **Shali** supplied by Zamindars willingly; cost per kharwar Rs. 1/10/— annas, reduction of one anna.

b) **Mung** cost per kharwar rupees six, reduction of rupees two.

c) **Edible oil;** cost per peji Rs. 1/9/3, reduction for Kamraz Rs. -/4/-, for Maraz Rs. -/3/.

d) Cotton to be supplied as assessed.

**Article—III**

Extra money etc., charged and called Malba on innovation which caused a great distress to the Zamindars, be remitted forthwith according to the following schedule:

Tax on pattoo, shee, houses, trakees, nazars (as shagun at the time of weighing and counting walnuts, and cess on account of weighmen) cess on account of officers of villages paying a revenue above, rupees five hundred, to be charged only rupees two every year and all extra levies too are remitted.

**Article—IV**

The traditional surcharges made by Kardars and Sahibkars from times immemorial on ninety one thousand kharwars supposed as taccavi from the Zamindars is remitted with immediate effect.

**Article—V**

Those Zamindars who will or have already brought under the plough barren lands shall receive remission of five parts of revenue for a period of three years, thereafter for another period of three years they shall get remission of one-half of revenues, thereafter only an addition of one track (in the kharwar) on yearly outturn
for four years and after ten years the normal prevalent assessment shall be charged from them. This procedure shall be recorded in their payment books (Attawardar) to be supplied to each Zamindar for his record and reference.

**Article-VI**

The Pandit community and the Syids of Kashmir shall take to ploughing and cultivation by themselves. They shall in the first instance pay only one-fifth revenue and thereafter only one-half of the specified revenue; but they shall be totally exempted from payment of any traks.

**Article—VII**

Those who may not belong to agricultural community, if they take to cultivation of land, one-half of their revenue shall be remitted.

**Article—VIII**

Potters who supply earthen pots for use of Government, they shall be exempted from tax.

**Article—IX**

We have ordered increase in the salaries of Shiqdars, Sazrwols etc. On the revenue of rupees three thousand, they shall receive rupees twenty-one plus additional allowance of rupees fifteen (total rupees thirty-six).

**Article—X**

The Zamindars belonging to villages paying rupees five thousand as revenue, shall be liable to the following surcharges:

a) for shiqdar

b) for Chrohri
Article-XI

No shady trees like Chinars (standing in the fields or on road side) shall be cut down by anybody, much less a Zamindar or a sepoy.

Article-XII

No subject, high class, or low class, shall personally deal in or allow any sale of woman in their localities.

Article-XIII

We order that no rassad of grain or grass etc. shall be demanded by, or supplied to officials of Government, subject to this extent:

Grass = one bustle
Wood for fuel = one bundle

Article-XIV

The sepoys engaged by Tehsildars in connection with collection of revenue etc. shall be supplied rassad of the following descriptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNo</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Per head</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>2½ paw seer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dal</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>½ seer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>½ paw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ghee</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>1 paw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article-XV

As the state has been awarded to us by the British, it is incumbent on us to afford all help in men and material to them whenever they ask for it.

All the kardars are bound to comply these commands of 16 Katik, 1914