APPENDICES
Appendix I

The division of Ladakh among the three sons of Skyid-lde-ni-ma-mgon (900-30 A.D.) (1)

"His three sons were, Lha-chen-Dpol-gyi-mgon (C. 930-60 A.D.); Bkra-Sis-mgon, the middle one; and Lde-gtsum-mgon, the youngest, these three. He gave to each of these three sons a separate kingdom, viz. to the eldest, Dpal-gyi-mgon, Mar-yul or Mniah-ris, the inhabitants using black bows: Ru-thogs of the east and the gold-mine of Hgog; nearer this way Lde-mchong-dkar-po; at the frontier Ra-ba-dmar-po; Wam-Le, to the top of the pass of the Yi-mig rock (LMS: Gygg-lder); (AMS) to the west to the foot of the Kashmir pass, from the cavernous stone upwards hither; to the north to the Gold mine of Hgog (LMS: of Mgon-po); all the places belonging to Rgya Bkra-sis-mgon, the second, he made ruler over Gu-ge with Pu-hrans, Rtse, etc. Lde-gtshug-mgon, the youngest, he made ruler over Zans-dkar-sgo-gsum; with Spi-ti Spi-lcogs, etc."

Appendix II

Ladakh Tibet War and the Treaty of 1684 (1)

His son Lha-chen-Bde-Legs-rnam-rgyal (C. 1645-80 A.D.) came to the capital. At that time the people of Lho-hbrug (Bhutan) and the Tibetans had a dispute. Now, Lho-hbrug was the patron-lama (patron deity) of the King of Ladakh. The latter sent a letter to Tibet, saying that he was prepared to take up his quarrel. The Tibetans carefully considered the matter. 'Supposing' they said, 'the Kings army should arrive here first, it would in accordance with his name, lead to an overturn of the state (Bde-legs, Lit. 'good fortune', and Sde-briags, 'overturn', may have a similar sound in Tibetan pronunciation). Would it not, therefore, be well to raise an army (Here) first?' To this suggestion they all agreed. At that time there happened to be at Dgah-ldam lamasery a mongol lama, called Tshe-dban. The calculations pointed out him (as the destined leader). He accordingly turned layman, and, heading the Mongol tribe and a powerful army of Tibetans, he (soon) reached Ladakh. After a first engagement at Zva-dmar-idin the Mongol army in due course arrived at Ba-mgo (Bab-sgo). At that time the King was staying at Gtin-sgan Castale, while the Ladakhi general and some forces following him seized Ba-mgo Castle. Although they fought for three years, the Mongol army would not return to Lhasa. So the King of La-dvags despatched a messenger to the Nawab

(1) This is an extract of pp. 115-17 from the Chronicles of Ladakh: Translation, A.H. Francke, Antiquities of Indian Tibet (Calcutta, 1925).
of Kha-chul (Kashmir). Then an immense army appeared on the scene, a battle ensued on the Bya-rgyal plain near Ba-mgo. The Tibetan army was routed; they left behind them a large quantity of armour, bows, and arrows. Their rout continued until they reached Dpe-thub; the Mongol army in its flight (eventually) reached Ekrasis-sgan. There they built a fort, shut it in with a wall, and surrounded it with water. Inside they made it secure against an assault of armies, and there they abode. Upon this the Sde-pa-gzun (Lhasa Government), apprehending that the King of La-dvags might once more come and bring succour, and thus another war might ensue, desired the Hbrug-pa-Mi-pham-dban-po to go and negotiate for peace. Accordingly the Hbrug-pa Omniscient undertook the Journey and arrived at Gtin-sgain. Simultaneously some other messengers of the Tibetans arrived there as well. (CMS) The King of La-dvags heard that the patron-lama of his forefathers had arrived, what these two agreed upon was not to be overturned again. The result of their deliberations was as follows:— As in the beginning King Skyid-Lde-ni-ma-mgon gave a separate Kingdom to each of his sons, the same delimitations still to hold good. (BMS) The Tibetans have come to consider that, since Tibet is a Buddhist, and Kha-chul (Kashmir) is a non-Buddhist country, and since Buddhist and non-Buddhist religions have nothing in common and are hostile to each other, if at the frontier the King of La-dvags does not prosper, Bod (Tibet) also cannot enjoy prosperity. This being so, the occurrences of the recent war should be considered things of the past. The King, on the other hand, shall in future keep watch at the frontier of
Buddhist and non-Buddhist peoples, and out of regard for the
doctrine of Buddha must not allow an army from India to proceed
to an attack \( \rightarrow \) upon Tibet. As to privileges of Kha-chul
(Kashmir) \( \rightarrow \) The following agreement was come to \( \rightarrow \):- The fine wool
of goats of Mnah-ris-skor-gsum shall not be sold to any other
country; the price of fine and course wool mixed shall be fixed at
eighty nag to two rupees (CMS) \( \rightarrow \) or \( \rightarrow \) the price of fine and course
wool mixed be fixed at forty nag to one rupee, (BMS) \( \rightarrow \) to be paid
in both money and kind \( \rightarrow \); the Byan \( \rightarrow \) than \( \rightarrow \) people shall not be
allowed to use the nag of Ron (Indus gorge?); it shall not be said
of the wool of Byan \( \rightarrow \) than \( \rightarrow \) that it contains soil, stones, or
moisture. To Ru-thog proper none but the court merchants \( \rightarrow \) of
Ladakh \( \rightarrow \) are to be admitted. \( \rightarrow \) Regarding \( \rightarrow \) the goat wool \( \rightarrow \) (trade):-
Four Kashmiri merchants shall reside at Dpe-thub, and do the trading
with the Kashmiris of Kashmir. Besides these men, who are called
Kha-chul-nge-rgya, no Kashmiri of Kashmir shall be allowed to go to
Byan-than. Those Ladakhi-Kashmiris who go to Byan-than shall not
be allowed themselves to go down to Kashmir with loads of wool of
goats. Regarding Monah-ris-skor-gsum Mi-pham-dhan-po's stipulations
were to this effect:- It shall be set apart to meet the expenses
of sacred lamps and prayers \( \rightarrow \) offered \( \rightarrow \) at Lha-la; but at Men-ser
(CMS Smon-tsher) the King shall be his own master, so that the King
of La-dvags may have wherewithal to pay for lamps and other
sacrifices at the Gans-\( \rightarrow \) mtsho \( \rightarrow \) lake \( \rightarrow \); it shall be his private
domin. With this exception the boundary shall be fixed at the
Lha-ri stream at Bde-mchong. From Tibet the Government trader
shall come with two hundred loads of tea, and nowhere but by
La-dvags shall rectangular tea-bricks be sent across the frontier. Should the government trader fail to come every year, then the above stipulations shall no longer be binding. The King of La-dvags, on the other hand, shall on the occasion of the La-phyag (biennial embassy) offer presents to the clergy. (CMS) This embassy has to be sent with presents from La-dvags to Tibet every third year. (BMS) As regards present to ordinary lamas, the quantity is not fixed, but to the Bla-dran steward shall be given tea thur-vo of gold (CMS two thurzo of gold) (ten tolas), ten sran of scent (saffron); six pieces of calico from Hor (the Mughal empire? or Turkistan?); and one piece of soft cotton cloth. Throughout their sojourn [the members of the Lo-phyag] shall receive [daily] rations.

For the load (shall be supplied) [beasts of burden, to carry] 200 loads; (CMS) 25 riding horses; 10 men (to act as) groom cook, and servant; (BMS) 15 baggage ponies, 10 riding ponies, and 3 men to act as grooms cook and servant. (BMS) There (in Tibet) the horses shall have fodder without restriction. For the steppe districts [Hbrog-sde:] [will be given] one large tent and (three) small tents for the leader, the head cook, and the treasurer. The baggage ponies [will be supplied] according to stages and (CMS) both going and coming the goods shall be transported on well-trained docile ponies. (BMS) It also had been stipulated that with every mission (Lo-phyag) one of the three (provinces of) Mnah-ris-skor-gsum should be made over to (CMS) Mi-pham-dhan-po; (BMS) but the king entered a request with the Sde-pa-gsum that he, begging to differ from Mi-pham-dban-po's decisions would prefer that they should give three districts in Tibet proper to Mi-pham-dban-po, in
the place of Mnah-ris-skor-gsum. Thereby a provocation to Mnahr-
ris (Skor-gsum) might be avoided. Accordingly, the Sde-pa g7
zum made over to Mi-pham-dban-po three estates. Guge, Ru-thog, etc.
were annexed to Lhasa in order to defray from the revenue derived
from these districts the expenses of sacrificial maps and
the reading of prayers. Then the Nawab of Kha-chul sent his
army back to Kashmir and the Nawab and the King of La-dvags
became friends. Likewise, the King of La-dvags had to send his
filial share to Kashmir every third year, and along with that 18
piebald horses, 18 pods of musk and, 18 white yak tails; (CMS or
every 6 year); whilst it was also settled that 500 bags of rice
(CMS 300 bags of rice each year), being the revenue accruing to the
King of La-dvags from his jagir Na-gu-sa-har (Naushahr) should every
year be sent up from Kha-chul.
Appendix III

Translation of a treaty of Peace and Amity concluded between the Chinese and Sikhs, subsequently to the death of Wazeer Zorawar Singh, signed by Kaloon Zoorkund on the part of the former, and Rutna Wazeer and Dewan Hurry Chand on the part of the later. (1)

........

The following chiefs having assembled in the city of Le on the 28 Assoge 1899 sumbat/corresponding with 17 October 1842/ viz/Kaloon Zoorkund and Dewan Jeesy - on the part of the Chinese, and Shah Gholam on the part of the Ruler of Lahore, and Ratnu Wazeer and Hurry Chand on the part of Raja Gulab Singh - besides others of inferior note belonging to both parties - it was mutually agreed that a treaty of amity and peace should be concluded between the Chinese and Sikhs, the conditions of which as under mentioned were recorded in writing in the presence of the chiefs aforesaid, and likewise Sibchu, Tuduipun Peesy, and Lamha, Weejeer both, confidential advisers of Ludak and Lhassa.

1. That the boundaries of Ladak and Lhassa shall be constituted as formerly, the contracting parties engaging to confine themselves within their respective boundaries - the one to refrain from any act of aggression on the other.

2. That in conformity with ancient usage Tea, and Pushum & shawl wool shall be transmitted by the Ladak Road.

(1) Foreign Secret, 24 May 1843, Nos. 61-63. This treaty was forwarded by the Raja of Bashahr to J.G. Erskine. Raja of Bashahr got it copied from one of the temples of Gartok where it was stuck up by Tibetans.
3. Such persons as may in future proceed from China to Ladak or from Ladak to China not to be obstructed on the road.

4. That no renewal of the war between the (Gulab Singh) Chiefs of the Rajah and of those of the Viceroy of Lhassa shall take place.

5. That the above mentioned conditions shall remain in force without interruption, and whatever customs formerly existed shall not be removed and continue to prevail.

6. It is understood that in signing the above treaty the contracting parties are bound to a true and faithful observance of all the provisions thereof by the solemn obligations attached to the Holy place called Gengu to the lake of Shautalav and to the temple of Kojoorchu in China.

True Translation
Appendix IV

Lord Hardinge to the Vazir of Lhasa-Gartope etc. etc. and the authorities in Tibet, 4 August 1846. (1)

Be it known to Your Excellency that by a treaty now concluded between the two high powers, the British Government and the Durbar of Lahore, His Highness Maharaja Duleep Sing has ceded to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty the Hill Countries between the rivers Beas and Indus including Cashmere and its dependencies and the Province of Hazarah; all of which countries were up to the present time in the possession of the Lahore Government.

Be it further known to Your Excellency that the British Government have formed a treaty with His Highness Maharaja Goolab Sing of Jummoo and for good and sufficient reason and out of friendly regard to His Highness have ceded to His Highness in perpetual sovereignty under the supremacy of the British Government all the Hill country situated to the eastward of the River Indus and to the westward of the River Ravée including Chumba and excluding Lahou - these countries being portions of the territory ceded to the British Government by the Lahore Darbar. As it is now deemed expedient to

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(1) Foreign Secret Proceedings, 26 December 1846, No. 1336. This document was delivered to Garpon of Gartok by Anant Ram of Bashahr. Garpon never sent it to Lhasa. Therefore its presence in Chinese archives is very doubtful. Dr. Lamb is of the opinion that it should be in Chinese archives. The copy of this document was sent to John Davis at Hong Kong for its transmission to Peking through His Imperial Commissioner Keying. But John Davis had prepared a separate note on the basis of this document, which he had delivered to Keying, instead of this document. See Appendix V. Cf. Alastair Lamb, The China-India Border: The Origins of the disputed boundaries (London, 1964), p. 177 Footnote.
settle definitely the boundaries to the eastward of the countries thus ceded to His Highness Maharajah Goolab Singh, in order that hereafter no questions or disputes may arise concerning their exact limits, I have now determined to depute two of my confidential officers Mr. Vans Agnew and Captain Cunningham, in order that they in conjunction with the confidential agents of His Highness Maharajah Goolab Singh should lay down the boundary between the territories of the British Government and those of its dependants, and the territories of Maharajah Goolab Singh.

As it is understood that the territories belonging to the great Empire of China and which are under Your Excellency's Government adjoin those of the British Government and of the Maharajah Goolab Singh and with due regard to the friendly alliance now subsisting between the British Government and Emperor of China. I now think it necessary to inform Your Excellency of the deputation of my officers and of the objects they have in view.

I have to express my hope that Your Excellency will see fitting to depute confidential agents to point out to my officers the exact limits of the Chinese frontiers in order that no interference may through ignorance be exercised with the territories of your high and esteemed government. As by the 4th Article of the treaty with the Government of Lahore the entire rights and interests of the Durbar in the territory now ceded to the Maharajah Goolab Singh were transferred to the British Government, I have deemed it expedient that certain portions of the Treaty between the Chinese authorities and those of Lahore should be cancelled as these were in their nature highly injurious to the interests of the British Government.
and its Dependents. I have accordingly determined that the 2nd Article of the treaty aforesaid, by which it was provided that the entire trade should pass through Ladakh, should be cancelled, and that the 3rd Article should be modified and run as follows:

Such persons as may in future proceed from China to Ladakh or to the British Territory or its dependencies or from Ladakh or the British Territory and its dependencies to China are not to be obstructed on the road.

It is not the desire of the British Government to intrude into the China territory, or to ask for admittance except to such marts as are open to general traders of other countries, or to secure exclusive privileges for its subjects, but it desires to secure for them equal advantages with the subjects of other states and with this view it is expedient that British traders may be permitted to go and come by whatever road they please without molestation or hindrance.

As a proof of the enlightened policy of the British Government and its desire to advance the welfare of its subjects I may inform Your Excellency that no duties whatever are levied within the British territory on shawl wool or any other products of China which may be imported into such countries. An intimation of the wishes of the British Government with respect to the Treaty between the Chinese and Sikh Government has been made to Maharajah Goolab Singh - and His Highness will doubtless readily acquiesce in the just demands and wishes of the British Government.

I hope you will find it in your power to exhibit friendly attention towards my officers and to assist them in bringing to a conclusion the duty they have to perform.
I have to inform Your Excellency that I have transmitted a copy of this letter to the High Officer of the British Government stationed at Hong Kong, who is entrusted with the duty of maintaining the friendly relation between the two High Governments in order that His Excellency may take measures to have its contents communicated to His Imperial Majesty.

Accept of the expression of my high estimation and regard for Your Excellency.
Appendix V

From John Davis, Governor Hongkong to Keying, His Imperial Commissioner dated 18 November 1946. (1)

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that Right Honourable Governor General of India who rules over the British Territories extending from Ava to Kashmir has written to me officially requesting me to make a communication to the Imperial Government of Peking.

I perhaps ought on such an occasion to proceed to the Peiho to communicate directly with the minister of Peking according to the 11 Article of the treaty of Nanking but if your Excellency can manage the negociation, it will prove more convenient. If the business cannot be transacted by your excellency my direct communications with Peking may become unavoidable.

The Governor General of India having conquered the Sikh nation who had unjustly invaded our territory took possession of the Hilly country of Kashmir and bestowed it upon Maharaja Gulab Singh a friend and ally of the British nation. On the east of this territory extends a part of that belonging to Great Britain on the north of both the British Territory and that of bestowed upon Gulab Singh is the country of Tibet belonging to China and Governed by the Viceroy of Lhasa. I have the honour to enclose the sketch of the frontier with Chinese names for the elucidation of this subject.

(1) Foreign Secret, 28 August 1847, No. 140.
Since the British territory and also the hilly country of Kashmir belonging to a dependent and ally of Great Britain are now conterminous with that of China it becomes extremely desirable to cultivate a friendly and beneficial intercourse in order that troubles and misunderstandings may be effectually prevented. As Great Britain has supreme power in India she can as the friend and ally of China prevent the dependent states as well as her own subjects from transgressing the laws of mutual friendship. But in order to do this effectually it becomes necessary to ascertain the exact boundaries which divided the Tibetan territory from that pertaining to Great Britain and from that also which has been conferred on Gulab Singh. This Prince being dependent on Great Britain can be consequently controlled by the British Government provided that the boundaries are ascertained. But without such precautions, it will be impossible to prevent serious disputes and misunderstanding.

The Governor General perceiving this and desirous to preserve eternal peace and amity has sent commissioners to the Viceroy of Tibet at Lhasa requesting that his excellency will appoint proper officers to settle the exact boundaries of the Chinese Territory bordering not only at the British possessions - but also on those which have been conferred on Gulab Singh who will thus be obliged to respect the Chinese frontier. The good faith of the British Government, having already been proved in Eastern China will be found no less inviolable in the West.

The above is the first object of Governor General's mission to the Viceroy of Lhasa. A second object not less important to the
promotion of friendly relations and mutual benefit is to establish the same trade and commerce between the British territory and Tibet that has already subsisted by treaty between Kashmir and Tibet. The territory of Kashmir conferred on Gulab Singh having carried on a beneficial commerce with Tibet. His lordship justly expects that the same intercourse should be passed by the British territory. It is stated expressly that no duties whatever will be levied on the produce of the Imperial dominions imported into our frontiers.

Whenever an answer has been obtained from Peking, I can convey it to India. Your Excellency being already been the glorious means of promoting peace and friendship in the east may now have the additional fame of mediating for the benefit of the remote west.
Appendix VI

Translation of Treaty concluded between Dewan Basti Ram on behalf of the Kashmir State and Mangyal Ishe on behalf of the Lhassa State in the year 1858 A.D. (1)

.....

The glorious Heaven appointed Priest and Lord at his royal residence of Lhassa, and the glorious Maharaja's royal Government conclude in (this) the "water-tiger-year" the following peace treaty. The (former) agreement of the "water-ox-year" according to which the mutual Ambassadors were to meet in Ladakh, remains in full force, as has been the case hitherto.

(Now as to) the subject of treaty which places both courts on equal footing; (According to) the order of His Highness the Priest and Lord of Lhassa (are pointed) the (Native) Governor of Nyestod and the Lama attendant to the Dalai Lama and commercial agent Namagyal Ishe as substitute for the Gargang (chief of a Camp) and for the Dzangskan of Rustaq and Lama attendant Shalsing Singmed (acts) as substitute, the steward Hegspa Isering. (Further) according to the order of His Highness the Maharaja Ranbir Singh and the Wazir Saheb Zorawar (are appointed) the Ladakh Tanadar Basti Ram Singh Sahib and the Thanadar Iserjoh Mangal Sing, Munshi Kardar Isetam Dorji (with respect to the meeting (of those both parties) in a friendly spirit, (this is) an extract of their instructions.

(1) Foreign External A, February 1900, Nos. 17-18.
Ladakh and Tibet with all their numerous valleys appoint their own rulers for administrators within their boundaries, if a foreign powers army should invade the country within the boundaries, passes and approaches of His Highness the Dalai Lama's dominions, His Highness's Government will have to give orders for the expulsion of the enemy. If, however, the army of a foreign power should invade His Highness the Maharaja's dominions, His Highness, the Maharaja will have to order the expulsion. As a matter of course each nation has to protect itself and consequently has to subdue external enemies.

As to interior affairs, whilst both Governments will entertain friendly relations with each other, their noble and perfectly sincere desire will be at all times.

As regards the higher classes, a good behavior as to all subjects, a happy existence.

The trade in tea and lena (fine wool) will be carried on in all future as was done in the past.

Though two separate states they form one common Dwelling only, and all subjects without difference will live in closer fellowship than that of brothers; their happiness will increase and a genuine change unanimously and fully agreed upon (will take place) which shall abide for ever.

This is written treaty, for which the glorious God is called as Witness, and which was duly and irrevocably concluded.

(Ratified) in the current "Besak" month of the year 1915 or the Tibetan earth (?) horse year on the (?) date omitted.)
By the Ladakh Tanadar Bastiram Singh and Tanadar Isirjoo and Mangal Singh with their seals.

Munshi Kardar Isetan Dorji's seals
the Governor of Myestod's seal

The commercial agent (of Lhassa) and Lama attendant for the Dalai Lama Namgyal Ishe, his seal (he acting) as substitute for the Gorgong.

The steward Legspa Isering's seal (he acting) as substitute for the Dzongspan of Rudok and Lama attendant Skalzang Jigmed.

True translation

(Signed illegible) Captain
Assistant Resident in Kashmir
Leh.
Appendix VII

Translation of a treaty concluded between Kashmir State and Shah Ghazanfar, Raja of Hunza. (1)

I, Shah Ghazanfar, Raja of Hunza, beg to write the following few lines to the effect: That at the time when the honoured Madur-ul-Maham (Prime Minister) Wazir Zorawar Singh taking possession of the country of Skardu annexed it to the Sirkar's State, I paid my respect to the above Wazir and accepted the Sirkar's rule. After that when the sheikhs governed the country of Gilgit, I sent my Mutabirs (Trusted men) with the men who were against them (Sheikhs) to Syed Nathe Shah at Gilgit and also despatching letters and messages set on foot friendly relations. After some time, the above Wazir at the instigation of Raja Karim Khan and the Wazirs of Gilgit sent his troops against me to my country. A fight took place, in which both the abovementioned Rajas and Syed were, by the will of God, killed. The Guns and Mortars belonging to the Sirkar, which were left in this fight, were kept by me with great care as Sirkar's Amanat (deposit), but after this I could not remain on friendly terms with the Gilgit authorities. But as now the esteemed Sardar Bakhshi Hari Singh with his victorious troops has arrived on the frontiers of my country, and has encamped on my boundary, I, considering my welfare have agreed to be obedient to the servants of the Sirkar, and therefore have taken the Guns and other articles of the Sirkar and delivered them to the Bakshi Saheb and in

(1) Foreign Secret F, April 1892, No. 76.
accordance with the old terms of my 1st treaty concluded with the Wazir Saheb (Zorawar Singh), I have accepted the rule of the Sirkar and I hereby promise that I will never raise any objection to serve and carry out the orders of the Sirkar in any respect. That I will make arrangements for the merchants and traders coming from Yarkand for their journey to Skardu and Shigar giving them Bādragas (guides) to pass them safely within my territory, and that, if the traders incur any damage within my frontiers, which God forbid, I shall be responsible, and in return for my services done to the traders, whatever the Sirkar may kindly grant me, I will accept. The friend of the Sirkar will be treated as my friend, and his enemy will be my enemy.

The above few lines have been written by me in the form of an agreement and I hold myself responsible that the caravans will not be robbed either by my subjects or by those who are against me. But if at any time some trick be played on me or some superior power surpass me, under such circumstances I shall be helpless.

(Marks of Seal of Shah Ghazanafur Khan)

on four places.
Appendix VIII

Translation of a Treaty concluded between the Kashmir State and Raja Jaffar Khan of Nagar. (1)

.....

I, Raja Jaffar Khan of Nagar, beg to write the following few lines to the effect:- That at the time when Sheikh Gulam Mohiyud-din was Governor of Kashmir, and despatched troops with the object of conquering Gilgit, I, being a well-wisher of the Sirkar, performed services in every respect. Afterwards when the esteemed Sayad Nathe Shah died in the Hunza battle, I sent my head man with 2,000 rifles to the assistance of Syed Amam Ali Shah, and after that at the time when Syed Nazar Ali Shah came to Bunji with the Sirkar's officers, I despatched my men to the fort of Gilgit, and turning out the Darel people gave it into the possession of the above named Syed. After that Bakhshi Hari Singh came to Gilgit, and Syed Nazar Ali Shah was sent by him to Nagar, and I made him (Nazar Ali Shah) thankful and pleased showing him every hospitality. Now I agree to depute two headmen every month out of my Gilgit men who will have to remain with the Hakim of Gilgit, and according to his advice they will serve the Sirkar.

Secondly:-- I will send every year my Mutabirs (trusted men) to the Sirkar for the purpose of paying respects with the same annual tribute as I now pay, and if any one will ever attack Gilgit I will assist the Hakim of Gilgit.

(1) Foreign Secret F, April 1892, No. 75.
The above few lines have been written by me as an agreement and from this time I will remain as one of the Sirkar's subjects and if ever I do anything contrary to my agreement, I shall be held guilty and answerable to the Sirkar.

Mark [Seal of Jafar Khan]

Signatures of the Wazirs

Appendix IX

Deposition of Maharaja Pertap Singh (1)

"Pandit Sooraj Kole, the Revenue Minister of Council, says my informant, arrived at Jammu on 1st January 1889, but did not do anything of practical importance, as the judicial member had not arrived. Whatever proposals were made by Revenue Member to His Highness were promptly sanctioned, and the man was so well pleased with his situation that more than once he expressed his great satisfaction to His Highness. Prince Amar Singh, Prime Minister, was in secret communication with the Resident. The judicial member arrived and took charge of his office on 16 February. The Council, however, did not commence its sittings formally, because the rules of business had not been framed. It appears there was a hint from the Resident to delay their preparations; His Highness himself asked twice or thrice why the rules were not ready, but the Prime Minister satisfied him by saying that they would be ready soon. A fortnight passed, when all of a sudden, the Revenue Member was summoned to Sialkote and kept there for eight days. What happened at Sialkote can be easily imagined. He was called to advise what use could be made of the incriminating letters which had been sent to the Resident with his knowledge and that of the Prince (Prime Minister).

His Highness made inquiries from Pandit Soorkole on his

(1) This is an extract from William Digby's book referred in Appendix X, pp. 95-98.
return from Sialkote, but the Pandit did not warn him of the
trap prepared for him.

When the plot was matured between the Resident, the Revenue
Member, and the Prince, His Highness was asked to send down the
Prince to Sialkote. He readily consented. The Prince remained
there for two days, and leaving his luggage behind, came up to
Jammu and presented a letter from the Resident asking His Highness
to permit him to accompany the Resident to Calcutta. His Highness
asked why the Resident was going to Calcutta, to which the Prince
replied, "The honour of our house is at stake; we are ruined.
Certain letters have been found which prove the Jammu family to be
in league with Russia and Dalip Singh; and with tears in his eyes,
he begged the Maharaja to let him go with the Resident. The
Maharaja being surprised at this mysterious business, refused to
let him go, and made a formal request to the Resident to see him at
Jammu. The Resident did not give him a reply for two days, and to
add to the extreme embarrassment of His Highness, his councillors,
including the Prince depicted in horrible colours his future fate;
some said he would be sent to Rangoon as a close prisoner, another
that he would be tried for mutiny and hanged; a third that he would
be kept a close political prisoner and his state would be confiscated
by the Government. He solemnly denied the genuineness of the
letters, but this was to no purpose. The Prince told him to his
face that he had already told the Resident that the writing appeared
to be that of His Highness, though the signature was doubtful. On
this the Maharaja, with great composer of mind, declared that, if
his own brothers were determined to ruin him with false accusations, he would submit to his fate. His Highness did not take his meals for two days, he was so much over powered, and in his frenzy he saw no room for escape except to give his consent to such arrangements as were proposed to him. Not favoured by the Resident with a reply to his call, in his despair, he said, "Let them locate a cantonment and take away any portion of my territory, but why do they trouble me in this way and put me to all sorts of disgrace?" The triumph was complete, and there could be no doubt that the Resident was apprised of it. Without giving previous notice he went to Jammu, and before favouring His Highness with a visit, had a long talk with Prime Minister at Residency. Thus armed with necessary weapons, he visited His Highness and was most offensive to him. He distinctly told him that the Viceroy was very much displeased, and that if His Highness's life was saved, he might consider himself lucky.

The Maharaja swore that the letters were forgeries and begged to have a look at them. The Resident replied imperiously that he was satisfied they were genuine and would not hear anything more about them. He further said that he had told the Prime Minister how the matter could be spared, and that if His Highness was anxious to save himself from the indignity of a prosecution, he must act as he was told. The Resident left a draft of an 'edict' written by the Resident himself. This was laid before His Highness by the Prime Minister, and pressure was put on him from all sides to prepare the 'Vosad' on its terms. His Highness persistently refused to do so. Meetings of the Council were held three or four times that day. The members lent from India distinctly refused to have anything to
say in the matter, while their other colleagues, who were all Raja Amar Singh's creatures, were trying to induce His Highness by threats and menaces to sign the document. The Resident was still at Jammu, waiting for the documents; and the Prime Minister finding that the Maharaja did not yield, threatened His Highness with a report to the Resident if the document was not executed. Next morning a vernacular translation of the Resident's draft was made out, and His Highness's signature obtained; it was then delivered to the Resident, who paid the Maharaja a visit and promised to do all he could to save him from the danger that awaited him.

There does not seem much of voluntary resignation in this incident."
Appendix X

The Humble Petition of the following Dogras of Jammu. (1)

"The Kashmir State is divided into two portions, one is Kashmir proper, inhabited by Brahamin Pandits, and the other is Jammu, inhabited by Dogras. The Dogras form the fighting portion of the state. The present Maharaja Pertap Singh belongs to their caste, and is loved to devotion by them. He has been by a trickery deposed, and his gaddi occupied by a few strangers, and these strangers are nothing but tools in the hand of the British Resident. The Dogras have never known foreign domination, and the condition to which they have been just reduced has thrown them into great alarm and distress. At the moment the saying among the Dogras is that they would rather prefer to be plundered by their own Maharaja than to be rewarded with gold by the slavish Council. The Dogras have always fought for the British Government, and will ever fight for it to their last drop of blood. In India it is said that you the friend of the people, and therefore, the petitioners appeal to you for help and protection.

(Here follows signatures)

(1) Condemned UNHEARD.
The Government of India and H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir:
A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred Key-Shuttleworth, Bart.
P.C., M.P., Sometime Under Secretary of State for India, by
William Digby C.I.E.
Strike but Hear it -
Indian Political Agency, 29 Caraven Street, Charing Cross,
London, July 1890.
Appendix XI

Some of the Papers found in Hunza Fort at the time of the British Occupation in 1891. (1)

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(No. 16 is a proclamation in Turki and Chinese from Zunk Tunk Daubaklao (C-in-C) to Kaz Khan Hakim (Chief of Kanjud and the following is a translation of its substance)

From enquiries I learn that the district of Kanjud has been under the rule of China. Since the arrival of Yakub Begg Andjani the Chinese authorities cut off for upwards of 10 years. In former times you have enjoyed the favour a kindness of the Chinese Emperor, which fact must still be fresh in your memory. I have with the assistance of a large army captured the six famous cities, together with their chiefs and dependencies. The son of Yakoob Begg has through fear escaped into the Russian territory. I Zunk Tunk with army have encamped at Kashgar. I understand that you are distressed like the Kirgiz (Hill tribe). You are a wise man and therefore I have written this to you, so that you will consider and let me know distinctly how many districts are under you and whether you are willing to submit to and serve the Emperor of China. When I receive a favourable reply from you I will submit it to the Emperor and obtain his favours for you. On your submission to the emperor you will better be able to administer your country and thereby exalt your position. You must advise your subjects not to commit bad deeds anywhere. It is very necessary that no foreigners should either

(1) Foreign Secret F, September 1892, Nos. 409, 428, 434, 454, 460.
enter or leave the country without permission. You will consider this and act accordingly.

Dated 24th day of the 12 month of the 3rd year of the reign of Kwang Shni. (2)

(Chinese seal)


A.C. - I have to inform you that by the grace of God we are in the enjoyment of good health. ----

The servant by name Kurban, whom you had deputed in view to make enquiries after my health and conveying your congratulations to me, on your having heard that by the grace and favour of God I have been appointed to the Government of Yarkand, at Yarleigh, has arrived.

I have perused your letter and having learnt from the contents that you are in good health and that your territory and its dependencies are enjoying peace and quiet, I have been overjoyed. Ten miskals of Tila, and three "saloosun" skins which you have kindly sent with sincerity of heart, as presents to me, I have received and accepted and I am very much delighted.

It is necessary that you should watch your territory and preserve its safety and quiet and you should act up to the old custom and usage and send the usual "Peshkash" (present or offering)

(2) Came to throne in 1875.
every year to us at the appointed time without any delay.

This will give us great satisfaction and joy and you will receive favours from the Ambans. Keep your mind at ease.

434. Translation of a letter addressed by Sola Amban of the 1st Jirga Taji, Ruler of Yarkand to the Mir of Kanjut Shah Ghazanfar (no date)

It is now seven years that you have fought with the Hindus. We consider that you and the Hindus are mutual enemies, but you say that you have fought with them and so done service (to us). The Hindus had attacked your territory. And you further say that you prevented them from coming to this side through your territory. Is that not your territory? You said that the Hindus wanted you to go with them in view to guide them to our territory. If it prove correct that the Hindus wish to pass through your country, it is not necessary for us to bring an army from China and "Maha China". We can slaughter all the Hindus by the aid of the troops of our eight cities. (We have killed Kirghiz and Anjanis). What are these Hindus then? Now we possess ammunition and other military stores in large quantities. The Amban-i-Kalan (?) Does not give powder and bullets to men who don't belong to this territory. Notwithstanding that you and we may be in union and friendship, it is not possible to give you a supply of powder and bullets.

Sarikol also is friendly (to us) like your territory. It would be well if you pay attention to this circumstance. How is it that your men have plundered the Sarikol people. I thought that
you and we are friends and if I rose to report this to Khabba Amban, it would not be well for you. I therefore sent a letter that you might recover the plundered property of the Sarikol people and return it to me so that our union might continue. But you said that you had no knowledge about it. If such is to be the state of affairs, how can we be friends? In future you should direct your people to behave well and peacefully, and that they should not play mischief anywhere they go. Your merchants, who come here for trade, can as before pass their time in safety, and you may rest satisfied on that score, as this is owing to your good luck. You send one letter today, and another tomorrow and ask for numerous favours but you do not keep your men in order and prevent them from plundering other people. Beware that the Khabba Ambans do not come to hear about these your doings, otherwise your people will suffer great loss and my and your credit will be lost. I have therefore written this letter to you listen well to what I have said.

454. From Khabba Amban in charge of 8 cities of the Musalmans, to the Mir of Kanjut, Shah Ghazanfar dated Yarkand 25th Dokwang Year 18th day of the 2nd month.

I have enquired and find that you live at a great distance, and the road is difficult. In future you should not send more than usual. His Majesty the Great Khakan has much confidence in your legal intentions, and you will hereafter also receive further favours from the great Khakan.
460. (not given) to Mir (no date)

We don't consider these things as services, because I have ascertained and find that the Hindus never made an attack. The Kirghiz also, so long that the Khojas do not require them will not make an attack. You further said that you will stop their come and fight with them, and that you cannot do anything in matters and works which are very distant from you, you also said that I falsely accused you; and added that the distance between Yarkand and Kanjut was long and that your people had done nothing that it was a false charge. Last year when Fakhgor was plundered it was stated that the Robbers resembled Kanjut people. It was on this account that a letter was sent to you to make enquiries. If you have not plundered Fakhgor, then the inquiry matters little it cannot be considered as an accusation. You wrote further that if due attention is not paid to the annual sending by you of the Tilas, you would not send them any longer.

You also wrote that the sheep, flour, rice, tea and such other articles were not of much value, that I should give some other more valuable articles. How is it that you utter such improper things?
Appendix XII

Memorandum (1)

By Sir John Ardagh

The Northern Frontiers of India, From Pamir to Tibet

The collapse of China in the late China-Japan war showed the futility of our trusting to that power as a possible ally, and there is every reason to believe that she will equally useless as a buffer between Russia and the northern frontier of India.

The war was followed by a serious Mohamadan rebellion in the provinces of Kansu, which has been dragging on ever since, and has lately received an additional stimulus by the adhesion of the Kolao Secret Society, the most powerful and ubiquitous organisation of its kind in China.

China maintains her hold on Kashgaria by one single line of communication, namely the road between Kasgar, and Peking, which passes through the disaffected Mohamadan district of Kansu and is some 3,500 miles in length.

Though this alone is sufficient to demonstrate the precarious nature of China's sovereignty in Kashgaria, it may be added that, in July last, Mr. Macartney reported that the stability of Chinese rule in Kashgaria had been much shaken and that riots were taking place, not so much due to the inhabitants as to the unruly Chinese soldiers quartered there.

(1) Foreign Secret F, January 1898, No. 166.
The general history of Russian expansion in Central Asia, the eagerness with which she has advanced her borders towards India over such inhospitable regions as the Pamirs, the comparative fertility and natural wealth of Kashgaria, as well as the political activities displayed by the Russian representative in Kashgaria, lead one to suppose that an eventual Russian occupation is far from improbable. In this connection, too, it is worthy of remark that Russia has not demarcated her frontier with Kashgaria further south than the Uzbel Pass, between the latitudes of Kashgar and Yarkand, thus leaving herself untrammelled in the natural process of expansion from the Pamirs eastwards.

The rumours current during the summer of 1896 of an impending Russian advance into Kashgaria appear to have been unfounded. Mr. Macartney, confirming this view, is of opinion that the Russians have made no preparations for intervening, as the time is not yet ripe, and as a Russian demonstration, unless it were immediately followed up by annexation would only serve to strengthen the hands of the Chinese by intimidating the rebels.

If, then, the eventual annexation of Kashgaria by Russia is to be expected, we may be sure that Russian, as in the past, will endeavour to push her boundary as far south as she can, for political reasons, even if no real military advantage is sought. It is evident, therefore, that sooner or later we shall have to conclude a definite agreement regarding the Northern frontier of India.

We have been accustomed to regard the great mountain ranges to the north of Chitral, Hunza and Ladak as the natural frontier of
India and in a general sense they form an acceptable defensive boundary, easy to define, difficult to pass, and fairly dividing the peoples on either side. But the physical conditions of these mountains, their great extent, high altitude, general inaccessibility, and sparse population, render it impossible to watch the actual watershed, and the measures requisite for security, and for information as to the movements of an enemy, cannot be adequately carried out unless we can circulate freely at the foot of the glacis formed by the northern slope, along those longitudinal valleys which nature has provided on the northern side at a comparatively short distance from the crest, a configuration which it may be observed does not present itself on the northern slope of the range.

For military purposes, therefore, a frontier following the highest watersheds is defective, and we should aim at keeping our enemy from any possibility of establishing himself on the glacis, occupying these longitudinal valleys and there preparing to surprise the passes. We should therefore seek a boundary which shall leave all these longitudinal valleys in our possession or at least under our influence.

The application of this principal to further demarcation of the northern frontier of India leads to the following results:— The Hindu Kush, the Mustagh range, and the Karakoram range, form the principle line of waterparting between the basin of the Indus on the south and the basins of the Oxus and the Yarkand rivers on the north.
On this range are situated, inter alia, the Kilik Mintaka, Khunjerale, Shimshal, Mustagh, and Karakoram passes, access to which we desire to bar to a possible enemy, by retaining within our territory the approaches to them on the northern side, and the lateral communications between these approaches.

This object is to be attained by drawing our line of frontier so as to include the basins of the Danga Bash river and its affluents above Dehda, at the junction of the Ili Su and Karatchukar, called by Captain Younghusband Kurghan-i-Ujadbai, of the Yarkand river above the point where it breaks through the range of mountains marked by the Sargon and Ilbis Birkar Passes, at about latitude 37° north and longitude 74°50' east on Mr. Curzon's map published by the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Karakash River above a point between Shahidulla and the Sanju or Grin Pass. These three basins would afford a full adequate sphere of influence beyond the main crests.

During the disturbances in Kashgaria Shahidulla was occupied by Kashmir.

At the time of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Yarkand in 1873 the frontier post of Kashgaria was situated at Shahidulla. When Captain Younghusband visited that place in 1889 the fort had long been abandoned, and he granted money to Kirghiz chief to rebuild it and keep it in repair as a protection to the trade route from Leh to Yarkand. He forestalled Captain Grombtchevsky, whom he met on the Yarkand River.

In 1890 the Chinese pulled down the Shahidulla Fort, and built another near the Sujet Pass, where in 1892, Lord Dunmore saw
a notice board to the effect that "anyone crossing the Chinese frontier without reporting himself at this fort will be imprisoned."

In 1874 Dr. Bellow found an abandoned Chinest outpost at Kirghiz Tam near Shiragh Saldi. In 1889 Captain Younghusband likewise found Shiragh Saldi outside the recognised Chinese frontier.

We are therefore justified in claiming up to the crests of the Kuen Lun range.

We now represent on our map's the Yarkand River as a boundary, the Taghdumbash Pamir is claimed by China, at least as far as Bayik. It is therefore clear that the three basins described above may encroach upon Chinese territory to a certain extent which may be difficult to define and our solicitude should be to obtain from China an agreement that any part of those basins which may eventually be found to lie outside our frontiers shall not be ceded to any country but Great Britain. If China were strong enough to maintain possession and to act the part of a buffer state, this assurance would not be needed, but in view of her decadence and the prospect of Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan falling before long into the hands of Russia, it will be well to take timely precaution to prevent her from becoming so close a neighbour to the mountain rampart of India as she has lately become on the Chitral frontier.

The present value of this very sparsely inhabited country is insignificant, but its importance as a security to the Indian frontier is considerable.

The same principles and arguments may have to be applied at future period to the upper basins of the Indus, the Sutlej, and
even the Brahmaputra, in the event of a prospective absorption of Tibet by China. At the present moment, however, we are only concerned in the definition of a frontier between British India and Kashgar Yarkand Khotan.

Dealing it with the first portion of the line marked on our maps as following the Yarkand River we find that Captain Younghusband in 1889 pointed out that this stream would form a bad boundary, as it is fordable and the road along the valley frequently crosses from one side to another. This objection is well founded. If we are to keep this valley which contains mines of iron and copper, hot springs, and possibly petroleum and gold, and which formerly cultivated, has within late years become depopulated in consequence of Kanjuti raids, now at an end in consequence of our occupation of Hunza, we should include the northern slope of its basin up to the crests of the Kuen Lun Mountains. It is not likely that China in her present state would offer much objection, or, indeed, that her influence extends to the south of the Kuen Lun. This, then, is the line which it would be preferable to claim. But, if it be found that there should arise insuperable objections to the Kuen Lun line, and that we cannot adopt the line of the river, there is yet a third alternative which will still give us a glacis in front of the Mustagh viz. the mountain crest commencing at the summit marked 14,680, near the Kurbu Pass, passing by the Uuruk Pass to the summit marked 8,815, crossing the mouth of the Mustagh or uprang River, and following the line of waterparting between that river and the Yarkand river, to which it would descend at a point near the ruins of Kugart Auza and mount on the northern side, and some point
between the Sokhbuluk and Sujet Passes, following the latter range eastward across the Karakash, and onwards to the point where the frontier makes it great bend southward. This second line as defined by the river basins would compromise within our territory, the basin of the Mustagh River from its junction with the Yarkand River or Raskam Daria, the basin of the Upper Yarkand river above the ruins of Kungiat Auza, and the basin of the Karakash above latitude 36° north.

At the western extremity of both this line and the Kuen Lun line we have to deal with Chinese claims to the Taghdumbash Pamir. The Chinese have their furthest post up the valley at Chadir Tash or Bargik, where the road from the Bargik Pass meets the Karatchukar river. Above that point the Nomad Kirghiz pay taxes to both China and Hunza and we may claim on behalf of Hunza the basin of the Karatchukar above some point between the Bargik Chinese post and Mintaka Aghazi, the boundary to the North of the River being one of the spurs descending from the Povalo Shveikovski Peak. This would cover the debouches from the Tagerman-Su, Mikhman Guli, Kukturuk, Wakhju, Kilik, Mintaka and Karchenai Passes. It is therefore of much importance to secure the possession of Mintaka Aksai.

On the eastern side of the Tughdumbash Pamir, the debouches of the Kunjerab and Kurbu Passes can be secured by the possession of Mazar Sultan Sayid Hassan. A parallel of latitude south of the Baljik post is the simplest mode of laying down a boundary here so as to include Mazar Sayid Hassan. From thence the boundary should mount to the waterparting near the Zepleh pass, and thence join
the Kuen Lun, the Yarkand river or the Uruk lines, already described.

Under circumstances of China quoted at the commencement of this paper, the settlement of this frontier question appears now to be urgent. If we delay, we shall have Russians to deal with instead of China, and she will assuredly claim up to the very farthest extent of the pretensions of her predecessors in title, at least to the very summits of the Mustagh and the Himalayas.

I venture, therefore, to recommend that the matter should now be brought to the notice of the Government of India, if the proposal meets with approval at the Foreign and India Offices.

When the Government of India has studied the question and pronounced an opinion as to the line which would be most advantageous, the matter will, on our part, be ripe for further action. But, as it may happen that, at that moment, other considerations may render it unadvisable to communicate with China, it may be well to point out that there are other steps short of actual delimitation or international agreement which would tend greatly to strengthen our position while awaiting a favourable opportunity for arriving at a definite settlement.

The Governor General's agents and officers adjacent to the frontier may arrange to procure the recognition of our supremacy and protection by the chiefs of the local tribes, and to assert it by acts of sovereignty, annually exercised within the limits decided upon, and in this manner acquire a little by prescription.
Appendix XIII

From Earl of Elgin, Governor General and Viceroy of India to Lord A. F. Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, Simla, 27 October 1898. (1)

Descriptive statement of boundary

2. The matter of first importance in our judgement is to secure some line by which China will agree to be bound. In the present condition of things the Hunza state has indefinite but rather extensive claims over Raskam and Taghdumbash, while the claim of China to exercise a concurrent jurisdiction of a shadowy sort in Hunza has received definite admission at our hands by the continuation of Hunza's tribute payment to Kashgar, and by the permission granted to Chinese officials to be present at the installation of the Mir of Hunza.

3. If the district of Yarkand were at any time to pass from the possession of China into that of a more energetic power, these acknowledged rights within our borders could scarcely fail to be extremely embarrassing. We are not anxious to make good Hunza's counter claims, except as a means for disentangling Hunza itself from the claims of China, and as we have already stated in our secret despatch No. 170 (Frontier) dated the 23rd Dec. 1897, no strategical advantage would be gained by going beyond mountains over which no hostile advance is ever likely to be attempted.

4. Beginning at the Peak Povalo-Schveikovaski, at the end of the Pamir line demarcated in 1895 by Joint Commission under Major

(1) Foreign Secret F, November 1898, No. 114.
General Sir Montague Gerard and Major-General Povalo-Schweikovsky, we would desire to follow generally the crest of the main range of mountains from that point along the east of Hunza and Nagar and the North of the Baltistan and Ladakh until the line which is at present marked as the Eastern limit of Ladakh is reached. This line of frontier, which would run along the crests of a high mountain range, always difficult and in places inaccessible, would not be one which could be demarcated on the ground. Our object is to arrive at an agreement with China describing the line in question by its better known topographical features, each power reciprocally engaging to respect the boundary thus defined.

5. The following is a description of this line, beginning at the north end at the Peak Povalo-Schweikovski, the line takes a south easterly direction, crossing the Karachikar stream at Mintaka Aghazi, thence proceeding in the same direction till it joins, at the Karchanai Pass, the crest of the main ridge of the Mustagh range which it then follows passing by the Kunjerab Pass and continuing southwards to the peak just north of the Shimshal Pass. At this point the boundary leaves the crest and follows a spur running each approximately parallel to the road from the Shimshal to the Hunza post at Darwaza. The line, turning south through the Darwaza Post, crosses the road from the Shimshal Pass at that point and then ascends the nearest high spur and regains the main crests, which the boundary will again follow, passing the Mustagh, Gusherbrums and the Saltoro Passes to the Karakoram. From the Karakoram Pass the crests of the range run nearly east for about half a degree and
then turn south to a little below the 35th parallel of north latitude. Rounding then what in our maps is shown as the source of the Karakash, the line of hills to be followed runs north-east to a point east of Kizil Jilga and from there, in a south-easterly direction, follows the Lak Tsung Range until that meets the spur running south from the Kuen Lun Range which has hitherto been shown on our maps as the eastern boundary of Ladakh. This is a little east of 80° East Longitude.

6. We regret that we have no maps to show the whole line either accurately or on a large scale. This first part of it, from peak Povalo Schweikovski to where the line re-ascends the main crest of the Mustagh after passing Darwaza is marked on the enclosed N.T.F. Sheet No. 2 (April 1898). This section has been surveyed and may be taken to be accurate. The "map to illustrate the explorations of Captain E.F. Younghusband, King's Dragoon Guards on the northern frontiers of Kashmir" contains the continuation of the line to the 79th degree of East Longitude, and is approximately correct, while the general trend of the whole may be gathered from sheet No. 4 of the map of Turkestan, a copy of which, with the line hand shaded, we have the honour to enclose.

7. It will be observed that the line described in Para 5 includes within the frontier which we desire to secure two tracts which lie beyond the main watershed. Although, as we have stated, we are not anxious to add Raskam or the whole of Taghdumbash to the territory of Hunza, we think that there would be advantages in including within our sphere the western end of Taghdumbash, in accordance with the marking upon the map. So long as it remains in
Chinese possession it is not likely to be a source of inconvenience. If it should pass into the hands of another Power we do not apprehend that any serious danger could arise, but in certain contingencies it might, from its position between Hunza and the eastern extremity of Wakhan and at the entrance of the passes leading to Hunza, become a source of annoyance and inconvenience to us, and we therefore consider it expedient to secure it for Hunza if this can be done without difficulty, and without the sacrifice of other more important advantages. We trust too, that there will be no trouble in securing the consent of the Chinese to the small deviation from the main crest of the Mustagh near the Shimshal pass to Darwaza. This is in accordance with actual possession. Captain Younghusband found a Kanjuti post at Darwaza in 1889 and we have not heard that the Kanjutis have ceased to hold it. It is just in advance of the Shimshal pass, which Captain Younghusband reported to be quite easy and passable by cavalry; the ridges leaving the main range at the peak above the Shimshal, taking in the Darwaza post, and returning to the main ridge as shown in the accompanying map are merely as stupendous as the main ridge itself, and would make a good and well defined boundary.
Appendix XIV

From - Bax Ironside to the Marquess of Salisbury

Macdonald had addressed to Yamen on 14 ultimo on frontier of empire advocating an understanding as to the frontier between China, Turkistan and Afghanistan, Hunza and Kashmir.

The Tsungli Yamen have informed me verbally that they have referred the question to the Governor of Chinese Turkistan, and that upon receipt of his report they will reply to Macdonald.

Sir C. Macdonald to the Tsungli Yamen, 14 March 1899

I have the honour by the direction of Her Majesty's Govern-
ment to address Your Highness and Your Excellencies on the subject of the boundary between the Indian state of Cashmir and the New Dominion of Chinese Turkistan.

In the year 1891 the Indian Government had occasion to repress by force of arms certain rebellious conduct on the part of the ruler of the State of Kanjut, a tributary of Kashmir. The Chinese Government had then laid claim to the allegiance of Kanjut by virtue of ½ ounces of Gold dust paid by its ruler each year to the Governor of the New Dominions who gave in return some pieces of silk.

It appears that the boundaries of the state of Kanjut with China have never been clearly defined. The Kanjutis claim an

(1) Foreign Secret F, August 1899, No. 188.
extensive tract of land in the Taghdumbash Pamir, extending as far north as Tashkurgan, and they also claim the district known as Raskam to the south of Sarikol. The rights of Kanjut over part of the Taghdumbash Pamir were admitted by the Tootai of Kashgar in a letter to the Mir of Hunza, dated February 1896, and last year the question of the Raskam district was the subject of negotiation between Kanjut and the officials of the New Dominions in which the latter admitted that some of the Raskam land should be given to the Kanjutis.

It is now proposed by the Indian Government that, for the sake of avoiding any dispute or uncertainty in the future, a clear understanding should be come to with the Chinese Government as to the frontier between the two states. To obtain this clear understanding, it is necessary that China should relinquish her shadowy claim to suzerainty over the state of Kanjut. The Indian Government, on the other hand, will, on behalf of Kanjut, relinquish her claims to most of the Taghdumbash and Raskam districts.

It will not be necessary to mark out the frontier. The natural frontier is the crest of a range of mighty mountains, a great part of which is quite inaccessible. It will be sufficient if the two Governments enter into an agreement to recognise the frontier as laid down by its clearly marked geographical features. The line proposed by the Indian Government is briefly as follows: It may be seen by reference to the map of the Russo-Chinese frontier brought by the late minister, Hung Chun from St. Petersburg and in possession of the Yamen.
Commencing on the little Pamir, from the Peak at which the Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission of 1895 ended their work, it runs south east, crossing the Karachenai pass and crest of the main ridge of Mustagh range. It follows thus to the south, passing by the Kunjerab pass and continuing southward to the peak just north of the Shimshal Pass. At this point the boundary leaves the crest and follows a spur running east approximately parallel to the road from the Shimshal to the Hunza post of Darwaza. The line turning south through the Darwaza post crosses the road from the Shimshal pass at that point, and then ascends the nearest high spur, and regains the main crests which the boundary will again follow, passing the Mustagh, Gusherbrun, and Saltoro Passes by the Karakoram. From the Karakoram pass the crests of the range run east for about half a degree (100 li) and then turn south to a little below the 35 parallel of north latitude. Rounding then what in our maps is shown as the source of Karakash the line of hills to be followed runs north east to a point east of Kizil Gilga, and from there in a south easterly direction follows the Lak Tsung range until that meets the spur running south from the K'un-lun range, which has hitherto been shown on our maps as the eastern boundary of Ladakh. This is a little east of 80° east longitude.

You will see by examining this line that a large tract of country to the north of the great dividing range shown in Hung Chun's map as outside the Chinese boundary will be recognised as Chinese territory.
I beg Your Highness and Your Excellencies to consider the matter, and to favour me with an early reply.

Claude M. MacDonald