APPENDIX NO. I


TREATY between Great Britain and the Netherlands, Signed at London, March 17, 1824.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, desiring to place upon an footing mutually beneficial, Their respective possessions and the Commerce of their Subjects in the East Indies, so that the welfare and prosperity of both nations may be promoted, in all time to come, without those differences and jealousies which have, in former times, interrupted the harmony which ought always to subsist between them; and being anxious that all occasions of misunderstanding between Their respective Agents may be, as much as possible, prevented; and in order to determine certain questions which have occurred in the execution if the convention made at London on the 13th of August, 1814, in so far as it respects the Possessions of His Majesty's Majesty in the East, have nominated Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

H.M. the King of the U.K. and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of H.M.'s most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Charles Wellesley Wynne, a Member of His said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Montgomeryshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and President of His said Majesty's Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India;

and H.M. the King of the Netherlands, Baron Henry Fugel, Member of the Equitant Corps of the Province of Holland, Counsellor of State, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Belgic Lion, and of the Royal Guelpische Order, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His said Majesty to H.M. the King of Great Britain and Anton Reinhard Folek, Commander of the Royal Order of Belgic Lion and His said Majesty Minister of the Deptt. of Public Instruction, National Industry, and Colonies;

Who, after having mutually communicated their Full Powers found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles:

1. The High Contracting Parties engage to admit the Subjects of each other with Their respective Possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the Continent of India, and in Ceylon, upon the footing of the most favoured Nation; Their respective Subjects confirming themselves to the local Regulations of each Settlement.

2. The Subjects of Vessels of one Nation shall both pay upon Importation or exportation, at the Parts of the Other in the Eastern Seas, and duty at a rate beyond double of that at which the Subjects and Vessels of the Nation to which the Port belongs, are charged.

The duties paid on exports or imports at a British Port on the Continent of India, or in Ceylon, on Dutch bottoms, shall be arranged so as, in no case, to be charged at more than double the amount of the duties paid by British Subjects, and on British bottoms.
In regard to any article upon which no duty is imposed, when imported or exported by the subjects, or on the Vessels, of the Nation to which the Port belongs, the duty charged upon the Subjects and Vessels of the Other, shall, in no case, exceed six per cent.

3. The High Contracting Parties engage, that no Treaty hereafter made by Either, with any Native Power in the Eastern Seas, shall contain any Article tending, either expressly, or by the imposition of unequal Duties, to exclude the Trade of the other Party, from the Parts of such Native Power and that if, in any Treaty now existing on either Part, any Article to that effect has been admitted, such Article shall be abrogated upon the conclusion of the present Treaty.

It is understood that, before the conclusion of the present Treaty, communications have been made by each of the Contracting Parties to the Other, of all Treaties or Engagements subsisting between Each of Them, respectively and any Native Power in the Eastern Seas; and that the Like Communication shall be made of all such Treaties concluded by Them respectively, hereafter.

4. Their Brittanick and Netherland Majesties engage to give strict Orders, as well to their Civil and Military Authorities, as to Their Ships of War, to respect the Freedom of Trade, established by Articles 1, 2, and 3; and in no case, to impede a free communication of the Natives in the Eastern Archipelago, with the Parts of the Two Governments, respectively, or of the Subjects of the Two Governments with the Parts belonging to Native Powers.

5. Their Brittanick and Netherland Majesties, in like Manner, engage to concur effectually in repressing Piracy in those Seas.

They will not grant either asylum or protection to Vessels engaged in Piracy, and They will in no case permit the Ships or Merchandise captured by such Vessel to be introduced, deposited, or sold, in any of Their Possessions.

6. It is agreed that Orders shall be given by the two Governments to Their Officers and Agents in the East, not to form any new Settlement on any of the Islands in the Eastern Seas, without previous authority from their respective Governments in Europe.

7. The Molucca Islands, and especially Ambayana, Banda, Ternate, and their immediate Dependencies, are excepted, from the Operation of the 1, 2, 3 & 4 Articles until the Netherlands Government shall think fit to abandon the Monopoly of Spices; and if the said Government shall, at any previous to such abandonment of the monopoly, allow the Subjects of any Power, other than a Native Asiatic Power, to carry on any Commercial Intercourse with the said Islands, the Subjects of His Brittanick Majesty shall be admitted to such Intercourse, upon a footing precisely similar.

8. His Netherlands Majesty cedes to His Brittanick Majesty all His Establishments on the continent of India; and renounces all privileges and exemptions enjoyed or claimed in virtue of those establishments.
9. The Factory of Fort Marlborough, and all the English possessions on the Island of Sumatra, or hereby ceded to His Netherlands Majesty; and His Britannick Majesty; further engages that no British Settlement shall be formed on that Island, nor any Treaty concluded by British Authority with any Native Prince, Chief and State therein.

10. The Town and Port of Malacca, and its dependencies, are hereby ceded to His Britannick Majesty; and His Netherlands Majesty engages, for Himself and his Subjects, never to form any establishment on any part of the Peninsula of Malacca, or to conclude any Treaty with any Native Prince, Chief or State therein.

11. His Britannick Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the Island of Biliton, and its Dependencies, by the Agents of the Netherlands Government.

12. His Netherlands Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the Island of Singapore, by the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty.

His Britannick Majesty, however, engages, that no British Establishments shall be made on the Carimoon Islands, or on the Islands of Batam, Bintang, Lingen, or any of the Treaty concluded by British Authority with the Chiefs of those Islands.

13. All the Colonies, possessions, and Establishments which are ceded by the preceding articles, shall be delivered up to the Officers of the respective Sovereigns on the lst March, 1825. The fortifications shall remain in the State in which they were in Dutch Treaty, shall be at the period of the notification of this Treaty in India; but no claim shall be made, on either side, for ordinance, or stores of any description, either left or removed by the ceding Power, nor for any arrears of revenue, or any charge of Administration whatever.

14. All the inhabitants of the Territories hereby ceded shall enjoy, for a period of Six Years from the date of the notification of the present Treaty, the liberty of disposing, as they please, of their property, and of transporting themselves, without let or hindrance, to any Country to which they may wish to remove.

15. The High Contracting Parties agree that none of the Territories, or Establishments mentioned in articles 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 shall be, at any time, transferred to any other Power. In case of any of the said possessions being abandoned by one of the present contracting Parties, the right of occupation thereof shall immediately pass to the Other.

16. It is agreed that all accounts and recriminations, arising out of the restoration of Java, and other possessions, to the Officers of His Netherlands Majesty in the East Indies— as well those which were the subject of a Convention made at Java on the 30th of January, 1817, between the Commissioners of the Two Nations, as all others, shall be finally and completely closed and satisfied, on the payment of the sum of £100,000, sterling money, to be made in London on the part of Netherlands, before the expiration of the year 1825.
17. The present Treaty shall be satisfied, and the ratification exchanged at London, within Three Months from the date hereof, or sooner, within Three Months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the 17th day of March in the year of our Lord 1824,

(L.S.) George Canning    (L.S.) H. Pugel
Charles Watkin           (L.S.) A.R. Palek
(L.S.) Williams Hynn.
APPENDIX II.

TREATY OF PANGKOR JUNE 20, 1874

Sir Edward Hertslet, Treaties & Conventions Vol. XVIII, pp. 337-340

"WHEREAS a state of anarchy exists in the Kingdom of Perak owing to the want of settled Government in the country and no efficient power exists for the protection of the people and for securing to them the fruits of their industry; and

WHEREAS large numbers of Chinese are employed and large sums of money invested in tin mining in Perak by British subjects and others residing in Her Majesty's Possessions, and the said mines and property are not adequately protected, and Piracy, murder and arson are in the said country, whereby British trade and interests greatly suffer, and the peace and good order of the neighbouring British Settlements are sometimes menaced; and

Whereas, certain chiefs for the time being of the said Kingdom of Perak have stated their inability to cope with the present difficulties and together with those interested in the industry of the country have requested assistance; and

WHEREAS HER MAJESTY'S Government by Treaty Stipulations to protect the said Kingdom and to assist its rulers, now,

His Excellency, Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B: Governor of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, in compliance with the said request, and with a view of assisting the said rulers and of effecting a permanent Settlement of affairs in Perak, has proposed the following articles of arrangement as mutually beneficial to the Independent Rulers of Perak, their subjects, the subjects of Her Majesty, and others residing in or trading with Perak, that is to say:—

Art. I. That the Rajah Muda Abdullah be recognised as the Sultan of Perak.

Art. II. That the Rajah Bendahara Ismail, now acting Sultan, be allowed to retain the title of Sultan Muda, with a pension and certain small territory assigned to him.

Art. III. That all nominations of great officers made at the time the Rajah Bendahara Ismail received the regalia be confirmed.

Art. IV. That the power given to the Orang Kayah Mantri over Larut by the late Sultan be confirmed.

Art. V. That all revenues be collected and all appointments made in the name of the Sultan.

Art. VI. That the Sultan receive and provide a suitable residence for a British Officer to be called Resident who shall be accredited to his Court, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom.

Art. VII. That the Governor of Larut shall have attached to him the Assistant Resident, A British Officer acting under the Resident of Perak, with similar power and subordinate only to the said Resident.
Art. VIII. That the cost of the Residents with their establishments be determined by the Government of the Straits Settlements; and be a first charge on the revenue of Perak.

Art. IX. That a civil list regulating the income to be received by the Sultan, by the Bendahara, by the Mantri; and by the other officers be the next charge on the said revenue.

Art. X. That the collection and control of all revenues and the general administration of the country be regulated under the advice of these Residents.

Art. XI. That the Treaty under which the Pulo Dinding and the islands of Pangkor were ceded to Great Britain having been misunderstood; and it being desirable to readjust the same, so as to carry into effect the intention of the framers thereof, it is hereby declared that the boundaries of the said territories so ceded shall be rectified as follows, that is to say:-

From Bukit Singari, as laid down in the Chart Sheet No. 1, Straits of Malacca, a tracing of which is annexed, marked A, in a straight line to the sea; thence along the Sea Coast to the South of to Pulo Katta on the West and from Pulo Katta a line running north-east about five miles; and thence north to Bukit Singari.

Art. XII. That the Southern watershed of the Krian River, that is today; the portion of land draining into that river from the South, be declared British territory, as a rectification of the southern boundary of Province Wellesley. Such boundary to be marked out by Commissioners: one named by the Government of the Straits Settlements and the other by the Sultan of Perak.

Art. XIII. That on the cessation of the present disturbances in Perak and the re-establishment of peace and amity among the contending factions in that country; immediate measures under the control and supervision of one or more British Officers shall be taken for restoring as far as practicable the occupation of the mines; and the possession of machinery, etc., as held previous to the commencement of the disturbances and for the payment of compensation for damages, the decision of such officer or officers shall be final in such case.

Art. XIV. The Mantri of Larut engages to acknowledge as a debt due by him to the Government of the Straits Settlements, the charges and expenses to which the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Great Britain have been put or may be put by their efforts to secure the tranquility of Perak and the safety of trade.

The above articles having been severally read and explained to the undersigned, who, having understood the same, have severally agreed to and accepted them as binding on them and their heirs and successors.

This done and concluded at Pulo Pangkor in the British Possessions, this 20th day of January, in the year of the Christian era 1874.
Andrew Clarke, Governor, Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements:

- Chop of the Sultan of Perak
- Chop of the Bandahara of Perak
- Chop of the Tumongong of Perak
- Chop of the Mantri of Perak
- Chop of the Shahbander of Perak
- Chop of the Raja Mankota of Perak
- Chop of the Laxamana of Perak
- Chop of the Datoh Sa'gor of Perak
TREATY with the Datus of Sungai Ujong, April 21, 1874.

WHEREAS disturbances have at various times existed in the territory of Sungai Ujong, and whereas certain evil disposed persons, without colour of right, have at various times placed stockades on the banks of the river Lingie, and have there by force of arms prevented the free passage of peaceful Traders with their merchandise up and down the said river, and whereas the British Government is willing, at the request of the Chief of Sungai Ujong, and for the protection of the interests of its subjects, for the advancement of trade and for the prosperity of the said territory to extend its guarantee and protection to the Government of the said territory. And whereas the recognised Chief of the said territory of Sungai Ujong has endeavoured to free the said river of such persons and their unlawful exactions, and to that end has ordered a supply of warlike arms and ammunition now lying in Singapore under embargo! And whereas it has been represented to His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements that the said Chief is desirous of again attempting to free the said river, to the end that the trade therein may be restored and increased, and for this purpose has asked that the supply of arms and ammunition should be given up to him, to be taken to the said territory of Sungai Ujong, and the said Governor, while anxious to aid the said Chief in his own lawful purpose of clearing the said river from all impediments to free passage thereon, consider it necessary before acceding to the request of the said Chief, as the giving up to him of the said arms and ammunition, and extending to him the protection of the British Government, that there should be good and sufficient guarantees that the said arms and ammunition should not be used for purposes dangerous to the peace of the territory and injurious to the interests of traders and others frequenting the said territory and that the Government of the said territory will be carried on by the said Chief and his officers, on principles of justice and equity, and that the lives and properties of such traders and persons shall be duly protected by the said Chief and his officers; And whereas the said Chief and certain of his officers are willing to enter into an obligation to that effect.

Now these presents witness that we, whose names and seals are hereunder set, do acknowledge ourselves to be held and firmly bound to Her Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen and so forth, in the final sum of 50,000 dollars, to be paid to her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, for which payment to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves and each of us our successors in office, and our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators, and any one, two, or more of them. And, on the understanding that so long as the conditions of this obligation are faithfully kept by the said Chief and his officers, to moral and material guarantee and protection the British Government will be accorded to them to secure the independence, peace and prosperity of the territory of Sungai Ujong.
The condition of the above written obligation is such that if the said obligations and each of them, their and each of their heirs and successors, shall in all things will and truly carry on the Government of the territory of Sungai Ujong, and will protect from injustice and oppression all persons frequenting the said territory and passing up and down the said River Lingie, peacefully engaged in their lawful avocations, and will keep the said river Lingie open to lawful traffic and commerce, and will prevent any persons from interfering with the free passage of the river, and from exacting duties or taxes on the navigation of the said river, under any pretext or pretence whatever, other than the fair and reasonable duties and taxes originally put on the navigation of such rivers, for the protection and convenience of traders, by authority of the recognised Chief of the said territory and with the sanction and approval of the Government of the Straits Settlements: and, on the requisition of said Government will give up any offenders against the laws of the said Settlements who may have taken refuge in, or be found in, the said territory, and will not give refuge to the enemies of the British Government, or of States and Chiefs in alliance with, and at peace with the British Government, and will not permit such persons to form or attempt to form expeditions, or to collect men or arms to the said territory of Sungai Ujong against to British Government or gainst the friends and allies of the British Government and that they will give early and true information to the British Government of all events of political and mercantile importance happening with all the river bank on both sides of the River Lingie, from Simpang as far as Permaisuri Fasir will be placed under the control, order and direction of the British Government, then this obligation will be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Done at Government House, Singapore, the 21st day of April 1874 in the presence of His Excellency, Sir Andrew Caike, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. etc, Governor.

Seal and signature of

Datu Kiana Abdulrahman

Seal and Signature of Datu Nuda of Lingie.
APPENDIX IV.

Hertslet, Treaties and Conventions, Vol. XVIII, pp. 842-843.

AGREEMENT with the Chiefs and Datoos of Rembau March 31, 1883.

Translation:

WHEREAS many dissensions have arisen in the country of Rembau and the people of Rembau are constantly complaining to the Governor of the Straits Settlements saying that the old customs are not followed and that many things which are not right or allowed and that many crimes have been committed without the offenders being punished and are consequently dissatisfied with the present State of affairs, at the chief men and Datoos who are entitled to have a voice in the matter have met at Malacca on the date mentioned hereafter.

I. It is clear that Haji Saed the Penghulu of Rembau, does not regard the old customs and constitution of Rembau, and has done many things which are not all right, and many Datoos and people of Rembau do not want to obey Haji Saed any longer; on this account all Datoos and Chief men of Remban, with the approval of the Governor have deposed Haji Saed, who no longer continues to be Penghulu of Rembau.

II. The Datoos and Chief men who have the right of electing the Penghulu have agreed to choose Seron bin Sedin as Penghulu of Rembau, and His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the British Government, has recognised Seron bin Sedin as Penghulu of Rembau, and His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the British Government, has recognised Seron bin Sedin, as Penghulu aforesaid.

III. Whenever there is trouble or dissension in the country of Rembau, the Penghulu and Datoos and other inhabitants of Rembau desire to make reference to his Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and whatever decision may be given by the Governor, all the persons who have signed their names at the end of the Agreement will accept and obey.

Fred. A. Weld, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Straits Settlements.

The Mark of Datooh Penghulu Sedieh Rajah Seron bin Sedin
The Mark of Datooh Geapa Maharaja Amin
The Mark of Datooh Haji Bangsa Salah
The Mark of Datooh Sungura Pahlavan Haji Jaya
The Mark of Datooh Bangsa Datang Haji Abdul Karim
The Mark of Datooh Seri Maharaja Lema
The Mark of Datooh Senda Maharaja Dolah
The Mark of Datooh Andika Sharif
The Mark of Datooh Mendelika Bakar
The Mark of Datooh Mendelika Sael.

Tenku Antah Yantuan Sri Menanti Raja Idris bin Iskandar (Peralal)
Raja Kahar bin Yang-dopertuan, selangor, Agent of Sultan Abdul Samad of Selangor Raja Laut bin Abdul Samad (Selangor) Sharif Hamid bin Sharif
Shaban Alkadri (Tampin)

Datooh Eliana of Sungie Ujong,
Datooh Bandar Ahmad (Sungie Ujong)
Datooh Nuda Linggi (Sungie Ujong)

Witness D.F.A. Hervey, Resident Councillor, Malacca Dated at Malacca, on the 31st day of March, 1883.
APPENDIX I

Horsley, Agreement with the Government of Jelebu, September, 1886,
Vol. XVIII pp. 844-845.

AGREEMENT made between his Excellency Sir F. A. Weld, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Straits Settlements and
its dependencies on the one side and Syed Ali bin Zin al Jafri, Datoh
Penghulu of Jelebu, in conjunction with the 5 Waris and 3 Lembagas
constituting the Government of Jelebu on the other side.

I. A year having now passed during which the Government of Jelebu
has been assisted by a British Officer stationed in the country, the
Government of Jelebu having satisfied itself of the advantages derived
from such assistance, wish now to enter into an Agreement by which the
may be assured of its continuance. Such a document has also become
necessary, owing to the death of the late Ybn Tuan Abdullah, of Jelebu
who was a party to a former Agreement in 1883, and the determination
of the Government of Jelebu not to elect another.

II. The Government of the Straits Settlements and Jelebu, will at
all times cordially cooperate in the settlement of a peaceful popula-
tion and in the preservation of peace and settled Government in their
respective territories and in the mutual surrender of persons accused
or convicted of any crime or offence under such conditions as may be
arranged between the two Governments.

III. It is further agreed by the aforesaid Datoh Penghulu of Jelebu
and the 5 Waris and 3 Lembagas that should there be occasion for any
arrangements or correspondence with any foreign State, it should be
conducted through the British Government and that no grant or conces-
sion shall be made to other than British subjects, or British Compa-
nies or persons of the Malay, Chinese, Indian or other Oriental races,
not being subjects of any non-Oriental nations without the assent of
the British Government or its representatives.

IV. So long as the royalty on tin (otherwise 'Hasil Tanah') is
not commuted by the payment from the revenues of the State of a month-
sum in lieu of it, such royalty will be paid at the rate of 1.50 for each bahara of
smelted tin shall be collected by the British Collector at Jelebu,
and by him handed to the five Waris in whose land such tin shall have
been raised.

(The three Lembagas get an allowance but do not share in the
'Hasil Tanah')

V. The Datoh Penghulu of Jelebu and the Waris and Lembagas
above-mentioned will, if requested, by the Governor of the Straits
Settlement undertake to cooperate in making arrangements for facilitate
trade and communications overland through the State.

VI. Such allowances will be made to the Penghulu and Waris and
Lembagas of Jelebu as the State of the revenue may admit of, having in
view to present liability of the country.

VII. It is agreed further that the issuing of grants to occupy
State lands whether for mining, agricultural or building purposes shall
be left in the hands of the British Officer in Jelebu, and also the
collection of land and other revenues. All grants to occupy land will issue before bear his seal as well as that of the British Officer.

VIII. The British Officer stationed in the country of Jelebu will hold court to adjudicate in civil and criminal cases, but all disputes involving questions of Mohammedan Law, will be settled by the proper native officers.

IX. The Warriors may still adjudicate in civil and criminal cases in their own districts up to a certain limit to be fixed hereafter but as they receive an allowance from the revenue of the State, the fines, fees and forfeitures, collected by them will be paid into the State Treasury, each person getting one-tenth of his collections.

Fred. A Weld, Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

Strait Settlements.

Dato Penghulu
Dato Maharajah Inda
Dato Panduka
Dato Umbi
Dato Rajah Balang
Dato Menti
Dato Chenchang
Dato Sendara
Dato Niang

Witness to the above signatures

P.C. White, Acting Collector, Jelebu.
APPENDIX VI

Hertslet, Agreement with the States of Sri Menanti, June 4, 1887

AGREEMENT made this 4th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, 1887, between His Excellency Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G., Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Straits Settlements and its dependencies, on the one side, and H.H. Tenku Antah Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti, with the consent of (or in conjunction with) the Dato Penghulu of the States of Jehol, Inaş, Joar, Jempol, Torachi and Gunong Pasir on the other.

I. The two Governments with, at all times, cordially cooperate in the settlement of a peaceful population in their respective neighbouring territories, and in the preservation of peace and settled Government in those territories and in the mutual surrender of persons accused or convicted of any crime or offence under such conditions as may be arranged between the two governments.

II. H.H. the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Dato Penghulu of such of the States before named as may be concerned undertaken, if requested by Governor of the Straits Settlements, to cooperate in making arrangements for facilitating trade and communications overland through their States.

III. It is further agreed by H.H. the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Dato Penghulu of the States above named that should there be occasion for any arrangement or correspondence to any foreign State, it shall be conducted through the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and that no grant or concession shall be made to other than British Companies or persons of the Malay, Chinese, Indian or other Oriental races, not being subjects of any non Oriental nations without the assent of the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

IV. The Government of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress acknowledges Englem Besar Muhammad, the son of Tenku Antah, to be his successors, as Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and his legitimate successors after him.

(L.S.) Fred. A. Weld, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Signed in the presence of
J.F. Beckins, Colonial Secretary

Signed and sealed in the presence of
L.S. Tenku
MARTIN LISTER
(ANTAH OF
Sri Menanti

June 4, 1887.
APPENDIX VII

Hertslet, Agreement with the Datus and Chiefs of Rembau. September 17, 1887, Vol. XVIII, pp. 847-848.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement between His Excellency Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Straits Settlements and the Dato Penghulu Sedia Raja and Chief of Rembau.

I. That the Dutch Penghulu and Chiefs of Rembau agree to leave all revenue questions to his Excellency the Governor, officer, who will at the same time consult with the Penghulu and Chiefs in Council on all State matters of importance.

II. That the Penghulu and Chiefs at all times give every assistance in their power to His Excellency to Governors officer in all questions of revenue and police administration in carrying out all the forms prescribed by the Rembau Court either civil or Criminal.

III. That the control of all duties on tapioca, Pepper, Gambier, Coffee and tin, together with the farm rents, should be absolutely left to the officer appointed by His Excellency the Governor; in the case of duties to be collected from waste lands, questions regarding the administration of ancestral occupied a lands to be carried out only with the Penghulu in Council.

IV. That his Excellency the Governor shall select such officers as he deems advisable to assist in the administration of the State of Rembau.

V. That the consideration of the exact fulfilment by the Dato Penghulu and Chiefs of the State of Rembau of the above paragraphs His Excellency the Governor agrees that 1/3rd of the total yearly revenue should be paid to the Dato Penghulu in Council once in every three months and that the Penghulu shall furnish a list showing the comparative participation of each individual chief in the revenues of the State, in absolute accordance with the constitutional rights of each Chief.

(L.S.) Fred. A. Weld
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
Chop of Dato Penghulu
Dato Perba
Dato Mentri Lelah Perkasa.

Witnesses
Martin Lister, Collector and Magistrate
Sri Menanti

Signed on the 17th day of September, 1887 corresponding to the 28th day of Dolhija, A.H. 1304H.
APPENDIX VIII

Hertslet, Agreement with the Rulers of Negri Sembilan, July 13, 1889,
between the Governor of the Straits Settlements, acting on behalf of
Her Majesty's Government, and the Rulers of certain Malay States
hereinafter called the Negri Sembilan. Vol. XVIII, pp. 848-849.

I. In confirmation of various written and unwritten Agreements
the Yam Tuan Basar of Sri Menanti together with the Rulers of the
following States under his jurisdiction, namely Johol, (including Gemen-
chah), Inas, Ulu Musa, Jempol, Gunong Pasir, and Perachi, the Ruler of
Tampin and the Ruler of Remban hereby place themselves under the pro-
tection of the British Government.

II. The undementioned Rulers of the respective States hereby
agree to constitute their countries into a confederation of States to
be known as Negri Sembilan, and they desire that they may have the
assistance of a British Resident in the administration of the Govern-
ment of the said confederation.

III. It is to be understood that such arrangement as is now agreed
upon does not imply that any one Ruler should exercise any other power
or authority in respect of any State than that which he now possesses.
In witness whereof the said Governor Sir Cecil C. Smith and the said
Yam Tuan Basar of Sri Menanti, to Dato H. Johol, Ungku Syed Hamid of
Tampin and the Dato of Remban, have signed this agreement, the 13th
day of July, 1889, answering to the 15th day of Zul-Ka'adah, the year
of the Medjera 1306.

Cecil C. Smith, Governor.

Witnessed by A.M. Skennfr, Acting Colonial Secretary,

Straits Settlements

Seal of Tunku Mohammad Yam Tuan Basar Sri
Menanti

Witnessed by Martin Lister, Superintendent, Negri Sembilan
Seal of Dato Penghulu
Johol.

Witness to the seal of Dato
Penghulu Johol Martin Lesthr,
Superintendent, Negri' Sembilan.
Seal of Tunku Seyed Hamid of
Witnessed by A.Hale, Magistrate Tampin.
Tampin.
APPENDIX IX

Hertslet, Agreement between Her Majesty's Secretary State for the Colonies on behalf of the Queen, and the Sultan of the State and territory of Johore. (Relations between Johore and the Straits Settlements; British Protection; etc.) Signed at London Dec. 11, 1885, Vol. XVII pp. 821-823.

AGREEMENT on certain points touching the relations of Her Majesty's Government of the Straits Settlements with the Government of the Independent State of Johore, made between the Right Honourable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Her Majesty Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Highness the Maharaja of Johore.

I. The two Governments will at all times cordially cooperate in the Settlement of a peaceful population in their respective, Neighbouring territories, and in the joint defence of those territories from external hostile attacks and in the mutual surrender of persons accused or convicted of any crime or offence, under such conditions as may be arranged between the two Governments.

II. His Highness the Maharaja of Johore undertakes if requested by the Government of the Straits Settlements, to cooperate in making arrangements for facilitating trade and transit communication overland through to Straits of Johore to State of Fahang.

III. If the Government of the Straits Settlements shall at any time decide to appoint a British Officer as Agent to live within the State of Johore, having functions similar to those of a consular Officer, His Highness the Maharajah will be prepared to provide, free of cost, a suitable site within his territory, whereon a residence may be erected for occupation by such officer.

IV. Any coinage in the currency of the Straits Settlements which may be required for the use of the Government of Johore, shall be supplied to it by the Government of the Straits Settlements at rates not higher than those at which similar coinage is supplied to Governments of the Malay Protected States, and under the same limitations as to amount His Highness the Maharajah on his part undertaken that the applications of his Government for subsidiary coinage shall be strictly limited by the legitimate requirements of the inhabitants of the State of Johore, and that the coinage so issued shall be subject to the same limitations as regards legal tender as are in force in the State Straits Settlements.

V. The Governor of the Straits Settlements, in the spirit of former Treaties, will at all times to the utmost of his power take whatever steps may be necessary to protect the Government and territory of Johore from any external hostile attacks; and for these or for similar purposes His Majesty's officers shall at all times have free access to the waters of the State of Johore; and it is agreed that those waters extend to 3 miles from the shore of the State, or in any water less than 6 miles in width to an imaginary line midway between the shores of the two countries.

VI. The Maharajah of Johore, in the spirit of former Treaties, undertakes on his part that he will not without the knowledge and
consent of His Majesty Government negotiate any Treaty or enter into any engagement or any foreign State or interfere in the policies or administration of any native State, or make any Grant or concession to other than British subjects or British Companies or persons of the Chinese, Malay, or other Oriental race, or enter into any political correspondence with any foreign State.

It is further agreed that if the occasion should arise for political correspondence between His Highness the Maharajah and any foreign State, such correspondence shall be concluded through His Majesty's Government to whom His Highness makes over the guidance and control of his foreign relations.

VII. Whereas His Highness the Maharajah of Johore has made known to the Governor of the Straits Settlements that it is the desire of his chiefs and people that he should assume the title of Sultan, it is further agreed that, in consideration of the loyal friendship and constant affection His Highness has shown to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress and of the stipulations contained in this Memorandum, he and his heirs and successors, lawfully succeeding according to Malay custom, shall in future be acknowledged as His Highness the Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore and shall be so addressed.

In witness whereof the said Right Honourable Thederick Arthur Stanley, and His said Highness the Maharajah of Johore have signed this agreement at the Colonial Office, London, the 11th Day of December 1885.

Witness by

Robert G.W. Herbert                     Fredrick Arthur Stanley
Abdul Rahman                           Abubakar (in Malay).
APPENDIX X


AGREEMENT (approved by Her Majesty’s Government) on certain points touching the relations of Her Majesty’s Government of the Straits Settlements with the Governments of the Independent State of Pahang, made between his Excellency Sir Frederic Aloysius Weld, Knight Grand Cross of the most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor of the Strait Settlements of His Highness Rajah Ahmad Langsi-per Tuan of Pahang.

I. The two Governments will at all times cordially cooperate in the settlement of a peaceful population in their respective neighbouring territories, and in the joint defence of those territories from external hostile attacks, and in the mutual surrender of persons accused or convicted of any crime or offence, under such conditions as may be arranged between the two Governments.

II. His Highness the Raja of Pahang undertakes, if requested by the Governments of the Strait Settlements to cooperate in making arrangements for facilitating trade and transit communications overland through the State of Pahang, with the State of Johore and other neighbouring States.

III. If the Government of the Strait Settlements shall at any time desire to appoint a British Officer as Agent to live within the state of Pahang, having functions similar to those of a Consular Officer, His Highness the Raja will be prepared to provide, free of cost, a suitable site within his territory whereon a residence may be erected for occupation by such officer.

IV. Any coinage in the currency of the Strait Settlements which may be required for the use of the Government of the Strait Settlements at rates not higher than those at which similar coinage is supplied to the Governments of the Malay protected States, and under the same limitations as to amount.

His Highness the Raja on his part undertakes that the applications of his Government for subsidiary coinage shall be strictly limited by the legitimate requirements by the inhabitants of the State of Pahang, and that the coinage so issued shall be subject to the same limitations as regards legal tender as are in force in the Straits Settlements.

V. The Governor of the Straits Settlements will at all times, to the utmost of his power, take whatever steps may be necessary to protect the Government and territory of Pahang from any external hostile attack; and for these, or for similar purposes, Her Majesty’s Officers shall at all times have free access to the waters of the State of Pahang; and it is agreed that those waters extend to three miles from the shore of the State.
VI. The Raja of Pahang undertakes on his part that he will not, or out the knowledge and consent of Her Majesty's Government, negotiate any Treaty or enter into any engagement with any foreign State, or interfere in the policies or administration of any native State, or make any grant or concession to other than British Subjects or British Companies or persons of the Chinese, Malay, or other Oriental racey or enter into any political correspondence with any foreign State.

It is further agreed, that if occasion should arise for political correspondence between His Highness the Raja and any foreign State, such correspondence shall be conducted through Her Majesty's Government, to whom His Highness makes over the guidance and control of his foreign relations.

VII. Whereas His Highness the Raja of Pahang has made known to the Governor of the Straits Settlements that it is the desire of his Chiefs and people that he should assume to title of Sultan, it is further agreed, that in consideration of the loyal friendship and constant affection His Highness has shown to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of the Stipulations contained in this memorandum, he and his heirs and successors lawfully succeeding, according to Malay custom, shall in further be acknowledged as His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, and shall be so addressed.

In witness whereof the said Frederick Aloysius Weld and his said Highness the Raja of Pahang have signed this agreement the 8th day of October, the year of Christ, 1887, answering to the 20th day of Muharram the year of the Hijira, 1305.

(L.S.) Fred A. Weld, Governor Straits Settlements

Witnessed by J.F. Dickson,
Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements
General Wallop
Private Secretary to his Excellency to Governor.

Chop of Sultan of Pahang.

Witness to Chop
H. Clifford.
TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.

PAHANG, 1889.

PROCLAMATION.

We Sultan Ahmad Muatham Shah, son of the deceased Ali, to whom belongs the throne of the Kingdom of Pahang with all its dependencies hereby declare and proclaim that we have granted a Tutak of authority to our eldest son Tunku Mahmud, and whereas we feel the burden of increasing age and infirmities and wish to retire from the cares of Government we with judgment and (after) full deliberation have established and confirmed our said son as our representative, in consultation with the British Resident to enact laws and issue regulations with reference to all matters concerning the administration of Government, and we acknowledge all his acts in settling State affairs as if they were our own.

And further we have granted a Tutak to our said son, conferring on him full and complete authority, so that all our Chiefs and Headmen must absolutely obey whatever commands are issued by him, since they are in every respect the same as our own.

Written on the 22nd July, 1889.

FEDERAL TREATIES.

TREATY OF FEDERATION, 1895.

AGREEMENT between the Governor of the Straits Settlements, acting on behalf of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and the Rulers of the following Malay States:—that is to say, Perak, Selangor, Pahang and the Negri Sembilan.

1. In confirmation of various previous Agreements, the Sultan of Perak, the Sultan of Selangor, the Sultan of Pahang, and the Chiefs of the States which form the territory known as the Negri Sembilan, hereby severally place themselves and their States under the protection of the British Government.

2. The above-named Rulers and Chiefs of the respective States hereby agree to constitute their countries a Federation, to be known as the Protected Malay States, to be administered under the advice of the British Government.

3. It is to be understood that the arrangement hereby agreed upon does not imply that any one Ruler or Chief shall exercise any power or authority in respect of any State other than that which he now possesses in the State of which he is the recognised Ruler or Chief.
4. The above-named Rulers agree to accept a British Officer, to be styled the Resident-General, as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They undertake to provide him with suitable accommodation, with such salary as is determined by Her Majesty’s Government, and to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion. The appointment of the Resident-General will not affect the obligations of the Malay Rulers towards the British Residents now existing or to be hereafter appointed to offices in the above-mentioned Protected States.

5. The above-named Rulers also agree to give to those States in the Federation which require it such assistance in men, money, or other respects as the British Government, through its duly appointed officers may advise; and they further undertake, should war break out between Her Majesty’s Government and that of any other Power, to send, on the requisition of the Governor, a body of armed and equipped Indian troops for service in the Straits Settlements.

Nothing in this Agreement is intended to curtail any of the powers or authority now held by any of the above-named Rulers in their respective States, nor does it alter the relations now existing between any of the States named and the British Empire.

The above Agreement was signed and sealed by the under-mentioned Rulers and Chiefs of the various States in July, 1895.

His Highness the Sultan of Perak.
His Highness the Sultan of Selangor.
His Highness the Sultan of Pahang.
His Highness the Yam Tuan Besar of Sri Menanti.
The Dato’ Bandar of Sungei Ujong.
The Dato’ of Johol.
The Dato’ of Jelebu.
The Dato’ of Rembau.
The Tungku Dewa of Tampin.

AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A FEDERAL COUNCIL, 1909.

AGREEMENT between the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States acting on behalf of the Government of His Majesty The King, Emperor of India, and the Rulers of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan.

Whereas by the Treaty entered into in July, 1895, known as the Treaty of Federation the above-named Rulers agreed to constitute their countries a Federation to be known as the...
The microfilm of the whole, now out of print book, "TREATIES and ENGAGEMENTS, MALAY STATES and BORNEO" by Sir G. Maxwell & S.W. Gibson London, 1934, was purchased from the British Museum and photostat copies made in India for the purposes of this thesis.
The microfilm of the whole, now out of print book, "TREATIES and ENGAGEMENTS. MALAY and BORNEO" by Sir G. Maxwell & S.W. Gibson, London, 1924, was purchased from the British Museum and photostat copies made in India for the purposes of this thesis.
protected Malay States to be administered under the advice of the British Government, and whereas the above-named Federation was duly constituted as provided in the above-named Treaty, and whereas the above-named Rulers further desire that means should be provided for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or in more than one State, it is hereby agreed:—

1. That on and after a date to be fixed by His Majesty a Council shall be established to be known as the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States.

2. In the first instance the following shall be members of the Council:—
   - The High Commissioner.
   - The Resident-General.
   - The Sultan of Perak.
   - The Sultan of Selangor.
   - The Sultan of Pahang.
   - The Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan as representing the Undang of the Negri Sembilan.
   - The Resident of Perak.
   - The Resident of Selangor.
   - The Resident of Pahang.
   - The Resident of Negri Sembilan.

Four unofficial members to be nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty. The absence of any member shall not invalidate any proceedings of the Council at which he has not been present.

3. If hereafter it should in the opinion of the High Commissioner be desirable to add to the Council one or more of the heads of the various public departments, he may do so subject to the approval of His Majesty, and may in such case and subject to the like consent also nominate not more than one additional unofficial member for every official member so added to the Council.

4. A head of a department who is nominated to the Council shall hold office so long as the High Commissioner thinks fit. Unofficial members shall hold office for three years.

5. The High Commissioner shall be President of the Council and in his absence the Resident-General shall be President.

5A. The Legal Adviser of the Government may attend any sitting of the Council and assist in the discussion of any legal questions which may arise in the course of its proceedings but shall not be entitled to a vote; and any head of a public department may similarly attend and assist in the discussion of any matter affecting his department but shall not be entitled to a vote.
6. If any of the Rulers above-named is unable to be present he may nominate one of the members of his State Council to represent him. In the case of Negri Sembilan, the nomination shall be by the Undang.

7. The Council shall meet at least once in every year at a place to be appointed from time to time by the High Commissioner.

8. Unless the President of the Council shall certify in writing that it is a matter of urgency every law proposed to be enacted by the Council shall be published in the Government Gazette at least one month before being submitted to the Council.

9. Laws passed or which may hereafter be passed by the State Councils shall continue to have full force and effect in the State except in so far as they may be repugnant to the provisions of any law passed by the Federal Council, and questions connected with the Mohammedan Religion, Mosques, Political Pensions, Native Chiefs and Penghulus and any other questions which in the opinion of the High Commissioner affect the rights and prerogatives of any of the above-named Rulers or which for other reasons he considers should properly be dealt with only by the State Councils shall be exclusively reserved to the State Councils.

10. The Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of each State shall be considered by the Federal Council, but shall immediately on publication be communicated to the State Councils.

11. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to curtail any of the powers or authority now held by any of the above-named Rulers in their respective States, nor does it alter the relations now existing between any of the States named and the British Empire as established by previous Treaties.

The above Agreement was signed and sealed by His Excellency Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States, on the twentieth day of October, 1909, having been signed and sealed before that date by the aforementioned Rulers and Chiefs of the Federated Malay States:

- His Highness the Sultan of Perak.
- His Highness the Sultan of Selangor.
- His Highness the Regent of Pahang.
- His Highness the Yang-di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan.
- The Dato' Klian, Tetra of Sungai Ujong.
- The Dato' of Johol.
- The Dato' of Ilebu.
- The Dato' of Remban.
- The Tungku Dewa of Tampin.
APPENDIX XII

AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A FEDERAL COUNCIL, 1912.

Whereas this Agreement is supplemental to an Agreement entered into between the High Commissioner for the Malay States acting on behalf of the Government of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, and the Rulers of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan which was executed by the High Commissioner on the 20th day of October, 1909, having been executed before that date by the said Rulers, whereby it was agreed that a Council should be established to be known as the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States; and whereas the said Council has been duly established but it is desired by the parties to the hereinbefore recited Agreement to incorporate therein provision for the appointment of persons to temporarily fill vacancies caused by the absence or other disability of unofficial members of the said Council:

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties to the original Agreement hereinbefore recited that the original Agreement shall be construed as if instead of clause 2 thereof the following clause had been inserted therein:

3. In the first instance the following shall be members of the Council:
   
   The High Commissioner.
   The Resident-General.
   The Sultan of Perak.
   The Sultan of Selangor.
   The Sultan of Pahang.
   The Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan as representing the Undang of Negri Sembilan.
   The Resident of Perak.
   The Resident of Selangor.
   The Resident of Pahang.
   The Resident of Negri Sembilan.

Four unofficial members to be nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty. If any unofficial member so nominated shall die or become incapable of discharging his functions as a member of the Council or be suspended or removed from his seat in the Council or be absent from the Federated Malay States or resign by writing under his hand, the High Commissioner may provisionally nominate in his place a fit person to be temporarily a member of the Council, provided that every such nomination shall cease to have effect if and when the same be disallowed by His Majesty or on the termination of any such incapacity, suspension or absence as is hereinbefore referred to. Any provisional nomination may be at any time revoked by the High Commissioner.
The absence of any member shall not invalidate any proceedings of the Council at which he has not been present.

Dated at Singapore this seventh day of November, 1912.

(Here follow the signatures and seals of
His Excellency Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for the Malay States;
His Highness Sir Idris Mirsd-el-Aazam Shah,
G.C.M.G., Sultan of Perak;
His Highness Al'adin Saleh bin Almerhum Raja
Musa, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Selangor;
His Highness Tungku Mahmud Bin Sultan Ahmed,
C.M.G., Tungku Besar, Regent of Pahang;
His Highness Tungku Muhammad, C.M.G., Yang
di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan;
The Dato' Kinta Petra of Sungei Ujong;
The Dato' of Johol;
The Dato' of Jelebu;
The Dato' of Rembau;
The Tungku Dewa of Tampin.)

FURTHER AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Whereas this Agreement is supplemental to an Agreement entered into between the High Commissioner for the Malay States acting on behalf of the Government of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, and the Rulers of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan which was executed by the High Commissioner on the 20th day of October, 1909, having been executed before that date by the said Rulers, whereby it was agreed that a Council should be established to be known as the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States, which said Agreement was supplemented by an Agreement entered into between the same parties and executed by the High Commissioner on the 7th day of November, 1912, having been executed before that date by the Rulers of the Federated Malay States:

And whereas the said Council has been duly established but the parties to the hereinbefore recited Agreements desire to vary the provisions relating to the appointment and term of office of unofficial members:

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties to the Agreements hereinbefore recited that Clauses 3, 4 and 5A thereof shall be rescinded and the following clauses to be numbered 3 and 4 shall be substituted in the place thereof and that the said Agreements shall from the date hereof be construed accordingly; provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the validity and continued operation of anything done under the said rescinded clauses.
APPENDIX XIII

AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF
FEDERAL COUNCIL, 1812. (Photostat copy pp. 74-75).
APPENDIX XIV


The powerful Lord who is in possession of every good and every dignity, the God Boodh, who swells over every head in the City of the Sacred and Great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-ther-sye (titles of the king of Siam) incomprehensible to the head and brain. The sacred beauty of the Royal Talaei, Serene and infallible there (titles of the Wangon, or second king of Siam) have bestowed their commands upon the heads of their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank belonging to the Sacred and Great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-ther-sye, to assemble and frame a Treaty with Captain Henry Burney, the English Envoy on the part of the English Govt. the Honourable East India Company, who govern the countries in India to the English under the authority of the King and Parli. of England; and the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Govr. of Bengal and other English Officers of high rank, have deputed Captain Burney, as an Envoy, to represent them, and to frame a Treaty with their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank belonging to the Sacred and Great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-ther-sye, in view that the Siamese and English nations may become great and true friends, connected in love and affection with gernine candour and sincerity on both sides. The Siamese and English frame and 2 uniform copies of a Treaty, in order that 1 copy may be placed in the Kingdom of Siam, and that it may become known throughout every great and small Province subject to Siam; and in order that 1 copy may be placed in Bengal, and that it may become known throughout every great and small province subject to the English Govt. both copies of the Treaty will be attested by the Royal Seal, by the Seals of their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank in the city of the Sacred and Great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-ther-sye and by the Seals of the Rt. Hon’ble Lord Amherst, Gr. of Bengal and of the other Eng. Officers of high rank.

Article I. The English and Siamese engage in friendship love and affection, with mutual truth, sincerity and candour. The Siamese must not mediate or commit evil, so as to molest the English in any manner. The English must not mediate or commit evil, so as to molest the Siamese in any manner. The Siamese must not go and molest, attack, disturb, seize or take any place, territory, or boundary belonging to the Siamše in any country, subject to the Siamese. The Siamese shall settle every matter within the Siamše boundaries, according to their own will and customs.

Article II. Should any place or country subject to the English do anything that may offend the Siamese, the Siamese shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the English we will examine it with truth and sincerity, and if the fault lie with the English, the English shall punish according to the fault; should any place or
country subject to the Siamese do anything that may offend the English, the English shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the Siamese, who will examine into it with truth and sincerity; and if the fault lies with the Siamese, the Siamese shall punish according to the fault. Should any Siamese place or country, that is near an English country, collect at any time an army, or a fleet of boats, if the Chief of the English country inquire the object of such force, the chief of the Siamese country must declare it. Should any English place or country that is near a Siamese country, collect at any time an army or a fleet of boats, if the Chief of the Siamese Country enquire into the subject of such force, the Chief of the English country must declare it.

Article III. In places and countries belonging to the Siamese and the English lying near their mutual borders, whether to the E, W, N or S, if the English entertain a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the Chief on the side of the English must send a letter with some men and people from his frontier posts, to go and enquire from the nearest Siamese Chief, who shall depute some of his Officers and people from his frontier posts to go with the men belonging to the English Chief, and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, as that they may be ascertained on both sides in a friendly manner. If a Siamese Chief entertains a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the chief on the side of the Siamese must send a letter with some men and people from his frontier post to go and enquire from the nearest English Chief, who shall depute some of his Officers and people from his frontier post, to go with men belonging to the Siamese Chief, and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, so that they may have ascertained on both sides in a friendly manner.

Article IV. Should any Siamese subject run and go and live within the boundaries of the English, the Siamese must not intrude, enter, seize or take such person within the English boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner; and the English shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not. Should any English subject run and go and live within the boundaries of the Siamese, the English must not intrude enter, seize and take such person within the Siamese boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner, and the Siamese shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not.

Article V. The English and the Siamese having concluded a Treaty establishing a sincere friendship between them merchants subject to the English and their ships, junks, and boats, may have intercourse and trade with any Siamese country which has such merchandise; and the Siamese will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. Merchants subject to the Siamese, and their boats, junks, and ships, may have intercourse and trade with any English Country; and the English will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. The Siamese desiring to go to an English
Country; the English desiring to go to Siamese Country, must conform to the customs of the place or country, on either side; should they be ignorant of the customs, the Siamese or English Officers must explain them. Siamese subjects who visit an English Country, must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the English country in every particular. The English subjects who visit a Siamese country, must conduct themselves according to the established Laws of the Siamese country, in every particular.

Article VI. Merchants subject to the Siamese or English going to trade either in Bengal, or any other country subject to the English or at Bangkok, or in any Country subject to the Siamese, must pay the duties upon commerce according to the customs of the place or the country, on either side; and such merchants and the inhabitants of the country shall be allowed to buy and sell without the intervention of other persons in such countries. Should a Siamese or English merchant have any complaint or suit, he must complain to the Officers and Governors on either side; and they will examine and settle the same, according to the established laws of the place or the country, on either side. If a Siamese or English merchant buy or sell, without enquiring and ascertaining whether the seller or the buyer be of a bad or good character; and if he meet with a bad man, who takes the property and absconds, the Rulers and Officers must make search and produce the person of the absconder, and investigate the matter with sincerity. If the party possesses money or property he can be made to pay; but if he does not possess any, or if he cannot be apprehended it will be the merchant's own affair.

Article VII. A merchant subject to the Siamese or English, going to trade in any English or Siamese Country, and applying to build godowns or houses or to buy or hire shops or houses, in which to place his merchandise, the Siamese or English Officers or Rulers shall be at liberty to deny him permission to stay, if they permit him to stay, he shall land and take up his residence according to such terms as may be mutually agreed on; and the Siamese and English Officers and Rulers will assert and take proper care of him, preventing the inhabitants of the country from oppressing him, and preventing him from oppressing the inhabitants of the country. Whenever a Siamese or English merchant or subject, who has nothing to detain him, requests permission to leave the country, and to embark with his property on board of any vessel, he shall be allowed to do so with facility.

Article VIII. If a merchant desires to go and trade in any place or country belonging to the English or Siamese, and his ship, boat, or junk, met in any injury whatever, the English or Siamese Officers shall afford adequate assistance and protection. Should any vessel belonging to the Siamese or English be wrecked in any place or country where the English or Siamese may collect any of the property belonging to such vessel, the English or Siamese Officers shall make proper
enquiry and cause the property to restored to the proper owner or in case of his death, to his heir and the owner or heir will give a proper remuneration to the persons who may have collected the property. If any Siamese or English subject die in an English or Siamese Country, whatever property he may have shall be delivered to his heir; if the heir be not living in the same country, and unable to come, appoint a person by a letter to receive the property, the whole of it shall be delivered to such person.

Article IX. Merchants subject to the English desiring to come and trade in any Siamese Country, with which it has not been the custom to have trade and intercourse, must first go and inquire of the Governor of the country. Should any country have no merchandise, the Governor shall inform the ship that has come to trade that there is none. Should any country have merchandise sufficient for a ship, the Governor shall allow her to come and trade.

Article X. The English and Siamese mutually agree, that there shall be an unrestricted trade between in the English Countries of Prince of Wales Island, Malacca and Singapore and the Siamese countries of Ligore, Merdilomy, Singora, Patam, Junkylon, Queda and other Siamese Provinces. Asiatic Merchants of the English countries, not being Burmese, Pergers, or descendants of Europeans, shall be allowed to trade freely overland and by means of the rivers. Asiatic merchants, not being Burmese, Pergers, or descendants of Europeans, desiring to enter into and trade with the Siamese Dominion, from the countries of Margui, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and Ye, which are now subject to the English will be allowed to do so freely, overland and by water, upon the English furnishing them with proper certificates; but merchants are forbidden to bring Opium, which is positively a contraband article in the Territories of Siam; and should a merchant introduce any, the Governor shall seize, burn and destroy the whole of it.

Article XI. If an Englishman desire to transmit a letter to any person in a Siamese or other Country, such person only and no other, shall open and look into the letter. If a Siamese desire to transmit a letter to any person in any English or other Country, such person only and no other, shall open and look into the letter.

Article XII. Siam shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the States of Trengano and Calantan. English merchants and subjects shall have trade and intercourse in future with the same facility and freedom as they had heretofore had, and the English shall not go and molest, attack, or disturb some States, upon any pretence whatever.
Article XIII. The Siamese engage to the English that the Siamese shall remain in Queda, and take proper care of that country and of its people; the inhabitants of Prince of Wales Island and Queda shall have trade and intercourse as heretofore; the Siamese shall levy no duty on stock and provisions, such as cattle, buffaloes, poultry, fish, paddy and rice which the inhabitants of the Prince of Wales Island or ships there, may have occasion to purchase in Queda; and the Siamese shall not farm the mouths of the rivers or any stream in Queda, but shall levy fair and proper import and export duties. The Siamese further engage, that when Chao Phya of Ligore returns from Bangkok, he shall release the slaves, personal servants, family and kindred belonging to the former Governor of Queda, and permit them to go and live wherever they please. The English engage to the Siamese, that the English do not desire to take possession of Queda, that they will not attack or disturb it, or permit the former Governor of Queda, or any of his followers, to attack, disturb or injure in any manner, the Territory of Queda, or any other Territory subject to Siam. The English engage that they will make arrangements for the future Governor of Queda to go and live in some other country, and not at Prince of Wales Island or Peye, or in Perak, Selangore or any other Burmese country. If the English do not let the former Governor of Queda to go and live in some other country, as here engaged, the Siamese may continue to levy an export duty on paddy and rice in Queda. The English will not prevent any Siamese, Chinese or other Asiatic at Prince of Wales's Island, from going to reside in Queda, if they desire it.

Article XIV. The Siamese or English mutually engage that the Raja of Perak shall govern his country according to his own will. Should he desire to send the Gold and Silver Flowers to Siam as heretofore, the English will not prevent his doing as he may desire. If Chao Phya of Ligore desire to send down to Perak, with friendly intention, 40 or 50 men, whether Siamese, Chinese or other Asiatic subjects of Siam; or if the Raja of Perak desires to send any of his Ministers or Officers to seek Chao Phya of Ligore, to English shall not forbid them. The Siamese or English shall not send any force to go and molest attack or disturb Perak. The English will not allow the State of Selangore to attack or disturb Perak; and the Siamese shall not go and attack or disturb Perak; and the Siamese shall not go and attack or disturb Selangore. The arrangements stipulated in these two last Articles respecting Perak and Queda, Chao Phya of Ligore shall execute as soon as he returns home from Bangkok.

The 14 Articles of this Treaty, let the great and subordinate Siamese and English Officers, together with every great and small Province, hear, receive, and obey without fail.

Their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank at Bangkok and Capt. Henry Burney, whom the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Amherst Governor, of Bengal, deputed as an Envoy to represent his Lordship framed this Treaty together in the presence of Prince Krom
allem Sorin Therakser, in the City of the Sacred and Great
Kingdom of Si-a-Yov-Ther-Sye. The Treaty written with the
Siamese, Malay and English languages, was concluded on
Tuesday the 1st day of the 7th decreased moon, 1788 year,
dog 8, according to the Siamese era, corresponding to the
20th of June 1826, of the European era. Both copies of
the Treaty are sealed and attested by their Excellencies the
Ministers and by Capt. Henry Burney. One copy Capt. Burney
will take for the ratification of the Governor of Bengal; and
1 copy bearing the Royal Seal, Chao Phya of Legore will take
and place at Queda. Capt. Burney appoints to return to Prince
of Wales Island in 7 months, in the 2nd moon of the year 1188,
dog 8, and to exchange the ratification of this Treaty with
Phra Phak di Bori-rak, at Queda, the Siamese and English will
form a friendship that shall be perpetuated, that shall know
no end or interruptions as long as heaven and earth appear.

A literal translation from the Siamese.

H. Burney, Capt. Envoy to the Court of Siam
(Place for the King of Siam Seal) (L.S.) amherst
Batifed by the Rt. Hon'ble, the G.G. in Campt Agra, this
17th day of January 1827.

(L.S.) By command of the G.G.

A Stirling, Secy. to the Govt. in attendance on the
Governor General.

(Seal of Chao Phya (Seal of Chao Phyoe
Chok-Kri) Akho Mahasiva
L.S. Gombermere
Kalahone)

(S Seal of Chao Phya
Phra Khlang) (Seal of
Chao Phya Tharana) L.S. W.B. Bayley

H. Burney, Capt. Envoy to the Ct. of Siam the Rt. Hon'ble
the Governor General of Br. India.

By command of the Vice President in Council.

G. Swintong, Sec. to Govt.
APPENDIX XV

Treaty of Friendship and Commerce Between Great Britain and Siam, April 12, 1855.

British & Foreign State Papers 1855-1856, Vol. XLVI, pp.139-143. ( ratification exchanged at Bangkok, April 5, 1856.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the U.K. of Great Britain and Ireland, and all its dependencies and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdet Phra Parmarute Naha Mongkut Phra Chom Khan Chau Ya Hua, First King of Siam, & Phra Bard Somdet Phra Maha Param Phra Pin Klau Chau Ya Hua, the second King of Siam, desiring to establish upon firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship existing between the 2 countries, and to secure the best interests of their respective subjects by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of Amity and Commerce for this purpose, and have, therefore, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland
Sir John Bowring, Knight, Doctor of Laws, etc;

And Their Majesties the First and Second King of Siam,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Article I. There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her successors, and Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam, shall receive from the Siamese Govt. full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese; and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Govt. the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Govt. of Siam.

Article II. The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok; he will himself conform to and will enforce the observance by British subjects of all the provisions of this Treaty, and such of former Treaty negotiated by Capt. Burney in 1826, as shall still remain in operations. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the Govt. of British subjects in Siam the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violation of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects, shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese
officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of 
Eng. offenders by the Consul, adhere. to Eng. laws and in the case 
of Siamese offenders by their own laws, through the Siamese autho-
rities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters refer-
ring solely to Siamese and neither will the Siamese authorities 
interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her 
Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the 
British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the 
ratification of this Treaty, nor until 10 vessels owned by 
British subjects, sailing under British colours, and with 
British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for 
purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this Treaty.

Article III. If Siamese, in the employ of British subjects, 
offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese 
having so offended or desiring to desert, take refuge with British 
subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of 
their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to 
the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any British offenders 
resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide 
themselves in, Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and 
delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese, 
not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not 
be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to 
his protection.

Article IV. British subjects are permitted to trade 
freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently 
only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. 
British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and 
buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit 
of 200 miles (not more than 6 miles English) from 10 years, or shall 
obtain special authority from the Siamese Govt. to enable them 
to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, British 
residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or 
plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of 24 hours journey 
from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which the 
boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of 
such lands or houses it will be necessary that the British subject 
shall, in the first place, make applications through the consul 
to the proper Siamese officer; and the Siamese officer and the 
Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the 
applicant, will assist him in setting, upon equitable terms, the 
amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries 
of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchaser 
under sealed deeds. Whereupon, he and his property shall be placed 
under the protection of the governor of the district and that of the 
particular local authorities; he shall conform in ordinary matters, 
to any just direction given by them, and will be subject to 
same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects, but if through 
negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, a British subject 
shall fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands
so acquired within a term of 3 years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Govt. shall have the power of resuming the property, upon satisfying to the British subject the purchase money paid by him for the same.

Article V. All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul: nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding Article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under the protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and countersigned by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in Siamese character, their names, calling and description. The Siamese officers at the Govt. stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being established, they must allow the parties to proceed, but it will be their duty to detain those persons who by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters, and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

Article VI. All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Govt. will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British Subject, without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese Govt. will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Article VII. British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given when it is necessary that the ship shall go into the dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Govt., to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Pharchamit and Pit-patchmuk, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Govt.; but in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with and a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their
and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

Article VIII. The measurement duty here to paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok, under the Treaty of 1826, shall be abolished from the date of this Treaty coming into operation, British shipping and trade will henceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties or the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be 3 per cent, payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchants and the Custom House officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call on an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding 2 of on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject to opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the Tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the Tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks and it is agreed that British Shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended, of salt, rice and fish, the Siamese Govt. reserve to themselves to right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of such articles.
Bullion or personal effects, may be imported or exported free of charge.

1. Article IX. The Code of Regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the cooperation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and the Consul shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Govt.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions to consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Article X. The British Govt. and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Govt. to the Govt. or subjects of any other nation.

Article XI. After the lapse of 10 years from the date of ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either of the British or Siamese Govts. and on 12 months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1856 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Article XII. This Treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, the ratifications thereof having been provisionally exchanged, shall take effect from the 6th day of April, in the year 1856 of the Christian era, corresponding to the 1st day of the 6th Month of the 1218 the year of the Siamese Civil era.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present Treaty, in quadruplicate, at Bangkok on the 18th day of April, in the year 1856, of the Christian era, corresponding to the 2nd day of the 6th month of the 1217 on year of the Siamese civil era.

(L.S.) John Bowring

(Signatures and seals of the Siamese Plenipotentiaries)
granted under Article III, and intended for the conveyance of minerals or other natural products.

ARTICLE VII.

Nothing in this Agreement is intended to curtail any of the powers or authority now held by the Rajah of Kelantan/Trengganu, nor does it alter, otherwise than as provided for in this Agreement, the relations now existing between the Rajah and His Siamese Majesty's Government.

Siam, 1909.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

Signed at Bangkok, March 10th, 1909.

(Ratifications exchanged at London, July 9th, 1909.)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Siam, being desirous of settling various questions which have arisen affecting their respective dominions, have decided to conclude a Treaty, and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ralph Paget, Esq., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.;

His Majesty the King of Siam, His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Vajiravudh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Transfer of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis, and Adjacent Islands to Great Britain.

The Siamese Government transfers to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands. The frontiers of these territories are defined by the Boundary Protocol annexed hereto.¹

ARTICLE II.

Date of Transfer.

The transfer provided for in the preceding Article shall take place within thirty days after the ratification of this Treaty.

¹ Annex I.
ARTICLE III

Delimitation of Anglo-Siamese Boundary

A mixed Commission, composed of Siamese and British officials and officers, shall be appointed within six months after the date of ratification of this Treaty, and shall be charged with the delimitation of the new frontier. The work of the Commission shall be commenced as soon as the season permits, and shall be carried out in accordance with the Boundary Protocol annexed hereto.

Subjects of His Majesty the King of Siam residing within the territory described in Article I who desire to preserve their Siamese nationality will, during the period of six months after the ratification of the present Treaty, be allowed to do so if they become domiciled in the Siamese dominions. His Britannic Majesty's Government undertakes that they shall be at liberty to retain their immovable property within the territory described in Article I.

It is understood that, in accordance with the usual custom where a change of suzerainty takes place, any Concessions within the territories described in Article I who desire to preserve their Siamese nationality will be allowed to do so if they become domiciled in the Siamese dominions. His Britannic Majesty's Government undertakes that they shall be at liberty to retain their immovable property within the territory described in Article I.

ARTICLE IV.

Abolition of Consular Jurisdiction in Siam

The jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts, established by Article VIII of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1893, shall, under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed hereto, be extended to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before the date of the present Treaty.

This system shall come to an end, and the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure, and the Law for organization of Courts.

All other British subjects in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol.
ARTICLE VI.

Rights of Property, Residence, and Travel, Taxes, &c.—
National Treatment.—Exemption from Military
Service, Forced Loans, &c.

British subjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent
of Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of
the country, notably the right of property, the right of residence
and travel.

They and their property shall be subject to all taxes and
services, but these shall not be other or higher than the taxes
and services which are or may be imposed by law on Siamese
subjects. It is particularly understood that the limitation in
the agreement of the 20th September, 1900, by which the taxa-
tion of land shall not exceed that on similar land in Lower
Burma, is hereby removed.

British subjects in Siam shall be exempt from all military
service, either in the army or navy, and from all forced loans
or military exactions or contributions.

ARTICLE VII.

Confirmation of Old Treaties.

The provisions of all Treaties, Agreements, and Conven-
tions between Great Britain and Siam, not modified by the
present Treaty, remain in full force.

ARTICLE VIII.

Ratifications.

The present Treaty shall be ratified within four months
from its date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have
signed the present Treaty and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 10th day of March,
in the year 1909.

(L.S.) RALPH PAGET.
(L.S.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

ANNEX I.

Boundary Protocol annexed to the Treaty dated March 10th,
1909 Vide Part V.

ANNEX II.

Protocol concerning the Jurisdiction applicable in the King-
dom of Siam to British Subjects, and annexed to the
Treaty dated March 10th, 1909.

SECTION I.—International Courts shall be established at
such places as may seem desirable in the interests of the good
administration of justice; the selection of these places shall
SECTION II.—The jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend:

1. In civil matters: To all civil and commercial matters to which British subjects shall be parties.
2. In penal matters: To breaches of law of every kind, whether committed by British subjects or to their injury.

SECTION III.—The right of evocation in the International Courts shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883.

The right of evocation shall cease to be exercised in all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated as soon as the text of such codes or laws shall have been communicated to the British Legation at Bangkok. There shall be an understanding between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the British Legation at Bangkok for the disposal of cases pending at the time that the said codes and laws are communicated.

SECTION IV.—In all cases, whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts in which a British subject is defendant or accused, a European legal adviser shall sit in the Court of First Instance.

In cases in which a British born or naturalized subject not of Asiatic descent may be a party, a European adviser shall sit as a Judge in the Court of First Instance and where such British subject is defendant or accused the opinion of the adviser shall prevail.

A British subject who is in the position of defendant or accused in any case arising in the provinces may apply for a change of venue, and should the Court consider such change desirable the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the Judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok. Notice of any application shall be given to the British Consular Officer.

SECTION V.—Article IX of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883, is repealed.

Appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be adjudged by the Siamese Court of Appeal at Bangkok. Notice of all such appeals shall be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case to be annexed to the record.

The judgment on appeal from either the International Courts or the ordinary Siamese Courts shall bear the signature of two European Judges.
APPENDIX XVI

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM
Signed at Bangkok, March 10th, 1898 (Photostat copy pp. 68-80)
APPENDIX XVII

Agreement Defining the Friendly Relations Between the United Kingdom & the State of Perlis, April 22, 1930. (Government Gazette Extraordinary, April 23, 1930 Kuala Lumpur).

AGREEMENT to define the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and the Raja of the Mohammedan State of Perlis:

Made between His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C. M.C., Governor of the S.E. & High Commissioner for the Malay States, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty;

And His Highness Tuan Syed Ali, C.B.E., Raja of Perlis, on his own behalf and on behalf of his descendants who may succeed him as Raja & Ruler of Perlis.

1. The State of Perlis shall continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of sovereignty.

2. H.H. the Raja of Perlis shall have no political dealings with any foreign power or potentate except through the medium of His Britannic Majesty's representative.

3. His Britannic Majesty will not transfer or otherwise dispose of his rights of suzerainty over the State of Perlis to any other Power, and will not merge or combine the State of Perlis with any other State without the written consent of H.H. the Raja of Perlis in Council.

4. The successor to the Rajaship shall always be a direct descendant of H.H. Tuan Syed Ali, and if there is no direct descendant, a descendant of his ancestors, chosen by the State Council and accepted by His Britannic Majesty. The Raja & his family shall be entitled to adequate support from the public funds of Perlis, the term "family" meaning the children of the Raja and those of his grand-children who are the children of his sons.

5. The Raja of Perlis and his successors will receive and provide a suitable residence for a British Adviser to advise on all matters connected with the Government of the State other than matters relating to Malay custom or Mohammedan religion, and will accept such advice. Provided that nothing in this clause shall in any way prejudice the right of the Raja or his successors to address the High Commissioner for the Malay States or His Britannic Majesty if the Raja so desires.

The cost of the British Adviser, with his establishment, shall be determined by the High Commissioner for the Malay States, and shall be a charge on the revenues of Perlis.

6. The State of Perlis shall be governed by His Highness the Raja, with the assistance of a State Council, which shall consist of His Highness the Raja as President, three other Perlis
Malay members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and another member who shall be the British Adviser. Provided that by mutual consent of the High Commissioner for the Malay States and His Highness the Raja, additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period. In the absence of His Highness a Malay member selected by His Highness shall preside over the Council.

7. The officers of the Government of Perlis shall be Perlis Malays, but if the State Council considers that there is any work which Perlis Malays are not capable of performing, then only will persons from outside be employed. The State Council will send Perlis Malays to study outside the State various branches of learning at the discretion of the State Council, at the charges of the Government of Perlis, so that they may be of use to the Government of the State of Perlis.

8. The Malay language, with Jawi character in the case of written language, shall be the official language in all departments of the Government of Perlis, except where it is provided in the law of the State of Perlis or by special authority of Government that any other language may be used.

In witness whereof His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., and His Highness Tun Syed Alwi, C.B.E., have set their respective seals and signatures.

Dated this 28th day of Zil-Kaebah 1348, corresponding to the 28th day of April, 1929.

(L.S.) C. Clementi, (L.S.) Syed Alwi,
His Excellency His Highness the Raja
the High Commissioner

Witnesses:

IDRIS
Haji Ahmad

L.A. Allen
A. Hyde.