Treaties, Engagements And Sanads relating to Balochistan

Compiled by

Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston ICS

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Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston (I.C.S)

He was born on May 20, 1832, son of Hugh Aitchison of Edinburgh Educated at the High School and University there, and at the University of Halle, passed in the first competitive examination, while Halleybury was being abolished: arrived in India in 1856.

He narrowly escaped the Massacre of Europeans at Hissar in 1857. He was appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1859- 65, and after some executive work. He was Foreign Secretary during 1868-1878.

Sharing, as he did, the views of Lord Lawrence in questions of Central Asia and Afghan Policy. He was strongly opposed to the measures which led to the second Afghan War of 1878-80. He was Chief Commissioner of British Burma from March, 1878 to July 1880. He was Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab during 1882-87.

He was member of the Supreme Council from April, 1887 to November 1888, also President of the Important Public Service Commission during 1887-88

K.C.S.I in 1881, C.I.E in 1882 also L.L.D of Edinburgh and honorary M.A of Oxford.

He compiled the first edition of the "Treaties, Engagement and Sanads" an authoritative work of reference, always quoted under the name. He wrote also the Native States of India and Lord Lawrence in the Rulers of India series.

He died in Oxford on February 18, 1899, and was buried there.

I have included Memorandum drawn up by His Highness the Khan of Khelat regarding settlement with Sardars dated 6th June 1876 which was not in the original book.

It is very useful for those who are interested in History of Balochistan.

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Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to Balochistan

Balochistan comprises the territory bounded by the borders of Sind and the lower Derajat on the east, the Arabian Sea on the south, Persia on the west, and Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province on the north. The most important divisions of Balochistan are as follows:-

1- **Kalat State**, Including Kalat proper or the Niabats under the direct control of the Khan, the divisions of Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, Makran with its two divisions of Kech and Panjgur, and the Chiefships of Lasbella and Kharan
2- The Bolan Pass
3- The Marri-Bugti trial area
4- British Balochistan
5- The assigned Niabats of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirababad
6- Chagai and the Sinjerani country
7- Bori and Zhob tribal areas

Of these divisions, (1) and (2) are included in the Kalat Agency. Kalat State being under political control, while the Bolan Pass is administered by the Political Agent of Kalat in accordance with paras 2, 3 and 4 of the Agreement of 1883 (No. XIV).

(3) The territory of the Marris and Bugtis has been administered separately from Kalat by the Agent to the Governor-General since the Treaty of Jacobabad in 1876 (No. XII). It is included in the Sibi Agency.

(4) British Balochistan, including Sibi, Pishin, Chaman and Sharoud, was acquired in 1879 by annexation from Afghanistan after the second Afghan War.

(5) The Kalat Niabats of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad are held from the Khan on a quitrent, the two latter in perpetuity, and are included in the districts of Quetta, Chagai and Sibi respectively (No. XIV, XXVI and XXVIII).

(6) The Chagai and the Sanjarani country, which came under British administration by the demarcation of the Indo-Afghan boundary in 1896 (*see* Vol. XIII, Afghanistan NO XIX), and are politically administered, are included in the Chagai Agency.

(7) The Bori and Zhob tribal areas, which came under British administration in 1889-90, are administered by the Political Agents, Loralai and Zhob respectively.

Kalat Agency

1. Kalat.

The nucleus of the Kalat State was from the few tracts of irrigated Land in the immediate neighbourhood of Kalat. About the 15th Century the Brahui nationl inhabitants of the tacts, finding themselves unable to withstand the depredations of Brahui tribes, invited a Brahui Chief to rule over and protect them. The dynasty thus formed brought in five tribes of their own kin, still known as the Khan's khel, and later formed a loose alliance with other Brahui tribes origin which acquired the language and customs and later the name of Brahui coalition.

The first noteworthy Brahui Khan of Kalat was Abdulla Khan. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, he affected to be independent of the Delhi empire, and reduced several provinces to his rule. During the reign of his son Mahbat Khan, Nadir Shah invaded India, and annexed the whole of the territories west of the Indus. On the dismemberment of the Persian empire after the death of Nadir Shah, Kalat formed part of the territories over which Ahmed Shah Abdali established his supremacy. Mahabat Khan, who was unpopular with his Chiefs, was deposed by Ahmed Shah, and his younger brother Nasir Khan was

appointed to rule in his stead. From this time the power remained with the younger branch of the family, till the attempt which the British Government made after the first Afghan War to change the succession.

Nasir Khan I (the Great) was by far the most distinguished of the Khans of Kalat. It was he who devised the peculiar polity the main principles of which still govern the relations between the Khan and the tribal chiefs of Sarawan and Jhalawan. His policy was to attach more completely to his interests the nomad Brahui tribes of the highlands and to weld them into a weapon sufficiently strong to enable him to assert a virtual independence of Delhi. The means were at hand in the recently acquired province of Kachi, which had been granted to his predecessor Mahabat Khan in lien of blood money for Abdullah Khan, who was murdered by a Rind when fleeing wounded after an encounter with the Kalhora.

Nasir Khan granted the chiefs of the Brahui nomad tribes fiefs in the rich plain of Kachhi, on condition that they supplied him with a certain quota of men at arms. By the acquisition of Kachhi he also acquired control over certain Baluch (Baloch) tribes of the plains, and a less firm control over the Marri and Bugti. With the aid of these tribal contingents he extended his authority to the south-west over Makran.

Nasir Khan was succeeded in 1795 by his son Mahmud Khan, and he in 1819 by his son Mehrab

Khan, in whose time the political connection of the British Government with Kalat began.

Mehrab Khan was a well-meaning but weak ruler. He disgusted his Chiefs by surrendering himself to the influence of one Daud Muhammad, a man of low extraction, for whom he sacrificed the hereditary minister, Fateh Muhammad, Daud Muhammad, however, was killed by Fateh Mohammad's son, Naib Mulla Muhammad Hasan Brahui, who was restored to the hereditary office: but the never forgave the injury done to his father, and the misfortunes which subsequently overlook Mehrab Khan were due to his revenge.

On the failure of Shah Shuja's first attempt to recover his dominions in 1833, he found refuge for a short time at Kalat before his return to his exile at Lundhiana. When the expedition of 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja was determined on, a British officer, Lieutenant Leech, was sent to Kalat to secure the co-operation of Mehrab Khan, through whose territories the armies had to march. Mulla Muhammad Hasan, Brahui , however, contrived to create enmity between the Khan and Lieutenant Leech, who left without attaining his object. The treacherous minister further caused it to be believed that the Khan had seized stores of grain which had been collected for the British troops, and wrote orders in the Khan's name, but without his knowledge, inciting the tribes to rise and harass the British army on its line of march. Sir

Alexander Burues was deputed to Kalat to allay the supposed hostility of the Khan and to negotiate a Treaty (No. 1) with him. The treaty was signed contrary to the secret wishes of Mulla Muhammad Hasan, and the Khan agreed to proceed to Quetta to pay his respects to Shah Shuja. Sir A. Burnes preceded him; but on his way Mullah Muhammad Hasan caused him to be robbed of the draft treaty which the Khan had signed. The belief that this was done at the instigation of the Khan was studiously impressed on the British Government, and the Khan himself was prevented from going to Quetta by Mulla Muhammad Hasan, who frightened him into the belief that the British intended to make him a prisoner. The proofs of the Khan's hostility were now apparently complete, and it was resolved to punish him when a fitting opportunity occurred.

Accordingly, when General Wiltshire's brigade was returning from Kabul in 1839, a detachment was sent to Kalat to punish the Khan. The town was taken on the 13th of November, Mehrab Khan fell in the assault, and his son Husain Khan fled. From the papers disvovered in the fort the treachery of Mulla Muhammad Hasan was fully proved, and he was made a prisoner. With the British army was one Shah Nawaz Khan, a youth of fourteen, descended in the direct male line from Mahbat Khan who had been deposed by Ahmed Shah. This youth and his brother, Fateh Khan, had been imprisoned by Mehrab Khan but had effected

their escape. Shah Nawaz Khan was set up by the British Government as Khan of Kalat, but the provinces of Sarawan and Kach Gandawa were annexed to the dominions of the ruler of Kabul.

Shortly after the accession of Shah Nawaz Khan, a revolution broke out, headed by Mehrab Khan's son Husain Khan, who had assumed the name of Nair Khan. Shah Nawaz Khan was deposed, the British representative at Kalat was murdered, and there was open war between Nasir Khan and the British Government. As the only means of quieting the country and doing tardy justice to the memory of the unfortunate Mehrab Khan, the British Government reversed its policy, established Nasir Khan in power, and restored to him the districts which had been annexed to Kabul. A Treaty (No. II) was concluded with him in 1841, the main feature of which was that it recognished Kalat as a dependency of Kabul.

After the withdrawal of the British army from Kabul, this Treaty became a dead letter. In 1842 a proposal was made to conclude a supplementary treaty, by which pecuniary aid should be substituted for military support to the Khan; but this suggestion was not acted upon in 1854, however, when war between England and Russia was threatened, and it became of importance to strengthen British influence on the western frontier, a new Treaty (NO. III) was concluded with the Khan. This abrogated the Treaty of 1841, and renewed the obligations of the Khan to oppose all

enemies of the British Government, to act in subordination to the British Government, to enter into no negotiations with other states without their consent, and to receive British troops into his country if such a measure should be deemed necessary; while the British Government granted the Khan an annual subsidy of Rs, 50,000 on condition that he prevented his subjects from committing outrages within or near British territory, protected merchants, and permitted no exactions on trade beyond certain specified duties.

Nasir Khan died in 1857, his death being generally belived to have been caused by poison. There were three claimants for the succession, Azim Khan, brother of Mehrab Khan, his son of the same name, and Khudadad Khan, his half-brother. Khudadad Khan was selected by the Chiefs of the country, but soon quarreled with them. He also had to contend against the pretensions of Fateh Khan, brother of the British nominee Shah Nawaz Khan, who was supported by Azad Khan of Kharan. But for the countenance and support of the British Government Khudadad Khan could not have maintained himself in power. In 1859 the British Government gave him Rs, 50,000 in addition to the subsidy paid under the Treaty, to enable him to strengthen his hands and meet the cost of reducing the rebellions Marri tribe, who had harassed the British frontier. This additional grant was paid for four successive years, but little good resulted from it. The leading Chiefs of Kalat conspired against Khudad

Khan, and in March 1863 proclaimed his cousin Sherdil Khan as their ruler. The town and the fort of Kalat were surrendered to the rebels without a show of defense, and Khudadad Khan retired to Nasirabad in Kachhi. Sherdil Khan was murdered by his own guards in May 1864, and Khudadad Khan was re-elected Chief of the State. He was recognized by the British Government as Khan of Kalat, and the payment of the subsidy of Rs, 50,000 under the Treaty of 1854, which had been suspended during the disturbances in the country, was renewed.

In 1862 the Khan of Kalat signed an Agreement (No. Vi) by which the boundary between Sind and Kalat was defined. A portion of this boundary, on the border of the Shikapur district, was for some years disputed, but was finally settled in 1887 by an order of the Government of India.

In 1867 the Ruler of Kalat was granted a permanent salute of 19 guns.

The Telegraph Agreements made, directly or indirectly, with the Khan of Kalat in 1861 (No. IV), 1862 (No. V), 1863 (No. VII), 1869 (No. VIII) and 1870 (No. XI), as well as those made with certain Chiefs of Persian Balochistan in 1869 (Nos. IX and X), are mentioned under a later heading (*Makran Telegraph Line, q.v).*

The history of Kalat after the restoration of Khudadad Khan was marked by constant conflicts between the Khan and his turbulent subjects. Taj

Muhammad Khan, the Chief of the Jhalawan country, was taken prisoner and placed in confinement, where he soon afterwards died; and the Jam of Las Bella was forced to take refuge in British territory. But in 1871 a combination of the Brahui Chiefs ended in open rebellion. The causes of their discontent were alleged to be the resumption by the Khan of their hereditary lands and the introduction of changes which deprived them of their due share in the administration. Finding himself unable to coerce his subjects, the Khan asked for British aid and delegated to the Commissioner in Sind full powers to mediate a settlement. The malcontents were summoned to Jacobabad, and an arrangement was effected by which the Khan consented to restore to the Sardars their confiscated lands; to grant them the allowances customary in the time of Nasir Khan II; and to allow them to live on their estates so long as they paid him proper allegiance. They, on the other hand, were to restore all property plundered during their rebellion, the Khan consenting to forego all claims in regard to his own property. The opportunity was taken to impress upon the Sardars the duty of obedience to the legitimate authority of the Khan, and to warn the Khan that highhanded interference with the rights of his subjects would not be countenanced.

These arrangements, however, were distasteful to the Khan, who resented the part taken in promoting them by his minister the Shahgasi Wali Muhammad

Khan. He then came under the influence of unworthy favorites, and quarreled with Wali Muhammad; and it was not until the Political Agent, whose appointment had been revived after remaining in abeyance since 1864, was on the point of leaving Kalat, that he consented to restore the minister to his former position and dismiss the favourites. Finding his efforts to procure the recall of these men unavailing, the Khan ceased to look after his administration, and took no steps to remedy the disorder which prevailed in Las Bella, or to compensate merchants for the plunder of their caravans. This led to the departure of the Political Agent, accompanied by Wali Muhammad, from Kalat territory in 1873, and to the withholding of the payment of the annual subsidy under the terms of the Treaty of 1854. The Khan was also informed that his obligations under the Treaty to protect trade and secure the peace of the frontier remained unaltered; but that, in the event of disturbances occurring on the frontier, the British Government would be compelled to take their own measures for persevering order.

During the rebellion against the Khan the attitude of the Marri and Bugti was uncertain; at its close and attack, said to have been instigated by the Khan, was made by the Brahui on the section of the Marri to which the protection of the Bolan Pass had been entrusted. The Marri retaliated by plundering caravans, and a state of chronic disorder ensued. In these circumstances the Khan was informed that, until

he showed both willingness and ability to put an end to plundering and outrages near the British frontier, the Government of India would take their own measures to protect their territories and subjects. Subjects of Kalat committing offences in British territory, if apprehended there, would receive the utmost penalty of the law; and if they succeeded in escaping into Kalat, they would be followed and punished. At length the state of anarchy prevailing on the frontier became so intolerable that the Government of India decided to depute a special agent to effect, if possible, some settlement between the Khan and his Sardars. Captain Sandeman, the officer selected for this duty, convinced himself, during his first mission in 1875, that a *modus vivendi* could be arranged between the contending parties through the mediation of the British Government. The result of his labours was considered so far satisfactory that in the spring of the following year he was again deputed to Balochistan; and at a Darbar held at Mastung in July 1876 he effected a formal reconciliation between the Khan and the leading Brahui Chiefs, the Baluch (Baloch) Chiefs being absent.

In December of the same year the Khan met the Viceroy at Jacobabad, and a new Treaty (No. XII) was concluded on the 8th of that month. It re-affirmed the engagements made in 1854; and provided, among other things, for the location of troops in, and the construction of railway and telegraph lines through, Kalat territory; political officers, with suitable escorts,

were to be posted in the Khan's dominion; and the British Government undertook to pay the Khan an annual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, which was to be supplemented by a contribution of Rs. 20,500 a year for the development of traffic on the trade routes running through his country. This treaty was the foundation of the Balochistan Agency. On the 21st February 1877 Major Sandeman was appointed Agent to the Governor-General, his headquarters were fixed at Quetta and British troops were cantoned at Quetta and Mitri.

During the Afghan War Khudadad Khan loyally acted up to his engagements, and proved his willingness to assist the British Government by all means in his power.

In 1880 the Khan made over to the British Government with full jurisdiction (No. XIII) the lands on which the Kandahar State Railway had been constructed.

In 1879 it had been arranged that the district immediately surrounding Quetta should be administered by British officers, any surplus revenue being made over the Khan. In 1883 a fresh Agreement (No. XIV) was entered into, by which Khudadad Khan agreed to lease the Quetta Niabat to the British Government for an annual rent of Rs.25,000; and at the same time, in consideration of a yearly payment of Rs,30,000, he surrendered his right to collect tolls on the trade passing through the Bolan Pass.

In 1893 certain murders were committed at Bhag in Kalat territory, for which Khudadad Khan was found to be responsible. The Khan himself asked the Government of India to accept his resignation and to recognise Mahmud Khan as his successor. The Government of India, while holding that Khudadad Khan's conduct would justify his deposition, decided, in consideration of the fact that he had been an ally of the British Government for many years, and in deference to his position and rank, to accept his abdication. Khudadad Khan accordingly abdicated in 1893 in favour of his eldest son the present Khan Mahmud Khan, born in 1864. He was installed by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 10th November 1893. He enjoys a personal salute of 21 guns.

In 1894 the Khan of Kalat ceded (No. XX) full jurisdiction over the lands required for the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

The frontier between Kalat and Persia from the sea to Kuhak had been settled, but not demarcated, by an Anglo-Persian Commission in 1872. In 1896 a joint British and Persian Commission, which had been appointed to decide upon and demarcate the Perso-Baloch (Baloch) boundary from Kuhak to Kohi-Malik Siah, surveyed and demarcated (No. XXII) part of the boundary northward from Kuhak. 11 boundary pillars were set up; but the Persian Government failed to send a surveyor to work with the British surveyor, and the boundary north of pillar No. 11 was not actually

marked out on the ground, but was merely described and marked on the existing maps, which were subsequently found to be inaccurate. Some tension afterward resulted, particularly regarding the possession of Mirjawa; and it was decided that the undermarcated boundary should be marked out by a joint Anglo-Persian Commission. Later, it was decided to dispense with any actual delimitation, provided that a suitable arrangement could be concluded with the Persian Government; and in May 1905 an Anglo-Persian Agreement (No. XXX) was signed, under which Great Britain withdrew the claim to Mirjawa, while the Persian Government undertook to permit the British post at Padaha to procure water from the Mirjawa side, and due provision was made for supplies for the neighbouring British posts. In consideration of this settlement, the two Governments agreed to abandon the further examination of the boundary by a joint commission.

In 1899 the Khan transferred the Nushki district and Niabat in perpetuity to the Government of India in consideration of an annual quit-rent of Rs. 9,000 (No. XXVI) ; and in 1903 he similarly transferred the Niabat of Nasirabad, including the Manjuti lands, for a quit – rent of Rs, 1,17,500 (No. XXVIII).

Full jurisdiction over the lands required for the Nushki Railway was ceded (No. XXIX) by the Khan in 1903.

The administration of Kalat proper, or the Khan of Kalat's Niabats, in now in the hands of a Wazir-i-Azam, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Khan by the Government of India, and the Khan enjoys a civil list of Rs, 3,50,000 per annum. The administration of the tribal area has passed into the hands of the Political Agent; but every endeavor is made to encourage the Sardars to manage their own tribes.

In 1917 the Khan agreed to the regularization of the finances of the State. An Audit Office was established, and all revenue is paid into the State Treasury; payments can only be made in accordance with the sanctioned budget which, after being sanctioned by the Khan, is approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, who appoints the Audit Officer and his staff.

In 1927 the Khan issued a decree abolishing slavery throughout his dominions.

According to estimates made in 1921 the area of Kalat, including Kharan and Makran, is 73,278 square miles, and the population 328,281. The revenue has in recent years amounted to between 16 and 17 lakhs of rupees, inclusive of the payments made to the Khan by the Governorment of India.

The military forces of Kalat consist (1926) of 154 Cavalry, 68 Infantry and 20 Artillery men, with 12 serviceable and 23 unserviceable guns.

British Makran, the South Western Province of Kalat State, is divided into two districts, Panjgur which consists of the valleys of the Gichk and Rakhshan Rivers, and Kech which consists of the valleys of the Kech and Nihing Rivers, Kolwa and the coastal tract.

The Gichkis, the ruling family in British Makran, are reputed to be of Rajput origin. They originally settled in the Gichk valley and from that base gained control of the whole of Panjgur. Early in the eighteenth century a younger branch succeeded in ousting the Buledas, who then ruled over Kech, and established themselves there.

About 1750 Nasir Khan 1, after more than one expedition to Makran, extracted from both families of Gichkis an agreement whereby he undertook to protect them from external aggression and internal dissension in return for half the land revenue of the country. The Gichkis shook off the Kalat yoke in the time of Mahmud Khan, but his successor Mehrab Khan re-established his rule over them.

The Khan of Kalat frequently selected a Gichki as his Naib in Kech and Panjgur, but occasionally sent a Naib from a Brahui Sardarkhel; for instance Faqir Muhammad, Bizanjo, who maintained peace in Kech for over 30 years. During this time Panjgur was ravaged by internecine strife between Mirs Gajian and Isa, claimants to the Sardari of Pangur, whom the Khan favoured in turn.

At the signing of the Treaty of 1876 (No. XII) at Jacobabad, Lord Lytton promised the Khan that Colonel Sandeman should proceed to Makran to settle the country. The Second Afghan War, however, intervened, and Colonel Sandeman was not able to visit Makran till 1884, by which time Faqir Muhammad was dead, and Kech was in as disturbed a state as Pangur.

The Government of India then decided to undertake only the minimum of commitments in Makran. In 1896 the services of a Hindu official were lent to the Khan as Nazim of Makran. The Khan himself went to Makran to instal the Nazim, but within two years the country had risen. The rising, which was headed by Mir Mehrab Khan, half-brother of Sardar Shah Umar, son of Sardar Mir Baian of Kech, needed a column of all arms for its suppression. The rebels were defeated at Gokhprosht, and Mehrab Khan fled across the border. Sardar Sheh Umar and his cousin Abdul Karim, Naib of Kech, remained loyal to the British Government.

The Government of India then decided that a new Nazim should be selected, who should not take a direct hand in the collection of revenue, but see that the Naibs did their duty, and should keep the Khan informed of what went on in the country. The Local Administration was at the same time enjoined not to interfere in the details of the administration of Makran.

The possibility of adhering to these prohibitions was in any case doubtful; but the choice of the new

Nazim made such a course impossible. Mir Mehrullah Khan, uncle of the Raisani Sardar, was the man selected. Described as the strongest man in Balochistan, he had recently headed a demonstration against the British Government in Sarawan, and was at the head of a faction of Sardars who claimed to be independent of the Khan. He soon created an autocracy entirely independent of the Khan except for financial support; an autocracy in which the rightful Sardar Sheh Umar was pushed on one side in favour of his disloyal half-brother Mir Mehrab Khan, who had headed the recent rising.

In 1904 the Makran Levy Corps was raised, and an Assistant Political Agent, who was *ex-officio* Commandant of the Corps, was stationed in Pangur. His duties were confined to frontier affairs and the control of the Corps, and the Nazim continued to rule Makran nominally on behalf of the Khan.

In 1917 Mir Mehrullah Khan retired and the post of Nazim was held by Indian Officials lent to the Kalat State until 1922, when the Khan of Kalat's brother Nawab Bahadur Mir Azim Jan was sent to rule the country on behalf of the Khan. This experiment proving unsuccessful, a Naib Wazir was appointed to take charge of Makran under the Wazir-i-Azam. The peculiar status of the Gichkis was provided for by placing them under the Assistant Political Agent who is also in control of the frontier.

The area of Makran is estimated at 23,269 square miles. The population, according to the Census of 1921, is 71,860; and the revenue, in 1926-27, showed a surplus of Rs. 75,791.

Perso-Kalat Frontier.- The construction of the Indo-European Telegraph Line necessitated the defining of relationships with the petty Chiefs who then dominated the country to the west of Kech. Dissensions among these Chiefs and their raids on Persian territory afforded Persia opportunities, which she was not slow to seize, of extending her frontier to the eastward until she had not only exacted tribute from the whole of Makran west of Kech, except a portion of the sea coast about Chahbar and Gwadar, but had asserted claims of sovereignty over Kech and its dependencies, which were under the authority of the Khan of Kalat.

The British Government, having treaty relations with Kalat, could not view with indifference the threats of aggression which were constantly held over the Khan's subjects in Kech, and the expediency of putting a stop to these proceedings on the part of the Persian frontier authorities was impressed on the minister of the Shah. A proposal was then made by the Shah that the boundaries between Persia and Kalat should be defined by Commissioners on the part of England, Persia and Kalat. To this the British Government assented, and the frontier from the sea at Gwattur (Gwadar) Bay to Kuhak was settled, but not demarcated, by a Fortier Commission whose award

was accepted by the Shah in 1871. According to this Panjgur and Prom and their dependencies, with Kuhak, Boleda including Zamiran, and their dependencies, Mand, including Tump, Nasirabad, Kech and all districts, dehs, and dependencies to the eastward, and Dasht with its dependencies as far as the sea, were declared to be beyond the Persian frontier.

Claims were afterwards put forward by Persia to the small district of Kuhak below the frontier districts of Jalk and Kalagan on the Persian side. Without pronouncing any opinion as to whether Kuhak was Persian territory or not, the British Government agreed that the boundary line of Kalat should be drawn to the east of Kuhak. Kuhak was occupied by the Persians in May 1874, and was formally included in Persia in 1896 by the Perso-Baluch (Baloch) Boundary Commission Agreement (No. XXII).

In 1902 a joint Jirga of Sardars of British and Persian Balochistan agreed to adopt certain measures for the periodical settlement of border cases. Among other provisions it was agreed that there should be an annual meeting on the border between the Nazim and the Deputy Governor of Bampur. At the same time the Governor-General of Karman undertook to do all in his power to check the traffic in arms through Persian Balochistan.

As the result of the *entente* thus established the Political Agent, with an escort consisting of eight British officers and 500 men of all arms, accompanied

the Persian Governor on a march through Persian Balochitan and assisted in destroying several forts which had afforded asylum to raiders.

Persian control of the province of Persian Balochistan ceased in 1908, and the Governorship of Bampur was usurped by an adventurer. Mir Bahram Khan, Baranzai. The frontier *entente* came to an end and raids into British Makran became frequent.

In 1915 Mir Bahram Khan invaded British territory with 1,400 men and 2 guns which he had taken from the Persians. His force was repulsed from Mand post by its garrison of 36 men of the Makran Levy Corps, though the post was several times set on fire by bursting shells.

Makran Telegraph Line:- Since 1861 various agreements have been entered into, from time to time, with some of the Chiefs, in connection with the construction and protection of the Makran telegraph line. The first to be made was with the Jam of Las Bella in December 1861 (No. IV), whereby he was granted a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 a year for the protection of the portion of the line passing through his territory. In January 1862 a similar Agreement (no. V) was made with Mir Fakir Muhammad, at that time the Khan of Kalat's Naib in Kech, for the protection of the line from Kalmat to Gwadar. These agreements were made with the knowledge and consent of the Khan of Kalat, and were approved by the Government of India in August 1862. At the same time it was proposed that

an agreement should be made with the Khan of Kalat setting forth that, in consideration of the sum of Rs, 16,000 being annually paid into the hands of the Political Agent at Kalat, to be disbursed by him to the Jam of Las Bella (Rs,10,000) and to the Naib of Kech (Rs, 6,000) for the protection of the line of telegraph, the Khan would undertake to do all in his power to maintain the line. Subsequently and Agreement (No. VII) Dated the 20th February 1863 was concluded with the Khan, whereby, in return for an annual subsidy of Rs, 5,000 , he undertook the protection of the line between the western boundary of the province under the rule of the Jam of Las Bella and the eastern boundary of the Gwadar territory. Under Article 6 of the agreement the Khan was to suggest in what proportions he wished the Political Agent to distribute the sum to the various Chiefs to whom he would entrust the conservation of the line. In May 1863, however, it was ordered that, as Kalat was in the hands of the revolted Balochis the engagement should be considered in abeyance. In the same month the Government of India sanctioned the increase of the Jam's subsidy to Rs. 15,000.

In December 1863 it was decided that the Naib of Kech's subsidy under the agreement of January 1862 should be fixed at Rs. 5,000 a year, and that Rs, 1,000 a year should be granted to Bahram Khan of Pasni for the protection of the line through Pasni.

In 1869, in continuation of the Agreement of 1862, another was made with the Naib of Kech (No. VIII), whereby, in return for a subsidy of Rs, 1,500 a year, he undertook on behalf of himself and Mir Bhaian, Gichki, the protection of the line from Gwadar to the Bahu boundary. The cost of the line riders was to be deducted from the subsidy by the telegraph superintendent.

In the same year Jam Mir Khan, then ruler of Las Bella, rebelled against the Khan and was defeated; his country lapsed to the Khan and the subsidy of Rs, 15,000, as well as the conditions for the protection of the line, were also transferred to him. In August 187, owing to the difficulty experienced in protecting the line from Kalat, the Khan agreed (No. XI) to pay Rs, 6,000 a year to the Telegraph Department to arrange for guards, etc. He also consented to allow the *Ex-Jam* of Las Bella Rs, 8,000 a year so long as the latter remained under British protection. The balance of Rs. 400 out of the subsidy of Rs, 15,000 was retained by the Khan. This arrangement took effect from the 1st January 1870. Subsequently, in 1877, Mir Khan was allowed to return to Las Bella, and it was decided in November of that year to revert to the terms of the agreement of 1861, and to pay the whole amount of Rs, 15,000 to the Jam direct.

In 1881 an annual subsidy of Rs. 480 was granted to Mir Mandu, the Chief of Chahbar in Kowa, but no agreement was taken from him. Before that time

the Jam of Las Bella appears to have paid this amount to the Chief out of his own subsidy, for the protection of the line near Ormara. On Mir Mandu's death in 1883 it was continued to his son, Mir Yar Muhammad. The subsidy is now paid to Mir Dur Muhammad Bizanjo of Chabhar (Rs. 320) and Sardar Siddiq of Chahbar (Rs. 160).

In July 1891 it was decided to pay the Kech subsidies through the administrative officer of Kech-Makran. After Fakir Muhammad's death the sums had been equally divided between Sardar Bhai Khan and Shahdad, less Rs, 1,980, which had been paid by the Telegraph Department to the line guards. In 1895 a similar arrangement was made whereby the Pasni and Chahbar subsidies were to be disbursed to the Chiefs through the Political Agent, Sothern Balochistan. This system having proved unsuccessful, it was decided in June 1899 to revert to the method by which the Kech, Pasni and Chahbar subsidies were paid direct to the Chiefs by the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department. At that time the Kech subsidy was shared by Sardar Sheh Umar, Gichki, and Mir Abdul Karim, Gichki, Niab of Kech; but it was then decided to re-distribute the amount and to pay Rs. 2,260 to Mir Mehrab Khan, Gichki, and Rs, 1,130 each to Mir Abdul Karim, Gichki, and Mir Shah Kasim Khan, Gichki.

In June 1899 an agreement (no. XXV) was entered into with Mir Mahmud Khan, Kalmati, of Pasni for the protection of the telegraph line in Pasni on

conditions similar to those which had been made with his father Bahram Khan. A sum of Rs, 520 is at present paid on this account to Mir Bijar Motabir of Kalmat, Pasni.

A new line of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was completed from Karachi to Nok-Kundi in 1907. For its protection, in addition to the amounts shown in the statement below, a sum of Rs. 800 a year is distributed to the tribal Chiefs in the form of *Khillats*; but no agreements were entered into.

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

Telegraph Subsidies.

The following subsidies are paid by the Director, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for the various lines passing through Makran:-

———	Amounts paid Annually To the Chiefs.		Amounts paid direct by the Director General, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, to the Telegraph Establishment.		Total.	
	Old line	New Line.	Old line	New line	Old line	New line
1-Jam of Las Bela.	8,400	1,200	6,600	----	15,009	1,200
2-S.B.Mir Mehrab Khan, Gichki	2,260					
Mir Abdul Karim, Gichki	1,130					
Mir Sheh Kasim,	1,130	----	1,980	---	6,500	---
3-Mir Bijar Motabir of Kalmat, Pasni,	520	----	480	---	1,000	---
4- Mir Dur Muhammad Bizanjo of Chahbar	320	--	---	---	320	---
5-Sardar Siddiq of Chahbar.	160	---	---	---	160	---
6- Sardar Murad						

Jan, Gichki	---	400	---	---	---	400
7-Shah Nawaz Khan Nausherwani of Kolwa.	---	200	-----	---	---	200
8-Malik Dinar Nausherwani of Kolwa.	------	200	----	---	---	200
9- S. B. Nawab Habibulla Khan, Chief of Kharan.	----	4,000	----	---	---	4,000
	13,920	6,000	9,060	----	22.980	6,000

Died on the 18th November 1921 and subsidy stopted from the 19th November 1921.

It may be noted that similar Engagements (Nos. IX and X) were made in 1869 with the Persian Balochistan Chiefs (1) of Bahu and Dashtyari for the protection of the telegraph line from Kech to Chahbar, and (2) of Giah for the security of the portion from Chahbar to Sadeich, by which the two former received annual subsidies of Rs. 1,000 each and the latter Rs.3,000.

With effect from the 1st January 1911, the Giah subsidy was re-distributed as follows:-

	Rs Per annum
To Sirdar Syed Khan of Giah- - -	1,000
To thirteen local headmen- - -	1,600
Reserved for the pay of a Native Assistant at Bampur but At present available for special presents -	400
Total,	3000

In 1924, for the better protection of the telegraph lines, the services of six headmen were dispensed with and the subsidy was re-distributed as follows:

	Rs. Per annum.
To Sardar Husain Khan - - -	1,000
To Mir Ayub Khan - - -	300
To Mir Nagdi Khan - - -	600
To five local headmen - - -	500
Reserved for the pay of a Native Assistant at Bampur, but At present available for secial presents-	- 400
Total,	3,000

Since 1902 and 1904 respectively the Bahu and Deshtyari subsidies were re-distributed as follows:-

	Rs. Per annum.
To Mir Subhan of Bahu - - -	600
To Mir Ahmed Khan of Bahu - -	400
To Mir Din Mohammad of Dashtyari -	500
To Mir Durra Khan of Dashtyari- -	500
Total,	2,000

These subsidies ceased on the 1st July 1926, owing to the old coastal line being dismantled.

In 1917 a new inland telegraph line was constructed passing through the Bahu and Dashtyari districts between Saldjikaur (Suntsar) and Chahbar. The following subsidies were sanctioned for the Chiefs of the two districts:-

	Rs. Per annum.
To Mir Suhban of Bahu - - -	500
To Mir Ahmed Khan of Bahu- - -	500
To Mir Din Mohammad of Dashtyari -	500
To Mir Durra Khan of Dashtyari -	500
Total,	2,000

The two Chiefs of the Jask district receive a subsidy of Rs. 840 per annum.

From the 1st January 1916, owing to the disturbed state of the country and the importance of the line for the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, extra subsidies amounting to Rs, 2,000 a month were paid to the nine Chiefs of Makran by the Political Resident, Bushire, as follows:

	Rs
Sardar Syed Khan (after his death to his son, Husain Khan)	400
Mir Barkat	300
Islam Khan (after his death to his son, Yahya Khan)	200
Mahmud Khan	200
Dim Mohammad	200
Ashraf Khan (after his death to his son, Mir Subhan)	200
Ahmed Khan	200
Mustafa Khan	200
Mir Hoti	100

This amount was increased by Rs. 100 per mensem from the 1st January 1919 for Mir Nagdi Khan. These subsidies ceased from the 30th November 1919.

In September 1904 the Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs was appointed an Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, and a Justice of the Peace within the limits of Kalat and Las Bella, with powers to commit European British subjects to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

3-Las Bella

The state of Las Bella lies on the southern coast of Balochistan. It is bounded on the north by the Jhalawan division of Kalat, on the south by the Arabian Sea, on the east by the Kirthar range which separates it from Sind, and on the west by the Hala offshoot of the Pab range. Its early history is wrapped in obscurity, but the army of Alexander the Great appears to have marched through the southern part of the State in 325 B.C. In the seventh century its ruler seems to have been a Buddhist priest but later Buddhism gave place to Islam. Little is known about the succeeding period, but Chiefs of the Gujar, Runjha, Gunga and Burfat tribes, which are still to be found in Las Bella, are said to have exercised a semi-independent away previous to the rise of the Aliani family of the Jamot tribe of Kureshi Arabs, to which the present ruling Chief, known as the Jam, belongs.

The first Chief of the line, Ali Khan 1, surnamed Kathuria, established himself about 1742, and was succeeded by Ghulam Shah about 1765. He was succeeded in 1776 by Mir Khan 1, and he by Ali Khan II in 1818.

The Jams appear to have held the province on some kind of tenure from the Khans of Kalat, the original conditions of which, were that the Jam should acknowledge the supremacy of the Khan and maintain a body of troops for service when required.

The Jam still acknowledges the Khan of Kalat as his suzerain; and the Jam of the day (Mir Khan II) signed the Mastung Convention as a Kalat Sardar and voted in the Jirga which recommended the deposition of Khan Khudadad Khan.

Mir Khan II, who succeeded Ali Khan II about 1830, several times endeavoured to throw off allegiance to Kalat and make himself independent. The last waste the Khan of Kalat's territories. On this occasion he appropriated the revenues of two State villages, and threatened to renew hostilities with the Khan. The latter took the initiative and sent a force against the Jam, who sought refuge in British territory. At the instance of the British Government the Khan allowed him an income of Rs, 8,000 a year, on condition that he remained within the British borders and abstained from intriguing in the affairs of Kalat. This allowance the Jam declined to receive. He lived for a time at Karachi, but as he still continued to foment rebellion in Kalat and to hold treasonable correspondence with the subjects of the Khan, he was Ali Khan, escaped from Hyderabead, where he was under surveillance, and returned to Bela, which he ruled for the next three years. In 1877 Mir Khan II was

pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarreled with his son Ali Khan, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi till his father's death. Mir Khan II died in January 1888. The succession was disputed; but eventually Ali Khan was acknowledged and installed in January 1889, on certain conditions (No. XVIII). Ali Khan III died in January 1896 and was succeeded by his eldest on Kamal Khan, who was formally installed in May of the same year. Kamal Khan on his accession subscribed to certain conditions (No. XXIII), the most important of which was the stipulation that, for five years at least after his accession, he would delegate all powers of administration to the Wazir selected by the Government of India. In 1901 these conditions were modified (No. XXVII); but the Jam was still required to employ a Wazir approved by the Agent to the Governor- General, and to act in accordance with his advice.

Kamal Khan was permitted to resign in 1921 owing to a quarrel with the Mengals caused by his divorcing his Mengal wife. He was succeeded by his eldest son the present Jam Ghulam Muhammad, on whose behalf the State was at first managed by a Wazir. In 1925 he was invested with extended powers on signing an Agreement (No. XXXII) re-affirming the undertakings given by his predecessors.

The area of Las Bella in 7,132 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 50,696; and the average revenue Rs. 4,03,000.

The armed forces of the State consist of about 130 men.

The Indo- European telegraph line runs through the State and the Jam receives Rs, 16,200 per annum for its protection.

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

4. Kharan

The Sardar of Kharan is entitled to the third seat in Darbar in the Sarawan line.

Little is known of the history of Kharan previous to the end of the seventeenth century, except that it appears to have formed part of the Persian province of Kirman. The Nusherwani Chiefs, on whom local interest centres, claim descent from the Kianian Maliks, and have at different times acknowledged subordination to Persia, Kalat and Afghanistan. There is evidence that in the time of Nadir Shah Kharan was still included in Kirman; but Nasir Khan I appears to have brought in under the control of Kalat, under which it remained until quarrels between Khudadad Khan and Azad Khan, in the middle of the nineteenth century, threw Azad Khan into the arms of Afghanistan. In 1884 the Agent to the Governor- General visited Kharan and succeeded in settling the chief points of difference between Azad Khan and Khudadad Khan; and Azad Khan acknowledged allegiance to the Khan of Kalat by taking his place among the Sarawan Sardars at a Darbar held at Pangur. In 1885 a Settlement (No. XVI) was made with Sardar Azad Khan, by which he undertook

to do certain tribal service in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 6,000. Azad Khan died in 1885, and was succeeded by his son Nauroz Khan. The settlement of 1885, which had been made with Azad Khan, was continued with Nauroz Khan. He died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Yahkub Khan, who was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoys, at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sardar Habibullah Khan, who received the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1919 and of Nawab in 1921.

In 1909 Muhammad Yakub Khan had made an agreement (No. XXXI) with the Government of India; and this was continued on the 19th September 1911 with Sardar Bahadur Nawab Habibullah Khan.

The Kharan Sardar holds from the Khan of Kalat a Jagir at Khudadad Khan in Panjgur.

The area of Kharan in 18,565 square miles; and the population, according to the Census of 1921, 27,738. The greater part of Kharan from Grawag to Ladgasht, and the Sardar receives Rs, 4,000 per annum for its protection.

5. The Bolan Pass

The boundaries of the Bolan Pass have never been defined. It extends from Rindli in the northern corner of the Kachhi plain to Darwaza in the hills where it opens into the Dasht plain. The reopening to trade of this Pass, which had been closed in the civil wars between the Khan of Kalat and his tribes, was one of the main objects of Colonel Sandeman's first visit to Kalat.

The right to Levy tolls passing within this area was handed over to the British Government by the Agreement of 1883 (No. XIV) in return for a yearly payment of Rs. 30,000 to the Khan and fixed annual payments to certain Sardars for service in the Pass, representing their share of the transit and escort dues. In order to facilitate the collection of tills, full civil and criminal jurisdiction and all other powers of administration in the area, including certain lands purchased at Rindli, were coded by the Khan at the same time. Similar jurisdiction, with the right of occupation, was ceded in 1894 (No. XX) for all railway lands in the Pass. The collection of tolls was abolished in 1884.

With the establishment of settled administration, a revival of agriculture in the few cultivable areas in the Pass was brought about. The revenue administration of these areas was carried out by the British Government under the Agreement of 1883, and the revenues collected were paid into the British treasury. Subsequent exploitation of minerals, however, raised the question of the right of the State to all forms of revenue accruing from the Pass; and an examination of the existing treaties showed that all such revenues vested in the Kalat State. Against these revenues the British Government had a reasonable claim for the cost of the administration which effected collection; but this claim was waived, as was the State's claim to past revenues; and the position under the existing treaties was affirmed. Thus the revenues accruing in the Bolan Pass are collected by the British Government and paid in full to the Kalat State at the end of each financial year.

Sibi Agency

The Marri and Bugti Tribal Country.

These tribes occupy a tract of country in the Sibi Agency situated at the southern end of the Suliman range. The northern part belongs to the Marris and the southern to the Bugtis. They are the strongest Baluch (Baloch) tribes in the Province. The three important clans of the Marris are the Gazni, Loharani-Shirani and Bujrani. The Bugtis include the Pairozani Nothani, Durragh Nothani, Khalpur, Massori, Mondrani, Shambani and Raheja. The Chiefs levy no revenue, but usually receive a sheep or a goat from each flock when visiting different parts of their country.

The early history of both tribes are in obscure. The Marris are known to have driven out the Kupchanis and Hasnis, while the Bugtis conquered the Buledis. Owing to the poverty of their country both tribes were continuously engaged in plunder, and carried their predatory expedition far into the adjoining localities. They came into contact with the British during the first Afghan War, when a small detachment was sent to occupy Kahan and guard the flank of the lines of communication with Afghnaistan; but it was invested

for five monthes and two attempts at relief were beaten off. The fort was, however, only surrendered after a safe retreat had been secured from Doda Khan, the Marri Chief. In 1845 Sir Charles Napier conducted a campaign against the Bugtis, who fled to the Khetrans, and the expedition was only a qualified success. Sir Johan Jacob, after much trouble with both tribes, but especially with the Bugtis, settled some of the latter on irrigated lands in Sind in 1847, but many of them shortly afterwards fled back to their native hills. Both tribes were subsidized by the Khan of Kalat after the Treaty of 1854, but in 1859 Khudadad Khan was obliged to make an expedition against the Marris. Another unsuccessful campaing followed in 1862, and systematic raids continue. Previous to 1867 the Punjab authorities had attempted to control the Bugtis by enlisting into their service some of the subordinate Chiefs with their clansmen, giving them land rent free, and place in the border militia. This policy, however, proved unsuccessful, partly owing to jealousies among the remaining Chiefs who had not been dealt with similarly, and partly to the different policy pursued by the Sind Government towards the sections of these tribes on its own frontier. In 1867, therefore, Captain Sandeman endeavoured to extend the same policy forwards the Marris, who up to this time had been excluded from all friendly intercourse with the British; and a meeting took place at Rajanpur, at which the Khetran, Bugti and Marri Chiefs, with one exception,

were present. As a result it was arranged to place ten police sowars at the Marri capital of Kahran and to bestow five places in the frontier militia on the Chiefs of the tribe; and similar action was teken in regard to the Bugti Chiefs. Some success attended these measures so far as the Punjab frontier was concerned, but the tribes continued to raid the Sind border. In February 1871 a conference of officials of the Punjab and Sind was half at Mithankot with a view to secure unanimity of action in the management of the tribes. In accordance with the suggestions then made, it was determined that (1) the control of the relations of Government with these tribes should be placed in the hands of the Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, and that, in respet of these tribes, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan should be placed under him; (2) in addition to the sums which had previously been paid to the tribes for service on the border of the Punjab. Rs, 32,040 should be paid annually for the entertainment of horsemen belonging to the tribes, to maintain the tranquility of the Sind as well as the Punjab frontier, and of the Kalat territory. The amount, the payment of which was provisional for one year, was to be handed over to the Chiefs in the name of the Khan. The rebellion against the Khan which broke out in Kalat in October 1871, and the trouble which followed, prevented the execution of the second of the measures decided on at Mithankot, except for the payment of a small subsidy, Rs, 5,520, to

the Bugtis, who had behaved themselves. The state of affairs continued unsatisfactory; and in 1875 it was decided to put an end to the dual system of management from the Punjab and Sindh. The conduct of the tribes was to be considered as a whole; and the Deputy commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan was, under the Commissioner in Sind, to be the medium of communications with the Marris and Bugtis in all their branches. In November 1875 Captain Sandeman was deputed to the hills to try and bring about an amicable settlement of the tribal quarrels and to provide for the security of the Bolan route. He succeeded in getting the Brahui, Marri and Bugti Chiefs to accompany him to Kalat and to attend a darbar held by Khan. The result, however, was not completely satisfactory, as rebellions and raids continued. Captain Sandeman was despatched on a second mission to Kalat in 1876, from which resulted the Treaty of Jacobabad (No. XII) and a reconciliation between the Khan and his rebellion Sardars. It was then decided to continue to the Bugtis and Marris the allowances paid since 1875, and to deal with them independently of the Khan. In February 1877, on the establishment of the Balochistan Agency, relations with the Marris and Bugtis became closer. The Bugtis have throughout behaved well. With the Marris relations remained on a tolerably satisfactory footing till the disaster of Mainwand in 1880. On hearing of this the Marris broke out again and, besides committing other acts of violence, attacked and looted

a Government convoy on the Harnai line in August 1880. A force was sent into their country to exact retribution for these outrages; and the two leading Marri Chiefs, Mehrullah Khan and Karam Khan, came in and accepted the terms laid down by Government. These were the restitution of the treasure and bullocks plundered from the convoy; the payment of a fine of Rs. 20,000 to compensate private losses; the payment of blood money according to tribal custom for those slain; and unopposed passage to the troops marching through the Marri country by Kahn to Harrand; and the giving of hostages for the future good behaviour of the clan. The tribe complied with these conditions, and friendly relations were resumed on the former basis of tribal payments and service. The Marris took part in the Sunari outrage in 1896, in which they killed eleven men, and also in the unrest which occurred in 1898 and which ended in the son of the Marri Chief emigrating temporarily to Afghanistan.

Again in 1917, with the spread of false rumours of the impending victories of the Burks and Germans, the Marris began to get restless. The tribe broke into open rebellion in 1918, deserted their levy posts, cut the telegraph lines between Kohlu and Gumba and made several attacks on the Sind-Pishin Railway. The Political Agent, Sibi, was sent to make enquiries. He found all the passes closed by hostile ganges, and while at Gumbaz was attacked by a large force of Marris, which was driven off with heavy loss. The Marris

retired and, assisted by the Khetrans, destroyed Government buildings at Kohlu, Barkhan, Bawata and Fort Munro, besides looting the Barkhan treasury. A punitive expedition was despatched and a fight ensued at Mamand, where the Marri Chief finally surrendered unconditionally and accepted the Government terms which, in addition to compensation for private and Government damages, included confiscation of All *Muafis* and titles; the return of all Government rifles and ammunition captured during the rebellion; and increase in the revenue; the permanent cession of the laud temporarily laid out as an Aerodrome, and its further maintenance at the expense of the tribe; and an undertaking to meet the expenses of a cart road through the country whenever called upon to make it.

Since this much needed lesson the internal affairs of the country and the tribe have been satisfactory.

Petroleum having been discovered in the Marri country, the Tumandar, Sardar Mehrullah Khan, executed in October 1885 an Agreement (No. XVII) by which he ceded to the British Government his rights to petroleum and all other mineral oils in consideration of an annual cash payment. This agreement was formally cancelled by the Government of India in 1927, when the Tumandar was left free to enter into negotiations for the exploitation of mineral oil in the Marri country.

In September 1925 the Indo- Burma Petroleum Company, with the section of the Governor-General in Council, entered into an agreement with the Bugti Tumandar Muhammad Mehrab Khan, to explore the Bugti area for petroleum; but, owing to the refusal of the Tumandar to agree to certain terms offered by them, the Company decided in September 1928 to discontinue the operations.

The present Bugti Tumandar is Sardar Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Mehrab Khan, who succeeded his father Shahbaz Khan in 1917. He received the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1906, and the personal title of Nawab in 1918.

The present Marri Tumandar is Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mehrull Khan, who succeeded his father Mir Khair Bakhsh Khan on the 28th January 1925. He received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1927.

Both tribes are under the control of the Political Agent in Sibi. The task of the political officers is chiefly confined to the settlement of intertribal cases either between the Marris and Bugtis themselves, whose relations are frequently strained, or with the neighbouring tribes of the Loralai district and the Punjab.

The area of the Marri country is 3,392 square miles, and that of the Bugti country 3,876 square miles. The population of the two areas was, in 1921, 37, 024.

British Balochistan and Agency Territories

British Balochistan consists of the tahsils of Pishin and Chaman, which form the Pishin District; the tahsils of Sibi and Shahrig, which form the Sibi District; the Duki Distict which forms part of the Loralai Agency; and the Shorarud District which forms part of the Chagai Agency. The Agency Territories are the assigned Niabats of Quetta, Nasirabad, the Bolan Pass and Nushki; the Loralai Agency, except the tehsil of Duki; the Zhob Agency; and the Chagai and Western Sinjerani country, except the tehsil of Shorrardud.

The districts of Pishin, Sibi with its dependencies of Thal-Chotiali and Harnai, Duki and Shorarud are under the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General in His *ex-officeio* capacity as Chief Commissioner of British Balochistan. Till 1878 they formed part of the dominions of the Amir of Afghanistan. When war with Afghanistan was declared in that year they were immediately occupied by British troops, and under the Treaty of Gandamak (*see* Vol. XIII, Afghanistan) executed in May 1879, their

administration was to remain with the British Government, any surplus revenue being paid to the Amir. In September 1879, however, war broke out again, and ended in the abdication of Yakub Khan and the accession to power of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. He was informed that these district Jad ceased to form part of Afghnaistan; and they have since remained in the possession of the British Government. They were incorporated with British India in 1887, and are officially known as the Province of British Balochistan.

Loralai, Zhob and Chagai Agencies:- The Bori and Zhob Valleys lie to the north of Harnai and Thal-Chotiali. In consequence of outrages committed by the Kakars of Zhob a punitive expedition was sent against them, Shah Jahan, the leading Zhob Chief, was deposed, and a realtion, Sardar Shahbaz Khan, was set up in his stead. An Agreement (No. XV) was taken in November 1884 from the Maliks of Zhob, Bori and the Musa Khel, by which they undertook to put a stop to raiding into British territory; to prevent Shah Jahan and his chief adherent, Saifulla Khan, from returning to Zhob; to pay a fine of Rs, 22,000; and to raise no opposition to the location of British troops in Zhob and Bori. In 1887 a British force was stationed at Loralai in the Bori valley for the protection of the frontier road from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin. In the same year Bori, and the country of the Khetran tribes lying between Thul-Chotiali and the Punjab, were, with the acquiescence of the Chiefs and people, brought more

directly under the political and administrative control of the Balochistan Agency. About the same time Shah Jahan and Saifulla Khan submitted and were permitted to return to their homes; and Sardar Shahbaz Khan, who was in delicate health, deputed his authority to Shah Jahan's eldest surviving son Shingul Khan.

In 1888-89 Sardar Shahbaz Khan, Shah Jahan Khan, Shingul Khan and the chief Zhob Maliks made a request that Zhob as well- as Bori might be brought under more direct British control. When in 1889-90 it was decided to open up the Gomal Pass, the occupation of Zhob was sanction; and a political Agent was appointed to take charge of the district, which included Bori and the country of the Khertan, Kibazi and Musa Khel. The country of the Bargha Shiranis, Zimarais, Isots, Jafirs and Kharshins, tribes occupying different parts of the Suliman range and intervening between Zhob and the Punjab, was subsequently add to the district. In 1903 the Bori valley with the Barkhan, Musa Khel and Thal-Chotiali (Duki) tahsils, and the Sinjawi sub-tahsil, were formed into a separate district, called the Loralai district.

The Khanai Hindubagh Railway was constructed in 1917. The extension from Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman of the hob Valley Railway was completed in 1929.

In 1890 the Government of India decided that the line of the Gomal river, between its junction with the Kundar and Zhob rivers, should be the limit of tribal

jurisdiction between the North- West Frontier Agency (then the Punjab Governmcnt) and the Balochistan Agency.

By the Durand agreement of 1893 the Sinjerani country, extending from Chagai to Sistan, came under the administration of the Balochistan Agency. The boundary of this tract was demarcated in 1896, and a road suitable from camel traffic was constructed in 1897-99 between Quetta, Nushki and Sistan. The Quetta-Nushki Railway was opened at the close of 1905.

The Nushki Extension Railway, which reached Duzdap in February 1919, was opened in April 1919, while the portion from Ahmdwal to Dalbandin was opened in October 1919.

In July 1926 the Shorarud Valley was transferred from the Quetta District to the charge of the Political Agent, Chagai.

Nushki, Chagai and Western Sinjerani country were incorporated in Balochistan Agency territories in May 1929.

At the beginning of 1890 negotiations in connection with the opening of the Gomal Pass were entered into with the Bargha Shiranis, as a result of which they were taken into service (No. XIX), and given an allowance of Rs. 7,680 a year. In 1891 the arrangement whereby the Bargha Shiranis were placed under the Balochistan Agency, which had been made after the Zhob Expedition of 1890, was confirmed by

the Government of India. In the same year the tribe was called upon to pay revenue for the first time. In 1894 the Bargha Shiranis agreed to submit a long standing boundary dispute with the Mianis to the arbitration of the political authorities, and accepted their decision. In 1895 the boundary line between the Bargha and Largha Shiranis, the latter of whom are under the jurisdiction of the North-West Frontier Province, was settled with the consent of both parties (No. XXI). In the same year the tribe was fined Rs. 4,200 for its complicity in certain outrages committed on the Dhera road in the Shirani country, when Lieutenaut Home, R. E., and his attendants were murdered. The Bargha Shiranis rendered loyal assistance in 1902 during the disturbance connected with the murder of Arbab Farid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Largha Shirani country.

In 1897 an Agreement (No. XXIV) was made with the Suliman Khel Ghilzai, whereby the section of the tribe in the Zhob district were to pay *tirni* (grazing fees) for their animals while grazing within the British border and, among other conditions, to be responsible for the good behaviour of their sections while within the Zhob tracts, and for the detection of offences committed within the limits where their sections resided. They were, in return, granted an annual allowance of Rs. 1,550. Owing to the difficulty, however, of collecting the *tirni* from the section of the tribe on the Punjab frontier, the agreement remained

inoperative in 1898; but the sections in the Zhob district then agreed in writing to act independently of the Government of India, the rates mentioned in the Agreement were doubled in 1923, both in the North-West Frontier- Province and Balochistan.

In 1918 the Khetrans belonging to the Loralai District rose in revolt, in sympathy with the Marris. The rising was put down by a small expeditionary force which entered the Marri country *vid* Gumbaz and proceeded *via* Kohlu to Barkhan. Terms were imposed on the Khetrans.

In 1919 Loralai was made the Headquarters of the Zhob Area, which includes Fort Sandeman and the Zhob Valley; and the force was brought up to the strength of an Independent Brigade.

Between 1919 and 1922, owing to the Afghan disturbances and the defection of a considerable portion of the Zhob Militia, a series of raids took place in various parts of the Loralai district.

NO.I

Articles of an Engagement concluded between the British government and Mehrab Khan, the Chief of Kalat. 1839

Whereas a Treaty of lasting friendship has been concluded between the British Government and His Majesty Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and Mehrab Khan, the Chief of Kalat, as well as his predecessors, has always paid homage to the Royal House of the Saddozias; therefore, with the advice and consent of the Shah, the undermentioned Articles have been agreed upon by Mehrab Khan and has descendants from generation to generation. As long as Khan performs good service, the following Articles will be fulfilled and preserved:-

Article-1

As Nasir Khan and his descendants, as well as his tribe and sons, held possession of the country of Kalat, Kachhi, Khorasan, Makran, Kej, Bela and the port of Soumiani in the time of the lamented Ahmed Shah Durani they will in future be masters of their country in the same manner.

Article-2

The English Government will never interfere between the Khan, his dependents, and subjects, particularly lend no assistance to Shah Nawaz Fateh Khan, and the descendants of the Mahabbatzai branch of the family, but always exert itself to put away evil from his house. In case of His Majesty the Shah's displeasure with the Khan of Kalat, the English Government will exert itself to the utmost to remove the same in a manner which may be agreeable to the Shah and according to the rights of the Khan.

Article-3

As long as the British army continues in the country of Khorasan, the British Government agrees to pay to Mehrab Khan the sum of one and a half lakh of Company's rupees from the date of this engagement by half-yearly instalments.

Article-4

In return for this sum the Khan, while he pays homage to the Shah and continues in friendship with the British nation agrees to use his best endeavours to procure supplies, carriage, and guards to protect provisions and stores going and coming from Shikarpur by the route of Rozan, Dadar, the Pass of Bolan, through Shal to Kuchlak from one frontier to another.

Article-5

All provions and carriage which may be obtained through the means of the Khan, the price of the same is to be paid without hesitation.

Article-6

As much as Mehrab shows his friendship to the British Government by service and fidelity to the Saddozai family, so much the friendship will be increased between him and the British Government and on this he should have the fullest reliance and confidence.

This agreement having been concluded, signed and sealed by Lieutenant-colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Kt. Envoy on the part of the Right Hon'ble George, Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India and Mehrab Khan, of Kalat, on the part of himself, the same shall be duly ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Done at Kalat, the 28th day of March, A.D. 1839, corresponding with the 12th day of Muharram, A.H. 1255.

A. Burnes,
Envoy to Kalat

No.II

Treaty entered into between the Government of India and Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, Chief of Khelat, 1841

Whereas Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, deceased, having tendered his allegiance and submission, the British Government and His Majesty Shah Suja-ul-Mulk recognise him, the said Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, and his descendants as Chief of the principality of Khelati Nusseer on the following terms:-

Article-1

Meer Nusseer Khan acknowledges himself and his descendants the vassals of the King of Cabool, in like manner as his ancestors were formerly the vassals of His Majesty's ancestors.

Article-2

Of the tracts of country resumed on the death of Meer Mehrab Khan, namely, Cutchee, Mustung, and Shawl, the two first will be restored to Meer Nusseer Khan and his descendents through the kindness of His Majesty Shah Suja-ul-Mulk.

Article-3

Should it be deemed necessary to station troops, whether belonging to the Honorable Company or Shah Suja-ul-Mulk, in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable.

Article-4

Meer Nasseer Khan, his heirs and successors, will always be guided by the advice of the British officer residing at his Durbar.

Article-5

The passage of merchants and others into Afghanistan from the river Indus on the one side, and from the sea-port of Sounmmeeanee on the other, shall be protected by Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan as far as practicable nor will any aggression be practiced on such persons, or any under exactions made beyond an equitable toll to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan.

Article-6

Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, not to hold any political communication or enter into any negotiations with foreign powers without the consent of the British Government and of His Majesty Shah Suja-ul-Mulk,

and in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with the governments of British India and of the Shah; but the usual amicable correspondence with neighbours to continue as heretofore.

Article-7

In case of an attack on Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan by an open enemy, or of any difference arising between him and any foreign power, the British Government will afford him assistance or good offices as it may judge to be necessary or proper for the maintenance of his rights.

Article-8

Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan will make due provions for the support of Shah Nawaz Khan, either by pension to be paid through the British Government, on condition of that Chief residing within the British territory, or by grant of estates within Khelat (Kalat) possessions, as may hereafter be decided by the British Government.

Done at Khelat (Kalat), this 6th day of October A.D. 1841, corresponding with the 20th Shahban A.H.1257.

Meer Nusser (Nassir) Khan **Auckland.**

Ratified and signed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 10th day of January 1842.

T.H. Maddock. Secretary to the Government of India.

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No.III

Treaty between the British Government and Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, Chief of Khelat (Kalat)

Concluded on the part of the British Government by Major John Jacob, C.B. in virtue of full powers granted by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalttousie Kt, etx. Governor- General of India, and by Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan. Chief of Khelat (Kalat) 1854.

Whereas the course of events has made it expedient that a new agreement should be concluded between the British Government and Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, Chief of Khelat (Kalat), the following Articles have been agreed on between the said government and His Highness:-

Article-1

The Treaty concluded by Major Outram between the British Government and Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, Chief of Khelat (Kalat), on the 5th October 1841, is hereby annulled.

Article-2

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, Chief of Khelat (Kalat), his heirs and successors.

Article-3

Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent, the usual friendly correspondence with neighbours being continued as before.

Article-4

Should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Khelat (Kalat), they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities.

Article-5

Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan binds himself, his heirs, and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects within or near British territory; to protect the passage of merchants to and fro between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Sindh or by the seaport of Sounmmeanee, or other seaports of Mekran, and to permit no exactions to be made beyond and equitable duty to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, and the amount to be shown in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty.

Article-6

To aid Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, his heirs and successors, in the fulfilment of these obligations, and on condition of an faithful performance of them year by year, the British Government bunds itself to pay to Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, his heirs and successors and annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees.

Article-7

If during any year the conditions above mentioned shall not be faithfully performed by the said Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, his heirs and successors, then the annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees will not be paid by the British Government.

Done at Mustoong (Mastung), this fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

John Jacob, Major
Political Superintendent and Commandant
On the frontier of Upper Sind

Mustoong (Mastung)
14th May 1854

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Schedule showing amount of duty to be levied on merchandise passing through the dominions of the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) referred to the Article 5 of this Treaty.

On each camel-load, without respect to value, from the northern frontier to the sea, either to Kurrachee (Karachi) or other port, company's Rupees 6.

On each camel, as above, from the northern frontier to Shikarpore, Copmany's Rupees 5.

The same duties to be levied on merchandize passing in the contrary direction from the sea, of from Sindh to the Khelat (Kalat) territory.

John Jacob, Major
Political Superintendent and Commandant
On the Frontier of Upper Sindh.

The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and the Khan of Khelat (Kalat), and signed and sealed by Major John Jacob, C.B., on the one part, and Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan on the other, at Mustoong (Mustung) on the 14th May A.D. 1854, corresponding with 16th Shaban A. H. 1270, a copy of the same will be delivered to His Highness, duly ratified by the

Governor-General in Council, within two months from this date.

DALHOUSIE.

J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, Fort William, this 2nd day of June 1854.

G. F Edmonstone
Secretary to the Government of India

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

Translation of a Telegraph Agreement with the Jam of Beyla (Bella), Dated the 21st December 1861

Whereas it is in contemplation to carry on, as far as India, the communication now opened between Great Britain and other high States of Europe and Asia by continuing the line of Electric Telegraph from Constantinople and Bagdad, through Persia and Baloochistan (Balochistan), to Kurrachee (Karachi), and whereas in the prosecution of this scheme of universal benefit, it has become necessary to take measures for the security and protection of the said contemplated line, the high government of Bombay have deputed Major F.J. Goldsmid for the special purpose of entering into such negotiations with the several Chiefs holding territory between Kurrachee (Karachi) and Gwadur (Gwadar) as may be deemed necessary for the due furtherance of the aforesaid undertaking.

Now the line of coast from the Hubb river to Khos Kulmut or its vicinity, a distance of 240 measured miles, being within the territory of Jam Meer Khan, Chief of Lus Beyla (Bella), the undersigned, Major F.J. Goldsmid, on the part of the British

Government, and with the knowledge and consent of its firm ally Khodadad Khan, ruler of the sovereign State of Khelat (Kalat), hereby makes agreement with Jam Meer Khan aforesaid for the construction, maintenance, and protection of the line of Telegraph between the above-mentioned places.

The detailed agreement is as follows:-

Article-1

The materials for the line may be landed on any part of the coast between the Hubb river and Khos Kulmut, and all reasonable assistance will be rendered by the local authorities in insuring its security and facilitating its construction, due payment being made for labour or articles supplied.

Article-2

There will be two Telegraph stations erected for the residence and office of signalers, one at Sounmmeeanee and one at Ormara.

Article-3

All individuals authoritatively employed in the construction, maintenance or use of the line aforesaid, shall receive such protection and assistance from the local authorities as will enable them to prosecute their work without let or hindrance, due payment to be made for labour or articles cupplied.

Article-4

A sum of Rupees 10,000 yearly shall be paid by the Political Agent at Khelat (Kalat) to the Jam of Beyla (Bella), on the understanding that he keeps up an establishment of not less than (miss print) men, on salaries of Rupees (miss print) per mensem in the aggregate, for the due protection of the line, and rendering such assistance as from time to time may be required by the Telegraph employees stationed on the coast.

Article-5

Should it be authoritatively reported at any time that the said establishment is insufficient, and such injury be done to the line as would lead to the belief that due care was not exercised in its protection, the Political Agent, Khelat (Kalat), will be empowered to call upon the Jam of Beyla (Bella) to make such additional payment as will not exceed in the whole the amount of fully yearly subsidy.

Article-6

The annual payment to the Jam will commence from the date that five miles of Telegraph wire may be reported set up, all intermediate payment being made according to labour or articles supplied as previously provided.

Article-7

Complaints against individuals in the employ of the Telegraph Department not capable of satisfactory adjustment will be referred to the Political Agent at Khelat (Kalat). Any cases of urgency, whether in the nature of a complaint or otherwise affecting such persons, may be referred to the Magistrate or Commandant of Police at Kurrachee (Karachi) as exceptional, should occasion require.

Article-8

Continued obstruction or injury to the line may cause revocation of this agreement on the part of Government at any time.

The Agreement made between the parties hereto as above defined is to be considered dependent for completion and effect upon the approval of the Bombay Government.

Approved by the Governor-General of India in Council on 19th August 1862.

No. V

Abstract Translation of an Agreement passed, under date the 24th January 1862, by Faqeer Mahomad (Muhammad) Bezanjov, Naib of Kech, to Major F.J. Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, on behalf of the British Government- 1862.

Under instructions from His Highness Khan of Khelat (Kalat), Faqeer Mahomed (Muhammad) Bezanjov has presented himself before Major F.J. Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and learnt all the arrangements contemplated for the establishment of the proposed line of Telegraph. He states in the presence of that officer and Rais Rahmutullah Khan, Agent of His Highness, that if the British Government intend to set the Electric Telegraph on the Mekran coast, he will use his best endeavours to protect and maintain it from Kalmat-Bundar to Gwadur-Bundar, and will provide the men required for that purpose. For this service he shall receive through the Political Agent, Khelat (Kalat), and with the consent of the Khan, the sum assigned and deemed proper by the British Government. He will also lend assistance to the due establishment of the Electric Telegraph by protecting work. It is understood that all

articles supplied to the persons connected with the Telegraph shall be duly paid for by the receivers.

Provided always that his responsibility in the above matter depends on his holding the office of Naib of Kedje (Kech).

Signed in the presence of Major F.J. Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and in the presence of Rais Rahmatullah, Agent of His Highness the Khan, under date the 24th January 1862.

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Note written before Faqeer Mohamad (Muhammad) of Kedje (Kech), and singed by Rais Rahmut-ullah Khan on the 1st February 1862.

The word "Gwadur-bunder" shall be understood to comprise all lands within the recognized boundary of Gwadur (Gwadar).

Approved by the Governor-General of India in Council on 19th August 1862.

***

Translation of an Agreement made by His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat),

Dated 24th Suffer 1279, corresponding with A.D. 21st August 1862.

I. Meer Khodadad Khan, the Khan of Khelat (Kalat), do hereby voluntarily state that a Surveying Officer, on the part of the British Government and Shahbaz Khan, Agent on the Government of Baloochistan (Balochistan), were appointed to define the boundary between my territory and that of the British.

They thoroughly examined the boundary according to the detail of durees or pillars numbered 1 to 8 and 14 to 30; the settlement of this portion was accepted and approved by my late brother. Meer Nusseer (Nassir) Khan, and I also accept and approve of the same.

The following in the detail of boundaries defined subsequent to the demise of my brother between pillars No.s, 8 and 14, and approved by the Governments both of British India and of Beloochistan (Balochistan). This definition I also accept and approve:-

Details.

1-Koh Siah Ali.
2- Rungoo.
3- Mogro.
4- Kukro.
5- Hahoo.
6-Khubar Gulo
7-Mungur.
8-Jehluk.
9-Chung
10- Hara.
11-Kuehruk.
12-Koh Kulan.
13- Shukloo.
14- Dang Chungo.
15-Gogird Dana
16- Loandee
17-Guro.

***

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

Convention between the British Government and His Highness Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat *(Kalat) and Beloochistan (Balochistan), for the extension of the Electric Telegraph through such portions of the dominions of His Highness in Mekran as lie between the western boundary of the province under the feudatory rule of the Jam of Beyla (Bella) and the eastern boundary of the territory of Gwadur (Gwadar) , 1863.*

Article-1

That His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) shall afford protection to the line of telegraph and to the persons employed in its construction and maintenance through the tract of the country lying between the western boundary of the province under the ruler of the Jam of Beyla (Bella) and he eastern boundary of the Gwadaur (Gwadar) territory.

Article-2

That the British Government shall be liberty to erect stations in such parts of the said country as they may deem most convenient for telegraph purposes.

Article-3

That the material of the telegraph may be landed, free of duty, wherever the British Government may think most convenient on His Highness's coast.

Article-4

That the cost of material, labour, landing charges housing, provision, etc., shall be borne by the British Government, who will also make any arrangements they may consider most convenient regarding their own supplies, labour, etc., His Highness the Khan undertaking that no impediment shall be thrown in their way, but that, on the contrary, every protection and assistance shall be afforded on his part.

Article-5

That for the protection of the line and those employed upon it, the British Government will agree to pay the annual sum of Rupees five thousand (5,000), and His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) is not to be called upon to go to any further expense than the above sum.

Article-6

That His Highness the Khan shall give notice through the Political Agent to the British Government of the proportions of the sum above mentioned which he may wish to be paid to the various Chiefs to whom he will entrust the conservation of the line, it being

understood that the whole sum paid by the British Government for that purpose will be expended amongst the Chiefs and people through whose country the line passes. On receipt of His Highness's wishes in this respect, the sums will be paid to the named parties through the Political Agent or other officer appointed by the British Government.

Article-7

That annual payment will commence from the date that the telegraph officers may report that 50 miles of the line have been erected, and that its conservation is complete for that distance.

Article-8

That any disagreement between the Telegraph officials and the subjects of His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) shall be referred to the Political Agent at Khelat (Kalat) if it cannot be satisfactorily settled on the spot by the telegraph officers in communication with the Agent of His Highness.

Article-9

Continued obstruction or injury to the line may cause revocation of this agreement at any time on the part of the British Government.

M. Green, Major

Actg. Political Agent to the Court of
His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat)

Camp Kushmore:
The 20th Feb. 1863.

Addition Clause (10) of a Convention with His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) for the passage of the Electric Telegraph through his Mekran territory.

Article-10

That His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat), with the view of accelerating the erection of the Eclectic Telegraph, agrees that the English Government may subsidize and make their own arrangements with the tribes (this subjects) in Mekran.

It being understood that the above shall not include any cession of Khelat (Kalat) territory without his (the Khan's) consent, and that, should offices or buildings be erected, their sites shall always be considered as belonging to the Khelat (Kalat) Government.

On the part of the British Government.

Jacobabad, Upper Sind:
The 23rd March 1863

M.Greens, Major,
Actg. Political Agent of Khelat (Kalat),
Khodadad Khan,
Ruler of Khelat (Kalat)

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NO. VIII

Translation of a Telegraph Agreement entered into by the Naib of Kedj, (Kech), 1869

In continuation of, and in the terms of, the Agreement concluded in the year 1862 with the consent of the Khan of Beloochistan (Balochistan), Sirdar (Sardar) Meer Faqeer Mohamad (Muhammad), Naib of Kedj (Kech), now undertakes to guarantee the protection of the Telegraph line from the Gwadur (Gwadar) to the Baho boundary, and also gives a similar assurance on the part of Meer Bhayan, Gitchki. The British Government to pay the said Sirdar (Sardar) the sum of Rupees 1,500 annually, the Sirdar (Sardar) to place at the disposal of the Telegraph Superintendent two line-riders on Rupees 20 monthly each, to be stationed between Gwadur (Gwadar) and Baho. The pay of these guards to be deducted from the said sum of Rupees 1,500 and paid to the en through the Telegraph Superintendent. This agreement to have effect from 1st January 1869.

The above memorandum was written on 11th February 1869, sealed by Faqeer Mahomed (Muhammad).

Original scaled before me by Mulla Dora.

***

No. 1X

Translation of an Agreement made with the Chiefs of Baho and Dustyaree for the protection of the Telegraph line- 1869.

In consideration of the annual sum of Rupees 2,000 in equal shares of Rupees 1,000 cash guaranteed to be made over to us by Colonel Goldsmid, Chief Director of the Telegraphs between India and the Telegraphs of other Government, we Deen Mahomad (Muhammad) and Mahomed (Muhammad) Ali, being the Chiefs of Baho Dustyaree, pledge ourselves to afford all security and protection in our power to the line of Telegraph about to be constructed by the British Government from the boundary of the Kedj (Kech) territory up to Charbar.

We also agree to assist in every way the officers and employees of the said Telegraph, and to place at the disposal of the Telegraph officers, whenever required, at least four sowars at Rupees 20 each per month payable by the said officers.

This agreement to come into immediate effect, payment of subsidy being made half-yearly by Captain Ross or other British officers stationed at Gwadur (Gwadar), the first instalment being calculated from 1st January 1869.

Failure of fulfil the conditions here specified will cancel all claim to the subsidy.

Sealed by the above-named Meer Deen Mahoamd (Muhammad) and Meer Mohamad (Muhammad) Ali in the presence of Colonel Goldsmid and Captain Ross, whose signatures are affixed in token of their engagements herein.

***



No.X

*Translation of an **Agreement made with Shah Nusrat, Representative of the Chief of Gaih,** for the protection of the Telegraph Line, 1869*

In consideration of the annual sum of Rupees 3,000 guaranteed to be made over to Shah Nusrat, on behalf of the widow of the late Mir Abdullah Khan, of Gaih, by Colonel Goldsmid, C.B. Director-in Chief, Indo-European Telegraph, the aforesaid Shah Nusrat, on his own part and as representative of the Chiefdom of Gaih, pledges himself to a afford security and protection to the line of Telegraph about to be constructed from Charbar to Sadeich.

He further agrees in every ways to assist the officers and employees of the said Telegraph in the work of construction and maintenance, on the understanding that they shall obtain, from the Chief of Gaih, as many mounted men as may be requisite, to be paid by the Telegraph officers at the rate of Rupees 20 per mensem for each man.

Payment of the said subsidy shall be made half-yearly by Captain Ross or other British officer stationed at Gwadur (Gwadar); the first instalment to be calculated from 1st January 1869.

Should the aforesaid Shah Nusrat, on the part of the Chief of Gaih, fail to fulfil the above specified conditions, he shall forfeit all claim to the said subsidy, and this agreement shall be cancelled.

Sealed by Shah Nusrat and Nowraz Khan in presence of Colonel Goldsmid and Captain Ross, who signatures re affixed in token of their engagemcnt herein at Charbar, this fifth day of March 1869.

*Seal of **Shah Nusrat.***

*Seal of **Nowraz Khan.***
F. J. Goldsmid.
Lieutenant Colonel.
E.C. Ross,
Captain.

***

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XI

***Literal** translation of a Deed Passed by **His Highness the Khan of Khelat** (Kalat),*
Received with letter No.1213, Dated 29th August 1870,
From the Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, 1870.

At the present time, I, Khan Sahib Meer Khodadad Khan, Ruler of Khelat (Kalat) conform to this subject.

That I became acquainted with the purport of letter No. 4718, dated 4th August 1870, from Colonel Sir William Merewether, Commissioner, Sind. In reference to this, I do agree and accept that from the sum of Rupees 15,000 which is paid me by the British Government on account of the Electric Telegraph, District of Lus Beyal (Bella). I will disburse the sum of Rupees 666-8 to Meer Khan Jamote during his lifetime, and for the salaries of supervisors of the Telegraph line, Rupees 50 for two Jemadars, and Rupees 500 for 25 mounted men, at the rate of the Electric Telegraph money which the British Government deemed reasonable will be sent to me. For this reason, I have given this written agreement, admitting the above expenditure, dated this 24th day of Jamadi-ul-Awaul 1287.

No. XII

Treaty between the British Government and the Khelat State, 1876

Whereas it has become expedient to renew the Treaty of 1854, between the British Government and Nasser Khan, Khan of Khelat (Kalat), and to supplement the same by certain additional provisions calculated to draw closer the bounds of friend-ship and amity between the two Governments, the following additional articles are herewith agreed upon between the Right Honourable Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebwroth, in the county of Hertford, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on behalf of the British Government on the one hand, and His Highness Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat (Kalat), on the other:-

Article-1

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Meer Nasser Khan, Khan of Khelat (Kalat), on the 14th of May 1854, is hereby renewed and re-affirmed.

Article-2

There Shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat (Kalat), his heirs, and successors.

Article-3

Whilst on his part, Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat (Kalat), binds himself, his heirs, successors, and Sirdars (Sardars) to observe faithfully the provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of 1854, the British Government on its part engages to respect the independence of Khelat (Kalat), and to aid the Khan, in case of need, in the maintenance of a just authority and the protection of his territories from external attack, by such means as the British Government may at the moment deem expedient.

Article-4

For the further consolidation of the friendship herewith renewed and re-affirmed between the two Governments, it is agreed on the one hand that British Agents with suitable escorts shall be duly accredited by the British Government to reside permanently at the Court of the Khan and elsewhere in His Highness's dominions, and on the other hand, that a suitable representative shall be duly accredited by His Highness to the Government of India.

Article-5

It is hereby agreed that should any dispute, calculated to disturb the peace of the country, arise hereafter between the Khan and the Sirdars (Sardars) of Khelat (Kalat), the British Agent at the Court of His Highness shall in the first place use his good offices with both parties to effect by friendly advice and amicable arrangement between them, failing which the Khan will, with the consent of the British Government, submit such dispute to its arbitration, and accept and faithfully execute its award.

Article-6

Whereas the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) has expressed a desire on the part of himself and his Sirdars (Sardars) for the presence in his country of a detachment of British troops, the British Government, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Treaty of 1854, and in recognition of the intimate relations existing between the two countries, hereby assents to the request of His Highness, on condition that the troops shall be stationed in such positions as the British Government may deem expedient, and be withdrawn at the pleasure of that Government.

Article-7

It is also agreed that such lines of telegraph or railway as may be beneficial to the interests of the two Governments shall be from time to time constructed by

the British Government in the territories of the Khan, provided that the conditions of such construction be a matter of previous arrangement between that Government and the Government of His Highness.

Article-8

There shall be entire freedom of trade between the State of Khelat (Kalat) and the territories of the British Government, subject to such conditions as the British Government may, at any time, in concert with the Khan of Khelat (Kalat), deem necessary for the protection of fiscal interests.

Article-9

To aid Meer Khodadad Khan, his heirs, and successors, in the efficient fulfilment of the obligations contrated by them under the Treaty of 1854, and the present supplementary engagement, the British Government hereby undertakes to pay to the said Khan, his heirs, and successors and annual sum of one lakh of rupees, so long as they shall faithfully adhere to the engagements heretofore and hereby contracted.

Article-10

The British Government further undertakes to contribute Rupees twenty thousand five hundred annually towards the establishment of posts and development of traffic along the trade routes in His Highness's territories provided such money is

expended by the Khan in the manner approved of by the British Government.

Executed at Jacobabad, this eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Anno Domini.

Lytton.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Seal of Khan of Khelat (Kalat)

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BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

Appendix VI

*Translation of a **Memorandum Drawn up by His Highness the Khan of Khelat** (Kalat) Regarding the Settlement of His Quarrel with his Sirdars (Sardars), and presented by him to Major R. Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner, on Special Duty, in Durbar, on the 6th June 1876.*

Arrangements should be made by the British Government to compensate the Candahar Merchants whose kafulas were plundered in the Mulla, Takari and Kazak Passes by the Jalawan (Jhalawan), who, also realized transit dues from some of these kafilas. The merchants are with me and are clamorous for a settlement.

2-In accordance with the written order of Sir William Merewether annexed* to this, I took possession of the province of Lus Beyla (Bella), and incurred great expense in doing so.

This country should be made over to me or annexed to British India, or I should receive from the British the expenses incurred in the war against the Jam. If none of these proposals are adopted, then the

**This order cannot be found, but Sir William Merewether's report No. Para, Shows that some such order was issued. R. Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner.*

next best thing to do is to release Jam Mir Khan, now in confinement in British territory: but this should be conditional on his ceasing to wage war on me and causing injury to me country. He should be required to render the same allegiance to my Government as he did to the Government of former Khans of Khelat (Kalat); and I on my part will engage not to encroach on his rights and privileges.

3-The Brahooee (Brahui) Sirdars (Sdardars) should be required to expel from the country my ex-Wuzeer Atta Mohamad (Muhammad) who treacherously escaped from Khelat (Kalat) notwithstanding my servant Nawab Mahomed (Muhammad) Khan was security for him. The ex-Wuzeer is doing all he can to keep up distrubances throughout the length and breadth of the land. After a permanent peace has been arranged on the condition that the ex-Wuzeer leaves the Khelat (Kalat) State, I will allow his family (who are in Khelat (Kalat) to go with him.

4-By the settlement come to in 1872 by Sir William Merewether it was decreed that the Sarawan Brahooees (Brahuis) should pay compensation for the kafila they plundered in the Bolan Pass. This compensation they could not pay. I had to give Rs. 35,000 to the merchants. I had also to pay Rs. 55,0000 to the merchants that were plundered by the Murrees (Marris). I had thus a total sum of Rs. 90,000 to pay merchants on account of kafilas plundered by the

Brahooees (Brahuis). It was decreed that they should pay; but as they had not the means, I had to do so. I received, after the settlement, a lakh of rupees from the Government for my own use, but by this means I only received Rs. 10,000 this was not what the British Government intended; I therefore desire that the money should be refunded to me.

5-The annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 which I used to receive has no for three years ceased, but I do not feel I have committed any fault to have caused this. Formerly the Khelat (Kalat) Government used to levy transit fees at one rupee per mound. This British Government reduced this to 8 annas per mound, and the Rs. 50,000 was given as compensation.

6-My Commandant Shakar Khan and my munshis Mulla Saleh Muhammad and Gul Muhammad were taken from me and put in prison by the British Government without their having committed any fault. I shall feel obliged by the British Government releasing them and allowing them to depart in peace.

7-I desire to appoint Nawab Muhammad Khan, who is a well-wisher of my Government, to attend on Major Sandeman as my agent.

8-I desire that the share of the transit fees to which the Brahooees (Brahuis) are entitled by ancient usage shall be continued to them as decreed by Sir William Merewether.

9-Whatever terms of peace the British Government desire to give the Brahooees (Brahuis) on

the part of my Government that I will agree to. I will not violate terms. Let the past be forgotten. I will restore to the Sarawan and Jalawan (Jhalawan) Sirdars (Sardars) their ancestral lands; and should they at any future time violate the conditions of peace, before punishing them I will report what has occurred to the British Government through the Political Agent at Khelat (Kalat), and after receiving sanction (from British) I will then punish the offenders. On the other hand, should my Naibs and officers cause them injury contrary to custom and ancient usage, and should I not on being referred to do justice, then I am willing that my case should be appealed through the Political Officer at Khelat (Kalat) to the British Government for orders.

10-The Brahooees (Brahuis) should, according to precedent and old rule, serve me and obey my orders and I on my part will confer favours on them, as my ancestors did.

11-Should the British Government approve of these desires of mine as recorded herein, then my Government will hold itself responsible for the safety of the Bolan, Mulla, Raj, Kedj (Kech), Mekran, and all other Khorasan Passes, and I will do my best to keep these Passes open, as desired by the British Government.

No. XIII

Translation of a ***Sanad*** *dated 7th Rajab (16th June 1880)* ***granted by His Highness Mir Khodadad Khan,*** *Khan of Khelat (Kalat), to the British Government.*

1- Mir Khodadad Khan, G.C.S., Khan of Khelat (Kalat), do hereby make over in perpetuity to British Government in gift the lands within my dominions on which the Kandahar State Railway has been constructed, together with the lands on either side of the line of railway for a distance of 200 yards, as well as those lands on which all railway stations and buildings have been erected. The object of my making this gift to the British Government is to show the friendship with which I regard the alliance existing between the British Government and the Khelat (Kalat) Stata, * and to enable the British Government to make their own arrangement for the protection of life and property within the limits of the railway without reference to the laws of the Kalat State. ** But I beg that this may not affect my right to

** This should run "The British Government is at liberty to make its own arrangement" etc. F.H.*

*** Should be- "without prohibiting the realization of the usual transit dues (sung) which I receive"- F.H.*

realize the usual transit dues (sung) on merchandise.

*Seal of **Mir Khodadad Khan,***
Khan of Kelat (Kalat).

***

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XIV

Agreement entered into by His Highness the Khan of Kelat (Kalat) Mir Khodadad Khan on the one part and by Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I, Agent to the Governor-General in Balouchistan (Balochistan), on the other part, *subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council executed at the Dasht Plain on the 8th day of June 1883.*

Whereas in the year 1879 an arrangement was finally agreed to between the British Government and His Highness Mir Khodadad Khan of Kelat (Kalat) by which the district and Niabat of Quetta were placed under the administration of the British Government on certain conditions and for a certain period, and whereas the period fixed by the said arrangement is almost expired, and whereas it has been found by experience to be to the advantage of both Governments that the district and Niabat of Quetta Should be exclusively managed by the officers of the British Government, and whereas it appears desirable to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and to His Highness the Khan of Kelat (Kalat), that a similar arrangement should be made regarding the levy of dues and other matters connected therewith in the Bolan Pass in consideration of the Losses suffered by His

Highness the Khan of Kelat (Kalat) owing to the opening to the Hurnai route by the British Government, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows:-

1-Mir Khudadad Khan of Kelat (Kalat) on behalf of himself and his heirs and successors hereby makes over and entrusts the entire management of the Quetta District and Niabat absolutely and with all the rights and privileges as well as full revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all other powers of administration, to the British Government with effect from 1st April 1883 on the following conditions:-

(1) That the said District and Niabat shall be administered on behalf of the British Government by such officer or officers as the Governor-General in Council may appoint for the purpose.

(2) That in lien of the annual surplus of revenue hitherto paid to His Highness the Khan under the arrangement of 1879 above cited, the British Government shall pay to His Highness on the 31st March in every year, beginning from the 31st March 1884, a fixed annual rent of Rupees 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) which has been settled as a fair average equivalent of His Highness the Khan's rights to the annual net surplus of the revenues of the said District and Niabat.

(3) The aforesaid sum of Rupees 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) shall be paid to His Highness without any deductions for cost of administrations, so long as the said District and Niabat are administered by the British Government.

2-His Highness the Khan hereby transfers to the British Government absolutely, with effect from the 1st day of April 1883, all his rights to levy dues or tolls on the trade travelling through the Bolan to and from British India and Afghanistan, as well as to and from Kachi and Khorasan, as provided by the Treaty of 1854, or on the trade travelling to and from British India and the districts of Sibi, Quetta and Pishin.

3-In return for the concession last mentioned the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Khan the sum of Rupees 30,000 (thirty thousand) per annum free of all deductions, in two half-yearly instalments, on the 1st October and 1st April of each year beginning from the 1st October 1883. In addition the Viceroy and Governor-General agrees to pay to the Sarawan and Kurd Sirdars (Sardars) a fixed sum yearly for certain service in the Pass representing their shares respectively of the transit and escort fees.

4- In order to facilitate the arrangements of the British Government for the collection of tools on its own behalf in the Bolan Pass, His Highness the Khan hereby cedes to the British Government full civil and criminal jurisdiction and all other powers of

administration within the limits of the said pass and within the land purchased by the British Government at Rindali for a railway station and other buildings.

Seal of Mir Khudadad Khan.

R. G. Sandeman,
Agent, Governor-General
Baluchistan (Balochistan)

Quetta Residency.
8th June 1883.

Ripon,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by His-Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on Wednesday this 12th day of September 1883.

G. Grant
Secretary to the Government of India
Foreign Department

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No. XV

Translation of the ***Settlement made between Sardar Shahbaz Khan and the Maliks of Zhob, Bori, and Musakhel, and the British Government*** *1884.*

1-That we, Sardar Shahbaz Khan, Maliks Dost Muhammad, Tajudin and Muhammad Mir, Jelazai Jogizais, as well as all other Maliks of Zhob, Bori, and Musakhel, now present execute this agreement in token of our submission to the power and supremacy of the British Government, and we engage to prevent our tribesmen from raiding of committing crimes in British territory, Should any tribesman commit a raid or an outrage we will seize him and make him over to the British authorities.

2-That we, Sardars and Chiefs of Zhob, engage to prevent the return to Zhob of Shah Jehan Sardar Khail, excepting with the sanction of the British Government, after Shah Jehan and the other chiefs who have fled with him have made full submission to the British Government, and on condition that such a request shall only be made by Sardar Shahbaz Khan, and a majority of the Council (Jirga) of the headmen of Zhob.

3-That we Maliks of Zhob and Bori agree to pay within three months from this date a fine of Rs. 20,000 inflicted on us as a punishment for all attacks or offences committed by us against the British Government or its subjects.

4-That we Musakhel Maliks agree to pay within the months a fine of Rs. 2,000 in contentment of the outrages committed by us in the raid on the coolies, and all other offences committed in British territory. Further that we will within this time produce Maliks Baik Khan and Wazi Khan to tender their submission.

5-That we give the following men with two Motabars of the Sardar Khail, approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan (Balochistan), as hostages for the fulfilment of these terms; and they will remain present with the Government officers at Thal Chotiali until the amount of the above five is paid by us, or as long as the British Government consider their presence to be necessary.

6-It is distinctly agreed to by us, Sardars and assembled Chiefs, that the British Government has the right to protect the railway line and trade routes by placing troops in Bori or in any way that may be deemed desirable by the British Government. Should it be finally decided to occupy Bori, all the Sardars and Maliks will recognise the justice of the measure by becoming the faithful and loyal subjects of the British Government.

7-If the Government of India consider it necessary, in order to secure the satisfactory fulfilment of the terms now settled, to place troops in Zhob or elsewhere, they have the right to do so.

8-The request of the Zhob, Bori, an Musakhel tribes, that the British Government should take measures to protect the trade routes in their countries and settle internal quarrels and feuds between Sardars and Chiefs in the same manner as they do now with regard to the Maris, Bugtis, Khetrans, Kakars, and other tribes of the Thal Chotiali district, will be forwarded by the Governor-General's Agent for Baluchistan (Balochistan) for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

(Here follow the signatures)

R.G. Sandeman, *President,*
Agent to the Governor-General.
20

Camp Dulai,
The 22nd November 1884
XI

No. XVI

Agreement entered into between Sir R.G. Sandema, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan (Balochistan), on behalf of the British Government, on the one part, and Sirdar (Sardar) Azad Khan of Kharan on the other part, dated Quetta, 5th June 1885.

Whereas the British Government has been pleased to grant me as allowance of Rs. 6,000 (six thousand only) per annum, I am very grateful for this allowance, and do hereby agree to employ it in the following manner:- I shall appoint one of my sons as a Resaldar on Rs. 100 (one hundred only) per mensem and 20 sowars of my tribe on Rs. 20 (twenty only) per mensem each. They will protect the trade routes passing through Kharan, and maintain peace to the best of their power on the frontier. Should traders or British employees travel by any of the routes situated in my district. I shall be responsible for their safety. Should the British Government open a district road from Nushki to the Helmand. I shall be responsible that no injury shall happen to any travellor along that part of the route which lies in the Kharan territory. Should British officers require the services of the Resaldar and sowars mentioned in this agreement which visiting my

district, or in proceeding to the frontier, the sowars and Resaldar will accompany them without excuse; and if the British Government should station them along the route from Nushki to the Helmand, on the road to Chageh, or at any place on the Kharan frontier, they will remain at such place. Should British officers proceed on duty to Kharan district, there will be no objection made to their doing so: on the contrary, every precaution will be taken to look after their safety and to help them in every way.

I write these lines as an agreement.

P.S.- the allowance mentioned above has been granted to me by the British Government for the protection of traffic and management of the frontier. But should the Government at any time hereafter ask me to furnish them with a large tribal force, the said Government will have to make extra provision for the pay and expenses of such force.

***

NO. XVII

Translation of an ***Agreement between the British Government on the one side and Sardar Mehrullah Khan, Marri Chief,*** *on the other side- 1885.*

I, Sardar Mehrullah Khan, son of Nur (Noor) Muhammad Khan, Bahawalanzi Guzni Marri, do hereby, in consideration of receiving from the British Government an allowance in the form of service to the amount of Rs. 300 (three hundred) to be increased to Rs. 500 (five hundred) per mensem in the event of the experiment proving successful, code in perpetuity to the said Government the exclusive right to all petroleum or other mineral oil whatsoever already found or which may hereafter be found at Khatan or in any other part of the Marri country with full liberty for the said Government to extract and remove such petroleum or other oil in any manner and by any way that to it may seem fit.

I empower the British Government to transfer to other all or any of the rights which it acquires under this agreement.

I do further agree that in the event of the wells being abandoned the allowance shall cease.

According to the old custom and procedure in force such mineral rights are the property of the Ruler

or of the Sardar himself. I am therefore responsible to answer to any claim or claims that may hereafter be brought forward by the Marris, and should any claims be proved before the Governor- General's Agent for Baluchistan (Balochistan), I hereby bind myself to carry out his award.

Seal of S. ***Mehrullah Khan***
Tumandar of Marris.

The 24th October 1885.

1- seal of Jalab Khan, son of Murad Khan,
Witnesses. *Gazni Marri*
2-Mir Hasan Khan, son of Baluch (Baloch) Khan
Gazni Marri

Executed in my presence.

R. I. Bruce
Agent to the Governor .General.
in Baluchistan (Balochistan)

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No. XVIII

Memorandum of conditions subscribed to by Jam Ali Khan on his succession to the Chiefship of Las Bella - 1889.

Whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to sanction my succession to the Chiefship of the Las Bella State, I, the undersigned, Sardar Haji Jam Ali Khan, hereby accept the following conditions which have been explained to me personally by Sir Rober Sandeman, Agent to the Governor- General in Baluchistan (Balochistan).

First- I will always conduct the administration of the Las Bella State in accordance with the advice of the Agent to the Governor-Genaral.

Secondly- I will employ a Wazir approved by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Thirdly.- For a term of five years is ill make no important change in the custouns of the country or in the system of administration now established without the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General. I will particularly avoid imposing fresh burdens of taxation, and resuming muafi grants. Further before causing sontences of death to be executed, I will obtain the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Fourthly- I hereby grant a free pardon to all who have been hostile to me in the past. I will not revenge myself upon them, nor harass them, in any way.

Fifthly.- I will make such allowances from the revenues of the Las Bella State as the Agent to the Governor-General may now, and in further from time to time, recommend for the widow, sons and family of my late father. I will similarly make suitable provision for Akhundazada Muhammad Nur (Noor), Vakil Walidad Khan, Sardar Sahib Khan Chutta, and other servants of the Las Bella State, in accordance with the recommendations of the Agent to the Governor-General.

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XIX

Translation of a Petition from Sherani Maliks of Bargha, including Haripal, dated Appozai, 21st January 1890

We, the Sherani Maliks of the Bargha Division, including Haripal and Kapip beg respectfully to represent that we are grateful to Government for entertaining us in their service and granting us emoluments. Having unanimously accepted this service we have made distribution among ourselves according to our custom, and will carry out the Government service with loyalty and good faith. Our servants (Levies) will serve in such posts as Government may fix and will obey Government orders. We have unanimously and unreservedly elected to become British subjects. Should Government wish at any time to establish any cantonments or military posts in our country we will offer no objection. As the neighbouring tribes are our enemies, we pray that the Government may help us in disposing of our quarrels with them in order to secure peace and prosperity in the country. The Sheranis of Largha Division have not a yet come in , and until they make their submission we will consider them as our enemies. In short, we will regard the enemies of Government as our enemies. I

any had character of Bargha commits any crime and takes refuge with us we hold ourselves responsible for such person and will get him punished. We will loyally obey the orders of Government. We have honestly and truthfully submitted this application to you. We, the Maliks, will specially serve Government loyally.

(Here follow the signatures)

***



No. XX

Agreement entered into by the Khan of Kalat regarding the cession of Land together with jurisdiction thereon, required for the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, 1894.

In order to meet the wishes of Government, I hereby grant, on behalf on myself and my successors, to the British Government the right to occupy and administer and to exercise full civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands of my (Kalat) State occupied and traversed or hereafter to be occupied or traveresedby the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway to the extent of 100 feet on each side, and lands required for railway stations and other buildings to the extent of a quarter of a mile on each side, for so long as the said lands and premises shall be required for railway purposes.

***

No. XXI

Translation of an ***Agreement signed by the Largha and Bargha Maliks****, 1895*

As the Government proposed to fix an administrative line of boundary between the tribes of Largha and Bargha Sheranis to prevent all future quarrels amoung the people of both these parts of the Sherani country, and to establish peace among them, we the maliks and motabirs of the Largha and Bragha Sheranis personally and on behalf of our tribesmen, in presence of Captain Archer, Political Agent, Zhob, and Mr. Gee, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, agree to accept the boundary line which these two officers have fixed as under.

From Katan Dabra to Shahkoh and from Shahkoh to Panga Narai, from Panga Narai to Mana Narai, and from Mana Narai to Sarwalai, and from Sarwalai to Zarghoon-zawar, and Zarghoon-Zawar to Pazia Kotal at the head of Dhana Khidderzai, from Pazia Kotal to Tor Sar, and obshta Sokia at the north of Kaisargarh, from Tor Sar and Oboshta Sokaai to Gat valley, and from Gat valley to Narai Ghar and from Narai Ghar to Zao.

This line is considered to be the separating line of the jurisdictions, *i,e.*, Punjab and Zhob. This will not

affect any property or rights held by persons of either division on other side of the line.

(Here follow the signatures)

***

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XXII

Agreement relating to the demarcation of the Boundary between Persian Balochistan and Kalat, 1896

In accordance with the agreement for the delimitation of the Perso-Kalat frontier from Kohak to Koh-i-Malik Siah, drawn up between Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Tehran and His Highness the Sardar-i-Azam of Persia, dated the 27th December 1895, this frontier has been demarcated as follows:-

Commencing from the Mashkel river it is declined by the bed of that river from pillar 1 to pillar 2. Pillar 1 is placed on a conspicuous hill on the left or north bank of the river, about a mile and a half below the junction of the Gazbastan stream with the Mashke, and almost immediately south of Kohak Fort.

Pillar 2 is built on a well-marked hill on the right or south bank of the Mashkel river about 6 miles above the junction of the Mashkel and Hakeshan rivers. From pillar 2 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to a conspicuous peak on the subsidiary range which runs from the Tank-i-Grawag to the Siahan. The peak is marked by pillar 3. From pillar 3 it follows the watershed of this subsidiary range to its junction with that of the Siahan Koh and thence it is defined

westward by the main watershed of the Siahan range to a point about 4 miles east of the pass called Bonsar or Sharindor, on the main road connecting Isfandak with Jalk. At this point, which is marked by pillar 4, a subsidiary watershed or spur runs northward, along which the boundary extends, leaying all drainage into the cultivated tracts of Kalagram on the Persian side. The boundary is here marked by a conspicuous peak, distinguished by a natural bluff resembling a tower on its summit. From this peak 5, it is carried to pillar 6, which is placed on the main road leading a little south of east from the village of Kaladen towards the Mashked river. Pillar 6 is 4 miles from the village of Kaladen. From pillar 6 the boundary runs direct to pillar 7 on the main road connecting Jalk with Ladgasht and Mashkel at 12 miles from Zirat-i-Pir- Omar at Jalk.

From pillar 7 the boundary is carried in a northerly direction by a straight line to pillar 8.

Pillar 8 is placed on the road connecting the date groves of Ladgasht with those of Mukaokhta or Muksotang, and it is erected at a distance of 3 miles from the southern edge of the Muksotage grove, so as to divide the southern group of date groves, including Ladgasht and Kalag, from the northern group, which includes Muksotang, Gorani and others.

Ladgasht, with its date groves, becomes the property of Kalat, and Gorani with its date groves, has been allotted to Persia, on the understanding that the frontier Governors of the Persian Government in future

become responsible for the conduct of the Damani cultivators of these groves.

From pillar 8 the boundary runs 14 miles nearly north to pillar 9 at the senth eastern edge of the Kindi date grove, and thence in the same direction for 3-1/2 miles to the north-eastern edge of the same grove of Kindi, where pillar 10 is erected.

From pillar 10 the boundary runs 11 miles a little south of west so as to clear the northern edge of the Kindi date grove, to pillar 11.

Pillar 11 is on the edge of the right bank of the Talab watercourse, and about 1 mile east of the northern end of the Gorani date groves.

From pillar 11 northerwards the Talab river becomes the boundary to its junction with the Mirjawa river. From the point of junction it is carried by straight line to the nearest point on the watershed of the Mirjawa range, which limits the drainage into the Mirjawa river on the north.

Thence it follow the main watershed northward to the highest point of the Kacha Koh.

From the highest point of the Kacha Koh the line is carried straight to the highest point of the Malik Siah Koh.

***T. H. Holdich**, Colonel*
R. E.

H. M's Commissioner, Perso Kalat- Boundary
Camp Jalk:
24th March 1896

Perso-Kalat Boundary
Description of pillars, etc.

No.	Latitude	Longitude	General description.
1	27-5-30	63-17-25	A conical pile of stones, about 12 feet high, built on the summit of a hill overlooking the Mashkel river on its northern bank, about a mile and a half below the junction of the Gazbastan stream with the Mashkel. Azimuth of pillar 2- 75 Distance- 5-12. Miles.
2	27-6-50	63-23-30	A conical pile stones about 6 feet high, built on a hill overlooking the Mashkel river on its southern bank, about six miles above the junction of the Bakhshan river with the Mashkel. Azimuth of pillar 3-335 Distance- 7-1/2 miles.
3	27-12-30	63-10-30	A conical pile of stones, about 5 or 6 feet high, built on a conspicuous peak of low range connecting the Tank-i-Grawag (where the Mashkel river passes between the Siahan and

			Koh-i-Sabz ranges) with the Siahan. This low range is locally known as the Grawag. From pillar 3 to 4 the line follows first the watershed of this subsidiary Grawag range to its watershed of this subsidiary Grawag range to its junction with that of the Siahan, and the Siahan watershed to pillar 4. Azimuth of pillar 4- 273 Distance- 30-3/4 miles
4	27-14-40	62-49-50	A pile of stones created on a flat-topped peak of the Siahan watershed, about 4 miles east of the Bonear or Sharindor Kotal or pass. From this point the boundary diverges northward along the eastern watershed of the Kallagan river to peak 5. Azimuth of peak 5-6 Distance- 8-1/2 miles.
5	27-21-30	63-50-30	A conspicuous peak on the watershed or spur which trends northward from pillar 4. It is marked by a natural bluff resonbling a tower on its summit. Azimut of pillar 6-21 Distance 7-1/2 miles.
6	27-27-40	62-53-20	A pile of mixed earth and stones set up on the mein road which runs eastward from the

			Kalladin village about 4 miles from the village. Azimuth of pillar 7- 350 Distance 21 miles
7	27-46-0	62-51-54	A pile of mixed earth and stones erected on the main road, connecting Jalk with Ladgasht: about 12 miles from Jalk. Azimuth of pillar 8-349 Distance 18 miles.
8	28-1-40	64-48-30	Pillar 8 is a small mound constructed of sand and bushes on rising ground about 3 miles south-east of the southern edge of the Muksotage grove, on the road between Muksotage and Ladgasht. Azimuth of pillar 9-7 Distance – 13-2/4 miles
9	28-13-40	62-50-20	Pillar 9 is a small mound of missed sand and bushes at the south-eastern end of Kindi date grove. Azimuth of pillar 10-359 Distance 3-1/2 miles.
10	28-16-35	62-50-10	Pillar 10 is a small mound of mixed sand and bushes on the north eastern edge of the Kindi date grove. Azimuth of pillar 11- 205 Distance 11-1/2 miles
11	28-14-20	62-39-20	Pillar 11 is a small mound of mixed sand and bushes of a low

			range of sand hills, on the right bank of the Talab watercourse, and one mile east of the northern end of the Goorani date grove. Approluate Azimuth along Talab river 310

T.H. Holduch, Colonel, R.E.,
H.M's Commissioner Perso-Kalat Boundary

Camp Jalk:4th March 1896

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BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XXIII

Conditions Agreed to by Mir Kamal Khan on his succession to the Chiefship of Las Bella in 1896

Whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to sanction by succession to the Chieship of the Las Beyla (Bella) State. I, the undersigned, Sirdar (Sardar) Mir Kamal Khan hereby accept the following conditions which have been explained to me personally by Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R. E., Agent to the Governor-General in Balochistan:-

(1) I pledge myself to fulfil all contracts and obligations accepted by the late Jam and his predecessors.

(2) Of my own free will I agree to delegate all powers of administration for five years at least to the Wazir selected or to be selected hereafter by the Government of India, who to be guided by the Political Agent in all important matters.

(3) I father agree that the question of my being granted father powers depends upon my conduct and capabilities as shown during the

period the management remains in the hands of the Wazir.

Mir Kamal Khan.

Read by and signed in my presence by Kamal Khan

James Browne, Major-General
Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan (Balochistan)

Dated 2nd May 1896

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BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XXIV

Agreement executed with the Sulaiman Khel Guilzais, 1897

Whereas we, the Maliks of the Sultan Khel, Minzai and Saraz sections which graze in the hills in British Territory during the winter and spring, had submitted certain petitions to Government regarding the grant of allowances and of permission to cultivate and whereas Government has been pleased to grant our request on certain conditions, we on behalf of our tribes gratefully agree to the offer made us by Government and accept the conditions imposed, as follows:-

(1) Government will grant us fixed sum of the following amounts on our arrival in British territory each autumn and again each spring on our leaving for Khorasan:-

Sultan Khels, Rs. 1,425 in the autumn and again in the spring in all Rs. 2, 850 a year.

Minzais, Rs. 450 at each season, in all Rs. 900 a year.

Saraz, Rs. 275 at each season, in all Rs. 550 a year.

We have arranged and had placed on record the distribution of these sums among our different sections

and the sums to be paid to minor Maliks within each section.

(2) Government will grant us the right to bring under cultivation any culturable lands within the limits of Zarmelan, Gul Kach, Girdao and Shinbaza, with regard to which no other claimant can prove recent cultivating occupation.

In return for the above privileges and for the protection of the British Government to our grazing and cultivation, we agree willingly on behalf of ourselves and our tribes to the following conditions:-

(1) To pay grazing tax in future both in the Zhob District and in the Waziristan District at the following rates, being those now in force in Zhob:-

Male camel, per head 8 annas.

Female camel, per head 1 rupee (or 12 annas per camel, which ever Government may order)

Bullock and cow, per head 6 annas.

Donkey, per head 4 annas.

Sheep and goat, per head 1 anna.

We hold ourselves responsible for the collection of the grazing tax with the assistance of Government when necessary.

We can, however, only agree to this on the understanding that grazing tax at the same reates be taken from the Dotanis, who graze

alongside us within Waziristan limits. Otherwise we shall be disgreaced in the eyes of the other Ghilzais.

(2) We agree to be responsible for the good behaviour of our sections while residing within the Zhob and Punjab hill tracts and for the detection of offences committed within the limits where our sections are residing

(3) We agree to pay land revenue on any land we may bring under cultivation within these tracts whenever Government sees fit to demand it, and we will be responsible for the realistaion of such revenue.

(4) Government has the right to place posts at any place within these tracts, when they may deem it necessary.

We agree to these arrangements coming into force from next autumn, provided that grazing tax is taken from the Dotanis at the same time.

(Here follow the signatures)

Attested.
C. Archer, Captain
Political Agent, Zhob

A. J. Ghant,
The 22nd March 1897, Political officer,
Wana,Southern Wazirstan

No. XXV

Translation of a ***Telegraph Agreement****, dated the 13th June 1899 executed* ***by Mir Mahmud, son of Mir Behram Kalimati of Pasni****, 1899*

At first, my brother Mir Saka was responsible for the protection of the telegraph line situated within the limits of Pasni. Now Mir Saka, my brother has died and in his place, I, Mir Mahmud, son of Mir Behram, resident of Pasni, being responsible for the protection of the Government Telegraph line in the Pasni boundary, promise that I will abide by the conditions made with the Government by my brother or father for the protection of the telegraph line and will execute them without, fail. I therefore request that I may also be given the same pay that was given to my brother or father for the protection of the line. I promise that I will be responsible if any damage occurs to the line in the Pasni boundary.

Therefore I write this ikrarnama that it may serve as a sanad.

(Sealed)	Mir Mahmud.
(Witnessed by) Seal of	Mulla Kaudadad
- - -	Mulla Muhammad
- - -	Mir Yali
- - -	Mir Abdul Karim

No. XXVI

***Agreement** entered into **by His Highness** the **Khan of Kalat, Mir Mahmud Khan**, G.C.I.E., on the one part, and by **Colonel Henry Wylie**, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Balochistan, on the other part, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, 1899.*

Executed at Kalat on the first day of July 1899

Whereas it has been found by experience to be to the advantage of both the British Government and His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, Khan of Kalat, that the District and *Niabat of* Nushki should be exclusively managed by the officers of the British Government, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows:-

Mir Mahmud, Khan of Kalat, on behalf of himself and his heirs and successors, hereby makes over and entrusts, in perpetuity, the entire management of the Nushki District and *Niabat* absolutely and with all the rights and privileges, state or personal, as well as full and exclusive revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all other powers of administration, including all rights to levy dues and tolls, to the British Government with effect from the 1st July 1899 on the following conditions:-

(1) That the said District and *Niabat* shall be administered on behalf of the British Government by or through such officer as the Governor-General in Council may appoint for the purpose:

(2) That the British Government shall pay to His Highness, on the 1st September 1899, and thereafter annually on the 1st September, a fixed annual rent of Rs. 9,000, (nine thousand only), which has been settled as a fair average equivalent of His Highness the Khan's right to the annual revenues of the said District and *Niabat*: and

(3) That the aforesaid sum of Rs.9,000, nine thousand only, shall be paid to His Highness without any deduction for cost of administration.

H.Wylie, *Colonel*
Offficiating Agent to the
Governor-General in Balochistan

Seal of ***Mir Mahmud,***
Khan of Kalat.

Curzon of Kedleston.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India

This agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on Tuesday, this 18th day of July 1899.

H.S. Barnes,
Offg. Secy, to the Govt. of India.
Foreign Department.

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BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XXVII

Conditions agreed to by Mir Kamal Khan relative to the administration of Las Bella, 1901,

Whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to entrust me with powers to administer the State in future, I, the undersigned, Mir Kamal Khan, hereby accept the following conditions which have been fully explained to me by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan (Balochistan):

Firstly:- I will always conduct the administration of the Las Bella State in accordance with the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Secondly.- I will employ a Wazir approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General and will always act in accordance with his advice in all matters of administration.

Thirdly.- I will make no important change in the custom of the country or in the system of administration now established without the occurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General. I will particularly avoid imposing fresh burdens of taxation, and resuming muafi grants. Further before causing

sentence of death to be executed I will obtain the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Fourthly.- I will make such allowances from the revenues of the Las Bella State, as the Agent to the Governor-General may now and in future from time to time recommend for the widow, sons and families of my late father and grandfather. I will similarly make suitable provision for any other servants of the Las Bella State in accordance with the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Mir Kamal Khan.
Jam of Las Bella.

Dated the 25th May 1901.

***

BRAHUI ACADEMY PAKISTAN

No. XXVIII

Agreement entered into ***by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, Mir Mahmud Khan****, G.C.I.E.,on the one part, and by the Hon'ble Colonel,* ***C.E. Yate****, C.S.I., C.M.G.,* ***Agent to the Governor-General*** *in Baluchistan (Balochistan), on the other part, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, 1903.*

Executed at Sibi, on the seventeenth day of February one thousand nine hundred and three.

I.Where it has been found by experience to be to the advantage of both the British Government and His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, that the Naibat of Nasirabad should be exclusively managed by the officers of the British Government, it is hereby declared and agreed as follow:-

His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, Khan of Kalat, on behalf of himself and his heirs and successors, hereby makes over and cedes in perpetuity to the British Government the entire management of the Nasirabad Niabat absolutely and with all the rights and privileges, state or personal, as well as full and exclusive, revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction and

all other powers of administration, including all rights to levy dues and tolls on the following conditions:-

(1) That the said Niabat shall be administered on behalf of the British Government by or through such officer or officers as the Governor-General in Council may appoint for the purpose, with effect from the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and three, or such subsequent date as the Government of India may take it over.

(2) That the British Government shall pay to His Highness on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and four and thereafter annually on the first day of April, each year, a fixed annual rent of R. 1,15,000 (one hundred and fifteen thousand).

(3) That the aforesaid sum of Rs. 1,15,000 (one hundred and fifteen thousand) shall be paid to His Highness without any deduction for cost of administration.

II- the boundary of the Nasirabad Niabat as described by His Highness the Khan of Kalat's Naib, Ghaus Bakhsh, in July 1902 is as follows:-

On the south the Sind border, on the north commencing eastwards at the Leni Burj it runs north-eastwards along the Mazari border to the Bugti hills. It follows the foot of these hills running in a westerly direction to their neareast point to the Shahpur road near the Manak Garhi Nullah. It there follows this

nullah as far as the Shahpur road, then follows the Shahpur road south as far as the Deh Chattan lands (generally known as Dodaika) and then turns west following the boundary of Dodaika to the Nurwah channel above the point to where the water reaches. It them follows the Nurwah as far as the junction of the latter with the Dur Muhammad Wah, which is shown on most maps as the Shahiwah, a continuation of the main desert canal. From this point it follows the Dur Muhammad Wah right along its course to the west and south-west, crossing the railway at mile 368, five miles north of Jhatpat station, until it meats the line of pillars erected about four years ago by the Magassis and Jamalis as their mutual boundary. It then follow this line of pillars southwards to the Sind border passing about 500 yards to the west of the point where the Sonwah has been closed.

III. Whereas it is possible that the lower portion of the Manjuti lands enclosed by a straight line drawn from the place where the Dur Muhammad Wah crosses the railway near mile 368, to a point on the Jacobabad-Shahpur road, 8 miles to the north of where the Dur Muhammad Wah crossed that road, may hereafter be brought under irrigation, His Highness the Khan of Kalat hereby agrees on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors to make over and cede to the British Government in perpetuity that portion of the Manjuti land in the same manner as the Nasirabad Niabat above referred to, and it is hereby agreed that the British

Government shall pay to His Highness annually an additional rent of Rupees two thousand five hundred making a total quit-rent of Rs. 1,17,500 to be paid on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and four and subsequent years.

IV.-And whereas it is advisable that any further Kalat State lands outside the present boundary of the Nasirabad Niabat which may hereafter possibly be brought under irrigation by branches and extensions from existing British canal should also come under British administration in the same manner as the Nasirabad Niabat above referred to, His Highness the Khan agrees to make over on lease in perpetuity and lands in the Lehri Bhag and Gandawa Niabats that may hereafter be found to be irrigable from existing British canals at a fair quit-rent which can be determined when the surveys have been completed.

Mir Mahmud Khan
Chas. E. Yate, Colonel
Agent to the Governor-General
in Baluchistan (Balochistan)

Curzon,
Viceroy
and Governor-General of India

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No. XXIX

***Agreement** entered into **by the Khan of Kalat regarding the Cession of Jurisdiction over that portion of the Nushki Railway** which lies within the Kalat State, 1903.*

I, Beglar Begi Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E,. Khan of Kalat, hereby cede to the British Government full and excelusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Nushi Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for our-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

Mir Mahmud Khan

Kalat
The 12th May 1903.

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No. XXX

***Agreement** between the Government of **His Majesty** the **King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Bearish Dominions Beyond the Seas**, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Persia, for the Settlement of certain outstanding questions on the frontier of Persia and India, 1905.*

His Excellency the Mushi-ud-Dowleh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, and Sir A. Hardinge, K.C.B., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tehran, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments have concluded the following agreement:

1-His Britannic Majesty's Government withdraw the claim to the ownership of Mijawa put forward on its behalf in the year 1902, when a Persian Custom House was first established at that place. The Persian government on its side, undertakes to permit the British outpost at Padaha to procure (using buckets or waterskins for the purpose) the supply of water which may be necessary for it from the wells or tank situated at or near Mirjawa.

2-The two Governments agree by common consent to abandon the further examination by a special

commission of their frontier line in this region which was proposed on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government in Sir A. Hardinge's note to the Mushir-ed-Dowleh, dated the 6th April 1902, and accepted by His Excellency in his note to Sir A. Hardinge of May 14th , 1902. This frontier shall be regarded as definitely settled in accordance with the agreement of 1896, and no further claim shall be made in respect of it.

3-With a view to the increase of friendly relations, the Persian Government will permit the inhabitants of the frontier villages of Mirjawa, Ladis, and Duzdad to sell supplies, should they be willing to do so (to the annual amount of seven hundred Tabriz Kharwars of grain) to the neighbouring British outposts on the Indian side of the frontier, and will also allow the unrestricted export of fifteen hunred Tabriz Kharwars of grain and fifty Tabriz kharwars of ghee annually from Sestan for the use of the British frontier station of robat Killa and other stations along the Nushki route. All the exports of grain and ghee will be liable to the payment of the customs duty levied on those of the most-favoured nation. It is understood that this provision applies to normal years and that the British Government will not demand the specified export of grain from one of the localities mentioned when such locality can be clearly shown to be suffering from actual famine owing to destruction of its crops by locusts, blight, or other exceptional visitations.

Done at Tehran on the 13th day of May in the year 1905.

Arthur Hardinge

Signature of the Mushir-ed-Dowleh.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby declares that in signing the Mirjawa Agreement of the 13th May without reference to His Majesty's Government of the alternations in the original text introduced in compliance with the telegram form His Majesty the Shah of the 12th May in order not to cause further delay in the withdrawal of the Boundary Commission from Persian territory he reserves the right of His Majesty's Government, should it not accept the amendments in question, to withhold its assent to the agreement.

Arthur Hardinge

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No. XXXI

***Memorandum** of conditions subscribed to **by Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan on his succession to the Chiefship of Kharan**, dated Quetta 21st October 1909.*

Whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction my succession to the Chiefship of the Kharan State, I, the undersigned Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan, hereby agree to the following articles in substitution of the agreement dated the 5th June 1885, which was concluded between the late Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan (Balochistan), and my late grand-father Sardar Azad Khan, and subsequently renewed in the case of my late father Sirdar (Sardar) Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., of Kharan, on his succession to the Chiefship:-

Article -I

That the boundaries of the Kharan State shall be as laid down in Appendix A attached to this agreement.

Article -II

That I shall remain loyal to the British Government and shall maintain, to the best of my

power, peace and order within the above-mentioned boundaries, and that I shall be responsible for the safety and protection of all travelers and others, who may travel by any of the routes passing through my territory, and I shall render them every assistance in my power. Should British Officers proceed on duty to the Kharan district, there will be no objection to their doing so, on the contrary every precaution will be taken to look after their safety and to help them in every way. If in any way I should fail in the above duties, it shall be optional for the Government of India to make such arrangements as they may deem expedient either by the location of "thanas"- levy posts or troops within or on my borders or in any other manner.

Article -III

The rights possessed by my father in Panjgur outside the above-mentioned boundaries of Kharan, *i.e,* the right to all the revenue of Khudabadan, which village shall be considered my Jagir, and the right to half the revenue of Sari Kauran and Tasp, shall be continued to me. As also the Muafi enjoyed by my father in Garm Khan, Tasp, Washbod, Isai, or elsewhere in Panjgur. The present arrangments regarding collection of the above revenue and regarding the management of my Jagir in Khudabadan shall continue, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be considered necessary by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Article -IV

As regards the new Indo-European Telegraph line, I hereby accept all responsibility for the security and protection of such portion of it as passes through the aforesaid boundaries of my State *via* Ladgasht. I shall also be responsible for the safety and protection of all Telegraph employees, residing in or visiting my territory in connection with the maintenance and working of the aforesaid line, and I shall always afford them every assistance in my power and furnish escorts for them, if necessary. In consideration of the above, I shall receive from the British Government a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 (four thousand rupees) per annum.

Should it be authoritatively reported at any time that I have failed in the performance of the aforesaid duty, or if at any time any injury be done to the line as would lead to the belief that due care was not exercised in its protection, it shall rest with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General to cancel or withhold, in whole or in part, the above subsidy and to make such other arrangements for the protection of the line as he may deem fit, such as the establishment of military or levy posts or thanas, etc., in such places along the line which passes through my territory as may be considered necessary.

Article -V

I undertake to prevent, to the best of my power, the passage through my country of arms and

ammunition from any country lying without my territory.

I also engage not to import or allow any of my subjects or residents in Kharan to import into my territory arms and ammunition without obtaining the permission of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan (Balochistan).

I shall also, to the best of my power, assist the British Government in suppressing all illicit traffic in arms and ammunition if required to do so.

Article –VI

In consideration of my acceptance of the above articles, the British Government may be pleased to continue in my favour the annual subsidy of Rs. 6,000 (six thousand) which my late father Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan enjoyed, this subsidy being in addition to the Telegraph subsidy mentioned in Article IV above.

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Appendix A.
Boundaries of the Kharan State

I *Northern boundary*- The northern boundary starts from a point midway between pillars Nos. 7 and 8 on the Perso-Baluchistan (Balochistan) frontier, runs north-east to Chakal and thence east to Guruk, where it bends sharply to the north, and, after dividing the grove of Shotagan from the other date groves of Ladgasht, keeps a north-easterly direction to the southern limit of the Hamun-i-Mashkel. It then follows the southern limit of the Hamun as far as the Wad-i-Sultan, and after skirting the western limit of the Wadi-iSultan to the northern limit of the Hamun, follows the latter until the neighbourhood of Reg-i-Wakhab is reached.

After leaving the limits of the Hamun-i-Mashkel the boundary follows the line of sand-hills south of Reg-i-Wakhab and Galichah, until it reaches a point south-west of Gaukok, where it bends north-east, and after skirting the western limit of the Gunkok Hamun, follows the ereast of the Gaukok and the chain of low hills running from the Gaukok to the Raskoh range until that range is reached. It then follows the erest or watershed of the Raskoh as far as the Sultani Kand pass whence it runs north-east to the bed of the Albat river, and, after following the bed of that river to the Albat Koh, bends south-east to the Parod river.

II-*Southern boundry-* From the Persian frontier the crest of the Parrag Koh and the Koh-i-Sabz to the Sorgari peak; from the watershed running south from that peak to Bugdar in the Bannor range and thence the create of the Bansor range to the Sabzap pass, thence the Sabzap river to Kenagi Chah, thence the Jarochahi river to the Laghar range and thence the creat of the range to the point to the Hukami stream to its junction with the Durrachahi stream, thence the Durrachahi to its junction with the Gitchk, thence the Gitchk to the point where it unites with the Raghai and forms the Tank and thence the Tank to Pusht-i-Koh and a point on that river immediately south of and opposite to the Zeng Gunden range.

III-*Eastern boundary-* Until permanently demarcated the eastern boundary will remain as it now exists, starting from the eastern limit of the northern boundary at Parud as described in I to the eastern limit of the southern boundary as described in II at Pusht-i-Koh and a point on the Tank river immediately south of and opposite to the Zang Gonden range.

IV.*Western boundary-* As demarcated by the Perso-Baluch (Baloch) Boundary Commission, starting from the western limit of the southern boundary as described at II above (Perso-Baluch (Baloch) Boundary pillar No. 3 and west of Perag Koh) to a point on the western limit of the northern boundary as described as I above (a point midway between Boundary pillars Nos. 7 and 8 on the Perso-Baluch (Baloch) frontier). The

western boundary from pillar No. 3 northwards as laid down by the Perso-Baluch (Baloch) Boundary Commission is as under:-

From pillar No. 3 it follows the watershed of the subsidiary range (i.e., it as from Tank-i-Grawag to Siahan), to its junction with the Siahan Koh, and thence it is defined westward by the main watershed of the Siahan range to a point about four miles east of the pass called Bonear or Sharindor on the main road connecting Isfandak with Jalk. At this point, which is marked by pillar No. 4, a subsidiary watershed or spur runs northward, along which the boundary extends, leaving all drainage into the cultivated tracts of Kalagan on the Persian side. The boundary is here marked by a conspienous peak, distinguished by a natural bluff resembling a tower on its summit. From this peak 5 it is carried to pillar No. 6, which is placed on the main road leading a little south of east from the village of Kaladan towards the Mashkel river. Pillar No. 6 is four miles from the village of Kaladan. From pillar No. 6 the boundary runs direct to pillar No. 7 on the main road connecting Jalk with Ladgasht and Mashkel at 12 miles from Ziarat-i-Pir Omar at Jalk.

From pillar No. 7 the boundary is carried is a northerly direction by a straight line to pillar No. 8.

Pillar No. 8 is placed, on the road connecting the date groves of Ladgasht with those of Muksokhta to Muksotage, and it is created at a distance of three miles from the southern edge of the Muksotage grove so as to

divide the southern group of the date groves, including Ladgasht and Kallag, from the northern group, which includes the Muksotage, Gorani and others.

Sirdar Muhammad Yakub Khan,
Chief of Kharan

Signed and sealed in my presence this 21st day of October 1909.

A. H. Mc Mahon,
Agent to the Governor-General
in Baluchistan (Balochistan)

Note.- A similar agreement was signed on the 19th September 1911 by Sardar Habibullah Khan on his succession to the Chiefship of Kharan.

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No. XXXII

Conditions Agreed to by Mir Ghulam Mohammad Khan relative to the administration of Las Bella, 1925.

Whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to entrust me with powers to administer the State in future. I, the undersigned, Mir Ghulam Mohammad Khan, hereby accept the following conditions which have been fully explained to me by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan (Balochistan).

Firstly- I will always conduct the administration of the Las Bella State in accordance with the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Secondly.- I will employ a Wazir approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General, and will always act in accordance with his advice in all matters of administration.

Thirdly.- I will make no important change in the custom of the country or in the system of administration now established without the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General. I will particularly avoid imposing fresh burdens of taxation, and resuming *muafi* grants. Further before

causing sentence of death to be executed I will obtain the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Fourthly.- I will make such allowances from the revenues of the Las Bella State, as the Agent to the Governor-General may now and in future from time to time recommend for the widow, sons and families of my late father and grandfather. I will similarly make suitable provision for any other servants of the Las Bella State in accordance with the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor- General.

Fifthly.- I will submit the State Budget for the approval of the Agent to the Governor- General and submit the State accounts to the audit of the Kalat-Las Bella audit Office.

Mir Ghulam Mohammad Khan,

Dated the 20th April 1925. *Jam of Las Bella*

***

Balochistan-Appendix No.1

Translation of a Memorandum drawn up by His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) regarding the Settlement of his Quarrel with his Sirdars (Sardars), and presented by him to Major R. Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner, on special duty in Durbar, on the 6th June 1876.

Arrangements should be made by the British Government to compensate the Candahar merchants whose kaffilas are plundered in the Mulla, Takari, and Kazak Passes by the Jalawans (Jhalawans), who also realized transit dues from some of these kafilas. The merchants are with me and are clamorous for a settlement.

2-In accordance with the written order of Sir William Merewether annexed * to this, I took possession of the province of Lus Beyla (Las Bella), and incurred great expense in doing so.

There is a correspondence with me regarding this, Government has agreed to pay at least a portion of this money under the agreement of 1872- R. Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner.

**This order cannot be found, but Sir William Merewether's report No.– Para,- shows that some such order was issued. R. Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner.*

This country should be made over to me or annexed to British India, or I should receive from the

British the expenses incurred in the war against the Jam. If none of these proposals are adopted, then the next best thing to do is to release Jam Mir Khan, now in confinement in British territory, but this should be conditional on his ceasing to wage war on me and causing injury to my country. He should be required to render the same allegiance to my Government as he did to the Government of former Khans of Khelat (Kalat), and I on my part will engage not to encroach on his rights and privileges.

3-The Brahooee (Brahui) Sirdar (Sardar) should be required to expel from the country my ex-Wuzeer Atta Mahomed (Muhammad), who treacherously escaped from Khelat (Kalat) notwithstanding my servant Nawab Mahomed (Muhammad) Khan was security for him. The ex-Wuzeer is doing all he can to keep up disturbances throughout the length and breadth of the land. After a permanent peace has been arranged on the condition that the ex-Wuzeer leaves the Khelat (Kalat) State. I will allow his family (who are in Khelat (Kalat) to go with him.

4. By the settlement come to in 1872 by Sir William Merewether it was decreed that the Sarawan Brahooees (Brahuis) should pay compensation for the kafila they plundered in the Bolan Pass. This compensation they could not pay. I had to give Rs.35,000 to the merchants. I had –(miss print) pay Rs. 55, 000 to the merchants that were plundered by the Murrees (Marris), I had this a total sum of Rs. 90,000

to pay merchants on account of kafilas plundered by the Brahooees (Brahuis). It was decreed that they should pay, but as they had not the mean. I had to do so. I received, after the settlement, a lakh of rupees from the Government for my own use, but by this means I only received Rs. 10, 000. This was not what the British Government intended; I therefore desire that the money should be refunded to me..

5-The annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 which I used to receive has now for three years ceased, but I do not feel I have committed any fault to have caused this, Formerly the Khelat (Kalat) Government used to levy transit fees at one rupee per maund. The British Government reduced this to 8 annas per maund, and the Rs, 50,000 was given as compensation.

6-My Commandant Shukur Khan and my Munshis Mulla Saleh Muhammad and Gul Muhammad were taken from me and put in prison by the British Government without their having committed any fault. I shall feel obliged by the British Government releasing them and allowing them to depart in peace.

7-I desire to appoint Nawab Muhammad Khan, who is a well- wisher of my Government, to attend on Major Sandeman as my agent.

8-I desire that the share of the transit ---(miss print) which the Brahooees (Brahuis) are entitled by ancient usage shall be continued to them decreed by Sir William Merewether.

9-Whatever terms of peace the British Government desire to give the Brahooees (Brahuis) on the part of my Government that I will agree to. I will not violate terms. Let the past be forgotten. I will restore to the Sarawan and Jalawan (Jhalawan) Sirdars (Sardars) their ancestral lands; and should they at any future time violate the conditions of peace, before punishing them I will report what has occurred to the British Government through the Political Agent at Khelat (Kalat), and after receiving sanction (from British) I will then punish the offenders. On the other hand, should my Naibs and officers cause them injury contrary to custom and ancient usage, and should I not on being referred to do justice, then I am willing that my case should be appealed through the Political Officer at Khelat (Kalat) to the British Government for orders.

10-The Brahooees (Brahuis) should, according to precedent and old rule, serve me and obey my orders, and I on my part will confer favours on them, as my ancestors did.

11-Should the British Government approve of these desire of mine as recorded herein, then my Government will hold itself responsible for the safety of the Bolan. Mulla, Raj, Kedj (Kech), Mekran, and all other Khorassan Passes, and I will do my best to keep these passes open, as desired by the British Government.

Balochistan---Appendix No. II

The following rules for the Guidance of the Sirdars (Sardars(Naibs in Conducting the Civil administration of the Khelat (Kalat) State received the Assent of His Highness the Khan of Khelat (Kalat) on the 1st August 1876.

Whereas the late civil was created great difficulty in the administration of the Khelat (Kalat) State, which of late years, contrary to ancient usage, has been entirely in the lands of the Naibs, supported by a small body of regular troops; and whereas peace has been again restored to the country, I, Mir Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat (Kalat), direct that the former civil administration of the country be restored, and I publish the following rules, which this day have received my assent for the guidance of my Sirdars (Sardars) and Naibs:

The civil administrations of the country is divided into four parts:

1- Collection of revenue, whether in cash or in kind.
2- Settlement of claims for money, etc.
3- Disposal of criminal cases.
4- The protection of the civil power by the military.

Regarding the first I direct my Naibs not to interfere in any way with revenue free grants. These are to remain, as formerly, entirely in the hands of the Brahooees (Brahuis). But should a Brahooee (Brahui) purchase from a riot land on which revenue, either in cash or in kind, has been fixed, the Naib will collect from him the usual assessment. Should any Brahooee (Brahui) refuse to pay the assessment to the Naib, the letter will at once refer to the Sirdar (Sardar) of the tribe to which the Brahooee (Brahui) belongs, who will realize the amount due. Should the Sirdar (Sardar) consider the Brahooees (Brahuis) had just grounds for refusing to pay the assessment, he will refer them to the Naib, and should the latter concur, the claim will be dismissed. Should the Naib not agree with the Sirdar (Sardar) the latter can refer the dispute to His Highness the Khan, whose decision in the matter will be final, and the Sirdar (Sardar) will be responsible for putting it in force. After putting the Khan's order in corec, should the Sirdar (Sardar) consider the Khan's order unjust, he can refer the matter through the Political Agent at Khelat (Kalat) to the British Government. The procedure recorded here applies to all disputes regarding the collection of revenue, whether in cash or in kind.

2-Mony transactions debts, etc,- As a rule, when the plaintiff and defendant belong to one and the same tribe, the Sirdar (Sardar) of the tribe will in accordance with ancient custom hear and dispose of the case. In the

event of the Sirdar's (Sardar's) decision giving dissatisfaction to either plaintiff or defendant, party dissatisfied can appeal to His Highness the Khan, whose decision shall be final. The Sirdar (Sardar), on being informed of the Khan's decision, must part it in force. In the event of a Hindu or Dehwar complaining against a Brahooee (Brahui), the claim in the first instance must go before the Sirdar (Sardar) of the tribe. Should a settlement in which both sides concur be come to, well and good; if not, the claim will be brought by the complainant before the Naib, who will dispose of it according to State law. Appeal from the Naib's order will lie to His Highness the Khan, whose decision is final and must be carried out by the Sirdar (Sardar). In the event of the plaintiff being a Brahooce (Brahui) and the defendant a Dehwar or Hindu, the claim in the first instance must be brought before the Naib, who will dispose of the case according to State law. From the Naib's order an appeal will lie to His Highness the Khan, whose decision shall be final. The order of the Naib need not be put in force by the Sirdar (Sardar) until the Khan's decision is known, then it must be put in force at once.

3-Regarding the disposal of all criminal cases, Should plaintiff and defendant be Brahooees (Brahuis) and Belooch (Baloch) and belong to the same tribe, the Sirdar (Sardar) will according to ancient custom dispose of the case. An appeal from his order will lie to His Highness the Khan, whose decision shall be final

and must be put in force by the Sirdar (Sardar). In the event of the Sirdar (Sardar) not having the owner for any course whatever, to enforce His Highness' order, in that case he will apply to His Highness for help the enforce the order of the Khelat (Kalat) Government. Should the Sirdar (Sardar) consider the act of His Highness an oppressive one, he can complain to the British Government through the Political Agent. In the event of the complainant being a Dehwar or Hindu and the defendant a Brahooee (Brahui), the case must go before the Naib, and the Sirdar (Sardar), on the Niab's application, must seize the defendant and make him over to the Naib. The Sirdar (Sardar) can attend at the inquiry, and take part in it, and if the Naib and the Sirdar (Sardar) agree in the finding and sentence they will together dispose of the case. Should they differ in opinion the case will be referred to His Highness the Khan for final orders, which will be binding on the Naib and Sirdar (Sardar). Should a Brahooee (Brahui) escape to any tribe after committing an offence the Sirdar (Sardar) of that tribe is responsible to apprehend him, and to dispose of his offence in accordance with the procedure just recorded.

4-Protection and aid to the rendered to the civil power by the military. His Highness the Khan has the power to place troops in any part of the Khanate whether inhabited by the Brahooees (Brahuis) or not for the protection of the civil power. In the event of an tribe or portion of a tribe disobeying a lawful order o

the Khan, the Sirdars (Sardars) will be called upon in accordance with ancient law and precedent to cause the offending tribe or portion of a tribe to submit. In the event of its being necessary to resort into arms to enforce submission, the Sirdars (Sardar) will aid the Khan with their followers in accordance with old custom, but before war on the tribe or portion of a tribe is declared, the Khan will obtain first the sanction of the British Government before waging it. In the event of the Naibs using the troops stationed with them contrary to the procedure laid down for their guidance, and that of the Sirdars (Sardars) in the rules herein recorded, the complainant must refer the matter direct to His Highness the Khan, who will inquire and do justice. Should the Sirdars (Sardars) consider that the Khan's decision is unjust, they will not raise the standard of revolt, but will first refer the matter to the British Government for decision.

Balochistan---Appendix No. III

Memorandum of the proceedings of a Jirga regarding the Periodical Settlement of cases arising between the Subjects of Persian Baluchistan (Balochistan) and Kalat ,Makran.

A combined Jirga of Persian and Baluchistan (Balochistan) Sardars was held at Magas on the 16th February 1902 to consider the means that should be taken in future to provide for the settlement of cases arising between Persian and Makran subjects. The following were present:-

On behalf of the Governor General-

(1) Miraz Fateh Ullah Khan, Saiyid-ul-Saltanah, and Naib-ul-Hukumah of Kerman and Persian Balochistan:

(2) Hasham Khan, Satwat-ul-Mumalik, Amir-i-Panj, Deputy Governor of Bampur:

(3) Mir Abadulla Khan, Hakim of Dizak and Jalak:

(4) Mir Ghulam Rasul Khan, Hakim of Sib and Soran.

On behalf of the Political Agent, Kalat:

(1) Kazi Fakir Ahmed Khan, Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat.

(2) Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh Khan, Raisani, Sardar of Sarawan:
(3) Sardar Mir Mehrullah Khan, Nazim of Mekran:
(4) Sardar Mehrab Khan, Gichki:
(5) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hasan Khan, Gichki.

After a careful consideration of the question the Jirga express the opinion that hitherto border criminals and others, inclined to take the law into their own hands in the settlement of local disputes, have been under the impression that offences committed in foreign territory are not likely to be taken notice of by their own Sardars and officials and that on return to their own side of the border they are secured from pursuit and other after-consequences. This belief has been the cause of much lawlessness and disorder on the border, and it is time that all bad mashes should be strictly brought to account for their crime and all border disputes taken up and enquired into us promptly as possible to prevent their leading to serious disturbance.

The Jirga accordingly make the following recommendations:

1-That the Nazim of Makran and the Deputy Governor of Bampur should correspond with regard to all matters, petitions, and complaints arising between the subjects of the two Government residing on the frontier and arrange for he redress of their grievances.

If the cases can be settled by correspondence, well and good.

2-But it is possible that there will always be many matters whether with regard to border offence and disputes or otherwise outstanding between the Nazim, and Deputy Governor which could not be decided by correspondence. It is, therefore, expedient that the two above mentioned officers should meet each other and have the cases decided in their presence. The Jirga, therefore, most strongly recommend that the two officers should meet near the border once a year without fail. The best places for the meeting are pishin and Kohak and the meeting can be held alternately at each place. Next year, 1903- 1320 H., it will be at Pishin on 1st Burj-i-Jadi, corresponding to 1st January 1903, and in 1904- 1321 H., at Kohat on the 1st Burj-i-as ad, corresponding to 1st August, and so on in each alternate year until such time as the Kerman and Balochistan (Balochistan)* authorities should consider the meetings no longer necessary.

3-on arrival at the place of meeting a combined Jirga of Persian and Makran Sardars will assemble to dispose of all cases which the Deputy Govenor and the Nazim may respectively wish settled in their presence. Each official will of course have present with him all complainants and defendants concerned in the cases which are to be decided and they should make every endeavor to carry into effect the awards given by the

**British Balochistan*

Jirga before their return to their head- quarters. to prevent cases falling through owing to the absence of the parties the Deputy Governor and Nazim should supply each other in good time before the meeting with a complete list showing all cases they wish discussed.

The Jirga in disposing of cases should endeavor to render the settlements as final and as acceptable to both parties as possible, and they should, therefore, follow as far as they can the custom of the contrary and the rules of "Shariat".

4-The Deputy governor and the Nazim will be responsible for the carrying out of the awards given by the Jirga against the people of their respective districts.

5-The scope of these meetings and accompanying Jirgas will include the settlement of all cases of a purely local character such as cattle theft, affeays, the offences of individual badmashes, women cases, the raiding of small kafilas by small parties of local tribesmen, etc. More important offences such as the looting of large kafilas by large ganges, organized raids from one country into the other will have to be referred to higher authority on either side. In any case of doubt as to whether a matter should be dealt with or not, reference should be made by the Deputy Governor to the Govenor-General of Kerman and by the Nazim to the Political Agent, Kalat. Should any particular person refuse to obey a summons to attend the annual Jirga for the settlement of his case, the Deputy

Governor and Nazim are authorized to jointly pursue him and make every endeavor to bring about his capture.

Dated the 16th February 1802-6th Ziqad 1319 H.

Kazi Fakir Ahmed
Native Assistant to the
Political Agent, Kalat

Fatehulla Tabatabal
Saidul Saltamah and
Naib-ul-Hukmah
of Kerman and
Balochistan

Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh Khan, Raisani
Sardar of Sarawan

Hasham Khan
Satwat-ul-Mumlik
Deputy Govenor of Bampur

Mir Mehrullah Khan
Nazim of Mekran

Mir Abdullah Khan
Hakim of Dizak and Jalk

Mir Mehrab Khan, Gichki
Approved

K.B. Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan, Gichki

Mahmud Khan
Ferman Fema de
Kirman et Bloujdstan (Balochistan)

Approved
H.L. Showers*, Lieut. Col.*
Political Agent, Kalat

Balochistan---Appendix No. IV

Translation of an Arrangement come to in conversation between the Governor-General of Kerman and Persian Balochistan and the Political Agent, Kalat, on the subject of the importation of Breech-loading rifles and Ammunition into British and Persian Balochistan.

The Political Agent informed the Governor-General that an extensive traffic in arms in being carried on at Maskat and other Persian Gulf ports, that the arms landed are breech-loaders of the Martini-Henri, Lee Metfored and Mauser patterns- all arms of the most advanced and effective types and that these arms are coming rapidly into the possession of the tribesmen all along both sides of the perso-Baloch border. In a very few years, if the traffic continues, the tribesmen will be as well enough already, will become well-nigh impossible or will at least demand the employment of a largely increased number of troops. There is a grave political danger underlying this re-armament of the people with modern weapons in place of their old and unless matchlocks. Should these wild and lawless tribes once think that they are in a position to cope with their masters on equal terms, there may be

no limit to their excesses or to the distance from the border to which their depredations may extend.

The Political Agent further informed the Govenor-General that in Kalat-i-Makran the strictest watch in now being kept over this traffic and all arms imported into the country without permission are at once confiscated by the Khan's officials.

The Governor-General agreed with the views above expressed and said he was prepared to do all in his powered to put a stop to the traffic on his side of the border. To this end he will adopt the following measures:-

(1) A notification will be issued and published throughout Persian Balochistan (including the seaboard) that in future all breech loading rifles of whatever pattern and ammunition for the same brought rifles of whatever pattern and ammunition for the same brought into the country, except under the written sanction of the Govenor-General of Kerman, will be at once confiscated and the importer or person in whose possession the rifle or rifles and ammunition may be discovered severely punished:

(2) The Deputy Govenor of Bampur and the leading Sardars of the district will be held responsible that the terms of the notification at (1) above are strictly carried out, the Deputy Govenor being responsible for the

whole district and each Sardar or headman for his particular sub-district or village:

(3) The Deputy Govenor to at once ascertain and report to the Govenor-General the number of breech-loading rifles now in the Rampur district (excluding, of course, Government arms carried by soldiers and officials) and the names of the persons who own them:

(4) The Deputy Govenor to submit an annual report to the Govenor-General, showing any changes that may have occurred in the list referred to at (3) during the past year:

(5) The Govenor-General will arrange to have a strict watch kept on all the custom and other ports, big or small, along the Kerman and Balochistan portion of the coast with a view to all arms illicitly imported whether by traders or by private individuals being immediately confiscated:

(6) All arms and ammunition confiscated will be forwarded to Kerman and the Govenor-General should be informed of the punishment inflicted in each case of unauthorized importation: and

(7) With reference to the list at (3), if the Govenor-General considers that any particular Sardar has in his possession more breech-loading rifles than are reasonably necessary for the purposes of supporting his dignity or securing him against attack from his enemies,

he will cause such Sardar to deliver up to him all such rifles as are considered to be in excess of his requirements. Equally any breechloading rifle found to be in the possession of a person, who by his character or position in life is thought by the Govenor-General unfitted to be trusted with a breech-loading rifle, such rifle will be taken out of his possession.

Dated the 8th March 1902-26th Zikad 1319,H.

Mahmud Khan
Ferman ferma de Kirman
Et Bloujdstan (Balochistan)

***H. L. Showers**, Lieu,col.*
Political Agent, Kalat,

***

PAKISTAN STUDY ACADEMY