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.

Appendix VI

TRANSLATION OF A MEMORANDUM DRAWN UP BY HIS HIGHNESS THE KHAN OF KHELAT REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT OF HIS QUARREL WITH HIS SIRDARS, 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 kafilas were plundered in the Mulla, Takari and Kazak Passes by the Jalawans, 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, and incurred great expense in doing so. This country should be

*This order cannot be found, but Sir William Merewether annexed it.

APPENDICES

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 Governments of former Khans of Khelat; and I on my part will engage not to encroach on his rights and privileges.

3. The Brahoee Sirdars should be required to expel from the country my ex-Wuzeer Atta Mahomed who treacherously escaped from Khelat notwithstanding my servant Nawab Mahomed 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 State, I will allow his family (who are in Khelat) to go with him.

4. By the settlement come to in 1872 by Sir William Merewether it was decreed that the Sarawan Brahooes 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. 55,000 to the merchants that were plundered by the Murrees. I had thus a total sum of Rs. 90,000 to pay merchants on account of kafilas plundered by the Brahooes. 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 now for three years ceased, but I do not feel I have committed any fault to have caused this. Formerly the Khelat 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 fees to which the Brahooees 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 Brahoeees 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 Sirdars 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, 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 to the British Government for orders.

10. The Brahoeees 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, Mekran, and all other Khorasan Passes, and I will do my best to keep these Passes open, as desired by the British Government.

Appendix VII

The following rules for the guidance of the Sirdars and Naibs in conducting the civil administration of the Khelat State received the assent of His Highness the Khan of Khelat on the 1st August 1876.

Whereas the late civil war created great difficulty in the administration of the Khelat State, which of late years, contrary to ancient usage, has been entirely in the hands 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, 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 and Naibs:

The civil administration 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. But should a Brahooee purchase from a ryot 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 refuse to pay the assessment of the Naib, the latter will at once refer to the Sirdar of the tribe to which the Brahooee belongs, who will realise the amount due. Should the Sirdar consider the Brahooees 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, the latter can refer the dispute to His Highness the Khan, whose decision in the matter will be final, and the Sirdar will be responsible for putting it in force. After putting the Khan’s order in force, should the Sirdar consider the Khan’s order unjust, he can refer the matter through the Political Agent at Khelat to the British Government. The procedure recorded here applies to all disputes regarding the collection of revenue, whether in cash or in kind.

2. Money transactions, debts, etc.—As a rule, when the plaintiff and defendant belong to one and the same tribe, the Sirdar of the tribe will in accordance with ancient custom hear and dispose of the case. In the event of the Sirdar’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, on being informed of the Khan’s decision, must put it in force. In the event of a Hindu or Dewar complaining against a Brahooee, the claim in the first instance must go before the Sirdar 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. In the event of the plaintiff being a Brahooee and the defendant a Dewar 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 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 or Belooch and belong to the same tribe, the Sirdar 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. In the event of the Sirdar not having the power for any course whatever, to enforce His Highness’ order, in that case he will apply to His Highness for help to enforce the order of the Khelat Government. Should the Sirdar 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 Dewar or Hindu, and the defendant a Brahooee, the case must go before the Naib; and the Sirdar on the Naib's application, must seize the defendant and make him over to the Naib. The Sirdar can attend at the inquiry, and take part in it; and if the Naib and the Sirdar 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. Should a Brahooee escape to any tribe after committing an offence, the Sirdar 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 be 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 or not, for the protection of the civil power. In the event of any tribe or portion of a tribe disobeying a lawful order of the Khan, the Sirdars 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 it being necessary to resort to arms to enforce submission, the Sirdars 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 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 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.

Appendix VIII

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

I, Mir Khodadad Khan, G.C.S.I., Khan of Kelat, do hereby make over in perpetuity to the 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 Kelat State, 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 Kelat State]. But** I beg that this may not affect my right to realise the usual transit dues (sung) on merchandise.

Seal of Mir Khodadad Khan, Khan of Kelat.

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

** Should be—"without prohibiting the realisation of the usual transit dues (sung) which I receive." F.H.
Appendix IX

Agreement relating to the demarcation of the boundary between Persian Baluchistan 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 defined 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 Mashkel 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 Rakghian 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 Siahun. 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 Siahun Koh, and thence it is defined westward by the main watershed of the Siahun 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, leaving all drainage into the cultivated tracts of Kalagam 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 Mashkel 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 Ziarat-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 Muksokhta or Muksootag, and it is erected at a distance of 3 miles from the southern edge of the Muksotag grove, so as to divide the southern group of date groves, including Ladgasht and Kalag, from the northern group, which includes Muksootag, 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 south-eastern edge of the Kindi date grove, and thence in the same direction for 31 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 water course, and about 1 mile east of the northern end of the Gorani date groves.

From pillar 11 northwards the Talab river becomes the boundary to its junction with the Mirjawa river. From the point of junction it is carried by a 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 follows 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.

H. M's. Commissioner, Perio-Kalat Boundary.

(Note: A tabulated form of boundary demarcations follows on pp. 245-46.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>General description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>27 27 40</td>
<td>62 53 20</td>
<td>A pile of mixed earth and stones set up on the main road which runs eastward from the Kalladino village about 4 miles from the village. Azimuth of pillar: 7—356°. Distance: 21 miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>27 46 0</td>
<td>62 51 54</td>
<td>A pile of mixed earth and stones erected on the main road, connecting Jalk with Ladghasht about 12 miles from Jalk. Azimuth of pillar: 8—349°. Distance: 18 miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>28 1 49</td>
<td>62 48 30</td>
<td>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 Mukhsootag grove, on the road between Mukhsootag and Ladghasht. Azimuth of pillar: 9—7°. Distance: 134 miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>28 13 40</td>
<td>62 50 20</td>
<td>Pillar 9 is a small mound of mixed sand and bushes at the south-eastern end of Kindi date grove. Azimuth of pillar: 10—359°. Distance: 3½ miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>28 16 35</td>
<td>62 50 10</td>
<td>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—265°. Distance: 114 miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>28 14 20</td>
<td>62 30 20</td>
<td>Pillar 11 is a small mound of mixed sand and bushes on 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. Approximate azimuth along Talab river: 310°.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T.H. Holdich, Colonial, R.E.,
H.M.'s Commissioner, Perso-Kalat Boundary.

CAMP JALK;
4th March 1899.

Appendix X

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 BALUCHISTAN, 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 or officers 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,
Officiating Agent to the
Governor-General in Baluchistan.

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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Appendix XI

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

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 Rs. 115,000 (one hundred and fifteen thousand).

(3) That the aforesaid sum of Rs. 115,000 (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 nearest 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 Chatten 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 then 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 meets the line of pillars erected about four years ago by the Magassis and Jamalis as their mutual boundary. It then follows 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. 117,500 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 any 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.
Curzon,
Viceroy and Governor-General in India.

This Agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on Thursday, this 14th day of May 1903.

Louis W. Dane,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Appendix XII

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 exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by

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the Nushki Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for outbuildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

Mir Mahmud Khan

Kalat,
The 12th May 1903.

Appendix XIII

Agreement between the Government of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British 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 Mushir-ed-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 authorised thereto by their respective Governments have concluded the following agreement:

1. His Britannic Majesty's Government withdraw the claim to the ownership of Mirjawa 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 Duzdab to sell supplies, should they be willing to do so (to the annual amount of seven-hundred Tabriz kharvars of grain) to the neighbouring British outposts on the Indian side of the frontier, and will also allow the unrestricted export of fifteen-hundred Tabriz kharvars of grain and fifty Tabriz kharvars of ghee annually from Seistan 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 visitation.

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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 alterations in the original text introduced in compliance with the telegram from 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.

Appendix XIV

MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KALAT

[Prepared by Sir Sultan Ahmad Khan and presented to the Cabinet Mission by the Quaid-e-Azam.]

1. This memorandum deals with the following cases of the Kalat State:

(i) The future position of Kalat.