

## ***TREATY OF AMRITSAR***

The British Government having demanded from the Lahore State, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, payment of one and a half crores of rupees; and the Lahore Government being unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security satisfactory to the British Government for its eventual payment; the Maharaja cedes to the Honorable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of rupees, all his forts, territories, rights, and interests, which are situated between the rivers Beas and Indus, including the provinces of Kashmir and Hazara.

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

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

### **ARTICLE I**

The British Government transfers and makes over, for ever, in independent possession, to Maharaja Gulab Singh and heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies situated to the Eastward of the river, Indus and Westward of the river Ravi, including Chamba and excluding Lahol, being part of the territories ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State

according to the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty of Lahore dated 9th March 1846 A.D.

## **ARTICLE II**

The Eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing Article to Maharaja Gulab Singh shall be laid down by commissioners appointed by the British Government and Maharaja Gulab Singh respectively for that purpose and shall be defined in a separate engagement after survey.

## **ARTICLE III**

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

## **ARTICLE IV**

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

## **ARTICLE V**

Maharaja Gulab Singh will refer to the Arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between him and the Government of the Lahore or any other neighboring State and will abide by the decision of the British Government.

## **ARTICLE VI**

Maharaja Gulab Singh engages for himself and his heirs to join with the whole of his military forces, the British troops when employed in the hills or in the territories adjoining his possessions.

## **ARTICLE VII**

Maharaja Gulab Singh engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject nor the subject nor the subject of any European or American State without the consent of the British Government.

## **ARTICLE VIII**

Maharaja Gulab Singh engages to respect, in regard to the territory transferred to him, the provisions of the Articles, V, VI, VII of the separate engagement between the British Government and the Lahore Darbar, dated 11th March, 1846 A.D.

## **ARTICLE IX**

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

## **ARTICLE X**

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

This Treaty consisting of the above Articles has been this day settled by Frederic Currie Esq. and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Harding, and by maharaja Gulab Singh in person and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Harding, G.C.B., Governor General.

Done at Amritsar this sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord, 1846, corresponding with the seventeenth day Rabi-ul-Awwal 1264 Hijri.

(Signed)  
H. Harding

(Seal)  
Maharaja Gulab Singh

(Signed)  
F. Currie

(Signed)  
H. M. Lawrence

By order of the Right Honorable the Government of India

(Signed)  
F. Currie

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General

Copy of the: Final Receipt for the purchase of Kashmir, dated Lahore, the 30th March 1850, Signed by the Board of Administration.

The Honorable the East India Company having received from His Highness the Maharaja Gulab Singh the sum of Rupees 75,00,000 (seventy five Lakhs) in payment of the amount guaranteed by the III Article of the Treaty between the Hon'ble Company and His Highness, dated Amritsar, the 16th March 1846. The single acknowledgement of the receipt of the whole amount is granted by the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, at the request of Diwan Jawala Sahai, in addition to the receipt already given to His Highness' agents by the receiving officers, for the installments received by them from time to time between the date of the Treaty and the 14th of March 1850, the day on which the last installment was paid into the Lahore Treasury.

(Punjab Government Record Office Museum)