

APPENDICES

Appendix-I

Yearly Tributes received from Bhutan for the Gurkhollah Duar

Items	Quantity of articles	Rate of articles	Value of articles in Narayani Rupees
Gold R.M. Wt.	2	12.0	24.0
Horses	5	60.0	300.0
Musk	2	3.0	6.0
Cow tails	2	1.0	2.0
Daggers	2	0.8	1.0
Blankets	2	3.0	6.0
Total Narayani Rupees			339.0
Ready Cash Narayani Rupees			395.0
Grand Total in Narayani Rupees			734.0

Source: R.B. Pemberton, *Report on Bootan*, Indian Studies: Past and Present, Calcutta, 1961, p.110

Appendix-II

Yearly tributes received from Bhutan for Baksa Duar

Items	Quantity of articles	Rate of articles	Value of articles in Narayani Rupees
Gold R.M. Wt.	11	12.0	132.0
Horses	15	60.0	900.0
Musk	11	3.0	33.0
Cow tails	11	1.0	11.0
Daggers	11	0.8	5.8
Blankets	11	3.0	33.0
Total Narayani Rupees			1,114.8
Ready Cash Narayani Rupees			901.0
Grand Total in Narayani Rupees			2015.8

Source: Ashley Eden, *Political Missions to Bootan*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000, Appendix p.107

Appendix-III

Yearly tributes received from Bhutan for Bijni Duar

Items	Quantity of articles	Rate of articles	Value of articles in Narayani Rupees
Gold R.M. Wt.	11	12.0	132.0
Horses	16	60.0	960.0
Musk	11	3.0	33.0
Cow tails	11	1.0	11.0
Daggers	11	0.8	5.8
Blankets	11	3.0	33.0
Total Narayani Rupees			1174.8
Ready Cash Narayani Rupees			260.4
Grand Total in Narayani Rupees			1434.12

Source: R. B. Pemberton, *Report on Bootan*, Indian Studies Past & Present, Calcutta, 1961 (Reprint), p.110

Appendix-IV

List of Mauzas in Assam Duars of Darrang District

No.	Name of Mauza	Forest Area	Mauza Area	Lakhiraj Area	Nisf Khiraj Area	Waste Land Grant Area	New Lease Rules (30 Years) Area	Total Area
	Buriguma Mahal	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1.	Ambagaon	-----	8442.16	-----	-----	603.00	-----	9,045.16
2.	Bengbari	507.22	12,599.78	-----	-----	1,196.00	150.00	4,453.00
3.	Bor Pathar	-----	5,047.82	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,047.82
4.	Dumragaon	-----	8591.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	8591.48
5.	Harisinga	-----	2307.83	-----	-----	-----	-----	2307.83
	Total	507.22	36,989.07			1,799.00	150.00	39,445.27
	Chatgari Mahal	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1.	Bansuria	-----	5,653.84	-----	-----	-----	-----	5653.84
2.	Dakua	-----	2365.06	-----	-----	-----	-----	2365.06
3.	Balakuchi	-----	2053.90	-----	-----	-----	-----	2053.90
4.	Dhalkata	-----	1939.28	-----	-----	-----	-----	1939.28
5.	Namjola	-----	10666.85	218.77	338.56	594.45	-----	11818.63
6.	Putimari	-----	2020.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	2020.33
7.	Ratanpur Tinkuria	-----	2051.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	2051.08
	Total	-----	26,750.34	218.77	338.56	594.45	-----	27,902.12
	Khaling Mahal	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1.	Japrabari	5735.03	30,201.93	-----	-----	4065.22	86.00	40088.18
2.	Shikar (Sengkhar)	-----	79408.18	-----	-----	4,394.03	-----	33822.21
	Total	5735.03	109630.11	-----	-----	8459.25	86.00	123,910.39

	Kariapara Mahal	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1.	Belguri	-----	13589.93	-----	-----	-----	-----	13589.93
2.	Boro Silajhar	-----	1750.71	-----	-----	-----	-----	1750.71
3.	Chota Silajhar	-----	3735.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	3735.70
4.	Dhubia Chapri	-----	4446.27	-----	-----	-----	-----	4446.27
5.	Gengeri	-----	16685.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	16685.60
6.	Hattigorh	-----	10867.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	10867.70
7.	Kahibari	-----	10967.53	-----	-----	-----	-----	10967.53
8.	Monaigaon	-----	10884.77	-----	-----	-----	-----	10884.77
9.	Patua chapri	-----	11051.96	44.51	-----	-----	50.00	11146.47
10.	Rangapani	-----	11411.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	11411.02
11.	Raunagarh	-----	8412.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	8412.52
12.	Sonaigaon Gumgaon	-----	14337.99	15.60	-----	-----	-----	14353.59
	Total		118141.68	60.11	-----	-----	50.00	118251.79

Source: W.W. Hunter, *A Statistical Account of Assam*, Volume- I, Spectrum Publications, Guwahati, 1998, p.163

Appendix-V

TRANSLATION OF THE DOCUMENT WHICH MR. EDEN SIGNED UNDER COMPULSION IN 1864.

Agreement:

That from to-day there shall always be friendship between the Feringees (English) and the Bhotanese. Formerly the Dhurma Raja and the Company's Queen were of one mind, and the same friendship exists to the present day. Foolish men on the frontier having caused a disturbance, certain men belonging to the British power, living on the frontier have taken Bulisusan (Julpigorie?) between Cooch Behar and the Kam Raja, and Ambaree, near the border of Sikim, and then between Banska and Gawalparah, Tangamutte, Bokalibaree, Motteeamaree, Papareebaree, Arioetta, and then the seven Eastern Dooars. Then certain bad men on the Bhoteah side stole men, cattle, and other property, and committed thefts and robberies, and the Feringees men plundered property and burnt down houses in Bhotan. By reason of these bad man remaining, the ryots suffered great trouble; and on this account the Governor-General, with a good intention, sent an envoy, Mr. Eden, with letters and presents, and sent with him Cheeboo Lama, the Minister of Sikim, and on their coming to the Dhurma and Deb Rajas, making petition, a settlement of a permanent nature has been made by both parties. The Dhurma Raja will send one agent to the east and one to the west; when they shall arrive on the frontier of the company's territory, they shall, after an interview with the Feringees agents, receive back the tracts above mentioned belonging to Bhotanese, and the Bhotanese will in like manner surrender offenders to the Feringees. After that each shall take charge of his own territory, look after his own ryots, and remain on friendly terms, and commit no aggressions, and the subjects of either State going into the neighbouring State shall be treated as brothers.

If, notwithstanding, any bad men on either side shall commit any aggression, the rulers of the place in which the offender lives shall seize and punish him. And as Cheeboo Lama is the interpreter between the Feringees and the Bhoteahs, the Sikimese are therefore henceforth to assist the Bhoteahs. We have written about that the settlement is permanent; but who knows, perhaps this settlement is made with one word in the mouth and two in the heart. If, therefore, this settlement is false, the Dhurma Raja's demons (Names omitted) will, after deciding who

is true or false, take his life, and take out his liver and scatter it to the winds like ashes. The Bhotan army will take possession of Sikim, and if the feringees attempts to take land from Bhotan, the Bhoteahs, Sikimese and Beharees will invade the Company's territory; and if the Behar Raja shall invade Sikim, the Bhotanese, Sikimese, and the Company shall invade Behar. Whichever of the four States, Bhotan, Feringees, Behar, Sikim, commit aggression, the other three shall punish it; and if, whilst this agreement remains, any other enemy shall arise to any of the States. the other shall all assist him. This agreement is made between the Feringees and the Bhotanese. And this is the seal of the Dhurma and Deb Rajas.

Seal here attached.

Ashley Eden
(Under compulsion)

The year Singee, 21st month, Danopipa

Source: A.B. Mazumdar, *Britain and the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhotan*, Bharati Bhawan, Patna, 1984, p.196-197

Appendix-VI

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND BHUTAN, 1910

Signed at Punaka, Bhutan, on the 8th January 1910.

Ratified at Calcutta on the 24th March 1910.

Whereas it is desirable to amend Articles IV and VIII of the Treaty concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November 1865, corresponding with the Bhutia year Shing Lang, 24th day of the 9th month, between the British Government and the Government of Bhutan, the undermentioned amendments are agreed to on the part by Mr. C. A. Bell, Political Officer in Sikkim, in virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of Bhutan.

The following addition has been made to Article IV of the Sinchula Treaty of 1865.

‘The British Government has increased the annual allowance to the Government of Bhutan from fifty thousand rupees (Rs. 50,000) to one hundred thousand rupees (Rs. 100,000) with effect from the 10th January 1910.’

Article VIII of the Sinchula Treaty of 1865 has been revised and the revised Article runs as follows-

‘The British Government undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part, the Bhutanese Government agrees to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations. In the event of disputes with or causes of complaint against the Maharaja of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, such matters will be referred for arbitration to the British Government, which will settle them in such manner as justice may require, and insist upon the observance of its decision by the Maharajas named.’

Done in quadruplicate at Punaka, Bhutan, this eighth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, corresponding with the Bhutia date, the 27th day of the 11th month of the Earth-Bird (Sa-ja) year.

Source: A.B. Mazumdar, *Britain and the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhotan*, Bharati Bhawan, Patna, 1984, p.203

Appendix-VII

PHOTO GALLERY

Tree at Bhutiachang, where the Bhutias built chang

