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Khufash near Majma 'in Sudair. Ibn Saud spoke with great frankness. Before compromising himself wholly with the Turks he asked that our assurance of support should be embodied in a formal treaty, the terms of which were drafted forthwith. They included a guarantee of complete independence on our part and an undertaking on the part of Ibn Saud that he would have no dealings with other Powers except after reference to the British Government. He informed Captain Shakespear that he had been in communication with the Sharif and with the heads of the northern Anazah confederation and that they were resolved to stand together. He was holding in detention a party of four envoys sent by the Turks to urge him to join Ibn Rashid in Jihad against us, but after consultation with Captain Shakespear the Turkish mission was dismissed with the reply that Ibn Rashid's forces were capped within two days of Ibn Saud and that there could not be no question of peace between them. On January 17th a messenger arrived from Mecca bearing a letter from the Sharif's son

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Abdullah, who wrote that the Sharif had been called upon to proclaim the jihad and was temporising till he heard what line Ibn Saud proposed to take. Ibn Saud made an answer that he saw no advantage to the Arabs in joining the Ottoman Government and had himself dismissed a Turkish deputation empty-handed.

Upon the reports sent by Captain Shakespear from Ibn Saud's camp, Sir Percy Cox was authorised to proceed with the negotiations for the treaty, but on January 24th battle was joined between Ibn Saud and Ibn Rashid and Captain Shakespear, unarmed and present only as a spectator, met his death. Ibn Saud's version of his disaster was that he was shot dead by a Shammar fifle-bullet, this statement is in any case based only on second hand information, as it is undisputed that Captain Shakespear had take up a position in a different part of the field than that where his host was located. Since then various

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and divergent accounts of what happened have been recited, one of little more value than another, but the balance of evidence goes to show that he was first wounded in the leg and disabled, and soon afterwards killed in the charges of Ibn Rashid's cavalry which overwhelmed the flank on which he was posted. In the *saue qui peut* which ensued it is feared that he was either abandoned or forgotten, but the precise circumstances of his untimely death will probably never be ascertained. Ibn Saud expressed profound regret for the loss of one whom he regarded as a brother, and always refers to him with respect and affection.

The action was indecisive: both parties claimed the victory and both were temporarily crippled and forced to retire. It was an unexpected and a somewhat disconcerting result, for Ibn Saud's preparations had been made on an exceptional scale and his forces were

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said largely to outnumber those of Ibn Rashid, though he was inferior in cavalry. The accounts given by the Arabs attribute his defeat to the treachery of the Ajman. Ibn Saud's personal courage is beyond question, but he not uncommonly falls short as a tactician, and Mubarak of Kuwait pronounced him to be a poor leader in battle. But if he had not dealt Ibn Rashid a crushing blow, he had at least put him out of action and prevented him from joining the Turks as he unquestionably would have done. The intervention of Ibn Rashid in the early part of the Mesopotamian campaign might have added considerably to our difficulties. Nevertheless Captain Shakespear's death was a heavy price to pay for the advantage of immobilizing him.

The two chiefs held apart without further hostilities till the summer when an agreement, dated June 10th was concluded between them. Ibn Rashid recognised Ibn Saud's claims, except that of overlordship which he could scarcely be expected to

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acknowledge, and undertook not to play a treacherous game toward the Turkish Government but to incline towards whichever Government was in alliance with Ibn Saud. He confined his own jurisdiction to Hail and its villages and the Shammar tribes, while Ibn Saud was acknowledged to hold all Najd from Al Khahaf to Dawasir. Al Khahaf is no doubt the Khahafah of Hunter's map, a little north of latitude 27 degrees. In a tribal country the adjustment of frontiers can never be very exact, but it is clear that Ibn Rashid renounced all pretensions to the Qasim, a province whose rich oases had frequently changed hands. It is of interest to note that the tribes reckoned as subject to Ibn Saud are the Mutair, Ataibah, Harb, Bani Abdullah, Ajman, Murrah, Manasir, Bani Haja, Subai, Sahul, Qahtan and Dawasir, but this catalogue must not be taken as exact for the Mutair are mostly in Kuwaiti territory and the Ataibah and Harb come for the greater part under the Shariff.

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After Captain Shakespear's death Ibn Saud sent an immediate request that another officer should be accredited to him or, failing Latif Mandil. No suitable officer was available but Ibn Saud was advised to sign a preliminary agreement on the lines of Captain Shakespear's draft and leave all details to be settled later. He signed and returned the new draft which had been sent to him but with some important modifications concerning which it seemed better to postpone further discussion till a meeting with the Chief Political Officer could be arranged. For the time therefore the conclusion of the treaty was suspended, Ibn Saud being wholly engaged with internal affairs. His position at home at this epoch was the unsuccessful operations against Ibn Rashid during which he had suffered from the unsuccessful operations against Ibn Rashid during which he had incurred much loss in material and equipments, and during the greater part of 1915 he was engaged with a dangerous rising in the Hasa on the part of the Ajman. He himself believed that the revolt was instigated by the Turks and Ibn Rashid, but it is

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Of Kuwait was convinced that there was no evidence to support it, but Mubarak, during the last few years of his reign, was not a lenient critic of Ibn Saud's difficulties.

His opinion is so far borne out that the troubles with the Ajman seem to have begun with the occupation of Hasa by the Amir in 1913. Up to that time the tribe had been on good terms with him and had generally recognised him as suzerain, but the extension of his direct authority to the Hasa, which is their headquarters, had strained their allegiance. He attempted to impose a poll tax upon them and stopped them from taking dues from caravans passing through the country, a toll which they had been accustomed to exact in the days of the Turks. The discontent of the Ajman was fanned by members of Ibn Saud's family who had long been at enmity with him, the Araif, grandsons of his uncle Saud. Two of the Araif cousins, Fahad Ibn Saud and Salman

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Ibn Muhammad, had taken refuge with the Shaikh of Bahrain. The Shaikh made a half hearted attempt to patch up a reconciliation in 1914, but the Araif refused his mediation and sought the protection of the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi, from whom they received some countenance when hostilities were renewed with Ibn Saud in 1915. The rebellion now assumed serious proportions, Ibn Saud sent for more troops from Riyadh and asked help from Kuwait, but before the arrival of either reinforcement he attacked the Ajman by night near Hofuf and met with a reverse, due partly to the cowardice of the Hofuf town levies. His brother Saud was killed and he himself wounded. For a time his fortunes were at a very low ebb. He was in want of money and arms, and for all practical purposes was besieged in Hofuf. Ibn Rashid Qasim but his advance was easily stopped and the arrival of a force from Kuwait under the Shaikh's son, Salim, turned the balance in the Hasa. The Ajman were routed in September, harried on their retreat northwards by the Bani Khalid and forced to take

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refuge in Kuwait territory, where they remained until Shaikh Mubarak's death in December. Fahad Ibn Saud was killed in the retreat: Salman made his peace with Ibn Saud at the end of the year. During the struggle we had facilitated the despatch of ammunition to Ibn Saud from Bahrain and done what we could to restrain Abu Dhabi: in October we presented Ibn Saud with 1,000 rifles and gave him a loan of £20,000. The Turks had not yet abandoned all hope of winning him over, and in July, previous to Ibn Rashid's raids a Turkish emissary, Salih al Sharif al Hashi, communicated with him and proposed a meeting; but his request was refused, and on December 26th Ibn Saud met Sir Percy Cox at Qatif and the long-delayed treaty was completed and signed. Subject to certain safeguards it provided Ibn Saud with a dynastic guarantee in the dominions now in his possession and promised him the support of Great Britain in case of unprovoked aggression from foreign Powers.

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On his side Ibn Saud engaged to hold no correspondence with any foreign Power and to grant no concessions to foreigners, to keep open the roads to the Holy Places and to commit no aggressive act on other Shaikhs under our protection.

Ibn Saud was unaware of the exceedingly confidential correspondence which we had been carrying on with the Sharif during the winter of 1915-1916, but the results to which it led could not leave him indifferent. Relations between the Hijaz and Najd had been dictated by conflicting sentiments. The Sharif had even more reason than Ibn Saud to fear the Turks, but he was jealous of Ibn Saud's position as an Arab Chief, and the feeling was reciprocated in Riyadh. The fluctuating allegiance of the tribes is a rich source of discord in Arabia, and the absence of any defined frontiers enhances the uncertainty of claims and obligations. In 1910 the Sharif Abdullah, asserting that he acted

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on behalf of the Ottoman Government, marched to the borders of the Qasim for the purpose of reasserting an authority which was probably a thing of the past and most at the best have been shadowy. The tangible results of the raid do not seem to have been ore than a reinsistence on the Sharif's suzerainty over the distant sections of the ~~Atabih~~ Atabih, a tribe which had once been under Ibn Saud but had largely seceded to the Sharif. A small tribute to Meeca from the Qasim villages was stipulated for by Abdullah before his withdrawl, but it is unlikely that it was ever paid. From 1913 the Sharif showed strong anti-Turkish proclivities, and before the outbreak of war he and Ibn Saud drew together. They were in correspondence when Captain Shakespear paid his first visit to Riyadh in the spring of 1914. In January 1915, they were acting in concert, and Ibn Saud told Captain Shakespear that in his view the Khalifate would revert to the family of the Prophet, of which the Sharif was the representative,

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if it dropped from the hand of the Sutan of Turkey. In November, 1915, Abdullah reappeared in Najd, with what object is not very clear. His own explanation was the he was sent on a mission to Ibn Saud, with the further purpose of collecting dues in the Qasim and Sudair. Except for a doubtful suzerainty over wandering sections of the Ataibah, the Sharif does not seem in Beduin estimation to have rights in either province, his limits eastwards being somewhere between Longitude 44 degrees and Longitude 45 degrees at Sha'arah, Duwadmi, Jabal Dhurai and Babal al Mir. Abdullah is not reported to have advanced much beyond Sha'arah: he collected dues from the Ataibah, subdued the small allied section of the Buraih (by origin Mutair) and returned to the Hijaz: but Ibn Saud, barely emerged from a perilous contest in the Hasa, not unreasonably regarded the expedition as inopportune and even suspicious. (These sentiments were reflected in his conversations with Sir Percy Cox in December, He reminded the Chief Political Officer that the Wahhabis recognised

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no Khalif after the first four, and was careful to add that if the Sharif should assume the title it would make no difference to his status among other ruling Chiefs.). In June of the following year the Sharif rose in open rebellion against the Turks and declared the independence of the Arabs. Ibn Saud, writing in July to the Chief Political Officer, acknowledged the receipt from him of official news with regard to the Hijaz, expressed his satisfaction at the discomfiture of the Turks, but put forward his own apprehensions that the Sharif might proceed to claim authority over parts of Najd, and in support of this fear observed that in declaring the independence of "the Arabs" the Sharif appeared to treat them as a compact whole, an attitude which he regarded with anxiety.

In August he wrote again, saying that he had now received a letter from the Sharif in which the latter announced the occupation of Mecca and asked him for his help. Ibn Saud gave a summary of his reply, and a copy of the original letter has since been received.

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He assured the Sharif that he would render all assistance which was in his power, but asked for a written undertaking that the Sharif would abstain from trespassing in his territory or interfering with his subjects. Ibn Saud went on to ask Sir Percy Cox whether his relations with the Sharif might be regarded as a matter which affected the two Chiefs alone or whether they touched on our interests, in which case he would be guided by our wishes. According to Arab reports received at Kuwait the Sharif wrote three times to Ibn Saud asking for aid, and on two occasions sent him £2,000. Not improbably there is some truth in the rumoured remittance of small sums.

The Sharif's answer, dated September 5 to Ibn Saud's letter was, to say the least of it, unconciliatory and aroused his lively indignation. His letter and the draft undertaking which had been sent with it for the Sharif's acceptance were sent back with the observation

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that Ibn Saud's request could emanate only from a man bereft of reason. About the same time Ibn Saud received a letter from Ali Haidar acquainting him with his appointment as Sharif in place of Husan by the Ottoman Government, and calling on him to join the Jihad, but in his reply Ibn Saud expressed the resentment felt by the Arabs towards him and towards the Turks.

The Chief Political Officer dealt at length with the Hijaz question in a letter to Ibn Saud, dated October 19th. He pointed out how important it was to the Arab cause, which it was the policy of the British Government to support, that all the great Arab chiefs should work together and in co-operation with us in the common task of expelling the Turks from Arabia. As to Ibn Saud's own position, he need have no misgivings for he had been acknowledged by us to be an independent ruler and the Sharif must recognize the full import of the treaty. The British Government had no reason to believe that he entertained any hostile

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intentions against the tribes and territories of Najd.

In the negotiation over the treaty in December, 1915, Sir Percy Cox had discussed with Ibn Saud the possibility of his giving us assistance against Ibn Rashid. The Hakim of Najd then thought that Ibn Rashid would either come in or maintain a strict neutrality; if however, he showed himself actively hostile, Ibn Saud would attack him and incite the northern Anazah against him. This intention, however he failed to carry out. During the spring and summer of 1916 he was occupied with a rebellion of the Murrah, following on and perhaps connected with that of the Ajman which endangered his communications with the Hasa. Though a large proportion of the fighting men of the Shammar had gone north with Ibn Rashid against the Iraq, no effective attack, was made on Hail in their absence. In late June of early July, Ibn Saud's son, Turki, raided Jabal Shammar, and the news may have hastened Ibn Rashid's retreat from our frontiers. In September or October Turki renewed hostilities



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against some of the Shammar Shaikhs and an allied section fo the Harb, but the affair resulted only in the capttue of a small amount of booty, and Ibn Saud's doctor, passing through Bahrain, brought a message to the effect that the Amir could do nothing against the Shammar as long as the fugitive Ajman remained on his flank. The true teason for his inactivity was no doubt his own insecurity at home, but the implacable hostility whhich he entertained towards Ajman. whom he regarded not only as rebels but as the murderers of his brother Saud, threatened to become a problem of some difficulty.

When Shaikh Mubarak diied in December, 1915, Ibn Saud pressed his son and successor in Kuwait, Jabir, to drive out the Ajman, fearing that they would be thrown into the enemy camp; but he could not hold out against Ibn Saud's insistence without creating an open Breach and he expelled the tribe in February 1916. As he anticipated they turned for protection first to Ajaimi and then to Ibn Rashid

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but in May they asked and obtained permission from the Shaikh of Zubair to settle quietly near Safwan, and subsequently several of the leading Shaikhs made submission to us. When Ibn Rashid returned to Hail only two of the Ajman Shaikhs ~~remained~~ remained with Ajimi and they had little or no following. Ibn Saud's ardent desire to direct his energies upon the extermination of this tribe was not one with which we had any sympathy, at all events at the present juncture.

Shaikh Jabir, new to his office, could not hope to exercise the influence over Ibn Saud which had been possessed by that practised and weighty diplomatist his father: moreover for some years before Mubarak's death relations between Riyadh and Kuwait had been growing cooler. Ibn Saud bitterly resented Mubarak's attitude during the negotiations between himself and the Ottoman Government in the spring of 1914. According to his account the Shaikhs had at first counselled him to accept the Turkish offers but when he reached Kuwait in April Mubarak changed

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his note, without explanation, and advised Ibn Saud not to come to terms with the Turks, refusing at the same time to be present at his meeting with the delegates. So indignant was the Amir that he expressly stipulated with Captain Shakespear that Murarak should not be consulted in the negotiations with ourselves. The asylum given to the Ajman was another grievance and in 1916 Ibn Saud complained of the incidence of the transit dues which had been, from time immemorial, levied in Kuwait.

While Ibn Saud's anxiety as to the ambitions of the Sharif, and his growing estrangement with Kuwait showed that the Chiefs allied with ourselves had not reached a satisfactory understanding with each other, there was evidence that the Turks were still active in Arabia. News was received from other sources of the despatch of an agent (Muhammad) Taufiq Ibn Fara'un of Damascus, for the purpose of buying camels for the Ottoman Government; the emissary was well chosen, for he was a personal friend of Ibn Saud and had visited Najd on the same. But on this occasion

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the Amir was pressed by us to prevent him from obtaining camels: he accordingly arrested Ibn Sara'un confiscated 700 camels which had been purchased in the interior and sent them to Kuwait . Various reports, some of which came from Ibn Saud, indicated that another attempt to stir up Ibn Rashid against us was in the wind. Rashid Ibn Lilah, Ibn Rashid's representative at Constantinople, joined him at Hail with a few German and Turkish officers, a small body of Turkish soldiers and some guns; accounts varied as to the exact composition of the mission, but its presence in Hail in some form seemed fairly certain. Ibn Saud had written in September that he would be glad of a personal interview with the Chief Political Officer to discuss the question of co-operation with the Sharif or offensive action against Ibn Rashid. In October he repeated the request urgently and all grounds ~~is~~ seemed advisable to accede to it. Sir Percy

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Cox met him at Ojair on November 11. Ibn Saud explained to him his position in detail. He had lost considerably, in men and material, in the fight with Ibn Rashid in January, 1915. Since then he had been almost continuously in the field, first against the Ajman and then against the Murrah. Most of the normal trade of Najd was with Syria and the tribes were accustomed to sell their camels to Damascene dealers; the strict blockade imposed by Ibn Saud- the seizure of Ibn Fara'un's camels bore witness to its reality- grew more and more galling; the Najdis grumbled, the tribes were restless, all asked wherein lay the advantage to themselves of their Chief's attitude, and it was increasingly difficult for him to keep them in hand. With regard to the Sharif, Sir Percy Cox was able to give Ibn Saud the fullest reassurance. Our treaty with the Amir had been communicated to Mecca, and when the Sharif announced to us his intention of proclaiming himself King of the Arabs on November 5, we had insisted on a formal admission that he claimed no jurisdiction

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over independent rulers. The news of the coronation at Mecca had not yet reached Central Arabia and was not discussed. During conversation with the Chief Political Officer at Basrah Ibn Saud made a passing remark about the Sharif's calling himself "Sultan", but his mind seemed to be set completely at rest on hearing that his rights were safeguarded by us and that the Sharif had explicitly denied any design on the independence of himself or his compeers.

Ibn Saud having expressed to the Chief Political Officer at their meeting at Ojair his inclination to pay a brief visit to Shaikh Jabir of Kuwait before returning home, the project was cordially encouraged as appearing eminently expedient, and Sir Percy Cox recommended that he should be presented with the K.C.I.E., at a majlis which was to be held at Kuwait where the Shaikh was to be invested with the C.S.I. When he intimated to Ibn Saud that this honour was to be accorded to him, the Chief Political Officer was authorised to inform at the same time that his rights had been carefully reserved in all dealings which the British Government had held with the

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Sharif, and Ibn Saud in his reply said that he was entirely satisfied on this point.

The majlis took place on November 20th. The Shaikh of Muhammerah had come to Kuwait for the occasion and many Beduin were present, including the friendly headmen of the Shammar Aslam and Dhafir, and Shaikhs of the Murair. The Chief Political Officer, in presenting the decorations, alluded to our satisfaction in feeling that the great Arab chiefs were bent with us upon a common purpose. The Shaikh of Muhammerah followed him with words which were warmly pro-British, and Ibn Saud struck the key note of the meeting in a speech which was as spontaneous as it was unexpected. He said that the Turks had placed themselves outside the pale of Islam by the iniquities which they had committed on other Moslems. He contrasted their policy with that of Great Britain, pointing out that the Turks had sought to weaken the Arabs by fomenting their differences, whereas the British Government encouraged them to unite in their own interest. He praised the action of the British Government in the publication of all

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true Arabs to co-operate with him in forwarding the Arab cause. When he had brought his speech to an eloquent close, the three chiefs, Kuwait Muhammerah and Ibn Saud, swore together that they would work with us for the achievement of a common end.

This scene made a deep impression on the local notables and on the Beduin Shaikh present who will no doubt carry the tale far and wide.

During the receptions at Kuwait Ibn Saud showed in all his utterances how clearly he had grasped the principle which guides our relations with Arabia. He quoted as an example of our benevolent policy towards the Arab cause the fact that we were ready even to promote a reconciliation between himself and Ibn Rashid if the latter would abandon his attitude of hostility. The arrival of Ibn Rara'un's 700 camels, each branded with the wasm of that well-known dealer, gave a dramatic completeness to the Kuwait gathering.



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From Kuwait Ibn Saud went to Muhammerah as the guest of Shaikh Khazal who co-operated most heartily in the endeavour to make Ibn Saud's visit profitable to him..The two chiefs arrived at Basrah on the evening of November 26. Early next morning the Chief political Officer accompanied by two chief military representatives of the Army Commander present in Basrah went on board the Shaikh 's launch and presented Ibn Saud with a sword of honour and message of welcome from the Army Commander. The day was spent in exhibiting to him the Base Camps and organisation and the latest machinery of warfare including the aircraft in which he took an eager interest. Dhari Ibn Twalah and Humud al Suwait, Shaikhs of the Shammar Aslam and the Dhafir, were present while Shaikhs Ibrahim of Zubair and several Sunni notable of Basrah and refugees from Baghdad had an audience with Ibn Saud on the lunch.

The Kuwait Durbar and Ibn Saud's visit to Basrah have placed us in a singularly strong

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position. Three powerful chiefs have made public protestation of their friendship with each other and their confidence in the British Government. A telegram received from the Sharif, congratulating them upon their zeal in the Arab cause and regretting that he had not time to send a representative to Kuwait, confirmed the identity of his aims with their own, and in a further message he apologised for any deficiencies in his previous letters on the ground that while he was in the throes of war he might unintentionally fall short as a correspondent. The dream of Arab unity which engaged the imagination of the Liberals of Damascus during the year before the war, has been brought nearer fulfilment than dreams are wont to come, but the role of presiding genius has been recast. Instead of the brilliant, unscrupulous Saiyid Talib, gyrating in the blast of his own ambition, the chiefs of Eastern and Western Arabia have united at the instance of the British Government.

Besides this knitting together of Arab leaders, the meeting at Kuwait has produced certain immediate results. In the first place

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the extent and nature of Ibn Saud's share in future hostilities with Ibn Rashid, if such should occur, was agreed upon. He undertook to maintain 4,000 men under arms: if Ibn Rashid moved in force towards the Iraq he would move up parallel with him towards Zubair and join the friendly tribes and a contingent from Kuwait. He informed the friendly Shaikhs that he would support them if Ibn Rashid threatened to attack them in strength. If, however, Ibn Rashid should remain at Hail, Ibn Saud would harass and attack him as opportunity offered, using the Qasim as a base. In view of the strain upon his resources during the last two years, he has given 3,000 rifles with ammunition, as well as four machine guns, and granted a monthly subsidy of £5,000 to cover the expenses, he will incur in maintaining his men in the field. Active co-operation with the Sharif was not considered practicable, but Ibn Saud was ready to send one of his sons with some 40 men to Mecca as a sign of goodwill, if the Sharif would make a special request for them.

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Secondly, a letter was written by Ibn Saud, in the name of the three chiefs, to Ajaimi Ibn Saudn urging upon him the harm which he was doing to the Arab cause by his present attitude, inviting him to enter into communication with them and promising him friendly consideration and an opportunity for honourable submission.

Finally, with the co-operation of Shaikh Jabir of Kuwait and the diplomatic skill of the Shaikh Muhammerah who was throughout of the highest service to the Chief Political Officer, the delicate problem raised by the presence of the Ajman among the friendly tribes reached a satisfactory solution. For the period of the war a truce between Ibn Saud and the Ajman was agreed upon and instructions were drafted defining the position of the fugitive Shaikh with respect to all tribes under our protection. On his return to Basrah, Sir Percy Cox called in the Ajman leaders. They had been profoundly disquieted by the advent of Ibn Saud thinking that it augured ill for themselves, but the principal and more courageous headmen met the

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Chief Political Officer at Zubair and accepted the proposed terms, in return for which they were promised a monthly allowance similar to that received by the other friendly Shaikhs of the Shamiyah. They evinced little doubt that the remaining headmen of the Ajman, including the two who were still with Ajaimi, would come in as soon as they heard of the happy issue of their own venture.

Letters have been written to Fahad Beg Ibn Hadhdhal informing him of the Kuwait meeting and inviting him to join the league of Arab chiefs in expelling the Turks. These have been sent through a man from Fahad Beg's tents who was in Basrah at the time of Ibn Saud's visit and went to see him at Muhammerah, where he received advice and instructions from Shaikh Khazal in full measures. He was entrusted also with letters from the Sharif which have been waiting opportunity of despatch to Fahad Beg, Hachim al Muhaid, Ali Sulaiman of the Dulaim and others, and with presents in money to guide Fahad Beg's decision and to encourage the amicable disposition of the Shaikh of the Dahamsahah, Jaza Ibn Mijlad. Communications of the same nature are on their way to Atiyah al Qulal of Najaf and Muhammad Ali Kamunah of

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APPENDIX B.

....

TREATY WITH IBN SAUD.

In the Name of God the Merciful and Compassionate.

PREAMBLE.

The High British Government on its own part, and Abd ul aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal al Saud, Ruler of Najd, El Hasa, Qatif and Jubail, and the towns and ports belonging to them, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, and tribesmen, being desirous of confirming and strengthening the friendly relations, which have for a long time existed between the two parties, and with a view to consolidating their interests- the British Government have named and appointed Lieutenant- Col, Sir Percy Cox, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., British Resident in the Persian Gulf, as their plenipotentiary, to conclude a treaty for this purpose with Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal al Saud.

The said Lieutenant- Colonel Sir Percy Cox and Abdul AZIZ bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal

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al Saud, hereafter known as "Bin Saud" have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:-

I.

The British Government do acknowledge and admit that Najd, El Hasa Qatif and Jubail, and their dependencies and territories, which will be discussed and determined hereafter, and their ports on the shores of the Persian Gulf are the countries of Ibn Saud and of his fathers before him, and do hereby recognise the said Ibn Saud as the independent Ruler thereof and absolute Chief of their tribes, and after him his sons and descendants by inheritance; but the selection of the individual shall be in accordance with the nomination (i.e., by the living Ruler) of his successor; but with the proviso that he shall not be a person antagonistic to the British Government in any respect; such as, for example in regard to the terms mentioned in this Treaty.

II.

In the event of aggression by any Foreign Power on the territories of the countries

.....

of the said Ibn Saud and his descendants without reference to the British Government and without giving her an opportunity of communicating with Ibn Saud and composing the matter, the British Government will aid Ibn Saud to such extent and in such a manner as the British Government after consulting Ibn Saud may consider most effective for protecting his interests and countries.

III.

Ibn Saud hereby agrees and promise to refrain from entering into any correspondence, agreement, or treaty, with any Foreign Nation of Power, and further to give immediate notice to the Political Authorities of the British Government of any attempt on the part of any other power to interfere with the above territories.

IV.

Ibn Saud hereby undertakes that he will absolutely not cede, sell mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of the above territories or any part of them, or grant concessions within those territories to any Foreign Power, or to



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FORE. POLL. DEPT. SECT. E. JUNE. 1920. Nos. 1-152. Contd.

.....

the subjects of any Foreign Power, without the consent of the British Government. And that he will follow her advice unreservedly provided that it be not damaging to his own interests.

V.

Ibn Saud hereby undertakes to keep open within his territories, the roads leading to the Holy Places, and to protect pilgrims on their passage to and from the Holy Places.

VI.

Ibn Saud undertakes, as his fathers did before him, to refrain from all aggression on, or interference with the territories of Kuwait, Bahrain, and of the Shaikhs of Qatar and the Oman Coast, who are under the protection of the British Government and who have treaty relations with the Said Government; and the limits of their territories shall be hereafter determined.

VII.

The British Government and Ibn Saud agree to conclude a further detailed treaty in regard to matters concerning the two parties.

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FORE. POLL. DEPT. SECT. E. JUNE.1920.Nos. 1-152. Cont.

.....

Dated 18th Safar, 1334, corresponding  
to 26th December, 1915.

(sd. and sealed) ABDUL AZIZ AL- SAUD

(sd. ) P. Z. COX, LIEUT- COLONEL,

British Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(sd.) CHEIMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor- General of  
India.

This Treaty was ratified by the Viceroy  
and Governor- General of India in Council at  
Simla on the 18th day of July, A.D.one thousand  
nine hundred and sixteen.

(sd.) A.H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India,  
Foreign and Political Department.

FORE. POLL. DEPT. SECT. E. JUNE. 1920. Nos. 1-152. Cont.

.....

Dated 18th Safar, 1334, corresponding  
to 26th December, 1915.

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and Governor- General of India in Council at  
Simla on the 18th day of July, A.D. one thousand  
nine hundred and sixteen.

(sd.) A.H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India,  
Foreign and Political Department.

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. SECRET. E. JUNE 1920, Nos. 1-152. contd.

....

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION GIVEN TO IBN SAUD.

(1) ARMS.

September, 1915	..	300 Turkish rifles.
December, 1916	..	4 Machine guns.
-do-	..	1,000 long .303 rifles.
-do-	..	2,000 .303 carbines.
April, 1917	..	2 Turkish guns (7-Pounder)
July, 1918	..	1,000 Winchester rifles.
October, 1918	..	1,000 .303 rifles* (1914 pattern.)

(2) AMMUNITION.

December, 1916	..	250,000 rounds S.A.A.
July, 1918	..	100,000 -do- -do- (Winchester.)
August, 1918	..	250,000 -do- -do- @
October, 1918	..	100,000 -do- -do-

\* In replacement of the 1,000 Winchester rifles issued in July and found to be unacceptable.

@ To replace ammunition issued in December, 1916, which was found to be defective (possibly owing to long and careless storage).

N.B.- In addition to above a certain amount of ammunition for the Turkish 7-Pounder guns was sent to Ibn Saud.

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FORE. POLL. DEPT. SECRET. E. JUNE 1920, Nos. 1-152. contd.

....

APPENDIX D.

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STATEMENT SHEWING ALL CASH PAYMENTS MADE TO  
IBN SAUD, SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Date	Dollars.	£T.
December, 1917	30,000 (a)	5,000 (a)
April, 1918	154,000 (b)	---
July, 1918	10,000 (b)	...
October, 1918	70,000 (a)	...
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total:	264,000 (c)	5,000

(a) Gift.

(b) Loan (to be written off as gift.)

N.B.- The above payment, roughly amounting to £.42,500, are exclusive of the regular monthly subsidy of £5,000 which Ibn Saud has received since January, 1917. In addition to cash payments Ibn Saud in October received 3,000 bags of rice and 200 bags each of sugar and coffee. A gift of 60 tents has also been sanctioned by H.M.'s Government and will be sent to him on arrival.

....

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 15 JUNE 1840, Nos.4-6.

....

No.829

Bomaby Castle,

4th May 1840.

To

The Secretary to the  
Government of India.  
Political Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor  
in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
dated the 23rd March last, and to transmit to you  
copies of the documents therein requested, regarding  
salave trade in the Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ L.Redid

Chief Secretary

...

FOR.POLL.DEPTT. 15.6.1840, Nos.4-6.contd.

...

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Shah Sultan bin Suggur Chief of Rasel Khymalda dated off Rasel Khymah 3rd July 1839.

I Sultan bin Suggur Sheik of the Joasmee tribes do hereby declare that I bind and pledge myself to the British Government in the following engagement.

First - That the Government Cruizers whenever they may meet any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects, beyond Direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two Degrees Seaward of the Island of Socotra, and ending at Cape Guadel, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said Cruizers are permitted to detain and search it.

2ndly. - Should it on examination be proved that any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects is carrying slaves whether men or women, or children for sale, beyond the aforesaid line then the Government Cruizers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and her Cargo. But if the aforesaid vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid lines owing to stress of weather, or other case of necessity not under controul then she shall not be seized.

3rdly. - As the selling of males and females whether grown up or young, who are "Hoor" or Free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and whereas the Soomalee Tribe is inclined in the "Ahrar" or Free, I

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 15.6.1840, Nos.4-6. contd.

....

I sultan bin Suggur do hereby agree that the sale of males and females, whether ~~young~~ or old of the Soomalee tribes, shall be considered as piracy, and that after 4 months from this date, all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act, shall be punished the same as pirates.

Seal of (L.S.) Sultan bin Suggur

True Translation/

Signed/ S.Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

NOTE: A similar agreement to the above, ~~was~~ was entered into by Shaik Khuleefa bin Shakbool on the 1st July 1839 and by Shaik Mukhtom of Debaye and Shaikh Abdoollah bin Rashid of Amulgaveen on the 2nd of the same month.

/True copy/

Sd/-S.Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/-L.R.Reid,

Chief Secretary.

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- 4 -

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 15.6.1840, Nos.4-6. contd.

...

No.79

Extract Poll.Deptt.

the 25th May 1840

Read a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated the 4th Instant, with its enclosure, regarding slave trade in the Persian Gulf.

dated 29th May

Ordered that the foregoing despatch from Mr.Chief Secy. Reid be sent in original to the Legislative Department for communication to the Law Commission with a request that the same may be returned when no longer required.

/a True extract/

Sd/-

Offg.Secy. Govt. of India.

.....

FORE.PDLL.DEPTT.15.6.1840, Nos.4-6 contd.

....

No.9.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council in the Legislative Department dated the 8th June 1840.

Extract of a letter to Secy. to Indian Law Commission.

Para.2. As connected with the subject, I am also desired to transmit for the information of the Indian Law Commission the accompanying copies of an Extract No.79 dated the 25th ultimo from the Political Department and of its enclosures regarding slave trade in the Persian Gulf.

ORDER.

Ordered that Extracts (Para: 2) from a letter to the Secretary to the Indian Law Commission be forwarded to the Political Department for information in reply to the Extract from that Department No.79 dated the 25th ultimo and that the original enclosures received with it be returned as requested.

/A true extract /

Sd/-

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of India.

....

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- 8 -

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 22 JUNE 1840, No.7 FC

....

Political Department,  
the 22nd June 1840.

To

The Chief Secy.

Bombay.

Sir,

I am desired to request that you will forward to this office a copy of the correspondence which passed between the Govt. of Bombay and Captain Hennell connected with the Treaties concluded in July of last year with Rasul Khyma and other Arab Chiefs for the suppression of slavery.

I have &ca.

signed/-

....

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 1.1.1840, Nos. 10-12. contd.

.....

No. 11.

No. 60 of 1839

Political Department.

To

J. P. Willoughby Esquire,  
Secretary to the Government,  
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 2278 in this Department, under date the 12th December last, upon the subject of the slave trade carried on in the Gulf of Persia.

2nd. Adverting to the 2nd paragraph of your communication, I beg respectfully to observe, that in noticing Mr. Mackenzie's remark regarding a disgraceful traffic in young women being carried on in ~~my~~ every part of consequence in the Persian Gulf, I did not for a moment mean to imply, that the protection secured to the Negroes of the Coast of Barbara under the Treaty with Sir W. Grant Keir, excluded to Abyssinians. The carrying away a native of Abyssinia by force, is by that Treaty, equally an act of piracy, as kidnapping a Negro from Barbara, and would if proved, be treated as such.

3rd. The Honourable the Governor in Council may rely with confidence upon my gladly availing myself of every opening which may offer to use my utmost

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1.1.1840, Nos.10-12.con d.

...

utmost exertions in the restriction and suppression of a traffic so exposed to all the best feelings of humanity. A great advance would be made in this important object, if the Imam were persuaded to extend the line beyond which the Vessels of His Highness engaged in the slave trade are liable to seizure, from Din Head to Cape Guadel on the coast of Mekran. I have long been looking for the return of His Highness to Muscat in order to have an opportunity of personally communicating with him upon the subject but judging from the manner in which his return has been procrastinated, it would almost appear as if syed said were determined not to revisit his arabian territories, although it is again currently reported he intends shortly to do so. I found during my late visit to Muscat that it was perfectly useless discussing any questions of this nature with the regency of that place, as they always gave out that they could not act in any affair excepting under the special authority and sanctions of His Highness the Imam.

4th. With regard to the Maritime arabian chiefs, I have much satisfaction in enclosing the accompanying arabic copies and a translation of engagements which have been entered into by Shaik Khuleefa of Aboothabee, Shaik Mukhtoom of Debay Shaik Abdoollah of Amulgaun, and Shaikh Sultan of Rasel Khyma. The first article of the engagements gives our vessels the right to

FORE. PODL. DEPTT. 1.1.1840, Nos. 10-12. contd.

...

search beyond a line drawn from Cape Delgado to Cape Guqdel. The second renders any vessel belonging to the above chiefs, found with slaves on board beyond the limits specified liable to seizure and confiscation the third makes the sale of Poomalees an act of piracy.

5th. The restrictive line and the remedial measures suggested by me in my letter of the 3rd September 1838 have thus been agreed to by the principal arabian chiefs of the Gulf and with these concessions I was obliged to remain satisfied for the present, as with reference to the intrigues now carrying on among them by the emissaries on of Khorshed Pasha it appeared to me impolitic to press them further upon a subject that all times approach with suspicion and reluctance.

Residency in the  
Persian Gulf, Barrack.

19th July 1839

I have the honor to be,

Sd/-S. Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

...

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FORE. PODL. DEPTT. 5.2.1840, Nos. 10-12. contd.

...  
/Copy /

No. 127

To

W. S. Byd Esquire,  
Acting Secretary to Government,  
Bombay.

Political Deptt.

Sir,

I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st Ultimo, forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Resident in the Persian Gulph, and to acquaint you in reply that His Lordship sees no objections to the publication in the Bombay Gazettee in the engagements regarding slave trade entered into by the Maritime Arabian Chiefs.

Camp Kote Kutchwa,  
the 7th November 1839

I have &c.

Sd/-T.H. Maddock,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

with the Govr. Genera<sup>d</sup>.

/True copy/

Sd/-H.T. Prinsep

Dy. Secretary to Govt. of India.

with the Governor General.

....

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 3 FEBY. 1844, Nos. 5-6.

...

No. 5.

Office No. 3251

Duplicate No. 28

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay

To

F. Currie Esquire,

Officiating Secretary to the Government  
of India with the Right Honourable the  
Governor General,

Dated 20th December 1843.

Pell. Deptt.

Sir,

I am directed by the Rt. Honorable the  
Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission  
to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India  
and Extract para: 3rd from a translation of a letter  
from the Hon'ble Company's Native Agent at Muscat, dated  
the 7th of September last reporting the latest news  
received by him from Nedj.

Bombay Castle,

20th December 1843

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby

Secy. to Govt.

....



FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 5.2.1844, Nos. 12 5-6. contd.

...

No.6.

Extracts para 3rd of a letter from the native agent at Muscat, dated 7th September 1843.

Para.3. Successive accounts are received from Nejd to the effect that Fysul Wallud Turkey alle Suood who was in Egypt having taken possession of Raaiiz had presonel abdoolla-bin Thoonyan and subjected him to such severities as put an end to his life in the prison: The property of Abdoolla-bin Thoonyan which the said Fysal got possession of, consisted of 80,000 German Crowns 150 horses, and 300 camels, used for riding. Almost all the arab have submitted to his authority. I have heard that he has written letters to the Shaikhs of the Oman and Brainnae. There is also another rumour that he intends deputing a person to the Oman and Brainmae, It is also said that Mahomed Ally Pacha has deputed the said Fysul to this country. The people who gracefully disturbances in the country have been become his friends.

/True extracts/

Sd/ J.P. Willoughby

Secy. to Govt.

....

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BOMBAY POLL. DESPATCH TO COURT. No.58 of 1843.

Copy No.58 of 1843  
Political Department.

To

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors,  
For affairs of the Honourable East  
India Company,

London.

Dated the 30th September 1843.

Hon'ble Sirs,

Persian Gulf.

1. In continuation of our letter to your Honourable Court, dated the 18th July last, No.43, regarding the affairs of the Persian Gulf, we have the honour to transmit herewith extracts from our subsequent proceedings, connected with the same subject, and to notice such points in them as deserve attention.

2<sup>d</sup> With reference to the paragraph of our despatch to your Honourable Court, noted in the margin\* we beg to report that we have subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council appointed Lieutenant Remball the assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, to officiate as Resident from the date of the departure from Bushire, of Lieutenant Colonel Robertson.

3<sup>rd</sup>. We have been induced to make this appointment with the view of giving weight and influence to

para.12th dated  
27th Dec 1843

para.6th dated  
9th Dec.1843.

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BOMBAY POLITICAL DESPATCH TO COURT.No.58/1843. contd.

...

until the return to Bushire of CaptainHennell, whose leave of absence, on sick certificate will expire in January 1844, and also to mark the application of Government, of the zeal, judgement and discretion with which Lieutenant Kemball has conducted the responsible and important duties of the Residency in the persian Gulf, during the period he has been incharge namely, from the 17th of April last.

4th. It is not our intention to propose the appointment of an Acting Assistant during the absence of Captain Hennell, should the above arrangement be confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

5th. We have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 15th July last, No.41 conveying the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council of Lieutenant Kemball's proceedings to the coast of Arabia, as reporting in his communication alluded to inthe 2nd para. of our despatch to your Honourable Court, dated the 18th idem, No.43, copy of this letter has been communicated to Lieutenant Kemball.

BOMBAY POLL, DESPATCH TO COURT No. 58 of 1843. contd.

....

6th. In his letter dated the 7th August last, no. 345, Lieutenant Kemball states that there was a report at Bushire, on the authority of one or two of the principal merchants that His Majesty Merchants that His Majesty the Shah of Persian has been attacked by severe illness and compelled to proceed to Casbeen for change of the air.

7th. Meerza Nubbee Khan .....the newly appointed Ruler of Tehran, has it is supposed, arrived .....Shiraz. Sheik Nussur the Governor of Bushire, is, it is said until.....surveillance at Tehran, which will not be permitted to defy until the arrival of certain Individuals of his family, who are to retained as hostages for the payment of (12,000 tomans) a sum declared to be due by him to the Government.

8th. We beg to forward copies of two communications from Lieutenant Kemball, dated the 17th June and 17th July last, No. 272 and 317, the former reporting the successful result of his endeavours to effect a settlement of the misunderstanding which existed between the commander and owner of the Arab ship "Fyzul Barry" belonging to the Port of Calcutta and sailing under British Colors, and the latter relative to an application made by the Sheikh of Koweit for a pass in favour of a Merchant of that place, to visit Katiffe and Bahrein.

BOMBAY POLITICAL DESPATCH TO COURT. 58/1843.

...

9th. We have approved to Lieutenant Kemball's proceedings reported in both of these communications and have forwarded copies of them for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

10th. With his letter dated the 23rd June last, No. 287 Lieutenant Kemball forwards translation of a communication from the native agent at Behrein, containing intelligence of the state of affairs in that quarter.

11th. We have informed Lieutenant Kemball that Government will await the further reported promised in the 4th paragraph of his letter, on the subject of the plunder of Dhyee bin Aoon's property.

12th. With his letter dated the 4th July last, no. 311, Lieutenant Kemball forwards translations of two communications from the native agent at Bahrein, reporting on the state of affairs in that quarter up to the 27th June last.

13th. From these communications it will be seen that the legitimate Wahabee Ruler Ameer Fysul, has again obtained the supremacy in Nedjgd by the unconditional surrender of Abdollah bin Sooneyan.

BOMBAY POLITICAL DESPATCH TO COURT. 58 of 1843.

.....

14th. Lieutenant Kemball observes that the present unhappy state of Bahrein will afford Ameer Fysul the opportunity and pretence for interference, and that as his aid and countenance have been earnestly sought by both of the contending parties, he may shortly exercise an endue influence in its affairs, as well as in those of the opposite coast of Gutten such as exacting the annual tribute which has not been levied since the days of his father Toorkey bin Saood.

15th. In forwarding copies of these documents to these Governments to the Government of India, we have requested to be forwarded favour ~~which~~ with his instructions in regard to the policy which should be pursued towards Ammer Fysul.

16th. We are of opinion that, as long as this chief may remain in his former possessions, the British Government should not interfere, but endeavour to cultivate good understanding with him; we however entertain doubts whether it is good policy to allow the Ameer to obtain a prefounderating influence at Bahrein, or with the Arab chiefs who have treaties with the British Government.

17th. In the 11th parageaph of our despatch dated the 19th May last, No.35 we reported that we had in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs

BOMBAY POLITICAL DESPATCH TO COURT. NO.58 of 1843.

...

affairs in Bahrein, informed Lieutenant Kemball that it was desirable that a vessel of war should be despatched to that quarter, that it was desirable that a vessel of war should be despatched to that quarter for the protection of British Commerce, and to secure the observance by all parties of the existing maritime law.

18th. We have now the honour to forward copy of a letter from Lieutt. Kemball dated the 10th July last No.311, and of the two communications therein alluded to, addressed by him to the Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf, suggesting the duties to be performed by the Honourable Company's Brig. of war "Euphrates" and Schooner "WAHI".

From Lieutt. Kemball 19th. In forwarding to the Government of India a copy of the correspondence notes in the margin\* on the subject of Strengthening the squadrons on the Persian Gulf we have suggested for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that Her Majesty's Brig. "Clio" now in this Harbour should be directed to proceed to that quarter on a Cruise, shewing herself at the different ports in communication with the Resident at Bushire.

20th. In his letter dated the 3rd August last, no.336 Lieutenant Kemball reports that the Honourable Company's Schooner "Mahi" arrived at Bushire that

## BOMBAY POLITICAL DESPATCH TO COURT. No. 58 of 1843.

...

shown herself at all the principal parts and touched at Amulgaine and Bahrein.

21st. The affairs of the latter place remained in statu quo when the "Mahi" left it, and it was expected that "Abdullah bin Ahmed" would ere long attack Bahrein.

22nd. With his despatch date the 22nd July last, no. 322, Lieutenant Kemball forwards translations of letters from the native agents at Shargah and Bahrein relative to the affairs of the latter place.

23rd. From the intelligence communicated by the Agents, it appears that Esain bin Tarif has commenced overture with Khuleefa bin Shakbool which might Lieutenant Kemball observes if successful, involve the whole Arabia coast in disturbance that his armed boats continue to sail in the ventral ground to and from Bahrein.

24th. Lieutenant Kemball has deemed it proper to address a letter to Esai bin Tareef, advising him to go and reside with his tribe on the Arabian Coast.

25th. Lieutenant Kemball ~~instructed~~ at the same time states that he has instructed commander Porter, the Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf, to confine himself to warning off all boats armed and equipped for war, from the ventral ground. We have approved of Lieutenant Kemball



BOMBAY POLITICAL DESPATCH TO COURT. NO.58 of 1843.

...

26th. With reference to the 2nd and 7th paragraph of our letter dated the 2nd February last, No.5, we have the honour to forward copy of a despatch from Lieutenant Kemball dated the 19th July last, No 318 reporting the amicable settlement of the dispute between Sultan bin Suggur of Russal Khyma and Abduollah bin Rashid of Amulgaunie.

27th. We consider Lieutenant Kemball to have acted with great discretion in this case, and we have therefore entirely approved of his proceedings.

28th. It was with reluctance that the British Government interfered in this matter, and it is highly satisfactory to us that these differences have been so amicably arranged.

29th. With reference to the paragraphs of our despatch, noted in the margin,\* we have further the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from Lieutenant Kemball, dated the 10th June last, No.251 reporting the proceedings adopted by him after leaving Bassadore, in respect of the plunder of the Charrack Buggarah and Ghooncha Sailing under British colors in the Harbour of Mouamah.

30th. In reply we have informed Lieutenant Kemball that in regard to the first case, we are of opinion that he should demand restitutions for the property plun-

12th of  
despatch dated 19th  
y No.30 of 1843.

ra.4012 of des-  
th dated 18 July  
43 of 1843.

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BOMBAY POLL. DDSPATCH TO COURT. No. 58 of 1843. contd.

....

present be adopted against Abdoella bin Ahmed the Shaikh of Beehrein.

31st. With respect to the second case of the plunder of the Ghooncha, Lieutenant Kemball states "I have been as yet enable to gain any information" The conduct of its Nakhoda has been highly reprehensible as appears by the following extracts of a private letter to me from Colonel Robertson dated the 22nd April and deserving I conceive of our making in exertions whatever to recover his own property on that of his crew."

"I am quite annoyed (says Colonel Robertson) that the Ghooncha with the medicines and the Packet that was robbed at Bahrein has not yet made her applications here-. I suppose she has gone on another trading voyage. Tell Hajee\* Ahmed I am very much annoyed at this, as I understand from him she was to come here direct otherwise that I would have landed the medicines and taken the packet in the Emily. It ought to have been here a week ago. The Nakhoda ought really to be punished for this conduct. \*By his going out of his way at first he got plundered and now again he has put the whole of the people to extreme inconvenience from the want of Medicines."

the Arabic Meerza

had agreed to go  
to Bassidore.

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BOMBAY POLITICAL DESPATCH TO COURT. 58 of 1843. cont

...

32nd. We have approved and sanctioned Lieutenant  
Kemball views with respect to this case, and have  
called upon the medical board to report the value of  
the medicines lost on the occasion above alluded to.

We have the honor to be,

Signed/G.Arthur

Bombay Castle,

G.W.Anderson

30th September 1843.

T.H.Prawford.

/True copy/

sd/-J.P.Wilboughby

Secretary to Government.

....

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 26. DEC. 1846, Nos. 272-274.

...

No. 272. Office No. 3866 Duplicate

No. 347 of 1846.

From

A. Malet Esquire,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay

To

F. Currie Esquire,

Secretary to the Government of India

with the Right Honourable the

Governor General of India,

Dated the 14th October 1846.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, copy of a letter from Major Hennell the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 17th August last No. 320, reporting the particulars of the detention by the ~~copy~~ chief of Ras-el-Khyma of a Bugla belonging to Shaik Saad bin Rashed; and of my reply to this date.

Bombay Castle,

I have the honor to be

14th October 1846

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-A. Malet.

Secretary to Government.

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 26.12.1846, Nos. 272, 274. contd.

....

No. 273.

Office No. 320 of 1846

Cons. No. 80 of 1845.

From

Major Henell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To

A. Malet Esquire,  
Secretary to Government,  
Bombay,

Bashire, 17th August 1846.

Poll. Deptt.

Sir,

I have the honor to reports for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the following particulars of the detentions of a Bugla belonging to the Sheikh Saad ben Rashid at Rus-el-Khymah by the Chief of that place.

2. It appears that Sheikh Saad having become the possessor of Som Dote plantations on the vicinity of Ras-el-Khyma, was desirous of keeping aloof from the hostilities, which he last year perceived were impending between Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur and his brother, the Chief of Amulgaune. Previously therefore to his departure for the African Coast, he came to a secret understanding with the Soosmee Chief by which it was arranged, that on his return to the

Brother of Sheikh  
Abdoola bin Rashid  
Chief of Amulgaune.

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 26.12.1846, Nos. 272-274. contd.

....

he should proceed at once to Reas-el-Khymah, and settle there with his followers. This treacherous scheme was carried into effect by his anchoring his Bagla, and not long since off the Jeasmee Port, where he landed with his People and Cargo. On this intelligence reaching Sheikh Abdoolah ben Rashid, he despatched a confidential agent Houssein ben Abdoolah and ten followers to his brother Bagla in order to try and persuaded him to return to Amulgavine. On reaching the vessels, Houssein finding the owner was on shore, boarded it and sent to invite him to a conference. Instead however of accepting the invitation he allowed himself to be persuaded by the people of Ras-el-Khymah, that treachery was designed towards him, and to sanction the despatch of a party of 100 Men to seize the Bagla and bring her inside the Backwater. This had no sooner been done, than by the orders of Abraham bin Sultan the Governor of the Place, the Amulgavine Agent and his people were made prisoners and placed in Irons. Against this proceeding towards Houssein Saad ben Rashid the owner of the Bugla, earnestly protested, but his remonstrances producing no effect he proceeded to Shargah, to complain to Sheikh Sultan ben Suggur of the conduct of his son. In the mean while, it was determined to put the prisoners to death, but 250 men who had previousl:

1234

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FORE, POLL, DEPTT. 26.12.1846, Nos. 272-274. contd.

.....

previously seceded from Amulgavine to Rasel-Khymah, assembled together and declared they would leave the place with their vessels and families, if their former compatriats were not set at liberty. The Governor alarmed at the movement, and fearing a collision consented to their demand, and the 11 prisoners were permitted to return to their own port.

3rd. In the mean while Sheikh Saad not finding Sheikh Sultan at Sharjah proceeded to E~~h~~man, and while there, was met by his own sons, who had been despatched by their uncle the Chief of Amuglagavine to persuade them erring father to return. Their so-licitations were successful and the Sheikh Saad having accompanied them back to his native place, a full reconciliation took place. The Bugla however with a large portion of her Cargo is still detained in Roas-el-Khyma.

I have been appealed to on the subject by the Chief of Amulgavine, but the case does not appear to be one of Piracy or to involved any breach of the Maritime Truce on the part of the Joasmee Chief Sheikh Saad has only to blame his own folly and treachery, for which he is not undeserved by punished by the detentions of his vessel. It appears to me, that having once tendered his allegiance to the Joashmee chief,

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FORE. POOL. DEPT. 26.12.1846, Nos. 272-274, contd.

...

Chief and taken the Bugla within the limits of the territories of the latter as his subject, it is no business of ours to shelter him from/ the consequences now he has therefore my purpose to interfere in this affair, unless under the orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council nor do I purpose to permit the Chief of Mugavine to consider the detention of his Brothers, vessels as a breach of the Maritime Truce.

I have the honour to be,

Sd/-S. Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Residing in the Persian Gulf,

Bushire, 17th August 1846.

/True copy/

Sd/ A. Malet,

Secretary to Govt.

...



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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 26.12.1846, Nos. 272-274 contd.

....

No. 274.

No. 3865 of 1846

From

A. Malet Esquire,  
Secretary to Government,

To

Major S. Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Dated the 14th October 1846.

Political Department,

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th August last, No. 320, ~~ref~~ reporting the particulars of the detention, by the Chief of Ras-el-Khyma, of a Bugla belonging to Sheikh Saad bin Rasheed.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances in your letter stated, the Honourable the Governor in Council approves of your determination not to interfere in this case.

Bombay Castle,  
the 14th October 1846

I have the honor to be,

Sd/-A. Malet,

Secy. to Govt.

/True copy/

Sd/-A. Malet,

Secretary to Government.

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- 196 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 9 MAY 1845, No. 53-54.

...

Office No. 2088

No. 340 of 1845

From

The Chief Secretary to the  
Government of Bombay.

To

F. Currie Esquire,  
Secretary to Government of India,

Dated 26th April 1845.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 13th February last No. 80, reporting that considerable progress has been made in negotiations for a personal meeting between Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur of Ras-sal-Khymah and Sheikh Khuleefa bin Shakboot of "boothabee, with a view to the establishment between them of a permanent offensive and defensive alliance, and that this circumstances is viewed with much suspicion by the Boofehasa Triba of Debaye.

Bombay Castle,  
the 26th April 1845

I have the honor to be,  
Sd/-J. P. Willoughby  
Chief Secretary.

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 9.5.1845, Nos. 53-54.

...

No. 54.

Office No. 80 of 1845

Cons. No. 20 of 1845.

From

Major Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

J. P. Willoughby Esquire,

Chief Secretary to the Government

Bombay,

Bushire, 13th February 1845.

Political Department,

Sir,

I have the honour to report for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council that my last communications from Shargah intimate, that the negotiations for a personal meeting with a view to the establishment of permanent offensive and defensive alliance between Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur of Rasel Khymah, and Shaik Khaleefa bin Shaikboot of Boothabee, are still carrying on with considerable activity. This circumstance is viewed with much dread and suspicion by the Boo Telasa Tribe of Debaye, and the inhabitants are consequently placing their town and fort in a state of defence. Their alarm has been lately increased by the Benyas Chief having moved out from Boothabee with a force of 1500 men, and taken up a position about twenty seven miles

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- 198 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 9.5.1845, Nos. 53 -54. contd.

...

when viewed inconcurrence with other circumstances,  
certainly presents or some what suspicious aspects,  
but I am inclined to look upon it only as the usual  
annual migration of the inhabitants of "boothabee  
to the spring Pastures lying a few miles in land  
between their town and debaye.

Residency in the Persian Gulf. I have the honor to be  
Bushire 13th February 1845. Sd/-<sup>S</sup>.Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/ J.P. WILLOUGHBY/

Chief Secretary.

....

1240  
- 199.-

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 7 APRIL 1849, Nos.11\_12.

....

No.11.

Office No.759 Duplicate

No.47 of 1849

From

A. Malet Esquire,  
Chief Secretary to the  
Governor of Bombay.

To

H<sup>y</sup>.M. Elliot Esquire,  
Secretary to the Government of India  
with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

Dated 24th February 1849

Political Department,

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated the 23rd  
Ultimo (December last) No.93, I am directed by the  
Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit  
to you for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor  
General in Council, copy of a communication from the  
Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 27th November  
last, No.101, reporting the suspension of hostile  
measures on the part of the Rasul Khyma and Debaie chiefs,  
owing to divisions among their Bedouin allies.

Bombay Castle,

24th February 1849

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Sd/-A.Malet.

Chief Secretary.

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- 200 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 7.4.1849, No. 11-12. contd.

...

No. 12.

Office No. 401 of 1848  
Cons. No. 101 of 1848.

From

Major Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

A. Malet Esquire,  
Chief Secretary to Government  
Bombay

Bushire, the 27th November 1848.

Political Department,

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying translated substance of a letter from the Agent at Shargah, dated the 1st ~~August~~ Instant, reporting that owing to divisions of among the Bedowin Tribes, the hostile measures contemplated by \*<sup>o</sup>haik Sultab ben Suggur and \*Sheikh Mahtoom, against Sheik saeed ben Tahnoon of Aboothabee, had been for the present, given up; and negotiations opened with the latter, ostensibly with the object of making peace.

2. It is evident however that to the parties an are only temporizing until it be seen, whether the threatened expedition from Nedjgedm is actually

the reports are general that it has

\*She Chief of Rasul  
Khyrna and Debaye.

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- 200 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 7.4.1849, No. 11-12. contd.

...

No. 12.

Office No. 401 of 1848

Cons. No. 101 of 1848.

From

Major Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

A. Malet Esquire,  
Chief Secretary to Government  
Bombay

Bushire, the 27th November 1848.

Political Department,

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying translated substance of a letter from the Agent at Shargah, dated the 1st ~~August~~ Instant, reporting that owing to divisions of among the Bedowin Tribes, the hostile measures contemplated by \*<sup>o</sup>haik Sultab ben Suggur and \*Sheikh Mahtoom, against Sheik saeed ben Tahnoon of Aboothabee, had been for the present, given up; and negotiations opened with the latter, ostensibly with the object of making peace.

\*She Chief of Rasul  
Khyma and Debaye.

2. It is evident however that to the parties an are only temporizing until it be seen, whether the threatened expedition from Nedjedm is actually

the reports are general that it has

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- 201 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 7.4.1849, Nos. 11-12. contd.

...

consider its ultimate success is very problematical  
As I anticipated ~~Syys~~ Syed Hamood the chief of Lahore,  
is altogether opposed to his son Suf been Humood  
joining in any coalition having in view the establish-  
ment of the Mahabee ascendancy in Omna.

3. I am happy to add, that all the boats have  
returned from the perl banks, and that the fishery  
season has terminated without the occurrence of a  
single act of irregularity at Sea.

I have the honor to be

Sd/-S. Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Residency in the Persian Gulf,

Bushire,

27th November 1848.



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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 7.4.1849, Nos.11-12. contd.

....

Translated substance of a letter from Moollah Houssein Agent at Sharjah, to Major Hunnell, Resident at the Persian Gulf, dated 4th Zilhujjah 1st November.

After compliments,

I before reported to you, in a letter dated 25th Shawval /24th September/ the particulars of a misunderstanding which had taken place on the part of Saeed bin Tahwoon, with his sons of Ali ben Humood and their dependents of the Boo-Khureyban and Syf bein Humood, by reason of the correspondence and intercourse which has sprung up between the latter and Shaikh Sultan ben Sukkur, and of their having despatched messengers to Fysul ben Toorkee; but it now appears that the facts are otherwise than as then reported. The reason thereof was, that a Naval of the tribe inhabiting Zeng called Beniyezeed, who have possessed that Country from the first were expelled without cause, and their territory occupied by Boodh-hurreybun, the former now united with Fazil ben Mahomed at Naeem Shamissee and Sivan ben Soleyman, Chief of Gurkul and their followers, and went over to Saeed ben Tahoon; they then proceeded to hostilities against the sons of Ali ben Humood with a view to capture their country. Rashid ben Humaid ul Ghoferre interposed, for the purpose of making peace between the

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 7.4.1849, Nos. 11-12. contd.

....

not listen to him, and he will withdraw accordingly from all interference in the quarrel. I understand that Syf Bin Hamood, despatched from Lohar a body of 200 men, to support the sons of Ali ben Humood, and that Syed Humood ben Azan sent to his son, to abstain from mixing himself up in the matter. Syf however paid no attention to his father's remonstrance but sent a force to their aid. I hear too, that a serious quarrel has arisen between Syed Hamood and his son, in consequence of the latter's having joined the sons of Ali ben Hamood, and Sheikh Sultan ben Suggur, and opened a correspondence with Fysul ben Toorkee, to urge him to despatch an expedition into these parts, to which he is averse. I have received a letter from Saeed ben Tohnoon, which is enclosed for your information, intimating that Fazil ben Mohamad and Sinaru ben Soleyman had recaptured the territory of Zeng, and that Tashid ben Humain had caused the lives of the Bookhureeyban to be spared, and carried them to Ghubeen his own country.

You must know that Sheikh Sultan ben Suggur, Muktoom ben Butye, and the tribes inhabiting Zeng with the sons of Ali ben Humood and their dependents of the Naeem tribes, and Syf ben Humood, had formed a coalition against Saeed ben Tohnoon, when it pleased god to cause disunion and disunion among them, and thus

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 7.4.1849, Nos. 11-12. contd.

...

Sultan and Muktoom were much grieved on this account, and also I had the letters lately received from the Wahabee Deputy at Kuteef, reporting the march of the expedition from Lahsha, have proved false. The intelligence received within these two days from Biddah, is to the effect that the expedition has not moved, moreover no communications has arrived from Mahomed ben Ali boobhuleybee, since the date of his departure for Nedgd. Sheikh Sultan is much perplexed how to act. On the 28th October, he left Rasulkhyma and came to Shargah and sent to Muktoom ben Butye, who on the 20th October joined him at Shargah. I understand that Muktoom informed him that Saeed ben Saleem, the envoy of Saeed ben Tahnoon, had been two days with him at Debaye, having been sent by his master to make overtures of peace and he had as yet made him no reply. That it was then agreed between the two chiefs that they should submit to Saeed ben Tahnoon and make up matters with him, to restrain his followers from foregoing their districts, and plundering their subjects, until it could be seen what would be done by the Nedgdees. Saeed ben Tahnoon too, desires this, in order to compromise them with the Wahabees Muktoom accordingly went back to Debaye, and returned for answer to Saeed bin Saleem, that he was most anxious for peace and friendly relations with Saeed ben Tahnoon. Ben Saleem then proceeded to Aboothabee, but up to the present date he was not returned. I learn from Aboothabee that Saeed ben

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FORE.POOL.DEPTT, 7.4.1849, Nos.11-12.contd.

....

ben Tahnoon is there, engaged in preparing his guns and ammunitions, destined for Beymee, to be placed in the fort he has himself built, there.

It is said that after the feats of Kurban/7th November/ he will leave aboothabee for Beymee. He has spies at Biddah and Lahrsah watching the movements of Fysul ben Moorkee- Sheik Sultan /after his meeting with Sheikh Muktoom/ started for Russul Khyman, leaving orders with his son Abdullah ben Sultan, to prevent the inhabitants of Sharzah from proceeding on their voyages, his object being I hear to march with his forces to Oofeyrah.

Abdullah ben Rashid, Chief of Amulgavine, is in his own erritory, Naturally, a correspondence goes on and friendly relations are maintained between him and Shaik Sultan; but at heart it is otherwise with Saeed ben Tahnoon he keeps up a constant intercourse, and is on terms of alliance all the Pearl fishers have returned to their homes and up to the present state, no irregularity whatever has occurred at Sea.

/True translated substance

/true copy/

signed/-<sup>th</sup>.B.Kemball,

Sd/-<sup>th</sup>.B.Kemball,

Asstt.Resident

Asstt.Resident.

/True copy/

Sd/-<sup>th</sup>. Malet. Chief Secy.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos.28-31. contd.

...

No.28. Office No.2538 No.393 of 1843

From

The Chief Secretary to the  
Government of Bombay.

To

F. Currie Esquire,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
Fort William,

Dated 24th May 1845.

Political Department,

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 21st ultimo, No.184 reporting certain cruel and barbarous proceedings on the part of the Force under the command of Saeed bin Mootluk the Wahabee Agent, at Nenkees, and the plunder of the fugitive by a number of trading vessels belonging to Rasul Khymah, Amulgavine, Ejman, Shargah and Debaye- together with copy of my reply of this date.

Bombay Castle,

24th May 1845

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd/-J.P. Milloughby

Chief Secretary.



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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos.28-31. contd.

..

No.29.

1/ Office No.184 of 1845

Cons.No.48 of 1845.

From

Major Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

J.P.Willoughby Esquire,

Chief Secretary to Government of

Bombay,

Dated Bushire, 21st of April 1845.

Political Department,

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council the accompanying translation of a letter from Mullah Hussein the British Agent at Shargah, dated the 19th Zilling, and only received on the 18th instant, reporting the advance of a large force from Beymee, under the command of the Wahabee agent, Saad bin Moolhouk, against the territories of Syed Humood bin Azan, the Governor of Sohar, on the coast of Batinah, in consequence of that chief having intimated the impossibility of his complying with the exorbitant demand of an annual tribute of 7000 crowns. The agent further reports the surprise by the Wahabee forces of small town called "Mukees" about five miles distant from Sohar, and

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FORE. POLL. DEPT. 6.6.1845, Nos. 28-31. contd.

...

and the ruthless slaughter of 95 unresisting male and 5 females inhabited of the former place without including those burnt drowned and wounded. The part however of a Moollah Housseins communication which more immediately concerns us is the intimation, that on such of the people of Munkees as escaped the General Massacre putting to sea, in their boats with their property, they were barbarously stripped and plundered of everything by a number of trading vessels belonging to Rasul Khymah Amulgavine Ejman, Shargah and Debaye, which happened to be in that neighbourhood when the assault occurred.

2. Although the presence of these boats in that vicinity at the precise juncture of the attack by the Wahabee land force certainly bears a suspicious appearance still I am enclined to think it was the result of accident and not of pre-arranged design. Had the latter been the case, the experience and sagacity of our agent Moollah Houssein would not have failed to discover it, and indeed the movements of Saad bin Mooltuk were too rapid and unexpected to leave time for the organization of such a plan. Be this as it may the occurrence is sufficiently grave, and unless met by prompt and vigorous measures threatens serious injury to our policy in this quarter.



1250  
~~-209-~~

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6.6.1848, Nos.28-31.contd.

...

3rd. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit for the information of Govts. a copy of a letter addressed by me this day to commodore Hawkings requesting him to despatch the Honorable Company's Brig. of War Tigris forthwith to the Arabian Coast to cruise for the present between Rasulkhymah and Debaye. At the same time I beg to forward a translation of my letter to the address of the respective Chiefs whose subjects have been concerned in the lawless proceedings referred to in the 7th paragraph of this despatch, the tenor of which I trust may meet the approval of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Residency in the Persian  
Gulf, Bushire,  
21st April 1845.

I have the honorto be,  
Signed/-S.Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian  
Gulf.

....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT.6.6.1845, Nos.28-31. contd.

...

Translated Extract of a letter from Moollah Hussein Agent at Shargah to Major Hennell Resident in the Persian Gulf - dated 19th March 1845.

Saad bin Mootluk having assembled at Beymee the Oman Bedonins such as the Naeem Beni Kuttub, Beni Kaab, Ghufilah, Zowahir and Al 'li broke ground with force the number of 3500 men on upwards, mounted on horses and camels, leaving 200 of his nedgdee troops to garrison the forts; and on the 10th of March having received Syed Humood bin Azan's reply, declaring his inability to pay the 7000 Dollars - tribute demanded, marched upon the Sohar districts and levying contributions of money and previosns upon Dhinas, Ghallah, and Khore Kulbah dependencies of His Highness the Imaum, as he passed preceeded and established his forces in Ambush inthe Oodeerah (low hills) whence on the night of the 15th they sallied forth and attacked Mukees a populous village on the sea coast belonging to and half fursukhs to the northward of Sohar inhabited by Fishermen, Weavers, and Cultivators men unacquainted and untrained to war, killing all they met some sought refuge in the forts and some took to their boats and put to sea. The Beloochee Garrison of one of the forts seeing the great superiority of the Wahabee Forces after fighting a whole day surrendered on the condition of their being allowed to leave but ithout their arms. The other

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos

.....

other fort was surrendered and s  
perty fell into the hands of the  
of inhabitants killed is stated a  
not including drowned and burnt.  
tents on the ground preparatory t

At the time of the attack  
boats, belonging to three parts,  
amulgavine, Oojman, Phargah Khan  
off the coast and their crews obs  
on an shore, boarded and plundere  
refugees, thus those who escaped  
dees, fell into the hands of the  
vessels were soon filled with the

Sultan bin Suggur and his  
Rassul Khyrna, have written to me  
Suggur, excusing their proceeding  
a search should be made for Boats  
belonging to Mukees. These howev  
and at night, and are difficult t

/True copy/

Sd/-A.B.Kemball

Asstt. Resident Persian Gulf. Ass

Pe

11. contd.

fire. Much pro-  
messors. The number  
men and 5 women,  
then pitched his  
upon Sohar.

happened that some  
as Ras-sul Khyrna  
Debaie were sailing  
ng what was going  
e boats of the  
sword of the nedg-  
le of oman whose  
ffects.

Suggur, now at  
to Sheikh Saleh bin  
nd directing that  
ing on board propert;  
nter cautiously  
scover.

translated extract/  
A.B. Kembball,  
Asst Resident  
Persian Gulf.

.....

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos. 28-31. contd.

...

No. 181 of 1845.

From

Major S. Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

Commodore I. C. Hawkins,  
Commanding Indian Naval Squadron,  
Persian Gulf,

Dated 21st April 1845.

Sir,

From a communication dated the 19th ultimo lately received from Moollah Houssein the Agent at Shargah I have learnt with much regret, that proceedings of a highly irregular and reprehensible character, have taken place in the vicinity of Sohar on the Batenah Coast in which the subjects of many of the Maritime chiefs in this gulf were the actors. It appears that the Wahabee forces having surprised a small town near Sohar, such of the inhabitants as escaped the general massacre which ensued took to their boats with all the property they could collect. At this juncture however, a number of Trading Vessels belonging to Debaye, Shargah Goman, Amulgavine and Resulkhimah were in the neighbourhood and instead of aiding the unfortunate fugitives plundered and stripped them of everything they had carried away.

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos. 28-31, contd.

....

2nd. Under the grave circumstances it is very essential that one of our vessels of war should proceed to that quarter without any delay, and I have accordingly the Honour to request you will be good enough to despatch the Honourable Company's Brig. of War Tigris, forthwith to Shargah with instructions after communicating with the native agents there to touch at the ports specified in the margin\* for the purpose of delivering the letters to the address of the several Shaikhs - herewith enclosed. The commander of the Tigris should be instructed to cruise between Debaye and Rasul Khymah, making his principal station off Shargah taking care to keep Moollah Houssein fully acquainted with movements, so that upon the arrival of the other vessels of the squadrone on the Arabian Coast, as little delay as possible may take place on his joining them.

3rd. I have further the honor to request you will direct Lieutenant Stephens to enquire the native agent at Shargah whether any boats belonging to the ports above specified are cruising off the coast of Batineh, or otherwise aiding the Wahabee Force, now in that neighbourhood in any operations against the towns belonging to the Imam of Muscat or Saad Humood bin Azan of Sohar. Should he ascertain this to be the case he will be good enough to intimate to their chiefs that the British Government will hold them fully responsible for such a violation of their

Debaye  
Ejman  
Amyilgavine  
Rasulkhymah.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos.28-31.contd.

....

such circumstances will be taken or destroyed by our  
Cruizers.

I have the honor to be,

Residency in the  
Persian Gulf,  
Bushire,  
21st April 1845.

Signed/-S.Hennell,  
Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

/ True copy/

Signed/- A.B. Kemball

Asstt.Resident in the Persian Gulf.

....

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos. 28-31, contd.

.....

Translation of a letter from Major Hennell to the Chiefs of Debaye, Ejman, Amulgavine and Rasul Khimah.

After compliments,

While I was making preparations for the despatch of the marks of the favor of the British Government, which are annually bestowed at this season upon those those chiefs whose conduct has met with approval it was with deep concerns and regret I received the intelligence ~~now~~ of the highly irregular and shameful conduct of your people at sea, on the coast of Batinah, in plundering the subjects of Syed Eumood bin Azan of Sohar, who had taken to their boats to save their lives and properties. You are fully aware that these proceedings were a direct violation of your engagements with the British Government, which will view such conduct towards the subject of a regulation of the Imaum of Muscat with deep displeasure. I have accordingly dispatched a Govt. vessel specially to acquaint you, that the British Government will hold you responsible for such piratical actions in the ports of your dependants, and will exact from you the full value of the property plundered by them; You will therefore on the receipt of this letter, place all the perpetrators of these lawless actions in confinements, and take steps ~~the~~ to recover from them every article belonging to the subjects of Syed

1257  
- 215 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos. 28-31. contd.

.....

Syed Humood in their position the property thus collected you will keep by you until the arrival of the commodore with the rest of the government vessels, which will shortly proceed to hat Quartor, when such further steps as may be necessary will be taken. I have further to inform you that any of your Boars found cruising off the coast. Humood bin Azan, or His Highness Syed will be either taken or destroyed by the Government vessels.

/True translations/

sd/-S. Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Signed/-A. B. Kemball,

Asstt. Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/True copies/

Signed/-J. P. Willoughby

Chief Secretary/

...



1258  
-217-

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6,6,1845, Nos.28-31. contd.

...

No.30.

No.2537 of 1845.

From

The Chief Secretary to the  
Government of Bombay.

To

Major S. Henell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Dated 24th May 1845

Political Department,

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo No.184 and to inform you that the cruel and barbarous proceedings therein reported on the part of the force under the command of Saeed bin Mootluk the Wahabee Agent at Mukes and the plunder of the fugitives by a number of trading vessels belonging to Rasul Khymah, Amulgavine, Ejman, Shargah and Debaye are deeply to be lamented.

2nd. The Governor in Council approves of the proceedings which you have adopted on the occasion and directs that you will withhold the usual annual presents from these chiefs, whose subjects were concerned in the lawless proceedings above alluded he should then fail to make such restitution as may be in their power.

Bombay Castle,

I have the honor to be,

1259  
- 218 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 6.6.1845, Nos. 28-31. contd.

....

No. 31.

O. A. No. 2552

No. 395 of 1845.

From

The Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay,

To

F. Currie Esquire,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Fort William,

Dated 26th May 1845.

Political Department,

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated the 13th September last, No. 142 I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council Copy of a communication from Captain Hamerton, Her Majesty's Consul and Honourable Company's Agent in the Dominions of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, dated the 7th March last, No. 8 reporting that the Imaum had sent strict orders to the authorities at Muscat to see that the instructions issued by His Highness in regard to the suppression of slavery at that port are not evaded and that His Highness has promised to repeat these orders.

Bombay Castle,

26th May 1845.

Bombay Castle,

26th May 1845.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby

Chief Secretary.

1260  
- 219 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 17 FEBY. 1849, Nos. 1-2.

...

No. 1.

Office No. 5309 Duplicate  
No. 83 of 1848

From

A. Malet Esquire,  
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

H.M. Elliot, Esquire,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Right Honourable the Governor General,  
Camp,

dated the 21st December 1848.

Political Department,

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated the 30th ultimo, No. 68, relative to the commencement of hostilities between Sheik Saeed bin Tahnoon, the Chief of Aboothabee, and Sheik Sultan bin Sagger, the Chief of Russel Khyma; I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, copy of a further letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 4th ultimo, No. 374 and of its enclosures communicating the satisfactory intelligence of the non-existence of an intention on the part of the chiefs of Russel Khyma and Debaye to transport troops from Kuteef to the Coast of Oman.

I have the honor to be Sir,

1261  
- 220 -

FORE. POLL. DEPT. 7/ 17.1.1849. Nos. 1-2. contd.

...

No. 2.

Office No. 374 of 1848

Cons. No. 89 of 1848.

From

Major Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

A. Malet Esquire,  
Chiefs Secretary to  
Government of Bombay,  
Bushire, 4th November 1848.

Political Department,

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from Commodore Carless, dated 2nd Instant, forwarding a transcript of Lieutenant Rennid's report of his visit to the Arabian Coast, with the Honourable Company Schooner "Constance" under his command.

2nd. His Lordship in Council will learn with satisfaction upon this report, that no intention exists on the part of the \*Sheik Sultan ben Suggur, or Sheik Mukhtoom of employing their vessels in the conveyance of the Nedgd troops of Ameer Fysul from Kuteef to the Coast of Oman.

Residency in the Persian Gulf. I have the honor to be,

The Chief of Rasul  
Khyma

The chief of Debayee

Ed/ S Hennell

1262

- 22x -

FORE. PODL. DEPTT. 17.2.1849, Nos. 1-2. contd.

....

No. 11 of 1848

From

Commodore T.G. Carless,  
Commanding I.N. Squadron,  
Persian Gulf.

To

Major S. Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf  
H.C. Sloop of War "Elphinstone"  
Bushire, Roads, November 2nd, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the return  
of the "Constance" from Shargah and to forward a copy  
of a Lieutenant Rennie's report for your information.

I have the honor to be,

Signed/-T.G. Carless,

Commodore, &ca.

/True copy/

Sd/-A.B. Kemball,

Assistant Resident Persian Gulf.

No. 23 of 1848.

From

Lieutenant James Rennie,  
Commanding Honorable Companys  
Schooner "Constance".

1263  
- 222 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 17.2.1849, Nos. 1-2, contd.

...

To

Commodore T.G. Carless, I.N.,

Commanding Squadron in Gulf of Persia.

Dated Bushire Road November 1848.

Sir,

In reporting the arrival of the Honorable Company's Schooner under my command from Sharga, the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with your orders of October 16th, I put to sea that coming and proceeded direct to Sharga where, having communicated with the Native Agent, I obtained from him the following information.

There is no probability of troops being conveyed from "Ukatif" by sea but it is possible that Fysul ben Moorkee, instigated by the importunity of Mahomed Ulie (the confidential agent of Sooltan ben Suggur) who is in Nedgd, may be induced to advance a force by land from Lassa to cooperate with the Chiefs as per margin, who have combined ostensibly to re-establish the Mahabee ascendancy in Oman but whose real object would appear to be a desire to lessen the increasing influence and power of Syed ben Tahnoon and of expelling him from Bareemah.

Sultan bin Suggur  
ben Humood  
and ben Humood  
at Bookreband  
ik Moikhtoom

1264  
- 223 -

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 17.2.1849, No. 1-2. contd.

....

Syed Ben Tahmoon is at present at Abothabee collecting troops, he has four hundred men in the two forts at Bareemah provisioned for twelve months and intends (after placing a portion of his own levies to intercept the men from Lassa on their march) to move with the remainder some three thousand men, on Bareemah for the purpose of strengthening, that position.

H.E.I.C.Sch: "Constance"  
Bushire Roads,  
November 2nd 1848.

I have the honor to be,  
Signed/ J. Rennie,  
Lieutenant Commanding  
H.E.I.C.Sch: "Constance"

/True copy/

Signed/-T.G.Carless,  
Commodore, &ca.

/True copy/

Signed/-A.E.Kemball,

Assistant Resident in Persian Gulf.

/True copies /

Sd/-~~ExR~~ A. Malet,

Chief Secretary.

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