

## إشارات إلى محتويات الوثائق

	صفحة رقم
مراسلة المؤرخة في ١٧ نوفمبر ١٨٥٣ من المستر ماليت إلى المستر سي الان قائم بأعمال الوكالة حول نهب السفن من رجال الشارقة و سوميسرة بعضهم بعضاً	١٩٤٠
تقرير عن سُئون امولفاوين و رجالها اعده اتس ايف ديسبورو مساعد الهندوب السياسي البريطاني	١٩٤٢-٤٦
رسالة [ناقصة] إلى كهودور رابنسن المؤرخ في ١٩ يوليو ١٨٥٣م حول قضية مهيد بن فلاح الذُّ أغار على سفن دولة البحرين وغيرها -	١٩٤٧-٤٨
رسالة من المستر كيهبل الهندوب السياسي البريطاني الهقيم في الخليج إلى الهيرزا مهيد خان الأمور من حكومة ايران للإلغاء نظام الرق	١٨٤٩-٥١
مراسلة من القائم بأعمال الوكالة المؤرخة ١٠-ابريل ١٨٥٤م حول استيراد العبيد في الخليج	١٩٥٢
من المستر كيهبل إلى المستر ماليت حول قضية تجارة العبيد -	١٩٥٣

(1940)

Office No. 4892

P 166 of 1853

From:  
A. Malet Esquire  
Chief Secretary to  
Government Bombay

Government of India  
Fort William

To:  
C. Allen Esquire  
Officiating Secretary to the Political Department  
17th November 1853

Dated:

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, copies of three dispatches from the Resident in the Persian Gulf of the Numbers and dates noted in the margin

No. 52 dated 20<sup>th</sup> June 1853

No. 71 dated 19<sup>th</sup> September 1853

No. 74 dated 21<sup>st</sup>-- 1853

Relative to mutual aggressions on their boats by the people of **Shargah and Smaysmarah.**

2. In forwarding these documents I am to request that you will be good enough to submit to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the desire of this Government to be favoured with instructions as to the



(1941)

Expediency of permitting any relaxation of the principle of holding the Chiefs of the Gulf responsible under all circumstances for the acts of these dependant.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in council is of opinion that in such cases as that supposed By the Resident, in which the dependents might probably be induced by its exercise, to transfer their allegiance to another power, not bound by the maritime peace it would be expedient to leave the matter to the discretion of the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle  
17<sup>th</sup> November 1853

I have to be  
Sir,  
Your most obedient  
Servant

Chief Secretary

Office No 4892

No 166 of 1853

From, A. Malet Esquire  
Chief Secretary to Government  
Bombay  
To, G. Allen Esquire  
Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of India  
Fort William

Political Department. Dated 17<sup>th</sup> November 1853

Sir,  
I am directed by the Right  
Honble the Governor in Council to  
transmit to you, for submission to the  
Most Honble the Governor General of  
India in Council, copies of three dis-  
patches from the Resident in the  
Punjab, G. of the 21<sup>st</sup> and date

No 52 dated the 21<sup>st</sup> Nov 1853  
No 71 dated the 21<sup>st</sup> Nov 1853  
No 74 dated the 21<sup>st</sup> Nov 1853  
relative to the capture of  
three boats by the  
people of Shaigah and Suqimah.

In proceeding these documents  
I am to request that you will be good  
enough to submit to the Most Honble  
the Governor General in Council, the  
desire of this Government to be pro-  
vided with instructions, as to the expediency  
of permitting any relaxation of the  
principle

1991



principle of holding the Chiefs of the Gulf responsible, under all circumstances, for the acts of their dependants.

The Right Honble the Governor of Bombay in Council is of opinion, that in such cases as that proposed by the Resident, in which the dependants might probably be induced by its exercise, to transfer their allegiance to another power, not bound by the Maritime Peace it would be expedient to leave the matter to the discretion of the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle, } I have the honor to be,  
17<sup>th</sup> November 1853. } Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. M. A. W. W.  
Chief Secretary.

(1942)

## AMULGAVINE

*The first subject worthy of mention connected with this tribe is the re-establishment of friendship between its Chief Abdullah bin Rashid, and Shaikh Sultan bin Suggur, the head of the Joasmees.*

*The latter Chief, as it should seem, was driven by adverse winds to take shelter in the Port of Amulgavine, and notwithstanding the blood-fend existing between the Joasmee and Amulgavine tribes, Shaikh Sultan at the pressing invitation of Abdullah bin Rashid, went ashore and partook of the hospitality that was graciously proffered him.*

*He continued the guest of the Amulgavine Shaikh for the space of a night and a day, when after professing his feelings of friendship and amity, he quitted the place and proceeded on his way to **Rasul Khaymah**.*

*In the month of October/45, the Chief of Amulgavine identified himself with **the Wahabee** at a time when the latter was contemplating the seizure of the Fort of Zeit in the vicinity of Gmaun and when the whole of the maritime Chiefs, save himself alone, had arrayed themselves against him and determined to oppose with all the means in their power the execution of the design he had in view. It is needless entering further into detail here on this matter, full particulars having been already given with the narrative of the Wahabee tribe, with whose history the subject is more particularly connected.*

*Early in the ensuing year, Shaikh Abdullah bin Rashid finding Shaikh Sultan bin Suggur, was bent on compelling him to renounce his independence and own allegiance to himself, entered into the closest alliance with Shaikh **Mukhtoom bin Butye** for the purpose of opposing the ambitious designs of the Joasmee.*



(1943)

Shaikh Mukhtoom was delighted to fall into the views of Abdullah bin Rashid. Indeed it was he that proposed a coalition, for he beheld a fortified structure in course of erection at Aboo Heyle within three miles of Debaie, at the very door of his territories, a structure which if once completed and manned might almost endanger the safety of **Debaie** itself-- These Towers were not to be built-- all the maritime Chiefs agreed with Shaikh Mukhtoom of Debaie, that such a building within gun shot range of the outskirts of his Capital must not be permitted to rise. One and all combined it oppose its construction, and Shaikh Sultan would not have been able to stand for a moment, had he not, by dint of intriguing and plotting contrived to win over the Beni Yas Chief to his side. And to estrange the affections of the Chief of Gmaun.

The Shaikhs of Debaie and Amulgavine, the only two that were left, remained closely united and the former laughed at the convulsive efforts of his foes to reduce the town of Debaie--so long as the Maritime Truce existed, he said, and he feared no danger from the side of the sea. He declared his perfect indifference for any attempts they might make from the land. Shaikh Abdullah bin Rashid bore an active part and behaved him nobly, throughout the hostilities. He it was who commanded a party of his own people when attacked by a body of troops from Shargah. He it was who after a ferocious struggle put them to flight and sent them back without a leader, that leader being slain on the field, and no less a person than a son of the mighty Shaikh Sultan. He too over-acted in concert with Shaikh Mukhtoom bin Butye, and unlinking the vacillating Shaikh Abdul Aziz, who was now for, now against the Chief of Dubai, he neither swerved to the right hand nor to the left, but co-operated with him on every single occasion and remained in unison until the spring of 1847(1) when a Treaty of Peace being entered into between Shaikh Sultan and Shaikh Mukhtoom "he was also included"--(2) aware, however, of the feelings of bitter enmity with which he was regarded by the former who had reaped nothing but damage both

(1944)

power and reputation since the commencement of the aggressive proceedings Shaikh Abdullah bin Rashid was not disposed to allow himself to be lulled (?) into security by the hollow engagement that was now concluded.

Nothing of importance occurred from this period until the time when hostilities commenced between the Beni Yas Chief and the Wahabee Lieutenant, during which all the maritime Chiefs save one ranged themselves on the side of the latter-- that one was Abdullah bin Rashid. He appears to have been favourably inclined to Shaikh **Sa'eed bin Tahnoon**, and to have viewed the brilliant successes of that Chief, with as much delight as he beheld with distaste the attempts of the Joasmee Confederacy to re-establish **Wahabee supremacy** in the province of **Oman**. As far as I can learn, he took no active part whatsoever in the quarrel and notwithstanding the pressing invitations, I might say demands of the Joasmee that he should act offensively against Shaikh Sa'eed bin Tahnoon contrived to preserve a strict neutrality throughout the contention.

In 1850, however, when a series of hostilities were commenced by the Joasmee Chief and his allies against the **Muscat** authorities, Abdullah bin Rashid declared for Shaikh Sultan bin Suggur. He went so far at least, as to send a small detachment of camel men to join the Joasmee forces at **Zeyt**, and can, therefore, no longer be said to have remained neutral. Shaikh Sultan was as usual peculiarly grateful for the succors afforded. He hastened to show unmistakable symptoms of gratitude, by way of return for the aid that was proffered, he seized upon all the Date Groves and other property (3) pertaining to Amulgavine, that were to be found in the neighbourhood of Shinas -- Abdullah bin Rashid remonstrated but without effect. The seizure was retained, the people of Amulgavine, fearing an attack upon their Capital, were unable to proceed to the Pearl Banks. (4)

(1945)

*Nothing of sufficient interest to be related, occurred until the close of the year 1852 when Abdullah bin Rashid (5) entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with the Shaikhs of **Aboothabee** and Debaie.*

*The two latter Chiefs were in the midst of negotiations-- owing to the intrigues set on foot by Shaikh Sultan bin Suggur, who had determined to support the pretensions of the sons of the late Mukhtoom bin Butye, to take Chief ship of Debaie in supercession of Shaikh Sa'eed bin Butye -- when Ali bin Abdullah bin Rashid, the son of Abdullah bin Rashid, arrived at Aboothabee and the three Chiefs contracted the Engagement I have above addressed to.*

*There remains but to mention that in the month of March 1853 Abdullah bin Rashid proceeded to **Brymee** to wait upon Abdullah bin Fysul and in seeking "permission to return to his Port"(6) for the purpose of meeting the Resident "had some degree of restraint imposed upon his actions" -- In the month of May, however, when the Muscat and **Wahabee** complications had been brought to a close, he repaired to **Shargah** on the 5<sup>th</sup> Instant (7) having visited Captain Kemball, on board the Honourable Company's sloop of war "Clive" subscribed the new Treaty of Peace entered into by the Maritime Chiefs on the Arabian Coast for the perpetual cessation of Disorders at sea.*

*True Sketch*

*Signed: H. F. Disbrowe  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf*



(1946)

Footnotes (on the margin):

1. February or March 1847    2. No. 40 of 47 from Major Hennell to Chief Secretary to Govt.  
3. Early in 1848            4. . From early in 1848 to February 1849

5. No. 58 of 1850 From Commr. Porter to Coll. Hennell, May 25/1850

6. 1850

7. December 1852    8. 1853    9. No. 31 of 1853 From Capt. A.B. Kemball to A. Malet  
Esquire April 1<sup>st</sup> 1853

10. 1853



31

1 IX

Amulgarvine

In (East + West)  
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3

# Amulgavine

The first subject worthy of mention, connected with this Tribe, is the re-establishment of friendship between its Chief, Abdullah ben Rashid, and Sheikh Sultan ben Suggu, the head of the Soasnee.

October/44

The latter Chief, as it should seem, was driven by adverse winds to take shelter in the Port of Amulgavine, and notwithstanding the blood-feud existing between the Soasnee and Amulgavine Tribes, Sheikh Sultan, at the pressing invitation of Abdullah ben Rashid, went ashore and partook of the hospitality that was graciously proffered him.

He continued the guest of the Amulgavine Sheikh for the space of a night and a day, when, after professing his feelings

of friendship and amity, he quitted  
the place and proceeded on his  
way to Rudulkhymah.

In the month of Oc-  
-tober /45, the Chief of Amulgavine --  
identified himself with the Wa-  
-habee, at a time when the latter  
was contemplating the seizure of  
the Fort of Zeit in the vicinity  
of Gyarann, and when the whole  
of the Maritime Chiefs, save himself  
-alone, had arrayed themselves against  
him and determined to oppose with  
-all the means in their power the  
execution of the design he had in  
view. — It is needless entering  
further into detail here on this matter,  
full particulars having been already given  
in the narrative of the Wahabee Tribe,  
with whose history the subject is more  
particularly connected. —

October /45

Early in the ensuing year, Sheikh 1846  
Abdullah ben Raslid finding Sheikh Sultan  
ben Suggur was bent on compelling  
him to renounce his independence



and own allegiance to himself, entered into the closest alliance with Sheikh Minkhtoom ben Bentye, for the purpose of opposing the ambitious designs of the Soadnee. —

Sheikh Minkhtoom was delighted to fall into the views of Abdullah ben Rashid: — Indeed it was he that proposed a coalition, for he beheld a fortified structure in course of erection at the very door of his Territories, a structure, which, if once completed and manned, might almost endanger the safety of Debaie itself — These towers were not to be built. — All the maritime Chiefs agreed with Sheikh Minkhtoom of Debaie, that such a Building within gun shot range of the out skirts of his Capital must not be permitted to rise — One and all combined to oppose its construction, and Sheikh Sultan would not have been able to stand for a moment had

\* At Abos Feyle within 3 miles of Debaie



45  
had he not, by dint of intriguing  
and plotting, contrived to win over  
the Beni Yas Chief to his side, and  
to estrange the affections of the Chief  
of Gmann.

The Sheikhs of Debaie and  
Annulgarine, the only two that were left,  
remained closely united and the  
former laughed at the unavailing  
efforts of his foes, to reduce the town of  
Debaie — So long as the Maritime  
Tribes existed, he said, and he feared  
no danger from the side of the sea,  
he declared his perfect indifference  
for any attempts they might make  
from the land. — Sheikh Abdullah  
ben Rashid bore an active part and  
behaved himself nobly throughout the  
hostilities — He it was who com-  
manded a party of his own people  
when attacked by a body of Troops from  
Shargah — He it was, who, after a  
ferocious struggle, put them to  
flight and sent them back —

without

without a leader, that leader being slain on the field, and no less a person than a son of the mighty Sheikh Sultan. — He too ever acted in concert with Sheikh Mukhtom ben Butye, and unlike the vacillating Sheikh Abdol Aziz, who was now for, now against the Chief of Debarie, he neither swerved to the right hand nor to the left, but co-operated with him on every single occasion and remained in prison until the spring of 1847 when a Treaty of Peace being entered into between Sheikh Sultan and Sheikh Mukhtom he was also included. — Aware, however, of the feelings of bitter enmity with which he was regarded by the former, who had reaped nothing but damage both in power and reputation since the commencement of the aggressive proceedings, Sheikh Abdullah bin Rashid was not disposed to allow himself to be lulled into security by the hollow engagement that was now

February or  
March 1847

No. 40 of 47 from  
Major Kennell  
to Chief Secretary  
to Government

concluded.

Nothing of importance occurred from this period until the time when Hostilities commenced between the Beni Yas Chief and the Wahabee Lieutenant, during which all the Maritime Chiefs save one ranged themselves on the side of the latter - that one was Abdullah ben Rashid.

Early in 1848

He appears to have been favorably inclined to Sheikh Saïed ben Tabinson, and to have viewed the brilliant successes of that Chief, with as much delight, as he beheld with distaste the attempts of the Soasnee Confederacy to re-establish Wahabee supremacy in the province of Oman. As far as I can learn, he took no active part whatsoever in the quarrel and notwithstanding the pressing invitations, I might say demands, of the Soasnee, that he should act offensively against Sheikh Saïed ben Tabinson, con-

From early in 1848 to Feb 1849.

trived to preserve a strict neutrality

Copied by J. F. Rodriguez  
Capt  
Schubert



9

neutrality throughout the contention

In 1850, however, when a series of hostilities were commenced by the Soasnee Chief and his Allies against the Muscat Authorities, Abdullah ben Rashid declared for Sheikh Sultan ben Saggur. He went so far at least, as to send a small Detachment of Camel men to join the Soasnee Forces at Zeyt, and can, therefore, no longer be said to have remained neutral — Sheikh Sultan was as usual peculiarly grateful for the succour afforded — He hastened to shew unmistakable symptoms of gratitude — By way of return for the aid that was proffered, he seized upon all the Date Groves and other property pertaining to Amulgavine, that were to be found in the neighbourhood of Shinas — Abdullah ben Rashid remonstrated but without effect — the seizures were retained and the people of Amulgavine, fearing an attack upon

21258 of 1850  
From Comm. Poster  
to Col. Kennell  
May 25/50.



8  
upon their capital, were unable to proceed : 1850  
to the Pearl Banks. —

Nothing, of sufficient interest  
to be related, occurred until the close  
of the year 1852, when Abdullah ben  
Rashid entered into an alliance offensive  
and defensive with the Sheikhs of  
Absothabee and Debaie. — Dec: 1852

The two latter Chiefs were  
in the midst of negotiations — owing  
to the intrigues set on foot by  
Sheikh Sultan ben Suggon, who  
had determined to support the pre-  
-tensions of the sons of the late Mukh-  
-toun ben Butye, to the Chiefship of  
Debaie, in supercession of Sheikh Saed  
ben Butye — when Ali ben Abdullah  
ben Rashid, the son of Abdullah ben  
Rashid, arrived at Absothabee and the  
three Chiefs contracted the Engagement  
I have above alluded to. —

There remains but  
to mention, that, in the month  
of March 1853, Abdullah ben  
Rashid

1853

copied by J. F. Bourque

Compd  
Moutzodians

No 31 of 1853  
From  
Capt. A. B. Hemball  
To  
A. Malet Esquire  
April 1<sup>st</sup> / 53.

1853

Rashid proceeded to Buzme, to wait upon Abdullah ben Fyzul and in seeking permission to return to his Port "for the purpose of meeting the Resident" "had some degree of restraint imposed upon his actions" — In the month of May; however, when the Muscat and Wahabee Complications had been brought to a close, he repaired to Shargah, and on the 5<sup>th</sup> Instant, having visited Captain Hemball, on board the Honble Company's Sloop of War "Glinco", subscribed the new Treaty of Peace entered into by the Maritime Chiefs on the Arabian Coast, for the perpetual cessation of Disorders at Sea. —

True Sketch.

J. J. Disbrowe.

Assist. Resident Persian Gulf

Copies by J. J. Disbrowe  
Cruft  
H. B. Redden

(1947)

To:  
Commodore Geo: Robinson I.N.  
Commanding I.N. Squadron  
Persian Gulf, Bushire

Dated 19<sup>th</sup> July 1853

Sir,

In addressing you a requisition to proceed on a cruise to the Arabian Coast with both of the vessels of the squadron at present in these Roads, I have the honour to indicate the duties, which on this occasion require to be executed.

2. Some time ago Mahomed bin Fullah, a native of Munzur, one of the suburbs of Shargah having put into Doah on the Guttur Coast, from the Pearl Banks to take in water two slaves absconded from his boat and falling into the hands of a party of Bedouins, were by them conveyed to the neighboring town of Smaysmah. Having traced them thither, Mahomed bin Fullah demanded their surrender, but the Chief of the place, either unable, as he said, to coerce his guests, or unwilling to do so refused compliance. Thereon Mahomed bin Fullah left **Smaysmah**, and presently meeting one of its Pearl Banks returning home, not only took out two slaves to replace those he had lost, but plundered her of articles, indicated in the margin (1), and wounded two of her crew.
3. I was engaged in investigating those occurrences when the people of Smaysmah, impatient of the delay, attending my intervention took the law into their own hands for the redress of their grievances, and having intercepted a **Rasul Khaymah** Boat belonging to one Abdullah bin Abdullah *Nakhuda* Ahmad bin Abdullah bound to **Bahreïn** made



(1948)

her a prize and carried her with everything on board to their own port. Happily, however, without injuring any of her crew. The property so taken is enumerated in the annexed list.

4.

The evasion of Mahomed bin Fullah's slaves at **Doah** is not a case coming within my official cognizance. The Govt. being under no obligation to apprehend and restore to their master individuals of this class who may have effected their escape spontaneously by land, but the irregularities to which it gave rise, constituting, as they do, direct violations of the existing arrangements for the maintenance of Maritime tranquility. I have already advised **both Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur and Sheikh Mahomed bin Khaleefa** (to whom *Smaysmarah* is subject) that they must be prepared to exact mutual restitution of the plunder at the hands of their dependents.

5. As Mahomed bin Fullah was the original aggressor, it is just, that he should be foremost to make amends, and for this reason, I would suggest, that you first visit Shargah in the prosecution of your cruise. The above marginal abstract represents as correctly as can be ascertained the amount for which he has rendered himself liable. I am not, however, satisfied that the list purporting to be a statement of the property taken from ... (incomplete)

To,

23

Commodore Geo. Robinson I. N.

Commanding I. N. Squadron-

Persian Gulf - Persian

Sir,

(Dated 19 July 1853)

In addressing you a requisition to proceed on a cruise to the Arabian Coast with a view of the vessels of the Squadron at present in those Roads, I have the honor to indicate the duties which on this occasion require to be executed.

2. Some time ago Mahomed bin-Jullah, a native of Ahungur, one of the suburbs of Shargah, having put into Dookh, on the Persian Coast, from the Pearl Islands to take in water, was suddenly absconded from his Boat - and, falling into the hands of a party of Bedouins, were by them conveyed to the neighbouring town of Smaynah. Having traced them thither, Mahomed bin-Jullah demanded their surrender but the chief of the place, either unable, as he said, to coerce his guests, or unwilling to do so, refused compliance - Thereon Mahomed bin-

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE  
NAVY  
AND  
ADMIRALTY  
OFFICE  
OF THE  
ADMIRALTY  
OF INDIA  
(now merged in India)

Fallah left Smaymah, and presently meet-  
 ing one of its Pearl Boats returning home, not  
 only took out two slaves to replace those he had  
 lost, but plundered her of articles, indicated in  
 the margin, and wounded two of her crew -

2 Slaves estimated  
 value - 100 Rs  
 Compensation  
 to two men  
 wounded at 25  
 Dollars each - 50 -  
 Beards estimated  
 to value - 50 -  
 clothes and  
 arms estimated  
 value } 50 -  
 Total 250 -

3. I was engaged in investigating these  
 occurrences when the people of Smaymah  
 impatient of the delay attending my intervention  
 took the law into their own hands for the  
 redress of their grievances, and having inter-  
 cepted a Rusul Khaymah Boat belonging  
 to one Abdallah ben Abdallah Katkhida  
 Ahmed ben Abdallah, bound to Dhakir made  
 her a prize and carried her with every thing  
 on board to their own Port, happily, however,  
 without injuring any of her crew - The  
 property so taken is enumerated in the  
 annexed list -

(Total value of slave  
 forthcoming - 50 -  
 Balance 200 -

4. The evasion of Mahomed ben Fal-  
 lah's slaves at Doak is not a case coming  
 within my official cognizance - The Court  
 being under no obligation to apprehend &

copied by Commissioner  
 Lombard  
 JB

कापीदार, मुद्रित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखन  
 नया दिल्ली  
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 of India, Government of India.



restore to their masters individuals of this class, who may have effected their escape spontaneously by land, but the irregularities to which it gave rise, constituting, as they do, direct violations of the existing arrangements for the maintenance of maritime tranquillity. I have already advised both Sheikh Sultan ben Suggor and Sheikh Mahomed ben Shee keefa (to whom Smangmah is subject) that they must be prepared to exact mutual restitution of the plunder at the hands of their dependents -

5. Mahomed ben Sullab was the original aggressor, it is just, that he should be foremost to make amends, and for this reason I would suggest, that you first visit Shergah in the prosecution of your cruise. The above marginal <sup>debit</sup> represents as correctly as can be ascertained the amount for which he has rendered himself liable - I am not however satisfied, that the list purporting to be a statement of the property taken from

संस्कृत प्रकाशनालय  
 नया दिल्ली  
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 of India, Government of India.

(1949)

Translation

From:

Captain A.B. Kemball  
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To:

Meerza Mohammad Khan  
Persian Commissioner Suppression of  
Slave Trade

Dated: 30<sup>th</sup> Rabioos Sani 1270  
30<sup>th</sup> January 1854

A.C.                      On several occasions have letters passed between us on the subject of the liberation by you of a number of slaves imported into these Ports in the Buglah "Mohammadi" belonging to Hajie Mahomed Baukir. The settlement and adjustment of the affair you desired and caused to stand over pending the receipt of instructions from the Capital regarding it- behold now, in the packet just arrived from the British Minister at Teheran, have I received copy of a communication addressed to yourself by the Sadre-Azam on this particular subject. Transcript thereof I beg to enclose for your perusal, although no doubt the document has been transmitted to you in the original. An order to the above effect having been issued, it behoves me to write these few lines and inquire what plans you have in view and how you intend acting in the matter. Be so kind as to send for my information a full, clean and categorical answer.

True translation

Signed H.G. Disbrowe  
Assistant Resident

True copy  
Signed H.G. Disbrowe  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

(1950)

Translation from  
Captain A.B. Kemball  
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To:  
Meerza Mahomed Khan  
Persian Commissioner for the Suppression of Slave trade

Dated the Bushire 4th Jumadee ul Awwal 1270  
3<sup>rd</sup> February 1854

Adverting to my note of 30th Rabee us sanee/ 30<sup>th</sup> January, I beg to acknowledge your message of the day to the effect that you have failed by persuasion and threats to induce Hajee Abdul Mahomed to surrender the slaves imported in the Buglah "Mohammadi" and having exhausted these means that you are not in a position to compel them surrender. There is but one inference to be drawn from your repeated assurances to me prior to the receipt of orders from Tehran and the ... (?) you have since exhibited the question being however one of the breach of a solemn convention between two states it remains to be seen in what light the contumacy of Hajee Abdul Mahomed will now be viewed by Higher Authority. If he entertains the belief that Her Majesty's Minister will countenance a proceeding the effect of which must be to render the engagement in question as dead letter he is certainly mistaken.

True translation

Signed by A.B. Kemball Resident P.G.

True copy  
Signed H.G. Disbrowe  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

Translation from Hajee Mohamad Shareef Merchant of Bushire



(1951)

To: Captain A.B. Kemball, Resident in the Persian Gulf

Received 15<sup>th</sup> Moharram 1270/ 19<sup>th</sup> October 1853

I beg to represent that your servant my son consigned to me a female slave, his concubine and with child by him, from Hodedah in the Buglah "Mohammadi" and with her a slave also a long time in his possession to attend upon her under charge of the Nakhoda of the vessel Hajee Mahomed Charshambah.

On the arrival of the said Buglah at Bushire the female slave came to hand but the male slave they did not deliver to me. I appealed to the Nakhoda several times who informed me that he had landed him on the coast of Turgistern together with the other slaves who were with him in the vessel. Now a considerable time has elapsed and I see no signs of the slave, and as the Buglah is under British Colors, I have thought it necessary to represent the case to you who are one of a people disposed to justice.

From Your friend

Signed Mahomed Shareef

True translation signed by A.B. Kemball Resident P.G.

True copy signed by H.F. Disbrowe

Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

True copier H. Anderson Acting Secretary to Govt.

Translation.

To

Captain. A. B. Kimball,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

Mexyer, Mehemmed Khan,

Persian Commissioner for suppression  
of Slave Trade.

Dated 30<sup>th</sup> Rebeemossanne 1270.  
30<sup>th</sup> January 1854.

Sir, On several occasions have letters  
passed between us on the subject of the liberation  
by you of a number of slaves imported into  
these Ports in the English "Mahomedan" belonging  
to Hajee, Mahomed Bantker. The settlement and  
adjustment of the affair you deferred and caused  
to stand over pending the receipt of instructions  
from the Capital regarding it - behold now,  
in this Mail that just arrived from the British  
Minister at Schraan, have I received copy of  
a communication addressed to yourself by the  
Sadree. Again on this particular subject Trans-  
cript thereof I beg to enclose for your perusal,  
although no doubt the Document has been  
transmitted to you in the Original. An order

7. 1/2

to the above effect having been issued it behoves  
me to write these few lines and inquire what  
plans you have in view, and how you intend  
acting in the matter - Be so kind as to send  
for any information as full, clear, and categorical  
answer.

True Translation

(Signed H. F. Disbrow)

Assistant Resident &c

True Copy

(Signed H. F. Disbrow)

Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

Translation

From

Captain. A. B. Stoddard

Resident in the Persian Gulf

To

Meerza. Mahomed Khan

Persian Commissioner for the sup-

pression of Slave Trade

(Dated Bushire 16 Jumadul Awwal 1271

3<sup>rd</sup> February 1854

According to my note of 30<sup>th</sup> Rabiul Awwal

30<sup>th</sup> January

I beg to acknowledge your message of this day  
to the effect that you have failed by persuasion  
and threats to induce Hajee Abdul Mahomed  
to surrender the slaves imported in the Baghlah



"Mahomed", and having exhausted those means that you are not in a position to compel their surrender. There is but one inference to be drawn from your repeated assurances to me prior to the receipt of orders from Dehra, and the letters & promises you have since exhibited - the question being however one of the breach of a solemn convention between two states it remains to be seen in what light the conduct of Hajee Mahomed will now be viewed by Higher Authority. If he entertains the belief that Her Majesty's Ministers will countenance as proceeding, the effects of which must be to render the engagements in question as dead letter, he is certainly mistaken.

True Translation

(Signed) A. B. Hamball

True Copy

Resident Secy

(Signed) H. F. Dithmore

Assistant Resident Persian Dept

Translation

To

Hajee Mahomed Sherief, Merchant of Bushik  
 Captain A. B. Hamball

Resident in the Persian Dept  
 Received 18<sup>th</sup> Moharram 1276  
 17<sup>th</sup> October 1853

सर्वोच्च, सुरक्षित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार  
 प्रकाशित प्रकाशनी  
 Copy Rights reserved by National Archives  
 of India, Government of India.

327 P

consigned (to me) a female slave, his concubine  
and with child by him, from the "Doodah" in the  
buglah "Mahmood"; and with her a slave  
also a long time in his possession he attended  
upon her, under charge of the "Kathoda" of the  
vessel, Major Mahomed Chanshambah.

On the arrival of the said buglah at  
Rushie, the female slave came to hand, but the  
male slave they did not deliver to me; I applied  
to the "Kathoda" several times, who informed  
me that he had landed him on the coast of  
Tungia along with the other slaves who  
went with him in the vessel. Now a consider-  
-able time has elapsed, and I see no signs of  
the slave, and as the Buglah is under British  
Colors, I have thought it necessary to represent  
the case to you who are one of a people disposed  
to justice.

From your friend  
Signed, Mahomed Sherief

True Translation  
(Signed) H. F. Osbourn  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf.  
True Copy  
(Signed) H. B. Kimball  
Resident G. O. A.

Attestation

राजकार, मुद्रित मन्दीर अफ़ीस  
राजकार, मुद्रित मन्दीर अफ़ीस  
National Archives  
Copy kept in the  
of India, Government of India.

Copy of the original  
of the original

1952

(1952)

*For. Dept.*

1854

*Political Department*

*From The Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay*

*Dated 10<sup>th</sup> April 1854*

*Received 19<sup>th</sup> Ditto No. 50/155 Encl: (22-3)*

*Cons. 28<sup>th</sup> April*

*No. 22*

*Submitting copy of a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf  
submitting further information relative to the importation of slaves  
into Bushire by a Buglah under British colors.*

22 24/4



1854

Political Department

From the acting Secretary  
to the Govt of Bombay

Dated 10<sup>th</sup> April 1854

Received 19<sup>th</sup> Octo

No. 50/1557

Encls. (22-3)

28 April

Submitting copy of a letter  
from the Resident in the Pen-  
sion itself submitting fur-  
ther information relative  
to the importation of slaves  
into British India by a British  
under British colors.

22/4  
22

1854

8830  
19/4/54

3  
(1953)

Office No. 86s

Cons. No. 17 of 1854

From:

Captain A.B. Kemball  
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To:

A. Malet Esquire  
Chief Secretary Goot. Bombay

Political Department

Dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 1854

Sir,

Adverting to my dispatch No. 361/99 of 1<sup>st</sup> December last I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government Copies of further correspondence with Her Majesty's Charge d' Affaires at Tehran regarding the slaves imported in the "Mohammadi"

I have the honour to be yours

Signed A.B. Kemball

Resident in the Persian Gulf

Residency in the Persian Gulf

Bushire, 1<sup>st</sup> March 1854

On the margin:

From H.M.'s Charge d' Affaires to Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 10<sup>th</sup> January 1854

Resident's reply dated 10<sup>th</sup> February 1854 No. 84 of 1854

(1854)

4

Tehran, January 10, 1854

To  
Captain A. B. Kemball  
Bushire

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of the vizierial letters, one to the Prince Governor of Fars, and the other to Meerza Mahmood Khan, relative to the slaves which were imported in the ship "Mohammadi"

In the letter you will observe that the Persian Slave Trade Commissioner is distinctly orders to procure the slaves and to act in conformity with the stipulations of the convention; and in the vizierial letter a copy of which was enclosed in my Despatch to you of the 20<sup>th</sup> of October the Persian Ministers signified their intention of removing him from his post if he continued to show any remissness in executing the duty which has been confided to him. In their present communication that announcement is repeated with the addition that he will also be punished in some other manner if the instructions of the Persian Govt. are not carried into effect by him. and I have to request you will be so good as to make him understand clearly that I shall not fail to demand and insist upon his dismissal, if I should receive any further complaints from you regarding his conduct.

I have the honour to be yours  
Signed Win Taylour Thomson

True copy  
Signed H. F. Disbrowe Assistant Resident Persian Gulf.



5  
5  
(1955)

No. 54 of 1854

From:

Captain A.B. Kemball  
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To:

William Taylour Thomson Esquire  
H.B.M.'s Charge 'd Affaires at the Court of Persia, Tehran

Residency in the pressingly  
Bushire 13<sup>th</sup> February 1854

Sir,

I regret to inform you that the vizierial letters, to which transcripts were enclosed in your despatch of 10<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, have failed to procure the liberation of the slaves imported in the "Mohammadi".

The accompanying copies and translations of two communications addressed by me to Meerza Mahmood Khan will acquaint you with the only steps which in addition to verbal remonstrance, I have been able to take on the spot in order to give weight to the ostensible instructions of the Persian Ministers, that they should have remained without effect is to be attributed probably to the receipt of some secret intimation from the same quarter which emboldened Hajee Abdul Mahmood to disregard a private understanding between the Persian Commissioner and myself, suggested by the difficult and delicate position of that officer, that provided the slaves were at once sent back to Jungistoon, to be thence reclaimed, I would so far as depended on me, ignore his complicity in the matter.

6  
(1956)

Except in so much as he wanted in energy at the outset I confess I am not disposed to attach any great degree of blame to Meerza Mahmood Khan for the ill success of this issue. In a case like the present he certainly does not possess the means of enforcing his authority, while on the other hand, at his interview with me, though apparently sensible of the effects of your displeasure he candidly avowed the dilemma in which he was placed and seemed impressed with the conviction that any urgency on his part would no less expose him to the resentment of his immediate superiors. The hints he threw out that the Persian Ministers manifestly favored the evasion of Hajee Abdul Mahmood and thereby furnished him with a cue for his own behaviour even to the extent of denying all knowledge of the slaves convinced me of the futility of his cooperation.

It is nevertheless I submit highly desirable that the authorities at the Capital should vindicate their sincerity in the present occasion in accordance with the spirit of the existing convention. I am in a position to state that the slaves in question were up to a very late date, and I believe still, am in the house of Hajee Abdul Mahmood. The result of this prosecution is doubtless narrowly watched by all parties interested in the future operation of the Treaty. And finally I should observe that impunity to the offenders would no less afford encouragement to others than it would be interpreted by the Shaikh of Lingah, Mogoo, Kelat, and Charrack as an injustice done to themselves, although proof be wanting of the fact there is room for suspicion that the contumacy of the last mentioned Chief, as reported in my despatch No. 14 of 12<sup>th</sup> Ultimo may be ascribed to his experience of the progress of this case if not to some direct advice from the parties concerned in it.

Lest the evidence already supplied should have failed to convince the Persian Ministers of the alleged importation, I beg to hand you herewith an original letter to my address from Hajee Mahomed Shareef ☒, the consignee of a domesticated slave (the concubine of his son) brought up last season in the "Mohammadi" and

(1957)

of a boy (likewise domesticated) the property of the same person, who was shipped as her attendant on board of that vessel. The statement of Hajee Mahomed Shareef is supported by the usual letters of advice and by the depositions of the Nakhuda and of the woman above mentioned. You will observe that he is himself no further interested in the fate of the slaves than that he is anxious to recover the boy in question who having been landed with the others at Barakkee<sup>Q</sup> was put out of the way to prevent my obtaining his testimony.


I have the honour to be yours  
Signed A.B. Kemball  
Resident

D.S.

I beg to enclose copy of a note addressed by me to the Persian Commissioner (without translation 4/5) with his reply showing the necessity of my intervention to protect Hajee Mohamed Charshanbeh the Nakhuda of the "Mohammadi" from the violence of those whose odium he has incurred by disclosing the importation of slaves in that vessel.

Signed A.B. Kemball  
Resident P.G.

True copy  
Signed H.F. Disbrowe  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

Foot-notes: 

From H.M.'s Charge d' Affaires to Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 10<sup>th</sup>  
Resident's reply dated 13<sup>th</sup> February 1854 No. 84 of 1854



The Eunuch has been traced to Kazeroon whence it is believed he has been sent to Shiraz on his way to Fehran.



Supposed to be secreted at Jungistoon.



Office No 56 }  
Cons. No 14 } of 1854

From  
Captain A. B. Keimball  
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To  
A. Malet Esquire  
Chief Secretary to Government  
Bombay

Political Department Dated: 1<sup>st</sup> March 1854

Sir,

Adverting to my despatch No. 5261 of  
1<sup>st</sup> December last I have the honor to enclose  
for the information of Government Copies of  
further correspondence with Her Majesty's  
Charge d' Affaires at Tehran regarding  
the slaves im-  
ported in the

From Keimball's Charge d' Affaires to Resident in the  
Persian Gulf, dated 10<sup>th</sup> January 1854 -  
Resident's reply, dated 13<sup>th</sup> February 1854 -  
No 54 of 1854.

Wahimoodie

I have the honor to be &c

Residency in the }  
Persian Gulf } Signed A. B. Keimball  
Resident in the Persian Gulf  
Bushire 1<sup>st</sup> March 1854

To Captain A. B. Keimball  
Bushire  
Tehran, January 10<sup>th</sup> 1854

Sir, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith



if I should receive any further complaints  
from you regarding his conduct.

I have the honor to be  
signed/ Wm Taylor Thomson

True Copy

/signed/ H. F. Disbrowe

Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

N<sup>o</sup> 54 of 1854

of  
about

Captain A. B. Hemball

Resident in the Persian Gulf

To

William Taylor Thomson Esquire

H. B. M<sup>o</sup> Chargé d' Affaires

at the Court of Persia

Teheran

Residency in the Persian Gulf

Bushic 13<sup>th</sup> February 1854.

Sir,

I regret to inform you that the  
vizierial letters of which transcripts were  
enclosed in your despatch of 10<sup>th</sup> ultimo,  
have failed to procure the liberation  
of the slaves imported in the "Mahnoodie"



translations of two communications addressed 1/2/  
by me to Messrs Mahmood Khan will  
acquaint you with the only steps which,  
in addition to verbal remonstrance, I have  
been able to take on the spot in order  
to give weight to the ostensible instructions  
of the Persian Ministers: that they should  
have remained without effect is to be attri-  
buted probably to the receipt of some  
secret intimation from the same  
quarter which emboldened Hajee  
Abdul Miahomed to disregard a  
private understanding between the Persian  
Commissioner, and myself, suggested  
by the difficult and delicate position  
of that officer, that provided the slaves  
were at once sent back to Junigistoon,  
to be thence reclaimed, I would, so far as  
depended on me, ignore his complicity  
in the matter. —

Except in so much as he was

wanting in energy at the outset I confess

Copies by J. P. ...

I am not disposed to attach any great degree of blame to Mirza Mahmood Khan for the ill success of this issue. In a case like the present he certainly does not possess the means of enforcing his authority, while, on the other hand, at his interview with me though apparently sensible of the effects of your displeasure he candidly avowed the dilemma in which he was placed, and seemed impressed with the conviction that any urgency on his part would no less expose him to the resentment of his immediate superiors - the hints he threw out that the Persian Ministers manifestly favored the evasion of Hajee Abdul Wahid, and thereby furnished him with a cue for his own behaviour, even to the extent of denying all knowledge of the slaves convinced me of the futility of his cooperation.

It is nevertheless I submit highly desirable that the authorities at the Capital





may be ascribed to his experience of the progress of this case if not to some direct advice from the parties concerned in it.

Let the evidence already supplied should have failed to convince the Persian Ministers of the alleged imputation, I beg to hand you herewith an original letter to my address from Hajee Mahomed Shercef the consignee of a domesticated slave (the concubine of his son) brought up last season in the "Mahmoodee" and of a boy (likewise domesticated) the property of the same person, who was shipped as her attendant on board of that vessel. The statement of Hajee Mahomed Shercef is supported by the usual letters of advice, and by the depositions of the Nakhoda, and of the woman above mentioned; you will observe that he is himself no further interested in the fate of the slaves than that

Translations enclosed.

3/

that he is anxious to recover the boy in question who having been landed with the others at Barchkee was put out of the way to prevent any obtaining his testimony.

Supposed to be  
secreted at Sun-  
giston.

I have the honor to be Sir

Signed A. B. Kemball

Resident Genl

P.S. I beg to enclose copy of a note addressed by me to the Persian Commissioner, with his reply, shewing the necessity of my intervention to protect Hajee Mahomed Chashtambek, the Naikoda of the "Mahmoodee" from the violence of those whose odium he has incurred by disclosing the importation of slaves in that vessel

without translation

4/3/

Signed / of A. B. Kemball

Resident Genl

True Copy.

Signed / of G. F. Dismore

Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

Cheerly L. D. Dismore

Cuff