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Breach of maritime truce by Chiefs of Bahrein and Aboothabee.

13. On receipt of the Chief of Bahrein's call for assistance the Chief of Debay wrote to the 1st Assistant Political Resident for permission, and was informed that no breach of the maritime truce, or of the peace at sea, could be allowed; he, consequently, declined to afford the aid solicited.  
*Vide former Report No. 149, of 15th October 1867.*
14. The British Agent had in the meantime received intimation that aid had been solicited from the Chief of Aboothabee, and had accordingly addressed that Chief, advising him not to act until reference had been made to the 1st Assistant Political Resident. The Chief had, however, determined to respond to the call without reference, and, before the Agent's letter reached, had left Aboothabee with a fleet of 70 boats, containing a force of 2,000 men, with field pieces and munitions of war for Guttur.  
*Vide accompaniments G., H., I., and K.*
15. *En route* the Aboothabee fleet captured a shogee (small boat) belonging to Guttur, and the Chief sent her back as a prize to Aboothabee.  
*Vide accompaniments K. and L.*
16. A vessel belonging to British subject Shamo, a Banian, residing in Debay, was also boarded by one of the vessels of the fleet, and plundered of provisions, water, &c.  
*Vide accompaniments M. and N.*
17. On arrival of the Aboothabee fleet the Guttur people were greatly alarmed, and embarked all the goods they could in the vessels at the bunders, and sent Mahomed bin Thain to Sheikh Ali bin Kalifa to beg for mercy and protection. These were promised, as also that, to set their fears at rest, Sheikh Ahmed and the Chief of Bahrein's sons should proceed to Wakra and Beddur with their force of 200 men.  
*Vide accompaniments A., B., I., J.*
18. As promised, Sheikh Ahmed and his force (the land force) shortly after arrived, and were received in a friendly manner; the Chief of Bahrein's sons being accommodated at the houses of the head-men.  
*Vide accompaniments A., C., I., J.*
19. Two days after the united fleets unexpectedly appeared before Beddur and Wakra, and blockaded the coast; the inhabitants were suddenly disarmed by Sheikh Ahmed's force, the vessels at the Bunders were seized and plundered; and the towns of Wakra, Beddur, Doha, and Dongha given up to plunder by the united forces which were landed from the fleets.  
*Vide accompaniments A., B., C., D., I., J., O., P., Q., S., T., D-2, E-2, F-2, G-2.*
20. At first both forces plundered together, but two of the Banyas tribe having been wounded in a quarrel regarding some of the spoil, the Chief of Aboothabee was obliged to draw his force aside.  
*Vide accompaniments A., C., I., J.*
21. After the Bahrein forces had taken all they wanted, the Chief of Aboothabee's force returned, and, pulling off the roofs of the houses, carried off the rafters and doors, together with date poles, and any boats, tanks, and domestic utensils that had been left.  
*Vide accompaniments A., C., J., U.*
22. Some property, flocks and herds, had been placed by the Guttur people in charge of some of the Bedowins of the interior. This was demanded from them by Sheikh Ali, and a force sent to enforce such demand: the force was, however, defeated, and its Commander, Sheikh Ahmed bin Mahomed bin Sulman, killed.  
*Vide accompaniment V.*
23. The inhabitants, which were of five tribes—the Soudan, the Ali Boo Kowarah, the Ali Muslem, the Naim-il-Wakra, and the Ali-boo-Ameen-ill-Wakra—have been completely scattered. The Soudan tribe was deported to Bahrein. Of the

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Ali Boo Kowarah tribe, some fled to Bahrein and others to Lingah, on the Persian coast; of the Ali Muslem tribe, some are at Aboothabee and others at Bahrein; of the Naim tribe, the greater number has taken refuge in Ejman, some are in the Nejd district, and others in Bahrein; and the tribe of Ali-boo-Ameen is at Ras Rakkam. The country is, consequently, uninhabited and waste.

Vide accompaniment B.

Rakkam. The country is, consequently, uninhabited and waste.

Vide accompaniments B-2, C-2, E-2, J-2, R-2, X.

24. The losses of the Muslem and Naim tribes appear to have been Krans ... 603,765

Vide accompaniments P., W., K-2.

The Soudan tribe, owing to the protection given them by the Chief of Aboothabee, lost only Krans ... 3,780

Vide accompaniment B.

The Ameen tribe escaped being plundered by the order of Sheikh Ali.

The Ali Kowarah, the richest tribe, suffered most: there not being any of the heads of the tribe in the coast, the exact amount could not be ascertained; the estimated amount is Krans ... 500,000

Vide accompaniment W.

could not be ascertained; the estimated amount is Krans ... 500,000

Vide accompaniment D.

Grand total, Krans ... 1,107,545

Beside which, British subject Hajee Ramahala of Lingah has complained that property and cash, amounting to Krans 7,381 1/2, in charge of his Agents, which were shipped for greater safety, was plundered.

Vide former Report No. 172, of 27th November 1867.

25. The property taken was of every description, from vessels, pearls, gold, and jewellery to the rafters and doors of the houses, and even date poles.

Vide accompaniments F-2, C-2, A-3, and C.

26. The number of vessels lost by the Naim and Muslem tribes by the attack of the combined fleets on the Bunder was—

Vide accompaniments S., Y., A-2.

Naim ... 17
Muslem (names of owners given) ... 11

The number taken when at, or proceeding to, sea by the fleet of the Chief of Bahrein of all tribes is supposed to be (proof of two only) ... 30

Vide accompaniments R., F-2, S-2.

Taken by Chief of Aboothabee's fleet at sea ... 1

Vide accompaniments P., S., A-2, J-2, A., C.

Plundered by Aboothabee's fleet at sea ... 1

Vide accompaniments K., L.

Total ... 60

The number of vessels lost by other tribes at the Bunders could not be ascertained.

27. The value of the plunder taken and presents received from the Chief of Bahrein by the Chief of Aboothabee appears to be Krans 97,200, made up thus—

Vide accompaniments J., Z., B-2, L-2, M-2, N-2, U.

Cash, 35,000 ... 35,000
Coffee, 50 bags... 5,000
Rice, 300 ,, ... 5,600
Horses, 3 ... 10,000
Slaves, 3 ... 1,000
Date poles, rafters, &c., &c., &c. ... 2,600



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offend their Chief; the richer class, because, though they have lost most of their tangible property, they are owed large sums in the country, and look forward to returning to recover them and resume their positions; and the poorer, because they hope hereafter to regain their homes,—to do so is impossible. I have written to the British Agent at Lingah to try to get the evidence of Mahomed Syed Ali-Kuala, who has taken refuge there, and I propose proceeding there myself to see if any further information is procurable as soon as the *Clyde* is ready for sea.

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No. 96.

Telegram, dated 14th June 1868.

From—Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To—Under-Secretary, Foreign Office.

“COLONEL PELLY was instructed not to blockade Aboothabee, unless force at his disposal was adequate to ensure complete success; he has telegraphed in answer that *Sind* not being supplied with ammunitions of war, he has deferred blockade.”

सर्वोच्चकार्य मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार  
भारत सरकार, नया दिल्ली  
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No. 3.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

4th October 1869, No. 416.

No. 4.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

15th October 1869, No. 437.

No. 5.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

22nd October 1869, No. 448.

No. 6.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

23rd October 1869, No. 454.

Relative to the affairs of Bahrein.

No. 7.—Telegram from Governor of Bombay, to Viceroy.

12th November 1869.

On Bahrein affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly ordered to proceed to that island with vessels named. Suggestions as to instructions to that officer. Asks for reply by telegraph.

No. 8.—Telegram to the Governor of Bombay, from Viceroy.

13th November 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly to be instructed by telegraph to notify also by telegraph to the British Minister at Teheran, for information of the Shah, the intention of the British Government to call to account the Chief now in possession of Bahrein.

No. 9.—To Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

13th November 1869, No. 1605.

Forwarding a copy of the above, and intimating that the Government of India thinks it desirable that the intimation to be made to Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran should proceed from Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly in manner prescribed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 10.—Telegram to the Governor of Bombay.

13th November 1869.

Instructions as to Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly's several recommendations in respect of Bahrein affairs.

No. 11.—To Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

14th November 1869, No. 1607.

In reply to letters relative to the state of affairs at Bahrein, reviews the circumstances which have rendered it necessary for the British Government to call to account the Chief now in possession of the island, and conveys instructions and remarks as to Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly's recommendations in this matter, and as to attack on Wahabee ports.

Exd.—J. T. F.