

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30. contd.

...

including the Sheikhs and five men belonging to Khuleefa, having assembled on the beach under the shade of a Buteel Khuleefa and his Brother gave orders to their people who brought the usual eatables etc. after all had eaten and drunk, a conversation on indifferent and frivolous subjects took place, after which Sultan rose and went and seated himself with a person apart upon business, on the conclusion of which he got up to go to the beach when the sons of Esai bin Khalid and Khalid bin Esai bin Zeab and the men of the Muzarreeah and Bin Durowee followed, as if requiring of him something of little importance and on reaching Sultan bin shakboot, suddenly drew their daggers and struck him. When Khuleefa heard the Dagger blows inflicted on his brother he attempted to draw his sword and rise up but Esai bin Khalid and those with him without allowing him time drew their daggers and inflicted twelve wounds. They then left Khuleefa and his Brother lying and Esai bin Khalid and his sons rushed and seized the fort, then entering the Horses of the Sheikhs ejected their women and children and plundered all the property they contained and conveyed the same into the fort. Esai then wrote in the name of the murdered Sheiks and immediately and secretly despatched the letters by land to their people in charge of the Horses and Camels desiring them to bring them at once into Abboothabee. Great consternation and fear arose, in the place among the inhabitants present on the occurrence of the above enormity.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30. contd.

”””

Esai bin Khalid now summoned all the heads of Tribes on the spot such as Rashid bin Fazil, Priest of the al murray, Khadim bin Nahman and his brother, heads of the Gubrejaat, Butye bin Sooydan Chief of the muharibah, Khadim bin muttur chief of the Rumei that, Saleh bin Syf and Khuleefa bin Khumees heads of the Soodan, Syed bin Sooleim head of the Boo Felasa, ali bin Saeed head of the Mugalibah Butye bin Ameyr head of the Boo Muhair, one of the heads of the Goozan, and Sheyban bin Hussein his brother Zaal and Mahomed\* bin Mehud but they refused in the first instance to wait upon him, until Esai sent Sheyban to them who placed the matter in a favourable light, and reconciled them. they then it appears went to him in order to prevent disturbance until the clans should be assembled, and that Esai after conciliating them, said, Gods will has come to pass upon the Khuleefa and his Brother, and their fate is decided. Now you must choose and exchange from among us the living for the dead - you are men of honor and respectability. Remain each in his present position as head of his Tribe as before, and I desire nothing whatever from you except assistance and counsel, that our enemies may not prevail against us. I had heard that some of the above were pleased with his words and approved of his act with reference to the sons of the Shakboot, and that others were disgusted at it. Apparently however they have joined him and acknowledged him as Chief in the place of Khuleefa bin Shakboot; but God knows what designs they may entertain

The Pirate sent down to be tried before Supreme Court of Bombay in 1935.

FOREIGN POLL. DEPT. 13.12.1845, Nos. 27-30FC, contd.

...

The news, is that Esai bin Khalid sent to Saad bin Mooltuk saying - "God's will has been done with regard to Khuleefa as his brother Sultan, and I have become in their place in the same extent of authority over the tribe Beniyas; and I hold valid whatever may have before passed between you and their, in the way of treaty or engagement and will not disturb them", and that so also he wrote to the Heads of the Naeem Tribes and the other Bedowees. He despatched ~~xxxxxxx~~ Sheyban bin Hussein with letters for Muktoom and the elders of the Debai for Sultan bin Suggur, and his son Suggur, and one for myself from the tenor of which and the communication of Sheyban, he appears anxious to suppress irregularities and should the Beniyas tribe submit to his authority of making up matters and coming to amicable terms with Muktoom Bin Butye and Sheik Sultan bin Suggur and his son Suggur. I have learnt that Muktoom and Suggur bin Sultan returned him favourable replies, tending to the Establishment and Confirmation of friendly relations, but I think in my own mind, that Muktoom is awaiting the assembling of the Beniyas tribe, and that should all acknowledge his authority and submit to him and Suggur will establish friendly terms and receive their engagements with him, but treat him differently should they reject him, and turn to one of the sons of Shakboot, such as Thillat or Mahomed or Yafoor or unite with Saeed bin Tahmoon in hostilities against him and

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30. contd.

”””

I hear that Saad bin Mootluk on hearing of the assassination of Khuleefa and Sultan and seizure of their property of Esai, and the rest, gave orders for the assembling of his troops and forces, and sent to Hillat bin Shakbot, and the portion of the Beniyas residing to the westward on the subject of attacking him and those with him at Abbootabee, but Saad bin Mootluk is to be led by money and the sincerity of one who is to be gained by money is manifest.

/True translation/

Sd/-A.B.Kemball,

Assistant Resident,

Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/-S.Hennell,

Resident Persian Gulf.

Translated substance of a letter from Moollah Hussein Agent at Shargah to Major Hennell Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 16th July 1845.

I informed you in my last letter of the afore assassination of Khuleefa and his brother Sultan.

The Beniyas residing at Abbootabee, who were scattered at sea engaged in the Pearl Fishery on learning of the date occurred at home, were in great confusion and consternation, and there on separated themselves at sea in one spot a part from the other tribes, and the several portions of the tribe holding together that sent to

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30FC contd.

....

to Aboothabee to ascertain the truth and Esai bin Khalid having heard that some of the Boats of the Muzareeah which were on the banks had on learning of the murder of Khuleea and his brother proceeded to the Dooat ~~Rixax~~ Beniyas, in order thrice to prosecute irregularities and disturbance at Sea, deputed Mugrain bin Ghanim ul Hamilee in a Buggarah to learn the state of affairs with their and their then to proceed to the rest of the Beniyas, on the Banks for the purpose of strongly manning them against offering molestation so any, and against proceeding to any other Port but Aboothabee but that those falling short of provisions and water should as usual come to Aboothabee, take in what they required and return to resume the fishery. Mugrain bin Ghassin accordingly went to the Dooat and Six Beniyas and having warned all parties against the conversion of irregularities at sea, returned at Aboothabee. After this Rashid bin Fazil Priest of the al Murrah talling Esai bin Khalid that many of his people being thoughtless and inexperienced, He feared lest they should be quietly of evil practices at sea, asked permission to go amongst the Drivers and warn his people against the Commission of such irregularities to which he consented. He accordingly fell in with them at Seir Beniyas, and arranged with his own people that on a messengers coming to them from him and from Mahomed bin Hummud, they should immediately return to Aboothabee who run short of provisions and water go into Aboothabee there take in the same and return to practice their vaca-

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30 FC, contd.

....

it is known to me that most of the Divers of Aboothabee were untitled to Sultan bin Shakboot who possessed claims against them on account of Pearls, and some of them were even employed in his own boats. It is improbable that these will return to Aboothabee as on their doing so. Esai bin Khalid will seize their property and boats. Six of the above acknowledging claims on the part of Sultan bin Shakboot have come to Delial and two to Shargah. The former sold their Pearls to Zaal bin Sayar inhabitant of Debaie and it is privately stated that Muktoom has invited them to settle under his authority retaining the property and boats lately belonging to Sultan and so also all others similarly situated. The latter also purpose selling their Pearls to the people of Shargah.

I understand that the Beniayas clans residing at Aboothabee at present support. Esai bin Khalid in the position he has attained, and acknowledge his authority which is apparently firmly established. All the Pearl Boats come to Aboothabee, sell their pearl, take in provisions and return to the Fishery - Business being carried on as usual but it strikes me that those people of Aboothabee having in their possession the property and boats of Shakboot will not re-enter that Port so also the Guleys at the Maharibah and some of the Muxarraah owning the country of Adeed and AlDooab which Khuleefa bin Shakboot forcibly laid waste removing them to Aboothabee but will on the termination of the Fishery settled at Adeed and Dooali

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30. contd.

...

as before, and if they should do so, I-rrregularities at sea will certainly be the result.

Enclosed is a letter to your address from Esai, also copy of his communication to me.

Deputations from the Monasir and Mugareeali have come to Esai to intimate their willingness to unite with him, he joyfully received them and made their large presents you are aware of the nature of the Bedowins however their object is money.

I hear that Sultan bin Shakboot had in his possession large sums of money a portion belonging to himself but the rest the property of wereabouts of muscat and others- deposited with him for the purchase of pearls.

/True translated substance/

Sd/-A.B.Kemball,

Assistant Resident,

Persian. Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/-S.Hennell,

Resident Persian Gulf.

....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30. contd.

..

Translation of a letter from Esai bin Khalid de facto Sheik of Absoothabee to Major Hennell, Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 10th Rujub - 16th July

After compliments - What god willed to pass among us has taken place and was the consequence of former crime amongst ourselves particularly, of the very same nature unconnected with others high or low and whoever has taken the authority, the tribe is with him. In consequence of these proceedings I have deemed it necessary to address you on the subject of the Established Truce entered into with reference to (the suppression of) disturbances and irregular movements and plunder and Piracy at sea entirely- my conduct will please God be in accordance with the conditions and obligations contained in the Established Truce. to act as you may command and abstain from what you may forbid, and please God you will be satisfied of my aims and intention I shall be honored in the performance of your commands and wishes.

/True Translation/

Sd/ A.B.Kemball,

Assistant Resident

Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

/True copies/

Sd/-A.B.Kemball,

Sd/-

Asstt. Resident Persian Gulf. Secretary to Government.



FORE.POL.DEPTT. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30 FC. contd.

No.30.

The British Govt. report your association of 1 Arab Chiefs by a nephew of a Chief whom they had previously murdered.

No order seems required.

---

No.4507 of 1845

Political Department.

From

W. Escombe Esquire,  
Secretary to the Government,  
Bombay.

To

Major S. Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf,

Dated the 22nd September 1845.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with Enclosures, dated the 5th and 11th ultimo, Nos.87 and 92 reporting the murder on the 4th of the preceding month of Shaik Khullefa bin Shakhboot the Chief of Aboothabee and his brother Sultan, by Essaee bin Khalid on influential members of the ~~Mahyas~~ Benyas tribe, at the instigation of the murdered chieftains nephew.

FORE.POLL.DEP'T. 13.12.1845, Nos.27-30. contd.

...

2nd. In reply I am desired to state that this atrocious assassination is much to be regretted, the more especially as the two murdered chiefs were firm adherents of the British Government, and strict observers of British policy in the Gulf.

3rd. The Governor in Council however observes with satisfaction that you do not anticipate that this event will disturb the tranquillity of the Gulf.

4th. I am desired to request that you will be careful not to take any precipitate steps towards recognizing the authority of the murderers of these chiefs but to delay and ascertain whether the power they have usurped, is recognized by the Benyas tribe generally.

I have the honor to be  
Bombay Castle, Sd/-W. Escombe  
22nd September 1845.

/True copy/  
Sd/-W. Escombe,  
Secretary to Government.

---

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 23.12.1848, Nos.39-41.

..

No.39. Office No.5039 Duplicate /No.68 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 Honorable the  
Governor General,  
Camp

Dated the 30th November 1848.

Political Department,

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor  
in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the  
Right Honorable the Governor General of India, copy of  
a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the  
5th October last, No.334, with its enclosure, reporting  
the commencement of hostilities between Sheeik Saeed bin  
Tahnoon, the Chief of Aboothabee, and Sheik Sultan bin  
Suggur the Chief of ~~Raxkxkxkxkx~~ Rasul Khayma.

2nd. In forwarding this correspondence I am desired  
to intimate, that, under the circumstances stated by  
Major Hennell, and more particularly with reference to  
the spirit in which the Maritime Force in those parts has  
hitherto been maintained, this Government concurs in the

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, nos.39-31. contd.

...

the views expressed by that officer on the subject, and in the propriety of his resolution, to intimate to Sheik Sultan bin Sugguer, in the event of his contemplating any measures for the transport of a Nedgdee force by sea to Oman, that such a step cannot be sanctioned by the British Government, and that if necessary, it will be apposed as this course may, however, ultimately involve the use of force against the Joosmee and Debaye Chiefs, His Lordship in Council deems it necessary to submit the case for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

Bombay Castle,  
30th November 1848.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-A. Malet,  
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of  
Bombay.

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FOREIGN POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, Nos.39-41. contd.

...

No.40.

1/ Office No.334 of 1843

Cons.No.78 of 1848.

From

Major Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf

To

A. Malet Esquire,

Chief Secy. to Government,

Bombay,

Dated 5th October 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying translation of a letter from Sheik Sultan bin Suggur, the chief of Russul Khyma dated the 5th August (probably for 4 September) complaining of the conduct of Sheikh Saeed ben Tahnoon the Chief of Abothabee in faraying his territories at a time when ostensibly friendly relations existed between them, and reporting the measures he had been forced to take for the purpose of counteracting the ambitious views of the Beni yas Sheik.

2. The real object of Sheik Sultan's letter is, I doubt not to justify the steps he has adopted for bringing a Wahabee Force again into Oman, an occurrence which from our former proceedings in respect to Brymee, he has reason to think would be distasteful to the British Government.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, Nos.39-41. contd.

...

3. From the reports which have reached me, it seems tolerably certain that Ameer Fysul, the Wahabee chief, had given orders for the assemblage of some troops at Lahsali ostensibly for an expedition into Oma. Several successive messengers have been despatched by him to Sheik Sultan ben Suggur, announcing the approaching departure of the expedition after the Ramazan, under the command of his son and brother, considering how greatly the pecuniary interests of Ameer Fysul are involved in the re-establishment of his power in Oman, it cannot be questioned that his inclinations will prompt him to attempt the recapture of Bryemee. These inclinations will doubtless be strengthened by the representations of Sheik Sultan bin Suggur (who has despatched his confidential secretary Mahamod ben Alli two Chelebee on a mission to Riaz) of the readiness of himself Sheik Muktoom of Debayee and the Chiefs of the Naeem Tribe to cooperate with him in restoring the ascendancy of the Wahabee authority in Oman. The difficulties however of a land expedition are so great that I am inclined to believe them almost insuperable. It is not altogether improbable therefore, that the Ameer may apply to the Joasmee chief for the aid of his Naval resources to carry the expedition to the coast of Oman by seas

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, Nos.39-41. contd.

...

4. I am of opinion that it is not the interest of the British Govt. that the ~~Wahabee Chief~~ should recover his ascendancy in ~~Oman~~, because in the event of the Ottoman Porte finding leisure and opportunity for bringing into operation those schemes for the extension of its authority and influence over this quarter of Arabia, which there is every reason to suppose are in contemplation, Ammer Fysul will certainly be made one of the Principal instruments for effecting the object. The consequence of such a line of policy are however too remote to give us any concern at present, and therefore as long as the Wahabee Ruler confines his plans for the re-subjugation of Oman to the despatch of an expedition by land, no interference on our part will be called for.

5. The conveyance however of Nedgdee Troops by sea, particularly in the vessels of the Joasmee and Debayee Sheiksh would I consider be open to gave objections The scope of such an expedition being the expulsion of Sheik Saeed Bin Tahnoon's forces from Brymee would necessarily justify that chief in taking every possible means in his power to prevent its reaching the Oman.Coast in safety, this he could only do by opposing it progress by sea, and thus bring on a renewal of these Naval hostilities which have for so many years been put a stop to by the Maritime Truce to the great advantage and profit of all parties.

FORE.POLL.DEPTTL. 23.12.1848, No.39-41. contd.

...

6. Considering therefore that the conveying of troops and stores for hostile purposes from one Port to another has hitherto been considered as a breach of the spirit of the Truce above referred to, it is my intention in the event of any measures being contemplated by Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur for the transport of a Medgdee Force by Sea on board his vessels, to intimate to him, that such a step cannot be sanctioned by the British Government and that if necessary it will be opposed.

Residency in the  
Persian Gulf,  
Bushire, 5th Oct.1848.

I have the honor to be,  
Sd/-S. ~~xxxx~~ Hennell,  
Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

....



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, Nos.39-41. contd.

....

Translation of a letter from Sheik Sultan ben Sagger  
Chief of Rusul Khyma to Major Hennell Resident in the  
Persian Gulf dated 5th Ramazan 5th August/probably for  
5 Shaval 4th September/Received 22nd September 1848.

After compliments - Let it not be concealed from you,  
as indeed you are aware, of my humbling myself before  
Sheik Saeed ben Tahnoon, of my learning to an alliance  
with him during the past, as well as my negotiations with  
him with a view to a cordial understanding. I did not  
withhold any thing from him (act disingenuously by him)  
even to the extent that, all who approached me of my  
dependents, the Beni Ghafir, both Bedowins and Citizens  
being disaffected to the Nedgdeeo /Wahabees/ I commanded  
them to join him, and between me and him a sincere and  
cordial friendship existed when he proceeded against the  
Nedgdees in the attack upon Briymee, he deceived me therein,  
but I took no notice of the matter. When he became master  
of the Forts of Brymee, and accomplished his design by  
means of those who opened to him the way, and instigated  
him thereto for othe wise neither he nor his Father or  
tribe, nor their ancestors before them, were equal to  
such an undertaking having temporized as above stated,  
while the people of the country were not for him, this  
now was the conduct he exhibited; He became proud in spirit,  
and employed treachery, deceits, and strategems against  
me. I believed myself secure when suddenly he introduced

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, Nos.39-41. contd.

...

Those who devise strategems, God will devise a stratagem against them, and god is the best deviser of stratagems. He calls me to take for my alliance with Muktoom, and yet neither I nor he gained our points in our/former/hostilities with Muktoom, and I had no hostile designs against Muktoom except on his account and he previously took my enemies into alliance, such as Abdullah ben Rashid, the Shurkeen of Foujerah and the Monasir, so that they forayed my districts, plundering and slaying, and retired upon him. It is of no consequence : He it is who urged and instigated them to these proceedings; seeking /to excite/ disturbances and rebellion and all my arab dependents the Beni Ghafir, when such conduct on his part became .....patent to them, their minds were angered towards him; and By God /after all this / His messengers went westward to Fysul to excuse him, to the effect that when he perceived the people of Oman risen up against the Forts of Brymee, they and the al-loo-saeed he rose up to preserve the forts, which were now in his hands in trust, on condition /of his designs upon Debaie and myself/Rusulkhyma/being realized such was his conduct. By reason of this the necessity of my sending a messenger to Fysul was unoperative, to manifest my friendship and to frustrate the machinations and presumption of my enemies, since I am aware that the Sirkar will not interfere in Inland affairs, and will not disapprove of my engaging in alliances with a view to defeat the designs

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, nos.39-41. contd.

...

designs of my enemies when the exigency is pressing and if indeed I had wished to act otherwise, the proceedings of Bin Tahnoon and the Moonasir urged to me to this.

/True Translation/

Sd/-A.B.Kemball,

Assistant Resident.

/True copy/

Sd/-A.B. Kemball,

Asstt. Resident Persian Gulf.

/True copies/

Sd/-A. Malet,

Chief Secretary.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 23.12.1848, Nos.39-41. contd.

...

No.41.

Copy No.123.

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
With the Governor General.

To

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

Dated Camp Lushkuri Khan Ke Surai  
the 16th Decem-ber 1848.

Foreign Department,

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 30th ultimo, No.68, reporting the commencement of hostilities between the Chiefs of Abothabee and Russul Khyma, and stating that the Government of Bombay concur in the views of Major Hennell on the subject and in the propriety of his resolution to intimate to the latter chief, in the even of his contemplating any measures for the transport of a Nedgdee force by sea to Oman, that such a step cannot be sanctioned and, if necessary, will be opposed.

2nd. In reply I am desired to state that the Right Honorable the Governor General approves of the course proposed but His Lordship would recommend that Major Hennell should be continued not to engage in hostilities

FORE.POLL.DEP'T. 6 JULY 1840, Nos.144-146.

...

No.144.

No.1685

Bombay Castle, the 22nd November 1839.

..To

The Secretary with the  
Right Honorable the Governor General  
of India, Camp.

Secret Department,

Sir,

Secret Dept.

dated 17th Oct.1839, No.102  
dated 18th Oct.1839, No.105  
dated 20th Oct.1839, No.106.

Poll.Dept.

dated 18th Oct.1839, No.98  
dated 18th Oct.1839, No.99  
dated 24th Oct.1839, No.100.

With reference to my letter dated  
the 13th instant, No.1655, forwarding  
copies of the despatches received from  
The Resident in the Persian Gulf, as  
noted in the margin, I am directed by  
the Honorable the Governor in Council,  
to request that this Government may be

favoured with the instructions of the Right Honorable  
the Governor General of India, on the subject of Captain  
Hennell's communication dated the 20th ultimo, No.106,  
relative to the unpopularity of Shaik Abdoolah bin Ahmed  
and his connection with Khorshed Pasha.

2nd.

With reference to the Resident's despatch  
dated the 17th ultimo, No.102, I am desired to state  
that he has been informed that pending the instructions  
of His Lordship on the points therein adverted to, he  
is authorized to continue to retain the services of the  
Agent intended for Brymee.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6.7.1840, Nos.144-46. contd.

....

3. I am further desired to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, that in reply to Captain Hennell's despatch dated the 18th ultimo, No.105, reporting the particulars of his interview with the Chief of the Boo Gowara Tribe of Bahrein, that officer has been apprized that his proceedings on the occasion have been approved by this Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-L.R.Reid,

Acting Chief Secretary.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6.7.1840, Nos.144-46. contd.

...

No.145. Secret Department,  
Camp at Chowmoah,  
the 5th Decem er 1839.

To

L.R.Reid, Esquire,  
Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.  
Bombay.

Sir,

I am desired by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 13th and 22nd ultimo, soliciting instructions on the subject of Captain Hennell's communication relative to the unpopularity of Shaik Abdoolah bin Ahmed and his connection with Koorshed Pasha.

2. In reply I am directed to state that with reference to the tenor of the representations which have been received from Capt. Hennell, His Lordship could scarcely see without satisfaction the expulsion of Shaik Abdoolla bin Ahmed from Bahrein but he is not disposed to take any direct step for the attainment of that object.

I have &ca.

Sd/-

Offg.Secy. to Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

- 110 -

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 6.7.1840, Nos. 144-45. contd.

..

Duplicate

No. 1871

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1839.

Political Department,

To

The Secretary in attendance on the

Right Honorable the Governor General of India

Political Department,

Sir,

With reference to your letter with enclosures dated the 7th ultimo, regarding 13 cases of Armour, arms &ca. imported by General Ventura for the late Maharaja Runjet Singh. I am desired by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the accompanying copy of communication from Jehangheer Nusseurvanjee Wadia, the General's Agent at Bombay, dated the 14th Instant and of my reply thereto of this days date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-LR.REID

Acting Chief Secretary.

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PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR NO.48.

....

pp.379-383. From Dillawur Jung

No.192.

Received 10th July 1802

Complimentary with a Present of Pickles and Preserves.

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No.193.

From His Highness Nausir ool Mbolk

Received 15th July 1802.

Requesting the Governor General's acceptance of a few Baskets of Mangoes which would be presented to His Lordship by Meer Comaul-oo- Deen Hossein Khaun.

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No.194.

From

Haujee Khulleel Khaun Ambassador from the King of Persia to the British Government.

Received 16th July 1802.

After expressing my conviction of your Lordship favourable disposition towards me and after offering my service to your Lordship the Ornament of the Universe, may whose shadow continue for ever, I have the honor to represent that I have by the Command of His Exalted Majesty, with power like the almighty, in dignity as Jumsheid, terrible as Mars, wise as Darius, my King, to whom may my life be devoted, been directed to proceed on an Embassy to the British Government accordingly on the 4th of Zeehidjæ I embarked from Abooshehir on the Bombay Frigate in Company with the Grab Khoosunvee and

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48, contd.

...

for the purpose of conveying my Baggage, Equipage, and Horses, when we weighed anchor and directed our course towards Hindoostan. After a series of continual distress at Sea and encountering a tremendous storm, ~~one~~ Grab which I had hired in Arabia, having on board thirty four arab Horses, a quantity of baggage, and fifty sepoy's was by the violence of the Tempest and unseasonable rains dashed to pieces and sunk just on its approach to Bombay. My own Don also having Nine and thirty horses and other property on board, besides a vast number of men, was list in the same storm, and to this day never been heard of.....

It being by chance perceived from the Bombay Frigate which conveyed the Grab that vessel was going to pieces every aid was afforded from the Frigate, whose people endeavouring to save my attendants and the ships crew, by any means in their power, picked them up naked. In the course of two or three days after, I arrived at Bombay, having been exposed to a complication of the most severe distresses I immediately returned thanks to God on finding myself safe againe a shore, and in the hope that I should see Your Lordship and have the extreme happiness and benefit of my enjoying your Lordship society, entirely forgot all the anxieties which I had experienced in my tempestuous voyage. Although on my arrival I found Mr.Duncan the Governor was gone to visit Cambay and its Environs, Mr.Carnac manifested towards me all the officer of friendship and kindness. Please God so soon as I shall have recovered

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48, contd.

...

Having communicated all that I wished, I am unwilling to give your Lordship further trouble.

P.S.

Refuge.

Your Lordship must doubtless have been informed by the Gentlemen about your Lordship's person and others, that 50,00 Rupees out of my private purse which I delivered to Major Malcolm have been received by Mirza Mohummud Ally Khaun at Madrass. Indeed I understand that it is by your Lordship's orders that the officers of the Court of Judicature there have imprisoned him, but I hear that he prefers confinement to his home. As the Mirza possesses, large property both real and personal at Madrass and Masulapatum, from which sources he can command every thing he pleases, he passes his time happily in prison. I hope through your Lordships kindness that positive orders may be issued to the Civil Officers of the Madras Government to collect this money from him in any way which it may be found practicably, for except through Your Lordship's kindness I know not how I shall received it.

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PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. T.R. 48, (pp.120-124. )

(pp.120-124).

....

No.53.

Translation of an Arzee from Sooltaun Mohummud Shah.

Received 15th February 1802.

Agreeably to your Lordship's directions I now do myself the honour of submitting to your Lordship through Mr.Edmonstone a Representation of my wishes.

In the first place I request that for the sake of the King's Henry and William who were in dignity as Alexander and out of respect for my ancestors who maintained a friendly connection with the English for a period of two hundred years, as well as a regard for my illustrious Parents, your Lordship will be pleased to augment my allowances that I may live in comfort with my family either at Patna, Lucknow, Illahabad, or any other place that your Lordship may be pleased to appoint. That associating with the learned and scientific I may employ myself in writing a History of the conquests of the Honourable English Company; in worshipping my Maker; and in offering up prayers for increase of years and dignity to your Lordship, and obtain relief from distress, poverty, and debt. My work entitled *Purwaedee Suffewee*, in which is now finished, I shall leave as a Monument, to future ages, of your Lordship's great worth, liberality, and exalted character, which in the estimation of men of sense will rank higher than the Edifices constructed by the late General Martine.

Verses.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48. contd.

..

Who Jumsheed and Kawoos were:

Having passed into inexistence

Nothing remain in this world, except their name

It is better to nejoy a good name

Than to possess a House of Gold.

As your Lordship in dignity as Jum, is the Representative of the Almighty, the Emperor, The King of the age, the Representative of the Prophets and, in justice and mercy of the Noushirwaun of the day, your Lordship referring to your letter to me on your arrival in Hindoostan, and adverting to your recent intimation when I had the honor of paying my respects to you, will indulgently extend to me your paternal care and kindness.

Hemistich

If those wounded do me kindness, now is the time :-

The Benevolent, when they make a promise, fulfil it.

My second request is that your Lordship will permit me to reside at some one of the Ports of Persian situated near Bombay for instance the Port of Abbaussee Kinkon Abooshihir or else to take up my abode at Muskat when I would regularly transmit advices of the occurrence in Eeraun and transact any business which the Company may have with the Sirdaurs of Eeraun, such as Kujareeas &ca. as the Princes of Eeraun are very numerous. I hope by favour of „God. that when I shall have resided near that

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48, contd.

....

which to demonstrate my fidelity and sense of their beneficence I will confer on the Company Territory and Property to the amount of Crores of Rupees. Considering that the country is my patrimony I shall by a shore Residence there obtain possession of it. For this purpose, however, I neither require a large quantity of Treasure nor a powerfull army. Looking upon your Lordship as being of exalted dignity, a potent Prince and the Conquerors of the World, and unequalled on the wisdom of your Councils, I have taken the liberty of writing to you~~x~~ these few lines. The Company, moved by their justice and liberality, bestow Crores of Rupees to the people of India. If they should be pleased indulgently to grant me an annual provision on the scale fixed for a prince of Hindoostan, I will from my attachment to the Company execute all their affairs in Persia in such a manner as shall command and receive the approbation and applause of the British Nation. I am now living under the shadow of the Company. Whatever they may do for this deserted Guest will contribute to their lasting reputation. As no one like your Lordship has ever yet appeared in Hindioostan I have been induced to trouble you with this Representation.

So long as the World shall endure may your Lordship continue in it.

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PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR. 48 (pp.465-472).

..

pp.465-72. Testimony of Aka Ibraheem in his own handwriting.

In the name of the most merciful God.

I Mohummud Ibraheem one of the Followers of the late Khaun do testify that although I was not present at the affray still , however, from the Testimony of respectable Evidence, and from the reports of the associates and Followers of the deceased, and from strangers concerning the manner of the affray, who state that the late Khaun came and mixed in the affray in a Gown and night cap, I am convinced, beyond all doubt, that it was a sudden calamity from above, and that it was a chance Ball that hit him, for not a single sepoy knew his person. They fired under the alarm occasioned by the drawn Sword of Kurreem Beg, that from first to last nothing but friendship and kindness has been manifested by the English Gentlemen towards the deceased and towards his surviving adherents to the presenttime, and that since the occurrence of this disastrous event their attachment and obedience to His Persian Majesty, our Kind, have been still more conspicuous than before the truth is known to God.

(Signed).

Mohummud Ibraheem son of Mohummud  
Ismaul physician in Ishphahaun. May God  
Pardon his sins.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48 (pp.465-72 cont.)

...

Testimony of Mirza Alli in his own handwriting.

In the name of the most merciful God.

I Mirza Alli son of Mehmood of Shirauz do testify that I was looking at the affray from the top of a House, when the Khaun came out on the Plain in his Gown and night cap, his people being behind him and the sepoy's crowded in front, when the latter fired a volley and, by an unforeseen decree of Providence, the Khaun was shot and instantly fell. For the space of half an hour no one knew that he had been shot and had fallen. The sepoy's did not even know him. The English have from first to last, exerted themselves in manifesting every degree of friendship and attention towards the late Khaun and his surviving adherents. The truth is known to God. Dated 9th of Jummadee ool awul 1217 Hijiree.

(Signed) Mirza Alli.

Testimony of Mirza Abee Taulib on his own handwriting

In the name of the most merciful God.

I aboo Taulib, son of Mehmood of Sherauze, testify that I attended the late Khaun from the time of his quelling Abooshehir to the day of his death. The disastrous event proceeded from mere accident and the hidden decree of Providence. It never was the intention of any human being, not even the Indian sepoy's, the instruments of that fatality, to strike or to kill the Khaun. They sepoy's fired through fear of an attack being made on him by 269



PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR. 48 (pp.465-472 contd.).

...

people, when a short accidentally hit the deceased to which he fell a sacrifice. Indeed from the time of the Khaun's arrival (at Bombay) to that of his death, the British Government manifested nothing but friendship and good offices towards him and his followers, and respect, obedience, and attachment to our Sovereign the King of Persia, either by thought or word. The truth is known to God's.

(Signed). Aboo Taulib son of Mehmood of Shirauz.

Dated 9th of Jummaudee 1217 Hijree

(Place of his seal).

Testimony of Haujee Mohummud Alli in his own handwriting.

In the name of the most merciful God.

From what I have understood from Collateral circumstances and the testimony of respectable evidences, and from persons who were present at the affray, I am satisfied that the martyrdom of the late Khaun did not proceed from the intention or design of any human being, but that it was willed by God, and it has accordingly come to pass. The British nation are extremely afflicted at the dreadful event. They never were wanting in the slightest degree in rendering good offices and kindness to the deceased, and they now manifest even an increased degree of attachment and obedience to our sovereign, His Majesty the King of Persia the truth is known to god.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48. contd.

...

Testimony of Hussun Abdoollah in his own handwriting.

In the name of the Most Merciful God.

I swear by almighty God that I though not present in the house at the time, yet as residing at Bombay, do most certainly know that the inevitable catastrophe (which befel Haujee Mohummud Khullut Khaun) did not take place by the design or intention of any one of the Governors or persons of rank at thatplace, and that they are by no means perfidious or deceitful on the contrary from the hour of the dedeased's landing at Bombay, they have never failed to pay him every degree of respect and attention, nor have they been wanting in these duties even to the extent of a single hair of his head, either in regard to him or his servants and attendants: The event originated solely inthe creator of Heaven and Earth.

The Truth is known to God.

(Signed/-Hussun Abdoolla

Testimony of Aka Syyud Mohummud of Isphahaum.

In the name of the Most Merciful God.

I Syyud Mohummud Inhabitant of Ispahahum testify that the fatal accident which befel the late Khaun, Providence had Decreed should happen on the day it that did it was neither the effect of treachery nor contemplated by any human being, and that, except regard and friendship, I never witnessed any other conduct on the part of the

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PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48, contd.

...

surviving adherents.

The truth is known to God.

Testimony of Aka Ahmed in his own handwriting.

In the name of the Most Merciful God.

I Aka Ahmed Inhabitant of Sherauz, son of Abdool Kurreem of Kuzreem, one of the Followers of the late Khaun, do testify that I was present at the accidental affray, and that the Khaun fell a martyr solely by the decree of Providence; that no attempt upon his life was meditated or projected, nor treachery conceived in the mind of man, but I rather believe that the Indian sepoy's could not distinguish the Khaun's person from the circumstance of his being in dishabille, and that he was shot by accident. The British Government manifested the utmost degree of friendship and kindness towards the Khaun during his life, and since his demise have observed the same conduct to his surviving adherents, and also manifested the most sincere friendship and attachment to our sovereign His Majesty the King of Persia.

The truth is known to God.

(Place of the Seal).

Testimony of the Aka Alli Nukkee

In the name of the Most Merciful God.

I Aka Alli Nukkee, Inhabitant of Sherauz son of Aka Abou Taulib of Tubraze and one of the followers of

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR 48, contd.

...

the deceased Khaun do testify, that, although I was in Town at the time of the affray, yet from what I saw when I arrived on the spot, as well as from enquiry from collateral circumstances and proofs, I was satisfied that it was solely by the will of God that the Khaun was shot by a chance ball. This calamitous affair was not designed by any human being I never from first to last, observed any thing but attention hospitality, friendship and good offices on the part of the English towards the Khaun and all his followers. It was an event appointed to happen, and it has accordingly come to pass.

The truth is known to God.

(Signed) Ali Nukkee (here was affixed his seal).

Testimony of Syyud Abdool Ghuffoor in his own handwriting.

I Abdool Ghuffoor, who am the son of Mohummud Juwaud Moosuvea and an Inhabitant of Shoostur testify that the martyrdom of the Khaun happened solely by the will of God, not through any evil intentions, design, or treachery on the part of the English. The direful event is only imputable to the irreversible decree of Providence I have never witnessed any exceptionable conduct towards the Khaun on the part of the British Government. They entertain sentiments of Sincere Respect and attachment to our Sovereign the King of Persian.

The truth is known to God.

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(Here ~~is~~ the seal is affixed).

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR. 48 (pp.517-19)

...

No.262.

From Hurree Bhudder Pundit.

Received 25th October 1802.

Expressing gratitude for Bissember Pundit's being still continued as the Channel of Official communication between the Rajah of Berar and the British Government, and having been the medium of Buggajee Pundit's introduction to the Governor General.

N .263.

Translation of a Paper delivered by Moulvee Mohummud Caussim.

Received 25th October 1802.

Government has been kindly pleased to appoint me to the situation of Cauzee ool Zoozaut at Madras. Having been unemployed however for the last nine of ten years, my recourses are exhausted, and I am in want of money, to fit myself out for my journey to enable me to discharge my debts, and to make certain domestic arrangements. I therefore hope that I shall be allowed three month's salaries in advance which is 1300 Rupees, so that having made the necessary preparations I may proceed to the place of my destination.

No.264.

From the Bhow Begum.

Received 25th October 1802. 274

Prior to this when your Lordship visited this quarte:

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE. TR. 48. contd.

...

quarter , I dispatched Mohummud Daraub Alli Khan to your Lordship with a letter containing several Requests, which he delivered on having the honor of paying his respects to your Lordship. At Benares also the Khaun gave a statement of those requests to Mr. Edmonstone, for the purpose of being laid before you, and at the same time verbally represented the nature of them to your Lordship, when your Lordship was pleased to observe that they required a written answer. However Mr. Edmonstone adited that on your Lordship's arrival in Calcutta an answer would be returned and I have accordingly to this time been expecting to receive the receipt one. Although I derived that comfort and satisfaction from the receipt of your Lordship's former letter, which it was calculated to produce, yet from the reflection that were I to receive an answer to this address I should acquire revised confidence in the utmost attainable degree, I am induced to trouble your Lordship on this occasion to express my hope that your Lordship will in consonance, with your long accustomed favor and kindness towards me honor me with an answer to my letter, together with your determination in respect to the Requests contained in the paper which is with Mr. Edmonstone, after you shall have fully comprehended the nature of them.

FORE. & POL. DEPT. GENERAL- B, JANV.1922, Nos.486-87.

...

SUBJECT.

ORDER PASSED BY THE DISTRICT COURT AT BAHRAIN ON THE 30TH MAY 1921 PROHIBITING MUHAMMAD ROSHAN AKHTAR FROM BEING WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE BAHRAIN ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS.

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No.157 S of 1921.

British Presidency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, 1st July 1921.

From

The Political Resident, Persian Gulf,  
(Chief Court, Bahrain Order in Council 1913)

To

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

S I M L A

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of Article 21(3) of the Bahrain Order in Council 1913, I have the honour to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council a copy of an order passed by the District Court at Bahrain on 30th May 1921 (received at Bushire on 27th of June 1921) prohibiting one Muhammad Roshan Akhtar from being within the limits of the Bahrain Order in Council for a period of two (2) years.

FORE.& POLL.DEPT. JANY.1922, Nos.486-87. contd.

....

This individual was Secretary to the Bahrain (Manama) Municipality and had recently left Bahrain on short leave to India where his address is c/o Faiz Buksh, Durbar Office Bahawalpur, Punjab. The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab has been asked by telegram to communicate the prohibition order to him, pending its receipt from Bahrain direct by post, as the subsidiary mail service in the Gulf is now so irregular.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Sd/- Lieut.Col.,

Political Resident,

Persian Gulf and Judge Chief

Court Bahrain.



FORE.&.POLL.DEPTT. JANU.1922. Nos.486-87. contd.

....

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT BAHRAIN.

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ORDER.

Whereas it has been shewn, by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the District Court (Court of the Political Agent )Bahrain that

MUHAMMAD ROSHAN AKHTAR

A British subject, has acted in a manner dangerous to peace and good order and has endeavored to excite enmity between the people of Bahrain and His Majesty and has, within the limits of the Bahrain Order in Council, intrigued against His Majesty's Authority therefore, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by the Bahrain Order in Council 1913 Part III section 21(1) do I order that, the said

MUHAMMAD ROSHAN AKHTAR

shall be prohibited from being within the limits of the Bahrain Order in Council for a period of two years.

Signed at Bahrain this thirtieth day of May in the year nineteen hundred and twenty one.

Sd/-C.K.DALY, MAJOR I.A.,  
Political Agent, Bahrain.

....

FOREIGN POLL. DEPTT. 29 AUGUST 1836, No. 8.

...

No. 144.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1836.

Political Department.

No. 8.

To

The Secretary to the  
Government of India,  
Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, translation of a letter from the Native Agent at Muscat dated 25th May, containing intelligence relative to affairs in the Persian Gulf, at the same time, I am instructed to observe, that no news of the coalition between His-Highness the Imaum and the Wahabee Chiefs reported by the Agent, has been received from the Acting Resident at Bushire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby,

Secretary to Government.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29 AUGUST 1836, No.8A.

..

No.8A. Substance of a letter from the Native Agent at Muskat to the Persian Secretary dated 9th Suffer (26th May) and received 14th July 1836.

After compliments,

A person named Abdulla Bin Battal came in a Bateela belonging to the Junnaun from Shinas with about 100 followers and he concluded a treaty with His Highness on the part of Tysal and the son of Moottak (the Wahabee Chiefs) to the effect that they should combine in attacking Hhumood Bin Azan - His Highness gave those persons 500 Rials and gave 1500 Rials on account of Ahumood Bin Azan also clothes - Coffee - rice - Gunpower &ca. to the extent of 10,000 Rials.

The Wahabees are to assemble and to come to Breme - which is half way to Sookar (where Bhumood resides) His Highness has ordered two ships to be fitted out, the Caroline and Sooltanee but it is not yet known whether the Jumaum is going himself or intends to send some other person.

The Brig. Poyche belonging to His Highness has been lost near Zanzibar an English vessel fortunately fell in with the wreck saved the crew and took them to the Seychelles whence they took their passage to Zanzibar.

FORE.POLL.DEPT. 29 August 1836, No.8A. contd.

...

News has been received stating that the Cholera ~~X~~ has broken out in the Suwahil (East Coast of Africa). It broke out at a place called the Island of Shoowa (Kilva) and is committing the most dreadful ravages all along the Coast.

On the 3rd Suffer (20th May) great men of the English nation arrived at Muskat - the name of one was Francis George Brown and of the other Mr. Henton. I paid them every attention, they wished to go to Carachee, so I hired a boat and they took their departure on/23rd May/ the 6th of this month.

May God preserve you.

Signed/-W.H.Wathen,

Chief Secy. to Dept.

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secy. to Govt.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 20 FEBRUARY 1837, No.80.

...

No.80. To

The Right Honorable Lord Aucland,  
G.C.B. Governor General of India.

The humble memorial of  
Aga Kurboli Mahomed.

Sheweth,

That in the year 1823 your memorialist appointed Hadjee Mahomed Casbenny his Gomastah to be stationed at Bushire for the purpose of Trade who having shortly afterwards proceeded to the above place with whom your memorialist had intrusted various Goods consisting amongst others Indigo Sugar Shawls &ca. for the purpose of Trade and had likewise transmitted him various Goods for the likewise purposes amounting to upwards of three lacks who since accounted to your Memorialist for one lack of Rupees and upwards soon after making to your Memorialist such remittance he went away from Bushire in the year 1825 or 1826 to Ispahan without accounting to your Memorialist for a large sum of money due to him.

That upon the Said Hadjee Mahomed Casbenny going away from Bushire as aforesaid for the purpose of departing your Memorialist. He immediately sent instructions to Bushire for the purpose obtaining and recovering possession of whatever goods and Merchandize the said Hadjee Mahomed Casbenny left at Bushire belonging to him.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 20 FEBRUARY 1837, No.80.contd.

...

That the three upon the attorney of your Memorialist did obtain and send back your Memorialist about 50 chests of Indigo as belonging to your Memorialist and also seized and took several bags of sugar as the property of your Memorialist whereupon some all natured persons laid claim to the same when Shaik Abdool Russool Khan being the person in authority under sajjadah of Sheraz made an order that as your Memorialist was a subject and resides within the English Government, therefore it is ordered that the same should be sold and the amount realized be deposited with the Resident of Bushire and he paid to such person as the Cauzee or Judge of Bushire should order.

That the said Sugar was accordingly sold and produced the sum of 700 Faranee equivalent to S.Rs.4200 of Bengal which was accordingly deposited with the Resident of Bushire.

That afterwards the matter came on before the Cauzee or the judge of Bushire who upon hearing and investigating the matters relating to the said Sugar ordered and decreed that your Memorialist is entitled to the amount so deposited as aforesaid.

Your Memorialist humbly prays your Lordship to direct the Resident of Bushire do pay to Captn. Sales of the Ship John Adam belonging to your Memorialist the sum of money so deposited as aforesaid in

FORE.POLL. DEPTT. GENERAL B. JANY. 1922, Nos.321-25.

...

SUBJECT

p.5.

ISSUE BY THE POLITICAL RESIDENT IN THE PERSIAN GULF OF  
KING'S REGULATIONS ENTITLED "BAHREIN MUNICIPAL REGULATION"  
UNDER ARTICLE 70 OF THE BAHREIN ORDER IN COUNCIL 1913.

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No.960 of 1921.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, 17th June 1921.

From

The Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel A.P.Trevor,  
C.S.I., C.I.E.,  
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

To

The Hon'ble Mr.Denys De S.Bray, C.I.E., C.B.E.,  
Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
Foreign and Political Department,

S I M L A

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for approval draft  
regulation entitled Bahrein Municipal Regulation No.1 of  
1921.

A also attach for your information a translation  
of the Bahrain Municipal Bye-Laws. These bye-laws have  
not been included in the body of the proposed King's Regu-  
lation as experience will, no doubt, necessitate either  
the amendment or modification of the existing bey-laws or

FORE.POLL.DEPTT.GENL.B. 1922 Jan. Nos.321-25. contd.

...

I propose, however, to annex the By-laws existing when the Regulation is published as a schedule, and to instruct the Political Agent to notify modification and amendments, which have my approval, by public notice in the usual way.

I would ask that the Government of India may be pleased to signify their approval as early as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- A.P.TREVOR

Lieut.-Colonel

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

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FORE.& POLL.DEPTT.JAN.1922,Nos.321-25 (GENL.B.).

....

p.6. Rules and Regulations under Article 70 of Bahrein Order  
in Council.

...

No.1 of 1921.

..

MUNICIPAL.

Whereas in order to the better conservancy and sanitation of the town of Manama a Municipal Council has been established by and under the authority of the Chief of Bahrein.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of and in virtue of the Power vested in the Political Resident, Persian Gulf by Article 70 of the Bahrain Order in Council all British subjects and British protected persons residing within Municipal limits are required to conform to and obey such rules as have been framed and are in force and such rules as may from time to time be framed and brought into force within these limits, provided such rules have received the previous approval of the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

2. The Municipal Rules and Bye-laws at present existing and approved are attached to this Regulation as a schedule and such modifications and amendments as may hereafter become necessary will, when the Political Resident has approved of them be published and notified to British subjects at Bahrain by the Political Agent.

FORE. & POLL. DEPT. JAN. 1922, GENL. B. Nos. 321-25. contd.

...

3. British subjects and British protected persons who infringe this Regulation shall be liable to the punishments prescribed in Article 71 sections (2) and (3) of the Bahrain Order in Council.

Dated at Bushire this day of June 1921.

Sd/- A. P. TREVEOR,  
Lieutt-Colonel,  
Political Resident,  
Persian Gulf.

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p.7.

MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS

- (1) For the purposes of these Bye-Laws, the boundaries of Manama Municipality is fixed at Suwaifiyah.
- (2) All persons residing in Bahrain and claiming to be a protected or foreign subject to abide by the Manama Municipal Bye-laws, just as are required from any ordinary subjects of the Shaikh of Bahrain.
- (3) The importation of opium hemp drugs arrack and other intoxicating liquors into Manama is forbidden. Breach of this rule will be punishable with fine or imprisonment or both.
- (4) No persons are allowed in the streets between 4 Arabic and daylight except he has a lamp in his hand. No one is permitted to enter the bazaar precincts proper after dark.
- (5) No person is allowed to ride in town in such manner as to endanger the safety of the public or at any other pace than a walk.
- (6) No person may ease himself in the public road way in side streets, empty shops or old houses.
- (7) Cess-pools of houses must be cleaned out every six months. Every householder must inform the Rais-al-Balladiyah that this has been done.
- (8) Every shop-keeper must keep the roadway immediately in front of his shop clean and must keep a receptacle for

(9) FORE.&.POLL.DEPTT.GENL.B.JANY.1922, Nos.321-25. contd.

.....

(9) No one is allowed to cut a drain or otherwise damage the public roadway except by order of the Rais-al-Balladiyeh.

(10) No new buildings wall or Sarifa is to be begun or repaired without the previous sanction of the Risa-al-Balladiyeh. This to ensure that the roadway is not encroached upon and to insure that the building tax is not evaded.

p.8.

(11) Every householder is responsible for reporting immediately the occurrence in his household of plague, small-pox, cholera, typhus or other infectious disease. Reports to be made to Sanitary Officer and Rais-al-Balladiyeh.

(12) All animals such as Donkeys, Sheep, goats, etc. who have escaped or wandered from their houses and are found by any person whatever, are to be at once taken to the Sarai and handed over to the Amir. Owners of missing animals are to apply there for recovery. A fee of Rs.1/- per animal to be handed over will be charged by the Amir and the money handed over to the Balladiyeh. Any person found retaining an animal which he has thus found, in his own private house in the hopes that he will be able to extract a reward from the owner will on conviction be most severely punished.

(13) No one is allowed to throw rubbish into the streets, but must place such in receptacles which will be provided for the purpose by the Balladiyeh. A fine of Rs.1/- will be taken for every offence of this nature. This fine it will

FORE.&.POLL.DEPTT.GENL.B. JANY.19 22, Nos.321-25. contd.

...

(14) Any person whether British, Bahrein or Foreign Subject guilty of a breach of any order issued under the authority of these Bye-laws shall on conviction in the proper Courts be liable to suffer imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, which may extend to three months or to fine up to Rs.1500/- or to both imprisonment and fine.

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...

p.9.

MUNICIPALITIES

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

(1) In all States and well managed governments, the affairs of each town are managed by a specially selected body of men called Municipal Councillors. These are responsible to the State or Local Ruler for the proper management, of the town, its taxation, sanitation, and general well being. In short the happiness, health and prosperity of the towns people are placed in the hands of this body of men by the Ruler himself; this being the case this body of men which we will call the "Municipality" is responsible firstly to God and then to this Ruler for the welfare of the people entrusted to its charge.

(2) It is a principal of government among all states that no portion of the general revenues of the country should be expended on the improvement and management of the Towns. The Towns should be self-contained. They should have their own sources of Revenues, which should be expanded in the town only; the collection of this revenue inside the towns is entrusted to the Municipality aided by certain approved officials; for our purpose we will call them the Mudir-al-Balladiyeh, Mamurs, Katibs, Mukhtars etc.

(3) It follows then that in managing a town, the Municipality has no right to make any demands for money on the Ruler since it is given the right by the Ruler to collect certain taxes in order to pay for the machinery necessary to

FORE.&.POLL.DEPTT.GENL.B. JANU.1922, Nos.321-25. contd.

...

(4) For the maintenance of Law, Order, and discipline in a town an official styled an Amir or Hakim al Balad is usually selected - His duties are those of Government General or chief of police combined - He works in the closest connection with and assists the Municipality to the best of his power; the pay of this official is usually found by the State, and in the case of Bahrein should be found by the Ruler. The pay of his night watchmen however whether they look after the bazaar, or the rest of the town should be found by the Municipality, out of Municipal revenues.

p.10.

(5) It is the right of a Municipality to tax every person residing in its town irrespective of nationality;

(6) It is the right of the citizens of a town who pay taxes to have a voice in the expenditure of the taxes they pay and at any moment they have the right to demand scrutiny of the Municipality books.

(7) No persons living in a city has a right to refuse to pay the taxes imposed on him by the Municipality provided these do not exceed what is just, and provided as in the case of Bahrain such taxes are approved by the Ruler and the Political Agent. It is a point of Principle also that no man should be free from taxation.