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تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

### "الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش (B 1) ملف 52/4"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/R/15/1/470

١٣ ديسمبر ١٩٠٦ - ٢٩ يونيو ١٩٠٨ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية و الفارسية في اللاتينية بالأحرف والعربية

ملف واحد (١٨ ورقة)

رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

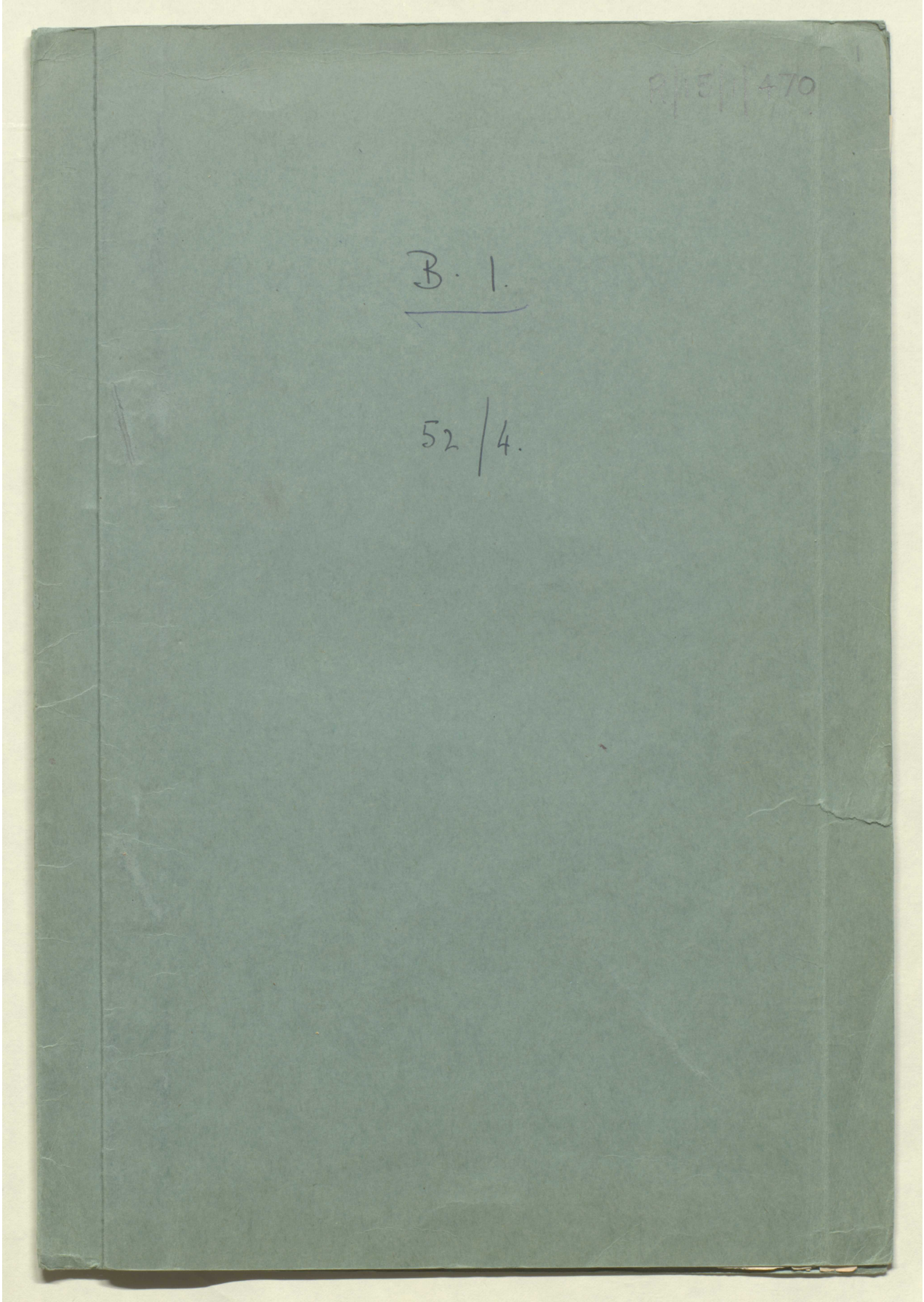
حق النشر



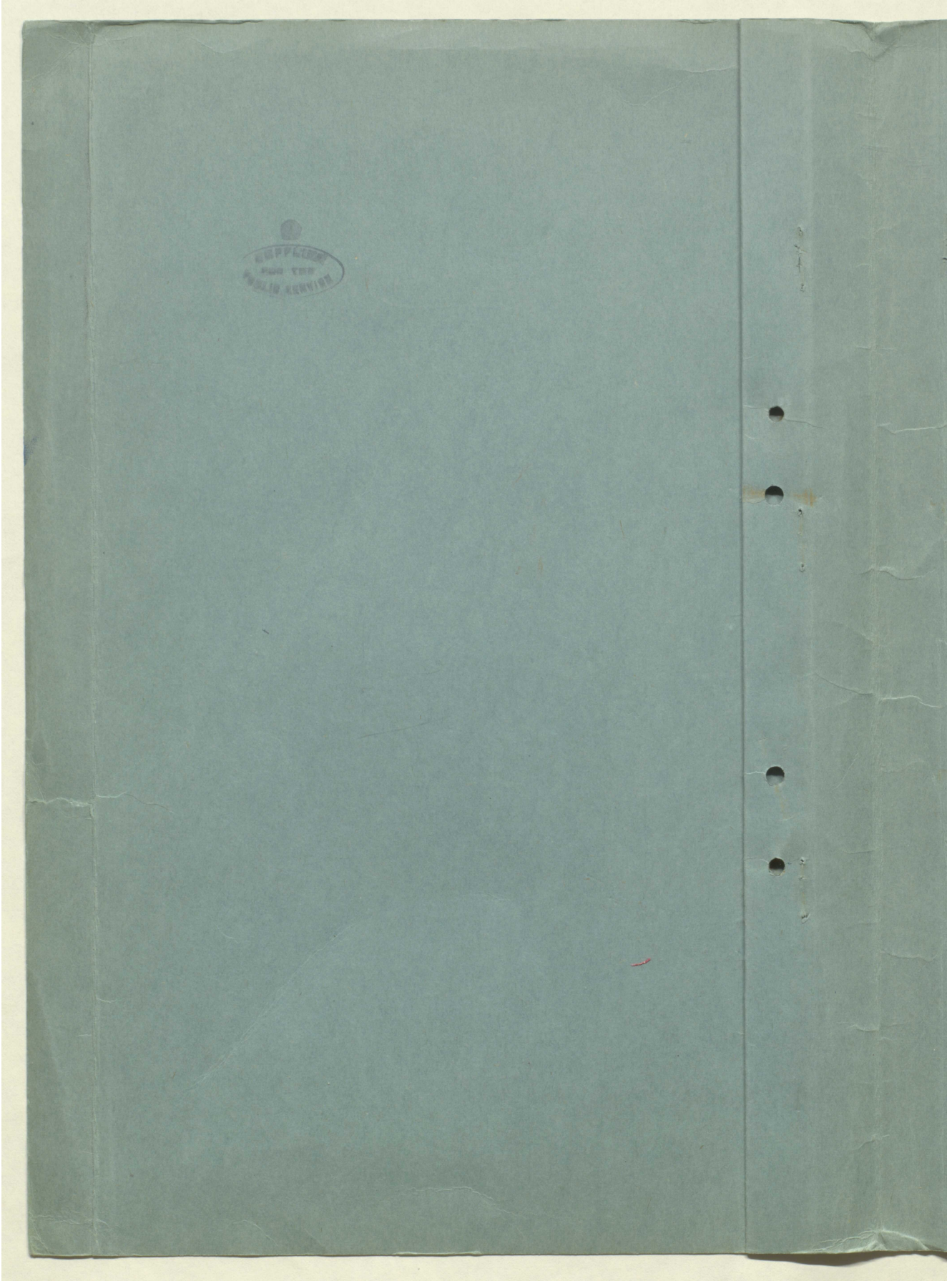
### حول هذا السجل

يضم هذا الملف مراسلات بين المسؤولين البريطانيين بشأن وضع وملكية جزيرة كيش التي تقع قبالة ساحل إيران. يحتوي الملف على مناقشة لتاريخ الجزيرة ونسخة (مع ترجمة باللغة الإنجليزية) للسند الذي ادعت عائلة قوام الملك في مدينة شیراز ملكيتها للجزيرة استنادًا إليه.

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [أمامي] (٣٨/١)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [أمامي-داخلي] (٣٨/٢)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [أ١] (٣٨/٣)

Confidential

R/15/1/52/1

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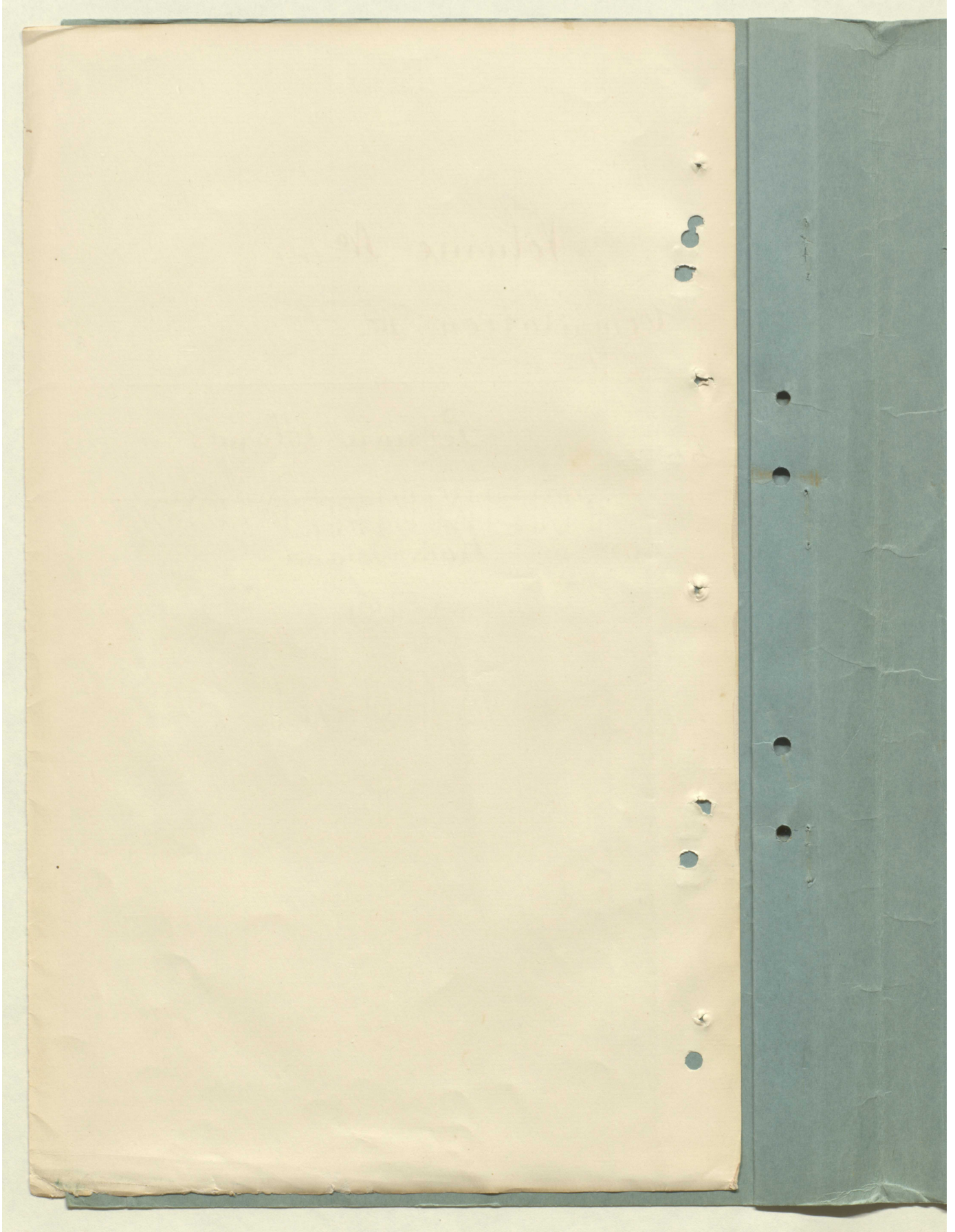
Volume No. 40  
Compilation No:  $\frac{52}{4}$

Persian Islands

(1) Kais Island.

1906 - 1908

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [ظأ] (٣٨/٤)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٢ و] (٣٨/٥)

[Confidential.]

No. 2920, dated Bushire, the 13th (received 27th) December 1906.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Thinking that it will be of interest to the Government of India, I have the

- (1) Extract from Shiraz Diary for the week ending 10th October 1906.  
(2) Mr. Grahame to Major Cox, dated 11th October 1906.  
(3) Major Cox to Mr. Grahame, dated 26th October 1906.  
(4) Mr. Grahame to Major Cox, dated 19th November 1906.  
(5) Mr. Grahame to Major Cox, dated 29th November 1906.

honour to forward extracts from informal correspondence which has passed between Mr. Grahame, Consul of Shiraz, and myself on the subject of the status of Kais, or Qeis Island, in the Persian Gulf near Lingah.

2. It will be seen that the correspondence arose in connection with the case of the murder of Abu Thabi subjects by inhabitants of Taona, with which the Government of India are familiar. Referring to Mr. Grahame's allusion to the possibility of some concession by the Kowamis of rights in Qeis to Sheikh Zaced bin Khalifa, in order to appease the latter in connection with the Taona claim, I cannot at present figure to myself any practical interpretation of his idea; at the same time it is not impossible that a further examination of the question might elicit indications trending in some feasible direction.

The Government of India will no doubt revert to the question should it appear to them to possess any significance.

Extract from Shiraz Diary for the week ending 10th October 1906.

Nasr-ed-Dowleh\* on 5th instant in the course of conversation pointedly informed Mr. Grahame that Kowam-ul-Mulk, who had only taken Taona over for a period from the Governor of the Gulf Ports on account of its proximity to Qeis (كيس) which island has for many years belonged to the Kowami family, has recently handed over Taona to the Derya Begi.

Dated the 11th October 1906.

From—G. GRAHAME, Esq., Shiraz,  
To—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Please refer to Shiraz News 4th-10th October. Taona. The Kowamis presumably think they are cleverly shifting all responsibility.

Is the Island of Qeis of any good to anyone? If so would it be possible or politic for us to satisfy the Sheikh of Abu Thabi, receiving in return from the Kowamis some prospective advantage in Qeis?

This vague idea floated into my brain a few days ago, and vague though it be I hasten to submit it to you.

Dated the 26th October 1906.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
To—G. GRAHAME, Esq., Shiraz.

I am sorry to have delayed replying to your note of 11th instant regarding possibility of satisfying Abu Thabi by giving him some rights in Qeis.

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٢ ظ] (٣٨/٦)

2

The island is too far from Abu Thabi's sphere to make the idea practicable I fear. On the other hand, it would be interesting to know whether Qeis is the Kowam's absolute property, and if so, whether he could alienate it.

*A propos* of quite another question the Mowagar-ed-Dowleh told me the other day that Qeis was the Kowam's absolute property and that the Derya Begi had no right to interfere there. Could you verify this and find out the precise nature of the Kowam's tenure?

Dated Bushire, the 19th November 1906.

From—G. GRAHAME, Esq., Shiraz,

To—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Your letter of 26th October regarding the Island of Qeis.

I will endeavour to find out how the Kowamis became possessed of the island and what their rights are. I have been led to understand that they purchased it outright from the Persian Government. In the course of a conversation with Nasr-ed-Dowleh (before receipt of your letter under reply) he told me that the island was chiefly valuable on account of its springs of sweet water and of its pearl banks, the yield of which latter is improving.

The revenue (stated to be 800 Tomans per year) drawn by the Kowamis from the island is chiefly from dues levied on the pearl fisheries.

Dated Bushire, the 29th November 1906.

From—G. GRAHAME, Esq., Shiraz,

To—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

In continuation and amendment of the information conveyed to you in my demi-official of 19th instant, regarding the Island of Qeis, when I was calling on Salar-ul-Sultan on 27th instant with Mr. Somers Cocks Salar-ul-Sultan stated to me that Qeis was granted to his grandfather (Ali Muhammad Khan Kowam-ul-Mulk died 1883) about 28 years ago as a reward for services in the Gulf provinces by the late Nasr-ul-Din Shah. He added that the deed of gift was written entirely or almost entirely "manu regia" and is probably a unique document of the kind.

I understand that the Kowam's rights over Qeis are absolute.

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٣] و [٣٨/٧]

Foreign Office, 3  
SIMLA, the 2nd January 1907.

BRITISH RESIDENCY  
RECEIVED  
No. 112  
Date 11. JAN 1907  
PERSIAN GULF

My dear box,

Many thanks for copies of the correspondence about Qais forwarded under your endorsement No.2921 of 13th December 1906. I understand that Qais is held direct of the Persian Government (? in perpetuity) by the Kowamis. Is this an instance of "Tiyul"? Before inserting this new bit of information I should also like to know who the Kowamis are (and how to spell their name) otherwise the addition will not be very intelligible.

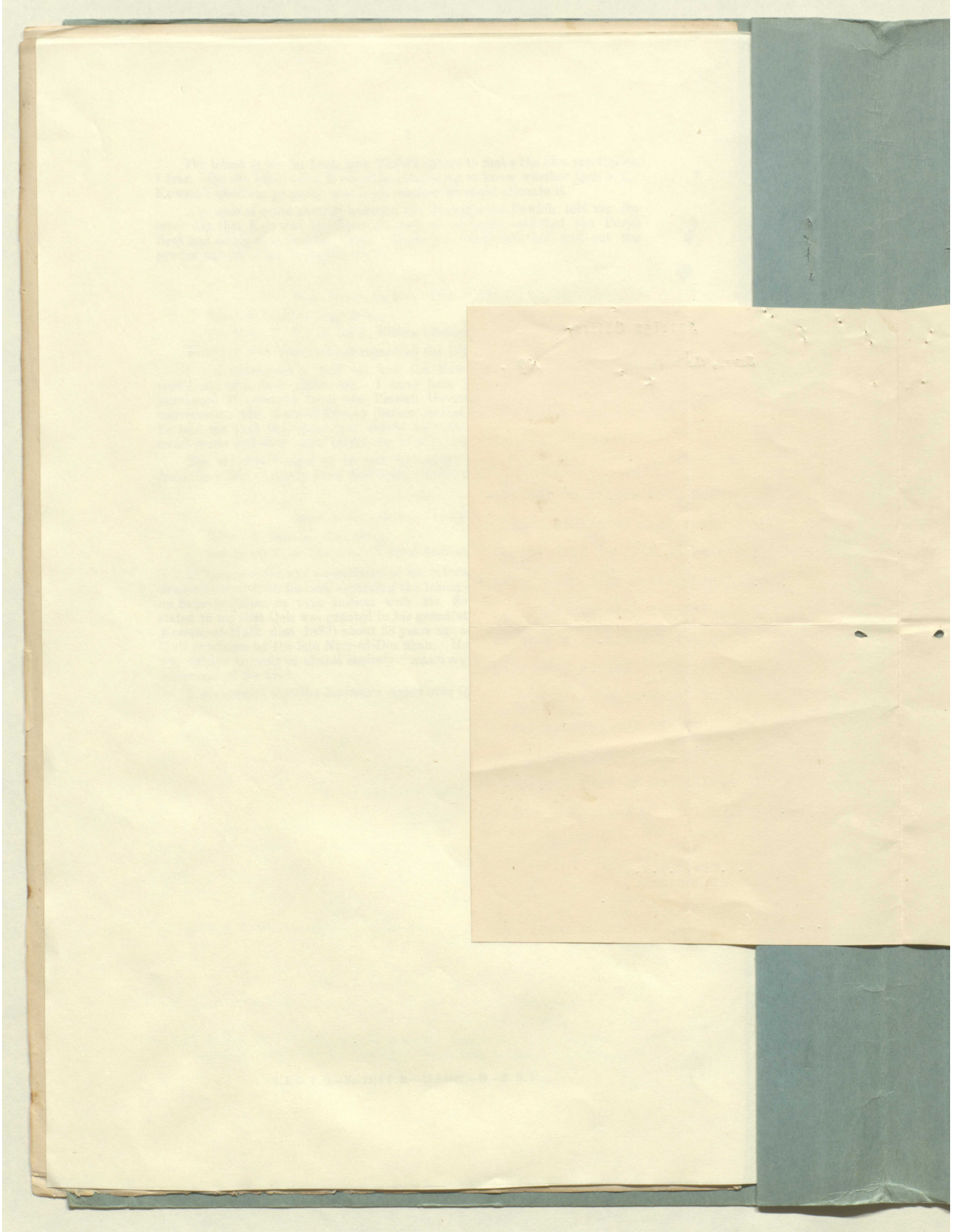
Yours sincerely  
J. F. Lorimer

To  
Major P.Z.Cox, C.I.E.,  
Political Resident,  
Bushire.

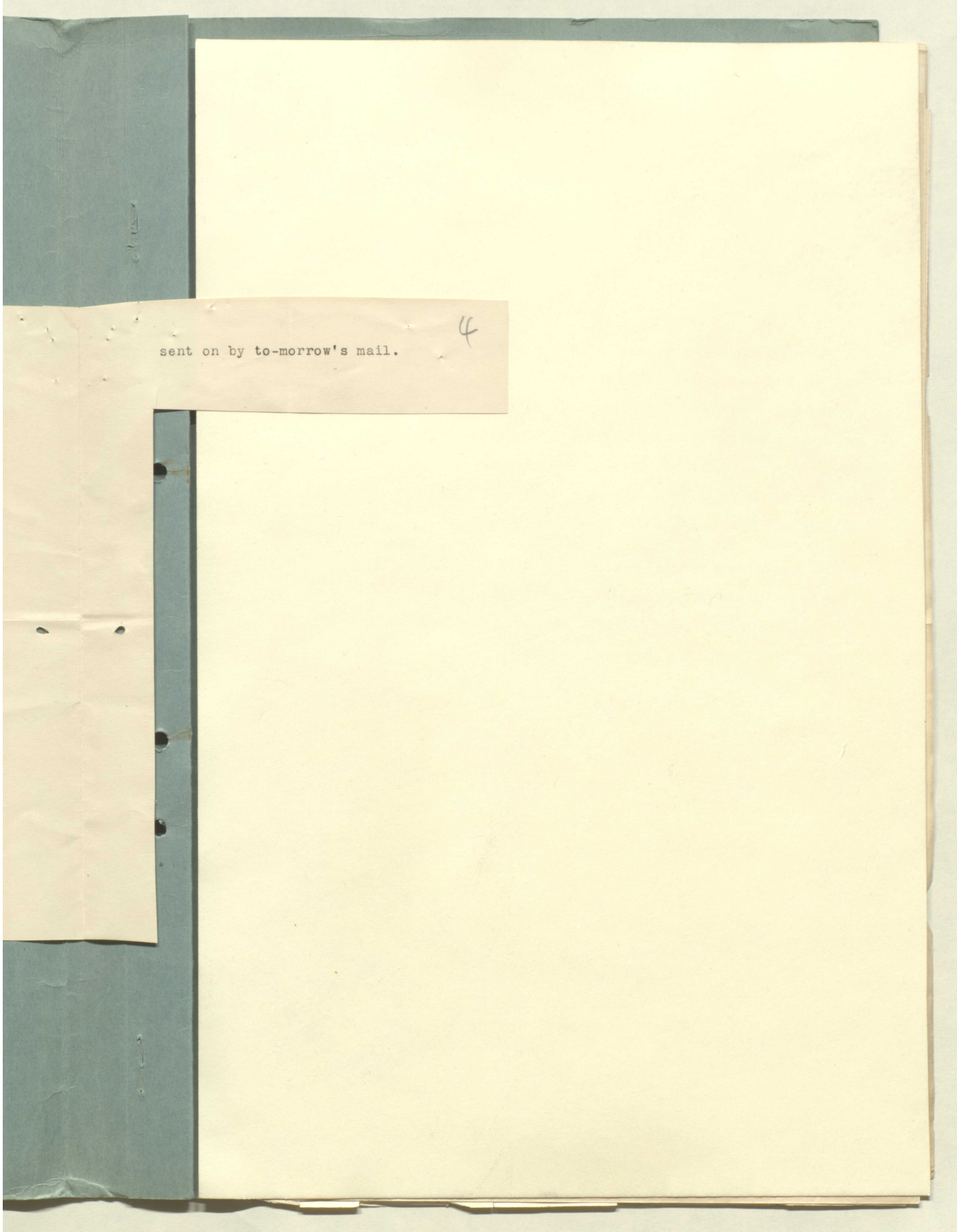
P.S. The letter for Henderson shall be



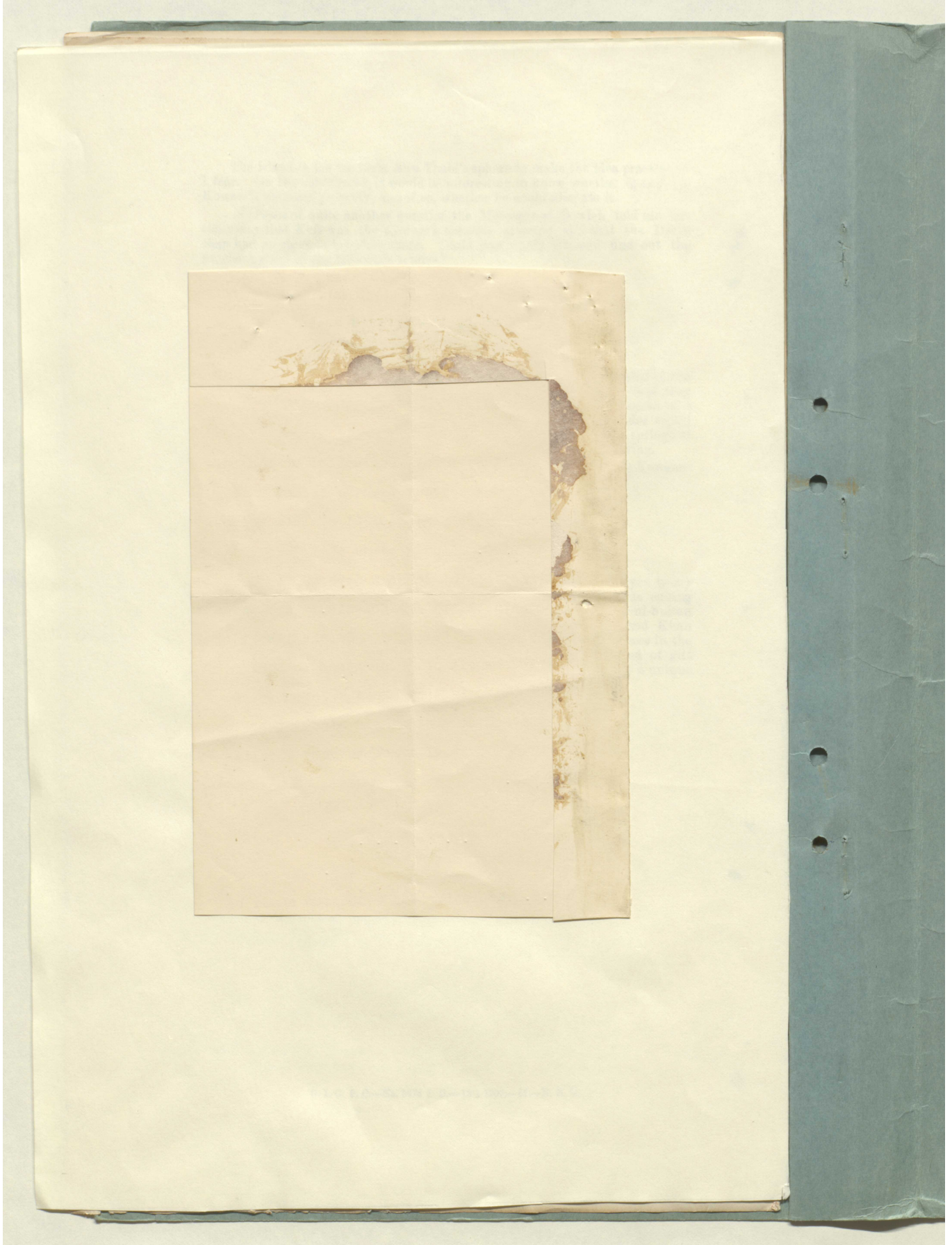
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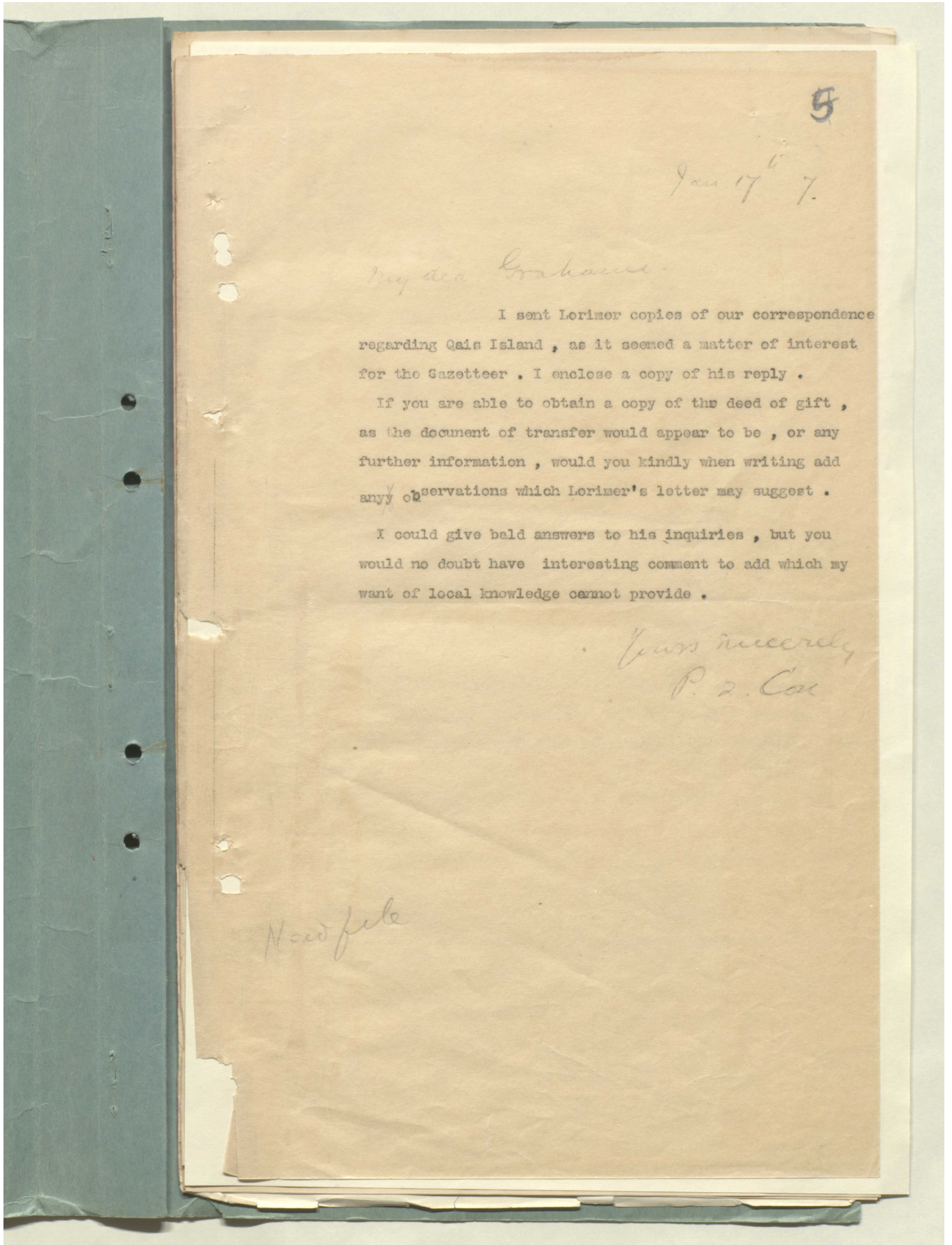
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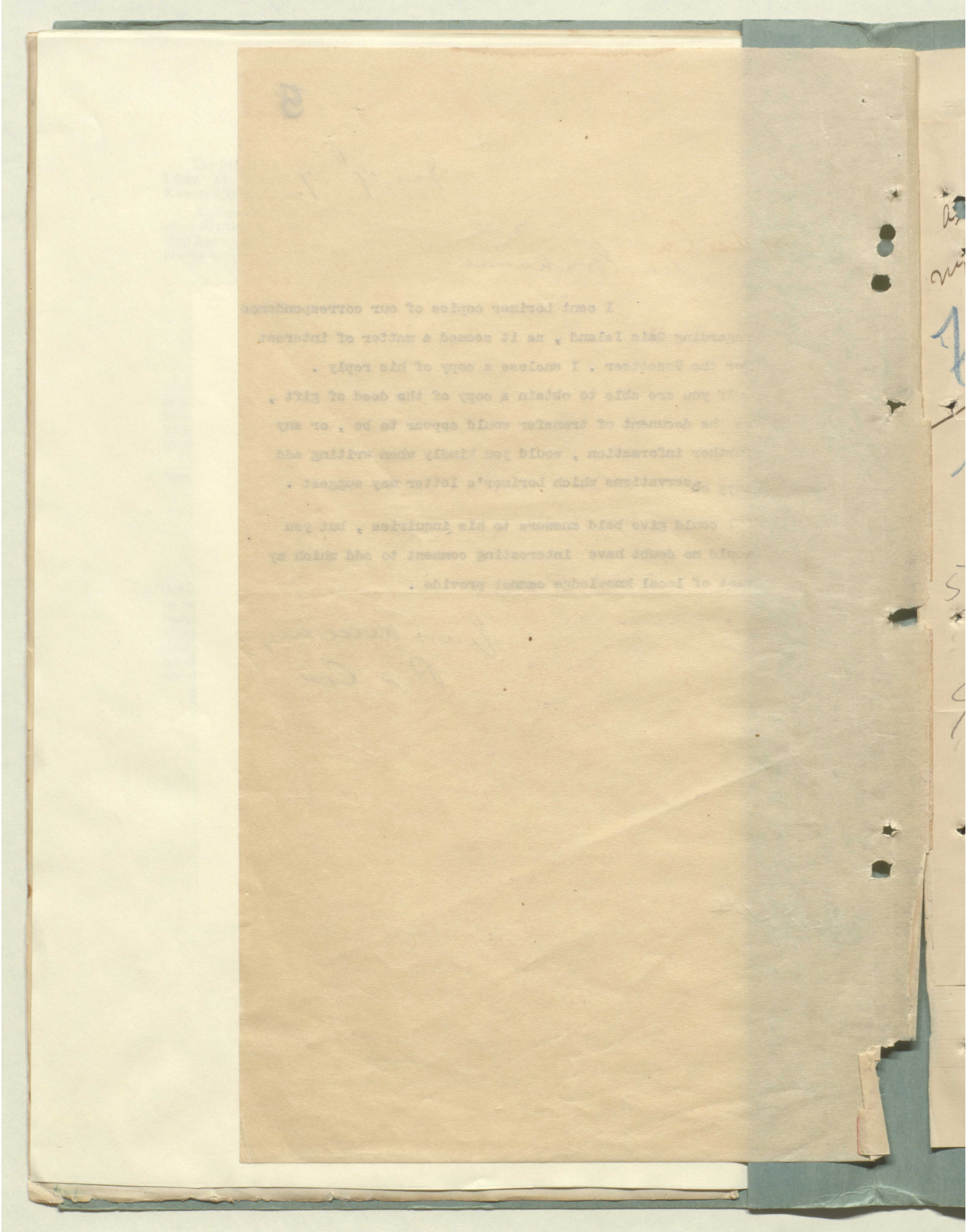
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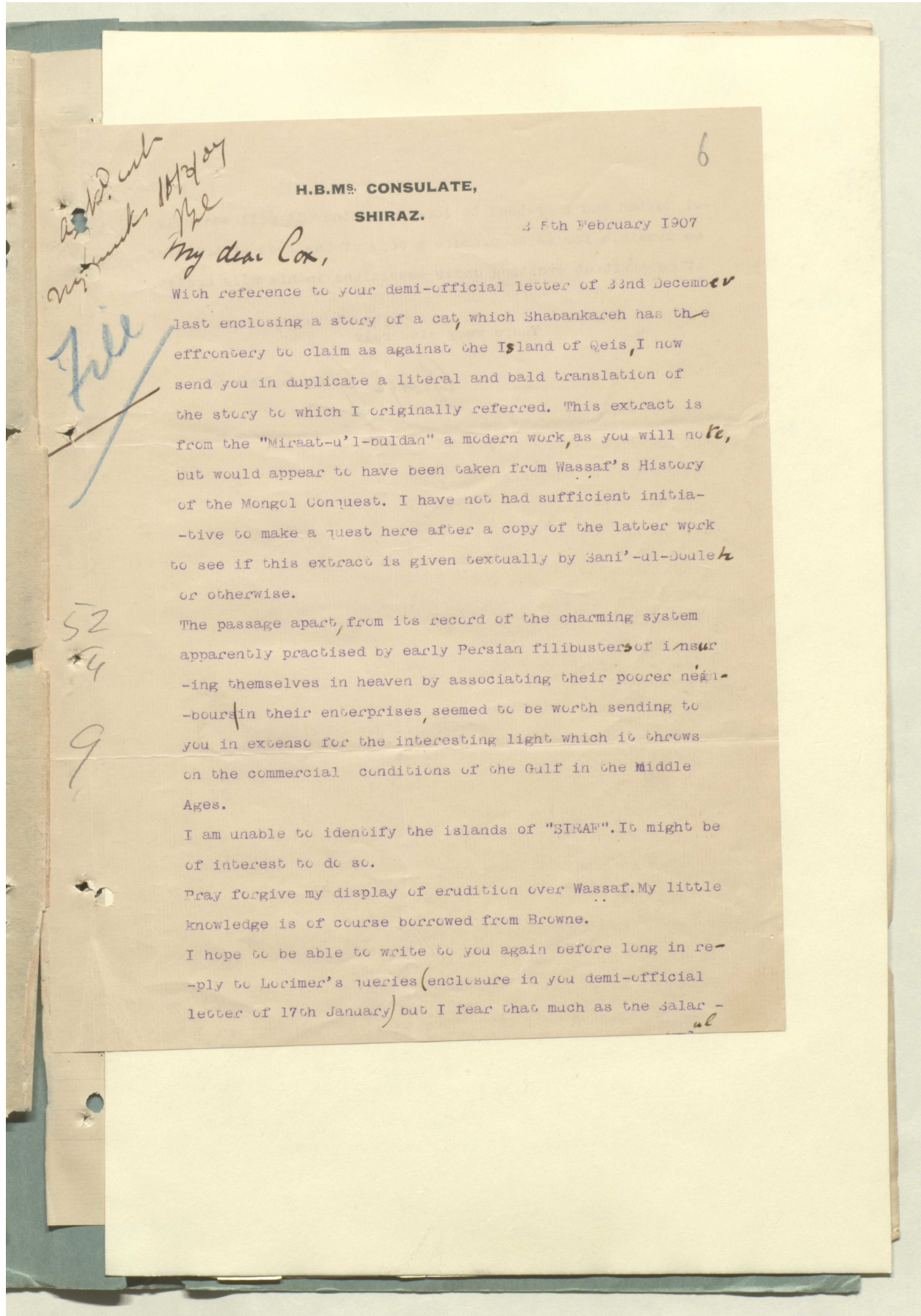
"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٥] (٣٨/١١)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٥٥] [٣٨/١٢]



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [و٦] [٣٨/١٣]



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [ظ٦] (٣٨/١٤)

...ul Sultan and I pretend to love each other it will scarcely  
be possible for me to procure a copy of the deed of transfer  
of Qeis without exciting undue suspicions in his wily breast.

Yours very sincerely

George Grahame

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٧] [١٥/٣٨]

The Use of yis .

The following extract is taken from the *Mi'asat-ul-Buldan* -i-Nasiri, a geographical work in four volumes by Sani-ul-Daulah Miranbad Hassan Khan, son of Fajimad-ul-Saltanah Haji Ali Khan, published in "Behar" in 1384 A.H. 1897 A.D. 114

1. I pp. 178-180.

The writer, after stating that the island of yis (كيسر) is more properly called Kish (كيش) "a name given to it from its resemblance to a quire" (كيشر), quotes in proof of the wealth and resources of this island, a story from the third book of the *Galistan* of Sheikh Sa'di about a rich merchant of Kish. He then continues as follows:-

"In the history of *Vassaf* (Note by C. Conname, *Vassaf-i-Padral* i.e. Abdillah b. Fadlallah Shiraz, the celebrated panegyrist (*Vassaf*) and historian of the Mongol ~~dynasty~~ who flourished in the reign of Ghazan Khan and wrote in A. H. 1348 his *History of the Mongol Conquest*, from which the story would appear to have been extracted, cf. "A Literary History of Persia from Ferdowsi to Sa'di" by R.C. Brown, 1904. The name of the island of Kish (كيش) is written in the account, which deserves to be recorded, is given of how the island came to be inhabited. It is as follows:-

The island of yis which is one of the chief islands of Persia and in its ports has merchandise from India and from the richest lands of Cathay and Turkestan and sells there in its ~~ports~~ (دور) there was therein in times by vestige of

a building or ~~habitation~~ till that King Toqtaishah, son of Umad-ul-Daulah Qaidu, son of Jenghiz, who possessed the land of Kirman, made it a port. In the early days of the power of the *Al-i-Bawir* the chief ports were in the inhabited isles of Siraf (سيراف) and Siraf was a spacious city and therein were all sorts and conditions of men - Ji - Ulama

مرات البلدان ناصر  
صنع الدول محمد  
اعتد السلطنة

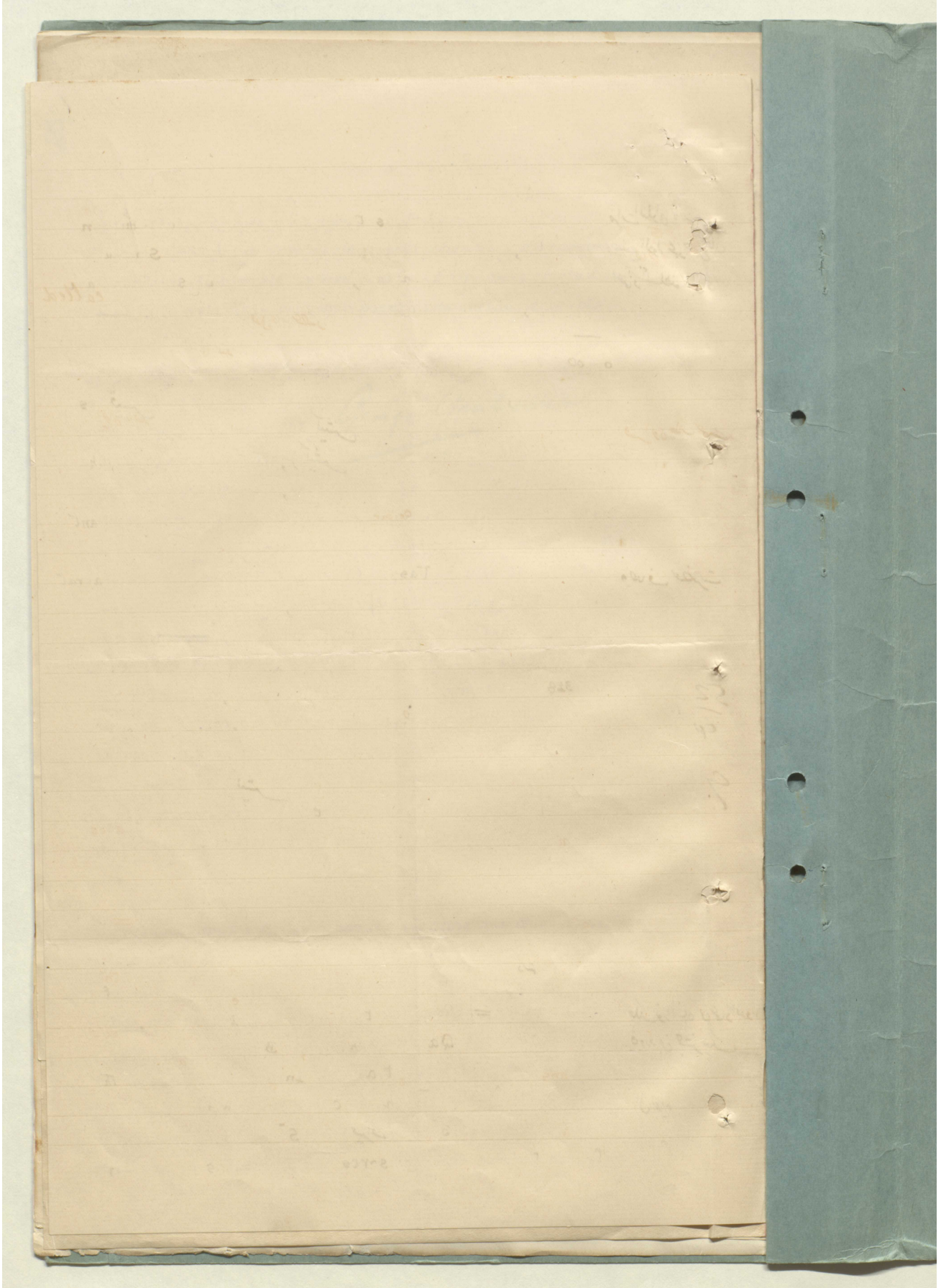
وصف حضر

ملك تورانشاه ابن  
قادر بن جعفر بن

ال بوي



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٧ظ] (٣٨/١٦)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٨] [٣٨/١٧]

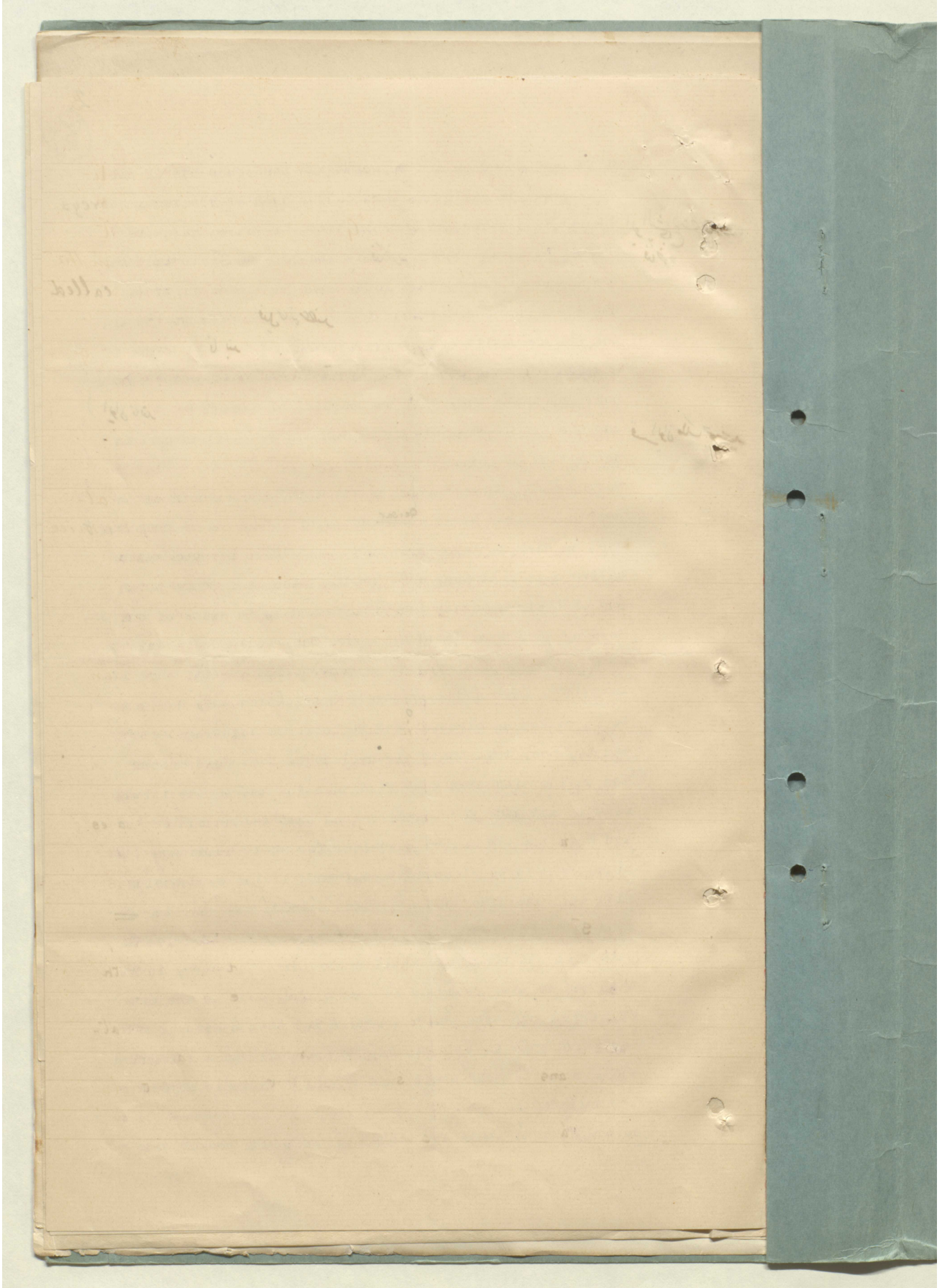
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ابو الشجاع عبد المولى  
قائد

قري اوان ملك محمد

... and ... great was the concourse of peo-  
-ble ... buildings were constructed with several storeys  
... and sometimes Abu'l-Hasan azid-ul-  
-khalid Farukhshahid ( قانخرد ) would come to Siraf and stay  
... and he had built a lofty building there which was called  
the elephant house of azid ( فيل خانه عازد ) ... the remains  
thereof are still extant and in Nabad ( نابد ) which is  
a village on the other side of Siraf he constructed another  
building, which they call the portico of Nabad ( ايوان نابد )  
and the Far-i-Haiwan-i-Malik Jam-ahid is still extant in  
the island of Geis.  
... in those days there was a certain nakuda of the  
island of Siraf called Qeisar ( قيسار ) ...  
... he died he left three sons the eldest of whom was  
called Geis. As they were prodigal they soon came to an  
end of their paternal inheritance and as in spite of their  
poverty they were proud by nature they would not submit to  
any one and they were always ready to do up with them in-  
-deed as ever and above their destitution they had come  
to be called as pirates. And so perforce leaving their  
country they left their birth-place to their old mother  
and taking with them some fishing boat came to the island  
of Geis and made for themselves on that island out of lea-  
-ves and branches and bought a shelter for their needs and a  
place therein to sleep and obtained a living by catching  
fish till one day when a certain nakuda was sailing for  
from Siraf for India. Now it was customary for the rich to  
take from the poor some small merchandise and carry it with  
them and if they required it again they gave to the owner  
of such merchandise who had prayed for them a gift of great  
-er value than it and they looked upon this as a safeguard  
and a means toward their safe return and their object  
accomplished.  
... so the Nakuda asked the mother of the young man of Geis  
for

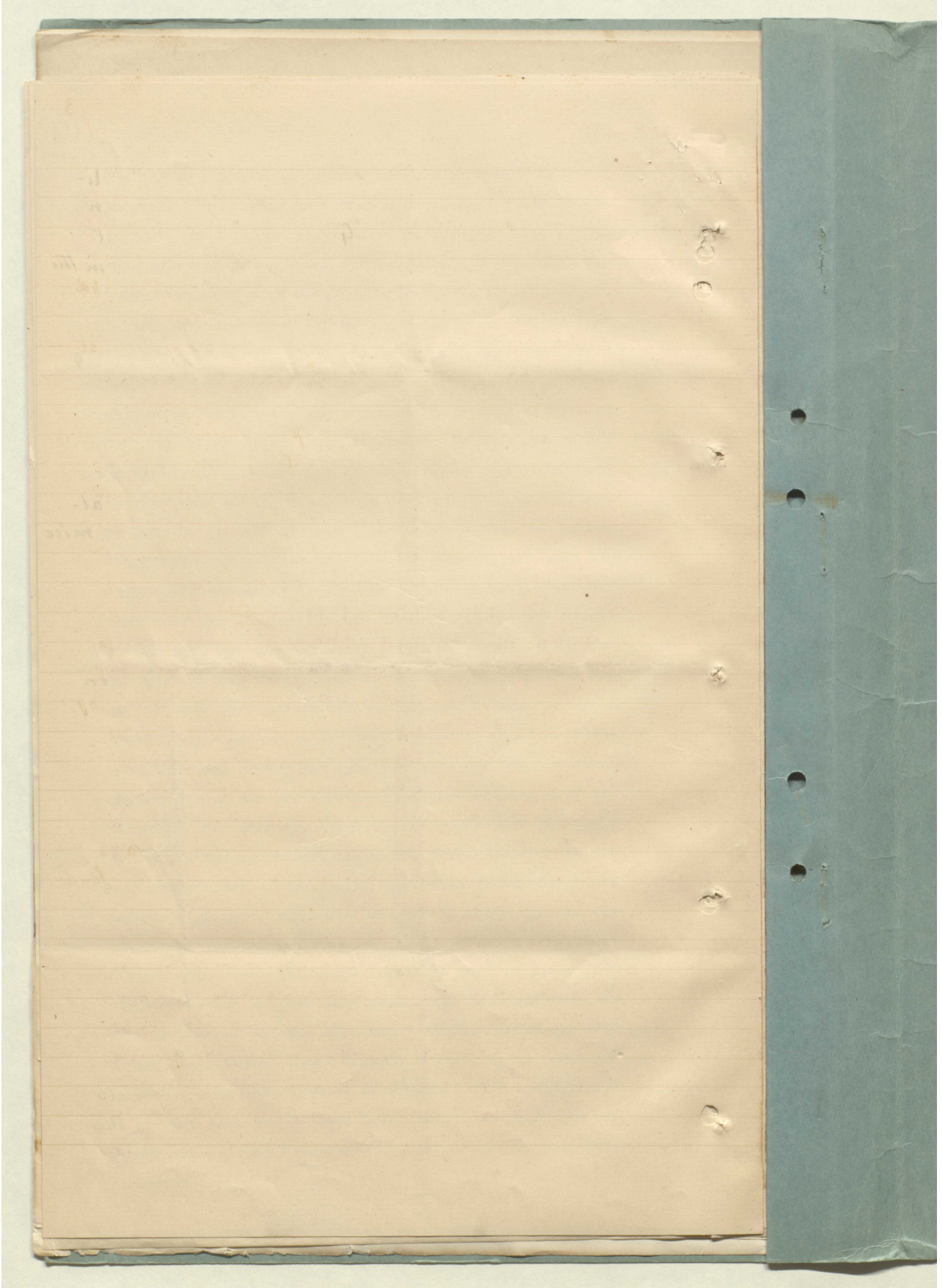
"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [ظ٨] (٣٨/١٨)



3  
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for some merchandise. The woman piteously and humbly repli-  
-ed "I have nothing but a cat". The Nakhoda who was a man  
of generous disposition said "Give it to me." so they took it  
to the ship and, having weighed anchor, went to India and in the  
farthest parts of India he anchored by a certain shore.  
Then he sent bare objects from his merchandise to the  
capital of that country to the Court of the King, requesting  
leave to unload. They bought the load which he had brought  
as soon as it was presented, at the price which he desired  
and he obtained his expectations.  
Meanwhile they spread a repast and sat down to it and there  
-upon an army of mice set upon the food. For every man seat-  
-ed at the repast there was a man standing by to keep the mice  
off him. The Captain saw that the luck of the old woman  
had woken from sleep. The next day when he came into the  
King's presence he brought the old woman's cat with him  
and let it loose among the mice. The cat set upon the mice  
and chased a large number of them. Never had the mice seen  
a cat nor tasted the food of its blows. They were not believ-  
-ed to it. At last when they had witnessed a great many  
onsets of the cat they ran away and hid in their holes.  
The King and the courtiers watched the cat and its chase  
after the mice and admired much its ruse and rapine.  
The Nakhoda told them the nature and qualities of the cat  
tribe and particularly the reason why he had brought this  
cat and the story of the old woman. And a few days after-  
wards when he had sold his merchandise and bought goods  
for resale in Persia, he wished to return thither. He said to  
the King "The King's benefits have been conferred beyond  
word and custom. Shall I give the surplus thereof to the  
old woman or is there a special largesse for her?". The  
King replied "Her largesse is ready in the port and awaits  
the departure of the Captain." When the Captain came to the  
anchorage he saw a ship laded with fine stuffs and  
various

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٩ظ] (٣٨/٢٠)

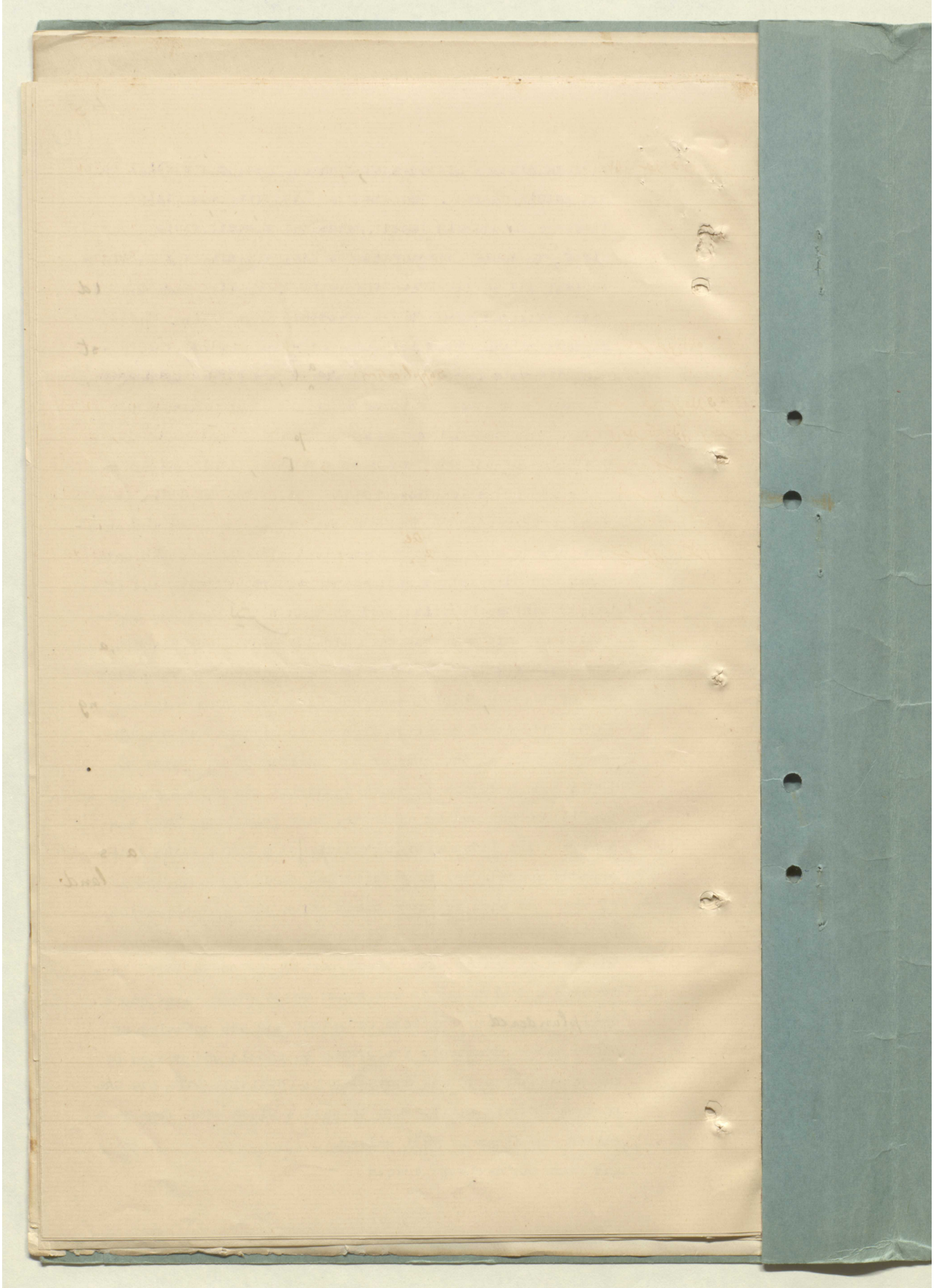


"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٠] (٣٨/٢١)

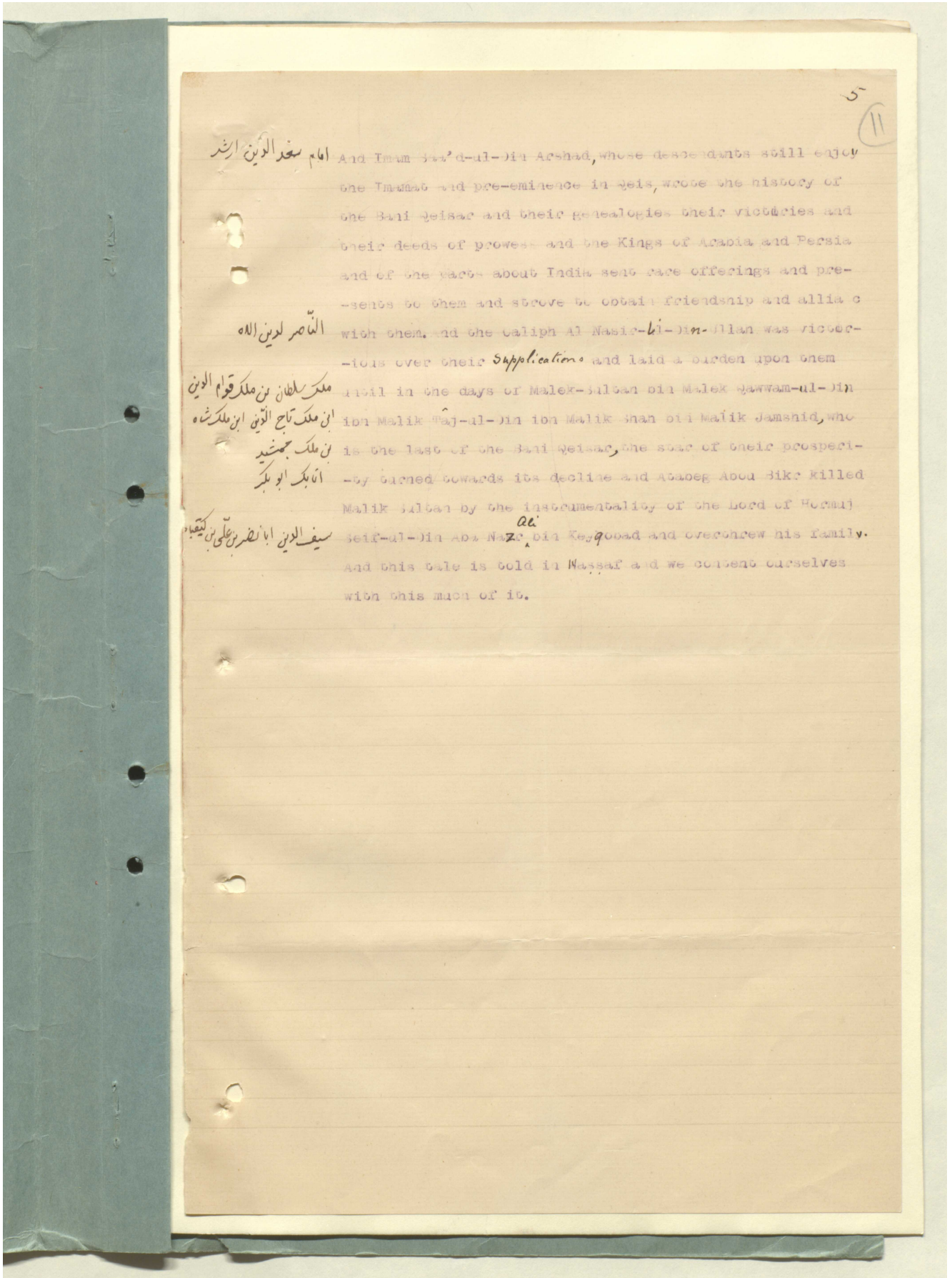
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various classes of servants, each one occupied in some of  
the ship's duties. Then he knew that all these were  
I suppose for the old woman. When the Nakhdi arrived at  
sight of the noble she came to congratulate him on his  
arrival and to ask after his health. Amongst them the old  
woman enquired after her merchandise of no value. The  
Nakhdi related what had happened. The old woman at first  
took his tale for a jest. Afterwards, when she was assured,  
she sent a message in haste to her sons and informed her  
sons. They came on the wings of speed to sight and took  
possession of the ship destined for them, sold such of the  
wares as were saleable and kept such of the varieties as  
were worth keeping and bought quantities of grain and ship-  
-ed them to Geis and had themselves also transported thi-  
-ther and this island became the property of Geis son of  
Geisar and the Persians call it Kesh (كيش) and the deri-  
-vation of this name has been already mentioned. However, as  
the sons of Geis in spite of their wickedness were also  
men of courage, people gathered round them from neighbouring  
parts and reaped benefits from their mishaps and one of  
the brothers at the time of the sailing of the ships to  
India made a voyage to those countries and gained great  
profit, thereby and on their way back from India they saw  
twelve ships laden with merchandise from India which faces  
towards Mekran. They bore their own merchandise to the island  
of Geis and then set upon those ships and took possession  
of them also and killed their crews. And the fortune of  
the sons of Geis after their seizure of these ships in-  
-creased and although it was known that these ships had  
been plundered by the sons of Geis and the notables of  
those parts repeatedly intervened to obtain the return of  
the merchandise he succeeded in obtaining this and the  
fortune of this family rose to such a pitch that they were  
called the Kings of Bahi Geisar.  
And Imam Sa'ad-ul-Din Arsanad

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٠ ظ] (٣٨/٢٢)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١١ و] [٣٨/٢٣]



امام سعد الوين ارشد

And Imam Sa'd-ul-Din A'ashad, whose descendants still enjoy  
the Imamate and pre-eminence in Qeis, wrote the history of  
the Bani-Qeis and their genealogies their victories and  
their deeds of prowess and the Kings of Arabia and Persia  
and of the parts about India sent race offerings and pre-  
sents to them and strove to obtain friendship and allia c

الناصر لورين الله

with them, and the Caliph Al-Nasir-<sup>bi</sup>-Din-Illan was victor-  
ious over their *Supplications* and laid a burden upon them

ملك سلطان بن ملك قوام الوين

until in the days of Malek-Sultan bin Malek Qawwam-ul-Din  
ibn Malik Taj-ul-Din ibn Malik Shan bin Malik Jamshid, who

ابن ملك تاج الدين ابن ملك شاه

is the last of the Bani-Qeis, the star of their prosperi-  
ty burned towards its decline and Atabeg Abou-Bikr killed

بن ملك جمشيد

Malik-Sultan by the instrumentality of the Lord of Hormuz  
Seif-ul-Din Abu-Nazir bin Keyqood and overthrew his family.

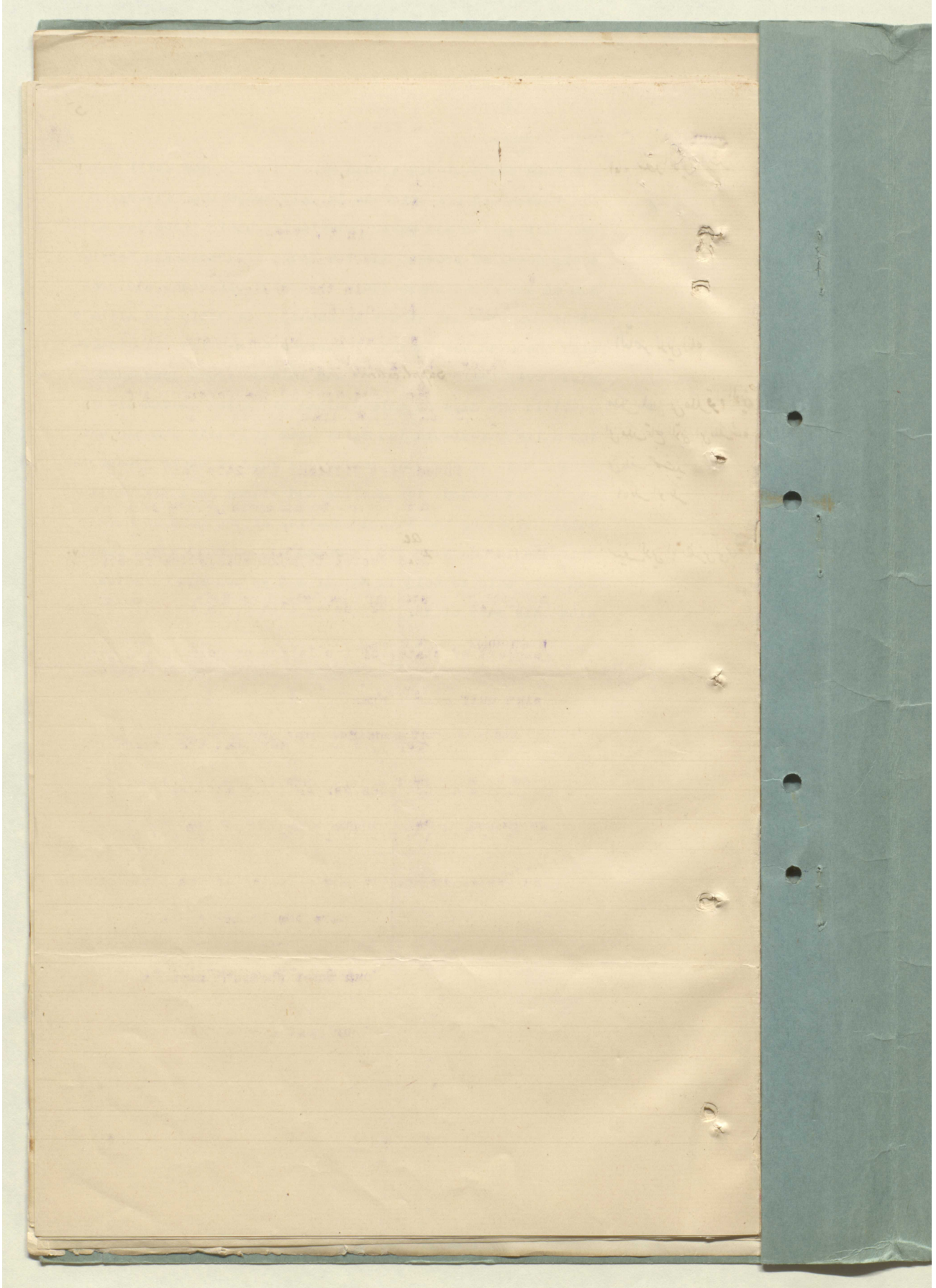
ابا بكر ابو بكر

سيف الدين ابا نصر بن علي بن كيقباد

And this tale is told in Nassaf and we content ourselves  
with this much of it.



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١١ ظ] (٣٨/٢٤)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٢] [٣٨/٢٥]

Confidential.

No. 239-E/B.

From

The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign Department,

To

Major P.Z.Cox, C.I.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.



Dated Fort William, the 24th January 1907.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of  
your letter No. 2920 dated 13th December 1906, on the  
subject of <sup>the</sup> status of the Island of Qeis in the Per-  
sian Gulf near Lingah.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government  
of India do not consider that any attempt should be  
made to acquire rights in the island in the manner  
suggested in Mr. Grahame's letter of the 11th October  
1906.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*R. V. A. Shand.*

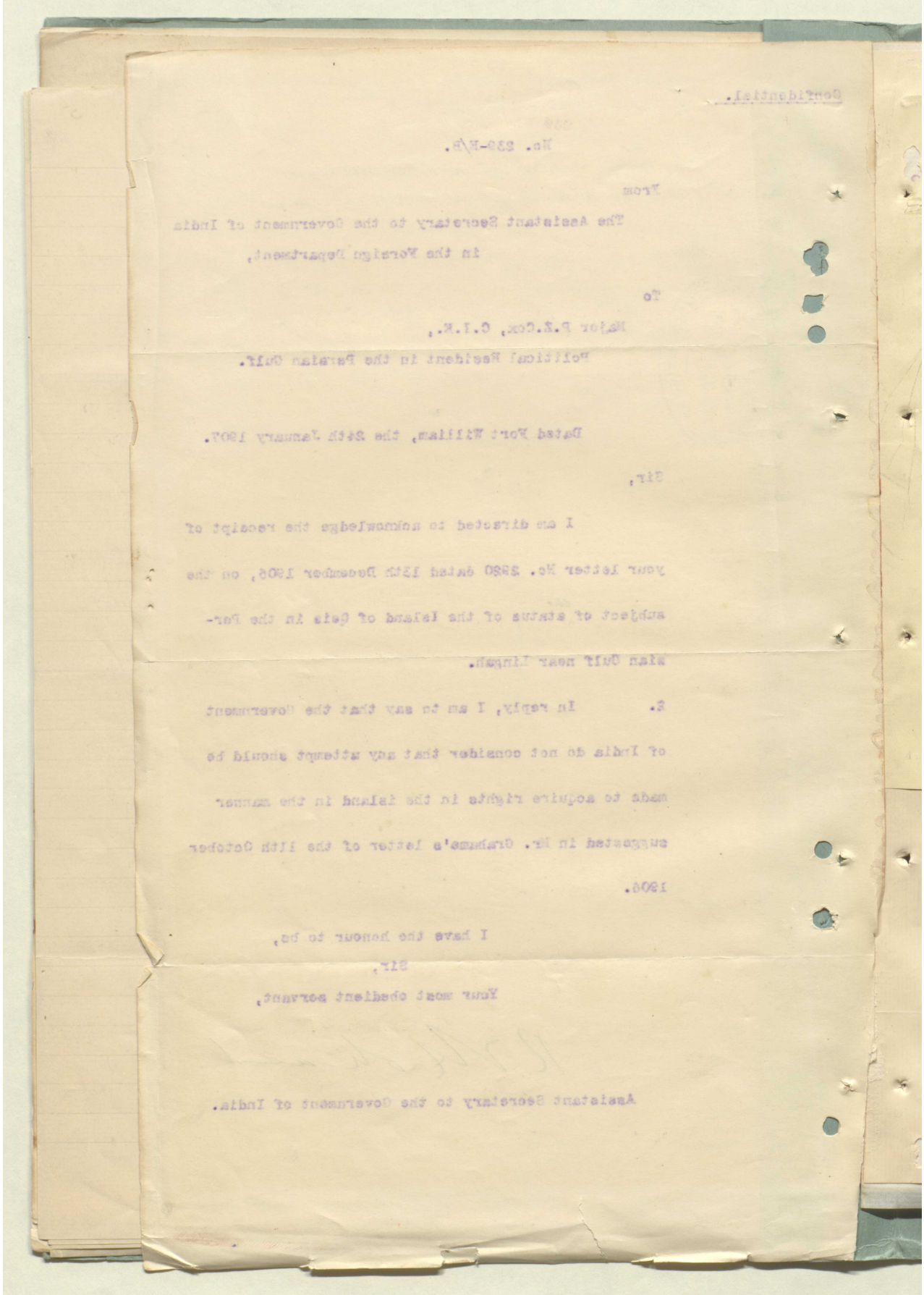
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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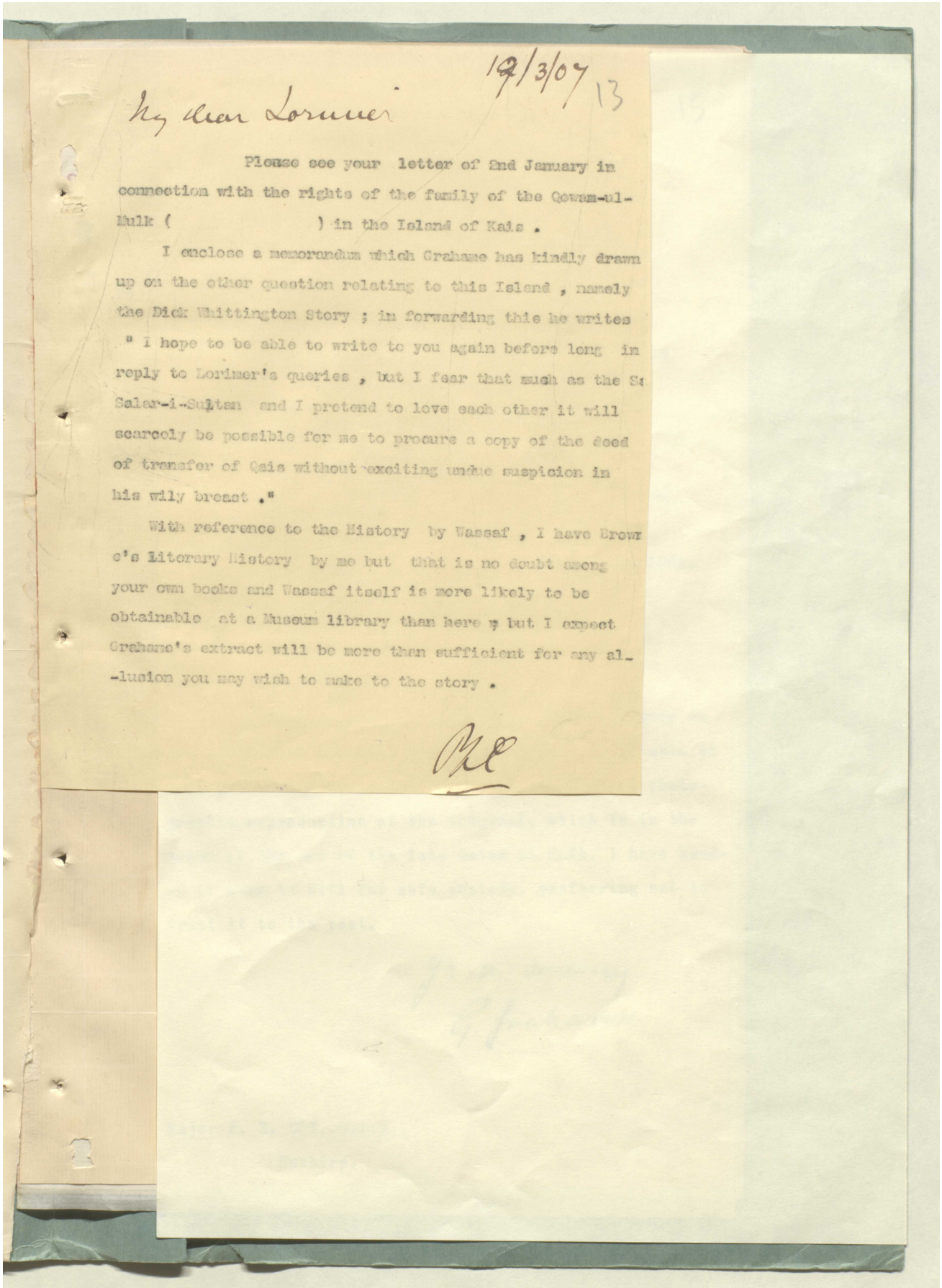
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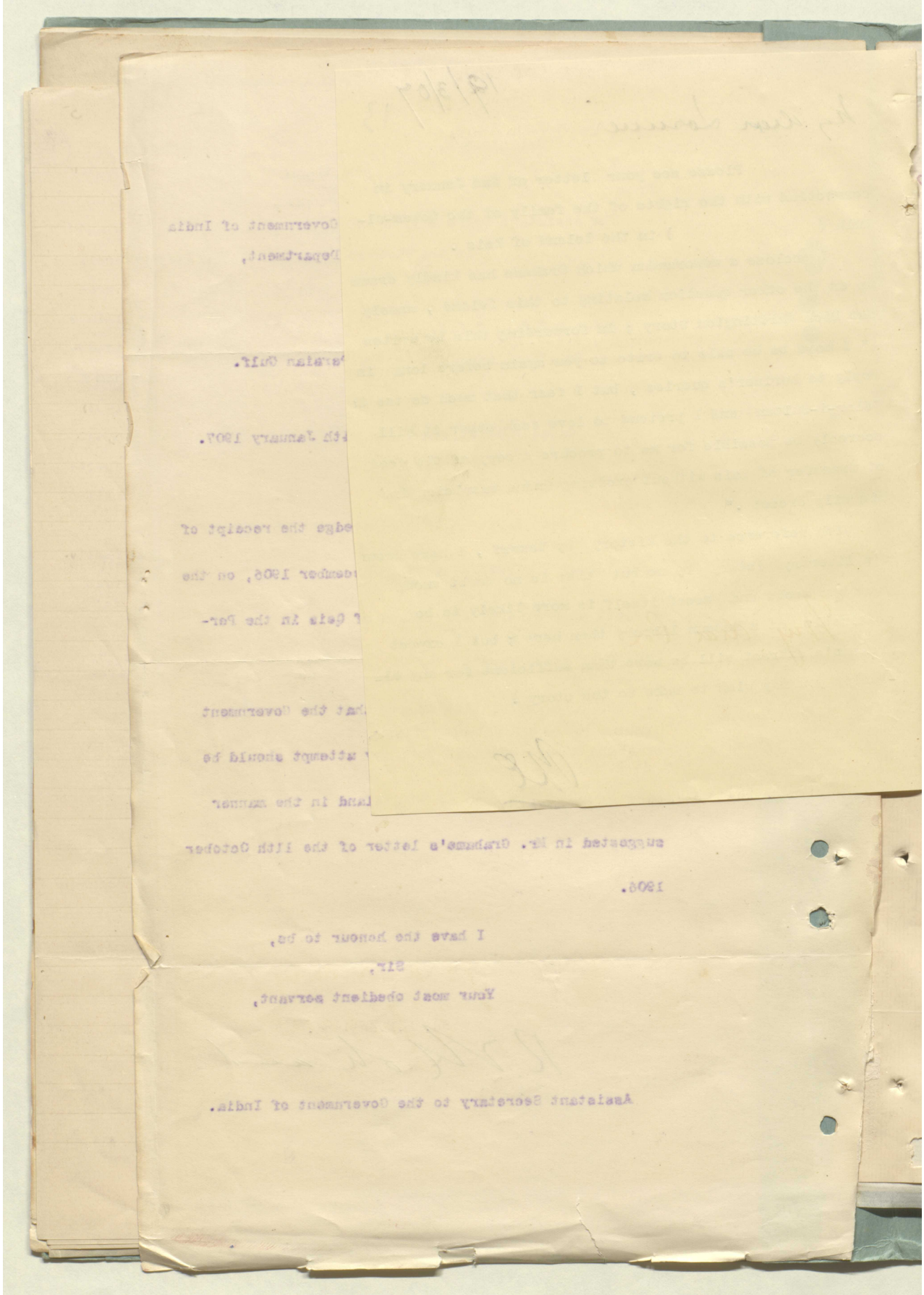
"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٢١ ظ] (٣٨/٢٦)



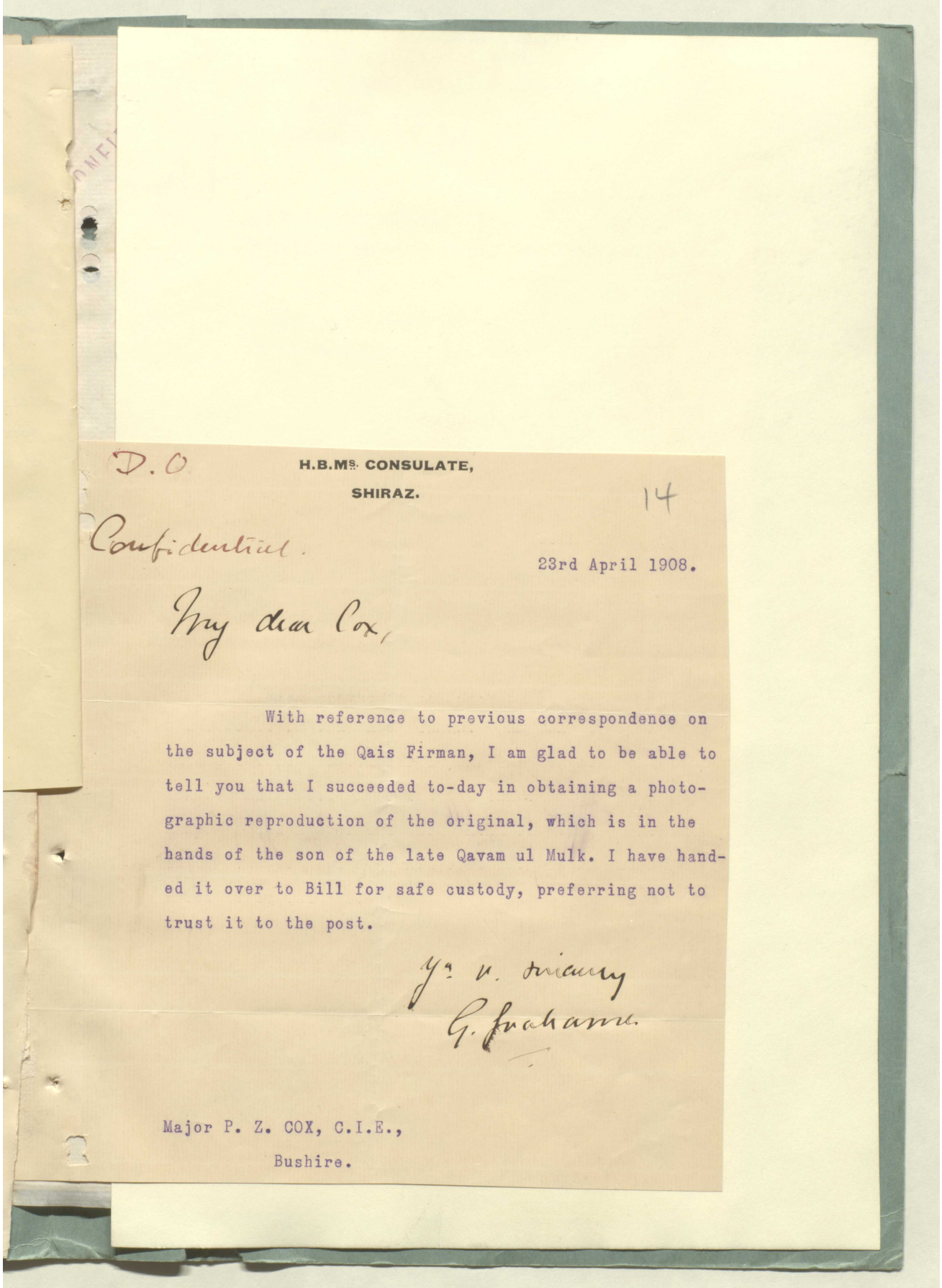
"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٣ و] (٣٨/٢٧)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٣١ ظ] (٣٨/٢٨)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٤/٣٨]



D.O.

H.B.M.S. CONSULATE,  
SHIRAZ.

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*Confidential.*

23rd April 1908.

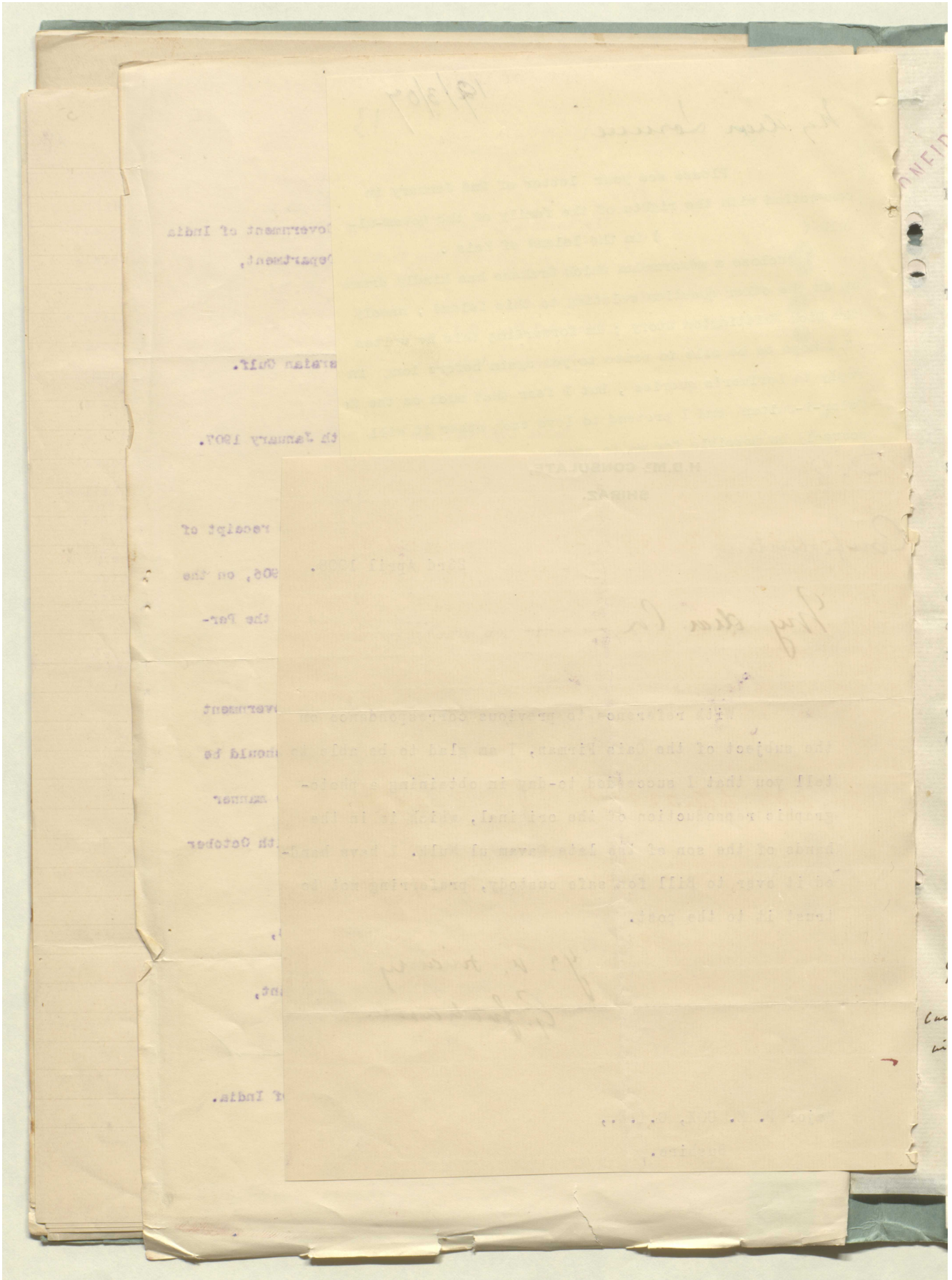
*My dear Cox,*

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Qais Firman, I am glad to be able to tell you that I succeeded to-day in obtaining a photographic reproduction of the original, which is in the hands of the son of the late Qavam ul Mulk. I have handed it over to Bill for safe custody, preferring not to trust it to the post.

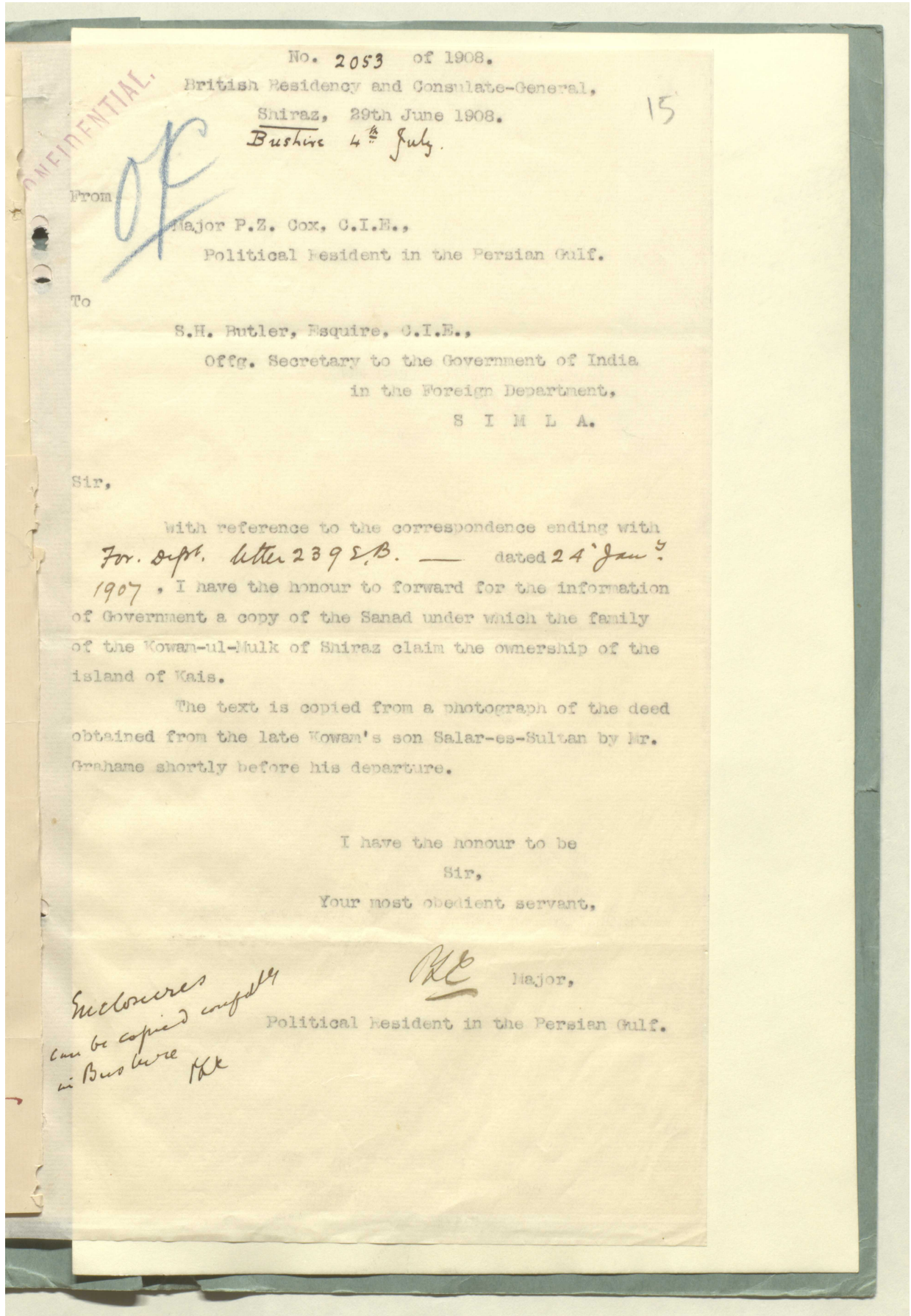
*Yr. v. sincerely  
G. Fraham.*

Major P. Z. COX, C.I.E.,  
Bushire.

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [٤١ ظ] (٣٨/٣٠)

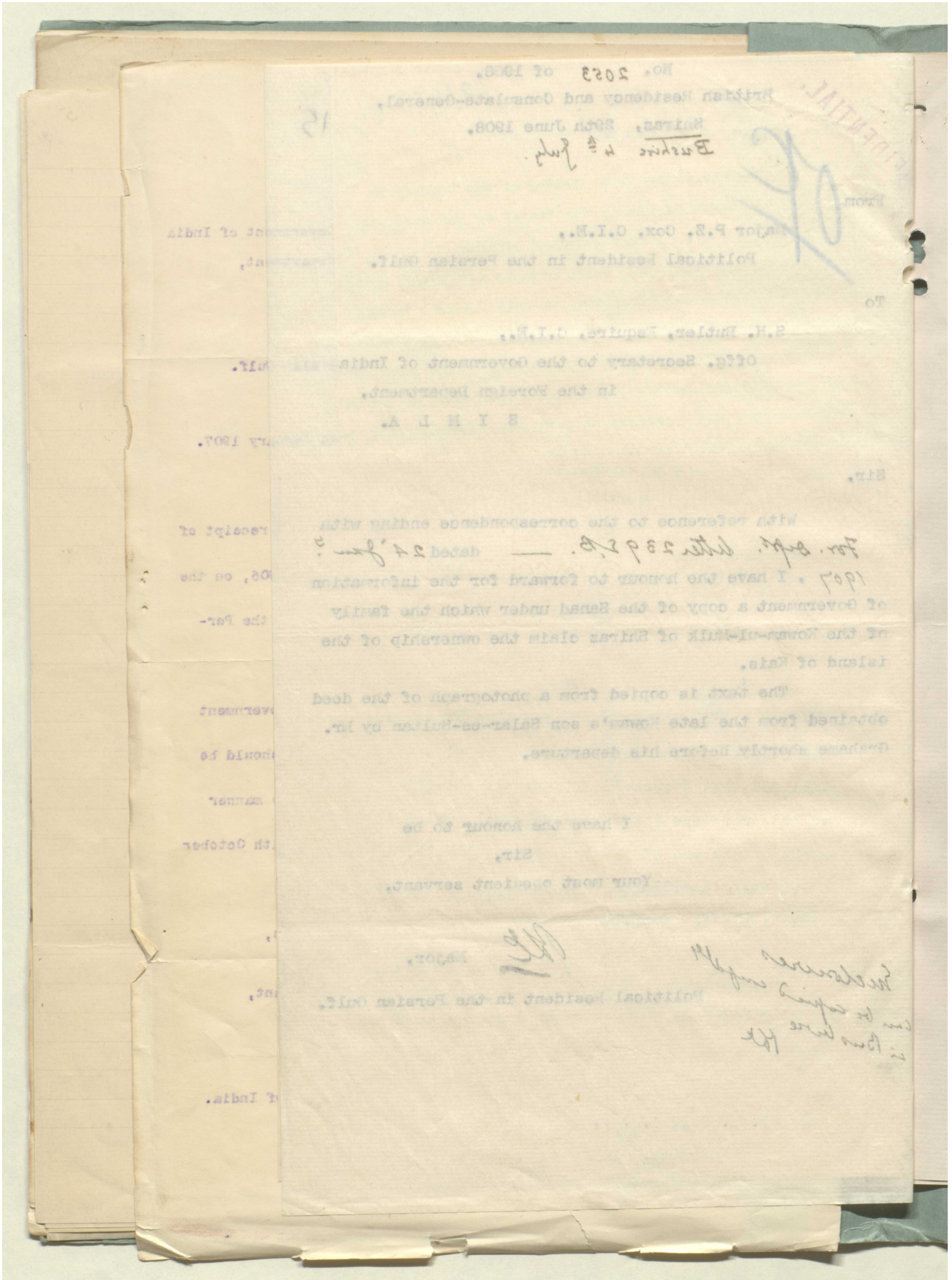


"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٥/٣٨]





"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٥ ظ] (٣٨/٣٢)



16

بحر العجمان

جزيرة قيس در نصير ديوان  
چون در نظام ان قلم آهن ضربت خود درین

ان جزیره در تاریخ سنه ۱۲۹۷<sup>هـ</sup> و بعد

بکس با و العاص فرعون در در صدها که کبریا

بیت ان و ستم که برهان بر دلتا بر طر و خود

اولی که محو ان جزیره با جاله و سینه

یا نفوس بریت اصل خارج ما در ان نشانه

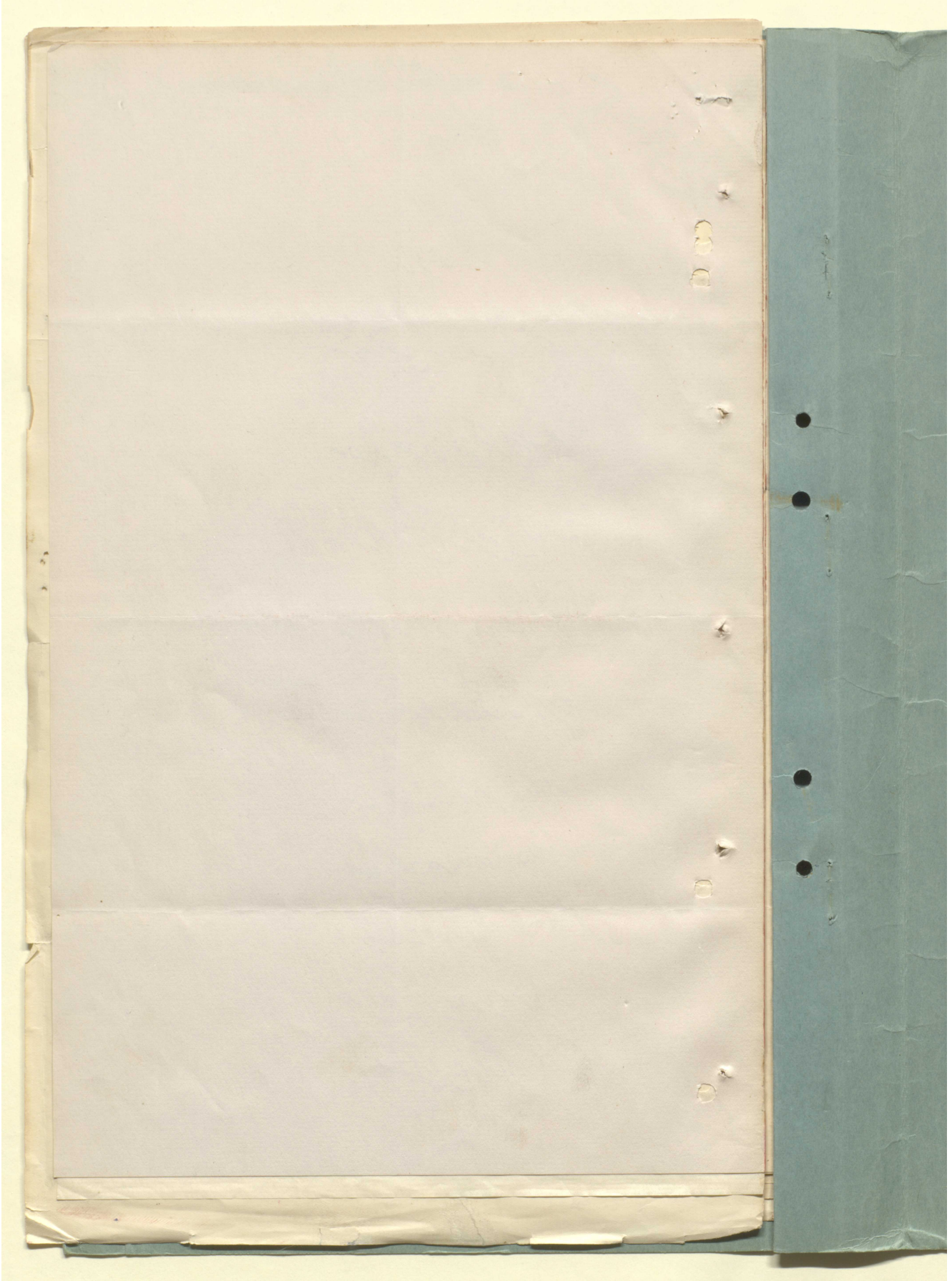
همیشه در دست خود و ادله خود با کبریا و کرم

دتر بخوابه بر سر و دانه از ان یا فایه بنه با نفوس

بید بر عت مصری و ستم کس کهن به کرم

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"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٦ ظ] (٣٨/٣٤)



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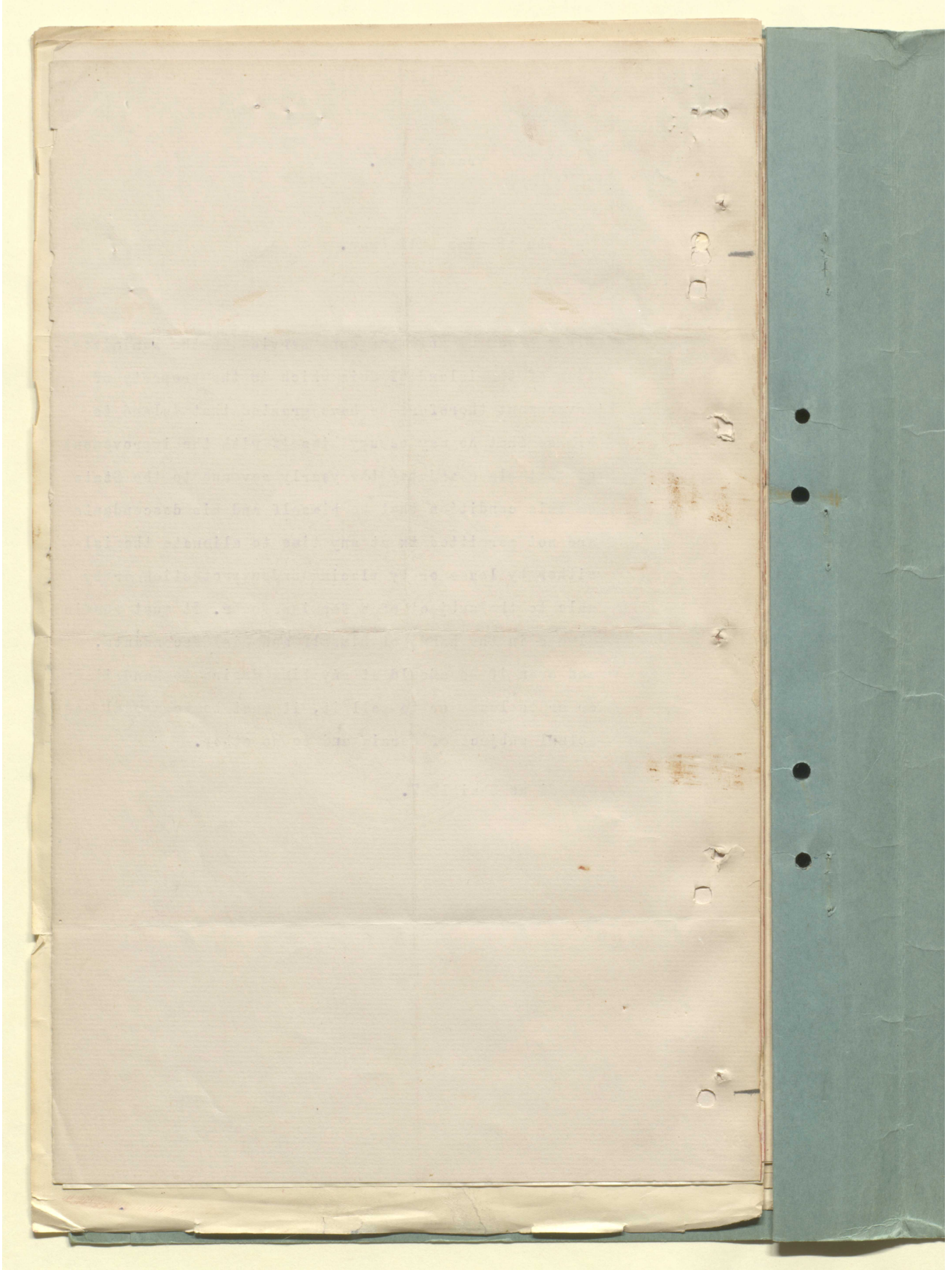
Translation.

The pErisian Gulf Oman.

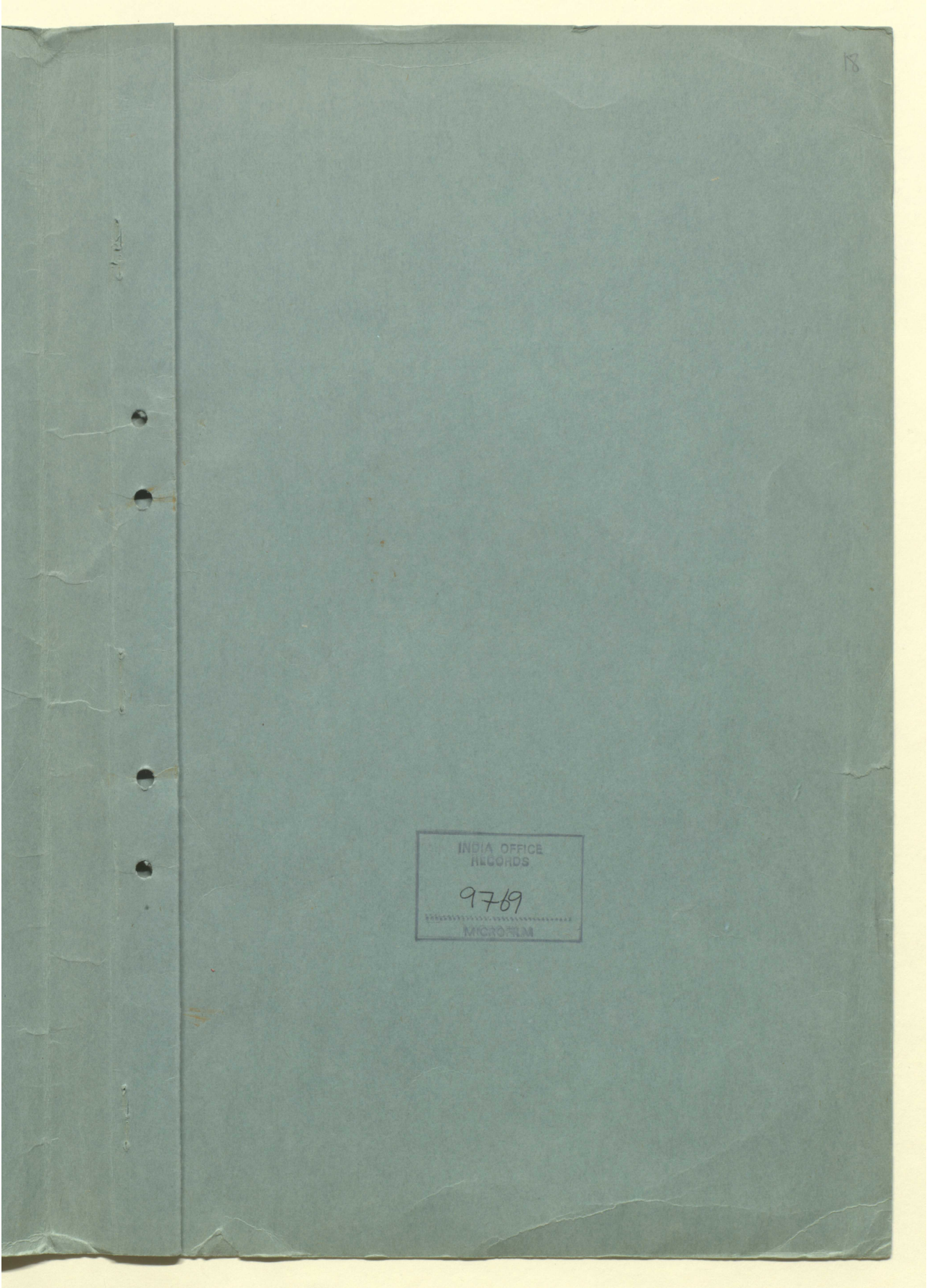
Since Kavam ul mulk has done service in the administration of the island of Qeis which is the property of Government therefore We have granted that Island to him so that he may occupy himself with the improvement of that place and pay the yearly revenue to the Sâte on this condition that he himself and his descendants are not permitted ~~to~~ at any time to alienate the island either by lease or by placing under protection or by sale to the subject of a foreign Power. It must remain always in the hands of himself and his descendants, and even if he should at any time desire to hand it over or to lease or to sell it, it must be to a real and actual subject of Persia and to no other.

Jemadi us Sani 1297.

"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [١٧ ظ] (٣٨/٣٦)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [خلفي-داخلي] (٣٨/٣٧)



"ملف 52/4 (B 1) الجزر الفارسية (١) جزيرة كيش" [خلفي] (٣٨/٣٨)

