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'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913'

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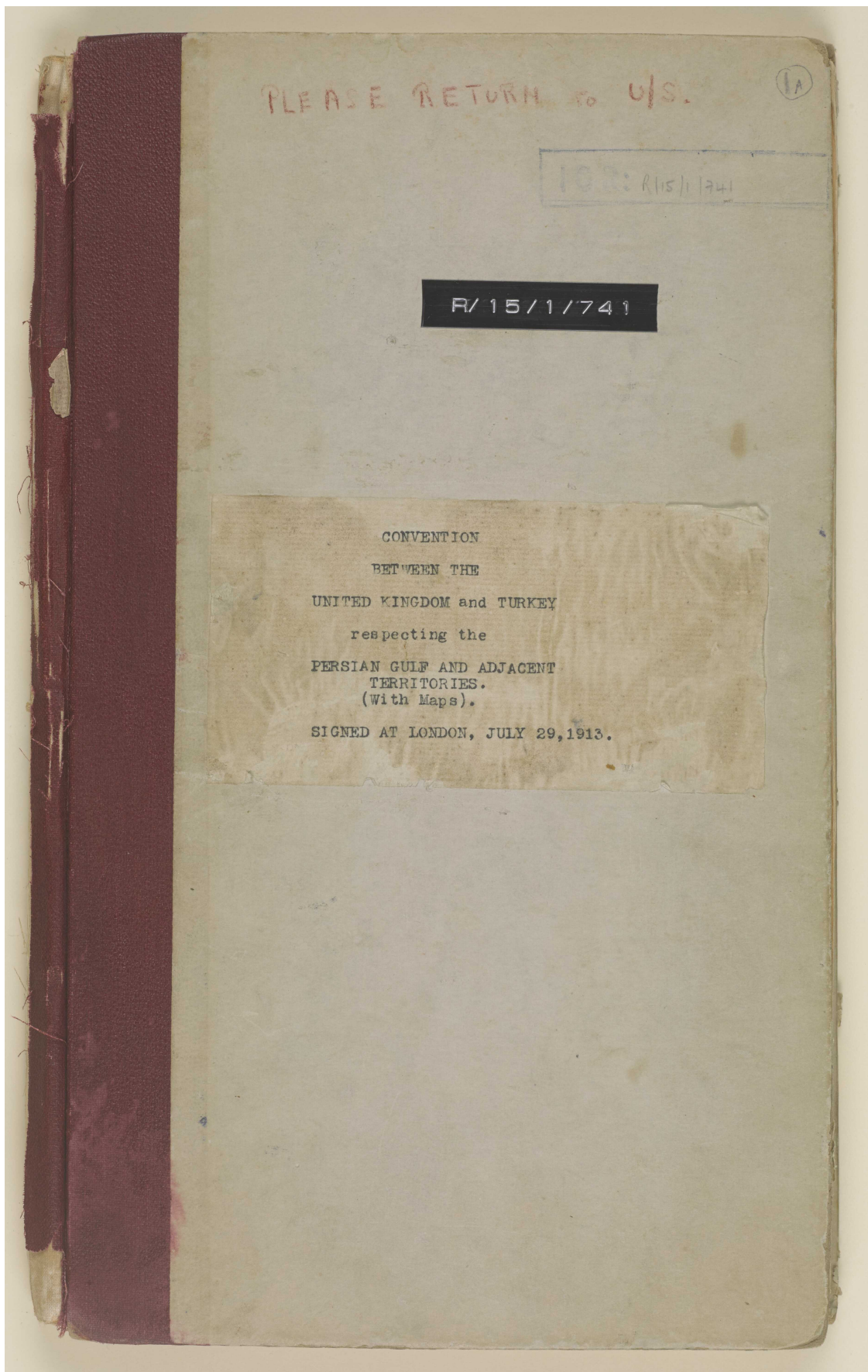
About this record

The volume contains the following two documents: *Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf and adjacent territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913* and *Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Boundaries of Aden and of Ottoman Territory in Southern Arabia, (With Maps), Signed at London, March 9 1914, (Ratifications exchanged at London, June 3 1914)* .

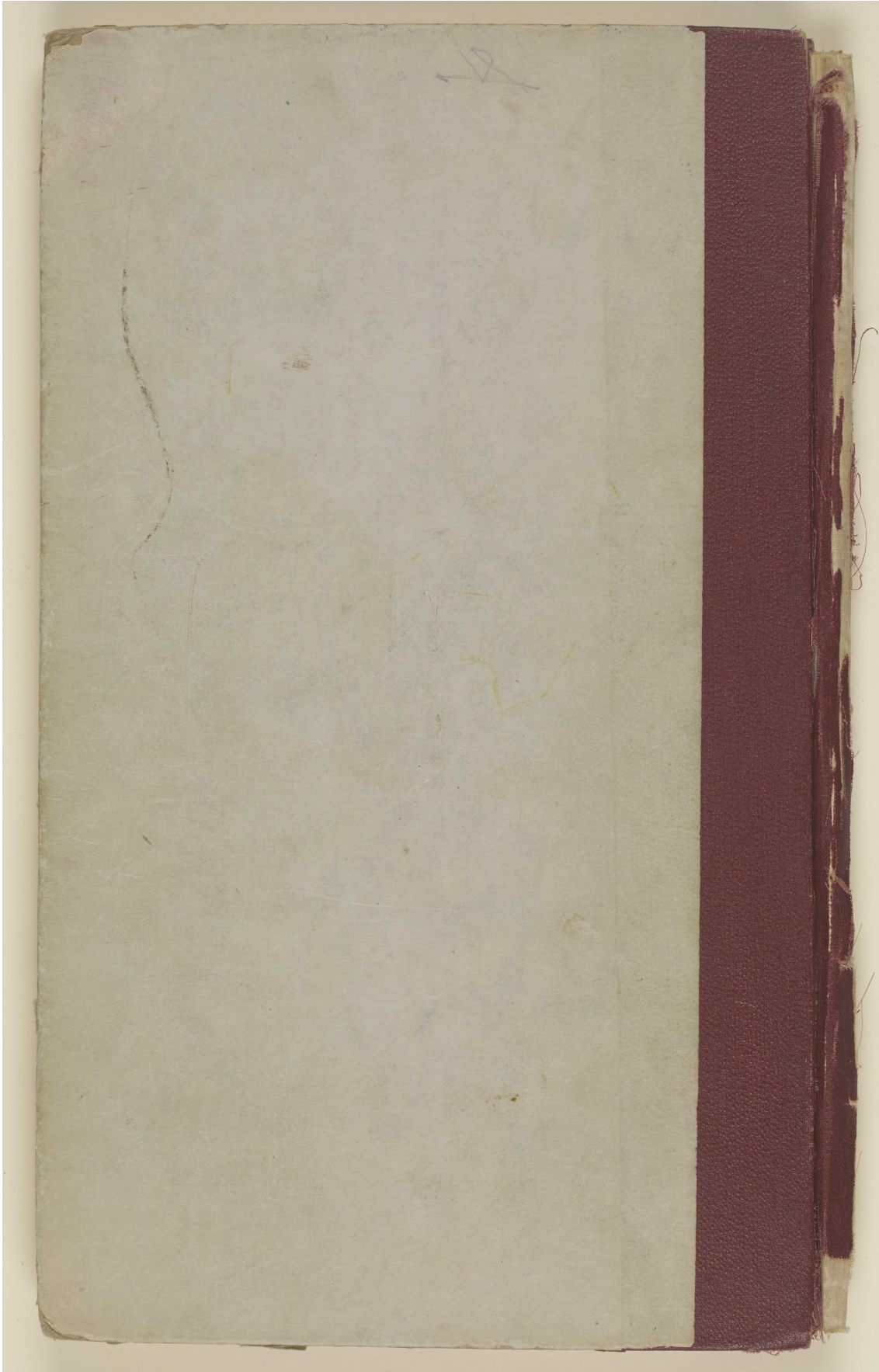
The articles of the conventions appear in both French and English in parallel columns.

The Arabic content of the volume consists of bilingual English and Arabic place names and in the keys to references, and symbols and abbreviations in the maps on folios 37-40.

'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [front]
(1/98)



**'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf
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(2/98)**



**'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf
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(3/98)**



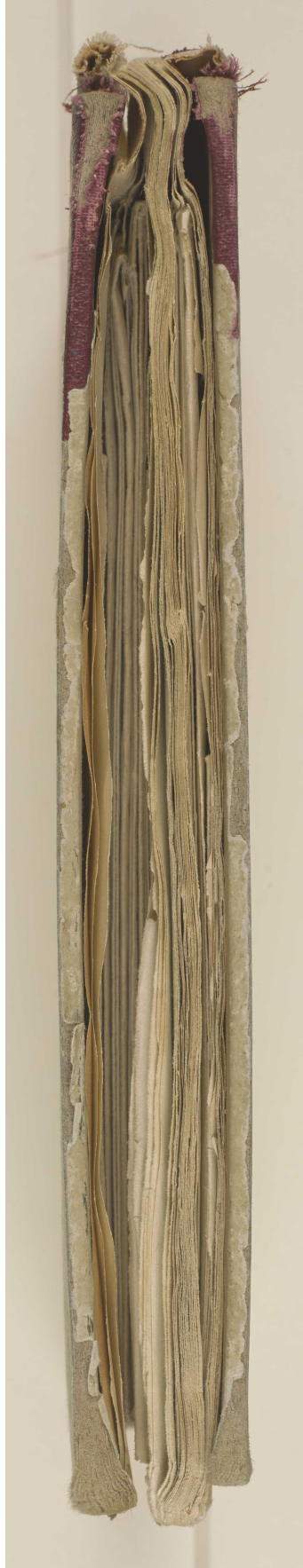
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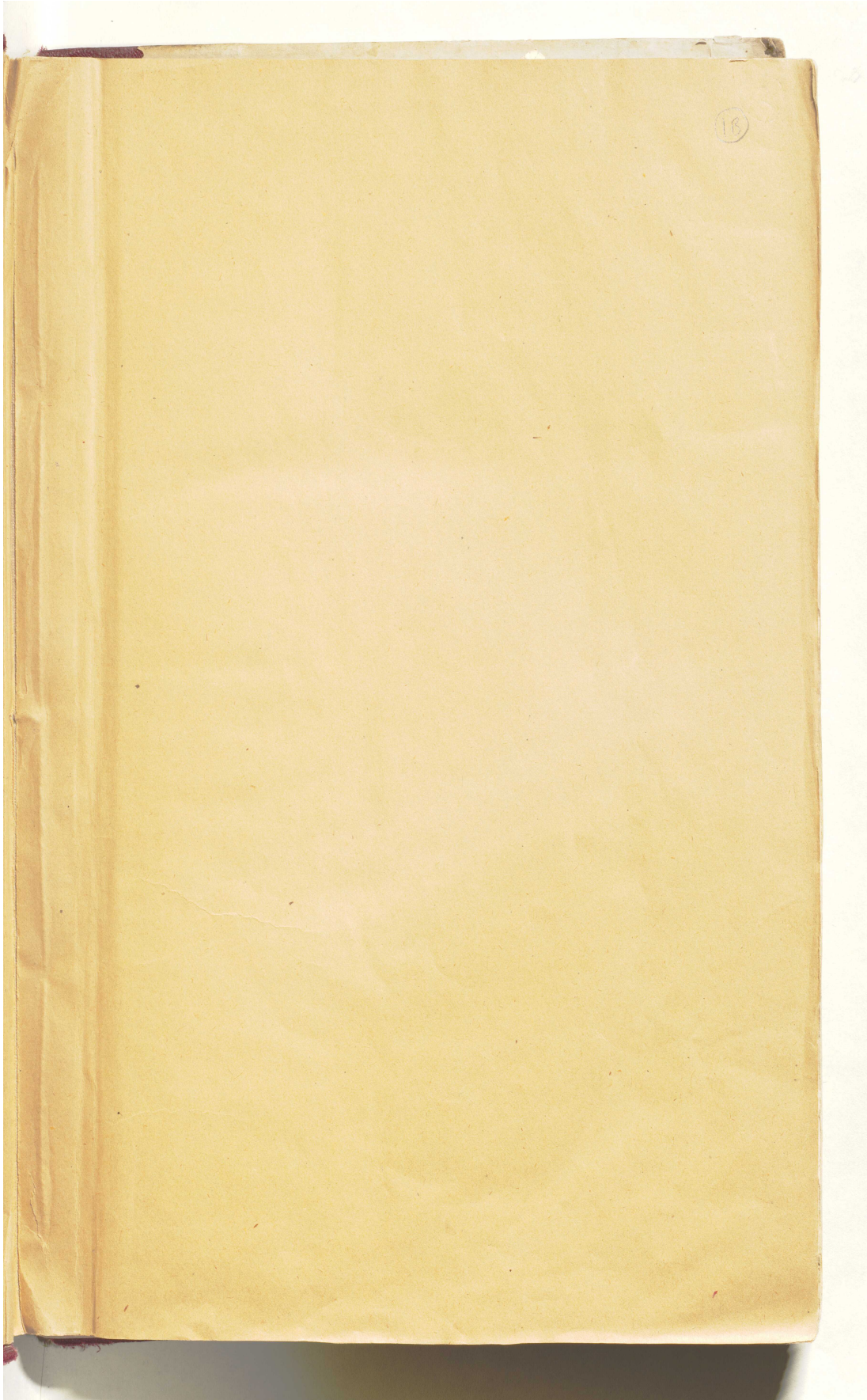
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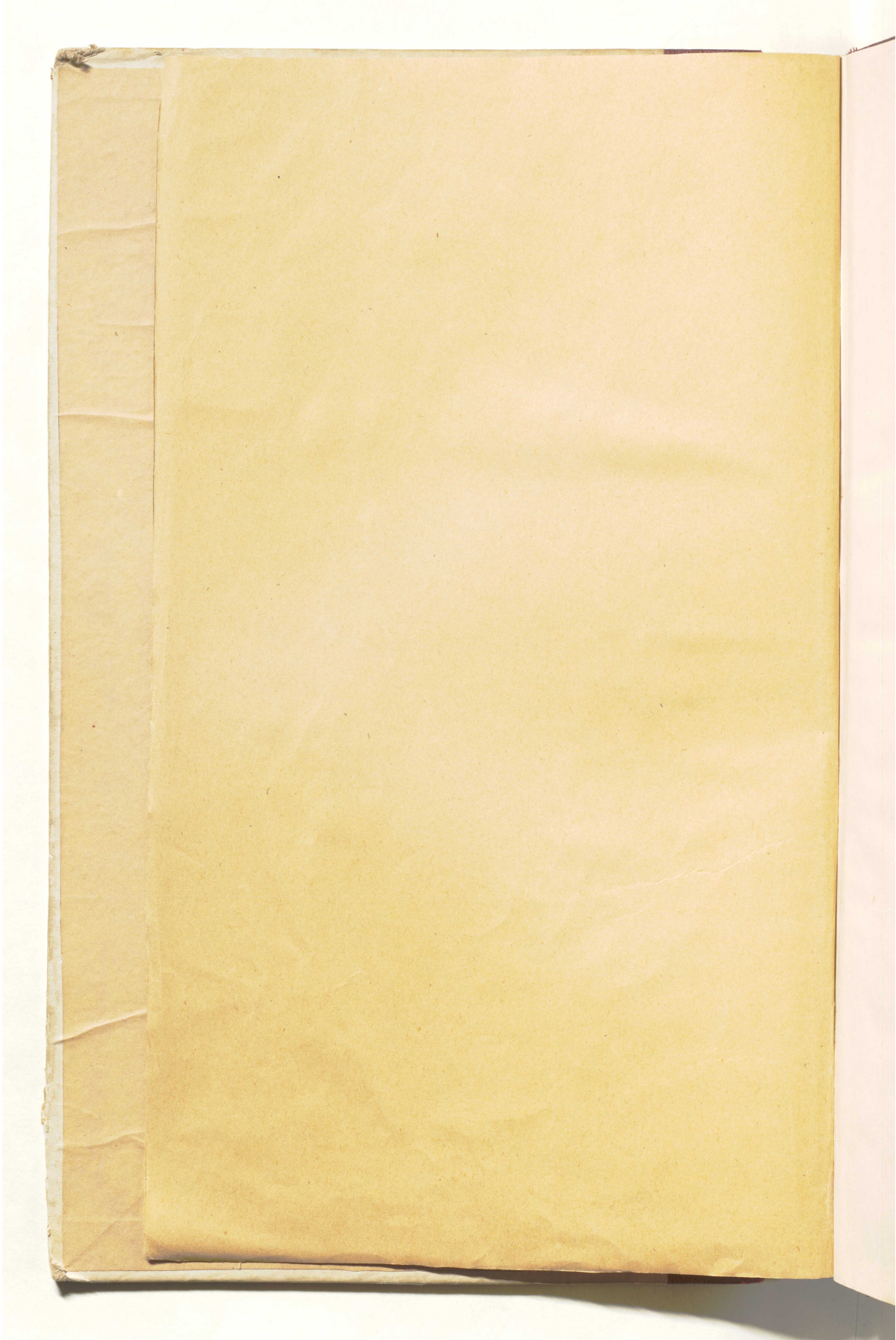
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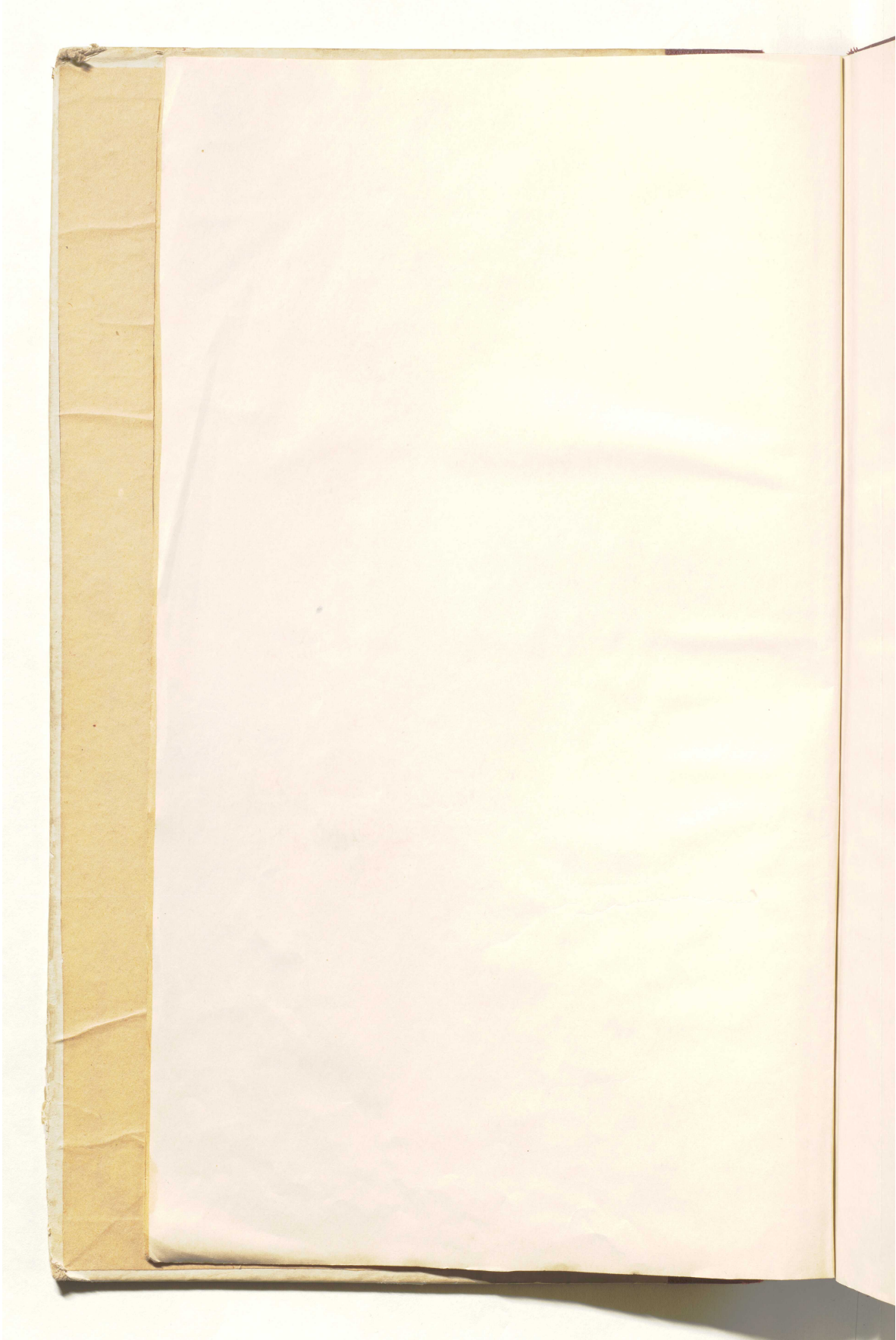
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(9/98)



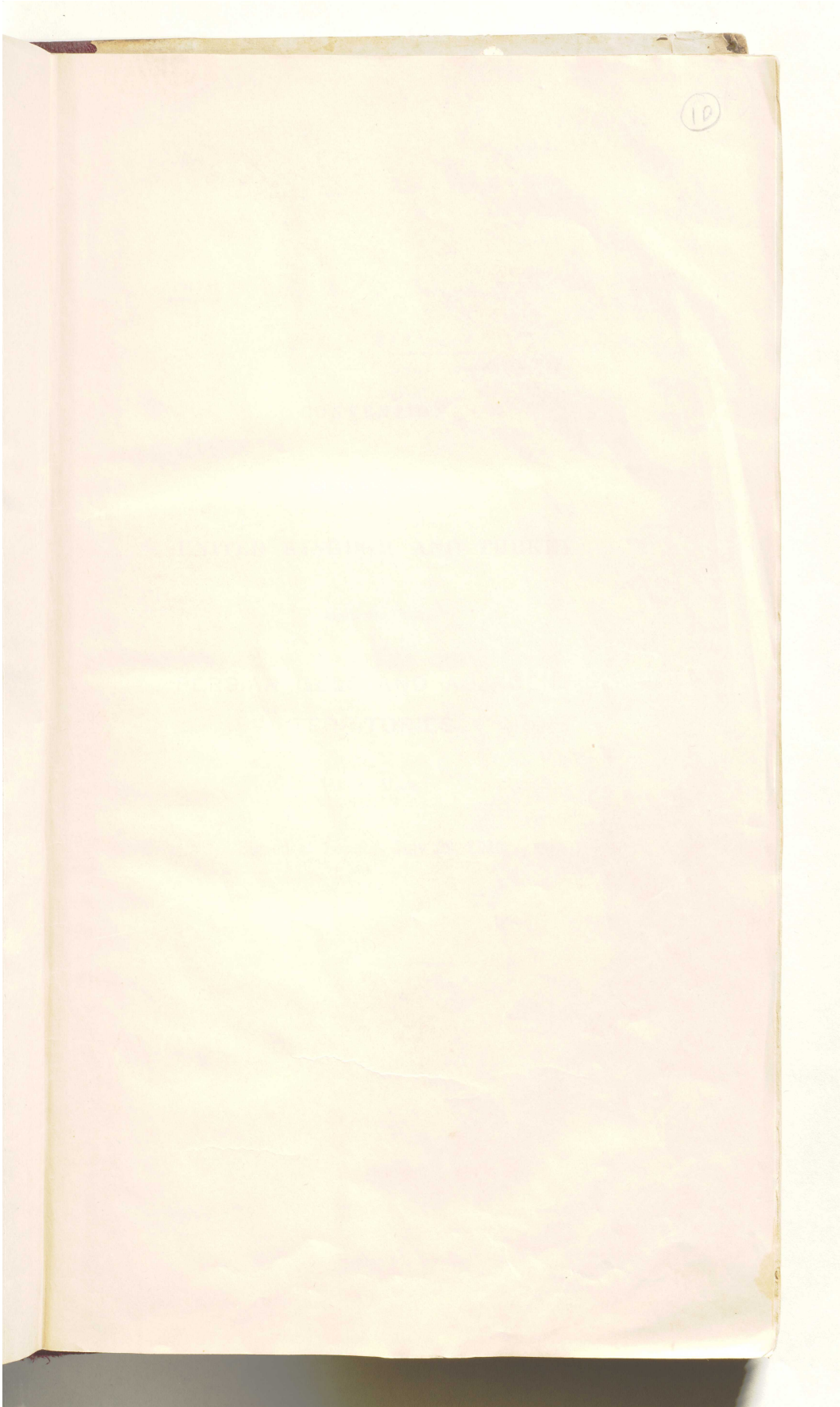
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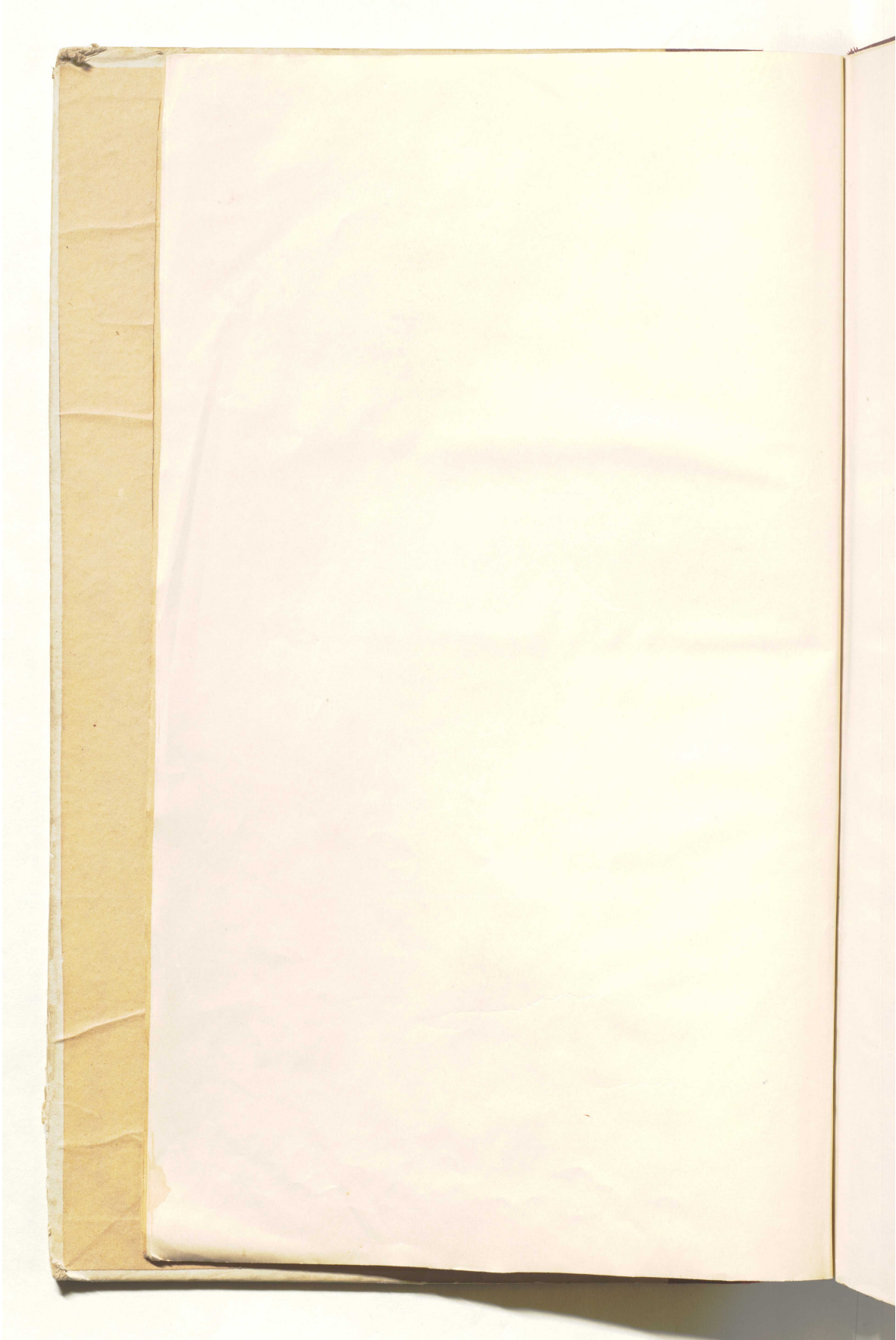
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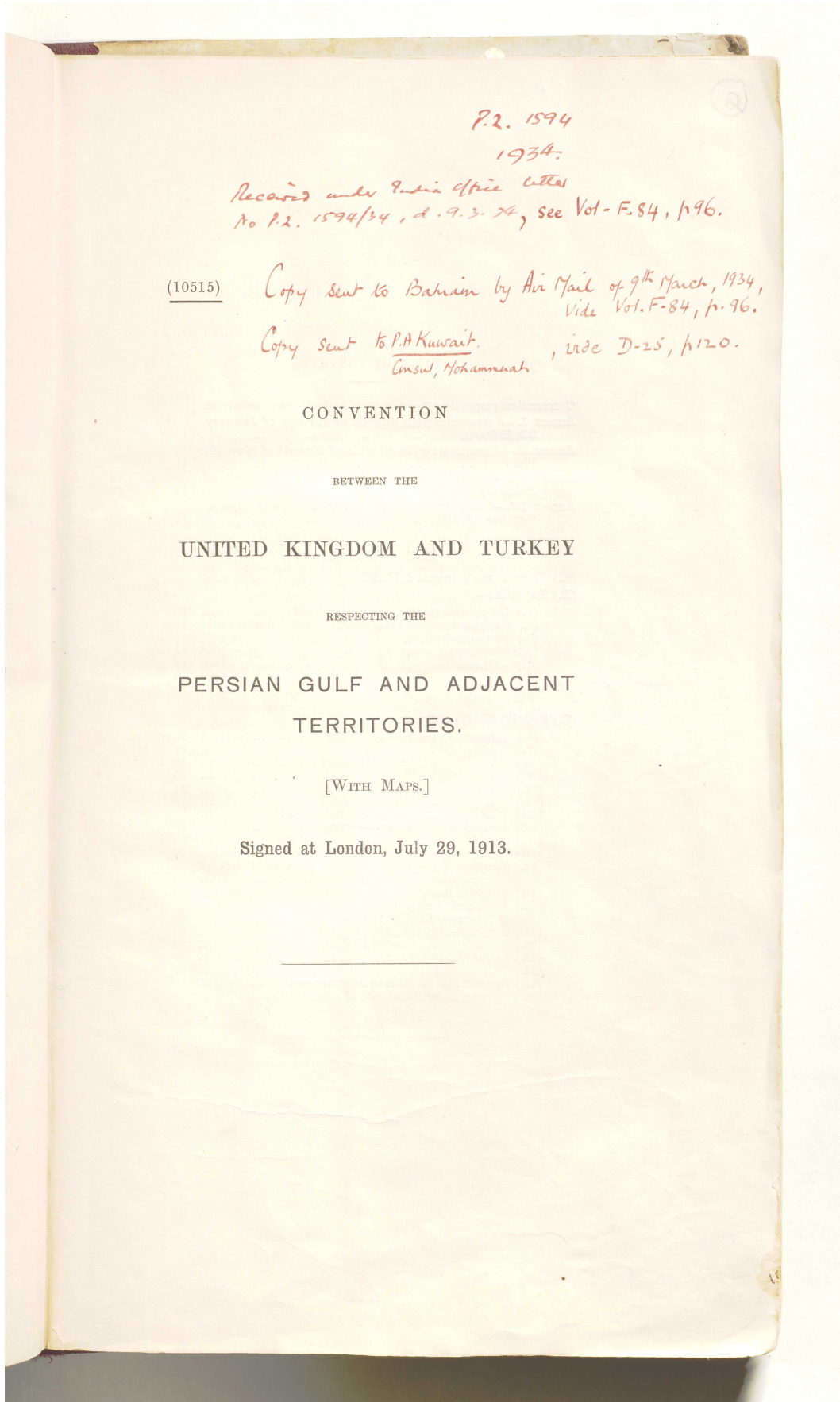
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CONVENTION RESPECTING THE PERSIAN GULF
AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES.

Signed at London, July 29, 1913.

(Translation.)

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, animés par le sincère désir de régler, par un accord complet, certaines questions touchant leurs intérêts respectifs dans le Golfe Persique et dans les territoires environnants, ont résolu de conclure une convention spéciale en vue de prévenir toute cause éventuelle de malentendu entre leurs Gouvernements en qui concerne ces questions.

En conséquence, ils ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes : Le Très Honorable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier du Très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, Membre du Parlement, Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté au Département des Affaires Étrangères ;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans : Son Altesse Hakki Pacha, ancien Grand Vézir, décoré des Grands Cordons des Ordres Impériaux de l'Osmanieh et du Medjidieh en brillants ;

Lesquels, s'étant communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en [81]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, inspired with a sincere desire to settle in complete agreement certain questions with regard to their respective interests in the Persian Gulf and the surrounding territories, have resolved to conclude a special convention with the object of preventing any eventual cause of misunderstanding between their Governments on these questions.

They have accordingly appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

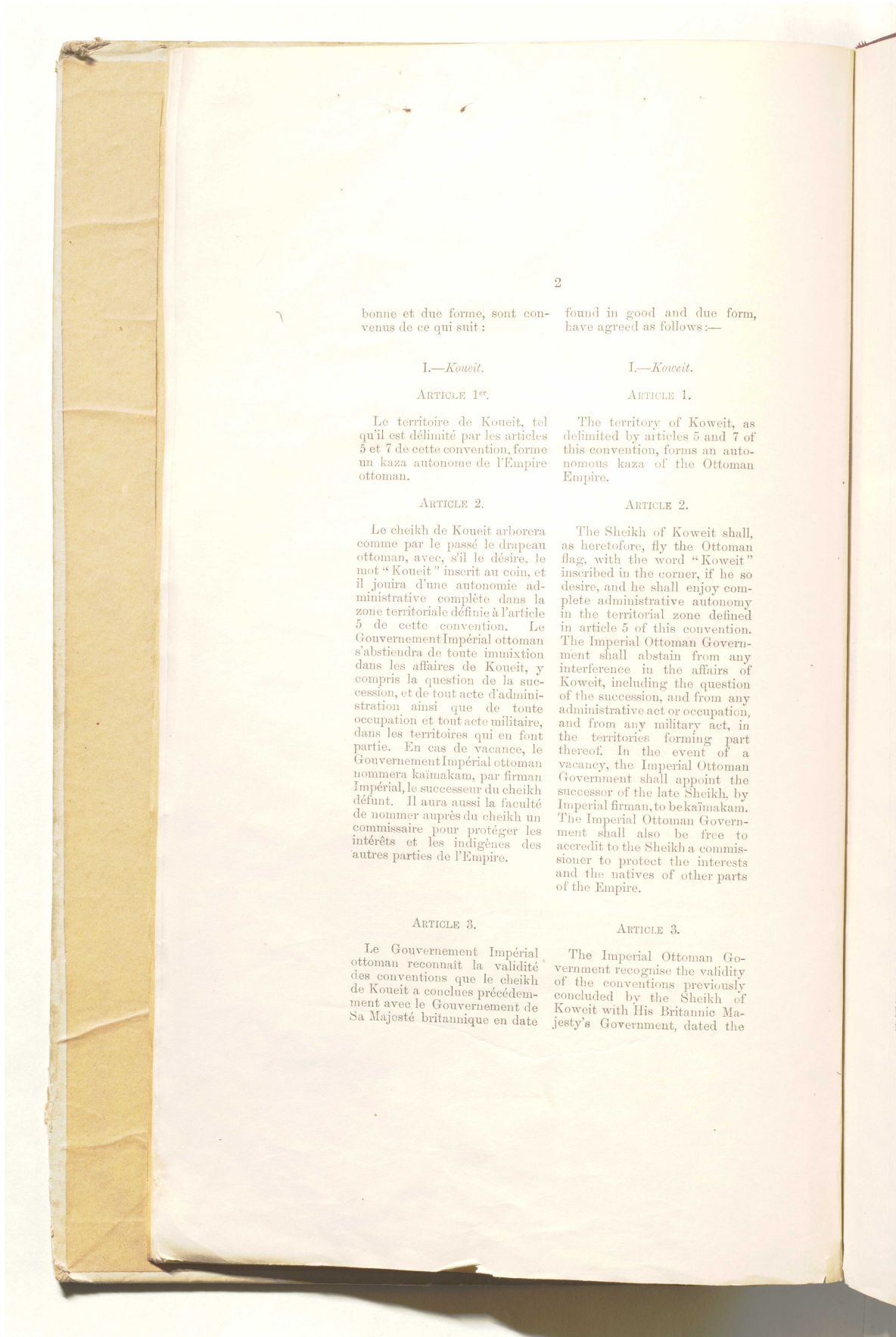
His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India : the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey : His Highness Hakki Pasha, late Grand Vizier, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidieh in brilliants ;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers,

B 2

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bonne et due forme, sont con-
venus de ce qui suit :

found in good and due form,
have agreed as follows:—

I.—*Koweit.*

I.—*Koweit.*

ARTICLE 1^{er}.

ARTICLE 1.

Le territoire de Koweit, tel
qu'il est délimité par les articles
5 et 7 de cette convention, forme
un kaza autonome de l'Empire
ottoman.

The territory of Koweit, as
defined by articles 5 and 7 of
this convention, forms an auto-
nomous kaza of the Ottoman
Empire.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

Le cheikh de Koweit arborera
comme par le passé le drapeau
ottoman, avec, s'il le désire, le
mot "Koweit" inscrit au coin, et
il jouira d'une autonomie ad-
ministrative complète dans la
zone territoriale définie à l'article
5 de cette convention. Le
Gouvernement Impérial ottoman
s'abstiendra de toute immixtion
dans les affaires de Koweit, y
compris la question de la suc-
cession, et de tout acte d'admini-
stration ainsi que de toute
occupation et tout acte militaire,
dans les territoires qui en font
partie. En cas de vacance, le
Gouvernement Impérial ottoman
nommera kaimakam, par firman
Impérial, le successeur du cheikh
défunt. Il aura aussi la faculté
de nommer auprès du cheikh un
commissaire pour protéger les
intérêts et les indigènes des
autres parties de l'Empire.

The Sheikh of Koweit shall,
as heretofore, fly the Ottoman
flag, with the word "Koweit"
inscribed in the corner, if he so
desire, and he shall enjoy com-
plete administrative autonomy
in the territorial zone defined
in article 5 of this convention.
The Imperial Ottoman Govern-
ment shall abstain from any
interference in the affairs of
Koweit, including the question
of the succession, and from any
administrative act or occupation,
and from any military act, in
the territories forming part
thereof. In the event of a
vacancy, the Imperial Ottoman
Government shall appoint the
successor of the late Sheikh, by
Imperial firman, to be kaimakam.
The Imperial Ottoman Govern-
ment shall also be free to
accredit to the Sheikh a commis-
sioner to protect the interests
and the natives of other parts
of the Empire.

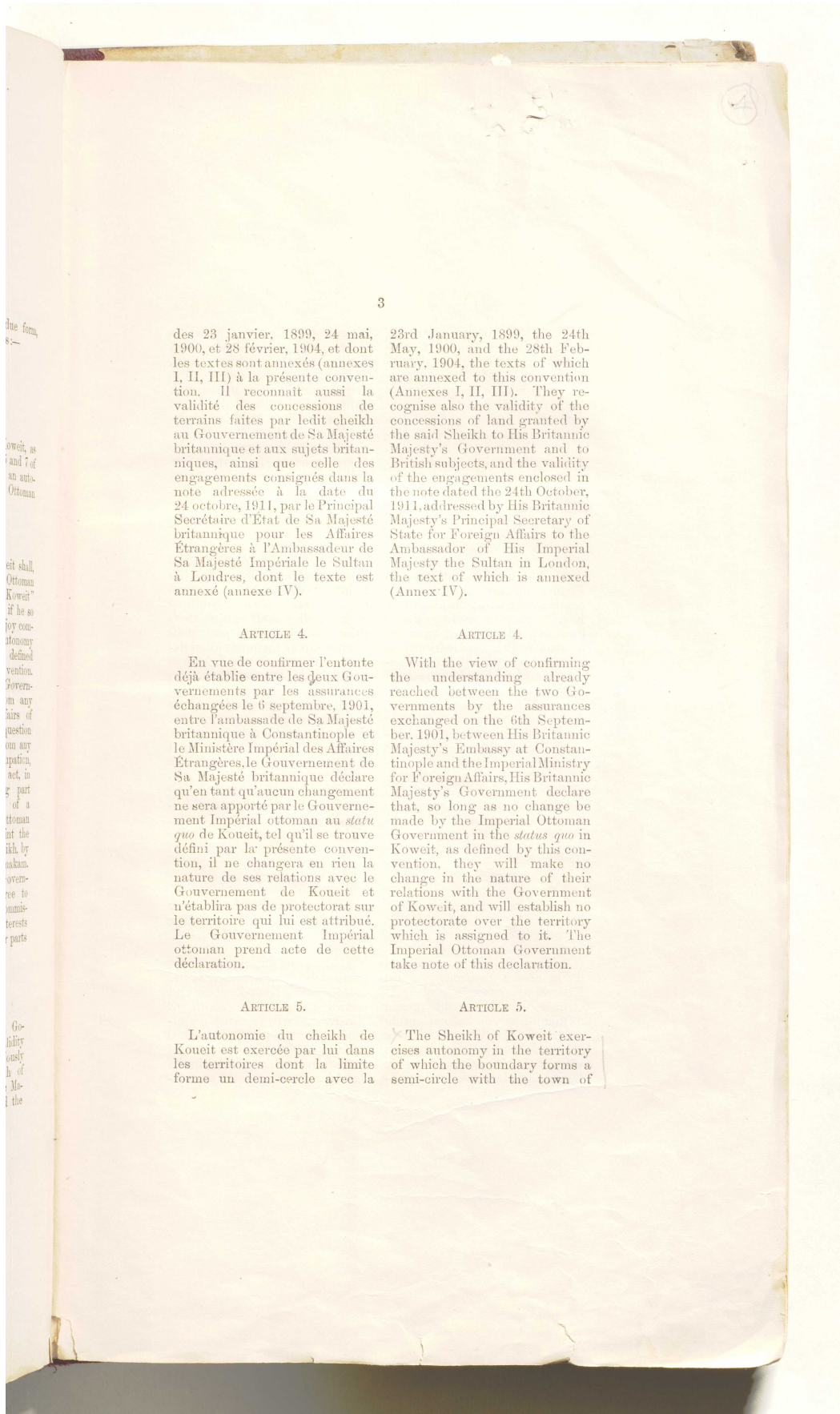
ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

Le Gouvernement Impérial
ottoman reconnaît la validité
des conventions que le cheikh
de Koweit a conclues précédem-
ment avec le Gouvernement de
Sa Majesté britannique en date

The Imperial Ottoman Go-
vernment recognises the validity
of the conventions previously
concluded by the Sheikh of
Koweit with His Britannic Ma-
jesty's Government, dated the

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des 23 janvier, 1899, 24 mai, 1900, et 28 février, 1904, et dont les textes sont annexés (annexes I, II, III) à la présente convention. Il reconnaît aussi la validité des concessions de terrains faites par ledit cheikh au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique et aux sujets britanniques, ainsi que celle des engagements consignés dans la note adressée à la date du 24 octobre, 1911, par le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan à Londres, dont le texte est annexé (annexe IV).

ARTICLE 4.

En vue de confirmer l'entente déjà établie entre les deux Gouvernements par les assurances échangées le 6 septembre, 1901, entre l'ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique à Constantinople et le Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique déclare qu'en tant qu'aucun changement ne sera apporté par le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman au *status quo* de Koueit, tel qu'il se trouve défini par la présente convention, il ne changera en rien la nature de ses relations avec le Gouvernement de Koueit et n'établira pas de protectorat sur le territoire qui lui est attribué. Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman prend acte de cette déclaration.

ARTICLE 5.

L'autonomie du cheikh de Koueit est exercée par lui dans les territoires dont la limite forme un demi-cercle avec la

23rd January, 1899, the 24th May, 1900, and the 28th February, 1904, the texts of which are annexed to this convention (Annexes I, II, III). They recognise also the validity of the concessions of land granted by the said Sheikh to His Britannic Majesty's Government and to British subjects, and the validity of the engagements enclosed in the note dated the 24th October, 1911, addressed by His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in London, the text of which is annexed (Annex IV).

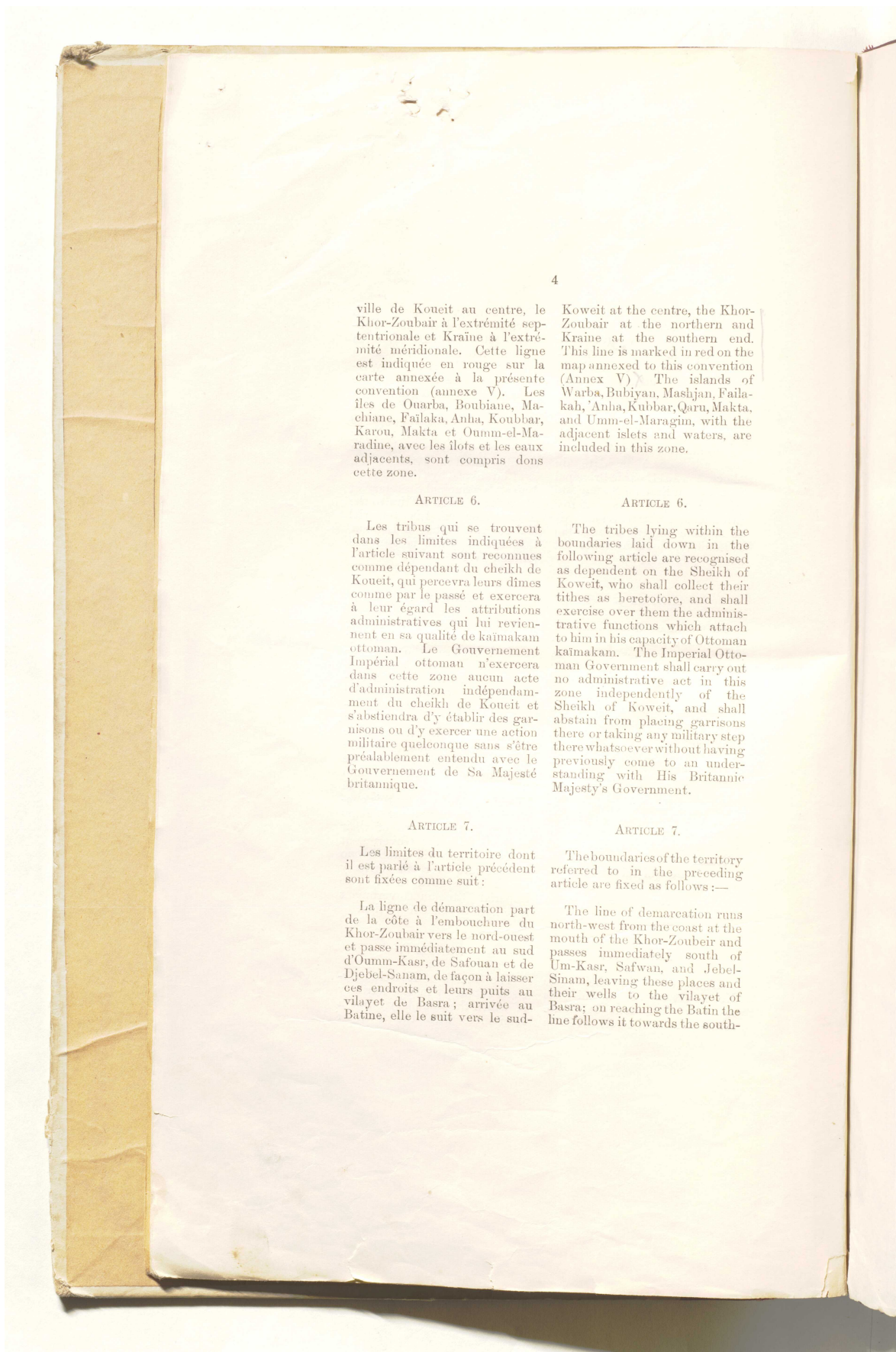
ARTICLE 4.

With the view of confirming the understanding already reached between the two Governments by the assurances exchanged on the 6th September, 1901, between His Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople and the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that, so long as no change be made by the Imperial Ottoman Government in the *status quo* in Koueit, as defined by this convention, they will make no change in the nature of their relations with the Government of Koueit, and will establish no protectorate over the territory which is assigned to it. The Imperial Ottoman Government take note of this declaration.

ARTICLE 5.

The Sheikh of Koueit exercises autonomy in the territory of which the boundary forms a semi-circle with the town of

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ville de Koueit au centre, le Khor-Zoubair à l'extrémité septentrionale et Kraïne à l'extrémité méridionale. Cette ligne est indiquée en rouge sur la carte annexée à la présente convention (annexe V). Les îles de Ouarba, Boubiane, Machiane, Failaka, Anha, Koubar, Karou, Makta et Oumm-el-Maradine, avec les îlots et les eaux adjacents, sont compris dans cette zone.

ARTICLE 6.

Les tribus qui se trouvent dans les limites indiquées à l'article suivant sont reconnues comme dépendant du cheikh de Koueit, qui percevra leurs dîmes comme par le passé et exercera à leur égard les attributions administratives qui lui reviennent en sa qualité de kaïmakam ottoman. Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman n'exercera dans cette zone aucun acte d'administration indépendamment du cheikh de Koueit et s'abstiendra d'y établir des garnisons ou d'y exercer une action militaire quelconque sans s'être préalablement entendu avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique.

ARTICLE 7.

Les limites du territoire dont il est parlé à l'article précédent sont fixées comme suit:

La ligne de démarcation part de la côte à l'embouchure du Khor-Zoubair vers le nord-ouest et passe immédiatement au sud d'Oumm-Kasr, de Safwan et de Djebel-Sanam, de façon à laisser ces endroits et leurs puits au vilayet de Basra; arrivée au Batin, elle le suit vers le sud-

Koweit at the centre, the Khor-Zoubair at the northern and Kraïne at the southern end. This line is marked in red on the map annexed to this convention (Annex V). The islands of Warba, Bubiyan, Mashjan, Failaka, Anha, Kubbar, Qaru, Makta, and Umm-el-Maragim, with the adjacent islets and waters, are included in this zone.

ARTICLE 6.

The tribes lying within the boundaries laid down in the following article are recognised as dependent on the Sheikh of Koweit, who shall collect their tithes as heretofore, and shall exercise over them the administrative functions which attach to him in his capacity of Ottoman kaïmakam. The Imperial Ottoman Government shall carry out no administrative act in this zone independently of the Sheikh of Koweit, and shall abstain from placing garrisons there or taking any military step there whatsoever without having previously come to an understanding with His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The boundaries of the territory referred to in the preceding article are fixed as follows:—

The line of demarcation runs north-west from the coast at the mouth of the Khor-Zoubair and passes immediately south of Um-Kasr, Safwan, and Jebel-Sinam, leaving these places and their wells to the vilayet of Basra; on reaching the Batin the line follows it towards the south-

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ouest jusqu'à Hafr-el-Batine qu'elle laisse du côté de Koueit; de ce point ladite ligne va au sud-est en laissant à Koueit les puits d'Es-Safa et d'El-Garaa, d'El-Haba, Ouabra et Antaa pour aboutir à la mer près de Djebel-Mounifa. Cette ligne est marquée en vert sur la carte annexée à la présente convention (annexe V).

west to Hefir-el-Batin, which it leaves on the side of Koweit; thence the said line runs south-east, leaving to Koweit the wells of Es-Safa and El-Garaa, Elheba, Wabra, and Antaa, and reaches the sea near Jebel-Manifa. This line is marked in green on the map annexed to this convention (Annex V).

ARTICLE 8.

Dans le cas où le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman s'entendrait avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique pour faire aboutir la ligne ferrée de Bagdad-Basra à la mer au terminus de Koueit ou à tout autre terminus dans le territoire autonome, les deux Gouvernements s'entendront sur les dispositions à prendre touchant la garde de la ligne et des stations ainsi que l'établissement de bureaux douaniers, dépôts de marchandises et toute autre installation accessoire au service de la voie ferrée.

ARTICLE 8.

In the event of the Imperial Ottoman Government agreeing with His Britannic Majesty's Government to extend the Bagdad-Basra Railway to the sea at the terminus of Koweit, or to any other terminus in the autonomous territory, the two Governments shall come to an understanding as to the measures to be taken with respect to the guarding of the line and stations, and with regard to the establishment of customs offices, warehouses, and any other installation accessory to the service of the railway.

ARTICLE 9.

Le cheikh de Koueit jouira en pleine sécurité des droits de propriété privée qu'il possède dans le territoire du vilayet de Basra. Ces droits de propriété privée devront s'exercer en conformité de la loi ottomane et les biens immobiliers qu'ils concernent seront soumis aux impôts et charges, au mode de conservation et de transmission et à la juridiction établis par les lois ottomanes.

ARTICLE 9.

The Sheikh of Koweit shall enjoy in full security the private proprietary rights which he possesses in the territory of the Basra vilayet. These private proprietary rights must be exercised in accordance with Ottoman law, and the real estate concerned shall be subject to such taxes and charges, method of registration and of transfer, and to such jurisdiction as are imposed by Ottoman law.

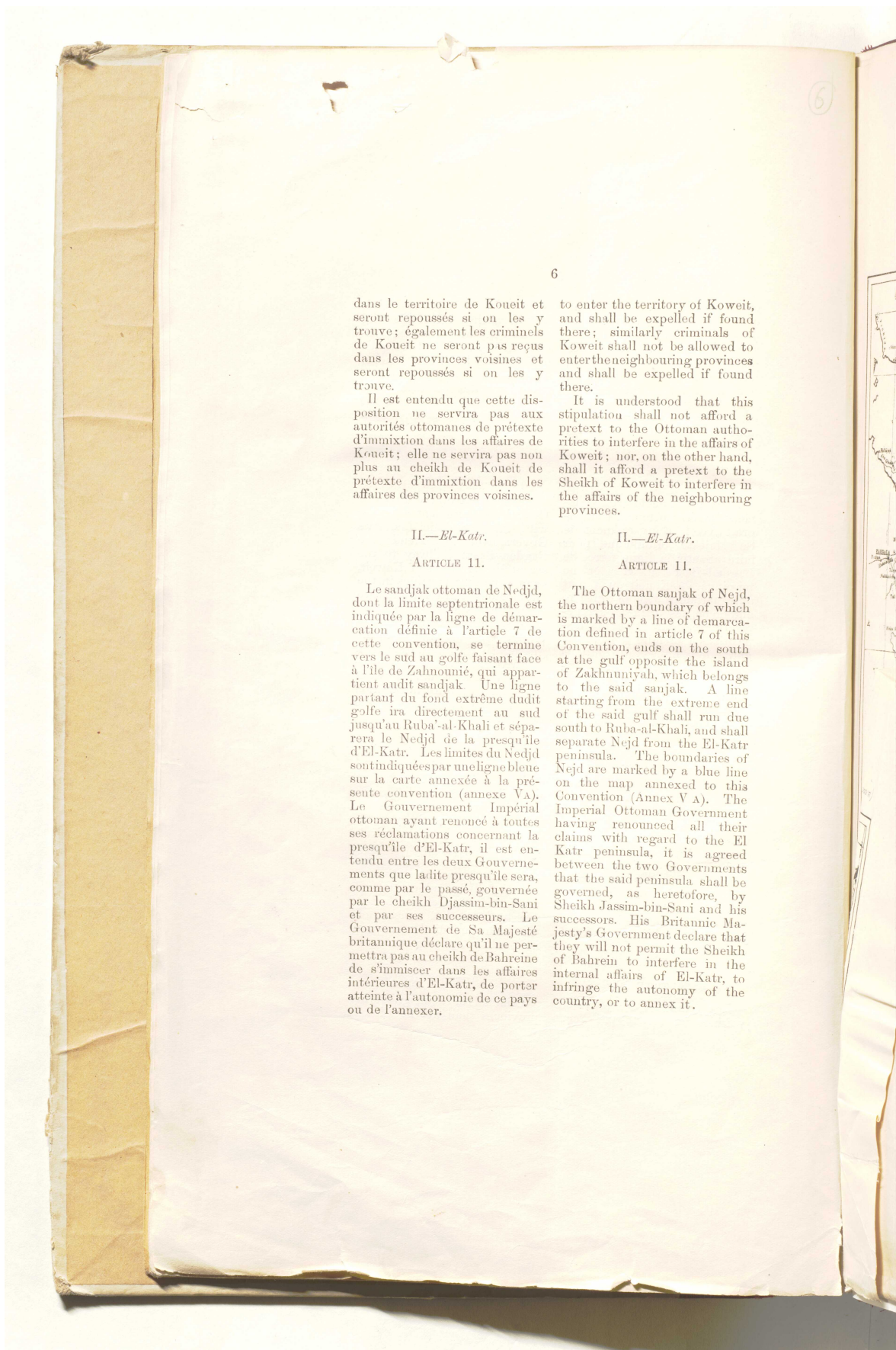
ARTICLE 10.

Les criminels des provinces voisines ne seront pas reçus

ARTICLE 10.

Criminals of the neighbouring provinces shall not be allowed

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dans le territoire de Koueit et seront repoussés si on les y trouve; également les criminels de Koueit ne seront pas reçus dans les provinces voisines et seront repoussés si on les y trouve.

Il est entendu que cette disposition ne servira pas aux autorités ottomanes de prétexte d'immixtion dans les affaires de Koueit; elle ne servira pas non plus au cheikh de Koueit de prétexte d'immixtion dans les affaires des provinces voisines.

II.—*El-Katr.*

ARTICLE 11.

Le sandjak ottoman de Nedjd, dont la limite septentrionale est indiquée par la ligne de démarcation définie à l'article 7 de cette convention, se termine vers le sud au golfe faisant face à l'île de Zakhounié, qui appartient audit sandjak. Une ligne partant du fond extrême dudit golfe ira directement au sud jusqu'à Ruba'-al-Khali et séparera le Nedjd de la presqu'île d'El-Katr. Les limites du Nedjd sont indiquées par une ligne bleue sur la carte annexée à la présente convention (annexe V A). Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman ayant renoncé à toutes ses réclamations concernant la presqu'île d'El-Katr, il est entendu entre les deux Gouvernements que ladite presqu'île sera, comme par le passé, gouvernée par le cheikh Djassim-bin-Sani et par ses successeurs. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique déclare qu'il ne permettra pas au cheikh de Bahreïn de s'immiscer dans les affaires intérieures d'El-Katr, de porter atteinte à l'autonomie de ce pays ou de l'annexer.

to enter the territory of Koweit, and shall be expelled if found there; similarly criminals of Koweit shall not be allowed to enter the neighbouring provinces and shall be expelled if found there.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not afford a pretext to the Ottoman authorities to interfere in the affairs of Koweit; nor, on the other hand, shall it afford a pretext to the Sheikh of Koweit to interfere in the affairs of the neighbouring provinces.

II.—*El-Katr.*

ARTICLE 11.

The Ottoman sanjak of Nejd, the northern boundary of which is marked by a line of demarcation defined in article 7 of this Convention, ends on the south at the gulf opposite the island of Zakhuniyah, which belongs to the said sanjak. A line starting from the extreme end of the said gulf shall run due south to Ruba-al-Khali, and shall separate Nejd from the El-Katr peninsula. The boundaries of Nejd are marked by a blue line on the map annexed to this Convention (Annex V A). The Imperial Ottoman Government having renounced all their claims with regard to the El Katr peninsula, it is agreed between the two Governments that the said peninsula shall be governed, as heretofore, by Sheikh Jassim-bin-Sani and his successors. His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they will not permit the Sheikh of Bahrein to interfere in the internal affairs of El-Katr, to infringe the autonomy of the country, or to annex it.

'Map to show the Limits of Koweit and Adjacent Country' [7r] (1/2)

Annexe Numéro V.

MAP TO SHOW THE LIMITS OF KOWEIT AND ADJACENT COUNTRY.

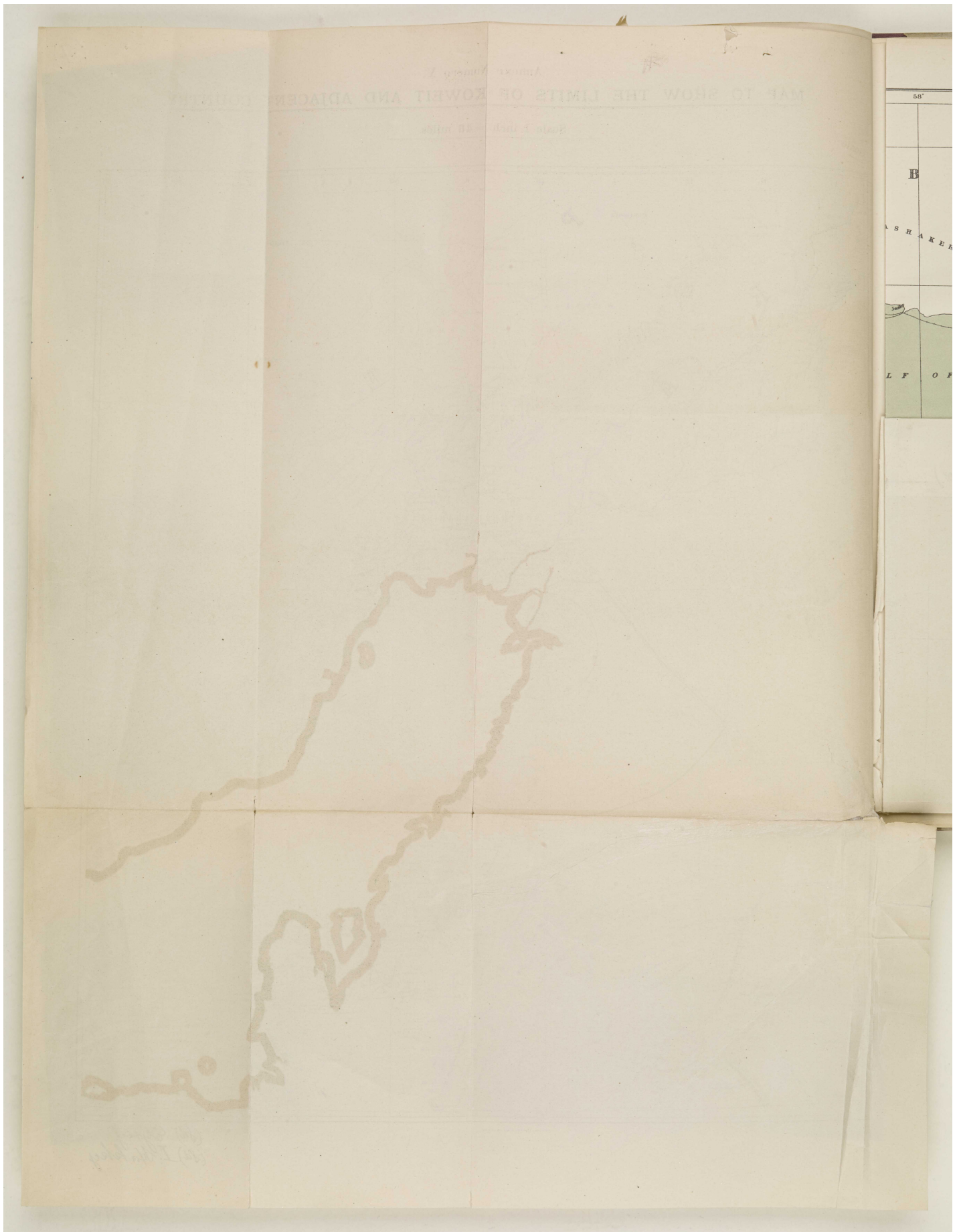
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(Sd) Elzey
(Sd) I. Hasky.

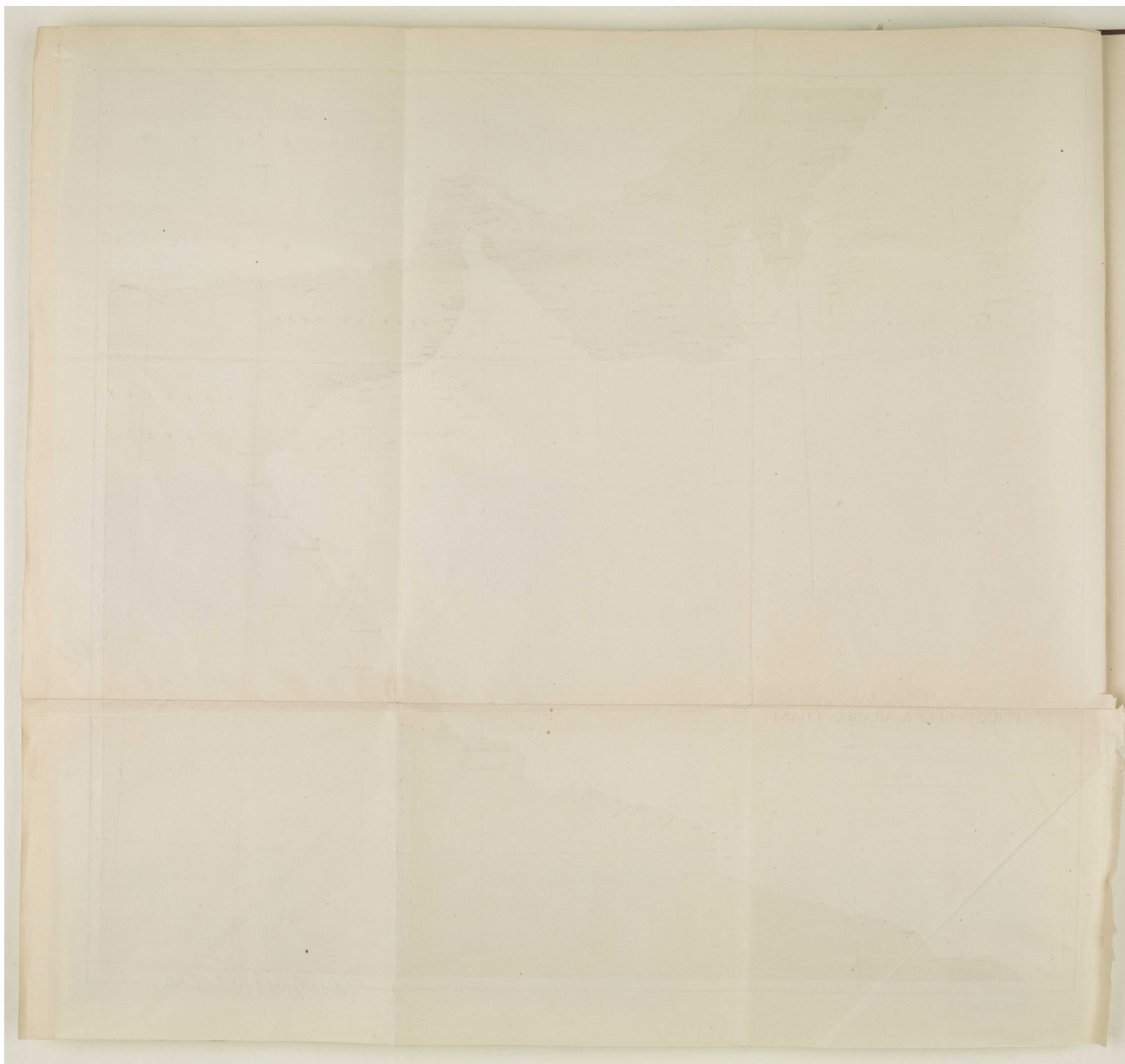
'Map to show the Limits of Koweit and Adjacent Country' [7v] (2/2)



'Sketch map of the Persian Gulf & Arabian Coast' [8r] (1/2)



'Sketch map of the Persian Gulf & Arabian Coast' [8v] (2/2)



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ARTICLE 12.

Il sera permis aux habitants de Bahreine de visiter l'île de Zakhnunié pour la pêche et d'y demeurer en pleine liberté pendant l'hiver comme par le passé, sans qu'aucun nouvel impôt leur soit imposé.

III.—*Bahreine.*

ARTICLE 13.

Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman renonce à toutes ses réclamations concernant les îles Bahreine, y compris les deux îles Lubainat - el - Aliya et Lubainat-es-Safliya, et reconnaît l'indépendance de ce pays. De son côté, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique déclare qu'il n'a aucune intention d'annexer à ses territoires les îles Bahreine.

ARTICLE 14.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique s'engage vis-à-vis du Gouvernement Impérial ottoman à veiller à ce que le cheikh de Bahreine ne perçoive pas des sujets ottomans de droits sur la pêche des huîtres perlières d'un taux plus élevé que celui qui sera imposé aux autres intéressés les plus favorisés.

ARTICLE 15.

Les sujets du cheikh de Bahreine seront considérés comme étrangers dans les territoires ottomans et pourront être protégés par les consuls de Sa Majesté britannique. Toutefois, cette protection devra s'exercer

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ARTICLE 12.

The inhabitants of Bahrein shall be permitted to visit the island of Zakhnuniya for purposes of fishing, and to reside there in complete liberty during the winter as heretofore, without any new tax being imposed on them.

III.—*Bahrein.*

ARTICLE 13.

The Imperial Ottoman Government renounce all their claims with regard to the Bahrein islands, including the two islets of Lubainat-el-Aliya and Lubainat-es-Safliya, and recognise the independence of that country. His Britannic Majesty's Government on their part declare that they have no intention of annexing the Bahrein islands to their territory.

ARTICLE 14.

His Britannic Majesty's Government give an undertaking to the Imperial Ottoman Government that they will guard against the Sheikh of Bahrein levying from Ottoman subjects dues on pearl-fishing at a higher rate than that imposed on other interested and most favoured parties.

ARTICLE 15.

The subjects of the Sheikh of Bahrein shall be considered to be foreigners within Ottoman territory, and shall be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty's consuls. Provided always that this protection shall

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en conformité des règles générales du droit international européen, les sujets de Bahrein n'ayant pas le droit de jouir des privilèges accordés par les Capitulations aux sujets de certaines Puissances.

be exercised in pursuance of the general rules of European international law, the subjects of Bahrein not having the right to enjoy the privileges granted by the Capitulations to the subjects of certain Powers.

IV.—*Golfe Persique.*

IV.—*Persian Gulf.*

ARTICLE 16.

ARTICLE 16.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique ayant, aussi bien pour la sauvegarde de ses intérêts spéciaux que dans un but élevé d'humanité, entrepris de tout temps des mesures de police maritime dans les eaux libres du Golfe Persique aussi bien que sur le littoral appartenant aux cheikhs indépendants de la côte au sud d'El-Katr jusqu'à l'Océan Indien, le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman apprécie l'importance de ces efforts déjà séculaires et déclare ne pas s'opposer à ce que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique exerce comme par le passé dans le Golfe Persique les mesures suivantes:

His Britannic Majesty's Government having, as well for the safeguarding of their special interests as in a high spirit of humanity, undertaken from all time the policing of the free waters of the Persian Gulf and of the littoral belonging to the independent Sheikhs of the coast south of El-Katr down to the Indian Ocean, the Imperial Ottoman Government appreciate the importance of these time-honoured efforts, and undertake not to oppose His Britannic Majesty's Government carrying on, as heretofore, the following services in the Persian Gulf:—

- (a.) Sondages, allumage des phares, mise des bouées, pilotage.
- (b.) Police maritime.
- (c.) Mesures quaranténaires.

- (a.) Soundings, lighting of lighthouses, placing of buoys, pilotage.
- (b.) Maritime police.
- (c.) Quarantine measures.

Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman réserve à cette occasion tous les droits qui lui reviennent comme Puissance territoriale sur les côtes ainsi que sur les eaux territoriales ottomanes.

The Imperial Ottoman Government take this opportunity to reserve all rights on the Ottoman territorial shores and waters which attach to them as a territorial Power.

V.—*Commission de Délimitation.*

V.—*Delimitation Commission.*

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 17.

Les deux Gouvernements sont d'accord pour nommer, dans le

The two Governments agree to appoint, with the least pos-

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plus bref délai, des commissaires qui auront à appliquer sur le terrain les limites établies par les articles 5, 7 et 11 de cette convention en en dressant un plan détaillé et un procès-verbal explicatif. Le plan et le procès-verbal susénoncés, une fois dûment dressés et signés par les commissaires respectifs, seront considérés comme partie intégrante de la présente convention.

ARTICLE 18.

La présente convention sera ratifiée et les instruments de ratification en seront échangés à Londres aussitôt que faire se pourra, et au plus tard dans un délai de trois mois.*

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Londres, en double original, le 29 juillet, 1913.

(L.S.) E. GREY.
(L.S.) I. HAKKY.

sible delay, commissioners charged to fix on the spot the boundaries laid down in articles 5, 7, and 11 of this convention, who shall draw up a detailed plan and an explanatory statement thereof. Once duly drawn up and signed by the respective commissioners, the above-mentioned plan and statement shall be considered as forming an integral part of this convention.

ARTICLE 18.

This convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible, and at the latest within three months.*

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in duplicate, the 29th July, 1913.

(L.S.) E. GREY.
(L.S.) I. HAKKY.

* This period has been prolonged by subsequent agreement between the High Contracting Parties until October 31, 1914.

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ANNEX I.*

Agreement of January 23, 1899, with the Sheikh of Koweit.

(Translation.)

Praise be to God alone (*lit.* in the name of God Almighty) ("Bissim Allah
Ta'alah Shanuho").

THE object of writing this lawful and honourable bond is, that it is hereby covenanted and agreed between Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, I.S.C., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident, on behalf of the British Government, on the one part, and Sheikh Mubarak-bin-Sheikh Subah, Sheikh of Koweit, on the other part; that the said Sheikh Mubarak-bin-Sheikh Subah, of his own free will and desire, does hereby pledge and bind himself, his heirs and successors, not to receive the agent or representative of any Power or Government at Koweit, or at any other place within the limits of his territory, without the previous sanction of the British Government; and he further binds himself, his heirs and successors, not to cede, sell, lease, mortgage, or give for occupation or for any other purpose, any portion of his territory to the Government or subjects of any other Power without the previous consent of Her Majesty's Government for these purposes. This engagement also to extend to any portion of the territory of the said Sheikh Mubarak which may now be in possession of the subjects of any other Government.

In token of the conclusion of this lawful and honourable bond, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, I.S.C., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Sheikh Mubarak-bin-Sheikh Subah, the former on behalf of the British Government, and the latter on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, do each, in the presence of witnesses, affix their signatures, on this the 10th day of Ramazan, 1316, corresponding with the 23rd day of January, 1899.

(L.S.) M. J. MEADE,
*Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.*

(L.S.) MUBARAK-EL-SUBAH.

Witnesses:
(L.S.) E. WICKHAM HORE, *Captain, I.M.S.*
(L.S.) J. CALCOTT GASKIN.
(L.S.) MUHAMMAD RAHIM-BIN-ABDUL
NEBI SAFFER.

* Referred to in article 3 of the convention (see p. 2 above).

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ANNEX II.*

Agreement by Sheikh Mubarek-bin-Subah, Chief of Koweit.

(Translation.)

I AGREE to absolutely prohibit the importation of arms into Koweit or exportation therefrom, and to enforce this I have issued a notification and proclamation to all concerned.

Dated this 24th day of Moharrum, 1318 (24th day of May, 1900).

(Seal of Sheikh Mubarek-el-Subah.)

ANNEX III.*

Postal Agreement of February 28, 1904, with the Sheikh of Koweit.

(Translation.)

As the British Government has agreed, in accordance with my desire and for the benefit of traders, to establish a post office at Koweit, I, on my part, agree not to allow the establishment here of a post-office by any other Government. I accordingly write this undertaking on behalf of myself and my successors.

(Seal of Sheikh Mubarek-el-Subah.)

Koweit, the 11th Zil Hajj, 1321

(February 28, 1904).

ANNEX IV.*

Sir Edward Grey to Tewfik Pasha.

Your Highness,

Foreign Office, October 24, 1911.

In compliance with the request which, under instructions from your Government, you were good enough to make to me on the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of the agreements concluded by His Majesty's Government with the Trucial chiefs of Oman and the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit.

With respect to these agreements His Majesty's Government have the following observations to make:—

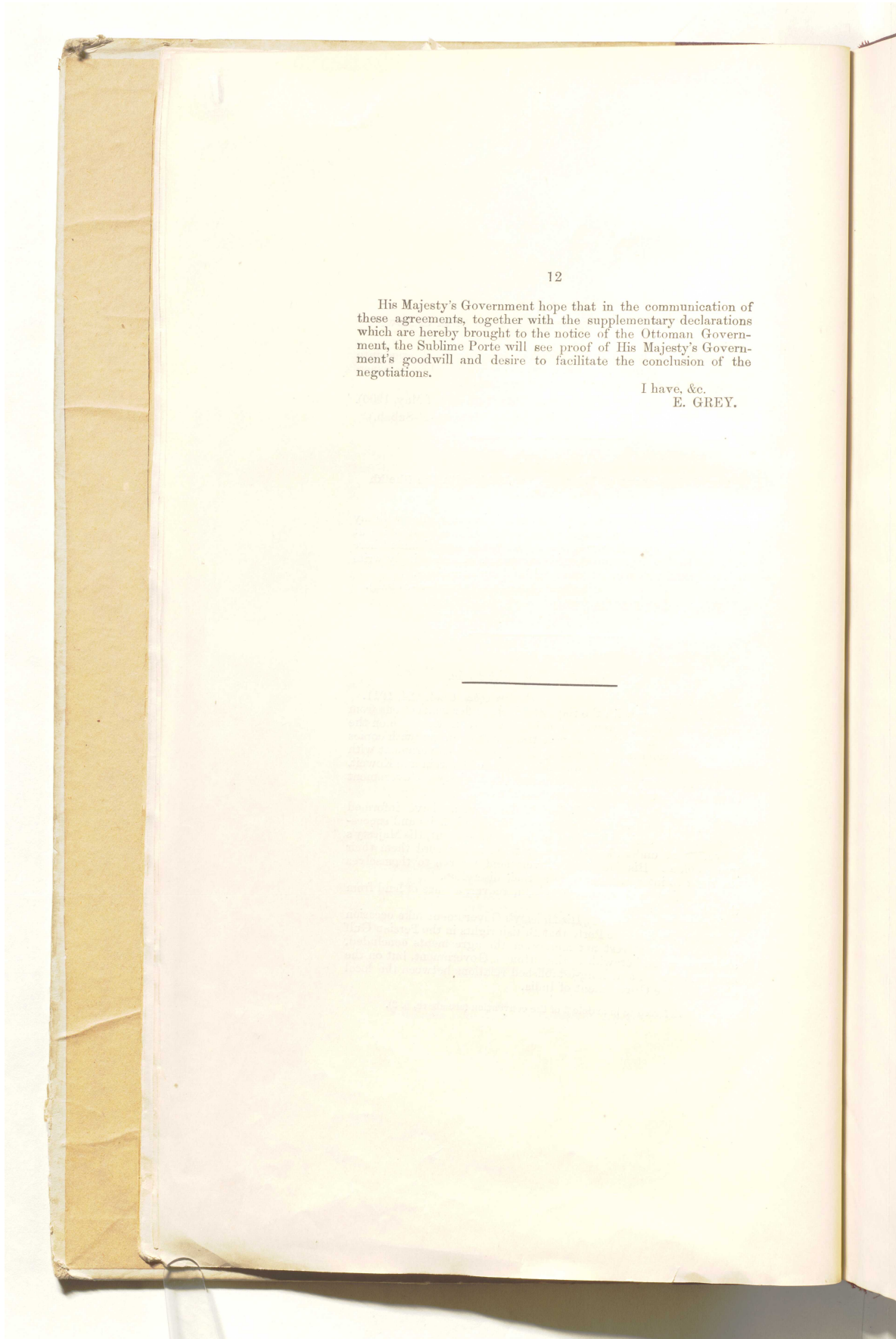
As regards (A), His Majesty's Government have informed the Sheikh of Koweit that so long as he and his heirs and successors act up to their obligations under the agreement, His Majesty's Government undertake to support them and accord them their good offices. His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to interpret that term at their discretion.

His Majesty's Government hold, moreover, a lease of land from the Sheikh of Koweit.

As regards (B) and (C), His Majesty's Government take occasion to remind the Sublime Porte that British rights in the Persian Gulf and on the coast rest not merely on the agreements concluded, and transmitted herewith to the Ottoman Government, but on the custom, consent, and long-established relations between the local chiefs and the Government of India.

* Referred to in article 3 of the convention (see above, p. 2).

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Enclosures in Sir E. Grey's Note to Tewfik Pasha of
October 24, 1911.]

*Agreements between His Majesty's Government and the Sheikhs of
Koweit and Bahrein, and the Trucial Chiefs of Oman.*

(A.) Koweit.

(1.)

Agreement of January 23, 1899, with Sheikh of Koweit.

(See Annex I, p. 10, above.)

(2.)

Agreement by Sheikh Mubarek-bin-Subah, Chief of Koweit.

(See Annex II, p. 11, above.)

(3.)

Postal Agreement of February 28, 1904, with the Sheikh of Koweit.

(See Annex III, p. 11, above.)

(B.) Bahrein.

**Treaties and Engagements relating to Bahrein and the
Trucial Arab Chiefs of Oman.**

(1.)

Preliminary Treaty with the Sheikhs of Bahrein, 1820.

(Translation.)

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate!

Know all men there hath come into the presence of General
Sir William Grant Keir, the Saeed Abdool Jalil, vakeel on the

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part of the Sheikhs Suleiman-bin-Ahmed and Abdulla-bin-Ahmed, and there have passed between the general and the said Abdool Jalil, on the part of the above named, the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the Sheikhs shall not permit from henceforth in Bahrein or its dependencies the sale of any commodities which have been procured by means of plunder and piracy, nor allow their people to sell anything of any kind whatsoever to such persons as may be engaged in the practice of plunder and piracy; and if any of their people shall act contrary hereto, it shall be equivalent to an act of piracy on the part of such individuals.

ARTICLE 2.

That they shall deliver up all the Indian prisoners who may be in their possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The Sheikhs Suleiman-bin-Ahmed and Abdulla-bin-Ahmed shall be admitted to the terms of the general treaty with the friendly Arabs.

(End of the articles.)

Issued at Shargah in triplicate on Saturday, the 20th of the month of Rabe-ool-Thany, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 5th February, 1820.

(L.S.) W. G. KEIR, *Major-General*.

The above articles accepted by me in quality of vakeel of the sheikh named above.

SAEED ABDOOL JALIL-BIN-SAEED
YASAL TABATABAY.

(2.)

Further Engagement entered into by Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Khaleefa with the British Government for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1856.

(Translation.)

It having been notified to me by Captain Jones, resident in the Persian Gulf, that an article was omitted to be inserted in the conventions entered into by the maritime chiefs of the Arabian coast and Oman with the British Government for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of, and traffic in, slaves, which convention, on my part, bears date the 22nd Jumadee-ool-awal, 1263 A.H. (8th May, 1847), accordingly, I, Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Khaleefa, Chief of Bahrein, do hereby engage and bind myself (purely out of friendship to the Sircar, and to assist it in effectually attaining the object it desires) to put into execution the said article.

The article is this:—

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Whensoever it shall become known and certain that from any quarter whatsoever slaves have been brought to my territories, or to any places subject to my authority, I, of my own free will and accord, will seize the said slaves and deliver them over to the British vessels of war. Further, should it be ascertained that slaves have been carried in any of my vessels or in the vessels of people, my subjects, or dependents, and it should happen that the Government cruisers did not fall in with the said vessels, then, no matter where the slaves have been landed, do I hereby bind myself to place an embargo upon the delinquent boat and her nakhoda until such time as instructions have been received from the Resident at Bushire regarding them.

Dated this 15th day of Ramzan, A.H. 1272 (or the 10th day of May, 1856 A.D.).
(L.S.) Sheikh MAHOMED-BIN-KHULEEFA.

A similar engagement was entered into by the maritime chiefs of Ras-ool-Kheirnar, Ummool' Keirweyn, Debay, Ejman, and Aboo Dhebbec.

(3.)

Terms of the Friendly Convention entered into between Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Khuleefa, Independent Ruler of Bahrein, on the part of Himself and Successors, and Captain Felix Jones, Her Majesty's Indian Navy, Political Resident of Her Britannic Majesty in the Gulf of Persia, on the part of the British Government, 1861.

Preliminary.—Considering the tribe disorders which arise and are perpetrated from maritime aggressions in the Persian Gulf, I, Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Khuleefa, independent Ruler of Bahrein, on my own part and on that of my heirs and successors, in the presence of the chiefs and elders who are witnesses to this document, do subscribe and agree to a perpetual Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the British Government, having for its object the advancement of trade and the security of all classes of people navigating or residing upon the coasts of the sea:—

ARTICLE 1.

I recognise as valid and in force all former treaties and conventions agreed to between the chiefs of Bahrein and the British Government, either direct or through the mediation of its representatives in this Gulf.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to abstain from all maritime aggressions of every description, from the prosecution of war, piracy, and slavery by sea, so long as I receive the support of the British Government

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in the maintenance of the security of my own possessions against similar aggressions directed against them by the chiefs and tribes of this Gulf.

ARTICLE 3.

In order that the above engagements may be fulfilled, I agree to make known all aggressions and depredations which may be designed, or have place at sea, against myself, territories, or subjects as early as possible to the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, as the arbitrator in such cases, promising that no act of aggression or retaliation shall be committed at sea by Bahreins or in the name of Bahrein, by myself or others under me, on other tribe, without his consent or that of the British Government, if it should be necessary to procure it. And the British Resident engages that he will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for every injury proved to have been inflicted, or in course of infliction, by sea, upon Bahrein or upon its dependencies in this Gulf. In like manner, I, Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Khuleefa, will afford full redress for all maritime offences, which in justice can be charged against my subjects or myself, as the Ruler of Bahrein.

ARTICLE 4.

British subjects of every denomination, it is understood, may reside in and carry on their lawful trade in the territories of Bahrein, their goods being only subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. in cash or in kind. This amount once paid shall not be demanded again on the same goods if exported from Bahrein to other places; and in respect to the treatment of British subjects and dependents they shall receive the treatment and consideration of the subjects and dependents of the most favoured people. All offences which they may commit, or which may be committed against them, shall be reserved for the decisions of the British Resident, provided the British agent located at Bahrein shall fail to adjust them satisfactorily. In like manner the British Resident will use his good offices for the welfare of the subjects of Bahrein in the ports of the maritime Arab tribes of this Gulf in alliance with the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

These articles of alliance shall have effect from the date of ratification or approval by the British Government.

Done at Bahrein, this 20th day at Zilkad, in the year of the Hegira 1277, corresponding with the 31st day of May, 1861.

Signature and seal of Felix Jones,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(Seal of Sheikh Mahomed, Ruler
of Bahrein.)

(Seal of Sheikh Ali-bin-Khuleefa,
brother of the above.)

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Elders of Bahrein and witnesses to this convention :—

(Seal of Sheikh Hamid-bin-Mahomed,
cousin of Sheikh Mahomed.)

(Seal of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Murabek,
cousin of Sheikh Mahomed.)

(Seal of Sheikh Khuleefa-bin-Mahomed,
cousin of Sheikh Mahomed.)

Approved by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council
on the 9th October, 1861, and ratified by the Government of
Bombay on the 25th February, 1862.

(4.)

Agreement entered into by Ali-bin-Khuleefa, Sheikh of
Bahrein, 1868.

(Translation.)

We, the undersigned, Ali-bin-Khalifeh and the inhabitants
and subjects of Bahrein in general, do hereby declare that
Mahomed-bin-Khalifeh, having, repeatedly committed acts of
piracy and other irregularities at sea, and having now, after his
recent piratical act, fled from Bahrein, has forfeited all claim to
his title as Principal Sheikh and Chief of Bahrein, and at the
present moment there being no other sheikh, I, Ali-bin-Khalifeh,
received the resident's letter addressed to Mahomed-bin-Khalifeh,
and have understood the demands therein made, and I hereby
agree and accept the conditions as follows :—

1. To make over to-morrow morning, the 19th Jemadi-ool-
awul, 1285 (7th September, 1868), to the high in rank,
Captain Brown, commanding Her Majesty's ships present, all the
war buglas and buteels belonging to Mahomed-bin-Khalifeh and
myself.

2. To pay the resident the sum of 1 lakh of dollars in the
manner specified below :—

25,000 dollars cash, payable on the spot on the 7th September,
1868.

75,000 dollars by three annual instalments of 25,000 dollars,
each instalment being payable on the 7th September of
each successive year until the total sum is paid up.

3. To consider Mahomed-bin-Kalifeh as permanently excluded
from all participation in the affairs of Bahrein and as having no
claim to that territory, and in case of his returning to Bahrein I
promise to seize and make him over to the Resident; but if I do
not act up to the stipulations now agreed I may be considered a
pirate, as Mahomed-bin-Khalifeh himself.

4. In view of preserving the peace at sea, and precluding the
occurrence of further disturbance, and in order to keep the Resident
informed of what happens, I promise to appoint an agent on my
part at Bushire.

Written on the 18th Jemadi-ool-awul, 1285 (6th September,
1865).

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(5.)

Agreement signed by the Chief of Bahrein, dated
December 22, 1880.

(Translation.)

I, Isa-bin-Ali Al Khalifa, Chief of Bahrein, hereby bind myself and successors in the Government of Bahrein to the British Government to abstain from entering into negotiations or making treaties of any sort with any State or Government other than the British without the consent of the said British Government, and to refuse permission to any other Government than the British to establish diplomatic or consular agencies or coaling depôts in our territory, unless with the consent of the British Government.

This engagement does not apply to or affect the customary friendly correspondence with the local authorities of neighbouring States on business of minor importance.

The above agreement is subject to the approval and acceptance of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

(L.S.) Signature and seal of Isa-bin-Ali.

(L.S.) Signature and seal of Ahmad-bin-Ali.

Signed and sealed at Bahrein on the 22nd day of December, 1880, in my presence.

E. C. ROSS, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

The above agreement was accepted and ratified by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in 1881.

E. C. ROSS, *Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

(6.)

Exclusive Agreement of the Sheikh of Bahrein with the
British Government, dated March 13, 1892.

I, Esau-bin-Ali, Chief of Bahrein, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Resident, Persian Gulf, do hereby solemnly bind myself and agree, on behalf of myself, my heirs and successors, to the following conditions, viz. :—

1. That I will on no account enter into any agreement or correspondence with any Power other than the British Government.

2. That without the assent of the British Government I will not consent to the residence within my territory of the agent of any other Government.

3. That I will on no account cede, sell, mortgage, or otherwise give for occupation any part of my territory save to the British Government.

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Dated Bahrein, the 13th March, 1892, corresponding with the 14th Shaaban, 1309.

(Signature of Esau-bin-Ali, Chief of Bahrein.)

A. C. TALBOT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident, Persian Gulf.

LANSDOWNE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Ratified by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on the 12th day of May, 1892.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of
India, Foreign Department.

(7.)

Agreement with the Sheikh of Bahrein for the Suppression of Trade in Arms.

Agreement by the Sheikh of Bahrein, dated the 8th Zil Hijjah, 1315 (April 30, 1898).

(Translation.)

I agree to absolutely prohibit the importation of arms into Bahrein territory or exportation therefrom, and, to enforce this, I have issued a notification and proclamation to all concerned.

Sub-Enclosure 1 in (7).

Proclamation from Sheikh Esa-bin-Ali Al Khalifa, Chief of Bahrein, dated the 8th Zil Hijjah, 1315 (April 30, 1898).

(Translation.)

Be it known to all who see this that British and Persian vessels of war have permission to search vessels carrying their and our flags in Bahrein territorial waters, and to confiscate all arms and ammunition (weapons of war) in them, if those arms and ammunition are intended for Indian or Persian ports or the islands of Bahrein. Bahrein vessels found in Indian and Persian waters by British and Persian vessels of war suspected to contain arms and ammunition for Indian and Persian ports and the islands of Bahrein are liable to be searched by the said vessels, and all such arms and ammunition found in them will be confiscated as property of the State.

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Sub-Enclosure 2 in (7).

Notification by Sheikh of Bahrein, dated the 8th Zil Hijjah, 1315 (April 30, 1898).

(Translation.)

Be it known to all who see this that, whereas we have already forbidden the sale of arms and ammunition to our subjects in the islands of Bahrein by our notification, dated the 13th Safar, 1313 (January 1896), and whereas there is reason to think that, notwithstanding our prohibition, many arms and much ammunition are imported into Bahrein, for the purpose of being exported therefrom to British Indian and Persian ports where such importation is prohibited, and whereas we have resolved to do all that lies in our power to assist the British and Persian Governments in putting a stop to this illegal traffic, we hereby declare that from the date of this notification the importation of arms and ammunition into the islands of Bahrein and the exportation of the same therefrom is absolutely prohibited.

All arms and ammunition in future imported into the islands of Bahrein or exported therefrom will be seized and confiscated as property of the State.

(C.) Trucial Chiefs of Oman.

(8.)

Coulnamah or Agreement between Sheikh Abdullah-bin-Croosh, on the part of Sheikh-ul-Mus, Sheikh Amir Sultan-bin-Suggur, Bin Kashid, Joasnee, and Captain David Seton, on the part of the Honourable East India Company. In Bunder Abbas, this 6th day of February, 1806.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be peace between the Honourable East India Company and Sultan-bin-Suggur, Joasnee, and the whole of his dependents and subjects on the shores of Arabia and Persia, and they shall respect the flag and property of the Honourable East India Company and their subjects wherever and in whatever it may be, and the same the Honourable East India Company towards the Joasnee.

ARTICLE 2.

Should the Joasnee infringe the above, they shall be liable in the sum of 30,000 dollars, and on this condition Captain David Seton agrees to receive from Amir Sultan-bin-Suggur the brig now lying at Muscat, and to drop the claims to the cargo, guns, &c., of the said vessel and the "Shannon."

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ARTICLE 3.

Whatever British property shall be found in the Serie fleet shall be restored.

ARTICLE 4.

Should any British vessel touch on the coasts of the Joasmee for wood or water, or be forced on shore by stress of weather or any other cause, the Joasmee shall assist and protect the said vessel and property, and permit it to be disposed of or carried away, as their owners shall see fit, without claim or demand.

ARTICLE 5.

Should Johood compel the Joasmee to infringe this peace they shall give three months' previous notice in all places.

ARTICLE 6.

When the above is confirmed and ratified by both parties the Joasmee shall frequent the English ports from Surat to Bengal as before.

DAVID SETON.

(Sealed) ABDULLAH-BIN-CROOSH.

Signed, sealed, and confirmed:

SULTAN-BIN-SUGGUR.

Approved and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council on the 29th April, 1806.

(9.)

Preliminary Treaty with Sultan-bin-Suggur, 1820.

(Translation.)

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate!

Know all men that Sultan-bin-Suggur has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations :—

ARTICLE 1.

Sultan-bin-Suggur shall surrender to the general towers, guns, and vessels which are in Shargah, Imam, Umm-ool-keiweyn, and their dependencies. The general will leave the boats which are for the pearl fishery and fishing-boats, and the remainder of the vessels shall be at the disposal of the general.

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ARTICLE 2.

Sultan-bin-Suggur shall give up all the Indian prisoners, if any such are in his possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The general will not allow the troops to enter the towns to lay them waste.

ARTICLE 4.

After the execution of these engagements Sultan-bin-Suggur shall be admitted to the same terms of peace as the remainder of the friendly (or "pacified") Arabs.

On these conditions there is a cessation of hostilities between the general and Sultan-bin-Suggur and his followers, with the exception that their boats are not to go to sea.

Done at Ras-ool-Kheimah on the 20th Rabee-ul-Awul, in the year 1235, corresponding to the 6th January, 1820.

(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR,

(L.S.) *Major-General.*
SULTAN-BIN-SUGGUR
(with his own hand.)

Copy of the articles entered into with Sultan-bin-Suggur.

Witness my hand and seal:

(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

(10.)

Preliminary Treaty with Hassun-bin-Rahmah, 1820.

(Translation.)

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!

Know all men that Hassun-bin-Rahmah has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

The town of Ras-ool-Kheimah and Maharra, and the towers which are in the date groves near the town, shall remain in the hands of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

If any of the vessels of Hassun-bin-Rahmah are in Shargah or Umm-ool-keiweyn or Imam, or any other of the places to which the general shall go with the forces, they shall be surrendered to the general, and the general will leave those which are for the pearl fishery and fishing-boats.

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ARTICLE 3.

Hassun-bin-Rahmah shall give up all the Indian prisoners, if any such are in his possession.

ARTICLE 4.

After the execution of these engagements Hassun-bin-Rahmah shall be admitted to the terms of the general treaty with the friendly (literally the "pacificated") Arabs.
(End of the articles.)

Issued at Ras-ool-Kheimah in the forenoon of Saturday, the 22nd of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 8th January, 1820.

(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR, *Major-General.*
(L.S.) (The signature of Hassun-bin-Rahmah.)

Copy of the articles between the general and Hassun-bin-Rahmah.

Witness my hand and seal:
(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

(11.)

Preliminary Treaty with the Sheikh Debay, 1820.

(Translation.)

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate!

Know all men that Mahomed-bin-Haza-bin-Zaal, a minor, accompanied by Ahmed-bin-Futeiss, has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Kier, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

The people of Debay shall surrender to the general the vessels which are in Debay and its dependencies and the guns which are in the town and in the towers. The general will leave the boats which are for the pearl fishery and fishing-boats.

ARTICLE 2.

The people of Debay shall give up all the Indian prisoners, if any such are in their possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The general will not allow the troops to enter the town to lay it waste, and further, as a mark of consideration towards His Highness the Imam Saed-bin-Sultan on the part of the general, he will not demolish the fort and towers.

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ARTICLE 4.

After the execution of these engagements Mahomed-bin-Haza-bin-Zaal and his followers shall be admitted to the same terms of peace as the remainder of the friendly (literally the "pacificated") Arabs.

On these conditions there is a cessation of hostilities between the British and Mahomed-bin-Haza-bin-Zaal and his followers, with the exception that their boats are not to go to sea.

Done at Ras-ool-Kheimah on the 23rd of the month of Rabe-ul-Awal, in the year 1235, corresponding to the 9th January, 1820.

(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR, *Major-General.*
(Seal of Ahmed Futeiss.)

Witnessed by the signature of Sheikh Hamza-bin-Mahomed-bin-Zubu-al-Moyzzine, Sheikh of Kishm, with his own hand.

Copy of the articles between the general and Mahomed-bin-Haza-bin-Zaal.

Witness my hand and seal:
(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

(12.)

Preliminary Treaty with Sheikh Shahbout, of Aboo Dheebce, 1820.

(Translation.)

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!

Know all men that Sheikh Shahbout-bin-Dhyab-al-Talahij has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

If in Aboo Dheebce or any other of the places belonging to Sheikh Shahbout there are any of the vessels of the piratical powers which have been attached or may be hereafter attached by the general during the present war against the pirates, he shall deliver such vessels to the general.

ARTICLE 2.

Sheikh Shahbout shall be admitted to the terms of the general treaty with the friendly Arabs.

Done at Ras-ool-Kheimah on the 25th Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year 1235, corresponding to the 11th January, 1820.

(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR, *Major-General.*
(L.S.) SHAHBOUT.

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Copy of the articles between the general and Sheikh
Shahbout.

Witness my hand and seal:
(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

(13.)

Preliminary Treaty with Hassun-bin-Ali, 1820.

(Translation.)

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!

Know all men that Hassun-bin-Ali has been in the presence of
General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between
them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

If any of the vessels of Hassun-bin-Ali are in Shargah, or
Umm-ool-keiweyn, or Imam, or Aboo-Dhebbec, or any other of
the places to which the general shall go with the force, such
vessels shall be surrendered to the general, and the general will
leave those which are for the pearl fishery and fishing-boats.

ARTICLE 2.

Hassun-bin-Ali shall give up all the Indian prisoners, if any such
are in his possession.

ARTICLE 3.

After this Hassun-bin-Ali shall be admitted to the terms of the
general treaty with the friendly (literally the "pacificated") Arabs.
(End of the articles.)

Issued at Ras-ool-Kheimah in the forenoon of Saturday, the
29th of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year 1235, correspond-
ing to the 15th January, 1820.

(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR, *Major-General.*
(L.S.) HASSUN-BIN-ALI.

Copy of the articles entered into between the general and
Hassun-bin-Ali in the forenoon of Saturday, the 29th Rabe-ul-Awul,
in the year of Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 15th January,
1820.

Witness my hand and seal:
(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

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(14.)

General Treaty with the Arab Tribes of the Persian
Gulf, 1820.
(Translation.)

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate!

Praise be to God, who hath ordained peace to be a blessing to his creatures. There is established a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab tribes, who are parties to this contract, on the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a cessation of plunder and piracy by land and sea on the part of the Arabs, who are parties to this contract, for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

If any individual of the people of the Arabs contracting shall attack any that pass by land or sea of any nation whatsoever, in the way of plunder and piracy and not of acknowledged war, he shall be accounted an enemy of all mankind and shall be held to have forfeited both life and goods. And acknowledged war is that which is proclaimed, avowed, and ordered by Government against Government; and the killing of men and taking of goods without proclamation, avowal, and the order of a Government is plunder and piracy.

ARTICLE 3.

The friendly (literally "the pacificated") Arabs shall carry by land and sea a red flag, with or without letters in it, at their option, and this shall be in a border of white, the breadth of the white in the border being equal to the breadth of the red, as represented in the margin* (the whole forming the flag known in the British navy by the title of white-pierced red), this shall be the flag of the friendly Arabs, and they shall use it and no other.

ARTICLE 4.

The pacificated tribes shall all of them continue in their former relations, with the exception that they shall be at peace with the British Government, and shall not fight with each other, and the flag shall be a symbol of this only and of nothing further.

ARTICLE 5.

The vessels of the friendly Arabs shall all of them have in their possession a paper (register) signed with the signature of their chief, in which shall be the name of the vessel, its length, its breadth, and how many karahs it holds. And they shall also have in their possession another writing (port clearance) signed with the signature of their chief, in which shall be the name of the

* Not reproduced.

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owner, the name of the nakhoda, the number of men, the number of arms, from whence sailed, at what time, and to what port bound. And if a British or other vessel meet them, they shall produce the register and the clearance.

ARTICLE 6.

The friendly Arabs, if they choose, shall send an envoy to the British residency in the Persian Gulf with the necessary accompaniments, and he shall remain there for the transaction of their business with the residency; and the British Government, if it chooses, shall send an envoy also to them in like manner; and the envoy shall add his signature to the signature of the chief in the paper (register) of their vessels, which contains the length of the vessel, its breadth and tonnage; the signature of the envoy to be renewed every year. Also all such envoy shall be at the expense of their own party.

ARTICLE 7.

If any tribe or others shall not desist from plunder and piracy, the friendly Arabs shall act against them according to their ability and circumstances, and an arrangement for this purpose shall take place between the friendly Arabs and the British at the time when such plunder and piracy shall occur.

ARTICLE 8.

The putting men to death after they have given up their arms is an act of piracy and not of acknowledged war; and if any tribe shall put to death any persons, either Mahommedans or others, after they have given up their arms, such tribe shall be held to have broken the peace; and the friendly Arabs shall act against them in conjunction with the British, and, God willing, the war against them shall not cease until the surrender of those who performed the act and of those who ordered it.

ARTICLE 9.

The carrying off of slaves, men, women, or children, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature.

ARTICLE 10.

The vessels of the friendly Arabs, bearing their flag above described, shall enter into all the British ports and into the ports of the allies of the British so far as they shall be able to effect it; and they shall buy and sell therein, and if any shall attack them the British Government shall take notice of it.

ARTICLE 11.

These conditions aforesaid shall be common to all tribes and persons, who shall hereafter adhere thereto in the same manner as to those who adhere to them at the time present.
(End of the articles.)

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Issued at Ras-ool-Kheimah, in triplicate, at midday, on Saturday, the 22nd of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 8th January, 1820, and signed by the contracting parties at the places and times underwritten.

Signed at Ras-ool-Kheimah at the time of issue by—
(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR, *Major-General*.
(L.S.) HASSUN-BIN-RAHMAH,
Sheikh of Hatt and Falma,
formerly of Ras-ool-Kheimah.
(L.S.) RAJIB-BIN-AHMED,
Sheikh of Jowal-al-Kamra.

An exact translation :
J. P. THOMPSON, *Captain,*
17th Light Dragoons, and Interpreter.

Signed at Ras-ool-Kheimah on Tuesday, the 25th of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 11th January, 1820.

(L.S.) SHAKBOUT,
Sheikh of Aboo Dhebbec.

Signed at Ras-ool-Kheimah at midday, on Saturday, the 29th of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 15th January, 1820.

(L.S.) HASSUN-BIN-ALI,
Sheikh of Zyah.

The seal is Captain Thompson's, as Sheikh Hassun-bin-Ali had not a seal at the time of signature.

Copy of the general treaty with the friendly (literally the "pacificated") Arabs, with the signatures attached to it, up to the 15th day of January, 1820, inclusive.

Given under my hand and seal :
W. GRANT KEIR, *Major-General.*

J. P. THOMPSON, *Captain,*
17th Light Dragoons, and Interpreter.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd April, 1820.

Signed for Mahomed-bin-Haza-bin-Zaal, Sheikh of Debah, a minor, at Shargah, on Friday, the 12th of the month of Rubee-oo-Sanee, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 28th January, 1820.

(L.S.) SAEED-BIN-SYF,
Uncle of Sheikh Mahomed.

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Signed at Shargah at midday, on Friday, the 19th of the month of Rubee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 4th February, 1820.

(L.S.) SULTAN-BIN-SUGGUR,
Chief of Shargah.

Signed at Shargah by the vakeel on the part of the Sheikhs Suleiman-bin-Ahmed and Abdulla-bin-Ahmed, in his quality of vakeel to the sheikhs aforesaid, on Saturday, the 20th of the month of Rubee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 5th February, 1820.

(L.S.) SYUD ABDOOL JABEL-BIN-SYUD YAS,
*Vakeel of Sheikh Suleiman-bin-Ahmed and
Sheikh Abdoola-bin-Ahmed of the family
of Khalifa, Sheikhs of Bahrein.*

Signed and accepted by Suleiman-bin-Ahmed, of the house of Khalifa, at Bahrein, on the 9th Jemadee-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 23rd February, 1820.

(L.S.)

Signed and accepted by Abdoola-bin-Ahmed, of the house of Khalifa, at Bahrein, on the 9th Jemadee-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 23rd February, 1820.

(L.S.)

Signed at Faleia, at noon, on Wednesday, the 29th of the month of Jemadee-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 15th March, 1820.

(L.S.) RASHED-BIN-HAMID,
Chief of Ejman.

Signed at Faleia, at noon, on Wednesday the 29th of the month of Jemadee-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1235, corresponding to the 15th March, 1820.

(L.S.) ABDOOLA-BIN-RASHID,
Chief of Umm-ool-Keivey.
(L.S.) W. GRANT KEIR, *Major-General.*

(15.)

Article of Agreement entered into by Sheikh Sultan-bin-Suggur, dated Shargah, the 22nd Mohurram, A.H. 1254 (April 17, A.D. 1838).

In the event of vessels connected with my ports, or belonging to my subjects, coming under the suspicion of being employed in the carrying off (literally "stealing") and embarkation of slaves, men, women, or children, I, Sultan-bin-Suggur, sheikh of the Joasmee tribe, do hereby agree to their being detained and

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searched, whenever and wherever they may be fallen in with on the seas, by the cruisers of the British Government; and, further, that upon its being ascertained that the crews have carried off (literally "stolen") and embarked slaves, their vessels shall be liable to seizure and confiscation by the aforesaid cruisers.
(Sealed by Sultan-bin-Suggar.)

Similar agreement signed by Sheikh Rashed-bin-Hamid, of Ejman; Sheikh Muktoom-bin-Butye, of Debay; Sheikh Khuleefa-bin-Shakbout, of Aboo Dhebbe.

(16.)

Agreement entered into by Sheikh Sultan-bin-Suggur, Chief of Ras-ool-Kheimah, dated off Ras-ool-Kheimah, July 3, 1839.

(Translation.)

I, Sultan-bin-Suggur, Sheikh of Joasmee tribe, do hereby declare that I bind and pledge myself to the British Government in the following engagements:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the Government cruisers, whenever they meet any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects beyond direct line drawn from Cape Dalgado, passing 2 degrees seaward of the island of Socotra, and ending at Cape Guadel, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said cruisers are permitted to detain and search it.

ARTICLE 2.

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

ARTICLE 3.

As the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who are "hoor," or free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and whereas the Soomalee tribe is included in the "hoor," or free, I, Sultan-bin-Suggur, do hereby agree that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Soomalee tribe, shall be considered as piracy, and that after four months from this

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date all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act shall be punished the same as pirates.
(Seal of Sultan-bin-Suggur.)

Note.—A similar agreement to the above was entered into by Sheikh Khuleefa-bin-Shakbout on the 1st July, 1839, and by Sheikh Muktoom of Debay, and Sheikh Abdoola-bin-Rashed of Umm-ool-Keiweyn, on the 2nd of the same month.

(17.)

Engagement entered into by Sheikh Sultan-bin-Suggur, Chief of Ras-ool-Kheimah and Shargah, for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade in his Ports, 1847.

(Translation.)

It having been intimated to me by Major Hennell, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, that certain conventions have lately been entered into by his Highness the Imam of Muscat and other Powers with the British Government for the purpose of preventing the exportation of slaves from the African coast and elsewhere, and it having, moreover, been explained to me that, in order to the full attainment of its objects contemplated by the aforesaid conventions, the concurrence and co-operation of the chiefs of the several ports situated on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf are required, accordingly I, Sheikh Sultan-bin-Suggur, chief of the Joasnee tribe, with a view to strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa and elsewhere on board of my vessels and those belonging to my subjects or dependents, such prohibition to take effect from the 1st day of Mohurrum, a.H. 1264 (10th December, A.D. 1847).

And I do further consent that whenever the cruisers of the British Government fall in with any of my vessels, or those belonging to my subjects or dependents suspected of being engaged in slave trade, they may detain and search them, and in case of their finding that any of the vessels aforesaid have violated this engagement, by the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere upon any pretext whatever, they (the Government cruisers) shall seize and confiscate the same.

Dated this 14th day of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, a.H. 1263 (30th day of April, A.D. 1847).
(L.S.) Sheikh SULTAN-BIN-SUGGUR.

Debay.—Sheikh Muktoom's engagement is dated the 14th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, 1263 (30th April, 1847).

Eiman.—Sheikh Abdool Azeez's engagement is dated the 15th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, 1263 (1st May, 1847).

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Umm-ool-Keiweyn.—Sheikh Abdoolah-bin-Rashed's engagement is dated the 15th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, 1263 (1st May, 1847).

Aboo Dhebbec.—Sheikh Saeed-bin-Tahnoon's engagement is dated the 17th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, 1263 (3rd May, 1847).

Bahrain.—Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Khuleefa's engagement is dated the 22nd Jemmadee-ool-Awul, 1263 (8th May, 1847).

(18.)

Terms of a Maritime Truce for Ten Years agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Arabian Coast, under the Mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 1st June, 1843.

We, whose seals are hereunto affixed, viz., Sultan-bin-Suggur, chief of the Joasmee tribe; Khuleefa-bin-Shakbout, Chief of the Beniyas; Muktoom-bin-Butye, Chief of the Boo Falasa; Abdoolah-bin-Rashed, Chief of Umm-ool-Keiweyn; Abdool Azeez-bin-Rashed, Chief of Ejman, being fully impressed with a sense of the evil consequences arising from our subjects and dependents being prevented carrying on the pearl fishery without interruption on the banks, owing to the various feuds existing amongst ourselves, and, moreover, duly appreciating the general advantage to be derived from the establishment of a truce, do hereby agree to bind ourselves down to observe the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

That from the 1st June, A.D. 1843 (the corresponding Mahomedan date the 2nd Jemmadee-ool-Awul, Hegira 1259), there shall be a cessation of hostilities at sea between our respective subjects and dependents, and that from the above date until the termination of the month of May A.D. 1853 an inviolable truce shall be established, during which period our several claims upon each other shall rest in abeyance.

ARTICLE 2.

That in the event of any of our subjects or dependents committing any acts of aggression at sea upon those of any of the parties to this agreement, we will immediately afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

ARTICLE 3.

That in the event of any acts of aggression being committed at sea upon any of our subjects or dependents, we will not proceed immediately to retaliate, but will inform the British Resident or the commodore at Bassidore, who will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for the injury

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inflicted, provided that its occurrence can be satisfactorily proved.

ARTICLE 4.

That on the termination of the month of May 1853 by God's blessing we will endeavour to arrange either an extension of this truce or a firm and lasting peace; but in the event of our being unable to come to a satisfactory adjustment regarding our respective claims, we hereby bind ourselves to give notice, on or about the above date, to the British Resident of our intention to renew hostilities after the expiration of the term now fixed upon for the truce, viz., the end of this month of May 1853.

(Signed as in the preamble.)

(19.)

Treaty of Peace in Perpetuity agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Arabian Coasts in behalf of Themselves, their Heirs, and Successors, under the Mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, 1853.

We, whose seals are hereunto affixed, Sheikh Sultan-bin-Suggur, Chief of Ras-ool-Kheimah; Sheikh Saeed-bin-Tahnoon, Chief of Aboo Dheeb; Sheikh Saeed-bin-Butye, Chief of Debay; Sheikh Hamid-bin-Rashed, Chief of Ejman; Sheikh Abdoola-bin-Rashed, Chief of Umm-ool-Keiweyn, having experienced for a series of years the benefits and advantages resulting from a maritime truce contracted amongst ourselves under the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf and renewed from time to time up to the present period, and being fully impressed therefore with a sense of the evil consequences formerly arising from the prosecution of our feuds at sea, whereby our subjects and dependents were prevented from carrying on the pearl fishery in security and were exposed to interruption and molestation when passing on their lawful occasions, accordingly we, as aforesaid, have determined for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to conclude together a lasting and inviolable peace from this time forth in perpetuity, and do hereby agree to bind ourselves down to observe the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

That from this date, viz., the 25th Rujjub, 1269 (4th May, 1853), and hereafter, there shall be a complete cessation of hostilities at sea between our respective subjects and dependents, and a perfect maritime truce shall endure between ourselves and between our successors respectively for evermore.

ARTICLE 2.

That in the event (which God forbid) of any of our subjects or dependents committing an act of aggression at sea upon the

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lives or property of those of any of the parties to this agreement, we will immediately punish the assailants and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

ARTICLE 3.

That in the event of an act of aggression being committed at sea by any of those who are subscribers with us to this engagement upon any of our subjects or dependents, we will not proceed immediately to retaliate, but will inform the British Resident or the commodore at Bassidore, who will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for the injury inflicted, provided that its occurrence can be satisfactorily proved.

We further agree that the maintenance of the peace now concluded amongst us shall be watched over by the British Government, who will take steps to ensure at all times the due observance of the above articles, and God of this is the best witness and guarantee.

(L.S.) ABDOOLLA-BIN-RASHED,
Chief of Umm-ool-Keiweyn.
(L.S.) HAMED-BIN-RASHID,
Chief of Ejman.
(L.S.) SAEED-BIN-BUTYE,
Chief of Debay.
(L.S.) SAEED-BIN-TAHNOON,
Chief of the Beniayas.
(L.S.) SULTAN-BIN-SUGGUR,
Chief of the Joasmees.

Approved by the Governor-General in Council on the 24th August, 1853.

(20.)

Additional Article for the Protection of the Telegraph Line and Stations, agreed to before Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Pelly, Acting Political Resident, Persian Gulf, and appended to the Treaty of Peace of May 4, 1852-1864.

Whereas, under date the 25th Rujjub, 1269 (4th May, 1853), we, Chief of the Joasmees, Chief of the Beniayas, Chief of Umm-ool-Keiweyn, Chief of Ejman, Chief of Debay, did agree to a perpetual treaty of peace at sea, and whereby our vessels have been respected and our commerce increased; and whereas the British Government, in the further interests of commerce and of the general peace, are preparing telegraphic lines and stations at various points in or near the Persian Gulf, we do hereby engage for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to respect and abstain from all and every interference with the said telegraphic operations that may be carried on by the said British Government in or near our territory.

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And in the event (which God forbid) of any of our subjects or dependents committing an act of aggression or trespass on the said telegraphic lines and stations or other telegraphic material, we will immediately punish the offender and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

The telegraphic line being intended for the common good, our subjects and dependents shall be permitted to send messages by the telegraph at such rates or payment as may be paid by British subjects.

(21.)

Agreement of the Aboo Dhabbee Chief engaging not to commit any Breach of the Maritime Peace, 1868.

I, Zayid-bin-Khalifeh, do hereby, in the presence of Colonel Pelly, Resident, Persian Gulf, bind myself and agree to the conditions stated below:—

1. That hereafter I should not commit any disturbances whatsoever in breach of the peace at sea, but if any happen on my part I should suffer the consequence.

2. That I should pay to the Resident the sum of 25,000 dollars by instalments specified below:—

9,000 dollars to be paid at once in cash on this the 28th Jemadi-ool-Awul, 1285 (16th September, 1868);

8,000 dollars to be paid in the month of Mohurram 1285; and
8,000 dollars to be paid in the month of Rujjub, 1286.

3. That I should not prevent the people who have been removed from Guttar to return to their homes if they should so wish.

4. That I should make over to Abdoor Rahman, British agent, the Machowa boat given me by Ali-bin-Khalifeh on her return from Busreh.

Written on the 28th Jemadi-ool-Awul, 1285 (16th September, 1868).

Signed and sealed by
ZAYID-BIN-KHALIFEH.

Agreed to in our presence by Zayid-bin-Khalifeh, Chief of Aboo Dhabbee, on the 16th September, 1868.

LEWIS PELLY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident,
Persian Gulf.

R. A. BROWN, *Captain,*
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant."

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(22.)

Agreement of the Chief of El-Katr (Guttur) engaging not to
commit any Breach of the Maritime Peace, 1868.

I, Mahomed-bin-Sanee, of Guttur, do hereby solemnly bind
myself, in the presence of the Lord, to carry into effect the under-
mentioned terms agree upon between me and Lieutenant-Colonel
Pelly, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident, Persian Gulf:—

1. I promise to return to Dawka and reside peaceably in that
port.

2. I promise that on no pretence whatsoever will I at any time
put to sea with hostile intention, and in the event of disputes or
misunderstanding arising will invariably refer to the Resident.

3. I promise on no account to aid Mahomed-bin-Khalifeh, or in
any way connect myself with him.

4. If Mahomed-bin-Khalifeh fall into my hands, I promise to
hand him over to the Resident.

5. I promise to maintain towards Sheikh Ali-bin-Khalifeh,
Chief of Bahrein, all the relations which heretofore subsisted
between me and the Sheikh of Bahrein, and in the event of a
difference of opinion arising as to any question, whether money
payment or other matter, the same is to be referred to the
Resident.

Dated on the 24th Jemadi-ool-Awul, 1285, corresponding with
the 12th September, 1868.

Sealed in our presence by Mahomed-bin-Sanee, of Guttur, on
this the 12th day of September.

LEWIS PELLY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident,
Persian Gulf.

R. A. BROWN, *Captain,*
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant."

(23.)

Translated Purport of a Letter from Salim-bin-Sultan, Chief of
Shargah, to Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf, dated the 25th Zilhuj, 1289 (February 26,
1873).

I was very happy to receive your letter of the 15th Jemadi-ul-
Sani, with two copies of treaties entered into by my father,
Sultan-bin-Suggur.

I beg to inform you that, as regards fresh importations of male
and female slaves, I have prohibited all my subjects and the vessels
in my territories from trading in slaves.

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All slaves that come into my territories I seize according to the terms of the treaty, and make over to the Government agent. The Government agent has no doubt informed you that I seized the slaves that were brought to my territories in a British vessel, and made them over to the agent.

You may rest assured that I shall carry into effect whatever the Government may desire, and I am always happy to receive your commands.

(24.)

Translated Purport of a Letter from Sheikh Zayed-bin-Khaleefa, Chief of Aboo Dhebbee, to Acting Resident, Persian Gulf, dated the 5th Mohurrun, 1290 (March 5, 1873).

Be it known to you that I received a letter from Colonel Pelly, Resident in the Persian Gulf, in regard to the treaty about importation of slaves.

This treaty exists intact, and I am always careful to see that it is not infringed.

(25.)

Exclusive Agreement of the Chief of Abu Dthabi with the British Government, dated March 6, 1892.

I, Zaeed-bin-Khalifah, Chief of Abu Dthabi, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, do hereby solemnly bind myself and agree, on behalf of myself, my heirs and successors, to the following conditions, viz. :-

1. That I will on no account enter into any agreement or correspondence with any Power other than the British Government.
2. That without the assent of the British Government I will not consent to the residence within my territory of the agent of any other Government.
3. That I will on no account cede, sell, mortgage, or otherwise give for occupation any part of my territory save to the British Government.

Dated Abu Dthabi, the 6th March, 1892, corresponding to the 5th Shaaban, 1309 Hijri.

(Signature of Zaeed-bin-Khalifa, Chief of Abu Dthabi.)

A. C. TALBOT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

LANSDOWNE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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Ratified by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General
of India at Simla on the 12th day of May, 1892.

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government
of India, Foreign Department.*

(The agreements signed by the other trucial sheikhs, viz., the
Chiefs of Dabai, Ajman, Shargah, Ras-ul-Khima, and Umm-ul-
Gawain, the first three dated the 7th and the last two the
8th March, 1892, are identical in form.)

(26.)

Agreement for the Prohibition of Traffic in Arms.

We, the undersigned trucial chiefs, agree to absolutely prohibit
the importation of arms for sale into our respective territories or
the exportation therefrom, and to enforce this we have issued a
notification to all concerned.

MAKTOOM-BIN-HASHAR (Debai).
SAGAR-BIN-KHALED (Shargah).
RASHID-BIN-AHMED (Um-el-Kowain).
ABDUL AZIZ-BIN-HOMAID (Ajman).
ZAEED-BIN-KHALIFAH (Abu Dthabi).

Signed and sealed in my presence by the above-mentioned
trucial chiefs on board the R.I.M.S. "Lawrence" on the 24th, 25th,
and 26th November, 1902.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,
Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf.*

Notification referred to in the foregoing Agreement.

Be it known to all that whereas it has become known to us
that the traffic in arms in British India is prohibited, and as we
are of opinion that the traffic if continued is likely to be prejudicial
to the interests of our territories, we have therefore decided to do
all that lies in our power to put a stop to this illegal traffic, and
we hereby declare that from the date of this notification the
importation of arms and ammunition into our respective territories
and the exportation of the same are absolutely prohibited.

All arms and ammunition so imported or exported in future
will be seized and confiscated.

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(10517.)

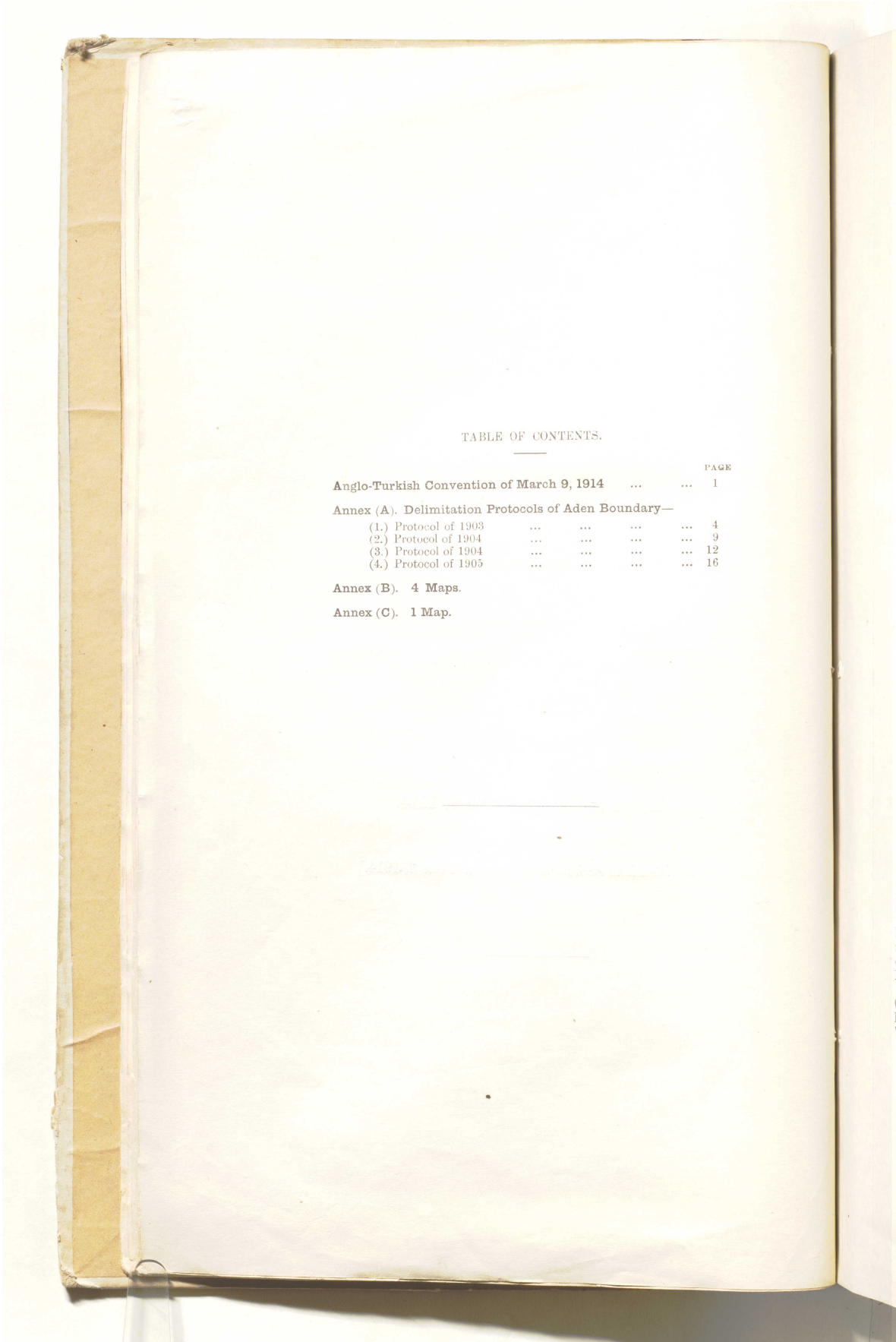
CONVENTION
BETWEEN THE
UNITED KINGDOM AND TURKEY
RESPECTING THE
BOUNDARIES OF ADEN
AND OF OTTOMAN TERRITORY IN
SOUTHERN ARABIA.

[WITH MAPS.]

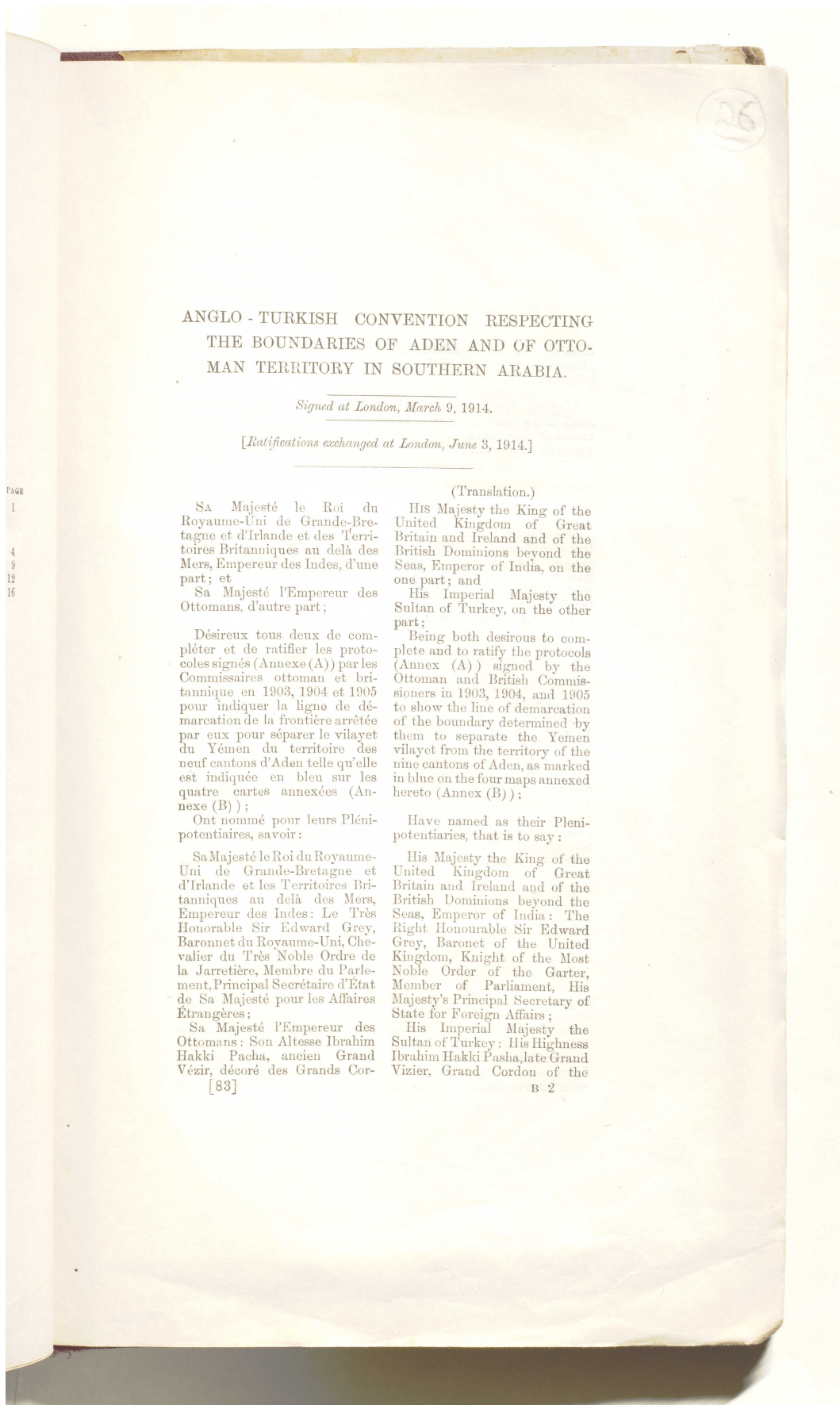
Signed at London, March 9, 1914.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, June 3, 1914.]

'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf
and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [25v]
(59/98)



'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [26r] (60/98)



ANGLO - TURKISH CONVENTION RESPECTING
THE BOUNDARIES OF ADEN AND OF OTTO-
MAN TERRITORY IN SOUTHERN ARABIA.

Signed at London, March 9, 1914.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, June 3, 1914.]

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(Translation.)

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, d'une part; et

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, d'autre part;

Désireux tous deux de compléter et de ratifier les protocoles signés (Annexe (A)) par les Commissaires ottoman et britannique en 1903, 1904 et 1905 pour indiquer la ligne de démarcation de la frontière arrêtée par eux pour séparer le vilayet du Yémen du territoire des neuf cantons d'Aden telle qu'elle est indiquée en bleu sur les quatre cartes annexées (Annexe (B));

Ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et les Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes: Le Très Honorable Sir Edward Grey, Baronnet du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier du Très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, Membre du Parlement, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Étrangères;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans: Son Altesse Ibrahim Hakki Pacha, ancien Grand Vizir, décoré des Grands Cor-

[83]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, on the one part; and

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, on the other part;

Being both desirous to complete and to ratify the protocols (Annex (A)) signed by the Ottoman and British Commissioners in 1903, 1904, and 1905 to show the line of demarcation of the boundary determined by them to separate the Yemen vilayet from the territory of the nine cantons of Aden, as marked in blue on the four maps annexed hereto (Annex (B));

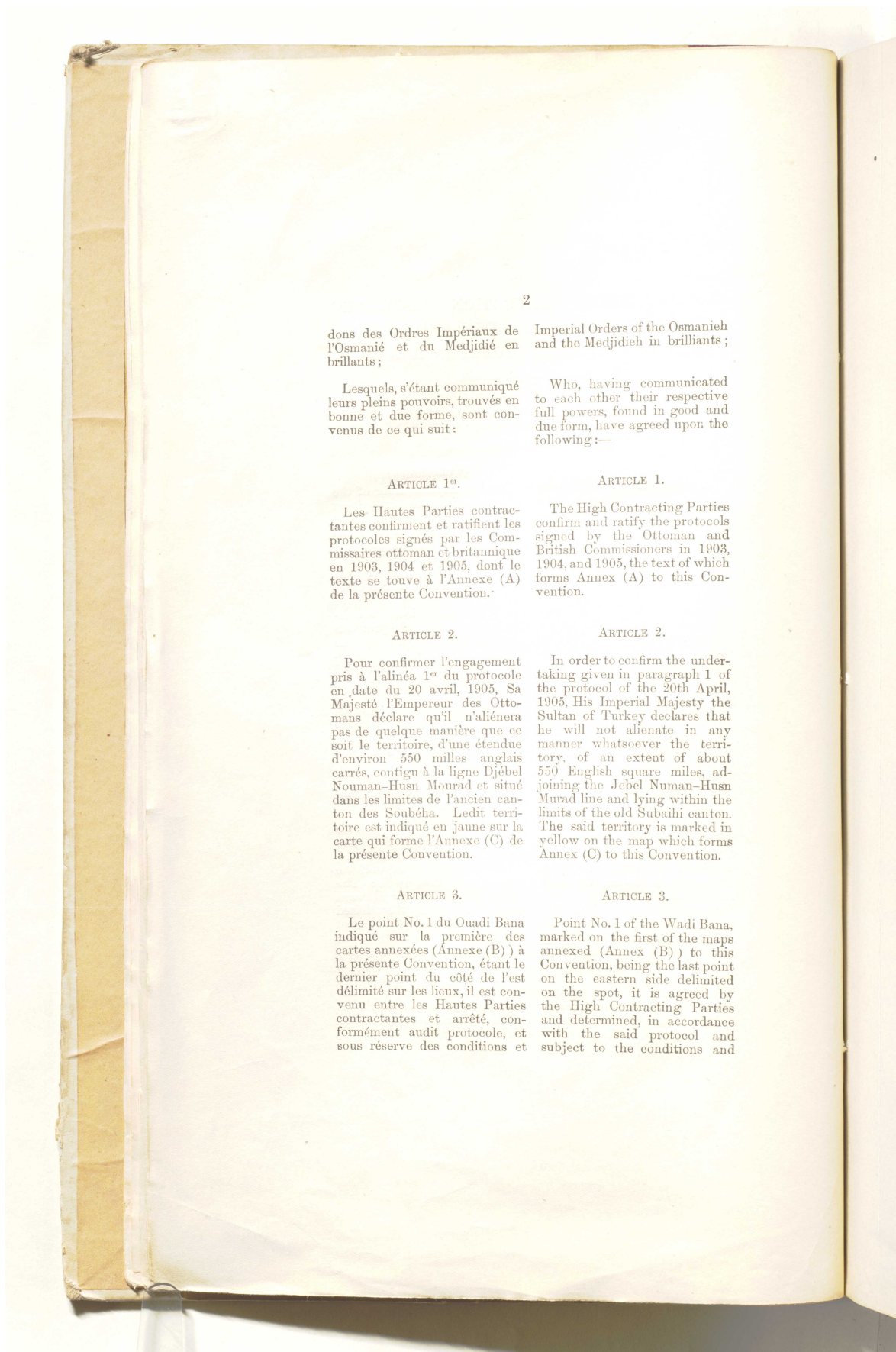
Have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey: His Highness Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, late Grand Vizier, Grand Cordon of the

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dons des Ordres Impériaux de l'Osmanieh et du Medjidié en brillants ;

Lesquels, s'étant communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit :

ARTICLE 1^{er}.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes confirment et ratifient les protocoles signés par les Commissaires ottoman et britannique en 1903, 1904 et 1905, dont le texte se trouve à l'Annexe (A) de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 2.

Pour confirmer l'engagement pris à l'alinéa 1^{er} du protocole en date du 20 avril, 1905, Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans déclare qu'il n'aliénera pas de quelque manière que ce soit le territoire, d'une étendue d'environ 550 milles anglais carrés, contigu à la ligne Djébel Nouman-Husn Mourad et situé dans les limites de l'ancien canton des Soubéha. Ledit territoire est indiqué en jaune sur la carte qui forme l'Annexe (C) de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 3.

Le point No. 1 du Ouadi Bana indiqué sur la première des cartes annexées (Annexe (B)) à la présente Convention, étant le dernier point du côté de l'est délimité sur les lieux, il est convenu entre les Hautes Parties contractantes et arrêté, conformément audit protocole, et sous réserve des conditions et

Imperial Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidié in brilliants ;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following :—

ARTICLE 1.

The High Contracting Parties confirm and ratify the protocols signed by the Ottoman and British Commissioners in 1903, 1904, and 1905, the text of which forms Annex (A) to this Convention.

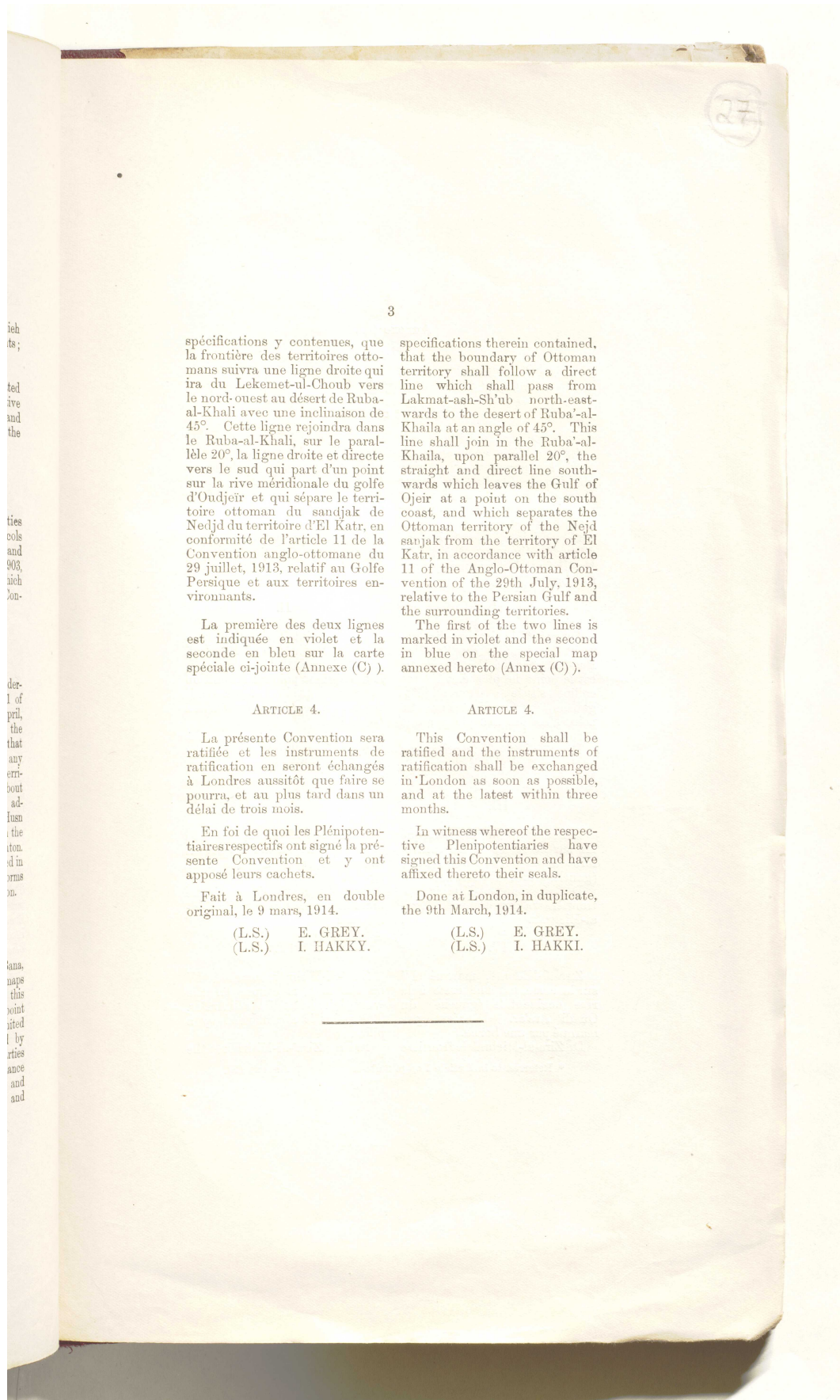
ARTICLE 2.

In order to confirm the undertaking given in paragraph 1 of the protocol of the 20th April, 1905, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey declares that he will not alienate in any manner whatsoever the territory, of an extent of about 550 English square miles, adjoining the Jebel Numan-Husn Murad line and lying within the limits of the old Subaihi canton. The said territory is marked in yellow on the map which forms Annex (C) to this Convention.

ARTICLE 3.

Point No. 1 of the Wadi Bana, marked on the first of the maps annexed (Annex (B)) to this Convention, being the last point on the eastern side delimited on the spot, it is agreed by the High Contracting Parties and determined, in accordance with the said protocol and subject to the conditions and

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spécifications y contenues, que la frontière des territoires ottomans suivra une ligne droite qui ira du Lekemet-ul-Choub vers le nord-ouest au désert de Ruba-al-Khali avec une inclinaison de 45°. Cette ligne rejoindra dans le Ruba-al-Khali, sur le parallèle 20°, la ligne droite et directe vers le sud qui part d'un point sur la rive méridionale du golfe d'Oudjeir et qui sépare le territoire ottoman du sandjak de Nedjd du territoire d'El Katr, en conformité de l'article 11 de la Convention anglo-ottomane du 29 juillet, 1913, relatif au Golfe Persique et aux territoires environnants.

La première des deux lignes est indiquée en violet et la seconde en bleu sur la carte spéciale ci-jointe (Annexe (C)).

ARTICLE 4.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les instruments de ratification en seront échangés à Londres aussitôt que faire se pourra, et au plus tard dans un délai de trois mois.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Londres, en double original, le 9 mars, 1914.

(L.S.) E. GREY.
(L.S.) I. HAKKY.

specifications therein contained, that the boundary of Ottoman territory shall follow a direct line which shall pass from Lakmat-ash-Sh'ub north-eastwards to the desert of Ruba'-al-Khaila at an angle of 45°. This line shall join in the Ruba'-al-Khaila, upon parallel 20°, the straight and direct line southwards which leaves the Gulf of Ojeir at a point on the south coast, and which separates the Ottoman territory of the Nejd sanjak from the territory of El Katr, in accordance with article 11 of the Anglo-Ottoman Convention of the 29th July, 1913, relative to the Persian Gulf and the surrounding territories.

The first of the two lines is marked in violet and the second in blue on the special map annexed hereto (Annex (C)).

ARTICLE 4.

This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible, and at the latest within three months.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in duplicate, the 9th March, 1914.

(L.S.) E. GREY.
(L.S.) I. HAKKI.

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Annexe (A).*

(1.)

Protocoles de Délimitation de la Frontière d'Aden. *Delimitation Protocols of the Aden Boundary.*

Protocol of 1903.

I.

LA frontière commence au nord à un point sur la rive méridionale (droite) du fleuve Bana, dit Ouadi Bana, en amont de la jonction du Ouadi Ara'ar avec le Bana indiqué I sur la carte ci-jointe. Ce point est approximativement N.N.E. du Ras-Ilaf et n'est pas marqué par une borne.

II.

Du point I la ligne va directement au sommet du Ras-Ilaf, Ras-Ilaf, marqué II sur la carte, est le point le plus élevé d'une colline située à l'ouest (côté gauche) du Ouadi Ara'ar. Ce point n'est pas marqué par une borne.

De Ras-Ilaf la frontière va, en ligne droite, à Lekemet-ul-Muabir.

III.

Lekemet-ul-Muabir, marqué III sur la carte, est un contrefort à la rive occidentale (gauche) du Ouadi Ara'ar.

De Lekemet-ul-Muabir la frontière va directement à Zira-al-Michrak.

IV.

Zira-al-Michrak, marqué IV sur la carte, est une crête à la rive occidentale (gauche) du Ouadi Ara'ar. Il n'est pas marqué par une borne.

De Zira-al-Michrak la frontière

I.

THE boundary commences on the north at a point on the south (right) bank of the river called the Wadi Bana, up-stream from the junction of the Wadi Ara'ar and Bana, marked I on the accompanying map.† This is approximately north-north-east from Ras Ilaf, and is not marked by a pillar.

II.

From Point I the line runs straight to the top of Ras Ilaf. Ras Ilaf, marked II on the map, is the highest point of a knoll on the west (left side) of the Wadi Ara'ar. The point is not marked by a pillar.

From Ras Ilaf the boundary runs in a straight line to Lakmat-al-Mawabir.

III.

Lakmat-al-Mawabir, marked III on the map, is on a spur on the west (left) bank of the Wadi Ara'ar.

From Lakmat-al-Mawabir the boundary runs direct to Zira'al-Mishrak.

IV.

Zira'al-Mishrak, marked IV on the map, is a spur on the west (left) bank of Wadi Ara'ar. The point is not marked by a pillar.

From Zira'al-Mishrak the

* Referred to in Article 1 on p. 2 above.

† Annexe (B).

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suit une ligne droite jusqu'à Kubat-ul-Ara'ar en traversant la partie inférieure du ravin dit Djihās (Sufal-ul-Djihās).

V.

Kubat-ul-Ara'ar, marqué V sur la carte, est un mesdjid en ruine situé sur un contrefort entre le Ouadi Ara'ar et le Ouadi Kabi. Ce point n'est pas marqué par une borne.

De Kubat-ul-Ara'ar, la frontière passe en ligne droite à Darb-u-Dinat.

boundary runs in a straight line to Kubat-al-Ara'ar, crossing the lower portion of the Jihās ravine (Sufal-al-Jihās).

V.

Kubat-al-Ara'ar, marked V on the map, is a ruined "masjid" (shrine) on a spur running between Wadi Ara'ar and the Wadi Kabi. The point is not marked by a pillar.

From Kubat-al-Ara'ar the boundary runs in a straight line to Darb-ad-Dinat.

VI.

Darb-u-Dinat, marqué VI sur la carte, est une ruine sur un contrefort entre les Ouadis Sofa et Nasran, qui, en aval de leur jonction, forment le Ouadi Ara'ar. Ce point est indiqué par une borne en pierre non taillée et d'une hauteur d'environ 2 mètres. De Darb-u-Dinat la frontière passe en ligne droite à la jonction des Ouadis Nasran et Selala, laissant la cultivation à la jonction à Muréïs.

VI.

Darb-ad-Dinat, marked VI on the map, is a ruin on a spur between the Wadis Sofa and Nasran, which form below their junction the Wadi Ara'ar. The point is marked by a pillar of plain rough stone, about 2 metres in height.

From Darb-ad-Dinat the boundary runs in a straight line to the junction of the Wadis Nasran and Selala, leaving the cultivation at the junction to Mares.

VII.

La jonction des Ouadis Nasran et Selala, marqué VII sur la carte, n'est pas indiquée par une borne. De cette jonction la frontière suit le thalweg de Ouadi Selala jusqu'à la tête de ce Ouadi.

VII.

The junction of the Wadis Nasran and Selala, marked VII on the map, is not marked by a pillar. From this junction the boundary follows the thalweg of the Wadi Selala up to the head of this Wadi.

VIII.

La tête de Ouadi Selala, marqué VIII sur la carte, n'est pas indiquée par une borne. D'ici la frontière suit la ligne du

VIII.

The head of the Wadi Selala, marked VIII on the map, is not marked by a pillar. From here the boundary follows the water-

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partage des eaux du col dit Nedjd Messanah jusqu'à l'extrémité orientale du Djébel-Djémimeh.

IX.

Djébel Djémimeh, marqué IX sur la carte, est une colline bien désignée entre les villages du Marves-Saghis (Murcis) et d'Ekziz (Chouaib). La frontière est ici désignée par une borne de pierre taillée en ciment. La base est un carré dont chaque côté a 80 cm. de longueur. La hauteur de la borne est de 1 m. 50 cm. Elle se trouve à l'extrémité N.E. du sommet et environ 10 mètres du point le plus élevé de la colline.

De Djébel-Djémimeh la frontière passe en ligne droite à Djos-ul-Essved (Dthithaba).

X.

Djos-ul-Essved, marqué X sur la carte, est situé sur le contre-fort entre les Ouadis Husver et Mutéara. Il a été marqué par une borne de pierre non taillée sans mortier.

De Djos-ul-Essved la frontière passe en ligne droite à Nedjd-i-Mutéara.

XI.

Nedjd-i-Mutéara, marqué XI sur la carte, est un endroit plat sur le col formant la ligne de partage des eaux des Ouadis Mutéara et Al Djoo. Une borne de pierre en ciment, dont la base est un carré, chaque côté ayant 80 cm. de longueur et dont la hauteur est 1 m. 50 cm., a été construite pour indiquer l'endroit, mais, par accord entre les Commissaires des deux côtés, on l'a trouvée inutile et elle a été démolie.

shed of the ridge called Nijd Masanah to the eastern point of Jebel Jamima.

IX.

Jebel Jamima, marked IX on the map, is a well-marked hill between the villages of Marwas-Saghir (Mares) and Ekdid (Shuaib). The boundary here is marked by a pillar of cut stone in cement, 80 centim. square at the base, 1 m. 50 c. high, built on the north-eastern edge of the summit, and about 10 metres from the highest point of the hill.

From Jebel Jamima the boundary runs in a straight line to Jos-al-Aswad (Dthithaba).

X.

Jos-al-Aswad, marked X on the map, is on a spur between Wadis Huswar and Mutarah. It was marked by a dry stone pillar.

From Jos - al - Aswad the boundary runs in a straight line to Nijd-al-Mutarah.

XI.

Nijd-al-Mutarah, marked XI on the map is a flat spot on the col forming the watershed between the Wadis Mutarah and Al Jao. A pillar of stone in cement, 80 centim. square at the base and 1 m. 50 c. high, was built to mark the spot, but it was considered unnecessary, and was demolished, by agreement between the Commissioners of both sides.

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De Nedjd-Mutéara la frontière passe en ligne droite à Lekemet-ul-Djetham.

From Nijd - al - Mutarah the boundary runs in a straight line to Lakmat-al-Jitham.

XII.

Lekemet-ul-Djetham, marquée XII sur la carte, est un monticule formant le point le plus élevé de Lekemet-ul-Djetham lui-même. Une borne de pierre en chaux a été érigée sur un point environ 30 m. au sud-est du point décidé par la Commission, c'est-à-dire du point le plus élevé de Lekemet-ul-Djetham, mais, comme ce point était en dispute entre les habitants du Murçis et Chouaib, cette borne a été démolie par ordre de la Commission.

De Lekemet-ul-Djetham la frontière passe en ligne droite à Lekemet-ul-Hamra, traversant le Ouadi Djurb.

XII.

Lakmat - al - Jitham, marked XII on the map, is a small knoll forming the highest point of the hill so called. A pillar of stone in lime was built on a point some 30 metres to the south-east of the point decided on by the Commission, i.e., the highest point of Lakmat-al-Jitham, but as this latter spot was in dispute between the Mares and Shuaib tribesmen, the pillar was demolished by order of the Commission.

From Lakmat-al-Jitham the boundary runs in a straight line to Lakmat-al-Hamra, crossing the Wadi Jurb.

XIII.

Lekemet-ul-Hamra, marqué XIII sur la carte, est un contrefort entre les champs de cultivation de l'Al Hakl et du Ouadi Djurb. Ce point n'est pas marqué par une borne. De Lekemet-ul-Hamra la frontière passe en ligne presque droite à travers Lekemet-u-Soda et les champs de l'Al Hakl, sous un figuier (Beles) jusqu'à ce qu'elle se joigne avec la route entre la cultivation dite Al Hakl et le pied du Djébel-Havabil. Une borne (appelée la borne de "Beles" par la Commission) y a été érigée.

XIII.

Lakmat - al - Hamra, marked XIII on the map, is a spur between the cultivated fields of Al Hakl and the Wadi Jurb. It is not marked by a pillar.

From Lakmat-al-Hamra the boundary runs in a nearly straight line through Lakmat-as-Soda and the fields of Al Hakl, under a fig-tree ("balas"), until it joins the road between the Al Hakl cultivation and the foot of the Jebel Awabil. A pillar (called by the Commission "Balas" pillar) was erected at this point.

XIV.

La borne "Beles," marquée XIV sur la carte, est près de la lisière méridionale de la cultiva-

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XIV.

"Balas" pillar, marked XIV on the map, is near the southern edge of the Al Hakl fields, a

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tion Al Hakl, un peu au sud du figuier. Ce point est marqué par une borne de pierre en chaux; sa base est carrée, chaque côté ayant 80 cm. de longueur; la hauteur à peu près de 1 m. 70 cm. De la borne Beles la frontière suit la lisière méridionale de la cultivation dite Al Hakl jusqu'à Djos-ul-Hada-ul-Essved.

little south of the fig-tree. The point is marked by a pillar of stone in lime, 80 centim. square at the base and about 1 m. 70 c. high.

From "Balas" pillar the boundary runs along the southern edge of the cultivation of Al Hakl to Jos-al-Hadab-al-Aswad.

XV.

Djos - ul - Hada - ul - Essved, marqué XV sur la carte, est un grand rocher noir à l'ouest de Ouadi Hadah et au pied du contrefort au N.E. de Haid-ul-Khatm. Ce point n'est pas marqué par une borne. De Djos-ul-Hada-ul-Essved la frontière suit la ligne du partage des eaux du Haid-Khatm jusqu'à son point le plus élevé.

XV.

Jos - al - Hadah - al - Aswad, marked XV on the map, is a large black rock to the west of Wadi Hadah, and at the foot of a spur to the north-east of Haid Khatm. The point is not marked by a pillar. From Jos-al-Hadah-al-Aswad the boundary follows the watershed of Haid Khatm to its highest point.

XVI.

Haid-ul-Khatm, marqué XVI sur la carte, est le point le plus élevé de la montagne connue sous ce nom et située entre le Ouadi Arash et le Ouadi Hadah. Ce point est marqué par une borne de pierre taillée en ciment des mêmes dimensions que No. IX.

XVI.

Haid Khatm, marked XVI on the map, is the highest point on the hill so called between the Wadi Arash and Wadi Hadah. The point is marked by a pillar of dressed stone of the same dimensions as No. IX.

Fait en double, à Kataba, le 18 octobre, 1903.

Done in duplicate, at Kataba, the 18th October, 1903.

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DE Haïd Khatm la ligne de frontière passe à la tête du vallon dit Tinama (XVII), laissant la cultivation à Atebat et puis se dirige en ligne droite au point dit Zira-un-Néisse (XVIII), d'où elle passe droit au Res Nakil Adané (XIX); de là par Mimsama à Rihab-ul-Verde (XX); de là à Zahir Nakil Suvéida (XXI), et puis en ligne droite à Nedjd-i-Maved (XXII), d'où elle suit, la ligne de partage des eaux jusqu'au sommet du Djébel Barkan (XXIII).

De ce point elle descend au monticule de Lekemet-ul-Kourbié (XXIV), d'où elle passe directement au Lekemet Kissm Serav (XXV), marqué par une borne en ciment, et de là au sommet d'un petit monticule (XXVI), situé sur le versant méridional du Djébel Djarrad, et marqué aussi par une borne en ciment.

D'ici elle passe directement à Habil Zireh (XXVII), marqué par une borne en ciment et de là à un point (XXVIII) sur l'extrémité occidentale du Habil Bedr près du Nedjd-al-Aslum, marqué aussi par une borne en ciment.

D'ici la ligne va directement à un point (XXIX) près de l'extrémité occidentale du Habil Sourmi, marqué par une borne en ciment, et de là traverse le Ouadi à un point (XXX) sur Habil-ul-Amoudi, marqué par une borne en mortier; de là elle va en ligne directe à un point sur Habil Djerdoui (XXXI), marqué par une borne en mortier; et puis traverse le Ouadi Abara en ligne directe à un point sur Habil Khadar (XXXII), marqué aussi par une borne en mortier.

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FROM Haïd Khatm the boundary runs to the head of the Tinama valley (XVII), leaving the cultivated fields to Atebat, and thence in a straight line to a point called Zira-un-Nesa (XVIII), thence it runs direct to Ras Nakil Adana (XIX); thence by Minsama to Rihab-al-Ward (XX); thence to Zahir Nakil Sueda (XXI), and thence in a direct line to Nijd-i-Mawad (XXII), whence it follows the watershed to the summit of Jebel Birkan (XXIII).

Thence it descends to the hillock of Lakmat-al-Kurbiah (XXIV), whence it runs direct to the Lakmat Kish Sirau (XXV), marked by a pillar in cement, and thence to the top of a little hillock (XXVI) on the southern slope of the Jebel Jirrad, likewise marked by a pillar in cement.

Thence it runs direct to Habil Zireh (XXVII), marked by a pillar in cement, and thence to a point (XXVIII) at the western edge of the Habil Badr near Nijd-al-Aslum, likewise marked by a pillar in cement.

Thence the line runs direct to a point (XXIX) near the western end of the Habil Surmi, marked by a pillar in cement, and thence it crosses the Wadi to a point (XXX) on the Habil-al-Amudi, marked by a pillar in mortar; thence it runs in a straight line to a point on the Habil Jardumi (XXXI), marked by a pillar in mortar; thence it crosses the Wadi Abara and runs in a straight line to a point on Habil Khadr (XXXII), likewise marked by a pillar in mortar.

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De ce point la ligne passe tout droit à un point sur Habil Daver (XXXIII), marqué par une borne en ciment, et de là en ligne droite à Nedjd-un-Nuss (XXXIV), où une borne en ciment a été érigée.

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From this point the line runs direct to a point on Habil Duwar (XXXIII), marked by a pillar in cement, and thence in a straight line to Nijid-an-Nus (XXXIV), where a pillar in cement has been erected.

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D'ici elle va en ligne directe à Lekemet-n-Tourab (XXXV), marqué par une borne en ciment; de là à un point (XXXVI) sur Habil Raha, marqué pareillement par une borne en ciment, et puis tout droit au tombeau Véli Umr Ismail (XXXVII), d'où elle passe entre Kouléat-ul-Oulia et Kouléat-us-Soufla à un point sur Habil Haver (XXXVIII)— marqué par une borne en mortier—de façon à laisser la cultivation du côté de Kouléat-us-Soufla à Dakkam. De ce point la ligne passe tout droit au sommet du Djébel Sarir (XXXIX), et de là au point dit Mansoureh (XL) de façon à laisser la route de Heshah entre (XXXIX) et (XL), entièrement à la Turquie.

De Mansoureh la ligne passe au point dit Fenana (XLI), laissant la cultivation du village de Hefah du côté de Heshah.

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Thence it runs in a straight line to Lakmat-at-Turab (XXXV), marked by a pillar in cement; thence to a point (XXXVI) on the Habil Raha, likewise marked by a pillar in cement; thence direct to the tomb of Wali 'Umr Ismail (XXXVII), whence it passes between Kulia-al-Uliya and Kulia-as-Sufia to a point on the Habil Hawar (XXXVIII)— marked by a pillar in mortar— leaving the cultivation near Kulia-as-Sufia to Dakkam. From this point the line runs direct to the top of Jebel Sarir (XXXIX), and thence to a point called Mansura (XL), leaving the path from Heshah between (XXXIX) and (XL) entirely on the Turkish side.

From Mansura the line runs to a point called Fanana (XLI), leaving the cultivation of the village of Hefah on the side of Heshah.

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De Fenana la frontière descend par le contrefort à Res Hafasa; de là elle suit la crête du contrefort, en passant par Lekemet-es-Shijja et Lekemet Hush, jusqu'au sommet du Djébel Rima (XLII). D'ici elle suit la ligne de partage des eaux jusqu'à Lekemet Kaima, en passant par Lokemet Jol Akarba, et puis traverse le Ouadi Haura en laissant le village de Sani à la Turquie, et le village Ghania, et le tombeau Ghani-bin-Ibrahim du côté d'Ahmadi. D'ici elle monte jusqu'à Rahwat-el-Fasih, et de là passe en ligne droite à Kod Essved (XLIII).

D'ici elle passe par la ligne de partage des eaux à Ras Dakhar, et de là à Habil Sharja, qu'elle traverse, jusqu'à Lekemet Shibah, d'où elle passe à Lekemet-es-Shajfa (XLIV), en traversant le Ouadi Tusan à sa jonction avec le Ouadi Mukheilan. D'ici la frontière suit la ligne de partage des eaux jusqu'à Lekemet-al-Basésa en traversant les points appelés Lekemet Saraya, Lekemet Mushammar, Rahwat Hilhal, Lekemet - al - Husun, Lekemet-al-Mintar (XLV; point où se rencontrent les frontières des Hauchabi, Ahmadi, et de Kama'ira), Lekemet Kasiha, Lekemet-al-Joubel, et Lekemet-el-Kafila.

Du point Basésa (XLVI) elle descend le contrefort par Shiben et Rahwat Nedjd à Tavilé (XLVII), marqué par une borne en ciment. D'ici elle passe entre les villages de Kharanin (Hauchabi), et Es Sareh (Kama'ira) à Rahwat Asekh; de là à Ras Maharib et puis, contournant la tête du Ouadi Sheboua, arrive à Aresma (XLVIII), marqué par une borne en ciment placée au nord de Sheboua. De là elle passe au sommet des

From Fanana the boundary descends the spur to Ras Hafasa; thence it follows the crest of the spur, passing by Lakmat-as-Shijja and Lakmat Husn to the summit of Jebel Rima (XLII). Thence the line follows the watershed at Lakmat Kaima, passing through Lakmat Jol Akarba, and then crosses the Wadi Haura, leaving the village of Sani on the Turkish side and the village of Ghania and the tomb of Ghani-bin-Ibrahim on the Armadi side. From here it ascends to Rahwab-al-Fasih, and thence in a straight line to Kod Aswad (XLIII).

Thence the line follows the watershed by Ras Datchar and Habil Sharja, which it crosses, to LakmatShibah, and thence to Lakmat - as - Shijfa (XLIV), crossing the Wadi Tusan at its junction with the Wadi Mukailan. Thence the boundary follows the watershed to Lakmat-al-Basesa, crossing the points named Lakmat Saraya, Lakmat Mushammar, Rahwat-Hilhal, Lakmat-al-Husun, Lakmat Mintar (XLV; where the boundaries of the Haushari, Armadi, and Kama'ira tribes meet), Lakmat Kasiha, Lakmat-al-Jubel, and Lakmat-al-Kafila.

From the point Basesa (XLVI) the line descends the spur by Shiben and Rahwat Nijd to Tavila (XLVII), marked by a pillar in cement. From this point it runs between the villages of Kharanin (Haushabi) and As Sarih (Kamaira) to Rahwat Usek; thence to Ras Maharib, and then, skirting the head of the Wadi Shabwa, reaches Aresma (XLVIII), marked by a pillar in cement placed north of Shabwa. Thence

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monticules Taoual et Ouakadie (XLIX), marqué par une borne en ciment, et puis suit les hauts points de Habi Arabi jusqu'à Mesdjid Arabi.

D'ici elle passe en ligne droite à Asfal Amshéri (L) marqué par une borne en ciment, et de là suit la crête du contrefort jusqu'à Djébel Koidat et puis la ligne de partage des eaux jusqu'à Res Namis (LI).

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it runs to the top of the hillock, Tawal and Wakadiya (XLIX), marked by a pillar in cement and thence follows the high points of Habi Arah to Masjid Arabi.

Thence it runs in a direct line to Asfal Amshari (L), marked by a pillar in cement, and follows the crest of the spur to Jebel Kordat and thence along the watershed to Ras Namis (LI).

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De Res Namis (LI) frontière passe par Mourdiin et suit le Selat Neshama jusqu'à sa jonction avec le Ouadi Hakab (LII), d'où elle passe au sommet de Djébel Akour en laissant le village de Medfana aux Hauchabi. Du Djébel Akour elle suit la ligne de partage des eaux entre le Ouadi Kharf et le Ouadi Woubid jusqu'à Djébel Sheb Ali, et puis passe entre les hameaux de Doména (Koumaïra) et Mikla (Hauchabi), en suivant le sommet du précipice inférieur jusqu'au col dit Rikabet Tinsoum, d'où elle passe à la jonction du Shab Tinsoum avec le Ouadi Sodan (LIII), laissant le vallon appelé Shab Tinsoum avec sa cultivation au canton de Koumaïra. De ce point elle passe au sommet de Farch Harda, laissant le village de Harda aux Hauchabi, et de là passe tout droit au sommet de Farch Khousouli, d'où elle traverse le Warezan et continue au sommet du monticule appelé Dar-ul-Kahir (LIV), laissant le village de Tarian aux Hauchabi. De Dar-ul-Kahir elle passe à Dj. Houmala, dont elle suit le

FROM Res Namis (LI) the boundary runs past Murdiin and follows the Selat Nashama to its junction with the Wadi Hakab (LII), whence it runs to the top of Jebel Akur, leaving the village of Midfana to the Haushabi tribe. From Jebel Akur it follows the watershed between the Wadi Kharf and the Wadi Wubid to Jebel Sheb Ali, and then passes between the hamlets of Doména (Koumaïra) and Mikla (Hauchabi) following the top of the lower precipice to the pass of Rakabat Tinsoum, whence it runs to the junction of the Shab Tinsoum with the Wadi Sodan (LIII), leaving the small valley called Shab Tinsoum with its cultivation to the canton of Koumaïra. From this point the line runs to the top of the Farch Harda, then crosses the Warezan and runs to the top of the hillock named Dar-al-Kahir (LIV), leaving the village of Tarian to the Haushabi tribe. From Dar-al-Kahir it runs to Jebel Humala, the top of which it follows to Nijd Rahwat, and thence runs to the Dar

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sommet jusqu'à Nijd Rahouat et de là passe à Dar Ouéted (LV). D'ici elle passe au haut point dit Mahoumi, ou Makbuba, et descend la rive gauche du Selat Lassab jusqu'à Lekemet Mukaibiri (LVI), situé à la jonction du Selat Lassab et le Ouadi Séhi. D'ici elle monte la rive du Ouadi Séhi et suit la ligne de partage des eaux le long du Djébel Ghéfan jusqu'à son sommet, et à Nijd Nijmia, d'où elle suit la ligne de partage des eaux jusqu'à Ras Djébel Saraf (LVII) en passant par les points dit Mouléika et Nijd Thoudjihat.

De Ras Djébel Saraf (LVII) la ligne de frontière passe tout droit à Nedjd Mousamma, laissant Dar Nasir Harbi aux Haouachib et le hameau de Saraf aux Youssifiyin; de là elle passe par la ligne de partage des eaux de Chariré jusqu'à Nedjd Chebab, et, de là, passe en ligne droite, à travers Rika-beïn et Kinhan, à Kilat Noub.

De ce point elle franchit le contrefort occidental du Djébel Kourra à mi-chemin entre le Nedjd Bérou et le sommet du Djébel Kourra, et descend au Ouadi Hidaba entre les hameaux Haouadi (appartenant à Koubeïta) et Saraf; puis traverse le Ouadi Hidaba et remonte entre la maisonnette dite Salim Beles et Chab Choudjh jusqu'au sommet de ce dernier, et suit le contrefort, qui passe au-dessus de Nobat Ouden Thouveira au haut point dit Monharrika, en laissant Onleiba et tous les autres villages avec leur cultivation à Koubeïta.

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Watid (LV). Thence it runs to the high point named Mahumi, or Makbuba, and descends along the left bank of the Selat Lassab to Lakmat Mukaibiri (LVI) at the junction of the Selat Lassab and the Wadi Séhi. From this point the line rises along the right bank of the Wadi Séhi and follows the watershed along the Jebel Ghéfan to the top and to Nijd Nijmia, whence it follows the watershed to Ras Jebel Saraf (LVII), passing through the points called Muleyika and Nijd Thujahat.

From Ras Jebel Saraf (LVII) the boundary runs direct to Nijd Mussama, leaving Dar Nasir Harbi to the Hawashib tribe and the hamlet of Saraf to the Yusifiyin; thence it runs along the Sharirch watershed to Nijd Shabab, and thence runs in a straight line through Rahaben and Kinhan to Kilat Nub.

From this point it rises into the western spur of the Jebel Kurra half-way between Nijd Baru and the top of the Jebel Kurra, and drops down to the Wadi Hidaba between the hamlets of Hawadi (belonging to Kubati) and Saraf; then crosses the Wadi Hidaba and passes between the small house called Salim Beles and Shab Shudjh to the top of the latter, and follows the spur which runs above Nobat Ouden Thouveira to the high point called Muharrika, leaving Uleba and all the other villages with their cultivation to Kubati.

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De Mouharrika (LVIII) elle descend, et passe tout droit à Tor-am-Khouleiva et 'Irk-el-Essved, laissant le Ghail Souveida aux Soubeïha, et monte au sommet du Djébel Aslah; de là elle va tout droit à Kouroun Sarh, et encore tout droit à L. Houmeïra (LIX).

De L. Houmeïra elle monte le contrefort par L. Touveïra à un point 1 kilom. au sud de Nedjd Bura, laissant Koutm à Koubeïta et passe à Rikab (Ras Ouadi Tokar), et, suivant la rive gauche du Ouadi Tokar jusqu'à un point situé environ 1 kilom. en amont de la jonction du Chab Soukmi avec Ouadi Tokar, passe tout droit à Nedjd Houssein et à Nedjd Moutarid.

De Nedjd Moutarid elle descend par le contrefort au Ouadi Sehr, qu'elle traverse à mi-chemin entre Nobat Maha et Habil-ve-Lakma et remonte à Koubet-el-Ausaja (LX), et puis passe presque tout droit à Nedjd Ja'ma et Nedjd Cha'b.

De Nedjd Cha'b elle contourne la tête du Ouadi Cha'b en suivant la crête jusqu'au haut point dit Rakiza (LXI), 4,640 pieds en hauteur, en laissant les villages Mérabiha au canton de Koubeïta. De ce point elle suit les crêtes à la droite du Ouadi Cha'b jusqu'au sommet du Djébel Nebat (LXII), se défilant un peu au sud de façon à laisser le Nobat Absi dans le Ouadi Doka au canton de Koubeïta.

Du sommet du Djébel Nebat la ligne descend en contournant le côté oriental du Habil 'Usha à Harcha (maisonnette en ruines), d'où elle passe tout droit à un point sur la rive occidentale du Ouadi Ma'din (Mefalisse), aligné entre Harcha et Roubas-ibn-Alvan. De ce point elle passe presque en ligne droite

From Muharrika (LVIII) the line descends and runs straight to Tor-am-Khulewa and 'Irk-al-Aswad, leaving the Ghail Suweda to the Subeïha tribe, and rises to the top of Jebel Asla; thence it runs direct to Kurun Sara and straight on to L. Humera (LIX).

From L. Humera it ascends the spur over L. Tuwer to a point 1 kilom. south of Nijd Baru, leaving Kutim to Kubatin and runs to Rikab (Ras Wadi Tukar), and, following the left bank of the Wadi Tukar to a point about 1 kilom. above the junction of the -Shab Sukmi with the Wadi Tukar, continues straight to Nijd Husein and Nijd Mutarid.

From Nijd Mutarid it descends the spur to the Wadi Sih, which it crosses half-way between Nobat Maha and Habil-wa-Lakma, and rises again to Kubbat-al-Ausaja (LX), and thence runs almost straight to Nijd Ja'ma and Nijd Sh'ab.

From Nijd Sh'ab the boundary skirts the head of the Wadi Sh'ab following the crest to the high point called Rakeza (LXI), 4,640 feet high, leaving villages of Marabiha to the canton of Kubatin. From this point it follows the crests on the right of the Wadi Sh'ab to the top of the Jebel Nabat (LXII), turning slightly southward so as to leave Nobat Absi in the Wadi Doka to the canton of Kubatin.

From the top of the Jebel Nabat the line descends and follows the eastern side of the Habil 'Usha to Harsha (a small house in ruins), thence it runs straight to a point on the west bank of the Wadi Ma'din (Mefalisse), in a line between Harsha and Rubas-ibn-Alvan. From this point it runs almost

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au sommet de Moudavvera; de là, au sommet du Djébel Havar, et puis passant par les points nommés Ras Fehdan-Alkourb (Makraba)-Ras Hejat-el-Hamra-Nedjid - Masjid - Ras Suleb-Nouzeïhi, et 'Abar-al-Koumia, arrive au Véli Othman (LXIII).
(Parafé) M. R.
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in a direct line to the top of of Mudaverra; thence to the top of the Jebel Havar, and then passing over the points called Ras Fehdan, Alkurb (Makraba), Ras Hejat-al-Hamra, Nijid Masjid, Ras Suleb, Nuzeihi, and 'Abar-al-Kumia, reaches Wali'uthman (LXIII).
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N.B.—Dans le Ouadi Ma'din les Soubeïha auront le droit, d'après l'ancien usage tribal, de poursuivre la source du Ghail Mola' en amont du Ouadi jusqu'à l'endroit appelé Humera Makhzouj.

N.B.—In the Wadi Ma'din the Subaihi tribesmen shall have the right, in accordance with ancient tribal usage, to follow the source of the Ghail Mola' up the Wadi to a point called Humera Makhzuj.

Passant à l'est et tout près du Véli Othman, la ligne de frontière monte à Hejat Noub, et de là suit les crêtes entre le Ouadi Ma'bak et le Ouadi Chaouar jusqu'à Ras Iraf (LXIV).

Passing eastward and quite close to Wali'uthman, the boundary rises to Haijit Nub, and thence follows the crests between the Wadi Ma'bak and the Wadi Shawar to Ras Traf (LXIV).

De Ras Iraf elle descend le contrefort jusqu'à un point sur la rive gauche du Ouadi Adim, au nord de Nobat Rachid, et suit la rive gauche jusqu'au point dit Bousseï, laissant la cultivation aux Zouréka.

From Ras Traf the line descends the spur to a point on the left bank of the Wadi Adini, north of Nobat Rashid, and follows the left bank to the point called Busuli, leaving the cultivation to the Zureki.

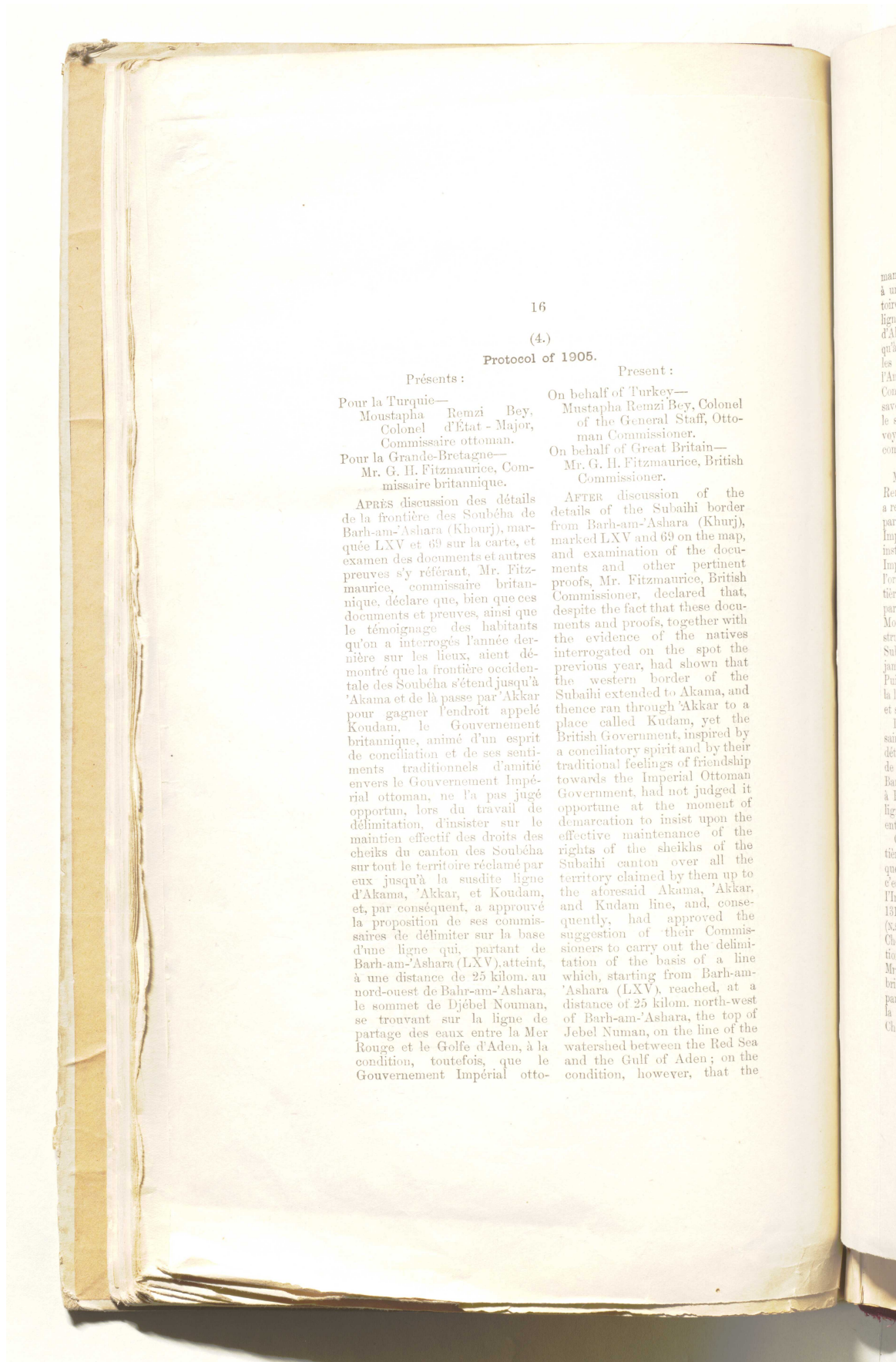
De Bousseï elle passe au nord du village de Khibana jusqu'à Barh-am-Fouttika, et de là au rocher dit Abd, sur le Ouadi Kehnan, lequel elle traverse, et suit le lit du Ouadi Am Handjereh jusqu'à Ras 'Akrabi. D'ici elle descend à la jonction du Cha'b Douveïma avec le Ouadi Ubl, et remonte à Ras Hejat-am-Rumf et puis suit les crêtes par le point dit Karkahil jusqu'à Barh - am - 'Achara (Khourj) (LXV).

From Busuli it runs north of the village of Khabana to Barh-am-Futtika, and thence to the rock called Abd on the Wadi Kehnan, which it crosses and follows the bed of the Wadi Am Henjara to Ras 'Akrabi. Thence it drops down to the junction of the Sh'ab Duvema with the Wadi Ubil, and rises again to Ras Hejat-am-Rumf, and thence follows the crest through a point called Karkahil to Birh-am-Ashara (Khurj) (LXV).

(Parafé) M. R.
R. A. W.

(Initialled) M. R.
R. A. W.

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(4.)

Protocol of 1905.

Présents :

Pour la Turquie—
Moustapha Remzi Bey,
Colonel d'État - Major,
Commissaire ottoman.
Pour la Grande-Bretagne—
Mr. G. H. Fitzmaurice, Com-
missaire britannique.

APRÈS discussion des détails de la frontière des Soubéha de Barh-am-'Ashara (Khurj), marquée LXV et 69 sur la carte, et examen des documents et autres preuves s'y référant, Mr. Fitzmaurice, commissaire britannique, déclare que, bien que ces documents et preuves, ainsi que le témoignage des habitants qu'on a interrogés l'année dernière sur les lieux, aient démontré que la frontière occidentale des Soubéha s'étend jusqu'à 'Akama et de là passe par 'Akkar pour gagner l'endroit appelé Koudam, le Gouvernement britannique, animé d'un esprit de conciliation et de ses sentiments traditionnels d'amitié envers le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman, ne l'a pas jugé opportun, lors du travail de délimitation, d'insister sur le maintien effectif des droits des cheiks du canton des Soubéha sur tout le territoire réclamé par eux jusqu'à la susdite ligne d'Akama, 'Akkar, et Koudam, et, par conséquent, a approuvé la proposition de ses commissaires de délimiter sur la base d'une ligne qui, partant de Barh-am-'Ashara (LXV), atteint, à une distance de 25 kilom. au nord-ouest de Barh-am-'Ashara, le sommet de Djébel Nouman, se trouvant sur la ligne de partage des eaux entre la Mer Rouge et le Golfe d'Aden, à la condition, toutefois, que le Gouvernement Impérial otto-

Present :

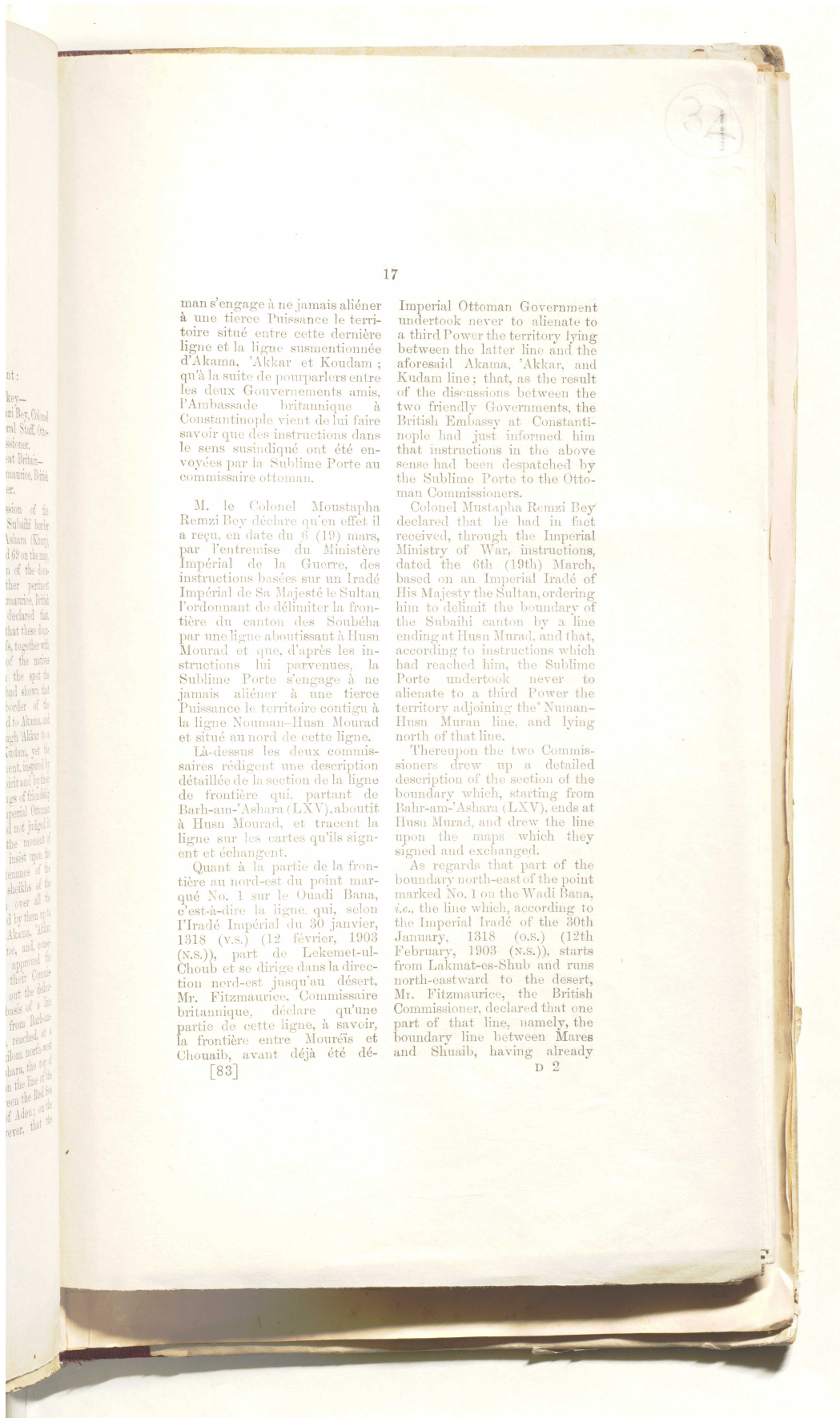
On behalf of Turkey—
Mustapha Remzi Bey, Colonel
of the General Staff, Otto-
man Commissioner.
On behalf of Great Britain—
Mr. G. H. Fitzmaurice, British
Commissioner.

AFTER discussion of the details of the Subaihi border from Barh-am-'Ashara (Khurj), marked LXV and 69 on the map, and examination of the documents and other pertinent proofs, Mr. Fitzmaurice, British Commissioner, declared that, despite the fact that these documents and proofs, together with the evidence of the natives interrogated on the spot the previous year, had shown that the western border of the Subaihi extended to Akama, and thence ran through 'Akkar to a place called Koudam, yet the British Government, inspired by a conciliatory spirit and by their traditional feelings of friendship towards the Imperial Ottoman Government, had not judged it opportune at the moment of demarcation to insist upon the effective maintenance of the rights of the sheikhs of the Subaihi canton over all the territory claimed by them up to the aforesaid Akama, 'Akkar, and Koudam line, and, consequently, had approved the suggestion of their Commissioners to carry out the delimitation of the basis of a line which, starting from Barh-am-'Ashara (LXV), reached, at a distance of 25 kilom. north-west of Barh-am-'Ashara, the top of Jebel Numan, on the line of the watershed between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden; on the condition, however, that the

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man s'engage à ne jamais aliéner à une tierce Puissance le territoire situé entre cette dernière ligne et la ligne susmentionnée d'Akama, 'Akkar et Koudam ; qu'à la suite de pourparlers entre les deux Gouvernements amis, l'Ambassade britannique à Constantinople vient de lui faire savoir que des instructions dans le sens susindiqué ont été envoyées par la Sublime Porte au commissaire ottoman.

M. le Colonel Moustapha Remzi Bey déclare qu'en effet il a reçu, en date du 6 (19) mars, par l'entremise du Ministère Impérial de la Guerre, des instructions basées sur un Iradé Impérial de Sa Majesté le Sultan l'ordonnant de délimiter la frontière du canton des Soubéha par une ligne aboutissant à Husn Mourad et que, d'après les instructions lui parvenues, la Sublime Porte s'engage à ne jamais aliéner à une tierce Puissance le territoire contigu à la ligne Nouman-Husn Mourad et situé au nord de cette ligne.

Là-dessus les deux commissaires rédigent une description détaillée de la section de la ligne de frontière qui partant de Barh-an-'Ashara (LXV), aboutit à Husn Mourad, et tracent la ligne sur les cartes qu'ils signent et échangent.

Quant à la partie de la frontière au nord-est du point marqué No. 1 sur le Ouadi Bana, c'est-à-dire la ligne, qui, selon l'Iradé Impérial du 30 janvier, 1318 (v.s.) (12 février, 1903 (N.S.)), part de Lekemet-ul-Choub et se dirige dans la direction nord-est jusqu'au désert, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Commissaire britannique, déclare qu'une partie de cette ligne, à savoir, la frontière entre Mouréïs et Chouaib, avant déjà été dé-

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Imperial Ottoman Government undertook never to alienate to a third Power the territory lying between the latter line and the aforesaid Akama, 'Akkar, and Kudam line; that, as the result of the discussions between the two friendly Governments, the British Embassy at Constantinople had just informed him that instructions in the above sense had been despatched by the Sublime Porte to the Ottoman Commissioners.

Colonel Mustapha Remzi Bey declared that he had in fact received, through the Imperial Ministry of War, instructions, dated the 6th (19th) March, based on an Imperial Iradé of His Majesty the Sultan, ordering him to delimit the boundary of the Subaihi canton by a line ending at Husn Murad, and that, according to instructions which had reached him, the Sublime Porte undertook never to alienate to a third Power the territory adjoining the Nunan-Husn Murad line, and lying north of that line.

Thereupon the two Commissioners drew up a detailed description of the section of the boundary which, starting from Bahr-am-'Ashara (LXV), ends at Husn Murad, and drew the line upon the maps which they signed and exchanged.

As regards that part of the boundary north-east of the point marked No. 1 on the Wadi Bana, i.e. the line which, according to the Imperial Iradé of the 30th January, 1318 (o.s.) (12th February, 1903 (N.S.)), starts from Lakmat-es-Shub and runs north-eastward to the desert, Mr. Fitzmaurice, the British Commissioner, declared that one part of that line, namely, the boundary line between Mares and Shuaib, having already

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limitée, il reste à fixer une base pour la prolongation de cette ligne jusqu'au désert; qu'en vertu de l'Iradé Impérial précité, cette partie de la démarcation doit suivre, en général, la ligne droite de Lekemet-ul-Choub nord-est jusqu'au désert, sauf toujours les déviations exigées par la nature du terrain; et que les documents et autres preuves fournis par les Cheikhs des Yafa' démontrent incontestablement que les endroits appelés Roubéatein, Na'wa et Dhabiani forment partie du canton des Yafa', tandis que les Aulaki (pluriel, Awálik), avec toutes leurs sous-divisions et dépendances, ainsi que tout autre district de Yafa' se trouvant au sud et à l'est de la susdite ligne nord-est, appartiennent aux "neuf cantons."

M. le Colonel Moustapha Remzi Bey, commissaire ottoman, répond que, selon les instructions reçues de son Gouvernement, il reconnaît que la base de la démarcation du point I sur le Ouadi Bana, en vertu de l'Iradé Impérial du 30 janvier, 1318 (v.s.) (12 février, 1903 (N.S.)), est en général la ligne N. 45° E. de Lekemet-ul-Choub jusqu'au désert; qu'à la condition que l'ouzlé de Djouban reste du côté du caza de Rida il reconnaît que les ouzlés de Roubéatein, Na'wa et Dhabiani forment partie du canton des Yafa', et que les Awálik avec toutes leurs sous-divisions et dépendances, ainsi que tout autre district de Yafa' se trouvant au sud et à l'est de la susdite ligne nord-est, appartiennent aux "neuf cantons."

Le commissaire ottoman ajoute que dans le voisinage de Cheikh Saïd, les indigènes, et

been demarcated, there remained the question of fixing a basis for prolonging that line to the desert; that, in virtue of the Imperial Iradé quoted above, that part of the demarcation should follow, generally, a straight line from Lakmat-es-Shub north-eastward to the desert, except of course such deviations as the features of the ground might necessitate; and that the documents and other proofs furnished by the Sheikhs of Yafa' established indisputably that the places called Rubeaten, Na'wa, and Dabiani formed part of the canton of Yafa', whereas the Aulaki (plural, Awálik) with all their subdivisions and dependencies, and every other Yafa' district to the south and to the east of the aforesaid north-eastern line, belonged to the "nine cantons."

Colonel Mustapha Remzi Bey, the Ottoman Commissioner, replied that, in accordance with the instructions received from his Government, he recognised that the basis of demarcation from point I of the Wadi Bana, in virtue of the Imperial Iradé of the 30th January, 1318 (o.s.) (12th February, 1903 (N.S.)), was, generally, the line N. 45° E. from Laknat-es-Shub to the desert; that provided the uzlé of Juban remained on the side of the caza of Rada, he recognised that the uzlés of Rubeaten, Na'wa, and Dabiani formed part of the canton of Yafa', and that the Awalik with all their subdivisions and dependencies, and every other Yafa' district to the south and to the east of the above-mentioned north-western line, belonged to the "nine cantons."

The Ottoman Commissioner added that in the neighbourhood of Sheikh Saïd, the natives

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autres, du côté ottoman ont eu l'habitude de se faire procurer de l'eau des sources se trouvant du côté des Soubéha, et qu'il espère qu'il n'y ait aucun inconvénient à ce qu'on continue à l'avenir de se servir de ces sources, comme par le passé.

Mr. Fitzmaurice déclare que, de la part de son Gouvernement, il ne saurait y avoir aucun inconvénient à cet égard.

Les commissaires des deux Gouvernements amis, étant d'accord sur le contenu de ce procès-verbal, le signent en double et échantent les copies conformes.

MUSTAPHA,
Colonel, Commissaire ottoman.

G. H. FITZMAURICE,
Commissaire britannique.

Tourbé (Cheikh Saïd), le 20 avril, 1905.

and others on the Turkish side had been in the habit of having water brought from the springs on the Subaihi side, and that he trusted that there would be no objection if they continued to utilise these springs in the future, as heretofore.

Mr. Fitzmaurice declared that his Government would have no objection on that score.

The Commissioners of the two friendly Governments, having agreed to the contents of this record, signed it in duplicate and exchanged two copies thereof.

MUSTAPHA,
Colonel, Ottoman Commissioner.

G. H. FITZMAURICE,
British Commissioner.

Tourbé (Sheikh Saïd), April 20, 1905.

Du point LXX la ligne de frontière s'étend dans une direction générale nord-ouest et suit le côté septentrional de la route qui court le long du pied du Djébel-am-Ibdar et le côté gauche du Ouadi Khasana (52) jusqu'au col appelé Nijd Mashrak (37) et numéroté LXXVI sur la carte.

De là elle monte à un point sur le contrefort septentrional du Djébel Tafâsu (47) et, franchissant Ouadi Ghoréf (29) à un point situé un demi-kilomètre à l'ouest du hameau de Khabal (36), monte au sommet du Djébel Nounan (LXVII).

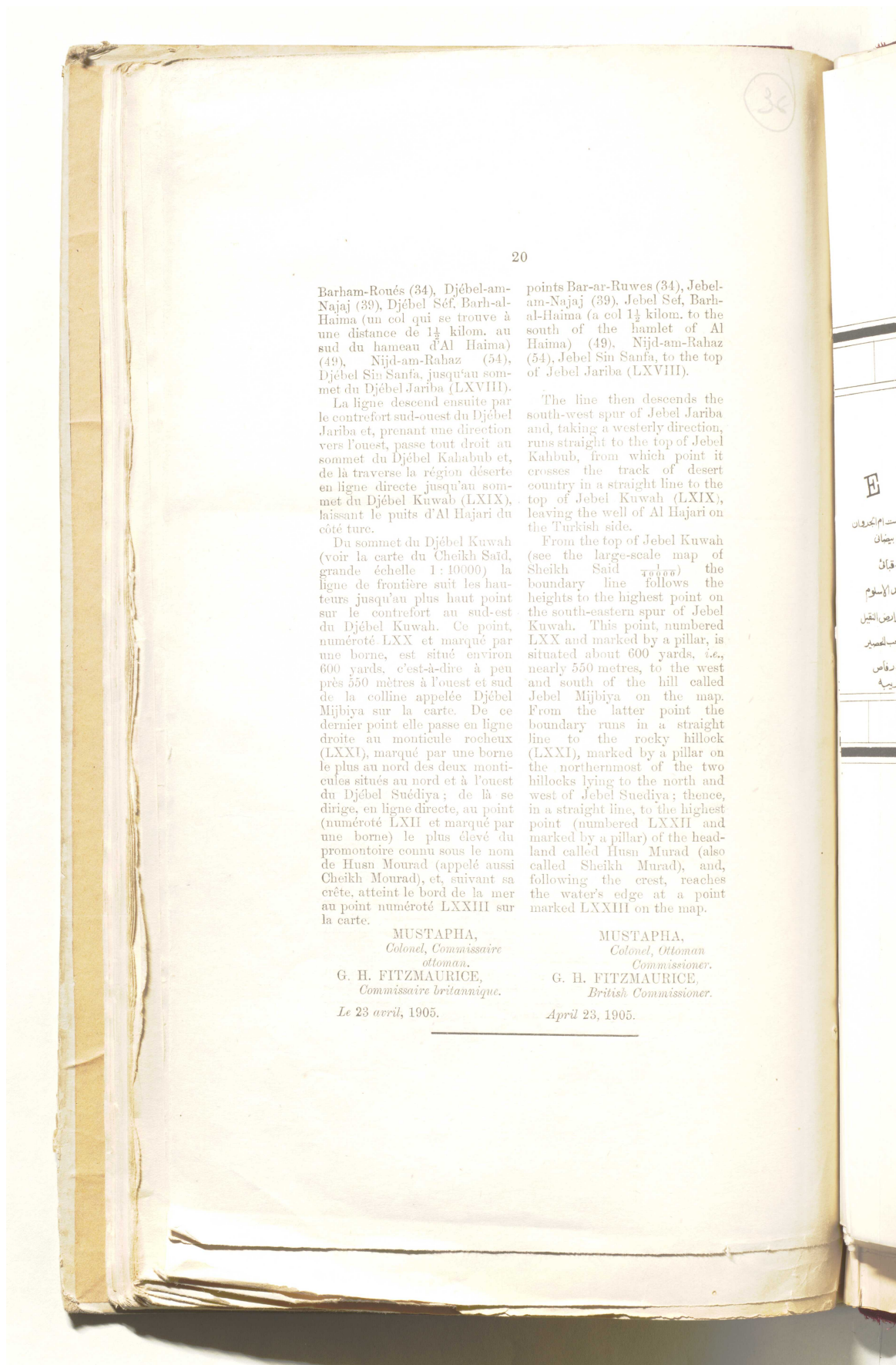
De ce point elle tourne dans une direction sud-ouest et suit la ligne de partage des eaux entre la mer Rouge et le golfe d'Aden en passant par les points

From point LXX the boundary stretches in a generally north-westerly direction, and follows the northern side of the road running along the foot of Jebel-am-Ibdar and the left side of the Wadi Khasana (52) to the col called Nijd Mashrak (37), numbered LXXVI on the map.

Thence it ascends to a point on the northern spur of Jebel Tafâsu (47) and, crossing Wadi Ghoréf (29) at a point half a kilometre to the west of the hamlet of Khabal (36), ascends to the top of Jebel Numan (LXVII).

From this point the line turns in a south-westerly direction and follows the watershed between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, passing through the

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Barham-Roués (34), Djébel-am-Najaj (39), Djébel Séf, Barh-al-Haima (un col qui se trouve à une distance de $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilom. au sud du hameau d'Al Haima) (49), Nijd-am-Rahaz (54), Djébel Sin Sanfa, jusqu'au sommet du Djébel Jariba (LXVIII).

La ligne descend ensuite par le contrefort sud-ouest du Djébel Jariba et, prenant une direction vers l'ouest, passe tout droit au sommet du Djébel Kahabub et, de là traverse la région déserte en ligne directe jusqu'au sommet du Djébel Kuwah (LXIX), laissant le puits d'Al Hajari du côté turc.

Du sommet du Djébel Kuwah (voir la carte du Sheikh Saïd, grande échelle 1:10000) la ligne de frontière suit les hauteurs jusqu'au plus haut point sur le contrefort au sud-est du Djébel Kuwah. Ce point, numéroté LXX et marqué par une borne, est situé environ 600 yards, c'est-à-dire à peu près 550 mètres à l'ouest et sud de la colline appelée Djébel Mijbiya sur la carte. De ce dernier point elle passe en ligne droite au monticule rocheux (LXXI), marqué par une borne le plus au nord des deux monticules situés au nord et à l'ouest du Djébel Suédiya; de là se dirige, en ligne directe, au point (numéroté LXII et marqué par une borne) le plus élevé du promontoire connu sous le nom de Husn Mourad (appelé aussi Sheikh Mourad), et, suivant sa crête, atteint le bord de la mer au point numéroté LXXIII sur la carte.

MUSTAPHA,
Colonel, Commissaire
ottoman.

G. H. FITZMAURICE,
Commissaire britannique.

Le 23 avril, 1905.

points Bar-ar-Ruwes (34), Jebel-am-Najaj (39), Jebel Séf, Barh-al-Haima (a col $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilom. to the south of the hamlet of Al Haima) (49). Nijd-am-Rahaz (54), Jebel Sin Sanfa, to the top of Jebel Jariba (LXVIII).

The line then descends the south-west spur of Jebel Jariba and, taking a westerly direction, runs straight to the top of Jebel Kahabub, from which point it crosses the track of desert country in a straight line to the top of Jebel Kuwah (LXIX), leaving the well of Al Hajari on the Turkish side.

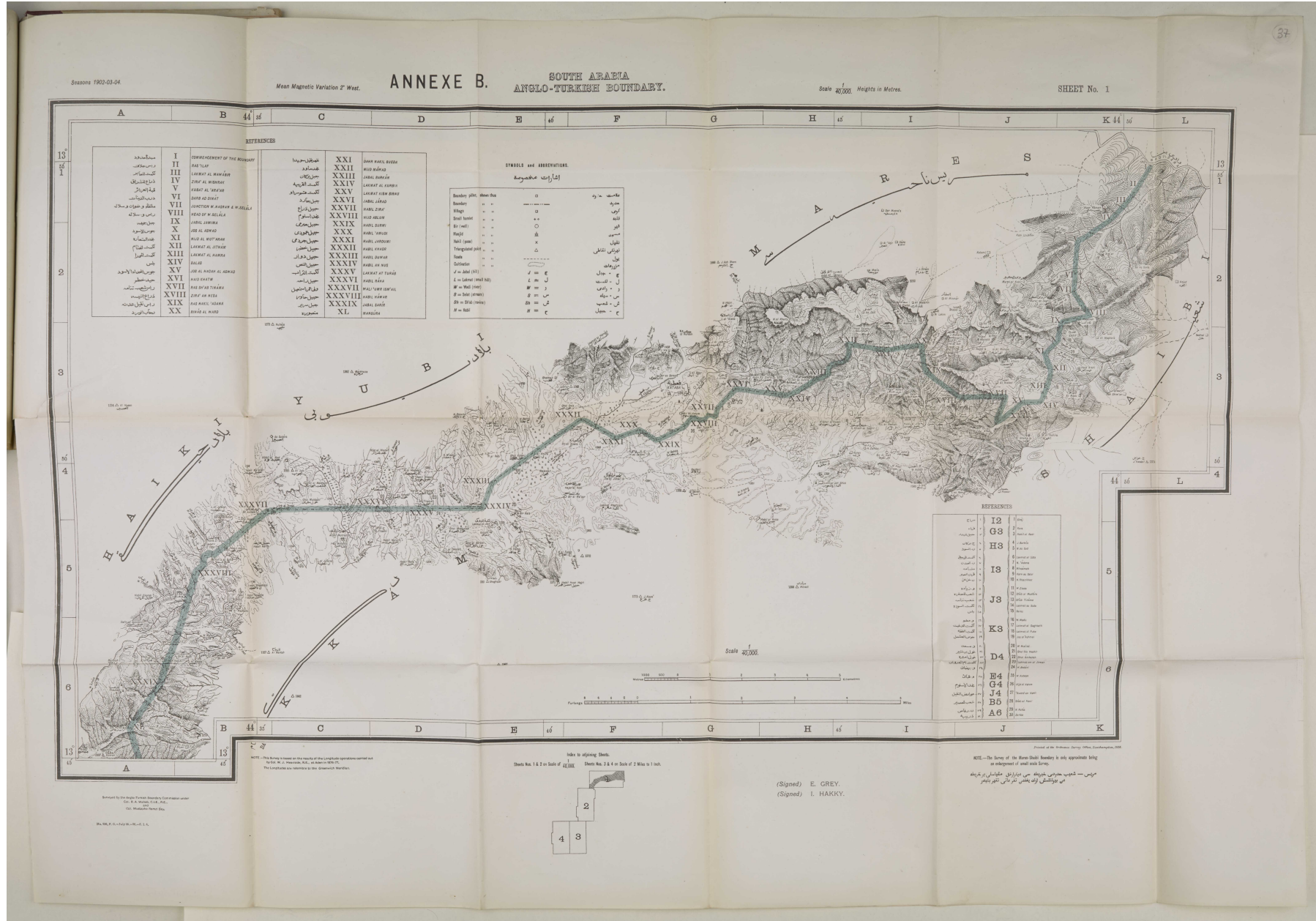
From the top of Jebel Kuwah (see the large-scale map of Sheikh Saïd $\frac{1}{10000}$) the boundary line follows the heights to the highest point on the south-eastern spur of Jebel Kuwah. This point, numbered LXX and marked by a pillar, is situated about 600 yards, i.e., nearly 550 metres, to the west and south of the hill called Jebel Mijbiya on the map. From the latter point the boundary runs in a straight line to the rocky hillock (LXXI), marked by a pillar on the northernmost of the two hillocks lying to the north and west of Jebel Suédiya; thence, in a straight line, to the highest point (numbered LXII and marked by a pillar) of the headland called Husn Murad (also called Sheikh Murad), and, following the crest, reaches the water's edge at a point marked LXXIII on the map.

MUSTAPHA,
Colonel, Ottoman
Commissioner.

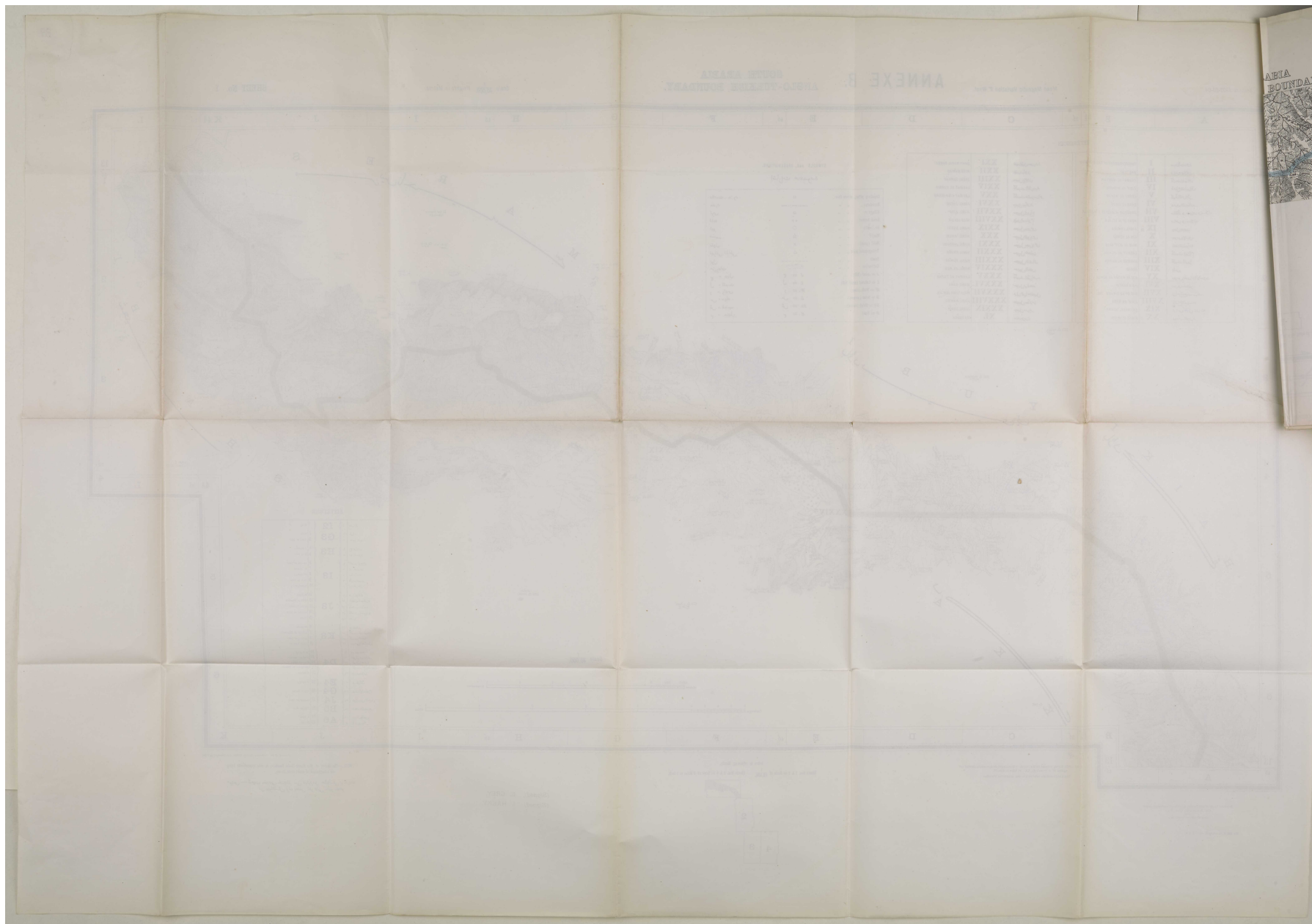
G. H. FITZMAURICE,
British Commissioner.

April 23, 1905.

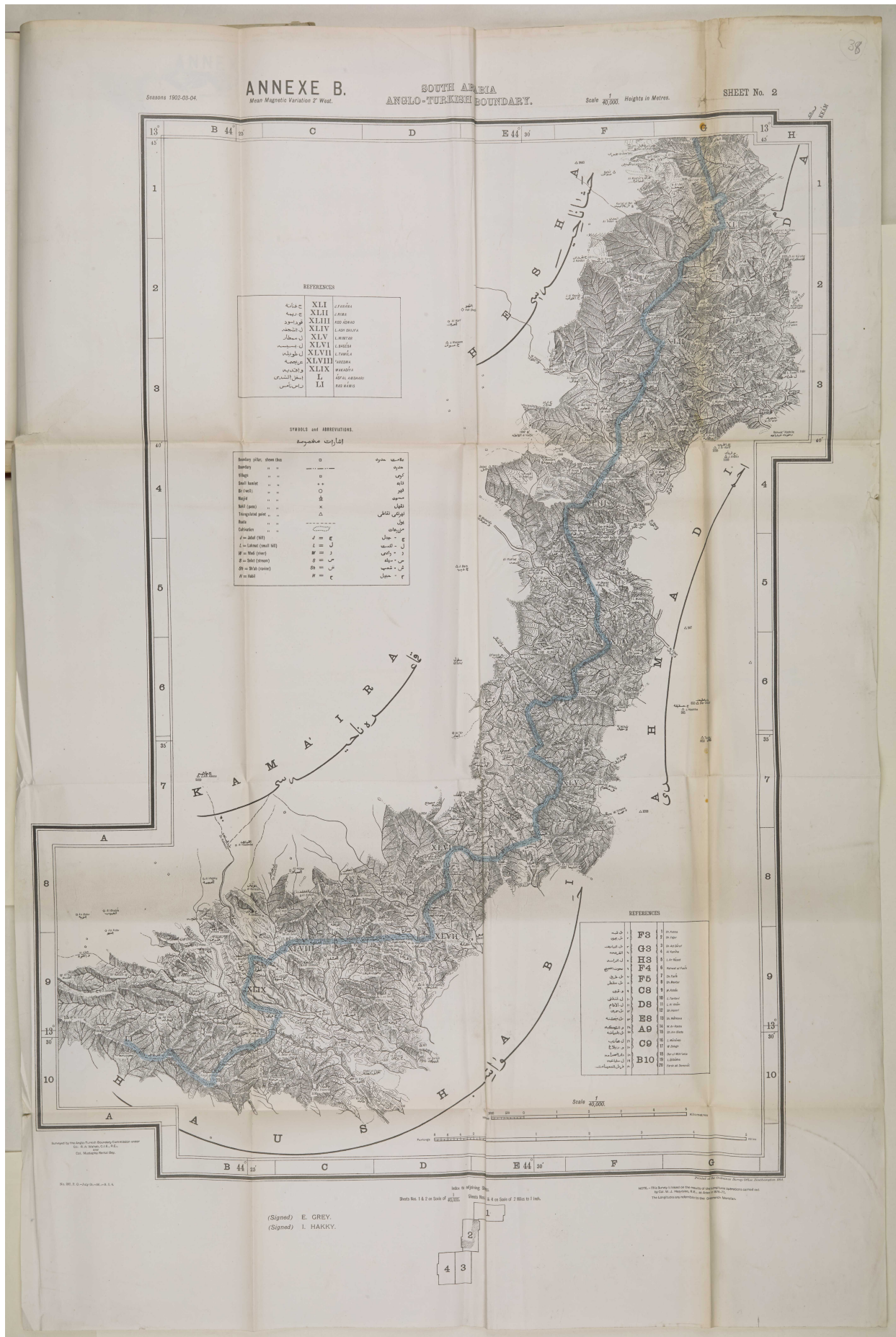
'South Arabia. Anglo-Turkish Boundary. Sheet No. 1' [37r] (1/2)



'South Arabia. Anglo-Turkish Boundary. Sheet No. 1' [37v] (2/2)



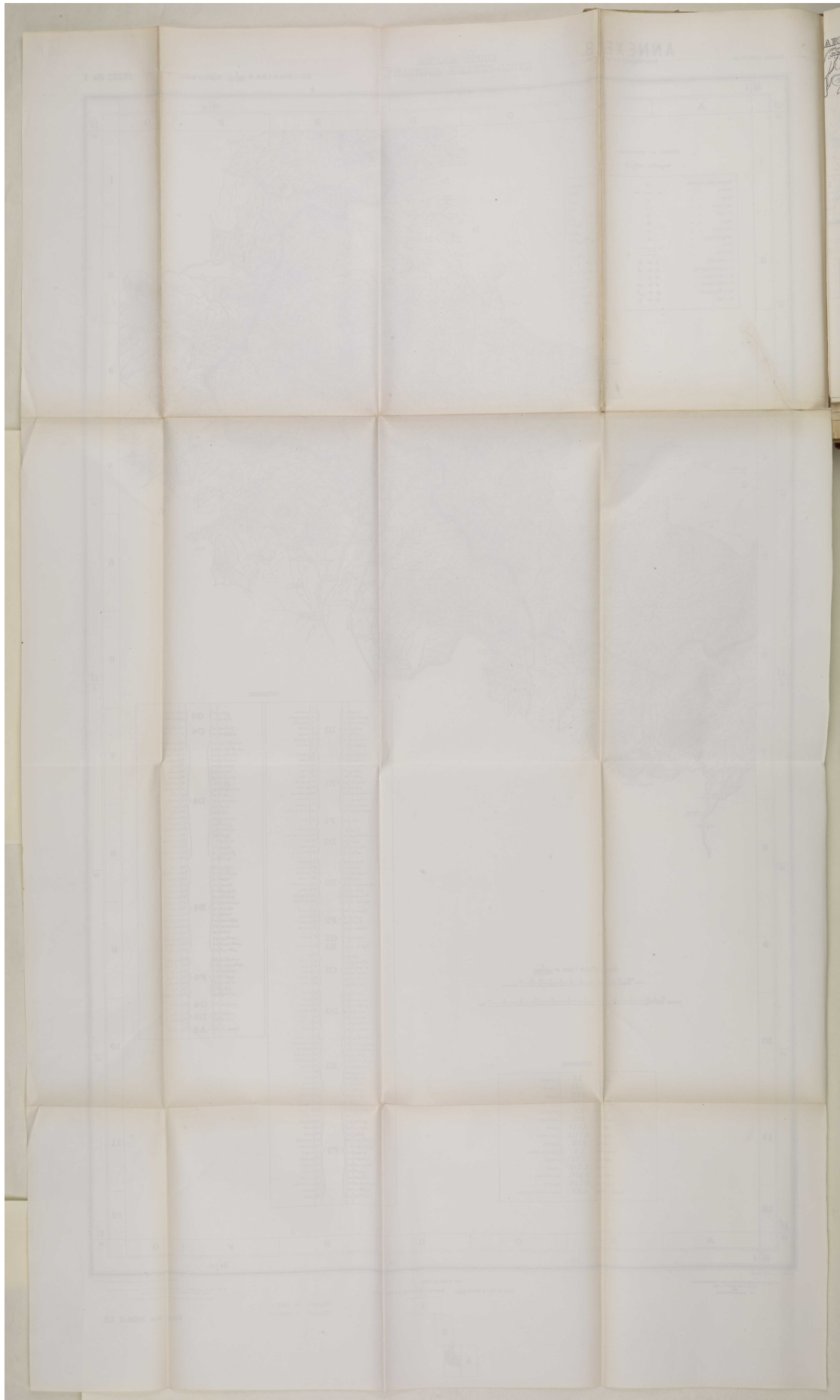
'South Arabia. Anglo-Turkish Boundary. Sheet No. 2' [38r] (1/2)



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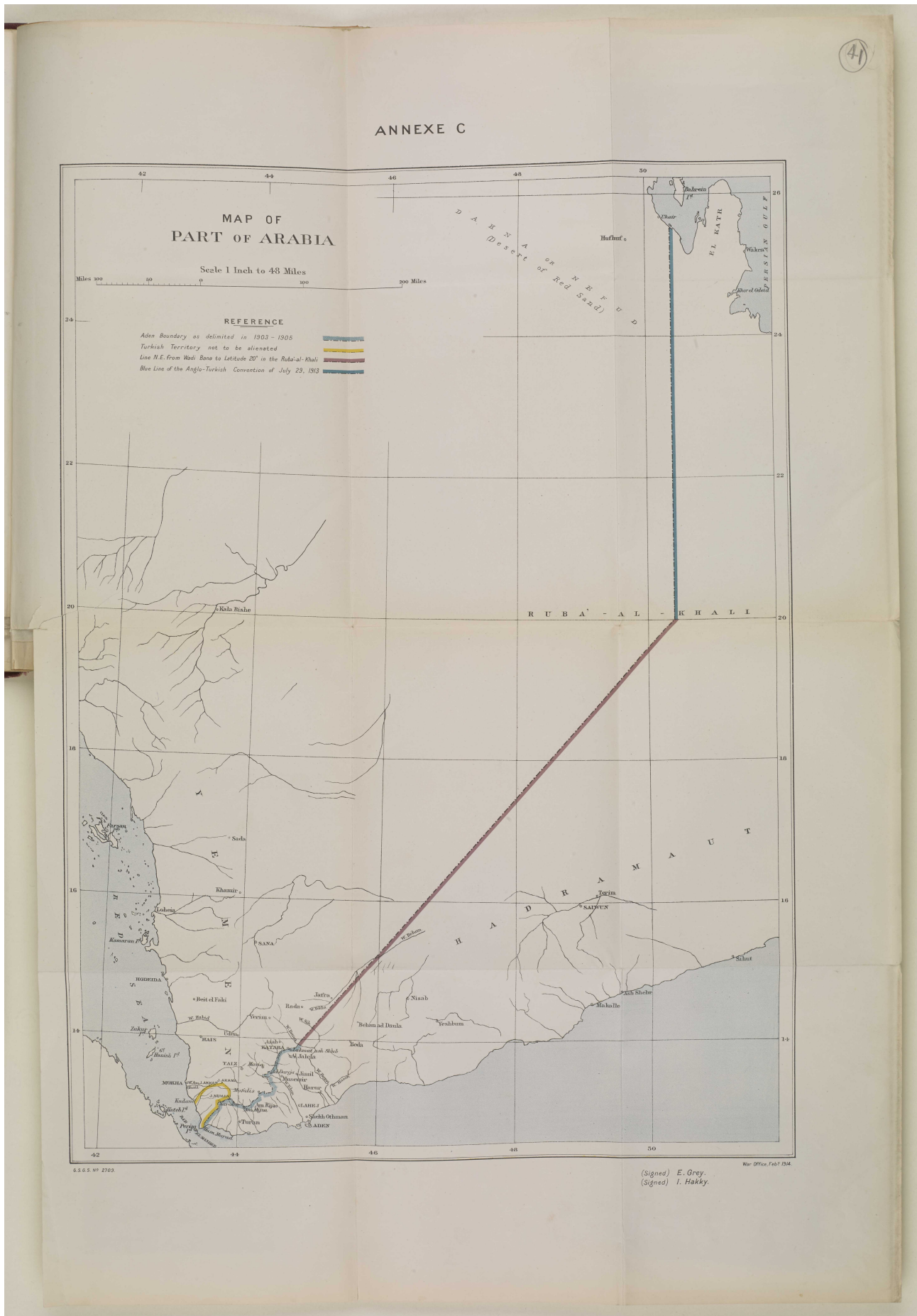
'South Arabia. Anglo-Turkish Boundary. Sheet No. 3' [39v] (2/2)



'South Arabia. Anglo-Turkish Boundary. Sheet No. 4' [40v] (2/2)



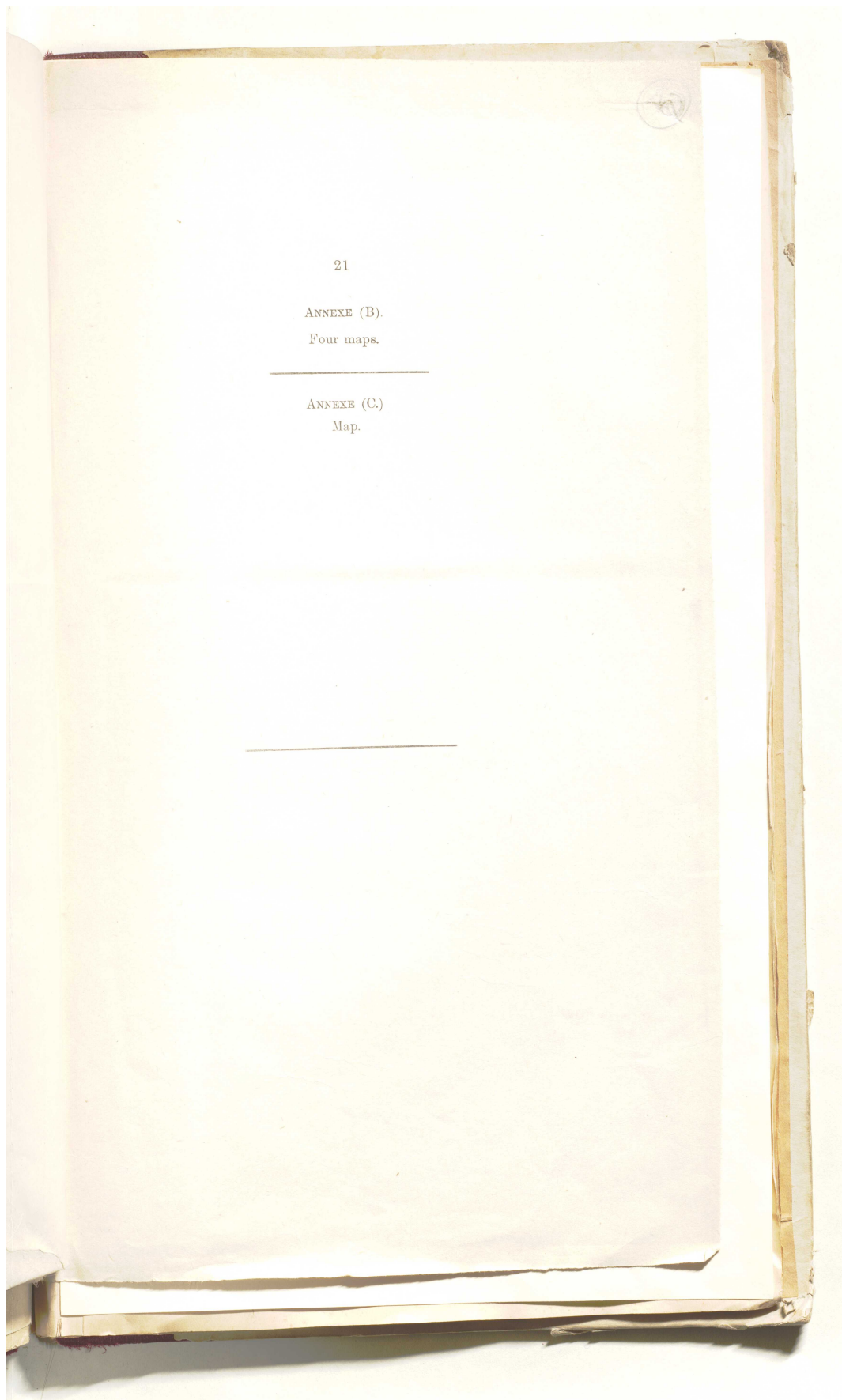
'Map of part of Arabia' [41r] (1/2)



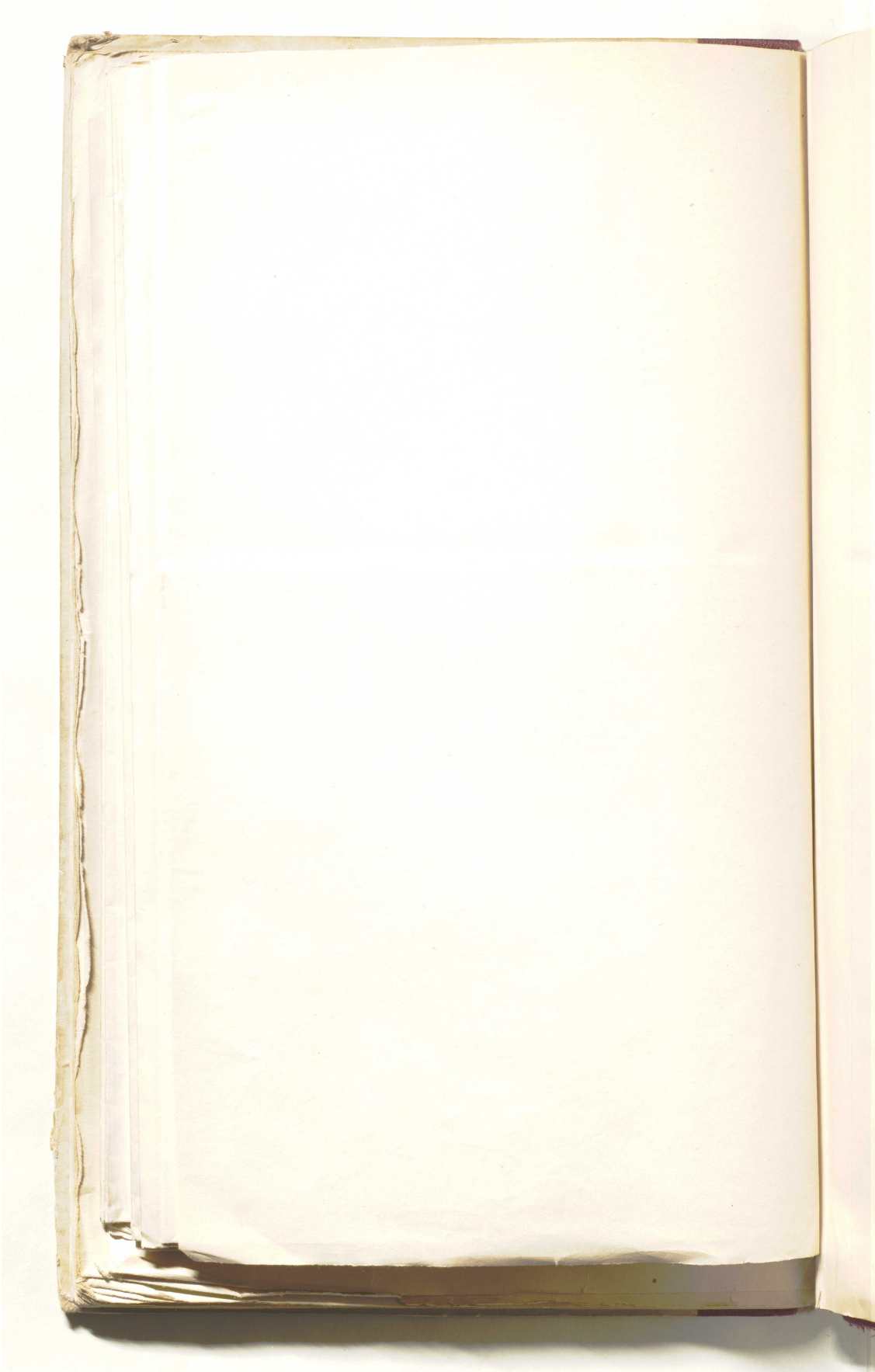
'Map of part of Arabia' [41v] (2/2)



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(91/98)



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(92/98)**



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and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [45r]
(94/98)



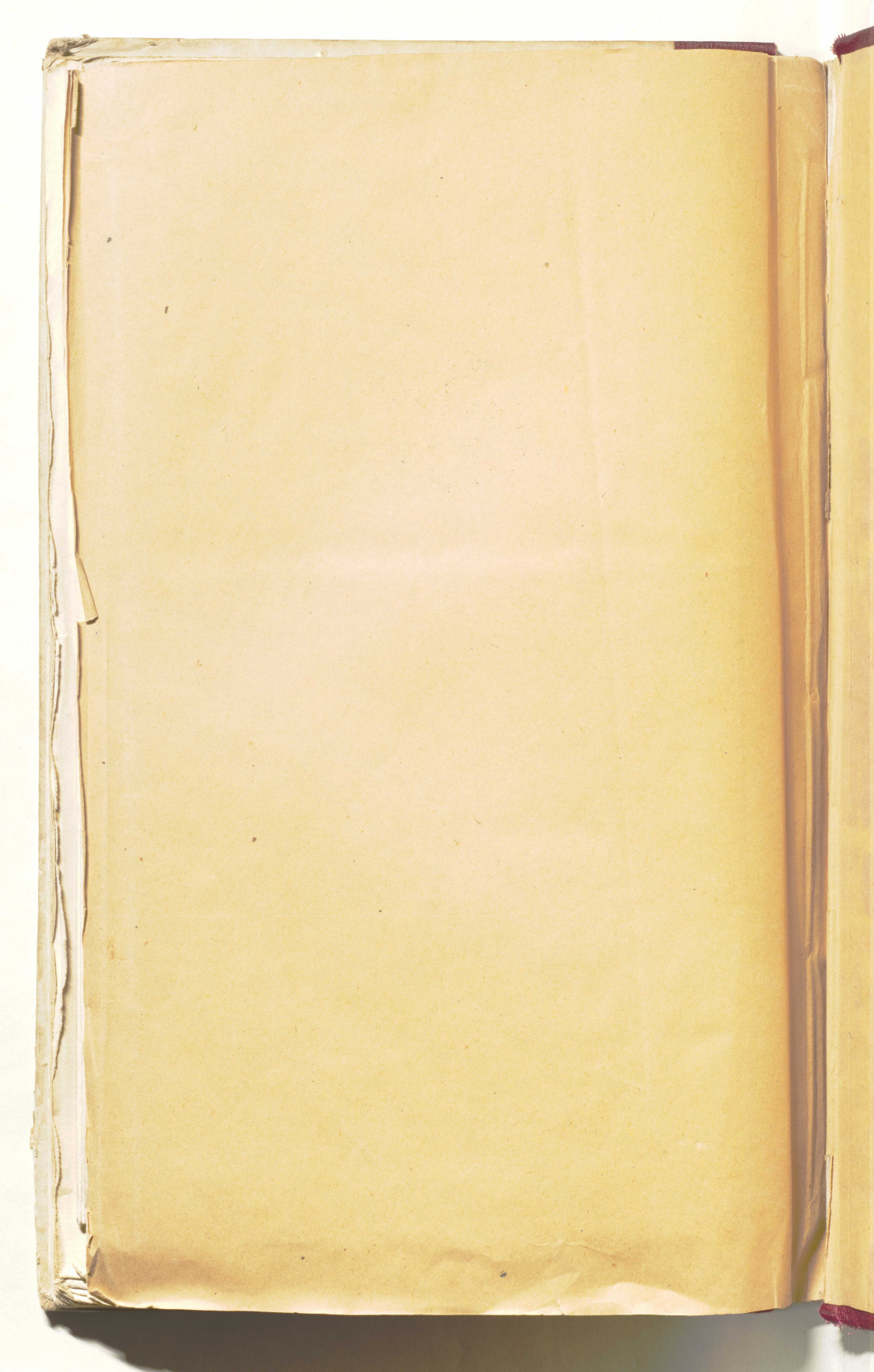
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and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [45v]
(95/98)



**'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf
and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [46r]
(96/98)**



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and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [46v]
(97/98)



'Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting the Persian Gulf and Adjacent Territories, (With Maps), Signed at London, July 29 1913' [back-i] (98/98)

