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المراجع	IOR/V/23/29, No 138
العنوان	"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧".
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٨٧٧ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	٥٧ ورقة
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

### حول هذا السجل

تقرير إداري خاص بالمقيمة البريطانية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧، نشرته السلطة المختصة في مطبعة وزارة الخارجية في كلكتا، بتاريخ ١٨٧٧، حيث يُشكل جزءاً من مجموعة مختارة مأخوذة عن سجلات حكومة الهند، وزارة الخارجية (رقم ١٣٨). يعتمد التقرير الإداري على تقارير أرسلها المقيم السياسي المفوض في الخليج العربي (المقدم ويليام فرانسيس بريدو) والوكيل السياسي في مسقط (المقدم صمويل باريت مايلز) إلى حكومة الهند. التقرير مسبق بنسخة من رسالة أرسلها بريدو إلى توماس هنري ثورنتون سكرتير حكومة الهند المفوض، بتاريخ ٣٠ يونيو ١٨٨٠، والذي تضمن تقديم التقارير الأصلية إلى حكومة الهند (الورقة ٨).

التقرير مقسم إلى عدة أقسام وأقسام فرعية على النحو التالي:

الجزء أ: تقرير إداري لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧ - عام (الورقات ٨-١٠)، بتوقيع بريدو، والمرتب تحت العناوين الفرعية وفقاً لما يلي: ١. عُمان؛ إمارات صغيرة مستقلة (٢. ساحل عُمان)؛ ٣. البحرين؛ ٤. نجد؛

٦؛ روديساب. ٥. الساحل الفارسي؛ ٧. حكومة فارس؛ بوشهر (داشتي، بندر عباس، الخدمة البريدية، الشؤون القضائية)؛ المؤسسات (السياسية، الطبية، البحرية)؛ تجارة الرقيق.

الجزء II: تقرير إداري لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧-مذكرة توضح أرقام العائدات المرفقة بتقرير التجارة للمقيمة في الخليج العربي (الورقات ١١-٤٥)، ويتكون من ثلاثين جدولاً إحصائياً تتضمن بيانات استيراد وتصدير السلع إلى الخليج العربي ومنه خلال السنة الرسمية ١٨٧٥-١٨٧٦. تحتوي الجداول على بيانات عن الجزير العربية وبلاد فارس وتركيا في آسيا، وتتضمن على وجه الخصوص بيانات عن السفن والتجارة في بوشهر وبندر عباس ولنجة والبحرين والساحل العربي. يوجد فهرس للجداول الإحصائية في الورقة ١١.

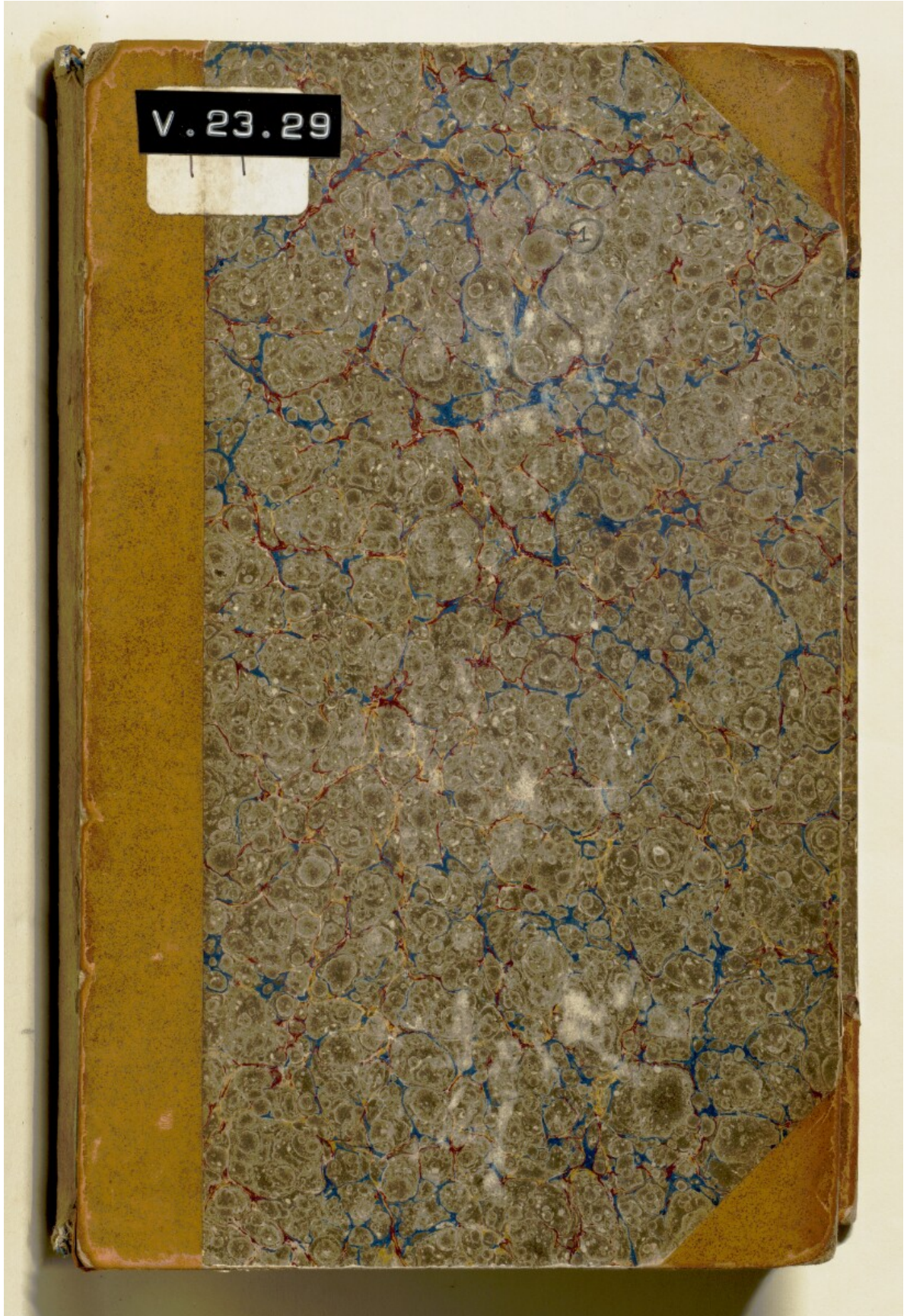
الجزء III: تقرير إداري للوكالة السياسية في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦ (الورقات ٤٥-٤٨)، إعداد المقدم صمويل باريت مايلز، الوكيل السياسي والقنصل الملكي البريطاني في مسقط. التقرير مقسم تحت العناوين التالية: سياسي؛ الموارد والتجارة (الإنتاج، الزراعة، الصناعات، المصائد، التجارة).

الجزء IV، إعداد مايلز (الورقات ٤٩-٥٥) يتكون من ستة جداول إحصائية تحتوي على بيانات تجارية تتعلق بمسقط: معدل حمولة السفن القادمة والمغادرة لميناء مسقط بالطن؛ الصادرات والواردات، مدرجة حسب السلعة؛ وبيانات مقارنة عن السفن والبضائع المستوردة.

الجزء V، الطبوغرافيا الطبية لمسقط (الورقات ٥٥-٦٢)، إعداد جراح الوكالة في مسقط، أتماريم ساداشيف جاياكار. تقرير جاياكار مقسم تحت العناوين التالية: الجيوبولوجيا؛ المناخ؛ إمدادات المياه؛ الغذاء؛ المرافق الصحية؛ السكان؛ المساكن والشوارع؛ الأمراض المنتشرة؛ الملاريا وحمى الملاريا؛ حمى التيفود؛ الجدري والحصبة؛ الكوليرا، الزُّحار (ديزنطاريا)؛ داء الاسقريوط؛ الروماتزم؛ السل؛ الالتهاب الشُعبي؛ الالتهاب الرئوي؛ الأمراض العضوية للقلب؛ سوء الهضم؛ المغص والإسهال؛ مرض البواسير؛ أمراض الكبد، تضخم الأعضاء؛ أمراض الكلى والمثانة؛ أمراض المخ والجنون؛ أمراض العيون؛ أمراض الجلد؛ الجذام؛ القرحة؛ الأمراض التناسلية؛ مرض الزهري.

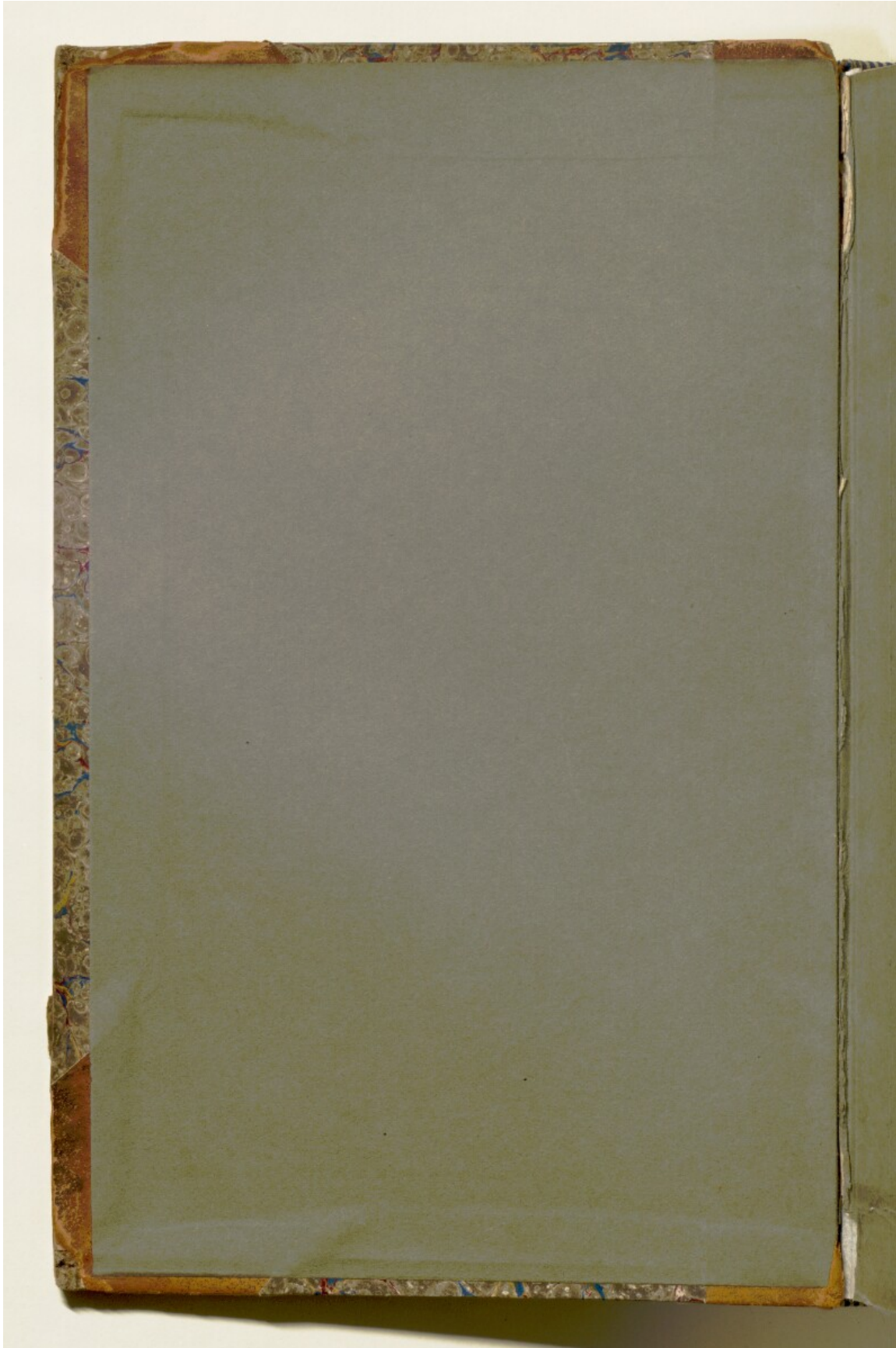


"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧." [أمامي] (١٢٥/١)



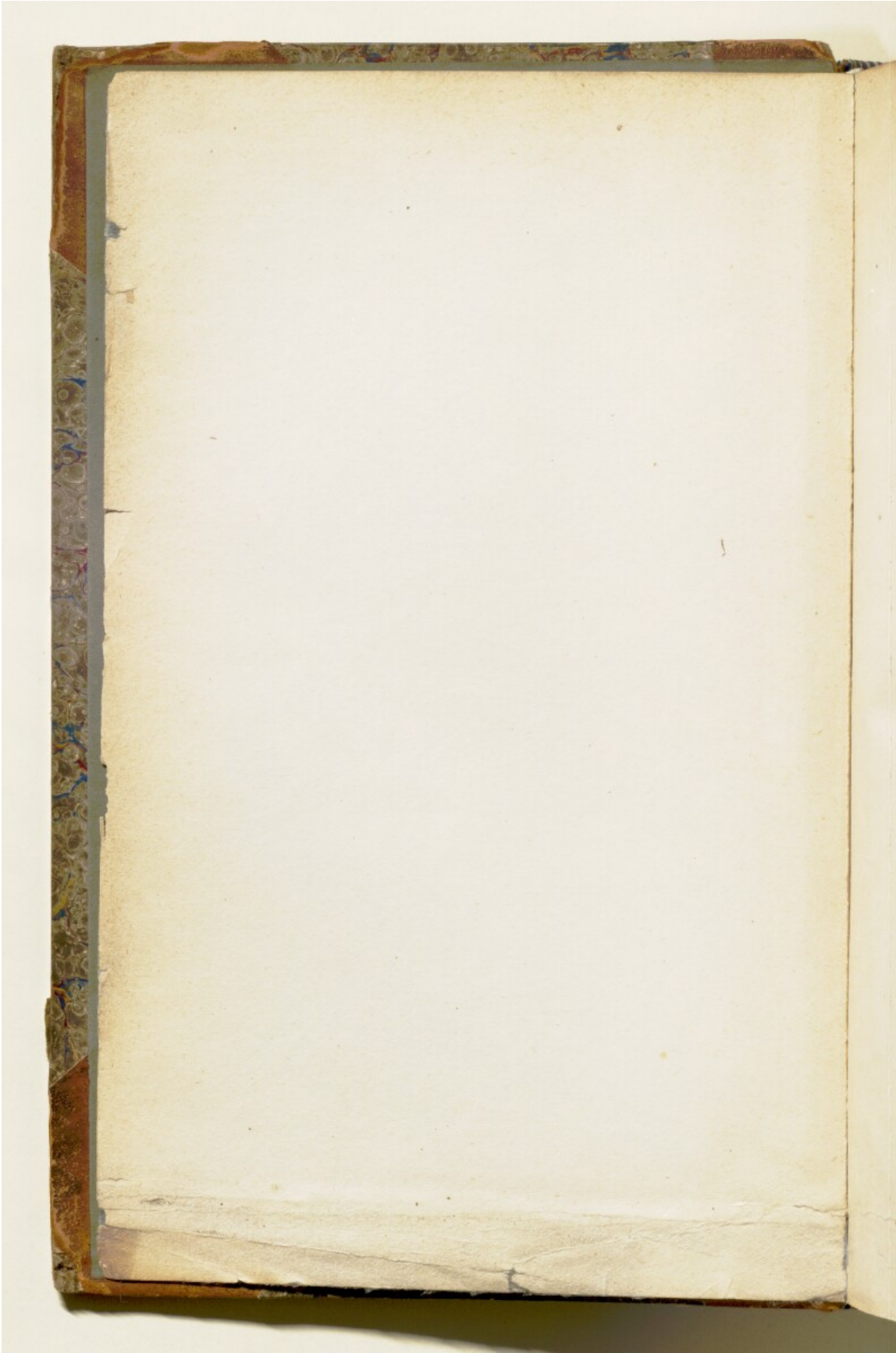


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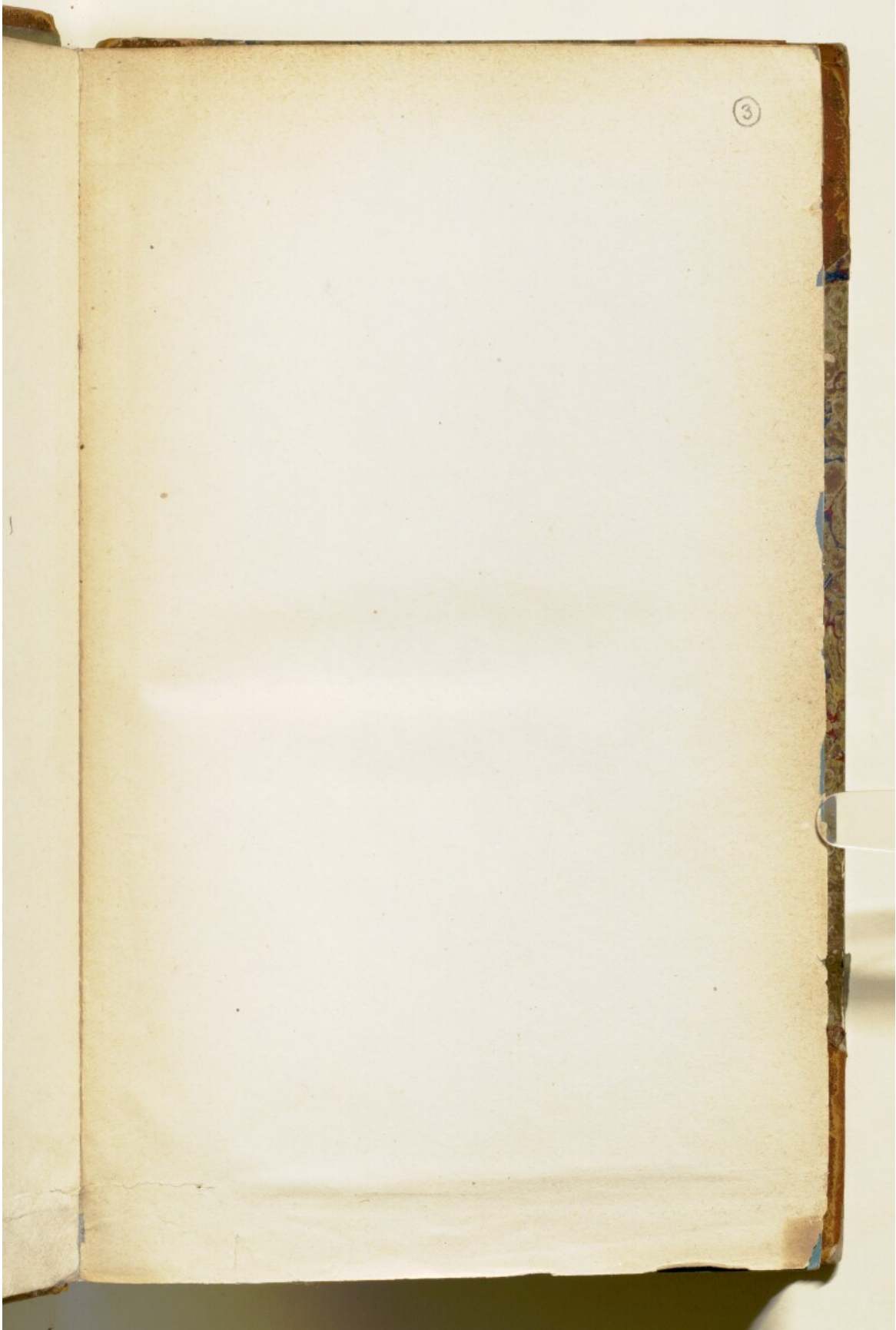


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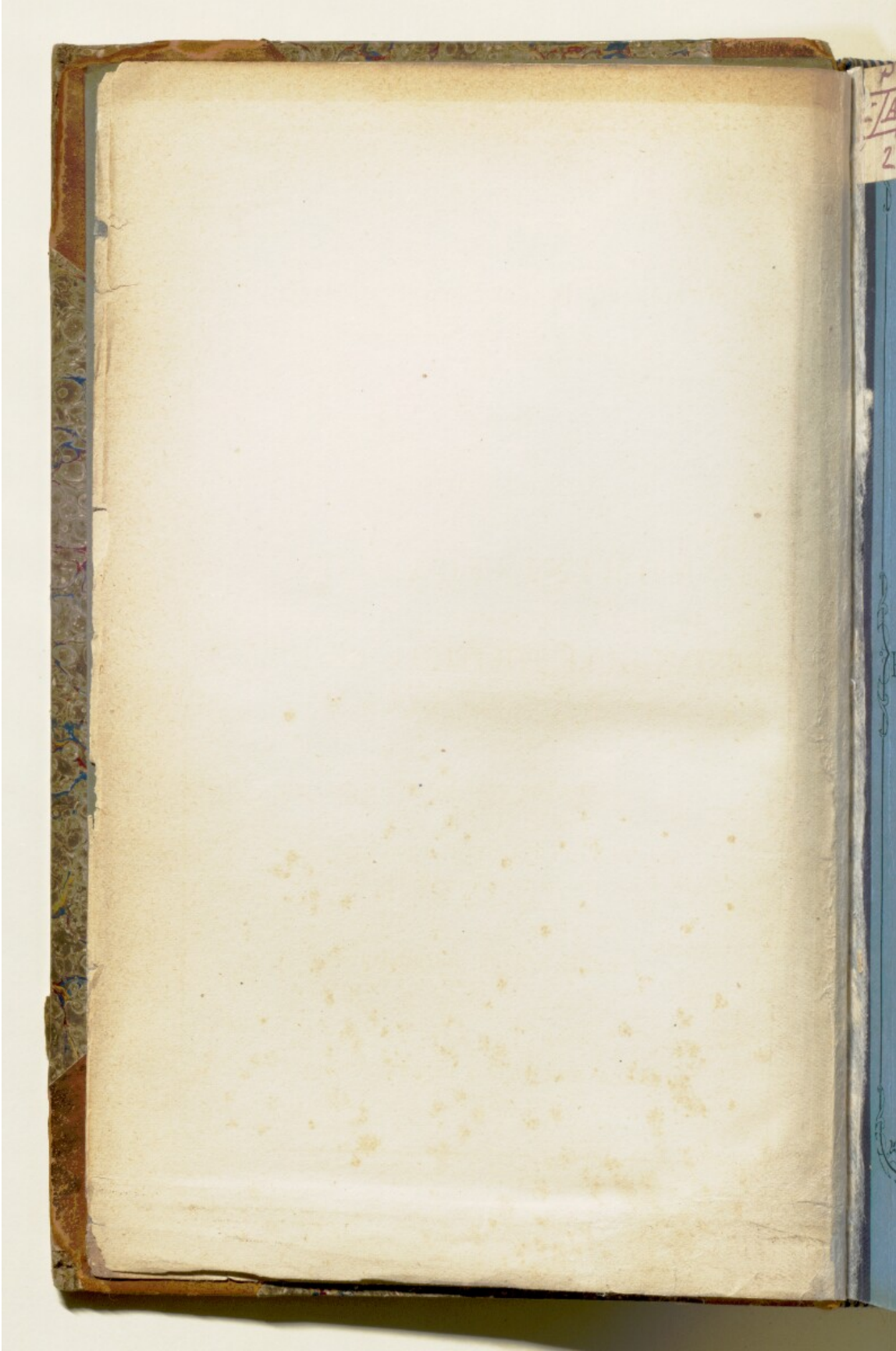


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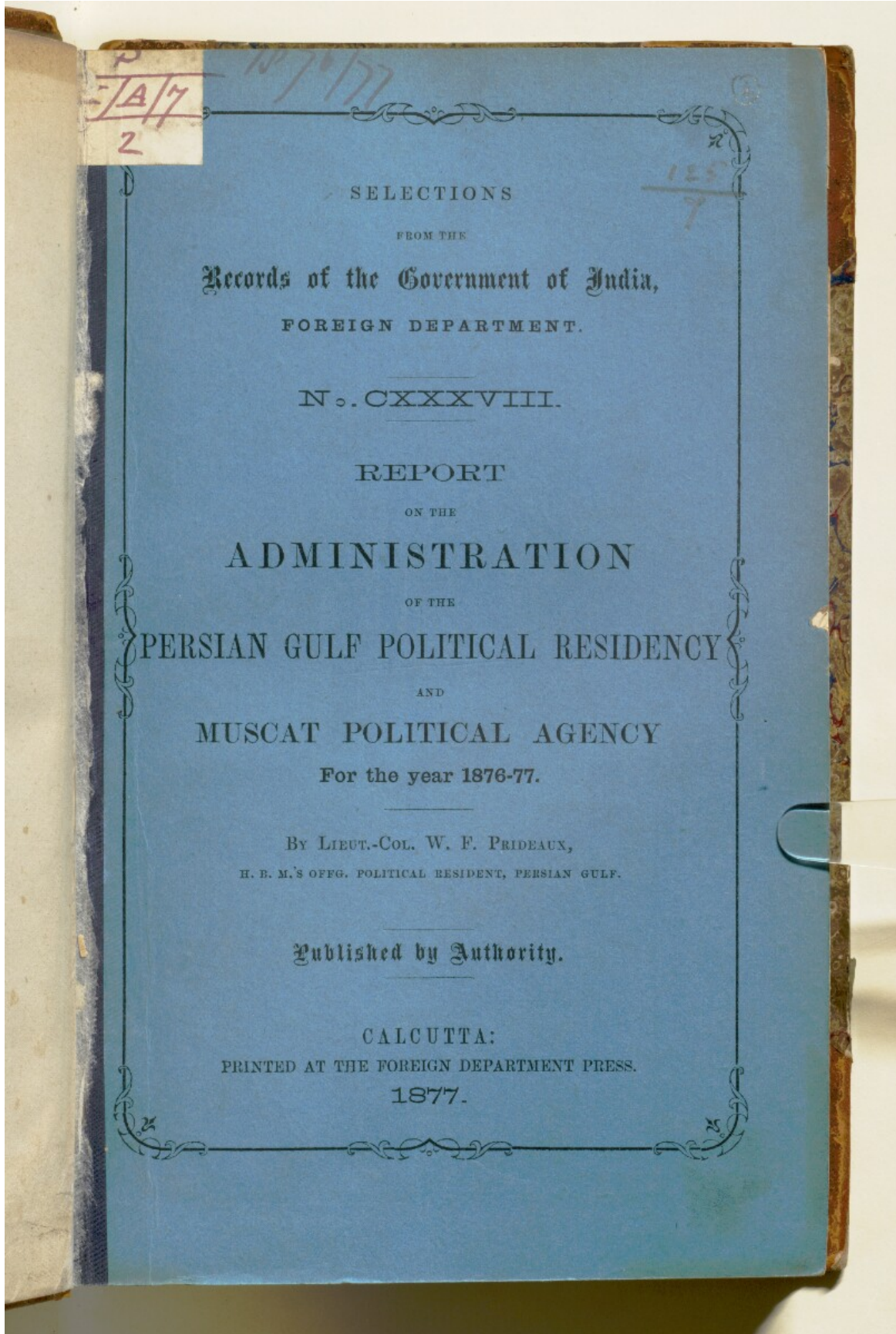


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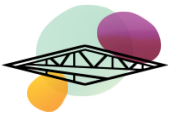




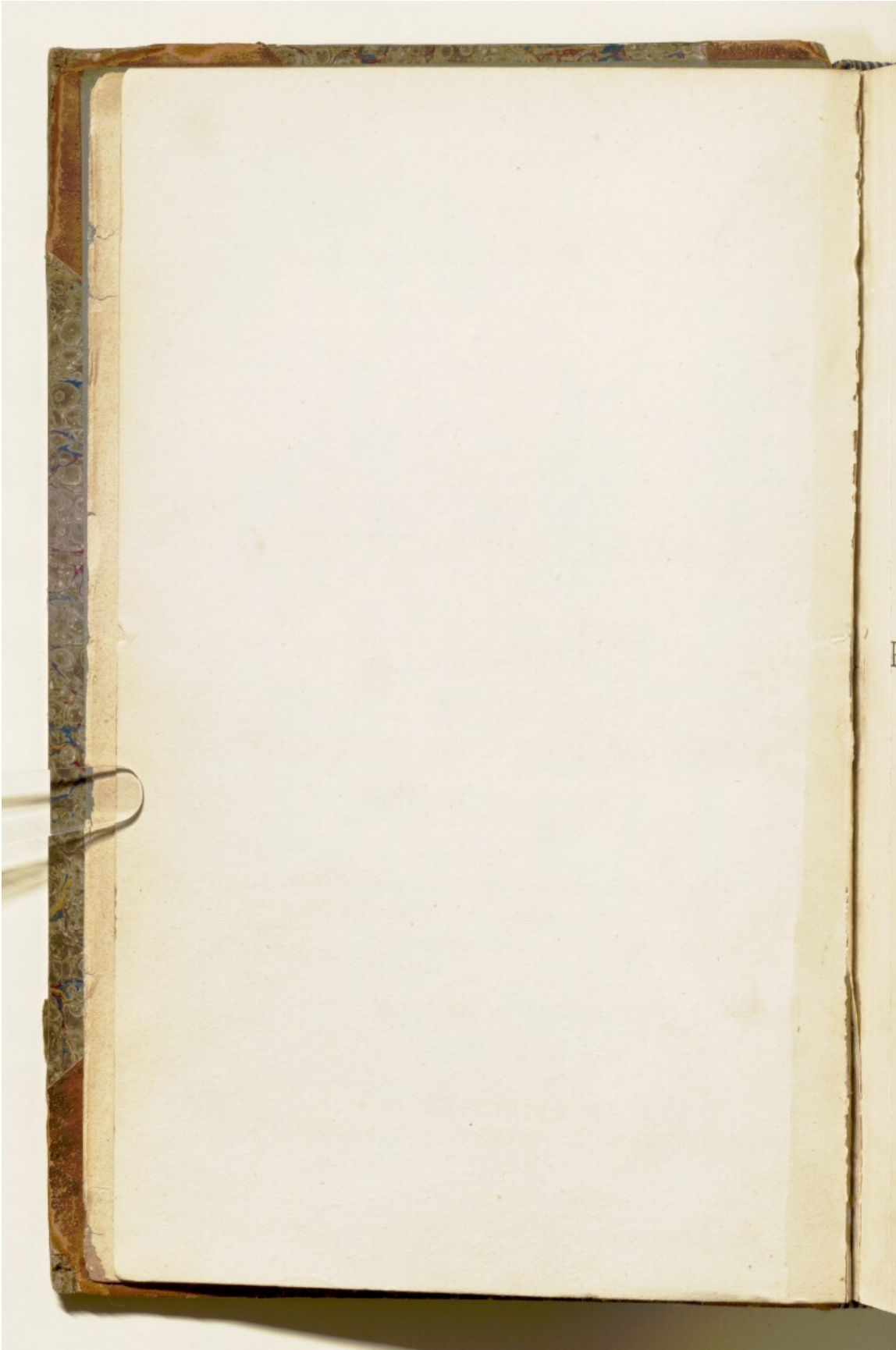
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في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٤و] (١٢٥/٦)





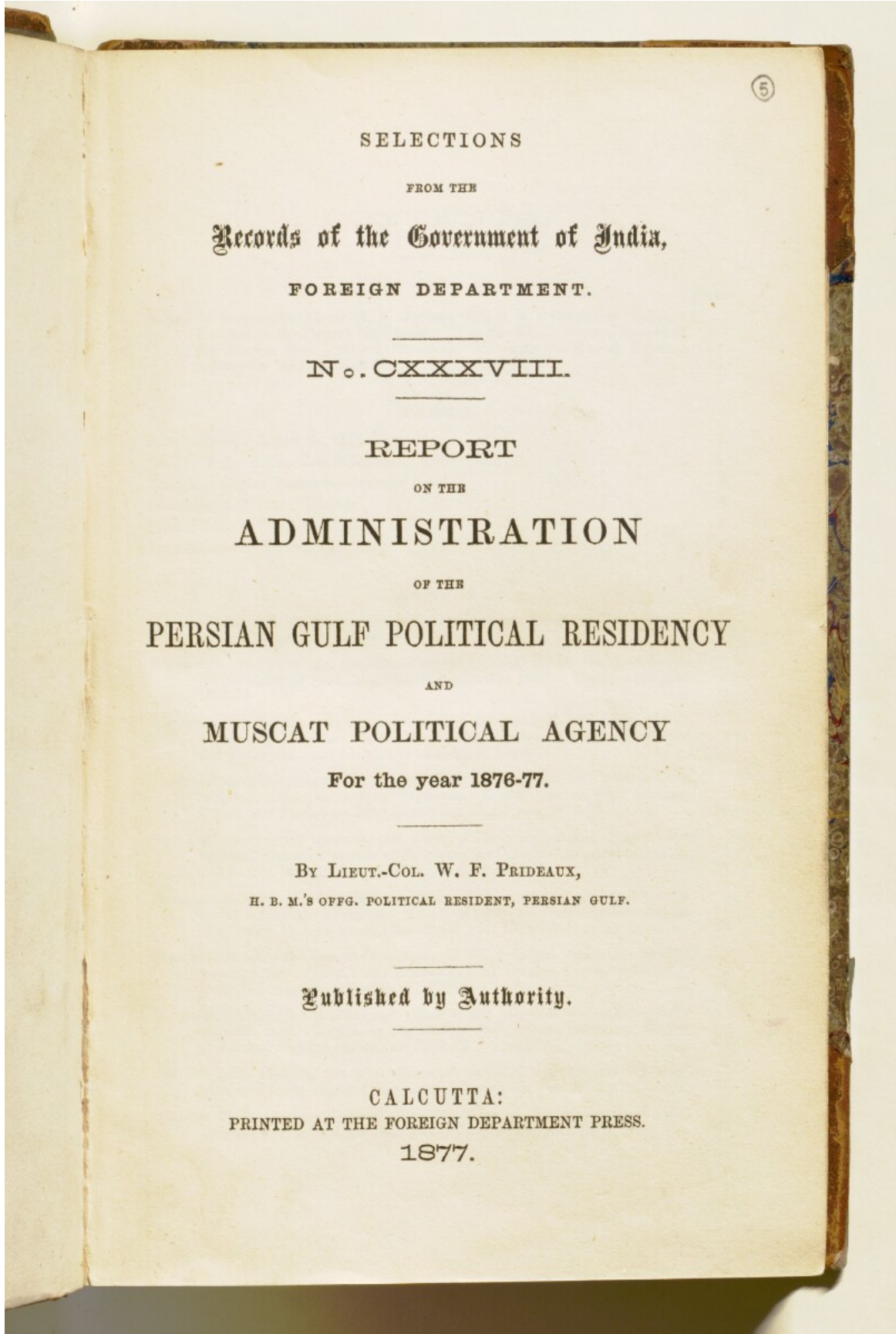


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في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٤ظ] (١٢٥/٧)



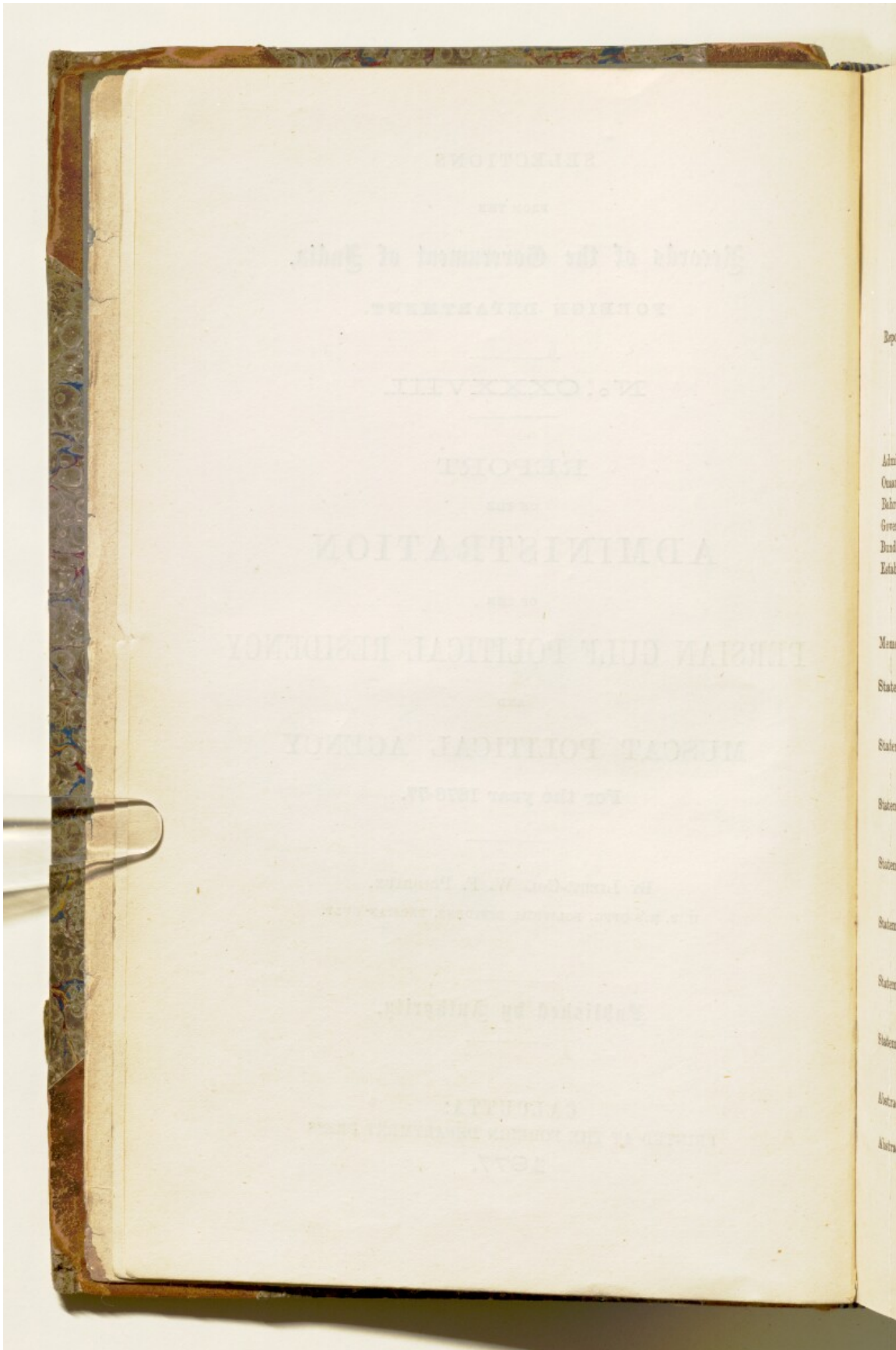


"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٥ظ] (١٢٥/٩)





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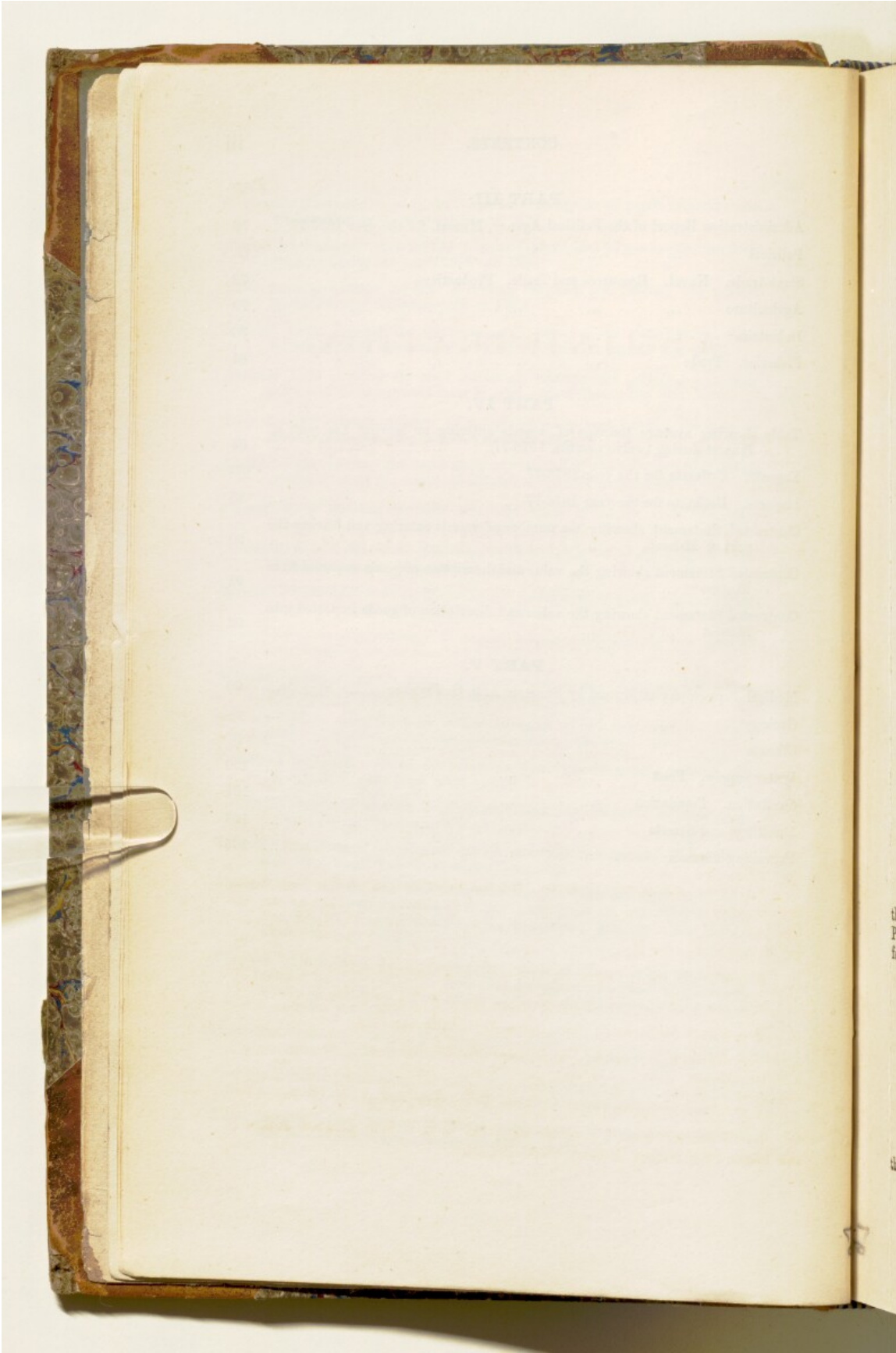


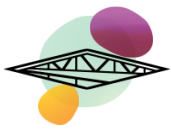
"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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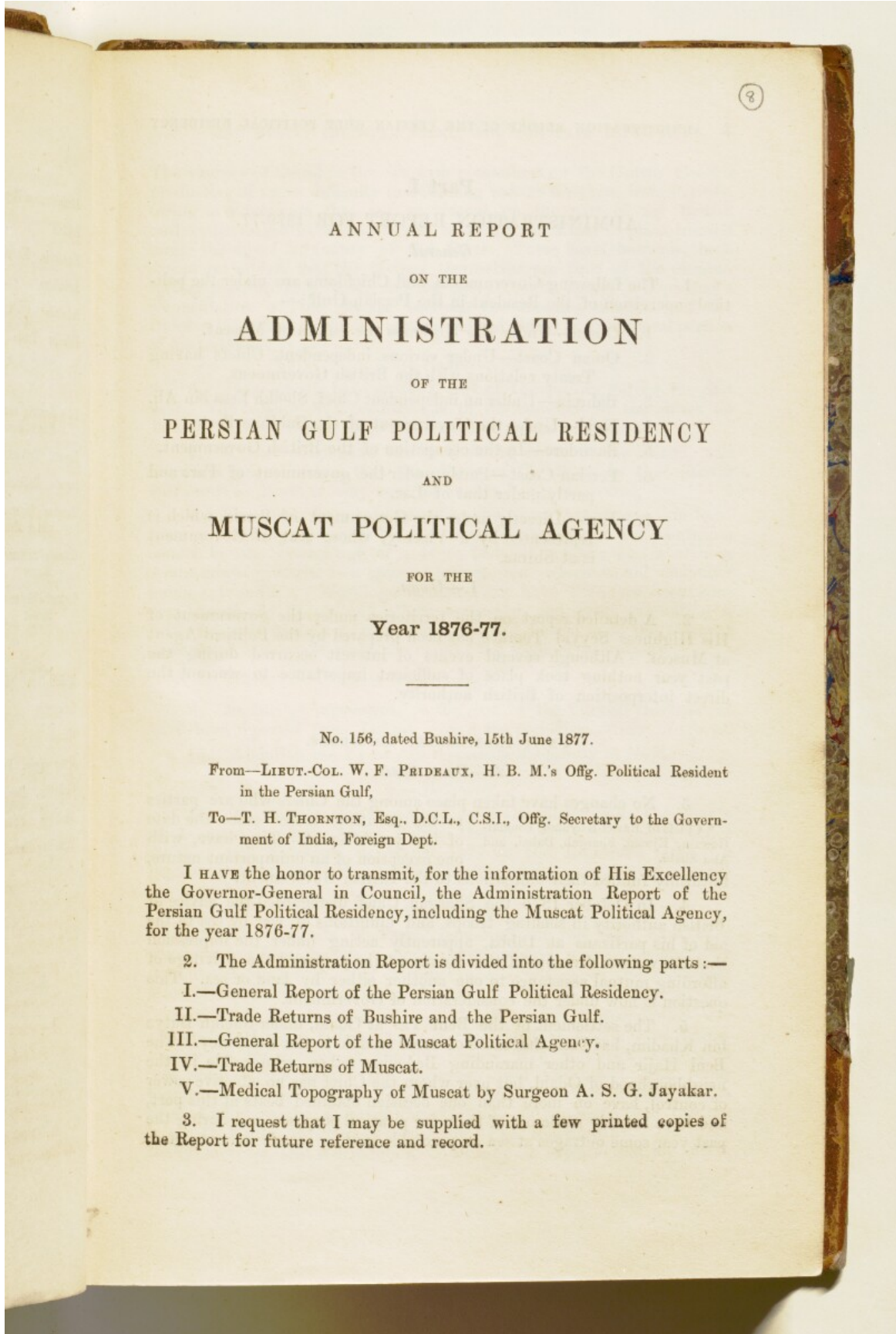


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2 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Part I.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1876-77.

*General.*

1. The following Governments and Chiefdoms are under the political supervision of the Resident in the Persian Gulf:—

1. Oman—Under His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.
2. Oman Coast—Under various independent Chiefs having Treaty relations with the British Government.
3. Bahrein—Under an independent Chief, Sheikh Eesa bin Ali.
4. Nejd—Under the Government of the Sublime Porte.
5. Bassidore—In the occupation of the British Government.
6. Persian Coast—Partly under the government of Fars and partly under that of Lar.
7. Fars—Directly under the Government of Persia, which is represented by a Viceroy, whose seat of Government is at Shiraz.

1.—*Oman.*

2. A detailed report on the territories under the government of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee has been prepared by the Political Agent at Muscat. Although several events of interest occurred during the past year nothing took place of sufficient importance to warrant the direct interposition of British authority.

PETTY INDEPENDENT CHIEFDOMS.

2.—*Oman Coast.*

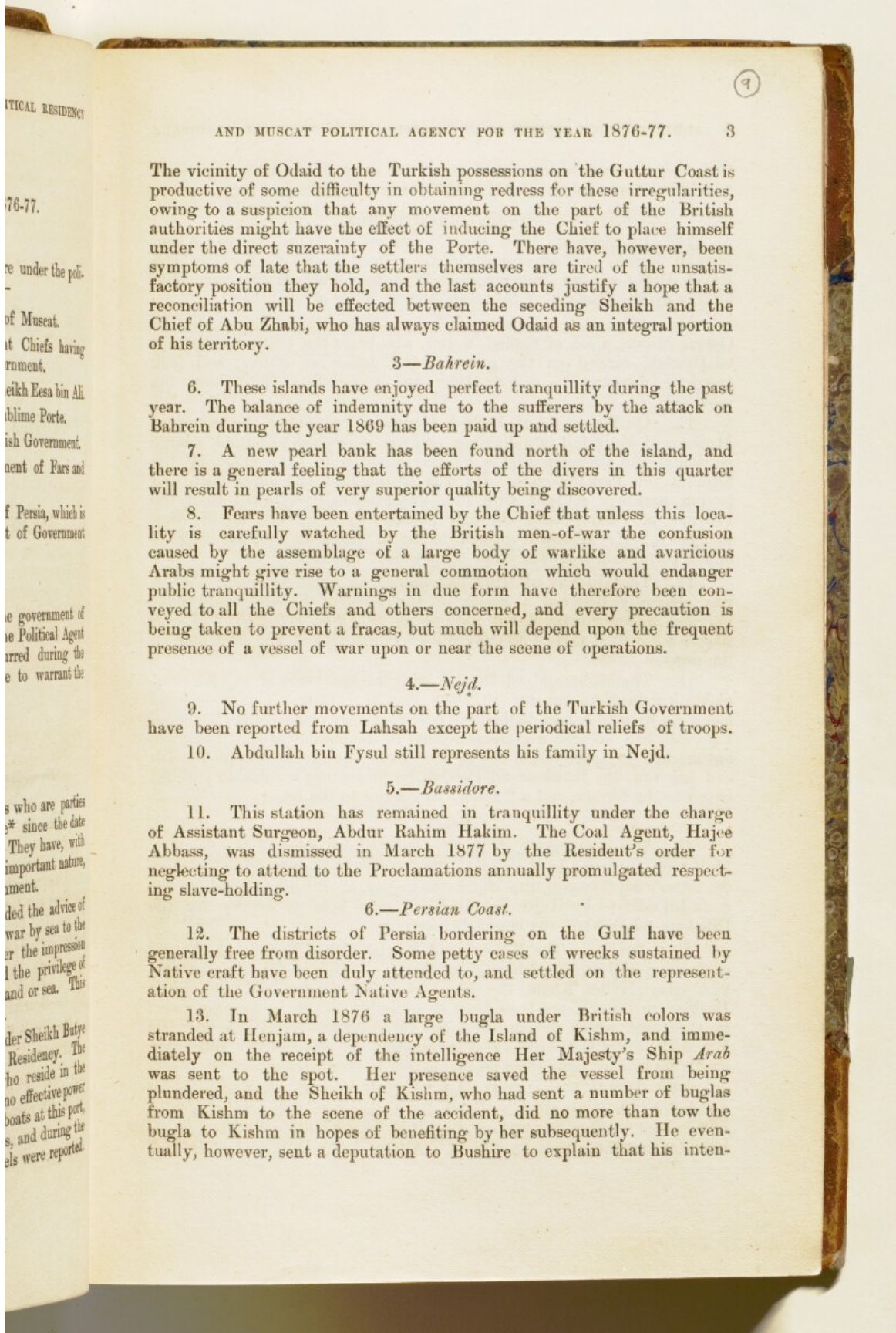
3. No changes have taken place among the Chiefs who are parties to the maritime truce\* since the date of last year's report. They have, with one exception of an unimportant nature, faithfully fulfilled their obligations to the British Government.

4. In October 1876 the Shargah Chief disregarded the advice of British authority in sending troops and munitions of war by sea to the aid of his partizans at Dibba, apparently acting under the impression that the various divisions of the Joasmee tribe possessed the privilege of affording mutual assistance to one another either by land or sea. This question is now under the consideration of Government.

5. The settlement of the Beni Yas at Odaid, under Sheikh Butye bin Khadim, has been the cause of some trouble to the Residency. The Beni Hajir and other marauding Bedouins tribes, who reside in the neighbourhood of Odaid, but over whom the Chief has no effective power of control, have on more than one occasion obtained boats at this port, and have forcibly made use of them for piratical purposes, and during the past year some outrages at sea on peaceable trading vessels were reported.



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 3

The vicinity of Odaid to the Turkish possessions on the Guttur Coast is productive of some difficulty in obtaining redress for these irregularities, owing to a suspicion that any movement on the part of the British authorities might have the effect of inducing the Chief to place himself under the direct suzerainty of the Porte. There have, however, been symptoms of late that the settlers themselves are tired of the unsatisfactory position they hold, and the last accounts justify a hope that a reconciliation will be effected between the seceding Sheikh and the Chief of Abu Zhabi, who has always claimed Odaid as an integral portion of his territory.

3.—*Bahrein.*

6. These islands have enjoyed perfect tranquillity during the past year. The balance of indemnity due to the sufferers by the attack on Bahrein during the year 1869 has been paid up and settled.

7. A new pearl bank has been found north of the island, and there is a general feeling that the efforts of the divers in this quarter will result in pearls of very superior quality being discovered.

8. Fears have been entertained by the Chief that unless this locality is carefully watched by the British men-of-war the confusion caused by the assemblage of a large body of warlike and avaricious Arabs might give rise to a general commotion which would endanger public tranquillity. Warnings in due form have therefore been conveyed to all the Chiefs and others concerned, and every precaution is being taken to prevent a fracas, but much will depend upon the frequent presence of a vessel of war upon or near the scene of operations.

4.—*Nejd.*

9. No further movements on the part of the Turkish Government have been reported from Lahsah except the periodical reliefs of troops.

10. Abdullah bin Fysul still represents his family in Nejd.

5.—*Bassidore.*

11. This station has remained in tranquillity under the charge of Assistant Surgeon, Abdur Rahim Hakim. The Coal Agent, Hajee Abbas, was dismissed in March 1877 by the Resident's order for neglecting to attend to the Proclamations annually promulgated respecting slave-holding.

6.—*Persian Coast.*

12. The districts of Persia bordering on the Gulf have been generally free from disorder. Some petty cases of wrecks sustained by Native craft have been duly attended to, and settled on the representation of the Government Native Agents.

13. In March 1876 a large bugla under British colors was stranded at Henjam, a dependency of the Island of Kishm, and immediately on the receipt of the intelligence Her Majesty's Ship *Arab* was sent to the spot. Her presence saved the vessel from being plundered, and the Sheikh of Kishm, who had sent a number of buglas from Kishm to the scene of the accident, did no more than tow the bugla to Kishm in hopes of benefiting by her subsequently. He eventually, however, sent a deputation to Bushire to explain that his inten-



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tion was to save the vessel and cargo, and entered into an engagement, which he has carried out, for the restoration of all he had received.

7.—*Government of Fars.*

14. In August 1876 the Mo'etamid-ul-Mulk, Yahya Khan, Firmân Firmâ, was superseded in the government of Fars by His Royal Highness the Mo'etamid-ud-Dowlah, Ferhad Mouza, an elder brother of the Hussam-us-Sultaneh, and an uncle of the Shah.

15. After the departure of Yahya Khan from Shiraz, Sultan Owauz Mouza, a son of Ferhad Mouza, who bears the title of Ihtisham-ud-Dowlah, carried on the governmental duties at Shiraz, and took energetic measures to restore order and tranquillity throughout the province.

16. On the arrival of Ferhad Mouza in September the notorious Musheer-ul-Mulk fell into disgrace, and was compelled to refund a large portion of the immense profits he was reported to have made by the farm of the Fars districts. He was bastinadoed and imprisoned, and having narrowly escaped with life, was eventually expelled from the Province of Fars, passing through Bushire, in December, on his way to Mecca. He is now supposed to be in Karbella endeavouring to obtain permission from the Shah to appear at Teheran.

17. The Musheer-ul-Mulk had gained so much influence that it was generally believed a rising of the mob in Shiraz would have followed his apprehension, but nothing of the kind occurred, and ever since his downfall perfect security has prevailed both in the city and on the caravan routes.

18. The Mo'etamid-ud-Dowlah with the assistance of the Kawam-ul-Mulk reduced in January 1877 the Fort of Tabbar. This stronghold had for a long time past defied the power of many successive Rulers of Fars, and had become a general asylum to the discontented. The Shah has marked his appreciation of the services of the Mo'etamid-ud-Dowlah and his son, the Ihtisham-ud-Dowlah, by presenting a valuable jewelled sword to the former, and a "kema" or dagger to the latter.

*Bushire.*

19. The government of Bushire, on the departure of the Saad-ul-Mulk, was entrusted to the Aubdar Bashee of the Firmân Firmâ and on the latter's supersession, the Malek-oot-toojjar of Bushire carried on the work till relieved by Hajee Ismail Khan, who acts as deputy for the Ihtisham-ud-Dowlah, the nominal Governor.

20. *Dashtee.*—The Ihtisham-ud-Dowlah visited Bushire at the end of January and remained here about 50 days. During His Royal Highness' stay Hyder Khan, the Chief of Dashtee, who had not visited Bushire for many years, considered it advisable to put in an appearance, as the force which accompanied the Ihtisham was formidable, and His Royal Highness had shown a determination to bring under subjection any tribe which might show an inclination to be rebellious.

21. The Ihtisham-ud-Dowlah left Bushire with the intention of making a tour of the Persian Coast, but he has been delayed in Dashtee, and the hot weather being close at hand he may be compelled to give up his intention and return to Shiraz. Although the Ihtisham-ud-Dowlah



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was accompanied by a large body of troops from different parts of Persia, perfect order and tranquillity prevailed during his stay in these parts.

22. *Bunder Abbass*.—Ahmed Shah Khan of Minas, the Governor of Bunder Abbass, died in July 1876, and the Mo'etimid-ud-Dowlah gave the government to Nusseer-ul-Mulk, who, after placing his nephew there as Deputy Governor, visited that port and Lingah.

23. *Postal*.—A weekly postal service has been established by the Persian Government between Teheran and Bushire. The cossids call at the principal places *en route*, and, if properly carried out, the effect of the measure will prove of great benefit to the mercantile community of Persia.

24. *Judicial*.—By Notification No. 452P, dated 1st March 1877, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council appointed the Assistants to the Resident, being Christians and European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace and to exercise also the powers of Magistrates of the 1st Class within the undermentioned territories beyond the limits of British India, *viz.*, the whole of the Coast and Islands of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, with the exception of those portions which are under the jurisdiction of the Political Agent at Muscat and the Assistant Political Agent at Gwadar.

25. The administration of justice over British subjects is still defective, owing to the absence of any instrument regulating and defining the extra-territorial jurisdiction possessed by the British Crown in the maritime provinces of Persia.

26. During the year under review an attempt was made to ascertain the number of British Indian subjects (including the subjects of Native States in alliance with Her Majesty) resident in the various ports of the Gulf. The following statement makes no pretension to completeness, but may be useful as preparatory to a general system of registration, which has been prescribed by the Government of India, being carried out:—

Place of residence.		Hindoos.	Khojals.	TOTAL.
OMAN COAST.	Ras-el-Khymah ... ..	1	...	1
	Ummal-Gawain ... ..	2	...	2
	Ejman ... ..	3	...	3
	Shargah ... ..	16	13	29
	Hamneh ... ..	1	...	1
	Dabai ... ..	18	3	21
	Abu Zhabi ... ..	18	...	18
	Bahrein ... ..	41	6	47
	Alkatar ... ..	11	...	11
	Bushire ... ..	...	6	6
PERSIA.	Bunder Abbass ... ..	42	29	71
	Minab ... ..	3	7	10
	Kishm ... ..	...	8	8
	Lingah ... ..	39	76	115
	Alkais ... ..	1	...	1
Grand Total ... ..				344



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ESTABLISHMENT.

27. *Political*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ross having proceeded on 18 months' furlough, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux took over charge of the duties of the Residency on 11th April 1876.

28. *Medical*.—Surgeon Wall has been relieved of the surgeoncy at Bushire by Surgeon J. C. Lucas, who assumed charge on the 29th March 1877.

29. *Naval*.—Her Majesty's Ships *Vestal*, *Rifleman*, *Arab*, *Teazer*, and *Daphne* have been employed at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf during the year under review. All these vessels, with the exception of the *Vestal*, have made a short stay at Busrah.

30. The Residency steamer was withdrawn in October 1876. A steam-cutter has since been placed at the disposal of the Resident, for quarantine duties in connection with the plague in Mesopotamia.

SLAVE-TRADE.

31. Slave importations have been reported at Kishm and Bunder Abbass, but the local authorities have declared their inability to discuss the matter. The British Agents have been vigilant in obtaining information, and Her Majesty's Ship *Teazer* has visited both ports for the purpose of making enquiry.

32. Two British Steamships, the *Rokeby* and *Korsia*, were inspected by Her Majesty's Ship *Rifleman* on their return from Jeddah, and some slaves were found on board who had been shipped as passengers. The slaves from the *Korsia* were taken out at Muscat, and having been condemned as fresh importations by the Consular Court at that place, were forwarded to Kurrachee.

33. The slaves from the *Rokeby* were taken out at Bushire, and remain in the Residency pending the result of a reference which has been made by the Turkish authorities at Busrah.

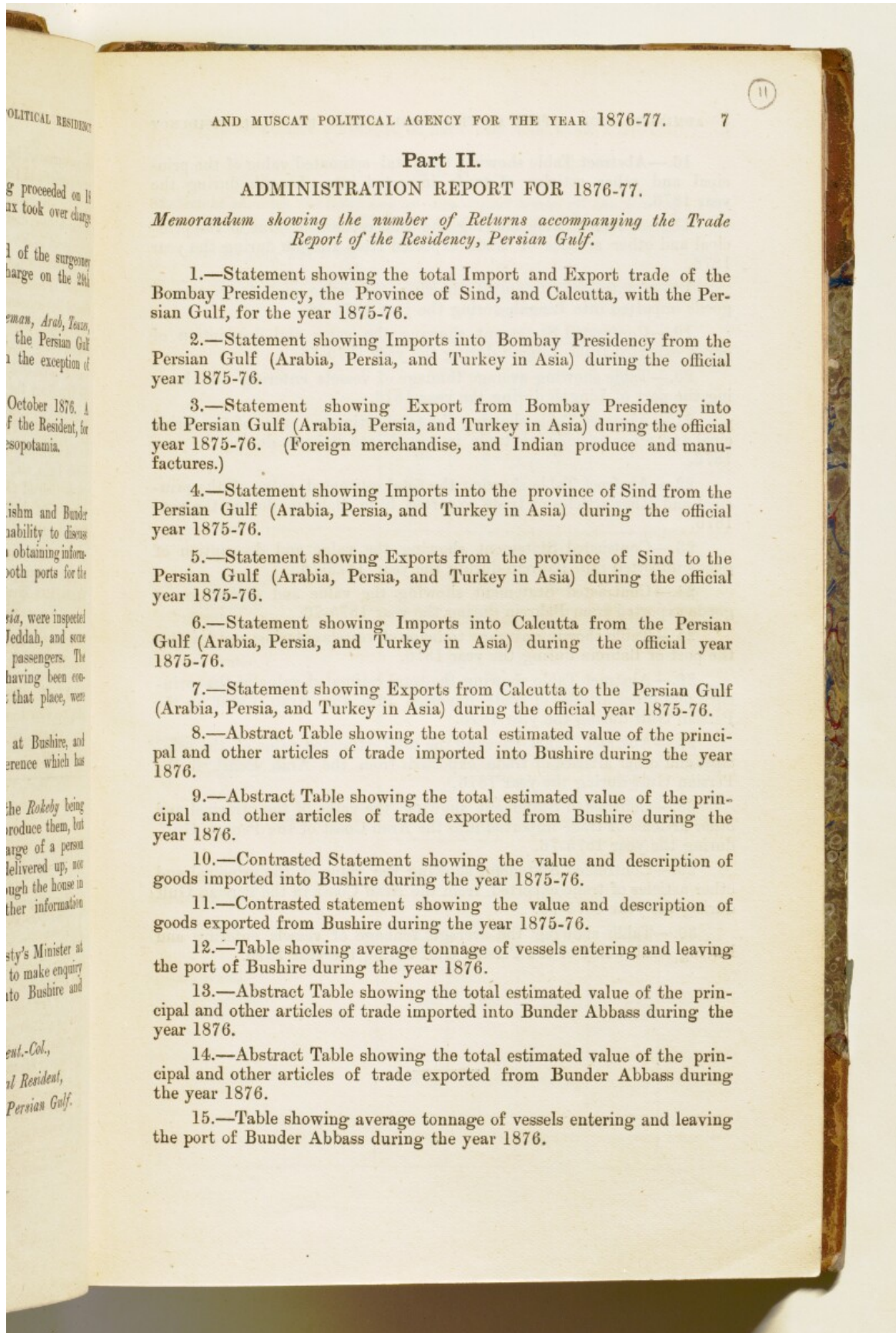
34. Some slaves were landed at Bushire prior to the *Rokeby* being searched, and the Persian authorities were called on to produce them, but with the exception of a boy, who had been given in charge of a person known to the Residency ferashes, the slaves were not delivered up, nor were any energetic steps taken to trace them, although the house in which they had been secreted was pointed out and other information given which left no doubt of their being in the place.

35. Representations have been made to Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, and a special Commissioner has been appointed to make enquiry into the importation of these unfortunates both into Bushire and Bunder Abbass.

(Sd.) W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
H. B. M.'s *Offg. Political Resident*,  
*Persian Gulf*.



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16.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Lingah during the year 1876.

17.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Lingah during the year 1876.

18.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Lingah during the year 1875-76.

19.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Lingah during the year 1875-76.

20.—Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Lingah during the year 1876.

21.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bahrein during the year 1876.

22.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bahrein during the year 1876.

23.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrein during the year 1875-76.

24.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrein during the year 1875-76.

25.—Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bahrein during the year 1876.

26.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf during the year 1876.

27.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf during the year 1876.

28.—Contrasted Statement showing the value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, during the year 1875-76.

29.—Contrasted Statement showing the value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf during the year 1875-76.

30.—Table showing the average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1876.



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No. 1.

Statement showing the total import and export trade of the Bombay Presidency, the Province of Sind, and Calcutta with the Persian Gulf for the year 1875-76.

	IMPORT.				TOTAL.
	ARABIA.		Persia.	TURKEY IN ASIA.	
	Territories of the Inam of Muscat.	Other Arabian States.		Bussora.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Bombay Presidency—</b>					
Merchandise ... ..	16,28,849	6,04,519	25,07,558	12,90,311	60,38,237
Treasure ... ..	3,82,180	34,63,048	5,66,852	13,29,560	57,31,640
<b>Province of Sind—</b>					
Merchandise ... ..	1,02,683	440	3,27,805	2,87,904	7,18,832
Treasure ... ..	76	12,600	11,550	.....	24,226
<b>Calcutta—</b>					
Merchandise ... ..	3,48,214	1,83,313	62,738	5,714	5,99,979
Treasure ... ..	.....	34,198	.....	22,120	56,318
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>24,60,002</b>	<b>42,98,118</b>	<b>34,66,503</b>	<b>29,44,609</b>	<b>1,31,69,232</b>
	EXPORT.				
<b>Bombay Presidency—</b>					
Merchandise ... ..	28,32,410	25,74,388	47,60,405	26,36,999	1,28,04,502
Treasure ... ..	5,47,360	60,496	2,82,910	62,450	9,53,216
<b>Province of Sind</b>					
Merchandise ... ..	32,434	68,065	4,00,134	9,881	5,10,514
Treasure ... ..	15,430	.....	1,03,351	7,925	1,26,706
<b>Calcutta—</b>					
Merchandise ... ..	4,21,732	13,56,319	3,64,992	8,65,286	30,09,329
Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>38,49,366</b>	<b>40,59,268</b>	<b>59,11,792</b>	<b>35,82,541</b>	<b>1,74,02,967</b>







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NAME AND VALUE	No.	1		5		60		60		60		60		POLITICAL ESTIMATE
		lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	cwt.	Value	Value	
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery, pure or mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brimstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing coloring materials -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madder or munjeet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax, manufactures -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidmish and Buzabatto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bottles, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beads and false pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" dressed or tanned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" dressed or tanned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific, philosophical, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewelry and manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewelry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny bags, power loom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" hand loom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Bombay Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.		
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value.	Basora.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			
Lac—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	12	...	...	12	Rs.	12
Leather—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	12	...	...	12	Rs.	12
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	671	...	...	2,309	Rs.	1,393
Boots and shoes	1	4	1	1	Rs.	671	...	...	2,309	Rs.	1,393
Saddlery and harness	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Liquors—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Spirits	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Wines and liqueurs—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Sherry	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Mais—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Metals—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Brass, wrought	2,697	189	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Copper	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Iron for re-manufacture	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Copper—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Wrought—	106	5,147	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Coin	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Iron—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Old for re-manufacture	4	583	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Zinc or spelter—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Unwrought	550	793	400	1,000	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Wrought or manufactured	...	...	14	174	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Metals, unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Oils—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Essential	4	277	3	3,910	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Mineral	342	963	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Vegetable, not essential	1	4	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Paints and colours	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Perfumery other than musk	39	29	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
	...	646	...	1,379	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...



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	650	753	400	1,000	85,801	3,000	19,531	665	10,07,056	30,973
Provisions—										
Salted fish	9,01,694	27,318	...	...	85,801	3,000	19,531	665	10,07,056	30,973
Fruits and vegetables, dried	66,168	5,30,887	22,189	1,20,063	62,815	4,29,307	3,06,023	10,62,898	4,90,185	21,82,888
Salted or preserved	4,377	1,49,517	73	2,736	1,269	48,122	276	5,377	6,085	2,08,752
Other sorts of provisions	cwt.	76	...	...	22	6,244	...	...	22-6	6,820
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—										
Anise	...	...	...	...	43	553	...	...	43	553
Cumin	...	...	...	...	40	507	...	...	40	507
Quince seed or badana	...	...	...	...	223	6,101	6	216	229	6,317
Sajera	...	...	...	...	488	10,006	...	...	488	10,006
Linseed	...	...	...	...	5	26	108	625	113	651
Mustard	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...	1	31
Poppy	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	4	12
Pepe	...	...	...	...	162	910	...	...	162	910
Peel or gingelly	...	...	...	...	206	1,108	23	642	283	1,853
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries—										
Shells, (hanks and large ornamental shells)	...	1,51,517	26,350	657	3,97,419	26,264	2,25,094	3,965	13,96,912	1,82,403
Cowries	...	...	96	5,442	...	...	...	...	96	5,442
Silk—										
Raw	...	2,391	225	225	43,810	1,78,107	9,904	40,118	64,501	2,20,639
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	...	...	1,794	859	13,518	22,509	65	81	15,377	23,449
Ditto	...	...	...	...	20	47	4	83	67	107
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	...	...	11,982	5,901	...	...	...	...	11,982	5,901
Soap (of all kinds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—										
Betelnut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	11,876	...	...	...	...	252	6,663	21,378	18,089
Stationery (excluding paper)	...	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugar-candy—										
Other saccharine produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	10	403	11	406	1	47	105	1,087
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	...	...	6	5	7,402	1,876	...	...	8,151	2,293
Manufactured—										
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	1,495	443	610	183	2,155	639
Cigars	...	...	...	...	960	302	236	155	1,196	457
Wood-manufactures of										
Ornamental—										
Other kinds	...	1,222	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	1,741
	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	329	...	492



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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14 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Bombay Presidency, &c. (Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value.	Bussora.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
Wool—										
Raw	17,192	3,280	34,372	3,598	9,01,637	2,59,947	3,360	750	9,56,461	2,07,575
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	23	98	21,710	9,204	1,172	9,648	34	76	22,630	18,936
Shawls	...	...	...	...	11	25,206	...	...	11	25,206
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	21,191	82,357	2,651	1,810	24,142	84,167
All other articles of merchandise—										
Unmanufactured	...	2,045	...	641	...	18,632	...	437	...	21,655
Manufactured	...	12,081	...	12,397	...	77	...	260	...	24,815
Total Merchandise	...	16,26,849	...	6,04,519	...	25,07,558	...	12,09,311	...	60,38,237
Treasure	...	3,82,150	...	34,63,048	...	5,56,852	...	13,29,500	...	57,31,640
Grand total	...	20,09,029	...	40,67,567	...	30,64,410	...	26,38,871	...	1,17,69,877

(Extract from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1875-76.)

NO. 8.  
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported from the Bombay Presidency to the  
Arabia, Persia and Turkey in Asia during the official year 1875-76.



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CAL RESIDENCY

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

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Grand total ... 20,006,029 ... 40,07,507 ... 30,04,410 ... 30,58,971 ... 1,17,60,977

(Extract from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1875-76.)

No. 3.  
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from the Bombay Presidency to the Persian Gulf (Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia) during the official year 1875-76.  
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				TURKEY IN ASIA.		Total.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Bassora.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)...	...	3,465	544	...	3,910	...	14,210	
Arms, ammunition (excluding military accoutrements)...	...	197	...	...	...	700	407	
Gunpowder, common ...	350	425	...	...	...	1,225	1,150	
Bullets and parts thereof ...	975	1,161	...	...	...	...	2,016	
Other sorts ...	...	535	...	...	220	...	3,394	
Art. works of ...	...	25	...	...	200	...	225	
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ...	2	154	...	...	3	...	608	
Building and Engineering materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chalk and lime ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Cement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cabinet-ware and furniture ...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	
Candles of all sorts ...	3,946	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	
Canes and rattans ...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	
Cassimene, raw, &c. (excluding Railway carriages) and parts thereof ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chemical products and preparations ...	...	3,128	...	...	...	...	...	
Chinese and Japanese ware (including lacquered ware, but exclusive of earthen-ware and porcelain) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clocks and watches ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coal—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coals ...	14	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	
Coke ...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	
Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corals, real ...	208	6,088	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	



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16 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from the Bombay Presidency, &c.—(Contd).

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Persia.		Bussora.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cordage and rope, vegetable fibre (excluding jute) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, twist, yarn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto manufactures—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire-works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey (unbleached) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White (bleached) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and towels in the piece No. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery, pure or mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brimstone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camphor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quinine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes and colouring materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alizarine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochineal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madder or murex ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware and porcelain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire-works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture of—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...







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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from the Bombay Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value.	Basmora.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
Mats—Contd.										
Other sorts ... sq. yds.	59	25	.....	.....	145	67	.....	.....	204	92
Metals—										
Brass—										
Wrought ... cwt.	11	912	.....	.....	33	2,028	7	670	53	3,733
Copper—										
Wrought	98	6,456	.....	.....	423	22,101	71	3,219	594	32,136
Sheets and other manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	11,681	3	185	290	11,876
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron—										
Old for re-manufacture ... "	95	312	.....	.....	325	1,133	.....	.....	420	1,445
Wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	1,222	600	6,000	717	7,222
Cast	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215	22,555	3,154	28,414	13,192	1,24,138
Cast Pig	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	339	363	2,638	366	3,006
Bar	4	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Angle, bolt, and rod	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheets and plates (including tinned plates)	2	28	.....	.....	23	221	43	503	98	1,292
Hoops ...	39	279	.....	.....	299	3,115	79	670	417	4,064
Anchors, cables, and kentledge	40	467	.....	.....	76	1,064	.....	.....	135	1,721
Nails, screws, and rivets	17	232	.....	.....	14	354	.....	.....	73	1,293
Wire	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	100	.....	.....	92	1,445
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel.	1	80	.....	.....	251	2,510	280	2,776	542	5,906
Lead—										
Orn	4	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1,303
Pig	254	3,371	.....	.....	122	1,408	161	2,130	547	7,014
Wrought—										
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quick silver	7	15	.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....	2	30
Steel—										
Cast	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,360	2,553	.....	.....	4,912	9,080
Other sorts ... cwt.	133	1,361	.....	.....	94	1,025	185	2,091	279	3,116
Unwrought	45	2,038	.....	.....	440	4,393	191	2,290	814	5,484
					684	32,433	605	30,008	1,409	67,654



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(17)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 19

RESIDENCY	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Wrought— Pipes, and tubes	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	
Quick lime	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
Salt	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Other sorts	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	
Zinc or spelter— Unwrought	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	
Wrought or manufactured Metals unmanufactured	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	
Essential Mineral	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	
Vegetable, not essential	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	7,060	
Philis and other Peanut materials	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	6,331	
Paper and paste-board— Writing paper and envelopes	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	11,469	
Other kind of papers	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	
Mill-board	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
Perfumery other than musk	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	1,422	
Pitch, tar, and dammer	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	
Printing and lithographing materials (other than paper)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Provisions— Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712	
Other sorts of provision	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	13,646	
Seeds	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	
Cumin	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Quince seed or bedana	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
Other sorts	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
Shells and cowries— Cowries	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
Ships and parts of Silk	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	1,21,646	
Raw Manufactures— Thread for sewing	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	
Piece-goods	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	92,602	
Ditto	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	
Scap (of all kinds)	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	
Spices— Betelnut	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	
Cassia	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	30,585	
Pepper	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	
Other sorts	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	10,732	
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823	
Stone and marble	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
Sugar and sugar-candy	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	10,50,365	



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20 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal & other articles exported from the Bombay Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Bassora.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea	639	Rs. 687	4,737	4,713	29,425	27,047	111,953	98,705
Tobacco—								
Manufactured—								
Other sorts	16	15			84	110	153	295
Other sorts	561	303					594	342
Toys and requisite for games		22				221		269
Umbrellas		60			1,001	1,045	1,487	1,726
Wood—								
Ornamental—								
Sandal						200		230
Other kinds						225		225
Manufactures of—								
Pieces-goods	7,391	6,773	2,083	2,941	4,674	4,773	26,868	36,183
Shawls			25	485			25	485
Other sorts					182	485	162	403
All other articles of merchandise—								
Unmanufactured		2,675				10		2,685
Manufactured						298		639
Total Rupees		17,73,200		8,77,905		37,55,414		85,65,491
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c. but excluding hosiery)								
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—								
Other sorts		3,616		5,169		3,931		13,766
Art, works of								
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	11	1,513	77	6,610		5,484	182	14,183
Borax	12	4,193	23	6,075		110	40	1,080
Cabinet-ware and furniture				4,849		11,509		26,248



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 21

	Value	1	9	5	35	6	44
Cones and rattans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, carts, &c., (excluding Rail-way carriages) and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products and preparations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw and yarn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey (unbleached)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery, pure or mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myrobolans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flux—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bismuth and Bazarbuttoo nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resourtes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beads and false pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guns and resin—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch and gambier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. " [١٨ ظ] (١٢٥/٣٥)

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from the Bombay Presidency, &c.— (Continued.)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Persia.		Bosra.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) .....										
Hemp .....										
Iron .....										
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) .....										
Cloth .....										
Hides and skins— .....										
Ditto dressed or tanned .....										
Horns .....										
Jewellery, &c.— .....										
Jade .....										
Precious stones and pearls, unset .....										
Plate .....										
Jute .....										
Manufactures of— .....										
Gunny bag, power loom .....										
Ditto hand loom .....										
Rope and twine .....										
Lac— .....										
Shell .....										
Other kind .....										
Leather— .....										
Unwrought .....										
Manufactures of— .....										
Boots and shoes .....										
Saddlery .....										
Other sorts .....										
Liquors— .....										
Spirits— .....										
Other sorts .....										
Metals— .....										
B— .....										
Wrought .....										



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 23

MANUFACTURES OF—	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	
Manufactures of—																			
Wrought—																			
Sheets and other manufactures	139	9,613	52	3,875	18	1,046	10	457	219	14,661	105	1,406	105	1,406	105	1,406	105	1,406	105
Iron—																			
Old for re-manufacture	62	309	...	...	150	700	12	24	244	1,033	54	2,034	54	2,034	54	2,034	54	2,034	54
Wrought—																			
Anchors, cables, and kentledge	329	3,105	840	3,294	188	1,874	...	...	865	8,303	60	1,685	60	1,685	60	1,685	60	1,685	60
Nails, screws, and rivets	217	2,291	135	1,345	5	85	10	120	367	3,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other manufactures, of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	158	1,789	90	959	620	6,583	144	1,663	912	10,904	360	4,066	360	4,066	360	4,066	360	4,066	360
Lead—																			
Wrought—																			
Other sorts	23	326	...	...	52	720	30	360	105	1,406	3	403	3	403	3	403	3	403	3
Tip, wrought—	34	1,984	5	197	12	603	...	...	160	1,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	44	1,115	...	...	20	570	...	...	60	1,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musk	545	1,775	2,794	56,884	10,550	15,167	115	1,145	3,454	59,784	115	1,145	115	1,145	115	1,145	115	1,145	115
Oils—																			
Essential	62,208	53,193	47,883	3,653	...	...	...	...	128,091	1,132,243	12	1,325	12	1,325	12	1,325	12	1,325	12
Vegetable, not essential	3	334	9	1,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery (other than musk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—																			
Salted fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables, dried—																			
Salted or preserved	952	2,697	1,303	6,158	1,213	14,173	1,900	9,043	5,298	32,071	24	504	24	504	24	504	24	504	24
Other sorts of provision	263	5,680	1,639	46,978	3	35	...	...	45	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	42	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																			
Azma	25	107	83	425	...	...	...	...	108	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coriander	33	210	86	570	...	...	...	...	136	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumin	297	3,165	957	9,211	2	17	4	40	1,983	12,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fennel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	1,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limesed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	1,831	28,147	8,345	48,468	2	15	117	909	13,241	74,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts...	1,518	7,075	1,992	9,055	880	1,805	...	...	4,007	18,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																			
Piece-goods	20,965	21,027	71,853	84,311	12,000	13,558	42,722	71,115	143,225	1,900,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scap of all kinds	3,344	140	13,027	7,049	1,570	35	94	188	25,580	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—																			
Betelnuts	7,904	1,006	9,331	1,151	8,200	820	1,615	231	27,180	3,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger	84,219	11,215	47,577	67,673	13,189	13,189	1,145,221	15,854	7,12,701	1,07,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	56,038	11,351	36,670	22,513	935,553	41,482	2,58,013	48,421	6,56,544	1,23,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts...	1,31,460	15,347	329,069	55,816	344,555	41,475	2,47,475	27,471	10,63,039	1,37,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery (excluding paper)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ready	1,703	24,166	5,986	86,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other saccharine produce	2,358	16,533	7,941	68,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. [١٩] [١٢٥/٣٧]

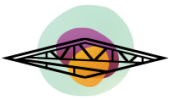
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from the Bombay Presidency, &c.—(Concl'd.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Buccara.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Tallow ..	28	441	675	675	.....	.....	28	441
Tea ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063	1,063
Tobacco— Manufactured ..	112	14	967,166	1,10,218	.....	.....	9,67,278	1,10,232
Manufactured— Cigars ..	188	167	150	112	.....	.....	501	309
Other sorts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	259
Toys and requisites for games ..	.....	.....	240	62	.....	.....	.....	340
Wood— Teak ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other timber ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ornamental— Bamboo ..	3	378	10	75	.....	.....	7	455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1,833
.....	.....	4,042	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	9,129
.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
Manufactures of— Edible ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238
Other kinds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,258
Wool— Manufactures— Piece-goods ..	215	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	299
Shawls ..	16	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,686	80,243
All other articles of merchandise— Unmanufactured ..	.....	2,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,553
Manufactured ..	.....	1,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,738
Total Foreign Merchandise ..	.....	10,59,910	.....	16,96,483	.....	.....	.....	42,38,721
Grand total of Foreign Merchandise ..	.....	17,73,200	.....	8,77,305	.....	.....	.....	85,66,481
and Indian produce and manufactures ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure ..	.....	29,32,410	.....	25,74,388	.....	.....	.....	1,28,04,992
.....	.....	5,47,360	.....	60,486	.....	.....	.....	9,63,216
Grand total ..	.....	33,79,770	.....	29,31,884	.....	.....	.....	1,37,57,418

Extract from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1875-76.

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported into the Province of Sind from the

No. 4.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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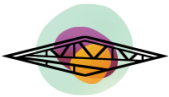
AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 25

No. 4.

*Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into the Province of Sind from the Persian Gulf (Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia) during the official year 1875-76.*

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Islands of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		PERSIA.		Bussora.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living—										
Other kinds...	88	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1,160
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	...	10	...	...	...	816	...	...	...	836
Cotton—										
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	2,129	58,100	...	...	2,129	58,100
Manufactures—										
Greenish (unbleached)	1,794	327	...	...	62	20	...	...	1,856	347
White (bleached)	20	6	...	...	574	110	...	...	594	133
Coloured, printed or dyed	146	63	...	...	557	163	...	...	703	206
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)—										
Other sorts...	...	2,629	...	...	...	2,465	...	...	...	6,094
Dyeing and colouring materials—										
Madder or murex...	81	750	...	...	1,687	16,733	...	...	1,768	17,483
Other sorts ...	167	622	...	...	503	1,613	...	...	cwt. lbs.	2,316
Earthen-ware and porcelain	...	173	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	233
Fruits and vegetables—										
Fruit sorts ...	...	568	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	770
Vegetable (fresh)	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	80
Glass—										
Bottles, common	5	40	...	...	3	23	...	...	8	72
Grain and pulse—										
Wheat ...	44	150	...	...	1,128	4,429	...	...	1,172	4,579
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	910	2,480	...	...	3,772	7,000	...	...	4,721	9,585



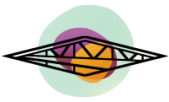


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26 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Statement showing the quantity and value of principal and other articles imported into the Province of Sind, &c.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value.	Bussora.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
Gums and resins—										
Rosin ..	14	116	..	..	15	90	..	..	15	90
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins—										
Hides, raw ..	46	698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw ..	275	5,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned ..	11,710	..	..	..	69	1,680	..	..	69	1,680
Jewellery &c.—	..	..	..	..	3,270	1,680	..	..	3,270	1,680
Precious stones and pearls, unset ..	..	..	..	..	35	1,500	..	..	35	1,500
Jewellery ..	..	150	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	..
Jute ..	..	194	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	250
Leather—										
Manufactures of—										
Gunny bags (power-loom and hand-loom)	447	89	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	750
Manufactures of—										
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mats—										
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24
Metals—										
Iron—										
Old for re-manufacture ..	548	47	..	..	3,295	249	..	..	3,295	249
Oils—										
Old for re-manufacture ..	81	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral ..	4,300	3,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints and colours ..	65	1,196	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	60
Perfumery (other than musk)	..	104	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23
Provisions—										
Salted fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted, or preserved ..	18,149	70,452	..	..	42,123	1,70,817	..	..	42,123	1,70,817
Other sorts of provisions ..	88	3,040	..	..	548	2,091	..	..	548	2,091
Seeds—										
Essential—										
Peas ..	1,425	3,195	..	..	8	140	..	..	8	140
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	99	930	..	..	99	930



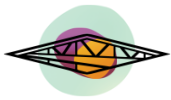
**"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٢١ و] (١٢٥/٤٠)**

21

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 27

	lbs.	cwt.	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Provisions—</b>																			
Meat and vegetables dried, salted, or preserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Shells and cowries—</b>																			
Moths/pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tortoise shells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Silk—</b>																			
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																			
Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Sugar and sugar-candy—</b>																			
Other saccharine produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Wood—</b>																			
Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Wood—</b>																			
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Manufactures of—</b>																			
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Gand Total</b>																			

(Furnished by the Collector of Customs of the Province of Sind.)



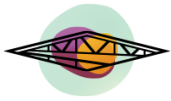
"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٢١ظ] (١٢٥/٤١)

28 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 5.  
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from the Province of Sind to the Persian Gulf (Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia) during the official year 1875-76.

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Persia.		Bussora.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living—								
Horses	1	200	...	...	...	...	1	200
Asiaval (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery).	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
Arms, ammunition, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)—								
Value.	...	316	...	...	...	...	...	73
Carpetware and furniture	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	791
Caskets of all sorts	...	1,396	...	...	...	...	1,060	3,370
Chemical products and preparations	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	3,630
Coffee	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	400
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	865
Cotton—								
Manufactures—								
Face-goods—								
Wool (beached)	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	2,930
Wool (unbeached)	...	8,365	...	...	...	...	...	3,330
Coloured, printed or dyed	...	1,880	...	...	...	...	2,080	4,343
Drugs, medicines (excluding chemicals)—								
Value.	...	574	...	...	...	...	...	2,478
Dyeing and colouring materials—								
Indigo	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,247
Earthen-ware and porcelain	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	168
Fruits and vegetables—								
Vegetables, fresh	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	250
Glass—								
Other wares	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	355
Grain and pulse	...	7,728	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,900
Rice not in husk	...	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	2,469
Wheat	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	11,230
Pulse	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	219
Other sorts	...	707	...	...	...	...	...	5,802





تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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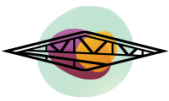
30 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from the Province of Sind, &c.—(Concd.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Islands of Moscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Bassora.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.						
Seeds—										
Essential—										
Coriander ...	19	130	...	...	2	10	...	...	21	140
Cumin ...	60	250	...	...	23	137	...	...	83	387
ced or Jingly ...	80	400	...	...	35	300	...	...	271	1,790
On ...	1	7	...	...	1	47	...	...	143	513
Soap (of all kinds)	1	100	...	...	15	150	...	...	16	250
Spices—										
Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	3,500	716	...	...	3,500	716
Other sorts ...	68	12	...	...	3,346	292	...	...	3,404	304
Stationery (excluding paper)	...	209	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	313
Sugar and sugar-candy ...	...	...	...	...	204	3,425	...	...	217	3,785
Tallow ...	11	195	...	13	243	4,970	...	10	200	5,365
Tea ...	190	134	...	...	278	471	...	103	150	775
All other articles of merchandize ...	...	...	...	...	...	723	...	...	...	1,292
Total of merchandize	...	32,434	...	...	...	4,00,134	...	...	9,881	5,10,514
Treasure ...	...	15,430	...	...	...	1,03,351	...	...	7,925	1,39,706
Grand Total	...	47,864	...	...	...	5,03,485	...	...	17,806	6,37,220

(Furnished by the Collector of Customs of the Province of Sind.)

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Calcutta from the Persian Gulf (Arabia, Persia and Turkey in Asia) during the official year 1875-76.

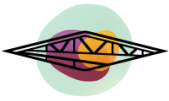


تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. " [٢٣ و] (١٢٥/٤٤)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 31

No. 6.  
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Calcutta from the Persian Gulf  
(Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia) during the official year 1875-76.

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Lacms of Mascot.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.						
Animals, living—										
Art, wicks, & lamps	...	...	8	62	...	...	...	...	8	62
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	140
Building and engineering materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts...	...	...	3,200	320	...	...	...	...	3,200	320
Cabinet-ware and furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, carts, &c., (excluding Railway carriages) and parts thereof	...	...	76	5,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	...	...	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—										
Canvas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)—										
Aloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brimstone	...	...	21	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senna leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts...	...	...	108	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Thread, sewing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—										
Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class—										
Bottles, common	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

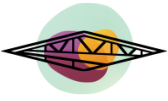


تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. " [٢٣] [١٢٥/٤٥]

32 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Calcutta, &c.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Islands of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Bussora.			
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Glass, continued—								
Other ware ...	2	100	...	...	...	...	2	100
Grain and pulse—								
Rice not in husk ...	4	8	...	...	...	...	4	8
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Peas ...	3	6	...	...	...	...	3	6
Gums and resins—								
Gum, Arabic ...	2	44	...	...	...	...	2	44
Do, Copal ...	20	1,000	...	...	...	...	20	1,000
Do, other sorts ...	13	936	...	...	...	...	13	936
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hides and skins—								
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	{	{	200	109	{	{	2	246
Leather—								
Manufactures of—								
Boots and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20
Liquors—								
Spirits—								
Wines—								
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	63
Liquours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	92
Machinery and millwork—								
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Metals—								
Copper—								
Old for re-manufacture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,610
Wrought—								
Mixed or yellow metals for sheathing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,734
Sheets and other manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Iron—								
Old, for manufacture ...	27	35	...	...	...	...	...	71
Wrought—								
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel ...	63	124	...	...	...	...	63	124



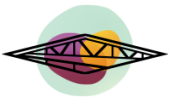
تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. [٢٤ و] (١٢٥/٤٦)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.		33	
Oil—	Vegetable not essential—	...	...
Paints and colours	Cocoanut	...	...
Perfumery (other than musk)	...	...	...
Provisions—	...	...	...
Salted fish...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, or preserved	...	...	...
Grain and stores	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...
Other sorts of provisions	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...
Seeds—	...	...	...
Bedana	...	...	...
Other sorts...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries—	...	...	...
Cowries	...	...	...
Ships, and parts of	...	...	...
Soap (of all kinds)	...	...	...
Spices—	...	...	...
Stationery (excluding paper)	...	...	...
Sugar and sugar-candy	...	...	...
Tobacco, manufactures of	...	...	...
Wood—	...	...	...
Manufactures of	...	...	...
Wool—	...	...	...
Manufactures of—	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—	...	...	...
Manufactured	...	...	...
Unmanufactured	...	...	...
Treasure	...	...	...
	Total value of merchandise	...	...
	Grand Total Rupees	...	...

(Extract from the Commercial Annual Statement of Calcutta for the year 1875-76.)

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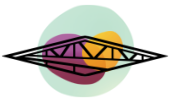


تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. [٢٤ظ] (١٢٥/٤٧)

34 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 7.  
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from Calcutta to the Persian Gulf  
(Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia), during the official year 1875-76.

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Island of Mascat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Bassora.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.			Quantity.	Value. Rs.		
Cotton—										
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods										
Grey (unbleached)	750	519	3,838	1,842	322	412	601	1,081	5,411	3,854
White (bleached)	227	128	3,137	1,779	500	125	1,461	4,532	5,515	6,304
Colored, printed or dyed	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)—										
Dyes of other sorts	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyes and colouring materials—										
Indigo	162	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—										
Rice not in husk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dal and peas	1,22,541	3,78,930	4,02,652	13,07,897	727	2,27,562	2,995	7,75,453	3,722	1,434
Hemp—	1	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)—										
Bags and sacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins—										
Hides, raw, cow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, raw, buffalo	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—										
cloth, power-loom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—										
Brass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil—										
Essential	11	379	1	260	3	111	..	..	..	750

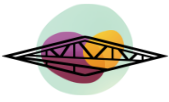


تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. [٢٥ و] (١٢٥/٤٨)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 35

	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	gals.	cwt.	value	
Vegetables not essential—																												
Other sorts...																												
Provisions—																												
Ghee		60	380																									
Other sorts of provisions																												
Rum (Bengal)																												
Shells and cowries—																												
Silk																												
Cowries																												
Raw																												
Manufactures—																												
Piece-goods																												
Goods of silk mixed with other materials																												
Soap (of all kinds)																												
Sugar and sugar-candy																												
Spices—																												
Ginger																												
Tea																												
Tobacco																												
Manufactured																												
Other sorts...																												
Wood—																												
Other timber																												
Manufactures of																												
Wool—																												
Manufactures—																												
Piece-goods																												
Other sorts																												
Cotton—																												
Manufactures—																												
Piece-goods—																												
Grey (unbleached)																												
White (bleached)																												
Colored, printed, or dyed																												
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)																												
Spices—																												
Wood—																												
Manufactures of—																												
Piece-goods																												
All other exports and re-exports																												
Grand Total Rupees																												

(Extract from the Commercial Annual Statement of Calcutta for the year 1876-78.)



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. [٢٥] [١٢٥/٤٩]

36 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 8.  
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bushire during the year 1876.

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweil, Bas- rah, and Bagdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living— Donkeys	...	...	40	...	...	...	1,500	400	800	...	1,000
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Arms and ammunition— Caps, percussion	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Flint	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Flint locks	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Guns	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Pistols	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Water Shots	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Shots	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Candles	3,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,000	8,000
Canvas, country	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	25,000	...	...	30,000
Chunam, fine	3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Clocks and watches	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Cocoanuts	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Ditto dry	...	...	20,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,486
Coffee	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Coir and cot-ropes	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Confectionery, preserves	...	...	7,700,000	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	...	20,944,000
Cotton, raw and twist	13,000,000	...	25,400	...	...	...	11,000	4,000	45,400	...	81,400
Cotton, raw	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Drugs and medicines— Aloes	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Alum	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Camphor	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Cassia-stula	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Choob Cheenee	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Saltpetre	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Other kinds	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	6,000
	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 37

Dyeing and coloring materials— Dyes Leaves Earthenware Fruits and vegetables— Alook (wild almonds) Figs Raisins Tamarind Walnuts Fuel Charcoal Furniture Glass Looking (mirror) Pans Grain and pulse— Beans Dhall Gram Peas Rice Hides and skins Indigo— Bengal Madras Khyrpore Jute, manufactures of— Gunny bags— Leather, manufactures of— Shoes, boots, &c. Lemons, dry Liquors— Ales, spirits, wines, &c. Laciera Mau China Country, bags, &c. Metals— Brass, &c. Copper Iron Lead Quicksilver Steel Tin pig Tin plates Oil— Fish Linseed	4,000 6,300 100 1,200 60 10,000 200 20,120 3,000 3,500 14,918 200 1,000 300 4,000 3,000 8,000 8,000 81,000 600 3,000 100 2,000 200 18,000 20,000 3,31,000 11,000 2,400 4,000 40,000 600 2,000 6,000	24,000 40,000	3,000 100 1,500 60 200 20,120 3,000 200 300 4,000	1,000 1,000 4,000	200 2,000 2,000	4,000 10,000 3,000 2,000 14,918 1,000 3,000 5,000 1,20,000 80,000 8,000 20,000 2,000 200 10,000 2,70,000 11,000 2,400 4,000 10,000 600	1,500 46,000 35,000	10,000 2,70,000	2,000 30,000	6,000
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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٢٦] [١٢٥/٥١]

38 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

*Abstract Table showing the total estimated value, &c. — (Concluded.)*

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekram.	From Kowelt, Bus- rah and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
Oil (continued)											
Naphtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 200
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Opium	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Provision and oilman store—	...	...	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Wheat, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
Other kinds	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Black	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sesame	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Cardamoms	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Chamom	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Cloves	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Ginger, dry	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
Pepper	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Turmeric	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Sugar-sandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
" Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
" Soft	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
" Batavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000,000
" Mauritius and Siam	...	...	1,064,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064,475
Tallow	...	...	27,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,850





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40 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 9.  
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bushire during the year 1876.

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European countries, or American countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweh, Bushrah, and Bagdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Animals, living—												
Horses	...	...	1,21,000	...	800	...	...	800	...	...	...	1,21,000
Apparel	...	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200
Arms and ammunition—	...	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Confectiories—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	60,000	...	700	...	3,000	50,000	6,000	...	...	69,700
Dates	...	...	28,000	...	2,318	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	7,000
Drugs and medicines—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,518
Aloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Assafetida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Salamoniac	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Saleb	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Other kinds	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Dyeing and coloring materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gall nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Henna leaves	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Shander roots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Other kinds	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	1,29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,000
Alouk (wild almonds)	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 41

Hazelnuts	3,000	2,000	400	300	1,000	3,000	3,000	48,180	6,500
Kisamis	4,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	7,000
Parachio nuts	5,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	5,650	6,000
Peas	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,10,500	10,000
Edam	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	4,000
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	4,000
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,160	...
Grain and pulse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Barley	48,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Grain	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	...
Rice	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...
Wheat	1,50,000	60,000	79,500	...	...	...	...	30,000	...
Gum, Persian	3,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	200	...
Hides and skins	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ales, spirits, wines, &c.	600	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thin Pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil, Naphia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attary, Persian	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rose water	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provision and oilman store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumin	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quince	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sesame	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, manufactures of	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. raw	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...





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Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bushire, &c.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and dependent.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Basrah and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Spices—												
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Cluges, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Rose, dry	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Turneric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Sugar-candy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Do. soft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,180
Tobacco—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,500
Timber and wood—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
Wax, bees	...	...	400	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
Wool	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,000
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,530
Carpets and rugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,930
Shawls (Kerman)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,240
All other kinds not included above	...	...	7,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,018
Total	6,61,700	...	9,70,880	1,25,300	2,26,848	...	1,31,300	1,06,350	...	6,400	16,52,000	40,74,806
Specie	...	...	13,80,000	...	...	...	2,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	...	19,30,000
Grand Total Rupees	6,61,700	...	23,59,880	1,25,300	2,26,848	...	3,31,300	4,06,350	1,03,018	6,400	16,52,000	60,04,806

(N.B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources at Bushire and compiled by Mr. G. Lucas, Unconvenanted Assistant Resident.)



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 43

No. 10.

*Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the years 1875-76.*

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animal, living ... ..	4,900	4,300	...	500
Arms and ammunition ... ..	15,700	5,800	...	9,900
Candles ... ..	30,470	6,000	...	24,470
Canvas, country ... ..	4,750	3,000	...	1,750
Cattle ... ..	1,300	...	...	1,300
Chaunam and lime ... ..	20,800	30,000	200	...
Clocks and watches ... ..	9,700	6,000	...	3,700
Coal ... ..	55,500	...	...	55,500
Cocoanuts ... ..	1,800	1,200	...	600
" dry ... ..	...	1,200	1,200	...
Coffee ... ..	44,170	20,436	...	23,734
Coir and coir-rope ... ..	4,900	8,000	3,100	...
Confectionery ... ..	13,200	3,200	...	10,000
Cotton goods ... ..	18,95,800	20,24,000	1,28,200	...
Masilpatam piece-goods ... ..	1,72,000	70,000	...	1,02,000
Thread and twist ... ..	1,95,000	61,400	...	1,33,600
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	4,000	4,000	...
Dates ... ..	32,200	50,000	17,740	...
" dry ... ..	2,000	400	...	1,600
Date juice ... ..	1,380	4,000	2,620	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ..	3,500	4,000	500	...
Drugs and medicines ... ..	21,500	25,780	4,280	...
Earthen-ware ... ..	1,300	5,200	3,900	...
Fuel and vegetables ... ..	4,000	11,860	7,860	...
Furniture ... ..	43,400	20,120	...	23,280
Glass and glass-ware ... ..	5,200	3,000	...	2,200
Gold thread ... ..	630	...	...	630
Gold embroidered cloth ... ..	3,800	...	...	3,800
Gold lace ... ..	2,300	...	...	2,300
Grain and pulse ... ..	11,600	8,500	...	3,100
Hides and skins ... ..	8,900	9,600	700	...
Indigo ... ..	7,38,600	2,16,000	...	5,22,600
Jute, manufactures of ... ..	8,500	91,000	82,500	...
Leather, manufactures of ... ..	1,700	600	...	1,100
Lemons, dry ... ..	1,200	3,000	1,800	...
Lemon juice ... ..	380	180	...	200
Liquors ... ..	28,500	35,000	6,500	...
Lucifers ... ..	2,950	2,000	...	950
Mats ... ..	8,750	18,200	9,450	...
Metals ... ..	4,27,875	4,69,600	41,725	...
Mill stones... ..	300	...	...	300
Oil ... ..	13,750	8,800	...	4,900
Opium ... ..	...	3,000	3,000	...
Perfumery ... ..	1,600	100	...	1,500
Porcelain and Chinaware ... ..	18,500	32,000	13,500	...
Provision and oilman stores ... ..	38,850	36,350	17,500	...
Salt ... ..	1,550	800	...	1,050
Saltpetre ... ..	700	2,500	1,800	...
Seeds ... ..	2,100	800	1,240	...
Silk, manufactures of... ..	4,500	...	...	4,500
Spices ... ..	45,800	1,19,500	73,700	...
Stationery ... ..	8,600	5,400	...	3,200
Sugar-candy ... ..	16,000	3,000	...	13,000
" crushed ... ..	42,250	30,000	...	42,250
" loaf ... ..	62,300	...	...	32,200
" soft ... ..	6,78,300	6,66,475	...	11,725
Tallow ... ..	1,350	600	750	...
Tea ... ..	1,06,750	27,850	...	78,900
Tobacco ... ..	8,600	2,500	...	6,100
" manufactures of ... ..	2,250	...	...	2,250
Timber and wood ... ..	16,200	27,000	10,800	...
Wax, bees ... ..	1,300	460	...	840
Wool ... ..	7,600	...	...	7,600
Woollen goods ... ..	1,20,050	1,43,400	21,350	...
Other kinds ... ..	34,900	23,430	...	11,470
Total ... ..	50,82,025	44,16,999	4,69,683	11,29,729
Specie ... ..	76,800	1,80,000	1,03,200	...
Grand Total Rupees ... ..	51,58,825	45,96,999	5,72,883	11,29,729

C272.—The above details have been obtained from estimates submitted to Bushire and Muscat by Mr. G. Evans, Commissioner of Customs and Excise.



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44 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 11.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported  
from Bushire during the years 1875-76.

CLASS.	[FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1875.
	1875.	1876.		
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Animals, living	75,000	1,21,600	46,600	.....
Apparel	.....	5,200	5,200	.....
Arms and ammunition, &c.	3,000	16,000	13,000	.....
Candles	1,050	50	.....	1,000
Cattle	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
Chunam and lime	9,600	.....	.....	9,600
Coffee	6,500	10,000	3,500	.....
Coir and coir-rope	500	.....	.....	500
Confectionery preserves	.....	200	200	.....
Cotton goods	51,500	59,700	8,200	.....
Coir and coir-rope	6,500	7,000	500	.....
Thread and twist	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	1,59,600	60,000	.....	99,600
Dates	22,400	30,518	8,118	.....
dry	39,200	.....	.....	39,200
Drugs and medicines	32,500	48,660	16,160	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	43,900	57,000	13,100	.....
Fruits	32,730	1,79,700	1,46,970	.....
Grain and pulse	.....	6,85,330	6,85,330	.....
Gum, Persia,	2,800	8,000	5,200	.....
Hides and skins	8,000	13,500	5,500	.....
Indigo	.....	400	400	.....
Jute, manufactures of	.....	4,160	4,160	.....
Leather ditto	.....	3,000	3,000	.....
Lemons, dry	1,200	2,600	1,400	.....
Liquors	1,500	1,600	100	.....
Lucifers	800	.....	.....	800
Mats	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Metals	8,200	37,400	29,200	.....
Oil	.....	370	370	.....
Opium	7,90,500	20,57,000	12,66,500	.....
Perfumery	22,000	37,200	15,200	.....
Provisions and oilman's stores	17,500	40,848	23,348	.....
Saltpetre	150	.....	.....	150
Seeds	24,500	73,100	48,600	.....
Silk, manufactures of	.....	20,000	20,000	.....
Silk, raw	89,500	2,00,000	1,10,500	.....
Spices	6,100	20,930	14,830	.....
Sugar-candy	1,000	2,000	1,000	.....
Ditto crushed	.....	6,000	6,000	.....
Ditto loaf	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Ditto soft	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Tallow	3,800	17,000	7,000	.....
Tea	1,600	4,180	380	.....
Tobacco	21,000	2,000	400	.....
Wax, bees	5,500	25,500	4,500	.....
Wool	40,500	16,600	11,100	.....
Woollen goods	19,600	1,46,530	1,26,930	25,800
All other kinds not included above	11,800	38,930	27,130	.....
Total	15,72,730	40,74,806	26,80,626	1,78,550.
Specie	2,89,500	19,30,000	16,40,500	.....
Grand Total Rupees	18,62,230	60,04,806	43,21,126	1,78,550



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 45

**No. 12.**  
Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of  
Bushire during twelve months in 1876.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.  
CLASS B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A EUROPEAN.	Square-rigged, Europe ... ..	1	...	500
	" " India ... ..	2	300	600
	" " Java ... ..	1	...	336
	" " Aden ... ..	1	...	600
	" " Muscat ... ..	1	...	500
	Steamers, mail ... ..	47	800	37,600
	" " Merchant ... ..	10	1,000	10,000
	" " Pilgrim ... ..	5	1,000	5,000
	Total ... ..	68	...	55,136
	B. NATIVE CRAFT.	India ... ..	20	90
Muscat and Dependencies ... ..		5	100	500
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrein ... ..		40	30	1,200
Persian Coast, Mekran ... ..		95	35	3,325
Koweit, Busrah, and Kuteef ... ..		60	80	4,800
Zanzibar... ..		5	90	450
Total ... ..	225	...	12,075	
Grand Total ... ..	293	...	67,211	



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46 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 13.  
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of Trade reported into Bander Abbas during the year 1876.

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, &c.	From Muscat and dependences.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Makran.	From Ke-wei, Burchud, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Animals, living—												
Arms and ammunition—												
Cans, percussion—	35,000					1,000	3,000					4,000
Flints	300											35,000
Guns	3,400											300
Powder	6,000							1,080				3,400
Candles	600							130				7,080
Canvas, country								400				730
Cassava and lime								7,000				7,000
Clocks and watches			400									400
Cocoanuts			1,000									1,000
Coffee			8,000									8,000
Coir and coir-rope			200			300						500
Confectionery—												
Preserves												
Cotton goods—				800								800
Fibre-goods			2,000									2,000
Thread and Twist			1,500									2,000
Cotton, raw												2,000
Dates, dry								500				2,000
Date juice								150,000				150,000
Drugs and medicines—						40		45,000				45,000
Aloes												40
Alum			5,000									5,000
Assafoetida			6,000									6,000
Camphor			60									60
Cassia-stella			200									200
Choob cheemee			300									300
Sassafras			100									100
Senna leaves			1,000									1,000
Dyeing and coloring materials—												
Gallnuts					80							80
												32



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 47

Almonds	75,000	75,000	..	..	..
Alum	40,000	..	..	..	..
Amber	2,000	2,000	..	..	..
Asafetida	2,000	..	..	..	..
Camphor	300	300	..	..	..
Caraway	1,000,000	..	..	..	..
Castoreum	1,000	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon	4,000	..	..	..	..
Clove	4,000	..	..	..	..
Coriander	12,000	..	..	..	..
Custard	33,000	..	..	..	..
Flax	300	..	..	..	..
Frankincense	5,000	..	..	..	..
Gamboge	2,000	..	..	..	..
Ginger	300	..	..	..	..
Iron	1,000	..	..	..	..
Juniper	1,000	..	..	..	..
Kashmir	400	..	..	..	..
Kidney	200	..	..	..	..
Labdanum	16,000	..	..	..	..
Lac	200	..	..	..	..
Lead	50	..	..	..	..
Lignum vitae	6,000	..	..	..	..
Mace	35,000	..	..	..	..
Meersa	5,000	..	..	..	..
Musk	..	..	..	..	..
Nutmeg	..	..	..	..	..
Olive	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	..	..	..	..	..
Pearl	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..
Perfumery	..	..	..	..	..
Porcelain	..	..	..	..	..
Resin	..	..	..	..	..
Saffron	..	..	..	..	..
Silk	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	..	..	..	..	..
Starch	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..
Tin	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..
Wool	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc	..	..	..	..	..



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48 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of Trade imported, &c.,—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Meant and depend- ences.	From Arab- ian Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	From Per- sian Coast with Mek- ran.	From Ko- chin and Bagh- dad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provision and oilman stores—												
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Fish, dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
Salt petre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Cumin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Silk, manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
Spices—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capsicum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cinnamon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Glacier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Nutmegs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Turmeric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Sugar-candy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Soft Batavia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Tea " other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,800
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rafters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Wax, bees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Wool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broad cloth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
Carpets and rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Shawls, Cashmere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Total Specie	60,300	...	2,30,000	17,300	80	33,540	7,200	11,03,272	...	1,000	...	14,70,752
Grand Total Rupees	60,300	...	2,54,000	17,300	10,080	33,540	7,200	11,23,272	5,000	1,000	...	60,000
												15,30,752

N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the British Agent at Bunder Abbas, and compiled by Mr. G. Lucas, Unconvenanted Assistant Resident.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 49

No. 14.  
*Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bunder Abbas during the year 1876.*

ARTICLES.	To										Total value in Rupees.	
	England.	or American countries.	India.	Java.	Aden, Red Sea, &c.	Muscat and dependencies.	Arab Coast of Bahrain.	Persian Coast and Mekran.	Kowit, Babel, and Baghdad.	Zanzibar.		China.
Arms and ammunition—												
Caps, percussion												25,000
Flints												300
Powder												480
Canvas, country												500
Clocks and watches												250
Cigars												600
Confectionery												600
Preserves												6,000
Cotton—												500
Manufactures of—												
Piece-goods												1,500
Thread and twist												1,000
Cotton, raw			1,50,000									1,50,000
Dates						12,000						12,000
Dry			45,000									45,000
Drugs and medicines—												
Alum												5,000
Assafetida												6,000
Camphor												75,000
Choob cheenee			75,000									75,000
Quinine												50
Salamoniac												80
Senna leaves												800
Sulphur												800
Dyeing and colouring materials—			4,000									4,000
Indigo leaves												64
Madder roots			40,000									40,000
								75,000				75,000
												40,000





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50 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported &c.,—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red sea, &c.	To Muscat and dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Kowelt, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Dyeing and colouring materials—(Concluded.)												
Safflower	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Saffron	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Fruits, almonds—	...	...	1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
Alook (wild almonds)	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Figs	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Khamsis	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Pistachionuts	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Alansis	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
Wahinat	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
Fuel—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire-wood	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Glass—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
Looking (mirror)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Fans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400
Ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
Grain and pulse—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Grain	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,800
Madras	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Jampooree	...	...	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000
Leather, manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoes and boots	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
Metal—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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POLITICAL DEPT.		AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.										51
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provision and Olman stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Autocochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuminis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar-candy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teluk Anarritius and Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolen goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawls, Cashmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Specie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the British Agent at Bander Abbas, and compiled by Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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52 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 15.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of  
Bunder Abbass during the twelve months in 1876.

CLASS A. EUROPEAN.

CLASS B. NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading, or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A. EUROPEAN.	Square-rigged, India ... ..	1	...	500
	" " Java... ..	2	500	1,000
	" " Aden ... ..	2	750	1,500
	Steamers, Mail ... ..	47	800	37,600
	" Merchants ... ..	10	1,000	10,000
	" Pilgrims ... ..	5	1,000	5,000
	Total ... ..	67	...	55,600
B. NATIVE CRAFT.	India ... ..	25	110	2,750
	Aden, Red Sea, &c. ... ..	4	250	1,000
	Muscat and dependencies ... ..	90	23	2,070
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf and Bahrein ... ..	100	10	1,000
	Persian Coast and Mekran ... ..	290	11	3,190
	Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad ... ..	60	75	4,500
	Zanzibar... ..	5	250	1,250
	Total ... ..	574	...	15,760
	Grand Total ... ..	641	...	71,360



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POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 53

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Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Lingah during the year 1876.

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and dependencies.	From Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Kowelt, Bus- rah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms and ammunition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beads and amber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas, country	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamam and lime	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoanuts, dry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copra and coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton goods of all kinds (Europe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton goods of all kinds (Country)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread and twist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Date juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and coloring materials—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamarinds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire-wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charcoal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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54 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade, &c.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aegy, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and dependencies.	From Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Kowelt, Bus- rah, and Bagdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Glass—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold thread	1,750	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Grain and pulse—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	2,87,250	...	...	3,050	...	...	7,900	...	17,170
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
Gum, Mustaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,800
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,800
Java	...	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Manufactures of	...	...	4,750	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	4,750
Leather, manufactures of	...	...	3,200	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	2,920
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	2,200	...	8,520
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	3,000
Mats, country	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	700	...	1,600
Meat, country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
Eced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	12,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,800
Iron	...	...	10,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,400
Lead	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
Steel	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Tin pig	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Mill stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
Oils—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	1,350	...	250	...	...	...	2,000	...	16,800
Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,00,000
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
Provision and oilman stores—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...





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56 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 17.  
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Lingah during the year 1875.

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Kowest, Buerah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Books and ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,700
Canvas, country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,750
Cocoanut, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
Coir goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Thread and twist, country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,400
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,350
Date juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Drugs and medicines—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,130
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Dyeing and coloring materials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,770
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,300
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280
Fuel—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,360
Fire-wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,370
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,430
Glass—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,450
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,050
Gold thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,420
Grain and pulse—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
Gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
Gun, Mustaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Indigo and alaka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,800
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,350
Jute, manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,970
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,050

English, measurements of  
Rupees, value of  
...  
...  
...



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POLITICAL AGENCY		AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.		57
Leather, manufactures of	6,060	1,450	3,700	15,000
Boots and shoes	270	170	1,000	700
Leaves—juice	3,270	480	1,800	870
Mais—	5,650	1,510	2,200	3,700
Cornify	7,130	470	3,700	1,200
Resed	4,130	...	1,500	...
Metals—	730	...	300	...
Brass	4,300	...	300	...
Iron	730	...	...	...
Lead	4,300	...	...	...
Steel	4,300	...	...	...
Thin pig	4,300	...	...	...
Oil	4,300	...	...	...
Milk	4,300	...	...	...
Gills	4,300	...	...	...
Pearls	4,300	...	...	...
Perfumery	4,300	...	...	...
Other kinds	4,300	...	...	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	4,300	...	...	...
Provisions and oilman stores—	4,300	...	...	...
Fish, salt	4,300	...	...	...
Ghee	4,300	...	...	...
Other kinds	4,300	...	...	...
Salt	4,300	...	...	...
Saltpetre	4,300	...	...	...
Shark fins	4,300	...	...	...
Shells (pearl)	4,300	...	...	...
Silk, manufactures of—	4,300	...	...	...
raw	4,300	...	...	...
Spices—	4,300	...	...	...
Cardamoms	4,300	...	...	...
Cinnamon	4,300	...	...	...
Pepper	4,300	...	...	...
Rose, dry	4,300	...	...	...
Saffron	4,300	...	...	...
Sugar-candy	4,300	...	...	...
leaf	4,300	...	...	...
raw	4,300	...	...	...
Boreal	4,300	...	...	...
Mauritius and Siam	4,300	...	...	...
Tallow	4,300	...	...	...
Tobacco	4,300	...	...	...
In leaf, country	4,300	...	...	...
Timber and wood—	4,300	...	...	...
Planks of all kinds	4,300	...	...	...
Rafters	4,300	...	...	...
Wax, bees	4,300	...	...	...
Woolen goods—	4,300	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs	4,300	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs	4,300	...	...	...
Yards and anchors	4,300	...	...	...
All other sorts not included above	4,300	...	...	...
Total	33,800	21,450	20,400	21,450

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the British Agent at Lingah and compiled by Mr. G. Lucas, Unconvenanted Assistant Resident.)





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58 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 18.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported  
into Lingah during the years 1875-76.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEAR		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.		
Animals, living ...	Rs. 1,080	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 270	Rs.
Apparel ...	1,120	...	...	1,120
Arms and ammunition ...	6,920	10,200	3,280	...
Beads and amber ...	120	2,800	2,780	...
Books ...	2,800	16,500	13,900	...
Candles ...	400	1,000	600	...
Canvas, country ...	31,418	15,000	...	16,418
Cattle ...	6,160	8,200	2,040	...
Chunam and lime ...	4,800	1,000	...	3,800
Cocoanuts ...	4,594	1,300	...	3,294
Coffee ...	17,420	28,500	11,080	...
Coir and coir-rope ...	6,440	11,200	4,760	...
Cotton goods ...	6,71,000	3,60,100	...	3,11,500
" country ...	8,000	4,300	...	3,700
Thread and twist ...	28,660	32,750	4,090	...
Cotton, raw ...	6,800	9,500	2,700	...
Dates ...	67,526	80,000	12,474	...
Date stone ...	3,600	8,300	4,700	...
" juice ...	1,080	1,700	620	...
Drugs and medicines ...	4,892	25,160	20,468	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	12,670	7,870	...	4,800
Earthen-ware ...	2,320	4,390	2,070	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	19,057	18,500	...	557
Fuel ...	14,160	13,200	...	960
Furniture ...	840	8,010	7,170	...
Glass ...	960	1,750	790	...
Gold thread ...	400	2,120	1,720	...
Grain and pulse ...	6,15,918	3,90,570	...	2,25,348
Gum, Mustaki ...	4,600	4,200	...	400
Hides and skins ...	280	...	...	280
Indigo ...	4,440	10,600	6,160	...
Jute, manufactures of ...	300	2,220	1,920	...
Jute, raw ...	2,400	4,750	2,350	...
Leather, manufactures of ...	1,312	8,530	7,218	...
Lemon, dry ...	4,400	3,000	...	1,400
" juice ...	120	1,600	1,480	...
Lucifers ...	290	...	...	290
Mats ...	5,220	10,500	5,280	...
Metals ...	22,360	45,700	23,340	...
Mill stone ...	1,200	3,700	2,500	...
Naval stores ...	5,200	...	...	6,200
Oil ...	12,650	16,800	4,150	...
Pearls ...	80,00,000	24,00,000	...	56,00,000
Perfumery ...	4,270	2,700	...	1,570
Porcelain and Chinaware ...	4,400	6,500	2,100	...
Provision and oilman stores ...	23,040	1,30,450	1,16,410	...
Salt ...	12,000	15,000	3,000	...
Saltpetre ...	4,300	6,000	1,700	...
Seeds ...	2,760	33,670	30,906	...
Shark fins ...	8,350	11,200	2,850	...
Shells (pearl) ...	19,000	32,000	13,000	...
Silk, manufactures of ...	27,200	18,500	...	8,700
Silk, raw ...	4,800	11,600	6,800	...
Spices ...	48,380	69,070	20,690	...
Soap ...	560	4,150	3,590	...
Stationery ...	1,520	3,500	1,980	...
Sugar-candy ...	3,500	9,800	6,300	...
" loaf ...	1,200	5,500	4,300	...
" soft ...	9,100	54,000	44,900	...
Tallow ...	5,700	22,100	16,400	...
Tobacco ...	240	1,900	1,660	...
" manufactures of ...	1,44,000	76,500	...	67,500
Timber and wood ...	300	...	...	300
Wax, bees ...	31,200	68,700	37,500	...
Wool ...	840	1,000	1,160	...
Woolen goods ...	400	...	...	400
All other kinds not included above ...	19,100	51,700	32,600	...
" ...	21,290	29,800	8,510	...
Total Specie ...	1,00,03,581	42,30,810	4,84,766	62,57,537
Grand Total ...	1,13,03,581	42,30,810	4,84,766	62,57,537



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POLITICAL REVENUE

tion of goods imp  
5-76.

INCREASE IN 1876.

Rs. Rs.

1,200 270

0,500 1,528

2,500 5,766

5,500 11,000

1,000 900

500

300 400

100

300

750 600

500 2,700

000 2,600

300 4,500

750 60

150 20,000

650 2,000

100

500

100 7,100

750 70

120 1,200

750

00 6,000

20 1,000

60 2,500

30 7,200

0 1,800

0 1,200

0 2,000

0 4,500

0 1,100

0 1,11,000

0 2,000

0 1,700

0 30,000

0 2,600

0 33,000

0 6,000

0 10,000

0 3,000

0 800

0 6,300

0 4,300

0 44,000

0 15,000

0 1,000

0 27,200

0 1,100

0 20,000

0 5,500

4,84,700

4,84,700

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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 59

No. 19.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported  
from Lingah during the year 1875-76.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEAR		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,100	1,500	400	
Apparel	2,600	400		2,200
Arms and ammunition	5,140	12,700	7,560	
Books	1,840	1,930	90	
Candles	800	430		370
Canvas, country	30,000	49,750	19,750	
Cattle	3,600	750		2,850
Cocanut	200	550	350	
" dry	3,200			3,200
Coffee	13,400	21,350	7,950	
Coir and coir-rope	6,000	9,120	3,120	
Cotton goods	7,80,000	1,19,520		6,60,480
Thread and twist	7,200	22,680	15,480	
Cotton, raw	4,800	7,770	2,970	
Dates	59,700	47,200		12,500
Date juice	440	1,280	840	
Drugs and medicines	22,180	44,360	22,180	
Dyeing and coloring materials	9,372	24,370	14,998	
Earthen-ware	790	11,450	10,660	
Fruits and vegetables	12,820	56,670	43,850	
Fuel		1,500	1,500	
Furniture		3,230	3,230	
Glass	492	1,400	908	
Gold thread	160	950	790	
Grain and pulse	5,35,920	2,91,500		2,44,420
Gum, Mustaki	4,600	4,250		350
Hides and skins		1,900	1,900	
Indigo	3,200	3,100		100
Jute, manufactures of	1,400	4,800	3,400	
Jute, raw	1,800	4,570	2,770	
Leather, manufactures of	1,000	6,050	5,050	
Lemons, dry	2,200			2,200
Lemon juice	80	270	190	
Lucifers	1,000			1,000
Mats	4,340	6,920	2,580	
Metals	8,680	24,520	15,840	
Mill stone	1,000	2,500	1,500	
Oil	7,000	11,550	4,550	
Pearls	32,00,000	23,72,000		8,28,000
Perfumery	3,080	4,470	1,390	
Porcelain and Chinaware	4,200	3,970		230
Provisions and oilman stores	64,920	1,11,620	46,700	
Salt	10,000	10,850	850	
Saltpetre	1,600	3,600	2,000	
Seeds	1,460			1,460
Shark fins	8,350	16,100	7,750	
Shells (pearl)	38,000	32,000		6,000
Silk, manufactures of	25,700	36,100	10,400	
Silk, raw	3,200	2,700		500
Spices	35,740	65,650	29,910	
Soap	800			800
Stationery	840			840
Sugar	2,400	5,950	3,550	
" loaf	1,200	4,700	3,500	
" soft	8,000	34,100	26,100	
Tea	120			120
Tobacco	1,38,000	55,620		82,380
" manufactures of	80			80
Timber and wood	16,200	22,850	6,650	
Wax, bees	660	1,020	360	
Woolen goods	16,400	43,900	27,500	
Yards and anchors	2,380	3,730	1,350	
All other kinds not included in above	10,952	28,370	17,418	
Total	51,33,236	36,73,490	3,89,894	18,49,640
Specie	11,00,000			
Grand Total	62,33,236	36,73,490	3,89,894	18,49,640



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60 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 20.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Lingah during twelve months 1876.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.  
,, B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average No.	Average tonnage, each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—EUROPEAN.	Square rigged, Indian ...	3	550	1,650
	Steamers, Mail ...	47	800	37,600
	Ditto Merchant ...	10	1,000	10,000
	Ditto Pilgrims ...	5	1,000	5,000
	Total ...	65	.....	54,250
B.—NATIVE CRAFT.	India ...	105	114	11,970
	Aden, Red Sea, &c. ...	10	200	2,000
	Muscat and dependencies ...	130	15	1,950
	Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein ...	400	10	4,000
	Persian Coast and Mekran ...	400	8	3,200
	Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad ...	100	110	11,000
	Zanzibar ...	10	250	2,500
	Total ...	1,155	.....	36,620
Grand Total ...	1,220	.....	90,870	



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 61

No. 21.  
*Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bahrein during the year 1876.*

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf, Bah- rein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bus- rah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Donkeys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms and ammunition—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cans, percussion ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
Guns ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Pistols ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Powder ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Shots ..	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
Swords ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Candles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas, country ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goats and sheep ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chunam and lime ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and watches ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coconuts ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir and coir-rope ..	..	..	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton goods—	..	..	10,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pieces-goods of all kinds ..	..	..	3,50,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread and twist ..	..	..	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, raw ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Date juice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aloes ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	..	..	3,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Sea, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Muscat and dependencies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf, Bahrein.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Persian Coast and Mekran.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Zanzibar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total value in Rupees.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported, &c.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Hed	From Mascari and dependences.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf, Bahrein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Kowelt, Persia, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Dyeing and colouring materials—											
Henna leaves											1,200
Madder roots											2,600
Other kinds			460								6,600
Fruits and vegetables—											
Almonds											6,000
Alouk (wild almond)											300
Figs											375
Kissais											650
Pistachio nuts											250
Raisins											2,250
Tamarind			1,600								1,500
Walnuts											25
Fuel—											
Firewood											42,500
Charcoal											5,500
Glass—											
Other sorts			3,050								3,050
Gold thread			2,000								2,000
Grain and pulse—			3,000								3,500
Rice			3,000,000								4,70,000
Wheat											1,90,000
Other kinds						70,000					3,700
Gum, Persia											125
Hides and skins											26,500
Indigo—											
Bengal											15
Madras											62,500
Jamroore											
Java, manufactures of—											15,500
Lemons, manufactures of											300
Lemon juice			500								500
Locifers											2,400



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 63

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Mails—	5,500	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jingely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naptha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amber and musk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otto of rose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essence of Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provision and oilman store—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cajon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cajon under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sesane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardamom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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64 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported, &c.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf, Bah- rein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Kowli, Bus- rah, and Bagdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Spices—(concluded.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Turmeric ...	...	...	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350
Saffron ...	...	...	2,035	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,035
Sugar-candy ...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
" loaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" soft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Bengal ...	...	...	15,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,350
Mauritius and Siam ...	...	...	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,000
Tobacco ...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country and Europe ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Cherries and cigars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
Planks of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rafters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broadcloth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs ...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Shawls (of Kerman) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above ...	...	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
Total Specie	...	...	9,32,245	...	20,100	1,46,000	33,000	5,39,545	6,58,100	15,680	22,44,070
Grand Total	...	...	1,10,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	5,37,000	...	6,07,000
	...	...	10,42,245	...	20,100	1,46,000	33,000	5,59,545	11,85,100	15,680	30,01,070

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the News Agent at Bahrain, and compiled by Mr. G. Lucas, Uncommissioned Assistant Resident.)



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 65

No. 22.  
*Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bahrein during the year 1876.*

ARTICLES.	To										Total value in Rupees.	
	England.	Other European or American countries.	India.	Java.	Aden, Red Sea, &c.	Muscat and dependencies.	Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	Persian Coast and Mekran.	Koweit, Busheh, and Baghdad.	Zanzibar.		
Animals, living—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and ammunition—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carves, country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chuman and lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salomoniac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stenna leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tannin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To England.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To other European or American countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Java.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Muscat and dependencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Persian Coast and Mekran.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Koweit, Busheh, and Baghdad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Zanzibar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value in Rupees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...









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68 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY  
No 23.  
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported  
into Bahrein during the year 1875-76.

CLASS.	For the year		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	29,600	27,500		2,100
Apparel	1,125	1,150	25	
Arms and ammunition	3,175	7,750	4,575	
Candles	1,125	200		925
Cattle	71,200	46,500		24,700
Chunam and lime	6,000	6,000		
Clocks and watches	900	1,000	100	
Cocanuts	700	725	25	
Coffee	1,12,000	1,15,000	3,000	
Coir and coir-rope	10,000	10,250	250	
Cotton goods	3,39,800	3,85,500	45,700	
" raw	35,200	35,000		200
Dates	1,29,000	1,20,000		
Date juice	14,800	15,000	200	
Drugs and medicines	3,720	4,635	915	
Dyeing and colouring materials	9,925	10,400	475	
Fruits and vegetables	10,750	11,350	600	
Fuel	46,250	48,000	1,750	
Glass	3,050	3,050		
Gold thread	3,000	2,500		500
Embroidered cloth	3,800	3,500		300
Grain and pulse	6,89,905	6,63,700		17,205
Gum, Persia	125	125		
Hides and skins	53,000	52,500		500
Indigo	15,000	15,500	500	
Leather, manufactures of	1,000	1,300	300	
Lemons, dry, and lime juice	2,500	2,500		
Lucifers	2,450	2,400		50
Mats	6,370	6,400	30	
Metals	22,350	24,250	1,900	
Oils	22,150	59,900	37,750	
Opium	650	650		
Perfumery	10,800	10,600		200
Porcelain and Chinaware	4,500	5,000	500	
Provisions and oilman stores	2,56,850	2,31,250		24,600
Salt	1,200	1,000		200
Saltpetre	1,100	1,200	100	
Seeds	2,225	17,220	14,995	
Silk, manufactures of	47,000	45,500		1,500
" raw	7,500	7,000		500
Spices	22,800	13,850		8,950
Stationery	3,740	3,035		705
Sugar-candy	3,000	2,000		1,000
" loaf	775	150		625
" soft	22,500	19,350		3,150
Tallow	1,40,000	1,15,000		25,000
Tea	100	100		
Tobacco	1,05,000	1,00,000		5,000
Timber and wood	39,200	23,000		16,200
Wax, bees	200			200
Wool	20,000	15,000		5,000
Woolen goods	45,450	43,250		2,200
All other kinds not included above	500	7,030	6,530	
Total	23,66,120	23,44,670	1,20,120	1,41,570
Specie	7,60,000	6,57,000		1,03,000
Grand Total Rupees	31,26,120	30,01,670	1,20,120	2,44,570



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AL RESIDENCY

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 69

(٤٢)

No. 24.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported  
from Bahrein during the year 1875-76.

CLASS.	For the year		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ... ..	11,940	12,000	60	.....
Arms and ammunition ... ..	800	625	.....	175
Candles ... ..	450	450	.....	.....
Canvas, country ... ..	41,000	40,000	.....	1,000
Cattle ... ..	1,800	2,500	700	.....
Chunam and lime ... ..	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
Cocoanuts ... ..	375	375	.....	.....
Coffee ... ..	43,500	32,000	.....	11,500
Cotton goods of all kinds ... ..	1,87,400	1,69,500	.....	17,900
" raw ... ..	10,200	10,000	.....	200
Dates ... ..	72,000	70,000	.....	2,000
" dry ... ..	50,000	51,000	1,000	.....
Drugs and medicines ... ..	425	1,525	1,100	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ..	550	2,100	1,550	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... ..	1,700	775	.....	925
Grain and pulse ... ..	1,81,300	1,86,800	5,500	.....
Hides and skins ... ..	46,000	43,000	.....	3,000
Indigo ... ..	1,800	2,000	200	.....
Jute, manufactures of ... ..	16,000	8,250	.....	7,750
Lemons, dry, and citron ... ..	6,250	5,750	.....	500
Lucifers ... ..	1,050	.....	.....	1,050
Mats ... ..	13,500	13,600	100	.....
Metals ... ..	12,625	12,550	.....	75
Oils ... ..	3,600	4,000	400	.....
Pearl shells ... ..	3,200	400	.....	2,800
Perfumery ... ..	2,700	2,625	.....	75
Porcelain and Chinaware ... ..	2,100	2,000	.....	100
Provision and oilman store... ..	22,200	22,700	500	.....
Saltpetre ... ..	500	500	.....	.....
Silk, manufactures of ... ..	12,000	14,000	2,000	.....
" raw ... ..	3,200	3,200	.....	.....
Spices ... ..	8,200	6,200	.....	2,000
Stationery ... ..	950	950	.....	.....
Sugar-candy ... ..	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
" soft ... ..	7,700	8,775	1,075	.....
Tobacco ... ..	17,500	17,000	.....	500
Woollen goods ... ..	950	900	.....	50
Total ... ..	7,89,365	7,51,950	14,185	51,600
Pearls ... ..	28,00,000	21,75,000	.....	6,25,000
Specie ... ..	75,000	1,02,500	27,500	.....
Grand Total Rupees ... ..	36,64,365	30,29,450	-41,685	6,76,600



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70 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 25.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of  
Bahrein during twelve months in 1876.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.  
,, B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage, each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A. EUROPEAN.	Mail Steamers ... ..	13	800	10,400
	Total ... ..	13	.....	10,400
B. NATIVE CRAFT.	India ... ..	34	168	5,712
	Aden, Red Sea, &c. ... ..	11	93	1,023
	Muscat and dependencies ... ..	28	47	1,316
	Arab Coast of Persian Gulf ... ..	110	10	1,100
	Persian Coast and Mekran ... ..	78	29	2,262
	Koweit and Busreh ... ..	868	11	9,548
	Zanzibar ... ..	3	136	408
	Total ... ..	1,132	.....	21,369
	Grand Total ... ..	1,145	.....	31,769

No. 26.

Abstract Table showing the total and average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bahrein during twelve months in 1876.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 71

No. 26.

*Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras el Khaima to Abu Dhabi.*

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and dependent countries.	From Bahrein.	From Persian Coast and Mokran.	From Kowelt, Kreef, Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Arms and ammunition, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200
Canvas, country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,700
Chinam and lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,250
Clocks and watches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,250
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,300
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,400
Thread and twist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900
Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Wool-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,000
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,200
Date juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,500
Drugs and medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,900
Dyeing and colouring materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,200
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,200
Fruits and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Fuel (fire-wood)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Glass and glass-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,150
Gold thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,200
embroidered cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
Grain and pulse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
Gum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,08,000
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055
Jute, manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,850
Leather, manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Lucifers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800



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Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported, &c.,—(Concluded.)

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and dependencies.	From Bahrein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Kowli, Karez, Bus, and Haghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Mats	Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	550	...	...	...	12,400	10,500	2,100	...	25,550
Mill stone	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	48,610
Oil seeds	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	1,910	...	...	27,000
" fish	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	2,000
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	2,400	6,500	...	1,750	2,500	...	13,480
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	4,000
Provisions and oilman stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	65,000	...	...	67,000
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,400	...	...	9,400
Sauvete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	...	...	3,400
Sauvete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	12,500	18,500	...	20,550
Spices	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	1,200	18,050	6,500	...	28,550
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar-candy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow	...	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	12,400	...	...	19,800
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,500	...	...	38,000
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	...	...	3,450
" manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber, wood	...	...	19,250	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	19,300
Wool	...	...	...	...	5,620	...	15,670	10,33,000	...	3,400	10,85,510
" manufactures of	...	...	50	...	1,200	...	...	2,550	75,400	...	80,880
All other kinds not included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Total	...	...	2,12,170	...	10,020	83,220	1,14,480	24,23,354	4,46,070	3,400	33,02,634

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the British Agent at Arab Coast, and compiled by Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 73

No. 27.

*Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras el Khaima to Abu Dhabi during the year 1876.*

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and dependent.	To Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweh, Katel, Busrah and Isgh.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,850
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Carls stones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,700
Date stones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Dyeing and colouring materials—henna leaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720
Earthen-ware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Fruits and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,900
Fuel—charcoal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Hides and skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Jute, manufactures of—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,100
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
Fish and oilman stores—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,000
Provisions, salt fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,900
Shark fins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Shells (mother-o'-pearl)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,400
Timber and wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Wax, bees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
Woolen goods (abbas)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
All other kinds not included above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Total Pearls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,28,320
Grand Total Rupees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00,000
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,98,320

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the British Agent, Arab Coast, and compiled by Mr. G. Lucas, Unconvenanted Assistant Resident.)





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No. 28.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported  
into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf during the years 1875-76.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEAR		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ... ..	2,706	2,500	.....	206
Arms and ammunition, &c. ... ..	10,565	9,200	.....	1,365
Candles ... ..	86	100	.....	14
Canvas, country ... ..	36,455	54,700	18,215	.....
Cattle ... ..	13,126	12,250	.....	876
Chunam and lime ... ..	6,560	7,100	540	.....
Clocks and watches ... ..	786	900	114	.....
Cocoanuts ... ..	30,622	26,550	.....	4,072
Coffee ... ..	95,875	96,000	125	.....
Coir and coir-rope ... ..	10,415	25,300	15,885	.....
Cotton, raw ... ..	2,993	12,400	9,407	.....
Thread and twist ... ..	3,737	3,900	163	.....
Piece-goods of all kinds ... ..	2,76,244	1,50,850	.....	1,25,394
Dates ... ..	3,36,230	4,24,020	87,790	.....
Date juice ... ..	27,276	23,850	.....	3,426
Dates, dry ... ..	20,500	18,200	.....	2,300
Drugs and medicines ... ..	1,573	14,200	16,627	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials... ..	4,195	11,950	7,755	.....
Earthen-ware ... ..	1,791	10,000	8,209	.....
Fruits and vegetables... ..	26,822	34,150	6,328	.....
Fuel (fire-wood) ... ..	1,29,457	1,32,200	2,743	.....
Glass and glassware ... ..	6,598	7,509	911	.....
Gold thread ... ..	5,775	3,250	.....	2,525
embroidered cloth ... ..	.....	3,200	3,200	.....
Grain and pulse ... ..	6,97,632	6,68,930	.....	28,702
Gum ... ..	2,277	2,055	.....	222
Hides and skins ... ..	6,150	5,850	300	.....
Indigo ... ..	3,850	3,880	10	.....
Jute, manufactures of... ..	2,003	1,850	.....	153
Leather, manufactures of... ..	3,520	4,480	960	.....
Lemons, dry ... ..	5,096	4,900	.....	196
Lemon juice ... ..	1,366	1,500	134	.....
Lucifers ... ..	2,040	1,800	.....	240
Mats ... ..	25,605	25,550	.....	55
Metals ... ..	50,140	48,610	.....	1,530
Oil seed ... ..	3,966	25,910	21,944	.....
Mill stone ... ..	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Oil fish ... ..	2,900	2,000	.....	600
Opium ... ..	115	.....	.....	115
Perfumery ... ..	12,913	13,490	567	.....
Porcelain and Chinaware ... ..	3,110	4,000	890	.....
Provision and oilman stores ... ..	73,355	57,000	.....	16,355
Salt ... ..	8,670	9,400	730	.....
Saltpetre ... ..	3,026	3,400	374	.....
Seeds ... ..	869	1,000	131	.....
Silk, raw ... ..	2,250	2,050	.....	200
manufactures of... ..	30,270	28,550	.....	1,720
Spices ... ..	24,908	32,750	7,844	.....
Stationery ... ..	501	320	.....	319
Sugar-candy ... ..	1,412	12,400	10,988	.....
soft, Bengal ... ..	31,399	38,900	7,501	.....
Tallow ... ..	2,028	3,450	.....	.....
Tobacco ... ..	24,488	27,250	2,762	.....
manufactures of ... ..	198	50	.....	148
Timber and wood ... ..	1,57,654	10,85,510	9,27,856	.....
Wool ... ..	16,240	15,470	.....	770
manufactures of ... ..	89,007	80,830	.....	8,177
All other kinds not included above ... ..	878	1,750	872	.....
Total ... ..	23,41,951	33,02,634	11,60,380	1,90,647



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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 75

No. 29.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported  
from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf during the years 1875-76.

CLASS.	For the year		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Animals, living ... ..	5,942	5,850	.....	92
Cattle ... ..	2,000	1,700	.....	300
Date stones ... ..	1,582	2,700	1,118	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ..	1,134	1,500	366	.....
Earthen-ware ... ..	600	720	120	.....
Fuel ... ..	3,995	4,900	905	.....
Hides and skins ... ..	449	1,750	1,301	.....
Jute, manufactures of ... ..	6,587	16,100	9,513	.....
Oil—fish ... ..	30,000	25,000	.....	5,000
Provision and oilman store ... ..	12,047	42,900	30,853	.....
Shark fins ... ..	2,000	3,900	1,900	.....
Timber and wood ... ..	15,000	10,400	.....	4,600
Wax, bees ... ..	300	500	200	.....
Wool, manufactures of ... ..	4,118	2,900	.....	1,218
Shells (mother-o'-pearl) ... ..	1,300	1,500	200	.....
Vegetables and fruits ... ..	3,000	5,000	2,000	.....
All other sorts not included above ... ..	5,700	1,000	.....	4,700
Total ... ..	95,652	1,28,320	48,576	15,908
Pearls ... ..	14,90,000	10,00,000	.....	4,90,000
Grand Total ... ..	15,85,652	11,28,320	48,576	5,05,908

No. 30.

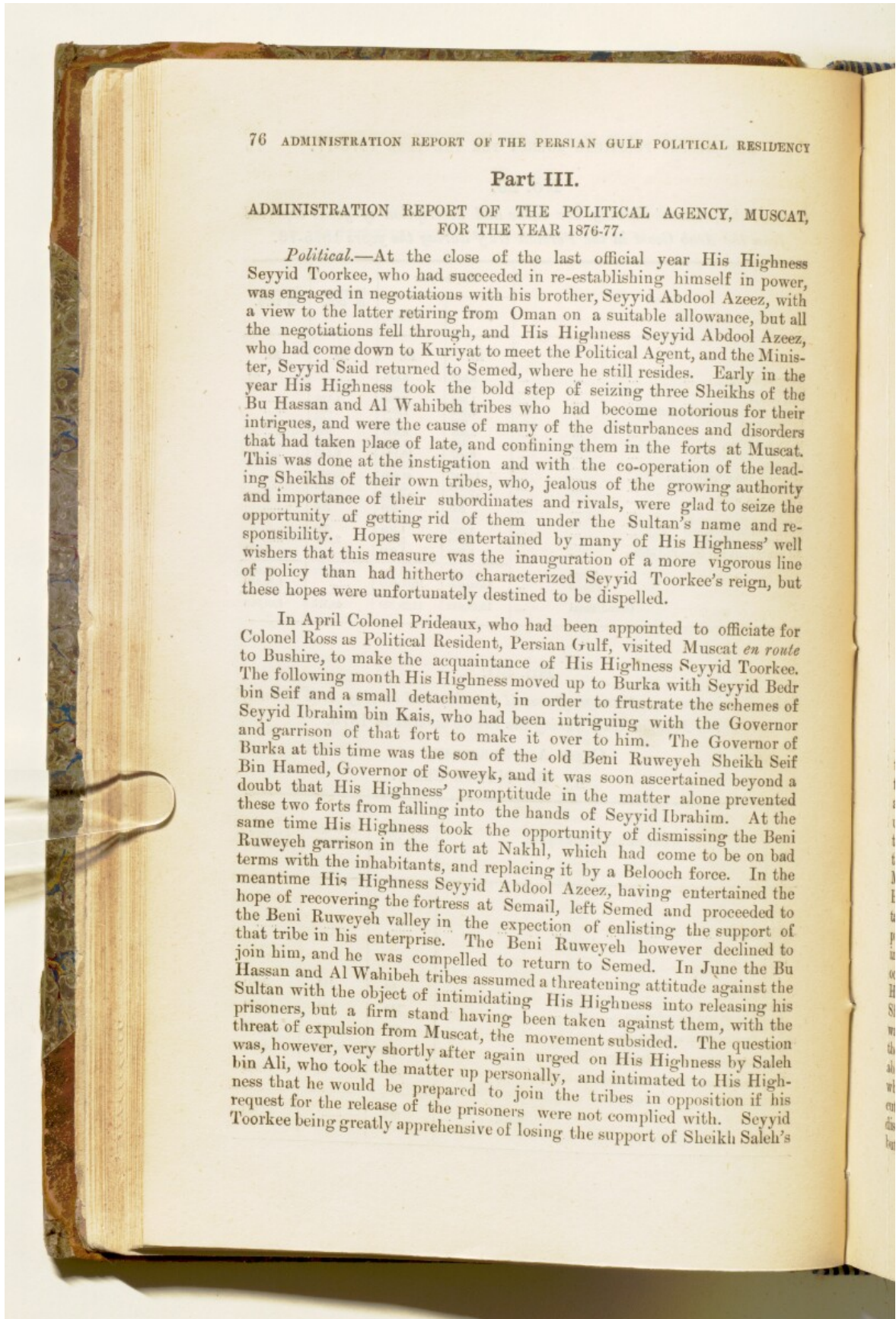
Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of  
the Persian Gulf during the twelve months in 1876.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.  
,, B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

CLASS.	Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage.	Total average tonnage.
A EUROPEAN	None ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	India ... ..	30	116	3,480
B NATIVE CRAFT	Muscat and dependencies ... ..	245	48	11,760
	Persian Coast and Mekran ... ..	127	35	4,445
	Busrah, Koweit, and Kateef ... ..	69	72	4,968
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrein ... ..	355	31	11,005
Total ... ..	826	.....	35,658	



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Part III.

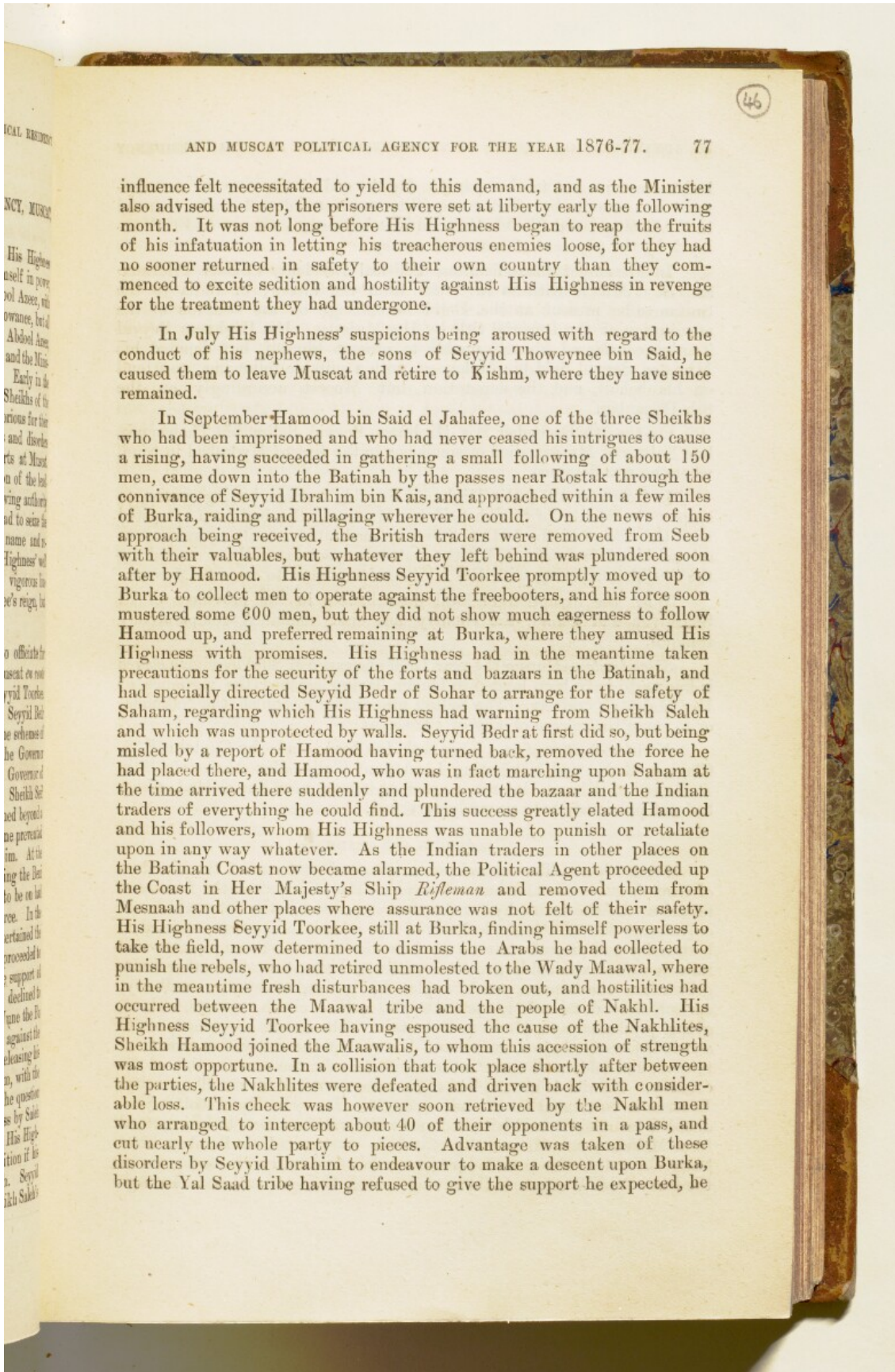
ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY, MUSCAT,  
FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

*Political.*—At the close of the last official year His Highness Seyyid Toorkee, who had succeeded in re-establishing himself in power, was engaged in negotiations with his brother, Seyyid Abdool Azeez, with a view to the latter retiring from Oman on a suitable allowance, but all the negotiations fell through, and His Highness Seyyid Abdool Azeez, who had come down to Kuriyat to meet the Political Agent, and the Minister, Seyyid Said returned to Semed, where he still resides. Early in the year His Highness took the bold step of seizing three Sheikhs of the Bu Hassan and Al Wahibeh tribes who had become notorious for their intrigues, and were the cause of many of the disturbances and disorders that had taken place of late, and confining them in the forts at Muscat. This was done at the instigation and with the co-operation of the leading Sheikhs of their own tribes, who, jealous of the growing authority and importance of their subordinates and rivals, were glad to seize the opportunity of getting rid of them under the Sultan's name and responsibility. Hopes were entertained by many of His Highness' well wishers that this measure was the inauguration of a more vigorous line of policy than had hitherto characterized Seyyid Toorkee's reign, but these hopes were unfortunately destined to be dispelled.

In April Colonel Prideaux, who had been appointed to officiate for Colonel Ross as Political Resident, Persian Gulf, visited Muscat *en route* to Bushire, to make the acquaintance of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee. The following month His Highness moved up to Burka with Seyyid Bedr bin Seif and a small detachment, in order to frustrate the schemes of Seyyid Ibrahim bin Kais, who had been intriguing with the Governor and garrison of that fort to make it over to him. The Governor of Burka at this time was the son of the old Beni Ruweyeh Sheikh Seif Bin Hamed, Governor of Soweik, and it was soon ascertained beyond a doubt that His Highness' promptitude in the matter alone prevented these two forts from falling into the hands of Seyyid Ibrahim. At the same time His Highness took the opportunity of dismissing the Beni Ruweyeh garrison in the fort at Nakhl, which had come to be on bad terms with the inhabitants, and replacing it by a Belooch force. In the meantime His Highness Seyyid Abdool Azeez, having entertained the hope of recovering the fortress at Semail, left Semed and proceeded to the Beni Ruweyeh valley in the expectation of enlisting the support of that tribe in his enterprise. The Beni Ruweyeh however declined to join him, and he was compelled to return to Semed. In June the Bu Hassan and Al Wahibeh tribes assumed a threatening attitude against the Sultan with the object of intimidating His Highness into releasing his prisoners, but a firm stand having been taken against them, with the threat of expulsion from Muscat, the movement subsided. The question was, however, very shortly after again urged on His Highness by Saleh bin Ali, who took the matter up personally, and intimated to His Highness that he would be prepared to join the tribes in opposition if his request for the release of the prisoners were not complied with. Seyyid Toorkee being greatly apprehensive of losing the support of Sheikh Saleh's



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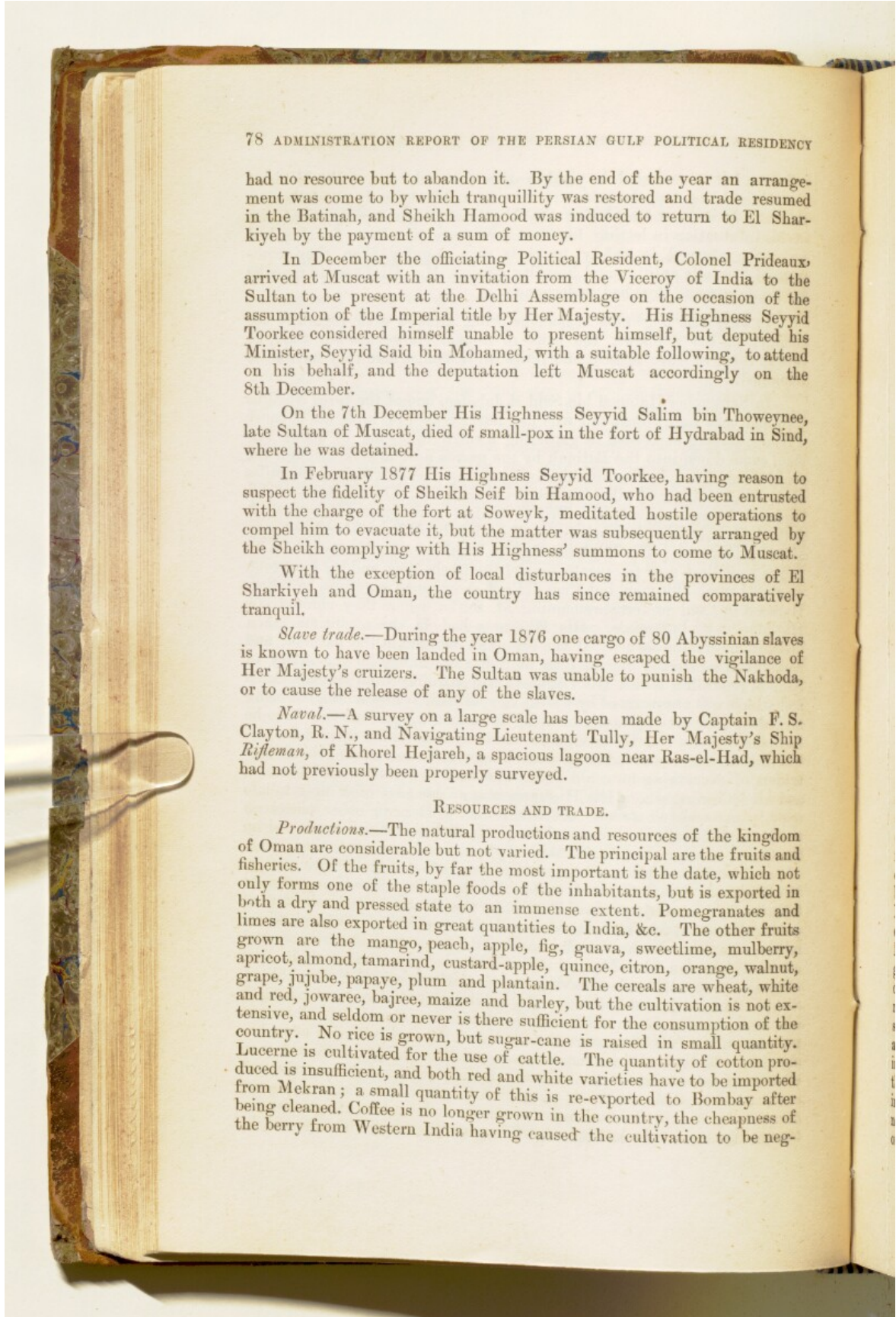
influence felt necessitated to yield to this demand, and as the Minister also advised the step, the prisoners were set at liberty early the following month. It was not long before His Highness began to reap the fruits of his infatuation in letting his treacherous enemies loose, for they had no sooner returned in safety to their own country than they commenced to excite sedition and hostility against His Highness in revenge for the treatment they had undergone.

In July His Highness' suspicions being aroused with regard to the conduct of his nephews, the sons of Seyyid Thoweynee bin Said, he caused them to leave Muscat and retire to Kishm, where they have since remained.

In September Hamood bin Said el Jahafee, one of the three Sheikhs who had been imprisoned and who had never ceased his intrigues to cause a rising, having succeeded in gathering a small following of about 150 men, came down into the Batinah by the passes near Rostak through the connivance of Seyyid Ibrahim bin Kais, and approached within a few miles of Burka, raiding and pillaging wherever he could. On the news of his approach being received, the British traders were removed from Seeb with their valuables, but whatever they left behind was plundered soon after by Hamood. His Highness Seyyid Toorkee promptly moved up to Burka to collect men to operate against the freebooters, and his force soon mustered some 600 men, but they did not show much eagerness to follow Hamood up, and preferred remaining at Burka, where they amused His Highness with promises. His Highness had in the meantime taken precautions for the security of the forts and bazaars in the Batinah, and had specially directed Seyyid Bedr of Sohar to arrange for the safety of Saham, regarding which His Highness had warning from Sheikh Saleh and which was unprotected by walls. Seyyid Bedr at first did so, but being misled by a report of Hamood having turned back, removed the force he had placed there, and Hamood, who was in fact marching upon Saham at the time arrived there suddenly and plundered the bazaar and the Indian traders of everything he could find. This success greatly elated Hamood and his followers, whom His Highness was unable to punish or retaliate upon in any way whatever. As the Indian traders in other places on the Batinah Coast now became alarmed, the Political Agent proceeded up the Coast in Her Majesty's Ship *Rifleman* and removed them from Mesnaah and other places where assurance was not felt of their safety. His Highness Seyyid Toorkee, still at Burka, finding himself powerless to take the field, now determined to dismiss the Arabs he had collected to punish the rebels, who had retired unmolested to the Wady Maawal, where in the meantime fresh disturbances had broken out, and hostilities had occurred between the Maawal tribe and the people of Nakhil. His Highness Seyyid Toorkee having espoused the cause of the Nakhilites, Sheikh Hamood joined the Maawalis, to whom this accession of strength was most opportune. In a collision that took place shortly after between the parties, the Nakhilites were defeated and driven back with considerable loss. This check was however soon retrieved by the Nakhil men who arranged to intercept about 40 of their opponents in a pass, and cut nearly the whole party to pieces. Advantage was taken of these disorders by Seyyid Ibrahim to endeavour to make a descent upon Burka, but the Yal Saad tribe having refused to give the support he expected, he



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had no resource but to abandon it. By the end of the year an arrangement was come to by which tranquillity was restored and trade resumed in the Batinah, and Sheikh Hamood was induced to return to El Sharkiyeh by the payment of a sum of money.

In December the officiating Political Resident, Colonel Prideaux, arrived at Muscat with an invitation from the Viceroy of India to the Sultan to be present at the Delhi Assemblage on the occasion of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty. His Highness Seyyid Toorkee considered himself unable to present himself, but deputed his Minister, Seyyid Said bin Mohamed, with a suitable following, to attend on his behalf, and the deputation left Muscat accordingly on the 8th December.

On the 7th December His Highness Seyyid Salim bin Thoweynee, late Sultan of Muscat, died of small-pox in the fort of Hyderabad in Sind, where he was detained.

In February 1877 His Highness Seyyid Toorkee, having reason to suspect the fidelity of Sheikh Seif bin Hamood, who had been entrusted with the charge of the fort at Soweik, meditated hostile operations to compel him to evacuate it, but the matter was subsequently arranged by the Sheikh complying with His Highness' summons to come to Muscat.

With the exception of local disturbances in the provinces of El Sharkiyeh and Oman, the country has since remained comparatively tranquil.

*Slave trade.*—During the year 1876 one cargo of 80 Abyssinian slaves is known to have been landed in Oman, having escaped the vigilance of Her Majesty's cruisers. The Sultan was unable to punish the Nakhoda, or to cause the release of any of the slaves.

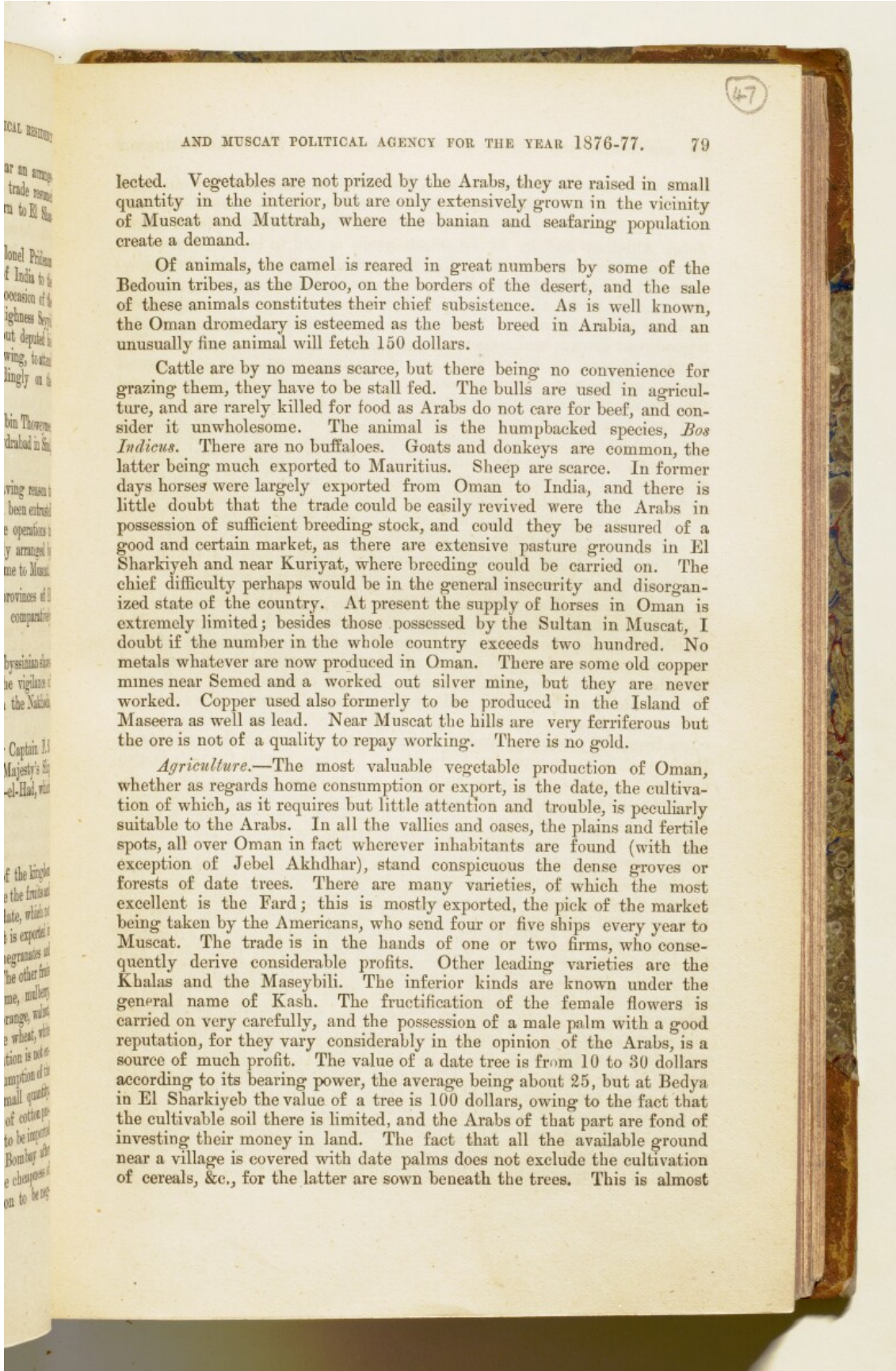
*Naval.*—A survey on a large scale has been made by Captain F. S. Clayton, R. N., and Navigating Lieutenant Tully, Her Majesty's Ship *Rifleman*, of Khorol Hejareh, a spacious lagoon near Ras-el-Had, which had not previously been properly surveyed.

#### RESOURCES AND TRADE.

*Productions.*—The natural productions and resources of the kingdom of Oman are considerable but not varied. The principal are the fruits and fisheries. Of the fruits, by far the most important is the date, which not only forms one of the staple foods of the inhabitants, but is exported in both a dry and pressed state to an immense extent. Pomegranates and limes are also exported in great quantities to India, &c. The other fruits grown are the mango, peach, apple, fig, guava, sweetlime, mulberry, apricot, almond, tamarind, custard-apple, quince, citron, orange, walnut, grape, jujube, papaye, plum and plantain. The cereals are wheat, white and red, jowaree, bajree, maize and barley, but the cultivation is not extensive, and seldom or never is there sufficient for the consumption of the country. No rice is grown, but sugar-cane is raised in small quantity. Lucerne is cultivated for the use of cattle. The quantity of cotton produced is insufficient, and both red and white varieties have to be imported from Mekran; a small quantity of this is re-exported to Bombay after being cleaned. Coffee is no longer grown in the country, the cheapness of the berry from Western India having caused the cultivation to be neg-



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lected. Vegetables are not prized by the Arabs, they are raised in small quantity in the interior, but are only extensively grown in the vicinity of Muscat and Muttrah, where the banian and seafaring population create a demand.

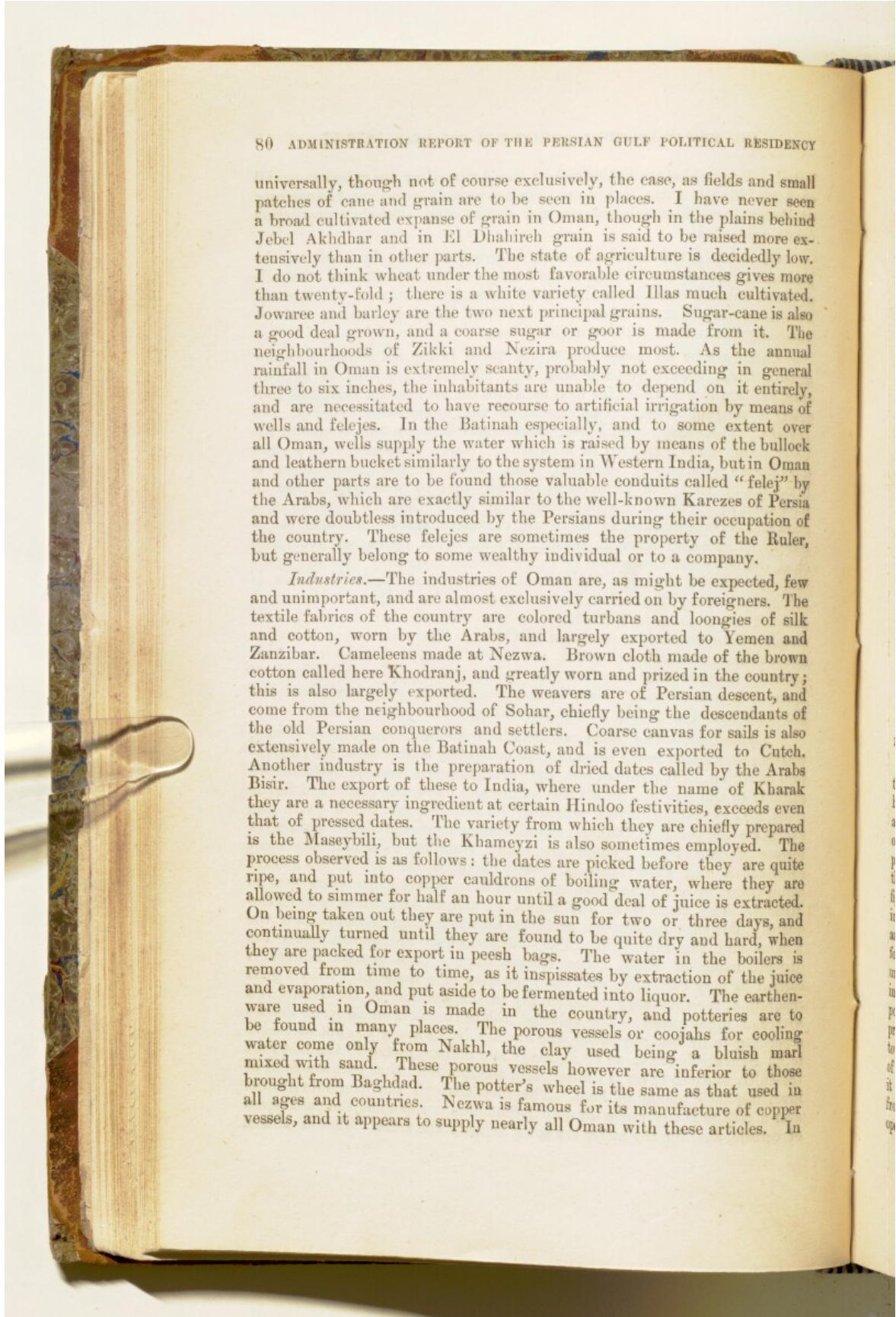
Of animals, the camel is reared in great numbers by some of the Bedouin tribes, as the Deroo, on the borders of the desert, and the sale of these animals constitutes their chief subsistence. As is well known, the Oman dromedary is esteemed as the best breed in Arabia, and an unusually fine animal will fetch 150 dollars.

Cattle are by no means scarce, but there being no convenience for grazing them, they have to be stall fed. The bulls are used in agriculture, and are rarely killed for food as Arabs do not care for beef, and consider it unwholesome. The animal is the humpbacked species, *Bos Indicus*. There are no buffaloes. Goats and donkeys are common, the latter being much exported to Mauritius. Sheep are scarce. In former days horses were largely exported from Oman to India, and there is little doubt that the trade could be easily revived were the Arabs in possession of sufficient breeding stock, and could they be assured of a good and certain market, as there are extensive pasture grounds in El Sharkiyeh and near Kuriyat, where breeding could be carried on. The chief difficulty perhaps would be in the general insecurity and disorganized state of the country. At present the supply of horses in Oman is extremely limited; besides those possessed by the Sultan in Muscat, I doubt if the number in the whole country exceeds two hundred. No metals whatever are now produced in Oman. There are some old copper mines near Semed and a worked out silver mine, but they are never worked. Copper used also formerly to be produced in the Island of Maseera as well as lead. Near Muscat the hills are very feriferous but the ore is not of a quality to repay working. There is no gold.

*Agriculture.*—The most valuable vegetable production of Oman, whether as regards home consumption or export, is the date, the cultivation of which, as it requires but little attention and trouble, is peculiarly suitable to the Arabs. In all the vallies and oases, the plains and fertile spots, all over Oman in fact wherever inhabitants are found (with the exception of Jebel Akhdhar), stand conspicuous the dense groves or forests of date trees. There are many varieties, of which the most excellent is the Fard; this is mostly exported, the pick of the market being taken by the Americans, who send four or five ships every year to Muscat. The trade is in the hands of one or two firms, who consequently derive considerable profits. Other leading varieties are the Khalas and the Maseybil. The inferior kinds are known under the general name of Kash. The fructification of the female flowers is carried on very carefully, and the possession of a male palm with a good reputation, for they vary considerably in the opinion of the Arabs, is a source of much profit. The value of a date tree is from 10 to 30 dollars according to its bearing power, the average being about 25, but at Bedyah in El Sharkiyeh the value of a tree is 100 dollars, owing to the fact that the cultivable soil there is limited, and the Arabs of that part are fond of investing their money in land. The fact that all the available ground near a village is covered with date palms does not exclude the cultivation of cereals, &c., for the latter are sown beneath the trees. This is almost



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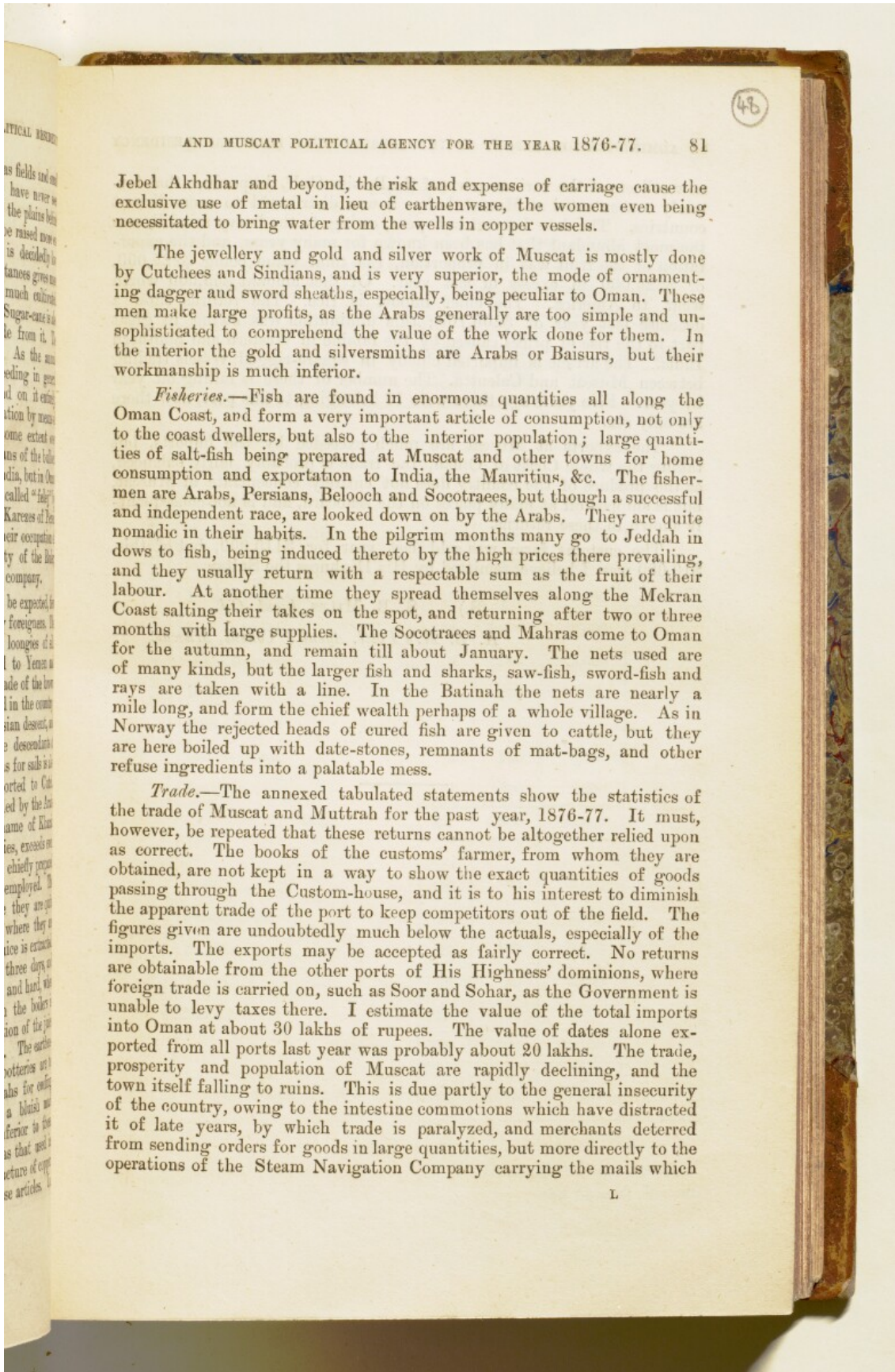
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universally, though not of course exclusively, the case, as fields and small patches of cane and grain are to be seen in places. I have never seen a broad cultivated expanse of grain in Oman, though in the plains behind Jebel Akhdhar and in El Dhahireh grain is said to be raised more extensively than in other parts. The state of agriculture is decidedly low. I do not think wheat under the most favorable circumstances gives more than twenty-fold; there is a white variety called Illas much cultivated. Jowaree and barley are the two next principal grains. Sugar-cane is also a good deal grown, and a coarse sugar or goor is made from it. The neighbourhoods of Zikki and Nezira produce most. As the annual rainfall in Oman is extremely scanty, probably not exceeding in general three to six inches, the inhabitants are unable to depend on it entirely, and are necessitated to have recourse to artificial irrigation by means of wells and felejes. In the Batinah especially, and to some extent over all Oman, wells supply the water which is raised by means of the bullock and leathern bucket similarly to the system in Western India, but in Oman and other parts are to be found those valuable conduits called "felej" by the Arabs, which are exactly similar to the well-known Karezes of Persia and were doubtless introduced by the Persians during their occupation of the country. These felejes are sometimes the property of the Ruler, but generally belong to some wealthy individual or to a company.

*Industries.*—The industries of Oman are, as might be expected, few and unimportant, and are almost exclusively carried on by foreigners. The textile fabrics of the country are colored turbans and loongies of silk and cotton, worn by the Arabs, and largely exported to Yemen and Zanzibar. Cameleens made at Nezwa. Brown cloth made of the brown cotton called here Khodranj, and greatly worn and prized in the country; this is also largely exported. The weavers are of Persian descent, and come from the neighbourhood of Sohar, chiefly being the descendants of the old Persian conquerors and settlers. Coarse canvas for sails is also extensively made on the Batinah Coast, and is even exported to Cutch. Another industry is the preparation of dried dates called by the Arabs Bisir. The export of these to India, where under the name of Kharak they are a necessary ingredient at certain Hindoo festivities, exceeds even that of pressed dates. The variety from which they are chiefly prepared is the Maseybili, but the Khameyzi is also sometimes employed. The process observed is as follows: the dates are picked before they are quite ripe, and put into copper cauldrons of boiling water, where they are allowed to simmer for half an hour until a good deal of juice is extracted. On being taken out they are put in the sun for two or three days, and continually turned until they are found to be quite dry and hard, when they are packed for export in peesh bags. The water in the boilers is removed from time to time, as it inspissates by extraction of the juice and evaporation, and put aside to be fermented into liquor. The earthenware used in Oman is made in the country, and potteries are to be found in many places. The porous vessels or coojahs for cooling water come only from Nakhil, the clay used being a bluish marl mixed with sand. These porous vessels however are inferior to those brought from Baghdad. The potter's wheel is the same as that used in all ages and countries. Nezwa is famous for its manufacture of copper vessels, and it appears to supply nearly all Oman with these articles. In



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Jebel Akhdhar and beyond, the risk and expense of carriage cause the exclusive use of metal in lieu of earthenware, the women even being necessitated to bring water from the wells in copper vessels.

The jewellery and gold and silver work of Muscat is mostly done by Cutchees and Sindians, and is very superior, the mode of ornamenting dagger and sword sheaths, especially, being peculiar to Oman. These men make large profits, as the Arabs generally are too simple and unsophisticated to comprehend the value of the work done for them. In the interior the gold and silversmiths are Arabs or Baisurs, but their workmanship is much inferior.

*Fisheries.*—Fish are found in enormous quantities all along the Oman Coast, and form a very important article of consumption, not only to the coast dwellers, but also to the interior population; large quantities of salt-fish being prepared at Muscat and other towns for home consumption and exportation to India, the Mauritius, &c. The fishermen are Arabs, Persians, Belooch and Socotraes, but though a successful and independent race, are looked down on by the Arabs. They are quite nomadic in their habits. In the pilgrim months many go to Jeddah in dows to fish, being induced thereto by the high prices there prevailing, and they usually return with a respectable sum as the fruit of their labour. At another time they spread themselves along the Mekran Coast salting their takes on the spot, and returning after two or three months with large supplies. The Socotraes and Mahras come to Oman for the autumn, and remain till about January. The nets used are of many kinds, but the larger fish and sharks, saw-fish, sword-fish and rays are taken with a line. In the Batinah the nets are nearly a mile long, and form the chief wealth perhaps of a whole village. As in Norway the rejected heads of cured fish are given to cattle, but they are here boiled up with date-stones, remnants of mat-bags, and other refuse ingredients into a palatable mess.

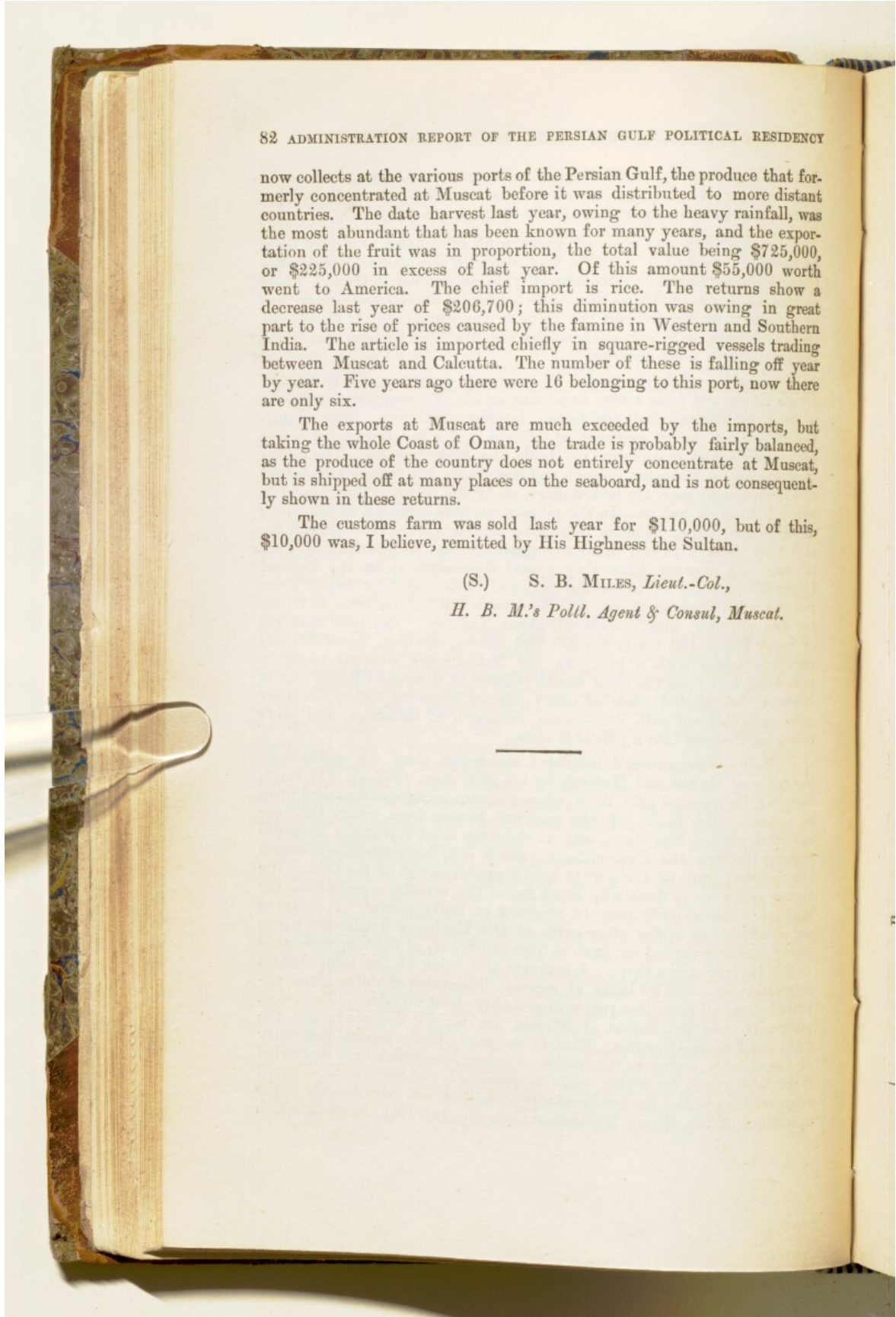
*Trade.*—The annexed tabulated statements show the statistics of the trade of Muscat and Muttrah for the past year, 1876-77. It must, however, be repeated that these returns cannot be altogether relied upon as correct. The books of the customs' farmer, from whom they are obtained, are not kept in a way to show the exact quantities of goods passing through the Custom-house, and it is to his interest to diminish the apparent trade of the port to keep competitors out of the field. The figures given are undoubtedly much below the actuals, especially of the imports. The exports may be accepted as fairly correct. No returns are obtainable from the other ports of His Highness' dominions, where foreign trade is carried on, such as Soor and Sohar, as the Government is unable to levy taxes there. I estimate the value of the total imports into Oman at about 30 lakhs of rupees. The value of dates alone exported from all ports last year was probably about 20 lakhs. The trade, prosperity and population of Muscat are rapidly declining, and the town itself falling to ruins. This is due partly to the general insecurity of the country, owing to the intestine commotions which have distracted it of late years, by which trade is paralyzed, and merchants deterred from sending orders for goods in large quantities, but more directly to the operations of the Steam Navigation Company carrying the mails which

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now collects at the various ports of the Persian Gulf, the produce that formerly concentrated at Muscat before it was distributed to more distant countries. The date harvest last year, owing to the heavy rainfall, was the most abundant that has been known for many years, and the exportation of the fruit was in proportion, the total value being \$725,000, or \$225,000 in excess of last year. Of this amount \$55,000 worth went to America. The chief import is rice. The returns show a decrease last year of \$206,700; this diminution was owing in great part to the rise of prices caused by the famine in Western and Southern India. The article is imported chiefly in square-rigged vessels trading between Muscat and Calcutta. The number of these is falling off year by year. Five years ago there were 16 belonging to this port, now there are only six.

The exports at Muscat are much exceeded by the imports, but taking the whole Coast of Oman, the trade is probably fairly balanced, as the produce of the country does not entirely concentrate at Muscat, but is shipped off at many places on the seaboard, and is not consequently shown in these returns.

The customs farm was sold last year for \$110,000, but of this, \$10,000 was, I believe, remitted by His Highness the Sultan.

(S.) S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
*H. B. M.'s Poltl. Agent & Consul, Muscat.*



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**Part IV.**  
**A.**

*Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering or leaving the Port  
of Muscat during twelve months, 1876-77.*

Class A.—European and American. | Class B.—Native Craft.

CLASS.	Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.	REMARKS.
A. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.	Coal vessels ... ..	.....	.....	.....	
	America ... ..	5	800	4,000	
	Calcutta ... ..	17	800	13,600	
	Mauritius and Bourbon ... ..	8	400	3,200	
	Singapoor ... ..	3	500	1,500	
	Persian Gulf ports ... ..	13	600	7,800	
	Mail steamers ... ..	52	1,000	52,000	
	Other steamers ... ..	3	1,000	3,000	
	Bombay ... ..	1	600	600	
	Batavia... ..	...	.....	.....	
	Red Sea ports ... ..	4	500	2,000	
	Zanzibar ... ..	1	300	300	
	Total ... ..	107	6,500	88,000	
B. NATIVE CRAFT.	India ... ..	450	80	3,600	
	Persian Gulf ... ..	95	100	9,500	
	Zanzibar ... ..	25	100	2,500	
	Yemen ... ..	50	50	2,500	
	Mekran... ..	120	50	5,000	
Total ... ..	740	380	23,100		
Grand total, A and B ... ..	847	6,880	111,100		

(Sd.) S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
H. B. M.'s *Poltl. Agent*  
and *Consul, Muscat.*



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B.  
EXPORTS.  
*Estimate for the year 1876-77.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To
Dates, pressed ...	175,000 bags.	350,000	India, Yemen and America.
" dry ...	75,000 "	375,000	India.
Fish sounds ...	175 "	5,000	"
Cotton ...	2,000 bales.	42,000	"
Shark fins ...	300 "	18,000	"
Red ochre (mugur) ...	700 loads.	1,400	"
Salt ...	5,000 "	10,000	"
Fish ...	75,000 in No.	13,000	Mauritius and Bourbon.
Other fruits ...	.....	40,000	India.
Dried limes ...	1,000 bags.	10,000	Busrah.
Mother-o-pearl ...	1,000 bales.	20,000	India.
Pearls ...	.....	20,000	"
Sugar ...	1,200 bags.	12,000	Yemen.
Henna ...	400 "	1,700	Busrah.
Cotton fabrics ...	300 boxes.	150,000	Zanzibar.
Date juice ...	200 dubbas.	600	India.
Black dates ...	16,000 pots.	2,200	"
Almonds ...	250 bags.	2,500	India and Zanzibar.
Zeebeeb ...	600 "	3,000	India.
Plums ...	60 "	400	"
Madder ...	180 "	1,400	"
Assafoetida ...	40 "	350	"
Walnuts ...	100 "	600	"
Garlic ...	150 "	600	Zanzibar.
Wheat ...	1,500 kandies.	22,000	Mauritius and India.
Wood ...	300 kories.	1,500	Busrah and the Gulf.
Planks ...	80 "	800	" "
Cotton seeds ...	3,500 bales.	6,000	India.



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*Estimate for the year 1876-77—(Concluded.)*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To
Ghee ... ..	400 dubbas.	8,000	Mauritius, Red Sea ports.
Sulphur ... ..	250 bales.	600	India.
Cowries ... ..	700 "	1,800	"
Rose water ... ..	1,200 karboys & 150 boxes.	2,400	"
Hulwa ... ..	.....	10,000	"
Goats' hair ... ..	200 bales.	1,600	Busrah.
Arabian canvas ... ..	15,000 bolts.	6,000	Yemen.
Musk ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Aloes wood ... ..	10 boxes.	3,000	Busrah.
Resin ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kerosine oil ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Tamarind ... ..	100 baskets.	200	Busrah.
Jowaree ... ..	750 kandies.	7,000	Yemen and India.
Opium ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Moong ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Rose leaves ... ..	400 bags.	2,400	Yemen and India.
Reed pens ... ..	40 bales.	600	India.
Pomegranate skins ... ..	100 "	400	"
Budr bud ... ..	500 "	600	Yemen.
Gum ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Incense ... ..	150 bales.	1,100	Busrah.
Cloves ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Otto of roses ... ..	.....	1,000	India.
Dragon's-blood ... ..	100 pots.	800	"
Mukl ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Shunna ... ..	300 bales.	1,200	India.
Aloes ... ..	300 skins.	1,500	"
Soap (American) ... ..	3,000 boxes.	1,500	"
Total value ... ..	.....	1,161,750	

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C.

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1876-77.

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Rice (Bengal) ... ..	81,000 bags.	324,000	
	Rice (Malabar) ... ..	625 "	1,000	
	Rice (red) ... ..	200 "	500	
	Sugar ... ..	3,100 "	37,200	
	Silk goods ... ..	57 bales.	14,000	
	Gooraccoo ... ..	100 kegs.	400	
	Musk ... ..	21 tins.	2,500	
	Aloes wood ... ..	32 boxes.	9,000	
	Cotton stuffs ... ..	1,461 bales.	194,000	
	Cotton cloth (blue) ... ..	191 "	19,000	
	Thread ... ..	745 "	56,000	
	Broadcloth ... ..	50 bolts.	750	
	Copper ... ..	18 boxes.	5,000	
	Damaged cotton ... ..	375 bales.	600	
	Wax candles ... ..	50 boxes.	200	
	Surrungee ... ..	65 "	650	
	Indigo ... ..	9 bags.	1,800	
	Purwas ... ..	10 "	100	
	Sweet oil ... ..	500 drums & casks.	42,000	
	Coffee ... ..	1,700 bags.	27,000	
	Pepper ... ..	300 "	3,600	
	Gunny ... ..	6 bales.	300	
	Turmeric ... ..	400 "	3,200	
	Spice ... ..	800 "	6,000	
	Sugar-candy ... ..	41 bags & kegs.	550	
	Rope ... ..	40 kandies.	800	
	Ironware ... ..	.....	3,500	
	Frankincense ... ..	140 boxes.	2,100	
	Tin and lead ... ..	402 pieces.	3,500	
	Cinnamon ... ..	152 boxes.	1,200	
	Saffron ... ..	12 "	4,500	
	Gold thread ... ..	.....	1,000	
	Wood ... ..	.....	4,000	
	Turkey red ... ..	20 boxes.	5,000	
	Alum ... ..	30 casks.	250	
	Monkey nuts ... ..	300 bales.	900	
	Dyes ... ..	.....	1,500	
	Bajree ... ..	15 kandies.	250	
	Tea ... ..	5 boxes.	50	
	Sandal-wood chips ... ..	15 kandies.	1,200	
	Wines, spirits and malt liquors	.....	5,000	
Oil seeds ... ..	4 kandies.	125		
Dry cocoanuts ... ..	150 bales.	750		
Steel ... ..	115 casks.	350		
Dry ginger ... ..	21 bales.	200		
Beetel nuts ... ..	31 "	300		
Brass ... ..	1 box.	100		
Camphor ... ..	6 boxes.	175		



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Estimate for the year 1876-77.—(Continued.)

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From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Nutmegs ...	9 bags.	200	
	Colored handkerchiefs ...	10 boxes.	700	
	Chintzes ...	50 "	12,000	
	Jagree ...	50 pots.	150	
	Tar ...	10 casks.	100	
	Hemp ...	1,000 bales.	3,000	
	Lucifer matches ...	25 boxes.	400	
	Dubbas, empty ...	300 in No.	500	
	Paper ...	20 boxes.	600	
	Fresh cocoanuts ...	16,000 in No.	240	
	Dal ...	30 bags.	100	
	Tamarind ...	770 bales.	1,000	
	Shawls and loongies ...	.....	1,000	
	Cardamoms ...	20 bales.	1,000	
	Delf ...	.....	8,000	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, oilman's stores, &c. ...	.....	10,000	
	Silks ...	75 bales.	37,500	
	Sewing cotton ...	8 "	40	
	Soda ...	261 "	900	
	Fireworks ...	61 boxes.	600	
Sulphur ...	35 casks.	400		
Ganja (flax seed) ...	15 bales.	100		
	Total ...	.....	864,630	
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRAH AND MEKRAH COAST.	Dates, pressed ...	7,200 bags.	11,000	
	Dates, dry ...	400 "	2,800	
	Silk (raw) ...	60 bales.	30,000	
	Zeebeeb ...	700 "	3,500	
	Raisins ...	75 "	450	
	Saltpetre ...	200 "	1,000	
	Jowaree ...	1,000 kandies.	9,000	
	Jeera (coriander seed) ...	400 bales.	2,800	
	Opium ...	6 boxes.	2,500	
	Cotton ...	11,000 bales.	53,000	
	Walnuts ...	120 "	700	
	Pestachio nuts ...	35 "	500	
	Almonds ...	310 "	3,000	
	Vetches ...	100 kandies.	2,500	
	Barley ...	200 "	1,400	
	Wheat ...	4,200 "	56,000	
	Moong ...	100 "	2,000	
	Rice ...	400 "	6,000	
	Madder ...	44 bales.	200	
	Assafotida ...	9 skins.	200	
Myrtle leaves ...	1,200 bales.	3,100		
Millet seeds ...	25 "	625		
Carpet rugs ...	10 "	600		
Mat bags ...	125,000 in No.	10,000		
Salt ...	5,000 loads.	10,000		
Red ochre (mugur) ...	700 "	1,100		



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧." [٥١ ظ] (١٢٥/١٠١)

88 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY  
*Estimate for the year 1876-77.—(Continued.)*

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSHRAH AND MEKRAH COAST.	Pearls	.....	20,000	
	Mother-o' pearl	400 kandies.	20,000	
	Sulphur	250 bales.	600	
	Dry roses	500 "	3,000	
	Gall nuts	.....	.....	
	Ghee	2,000 dubbas.	32,000	
	Silks	45 bales.	9,000	
	Rose water	1,600 karboys.	2,400	
	Reed pens	160 boxes.	600	
	Pomegranate skins	25 bundles.	300	
	Figs	100 bags.	150	
	French beans	32 "	200	
	Skins	20 kandies.	1,600	
	Goats' hair	40 kories.	1,600	
	Yellow wood	200 bales.	1,500	
	Gunpowder	200 "	1,000	
	Suet	200 casks.	600	
	Canvas	30 skins.	1,200	
	Budr bud	300 bolts.	600	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as matting, raw cotton, chemicals, &c.	500 bales.	15,000	
	Drugs	17 bales.	200	
Dyes	31 "	75		
	35 "	350		
	Total	.....	325,950	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Senna leaves	91 bales.	270	
	Coffee	50 bags.	1,250	
	Gum	2 bales.	20	
	Frankincense	200 "	1,400	
	Cloves	10 "	300	
	Chintz	.....	.....	
	Cowries	700 bags.	1,800	
	Cocoanuts	50,000 in No.	800	
	Wood (rafters)	500 kories.	2,500	
	Jowaree	40 kandies.	800	
	Otto of roses	.....	2,000	
	Matchlocks	20 boxes.	2,000	
	Monkey nuts	100 bales.	300	
	Loaf sugar	20 boxes.	500	
	Antimony	.....	250	
	Paper	28 boxes.	1,400	
	Dragons'-blood	55 pots.	800	
	Wild cypress seeds	500 bags.	20,000	
Arabian gum (mukl)	10 "	60		
Shunna	200 "	800		
Suet	10 skins.	200		
Aloes	310 "	1,500		
Ambergris	2 boxes.	150		
Civet	6 horns.	240		



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 89

Estimate for the year 1876-77.—(Concluded.)

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Fish oil ... ..	.....	3,000	
	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	2,000	
	American cottons... ..	838 bales.	60,000	
	Soap (American) ... ..	3,200 boxes.	1,600	
	Indian corn ... ..	70 kandies.	400	
	Sugar ... ..	250 bags.	1,000	
	Total ... ..	.....	107,340	
MAURITIUS AND BATAVIA.	Sugar ... ..	1,300 bags.	14,000	
	Total ... ..	.....	14,000	
SINGA- POOR.	Planks ... ..	170 kories.	1,500	
	Cannon ... ..	20 in No.	150	
	Rafters ... ..	10 kories.	150	
	Coffee ... ..	10 bags.	90	
	Total ... ..	.....	1,890	
<i>Total of Imports.</i>				
	From India ... ..	.....	864,630	
	,, Persian Gulf and Mekran ... ..	.....	325,950	
	,, South Coast and Africa ... ..	.....	107,340	
	,, Mauritius and Batavia ... ..	.....	14,000	
	,, Singapoer ... ..	.....	1,890	
	Grand total ... ..	.....	1,313,810	

(Sd.) S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
H. B. M.'s *Polll. Agent and Consul, Muscat.*





"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧" [٥٢] (١٢٥/١٠٣)

90 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

D.

Contrasted statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving  
the Port of Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR 1876-77.

A.—European and American. | B.—Native Craft.

CLASS.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
	Numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.
<b>A.</b>				
Coal Vessels ...	...	...	...	...
America ...	5	5	...	...
Calcutta ...	11	17	6	...
Mauritius and Bourbon...	3	8	5	...
Singapoor ...	3	3	...	...
Persian Gulf ports ...	7	13	6	...
Mail steamers ...	54	52	...	2
Other steamers ...	3	3	...	...
Bombay ...	1	1	...	...
Batavia ...	1	...	...	1
Red Sea ports ...	1	4	3	...
Zanzibar ...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	89	107	21	3
<b>B.</b>				
India ...	300	450	150	...
Persian Gulf ...	200	95	...	105
Zanzibar ...	60	25	...	35
Yemen ...	200	50	...	150
Mekran ...	150	120	...	30
Total ...	910	740	150	320
Grand total, A and B ...	999	847	171	323

(Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
H. B. M.'s Poltl. Agent  
and Consul, Muscat.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. [٥٣] [١٢٥/١٠٤]

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 91

53

E.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

CLASS.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR.		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
	1876-76.	1876-77.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dates, pressed	250,000	350,000	100,000	.....
Dates, dry	250,000	375,000	125,000	.....
Fish sounds	2,000	5,000	3,000	.....
Cotton	42,000	42,000	.....	.....
Shark fins	15,000	15,000	3,000	.....
Red ochre	1,500	1,400	.....	100
Salt	12,000	10,000	.....	2,000
Fish	7,000	13,000	6,000	.....
Dried limes	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Other fruits	30,000	40,000	10,000	.....
Mother-o'-pearl	50,000	20,000	.....	30,000
Pearls	50,000	20,000	.....	30,000
Sugar	10,000	12,000	2,000	.....
Henna	1,700	1,700	.....	.....
Cotton fabrics	150,000	150,000	.....	.....
Date juice	1,400	600	.....	800
Black dates	2,000	2,200	200	.....
Almonds	200	2,500	2,300	.....
Zeebeeb	5,500	3,000	.....	2,500
Plums	300	400	100	.....
Madder	1,600	1,300	.....	200
Assafotida	500	350	.....	150
Walnuts	800	800	.....	200
Garlic	800	800	.....	200
Wheat	20,000	22,000	2,000	.....
Wood	4,000	1,500	.....	2,500
Planks	2,000	800	.....	1,200
Cotton seeds	5,000	6,000	1,000	.....
Ghee	10,000	8,000	.....	2,000
Sulphur	3,000	800	.....	2,400
Cowries	8,000	1,800	.....	6,200
Rose water	2,000	2,400	400	.....
Hulwa	20,000	10,000	.....	10,000
Goats' hair	3,000	1,800	.....	1,400
Arabian canvas	5,000	6,000	1,000	.....
Musk	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Aloes wood	1,800	3,000	1,200	.....
Resin	600	.....	.....	600
Kerosine oil	2,100	.....	.....	2,100
Tamarind	400	200	.....	200
Jowaree	13,000	7,000	.....	6,000
Opium	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
Moonr	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Rose leaves	3,200	2,400	.....	800
Reed pens	900	600	.....	300
Pomegranate skins	400	400	.....	.....
Budr bud	20,000	600	.....	19,400
Gum	700	.....	.....	700
Incense	1,000	1,100	100	.....
Cloves	750	.....	.....	750
Otto of roses	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Dragon's-blood	800	800	.....	.....
Musk	200	.....	.....	200
Shunna	2,000	1,200	.....	800
Aloes	2,800	1,500	.....	1,300
Soap (American)	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
Total	1,032,450	1,161,750	268,800	129,500

(Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
H. B. M.'s Poltl. Agent  
and Consul, Muscat.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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92 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

F.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported  
into Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

From	CLASS.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
		1875-76.	1876-77.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Rice (Bengal) ...	500,000	324,000	.....	176,000
	Rice (Malabar) ...	32,000	1,000	.....	31,000
	Rice (Red) ...	200	500	300	.....
	Sugar ...	70,000	37,200	.....	32,800
	Silk goods ...	25,000	14,000	.....	11,000
	Gooracoo ...	600	400	.....	200
	Musk ...	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
	Aloes wood ...	3,000	9,000	6,000	.....
	Cotton stuffs ...	200,000	194,000	.....	6,000
	Cotton cloth (blue) ...	30,000	19,000	.....	11,000
	Thread ...	45,000	56,000	11,000	.....
	Broad cloth ...	1,500	750	.....	750
	Copper ...	1,200	5,000	3,800	.....
	Damaged cotton ...	1,200	600	.....	600
	Wax candles ...	200	200	.....	.....
	Surrungee ...	800	650	.....	150
	Indigo ...	2,000	1,800	.....	200
	Purwas ...	250	100	.....	150
	Sweet Oil ...	55,000	42,000	.....	13,000
	Coffee ...	34,000	27,000	.....	7,000
	Pepper ...	6,000	3,600	.....	2,400
	Gunny ...	1,500	300	.....	1,200
	Turmeric ...	4,500	3,200	.....	1,300
	Spice ...	2,500	6,000	3,500	.....
	Sugar-candy ...	1,700	550	.....	1,150
	Rope ...	2,500	800	.....	1,700
	Ironware ...	3,000	3,500	500	.....
	Frankincense ...	1,900	2,100	200	.....
	Tin and Lead ...	4,000	3,500	.....	500
	Cinnamon ...	2,400	1,200	.....	1,200
	Saffron ...	3,000	4,500	1,500	.....
	Gold thread ...	2,000	1,000	.....	1,000
	Wood ...	4,000	4,000	.....	.....
	Turkey red ...	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
	Semsem oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alum ...	400	250	.....	150
	Monkey nuts ...	1,500	900	.....	600
	Dyes ...	1,000	1,500	500	.....
	Bajree ...	700	250	.....	450
	Tea ...	50	50	.....	.....
	Sandal-wood chips ...	800	1,200	400	.....
	Canvas ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wines, spirits & malt liquors ...	8,000	5,000	.....	3,000
	Oil seeds ...	400	125	.....	275
	Dry cocoanuts ...	700	750	50	.....



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 93

F.—(Continued.)

From	Class.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
		1875-76.	1876-77.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Steel ... ..	300	350	50	.....
	Dry Ginger ... ..	100	200	100	.....
	Betel nuts ... ..	350	300	.....	50
	Brass ... ..	200	100	.....	100
	Camphor ... ..	300	175	.....	125
	Nutmegs ... ..	400	200	.....	200
	Colored handkerchiefs ... ..	1,000	700	.....	300
	Chintzes ... ..	15,000	12,000	.....	3,000
	Jagree ... ..	200	150	.....	50
	Clay ... ..	100	.....	.....	100
	Myrobalans ... ..	189	.....	.....	180
	Tar ... ..	800	100	.....	700
	Hemp ... ..	6,000	3,000	.....	3,000
	Kerosine oil ... ..	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
	Lucifer matches ... ..	400	400	.....	.....
	Dubbas (empty) ... ..	300	500	200	.....
	Paper ... ..	400	600	200	.....
	Fresh cocoanuts ... ..	80	240	160	.....
	Dal ... ..	80	100	20	.....
	Tamarind ... ..	600	1,000	400	.....
	Shawls and loongies ... ..	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
	Nuts ... ..	100	.....	.....	100
	Seeds ... ..	500	.....	.....	500
	Cardamoms ... ..	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
	Delf ... ..	7,000	8,000	1,000	.....
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, oilman's stores, &c. ... ..	12,000	10,000	.....	2,000
Silk ... ..	12,000	37,500	25,500	.....	
Sewing cotton ... ..	.....	40	40	.....	
Soda ... ..	.....	900	900	.....	
Fireworks ... ..	.....	600	600	.....	
Sulphur ... ..	.....	400	400	.....	
Ganja (flax seeds) ... ..	.....	100	100	.....	
Total ... ..		1,124,390	864,630	58,420	318,180
PERSIAN GULF, BUORCH AND MEKRAN COAST.	Dates, pressed ... ..	20,000	11,000	.....	9,000
	Dates, dry ... ..	9,000	2,800	.....	6,200
	Silk (raw) ... ..	50,000	30,000	.....	20,000
	Zeebeeb ... ..	6,500	3,500	.....	3,000
	Raisins ... ..	.....	450	450	.....
	Saltpetre ... ..	1,500	1,000	.....	500
	Saffron ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jowaree ... ..	18,000	9,000	.....	9,000
	Jeera (coriander seed) ... ..	3,500	2,800	.....	700
	Opium ... ..	3,000	2,500	.....	500
Cotton ... ..	50,000	53,000	3,000	.....	
Walnuts ... ..	900	700	.....	200	



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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94 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

F.--(Continued.)

From	Class.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
		1875-76.	1876-77.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PERSIAN GULF, BUORCH AND MERRAN COAST.	Pestachio nuts ...	250	500	250	.....
	Almonds ...	600	3,000	2,400	.....
	Vetches ...	3,000	2,500	.....	500
	Barley ...	3,000	1,400	.....	1,600
	Wheat ...	75,000	56,000	.....	19,000
	Moong ...	5,500	2,000	.....	3,500
	Rice ...	1,500	6,000	4,500	.....
	Madder ...	50	200	150	.....
	Assafetida ...	2,000	200	.....	1,800
	Myrtle leaves ...	4,000	3,100	.....	900
	Millet seeds ...	600	625	25	.....
	Carpet rugs ...	1,000	600	.....	400
	Mat bags ...	7,000	10,000	3,000	.....
	Salt ...	17,000	10,000	.....	7,000
	Red Ochre (mugur) ...	1,800	1,100	.....	700
	Pearls ...	55,000	20,000	.....	35,000
	Mother-o-pearl ...	50,000	20,000	.....	30,000
	Sulphur ...	3,300	600	.....	2,700
	Dry roses ...	3,400	3,000	.....	400
	Gall nuts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ghee ...	30,000	32,000	2,000	.....
	Silk ...	8,000	9,000	1,000	.....
	Rose water ...	3,000	2,400	.....	600
	Reed pens ...	1,000	600	.....	400
	Pomegranate skins ...	800	300	.....	500
	Figs ...	400	150	.....	250
	French beans ...	400	200	.....	200
	Skins ...	800	1,600	800	.....
	Goats' hair ...	3,500	1,600	.....	1,900
	Yellow wood ...	2,000	1,500	.....	500
Gunpowder ...	800	1,000	200	.....	
Suet ...	250	600	350	.....	
Canvas ...	1,000	1,200	200	.....	
Plums ...	400	.....	.....	.....	
Budi bud ...	20,000	600	.....	19,400	
Miscellaneous articles, such as matting, raw cotton, che- micals, &c. ...	10,000	15,000	5,000	.....	
Drugs ...	.....	275	275	.....	
Dyes ...	.....	350	350	.....	
Total ...	478,750	325,950	23,950	176,350	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Senna leaves ...	.....	270	270	.....
	Coffee ...	3,500	1,250	.....	2,250
	Gum ...	1,000	20	.....	980
	Frankincense ...	1,000	1,400	400	.....
	Cloves ...	1,200	300	.....	900
	Chintz ...	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
Cowries ...	8,000	1,800	.....	6,200	



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(55)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77. 95

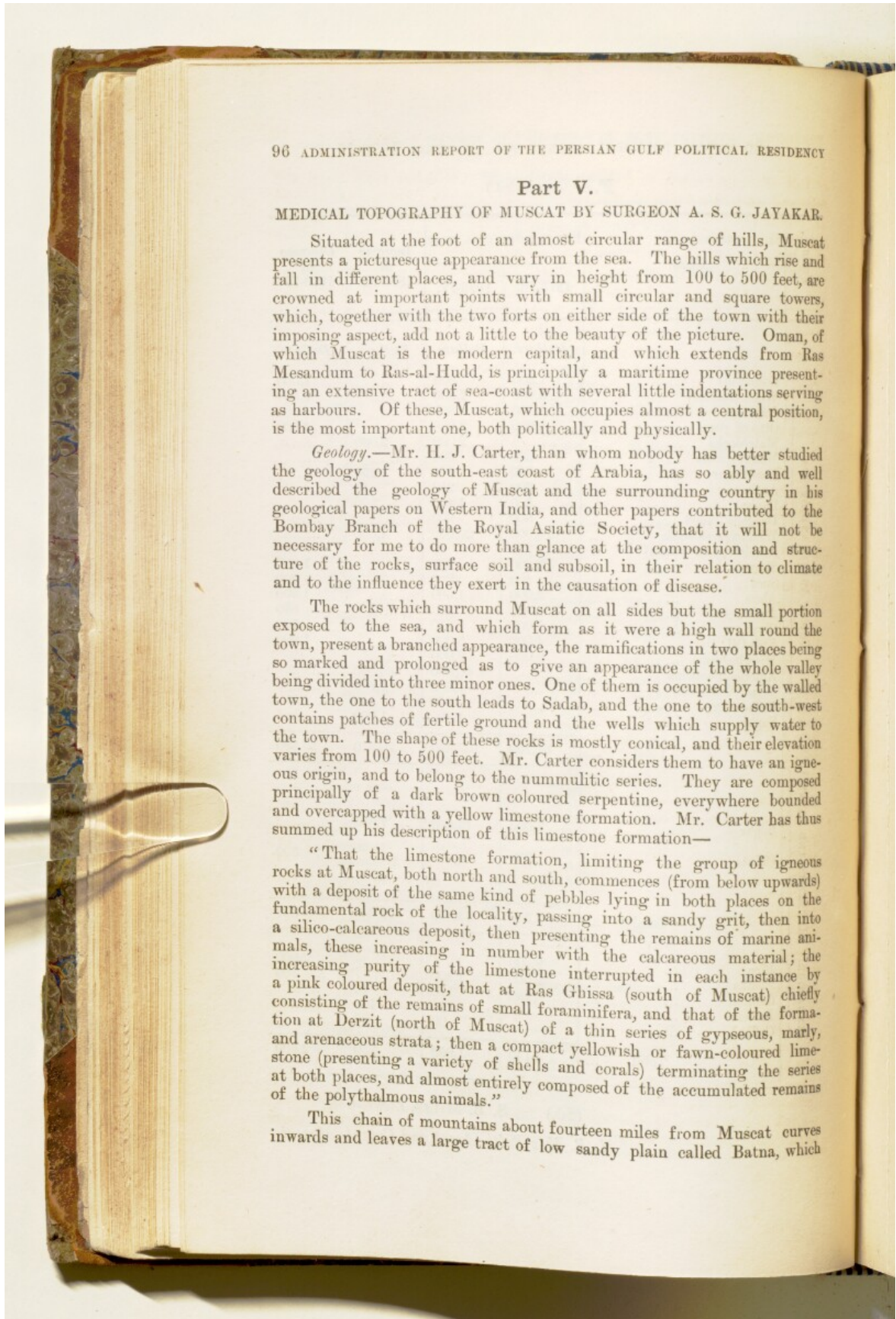
F.--(Concluded.)

From	Class.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
		1875-76.	1876-77.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Cocoanuts ...	1,800	800	.....	1,000
	Wood (rafters) ...	5,000	2,500	.....	2,500
	Jowaree ...	1,000	800	.....	200
	Otto of roses ...	6,000	2,000	.....	4,000
	Matchlocks ...	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
	Monkey nuts ...	300	300	.....	.....
	Loaf sugar ...	250	500	250	.....
	Antimony ...	200	250	50	.....
	Paper ...	500	1,400	900	.....
	Dragons'-blood ...	800	800	.....	.....
	Wild cypress seeds ...	16,000	20,000	4,000	.....
	Arabian gum (mukl) ...	250	60	.....	190
	Shunna ...	2,000	800	.....	1,200
	Suet ...	400	200	.....	200
	Aloes ...	3,000	1,500	.....	1,500
	Ambergris ...	1,000	150	.....	850
	Civet ...	1,000	240	.....	760
Fish Oil ...	4,000	3,000	.....	1,000	
Miscellaneous ...	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	
American cottons ...	.....	60,000	60,000	.....	
Soap (American) ...	.....	1,600	1,600	.....	
Indian corn ...	.....	400	400	.....	
Sugar ...	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	
Total ...		61,700	107,340	70,870	25,230
MAURITIUS AND BATAVIA.	Sugar ...	7,000	14,000	7,000	.....
	Chintz ...	300	.....	.....	300
	Total ...	7,300	14,000	7,000	300
SINGAPOOR.	Rice ...	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
	Planks ...	2,000	1,500	.....	500
	Cannon ...	140	150	10	.....
	Rafters ...	.....	150	150	.....
	Coffee ...	.....	90	90	.....
Total ...		4,140	1,890	250	2,500

(Sd.) S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
H. B. M.'s *Polll. Agent and Consul, Muscat.*



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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96 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Part V.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF MUSCAT BY SURGEON A. S. G. JAYAKAR.

Situated at the foot of an almost circular range of hills, Muscat presents a picturesque appearance from the sea. The hills which rise and fall in different places, and vary in height from 100 to 500 feet, are crowned at important points with small circular and square towers, which, together with the two forts on either side of the town with their imposing aspect, add not a little to the beauty of the picture. Oman, of which Muscat is the modern capital, and which extends from Ras Mesandum to Ras-al-Hudd, is principally a maritime province presenting an extensive tract of sea-coast with several little indentations serving as harbours. Of these, Muscat, which occupies almost a central position, is the most important one, both politically and physically.

*Geology.*—Mr. H. J. Carter, than whom nobody has better studied the geology of the south-east coast of Arabia, has so ably and well described the geology of Muscat and the surrounding country in his geological papers on Western India, and other papers contributed to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, that it will not be necessary for me to do more than glance at the composition and structure of the rocks, surface soil and subsoil, in their relation to climate and to the influence they exert in the causation of disease.

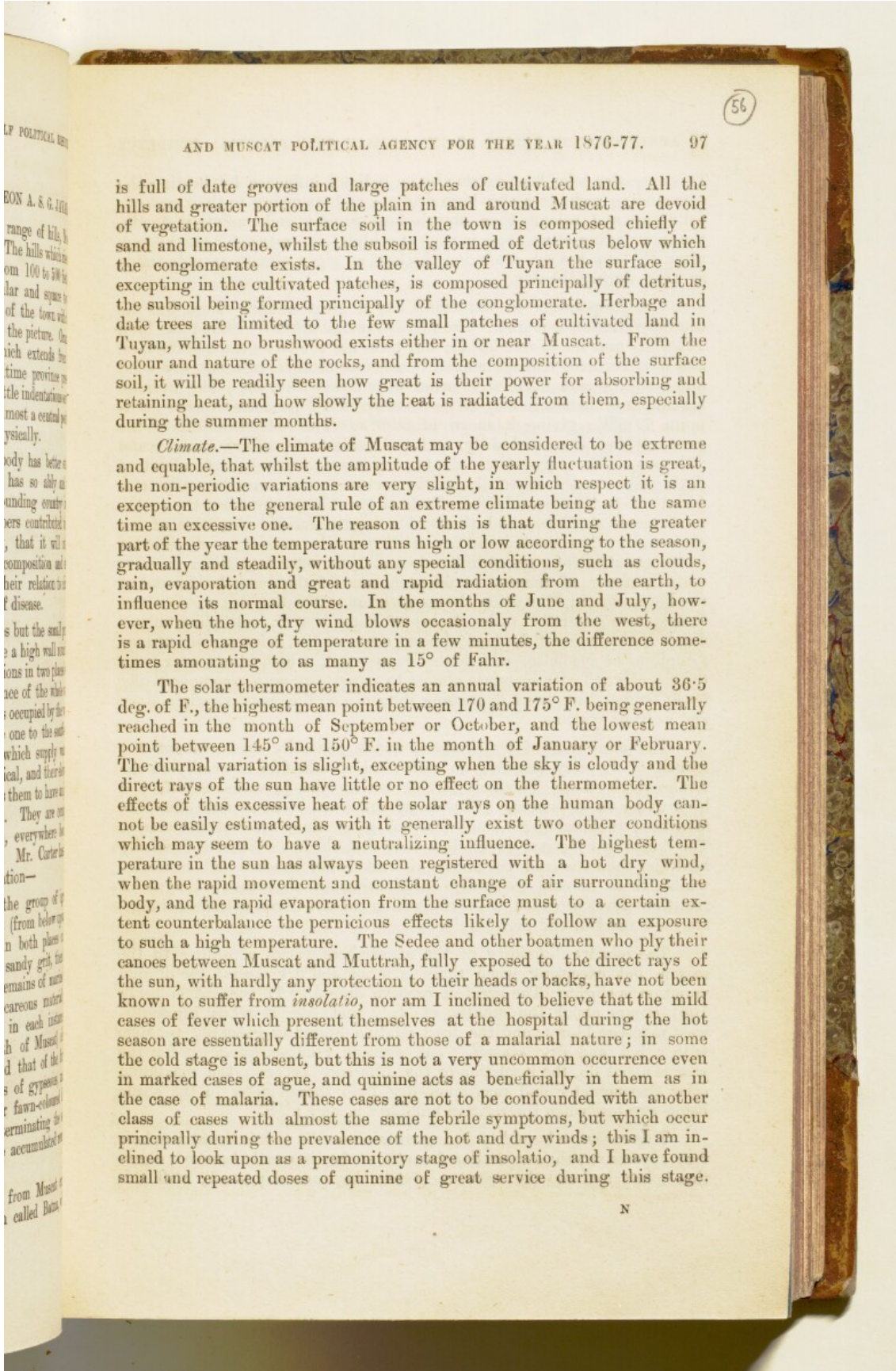
The rocks which surround Muscat on all sides but the small portion exposed to the sea, and which form as it were a high wall round the town, present a branched appearance, the ramifications in two places being so marked and prolonged as to give an appearance of the whole valley being divided into three minor ones. One of them is occupied by the walled town, the one to the south leads to Sadab, and the one to the south-west contains patches of fertile ground and the wells which supply water to the town. The shape of these rocks is mostly conical, and their elevation varies from 100 to 500 feet. Mr. Carter considers them to have an igneous origin, and to belong to the nummulitic series. They are composed principally of a dark brown coloured serpentine, everywhere bounded and overcapped with a yellow limestone formation. Mr. Carter has thus summed up his description of this limestone formation—

“That the limestone formation, limiting the group of igneous rocks at Muscat, both north and south, commences (from below upwards) with a deposit of the same kind of pebbles lying in both places on the fundamental rock of the locality, passing into a sandy grit, then into a silico-calcareous deposit, then presenting the remains of marine animals, these increasing in number with the calcareous material; the increasing purity of the limestone interrupted in each instance by a pink coloured deposit, that at Ras Ghissa (south of Muscat) chiefly consisting of the remains of small foraminifera, and that of the formation at Derzit (north of Muscat) of a thin series of gypseous, marly, and arenaceous strata; then a compact yellowish or fawn-coloured limestone (presenting a variety of shells and corals) terminating the series at both places, and almost entirely composed of the accumulated remains of the polythalmous animals.”

This chain of mountains about fourteen miles from Muscat curves inwards and leaves a large tract of low sandy plain called Batna, which



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This excessive solar heat exerts also an indirect influence by heating the surrounding rocks to a very high degree ; and, as owing to their geological nature and colour they absorb heat rapidly and radiate it slowly, the surrounding atmosphere is kept at a high temperature for many hours after the sun has set, rendering the heat at night almost as unbearable as that during the day.

The temperature in the shade has a great annual range, but the diurnal variation is slight. The highest temperature registered has been 104.5° F. and the lowest 53° F.; but these are the two greatest extremes, and have occurred under the exceptional circumstances of a hot, dry wind and a strong cold north-west wind attended with rain. The average maximum temperature may be stated to be 83.8° F., and the average minimum 77.8° F., giving a mean of 80.8° F. The hottest months of the year are May, June and July, and the coldest December, January and February. The exhausting effects of a continuously high temperature during five months, especially on the nervous system, may be easily imagined; if to these we add the effects of great humidity when the south-west monsoon blows, and those of a highly rarified condition of the atmosphere when the hot and dry wind prevails, causing a diminution in the quantity of oxygen inhaled, and thus retarding the regressive metamorphosis of tissues, we have the sum of the general influence of the hot season in Muscat on the constitution. The hot, dry wind, whose temperature generally varies from 99° F. to 104° F., and which blows direct from the great Arabian desert, occasionally induces premonitory symptoms of insolation, whilst the damp wind, which blows over from the sea charged with moisture almost to saturation, with a comparatively lower temperature, has a depressing influence on the digestive, circulatory and nervous systems.

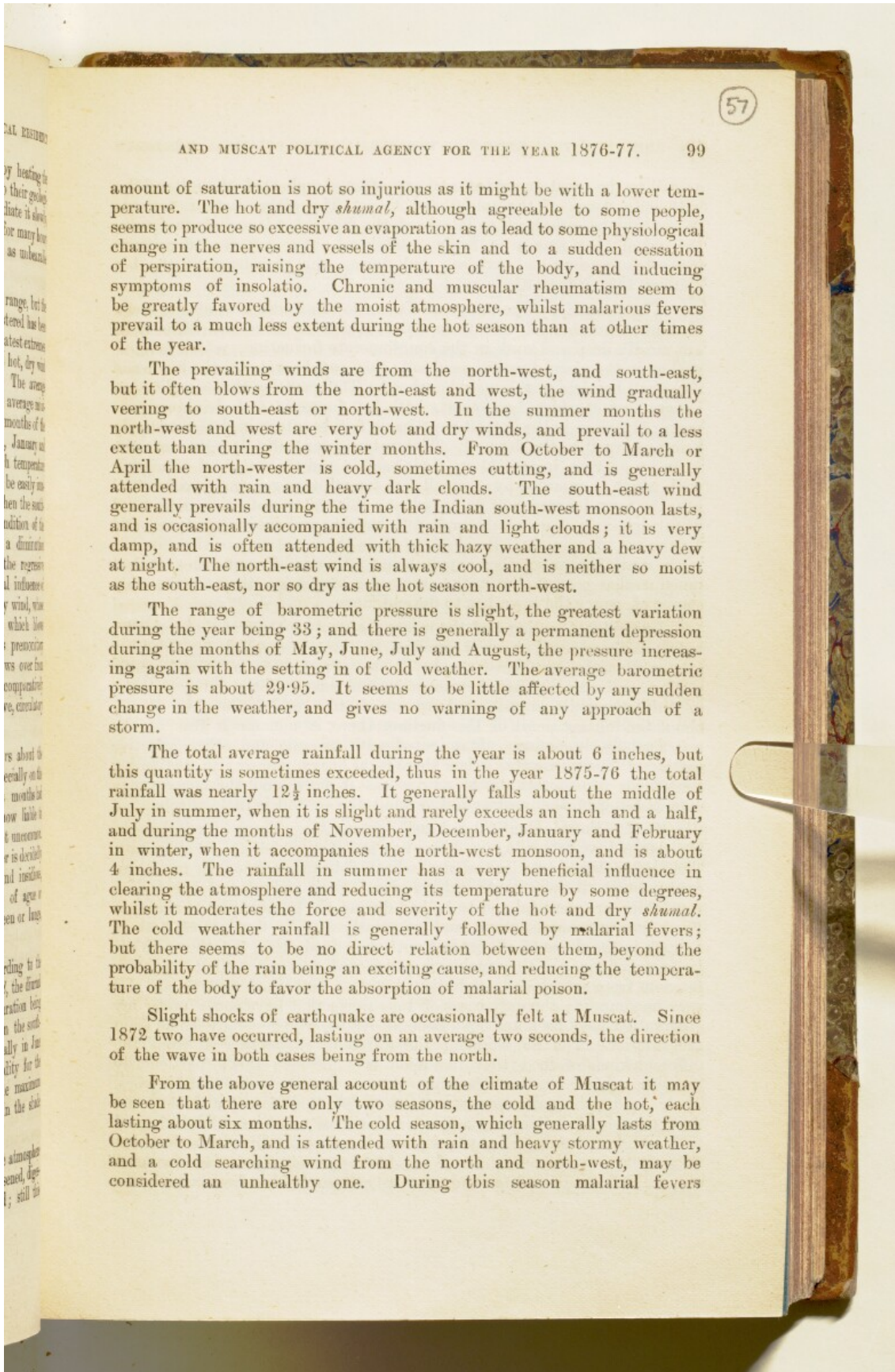
The minimum of temperature, which generally occurs about the month of January, has also an unfavorable influence, especially on the Arab constitution. The body, which during the previous months had been under the depressing influence of the heat, becomes now liable to attacks of malarial fever; and internal congestions are not uncommon. The Arabs and Natives generally believe that the hot weather is decidedly healthier than the cold, the effects of heat being gradual and insidious, whilst those of cold generally culminating in an attack of ague or remittent fever attended with congestion of the liver, spleen or lungs, are more marked and perceptible.

The relative humidity of the atmosphere varies according to the season, but excepting when there is a hot and dry *shumal*, the diurnal variation is slight. The greatest relative humidity 77 (saturation being 100) occurs about the months of July and August when the south-west monsoon blows; and the least relative humidity generally in June with a hot and dry *shumal*. The average relative humidity for the year is about 68, the insolation or the difference between the maximum solar thermometer and maximum dry bulb thermometer in the shade being greatest when the relative humidity is very high.

This excessive humidity during certain months makes the atmosphere very oppressive; the evaporation from the surface is greatly lessened, digestion is impaired and the nervous system becomes depressed; still this



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amount of saturation is not so injurious as it might be with a lower temperature. The hot and dry *shumal*, although agreeable to some people, seems to produce so excessive an evaporation as to lead to some physiological change in the nerves and vessels of the skin and to a sudden cessation of perspiration, raising the temperature of the body, and inducing symptoms of insolation. Chronic and muscular rheumatism seem to be greatly favored by the moist atmosphere, whilst malarious fevers prevail to a much less extent during the hot season than at other times of the year.

The prevailing winds are from the north-west, and south-east, but it often blows from the north-east and west, the wind gradually veering to south-east or north-west. In the summer months the north-west and west are very hot and dry winds, and prevail to a less extent than during the winter months. From October to March or April the north-wester is cold, sometimes cutting, and is generally attended with rain and heavy dark clouds. The south-east wind generally prevails during the time the Indian south-west monsoon lasts, and is occasionally accompanied with rain and light clouds; it is very damp, and is often attended with thick hazy weather and a heavy dew at night. The north-east wind is always cool, and is neither so moist as the south-east, nor so dry as the hot season north-west.

The range of barometric pressure is slight, the greatest variation during the year being 33; and there is generally a permanent depression during the months of May, June, July and August, the pressure increasing again with the setting in of cold weather. The average barometric pressure is about 29.95. It seems to be little affected by any sudden change in the weather, and gives no warning of any approach of a storm.

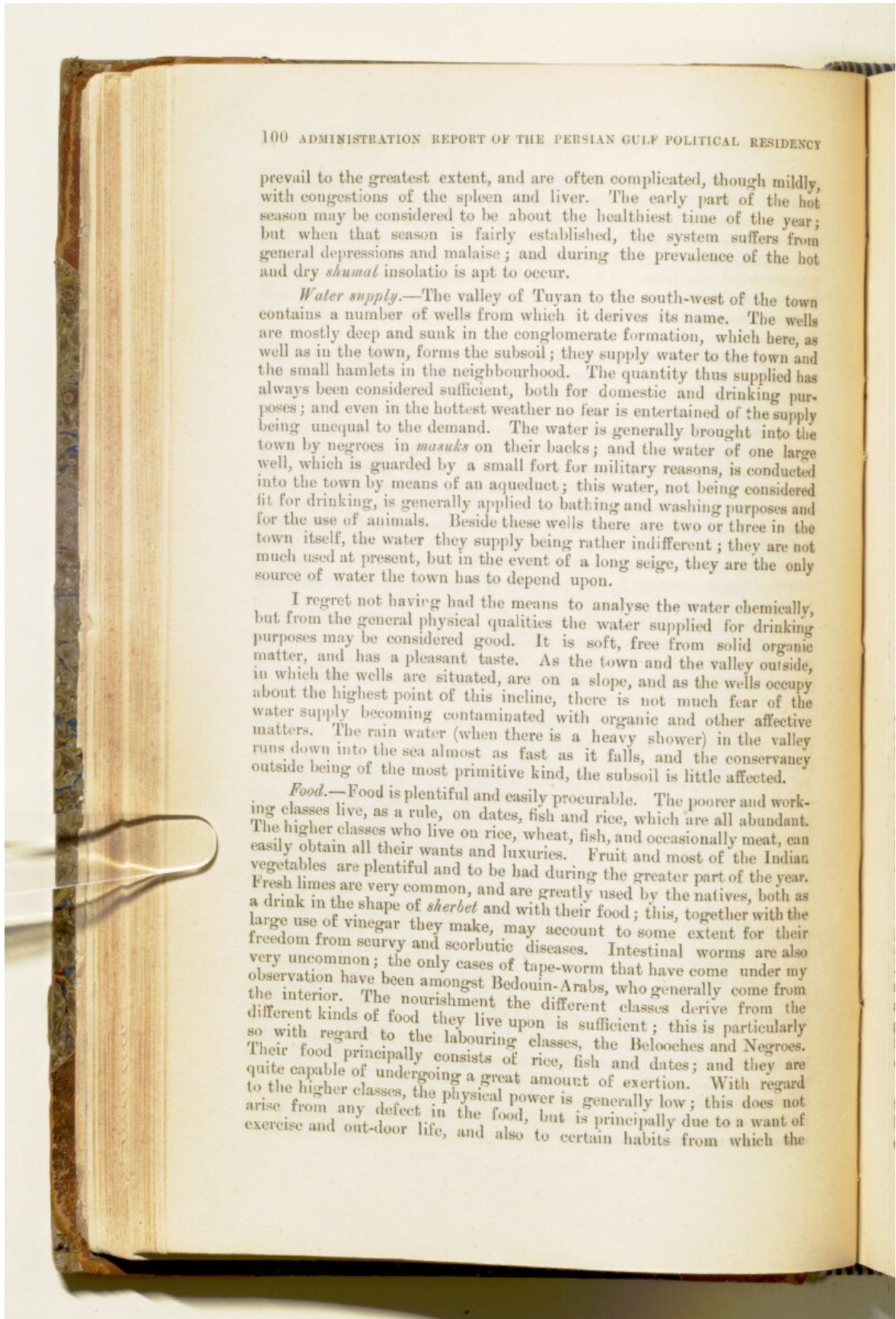
The total average rainfall during the year is about 6 inches, but this quantity is sometimes exceeded, thus in the year 1875-76 the total rainfall was nearly 12½ inches. It generally falls about the middle of July in summer, when it is slight and rarely exceeds an inch and a half, and during the months of November, December, January and February in winter, when it accompanies the north-west monsoon, and is about 4 inches. The rainfall in summer has a very beneficial influence in clearing the atmosphere and reducing its temperature by some degrees, whilst it moderates the force and severity of the hot and dry *shumal*. The cold weather rainfall is generally followed by malarial fevers; but there seems to be no direct relation between them, beyond the probability of the rain being an exciting cause, and reducing the temperature of the body to favor the absorption of malarial poison.

Slight shocks of earthquake are occasionally felt at Muscat. Since 1872 two have occurred, lasting on an average two seconds, the direction of the wave in both cases being from the north.

From the above general account of the climate of Muscat it may be seen that there are only two seasons, the cold and the hot, each lasting about six months. The cold season, which generally lasts from October to March, and is attended with rain and heavy stormy weather, and a cold searching wind from the north and north-west, may be considered an unhealthy one. During this season malarial fevers



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prevail to the greatest extent, and are often complicated, though mildly, with congestions of the spleen and liver. The early part of the hot season may be considered to be about the healthiest time of the year; but when that season is fairly established, the system suffers from general depressions and malaise; and during the prevalence of the hot and dry *shumal* insolation is apt to occur.

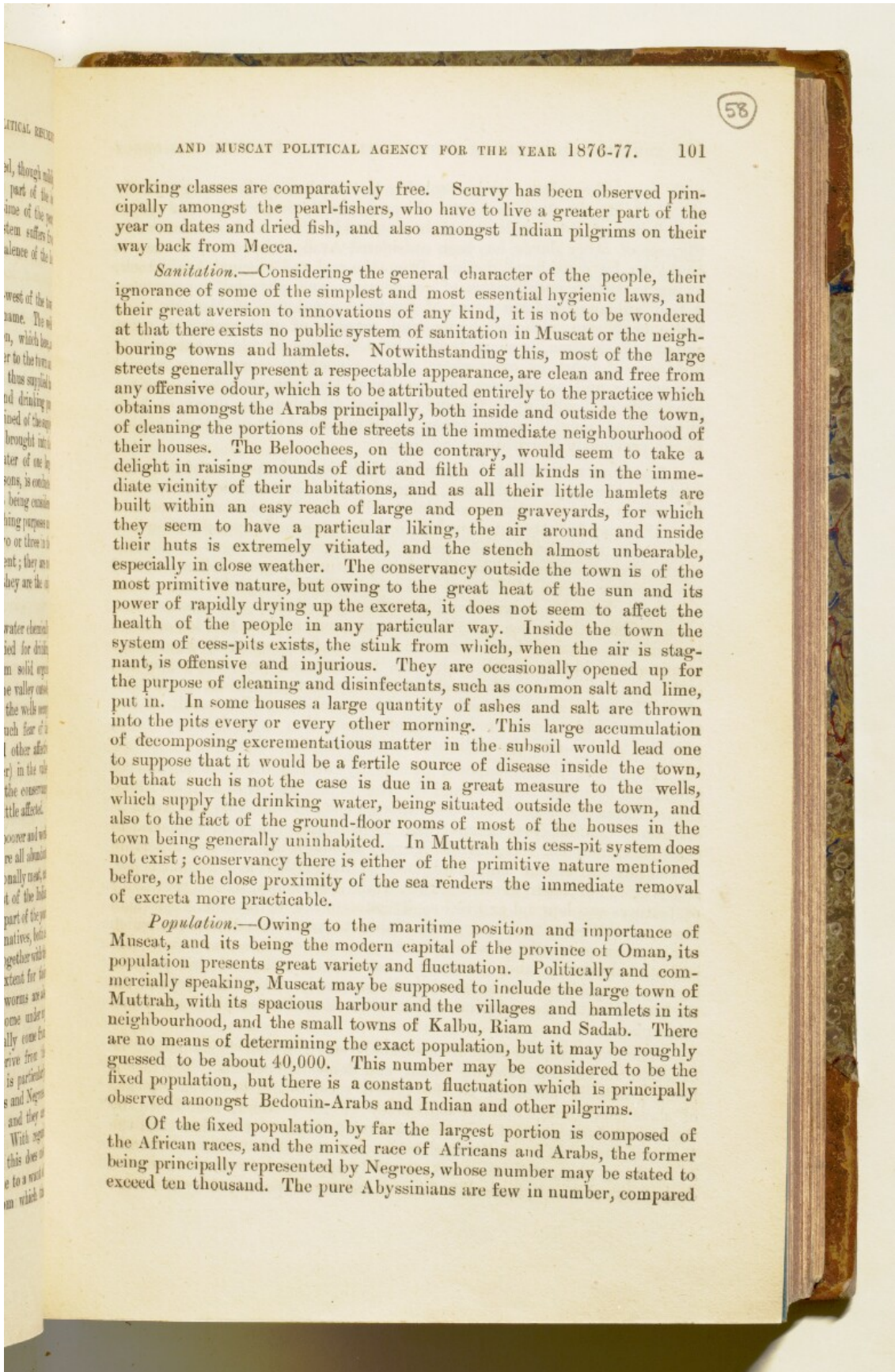
*Water supply.*—The valley of Tuyan to the south-west of the town contains a number of wells from which it derives its name. The wells are mostly deep and sunk in the conglomerate formation, which here, as well as in the town, forms the subsoil; they supply water to the town and the small hamlets in the neighbourhood. The quantity thus supplied has always been considered sufficient, both for domestic and drinking purposes; and even in the hottest weather no fear is entertained of the supply being unequal to the demand. The water is generally brought into the town by negroes in *masuks* on their backs; and the water of one large well, which is guarded by a small fort for military reasons, is conducted into the town by means of an aqueduct; this water, not being considered fit for drinking, is generally applied to bathing and washing purposes and for the use of animals. Beside these wells there are two or three in the town itself, the water they supply being rather indifferent; they are not much used at present, but in the event of a long seige, they are the only source of water the town has to depend upon.

I regret not having had the means to analyse the water chemically, but from the general physical qualities the water supplied for drinking purposes may be considered good. It is soft, free from solid organic matter, and has a pleasant taste. As the town and the valley outside, in which the wells are situated, are on a slope, and as the wells occupy about the highest point of this incline, there is not much fear of the water supply becoming contaminated with organic and other affective matters. The rain water (when there is a heavy shower) in the valley runs down into the sea almost as fast as it falls, and the conservancy outside being of the most primitive kind, the subsoil is little affected.

*Food.*—Food is plentiful and easily procurable. The poorer and working classes live, as a rule, on dates, fish and rice, which are all abundant. The higher classes who live on rice, wheat, fish, and occasionally meat, can easily obtain all their wants and luxuries. Fruit and most of the Indian vegetables are plentiful and to be had during the greater part of the year. Fresh limes are very common, and are greatly used by the natives, both as a drink in the shape of *sherbet* and with their food; this, together with the large use of vinegar they make, may account to some extent for their freedom from scurvy and scorbutic diseases. Intestinal worms are also very uncommon; the only cases of tape-worm that have come under my observation have been amongst Bedouin-Arabs, who generally come from the interior. The nourishment the different classes derive from the different kinds of food they live upon is sufficient; this is particularly so with regard to the labouring classes, the Belooches and Negroes. Their food principally consists of rice, fish and dates; and they are quite capable of undergoing a great amount of exertion. With regard to the higher classes, the physical power is generally low; this does not arise from any defect in the food, but is principally due to a want of exercise and out-door life, and also to certain habits from which the



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working classes are comparatively free. Scurvy has been observed principally amongst the pearl-fishers, who have to live a greater part of the year on dates and dried fish, and also amongst Indian pilgrims on their way back from Mecca.

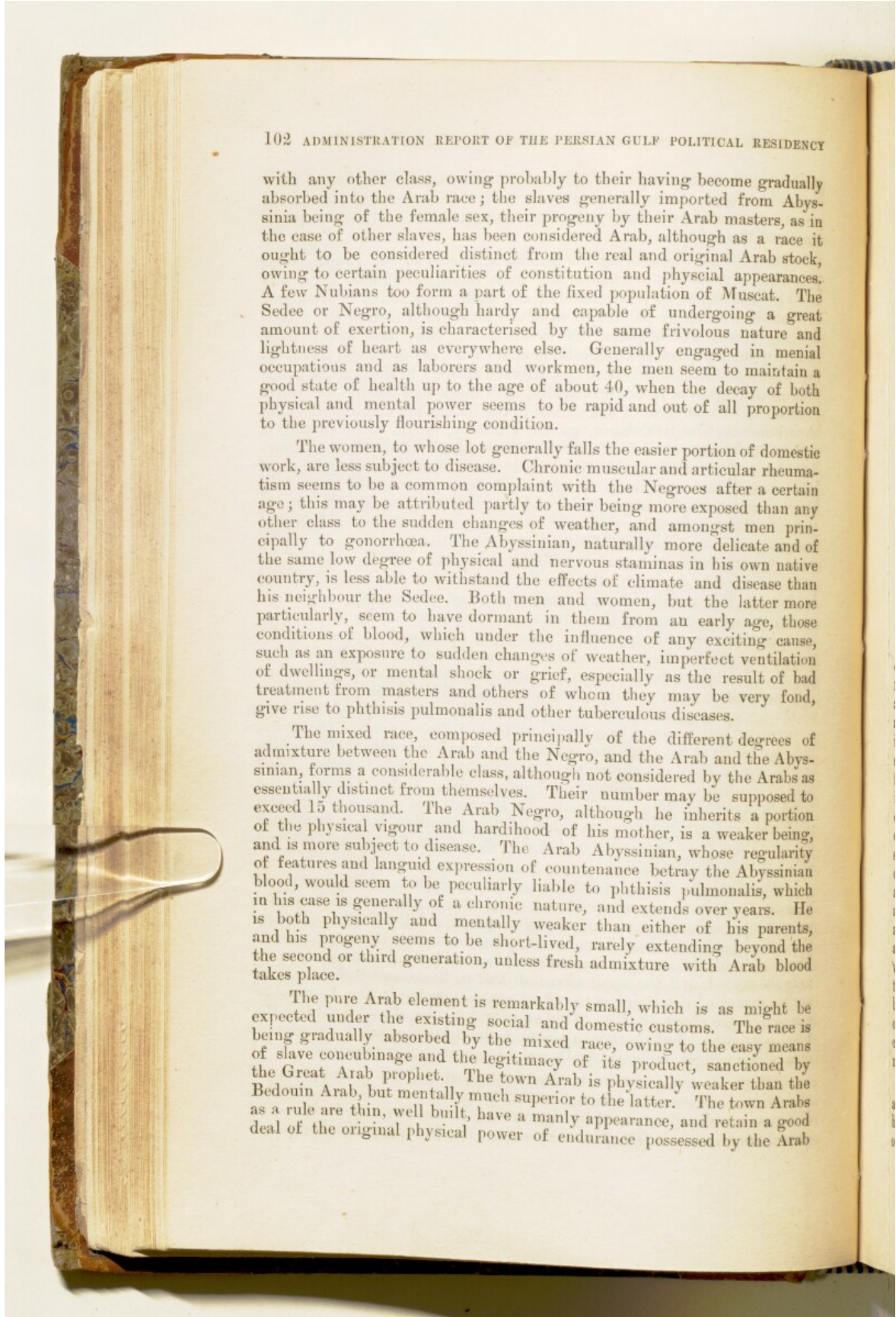
*Sanitation.*—Considering the general character of the people, their ignorance of some of the simplest and most essential hygienic laws, and their great aversion to innovations of any kind, it is not to be wondered at that there exists no public system of sanitation in Muscat or the neighbouring towns and hamlets. Notwithstanding this, most of the large streets generally present a respectable appearance, are clean and free from any offensive odour, which is to be attributed entirely to the practice which obtains amongst the Arabs principally, both inside and outside the town, of cleaning the portions of the streets in the immediate neighbourhood of their houses. The Beloochees, on the contrary, would seem to take a delight in raising mounds of dirt and filth of all kinds in the immediate vicinity of their habitations, and as all their little hamlets are built within an easy reach of large and open graveyards, for which they seem to have a particular liking, the air around and inside their huts is extremely vitiated, and the stench almost unbearable, especially in close weather. The conservancy outside the town is of the most primitive nature, but owing to the great heat of the sun and its power of rapidly drying up the excreta, it does not seem to affect the health of the people in any particular way. Inside the town the system of cess-pits exists, the stink from which, when the air is stagnant, is offensive and injurious. They are occasionally opened up for the purpose of cleaning and disinfectants, such as common salt and lime, put in. In some houses a large quantity of ashes and salt are thrown into the pits every or every other morning. This large accumulation of decomposing excrementitious matter in the subsoil would lead one to suppose that it would be a fertile source of disease inside the town, but that such is not the case is due in a great measure to the wells, which supply the drinking water, being situated outside the town, and also to the fact of the ground-floor rooms of most of the houses in the town being generally uninhabited. In Muttrah this cess-pit system does not exist; conservancy there is either of the primitive nature mentioned before, or the close proximity of the sea renders the immediate removal of excreta more practicable.

*Population.*—Owing to the maritime position and importance of Muscat, and its being the modern capital of the province of Oman, its population presents great variety and fluctuation. Politically and commercially speaking, Muscat may be supposed to include the large town of Muttrah, with its spacious harbour and the villages and hamlets in its neighbourhood, and the small towns of Kalbu, Riam and Sadab. There are no means of determining the exact population, but it may be roughly guessed to be about 40,000. This number may be considered to be the fixed population, but there is a constant fluctuation which is principally observed amongst Bedouin-Arabs and Indian and other pilgrims.

Of the fixed population, by far the largest portion is composed of the African races, and the mixed race of Africans and Arabs, the former being principally represented by Negroes, whose number may be stated to exceed ten thousand. The pure Abyssinians are few in number, compared



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with any other class, owing probably to their having become gradually absorbed into the Arab race; the slaves generally imported from Abyssinia being of the female sex, their progeny by their Arab masters, as in the case of other slaves, has been considered Arab, although as a race it ought to be considered distinct from the real and original Arab stock, owing to certain peculiarities of constitution and physical appearances. A few Nubians too form a part of the fixed population of Muscat. The Sedee or Negro, although hardy and capable of undergoing a great amount of exertion, is characterised by the same frivolous nature and lightness of heart as everywhere else. Generally engaged in menial occupations and as laborers and workmen, the men seem to maintain a good state of health up to the age of about 40, when the decay of both physical and mental power seems to be rapid and out of all proportion to the previously flourishing condition.

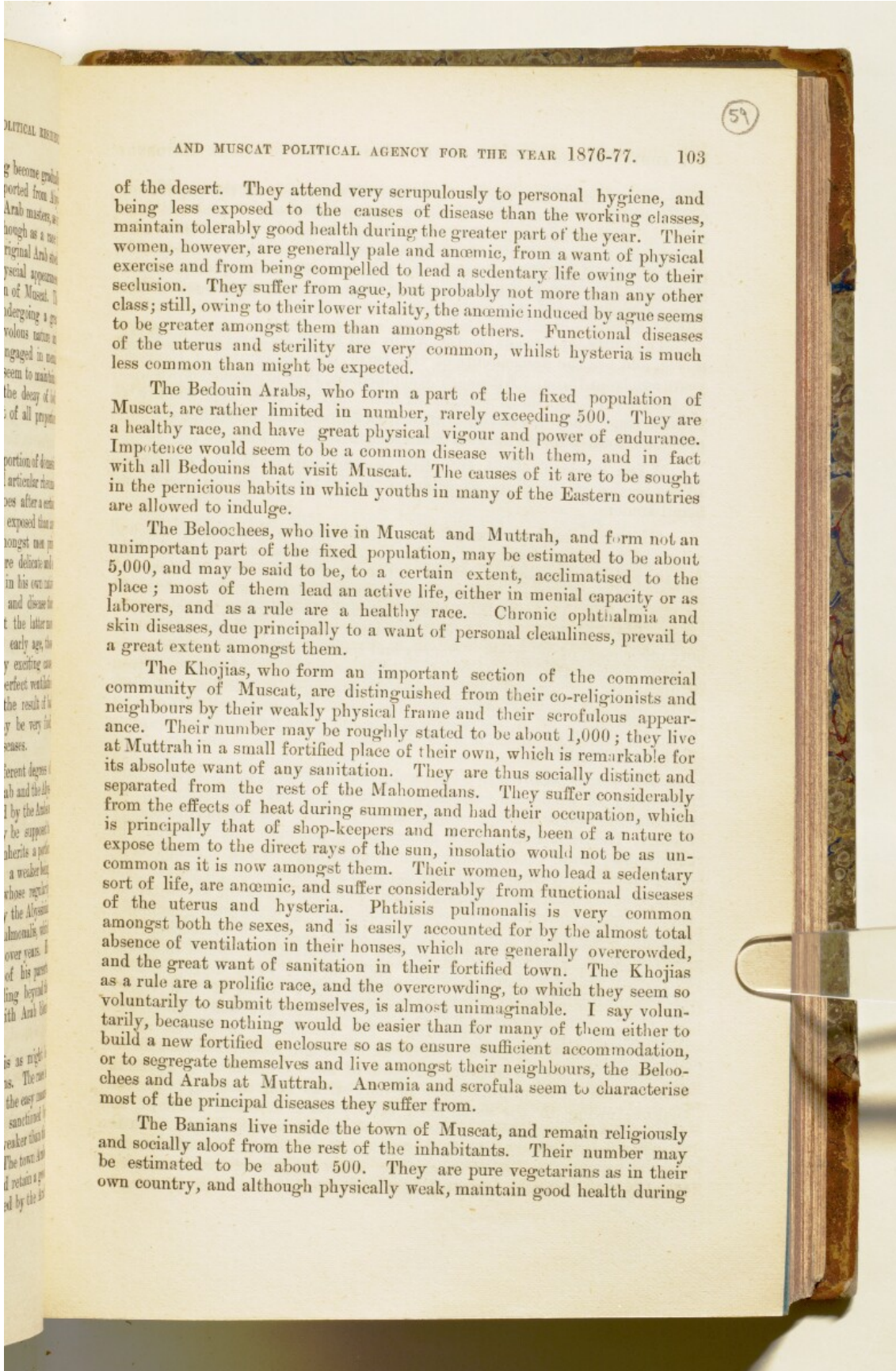
The women, to whose lot generally falls the easier portion of domestic work, are less subject to disease. Chronic muscular and articular rheumatism seems to be a common complaint with the Negroes after a certain age; this may be attributed partly to their being more exposed than any other class to the sudden changes of weather, and amongst men principally to gonorrhœa. The Abyssinian, naturally more delicate and of the same low degree of physical and nervous stamina in his own native country, is less able to withstand the effects of climate and disease than his neighbour the Sedee. Both men and women, but the latter more particularly, seem to have dormant in them from an early age, those conditions of blood, which under the influence of any exciting cause, such as an exposure to sudden changes of weather, imperfect ventilation of dwellings, or mental shock or grief, especially as the result of bad treatment from masters and others of whom they may be very fond, give rise to phthisis pulmonalis and other tuberculous diseases.

The mixed race, composed principally of the different degrees of admixture between the Arab and the Negro, and the Arab and the Abyssinian, forms a considerable class, although not considered by the Arabs as essentially distinct from themselves. Their number may be supposed to exceed 15 thousand. The Arab Negro, although he inherits a portion of the physical vigour and hardihood of his mother, is a weaker being, and is more subject to disease. The Arab Abyssinian, whose regularity of features and languid expression of countenance betray the Abyssinian blood, would seem to be peculiarly liable to phthisis pulmonalis, which in his case is generally of a chronic nature, and extends over years. He is both physically and mentally weaker than either of his parents, and his progeny seems to be short-lived, rarely extending beyond the second or third generation, unless fresh admixture with Arab blood takes place.

The pure Arab element is remarkably small, which is as might be expected under the existing social and domestic customs. The race is being gradually absorbed by the mixed race, owing to the easy means of slave concubinage and the legitimacy of its product, sanctioned by the Great Arab prophet. The town Arab is physically weaker than the Bedouin Arab, but mentally much superior to the latter. The town Arabs as a rule are thin, well built, have a manly appearance, and retain a good deal of the original physical power of endurance possessed by the Arab



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of the desert. They attend very scrupulously to personal hygiene, and being less exposed to the causes of disease than the working classes, maintain tolerably good health during the greater part of the year. Their women, however, are generally pale and anæmic, from a want of physical exercise and from being compelled to lead a sedentary life owing to their seclusion. They suffer from ague, but probably not more than any other class; still, owing to their lower vitality, the anæmic induced by ague seems to be greater amongst them than amongst others. Functional diseases of the uterus and sterility are very common, whilst hysteria is much less common than might be expected.

The Bedouin Arabs, who form a part of the fixed population of Muscat, are rather limited in number, rarely exceeding 500. They are a healthy race, and have great physical vigour and power of endurance. Impotence would seem to be a common disease with them, and in fact with all Bedouins that visit Muscat. The causes of it are to be sought in the pernicious habits in which youths in many of the Eastern countries are allowed to indulge.

The Beloochees, who live in Muscat and Muttrah, and form not an unimportant part of the fixed population, may be estimated to be about 5,000, and may be said to be, to a certain extent, acclimatised to the place; most of them lead an active life, either in menial capacity or as laborers, and as a rule are a healthy race. Chronic ophthalmia and skin diseases, due principally to a want of personal cleanliness, prevail to a great extent amongst them.

The Khojias, who form an important section of the commercial community of Muscat, are distinguished from their co-religionists and neighbours by their weakly physical frame and their scrofulous appearance. Their number may be roughly stated to be about 1,000; they live at Muttrah in a small fortified place of their own, which is remarkable for its absolute want of any sanitation. They are thus socially distinct and separated from the rest of the Mahomedans. They suffer considerably from the effects of heat during summer, and had their occupation, which is principally that of shop-keepers and merchants, been of a nature to expose them to the direct rays of the sun, insolation would not be as uncommon as it is now amongst them. Their women, who lead a sedentary sort of life, are anæmic, and suffer considerably from functional diseases of the uterus and hysteria. Phthisis pulmonalis is very common amongst both the sexes, and is easily accounted for by the almost total absence of ventilation in their houses, which are generally overcrowded, and the great want of sanitation in their fortified town. The Khojias as a rule are a prolific race, and the overcrowding, to which they seem so voluntarily to submit themselves, is almost unimaginable. I say voluntarily, because nothing would be easier than for many of them either to build a new fortified enclosure so as to ensure sufficient accommodation, or to segregate themselves and live amongst their neighbours, the Beloochees and Arabs at Muttrah. Anæmia and scrofula seem to characterise most of the principal diseases they suffer from.

The Banians live inside the town of Muscat, and remain religiously and socially aloof from the rest of the inhabitants. Their number may be estimated to be about 500. They are pure vegetarians as in their own country, and although physically weak, maintain good health during



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the greater part of the year. In winter, like the rest of the population, they suffer from ague; and in the hot season the effects of heat tell more on them than on any other class, which may be partly due to the badly ventilated rooms they live in. They generally lead a sedentary life, their occupation being like that of the Khojias principally of shop-keepers and merchants. The effects of climate would seem in their case to lead to premature decay and old age.

The Jutts, or Zatoots, as the Arabs call them, form a class by themselves, and are the descendents of the Jutts who emigrated a thousand years ago from India. Although Mahomedans, they are looked down upon by their co-religionists as a degraded class, and are thus kept socially to themselves. They are divided into Arab Zatoots and Beloochee Zatoots, and their total number may be computed to be about 200.

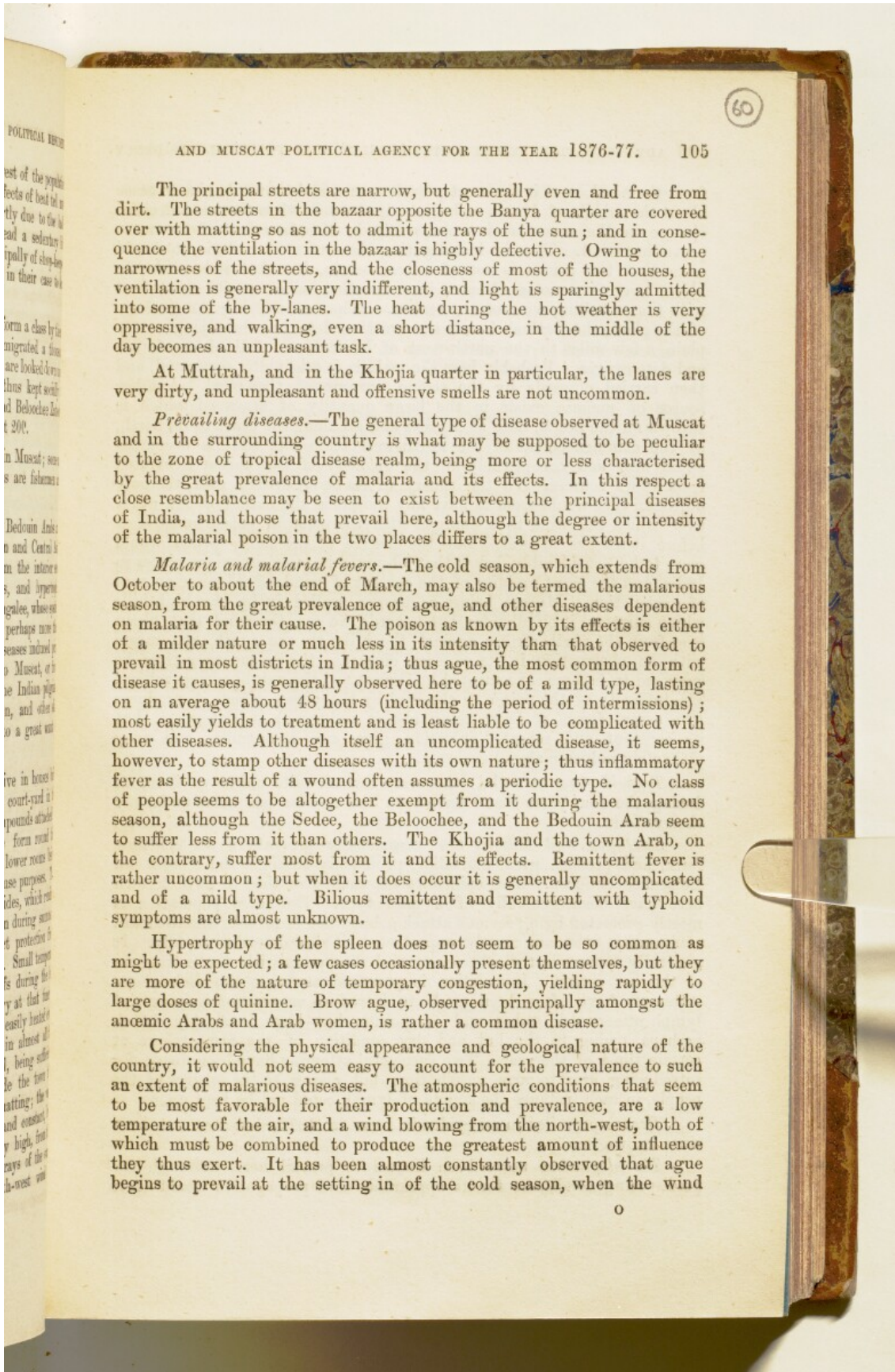
A few Persians, about 100, live permanently in Muscat; some are in the service of the State as gunners, whilst others are fishermen and small traders.

Of the unfixed portion of the population, the Bedouin Arabs and pilgrims to Mecca from India, Persia, Afghanistan and Central Asia, are the only two important classes. The Arabs from the interior seek relief principally for impotence, rheumatic pains, and hypertrophy of the spleen. Amongst the Indian pilgrims, the Bengalee, whose system seems to be highly charged with malaria, suffers perhaps more than any other class of pilgrims. Scurvy and scorbutic diseases induced principally during the voyage from Jeddah or Aden to Muscat, or from India to Muscat, prevail most commonly amongst the Indian pilgrims. Scorbutic and anæmic ulcers are also very common, and other skin diseases, such as pruritus and eczæma may be traced to a great want of personal cleanliness.

*Dwellings and Streets.*—The well-to-do classes live in houses built principally of mud and sandstone, with a small court-yard in the centre; the houses are square shaped and have no compounds attached to them. The rooms are built generally in a square form round this court-yard; most of the houses are one-storied, the lower rooms being occupied either by servants or appropriated for warehouse purposes. The roofs are flat and surrounded by small walls on all sides, which renders them highly convenient and comfortable to sleep upon during summer; they are plastered over, which renders them a perfect protection from rain, and the scorching heat of the sun in hot weather. Small temporary sheds of date branches are generally built on the roofs during the hot weather as a protection from dew, which is rather heavy at that time of the year. The walls are mostly thick, and are not easily heated even when the hot dry wind is blowing. The ventilation in almost all the houses is good, the windows and doors, although small, being sufficient in number to keep a constant current of air. Outside the town the poorer classes live in huts built of date sticks and matting; the ventilation, owing to the small open interspaces is free and constant, but during the hot weather the temperature inside is very high, from the thatched roofs affording little protection from direct rays of the sun; and in winter, at night especially, when the north-west wind is blowing, the cold is rather trying.



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The principal streets are narrow, but generally even and free from dirt. The streets in the bazaar opposite the Banya quarter are covered over with matting so as not to admit the rays of the sun; and in consequence the ventilation in the bazaar is highly defective. Owing to the narrowness of the streets, and the closeness of most of the houses, the ventilation is generally very indifferent, and light is sparingly admitted into some of the by-lanes. The heat during the hot weather is very oppressive, and walking, even a short distance, in the middle of the day becomes an unpleasant task.

At Muttrah, and in the Khojia quarter in particular, the lanes are very dirty, and unpleasant and offensive smells are not uncommon.

*Prevailing diseases.*—The general type of disease observed at Muscat and in the surrounding country is what may be supposed to be peculiar to the zone of tropical disease realm, being more or less characterised by the great prevalence of malaria and its effects. In this respect a close resemblance may be seen to exist between the principal diseases of India, and those that prevail here, although the degree or intensity of the malarial poison in the two places differs to a great extent.

*Malaria and malarial fevers.*—The cold season, which extends from October to about the end of March, may also be termed the malarious season, from the great prevalence of ague, and other diseases dependent on malaria for their cause. The poison as known by its effects is either of a milder nature or much less in its intensity than that observed to prevail in most districts in India; thus ague, the most common form of disease it causes, is generally observed here to be of a mild type, lasting on an average about 48 hours (including the period of intermissions); most easily yields to treatment and is least liable to be complicated with other diseases. Although itself an uncomplicated disease, it seems, however, to stamp other diseases with its own nature; thus inflammatory fever as the result of a wound often assumes a periodic type. No class of people seems to be altogether exempt from it during the malarious season, although the Sedee, the Beloochee, and the Bedouin Arab seem to suffer less from it than others. The Khojia and the town Arab, on the contrary, suffer most from it and its effects. Remittent fever is rather uncommon; but when it does occur it is generally uncomplicated and of a mild type. Bilious remittent and remittent with typhoid symptoms are almost unknown.

Hypertrophy of the spleen does not seem to be so common as might be expected; a few cases occasionally present themselves, but they are more of the nature of temporary congestion, yielding rapidly to large doses of quinine. Brow ague, observed principally amongst the anemic Arabs and Arab women, is rather a common disease.

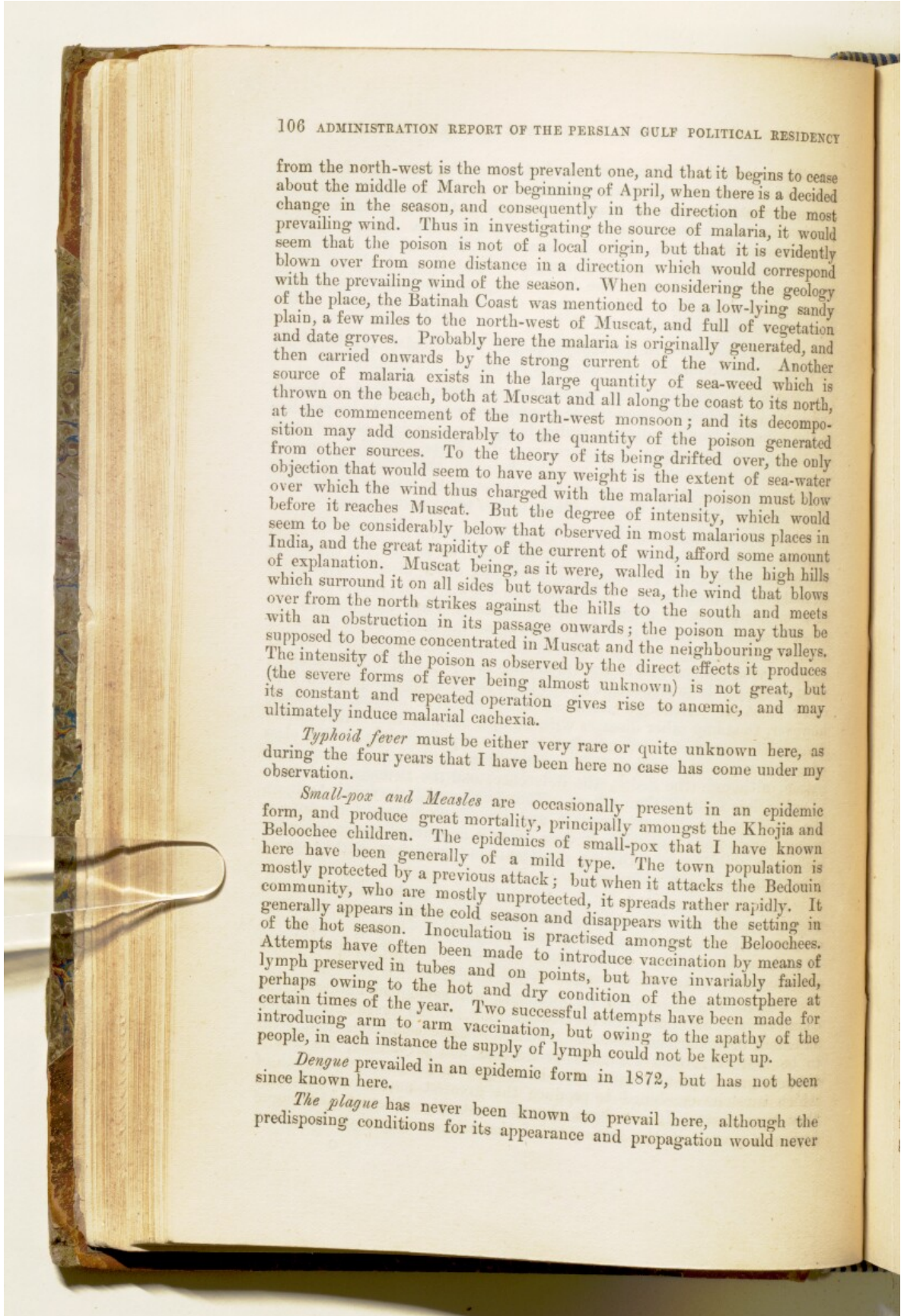
Considering the physical appearance and geological nature of the country, it would not seem easy to account for the prevalence to such an extent of malarious diseases. The atmospheric conditions that seem to be most favorable for their production and prevalence, are a low temperature of the air, and a wind blowing from the north-west, both of which must be combined to produce the greatest amount of influence they thus exert. It has been almost constantly observed that ague begins to prevail at the setting in of the cold season, when the wind

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from the north-west is the most prevalent one, and that it begins to cease about the middle of March or beginning of April, when there is a decided change in the season, and consequently in the direction of the most prevailing wind. Thus in investigating the source of malaria, it would seem that the poison is not of a local origin, but that it is evidently blown over from some distance in a direction which would correspond with the prevailing wind of the season. When considering the geology of the place, the Batinah Coast was mentioned to be a low-lying sandy plain, a few miles to the north-west of Muscat, and full of vegetation and date groves. Probably here the malaria is originally generated, and then carried onwards by the strong current of the wind. Another source of malaria exists in the large quantity of sea-weed which is thrown on the beach, both at Muscat and all along the coast to its north, at the commencement of the north-west monsoon; and its decomposition may add considerably to the quantity of the poison generated from other sources. To the theory of its being drifted over, the only objection that would seem to have any weight is the extent of sea-water over which the wind thus charged with the malarial poison must blow before it reaches Muscat. But the degree of intensity, which would seem to be considerably below that observed in most malarious places in India, and the great rapidity of the current of wind, afford some amount of explanation. Muscat being, as it were, walled in by the high hills which surround it on all sides but towards the sea, the wind that blows over from the north strikes against the hills to the south and meets with an obstruction in its passage onwards; the poison may thus be supposed to become concentrated in Muscat and the neighbouring valleys. The intensity of the poison as observed by the direct effects it produces (the severe forms of fever being almost unknown) is not great, but its constant and repeated operation gives rise to anæmic, and may ultimately induce malarial cachexia.

*Typhoid fever* must be either very rare or quite unknown here, as during the four years that I have been here no case has come under my observation.

*Small-pox and Measles* are occasionally present in an epidemic form, and produce great mortality, principally amongst the Khojia and Beloochee children. The epidemics of small-pox that I have known here have been generally of a mild type. The town population is mostly protected by a previous attack; but when it attacks the Bedouin community, who are mostly unprotected, it spreads rather rapidly. It generally appears in the cold season and disappears with the setting in of the hot season. Inoculation is practised amongst the Beloochees. Attempts have often been made to introduce vaccination by means of lymph preserved in tubes and on points, but have invariably failed, perhaps owing to the hot and dry condition of the atmosphere at certain times of the year. Two successful attempts have been made for introducing arm to arm vaccination, but owing to the apathy of the people, in each instance the supply of lymph could not be kept up.

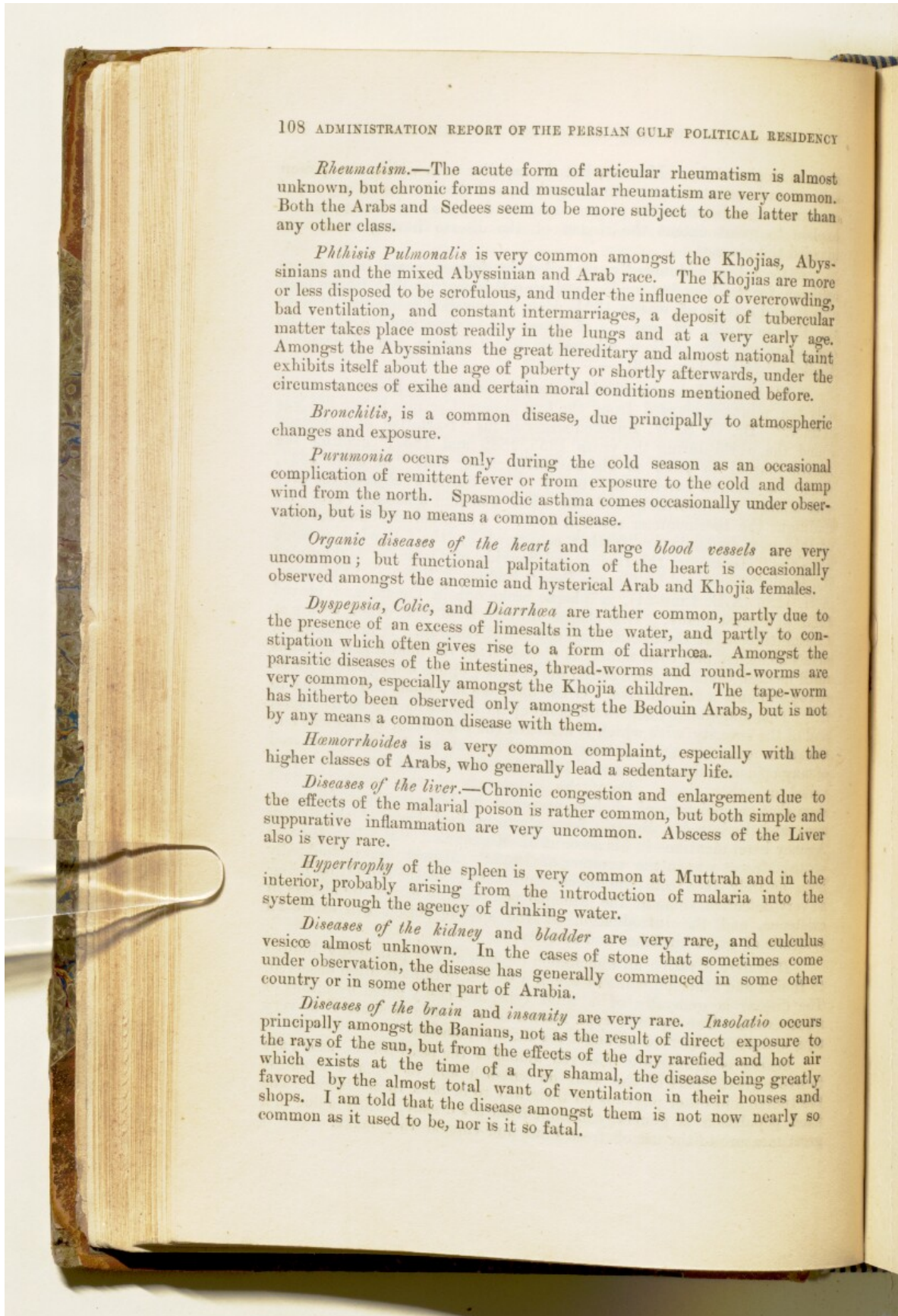
*Dengue* prevailed in an epidemic form in 1872, but has not been since known here.

*The plague* has never been known to prevail here, although the predisposing conditions for its appearance and propagation would never





"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٦١ ظ] (١٢٥/١٢١)



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*Rheumatism*.—The acute form of articular rheumatism is almost unknown, but chronic forms and muscular rheumatism are very common. Both the Arabs and Sedees seem to be more subject to the latter than any other class.

*Phthisis Pulmonalis* is very common amongst the Khojias, Abyssinians and the mixed Abyssinian and Arab race. The Khojias are more or less disposed to be scrofulous, and under the influence of overcrowding, bad ventilation, and constant intermarriages, a deposit of tubercular matter takes place most readily in the lungs and at a very early age. Amongst the Abyssinians the great hereditary and almost national taint exhibits itself about the age of puberty or shortly afterwards, under the circumstances of exihe and certain moral conditions mentioned before.

*Bronchitis*, is a common disease, due principally to atmospheric changes and exposure.

*Purumonia* occurs only during the cold season as an occasional complication of remittent fever or from exposure to the cold and damp wind from the north. Spasmodic asthma comes occasionally under observation, but is by no means a common disease.

*Organic diseases of the heart and large blood vessels* are very uncommon; but functional palpitation of the heart is occasionally observed amongst the anæmic and hysterical Arab and Khojia females.

*Dyspepsia, Colic, and Diarrhœa* are rather common, partly due to the presence of an excess of limesalts in the water, and partly to constipation which often gives rise to a form of diarrhœa. Amongst the parasitic diseases of the intestines, thread-worms and round-worms are very common, especially amongst the Khojia children. The tape-worm has hitherto been observed only amongst the Bedouin Arabs, but is not by any means a common disease with them.

*Hæmorrhoides* is a very common complaint, especially with the higher classes of Arabs, who generally lead a sedentary life.

*Diseases of the liver*.—Chronic congestion and enlargement due to the effects of the malarial poison is rather common, but both simple and suppurative inflammation are very uncommon. Abscess of the Liver also is very rare.

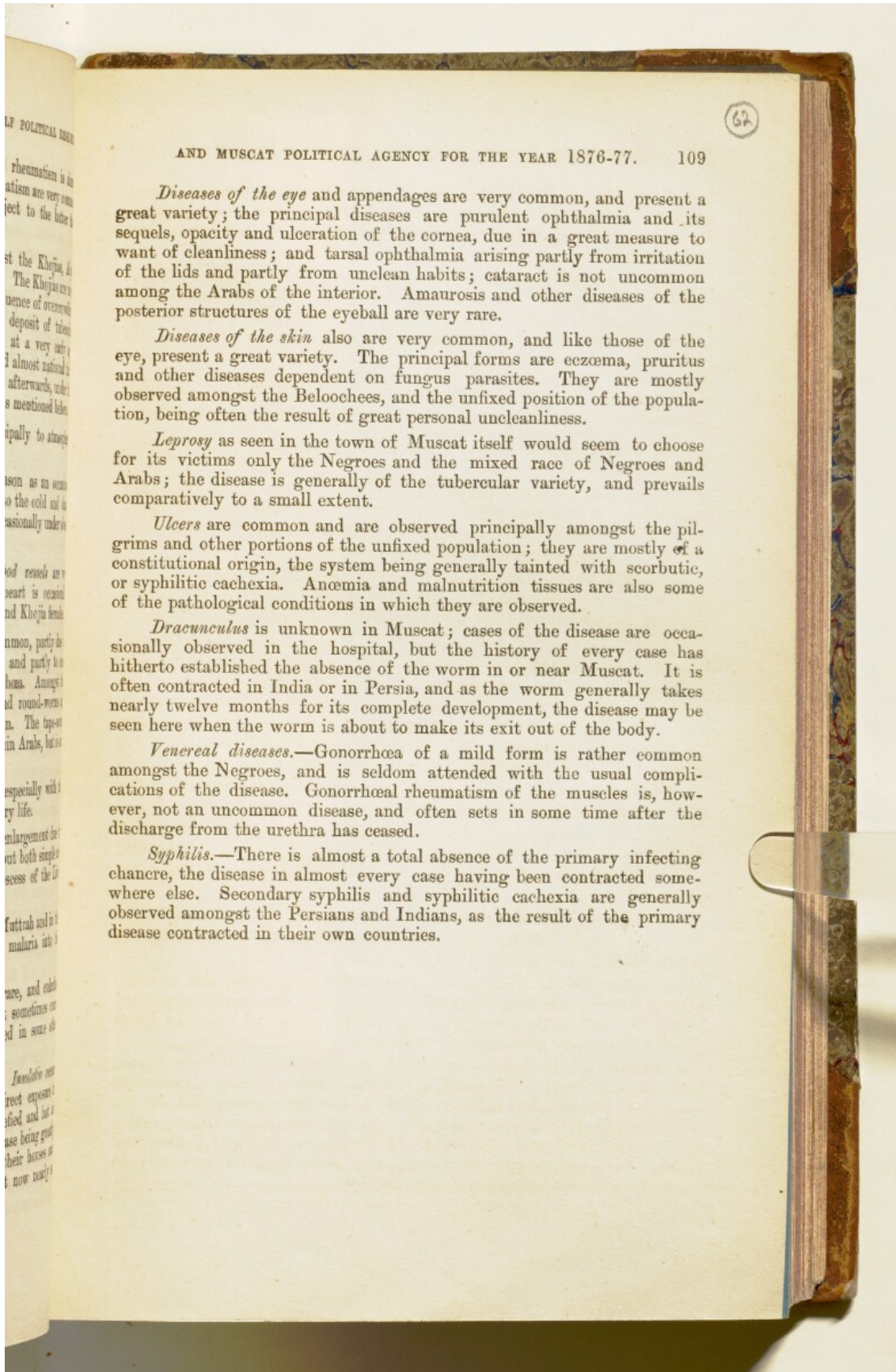
*Hypertrophy* of the spleen is very common at Muttrah and in the interior, probably arising from the introduction of malaria into the system through the agency of drinking water.

*Diseases of the kidney and bladder* are very rare, and calculus vesicæ almost unknown. In the cases of stone that sometimes come under observation, the disease has generally commenced in some other country or in some other part of Arabia.

*Diseases of the brain and insanity* are very rare. *Insolatio* occurs principally amongst the Banians, not as the result of direct exposure to the rays of the sun, but from the effects of the dry rarefied and hot air which exists at the time of a dry shamal, the disease being greatly favored by the almost total want of ventilation in their houses and shops. I am told that the disease amongst them is not now nearly so common as it used to be, nor is it so fatal.

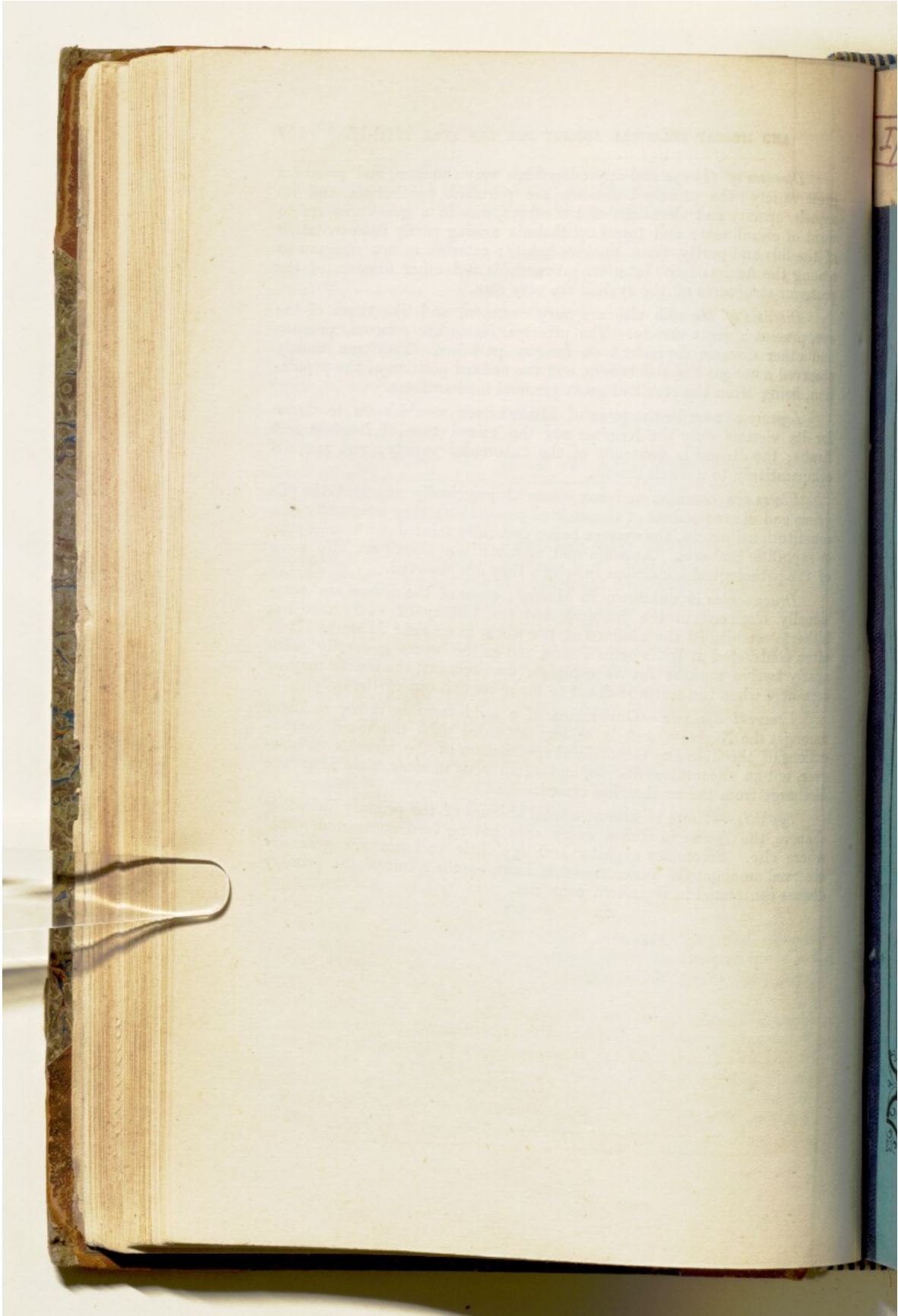


"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧" [١٢٢ و] (١٢٥/١٢٢)



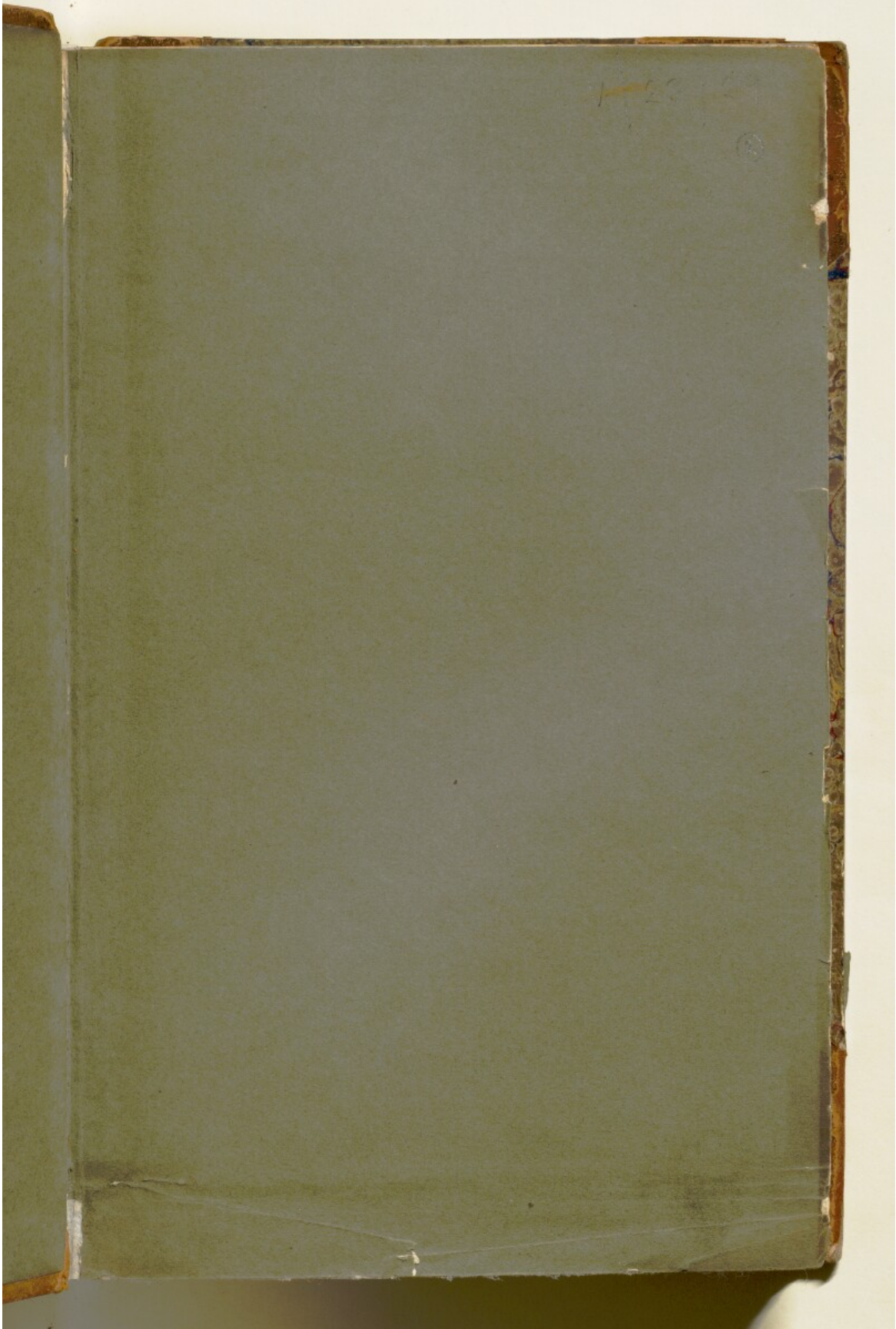


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في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧". [٦٢ ظ] (١٢٣/١٢٥)





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في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧. [خلفي-داخلي] (١٢٤/١٢٥)





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في مسقط لسنة ١٨٧٦-١٨٧٧." [خلفي] (١٢٥/١٢٥)

