



This PDF was generated on 16/12/2016 from online resources as part of the Qatar Digital Library's digital archive.

The online record contains extra information, high resolution zoomable views and transcriptions. It can be viewed at:

http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000358.0x00020c

Reference	IOR/V/23/32, No 152
Title	'Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1877-78.'
Date(s)	1878 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 volume (81 folios)
Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Copyright for document	Open Government Licence

About this record

Administration report of the Persian Gulf Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1877-78, published by Authority at the Foreign Department Press, Calcutta [Kolkata], 1878. The report is based on reports sent by the Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf (Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Ross) and the Political Agent at Muscat (Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Barrett Miles) to the Government of India. The report is preceded by a copy of a letter sent by Ross to Alfred Comyn Lyall, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 8 July 1878, which enclosed the submission of the original reports.

The report is organised in a number of sections and subsections, as follows:

Part I: General Report, signed by Ross, and arranged under subheadings as follows: Oman; Arab Coast; Bahrein [Bahrain]; Nejd [Najd]; Province of Fars and the Persian Coast and Islands; Bushire; Coast from Bushire to Lingah [Bandar Lengeh]; Lingah; Bunder Abbass [Bandar Abbas]; Persian-Baloochistan [Baluchistan] Coast; Bassidore [Bāsa'īdū]; Establishments; Slave-Trade; Appendices (including meteorological tables, notes on the Kara Aghach River by Dr Friedrich Carl Andreas*, the route from Bushire to Lar and Shiraz, and the route from Lar to Shiraz, the Persian Post Office and Foreign Postage, and tables of Persian money and measurements).

Part II: Report on trade of the Persian Gulf for the year 1877, signed by Ross and arranged under subheadings, as follows: Effects of late war on the trade; Steam communication; Grain harvest; Scarcity of coin; Opium; Pearl fisheries; Impediments to development of trade in Persia; and appendices (including notes on the pearling industry by Captain Edward Law Durand, notes on date palm cultivation by James Charles Edwards, and 31 tables of trade statistics covering imports/exports from/to the various ports and settlements of the Persian Gulf, and between the Persian Gulf and India).

Part III: Administration report of the Political Agency, Muscat, for the year 1877-78, prepared by Miles and

arranged under the following subheadings: Political; Official changes; Slave Traffic.

Part IV: Trade statistics for Muscat, prepared by Miles, and comprising of six tables covering imports, exports, and number and tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port.

* Folio 246 - a map has been temporarily removed and replaced with a green sheet of paper noting its removal.







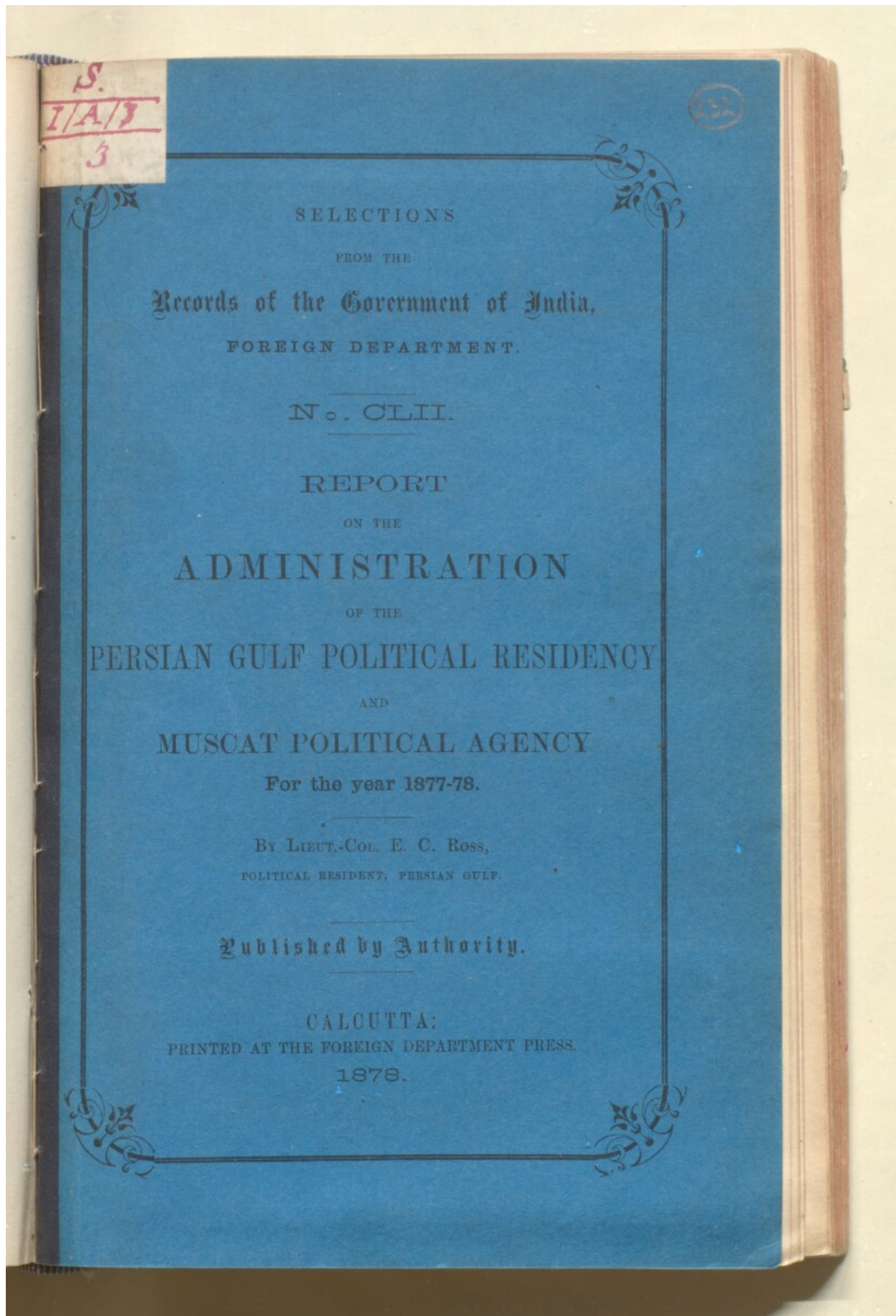


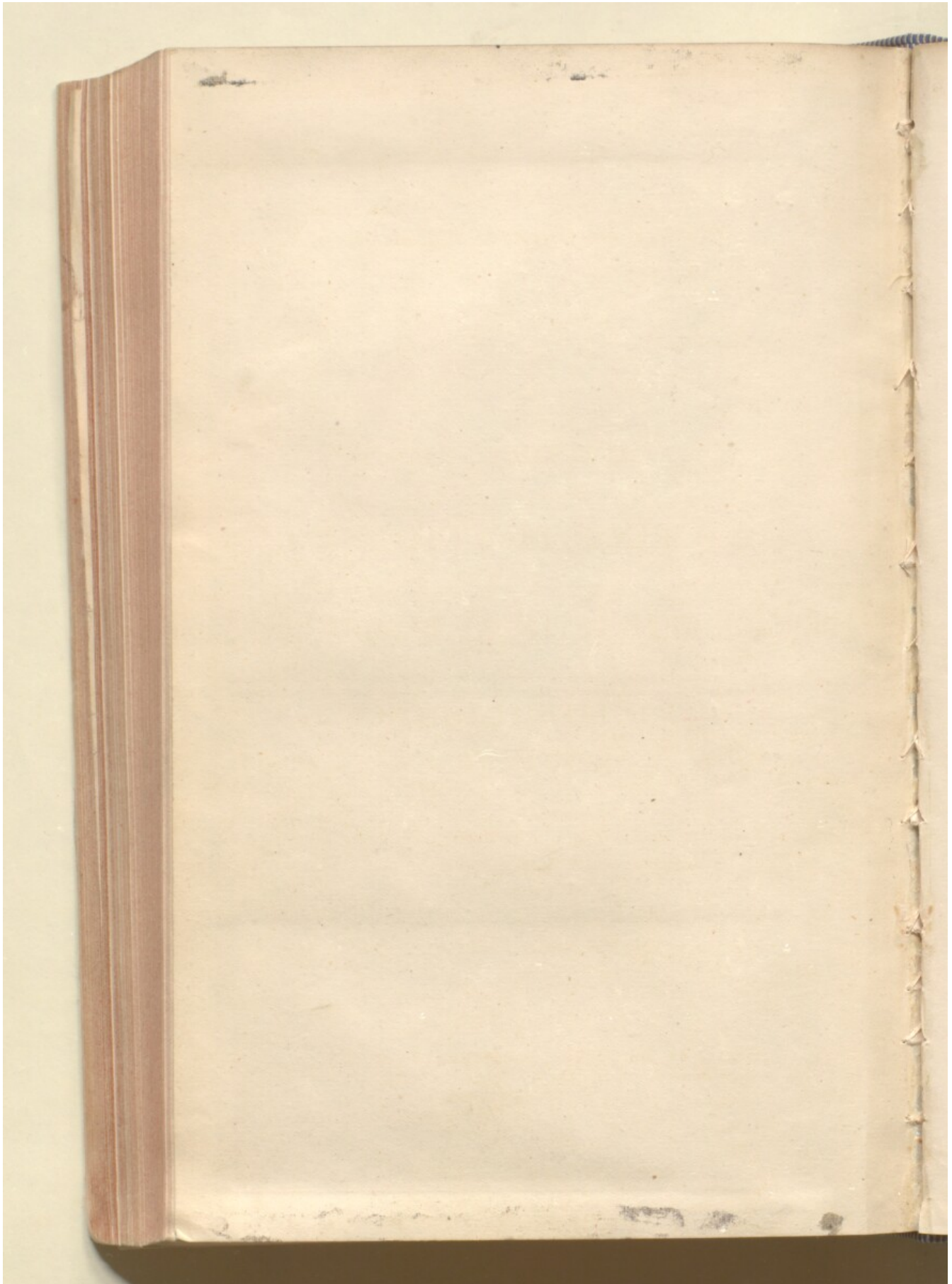


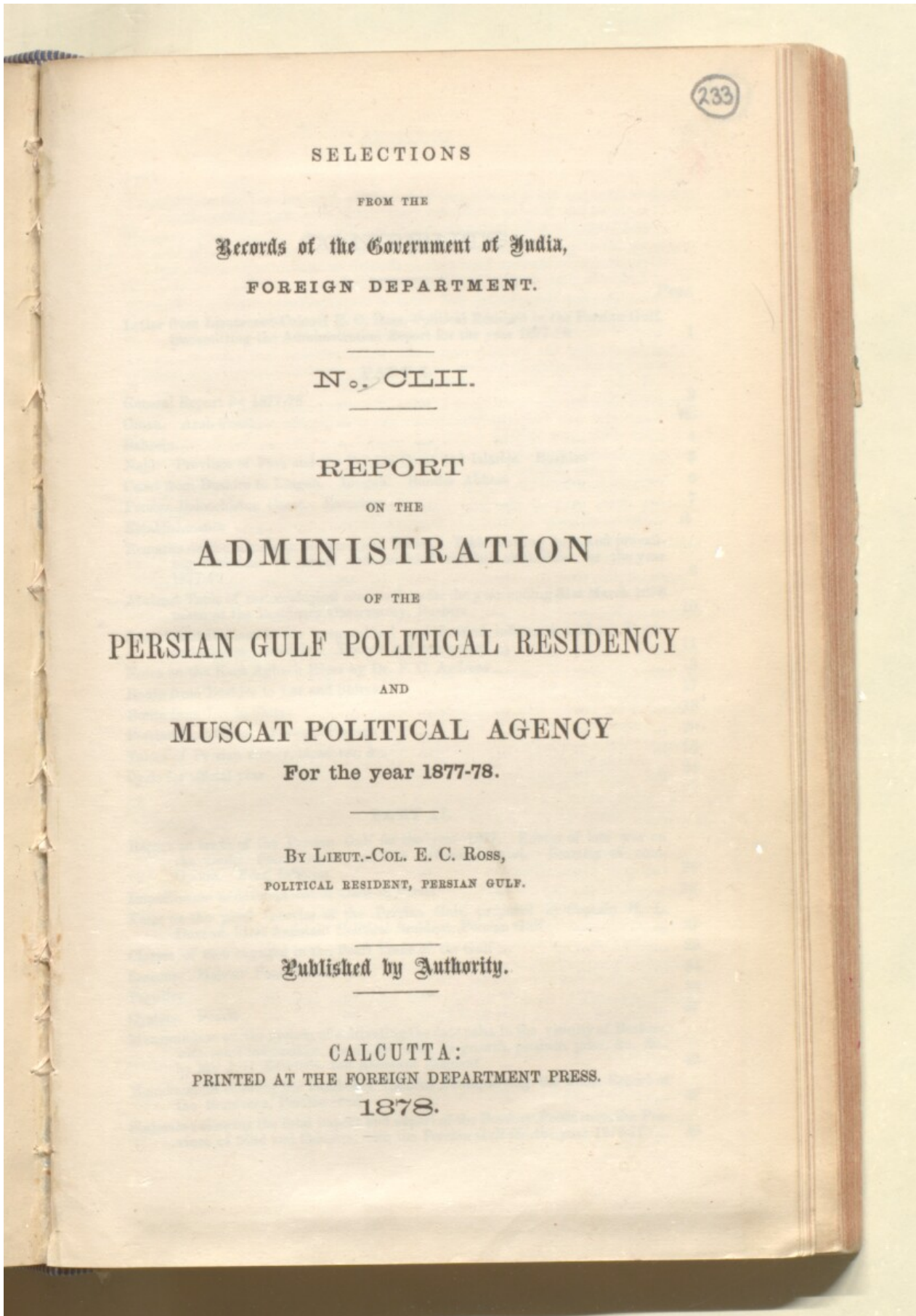














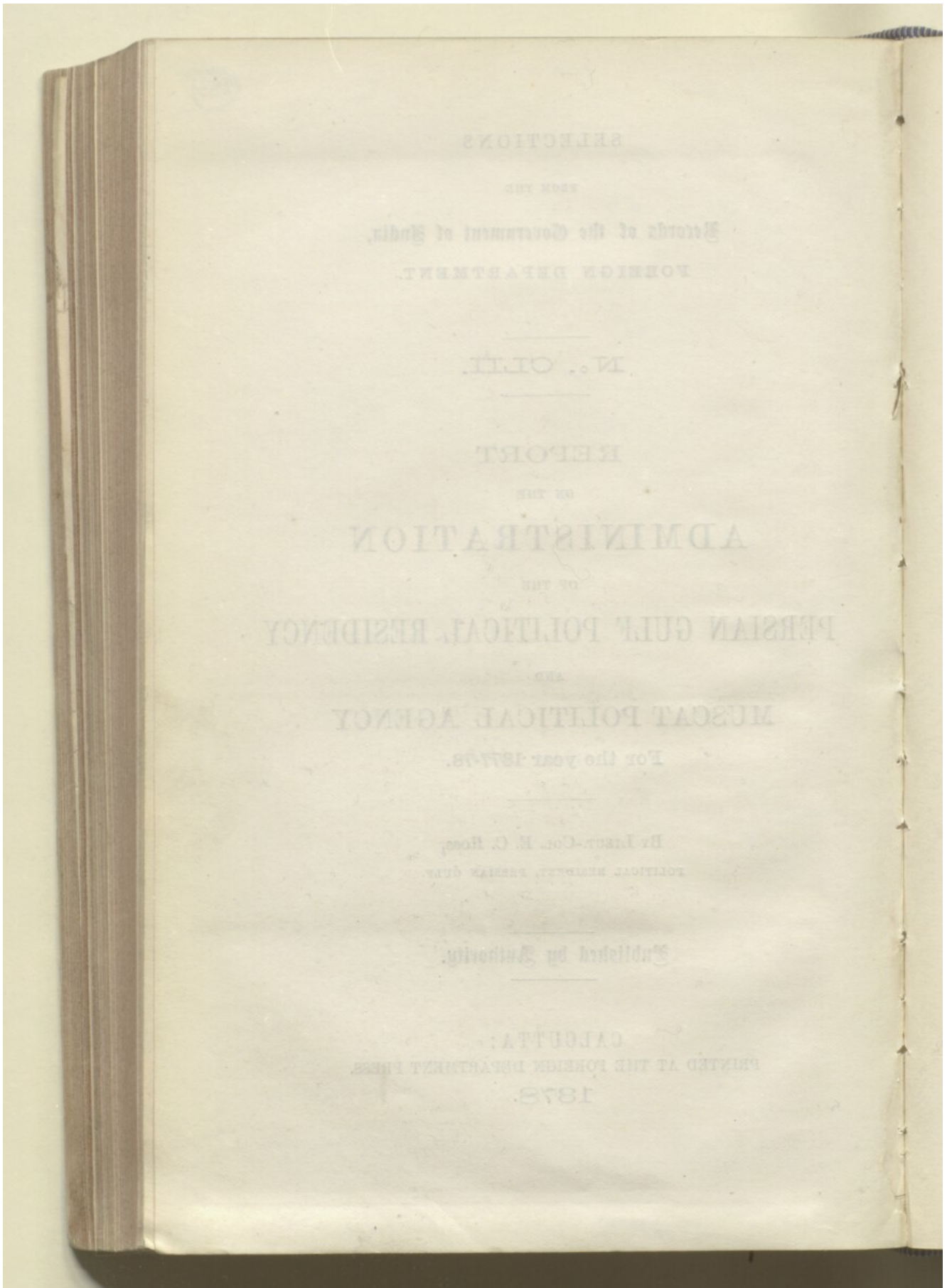
ii	CONTENTS.	<i>Page.</i>
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Bombay Presidency from the Persian Gulf (Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia) during the official year 1876-77	...	50
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from Bombay Presidency to the Persian Gulf (Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia) during the official year 1876-77	...	56
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 1876-77	...	66
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 1876-77	...	70
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Calcutta from the Persian Gulf (Arabia and Persia) during the official year 1876-77	...	74
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from Calcutta to the Persian Gulf (Arabia and Persia) during the official year 1876-77	...	76
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bunder Bushire during the year 1877	...	79
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bunder Bushire during the year 1877	...	82
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the years 1876-77	...	85
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bushire during the years 1876-77	...	86
Statement of shipments of opium from the Port of Bushire in the year 1877-78	...	87
Statement showing the number of camels, donkeys, horses, mules, &c., which passed the Bushire gates during the year 1877-78	...	88
Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bushire during twelve months in 1877	...	89
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bunder Abbas during the year 1877	...	90
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bunder Abbas during the year 1877	...	94
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bunder Abbas during the years 1876-77	...	97
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bunder Abbas during the years 1876-77	...	98
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of principal and other articles of trade imported into Lingah during the year 1877	...	99
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Lingah during the year 1877	...	104
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Lingah during the years 1876-77	...	108
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Lingah during the years 1876-77	...	110
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bahrein during the year 1877	...	112
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bahrein during the year 1877	...	116
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrein during the years 1876-77	...	119



234

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, transmitting the Administration Report for the year 1877-78	1
PART I.	
General Report for 1877-78	2
Oman. Arab Coast	<i>ib.</i>
Bahrein	4
Nejd. Province of Fars and the Persian Coast and Islands. Bushire	5
Coast from Bushire to Lingah. Lingah. Bunder Abbass	6
Persian-Baloochistan Coast. Bassidore	7
Establishments	<i>ib.</i>
Remarks on the climate of Bushire, and Tables. Table showing force and prevailing directions of winds and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1877-78	9
Abstract Table of meteorological observations for the year ending 31st March 1878 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire	10
Recent contributions to our geographical and general information about Persia and adjacent countries. Travels and researches	11
Notes on the Kara Aghach River by Dr. F. C. Andreas	13
Route from Bushire to Lar and Shiraz	17
Route from Lar to Shiraz	18
Persian Post Office. Foreign Postage	20
Tables of Persian money, measures, &c.	22
Cycle for official year	24
PART II.	
Report on trade of the Persian Gulf for the year 1877. Effects of late war on the trade. Steam communication. Grain harvest. Scarcity of coin. Opium. Pearl fisheries	25
Impediments to development of trade in Persia	26
Notes on the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf, prepared by Captain E. L. Durand, First Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf	27
Classes of men engaged in the Pearl Trade of the Gulf	29
Seasons. Hair or Pearl Banks	34
Fertility	35
Oysters. Pearls	37
Memorandum on the system of cultivating the date palm in the vicinity of Bushire, with some information connected with its growth, produce, price, &c., &c., by Mr. J. C. Edwards, 2nd Assistant Resident	43
Memorandum showing the number of Returns accompanying the Trade Report of the Residency, Persian Gulf	47
Statement showing the total import and export of the Bombay Presidency, the Province of Sind and Calcutta, with the Persian Gulf for the year 1876-77	49



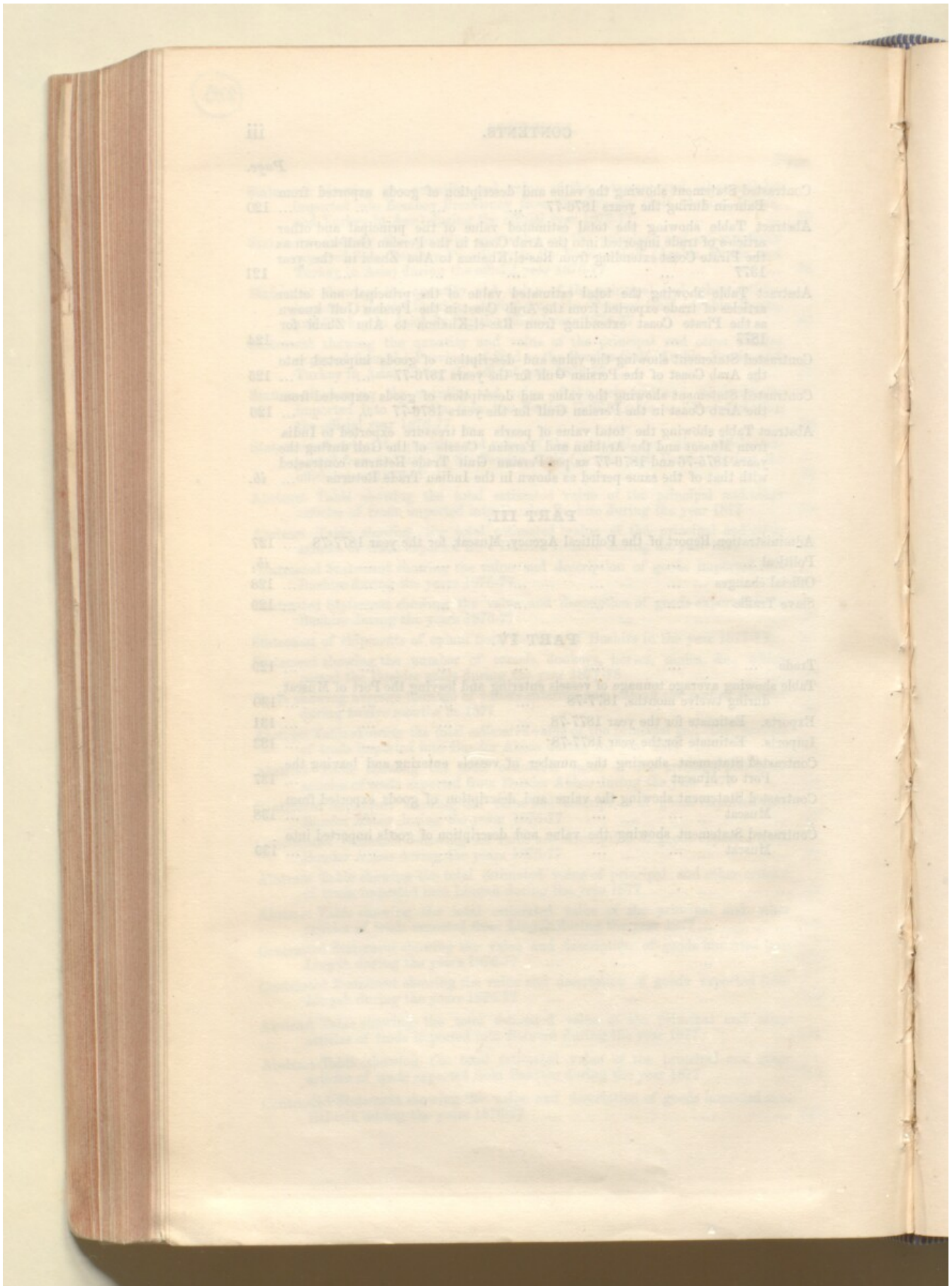


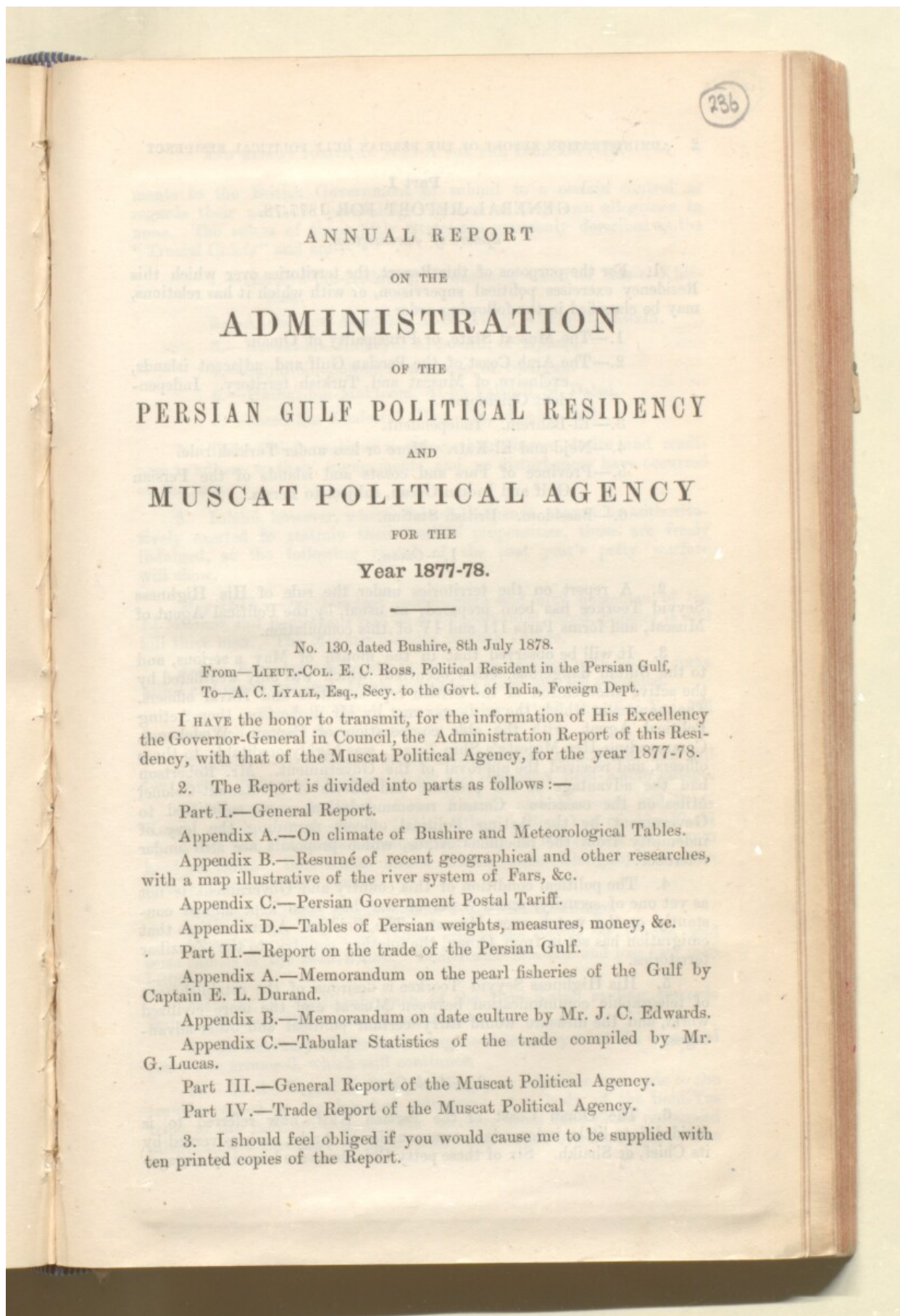
235

CONTENTS. iii

Page.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrein during the years 1876-77	120
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras-el-Khaima to Abu Dhabi in the year 1877	121
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 for 1877	124
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf for the years 1876-77	125
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf for the years 1876-77	126
Abstract Table showing the total value of pearls and treasure exported to India from Muscat and the Arabian and Persian Coasts of the Gulf during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 as per Persian Gulf Trade Returns contrasted with that of the same period as shown in the Indian Trade Returns	<i>ib.</i>
 PART III. 	
Administration Report of the Political Agency, Muscat, for the year 1877-78	127
Political	<i>ib.</i>
Official changes	128
Slave Traffic	129
 PART IV. 	
Trade	129
Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat during twelve months, 1877-78	130
Exports. Estimate for the year 1877-78	131
Imports. Estimate for the year 1877-78	133
Contrasted Statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat	137
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Muscat	138
Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Muscat	139







2 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Part I.

GENERAL REPORT FOR 1877-78.

Sphere of Jurisdiction.

1. For the purposes of this Report, the territories over which this Residency exercises political supervision, or with which it has relations, may be classified in the following order:—

- 1.—The Muscat State, or Principality of Oman.
- 2.—The Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf and adjacent islands, exclusive of Muscat and Turkish territory. Independent Chieftdoms.
- 3.—El-Bahrein. Independent.
- 4.—Nejd and El-Katr. More or less under Turkish rule.
- 5.—Province of Fars and coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, subject to Persia.
- 6.—Bassidore. British Station.

1.—*Oman.*

2. A report on the territories under the rule of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee has been prepared, as usual, by the Political Agent of Muscat, and forms Parts III and IV of this compilation.

3. It will be observed that in the month of May a serious, and to the Sultan dangerous, crisis occurred, which was only weathered by the active intervention of the British representative and Naval officers. The manner in which the crisis was met by Mr. Robertson, then Acting Political Agent, with the able co-operation of Captain Wodehouse, Commanding Her Majesty's Ship *Teazer*, was highly creditable to those officers, and received the approval of the Government. Mr. Robertson had the advantage of the presence and advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles on the occasion. Certain recommendations were submitted to Government by the Acting Political officers regarding the levy of indemnity from the rebellious Arabs, which proposals are still under reference.

4. The political condition of this country and Government is not as yet one of security, and a vessel of war has been kept almost constantly on the watch over Muscat. The Political Agent notices that emigration has set in from Oman, the mother country, to the Zanzibar territories.

5. His Highness Seyyid Toorkee is desirous of the establishment of telegraphic communication between Muscat and the more civilized world, and the measure would carry certain political and other advantages.

2.—*Arab Coast.*

6. The Oman Coast of the Persian Gulf, now referred to, is divided into little independent communities of Arabs, each governed by its Chief, or Shaikh. Six of these petty Chieftdoms are bound by engage-



ments to the British Government to submit to a certain control as regards their maritime proceedings; otherwise they own allegiance to none. The rulers of these little States are commonly described as the "Trucial Chiefs" and are—

- 1.—Hameyd-bin-Abdallah, Jowasimee, Chief of Ras-el-Kheimah.
- 2.—Ahmed-bin-Abdallah, Al-bu-Ali, of Umm-el-Kawain.
- 3.—Rashid-bin-Hameyd, Al-bu-Ali, of Ejman.
- 4.—Salim-bin-Sultan, Jowasimee, of Shargah.
- 5.—Hashar-bin-Maktoom, Al-bu-Falasa, of Dabai.
- 6.—Zaeed-bin-Khaleefah, Beni-Yas, of Abu-Zhabi.

7. These Chiefs continue to evince their sincere desire and readiness to adhere to their engagements, and no disturbances have occurred on the seas.

8. Inland, however, where British influence cannot be authoritatively exerted to restrain their warlike propensities, these are freely indulged, as the following record of the past year's petty warfare will show.

May 1877.—One hundred camel-riders and fifty horsemen of the El-Monasir and Beni-Hajir raid on a village named Zaeed, plunder it and kill three men. The Monasir plunder another village.

July.—Beni-Amir tribe attack Dabai, are repulsed with loss of forty killed and eight captured, Dabai losing two killed and ten wounded.

August.—The Beni-Katab, seventy strong, attack the Beni-Yas, kill four men and capture twenty beasts.

September.—Beni-Katab attack a village near Abu-Zhabi, and kill four men. Beni-Yas of Dabai attack and plunder a Beni-Katab village.

October.—Four hundred of the Awamir and Daroowa, and Beni-Katab attack and plunder a Dabai village. Beni-Yas of Abu-Zhabi attack and loot a Beni-Katab village, carrying off 100 camels and 3,000 head of cattle. Beni-Katab attack Dibba (under Shargab) kill seven men, and seize twenty camels.

November.—Dabai people plunder a Beni-Katab village.

December.—Beni-Yas of Dabai attack the people of Ghuffa and seize camels of the Beni-Katab. Beni-Katab retaliate and lose two men killed.

February 1878.—Eighty men of the Beni-Katab raiding towards Dabai, kill seven Beloochees of eight met.

9. In February all parties having become weary of strife, a general peace was arranged, which still continues.

10. In the Report for the preceding year reference was made to the trouble caused by the detached settlement of a body of the Beni-Yas tribe at the inlet of Odeyd. The seceders from Abu-Zhabi renounced allegiance to the head of their tribe, and defied his authority. The



4 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

result was that Odeyd became a resort of piratically inclined Bedouins, such as the Beni-Hajir, and the Beni-Yas settlers became implicated in irregular proceedings on the sea. To check this growing evil, as well as in justice to the Trucial Chief of Abu-Zhabi, it was decided by the Government of India that he should be permitted to assert his rightful authority at Odeyd and be supported in doing so. Efforts to promote a friendly reconciliation between the Chief and the refractory clan proved of no avail, and permission was accorded to Shaikh Zaced to take measures to assert his rights at Odeyd. The British Agent was instructed to accompany the Chief of Abu-Zhabi to Odeyd, and the Resident also proceeded to the spot in Her Majesty's Ship *Teazer* to exercise control over the proceedings, and, if necessary, to intervene; but especially with the resolve to prevent any undue severities or cruelties being resorted to.

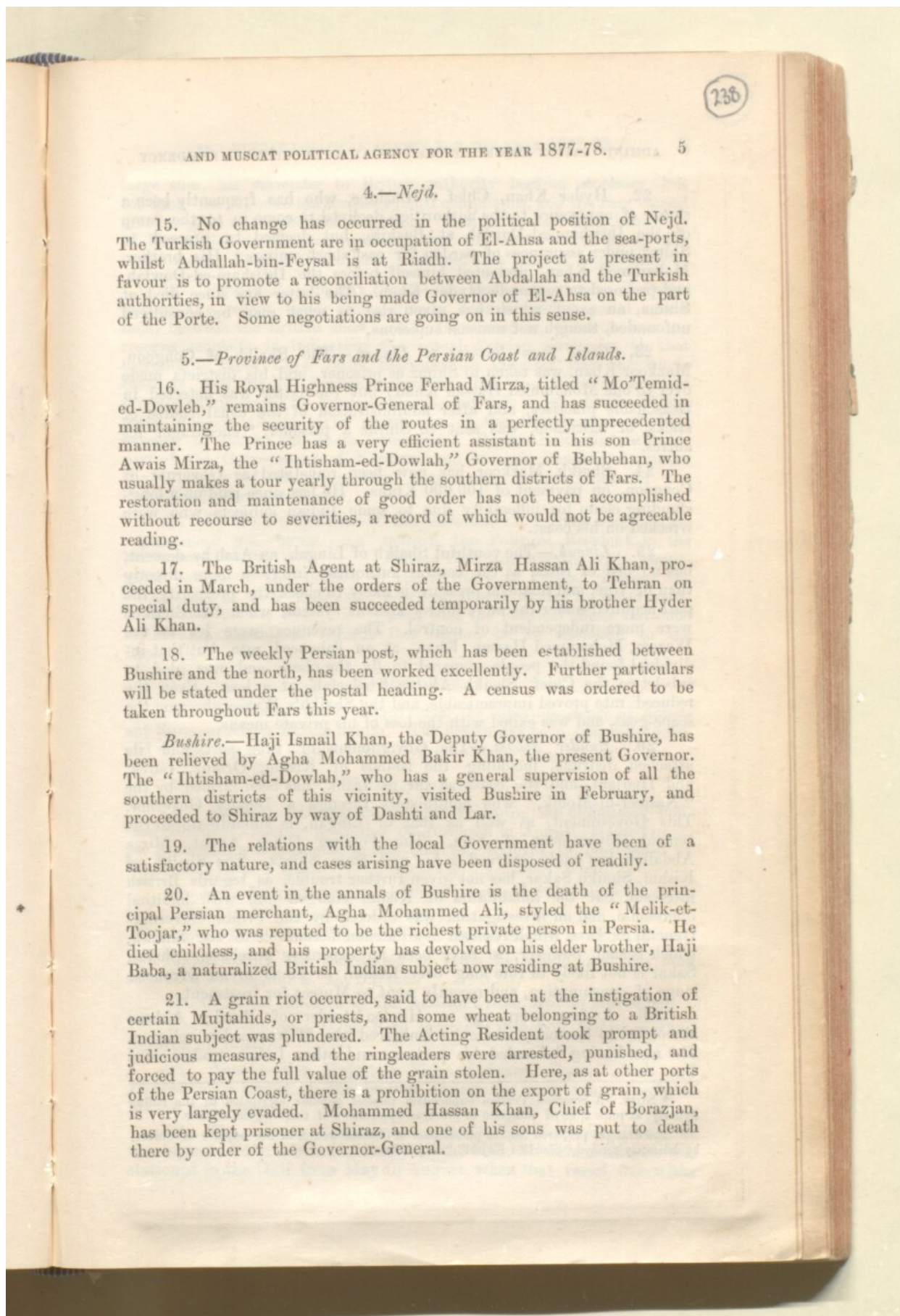
11. The Odeyd tribe, however, removed from the place before the arrival of the Abu-Zhabi Chief and the *Teazer*, after dismantling their huts. As the Chief of Abu-Zhabi objects to any renewed settlement at Odeyd, the place will remain uninhabited; and the wells having been filled up, there will be no further attraction for predatory Arabs of the neighbourhood to resort there. The Abu-Zhabi Chief, on his side, acknowledges that he has now no plea for exemption from responsibility for the good order of that part of his territory.

12. The next port to the north on the Katr Coast is Wakrah, the Chief of which has no treaty relations with the British Government, and is supposed to claim the Turkish connection. Between Odeyd and Wakrah intervenes a desert unpeopled waste.

3.—*Bahrain.*

13. The Chief of these islands having during the year enjoyed immunity from the apprehensions he has so often laboured under, from the intrigues of external enemies, might be supposed to have leisure to apply himself to the improvement of his internal administration. But in point of fact this seems to have been more slack and careless than usual, and petty robberies have so frequently occurred and passed unpunished, that I considered it necessary, for the comfort and safety of the Indian subjects residing in the islands, as well as in the interests of the Chief himself, to urge on him the necessity of more vigour and strictness in his government. Sheikh Fahad-bin-Ahmed, cousin of the father of the present Chief, Eesa-bin Ali, having been accused, or suspected, of intriguing against the Government, was put to death by Sheikh Ahmed-bin Ali, the Chief's brother, and his personal effects confiscated. Two other murders have occurred during the year. Haji Abdallah Ghallaf, once Wazeer, was found murdered in his house, and some suspicion is said to rest on the present Wazeer, but no steps have been taken to bring home the guilt. The other victim was a villager, who was killed by a party of robbers, who have not been traced or discovered.

14. The pearl banks were as productive as usual, but bad weather interfered with the diving operations, and half the season was lost.



AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 5

4.—*Nejd.*

15. No change has occurred in the political position of Nejd. The Turkish Government are in occupation of El-Ahsa and the sea-ports, whilst Abdallah-bin-Feysal is at Riyadh. The project at present in favour is to promote a reconciliation between Abdallah and the Turkish authorities, in view to his being made Governor of El-Ahsa on the part of the Porte. Some negotiations are going on in this sense.

5.—*Province of Fars and the Persian Coast and Islands.*

16. His Royal Highness Prince Ferhad Mirza, titled "Mo"Temid-ed-Dowleh," remains Governor-General of Fars, and has succeeded in maintaining the security of the routes in a perfectly unprecedented manner. The Prince has a very efficient assistant in his son Prince Awais Mirza, the "Ihtisham-ed-Dowlah," Governor of Behbahan, who usually makes a tour yearly through the southern districts of Fars. The restoration and maintenance of good order has not been accomplished without recourse to severities, a record of which would not be agreeable reading.

17. The British Agent at Shiraz, Mirza Hassan Ali Khan, proceeded in March, under the orders of the Government, to Tehran on special duty, and has been succeeded temporarily by his brother Hyder Ali Khan.

18. The weekly Persian post, which has been established between Bushire and the north, has been worked excellently. Further particulars will be stated under the postal heading. A census was ordered to be taken throughout Fars this year.

Bushire.—Haji Ismail Khan, the Deputy Governor of Bushire, has been relieved by Agha Mohammed Bakir Khan, the present Governor. The "Ihtisham-ed-Dowlah," who has a general supervision of all the southern districts of this vicinity, visited Bushire in February, and proceeded to Shiraz by way of Dashti and Lar.

19. The relations with the local Government have been of a satisfactory nature, and cases arising have been disposed of readily.

20. An event in the annals of Bushire is the death of the principal Persian merchant, Agha Mohammed Ali, styled the "Melik-et-Toojar," who was reputed to be the richest private person in Persia. He died childless, and his property has devolved on his elder brother, Haji Baba, a naturalized British Indian subject now residing at Bushire.

21. A grain riot occurred, said to have been at the instigation of certain Mujtahids, or priests, and some wheat belonging to a British Indian subject was plundered. The Acting Resident took prompt and judicious measures, and the ringleaders were arrested, punished, and forced to pay the full value of the grain stolen. Here, as at other parts of the Persian Coast, there is a prohibition on the export of grain, which is very largely evaded. Mohammed Hassan Khan, Chief of Borazjan, has been kept prisoner at Shiraz, and one of his sons was put to death there by order of the Governor-General.



6 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

22. Hyder Khan, Chief of Dashtee, who has frequently been a source of annoyance to the authorities, declined to come in to the camp of the Ihtisham-ed-Dowlah at Bushire, but decided to proceed to Shiraz under assurances of pardon for past shortcomings. His brother, Mohammed Khan, presented himself before the Ihtisham-ed-Dowlah, and proposed to supersede Hyder Khan. The latter has since died at Shiraz, an event which has given rise to what may be considered unfounded, though not unusual suspicions.*

23. *Coast from Bushire to Lingah.*—The Shaikh of Congoon, Mazkoor Khan, was taken to Shiraz as prisoner, and his districts made over to one Mohammed Hassan Khan; but the latter was detected in treasonable practises, and after administration of the usual course of sticks, or bastinado, was sent to Shiraz a prisoner, "encourager les autres."

24. Shaikh Mazkoor has now been reinstated as Governor of Congoon, on payment of 100,000 Krans. He has since paid up a long-standing claim for indemnity due to some Indian subjects who were wrecked on his coast.

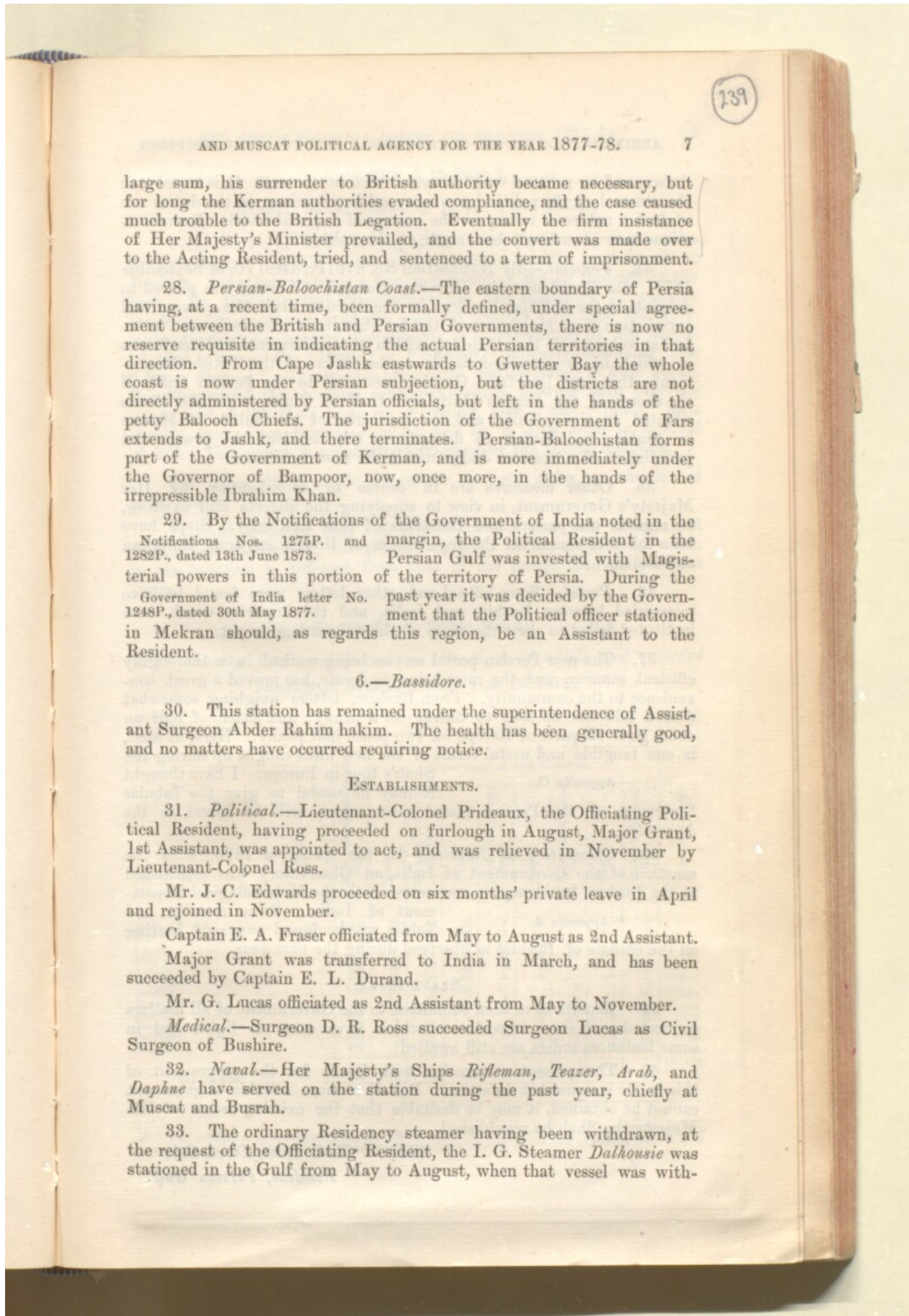
25. *Lingah.*—The youthful Shaikh of Lingah, an Arab by descent, has no bed of roses, as the central authorities interfere more directly than of yore, and financial pressure is likely to check the prosperity the port acquired under the more liberal ancient system, when the Shaikhs were more independent of control. The revenues were let to the Wazeer, Mohammed Hassan Khan, at an enhanced rate, but that individual found the people prepared to fly the place, and was glad to sub-let to the Chief, Shaikh Ali-bin-Khaleefah, at a loss. Even the reduced rate proved impracticable, and the Shaikh's Wazeer became the scape-goat, and was exiled with the loss of his private means.

26. *Bunder Abbass.*—The Government of this port and its attached districts, including the islands of Kishm, Ormuz, Larek, and Henjam, and the coast as far as Jashk, has been farmed by the "Nasseer-ul-Moolk," who administers through a Deputy Governor. This Government, as well as that of Lingah, is subordinate to the central Government of Fars. The Foreign Office Agent, Mirza Abdallah, has lately returned to his post from Shiraz. The Shaikh of Kishm, Shaikh Sakar, has not given further trouble, as regards British interests, but the inhabitants of Kishm charged him with habitual oppression, and an investigation was ordered by the Prince Governor-General of Fars, which resulted in a decision favourable to the Shaikh, which is said, however, to have been an expensive purchase. Shaikh Sakar is not likely to rule long over Kishm, as he is in an advanced stage of consumption, and recently went to Muscat for treatment.

27. A few years ago a Hindoo trader of Bunder Abbass absconded to Kerman, where he embraced the Mohammedan religion. The man having defrauded his partners and other Indian traders of a

* NOTE.—A common Persian euphemism implies popular ascription to the ruling dynasty, at some time of addiction to practical application of toxicological science.

The draught prepared for the philosopher of Athens would, in the bazaars of Shiraz, be delicately termed "Shorba-i-Kajari" "Kajar, broth."



large sum, his surrender to British authority became necessary, but for long the Kerman authorities evaded compliance, and the case caused much trouble to the British Legation. Eventually the firm insistence of Her Majesty's Minister prevailed, and the convert was made over to the Acting Resident, tried, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

28. *Persian-Baloochistan Coast.*—The eastern boundary of Persia having, at a recent time, been formally defined, under special agreement between the British and Persian Governments, there is now no reserve requisite in indicating the actual Persian territories in that direction. From Cape Jashk eastwards to Gwetter Bay the whole coast is now under Persian subjection, but the districts are not directly administered by Persian officials, but left in the hands of the petty Balooch Chiefs. The jurisdiction of the Government of Fars extends to Jashk, and there terminates. Persian-Baloochistan forms part of the Government of Kerman, and is more immediately under the Governor of Bampoor, now, once more, in the hands of the irrepressible Ibrahim Khan.

29. By the Notifications of the Government of India noted in the Notifications Nos. 1275P. and margin, the Political Resident in the 1282P., dated 13th June 1873. Persian Gulf was invested with Magisterial powers in this portion of the territory of Persia. During the Government of India letter No. past year it was decided by the Government 1248P., dated 30th May 1877. ment that the Political officer stationed in Mekran should, as regards this region, be an Assistant to the Resident.

6.—*Bassidore.*

30. This station has remained under the superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Abder Rahim hakim. The health has been generally good, and no matters have occurred requiring notice.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

31. *Political.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux, the Officiating Political Resident, having proceeded on furlough in August, Major Grant, 1st Assistant, was appointed to act, and was relieved in November by Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

Mr. J. C. Edwards proceeded on six months' private leave in April and rejoined in November.

Captain E. A. Fraser officiated from May to August as 2nd Assistant.

Major Grant was transferred to India in March, and has been succeeded by Captain E. L. Durand.

Mr. G. Lucas officiated as 2nd Assistant from May to November.

Medical.—Surgeon D. R. Ross succeeded Surgeon Lucas as Civil Surgeon of Bushire.

32. *Naval.*—Her Majesty's Ships *Rifleman*, *Teazer*, *Arab*, and *Daphne* have served on the station during the past year, chiefly at Muscat and Busrah.

33. The ordinary Residency steamer having been withdrawn, at the request of the Officiating Resident, the I. G. Steamer *Dalhousie* was stationed in the Gulf from May to August, when that vessel was with-



8 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

drawn, and no political vessel has since been in the Gulf. It is hoped that the removal of the political service vessel is temporary, as the duties are of such a nature as to require the services of a special vessel. Representations have accordingly been made on this subject.

34. *Judicial.*—By Notification No. 2161P., dated 7th of September 1877, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to delegate to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf the powers and jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised over Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, within the undermentioned territories in which he is accredited as the representative of the British Government: the coast line from Gwadar westward to the Persian Gulf, all the shores of the Persian Gulf, and Gulf of Oman, with the islands situated in these Gulfs, and the territories of the Sultan of Muscat in Arabia; and further to delegate to the Resident the powers and jurisdiction of a Sessions Judge within the same territories.

35. Other measures are in course of consideration by Her Majesty's Government, in view to supplying the defects still existing, as regards the powers and functions of this Residency. Steps have been taken to commence the registration of British subjects, European and Indian.

36. *Postal.*—Some official and other letters were found to have miscarried between Bushire and India, and the inquiries which were instituted failed to elicit the cause of this miscarriage as yet.

37. The new Persian postal service being worked in a thoroughly efficient manner, and the rates being moderate, has proved a great convenience to the community. From Bushire, letters weighing somewhat over a tola can be sent to Shiraz for a penny; and letters of half an ounce go to all parts of Europe for two pence half penny. Here, at least, is one tangible and useful result of the new ideas caught up during the Shah's tour in Europe. I have thought

Appendix C.

it may be useful to give the Tabular Statement of the Persian postal rates which will be found in the Appendix.

38. *Observatory at Bushire.*—In the spring of 1876, with the sanction of the Government of India, an Observatory was established at the Bushire Residency, in connection with the Meteorological Department of India. Some remarks and

* Appendix A.

Tables will be found annexed* bearing on the climate of Bushire as observed during the past year.

SLAVE-TRADE.

39. Reports have been submitted to the Government of all matters connected with slave importation which have come to light, and in some instances orders are still awaited.

40. The present convention with Persia for the suppression of this traffic is somewhat defective. But if a more suitable engagement cannot be obtained, it may be desirable that the existing orders of His Majesty the Shah be republished.

(Sd.) E. C. Ross, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Resident, Persian Gulf.



AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 9

Appendix A to Part I.

Remarks on the climate of Bushire, and Tables.

From the 1st of the following tables it may be seen, by any curious for information, that the north-westerly winds greatly predominate at Bushire, and that there is a free movement of the air throughout the year. By this merciful dispensation are the sufferings of summer residents tempered, and existence rendered possible. In June and July, when the heat has become unendurable, it is interrupted by the advent of what is termed the "Barih" or "Shemal," vulgarly corrupted into "Burra Shemal." This wind is apparently, and according to Arab works, the Simoom of the Arabian continent, which blowing here over the upper part of the Gulf loses its scorching heat. The "Barih" lasts usually from some time in June till well on in July, with an interval of lull. This wind is apparently influenced by the Indian monsoon.

The observations of the barometer are not given, as the record could not be relied on.

It must be noted that the rainfall of the past year is estimated from a new instrument, the relative capacity of the receiver of which to the measure is different from that of the gauge used in previous years.

Appendix A, Table No. 1.

Table showing force and prevailing directions of winds and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1877-78.

MONTH.	1877-78.									Rainfall in cents.*
	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.								
		North.	Between North and West.	West.	Between West and South.	South.	Between South and East.	East.	Between East and North.	
April	215	12	40	22	3	8	5	5	5	.....
May	254	11	43	33	11	...	...	...	1	1
June	286	13	45	35	15	8	2	...	1	4
July	236	10	29	35	15	8	2	...	3	.....
August	280	10	34	42	6	3	...	...	3	.....
September	157	16	10	62	5	2	...	...	3	.....
October	130	22	9	34	18	...	5	4	8	.....
November	121	18	15	17	2	...	25	13	10	735
December	224	13	29	...	5	2	16	13	23	355
January	283	6	48	3	...	2	14	6	21	212
February	253	11	54	5	4	...	12	2	12	213
March	342	3	66	3	...	...	5	2	15	26
For the year	232	12	35	23	7	3	7	4	9	In. Cts. 15 41

* The rainfall is estimated according to a Symm's rain gauge lately received from the Meteorological Department, Calcutta. The gauge previously used gives a less quantity in the ratio of about 3 to 5.—E. C. B.

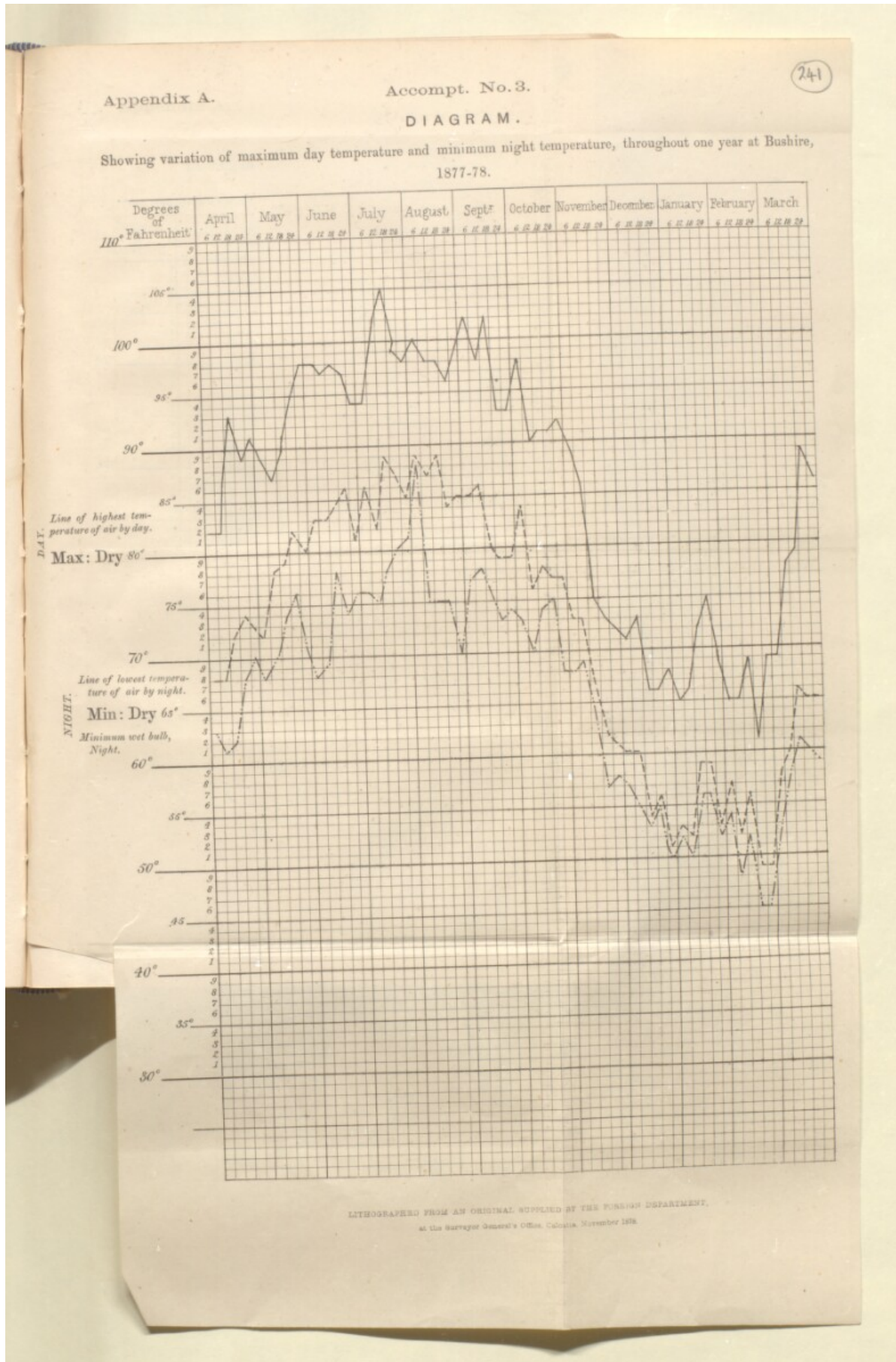


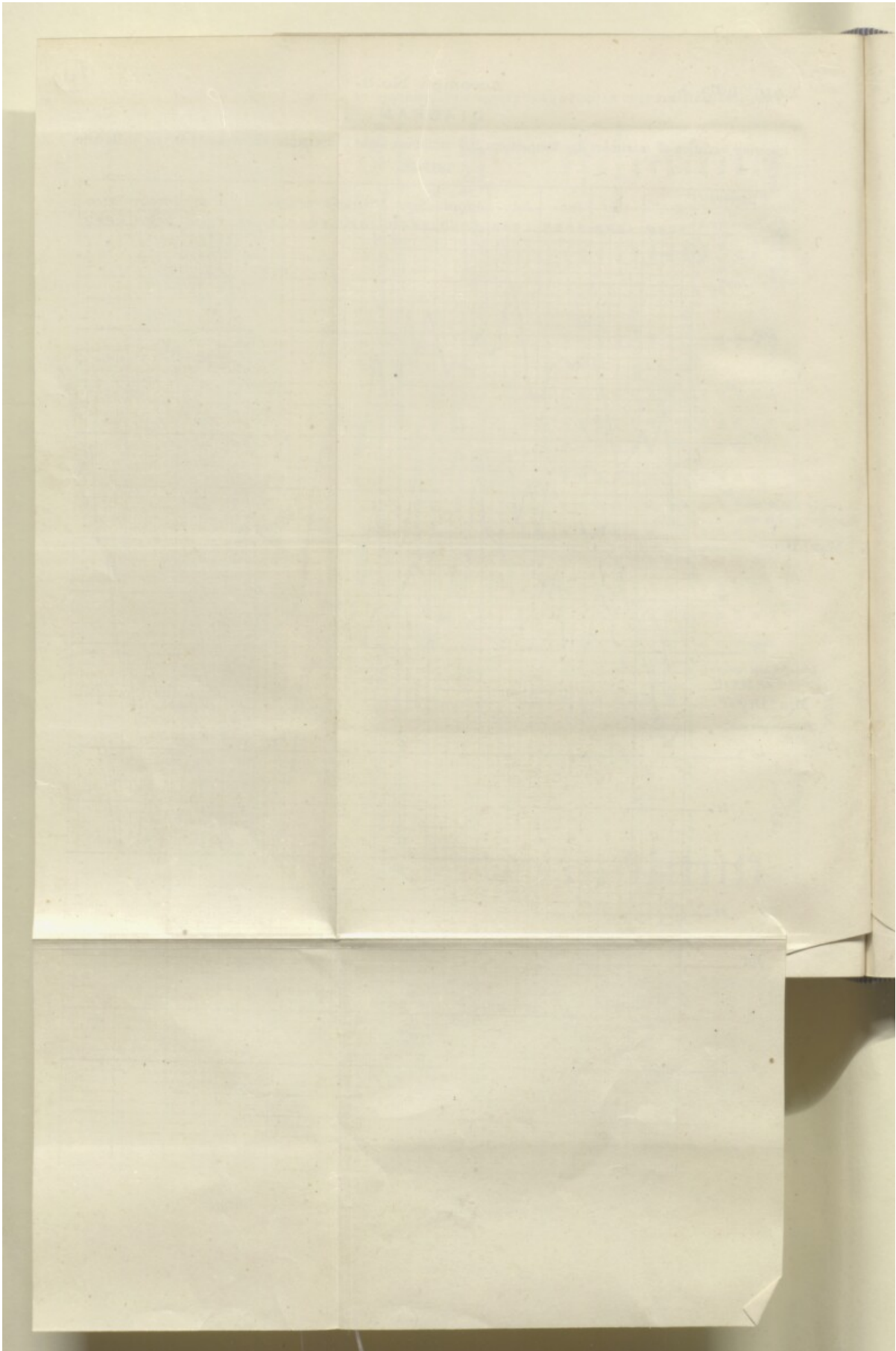
10 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

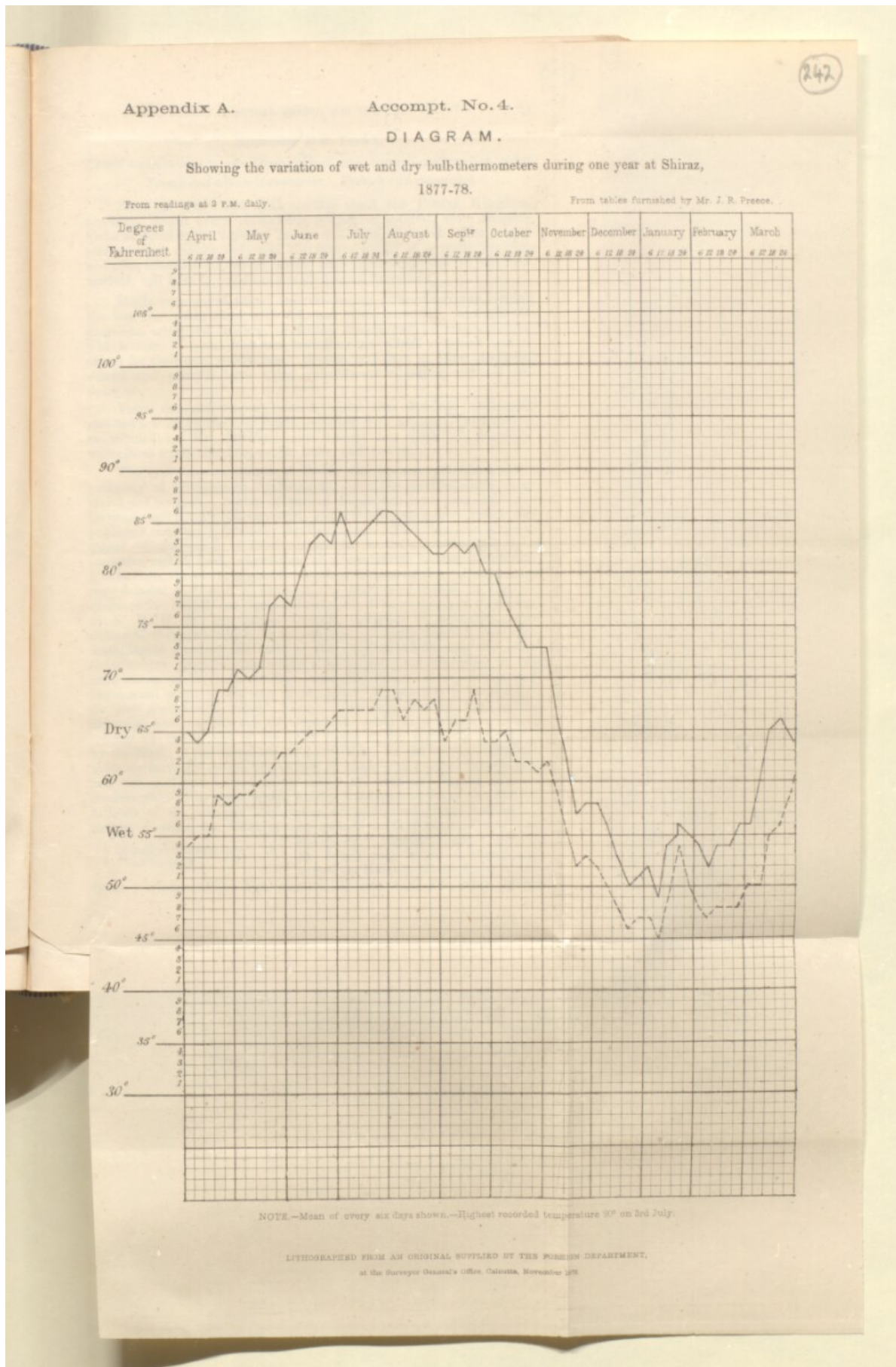
Appendix A, Table No. 2.
Abstract Table of Meteorological observations for the year ending 31st March 1878, taken at the Residency Observatory, Bashiire.

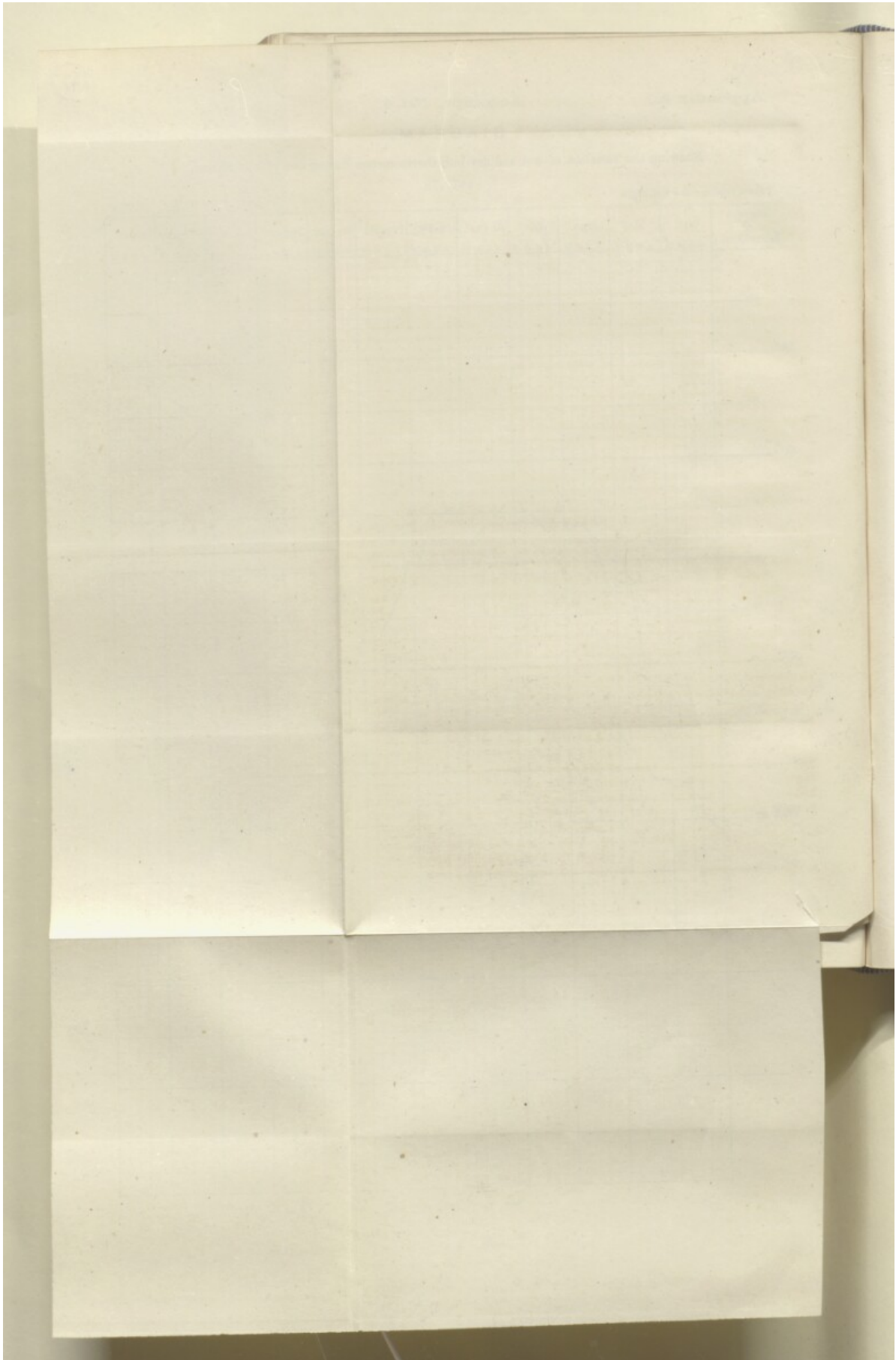
MONTH.	FORENOON TEMPERATURE, 10 A.M. TUBE, 4 P.M.				SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								Days on which highest temperature of air reached.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reached.	Days on which highest temperature of sun's rays.
	Dry bulb.		Wet bulb.		Maximum, dry.	Minimum.				Maximum, sun in shade.					
	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Highest.		Dry.	Wet.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Highest.				
April ...	78	68	78	69	82	62	56	55	172	68	62	62	144	8th.	30th.
May ...	85	76	86	75	89	68	60	62	161	76	68	62	30th and 31st.	9th.	23rd and 24th.
June ...	86	77	80	78	93	67	70	63	162	70	67	63	2nd and 18th.	6th.	19th.
July ...	93	82	83	83	96	65	74	64	165	82	68	64	13th.	10th.	20th, 22nd and 31st.
August	92	80	83	83	95	71	72	65	175	82	71	65	2nd, 3rd and 15th.	30th.	30th.
September	91	79	81	81	94	70	71	63	157	78	70	63	14th.	21st.	4th.
October	84	74	86	76	89	75	69	63	157	75	70	69	2nd.	26th.	25th.
November	71	64	73	66	75	62	59	52	147	62	59	52	1st, 3rd and 4th.	23rd.	6th.
December	59	56	63	56	66	53	50	45	131	53	47	45	9th.	31st.	9th.
January	57	53	61	56	63	49	46	35	134	55	46	46	22nd.	25th, 26th, 27th, 28th.	21st.
February	62	57	65	59	67	55	49	45	136	62	55	49	28th.	8th.	24th.
March...	67	59	69	61	76	57	50	47	147	67	50	47	16th.	11th.	24th.
For the year ...	77	68	79	70	82	65	61	54	151	65	61	54	13th July.	25th, 26th, 27th and 28th January.	30th August.

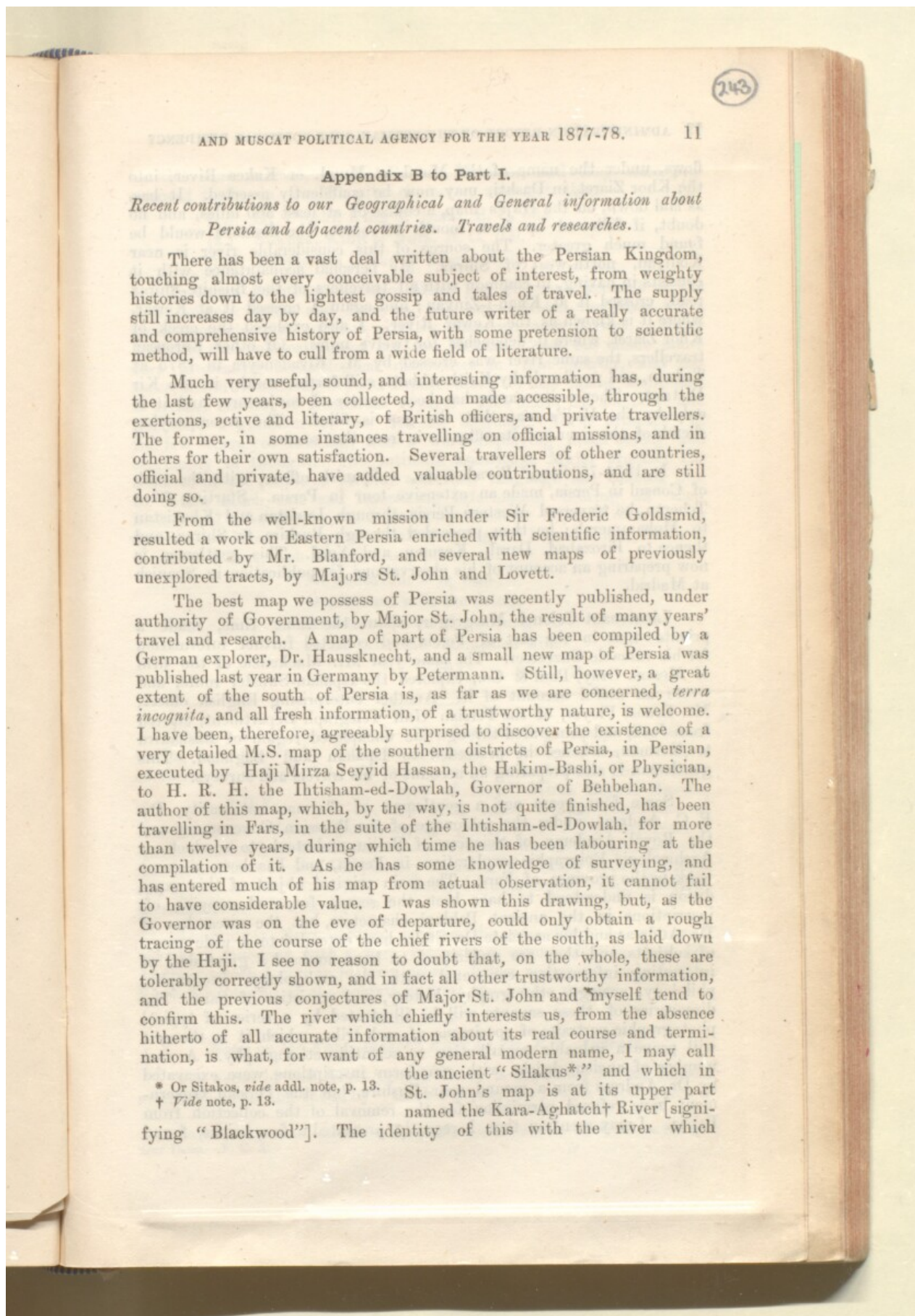
DAY.











Appendix B to Part I.

Recent contributions to our Geographical and General information about Persia and adjacent countries. Travels and researches.

There has been a vast deal written about the Persian Kingdom, touching almost every conceivable subject of interest, from weighty histories down to the lightest gossip and tales of travel. The supply still increases day by day, and the future writer of a really accurate and comprehensive history of Persia, with some pretension to scientific method, will have to cull from a wide field of literature.

Much very useful, sound, and interesting information has, during the last few years, been collected, and made accessible, through the exertions, ætively and literary, of British officers, and private travellers. The former, in some instances travelling on official missions, and in others for their own satisfaction. Several travellers of other countries, official and private, have added valuable contributions, and are still doing so.

From the well-known mission under Sir Frederic Goldsmid, resulted a work on Eastern Persia enriched with scientific information, contributed by Mr. Blanford, and several new maps of previously unexplored tracts, by Majors St. John and Lovett.

The best map we possess of Persia was recently published, under authority of Government, by Major St. John, the result of many years' travel and research. A map of part of Persia has been compiled by a German explorer, Dr. Haussknecht, and a small new map of Persia was published last year in Germany by Petermann. Still, however, a great extent of the south of Persia is, as far as we are concerned, *terra incognita*, and all fresh information, of a trustworthy nature, is welcome. I have been, therefore, agreeably surprised to discover the existence of a very detailed M.S. map of the southern districts of Persia, in Persian, executed by Haji Mirza Seyyid Hassan, the Hakim-Bashi, or Physician, to H. R. H. the Ihtisham-ed-Dowlah, Governor of Behbahan. The author of this map, which, by the way, is not quite finished, has been travelling in Fars, in the suite of the Ihtisham-ed-Dowlah, for more than twelve years, during which time he has been labouring at the compilation of it. As he has some knowledge of surveying, and has entered much of his map from actual observation, it cannot fail to have considerable value. I was shown this drawing, but, as the Governor was on the eve of departure, could only obtain a rough tracing of the course of the chief rivers of the south, as laid down by the Haji. I see no reason to doubt that, on the whole, these are tolerably correctly shown, and in fact all other trustworthy information, and the previous conjectures of Major St. John and myself tend to confirm this. The river which chiefly interests us, from the absence hitherto of all accurate information about its real course and termination, is what, for want of any general modern name, I may call the ancient "Silakus*," and which in St. John's map is at its upper part named the Kara-Aghatch† River [signifying "Blackwood"]. The identity of this with the river which

* Or Sitakos, *vide* addl. note, p. 13.

† *Vide* note, p. 13.



flows, under the name of the Mand or Mund, or Kakee River, into the Khor Ziaret, in Dashti, may now be confidently asserted. It has, as laid down, on the Haji's map, a course of at least 300 miles, and no doubt, if followed up from mouth to source, the distance would be found much greater. The source of this considerable river is near Kодиан, north-west of Shiraz. My personal acquaintance with it consists in having, in common with all travellers of the Bushire-Shiraz road, crossed it at Khan-i-Zinyan; and again I crossed it at Kewar, where it is known as the Kewar River. I also explored the creek of Khor Ziaret, where it debouches for twelve miles. Of other European travellers, the same river was crossed by M. Rivadeneyra in 1875 at Tadian, and previously by Keith Abbott, still further south, in the Kir District. Thence its career has been matter of conjecture, and it is only by the Haji's map that the gap is filled. The accompanying sketch of the river and its affluents is from that source.

In 1874-75 Senor Rivadeneyra, a Spanish officer, with the rank of Consul in Persia, made an extensive tour in Persia. Starting from Teheran, he traversed Western Persia, through Luristan and Khuzistan to Mohammerah; he then proceeded through Bushire to Shiraz, and thence to Firozabad, Darab, Kerman, and Yezd. This gentleman is now preparing an account of his observations for publication in Spanish at Madrid.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, about the same time, made a private tour in the east of Persia and collected further information for his valuable Gazetteer. The same year Mr. Mackenzie of the firm of Messrs. Gray, Paul & Co., explored the Ispahan-Shuster route, and wrote an useful account of it. Another enterprising English officer, Mr. Ernest Floyer, of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, started from Jask, and penetrated through the unexplored region of Bashakird to Kerman, whence he proceeded to Ispahan and Baghdad. This gentleman is also preparing an account of his travels and surveys.

Some four years ago a gentleman of German nationality, Dr. F. C. Andreas, under the patronage of the Prussian Government and the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, undertook to conduct an Archæologic-Epigraphic exploration in Persia, and has been since at work in the province of Fars. The main original object of this expedition is understood to have been the search for, and copying of, inscriptions in the ancient Pahlavi characters, but the researches of Dr. Andreas and his associate Dr. Stolze have extended to a wide range of subjects, and they are understood to have amassed a great deal of interesting information connected with the archæology, geography, philology, zoology, ethnography, history, and statistics of Fars. The discoveries of these savants will be illustrated by a series of typical photographic portraits of specimens of each tribe, which it is thought will prove a valuable contribution to scientific ethnography. A vast number of ancient bricks with cuneiform inscriptions were excavated by Dr. Andreas from a mound near Bushire, but the Persian Government have refused permission for the removal of the collection from Persia. I may mention that I recently presented a few bricks, found



at the same mound, to the British Museum, and they were pronounced to be in the Elamite character, amongst them—

- (1.) Of Urtaki, King of Elam, B. C. 664.
- (2.) Silkhak, King of Jura, B. C. 700.
- (3.) Babylonian bricks of later periods.

In Oman Lieutenant-Colonel Miles has given an account of the route between Sohar and Bereymi, and has collected materials for a more complete map of that country than we now possess. Major Mockler, the Political Agent for the Mekran Coast, has made many very interesting archaeological discoveries in that quarter, and has succeeded in identifying beyond dispute many of the places mentioned in Arrian's account of Nearchus' voyage. This officer has compiled and published a grammar of the Balooch language, "facile princeps" of the few others yet existing, and a work displaying much ability and originality of thought. The intimate knowledge Major Mockler has acquired of the people of Mekran and their language has enabled him to obtain much rare and interesting information bearing on their history and ethnography, and he is not without hope of clearing by decisive evidence the question of the original home of the Balooch. However baffling such inquiries may prove, still

No endeavour is in vain;
Our reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished win.

(Sd.) E. C. Ross.

NOTE.—*River Kara-Aghach*.—No district of precisely this name having been known by European geographers hitherto, the derivation of the name, as applied to the river, has been in doubt. The Persian

map of Haji* Mirza Seyyid Hassan, however, has a locality south-east of Karzin, named "Sahra-i-Karah-Aghaj" صحرا قره اغاج. I gather from a communication from Dr. Andreas that the form "Karah-Aghaj" is correct, and further that besides the primary meaning of "Black wood" the term also applies to the "elm tree." "Sahra-i-Karah-Aghaj" may therefore be rendered as "Elm tree plain."

ADDITIONAL NOTE.—Since writing the preceding observations I have been favoured with a very interesting communication from Dr. Andress, which I give in his own words, being responsible only for the English rendering of the quotations from the Arabic authors.

Notes on the Kara-Aghach River by Dr. F. C. Andreas.*

The name of the Kara-Aghach River is explained by the people, even without asking them, by "Chob-i-Siyah," i.e., black wood, which is

*NOTE.—As the name of a locality Kara-Aghach is found in the sarhad of the Kashgai near Dana.—F. C. A.



14 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

a literal translation of the Turkish name; but besides this literal meaning, "Karah-Aghaj" is the Turkish name for the elm tree [Ulmus]. As far as I know, there is near the river no district or place which is called Kara-Aghach, and from which its name could have been derived. But I think that the name must have originated from the fact that at some place near the river, most probably near its source, a greater number of elms is to be found, or was so in former times. An example of a locality named after trees of which now not a single one is any more to be found, is the "Desht-i-Safiddar"—"the plain of poplars"—in the country of the Rustam Mammassani. With the exception of two or three solitary willow trees, not a single tree is to be seen in this place.

The sources of the Kara-Aghach River are to be found in a locality, as far as I have been able to ascertain, without fixed habitations, called Bun-Ru, *id est*, Bun-Rud, a name sufficiently significant, and visited by members of the small group of Iliyat tribes known by the name of Chehar-Bonicheh.*

The most important fact which I have ascertained through the information I have collected in different parts of the country is the identity of the Kara-Aghach River and of the Khor-i-Ziareh, or, as it is called in the Dashti, the Mund River, and I hope to have the opportunity of proving by actual survey the justness of my conjecture. Abbott formerly suggested that it falls into the Persian Gulf between Kenghan and Assalu, and St. John points out "Bardistan" as the most probable locality; but the right thing was already suggested by Kiepert, in his Map of Western Persia, published in 1851.

Since I wrote down these remarks, Captain Durand has shown me the map which accompanies your report of your trip to Shiraz. I see thereby that you too consider the "Karah-Aghach" and the "Khor Ziareh" or "Mund" to be the same river.

With regard to the names by which the Kara-Aghach River was designated in ancient and medieval times, I have collected, as far as it is possible without a library, all the passages and combined them together.

The earliest mention of it occurs in reference to the voyage undertaken by the fleet of Alexander the Great from the Indus to the Euphrates, of which two accounts existed in ancient times, one by the Admiral of the fleet Nearchos, the other by the Pilot of the fleet, Onesicritus. In the first, an extract of which is preserved in Arrian's *Indica*, the Kara-Aghach River is called (Chap. 38) "Sitakus.†" In the second, from which Pliny (*Nat. His.* VI, 26) has borrowed some details, not directly, but second-hand, from a book of King Tuba, the name assumes a slightly different form "Sitioganus‡." The difference of the

* NOTE.—They comprise the Korani (Korooni), *i.e.*, Bunrui, the Zanganah, the Ardashiri and Vanda. The former two belong to the Lak tribes, the latter two are Lurs. The Chehar-Bonichah generally join the Kashgai.—F. C. A.

† NOTE.—This and not Silakus is the true reading, T and L. being often confounded in Greek MSS.—F. C. A.

‡ NOTE.—This is the reading of the best MSS. Some write Sitiogadus and Sitiogagus which is wrong but generally met with in older books.—F. C. A.



names "Sitakos" and "Sitioganus" is easily accounted for. It frequently happens that Greek writers, when they come across a foreign name which in its form bears some resemblance to the oblique case of a Greek noun, transform it into a corresponding Greek nominative. In this case Nearchus, no doubt, heard the name pronounced "Sitakon" or "Sitakôn," and this would be in Persian, سیتکان "Sitakan," and he himself, or perhaps Arrian, accordingly formed a nominative "Sitakos." In "Sitioganus" the "us" is a Latin ending. The "g" instead of "k" is due to a phonetic change very common in Persian, and can only be looked upon as a difference in pronunciation. The only real difference consists in the "i" following the "t," but here a very simple and easy emendation gives the right form, *viz.*, instead of "Sitioganos" read "Sittoganos." This form with double "t" will be supported by another combination to be mentioned further on; so that Onesicritus has been a trifle more accurate than Nearchus or Arrian.

Pliny, that is, Onesicritus, says that on this river one navigates up to Pasargadae in seven days. This of course is not true. But such a statement is not to be wondered at, when we consider how frequent fabulous accounts of the origin and course of rivers are to be found in the history of geography. It only shows that people at the mouth of the river knew that its course was very long, and that it came from somewhere up-country, perhaps not far from the royal cities of Fars. They may also have combined it with the Pulvar.

Next comes Ptolemy [2nd cent. P. Chr.], whose knowledge of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf are evidently based on log-books from the time of the Ptolemean dynasty in Egypt and of the first Roman Emperors. He mentions [Geog. VI, 4] at the place where we would expect the Khor-i-Ziareh, the mouth of the river Brisoana [Brisoana Potamon Enbolai]. Brisoana must be in old Persian "Berezvan" or "Berezvana" [Ezpend, Berezvant], and signifies "the mighty" [river]; the name being only an appellative, Marcian Heracleensis copies faithfully Ptolemy. I am not aware that any other mention is made of the Kara-Aghach River in Greek writers.

But the Arabic geographers know the river quite well, and described its course with great accuracy. It will only be necessary to quote Istakhrî's "Kitab ul Memalik val Mesalik."*

"As to the river 'Sakkan,' it issues from the lands† of El-Ruweyhan‡ from a village called "Shax-fari," the fields of which it waters. Then it flows down to the district§ of Siah, and waters it; thence to Kewar, and waters it; thence to Khabr, and waters it; thence to El-Simakan,

* NOTE.—Ibn-Haukal's "Kitab-ul-Mesalik val Memalik" (Ar. text, edited by De Goeje, Leyden, 1873) is only to be considered as a new edition of Istakhrî, with additions and corrections. The passage on the rivers of Fars is almost identical in both—F. C. A.

† NOTE.—I have simply copied the text of De Goeje, without making any corrections. Instead of "El-Ruweyhan," I read with Edrisi, "Ruijan," which is certainly connected with rud, ru in Bunru—Siah now Siakh—Khabr now Khafr.—F. C. A.



16 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

and waters it; then to Karzin, and waters it; then to a village named † "Wadi" in original, which also Sakk. And [the name of?]* this river† means "valley"—E. C. R. is referred to Sakk. Then it falls into the sea. Now there is no river of Fars more fertilizing than this river."

[*Edit. De Goeje, Leyden, 1870, p. 120.*]

Comp. ibn-Haukal, p. 191.

"And the road from Shiraz to Jennabeh; from Shiraz to Khan-El-Asad, ‡ which is on the River El-Sakkan, six farsakhs, and from the Khan to Dasht-i-Arzan Khan, four farsakhs."

[*Ibid, p. 130.*]

These passages leave no doubt as to the identity of the "Kara-Aghach" and "Sakkan," and I have therefore only to add a remark on the name "Sakkan." Every one who has read old Arabic MSS. knows that when "s" is preceded and followed by "d" "t" & "c," the latter stroke very easily is left out, the copyist not being over anxious to make a stroke more or less, especially as the diacritical points are generally omitted in proper names.

Being acquainted with the old name of the river, "Sitakan" or "Sittakan," I think it would be one of the easiest emendations to read instead of "Sakkan" "Sitakkan"

سكان ستکان ستکان

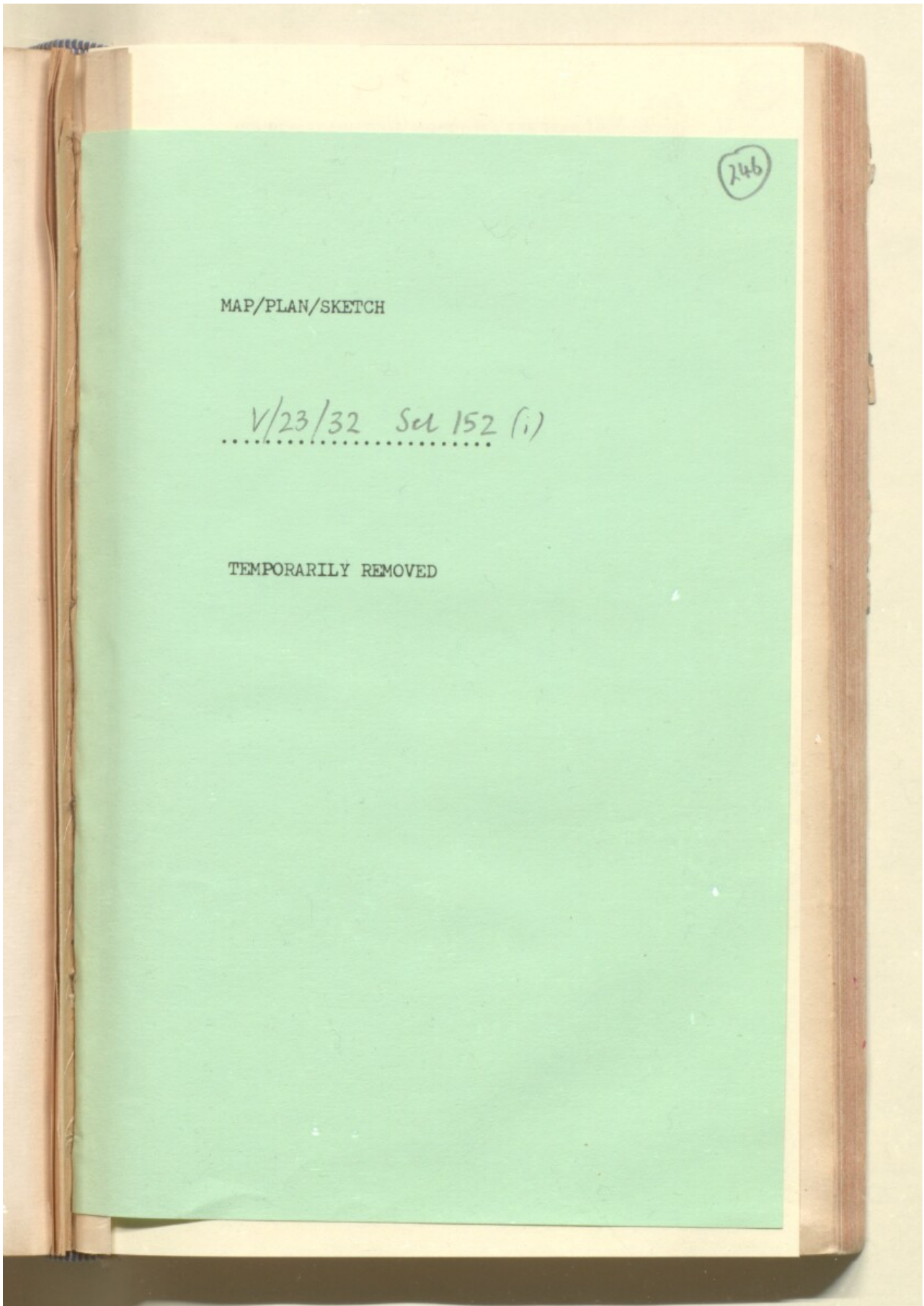
or, as the Teshdid on the "k" is quite anomalous, "Sittakan." This I believe to be the true form of the name corresponding exactly to the "Sittogan" of Onesicritus, in the MSS. of Istakhri. The "t" inadvertently was dropped by the copyist, but the Teshdid belonging to it was preserved and transferred to the "k."

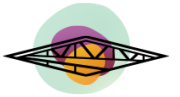
For completeness' sake I may mention that Hammer, and following him Ritter (Geography of Asia, VIII, p. 763), identifies the Sittoganus, for which he reads Sitiogagus with the "Sitarejan" of the Arabic geographers. But the "Sitarejan" (Istakhri has "Shazkan," Ibn-Haukal "Shadkan," evidently a better reading) is, as can easily be ascertained by the text of these authors, one of the rivers belonging to the northern parts of Dashtistan. §

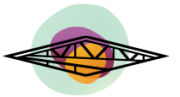
* NOTE.—Compare with course of river on sketch map accompanying the Administration Report for 1875-76. The Arabian writer leaves in the lurch just where we most require information.—E. C. Ross.

‡ NOTE.—Khan-el-Asad now Khan-i-Zinyan.—F. C. A.

§ NOTE.—Not Dashti. These two names are not identical.—F. C. A.





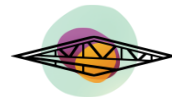


Appendix B.—Accompaniment No. 1.

Route from Bushire to Lar and Shiraz.

Vide accompanying Map. From surveys by Haji Mirza Seyyid Hassan.

STAGES.	DISTANCES.		General direction.	REMARKS.
	Farsakhs.	Miles.		
1. Gurak ...	4	16	E.S.E. ...	Cross marsh. Road level. Water from wells. Wheat, barley, &c., cultivated and dependent on rainfall.
2. Ahram ... (Chief town of Tengistan.)	3½	14	E. by S. ...	Good road. Pass nullah containing water, the overflow of the Ahram stream which proceeds from springs. Drinking water at Ahram is from small stream, and unpalatable and unwholesome. Wheat and barley and cotton cultivation, irrigated by streams. Supplies.
3. Khormuj ... (Chief town of Dashti.)	4	16	S.E. by S.	Level road; no rivers. Drinking water from wells. Wheat and barley "Bakhs," <i>i.e.</i> , dependent on rainfall. Melons, cotton and cucumbers watered from spring. Supplies abundant.
4. Mankal ...	3	12	S.E. by S.	Road level. Pass sulphury springs. Water from wells. Cultivation "Bakhs." Mankal is near foot of Koh-i-Khaki or Kaki.
5. Sana ...	3	12	E.S.E. ...	Road level. Sana is situated close to River Munch, which flows into sea at Kho-i-Ziaret. It has its source N.W. of Shiraz (the ancient Silakus).
6. Shunbah ...	3	12	S.E. ...	Road easy. River to right Koh-i-Kartang to N. of Shunbah. Cultivation "Bakhs."
7. Baghan ...	4	16	E.S.E. ...	Road good. Come to river near Baghan. Crossing difficult in winter and spring. Grain and fruits grown. Irrigation by streams.
8. Riz ...	4	16	S.E. by S.	Road mountainous. River of Riz to right at Riz. Grain and fruits. Irrigation by streams.
9. Jam ...	6½	25	S.E. † S. ...	Road over hills. Difficult in parts. River to right. Cultivation grain fruit. Irrigation by streams.
10. Teng-i-Kil and Chashmah-i-Narjisi.	4	16	E.S.E. ...	Hilly, difficult road.



18 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Route from Bushire to Lar and Shiraz.—(Concluded.)

STAGES.	DISTANCES.		General direction.	REMARKS.
	Farsakhs.	Miles.		
11. Gillahdar ...	3½	14	E.S.E. ...	Road level. Cross river of brackish water. At Gillahdar water from tanks. Cultivation dependent on rainfall.
12. Wardawan ...	3	12	N.E. ...	For five miles plain, rest over hills. River of Alamerdasht is very brackish, unfit to drink. It joins the chief river of Dizgah (Silakus). Cotton wheat, &c.
13. Alamerdasht...	3	12	S.E. by E.	Road level. Water from tanks. Cultivation "Bakhs."
14. Haftawan ...	5	20	E.N.E. ...	At two miles pass through hills for three miles, rest of road plain. Pass three villages. Water from Kanats or underground canals. Tobacco and grain cultivated.
15. Irad ...	5½	22	E. by S. ...	All plain. Pass three villages. Tobacco grown at Irad is celebrated for excellence. Water from tanks.
16. Girash ...	8	32	E.S.E. ...	All desert plain. Only water is from tanks.
17. Lar ...	3	12	E. ...	Lar possesses a small Kanat, but water brackish. The city water is all from tanks.

17 Stages, 279 miles.
Reckoning the farsakhs at 3½ Geo. miles or 4 Eng. Statute miles.

Route from Lar to Shiraz.

STAGES.	DISTANCES.		General direction.	REMARKS.
	Farsakhs.	Miles.		
1. Kurdih ...	2½	9	N. by E. ...	Nearly all hill pass, not difficult. Water from tanks.
2. Biriz ...	3	12	N. ...	Over dry plain. Water at stage from tanks.
3. Rais ...	3	12	W. ...	Across stony hills all the way. Not difficult pass. Water stored in tanks.



248

MUSCAT AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 19

Route from Lar to Shiraz.—(Concluded.)

STAGES.	DISTANCES.		General direction.	REMARKS.
	Farsakhs.	Miles.		
4. Binaru ...	3	12	N.W. ...	Level road, at 12 miles a rivulet; celebrated for tobacco; grain of various kinds cultivated. Drinking water from tank.
5. Juyum ...	3	12	N. by W. ...	Water from Kanats. Grain, cotton, tobacco cultivated.
6. A Caravanserai	5½	21	N.W. ...	At two miles from Juyum enter stony hill path. Well of bad water and tank.
7. Jahrum ...	5	20	N.W. ...	All hill pass and difficult. In some places road has been made and repaired, but much is very bad. Water from wells. There are extensive date groves at Jahrum. Its "Shahani" dates are renowned. Good grain grown.
8. Shemsabad ...	2	8	N. ...	Over plain.
9. Mukhak ... (Caravanserai.)	3	12	N.W. ...	From two miles from Shemsabad becomes stony and hilly. Cross near that place Gallish river with little water in hot weather. It joins the Kir-Karzin, Dizgah river.
10. Taduan ...	3	12	N.N.W. ...	Over waterless plain. Taduan situated on bend of the river which flows from Markhan-i-Zinyan N.W. of Shiraz to Khor Ziaret S. of Bushire. Cultivation of grain fruit, &c.
11. Asman-gird ... (Caravanserai.)	2	8	W.N.W. ...	Level road. River on left.
12. Khafr ...	2	8	Ditto ...	Mostly plain. River on left. In the Boolook of Khafr many kinds of grain and much rice grown.
13. Caravanserai...	4	16	W. by N. ...	Over plain. River to left.
14. Abadah ... (Caravanserai.)	5	20	.....	Over plain. River flows eastward from Kewar, and at Abadah turns south. Its water is very good.
15. Buraki-Bala ...	3	12	N.W. ...	Over plain. Drinking water has to be brought from a farsakh off.
16. Caravanserai... of Baba Haji.	2	8	N.W. by W.	Good road.
17. Shiraz ...	5	20	N.N.W. ...	Good road.

17 Stages, 222 miles.



20 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Appendix C to Part I.

PERSIAN POST OFFICE.

POSTAL TARIFF INTERIOR TRAFFIC.

Letters.

FOR ALL DISTANCES.

Krans. Shahis.

Not exceeding 3 miscals	...	...	...	...	5
Exceeding 3 miscals, and not exceeding 6 miscals	...	...	...	...	10
For every additional 3 miscals	...	...	...	...	5
Registration fee	...	...	...	...	10

Printed matter, books, samples.

Not exceeding 10 miscals	...	...	...	...	2
Exceeding 10, and not exceeding 20 miscals	...	...	...	...	4
For every additional 10 miscals	...	...	...	...	2
Persian newspaper per number	...	...	...	...	1

The maximum weight for letters and packets under wrappers is fixed at 100 miscals.

2½ miscals = 1 tola.

7 miscals = 1 ounce.

1 shahi = ½ penny.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

FOR ALL EUROPE AND COUNTRIES, MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL UNION, IN ASIA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA AND AMERICA.

Letters.

BY ROUTE OF RUSSIA OR TURKEY. BY WAY OF BUSHIRE.

Krans. Shahis.

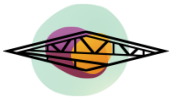
Krans. Shahis.

Not exceeding 3½ miscals	...	...	...	5	...	12
Exceeding 3½, and not exceeding 7 miscals	...	...	...	10	1	4
For every additional 3½ miscals	...	...	...	5	...	12
Registration fee	...	...	...	10	...	10

Under wrappers, printed matter, books and samples.

Not exceeding 14 miscals	...	...	...	2	...	3
Exceeding 14, and not exceeding 28 miscals	...	...	...	4	...	6
For every additional 14 miscals	...	...	...	2	...	3

By the Russian route letters are sent by Julfa, Enzeli, Barfaroosh, and Astrabad. By Turkish route through Baghdad.



(249)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 21

FOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, AND FRANCE.

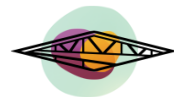
Letters.

		<i>By way of Bushire.</i>	
		<i>Krans. Shahis.</i>	
Not exceeding 3½ miscals	...	...	14
Exceeding 3½, and not exceeding 7 miscals	...	1	8
For every additional 3½ miscals	...	...	14
Rate of registration	...	...	10
<i>Under wrappers, printed matter, books and samples.</i>			
Not exceeding 14 miscals	...	...	4
Exceeding 14, and not exceeding 28 miscals	...	...	8
For every additional 14 miscals	...	...	4

FOR BRITISH INDIA, BUSSORAH, AND BUNDER ABBASS.

Letters.

Not exceeding 3½ miscals	...	...	5
Exceeding 3½, and not exceeding 7 miscals	...	...	10
For every additional 3½ miscals	...	...	5
Registration fee	...	...	10
<i>Under wrappers, printed matter, books and samples.</i>			
Not exceeding 14 miscals	...	...	2
Exceeding 14, and not exceeding 28 miscals	...	...	4
For every additional 14 miscals	...	...	2



Appendix D to Part I.
TABLES OF PERSIAN MONEY, MEASURES, &c.

PERSIAN MONEY TABLE.

- Dinar, nominal = under 20th of a farthing.
5 Dinars = 1 ghaz (nominal).
10 Ghaz = 1 shahi or one-half penny (nominal).
20 Shahis or 1,000 dinars = kran or keran = 10 pence (silver coin).
10 Krans = 1 toman, gold coin.

There is also the Pul-i-Siyah or black money, which is copper coin of value of one-half of a shahi.

LINEAR MEASURES.

- 1 Farsakh or farsang may be taken on average to equal $3\frac{1}{2}$ geographical or 4 English Statute miles.
Bahr = about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
2 Bahrs = 1 girih = about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
16 Girih = 1 zera or gaz = 40 inches.
1 Kadam or pace = about 20 inches.
12,000 Kadam or 6,000 gaz = 1 farsakh.

LAND MEASURES.

- 1 Nei or rod = 17 feet.
4 Neis long + 1 Nei broad = 1 kafiz.
10 Kafiz = jereeb or nearly one-third of an acre.

WEIGHTS.

The unit of weight is the miscal, which is about $6\frac{1}{3}$ * of an ounce avoirdupois.

The "man" (maund) has varieties, as the Tabriz man, the Hashmi man.

The "sang" (stone) is also of different kinds.

As "Sang"-i-Shah, Sang-i-Rei (Teheran).

These again have varying values in different localities, as:—

Bushire—

For general commodities.

1 Tabriz man = 760 miscals or about $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

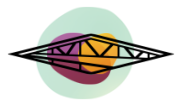
For grain, &c.

1 Hasham man = 12,160 ,, ,, 124 lbs.

For silks.

1 Sang-i-Shah = 1,280 ,, ,, 13 lbs.

* Richardson's Dictionary says:—1 Miscal = $1\frac{1}{3}$ drachms.



250

YEMEN AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 23

Shiraz—

1 Man = 720 miscals or about	...	...	7½ lbs.
For silks.			
1 Sang-i-Shah = 1,280 miscals or about	...	...	13 lbs.

Yezd—

1 Sang-i-Shah = 1,280 miscals or about	13 lbs.
--	-----	-----	---------

Hamadan, Teheran, &c.—

For sugar.			
1 Tabriz man = 640 miscals or about	...	...	6½ lbs.
1 Sang-i-Shah = 1,280 „ „	...	...	13 lbs.
For cereals, &c.			
1 Sang-i-Rey = 2,160 „ „	...	...	22 lbs.
100 Tabriz mans of 640 miscals = 1 kharwa.			

Behbahan—

For foreign goods.			
1 Tabriz man = 760 miscals or about	...	...	7¾ lbs.
For native produce.			
1 Man = 850 miscals or about	...	...	8⅝ lbs.

Dilam—

For foreign articles.			
1 Man = 760 miscals or about	...	...	7¾ lbs.
For native produce.			
1 Man = 1,150 miscals or about	...	...	11¾ lbs.

Bunder Rig—

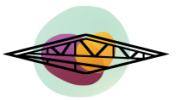
For all goods.			
1 Man = 995 miscals or about	...	...	10⅛ lbs.

Deyyir—

For foreign articles.			
1 Man = 390 miscals or about	...	...	4 lbs.
For native produce.			
1 Man = 3,220 miscals or about	...	...	33 lbs.

Shuster and Dizful—

1 Man = 1,520 miscals or about	15½ lbs.
--------------------------------	-----	-----	----------



24 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

CYCLE FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.

Each year commences at Vernal Equinox.

Sichkan-eel ... ..	... the year of the mouse.
Ood-eel ... ..	... " " cows.
Pars-eel ... ..	... " " leopard.
Tevishkan-eel ... ..	... " " hare.
Looi-eel ... ..	... " " crocodile.
Yelan-eel ... ..	... " " snake.
Yoont-eel ... ..	... " " horse.
Kooee-eel ... ..	... " " sheep.
Peechi-eel ... ..	... " " monkey.
Takha Koo-eel ... ..	... " " fowl.
Eet-eel ... ..	... " " dog.
Tangooz-eel ... ..	... " " hog.

These years are used for the official revenue and fiscal periods.

The Pars-eel commenced from 21st March 1878.



Part II.

Report on trade of the Persian Gulf for the year 1877.

1. *Effects of late war on the trade.*—The closing of the northern trade routes, consequent on the late war, had a noticeable effect on the trade of South Persia and adjoining countries. Immediately resulted a large increase to the regular trade of the Gulf ports, apart from consignments sent direct from England, by the Suez Canal, to Tabriz and Khorassan. The time occupied in transit between England and Tabriz is about equal by the two routes, and goods were so promptly introduced by the south, that little hardship appears to have been felt, and prices did not attain the high figures expected. Between Bunder-Abbass and Khorassan, and North Persia generally, a large increase of trade took place, chintzes to the value of 1,000,000 Krans having passed by that way to Tabriz. Camel caravans arrived through Seistan, also at Bunder Abbass.

2. *Steam communication.*—The increased number of steamers plying up the Gulf has caused a fall in freights with the result of stimulating the export trade.

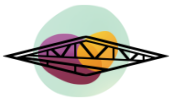
3. *Grain harvest.*—The crops in South Persia were plentiful, and the shipments of grain unusually large. The agriculturists are said to be sensibly improved in circumstances, and have this season been able to dispense with the customary advances for grain deliverable at the harvest time. The yield for the year 1878 is known to be also good, but a prohibition against exportation is kept on, though largely evaded by those who know how to obtain the favor of the local authorities.

4. *Scarcity of coin.*—Scarcity of coin of the realm, whether gold, silver, or copper, is becoming a serious impediment to trade transactions, and threatens to cause a dead-lock if not counteracted. The gold has disappeared, the silver is fast following, and copper is hard to obtain. It is thought that the best remedy would be the opening of a mint at Bushire.

5. *Opium.* The Persian opium trade continues to grow in importance, and in the year 1877 nearly 5,000 cases were prepared for shipment. The crop of 1878 is said to be still greater, and the limit of development is by no means reached. Some information about the Persian opium and trade may be found in the Report for 1874-75.

6. *Pearl fisheries.*—The real value of the pearl fisheries has been subject of speculation and inquiry, and from various causes is not easy to determine. Those engaged in the trade have an interest in concealing the extent of their dealings and profits, and this with an article of so little bulk is easy of accomplishment. Returns of the export of pearls from the Persian Gulf and Muscat are collected, but owing to the system of concealment, these require to be checked by comparison with other sources of information. Comparing the returns of exports from the Gulf to India with the imports recorded at the Custom Houses of Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee, it appears that

Vide Table No. 31. if for exports and imports of "treasure" be read "pearls," the totals correspond very nearly. As it is known that no specie has been available



26 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

in recent years for export, hence to India this conjecture may not be far amiss. It is to be noted that no other descriptions of precious stones or gems are largely exported from the Gulf. The annual value of the outturn may be put at at least £600,000 approximately. Captain Durand, 1st Assistant Resident, has drawn up an interesting memorandum on the subject of the pearl fisheries, which will be found in the Appendix.

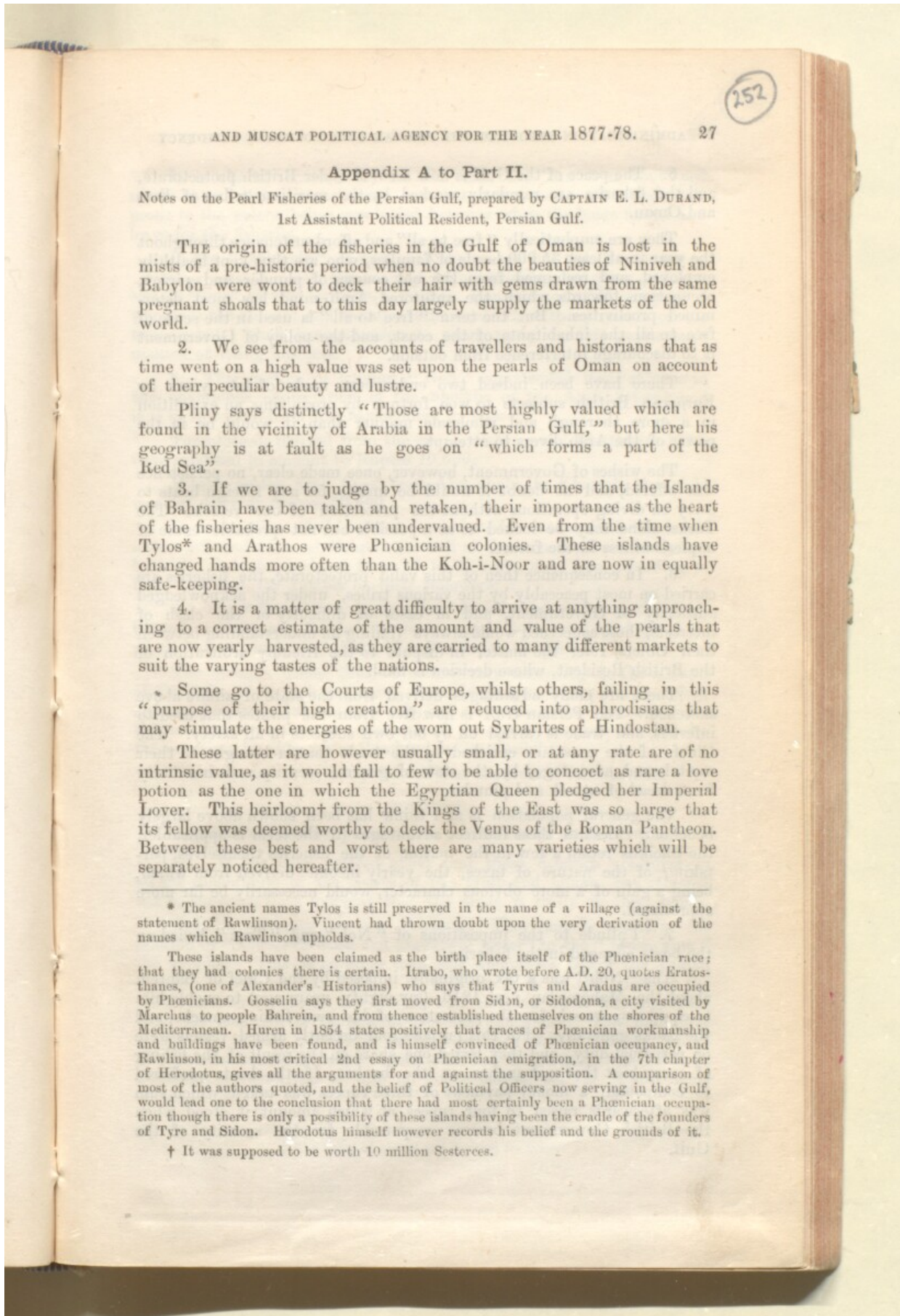
Appendix A.

7. *Date culture.*—The introduction of the date palm into India from the Persian Gulf, which was first attempted in 1868, seems to have been attended with success, and may eventually prove important. The measure was originated under the auspices of the Chief Commissioner in Oude, and subsequently the Conservator of Forests in Mysore and Coorg was supplied with plants. Some shoots have recently been forwarded from Busrah for experiment in Rajpootana, which seems to be a climate well adapted for the growth of the palm. A memorandum on the subject of the culture of the date palm drawn up by Mr. J. C. Edwards, 2nd Assistant Resident, is appended as likely to be of general use and interest.

Appendix B.

8. *Impediments to development of trade in Persia.*—The difficulties in the way of the foreign merchants trading in South Persia are subject of frequent comment, and their complaints are of both a general and special nature. The absence of system in the administration, the want of sympathy between the governing and subject classes, and other circumstances combine to restrict the development of the resources of the country. Industries are abandoned in despair, lands lie untilled, perhaps because the headmen fear to attract attention to the capabilities of their districts. The pastoral nomads or iliats of the south create insecurity and openly plunder the settled peasantry with impunity. A gentleman happening recently to witness a horde of Arab Ilis coolly reaping the grain sown by the villagers of a district, on asking the nomads, was informed that it was God's will the poor should till the land for the braver class, and that so far from this being robbery they were simply supplying their necessities. "Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes."

(Sd.) E. C. Ross, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Resident, Persian Gulf.



Appendix A to Part II.

Notes on the Pearl Fisheries of the Persian Gulf, prepared by CAPTAIN E. L. DURAND,
1st Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

THE origin of the fisheries in the Gulf of Oman is lost in the mists of a pre-historic period when no doubt the beauties of Niniveh and Babylon were wont to deck their hair with gems drawn from the same pregnant shoals that to this day largely supply the markets of the old world.

2. We see from the accounts of travellers and historians that as time went on a high value was set upon the pearls of Oman on account of their peculiar beauty and lustre.

Pliny says distinctly "Those are most highly valued which are found in the vicinity of Arabia in the Persian Gulf," but here his geography is at fault as he goes on "which forms a part of the Red Sea".

3. If we are to judge by the number of times that the Islands of Bahrain have been taken and retaken, their importance as the heart of the fisheries has never been undervalued. Even from the time when Tylos* and Arathos were Phœnician colonies. These islands have changed hands more often than the Koh-i-Noor and are now in equally safe-keeping.

4. It is a matter of great difficulty to arrive at anything approaching to a correct estimate of the amount and value of the pearls that are now yearly harvested, as they are carried to many different markets to suit the varying tastes of the nations.

Some go to the Courts of Europe, whilst others, failing in this "purpose of their high creation," are reduced into aphrodisiacs that may stimulate the energies of the worn out Sybarites of Hindostan.

These latter are however usually small, or at any rate are of no intrinsic value, as it would fall to few to be able to concoct as rare a love potion as the one in which the Egyptian Queen pledged her Imperial Lover. This heirloom† from the Kings of the East was so large that its fellow was deemed worthy to deck the Venus of the Roman Pantheon. Between these best and worst there are many varieties which will be separately noticed hereafter.

* The ancient name Tylos is still preserved in the name of a village (against the statement of Rawlinson). Vincent had thrown doubt upon the very derivation of the name which Rawlinson upholds.

These islands have been claimed as the birth place itself of the Phœnician race; that they had colonies there is certain. Itrabo, who wrote before A.D. 20, quotes Eratosthanes, (one of Alexander's Historians) who says that Tyros and Aradus are occupied by Phœnicians. Gosselin says they first moved from Sidon, or Sidodona, a city visited by Marchus to people Bahrein, and from thence established themselves on the shores of the Mediterranean. Huren in 1854 states positively that traces of Phœnician workmanship and buildings have been found, and is himself convinced of Phœnician occupancy, and Rawlinson, in his most critical 2nd essay on Phœnician emigration, in the 7th chapter of Herodotus, gives all the arguments for and against the supposition. A comparison of most of the authors quoted, and the belief of Political Officers now serving in the Gulf, would lead one to the conclusion that there had most certainly been a Phœnician occupation though there is only a possibility of these islands having been the cradle of the founders of Tyre and Sidon. Herodotus himself however records his belief and the grounds of it.

† It was supposed to be worth 10 million Sesterces.



28 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

5. The peace of the Gulf is now assured under British protectorate, and the fisheries are regularly worked by the maritime tribes of Fars and Oman.

They are emphatically "free to all" and afford sustenance throughout the year to at least 35,000 heads of families, who are thus kept healthily employed, and reclaimed from the old courses of plunder and piracy, occupations towards which the untutored Arab mind has most determined proclivities. But the term "free to all" is used in the sense of free to all the inhabitants of the coast, and the policy of Government is to discourage interference from outside.

There have been indeed two endeavours made of late years by European British subjects to woo fortune by organizing an expedition in a more thorough and wholesale manner than it would be in the power of the Arab divers to attempt.

The wishes of Government, however, once made clear, no persistence was offered, and no doubt it would be unsafe for any foreign boats to carry on diving operations without the protection of our vessels. The Turks alone may be looked to as a possible but not probable cause of unpleasantness in the future.

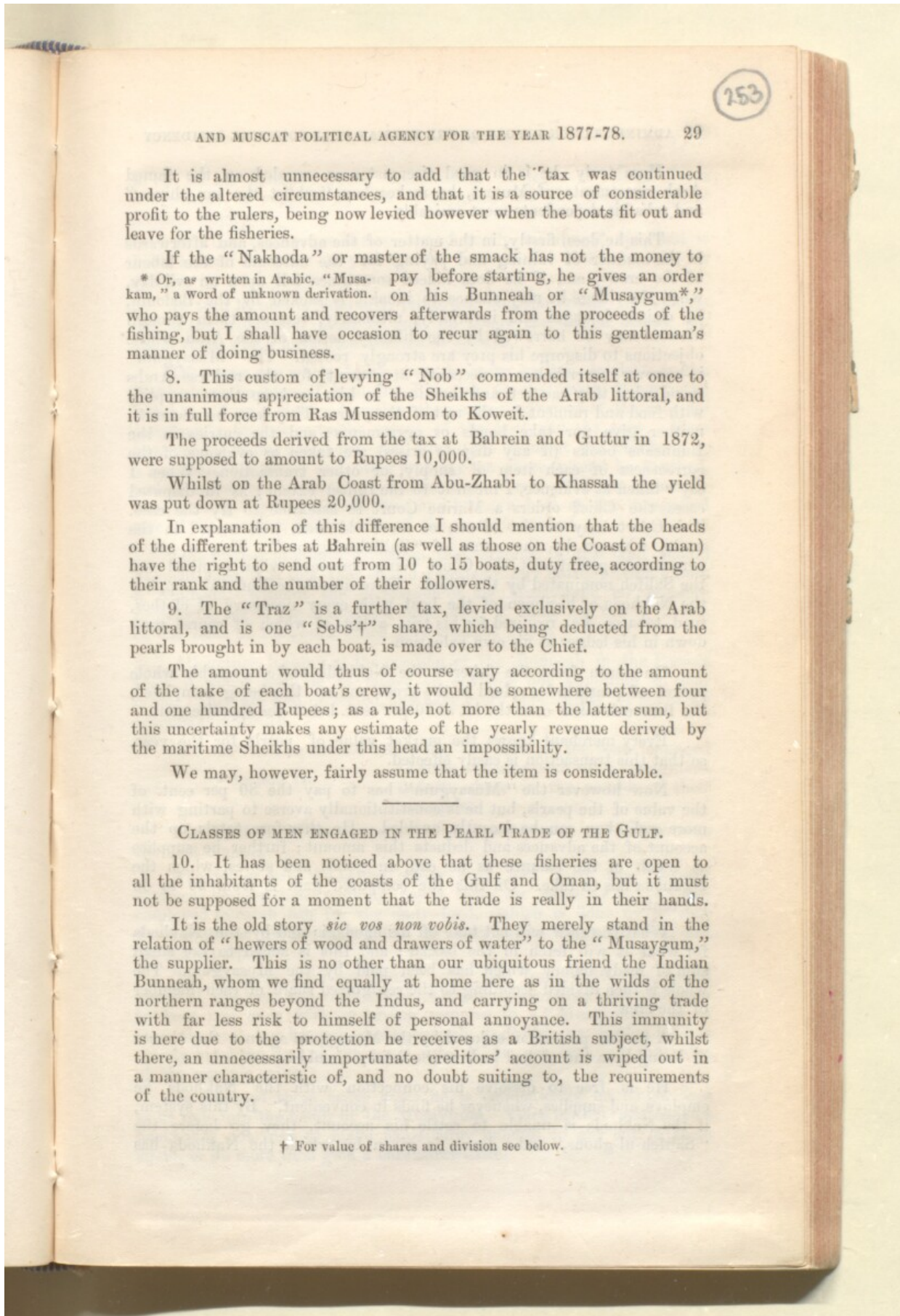
6. In consequence then of this valid protectorate, the fisheries are carried on most peaceably by the various tribes, under the acknowledged authority of Government, and in cases of difficulty or the clash of interests, those concerned would always (failing an understanding between their Chiefs) refer the matter in dispute to the friendly arbitration of the British Resident, whose decision is final.

There are many advantages derived from the state of affairs above sketched. The Persian Gulf is now free from the pirates that used to infest it, and trade is carried on by our own subjects in all safety. The Chiefs of the coast are enriched by the trade that is brought to their capitals and advantaged by the state of general security and immunity from dread of attack and plunder.

The general population is as I think has been shown above largely benefited. Besides these indirect advantages (if the term is applicable), the Sheikhs retain a few in the matter of the fisheries themselves, partaking of the nature of taxes, the yearly income derived from which, being a gain of a more obvious character, would necessarily be far more appreciated.

7. I allude to the impositions of "Nob" and "Traz" levied on the boats engaged in the fisheries.

The "Nob" was a tax originally imposed by the Chief of Bahrein about the Mahomedan year 1216 (say eighty years ago) to enable him to equip war vessels for the protection of his own fishing smacks, and the banks generally. For this purpose four decently armed vessels were on perpetual duty, and they levied one share on the result of the fishing of every boat that cast anchor on the banks. If the boats preferred to compound, a money payment of three rupees was taken, which sum was afterwards raised to four rupees, at which amount it stood when the British Government became responsible for the security of the Gulf.



It is almost unnecessary to add that the tax was continued under the altered circumstances, and that it is a source of considerable profit to the rulers, being now levied however when the boats fit out and leave for the fisheries.

If the "Nakhoda" or master of the smack has not the money to pay before starting, he gives an order kam, a word of unknown derivation. on his Bunneah or "Musaygum*," who pays the amount and recovers afterwards from the proceeds of the fishing, but I shall have occasion to recur again to this gentleman's manner of doing business.

8. This custom of levying "Nob" commended itself at once to the unanimous appreciation of the Sheikhs of the Arab littoral, and it is in full force from Ras Mussendom to Koweit.

The proceeds derived from the tax at Bahrein and Guttur in 1872, were supposed to amount to Rupees 10,000.

Whilst on the Arab Coast from Abu-Zhabi to Khassah the yield was put down at Rupees 20,000.

In explanation of this difference I should mention that the heads of the different tribes at Bahrein (as well as those on the Coast of Oman) have the right to send out from 10 to 15 boats, duty free, according to their rank and the number of their followers.

9. The "Traz" is a further tax, levied exclusively on the Arab littoral, and is one "Sebs†" share, which being deducted from the pearls brought in by each boat, is made over to the Chief.

The amount would thus of course vary according to the amount of the take of each boat's crew, it would be somewhere between four and one hundred Rupees; as a rule, not more than the latter sum, but this uncertainty makes any estimate of the yearly revenue derived by the maritime Sheikhs under this head an impossibility.

We may, however, fairly assume that the item is considerable.

CLASSES OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE PEARL TRADE OF THE GULF.

10. It has been noticed above that these fisheries are open to all the inhabitants of the coasts of the Gulf and Oman, but it must not be supposed for a moment that the trade is really in their hands.

It is the old story *sic vos non vobis*. They merely stand in the relation of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the "Musaygum," the supplier. This is no other than our ubiquitous friend the Indian Bunneah, whom we find equally at home here as in the wilds of the northern ranges beyond the Indus, and carrying on a thriving trade with far less risk to himself of personal annoyance. This immunity is here due to the protection he receives as a British subject, whilst there, an unnecessarily importunate creditors' account is wiped out in a manner characteristic of, and no doubt suiting to, the requirements of the country.

† For value of shares and division see below.



30 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Here truly he is in good circumstances, regaled on the famed Arab sweetmeats of Muscat, he makes hay "whilst the sun shines," and robs his dependents most amicably.

This he does, firstly, in the matter of the advances, and afterwards in the manner of valuing and paying for the outcome of the labour of the crews, and if he does indeed sometimes fall upon an evil day, when the village he may chance to inhabit is sacked by the Bedouin, he claims damages and invariably, ultimately, receives them though his soul may be harrowed by the dilatory action of the Arab whose objections to disgorge his prey are strongly rooted. The "Musaygum" is however nevertheless a necessity at present, for the reckless Arabs spend what they can get, and then look to him to keep them supplied with food and raiment for the rest of the year. They keep no accounts, neither give nor take bonds or agreements; and the entries in the Bunneahs' books (if any dispute arises) are taken as evidence of the correctness of each item of supply, or other transaction. When I say "taken as evidence, I mean it to the fullest extent; as in disputed cases the Chief orders a Marine Court to assemble to try the case. This Court may consist of one or more old men, well versed in the trade, who go by the name of "Salifeh-ul-ghous". This is not a permanent appointment, the Court being convened when required and the Salifeh nominated by the Chief. To resume—the Bunneah supplies the Nakhoda or headmen of the boat with every necessary of clothes, food, tobacco, &c., required for his trip, a list of which of course goes down in his ledger at his own valuation.

On return from the fisheries the Nakhoda makes over his whole packet of pearls to be valued in the gross, and on this being completed, the Bunneah takes over the lot at 20 per cent. below the appraisement.

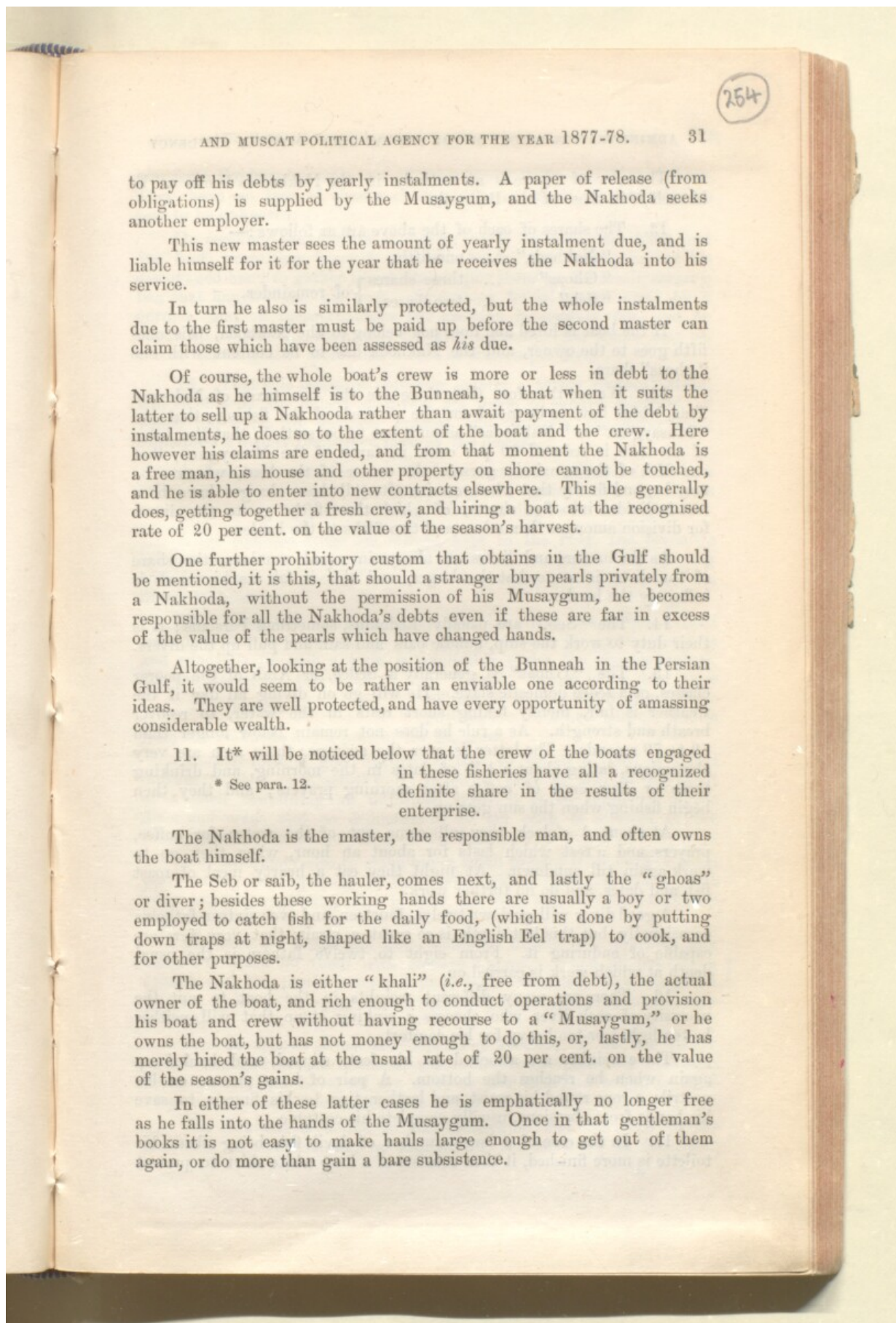
Every merchant knows the market value of pearls for the year, so that this transaction is easily effected.

Now however the "Musaygum" has to pay the 80 per cent. of the value of the pearls, but he is constitutionally averse to parting with more cash than can be decently avoided. He therefore totals up the account of the advances and deducts this amount; further he supplies as much of the balance as he can, in goods and stores, which the Nakhoda has to take. On this the computed gain is from 20 to 35 per cent.

What the crew will not take off his hands, is sold by the Nakhoda for what it will fetch in the bazaar; and this is added to the small sum of ready money which has been paid by the Musaygum. The whole is then divided according to the recognized share of each member of the crew.

A further protection enjoyed by the Musaygum against the chance of losing by a run of bad luck in the fishery should be noticed.

He is free to dissolve his connection with the Nakhoda he employs, and supplies, whenever he finds it convenient. By this system, if the Nakhoda is unable to settle his account, they go before the "Salifeh-ul-ghous," and a decree is given by which the Nakhoda has



to pay off his debts by yearly instalments. A paper of release (from obligations) is supplied by the Musaygum, and the Nakhoda seeks another employer.

This new master sees the amount of yearly instalment due, and is liable himself for it for the year that he receives the Nakhoda into his service.

In turn he also is similarly protected, but the whole instalments due to the first master must be paid up before the second master can claim those which have been assessed as *his* due.

Of course, the whole boat's crew is more or less in debt to the Nakhoda as he himself is to the Bunneah, so that when it suits the latter to sell up a Nakhoda rather than await payment of the debt by instalments, he does so to the extent of the boat and the crew. Here however his claims are ended, and from that moment the Nakhoda is a free man, his house and other property on shore cannot be touched, and he is able to enter into new contracts elsewhere. This he generally does, getting together a fresh crew, and hiring a boat at the recognised rate of 20 per cent. on the value of the season's harvest.

One further prohibitory custom that obtains in the Gulf should be mentioned, it is this, that should a stranger buy pearls privately from a Nakhoda, without the permission of his Musaygum, he becomes responsible for all the Nakhoda's debts even if these are far in excess of the value of the pearls which have changed hands.

Altogether, looking at the position of the Bunneah in the Persian Gulf, it would seem to be rather an enviable one according to their ideas. They are well protected, and have every opportunity of amassing considerable wealth.

11. It* will be noticed below that the crew of the boats engaged in these fisheries have all a recognized definite share in the results of their enterprise.

* See para. 12.

The Nakhoda is the master, the responsible man, and often owns the boat himself.

The Seb or saib, the hauler, comes next, and lastly the "ghoas" or diver; besides these working hands there are usually a boy or two employed to catch fish for the daily food, (which is done by putting down traps at night, shaped like an English Eel trap) to cook, and for other purposes.

The Nakhoda is either "khali" (*i.e.*, free from debt), the actual owner of the boat, and rich enough to conduct operations and provision his boat and crew without having recourse to a "Musaygum," or he owns the boat, but has not money enough to do this, or, lastly, he has merely hired the boat at the usual rate of 20 per cent. on the value of the season's gains.

In either of these latter cases he is emphatically no longer free as he falls into the hands of the Musaygum. Once in that gentleman's books it is not easy to make hauls large enough to get out of them again, or do more than gain a bare subsistence.



The crew of course is as entirely in the Nakhoda's books as he himself is in those of the Bunneah.

12. The shares of each of the above are as follows :—

"Nakhoda" ...	one-fifth.	} of remainder.
"Ghoas" ...	three shares	
"Seb" ...	two shares,	

If the boat is hired and does not belong to the Nakhoda, this one-fifth goes to the owner, and the Nakhoda has to be content with one "ghoas" share.

13. We see therefore that there are the two taxes of Nob and Traz, which have to be met from the proceeds of the fishing; that the "Musaygum" or "Nakhodas" account has to be settled; that the value of the take is reduced 20 per cent. in favor of the Musaygum; that one-fifth of the remainder goes to the owner of the boat, whoever he may be, and finally that what remains after all these charges have been met is divided into five shares, of which three-fifths go to the divers for division amongst themselves and two-fifths to the haulers.

As the haulers and divers are always in equal numbers, the share of the diver is somewhat the larger, and this is fair as his work is infinitely the harder.

14. The "Seb," are usually Bedouins, sometimes Persians; it is their duty to work the ship, handle oars and sail, and pull up the divers.

15. The "Ghoas" is generally a Sedee, or Arab of the poorer classes, or a sedee domestic slave. He will go on diving all day if the weather is fair, merely taking short rests in the water, to recover breath and strength. As a rule he does not remain below longer than 50 to 70 seconds. The latter is over the average; these men are very abstemious, eating about a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of dates in the morning, and drinking three or four cups of coffee after morning prayers; and they then begin fishing when the sun gets up.

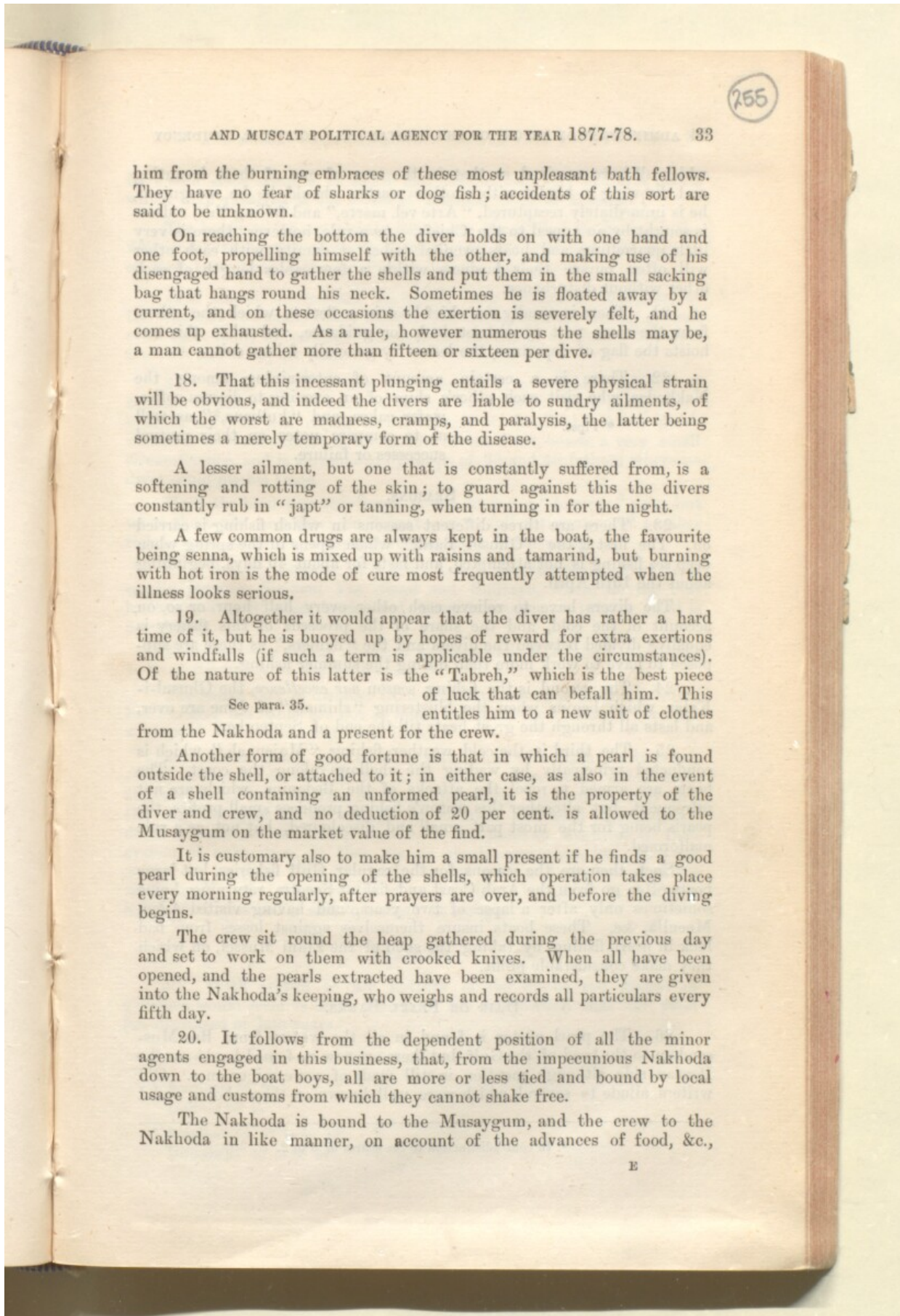
At about 2 o'clock they all come out of the water for coffee, prayers, and a rest which lasts for about an hour, when they go to work again till sundown. At night they eat a hearty meal of roast fish and dates, and do no further work.

A good diver will go down twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen fathoms occasionally, but this last depth is so great a strain that very few are capable of enduring it. From eight to twelve fathom is the usual depth at which work is carried on.

16. There are many different weights in the boat to suit the necessity of each diver who chooses a sinking stone that will neither be too light nor too heavy for his comfort.

These weights are attached to his feet, slipped, and hauled up again when he reaches the bottom. A pair of horn pincers on his nostrils, a rope round his waist, and leather tips to his fingers, to save his hands from abrasions, usually complete his costume.

17. In the case of a large number of devil fish being about his toilette is more finished, it then consists of a long white shirt to protect



him from the burning embraces of these most unpleasant bath fellows. They have no fear of sharks or dog fish; accidents of this sort are said to be unknown.

On reaching the bottom the diver holds on with one hand and one foot, propelling himself with the other, and making use of his disengaged hand to gather the shells and put them in the small sacking bag that hangs round his neck. Sometimes he is floated away by a current, and on these occasions the exertion is severely felt, and he comes up exhausted. As a rule, however numerous the shells may be, a man cannot gather more than fifteen or sixteen per dive.

18. That this incessant plunging entails a severe physical strain will be obvious, and indeed the divers are liable to sundry ailments, of which the worst are madness, cramps, and paralysis, the latter being sometimes a merely temporary form of the disease.

A lesser ailment, but one that is constantly suffered from, is a softening and rotting of the skin; to guard against this the divers constantly rub in "japt" or tanning, when turning in for the night.

A few common drugs are always kept in the boat, the favourite being senna, which is mixed up with raisins and tamarind, but burning with hot iron is the mode of cure most frequently attempted when the illness looks serious.

19. Altogether it would appear that the diver has rather a hard time of it, but he is buoyed up by hopes of reward for extra exertions and windfalls (if such a term is applicable under the circumstances). Of the nature of this latter is the "Tabreh," which is the best piece

of luck that can befall him. This entitles him to a new suit of clothes from the Nakhoda and a present for the crew.

Another form of good fortune is that in which a pearl is found outside the shell, or attached to it; in either case, as also in the event of a shell containing an unformed pearl, it is the property of the diver and crew, and no deduction of 20 per cent. is allowed to the Musaygum on the market value of the find.

It is customary also to make him a small present if he finds a good pearl during the opening of the shells, which operation takes place every morning regularly, after prayers are over, and before the diving begins.

The crew sit round the heap gathered during the previous day and set to work on them with crooked knives. When all have been opened, and the pearls extracted have been examined, they are given into the Nakhoda's keeping, who weighs and records all particulars every fifth day.

20. It follows from the dependent position of all the minor agents engaged in this business, that, from the impecunious Nakhoda down to the boat boys, all are more or less tied and bound by local usage and customs from which they cannot shake free.

The Nakhoda is bound to the Musaygum, and the crew to the Nakhoda in like manner, on account of the advances of food, &c.,



34 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

which all have received, so that in the case of one of them levanting and throwing in his lot with another master, should he be recognized, he is immediately recaptured, "Arte vel. marte," and failing this, redress is sought by an appeal to the Chiefs. As a rule, however, there is very little quarrelling, and boats even of tribes at enmity with each other will often pursue their business within a few cables length of each other without disturbance.

21. There is usually one chief boat in a fleet to which the others from the same port or district look for guidance, and when this one hoists the flag of departure, the lesser fry generally follow suit.

22. There is a certain amount of entertaining among the Nakhodas, who visit each other's ships of an evening to discuss coffee, wafer cakes, and "kullians,*" as well as to compare notes on their mutual successes or failure.

* Pipes.

SEASONS.

23. There are three different seasons in which fishing is carried on. The first is the "Ghusul Bard," which opens in the spring when deep sea fishing is not attempted, and lasts for about 40 days, beginning about the 15th April.

The divers have to relieve each other every half hour or so, on account of the cold, and the share of the proceeds of this fishery is equally* divided between the divers and the "haulers," as these are supposed to have to work more than during the summer fishing.

24. The second is the fishing season *par excellence*, the Ghusul-i-Kabir, which begins when the blustering "shimals" of June are over, and lasts all through the great heats till the end of September.

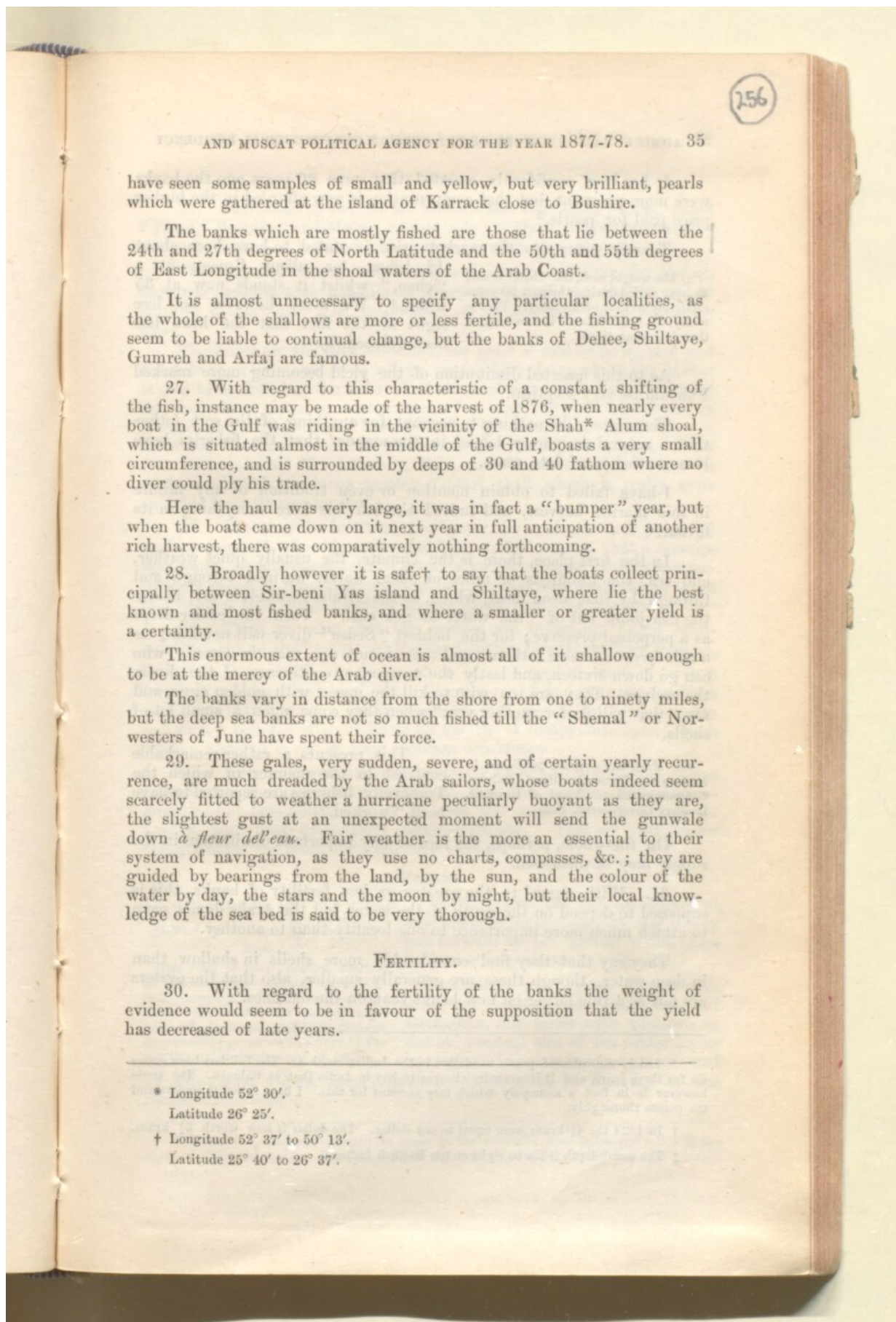
25. The third is the cold weather fishing "Mojannah," which is conducted principally by wading the shallows along the coast. The boats are armed to repel the attacks of the Bedouins, which are not infrequent, but altogether this season's fishing produces small profits, the pearls being for the most part small and discoloured, but not as a rule malformed.

Such then are the seasons for the regular Gulf fisheries, but large boats often go from the Arab Coast and fish at Socotra, returning home sometimes only after a lapse of two years, and having visited Aden, Moculla, &c. These boats insure themselves against losses from bad luck in pearl fishing, by taking the shell of the Zinni Mussel, on which they make considerable profit.

HAIR OR PEARL BANKS.

26. The pearl oyster is found in all the waters from Ras Mus-sendom to the head of the Gulf, but there are now no famed banks on the Persian side, although mention is still made of some minor ones. Old writers allude to several which were well known on those shores, and I

* In contradistinction to the shares of 3 to 2.



have seen some samples of small and yellow, but very brilliant, pearls which were gathered at the island of Karrack close to Bushire.

The banks which are mostly fished are those that lie between the 24th and 27th degrees of North Latitude and the 50th and 55th degrees of East Longitude in the shoal waters of the Arab Coast.

It is almost unnecessary to specify any particular localities, as the whole of the shallows are more or less fertile, and the fishing ground seem to be liable to continual change, but the banks of Dehee, Shiltaye, Gumreh and Arfaj are famous.

27. With regard to this characteristic of a constant shifting of the fish, instance may be made of the harvest of 1876, when nearly every boat in the Gulf was riding in the vicinity of the Shah* Alum shoal, which is situated almost in the middle of the Gulf, boasts a very small circumference, and is surrounded by deeps of 30 and 40 fathom where no diver could ply his trade.

Here the haul was very large, it was in fact a "bumper" year, but when the boats came down on it next year in full anticipation of another rich harvest, there was comparatively nothing forthcoming.

28. Broadly however it is safe† to say that the boats collect principally between Sir-beni Yas island and Shiltaye, where lie the best known and most fished banks, and where a smaller or greater yield is a certainty.

This enormous extent of ocean is almost all of it shallow enough to be at the mercy of the Arab diver.

The banks vary in distance from the shore from one to ninety miles, but the deep sea banks are not so much fished till the "Shemal" or Nor-westers of June have spent their force.

29. These gales, very sudden, severe, and of certain yearly recurrence, are much dreaded by the Arab sailors, whose boats indeed seem scarcely fitted to weather a hurricane peculiarly buoyant as they are, the slightest gust at an unexpected moment will send the gunwale down à fleur del'eau. Fair weather is the more an essential to their system of navigation, as they use no charts, compasses, &c.; they are guided by bearings from the land, by the sun, and the colour of the water by day, the stars and the moon by night, but their local knowledge of the sea bed is said to be very thorough.

FERTILITY.

30. With regard to the fertility of the banks the weight of evidence would seem to be in favour of the supposition that the yield has decreased of late years.

* Longitude 52° 30'.
Latitude 26° 25'.

† Longitude 52° 37' to 50° 13'.
Latitude 25° 40' to 26° 37'.



36 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

It has been confidently asserted that some 20 years ago the banks were more pregnant, but that compensation is now afforded in the higher price paid for pearls.*

Twenty years ago the market price is stated to have been about 12 kran (or about Rupees 5) a "chao," whilst it stands now at 35 kran.† We must however not lose sight of the fact that the kran has been debased.(a)

As to this asserted diminution of the yield becoming more marked I should be very sceptical.

There would be nothing to account for anything of the sort (other than a natural temporary deficit) in the manner that the fisheries have been carried on of late years.

I have failed to obtain mention or even tradition of any failure in this marine harvest, and indeed the fish has here everything in its favour.

In the first place, there is the climate, the usually quiet weather, and sea, the hundreds of miles of shoal water, warmed through and through by that dead heat, which, as the Arabs themselves say, makes the fish jump out of "the water to get cool." Then the cooler deeps as a perpetual preserve; for the boldest "Sedee" diver will not fish ‡ as a rule beyond twelve fathom, and there is not one man in twenty who can go down sixteen, and lastly the temper, or continence, of the divers themselves. They are too wise to kill the goose with golden eggs, and say "that will do for another year" when they come upon a small lot of shells.

Mr. Markham's report, published in Madras on Tinnevely Pearl Fishery. Communicated to Board of Revenue, Bombay Government, 1865.

This presents a rather remarkable contrast to the manner in which the Tinnevely fisheries are reported to have been "worked."

On the whole, perhaps, the idea of any important diminution in the supply may be dismissed.

31. With regard to the greater or less fertility of banks, this is supposed to depend on the depth of the water, but the Arabs do not seem to attach much more importance to one locality than to another.

They say that they find considerably more shells in shallow than in deep water, though these are generally smaller, also that the oysters are not as a rule larger on new banks than on the old ones.

* Lately the value of pearls has fallen in the Indian market. The fall has been going on for three years, and it is actually cheaper to buy in India than at Bahrein. The trade however is in fact a monopoly which may account for this. I have failed to understand the reason thoroughly.

† In 1824 the 4½ kran were equal to one dollar. The dollar is now worth 5½ kran.

‡ The usual depth is six to eight or ten English fathom.



OYSTERS.

32. Pearl-bearing oysters are here divided into three classes, called "Zinni," Sudaiffee, and Mahar, respectively; of these the Mahar contains the best pearls, and is found in deeper water than the others.

The Sudaiffee comes next, which is a longer shell than the Mahar, does not produce such a white or heavy pearl, but one that is said to improve by keeping. The neighbourhood of Ras-el-Jubal is famed for these.

The Zinni are the least esteemed, the pearl is said to be lighter and liable to spoil by a change of colour, an accident from which the Mahar is said to be free, but the Zinni shell has come into great demand during the last three years, in consequence of a rage for pearl ornaments in Europe, and large fortunes have been lately made; three years ago you could buy 100 maunds of 9lb. the maund for 10 dollars at most. Now 100 maunds cost 60 dollars. This mussel must however not be confounded with the large mother-o'-pearl shell which is really more valuable from its greater size.

33. The manner in which the oyster (or mollusk more properly) anchors himself, slips his cable, &c.,* is so well known that a description would be superfluous. The divers assert that these cables are sometimes of fabulous length, going through the banks and re-appearing again in a manner that would preclude all chance of following one up.

34. They say also that the oysters are invariably found open-mouthed, but on the "scent" of the hand approaching them they close up.

35. Occasionally the diver comes upon a packed mass of oysters which is called a "Tabreh;" these clinging round and growing out from each other may occupy a small space, but are invariably pearl-bearing, and such a find will often make up for months of disappointments. Such a lucky accident is not of very common occurrence.

This form of swarming was evidently known to Pliny, who quotes other writers, setting forth a statement that the oysters lived in communities like bees under a chief of large size and venerable old age or beauty, who took precautions against danger. That on this leader being secured the lesser ones fell easy victims.

PEARLS.

36. As to the generation of pearls, science has not yet arrived at any definite conclusion, but the theory put forward by Dr. Kelaart would seem to have strong claims to attention.

Extract, paragraph 13, Tinnevelly Report.

The food of pearl oysters consists of foraminifera minute algae, and distomaceae; and Dr. Kelaart has suggested that the siliceous internal skeletons of these microscopic diatoms may possibly permeate the coats of the mantle, and become nuclei of pearls.

From the Greek "bones," the "maladies and warts" of shell fish, of Qestullian, one turns with pleasure to the old poetical idea of the oyster being impregnated by dew drops, as mentioned by Pliny and others, theory devoutly believed in to this day by the Arabs themselves.

* If wanted, reference should be made to the scientific description and notes on the habit of the pearl oyster. Paragraph 12 of above-mentioned Tinnevelly Report.



38 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

In vain Sir R. Hawkins gives us his doubts of this "conceit," and Cuvier his common sense explanations, a poetical idea dies hard, and the drop of dew will continue to commend itself as a theory till science has laid its final vetoe on the cherished illusion, and even that will not shake the faith of the sons of Oman.

37. They contend moreover that there are four distinct kinds of pearls, viz:—

- (i.) Pearls from the Gulf of Oman recognisable by their peculiar gloss and purity and possessing seven* coats which are very thin and lustrous.
- (ii.) Pearls from Socotra and the Red Sea.† These are not considered to be of so good a colour, shape, or brilliance, and have only five coats.
- (iii.) Pearls from Ceylon‡ not so pure as the last, and are only allowed three coats!
- (iv.) Pearls from Kurrachee; these are the worst, have only one skin, and are formed round a nucleus of sand. They are very lightly esteemed.

* The number cannot be vouched for, but the facts of the pearl being built in layers is well substantiated, and a pearl with one or two damaged layers can be cleaned down to the lower and more perfect stratum.

† Fishing grounds still visited by the Arab.

‡ This would seem to be a prejudiced statement.

However this may be with regard to the pearl in general, it is very certain that the pearls of Oman themselves vary in weight, colour, shape, and lustre, so much so indeed that the merchants recognize six different names for different sorts of pearls, besides the three distinct colours, white, red, and blue. Black pearls are also sometimes found; they are considered to be of no value, and are called "dead" pearls, though found in living shell fish.

38. These well-recognized distinctions are tabulated in the margin.

PEARLS.		Present approxi- mate market value of Bahrein Chao.
<i>White Pearls.</i>		
1. Suffeid-i-Shirin or Yekah ...	...	12 to 30 \$
2. Nim shirin ...	...	3 to 10 \$
3. Gumeshal ...	...	3 to 7 \$
4. Kambayiti ...	...	2 to 5 \$
5. Maghz ...	...	3 to 2 \$
6. Khaka Suffeid or Khusreh ...	...	4 to 10 \$
<i>Red Pearls.</i>		
1. Surkh-i-Shirin ...	...	8 to 14 \$
2. Surkh-i-Nim, shirin ...	...	3½ to 5½ \$
3. Surkh Maghz, 1st sort ...	...	2 to 2 \$
4. Surkh Maghz, 2nd variety ...	...	1 to 1 \$
<i>Blue Pearls.</i>		
1. Kabud-i-Miyan ...	...	1 to 1½ \$
2. Kabud-idorum ...	...	1 \$
3. Khusreh ...	...	1½ to 2 \$
4. Noori ...	...	1 to 1½ \$
5. Khakeh, one variety ...	...	1 to 1 \$
6. Khakeh, another do ...	...	1 \$

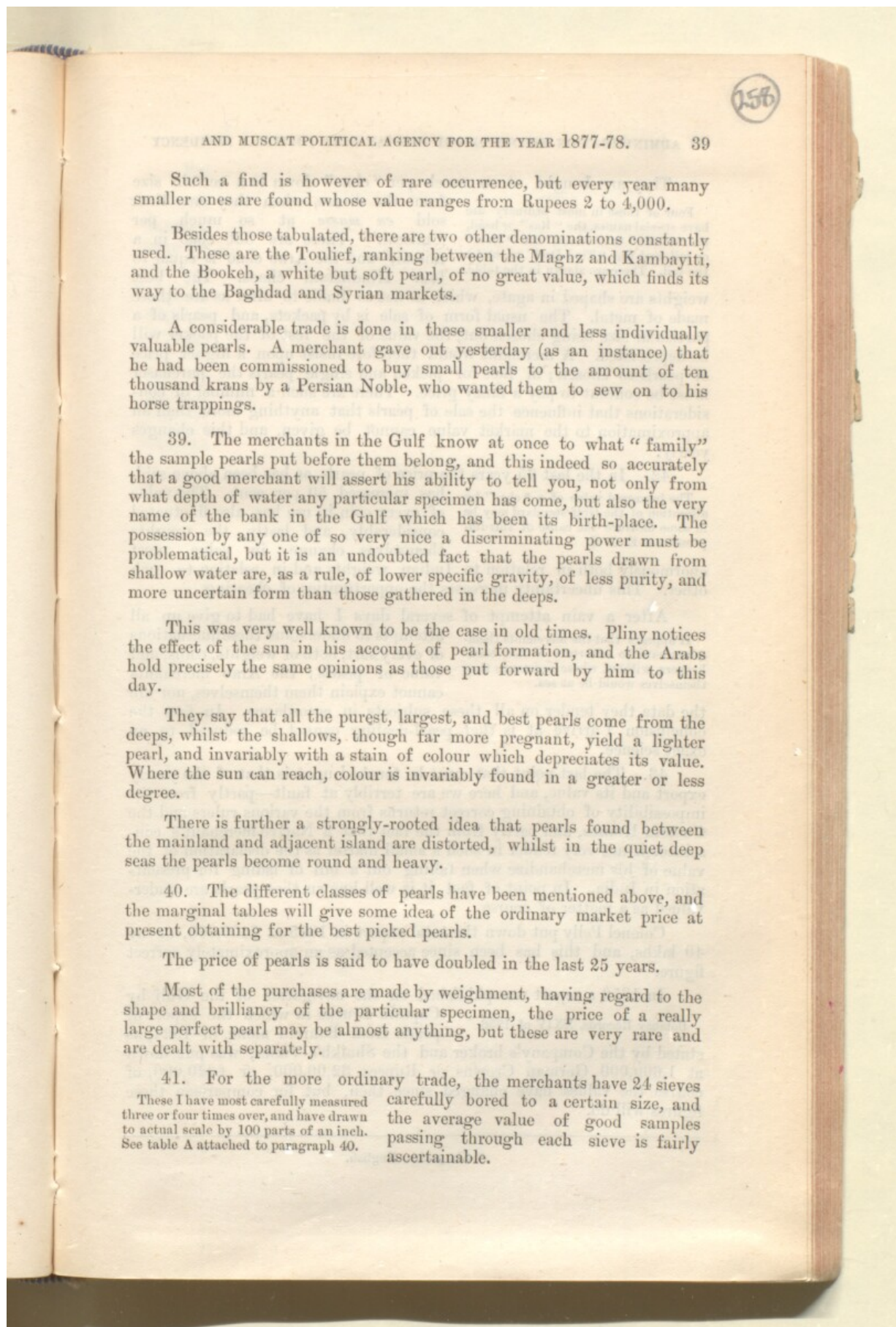
per miscal.

The present rate of exchange with India is 100 \$ Muscat = 217½ Rupees or Rupees 2-2-10.
100 \$ Bahrein = 219 or Rupees 2-3-0 per \$.

about Rupees 44,220 at 65\$ per Arab chao.

The first being the Yekah (i.e., unique) or Suffeid-i-shirin, which, like all pearls large enough to be valued singly or in small packets, takes rank according to its size, purity, and beauty of form. They are all sold after a certain size, at so much per chao, but this will be more fully gone into presently.

If such a pearl were found weighing one miscal or six grains English, being good and pure and shapely, its value in the present state of the market would be



Such a find is however of rare occurrence, but every year many smaller ones are found whose value ranges from Rupees 2 to 4,000.

Besides those tabulated, there are two other denominations constantly used. These are the Toulief, ranking between the Maghz and Kambayiti, and the Bookeh, a white but soft pearl, of no great value, which finds its way to the Baghdad and Syrian markets.

A considerable trade is done in these smaller and less individually valuable pearls. A merchant gave out yesterday (as an instance) that he had been commissioned to buy small pearls to the amount of ten thousand krans by a Persian Noble, who wanted them to sew on to his horse trappings.

39. The merchants in the Gulf know at once to what "family" the sample pearls put before them belong, and this indeed so accurately that a good merchant will assert his ability to tell you, not only from what depth of water any particular specimen has come, but also the very name of the bank in the Gulf which has been its birth-place. The possession by any one of so very nice a discriminating power must be problematical, but it is an undoubted fact that the pearls drawn from shallow water are, as a rule, of lower specific gravity, of less purity, and more uncertain form than those gathered in the deeps.

This was very well known to be the case in old times. Pliny notices the effect of the sun in his account of pearl formation, and the Arabs hold precisely the same opinions as those put forward by him to this day.

They say that all the purest, largest, and best pearls come from the deeps, whilst the shallows, though far more pregnant, yield a lighter pearl, and invariably with a stain of colour which depreciates its value. Where the sun can reach, colour is invariably found in a greater or less degree.

There is further a strongly-rooted idea that pearls found between the mainland and adjacent island are distorted, whilst in the quiet deep seas the pearls become round and heavy.

40. The different classes of pearls have been mentioned above, and the marginal tables will give some idea of the ordinary market price at present obtaining for the best picked pearls.

The price of pearls is said to have doubled in the last 25 years.

Most of the purchases are made by weight, having regard to the shape and brilliancy of the particular specimen, the price of a really large perfect pearl may be almost anything, but these are very rare and are dealt with separately.

41. For the more ordinary trade, the merchants have 24 sieves carefully bored to a certain size, and the average value of good samples passing through each sieve is fairly ascertainable.

These I have most carefully measured three or four times over, and have drawn to actual scale by 100 parts of an inch. See table A attached to paragraph 40.



40 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

They are bought at so much per "chao" down to a certain size from the divers, when they are then sold *en masse* at so much per "miscal." There are 330 chao in a miscal,* and the Arab chao is equal to four Hindustani chaos. The best weights are shaped in agate, which is not so liable to alter as are those made of metal. The usual form of sale is by packets, and pearls of a particular size being chosen out, the value of the rest of the packet will be depreciated. A merchant would therefore insist upon a higher price of pearls so chosen; in fact for picked and single pearls the purchaser must be content to pay a fancy price. There are such a number of considerations that influence the sale of pearls that anything more than an approximation to the market value cannot be given, and this changes yearly.

42. In the last 25 years the price of pearls, as has been above said, has increased 50 per cent. The value of every coin in use has also fluctuated considerably, and lastly, the weights themselves change in value most enormously both in relation to Indian weights and in relation to each other. This uncertainty increases the opportunities of cheating.

After a vain attempt of several days I have had to give up all attempts to understand these fluctuations of every sort, both of weights, coins, and value of pearls; the Arab merchants cannot explain them themselves, nor are the data they tender on all these subjects in accordance. In fact the conclusion I arrive at is that pearl-dealing cannot be reduced to an exact science.

43. The last point that must be touched upon is that of the yearly export and its value, and here we are terribly at fault—partly from the impossibility of obtaining correct returns from the various rulers and the Custom Houses, and partly from the fact that a Native merchant's conscience is not very tender in such a small matter as the declaration of the value of his merchandize when taking out a bill of lading for presentation in India. In point of fact, it is well known that pearls are undervalued as a matter of course.

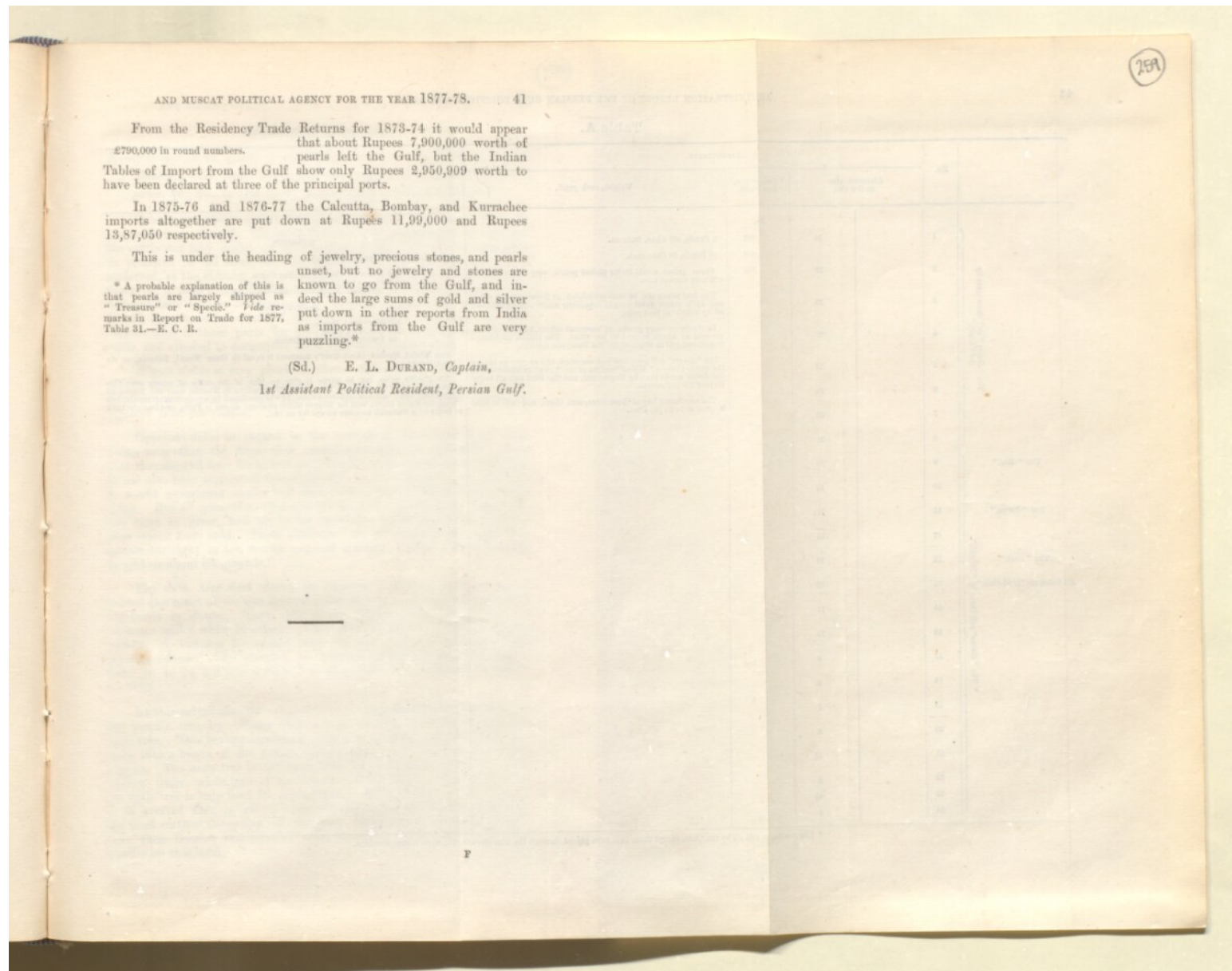
Colonel Pelly put down the total export in 1865 at £400,000, or say 40 lakhs, and this has been since accepted as an approximately correct figure.

In 1856 a report was published on the navigation of the Gulf by Captain Brucks in which the export of pearls from Bahrein alone, in 1824, as stated by the Company's broker and the Shaikh's Vizier, was put down at 1,600,000 German Crowns or Rupees 32,00,000, or £320,000, of course the values have changed since then, but for comparison these figures will do.

* Six grains, English.



'Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1877-78.'
[259r] (63/165)





'Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1877-78.'
[259v] (64/165)

42

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Table A.

	No.	APPROXIMATE.			
		Diameter size in 100 lbs.	Value, single, best Pearl.	Weight, each pearl.	
The "divers" sell these sizes by the "Chao."	1	30	300	8 Pearls, 4½ Chao, Bahrain.	
	2	29	300	10 Pearls, 33 Chao each.	
	3	29	300	These prices would be for picked pearls, very much over the ordinary market rate.	
	4	27		The best pearls can be then calculated at Rupees 90 per Chao, and each single pearl bought separately would still be calculated by weight at that rate.	
	5	25		In India ordinary pearls of unsorted colour, but sorted size, are sold at about Rupees 50 per Chao. The Indian merchants re-sort and sell at about 80 for the European market.	
	6	24		The "divers" sell good and bad unsorted, and to give an idea of the price, I take a "Mesoor" weight of the "Bas" at Rupees 1,000, the Basan would then be Rupees 800, and the Dzel and all below Rupees 200 per miscal.	
	7	22		The merchants buy at these rates, sort them, and sell at from Rupees 30 to 60 per Chao.	
	8	21			
	The "Bas."	9	20		
	The "Basan."	10	18		
	11	15½			
	12	15			
The "Dzel."	13	13			
All below are "Zir-i-Dzel."	14	12			
	15	11			
	16	10			
	17	9			
	18	8			
	19	7			
	20	6			
	21	5½			
	22	5			
	23	4½			
	24	4			

* The merchants sell all by the Chao, except those that have passed through the 21st sieve &c., the three lowest numbers.

WEIGHTS.

ARAB SCALE (FOR UNPICKED PEARLS)

100 Dukra=1 Chao=4 Bombay Chao.
 330 Chao=1 Misal=2 Misals.
 60 Habbes=1 Misal=6 Grains (English).

HOWRAY SCALE.

100 Mesoor=1 Dukra.
 100 Dukra=1 Chao.
 24 Habbes=1 Misal=6 Grains.

One Misal Meshed, (Arab diver's measure) is equal to three Misal, Bahrain, or six Misal, Bombay.

No. 1*—No price can be given to give an idea of the value of pearls over this weight and size. One pearl was found in 1867, weighing 2½ Misals, near the island of Sheikh She, six in sixteen fathoms water. It was purchased by a merchant (Ibrahim bin Yusuf) for 5,000 Rs., sold for Rupees 80,000 or about 40,000 in Paris, and brought back to India by a Dumeuch to make an eye for an idol.

These prices would be for picked pearls, very much over the ordinary market rate.

The best pearls can be then calculated at Rupees 90 per Chao, and each single pearl bought separately would still be calculated by weight at that rate.

In India ordinary pearls of unsorted colour, but sorted size, are sold at about Rupees 50 per Chao. The Indian merchants re-sort and sell at about 80 for the European market.

The "divers" sell good and bad unsorted, and to give an idea of the price, I take a "Mesoor" weight of the "Bas" at Rupees 1,000, the Basan would then be Rupees 800, and the Dzel and all below Rupees 200 per miscal.

The merchants buy at these rates, sort them, and sell at from Rupees 30 to 60 per Chao.



Appendix B to Part II.

Memorandum on the system of cultivating the date palm in the vicinity of Bushire, with some information connected with its growth, produce, price, &c., &c., by MR. J. C. EDWARDS, 2nd Assistant Resident.

OFFSHOOTS which sprout around the foot of the female tree are procured from Busreh, Kateef or Bahrein, and transplanted to wherever the cultivator may desire to have a date grove. These offshoots may be procured of all sizes, but the smaller ones—say one foot high—are preferred, as the chances of injury from transplanting are less than to those of a larger size. After being transplanted they require to be watered daily for two or three years. The soil in which they are planted should be soft, and the base of the plant surrounded with manure. The manure used in these parts for this purpose is horse-dung mixed with earth, and allowed to decompose for a year before being used.

Where water is very plentiful these offshoots are known to have sprung up rapidly and borne fruit within four or five years. But where water is scarce, and the soil hard, ten or twelve years elapse before any signs of fruit are visible.

Opinions differ in regard to the rearing of date trees from seed. Some aver that the trees thus reared never come to perfection; others that they do and bear fruit, but are generally weak and never satisfactory. It has also been suggested that if the date seed be planted with the fruit it would germinate sooner and thrive better than if the seed were sown alone. But all agree that offshoots are the best, inasmuch as they take less time to grow, and are by far more strong and productive than the trees reared from seed. These offshoots "are extremely hardy, and may remain for eight or ten weeks exposed without injury. Their average weight is about six pounds."

The date tree first shows its blossom in February; these sprout around the heart of the tree in strong covers very much resembling sword scabbards in shape. They split about March and show a bunch of blossoms milky white in colour. The cultivator has now to decide what number of bunches he should leave on the tree, and withdraws the superabundance. The number of bunch blossoms on each tree varies from 12 to 24, but it is seldom that more than 12 are allowed to remain for fruit.

At this period also the cultivator has to impregnate the blossoms of the female tree by joining thereto some portion of the blossom of the male tree. This is done by simply depositing a sprig or two from the male into a bunch of the female blossom and lightly binding it up with a sprig. The male tree is distinguishable by its blossom, which is of a reddish tinge, while that of the female is milky white. The blossom of the male tree is only used for impregnating, and does not turn into fruit. It is averred that in places where the date palm grows thick together, the wind scatters the pollen of the male blossom, and that the female trees thus become impregnated with it, saving the cultivator further trouble on this head.



44 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

When through neglect or oversight the female tree fails to be impregnated, it is asserted that the fruit it bears does not come to perfection, is seedless and insipid.

The blossom of the date tree is known in Persian by the name of Tarah (طاره), the process of impregnating Budadan (بودادن), the male tree Nar (نر), the female Madah (ماده).

About May the fruit begins to form, and from this time to September, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, the tree sheds the superabundance, which is used as food by the proprietor or those he employs to watch his property. At this period the fruit is known as Khumal (خمال), and is green in color.

In June and July the fruit is known as Kharek (خاری), and is either red or yellow in color. It is now fit to be eaten, and where marts are close, such quantities as are saleable are cut down for the purpose.

In August the date becomes soft and juicy; it is known as Ratab (رطب), and sold in the bazaars as food, but is not yet in a fit state for preservation, as if kept for two or three days it would turn sour.

In September the date is known as Khurma (خرما). It is now in a fit state for preservation. After being taken off the tree it is gathered into a tank or trough and exposed to the air and sun, where it throws off its extra juice and sufficiently hardens to allow of its being packed up in baskets and prepared for exportation.

The juice is gathered and stowed in skins or jars; it is called Dushab (دوشاب), and is used by the poorer classes in lieu of sugar.

This juice is also used in preserving dates in jars, this is done by mixing these with sesame seed, ginger powder, and the kernels of walnuts. This preserve is called Khurma-Shirah (خرمة شیرة), and is much prized both for use in the Persian Gulf and for exportation.

There is a species of date called Kharak Bereymi (خارك بریمی) which does not ripen beyond the Kharak stage. The mode of preserving this has been to boil it well in water, and then to expose it to the sun and air till hardened. If well packed and preserved from damp, this will keep for some time, but if kept in air-tight tins, might keep for an indefinite period in a dry climate, this is called Kharek-i-pukhtab (خارك پخته).

Another species, the Zahidi (زاهدي), does not ripen beyond the Ratab stage. In fact, it ceases to progress between the Kharak and Ratab, and is left to remain on the tree till hardened by the sun and atmosphere. It is then cut down and packed in baskets. This species is not much used for food, as it finds a more profitable mart in India, where it is much sought after by distillers of arrack.

There are more than a hundred varieties of date known by different names which it would not be easy to enumerate or describe, nor would there be much utility in doing so, for they would only be understood by the natives of these parts, to whom it is a matter of great consequence,



to know the name of the date they purchase, as prices are invariably regulated thereby. As an example, I marginally enumerate the species of dates received as samples from the Chief of Dashtee, which may be said to comprise about all the varieties found in this plain, but in Bahrein, Kuteef, El Hassa, and Busreh there are a great many more kinds, all distinguishable by separate appellations.

Kharek-i-Khanezyi	خارک خنیزی
Kakab	ککاب
Kandi	قندی
Shakar	شکر
Kantar	قنطار
Hallow	حلو
Maktub	مکتوب
Khush-Kharek	خوش خارک
Shekh Ali	شیخ عالی
Sherunu	شرونو
Kharu	خارو
Juzi	جوزی
Chehal-Gazal	چهل گزل
Khatu-Shahabi	خاتو شهابی
Nirini	نیرینی
Shahuni	شاهونی
Kaidi	قایدی
Sisi	سیسی
Rash	رش
Kharek-Katu	خارک کتو

Prices of dates vary in the ratio of 1 to 4.

The best description comes from El Hassa known as Khelas (خلاص). These are packed in skins of 70 to 120 lbs., and this year may be priced at the average rate of 15 kran per 124 lbs.

The next in quality is the (خارک پختاه) Kharek-pukhtah from Busreh, valued at about 12 kran per 124 lbs.

The Hallow حلو from Busreh claims attention next, and is seldom sufficient for the demand. Value ranges from 6 to 7 kran per basket of about 140 lbs.

The Zahidi زاهدی is about the same price as the Hallow حلو, and is procurable at Busreh.

The Samerun سمرون, from Busreh, is very common, and commands between 4 and 5 kran per basket of 140 lbs.

These prices would only stand good for this year, as each year the price is regulated, *first*, by the quantity forthcoming, *secondly*, by the demand, and *thirdly*, by the craft available for export.

The kran is worth from 6 to 7 annas Indian currency according to rate of exchange.

The date palm is a source of great help to the poor. They feed on its droppings from May to September, and keep the produce as food for the next seven months; the branches supply them with fuel and material for hutting, the fruit branches when divested of the fruit are used as



46 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

brooms, and the leaf turned into rope or matting, the stem cut up and used in house-building.

The date tree is called ... Nakhl نخل

The stem when cut up ... Jadu جدوع

The branches ... Gurz گرز

The lower part of the branches ... Tapul طاپول

Used as fuel or floats for fishing nets.

The leaf ... Pish پيش

Toddy is not extracted from the date tree, as the people of these parts have not yet acquired a taste for this liquor. But the experiment has been made, and good toddy can be extracted therefrom at the cost of the fruit.

(Sd.) J. C. EDWARDS,

Uncovld. Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

P.S.—In the spring of each year it is necessary to take away the offshoots that sprout round each tree, as these prevent the parent tree from thriving.



Appendix C to Part II.

Memorandum showing the number of Returns accompanying the Trade Report of the Residency, Persian Gulf.

- 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 1876-77.
- 2.—Statement showing Imports into Bombay Presidency from the Persian Gulf during the year 1876-77.
- 3.—Statement showing Export from Bombay Presidency into the Persian Gulf during the year 1876-77 (Foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures).
- 4.—Statement showing Imports into the Province of Sind from the Persian Gulf during the year 1876-77.
- 5.—Statement showing Exports from the Province of Sind to the Persian Gulf during the year 1876-77.
- 6.—Statement showing Imports into Calcutta from the Persian Gulf during the year 1876-77.
- 7.—Statement showing Exports from Calcutta to the Persian Gulf during the official year 1876-77.
- 8.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bushire during the year 1877.
- 9.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bushire for the year 1877.
- 10.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the year 1876-77.
- 11.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported into Bushire during the year 1876-77.
- 12.—Statement of shipments of opium from the Port of Bushire in the year 1877-78.
- 13.—Statement showing the number of pilgrims and beasts of burden passed the Bushire gates during the year 1877-78.
- 14.—Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bushire during the year 1877.
- 15.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1877.



48 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

16.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1877.

17.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1876-77.

18.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1876-77.

19.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Lingah during the year 1877.

20.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Lingah during the year 1877.

21.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Lingah during the year 1876-77.

22.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Lingah during the year 1876-77.

23.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1877.

24.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1877.

25.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the year 1876-77.

26.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the year 1876-77.

27.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab Coast during the year 1877.

28.—Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from the Arab Coast during the year 1877.

29.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into the Arab Coast during the year 1876-77.

30.—Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from the Arab Coast during the year 1876-77.

31.—Abstract Table showing the total value of Pearls and Treasure exported to India from the Persian Gulf during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.



163

No. I.

Statement showing the total Import and Export of the Bombay Presidency, the Province of Sind and Calcutta, with the Persian Gulf, for the year 1876-77.

	IMPORT.				TOTAL.
	ARABIA.		Persia.	TURKEY IN ASIA.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.	Other Arabian States.		Bussorah.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Bombay Presidency—					
Merchandise	21,82,651	2,45,576	33,90,736	10,41,064	68,60,027
Treasure	3,95,374	34,59,650	3,94,505	12,24,463	54,73,992
Province of Sind—					
Merchandise	1,09,897	.....	2,68,197	2,24,407	6,02,501
Treasure	4,897	3,913	18,000	.....	26,810
Calcutta—					
Merchandise	3,25,785	1,94,109	15,032	.....	5,34,936
Treasure ... ..	.....	4,193	.....	.....	4,193
Grand Total	30,18,614	39,07,441	40,96,470	24,89,934	1,35,02,459
	EXPORT.				
Bombay Presidency—					
Merchandise	23,85,217	15,92,634	60,47,650	22,60,385	1,22,85,836
Treasure	4,76,387	37,300	4,57,705	1,10,400	10,81,792
Province of Sind—					
Merchandise	40,063	7,606	2,05,795	6,000	2,59,464
Treasure	13,350	.....	1,17,900	.....	1,31,250
Calcutta—					
Merchandise	4,43,506	7,22,656	4,19,122	.....	15,85,284
Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	33,58,623	23,60,246	72,48,172	23,76,685	1,53,43,626

G



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.		PERSIA.		Basmrah.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Leather, manufactures of—										
Boots and shoes	...	Rs. 45	44	26	990	654	500	406	1,642	1,086
Other sorts	20	...	...	...	65
Liquors—										
Spirit, brandy
Other sorts
Wines and liquors—										
Sherry
Other sorts
Machinery and millwork—										
Other sorts (not being steam)
Matches, lucifers and others
Mats, other sorts
Metals—										
Brass, wrought
Copper—										
Old, for remanufacture
Wrought—										
Coins
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing
Shoets for other manufacture
Iron—										
Old, for remanufacture
Wrought hoop
Metals, unenumerated
Quicksilver
Tin, unwrought
Oils—										
Essential
Vegetable
Paints and colours
Painters' materials
Paper and pasteboard—										
Writing paper and envelopes
Perfumery (other than musk)



(265)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 53

Provisions—	111	505	231	67	505	111
Cheese	2,417,000	684,316	13,365	7,233	684,316	2,417,000
Fish-maws, shark-fins, Singilly and Sozilly	22,133,400	624,000	183,318	647,400	624,000	22,133,400
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	74,842	215,005	44,341	15,694	215,005	74,842
Ghee	27,701	607,685	5,257	203	607,685	27,701
Salted fish	7,567	1,295	568	603	1,295	7,567
Other sorts of provision	45,896	...	...	...	...	45,896
Salt	4	1	...	...	1	4
Seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchuchuck	1,161	83	...	...	83	1,161
Anise	2,793	131	39	916	131	2,793
Cumin	2,017	365	72	432	365	2,017
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	316	...	...	...	...	316
Quince seed or bedana	7,272	251	42	1,047	251	7,272
Sage	54,573	2,397	...	...	2,397	54,573
Sesamum	57	57	...	...	57	57
Tea or gingelly	4,719	743	5	51	743	4,719
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and corries—	1,03,037	2,092,381	11,696	1,644	2,092,381	1,03,037
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	4,908	81	...	...	81	4,908
Corries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	1,00,480	41,720	4,546	17,397	41,720	1,00,480
Manufactures—	64,737	44,291	1,005	1,440	44,291	64,737
Piece-goods	1,880	...	...	...	...	1,880
Goods of silk mixed with other material	2,888	...	...	...	...	2,888
Soap (of all kinds)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—	17	81	...	...	81	17
Belehnut	3,493	6,577	...	...	6,577	3,493
Cloves	234	175	...	...	175	234
Cardamoms	1,102	2,840	...	...	2,840	1,102
Stone and marble	3,545	...	...	...	...	3,545
Stationery (excluding paper)	268	...	...	...	...	268
Sugar and sugar-candy	2,636	10	...	...	10	2,636
Other saccharine produce	377	923	29	161	923	377
Tea	177	1,370	...	...	1,370	177
Tobacco—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured	667	...	603	159	667	667
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cigars	755	...	...	...	...	755
Other sorts	43	...	...	...	...	43
Wax (excluding candles)	92	...	...	...	...	92
Wood—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	1,740	...	...	...	...	1,740

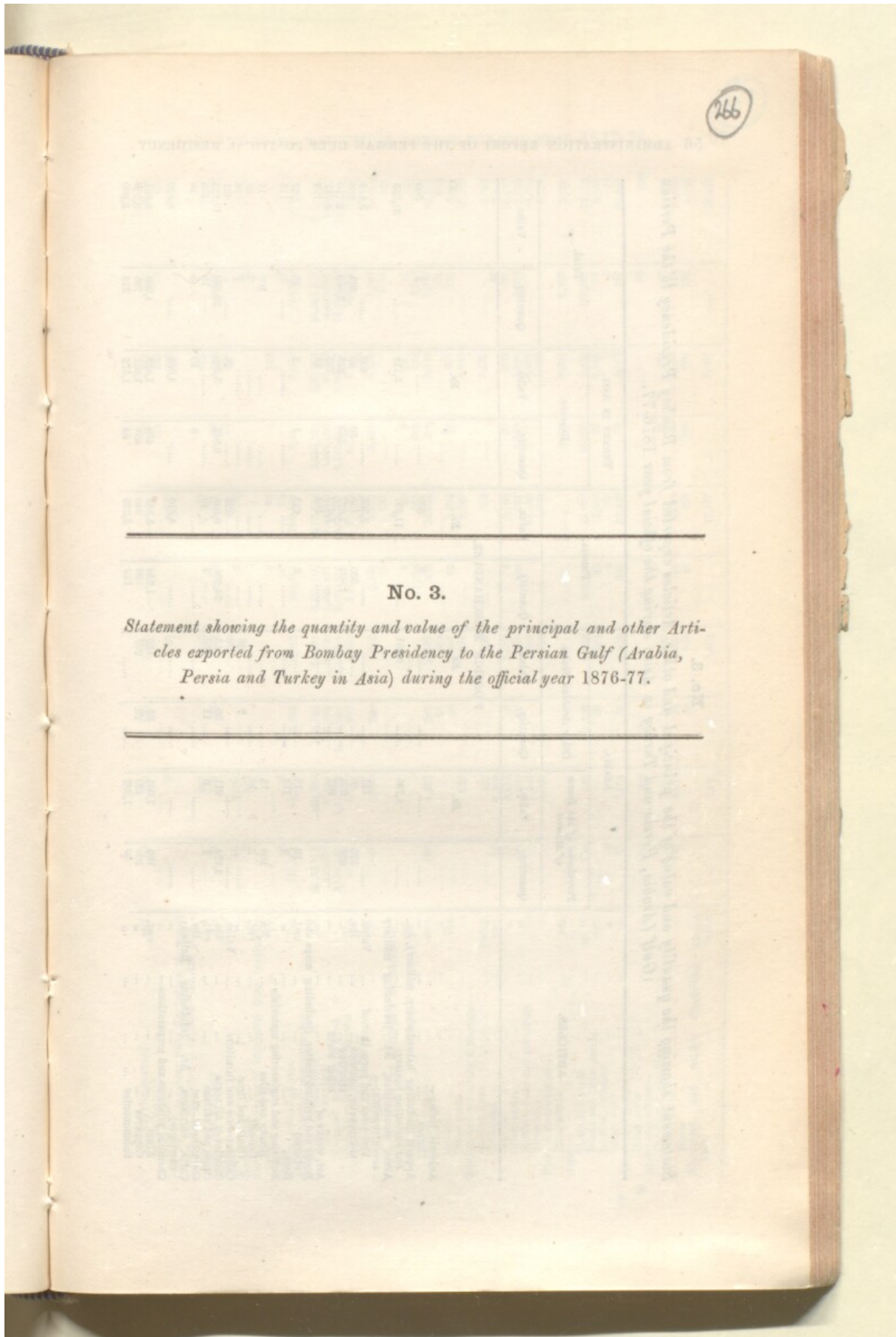


54 ADMN. REPORT OF PERSIAN GULF POLTL. RESIDENCY, &c., FOR 1877-78.

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.		Bussorah.		Bussorah.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool—										
Raw	20,048	4,030	14,113	948	988,008	2,74,306	...	...	1,022,168	2,79,383
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods...	113	224	608	807	1,538	6,882	486	1,329	2,694	9,212
Shawls	...	...	...	...	17	397	...	...	17	297
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	2,882	4,521	...	...	2,882	4,521
All other articles of merchandize—										
Manufactured	...	1,688	...	42	...	1,170	...	1,087	...	3,987
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	824	...	15	...	...	...	839
Total Merchandize	...	21,82,651	...	2,45,576	...	33,90,736	...	10,41,064	...	68,60,027
Treasure	...	3,95,374	...	34,59,650	...	3,94,505	...	12,24,463	...	54,73,992
Grand Total	...	25,78,025	...	37,05,226	...	37,85,241	...	22,65,527	...	1,29,34,019

Extract from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1876-77.





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

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		Total.	
	Territories of the Insam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value, Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Rs.
	Quantity.	Value, Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Rs.						
Hemp, manufacture of—										
Cloth										
Instruments and apparatus—										
Musical										
Photographic										
Scientific, philosophical, &c.										
Jewellery, &c.—										
Precious stones, pearls, unset										
Jewellery										
Plate										
Leather, manufacture of—										
Boots and shoes										
Saddlery and harness										
Unwrought										
Other sorts										
Liquor—										
Ale, beer and porter										
Spirits—										
Brandy										
Rum										
Other sorts										
Wines and Liqueurs—										
Champagne										
Claret										
Port										
Sherry										
Other sorts										
Matches and lucifers										
Machinery and millwork										
Mats—										
Floor matting, China										
Metals—										
Brass, wrought										
Copper, wrought—										
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing										
Sheets and other manufacture										

'Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1877-78.' [268r] (81/165)



268

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 59

Iron—	342	71	5,615	424	46,017	3,488	5,920	114	204	708	30	130	391	12	1,170	71
Old, for remanufacture	157	12	15,801	45	2,045	4	2,045	4	157	49	6,276	43,825	18,856	12	1,547,798	11,823
Cast (pig)	2,045	4	1,128	98	7	7	7	7	2,045	7,033	301	3,496	863	12,347	3,259	661
Wrought—	7	166	1,128	98	7	7	7	7	7	1,551	100	600	488	3,259	4,333	2,131
Angle bolt and rod	166	42	465	64	70	70	70	70	166	1,091	83	1,174	283	4,333	2,131	1,293
Sheets and plate (including tinned plates)	7	1,073	102	176	15	11	11	11	7	375	61	742	112	1,293	600	600
Hoops	15	8,359	301	180	11	11	11	11	15	5,122	26	420	37	600	17,821	10,597
Anchors, cables and kentledge	61	838	525	400	611	611	611	611	61	4,337	2,401	1,428	1,309	17,821	10,597	28,293
Nails, screw and rivets	274	2,514	1,059	924	8,892	748	748	748	274	37,963	400	19,922	1,312	66,232	422	422
Other manufacture of wrought or cast iron or of iron mixed with steel	50	2,517	119	743	50	50	50	50	50	422	3	422	3	422	8	8
Lead—	8	8	128	45	2	2	2	2	8	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Ore	8	8	128	45	2	2	2	2	8	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Pig	45	45	1	1	490	7	490	7	45	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	490	7	490	7	1	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Steel, cast	274	2,514	1,059	924	8,892	748	748	748	274	37,963	400	19,922	1,312	66,232	422	422
Other sorts	50	2,517	119	743	50	50	50	50	50	422	3	422	3	422	8	8
Tin—	56	56	8	8	8	8	8	8	56	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Unwrought	56	56	8	8	8	8	8	8	56	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Wrought	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Plate or sheets (not tinned iron)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Unwrought	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Wrought or manufactured	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Other sorts	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Metal, unenumerated	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	12	182	143	2,255	2,255	45
Zinc or spelter—	604	604	204	204	680	9	604	9	604	41	1,809	1,357	3,014	2,333	2,333	650
Unwrought	604	604	204	204	680	9	604	9	604	41	1,809	1,357	3,014	2,333	2,333	650
Wrought or manufactured	80	80	89	89	171	601	80	601	80	41	1,809	1,357	3,014	2,333	2,333	650
Other sorts	15	15	55	55	1,072	70	15	70	15	84	102	2,045	242	171	171	171
Metal, unenumerated	15	15	55	55	1,072	70	15	70	15	84	102	2,045	242	171	171	171
Oil—	604	604	204	204	680	9	604	9	604	41	1,809	1,357	3,014	2,333	2,333	650
Essential	604	604	204	204	680	9	604	9	604	41	1,809	1,357	3,014	2,333	2,333	650
Minerals, not essential	80	80	89	89	171	601	80	601	80	41	1,809	1,357	3,014	2,333	2,333	650
Vegetable	15	15	55	55	1,072	70	15	70	15	84	102	2,045	242	171	171	171
Paints and colors	15	15	55	55	1,072	70	15	70	15	84	102	2,045	242	171	171	171
Palmer's materials	15	15	55	55	1,072	70	15	70	15	84	102	2,045	242	171	171	171
Paper and pasteboard, writing paper and envelopes	1,167	1,167	2	2	176	4	1,167	4	1,167	36	29	1,649	7	10,453	1,048	816
Other kind of paper	1,167	1,167	2	2	176	4	1,167	4	1,167	36	29	1,649	7	10,453	1,048	816
Pasteboard, millboard	65	65	73	73	195	403	65	403	65	36	29	1,649	7	10,453	1,048	816
Perfumery other than musk	101	101	73	73	384	42	101	42	101	36	29	1,649	7	10,453	1,048	816
Pitch, tar and dammer	22	22	73	73	384	42	22	42	22	36	29	1,649	7	10,453	1,048	816
Provisions—	12,703	12,703	1,279	51	4,711	558	12,703	558	12,703	4,815	492	2,687	4,915	24,946	24,946	24,946
Bacon and ham	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Cheese	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Fruits and vegetable salted, preserved and dried	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Other sorts of provisions	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Bags and other materials for making paper	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
ing paper	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Bacon and ham	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Cheese	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Fruits and vegetable salted, preserved and dried	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Other sorts of provisions	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
Bags and other materials for making paper	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160
ing paper	13	13	51	51	2,357	116	13	116	13	41	41	1,069	221	10,160	10,160	10,160



60 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

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

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA,		TURKEY IN ASIA.		Total.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Busorah.		Total.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Seeds—										
Cummins ...	18	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	244
Other sorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	137
Shells and cowries—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	391
Cowries ...	.....	.....	6	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—										
Raw ...	10,849	81,282	10,379	26,003	3,394	16,289	690	2,900	31,312	1,26,974
Manufactures of thread for sewing, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	51	.....	.....	5	51
Piece-goods ...	11,206	9,376	8,318	5,307	26,806	26,150	8,266	8,156	54,746	49,089
Other sorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	352	.....	.....	14	352
Soap (of all kinds)	3	162	.....	.....	19	728	.....	.....	22	1,091
Spices—										
Betelnut ...	.....	.....	1,757	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,757	125
Cassia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardamoms ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	234	.....	.....	175	234
Cloves ...	.....	.....	539	289	2,054	902	5,455	2,701	8,048	3,892
Nutmeg ...	337	263	476	450	414	403	420	383	1,645	1,509
Pepper ...	.....	.....	14,917	2,685	2,555	570	7,102	1,596	24,574	4,851
Other sorts ...	.....	.....	257	340	2,789	1,046	371	.....	3,447	1,502
Stationery (excluding paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone and marble	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugar-candy	2,383	34,223	4,155	62,106	28,183	4,05,724	1	458	.....	2,978
Other saccharine produce	30	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	120
Tea ...	197	147	8,235	7,396	69,871	60,177	25,255	22,016	96,538	89,736
Tobacco—										
Manufactured—										
Cigars ...	68	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	67	66	89	122	146
Toys and requisite for games	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	22	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, ornamental and other sorts	.....	.....	84	90	345	1,117	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	10,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



269

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 61

Wool, manufactures of—	3,661	3,657	2,545	2,901	19,307	30,794	3,231	3,012	28,744	36,964
Dice-goods	.....	.....	504	430	1,669	509	284	447	2,477	1,388
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	14,41,943	5,93,056	48,14,682	.....	.....	.....	18,36,691	.....	87,36,352
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.										
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	.....	2,569	.....	4,443	.....	4,459	.....	700	.....	13,201
Art. works of	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	30	.....	75	.....	1,105
Books and printed matter	.....	.....	41	6,372	.....	57	.....	2,960	.....	14,993
Borax	.....	.....	21	505	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	731
Building and engineering materials—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet-ware and furniture	.....	3,431	.....	1,683	.....	12	.....	3,748	.....	13
Canees and rattans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,516	.....	.....	.....	13,388
Chemical products and preparations—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salammoniac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sulphuric acid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(excluding jute)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fices-goods—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey (unbleached)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camphor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galangal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Safflower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireworks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



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

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		Total.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		PERSIA.		Bussorah.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fruits and vegetables—										
Cocoanuts	No.	Rs.								
Other sorts	Value	154	4,600	40	1,250	28,375	1,005	34,225	1,250	
Vegetable, fresh	"	113	10	246	26	26	26	26	26	
Glass—	"	10	95	45	45	45	45	45	45	
Beads and false pearls	cwt.	833	49	3,617	94	60	2,605	222	10,000	
Other ware	"	19								
Grain and pulse—										
Gram	"	7	2,146	3,321	70,226	529	2,100	164,415	7	
Rice not in husk	"	91,514	10,476	3,321	3,321	3,321	2,100	757,603	91,514	
Wheat	"	233	1,069	10,197	184	680		2,789	233	
Pulse	"	18	100	577	184	680		779	18	
Other sorts...	"	895	2	12				997	895	
Gums—										
All kinds	"	8	122	220	123	820	178	168	1,340	
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Value	302		42		42	130	474	302	
Hemp—										
Raw		2,688	19,683	6,881	648	6,881	25	2,761	2,688	
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)		1,740	430					1,740	430	
Hides and skins—										
Hides, raw	cwt.			33,758	1,744	25	150	1,709	33,908	
Hides, dressed or tanned	"			2,310	90			99	2,310	
Horns	"							36	695	
Jewellery, &c.—										
Pearls		745		1,600		157			2,402	
Precious stones and pearls unset		263		670					263	
Jute—										
Raw	cwt.	45	600					45	600	
Manufactures of—										
Gunny bags (power loom)	No.	12,200	3,153	2,928	11,075	105,100	30,887	120,375	12,200	
Hand loom	"	1,800	200			8,100	1,955	9,900	1,800	
Rope and twine	cwt.	6	152	45	2			8	197	



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

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		Total.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Biharrah.		Total.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Seeds—(cont'd.)										
Teel or gingelly	...	...	126	850	12	80	...	...	138	930
Other sorts...	...	...	225	1,588	93	512	43	300	755	4,701
Ships and parts of	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	455
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	3,000	888	3,900
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	13,363	13,107	91,935	97,171	7,359	6,446	30,147	46,276	142,834	1,63,000
Thread for sewing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Soap (of all kinds)	11	70	2	...	1	...	28	168	42	269
Spices—										
Beetnut	8,293	1,089	10,416	1,530	2,855	333	7,616	1,070	20,128	4,012
Cardamoms	...	...	17,392	2,493	...	...	2,337	...	...	41,683
Ginger	71,463	6,233	437,570	63,017	103,684	24,652	1,257	1,637	24,938	1,11,769
Pepper	54,336	15,418	92,240	17,877	347,994	61,492	1,288,643	23,073	653,913	1,18,862
Turmeric	112,223	8,105	146,293	11,251	374,443	32,833	123,132	11,546	759,019	63,359
Other sorts	476	67	2,968	1,360	6,832	123	840	150	11,116	1,465
Stationery (excluding paper)	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Sugar and sugar-candy	1,368	10,689	8,660	1,23,532	1,406	21,632	...	39,917	14,216	2,02,070
Other saccharine produce	1,733	11,530	4,553	39,213	10	105	...	157	6,372	61,005
Tea	...	...	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	...	...	147,145	20,800	...	...	...	...	147,145	20,800
Manufactured—										
Cigars	21	12	184	75	414	288	4	4	523	379
Other sorts	13	21	...	...	110	117	362	170	485	362
Toys and requisite for games	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Wood—										
Teak	6	387	...	...	7	875	4	599	18	1,861
Other timber	4	220	10	11	16	1,863	2	192	32	2,386
Ornamental—										
Sandal	...	2,867	...	19,360	...	85	...	1,920	...	24,532
Ebony	...	1,173	...	...	...	1,403	...	...	...	1,403
Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	2,304



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

ARTICLES.	Denomination.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.	
		Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
Iron—									
Old for re-manufacture	cwt.	52	120						
Wrought—									
Hoops	cwt.	18	80						
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron or of iron mixed with steel	"	18	135			13	54	5	26
Oils—									
Essential	Galls,	1b. 1	16			oz. 1	7	oz. 4	40
Mineral	"	352	680						
Vegetable, not essential	"	30	60						
Paints and colors	cwt.	21	473			1,115	756		
Perfumery (other than musk)	Value		118				1,049		175
Provision—									
Fish-maws, shark-fins, singly and sozile	lbs.	672	900						
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	cwt.	16,250	68,780			29,702	1,42,077		1,80,887
Ghee	lbs.	13,394	4,228			844	247		
Salted fish	"					9,352	104		
Other sorts of provisions	cwt.	11	382			2	60	5	48
Seeds—									
Essential—									
Sozra	cwt.	2	24			79	1,539		
Other sorts—	"	3,851	8,266			72	549		
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	No.	1,302,600	472						
Coveries	"	218	1,068						
Mother of Pearl	"								
Tortoise shell	"								
Silk—									
Raw	lbs.	263	940			854	3,298		
Manufactures of—	yds. & pcs.	223	43			yds. 1818	3,515		
Piece-goods	yds. & pcs.	29	9			yds. 33	9		
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	"								



(273)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 69

	8	7	2	5	3	60	10,000	105	2,24,407	2,34,407
Spices—										
Other sorts...	2	9								
Stationery (excluding paper)	1,900	200								
Stone and marble	1	25								
Sugar and sugar-candy	106	486								
Other saccharine produce										
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured										
Manufactured—										
Cigars	1	1								
Other sorts ...										
Wood—										
Other timber	24	1,570								
Manufactures of		217								
Wool—										
Raw	7,224	1,270								
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	4	20								
Silk	1	12								
Other sorts ...	76	100								
All other articles of merchandise—										
Unmanufactured										
Manufactured										
Total value of merchandise	1,09,887	72								
Treasure—										
Gold	4,825									
Silver										
Grand Total	1,14,791									

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



74 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 6.
Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles imported into Calcutta from the Persian Gulf (Arabia and Persia) during the official year 1876-77.

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.		PERSIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imams of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living	Rs. 450	7	450	7	450
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	5	.....	5	.....	5
Carpets, rugs and furniture	20	.....	20	.....	20
Chemical articles and preparations; Brimstone	549	3,143	.....	.....	549	3,143
Clocks and watches	100	1	100	1	100
Coin manufactures of	150	.....	.....	.....	150
Coffee	1,402	293	14,374	293	14,374
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	27	1,574	27	1,574
Drugs and medicines
Earthenware and porcelain
Flax	1,120	500	1,120	500
Fruits and vegetables	2,38,233	.....	235	.....	2,38,468
Guns and resins, other sorts	1,205	.....	.....	.....	1,205
Hard ware and cutlery (including plated ware)	12	.....	1,000	.....	1,012
Jute, manufactures of—
Gunny bag, hand-loom	1,200	96	1,000	70	2,200	166
Liquors—
Other sorts	270	45	270



(276)

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 75

	15	50	65
Machinery and mill work	.....	.....	.....
Metals—			
Iron, old, for remanufacture	40	2,176	2,216
Other sorts	.....	7,107	833
Paints and colours	10,775	4,066	15,711
Painter's materials	33	.....	53
Perfumery (other than musk)	3,253	62	3,645
Provisions—			
Bacon and hams	.....	63	102
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	.....	140	201
Sausage	11	.....	33
Salted fish	30	.....	38
Other sorts of provisions	441	.....	441
Seeds—	.....	79	277
Other sorts	5,077	.....	6,106
.....	54,997	1,54,310	2,25,779
.....	4,302	.....	17,112
.....	0	.....	9
Shells and cowries—			
Cowries	1,112	214	4,156
Ships and parts of	.....	3,218	3,373
Soap of all kinds	150	43	143
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,710	.....	2,710
Tobacco—			
Manufactured—	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	28	28
Wood—			
Other timber	.....	2,781	2,781
Manufactures of	.....	286	286
Total	3,25,795	1,94,100	6,34,936
Treasure	.....	4,103	4,103
GRAND TOTAL	3,25,795	1,98,202	6,30,129

Extract from the Commercial Annual Statement of Calcutta for the year 1878-77.



No. 7.
 STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of the principal and other articles exported from Calcutta to the Persian Gulf (Arabia and Persia) during the official year 1876-77.

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Cotton, manufactures of—								
Grey (unbleached) ...	430	192	27	5	...	...	...	197
White (bleached) ...	36	20	7,250	2,600	...	...	457	2,835
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	150	...	...	8,064	1,296
Drugs and medicines—								
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
Dyeing and colouring materials								
Glass ...	1	100	14	1,280	...	...	17	1,000
Other ware ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)								
Instruments and apparatus	...	3	...	200	...	...	...	490
Metals—								
Quicksilver ...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	5
Oils—								
Essential ...	...	...	4	136	...	...	...	136
Provisions—								
Other sorts of provisions	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	89
Silk—								
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Other sorts ...	448	1,344	...	...	...	...	448	1,344
Stationery ...								
Toys and requisites for games	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wood—								
Sandal ...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	336



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

ARTICLES.	ARABIA.				PERSIA.		TOTAL.	
	Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other Arabian States.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
Wood—								
Other sorts	Rs. 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 34
Manufactures of	16
Wood—								
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Shawl	335
Other sorts	52
All other articles of merchandise—manufactured	11
Total of foreign merchandise	4,41,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,75,140
Treasure	1,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,114
Grand Total	4,43,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,85,254

(Extract from the Commercial Annual Statement of Calcutta for the year 1876-77.)



AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

No. 8.
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bander Bushire during the year 1877.

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 Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bus- rah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Animals, living—											
Donkeys											3,550
Horses											4,700
Arms and ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, percussion			6,000								8,000
Flintlocks			1,000								1,000
Guns			600								600
Guns			4,000								4,000
Powder			1,200								1,200
Candles			4,500								4,500
Canvas, country											1,000
Cattle—											
Cow								40			40
Chunan and lime											380
Clocks and watches											11,000
Coconut			3,000								6,000
Coffee			2,000								3,000
Coir and coir rope			25,000								27,200
Confectionery—			12,000								12,000
Preserves			3,000								4,800
Cotton- Piece-goods of all kinds			120,000								4,34,000
Muslin Mashurran piece-goods			40,000								40,000
Thread and twist			40,000								77,000
Dates											10,000
Drugs and medicines—											10,000
Aloes			8,000								8,000
Alum			1,500								2,500
Assafoetida			8,000								11,500

276



82 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 Bunder Bushire during the year 1877.

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java and China.	To Aden, Red Sea, Muscat and dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Kowet, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Animals, living—										
Horses ...			64,800							64,800
Arms and ammunition, &c.—					26,000					26,000
Other sorts...										
Cattle—										
Goat, sheep, &c. ...						3,000	500			3,500
Coffee ...						1,000	1,000			2,000
Coir and coir rope ...							200			200
Confectionery—										
Preserves ...						800				800
Cotton—										
Piece-goods of all kinds	1,33,120		12,50,250			1,000	4,000	3,00,000		3,05,000
Cotton, raw ...	6,000		60,000							66,000
Dates ...										
Drugs and Medicines—										
Aloes ...						60		300		360
Alum ...						100		300		400
Assafetida ...			12,000							12,000
Sassafras ...			4,500			840				5,340
Santoniac ...						900				900
Other kinds ...			5,140			2,200	900	1,380		9,620



84 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

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

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java and China.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Kowelt, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
<i>Seeds—(Continued.)</i>											
Coriander	2,000		30,000				500		5,000		37,500
Cumin	6,000		1,500				120				2,000
Poppy	5,000		4,000						1,000		11,000
Sesame	1,600		7,000								12,000
Other kinds			2,300								3,800
Silk, raw			1,200,000								1,200,000
<i>Spices—</i>											
Cardamoms							900				900
Cinnamon							100	100			500
Ginger, dry							200	300			1,000
Pepper							1,000	8,000			9,000
Rose, dry			2,400								3,700
Turmeric			600				300	400			1,300
Other kinds	300										3,000
Sugar-candy							300				3,000
Other sorts							500	800	6,300		7,800
Tallow							3,000	2,000	14,000		19,000
Tobacco, country							1,000	400	2,000		3,400
Wax, bees							100		16,000		16,100
Wool	4,000		15,000	1,200			4,000				20,200
<i>Piece-goods—</i>											
Carpets and rugs	8,000		2,000		14,000		1,700	2,000			25,700
Shawls	1,300		6,280		6,000		2,520	2,300			18,000
All other kinds not included in above											
Total	7,70,320		26,31,880	30,12,700	60,500		88,070	39,400	4,02,820		70,05,640
Treasure			4,00,000				36,000	2,00,000	1,00,000		7,30,000
Grand Total	7,70,320		30,31,880	30,12,700	60,500		1,18,070	2,39,400	5,02,820		77,85,640

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



No. 10.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the years 1876-77.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	4,800	8,250	3,450	.....
Arms and ammunition	5,800	14,800	9,000	.....
Candles	6,000	49,500	43,500	.....
Canvas, country	3,000	1,000	.....	2,000
Cattle	.....	360	360	.....
Chunam and lime	30,000	11,000	.....	19,000
Clocks and watches	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Cocoanuts	2,400	3,000	600	.....
Coffee	20,436	27,200	6,764	.....
Coir and coir rope	8,000	12,000	4,000	.....
Confectionery	3,200	4,800	1,600	.....
Cotton goods	20,24,000	5,11,000	.....	15,13,000
Masulipatam piece-goods	70,000	40,000	.....	30,000
Thread and twist	81,000	.....	.....	81,000
Cotton, raw	4,000	.....	.....	4,000
Dates	50,400	20,000	.....	30,400
Date juice	4,000	.....	.....	4,000
Drugs and medicines	25,780	63,700	37,920	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	4,000	3,800	.....	200
Earthen-ware	5,200	2,600	.....	2,600
Fruits and vegetables	11,860	.....	.....	11,860
Fuel	20,120	8,000	.....	12,120
Furniture	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
Glass and glass-ware	18,418	6,900	.....	11,518
Grain and pulse	8,500	1,200	.....	7,300
Hides and skins	9,600	.....	.....	9,600
Indigo	2,16,000	3,50,000	1,34,000	.....
Jute, manufactures of	91,000	1,28,300	37,300	.....
Leather, manufactures of	600	1,500	900	.....
Lemons, dry	3,000	26,000	23,000	.....
" juice	160	.....	.....	160
Liquors	35,000	.....	.....	35,000
Lucifers	2,000	600	.....	1,400
Mais	18,200	38,300	20,100	.....
Metals	4,09,600	3,91,300	.....	78,300
Millstone	.....	165	165	.....
Oil	8,800	7,400	.....	1,400
Opium	3,000	8,000	5,000	.....
Perfumery	100	.....	.....	100
Porcelain and Chinaware	32,000	9,000	.....	23,000
Provisions and oilman stores	36,350	82,000	45,650	.....
Salt	800	2,000	1,200	.....
Saltpetre	2,500	300	.....	2,200
Seeds	860	.....	.....	860
Silk, manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	1,19,500	1,32,000	12,500	.....
Stationery	5,400	.....	.....	5,400
Sugar-candy	3,000	1,000	.....	2,000
" crushed	.....	18,000	18,000	.....
" loaf	30,000	.....	.....	30,000
" soft	6,66,475	10,50,700	3,84,225	.....
Tallow	900	.....	.....	900
Tea	27,800	14,000	.....	13,800
Tobacco	2,500	1,640	.....	860
Timber and wood	27,000	26,800	.....	200
Wax, bees	460	.....	.....	460
Woollen goods	1,41,400	76,000	.....	65,400
Other kinds	23,430	.....	.....	23,430
Total	44,16,969	32,27,115	7,89,234	19,79,118
Specie	1,80,000	1,40,000	.....	40,000
Grand Total	45,96,969	33,67,115	7,89,234	20,19,118



86 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 1876-77.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Animals, living	1,21,600	64,800	.....	56,800
Apparel	5,200	.....	.....	5,200
Arms and ammunition	16,000	26,000	10,000	.....
Candles	50	.....	.....	50
Cattle	.....	3,500	3,500	.....
Coffee	10,000	8,500	.....	1,500
Coir and coir rope	.....	8,200	8,200	.....
Confectionery, preserves	200	880	680	.....
Cotton goods	66,700	3,05,000	2,38,300	.....
Cotton, raw	60,000	13,83,370	13,23,370	.....
Dates	30,518	66,000	35,482	.....
Drugs and medicines	48,660	30,710	.....	17,950
Dyeing and colouring materials	57,000	15,760	.....	41,240
Fruits and vegetables	1,79,700	1,25,620	.....	54,080
Grain and pulse	6,85,330	11,53,400	4,68,070	.....
Gum, Persia	8,000	8,120	120	.....
Hides and skins	13,500	.....	.....	13,500
Indigo	400	6,200	5,800	.....
Jute, manufactures of	4,160	11,500	7,340	.....
Leather, manufactures of	3,000	17,100	14,100	.....
Lemons, dry	2,600	.....	.....	2,600
Liquors	1,600	3,700	2,100	.....
Lucifers	1,000	100	.....	900
Metals	37,400	21,100	.....	16,300
Oils	370	500	130	.....
Opium	20,57,000	33,44,000	12,87,000	.....
Perfumery	37,200	17,200	.....	20,000
Oilman stores, provision	40,848	47,460	6,612	.....
Seeds	73,100	1,37,860	64,760	.....
Silk, manufactures of	20,000	.....	.....	20,000
Silk, raw	2,00,000	1,20,000	.....	1,80,000
Spices	20,930	16,300	.....	4,630
Sugar	25,000	26,600	1,500	.....
Tallow	4,180	1,000	.....	3,180
Tea	2,000	2,560	560	.....
Tobacco	25,500	20,000	.....	5,500
Wax, bees	16,600	7,200	.....	9,400
Wool	15,000	18,000	3,000	.....
Woollen goods	1,46,530	33,700	.....	1,12,830
All other kinds not included above	38,930	12,200	.....	26,730
Total	40,74,806	70,05,640	34,80,620	5,49,790
Specie	19,30,000	7,30,000	.....	12,00,000
Grand Total	60,04,806	77,35,640	34,80,620	17,49,790



AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 87

No. 12.

THE OPIUM CROP OF 1877.

Statement of shipments of opium from the Port of Bushire in the year 1877-78.

Date.	Name of carrying steamer.	Shipments.		Total No. of chests.	Remarks.
		London.	Hong-Kong		
		No. of chests.	No. of chests.		
July 26th 1877	S. S. "Glandale" ...	14	72	86	
August 16th "	" " "Mesopotamia" ...	9	95	104	
" 15th "	" " "Titian" ...	15	63	78	
September 29th "	" " "Kaieteur" ...	163	824	987	
October 24th "	" " "Rokeby" ...	34	175	209	
" 31st "	" " "Solway" ...	20	131	151	
November 5th "	" " "Hallaurshire" ...	20	233	253	
" 10th "	" " "Harold" ...	136	69	205	
" 11th "	" " "Calypso" ...	.....	136	136	
" 22nd "	" " "Scio" ...	21	128	149	
December 21st "	" " "Crighton" ...	14	142	156	
" 23rd "	" " "Nith" ...	11	188	199	
January 8th 1878	" " "Stanley" ...	.....	122	122	
" 26th "	" " "Marlborough" ...	11	319	330	
February 27th "	" " "Kaieteur" ...	42	209	251	
March 27th "	" " "Rokeby" ...	51	200	251	
April 12th "	" " "Arethusa" ...	none	155	155	
May 6th "	" " "Scio" ...	none	44	44	
" 9th "	" " "Mesopotamia" ...	47	21	68	
Total No. of chests ...		608	3,326	3,934	
Total No. of chests shipped from Bushire ...				3,934	
Do. do. from Bunder Abbass ...				800	
Estimated stock in the country ...				250	
Total yield of the crop of opium in 1877 ...				4,984	

BUSHIRE, 13th May 1878.



88 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 13.

Statement showing the number of camels, donkeys, horses, mules, &c., which passed the Bushire gates during the year 1877-78.

	Number.
Camels	22,000
Donkeys	85,000
Horses	2,000
Mules	16,000

Statement showing the number of pilgrims passed the Bushire gates during the year 1877-78.

	Number.
Pilgrims to Mecca	2,000
Do. to Karbellah	2,500
Do. to Mashad	50



No. 14.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bushire during twelve months in 1877.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.

CLASS B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage, each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A. EUROPEAN.	Square-rigged, India ...	1	800	800
	" " Java ...	5	517	2,585
	" " Mauritius ...	5	330	1,650
	" " Zanzibar ...	1	333	333
	" " Cape Town ...	1	500	500
	Steamer, Europe ...	28	875	24,500
	" India Mail B. India ...	52	1,076	55,952
	" " Persian merchants ...	15	866	12,990
	" " miscellaneous ...	6	1,430	8,580
	" Pilgrims ...	6	860	5,160
	Total ...	120		1,13,050
B. NATIVE CRAFT.	India ...	22	95	2,090
	Muscat and Dependencies ...	8	100	800
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrein ...	52	30	1,560
	Persian Coast and Mekran ...	100	35	3,500
	Koweit, Busreh and Bagdad ...	55	80	4,400
	Zanzibar ...	8	75	600
	Total ...	245		12,950
	Grand Total ...	365		1,26,000

L



No. 15.
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bunder Abbas during the year 1877.

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 & Bahrein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bus- rah & Bagdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—											
Camels	68,400
Donkeys	36,000
Horses	1,400
Mule	1,200
Arms and ammunition—											
Caps, percussion	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Gun barrels	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Pistols	1,120
Powder	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520
Candles	2,500
Cattle	5,000
Cows	5,000
Goats and sheep, &c	60,000
Chumam and lime	2,500
Clocks and watches	120
Coccanut	420
Coffee	1,800
Confectionery—											
Preserves	900
Cotton goods—											
Masulipatam piece-goods	5,000
Thread and twist	1,20,000
Cotton, raw	400
Dates	20,000
" dry	36,000
" juice	90
Drugs and medicines—											
Alum	800
Assafetida	2,400



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 dependents.	From Arab Coast & Bahrein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Kowelt, Bus- rah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
Liquors—											
Ale, spirit, and wines, &c.			500					24			554
Loafers			250					2,400			2,650
Mats								1,000			1,000
China						40,000					40,000
Rags											
Metals—											
Copper			20,000					5,000			25,000
Iron			32,000								32,000
Lead			300								300
Quicksilver			160								160
Spelter or zinc			1,250								1,250
Steel			5,000								5,000
Tin, pig			2,000					1,000			3,000
Millstones											1,000
Oils—											
Cocoanut			80								80
Jingelly			800								800
Opium								15,000,000			15,000,000
Pernambuco								160			160
Foreman and Chinaware											1,200
Provision and oilman stores—											
Four								1,200			1,200
Fish, dry								800			800
Ghee								20,000			20,000
Salt								100			100
Saltpetre								2,000			2,000
Seeds—											
Anis								50			50
Black								10			10
Coriander								2,400			2,400
Poppy								400			400
Sesame								240			240
Silk, manufactures of								2,000			2,000
Raw			6,000					45,000			51,000

'Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1877-78.' [285r] (115/165)



(165)

PERSIAN GULF AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 93

Spices—	16	5,400	7,000	200	14,000	5,200	1,000	5,000	1,500	850	3,700	22,500	6,800	12,000	300	40,000	300	2,000	600	47,000	27,20,094
Capeicum	16	5,400	7,000	200	14,000	5,200	1,000	5,000	1,500	850	3,700	22,500	6,800	12,000	300	40,000	300	2,000	600	47,000	27,20,094
Cinnamon																					
Ginger, dry																					
Nutmegs																					
Pepper																					
Turmeric																					
Stationery																					
Sugar-candy																					
Soft Betavia																					
Bengal																					
Mauritius and Siam																					
Tea																					
Tobacco—																					
Country																					
Timber and wood—																					
Rafters																					
Wool																					
Woolen goods—																					
Broadcloth																					
Carpets, rugs																					
Shawls, Cashmere																					
All other kinds not included above																					
Grand Total																					

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



No. 16.
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bunder Abbas during the year 1877.

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 Bahrein.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—
Camels	48,000
Donkeys	3,200
Horses	1,300
Male	1,200
Arms and ammunition—
Caps, percussion	800
Gun barrels	120
Fistols	120
Candles	2,000
Clocks and watches
Cocunut	120
Coffee	320
Confectionery—
Peppercorns	1,500
Cotton goods—
Manulpatam piece-goods	900
Thread and twist	5,000
Cotton, raw	1,20,000
Dates
" dry	60,000
" dry	4,000
" dry	36,000
Drugs and medicines—
Alum	2,400
Assafetida	800
Camphor
Choobcheenee	60,000
Quinine
Salamoniae	2,000
Senna leaves	15
Dyeing and colouring materials—
Henna leaves	1,500
.....	40
.....	50,000



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

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 Bahrein.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Spices—(Cont'd.)											
Nutmegs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 2,000
Pepper	14,000
Turneric	6,200
Stationery	1,000
Sugar-candy	4,000
Loaf	1,500
Sol, Bengal	3,700
Mauritius and Siam	2,25,000
Tallow	6,800
Tobacco—											
Country	12,000
Wool	40,000
Carpets and rugs	47,000
Shawls of Cashmere	2,000
Grand Total	3,71,000	.....	15,61,000	60,000	10,000	3,62,485	60,200	.....	24,14,685

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



AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 97

No. 17.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bunder Abbass during the years 1876-77.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals	4,000	1,07,000	1,03,000	.....
Arms and ammunition, &c.	45,780	4,260	.....	41,520
Canvas, country	1,120	.....	.....	1,120
Cattle ... ..	.....	65,000	65,000	.....
Chunam and lime	7,000	2,500	.....	4,500
Clocks and watches	400	120	.....	280
Cocoanuts	1,000	420	.....	580
Coffee	8,000	1,600	.....	6,400
Confectionery	1,300	900	.....	400
Cotton and cotton goods	1,54,000	1,85,000	31,000	.....
Dates	60,040	56,090	.....	3,950
Drugs and medicines	87,744	67,260	.....	20,484
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,19,032	99,600	.....	19,432
Earthen-ware	300	1,300	1,000	.....
Fruits and vegetables	1,60,900	98,000	.....	62,900
Firewood	2,000	2,400	400	.....
Furniture ... ..	.....	500	500	.....
Glass	2,300	4,000	1,700	.....
Gold thread, &c.	900	1,600	700	.....
Grain and pulse	65,450	96,930	31,480	.....
Hides and skins	1,800	5,600	3,800	.....
Indigo	62,000	24,400	.....	37,600
Jute, manufactures of	4,000	22,300	18,300	.....
Leather, manufactures of	1,050	1,274	224	.....
Lemons, dry	6,200	7,200	1,000	.....
Liquors	24,050	524	.....	23,526
Lucifers	4,000	2,400	.....	1,600
Mats	25,200	41,250	16,050	.....
Metals	37,700	65,660	27,960	.....
Millstone ... ..	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Oils	2,300	880	.....	1,420
Opium	40,000	15,00,000	14,60,000	.....
Provisions and oilman stores	98,750	25,260	.....	73,490
Seeds	18,424	3,100	.....	15,324
Silk	24,000	56,000	32,000	.....
Spices	42,200	31,816	.....	10,384
Wool	2,72,500	89,900	.....	1,82,600
All other kinds not included above	85,316	53,650	.....	31,666
Total	14,70,752	27,29,094	17,95,114	5,36,772
Specie	60,000	.....	.....	60,000
Grand Total	15,30,752	27,29,094 ⁴	17,95,114	5,96,772

M



Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bunder Abbass during the years 1876-77.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Animals, living ...	.....	53,700	53,700	.....
Arms and ammunition ...	25,780	1,040	.....	24,740
Candles ...	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Canvas, country ...	500	.....	.....	500
Clocks and watches ...	250	120	.....	130
Cocoanuts ...	600	320	.....	280
Coffee ...	6,000	1,500	.....	4,500
Confectionery ...	500	900	400	.....
Cotton and cotton goods ...	1,52,500	1,85,000	32,500	.....
Dates ...	57,000	50,000	.....	7,000
Drugs and medicines ...	87,694	67,255	.....	20,439
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	1,19,000	99,600	.....	19,400
Fruits and vegetables ...	1,60,800	98,000	.....	62,800
Fuel ...	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Glass ...	2,700	5,000	2,300	.....
Gold embroidered cloth, &c. ...	500	1,600	1,100	.....
Grain and pulse ...	14,000	8,000	.....	6,000
Hides and skins ...	1,800	5,600	3,800	.....
Indigo ...	62,000	24,400	.....	41,600
Leather, manufactures of ...	3,200	.....	.....	3,200
Lemon juice ...	2,200	2,000	.....	200
Lucifers ...	.....	2,400	2,400	.....
Metals ...	36,800	60,500	23,700	.....
Millstone ...	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Oil ...	1,860	.....	.....	1,860
Opium ...	40,000	15,00,000	14,60,000	.....
Porcelain and Chinaware ...	4,000	1,000	.....	3,000
Provision and oilman stores ...	80,000	10,000	.....	60,000
Saltpetre ...	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Seeds ...	18,400	2,800	.....	15,600
Silk, and manufactures of ...	.....	56,000	56,000	.....
Spices ...	31,050	33,000	1,950	.....
Stationery ...	2,000	1,000	.....	1,000
Sugar ...	58,100	2,31,700	1,73,600	.....
Tallow ...	450	.....	.....	450
Tea ...	.....	6,800	6,800	.....
Tobacco ...	13,000	12,000	.....	1,000
Wool ...	2,50,000	40,000	.....	2,10,000
„ manufactures of ...	18,600	89,600	71,000	.....
Total ...	12,56,884	24,14,635	18,94,250	7,36,503
Specie ...	2,16,000	.....	.....	2,16,000
Grand Total ...	14,72,884	24,14,635	18,94,250	9,52,503



No. 19.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of principal and other articles of trade imported into Lingah during the year 1877.

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 99

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 Bahrin.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bus- rah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
Animals, living—											
Camels	650
Donkeys	1,750
Apparel	5,000
Arms and ammunition, &c.—											
Arms
Caps, percussion
Flints
Flint-locks
Guns
Gun-barrels
Powder
Shots
Swords
Beads and amber
Books
Candles
Canvas, country
Cattle
Cow
Chunnam and lime
Coal
Cocoanuts—											
Ditto, dry
Coffee
Coir and coir-ropes
Confectionery
Colony manufactures of											
Tobacco
Thread and twist
Cotton, raw

288



100 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

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

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and dependences.	From Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
											Rs.
Dates	70,000
Stones	5,400
Dry	2,000
Juice	1,550
Drugs and medicines—											
Aloes	200
Alum	600
Assafetida	600
Arsenic	14,200
Camphor	300
Cassia-stula	1,000
Quinine	600
Salamoniac	500
Saleb	2,000
Senna leaves	600
Sulphur	7,000
Other kinds	400
Dyeing and colouring materials—											
Gallnuts	2,000
Henna leaves	2,000
Madder roots	16,000
Myrtle leaves	1,200
Red ochre	3,600
Safflower	2,000
Sudrae	6,000
Other kinds	2,000
Earthenware	3,000
Fruits and vegetables—											
Almonds	500
Alouk (wild almond)	12,500
Figs	1,200
Hazel-nuts	6,000
Khisimis	600
Pistachio nuts	5,580
Plums	6,000
	12,400



102 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of 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 dependences.	From Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bas-rel, and Baghdad.	From Zanibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Porcelain and Chinaware...
Provisions and oilman stores—
Flour
Fish, salt
Ghee
Prawns
Small fish
Saltpetre
Seeds
Anchoochak
Other sorts
Shark fins
Shells, pearls
Silk, manufactures of
Silk, raw
Spices
Cardamoms
Cinnamon
Cloves
Ginger, dry
Butter
Pepper
Sage, dry
Saffron
Turmeric
Other kinds
Soap
Stationery
Sugar-candy
Sugar, soft—
Bengal
Mauritius and Siam
Tallow
Tea



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

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, Persian Gulf, and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Basrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Mats—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country
Bags
Reed
Metals
Copper
Manufactures of—
Iron
Lead
Quicksilver
Spelter
Steel
Millstones
Naval stores
Oil—
Cocconut
Jingelly
Naptha
Sesame
Other kinds
Pearls
Perfumery—
Other sorts, attar, Persian
Amber and musk
Otto of rose
Rose water
Sandal wood
Other kinds
Provisions and oilman stores—
Flour
Fish, salt
Pease
Peas
Small fish



108 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 21.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Lingah during the years 1876-77.

	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Animals, living ...	1,350	2,400	1,050	.....
Apparel ...	.....	5,000	5,000	.....
Arms, ammunition ...	10,200	11,500	1,300	.....
Beads and amber ...	2,900	2,200	.....	700
Books ...	16,500	2,700	.....	13,800
Candles ...	1,000	1,200	200	.....
Canvas, country ...	15,000	34,800	19,800	.....
Cattle ...	8,200	9,900	1,700	.....
Chunam and lime ...	1,000	12,000	11,000	.....
Coal ...	.....	2,600	2,600	.....
Cocoanuts ...	1,300	1,450	150	.....
Coffee ...	28,500	80,500	52,000	.....
Coir and coir-rope ...	11,200	9,900	.....	1,300
Cotton and goods of all kinds ...	4,06,650	1,48,900	.....	2,57,750
Dates ...	90,000	79,250	.....	10,750
Drugs and medicines ...	25,160	28,500	2,540	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	7,870	45,600	37,730	.....
Earthen-ware ...	4,390	900	.....	3,490
Fruits and vegetables ...	18,500	51,380	32,880	.....
Fuel ...	13,200	20,400	7,200	.....
Furniture ...	8,010	7,800	.....	210
Glass ...	1,750	3,100	1,350	.....
Gold thread, &c. ...	2,120	3,600	1,480	.....
Grain and pulse ...	3,90,570	4,92,200	1,01,630	.....
Gum, Mustaki ...	4,200	.....	.....	4,200
Indigo ...	10,600	29,600	19,000	.....
Jute, and manufactures of ...	6,970	.....	.....	6,970
Leather, manufactures of ...	8,530	10,400	1,870	.....
Lemons ...	4,600	11,400	6,800	.....
Lucifers ...	.....	300	300	.....
Mats ...	10,500	31,350	20,850	.....



293

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 109

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Lingah, &c.—(Concl'd.)

	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
Metals	45,700	40,600	.....	5,100
Millstones	3,700	1,500	.....	2,200
Naval store ... ..	.....	6,500	6,500	.....
Oil	16,800	21,000	4,200	.....
Pearls	24,00,000	24,00,000	.....	.....
Perfumery	2,700	5,200	2,500	.....
Porcelain and Chinaware	6,500	9,000	2,500	.....
Provision and oilman stores	1,39,450	82,700	.....	56,750
Salt	15,000	18,000	3,000	.....
Saltpetre	6,000	4,000	.....	2,000
Seeds	33,670	7,500	.....	26,170
Shark fins	11,200	2,700	.....	8,500
Shells (pearl)	32,000	55,000	23,000	.....
Silk and manufactures of	50,500	29,100	.....	21,400
Spices	11,600	40,001	28,401	.....
Sugar	80,300	60,200	.....	20,100
Soap	4,150	.....	.....	4,150
Stationery	5,000	2,200	.....	2,800
Tallow	42,570	11,700	.....	30,870
Tea	2,900	1,600	.....	2,300
Tobacco	86,500	64,000	.....	22,500
Manufactures of ... ..	.....	50	50	.....
Timber and wood	61,700	52,200	.....	9,500
Wax, bees	1,000	3,000	2,000	.....
Wool and manufactures of	51,700	78,000	26,300	.....
All other kinds not included above	29,800	24,000	.....	5,800
Total	43,30,810	41,58,081	4,36,881	6,09,610
Specie ... ..	.....	8,10,000	8,10,000	.....
Grand Total	43,30,810	49,68,081	12,46,881	6,09,610



110 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 22.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Lingah during the years 1876-77.

	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ...	1,500	1,150	.....	350
Apparel ...	400	.....	400	.....
Arms and ammunition ...	12,700	10,400	.....	2,300
Beads and amber ...	.....	1,300	1,300	.....
Books ...	1,930	2,500	570	.....
Candles ...	430	800	370	.....
Canvas, country ...	49,750	21,000	.....	28,750
Cattle ...	750	4,000	3,250	.....
Clocks and watches ...	.....	500	500	.....
Cocoanut ...	550	1,000	450	.....
Coffee ...	21,350	70,500	49,150	.....
Coir and coir-rope ...	9,120	6,900	.....	2,220
Cotton goods of all kinds ...	1,49,970	6,01,600	4,51,630	.....
Dates ...	48,480	48,650	170	.....
Drugs and medicines ...	44,360	2,150	.....	42,210
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	24,370	18,800	.....	5,570
Earthen-ware ...	11,450	2,800	.....	8,650
Fruits and vegetables ...	56,670	40,530	.....	16,140
Fuel ...	1,500	4,000	2,500	.....
Furniture ...	3,230	650	.....	2,580
Glass ...	1,400	9,500	8,100	.....
Gold thread ...	950	14,000	13,050	.....
Grain and pulse ...	2,91,500	2,78,800	.....	12,700
Gum ...	4,250	5,700	1,450	.....
Hides and skins ...	1,900	.....	.....	1,900
Indigo ...	3,100	4,500	1,400	.....
Jute, manufactures of ...	4,800	3,500	.....	1,300
Jute, raw ...	4,570	4,000	.....	570
Leather, manufactures of ...	6,050	8,400	2,350	.....
Lemons ...	270	9,700	9,430	.....



294

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 111

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Lingah, &c.—(Concl'd.)

	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mats	6,920	4,500	.....	2,420
Metals	24,520	33,350	8,830	.....
Millstone	2,500	1,500	.....	1,000
Naval store ... ..	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
Oil	11,550	17,900	6,350	.....
Pearls	23,72,000	23,95,000	23,000	.....
Perfumery	4,470	13,550	9,080	.....
Porcelain and Chinaware	3,970	.....	.....	3,970
Provision and oilman store	1,11,620	85,300	.....	26,320
Salt	10,850	15,000	4,150	.....
Saltpetre	3,600	4,000	400	.....
Seeds ... ..	.....	17,150	17,150	.....
Shark fins	16,100	.....	.....	16,100
Shells (pearls)	32,000	55,000	23,000	.....
Silk, manufactures of	38,800	16,000	.....	22,800
Spices	65,650	28,800	.....	36,850
Stationery ... ..	.....	1,400	1,400	.....
Sugar	44,750	38,000	.....	6,750
Tallow ... ..	.....	7,000	7,000	.....
Tea ... ..	.....	1,100	1,100	.....
Tobacco	55,620	53,000	.....	2,620
Timber and wood	22,850	40,700	17,850	.....
Woollen goods	47,650	61,600	13,950	.....
All other kinds not included above	28,370	12,700	.....	15,670
Total	36,73,490	40,97,480	6,80,930	2,56,940
Specie ... ..	.....	7,40,000	7,40,000	.....
Grand Total	36,73,490	48,37,480	14,20,930	2,56,940



112 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 23.
Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bahrein during the year 1877.

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 in Persian Gulf.	From Persian Coast 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.
Animals, living—
Donkeys
Horses
Apparel
Arms and ammunition, &c.—
Flint locks
Guns
Powder
Shots
Swords
Candles
Cattle—
Cow
Goat, sheep, &c.
Chunam and lime
Clocks and watches
Coal
Cocoanuts
Coffee
Coir and coir-ropes
Cotton goods—
of all kinds
Thread and twist
Cotton, raw
Dates
" Juice
" and medicines—
Alum
Assafetida
Arsenic
Camphor



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 in Persian Gulf.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bas- rah and Bagdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metals—											
Brass	200
Copper	4,400
Iron	3,750
Lead	3,000
Quicksilver	100
Spelter or zinc	1,000
Steel	500
Mill-stone	700
Oil—											
Fish	20,000
Locusts	1,500
Mogul	6,000
Other kinds	1,450
Opium—											
Attary, Persian	650
Amber and musk	4,000
Otto of rose											
Rose water	2,000
Porcelain and Chinaware											
Provision and oilman stores—											
Flour	1,200
Fish, dry	12,000
Ghee	32,000
Salt	1,00,000
Saltpetre	3,000
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	1,000
Anis	350
Black	400
Coriander	500
Cumin	100
Poppy	100
Quince	40
	200



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

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 or Persian Gulf.	To Persian Coast and to Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Spices—(Contd.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pepper	2,650
Turmeric	1,000
Other kinds	1,400
Stationery	950
Sugar-candy	700
Soft, Bengal	8,250
Mauritius and Siam	2,100
Tobacco	17,000
Woolen goods—	700
Carpets and rugs	700
Total Specie	18,78,750	...	13,000	48,500	25,400	1,47,400	2,98,065	29,000	24,40,115
Grand total	19,43,750	...	13,000	58,500	25,400	1,47,400	2,98,065	29,000	25,15,115

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



AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 119

No. 25.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrein during the years 1876-77.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	27,500	20,050	.....	7,450
Apparel	1,150	.....	.....	1,150
Arms and ammunitions	7,750	2,950	.....	4,800
Candles	200	200	.....	.....
Cattle and sheep	46,500	46,400	.....	100
Chunam and lime	6,000	5,500	.....	500
Clocks and watches	1,000	900	.....	100
Cocoanuts	725	700	.....	25
Coal	.....	6,000	6,000	.....
Coffee	1,15,000	90,000	.....	25,000
Coir and coir-rope	10,250	10,000	.....	250
Cotton and cotton goods	4,20,500	2,57,500	.....	1,63,000
Dates	1,20,000	1,27,500	7,500	.....
Date juice	15,000	.....	.....	15,000
Drugs and medicines	4,635	12,500	7,865	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	10,400	9,800	.....	600
Fruits and vegetables	11,250	10,275	.....	975
Fuel	48,000	22,000	.....	26,000
Furniture	.....	7,000	7,000	.....
Glass	3,050	2,500	.....	550
Gold thread, &c.	6,000	50,300	44,300	.....
Grain and pulse	6,63,700	6,24,700	.....	39,000
Hides and skins	62,625	51,125	.....	1,500
Indigo	15,500	10,000	.....	5,500
Leather, manufactures of	1,300	3,625	2,325	.....
Lemons, dry, and lime juice	2,500	.....	.....	2,500
Lueifers	2,400	2,500	1,000	.....
Mats	6,400	3,850	.....	2,550
Metals	24,250	13,550	.....	10,700
Mill-stone	.....	700	700	.....
Oils	59,900	58,950	.....	950
Opium	650	650	.....	.....
Perfumery	10,600	16,500	5,900	.....
Provisions	2,33,450	1,37,200	.....	96,250
Seeds	17,000	2,000	.....	14,910
Silk, and manufactures of	49,500	5,500	.....	44,000
Spices	13,850	18,400	4,550	.....
Stationery	3,035	5,000	1,965	.....
Sugar	21,500	23,000	1,500	.....
Tallow	1,15,000	10,000	.....	1,05,000
Tea	100	100	.....	.....
Tobacco	1,00,000	93,000	.....	7,000
Woolen goods, &c.	58,250	63,250	5,000	.....
All other kinds not included above	35,030	28,350	.....	6,680
Total	23,44,670	18,54,115	95,605	5,56,160
Specie	6,57,000	2,60,000	.....	3,97,000
Grand Total	30,01,670	21,14,115	95,605	9,83,160



120 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 26.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrein during the years 1876-77.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Animals	12,000	25,000	13,000	...
Arms and ammunition	625	600	...	25
Candles	450	450	...	...
Canvas, country... ..	40,000	50,000	10,000	...
Cattle and sheep	2,500	2,600	100	...
Chunam and lime	2,500	3,000	500	...
Cocoanuts	375	350	...	25
Coffee	32,000	31,500	...	500
Cotton goods of all kinds	1,69,500	76,200	...	93,300
" raw	10,000	10,000	...	...
Dates	1,21,000	1,20,000	...	1,000
Drugs and medicines	1,525	1,465	...	60
Dyeing and colouring materials	2,100	3,600	1,500	...
Fruits and vegetables	775	1,025	350	...
Earthen-ware ... ..	...	1,900	1,900	...
Gold thread ... ..	...	14,000	14,000	...
Grain and pulse... ..	1,86,800	97,400	...	89,400
Hides and skins	43,000	43,000	...	...
Indigo	2,000	2,100	100	...
Jute, manufactures of	8,250	4,100	...	4,150
Leather ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry, and citron	5,750	1,000	...	4,750
Mats	13,600	20,650	7,050	...
Metals	12,550	7,945	...	4,605
Oil... ..	4,000	3,600	...	400
Pearl shells	400	350	...	50
Perfumery	2,625	2,680	55	...
Porcelain and China-ware	2,000	2,000	...	...
Provision and oilman stores... ..	22,700	22,500	...	200
Saltpetre	500	1,200	700	...
Silk, and manufactures of	17,200	4,000	...	13,200
Spices	6,200	6,250	50	...
Stationery	950	950	...	...
Sugar	10,175	10,350	180	...
Tobacco	17,000	17,000	...	...
Woolen goods	900	700	...	200
Total	7,51,950	5,90,115	49,485	2,11,320
Pearls	21,75,000	18,50,000	...	3,25,000
Specie	1,02,500	75,000	...	27,500
Grand Total	30,29,450	25,15,115	49,485	2,71,320



No. 27.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast, extending from Ras el Khaima to Abu Dhabi, in the year 1877.

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 121

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or American countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Katerf, Buseh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	5,840	2,420	...	...	...	8,260
Arms, ammunition, &c.	140	...	8,611	200	...	8,951
Candles	35	...	...	35
Canvas, country	7,480	...	...	7,480
Cattle	4,248	...	19,800	...	...	24,048
Chunam and lime	3,200	...	...	3,200
Clocks and watches	362	...	...	...	...	862	...	...	862
Cocoanut	100	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	400
Coffee	33,000	...	...	...	...	87,000	...	...	1,20,000
Coir and coir-rope	2,520	...	...	...	...	19,000	...	...	21,520
Cotton, raw	2,000	...	...	2,000
Thread and twist	4,320	...	...	4,320
Piece-goods of all kinds	1,33,200	...	...	9,600	1,42,000	4,87,200	1,45,600	...	6,20,400
Dates	500	17,200	2,000	...	3,14,400
Date juice	1,200	...	...	200	...	1,400
Dates, dry	500	...	...	...	...	5,380
Drugs and medicines	1,300	...	...	...	...	3,690	...	...	15,000
Dyeing and colouring materials	15,000	...	...	15,000
Earthen-ware	1,000	900	...	2,400
Fruits and vegetables	7,000	...	25,000	...	...	32,000
Fuel (firewood)	15,000	...	...	15,000

299



122 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf, &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 Bahrein.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Kateef, Busreh and Baghad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Ru- pees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Glass and glass-ware	7,500
Gold thread	2,000	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	8,500
Gold embroidered cloth	2,000	...	...	7,000	...	3,000,000	5,000	...	3,24,000
Grain and pulse	12,000	...	...	12,000	...	55,000	55,000	...	1,39,000
Gum	17,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Hides and skins	6,000	...	...	6,000
Indigo	1,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	5,000
Jute, manufactures of	1,000	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	26,000
Leather, manufactures of	3,000	...	...	...	1,100	3,000	1,300	200	8,600
Lemons, dry	2,500	...	3,000	...	...	5,500
" Juice	1,000	...	1,500	...	...	2,500
Lucifers	2,000	...	...	2,000
Mats	1,500	...	...	...	11,000	10,000	3,000	...	30,500
Metals	8,000	...	...	5,000	...	54,000	...	...	62,000
Mill-stone	3,000	...	...	3,000
Oil seeds	19,000	...	...	73,000
" Fish	52,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	25,000
Perfumery	15,000	10,000	...	2,000	...	...	11,000
Porcelain and China-ware	3,000	6,000	...	3,000	...	...	5,000
Provision and oilman stores	2,000	...	...	...	30,000	65,000	...	...	68,000
Salt	10,500	...	...	10,500
Saltpetre	4,000	...	...	4,000
Seeds	5,000	...	...	5,000



124 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY.

No. 28.
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 Khaimah to Abu Dhabi, for 1877.

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and other dependencies.	To Bahrein, &c.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweil, Kateef, Busrah, and Bagdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—
Camels
Donkeys
Goats and sheep
Dyeing and colouring materials—
Henna leaves
Earthen-ware
Fruits and vegetables—
Fuel—
Charcoal
Hides and skins
Jute, manufacture of—
Gunny bags
Oil—
Fish
Provisions and oilman stores—
Other kinds
Shark fins
Shells, mother-o'-pearl
Timber and wood
Wax, bees
Woolen goods—
Albada—
All other kinds not included above
Total Pearls
Grand Total

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



No. 29.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf for the years 1876-77.

	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ...	2,500	8,260	5,760	...
Arms and ammunition ...	9,200	8,951	...	249
Candles ...	100	35	...	75
Canvas, country ...	54,700	7,480	...	47,220
Cattle ...	12,250	24,048	11,798	...
Chunam and lime ...	7,100	3,200	...	3,900
Clocks and watches ...	900	720	...	180
Cocoanuts ...	26,550	400	...	26,150
Coffee ...	96,000	1,20,000	24,000	...
Coir and coir-rope ...	26,300	21,520	...	4,780
Cotton, raw ...	12,400	2,000	...	8,400
Piece-goods of all kinds ...	1,54,750	6,24,720	4,69,970	...
Dates ...	4,24,020	3,14,400	...	1,09,620
Date juice ...	23,850	2,500	...	21,350
„ dry ...	18,200	1,400	...	16,800
Drugs and medicines ...	14,200	5,390	...	8,810
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	11,950	15,000	4,050	...
Earthen-ware ...	10,000	2,400	...	7,600
Fruits and vegetables ...	34,150	32,000	...	2,150
Fuel ...	1,32,200	15,000	...	1,17,200
Glass and glassware ...	7,509	7,500	...	9
Gold thread, &c. ...	6,450	3,32,500	3,26,050	...
Grain and pulse ...	6,68,930	1,39,000	...	5,29,930
Gum ...	2,055	2,000	...	55
Hides and skins ...	5,850	6,000	...	156
Indigo ...	3,860	5,000	1,140	...
Jute, manufactures of ...	1,850	26,000	24,150	...
Leather, manufactures of ...	4,480	8,600	4,120	...
Lemons, dry ...	4,900	5,500	600	...
„ juice ...	1,500	2,500	1,000	...
Lucifers ...	1,800	2,000	200	...
Mats ...	25,550	30,500	4,950	...
Metals ...	48,610	62,000	13,390	...
Millstone ...	2,000	3,000	1,000	...
Oil ...	27,910	98,000	70,090	...
Provision, &c. ...	87,280	98,500	11,220	...
Seeds and spices ...	33,750	31,000	...	2,750
Silk ...	30,600	33,000	2,400	...
Stationery ...	820	1,500	680	...
Sugar ...	51,300	55,000	3,700	...
Tallow ...	27,000	4,000	...	23,000
Tobacco ...	3,450	55,000	51,550	...
Wool and woollen goods ...	96,300	55,400	...	30,900
Wood and timber ...	10,85,510	1,05,000	...	9,80,510
All other kinds not included above ...	1,750	...	...	1,750
Total	33,02,634	23,55,428	10,31,718	16,78,924
Specie	...	4,86,200	4,86,200	...
Grand Total	33,02,634	28,41,628	15,17,918	16,78,924



126 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

No. 30.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf for the years 1876-77.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
	1876.	1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ...	5,850	10,890	5,840	...
Cattle ...	1,700	5,000	3,300	...
Date-stones ...	2,700	...	...	2,700
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	1,500	1,500	...	...
Earthen-ware ...	720	450	...	270
Fruits and vegetables ...	...	4,000	4,000	...
Fuel ...	4,900	4,500	...	400
Hides and skins ...	1,750	450	...	1,300
Jute, manufactures of ...	16,100	800	...	15,300
Oil, fish ...	25,000	8,450	...	16,550
Provision and oilman store ...	42,900	10,400	...	32,500
Shark fins ...	3,900	2,500	...	1,400
Timber and wood ...	10,400	6,000	...	4,400
Shells, mother-o'-pearl ...	1,500	2,500	1,000	...
Wax, bees ...	500	500	...	...
Wool, and manufactures of ...	2,900	5,850	2,950	...
All other articles not included above ...	6,000	3,700	...	2,300
Total ...	1,28,320	70,090	17,090	75,320
Pearls ...	10,00,000	21,24,200	11,24,200	...
Grand Total ...	11,28,320	21,94,290	11,41,290	75,320

No. 31.

Abstract Table showing the total value of Pearls and Treasure exported to India from Muscat and the Arabian and Persian Coasts of the Gulf during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 as per Persian Gulf Trade Returns, contrasted with that of the same period as shown in the Indian Trade Returns.

ARTICLES.	As per Persian Gulf Trade Returns.		As per Indian Trade Returns.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pearls ...	58,60,000	42,94,000	11,99,000	13,87,050
Treasure ...	1,31,000	16,60,500	44,60,504	42,80,532
Total ...	59,91,000	59,54,500	56,59,504	56,67,582



Part III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY, MUSCAT,
FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Political.—The official year 1877-78 commenced with disquieting rumours of a projected rising of the Sharkiyeh tribes against His Highness Seyyid Toorkee's authority, but as both Seyyid Abdul Azeez and Ibrahim were disinclined to take the responsibility of joining the movement unless with good prospects of success, the scheme fell through; the disaffection, however, continued as it was, unremittingly fostered by the Metowwas, and it had soon gathered sufficient strength and consistency for Saleh to be able to throw off the mask of friendship and allegiance to His Highness and announce his hostility by requesting His Highness to discontinue the allowance made him. Being impressed with the necessity of conciliating Sheikh Saleh and of separating him, if possible, from the rest of the faction, His Highness sent him privately a considerable present of money by a confidential servant with the view of regaining his adherence and inducing him to use his endeavours to dissolve the coalition. The present was accepted by Sheikh Saleh, who dissimulated with His Highness for the time and soon announced that he had succeeded in frustrating the movement. He also made this the basis of a claim for his allowance to be increased by one-half, which was acceded to.

The result of Seyyid Toorkee's diplomatic arrangements was that the month of May passed quietly, the only occurrence being a collision in the Semail valley between the Ghaffirees and Hinawis, which was prevented from spreading further by a truce for six months being mediated by the Vizier Seyyid Said who had been despatched thither by His Highness for the purpose.

On the 9th June His Highness Seyyid Toorkee and the Acting Political Agent, Mr. Robertson, received letters from Sheikh Saleh bin Ali giving notice of his intention to march on Muscat, and on the 14th Saleh and his followers, whose number was estimated at 1,500, arrived and occupied Muttrah without opposition. Up to the receipt of Saleh's communication on the 9th no rumours had reached Muscat of the projected rising, and the announcement had therefore found His Highness quite unprepared. The only part of the garrison on which reliance could be placed at this time was a party of 150 Wahabees and a few Belooch soldiers. H. M.'s S. *Teazer* had on the 8th instant proceeded on a cruize, but fortunately returned to Muscat on the 15th, the day after the occupation of Muttrah.

It soon appeared that Seyyid Abdool Azeez was not at the head of the rebellion as had been reported. He had met Saleh bin Ali at Mansah, but having been unable to agree to his terms, had returned to Semed. Saleh then made overtures to Seyyid Ibrahim bin Kais who arrived at Muttrah on the 17th. All practicable precautions having been taken for the lives and property of British subjects, the Acting Political Agent determined to accord to His Highness Seyyid Toorkee the armed assistance he had formally applied for, and after due warning had been sent to the leader of the rebels, Seyyid Ibrahim, a few shots



128 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

were fired by H. M.'s S. *Teazer* at Muscat and Muttrah with a view to dislodge the enemy from their positions and discourage their attack on the town. These measures had the desired effect, and dissensions having broken out the coalition soon showed signs of collapse. Sheikh Saleh endeavoured to conceal his discomfiture by an insolent demand for \$20,000 and the restoration of his own and Seyyid Ibrahim's allowance, but by the advice of the Acting Political Agent these were promptly rejected, and by the 21st the rebels had entirely dispersed and disappeared from before the town, not, however, before they had plundered and burnt everything within their reach and wantonly murdered several women and helpless Seedees. The loss to British subjects at their hands was estimated at \$15,173. After the retirement from Muscat Sheikh Hamood of the Al Wahibeh who had furnished a large part of the rebel force seized upon the date groves at Boshar and threatened to destroy them unless the sum of \$2,500 was paid to him by His Highness. This demand it was deemed advisable to comply with. Sheikh Saleh on his return to El Sharkiyeh was indefatigable in his exertions to organize a second coalition, but his efforts met with no success.

In July the Acting Political Agent proceeded to Soor in H. M.'s S. *Teazer* and succeeded without difficulty in obtaining reparation to the extent of \$3,600 from the Jenebeh tribe for the plunder of a banian at that town two years before.

In August Sheikh Hamed bin Abdulla of the Beni Ruweybeh tribe, a virulent enemy of Seyyid Toorkee, was murdered at Semed by Salim bin Hilal Al Bu Saidi in pursuance of a blood-feud.

In September Seyyid Abdool Azeez left Semed where he had resided since the rupture with his brother, and proceeded to dwell with the Beni Bu Hassan tribe at Jallaan. Disquieting rumours prevailed of his intentions against Muscat, but nothing resulted, as his efforts to obtain support from the tribes failed, and fears of further disturbances gradually subsided.

The Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Colonel Ross, arrived at Muscat in November on his way to Bushire. In November the Governor of Sohar, Seyyid Bedr bin Seif, His Highness' staunch friend and supporter, having been induced to visit Muscat, was imprisoned in Fort Marani on a charge of oppressing the inhabitants, and His Highness' eldest son Mahomed was sent to replace him with Seyyid Ahmed bin Hamad as Wali. Seyyid Bedr was subsequently sent to Zanzibar. Seyyid Abdool Azeez has continued to reside in Jalaan; further negotiations carried on with a view to his retiring to India on a pension have resulted in failure, as Abdool Azeez has declined to quit Oman on any terms. He has since resumed his intrigues with Sheikh Saleh and the Sharkiyeh tribes to organize a fresh expedition against Muscat, but the tribes have shown no alacrity as yet in responding to his views, and the country generally continues to enjoy tranquillity.

Official changes.—In June the Political Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, proceeded to Europe on six months' furlough, and was succeeded by Mr. P. J. Robertson, Her Majesty's Consul at Busra, who officiated until January 1878 when he gave over charge.



303

Slave traffic.—No slaves are known to have been landed in Oman during the year. Two Abyssinian boys imported by residents of Muscat were seized on board the British Steamer *Rokeby* and released. Their owners were punished by the Sultan.

Part IV.

Trade.—The accompanying Returns show an increase in the trade of the port for the past year. The date harvest was not so good as the year before, and a considerable fall in the exportation of this item appears.

An improvement is observable in the quantity of rice imported this year, but it is not up to the average. This was owing no doubt to the effects of the famine in Madras.

The square-rigged vessels trading between Muscat and India are being replaced by country craft. It is found that buggalows can perform the voyage to Calcutta and back as easily and quickly as ships, and several successful voyages were made last year. A steady emigration is taking place from Oman to the young and thriving kingdom of Zanzibar, and about 1,000 Arabs are known to have left the mother-country during the year to permanently settle there. The superior security and prosperity of the African Kingdom is quite sufficient to account for this state of affairs.

The country has been visited during the year with heavy floods, and the rainfall has been about four times the usual quantity. The general effect has been beneficial.

The customs farm was sold during the year for \$106,000.

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

India	40,000	20	800
Persian Gulf	11,200	50	2240
Zanzibar	2,400	20	9600
Yemen	1,200	20	4800
Mozambique	4,000	40	16000
Total	60,800	240	24000
Grand Total, A and B	117,000	520	45600

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



130 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

A.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat during 12 months 1877-78.

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	3	1,000	3,000	
	America	5	800	4,000	
	India	22	600	13,200	
	Mauritius and Bourbon	12	300	3,600	
	Singapoor	2	600	1,200	
	Persian Gulf ports and Busra	15	600	9,000	
	Mail steamers	58	1,000	58,000	
	Other steamers	26	800	20,000	
	Batavia ... ..	...	...	...
	Red Sea ports	7	500	3,500	
Zanzibar	3	300	900		
	Total	153	6,500	117,200	
B. NATIVE CRAFT.	India	500	80	40,000	
	Persian Gulf	140	80	11,200	
	Zanzibar	30	80	2,400	
	Yemen	20	60	1,200	
	Mekran	100	40	4,000	
	Total	790	340	58,800	
	Grand Total, A and B	943	6,840	176,000	

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



304

B.
EXPORTS.
Estimate for the year 1877-78.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To
Dates, pressed ...	170,000 bags.	300,000	India and America.
„ dry ...	5,000 „	350,000	India.
„ black ...	20,000 pots.	3,000	Ditto.
Date-juice ...	250 dubbas.	800	Ditto.
Fruit ...	.....	30,000	Ditto.
Dried limes ...	1,000 bags.	15,000	Busra.
Raisins (zebeeb) ...	600 „	3,000	India.
Plums ...	60 „	400	Ditto.
Almonds ...	300 „	3,000	India and Zanzibar.
Walnuts ...	100 „	800	India.
Tamarind ...	500 baskets.	1,000	Ditto.
Fish ...	80,000 in No.	12,000	Mauritius & Bourbon.
„ sounds ...	200 bags.	6,000	India.
Shark fins ...	300 bales.	22,000	Ditto.
Pearls ...	.....	30,000	Ditto.
Mother-o'pearl ...	2,400 bags.	60,000	Ditto.
Cotton ...	2,000 bales.	40,000	Ditto.
Cotton fabrics ...	300 boxes.	140,000	Zanzibar.
Cotton seed ...	3,500 bales.	7,000	India.
Rose leaves ...	300 bags.	1,500	Yemen and India.
Rose water ...	600 karboys.	600	India.
Pomegranate skins ...	100 bales.	300	Ditto.
Henna ...	400 bags.	2,000	Busra.
Opium ...	8 boxes.	3,000	Zanzibar.
Wheat ...	3,000 kandies.	70,000	Mauritius and India.
Jowari ...	250 „	4,000	Yemen and India.
Moong ...	35 „	1,000	India.
Ghee ...	500 dubbas.	10,000	Mauritius and Red Sea ports.



132 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Estimate for the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To
Sugar	1,200 bags.	12,000	Yemen.
Salt	5,000 loads.	9,000	India and Mauritius.
Red ochre	800 „	2,000	India.
Sulphur ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Madder	200 bags.	1,500	India.
Assafoetida	40 „	400	Ditto.
Garlic	100 „	400	Zanzibar.
Musk ... ..	.....	600	Persian Gulf.
Aloes wood	15 boxes.	4,000	Busra.
Incense ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Shunna ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Aloes	200 skins.	1,000	India.
Senna leaves	200 bags.	600	Ditto.
Dragon's blood	50 pots.	800	Ditto.
Budr bud	700 bales.	1,000	Yemen.
Reed pens	8 bales.	200	India.
Goats' hair	150 „	1,000	Busra.
Cowries	700 „	2,000	India.
Hulwa ... ..	.....	12,000	India and Zanzibar.
Otto of roses ... ..	.....	1,000	India.
Canvas (Arabian)	1,700 bolts.	7,000	Yemen.
Rafters	400 score.	2,000	Busra and the Gulf.
Planks	50 „	500	Ditto.
Soap (American) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Donkeys	200 in No.	4,000	Mauritius, Bourbon and Persian Gulf.
Total ... ..	.....	1,179,400	
Specie ... ..	.....	200,000	
Grand Total ... ..	.....	1,379,400	

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



305

C.

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1877-78.

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Rice (Bengal)	80,000 bags.	360,000	
	Rice (Malabar)	1,000 mooras.	2,000	
	Rice (red)	50 kandies.	1,000	
	Bajree	10 "	200	
	Dal	40 bags.	200	
	Sugar	3,000 "	33,000	
	Sugar-candy	40 kegs.	600	
	Jagree	60 pots.	200	
	Coffee	2,000 bags.	30,000	
	Tea	5 boxes.	50	
	Pepper	300 "	3,000	
	Turmeric	400 "	3,000	
	Spice	.....	7,000	
	Cinnamon	140 boxes.	1,000	
	Ginger (dry)	25 bales.	250	
	Nutmegs	10 bags.	250	
	Cardamoms	30 bales.	1,000	
	Betelnuts	40 bags.	300	
	Cocoanuts (fresh)	18,000 No.	300	
	Cocoanuts (dry)	150 bales.	800	
	Tamarind	800 baskets.	1,500	
	Monkey nuts	300 bags.	1,000	
	Musk	20 bottles.	2,000	
	Aloes wood	35 boxes.	10,000	
	Frankincense	150 "	3,000	
	Sandal wood chips	20 kandies.	1,500	
	Camphor	8 boxes.	200	
	Gooracoo	100 casks.	400	
	Cotton (damaged)	300 bales.	500	
	Cotton stuffs	1,500 "	200,000	
	Cotton cloth (blue)	200 bales.	20,000	
	Turkey red	20 boxes.	5,000	
	Handkerchiefs (coloured)	15 "	800	
	Chintzes	60 "	15,000	
	Twist	800 bales.	60,000	
	Sewing cotton	400 packets.	200	
	Broadcloth	6 bales.	1,000	
	Saws and loongies	.....	1,200	
	Silk	70 bales.	30,000	
	Silk goods	25 "	12,000	
	Gold thread	.....	1,000	
	Hemp	1,500 coils.	4,000	
	Twine	16 bundles.	150	
	Gunny	10 bales.	500	
	Rope (coir)	50 kandies.	1,000	
Copper	22 boxes.	6,000		
Tin and lead	450 pieces.	4,000		
Steel	125 casks.	400		
Brass	8 boxes.	1,000		
Iron ware	.....	3,000		



134 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Estimate for the year 1877-78.—(Continued.)

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Dyes	.....	1,500	
	Indigo	5 casks.	1,000	
	Oil (sweet)	5,000 drums & casks.	60,000	
	Oil (Kerosine)	50 boxes.	200	
	Candles	25 "	100	
	Oil seeds	6 kandies.	200	
	Ganja (flax seed)	35 bags.	250	
	Sulphur	40 casks.	500	
	Lucifer matches	35 boxes.	500	
	Fire-works	60 "	400	
	Surrungee	60 bags.	500	
	Purwas	10 "	100	
	Saffron	12 boxes.	4,000	
	Alum	30 casks.	300	
	Wood	.....	3,000	
	Wines, spirits and malt liquors	.....	5,000	
	Tar	20 dubbas	200	
	Clay	.....	50	
	Paper	25 boxes.	800	
	Dubbas (empty)	300 No.	500	
	Delf	.....	10,000	
	Soda	400 baskets.	1,200	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, oilman stores, &c.	.....	10,000	
	Total	.....	930,800	
	Specie	.....	110,000	
	Grand Total	.....	1,030,800	
PERSIAN GULF, BUSSEH AND MEERAN COAST.	Dates (pressed)	8,000 bags.	12,000	
	Dates (dry)	3,500 "	18,000	
	Wheat	6,000 kandies.	140,000	
	Jowari	350 "	5,000	
	Vetches	100 "	3,000	
	Barley	200 "	2,000	
	Moong	100 "	3,000	
	Rice	750 "	15,000	
	French beans	15 "	300	
	Ghee	2,500 dubbas.	40,000	
	Almonds	350 bags.	4,000	
	Walnuts	125 "	800	
	Pistachio nuts	40 "	600	
	Figs	60 "	150	
	Plums	70 "	400	
	Raisins	700 "	3,000	
	Cotton	13,000 bales.	40,000	
	Carpets and rugs	12 "	800	
Silk, raw	70 "	30,000		
Silk goods	60 "	12,000		
Canvas	250 bolts.	800		



306

PERSIAN GULF AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 135

Estimate for the year 1877-78.—(Continued.)

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSSEH AND MEERAN COAST.	Skins	45 score.	2,000	
	Goats' hair	150 bags.	1,000	
	Salt	5,000 loads.	10,000	
	Red ochre	800 "	1,500	
	Sulphur	300 bags.	500	
	Saltpetre	300 "	1,500	
	Lime (Gitch)	600 loads.	1,000	
	Gunpowder	80 bags.	400	
	Assafetida	60 skins.	500	
	Madder	750 kandies.	1,500	
	Myrtle leaves	1,200 bales.	3,000	
	Millet seeds	32 "	800	
	Rose water	{ 700 karboys. } { 75 boxes. }	1,000	
	Roses (dry)	500 bags.	2,500	
	Pomegranate skins	130 "	400	
	Pearls	.....	3,000	
	Mother-o'-pearl	800 kandies.	60,000	
	Budr bud	700 bags.	1,400	
	Opium	10 boxes.	4,000	
	Drugs	25 bales.	300	
	Dyes	.....	.....
	Yellow wood	250 bags.	2,000	
	Reed pens	.....	.....
Tallow	30 skins.	500		
Mat bags	125,000 No.	10,000		
Jeera (coriander seed)	500 bags.	3,500		
Miscellaneous articles, such as matting, raw cotton, chemicals	.....	12,000		
	Total	.....	495,650	
	Specie	.....	10,000	
	Grand Total	.....	505,650	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	50 bags.	1,000	
	Sugar	.....	.....
	Sugar (loaf)	30 boxes.	600	
	Indian corn	5 kandies.	100	
	Jowari	20 "	500	
	Cocoanuts	60,000 No.	1,000	
	Monkey nuts	100 bags.	300	
	Chintzes	2 boxes.	500	
	Cotton (American)	800 bales.	50,000	
	Cotton, twist	34 No.	2,000	
	Paper	30 boxes.	1,500	
	Cloves	12 bags.	500	
	Wood (rafters)	600 score.	3,000	
Fowling pieces	15 boxes.	1,000		
Frankincense	30 bags.	200		
Antimony	.....	400		
Ambergris	3 boxes.	200		



136 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

Estimate for the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Civet	10 horns.	500	
	Dragons' blood	70 pots.	1,000	
	Arabian gum (Mukl)	20 bags.	150	
	Wild Cypress seeds	600 "	25,000	
	Otto of roses	.....	1,500	
	Shunna	200 bags.	600	
	Gum	10 "	100	
	Senna leaves	200 "	600	
	Aloes	200 skins.	1,000	
	Fish oil	.....	4,000	
	Tallow	12 skins.	300	
	Cowries	700 bags.	2,000	
	Soap, American	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous	.....	2,500	
	Total	.....	102,050	
	Specie	.....	50,000	
	Grand Total	.....	152,050	
MAURITIUS AND BATAVIA.	Sugar	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....
SINGAPORE.	Planks	.....	.....
	Cannon	.....	.....
	Rafters	.....	.....
	Coffee	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....
<i>Total Imports.</i>				
From India	.....	.....	1,030,800	
" Persian Gulf, Busreh and Mekran Coast	.....	.....	505,650	
" South Arabia and Africa	.....	.....	152,050	
" Mauritius and Batavia	.....	.....	.....
" Singapore	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total	.....	1,688,500	

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



307

D.

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

ESTIMATE FOR 1877-78.

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

CLASS.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
	1876-77.	1877-78.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
A.				
Coal vessels ... ..	...	3	3	...
America	5	5	...	...
India	18	22	4	...
Mauritius and Bourbon	8	12	4	...
Singapoor	3	2	...	1
Persian Gulf ports and Busra	13	15	2	...
Mail steamers	52	58	6	...
Other steamers	3	26	23	...
Batavia ... ..	...	...	...	...
Red Sea ports	4	7	3	...
Zanzibar	1	3	2	...
Total	107	153	47	1
B.				
India	450	500	50	...
Persian Gulf	95	140	45	...
Zanzibar	25	30	5	...
Yemen	50	20	...	30
Mekran	120	100	...	20
Total	740	790	100	50
Grand Total, A & B	847	943	147	51

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

R



138 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

E.

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

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

CLASS.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
	1876-77.	1877-78.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dates, pressed	350,000	300,000	.....	50,000
" dry	375,000	350,000	.....	25,000
" black	2,200	3,000	800	.....
Date-juice	600	800	200	.....
Fruit	40,000	30,000	.....	10,000
Dried limes	10,000	15,000	5,000	.....
Raisins (zebeeb)	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Plums	400	400	.....	.....
Almonds	2,500	3,000	500	.....
Walnuts	800	800	.....	.....
Tamarind	200	1,000	800	.....
Fish	13,000	12,000	.....	1,000
" sounds	5,000	6,000	1,000	.....
Shark fins	18,000	22,000	6,000	.....
Pearls	20,000	30,000	10,000	.....
Mother-o'-pearl	20,000	60,000	40,000	.....
Cotton	42,000	40,000	.....	2,000
" fabrics	150,000	140,000	.....	10,000
" seed	6,000	7,000	1,000	.....
Rose leaves	2,400	1,500	.....	900
Rose water	2,400	600	.....	1,800
Pomegranate skins	400	.....	.....	100
Henna	1,700	2,000	300	.....
Opium	.....	3,000	3,000	.....
Wheat	22,000	70,000	43,000	.....
Jowaree	7,000	4,000	.....	3,000
Moong	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Ghee	8,000	10,000	2,000	.....
Sugar	12,000	12,000	.....	.....
Salt	10,000	9,000	.....	1,000
Red ochre	1,400	2,000	600	.....
Sulphur	600	.....	.....	600
Madder	1,400	1,500	100	.....
Assafetida	350	400	50	.....
Garlic	600	400	.....	200
Musk	.....	600	600	.....
Aloes wood	3,000	4,000	1,000	.....
Incense	1,100	.....	.....	1,100
Shunna	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
Aloes	1,500	1,000	.....	500
Senna leaves	.....	600	600	.....
Dragons'-blood	800	800	.....	.....
Budr bud	600	1,000	400	.....
Reed pens	600	200	.....	400
Goats' hair	1,600	1,000	.....	600
Cowries	1,800	2,000	200	.....
Hulwa	10,000	12,000	2,000	.....
Otto of roses	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Canvas (Arabian)	6,000	7,000	1,000	.....
Rafters	1,500	2,000	500	.....
Planks	800	500	.....	300
Soap (American)	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
Donkeys	.....	4,000	4,000	.....
Total	1,161,750	1,179,400	125,850	111,200
Specie	.....	200,000	200,000	.....
Grand Total	1,161,750	1,379,400	325,850	111,200

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



308

AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78. 139

F.

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

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

From	Class.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
		1876-77.	1877-78.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Rice (Bengal) ...	324,000	360,000	36,000	...
	Rice (Malabar)...	1,000	2,000	1,000	...
	Rice (red) ...	500	1,000	500	...
	Bajree ...	250	200	...	50
	Dal ...	100	200	100	...
	Sugar ...	37,200	33,000	...	4,200
	Sugar-candy ...	550	600	50	...
	Jagree ...	150	200	50	...
	Coffee ...	27,000	30,000	3,000	...
	Tea ...	50	50	...	...
	Pepper ...	3,600	3,000	...	600
	Turmeric ...	3,200	3,000	...	200
	Spice ...	6,000	7,000	1,000	...
	Cinnamon ...	1,200	1,000	...	200
	Ginger (dry) ...	200	250	50	...
	Nutmegs ...	200	250	50	...
	Cardamoms ...	1,000	1,000	...	...
	Betel nuts ...	300	300	...	...
	Cocoanuts (fresh) ...	240	300	60	...
	Cocoanuts (dry) ...	750	800	50	...
	Tamarind ...	1,000	1,500	500	...
	Monkey nuts ...	900	1,000	100	...
	Musk ...	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Aloes wood ...	9,000	10,000	1,000	...
	Frankincense ...	2,100	3,000	900	...
	Sandal wood chips ...	1,200	1,500	300	...
	Camphor ...	175	200	25	...
	Gooracoo ...	400	400	...	...
	Cotton (damaged) ...	600	500	...	100
	Cotton stuffs ...	194,000	200,000	6,000	...
	Cotton cloth (blue) ...	19,000	20,000	1,000	...
	Turkey red ...	5,000	5,000	...	...
Handkerchiefs coloured ...	700	800	100	...	
Chintzes ...	12,000	15,000	3,000	...	
Twist ...	56,000	60,000	4,000	...	
Sewing cotton ...	40	200	160	...	
Broadcloth ...	750	1,000	250	...	
Shawls and loongies ...	1,000	1,200	200	...	
Silk ...	37,500	30,000	...	7,500	
Silk goods ...	14,000	12,000	...	2,000	
Gold thread ...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Hemp ...	3,000	4,000	1,000	...	
Twine ...	...	150	150	...	
Gunny ...	300	500	200	...	
Rope (coir) ...	800	1,000	200	...	



140 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

F.—(Continued).

From	Class.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
		1876-77.	1877-78.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Copper	5,000	6,000	1,000	...
	Tin and lead	3,500	4,000	500	...
	Steel	350	400	50	...
	Brass	100	1,000	900	...
	Iron-ware	3,500	3,000	...	500
	Dyes	1,500	1,500	...	...
	Indigo	1,800	1,900	...	800
	Oil (Sweet)	42,000	60,000	18,000	...
	Oil (Kerosine) ... ..	...	200	200	...
	Candles	200	100	...	100
	Oil seeds	125	200	75	...
	Ganja (flax seed)	100	250	150	...
	Sulphur	400	500	100	...
	Lucifer matches	400	500	100	...
	Fire-works	600	400	...	200
	Surrungee	650	500	...	150
	Purwas	100	100	...	...
	Saffron	4,500	4,000	...	500
	Alum	250	300	50	...
	Wood	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
	Wines, spirits, and malt liquors	5,000	5,000	...	...
	Tar	100	200	100	...
	Clay ... ..	...	50	50	...
	Paper	600	800	200	...
	Dubbas (empty)	500	500	...	...
	Delf	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
Soda	900	1,200	300	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, oilman stores, &c.	10,000	10,000	...	...
Total	864,630	930,800	84,770	18,600	
Specie ... ..	...	100,000	100,000	...	
Grand Total	864,630	1,030,800	184,770	18,600	
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRA AND MERRAN COAST.	Dates (pressed)	11,000	12,000	1,000	...
	Dates, dry	2,800	18,000	15,200	...
	Wheat	56,000	140,000	84,000	...
	Jowari	9,000	5,000	...	4,000
	Vetches	2,500	3,000	500	...
	Barley	1,400	2,000	600	...
	Moong	2,000	3,000	1,000	...
	Rice	6,000	15,000	9,000	...
	French beans	200	300	100	...
	Ghee	32,000	40,000	8,000	...
	Almonds	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
Walnuts	700	800	100	...	



309

(F.—(Continued).)

From	Class.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
		1876-77.	1877-78.		
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRA AND MEHRAN COAST.	Pestachio nuts ...	500	600	100	...
	Figs ...	150	150	...	...
	Plums ...	450	400	...	50
	Raisins ...	3,500	3,000	...	500
	Cotton ...	53,000	40,000	...	13,000
	Carpets and rugs ...	600	800	200	...
	Silk (raw) ...	30,000	30,000	...	...
	Silk goods ...	9,000	12,000	3,000	...
	Canvas ...	1,200	800	...	400
	Skins ...	1,600	2,000	400	...
	Goats' hair ...	1,600	1,000	...	600
	Salt ...	10,000	10,000	...	...
	Red ochre ...	1,100	1,500	400	...
	Sulphur ...	600	500	...	100
	Saltpetre ...	1,500	1,500	500	...
	Lime (gitch) ...	...	1,000	1,000	...
	Gunpowder ...	1,000	400	...	600
	Assafetida ...	200	500	300	...
	Madder ...	200	15,000	14,800	...
	Myrtle leaves ...	3,100	3,000	...	100
	Millet seeds... ..	625	800	175	...
	Rose water ...	2,400	1,000	...	1,400
	" (dry) ...	3,000	2,500	...	500
	Pomegranate skins ...	300	400	100	...
	Pearls ...	20,000	30,000	10,000	...
	Mother-o'-pearl ...	20,000	60,000	40,000	...
	Budr bud ...	600	1,400	800	...
	Opium ...	2,500	4,000	1,500	...
	Drugs ...	275	300	25	...
	Dyes ...	350	...	...	350
	Yellow wood ...	1,500	2,000	500	...
	Reed pens ...	600	...	...	600
Tallow ...	600	500	...	100	
Mat bags ...	10,000	10,000	...	...
Jeera (coriander seed) ...	2,800	3,500	700	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as matting, raw cotton, chemicals ...	15,000	12,000	...	3,000	
Total ...	325,950	495,650	195,000	25,300	
Specie ...	.....	10,000	10,000	...	
Grand Total ...	325,950	505,650	205,000	25,300	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee ...	1,250	1,000	...	250
	Sugar ...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	Sugar (loaf) ...	500	600	100	...
	Indian corn ...	400	100	...	300
	Jowari ...	800	500	...	300
	Cocoanuts ...	800	1,000	200	...



142 ADMN. REPORT OF PERSIAN GULF POLTL. RESIDENCY, &c., FOR 1877-78.

F.—(Concluded.)

From	Class.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
		1876-77.	1877-78.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Monkey nuts ...	300	300	...	...
	Chintzes ...	...	500	500	...
	Cottons (American) ...	60,000	50,000	...	10,000
	Cotton twist ...	...	2,000	2,000	...
	Paper ...	1,400	1,500	100	...
	Cloves ...	300	500	200	...
	Wood (rafters) ...	2,500	3,000	500	...
	Rafters ...	...	...	...	...
	Fowling pieces ...	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
	Frankincense ...	1,400	200	...	1,200
	Antimony ...	250	400	150	...
	Ambergris ...	150	200	50	...
	Civet ...	240	500	260	...
	Dragons' blood ...	800	1,000	200	...
	Arabian gum (mukl) ...	60	150	90	...
	Wild Cypress seeds ...	20,000	25,000	5,000	...
	Otto of roses ...	2,000	1,500	...	500
	Shunna ...	800	600	...	200
	Gum ...	20	100	80	...
	Senna leaves ...	270	600	330	...
	Aloes ...	1,500	1,000	...	500
	Fish oil ...	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
	Tallow ...	200	300	100	...
Cowries ...	1,800	2,000	200	...	
Soap (American) ...	1,600	...	...	1,600	
Miscellaneous ...	2,000	2,500	500	...	
	Total Specie ...	107,340	102,050	11,560	16,850
	Grand Total ...	107,340	152,050	61,560	16,850
MAURITIUS AND BATAVIA.	Sugar ...	14,000	...	...	14,000
	Total ...	14,000	...	...	14,000
SINGAPORE.	Planks ...	1,500	...	...	1,500
	Cannon ...	150	...	...	150
	Rafters ...	150	...	...	150
	Coffee ...	90	...	...	90
	Total ...	1,890	...	...	1,890

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

