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لقد تم إنشاء هذا الملف بنسخة بي دي إف بتاريخ ٢٠١٧/١٠/١٠ بواسطة مصادر من الإنترنت كجزء من الأرشيف الرقمي لمكتبة قطر الرقمية. يحتوي السجل على الإنترنت على معلومات إضافية وصور عالية الدقة قابلة للتقريب ومخطوطات. بالإمكان مشاهدتها على الرابط التالي:

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المراجع	IOR/V/23/47, No 207
العنوان	"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥".
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٨٨٥ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٦٣ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

حول هذا السجل

تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥، نشرته السلطة المختصة بواسطة ملاحظ المطبعة الحكومية في كلكتا. توجد نسخة من رسالة من المقدم إدوارد تشارلز روس، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، إلى هنري مورتيمر دوراند، سكرتير حكومة الهند (وزارة الخارجية)، بتاريخ ١٨ مايو ١٨٨٥ في التقرير (الورقة ٥)، حيث قدمت النسخة الأصلية منها التقرير إلى الحكومة، تحت العناوين التالية:

الجزء ١ (ملخص عام)، بقلم روس، بتاريخ ٣٠ أبريل ١٨٨٥ (الورقات ٦-١١)، ويحتوي على ملخصات للشؤون السياسية المحلية، وحوادث أو أحداث ذات أهمية خاصة لـ: عُمان وساحل القرصان؛ البحرين؛ نجد والأحساء وقطر؛ فارس؛ عربستان الفارسية؛ بلوشستان الفارسية؛ وباسيدور. يسجل التقرير أيضاً وجود تزايد ملحوظ في تجارة الرقيق القادمة من أفريقيا إلى الخليج؛ ملخصات بشأن التغييرات في المسؤولين؛ تحركات البحرية البريطانية في الخليج؛ ومخلص بأحداث الرصد الجوي المسجلة في المرصد الفلكي في بوشهر. يحتوي الملحق "أ" على بيانات أرصاد جوية مجدولة وبيانية للعام، واردة من

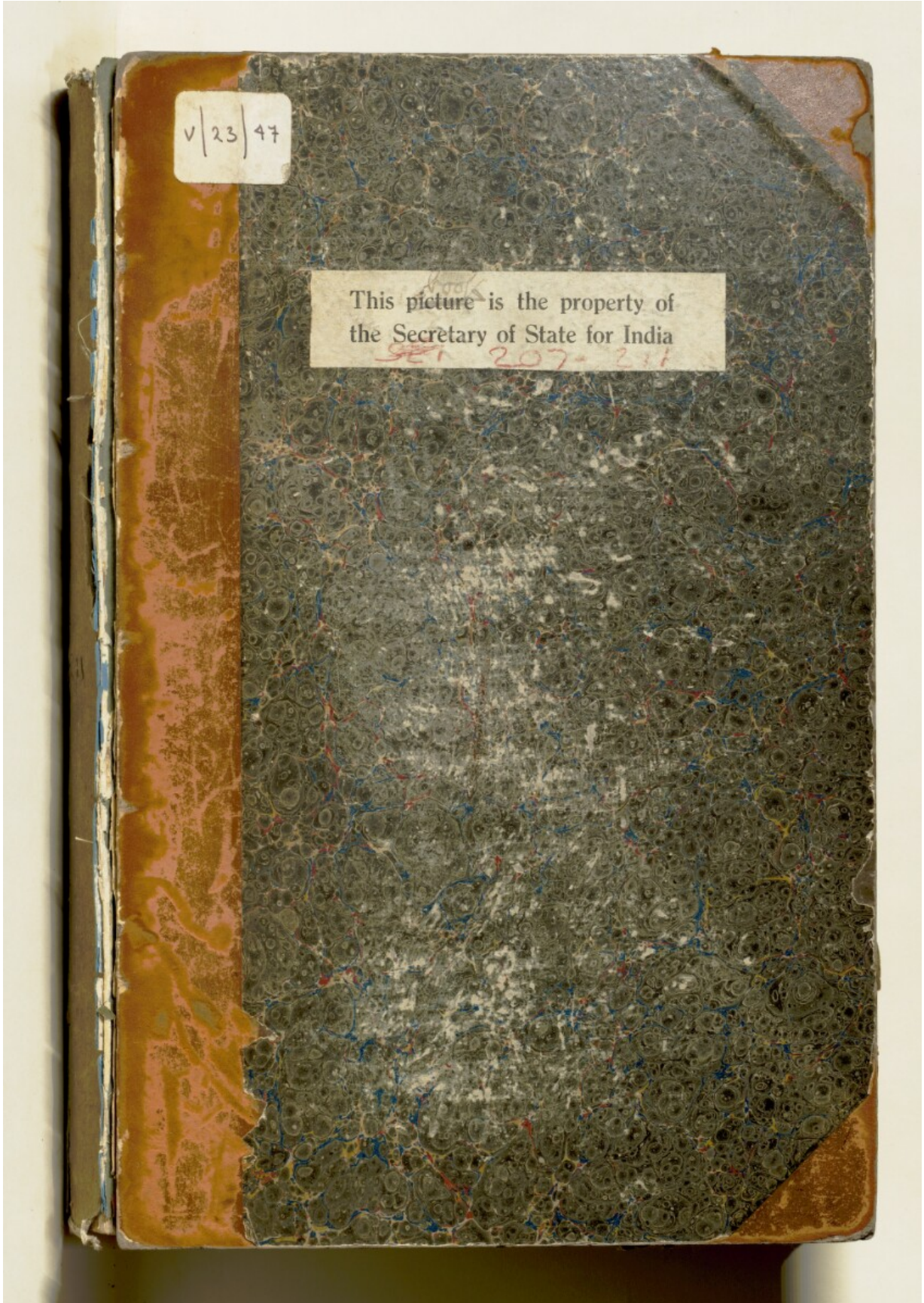
الجزء ٢ (تقرير إداري للوكالة السياسية في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥)، قدّمه المقدم صمويل باريت مايلز، الوكيل السياسي لصاحبة الجلالة البريطانية والقنصل لدى مسقط (الورقات ١٢-٢٣)، ويحتوي على ملخص للشؤون في مسقط، وتقرير إضافي قصير حول إحياء تجارة الرقيق بين مسقط وزنبار، والتي من المحتمل أن تكون ناتجة عن - وفقاً لرؤية مايلز - مغادرة السفينة الملكية لندنمن زنبار. الملحق "أ" عبارة عن تقرير لزيارة مايلز إلى رأس فرتك. الملحق "ب" عبارة عن مسودة تاريخية، بقلم مايلز، حول البرتغاليين الموجودين في شبة الجزيرة العربية الشرقية.

الجزء ٣ (تقرير عن التجارة في الخليج العربي لسنة ١٨٨٤)، بقلم روس بتاريخ أبريل ١٨٨٥ (الورقات ٢٤-٥٩)، ويتكوّن من ملخص موجز لتجارة السنة، مع مذكرات عن: الحبوب؛ القطن، التبغ؛ الواردات؛ زيادة السلع التي تباع بالقطعة؛ السكر؛ السفن البخارية؛ المعاهدة التجارية الهولندية؛ طرق التجارة؛ ينابيع النفط؛ صيد اللؤلؤ. يتألف الملحق "أ" من بيانات مجدولة عن الواردات والصادرات والعائدات، في موانئ الخليج في بوشهر ولنجة وبندر عباس والبحرين وساحل (عُمان) العربي. فهرس الجداول التجارية في الورقات ٢٥-٢٦.

الجزء ٤ (التجارة في مسقط)، قدمه مايلز، (الورقات ٥٩-٦٦)، ويتألف من ملخص موجز لتجارة السنة في مسقط، وملحق يحتوي على بيانات مجدولة عن الواردات والصادرات في مسقط (مُدْرَجَة بحسب السلعة)، وجنسيات السفن التي تزور مسقط ومعدل حمولاتها بالطن.



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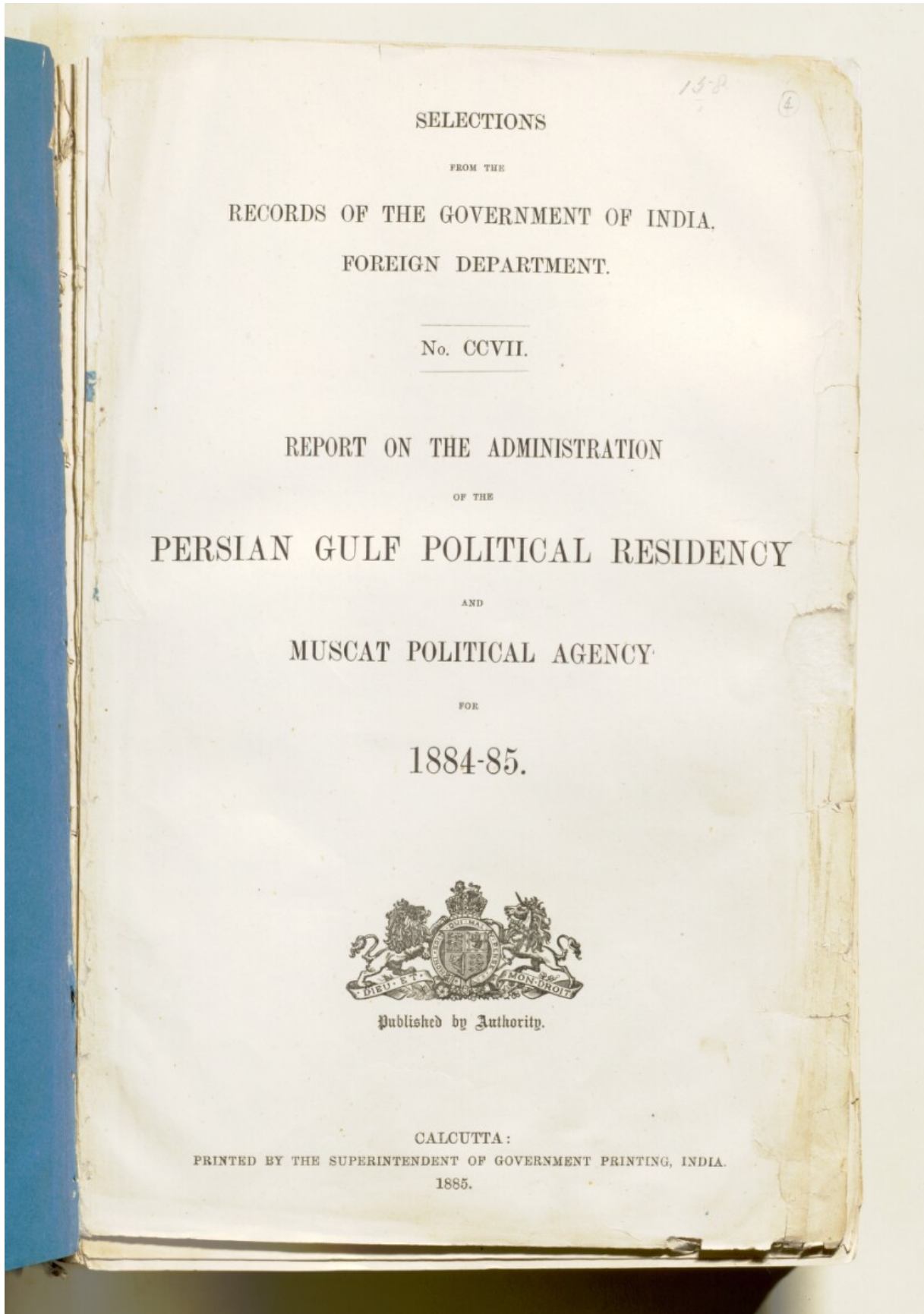


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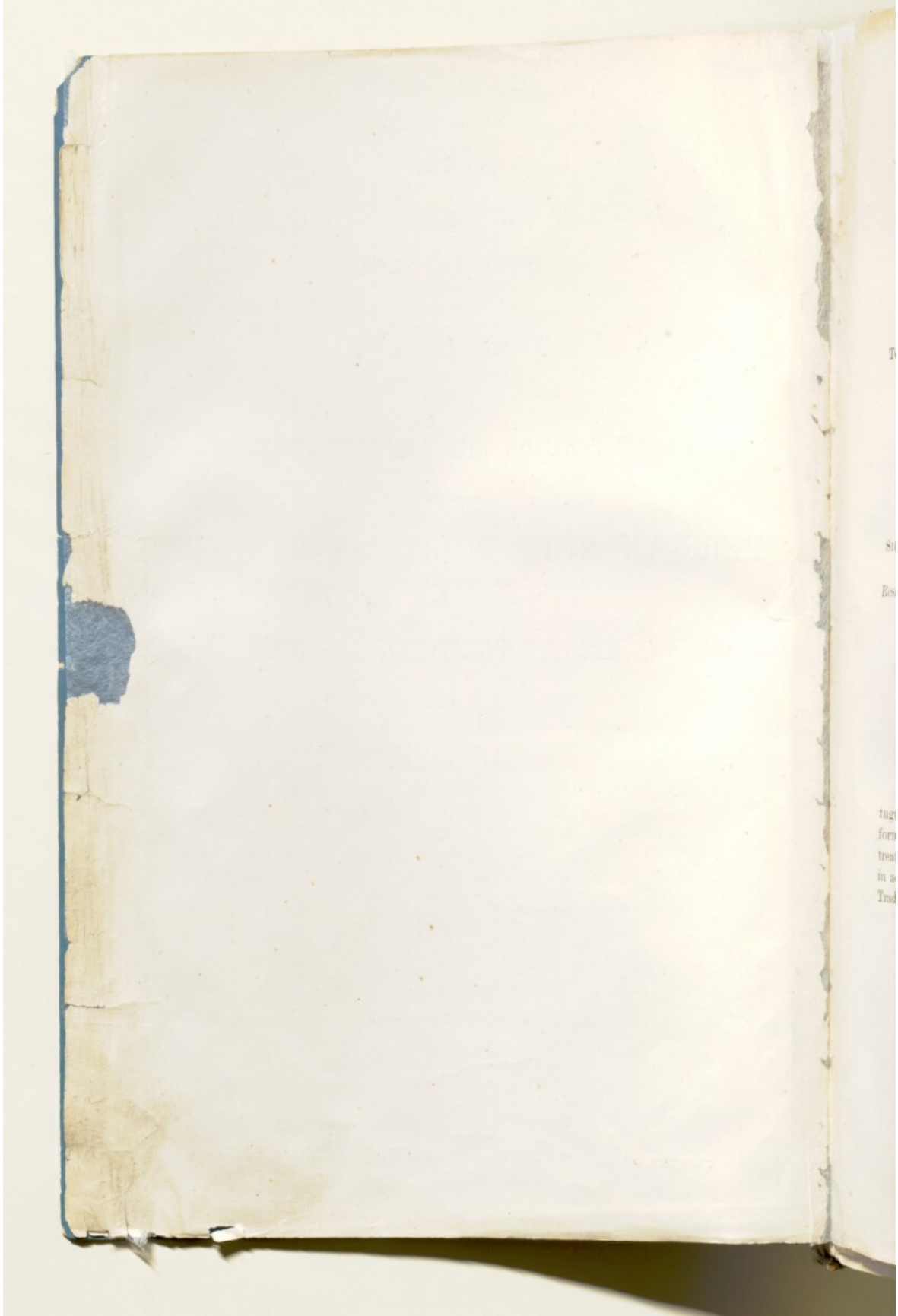


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في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥." [٥٥] (١٣٠/٥)

No. 94.

FROM

COLONEL E. C. ROSS, C.S.I.,
*Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
and Her Majesty's Consul-General for Fars,*

TO

H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I.,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

Bushire, 18th May 1885.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1884-85, arranged as follows :—

PART I.—General Summary.

APPENDIX A. Meteorological Tables.

PART II.—Summary of Muscat Affairs, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles.

APPENDIX A. Report on a visit to Ras Fartak by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

APPENDIX B. Historical Sketch of the Portuguese in Eastern Arabia, by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

PART III.—Report on Trade in the Persian Gulf for 1884.

APPENDIX A. Tabular Statistics of the Trade, by Mr. G. Lucas.

PART IV.—Trade of Muscat, by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

2. I would invite attention to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles' paper on the Portuguese in Eastern Arabia, which will be found very interesting, and which forms a valuable and much-needed contribution to our knowledge of the subject treated. I shall be obliged for some printed copies of that paper separately, in addition to the usual number of copies of the Administration Report and Trade Reports.

I have the honour to be,

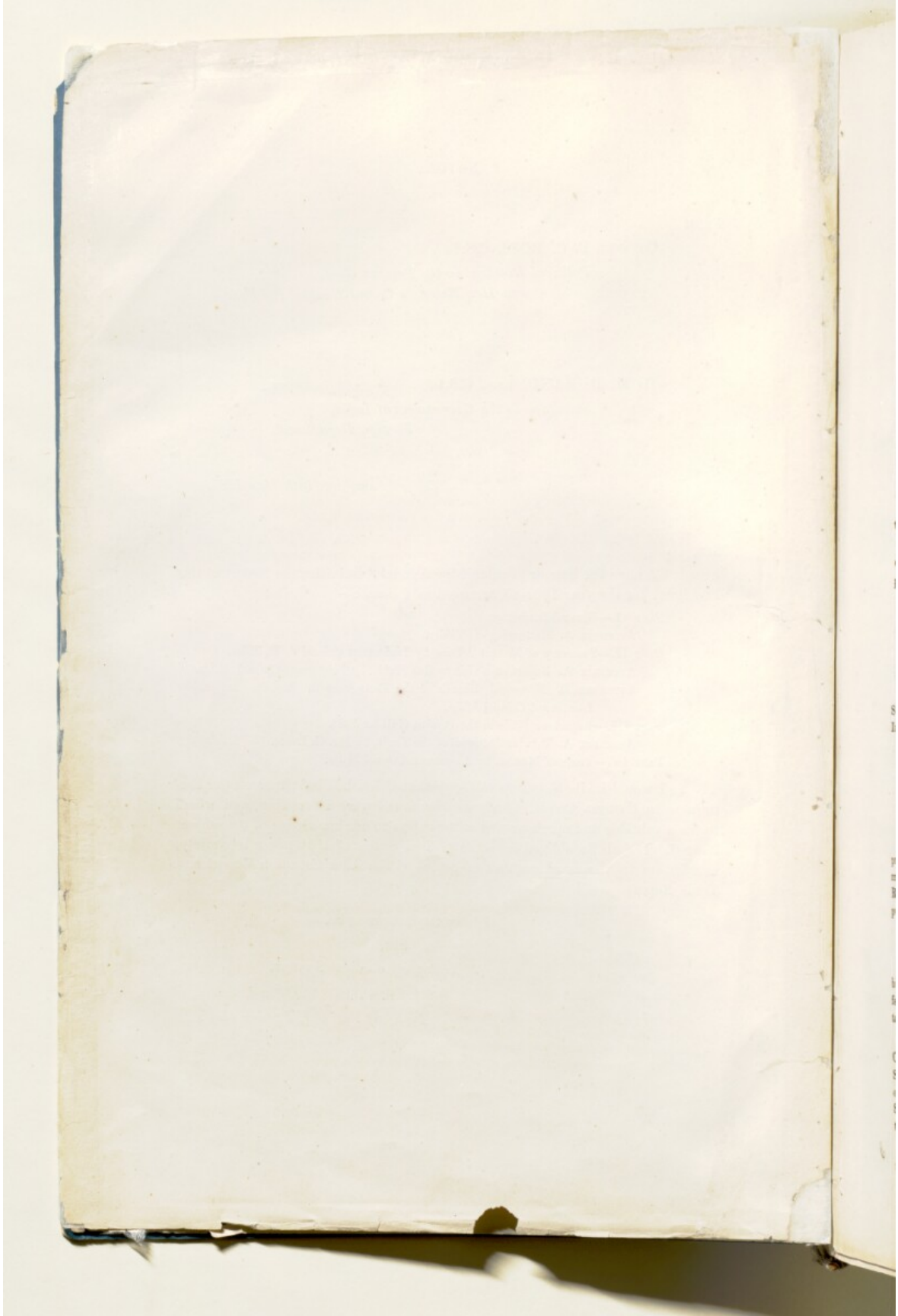
SIR,

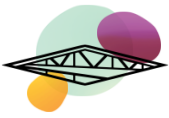
Your most obedient Servant,

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



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY
AND
MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY
FOR THE YEAR
1884-85.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1.—MUSCAT—OMÁN.

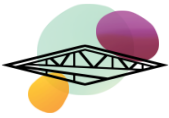
Lieutenant-Colonel Miles' *résumé* of the leading events at Muscat and in Omán during the past official year forms the second part of this Administration Report.

2. Colonel Miles' tour in Her Majesty's Ship *Dragon* round the south-eastern coast of Omán in December deserves notice as having been a voyage of great interest and utility. A portion of the report on the subject is reproduced as Appendix A to Part II.

2.—PIRATE COAST OF OMÁN.

3. The past year has been uneventful for this part of Omán.
4. The Jowasimi Chief Hameyd-bin-Abdullah continues to rule this town and district.
An unimportant raid was made by a party of the Monásir into a district of Ras-el-Khaimah in May. Subsequently this quarrel was made up by the mediation of the Chiefs of Debay and Shargah. In June a shock of earthquake was felt at Ras-el-Khaimah.
Ras-el-Khaimah.
5. The Chief of this township, Ahmed-bin-Abdullah, of the tribe Ál-bu-Ali, having sent presents to the Sultan of Zanzibar, received in return a quantity of gunpowder and lead and some clothing.
Umm-el-Kawain.
6. Chief Rashid-bin-Hameyd, Ál-bu-Ali. During the pearl-fishing season (June 1884) an Ejmán boat was attacked and fired on by one Seif-el-Adham, who resides on the island of Sirri, and who had previously behaved in a turbulent manner. The offence, which constituted a breach of the maritime truce, having been clearly proved, Her Majesty's Ship *Philomet* proceeded with the Residency Agent for the Arab coast to Sirri, and burned the boat of Seif-el-Adham in a public manner.
Ejmán.
7. The new Chief of Shargah, Sakar-bin-Khálid, has continued in undisturbed possession.
He renewed his request to the Resident that security for good behaviour might be taken from the ex-Chief Salim-bin-Sultan, who continued to reside in the island of Boo Moosa, and who was likely, the Chief feared, to disturb the peace at sea. To this letter the Resident replied, referring Shaikh Sakar to the previous letter mentioned in paragraph 16 of the Annual Report for 1883-84.
Shargah.
8. The township of Himríyah is nominally a dependency of Shargah, but the Shargah Chief exercises hardly any real authority over the Chief of Himríyah. In April the Chief of Shargah invited Saif-bin-Abdul-Rahman, Chief of Himríyah, to visit Shargah, and on arrival of Saif, the latter's brother, Muhammad, was sent to Himríyah to assume the office of Chief. Saif-bin-Abdul-Rahman immediately returned to Himríyah and expelled his brother from the place.
9. Some disturbances, as is common, occurred in the districts of the Batinah coast, nominally subject to Shargah. Hamad-bin-Abdullah, Chief of Fajeyrah, attacked the towns of

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Ghareyfa and Bishna, on which the men of Zobárah marched to the aid of Bishna. Hamad-bin-Abdullah then attacked Zobárah, plundering it and killing about twelve of the inhabitants. Hamad on his side lost eight men. Ghareyfa and Bishna both fell into the hands of Hamad-bin-Abdullah.

10. In May the Government Agent reported that a moollah, residing at Shargah, named Hoosain-bin-Temeem, was busying himself in favour of the *soi-disant* Mahdi of the Soudan, advising the people of Shargah to join the Mahdi at Mecca, and causing some excitement amongst them. The Agent was instructed to take no notice of the moollah's sayings, but to caution the Chief of Shargah that he would be held responsible for any annoyance befalling British subjects ensuing on such meddlesome attempts at agitation.

11. In October, a person calling himself Ahmed-bin-Muhammad, Saif-el-Islam, and representing himself to be a Shereef of Saná, visited the pirate coast ports and distributed some presents of armour, shields, &c. It was thought that he was an emissary of the Mahdi.

12. The Chief of Debay, Hashar-bin-Maktoom, Ál-bu-Falasa, received a visit from Násir-bin-Mubárik, the Bahrain Sheikh, now residing in El-Katr. Násir was accompanied by the headmen of the Beni-Hájir and Monásir tribes of Katr, and his object was to effect a reconciliation between the Omán and Katr Bedouins.

13. In July some Debay men left for the Red Sea, giving out that they intended joining the Mahdi if he turned out to be the predicted prophet.

14. Sheikh Zaid-bin-Khalifah, Chief of Abu Dhabbi and head of the Beni Yás, is the most powerful and influential of the pirate coast Chiefs.

15. In return for three horses presented to the Sultan of Muscat, Sheikh Zaid received a sum of Rs. 2,250 and a present of cloth.

16. During the year the Abu Dhabbi districts were undisturbed.

17. The various Chiefs on the pirate coast behaved on the whole in a satisfactory manner; but the Chief of Debay laid himself open to censure by allowing newly-run slaves from Africa to be landed and sold at his port. The steps taken in the matter will be mentioned under the head of "Slavery."

3.—BAHRAIN.

18. Many successive years of tranquillity and security have, as might be expected, brought increase of wealth and prosperity to these islands. The past year was no exception; and although the date crop suffered somewhat from unfavourable condition of weather, commerce was active and the pearl banks yielded a good return.

19. The security of the seas was maintained, and the rulers of Bahrain preserved friendly relations with all their neighbours. Presents were exchanged between Sheikh 'Eesá-bin-Áli and Sheikh Jasim of El-Bida, and the Na'eem tribe continue in close friendly relations with the Bahrain Chiefs.

20. Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Áli, brother of the Chief, visited Busrah in September. He had intended to go to Kowait, but gave up that trip.

21. A communication having been received from the Resident at Aden, mooted the question of the release of Sheikh Muhammad-bin-Khalifah, the Resident consulted Sheikh 'Eesá personally on the subject, and found that the Chief was entirely opposed to such a step, and considered it would lead to disturbance of the peace of his islands.

4.—NEJD, EL-HASA, EL-KATR.

22. For some years a desultory warfare has been carried on from time to time between the Wahábi Amírs and the Amír of Hayel or Jebel Shamar, Muhammad-bin-Rashid. These hostilities seem to have on the whole resulted favourably for the Shamar Chief. Some reports attributed his success to the possession of a number of Martini rifles, but according to all recent travellers the organization of the Shamar is superior.

23. About May last, reports came to the effect that Abdullah-ibn-Feysal, the Riadh Amír, had made overtures to the Shamar Chief, which the latter was disposed to listen to, provided Abdallah's nephew, Muhammad-bin-Su'ood, were a party to the proposed peace. The



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

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latest news received is that Abdallah-bin-Su'ood was deputed by his uncle and brothers to negotiate terms of peace with Muhammad-ibn-Rashid, and that the principle of *uti possidetis* had been accepted by both sides and presents exchanged. The intelligence still requires confirmation.

El-Hasa.

24. Sa'eed Pasha has continued to govern this district on the part of the Porte, and appears to do so with marked ability.

25. A robbery was committed in August by a gang of Beni Hájir on a boat belonging to El-Katr whilst lying at anchor at El-Kateef. Some of the Beni Hájir tribe were arrested.

26. In March 1884 it was reported that several boats of Bahrain had been impressed for conveyance of Turkish soldiers from Ojair to Ras Tanoorah. The complaint having been submitted by the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia to Constantinople, the Government of the Porte denied the truth of the report, on which Her Majesty's Ambassador desired to be furnished with additional proof, so as to be able to convince the Porte of the truth of the allegation. Further depositions of eye-witnesses, attested by a Kadhi, were accordingly furnished in July.

27. The case of a boat belonging to a British Indian similarly impressed was also submitted, and the Political Agent at Baghdad endeavoured to induce the Wali of Baghdad to afford some compensation.

28. In April Násir-bin-Mubárik wrote to the Resident, saying he was anxious to maintain friendly relations with the British Government and to act

El-Katr.

in accordance with their wishes, and expressing a desire to send a messenger to Bushire. A reply was sent to the effect that the Resident would be happy to receive his messenger. In July the messenger, Khamees-bin-Jooma, arrived in Bushire, and it turned out that Násir-bin-Mubárik's request was that the Resident should obtain restitution of his groves in Bahrain which were confiscated many years ago. The Resident informed Khamees that he declined to recommend this proposal to the Chief of Bahrain.

29. In April a branch of the Beni Hájir raided the Katr coast, and killed the son of Áli-bin-Ráshid, Chief of Wakrah.

30. In May Sheikh Jasim of El-Bida wrote to the Resident, stating that he had resigned the Government of El-Bida and professing friendly sentiments.

31. In July the Residency Agent at Bahrain reported that Sheikh Jasim contemplated putting to sea with a force with a view to attacking some of the Beni Hájir residing at Zahran. A letter was addressed to Sheikh Jasim desiring him to abandon that intention.

32. The adherents of Sheikh Jasim in El-Katr had been for some time at enmity with the 'Ajmán tribe of El-Hasa, and great fears were entertained of an attack being made by the 'Ajmán on El-Bida. The 'Ajmán, however, abandoned their intention of attacking Katr, and proceeded to a watering station called Booneyzan between Katr and Omán. The 'Ajman were joined by a branch of the Al Morrah and some Beni Hájir, hostile to the people of El-Katr and the total force was said to be 2,000. They were opposed at Booneyzan by a body of 1,200 Arabs composed of Al Monasir and rival branches of Al Morrah and Beni Hájir, and a severe fight occurred, in which the 'Ajmán and their allies were completely defeated with heavy loss. As the victors were friends and partizans of Sheikh Jasim, the latter was much elated.

33. It was expected that the 'Ajmán would assemble in force in Hasa and attack Katr in view to retrieving their lost prestige and avenging themselves on their enemies, but hitherto no such attempt has been made.

Sheikh Jasim sent a present of four horses to the Sultan of Muscat, and received some ammunition in return.

5.—FÁRS.

34. The arrangements for the administration of the province of Fárs, described in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Annual Report for 1883-84, have remained unaltered.

35. Mirza Mubammad Khan, formerly Foreign Office Agent at Bushire, was, in May, appointed Foreign Office Agent for Shiraz.

36. The Shiraz districts have not been free from petty disturbances and robberies, which occurrences are owing to the slackness of the present Government of Fárs. The province of



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Fárs requires a firm and united administration, and at present dissensions and ill-feeling exist amongst the members of the family clique, who share the central authority amongst them. The present administration of Fárs compares unfavourably with that of former years when His Royal Highness the Motemid-ed-Dowlah was Governor General.

37. Sultan Muhammad Khan remains Eel-Khanee, and Darab Khan Eel-Begee of the Kashgai Eeliyats.

38. The Governor of Bushire, Muhammad Husain Khan, son of the Sahib Diwan, was granted by the Shah the title of Motemin-el-Mulk.

39. The customs revenues of Bushire and its districts were managed by Muhammad Husain Khan, who is Agent of the Ameen-es-Sultan.

40. In April orders were received by the Customs Commissioner from the Ameen-es-Sultan, forbidding him to accept receipts for payment of export duty on grain passed to foreign merchants or their agents by Governors of other ports of Fárs or Arabistan. The Governors of Reeg, Deelam, &c., were then told by the Government of Fárs to avoid passing receipts for export duty, and to levy the amount under some other name, or in an indirect manner. The matter having been referred to H. M.'s Minister, stringent orders were issued by the Persian Government to the Government of Fárs to refund all duty levied in excess of 5 per cent. and refrain from exacting double duty in future. In August several such overpayments were refunded, but in spite of all orders and protests, British merchants still complain that in some form or other they are subjected to double export duty on grain purchased for them at outports.

41. In July an affray occurred at Bushire between Persian soldiers and some people of Dashti, who had come with the widow of Muhammad Khan, late Governor of Dashti. In this affray a few lives were lost. The blame rested with the officiating Governor of Bushire.

42. Aga Muhammad Mehdi, the "Melek-et-Tujar," of Bushire, having returned from a tour in Europe, inaugurated some measures of a sanitary nature, and has also undertaken to build a sea wall, to prevent the sea from flooding the plain outside the walls of Bushire.

43. In October Mr. R. C. Keun, Consul-General for Holland, returned to Bushire, having been absent for several years.

44. The coast between Bushire and Lingah has enjoyed quiet during the year.

45. Lingah suffered from great scarcity of water until the autumn, when heavy showers replenished the reservoirs. Several shocks of earthquake were felt, but no damage occurred from them.

46. The Arab Deputy Governor was Shaikh Yoosuf,* who was immediately under Muhammad Husain Khan, Agent of the Ameen-es-Sultan, the Government of Lingah and also Bunder Abbass being still severed from Fárs.

47. A violent gale of wind with heavy rain burst over Lingah on 24th February, destroying and damaging many houses.

48. A quarrel occurred in March between the Chief of Lingah and the Chief of Charak, which, after nearly resulting in hostilities, was settled by mediation.

49. Bunder Abbass has been for the most part governed by Muhammad Husain Khan personally, and his administration was satisfactory. During his absence, however, the proceedings of his agents were much complained of.

50. The Hindu community were much agitated at the conversion of a Hindu fakir to Islam in February, and for some days they closed their shops. The case has been investigated on the spot, and the convert having been examined at Bushire, it appeared that his conversion was voluntary, and although there was strong suspicion of his having stolen valuables from the Hindu temple, proof of this was not forthcoming. The conduct of the Persian authorities was shewn to have been blameworthy, and at the Resident's suggestion Muhammad Husain Khan promised to remove those in fault. It was thought advisable that the convert should not return to Bunder Abbass.

51. Mirza Ismail Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, Foreign Agent of Shiraz, was appointed Foreign Office Agent at Bunder Abbass, but left for Shiraz in March.

52. Muhammad Husain Khan, Deputy Governor of Bunder Abbass and Lingah and Commissioner of Customs, resigned his posts in March, and Shahzadah Muhammad Husain Mirza, grandson of his late Royal Highness the Rukn-ed-dowlah, has been appointed his successor in all his offices.



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53. The island of Kishm suffered from repeated shocks of earthquake, and it is reported that considerable changes have occurred in the soundings in the neighbourhood of Kishm. On 20th May a very severe shock of earthquake caused the partial destruction of upwards of thirty villages and the death of 132 persons, mostly women and children. A large number of the inhabitants left Kishm and much distress existed. On hearing of this His Majesty the Shah granted a sum of 1,400 tomans towards the relief of destitute persons and repair of mosques. The current year's revenues were also remitted, and the new Governor, Shaikh Ibrahim, prohibited from levying taxes. In order to make up for this the revenues of the salt mines of Kishm were assigned to the Governor.

6.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

54. The Ihtisham-es-Sultanah was removed from the Government of Arabistan, and the Muzaffir-ul-mulk, Governor of Burojird and Khoramabad, was appointed by H. R. H. Zil-es-Sultan, Governor of Barojird, Khoramabad, Luristan, and Arabistan.

55. Shaikh Mubammad, brother of Shaikh Mizal, Governor of Mohammerah, who had been detained at Ispahan, was released.

56. Shaikh Mizal entertains fears of being compelled, by large pecuniary demands, to withdraw from Muhammarah.

57. The Muzaffir-ul-mulk recently advanced towards Mohammerah with two Persian regiments, and many of the Arab Shaikhs were preparing to move into Turkish territory.

7.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

58. Sirteep Ibrahim Khan died early in the year, and it was reported that many Baluch who emigrated from fear of his oppression were returning to their native land.

59. The alleged murder of an Indian in Baho, referred to in paragraph 62 of last year's report, was further pressed on the Persian Government by Her Majesty's Minister, and orders were issued to the Governor of Kerman to use all endeavours to arrest the guilty person and have him sent to Kerman.

60. In September the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, reported that a man employed as a khalasi in an Indian vessel had been seized at Charbar and taken to Pareg. It appeared that the khalasi had formerly been a slave and had several years ago escaped to Kurrachee, and a Baluch, claiming to be his former owner, now reclaimed him. Meer Hotee, Chief of the district, being appealed to, justified the act, on which H. M. Minister at Teheran was asked to move the Persian Government in view to the release of the man. Orders to the desired effect have been issued by the Governor of Kerman, and it is hoped the matter will soon be satisfactorily settled.

61. Two Indian traders complained in autumn of having been plundered near Jalk, and orders were issued by the Governor of Kerman for strict inquiry.

62. Disturbances have occurred between Rinds and people of the Baho district with loss of a few lives. The Rinds were primarily in fault. The Wali of Gwadur was asked to mediate, but the result is not yet known.

63. The Prince Nasir-ed-dowlah, Deputy Governor of Kerman, proceeded to Bampur and was met by all chiefs of Persi-Baluch districts. Several of the latter are reported to have been imprisoned and fined, but for what reasons is unknown.

64. An inquiry held by Colonel Miles and Colonel Reynolds into the Rind-Gwadur disputes terminated on 23rd March.

65. Mr. B. Finch, Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, was re-appointed to Political charge of the Mekran Coast in August.

8.—BASSIDORE.

66. This station has continued in charge of a coal agent, and there is nothing of interest to report regarding it. The earthquakes so severely felt in other parts of Kishm island did no damage at Bassidore station.

9.—SLAVE TRADE.

67. In the year 1884 there was a marked increase of the slave traffic from Africa to Oman.

68. In May Colonel Miles reported that he had information that attempts would be made to run many cargoes of slaves from the African Coast, and His Highness Seyyid Toorkee in June



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issued a proclamation warning his subjects against transgressing the orders prohibiting this traffic. In October, on information being received of the landing of several large cargoes of slaves on the Batinah Coast, His Highness Seyyid Toorkee issued a fresh proclamation and addressed letters to all the Trucial Chiefs of Omán, asking them to seize all slaves brought by Muscat people to their ports and to punish the importers.

69. In October the Government Agent at Shargah reported that 54 slaves had been landed at Debay, and that in spite of his protest the Chief of Debay had countenanced their sale at Debay. The Agent was instructed to demand the surrender of all freshly-imported Africans, and a letter was addressed to the Chief of Debay and all the Trucial Chiefs reminding them of their engagement to the British Government, and desiring the surrender of all slaves landed in their districts. Subsequently, Mr. Robertson, First Assistant Resident, proceeded to the Arab coast in H. M. S. *Dragon* and succeeded in recovering 21 slaves. Four more were afterwards sent on board H. M. S. *Dragon* by the Chief of Debay, who was made to pay dollars 70 a head for others he failed to produce, by way of fine. One slave boy was recovered at Shargah, one at Bahrain, and one at Umm-el-Kawain.

70. On the Persian coast near Lingah an attempt was made to carry off three Africans residing at Bassidore, but through the exertions of the Government Agent at Lingah the Chief of Moghoo obtained their release.

71. The Political Agent at Muscat recovered and released one African kidnapped from Aden, and four other men, considered to have been imported of recent years, took refuge at the Muscat Consulate. It was thought due to the peculiar circumstances of their case to recommend their release and the indemnification of the alleged owners.

72. Two slavers were captured by Her Majesty's *Philomel*, containing 205 Africans, chiefly women and children. The slave dealers captured were imprisoned by His Highness the Sultan.

73. Seyyid Toorkee was thanked by the Government of India for his friendly action regarding slave traffic.

74. Four fugitive slaves took asylum at the telegraph village at Jask, and subsequently got on board H. M. S. *Dragon* and were landed at Karachi.

10.—OFFICIAL CHANGES AND HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

75. In July the confidential news agent, Haji Abdul Nabi, died, and was succeeded at Bushire by his son, Aga Muhammad Rahim.

76. During the month of September Mr. Robertson and Major Mockler exchanged duties.

77. H. M. S. *Philomel* left the station 16th October; *Dragon* 6th January; *Ranger* joined 14th January; *Briton* joined 20th December and left 24th March.

11.—OBSERVATORY.—WEATHER.

78. Observations have been recorded with regularity and accuracy at the Bushire Observatory, and a summary of results is given in the annexed tables.*

* Appendix A to Part I.

79. The summer of 1884 was unusually moderate in its heat. The usual *barik* or *shema* (north-west wind) blew from early in June until 20th July, later than ordinary.

80. The autumn and winter rains have been unprecedentedly copious, and a fine harvest is ensured.

81. During the winter some severe gales have occurred, one of which amounted to a hurricane, at some places on the Arabian and Persian coasts. Jask station suffered much, many trees being blown down. Native vessels suffered much in these gales.

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

BUSHIRE,
30th April 1885.



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APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing Force and Prevailing Directions of Winds and Recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1884-85.

MONTH.	Mean daily movements in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION.							RAIN.	
		North.	Between North and West.	West.	Between West and South.	South.	Between South and East.	East.		Between East and North.
April 1884	203	2	51	20	2	15	2	8	...	In. Cts. 1-98
May	258	7	66	13	6	3	3	2	...	...
June	317	...	76	17	7	...	...	...	...	...
July	224	3	61	19	15	2	...	...	...	...
August	173	8	60	16	5	...	3	2	6	...
September	177	2	68	20	...	...	2	2	6	...
October	130	3	36	8	18	5	6	5	19	...
November	102	8	45	...	5	2	7	12	21	1-59
December	141	8	40	2	2	...	14	10	24	4-05
January 1885	192	21	31	...	...	5	24	3	16	12-90
February	182	14	39	2	2	7	13	7	16	4-73
March	196	3	61	3	11	7	5	7	3	1-92
[April 1-83 rain.]										
For the year	191	7	53	10	6	4	6	5	9	27-12

	In. Cts.
Rainfall during cultivation season of 1877-78	= 15-41
" " " " 1878-79	= 5-16
" " " " 1879-80	= 0-34
" " " " 1880-81	= 19-88
" " " " 1881-82	= 9-57
" " " " 1882-83	= 14-01
" " " " 1883-84	= 21-46
" " " " 1884-85	= 28-95



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(١٣٠/١٤)

TABLE No. 2.
Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1885, taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire, 1884-85.

MONTH.	READINGS OF BAROMETER.		FORENOON TEMPERATURE.		AFTERNOON TEMPERATURE.		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.
	Forenoon [10 A.M.]	Afternoon [4 P.M.]	DRY BULB.	WET BULB.	DRY BULB.	WET BULB.	MAXIMUM DRY.		MINIMUM.				MAXIMUM SUN IN VACUO.				
			Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.					
April 1884	30-001	29-944	75	66	76	67	80	91	65	61	60	53	146	160	15th	6th	24th
May "	29-920	29-868	83	72	84	73	85	100	74	68	66	60	154	163	4th	16th	4th, 24th
June "	29-752	29-710	86	77	88	77	90	94	80	71	72	67	153	156	19th, 20th	25th, 29th	1st, 3rd, 19th, 26th, 28th, 23rd
July "	29-627	29-588	89	79	91	80	93	100	82	78	74	70	153	162	31st	20th	1st
August "	29-711	29-667	91	79	92	80	95	109	82	76	64	58	157	169	4th	29th	1st, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th
September "	29-829	29-787	86	75	88	78	89	93	76	70	61	56	151	153	21st	6th, 8th	14th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 26th, 31st.
October "	30-096	30-042	84	72	85	75	88	93	70	67	...	...	150	147	9th	.....	6th
November "	30-184	30-125	73	65	76	67	80	87	57	48	52	41	142	152	3rd	20th	11th
December "	30-228	30-159	64	59	67	61	72	87	55	45	50	38	136	140	{ 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 29th }	11th	11th
January 1885	30-181	30-082	58	54	60	55	63	71	50	41	47	37	132	136	24th	1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th.	16th
February "	30-174	30-110	61	60	62	58	65	71	52	45	50	42	152	138	16th	9th, 13th, 15th	16th
March "	30-056	30-017	65	60	68	51	70	82	58	52	55	45	140	151	18th	20th, 28th	18th
For the year	29-982	29-924	76	68	75	78	80	89	66	60	59	51	145	...	4th August	24th January	1st August

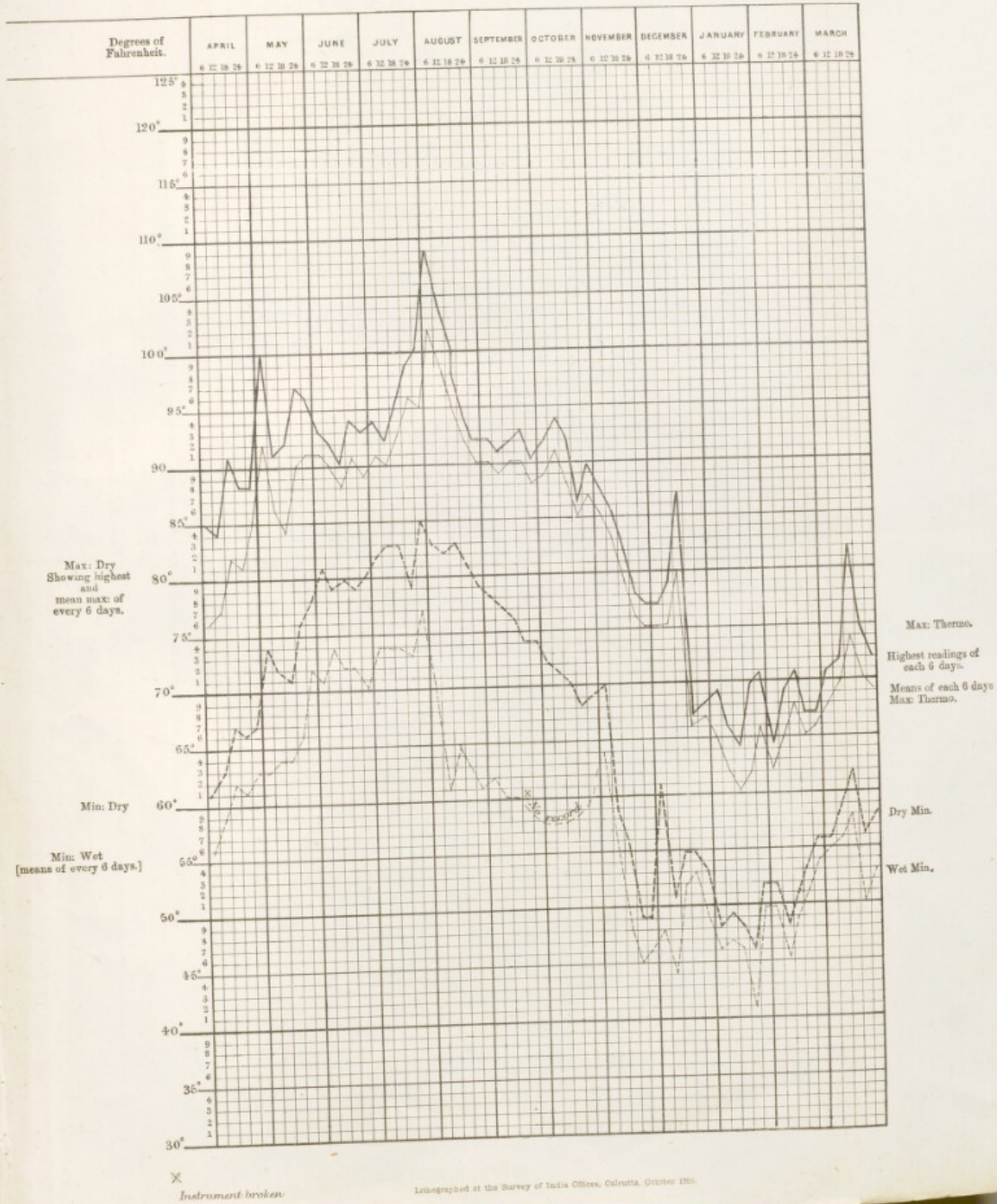
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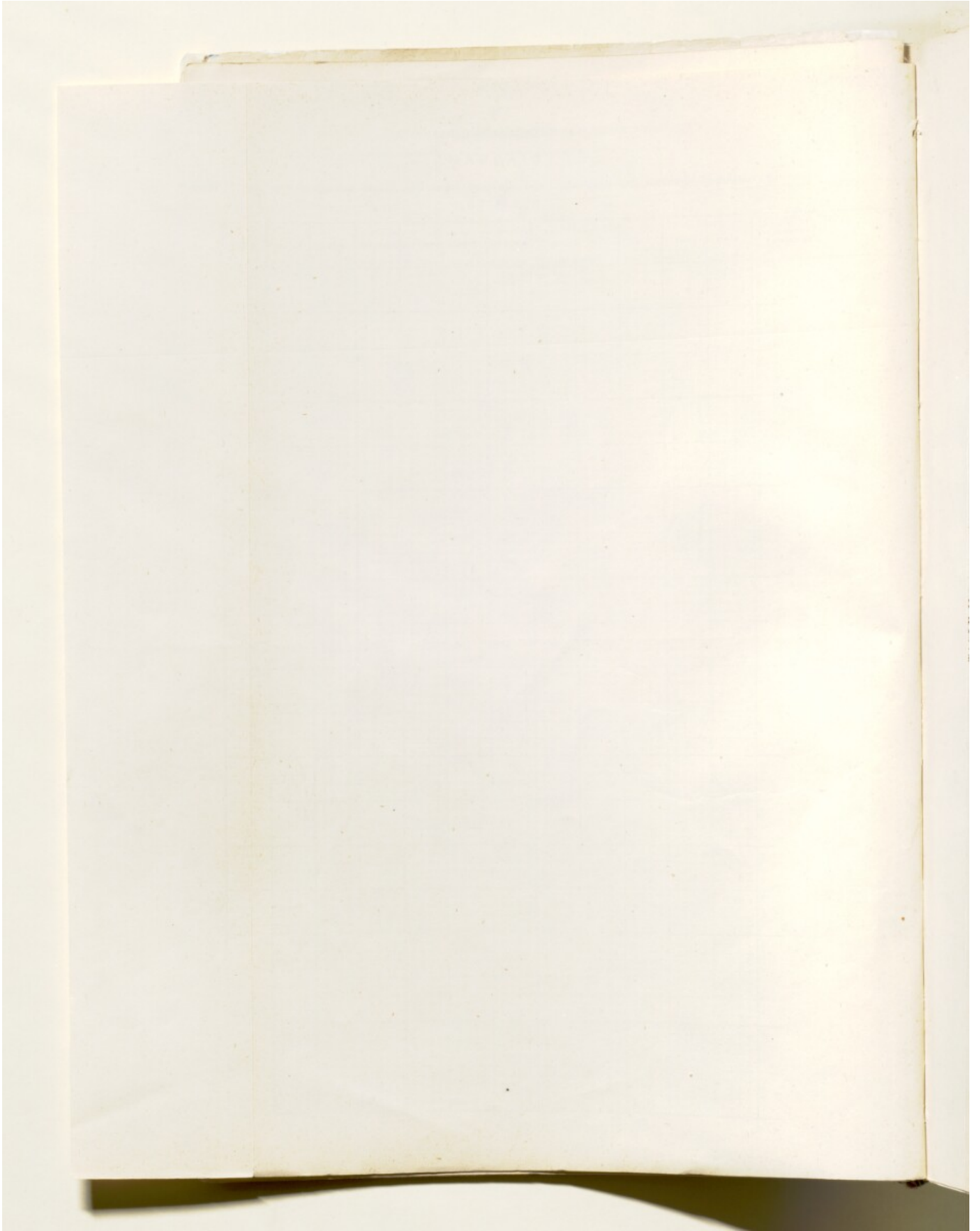
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Table No. 3.
DIAGRAM

Showing variation of Maximum day temperature and Minimum night temperature throughout one year at Bushire,
1884-85.





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TABLE No. 5.

Meteorological Observations taken at Shiraz, 1884-85.

MONTH.	AT 9 A.M.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.				Days on which highest temperature of air reached.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reached.
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Maximum dry.		Minimum dry.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
April 1884	63	56	77	89	44	35	30th	6th
May "	77	66	90	100	51	43	30th, 31st	9th
June "	83	70	97	101	59	54	19th, 21st, 22nd.	15th, 26th
July "	90	76	102	107	65	62	16th	1st, 4th, 6th, 9th.
August "	84	71	99	105	61	55	23rd	10th
September "	77	67	95	99	55	47	1st, 8th, 11th	29th
October "	62	55	85	92	45	39	1st, 3rd	26th, 27th, 28th.
November "	52	49	69	84	40	34	1st	21st
December "	45	43	58	74	36	31	2nd, 3rd	16th, 25th, 26th.
January 1885	39	37	53	63	32	24	29th	28th
February "	42	40	56	66	33	28	15th, 16th, 26th.	7th
March "	51	48	68	87	37	31	17th	24th
For the year	62	57	79	89	46	40	16th July	28th January

Tables furnished by Mr. J. R. Precoe, Superintendent, Persian Telegraph at Shiraz.



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PART II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR
1884-1885.

Political.—The close of the year 1883 saw the re-establishment of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee's prestige and the vindication of his authority by the suppression of his brother's rebellion. In the present year under review, His Highness's position has been still further strengthened by the recovery of two fortresses, one on the coast and the other in the interior, which had been for a long time in the hands of disaffected Chiefs.

In April 1884, the Sultan being dissatisfied with the conduct of Sheikh Muhammad-bin-Násir, El Ruahy, invited him to Muscat, intending to replace him at Zikki by a more obedient and devoted adherent. Sheikh Muhammad came as far as Semail, but having his suspicions aroused returned thence to his fort.

In this month the Beni Battash, a powerful tribe in El Sharkiyeh, which had for some time been estranged, became reconciled to His Highness.

In May a second attempt was made to induce Sheikh Muhammad Násir to visit Muscat, and this time with better success. Having received a promise of safety, and believing the word of the envoys, he presented himself before the Sultan, by whom he was immediately imprisoned. Sheikh Muhammad then agreed to surrender the fort of Zikki on certain terms; but on these being made known to the tribe, the latter became indignant at the treatment of their Sheikh, and repudiated the agreement.

On the 22nd May, the most learned and influential Metowwa or priest in Omán, Muhammad-El-Gharibi, died at Khudhra in the Batineh.

On the 26th, letters and rumours reached Muscat of an intended rising on the part of the Sharkiyeh tribes under the leadership of Sheikh Saleh. A raid on the Batineh coast was also contemplated by Sheikh Hamood-El-Jahafee; but these mischief-makers failed to receive the support they expected, and their schemes ultimately fell through.

On the 26th June, the Political Agent proceeded to the Batineh in Her Majesty's ship *Dragon*, to assure himself of the safety of Indian British subjects residing on that coast.

In July, a serious conflict took place between the Harth and Mesakereh tribes of El Sharkiyeh, which are constantly at feud, in which about 20 men were killed and wounded.

The Sultan received a visit on the 27th of the following month from Sheikh Tahnoon-bin-Zaeed-bin-Khalifa, who arrived from Abuthabee by sea.

After several ineffectual missions and much correspondence, the negotiations with the Beni Ruweyhah for the surrender of the fort at Zikki, were at length brought to a successful termination through the mediation of the people of Nakhal, and Sheikh Muhammad was released from confinement on the 4th September. By agreement the tribe received a sum of \$2,500 for giving up the fort. The fort was entrusted by the Sultan to Soleiman-bin-Suweylim, who was despatched from Muscat with a garrison to receive charge.

In this month the Wazir, Seyyid Saeed, proceeded to Soor in the Dar-el-Salaam and effected an arrangement with the Jenebeh about the payment of customs duties and for the erection of a wall round the town.

On the 4th October, the fort of Soweik was yielded up to the Sultan by Saood-bin-Seyf, Beni Ruweyhah on payment of \$500.

About the same time Sheikh Hilal-bin-Zahir of Nezwa raided the Jenebeh at Rakkeh in the Province of Omán, and inflicted a loss of ten killed on that tribe.

On the 31st October, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf arrived at Muscat and had an interview with the Sultan on the subject of Gwadar affairs. The Political Resident left Muscat to return to Bashire on the 3rd November.

In November, negotiations were renewed with Sheikh Hilal for the surrender of the fort at Nezwa, but they failed as before. Sheikh Hilal consented to receive the sum offered him; but on the officers appointed by His Highness to receive charge of the fort appearing, they were refused admittance.

The Sultan's son, Muhammad, having expressed a desire at this time to be relieved of his governorship at Sohar, Seyyid Hamad-bin Násir was appointed to relieve him, and Seyyid Muhammad returned to Muscat on the 6th December.



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On the 10th December, the Political Agent proceeded to Ras Fartak in Her Majesty's ship *Dragon* to present rewards to the Sultan of Kisheen and the Chiefs of Nishtoon and Tibboot for their services in succouring the shipwrecked crew of the S. S. *Airy* the previous year.

In the same month the new Sheikh of Ras-el-Had was murdered at the instigation of the former Sheikh, and the Dar-el-Salaam was despatched with a small force to punish the offenders and restore order.

In January, Seyyid Abdool Azeez wrote to the Political Agent from Semed, saying that His Highness Seyyid Toorkee had made certain proposals to him, and he desired the mediation of the Political Agent in the matter. A correspondence accordingly ensued.

In February, His Highness Seyyid Toorkee was laid up with an attack of fever and was attended by Surgeon-Major Jayakar.

Some disturbances occurred at this time in the vicinity of Sohar between the Beni Āli and Mokabil tribes, and the mediation of the new Wali of Sohar, Seyyid Hamad, was sought by both parties.

On the 3rd March, the Political Agent and the Wazir Seyyid Saeed proceeded to Gwadur in Her Majesty's ship *Ranger* to join a Court of Enquiry assembled there to investigate claims existing between Arab subjects and the Rinds, subjects of His Highness the Khān of Kalat. The inquiry occupied about three weeks, and the Political Agent returned to Muscat on the 25th March in Her Majesty's ship *Ranger*.

On the 30th March a hurricane struck the Batineh coast between Seeb and Mesnaah and extended inland as far as Rostak, destroying many thousands of date trees and causing a loss of several lives. Heavy rain fell simultaneously all over Omán, causing immense damage to houses, crops, and trees.

Slave Trade.—During the year 1884, owing probably to the removal of Her Majesty's ship *London* at Zanzibar, there was a general revival of the East African slave trade, and a large number of slaves were imported into the Gulf. On the 14th October, Her Majesty's ship *Philomel* brought into the Vice-Admiralty Court for adjudication a slave dow and 154 slaves she had captured near Ras-el-Had, and on her way to Aden shortly after she seized another dow with 51 slaves near Maseera island. Her Majesty's ship *Dragon* also brought into the Muscat Court 22 slaves she had recovered on the pirate coast. All these slaves were condemned to Her Majesty.

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.



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APPENDIX A TO PART II.

VISIT OF POLITICAL AGENT, MUSCAT, TO RAS FARTAK.

On the 16th August 1883, the S. S. *Airy*, laden with wheat and bound for Port Said from Bombay, ran aground at Ras Nishton near Cape Fartak and became a total wreck. The crew, however, got safely ashore in the boats and were hospitably received and entertained by the Mahras, who forwarded them shortly after in a bugla hired for the purpose to Muscat.

The Government of India, on receiving a report of the circumstances, sanctioned the presentation of rewards, to the value of Rs. 500, to the Sultan of Kesheen and the Chiefs of Nishton and Sihoot for the kind treatment and hospitality shown by them to the shipwrecked seamen, and the Political Agent was instructed to convey these presents personally and distribute them.

The Political Resident, Persian Gulf, having arranged with Captain Anson for a passage in Her Majesty's ship *Dragon*, the Political Agent left Muscat on the 10th December 1884, and proceeded first to Kesheen, where he arrived on the 15th December.

On landing, the Political Agent accompanied by Captain Anson, had an interview with Sultan Abdulla, and after thanking him on behalf of the Government of India for his friendly action in affording protection to the crew of the S. S. *Airy* and arranging for their transmission to Muscat, the Political Agent presented him with the gifts that had been prepared for his acceptance.

Sultan Abdulla said that directly he heard of the wreck he had sent orders by his nephew, Abdulla-bin-Mubammad, to Dhaboot for the crew to be properly cared for and to be conveyed to Muscat as soon as a bugla could be procured, and he was glad that his action had merited the approbation and notice of Government.

The Sultan stated at the interview that the whole Mahra tribe were his subjects, and that his rule extended along the coast from Mesenaat to Ras Tharbat Ali. He promised that shipwrecked crews of any nationality should always find protection and hospitality from his people within his territories.

From Kesheen the *Dragon* proceeded to Sihoot, where a visit was paid to Sultan Saad-bin-salim, who was in charge of the town during the absence of the Governor, Sultan Muhammad-bin-Omar. The latter is the son of the last Sultan of Kesheen, Omar-bin-Towari, who was visited by Captain S. B. Haines and was the rightful successor, but he was too young at the time of his father's death to assume power, and it passed on to his cousin Abdullah, the present Sultan.

Sihoot is a long straggling town, larger than Kesheen, and more busy and thriving. It has 250 houses and about 2,000 inhabitants, a very large proportion of whom are negroes. The exports are frankincense, salt-fish, barley, sardine oil, and shark fins; and the imports in cloth, &c., are considerable, as Sihoot is the main depôt for the supply of the populous Wady Maseelah. There are four banian traders from Cutch here, who keep shops and appear to be doing well.

Changing course at Sihoot, the *Dragon* steamed back to Ras Fartak, near the extreme point of which there is a fishing village named Kheshey, a place frequented by Zanzibar slavers for landing cargoes intended for the Hadhrant market. The Governor or Makaddam of Kheshey and of Wady, a town 5 miles inland, is Ali, a nephew of old Sheikh Eesa mentioned by Haines. After visiting Kheshey, the Political Agent proceeded to Nishton.

The ancient Greek writers named this promontory Syagros, having apparently confounded it with Ras Sankireh, another large headland farther to the east. The Mahras name it Farteyk.

It is the most striking and, after Ras Sajar, the largest promontory on the southern coast of Arabia, and forms a very remarkable natural feature. On the western side the rise is somewhat gradual, the range behind the maritime plain of Kesheen coming to a sudden termination at this point. On the eastern side the land turns abruptly to the north, the cliff rising sheer from the sea and presenting a perpendicular escarpment 2,000 feet in height and 6 miles in extent. But though apparently a smooth precipice, it is in fact a series of narrow horizontal terraces or ledges corresponding with the strata and indented with numerous caves inhabited by Mahras, who gain a precarious livelihood by fishing. Descending to the lower



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shelves, they rig out poles by means of which they fish for sharks; but it is a dangerous occupation, and several are said to perish annually by falling off into the sea below.

At night the fires lighted in the caves by the natives give the promontory a singular appearance, and it is the only indication of the face of the cliff being inhabited, as the terraces and caves are invisible from the sea during the day-time.

At Nishton, where the *Dragon* next anchored, one of the headmen was found to be Salim-bin-Barukeyn, the Mahra who had succoured the *Knight of the Bath's* crew in June 1883 near Ras Sankireh. The old man expressed himself as being grateful for the liberal treatment he had received from the owners of that vessel and the attention shown him in Bombay, and observed that from being a poor fisherman he had become a merchant and a headman of his village. The fame of Salim-bin-Barukeyn's good fortune has spread everywhere along the coast, and has had an excellent effect; it is believed that the Arabs will be more inclined in future, after observing the liberality shown in these two instances, to succour any Europeans who may happen to be wrecked on the shores of Southern Arabia.

The *Airy* appears to have struck on a bank or reef off the point of Nishton Bay in about two fathoms, and to have subsequently rolled off into deeper water; the crew, having suffered from drinking the brackish water at Nishton, were carried on by the Arabs after a few days to Dhaboot, 9 miles further to the north, where they remained until they embarked in the bugla for Muscat. The Makaddam of Dhaboot, Sheikh Awadth, is a fine-looking old man, and seemed much gratified at the recognition by Government of his kindness to the sailors. Two of the headmen of Nishton, Sheikhs Muhammad and Moosa, who happened to be here, received their presents at the same time as Sheikh Awadth.

A few miles further up the Bay of El Kamar is Gheither, a small village of 30 houses, but where a good deal of trade is done, as it is the terminus and depôt of an important road leading to the interior of Hadhramant. From Gheither to Tereem passing through Ainat is counted fifteen days' journey, and the chief halting-place is Minar, about 60 miles from the sea. The road is level all the way.

Damkot, the next place visited by the *Dragon*, is a small Mahra town of about 100 houses built at the foot of a ravine at the bottom of this bay. There are about 300 inhabitants, and there is some little trade, but the people seemed very poor; they have no dates or corn, and possess only a few camels, goats, and cattle. The exports are frankincense, ghi, and sardine oil. The Makaddam, a decrepit old man, said he remembered the boats of the *Palinurus* being engaged in surveying the coast half a century ago, and had seen no ship here since then. None of the people had ever seen a steamer before, and they had in fact shown evident signs of alarm at the *Dragon's* approach, some clustering together, and others scampering away up the hills at the back; but they were soon reassured. The ravine or gorge which is named Showeyta divides the town into two parts and forms below a long lagoon or creek, the upper part of which is sweet, becoming salt as it nears the sea. The ancient burial-ground lies between the town and the sea; it is very extensive and believed to be pre-Islamitic. The graves are nearly circular and 10 or 12 feet in diameter.

Passing Ras Sajar, which marks the southern limit of the territories of the Sultan of Muscat, the *Dragon* arrived at Sallala and anchored off there on the 19th December. The district of Dhofar, according to some, includes the whole tract lying between Ras Resoot and Ras Noos, consisting of a maritime plain 85 miles long, enclosed by the lofty range of Jebel Samhan, which touches the sea at these points. But the application of the name is more usually restricted to the rich alluvial plain between Resoot and Thakah. This plain, which is of half-moon shape, is 30 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of about 14, and is formed by the curvature of the hill range; the coast-lines subtending this are lying due east and west and having a sharp turn or bay at Resoot and Merbat, which form sheltered harbours for vessels in the south-west and north-east monsoons respectively. It is one of the most fertile and favoured districts on the southern coast of Arabia, and its chequered history shows that it has ever been a coveted possession. Extensive ruins of towns and forts scattered over its surface are an attestation of a former populousness and importance that have long since passed away. Dhofar contains at present five separate towns, all of them near the sea—Okad, Sallala, El Hafah, El Dahareez, and Thakah. The Governor and his garrison reside at Sallala. Numerous wadies or water-courses intersect the plain, some of which are well wooded and grassy, while others form small fresh-water lakes. The range about Merbat rises to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and is thickly wooded to the summit with tamarind and acacia, frankincense and bdellium, dragon's-blood and other gum-resinous trees, and affords pasturage to herds



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of cattle and camels, and flocks of sheep and goats. But the western portion of the range behind Dhofar is neither so high nor so well clothed with vegetation, the upper part being almost bare of trees. The soil of the plain is light and rich, and excellent water is found everywhere at a few feet from the surface. Cotton, jowari, bajri, pulse, lucerne, and cocoanuts are grown, but to a limited extent only. The trade of Dhofar is chiefly in the hands of Khoja merchants, who are agents for houses in Bombay and Moculla. The imports are rice, grain, dates, sugar, cotton cloth, and oil, the cloth being mostly indigo-dyed stuffs from Bombay, and may amount to \$50,000 annually. The exports are frankincense, ghee, hides and skins, wax, &c., brought down from the hills by the Gara Bedouins, besides cotton, sardine oil, and shark-fins, &c. The Sámhan hills are known to be rich in balsamic, rubber-producing, and other useful trees, but they have never been properly explored. The rubber tree grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet; it is called Isbak by the Arabs and Tishkot by the Garas. Specimens of the product have been sent to Muscat, but it has not yet become an article of trade.

The inhabitants of the plains of Dhofar are mostly Katherees. This Hadhramant tribe, under Sultan Bedr Ba Towarek, invaded and overran Dhofar about 300 years ago and made El Dahareez their capital. They were in turn dispossessed by others, but subsequently regained supremacy; they still form the bulk of the inhabitants and number altogether about 1,500. The total population of the plain may be 2,000. The headmen of the towns and the Kazis all came to Sallala to visit the Political Agent; they are on good terms with the Governor, and expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the rule of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee.

The Garas are an extremely interesting and peculiar race, and are but little known. They are allied to the great Mahra tribe of whose language they speak a dialect. They are taller than, and of a different physique and physiognomy from, all the Arab-speaking tribes of Yemen and Omán, and, though they claim to be Hymyarites, have probably a separate origin. The area occupied by the Garas is a very circumscribed one, extending only from Rakeyoot, a village 12 miles west of Ras Sajar to Hasek, and not reaching inland more than 40 miles from the sea. In habits they are pure Bedouins, but are not nomadic; they may rather be styled Troglodytes, and their cave-haunting propensity is one of their chief singularities. The hills appear to be honeycombed with these caves, some of which are of prodigious dimensions, and afford space and accommodation for a whole family with its possessions in cattle and goats. A cave near the sea explored in the preceding year was 100 feet broad, 60 feet deep, and 8 feet high, and was double-storeyed, a second smaller chamber existing over the roof of the larger. This cave was entirely natural, and was a comparatively small one. The sub-tribes of the Gara are 10 in number and are thus distributed: At Rakeyoot—Beyt Shemasa and Beyt Elsa; at Dhofar—Beyt Saeed, Beni Kattan, Beyt Jesjyon, Beyt Tebbook, Beyt Keshoop, Beyt Jahbool, and Beyt Maashinee; at Merbat—Beyt Makheir. The strength of the whole Gara tribe does not probably exceed 3,000 souls.

Among the ruins with which the plain is interspersed the most extensive and interesting are those on the shore between El Hafah and El Dahareez, covering a space 2 miles in length. These ruins, now known as El Baleyd, are believed by Sprenger to be the remains of the ancient Mansoorah, but this name is unmentioned now in local tradition. The citadel, towers, and mosques are still standing in part, and the town wall and ditch can be distinctly traced. They have been measured and fully described by Carter. According to local tradition this city was founded by the Mainjooi or Nejuí dynasty, which rose to the height of its power in the fifth century of the Hijra. The existence of this dynasty has been discredited by European orientalists, but without reason. The tombs of the Sultans near El Robat, a few of them exquisitely worked and inscribed by Persian or Sanaa artists, have been examined and copied. The prosperity of Mansoorah was doubtless owing in great measure to the existence of a copious stream of perfectly sweet water which encircled the town on three sides. This stream, which is 4 or 5 fathoms deep, formerly communicated with the sea and formed a most excellent creek or harbour for dows and boats. It is now closed by a sand-bar, but this only requires to be removed to render the port again available for native vessels.

About half a mile from the ruins of El Baleyd lies the principal Moslem shrine at Dhofar, the tomb of the Zamorin, known as Abdulla-el-Samiry. He was the Raja of Cranganore in Malabar and was converted to Islam in the beginning of the third century of the Hijra, circa 210. Being compelled to leave his kingdom, he embarked in an Arab dow and came to Dhofar, where he died four or five years afterwards in the odour of sanctity. He is reputed to have first brought rain to Dhofar by his prayers, and his tomb is still visited by numbers to beseech his intercession in time of drought. The tomb is enclosed by an unroofed wall of mud

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and stone 25 feet by 10; it is 18 feet long by 4 broad, and lies north by south, with a broken headstone of black basalt. The inscription is imperfect and there is no date.

The recent history of Dhofar may be said to commence from the seizure of power by the famous pirate Muhammad Akil, who established order and ruled with a strong hand until his murder by the Garas in 1829. On hearing of his death, His Highness Seyyid Saeed, the Imam of Muscat, immediately sent a force and took possession of the place, although Muhammad's brother, Abdul Rahman, who was then a merchant in Bombay, desired and intrigued to obtain the government. Seyyid Saeed, however, was at that time engaged in his unlucky enterprises against Sivi and Membasa in East Africa, and could ill spare the troops required for garrisoning Dhofar. They were consequently withdrawn soon after, and the district fell into a state of anarchy, from which it did not emerge until the arrival of Seyyid Fadhl, the Moplah. In the year 1870 the Wali at Baghdad, under orders from the Porte, which at that time had designs on Southern Arabia, despatched a quasi-scientific expedition along this coast, and a liberal distribution of presents and flags was made to the various chiefs. Dhofar was one of the chief points visited by the steamer, and Turkish flags were landed here, but this tentative move was not followed up by Turkey. Seyyid Fadhl endeavoured to emulate the career of Mahammad Akil, but though he had the support of Mecca in his enterprise, he lacked the capacity for rule; and his followers, who seem to have been a band of ruffians, roused the people against them by their villainy and oppression. The general confusion became so great at last that the Katherees and Garas were compelled to unite and expel him. His Highness Seyyid Toorkee was then invited by the natives to occupy the country, and they have since remained contented and fairly prosperous under his rule.

At the time of the Political Agent's visits in Her Majesty's ship *Philomel* in November 1883, the Gara Bedouins were not on good terms with the Governor owing to a dispute about taxes, and a collision had occurred shortly before between the garrison and Sheikh Fankhor-el-Maashinee. At this visit the Political Agent found that the Garas had since submitted, and that friendly relations had been re-established.

From Sallala the Political Agent visited El Dahareez and Thakah, and from the latter place the *Dragon* steamed on to Merbat.

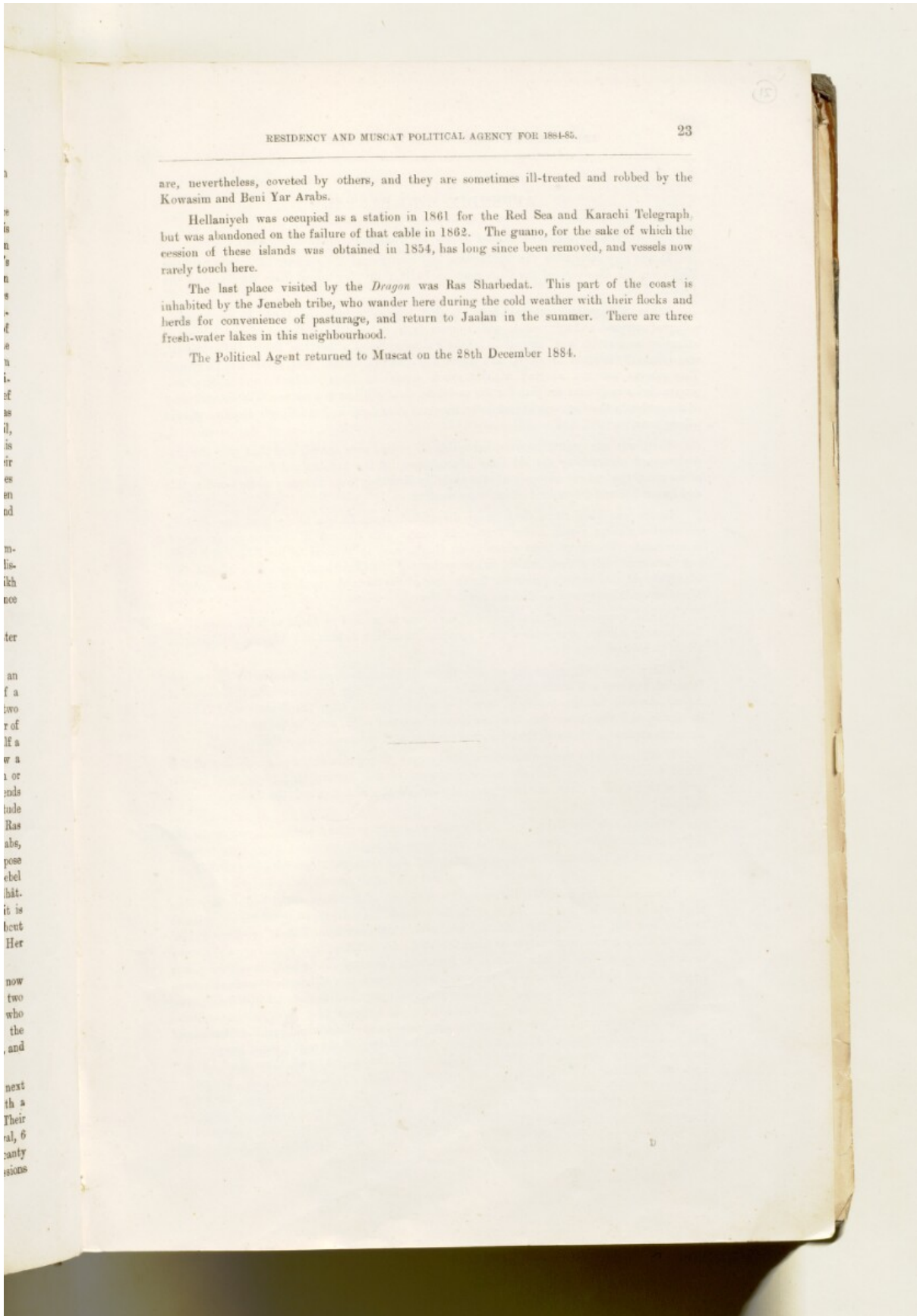
Merbat is a town of about 300 inhabitants, situated in a little bay which forms an excellent and secure anchorage during the north-east monsoon, at the western extremity of a narrow plain 25 miles long by 7 broad, extending under the Sámhan range. There are two forts—one in ruins, constructed by Muhammad Akil in 1806; and a new one built by the order of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee four years ago, which has a garrison of 20 men. About half a mile from the town lies the tomb of Sheikh Mahammad Ali, who died in 556 A.H., now a famous shrine. The principal export of vegetable origin from Southern Arabia is olibanum or frankincense, the country producing which, the libanophorus region of the ancients, extends from the Wady Meyfa and the Himyar range in longitude 47° 33' E. to Hasek in longitude 55° 20' E., an area embracing the whole of Hadhramant and part of Omán. Westward of Ras Fartak the tree is found but sparingly, and the collection of the gum is neglected by the Arabs, the work being left to a great extent in the hands of Somális, who come across for the purpose and pay for the privilege. The trees are most abundant on the limestone summits of Jebel Sámhan, where the gum is gathered in May and December by the Garas, who call it Shihát. The termination of the limit of the tree at Hasek and Wady Rakót is very abrupt, and it is not found further to the east. The average annual export of the gum from Dhofar is about 30 tons, and the local value \$60 per ton. Two young trees were brought to Muscat in Her Majesty's ship *Dragon* and are now thriving.

From Merbat the *Dragon* proceeded to Hasek on the 23rd. The old town here, now completely in ruins, is situated on the left bank of the Wady, where it was protected by two circular towers. The more recent inhabitants appear to have been of the Ba Malah tribe, who were attacked by the Kowasim or Beni Yas about three quarters of a century ago, and the women and children carried off into slavery. There is now no trade whatever at Hasek, and Arab craft seldom or never call here.

Hellaniyeh, the largest and only inhabited island of the Kuria Muria group, was next visited. The inhabitants of this island, 34 in number, subsist on fish and goats' milk, with a little rice and dates which they procure from passing dows by selling dried fish. Their habitations are of the most wretched and primitive description. Generally round or oval, 6 feet in diameter, and the height of a walking-stick, they are built of loose stones with a scanty roofing of mats laid over sticks and fish bones. Miserable as is their condition, their possessions



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are, nevertheless, coveted by others, and they are sometimes ill-treated and robbed by the Kowasim and Beni Yar Arabs.

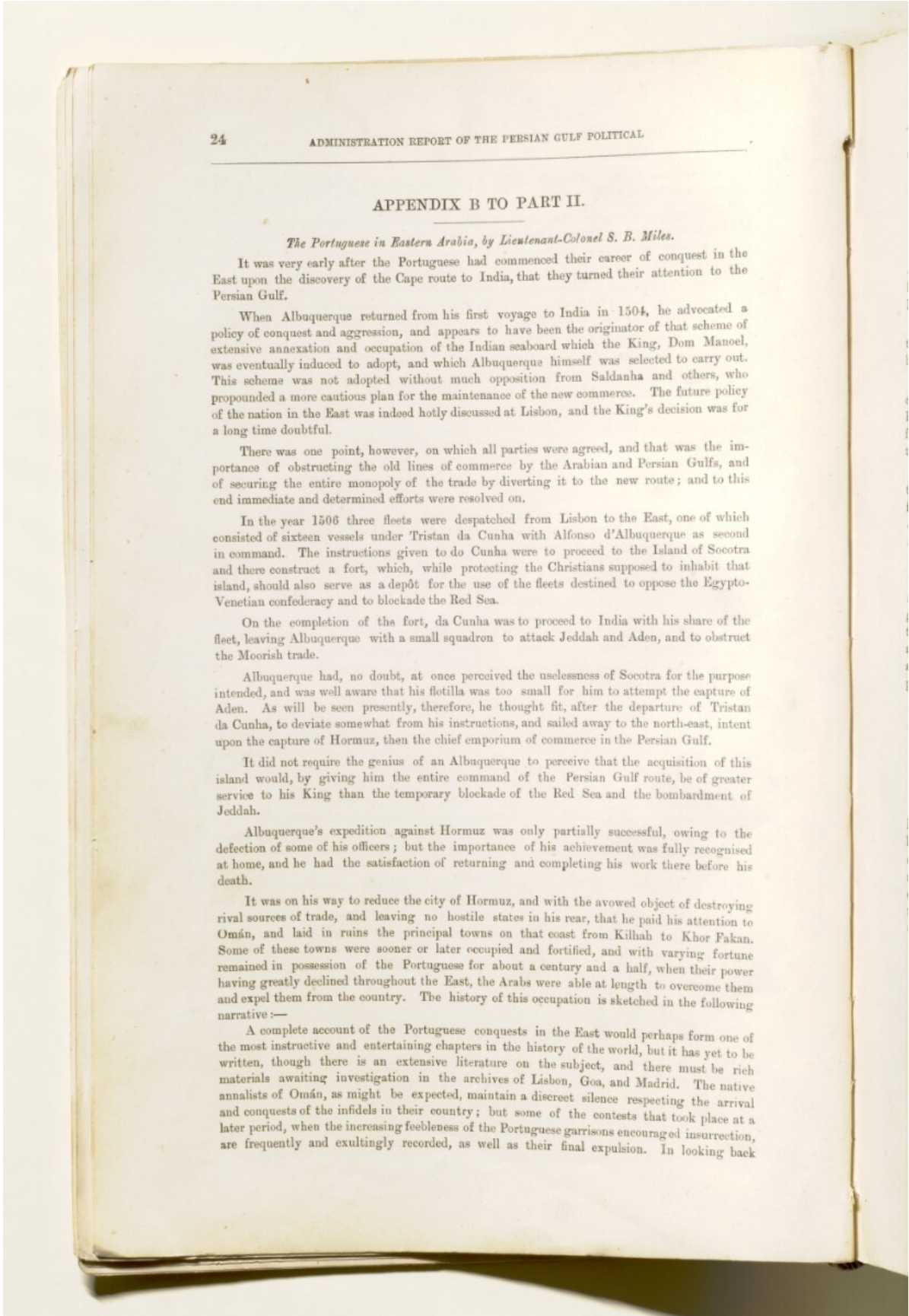
Hellaniyeh was occupied as a station in 1861 for the Red Sea and Karachi Telegraph, but was abandoned on the failure of that cable in 1862. The guano, for the sake of which the cession of these islands was obtained in 1854, has long since been removed, and vessels now rarely touch here.

The last place visited by the *Dragon* was Ras Sharbedat. This part of the coast is inhabited by the Jenebeh tribe, who wander here during the cold weather with their flocks and herds for convenience of pasturage, and return to Jaalan in the summer. There are three fresh-water lakes in this neighbourhood.

The Political Agent returned to Muscat on the 28th December 1884.



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APPENDIX B TO PART II.

The Portuguese in Eastern Arabia, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles.

It was very early after the Portuguese had commenced their career of conquest in the East upon the discovery of the Cape route to India, that they turned their attention to the Persian Gulf.

When Albuquerque returned from his first voyage to India in 1504, he advocated a policy of conquest and aggression, and appears to have been the originator of that scheme of extensive annexation and occupation of the Indian seaboard which the King, Dom Manoel, was eventually induced to adopt, and which Albuquerque himself was selected to carry out. This scheme was not adopted without much opposition from Saldanha and others, who propounded a more cautious plan for the maintenance of the new commerce. The future policy of the nation in the East was indeed hotly discussed at Lisbon, and the King's decision was for a long time doubtful.

There was one point, however, on which all parties were agreed, and that was the importance of obstructing the old lines of commerce by the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and of securing the entire monopoly of the trade by diverting it to the new route; and to this end immediate and determined efforts were resolved on.

In the year 1506 three fleets were despatched from Lisbon to the East, one of which consisted of sixteen vessels under Tristan da Cunha with Alfonso d'Albuquerque as second in command. The instructions given to da Cunha were to proceed to the Island of Socotra and there construct a fort, which, while protecting the Christians supposed to inhabit that island, should also serve as a depôt for the use of the fleets destined to oppose the Egyptian-Venetian confederacy and to blockade the Red Sea.

On the completion of the fort, da Cunha was to proceed to India with his share of the fleet, leaving Albuquerque with a small squadron to attack Jeddah and Aden, and to obstruct the Moorish trade.

Albuquerque had, no doubt, at once perceived the uselessness of Socotra for the purpose intended, and was well aware that his flotilla was too small for him to attempt the capture of Aden. As will be seen presently, therefore, he thought fit, after the departure of Tristan da Cunha, to deviate somewhat from his instructions, and sailed away to the north-east, intent upon the capture of Hormuz, then the chief emporium of commerce in the Persian Gulf.

It did not require the genius of an Albuquerque to perceive that the acquisition of this island would, by giving him the entire command of the Persian Gulf route, be of greater service to his King than the temporary blockade of the Red Sea and the bombardment of Jeddah.

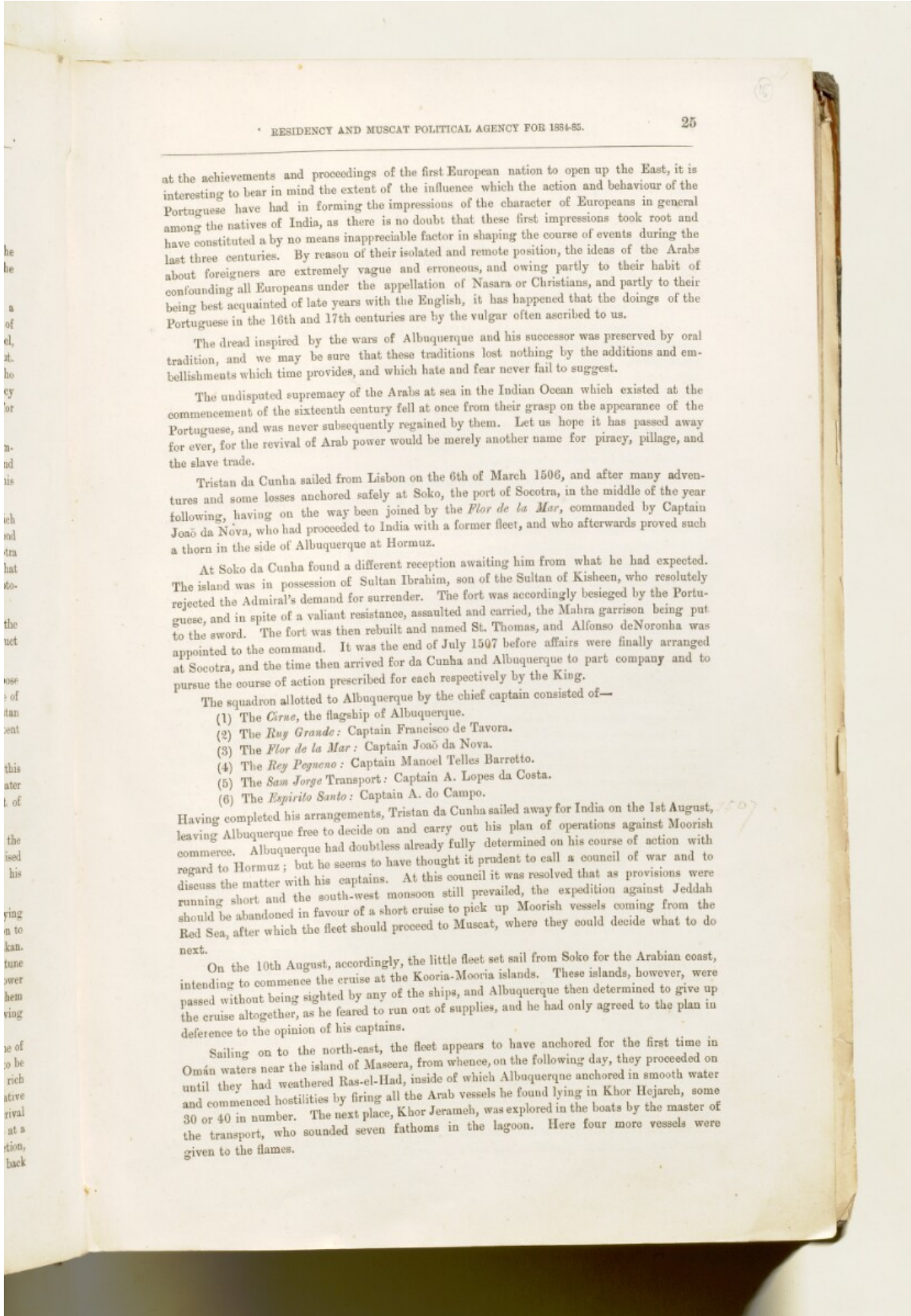
Albuquerque's expedition against Hormuz was only partially successful, owing to the defection of some of his officers; but the importance of his achievement was fully recognised at home, and he had the satisfaction of returning and completing his work there before his death.

It was on his way to reduce the city of Hormuz, and with the avowed object of destroying rival sources of trade, and leaving no hostile states in his rear, that he paid his attention to Omán, and laid in ruins the principal towns on that coast from Kilhah to Khor Fakan. Some of these towns were sooner or later occupied and fortified, and with varying fortune remained in possession of the Portuguese for about a century and a half, when their power having greatly declined throughout the East, the Arabs were able at length to overcome them and expel them from the country. The history of this occupation is sketched in the following narrative:—

A complete account of the Portuguese conquests in the East would perhaps form one of the most instructive and entertaining chapters in the history of the world, but it has yet to be written, though there is an extensive literature on the subject, and there must be rich materials awaiting investigation in the archives of Lisbon, Goa, and Madrid. The native annalists of Omán, as might be expected, maintain a discreet silence respecting the arrival and conquests of the infidels in their country; but some of the contests that took place at a later period, when the increasing feebleness of the Portuguese garrisons encouraged insurrection, are frequently and exultingly recorded, as well as their final expulsion. In looking back



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at the achievements and proceedings of the first European nation to open up the East, it is interesting to bear in mind the extent of the influence which the action and behaviour of the Portuguese have had in forming the impressions of the character of Europeans in general among the natives of India, as there is no doubt that these first impressions took root and have constituted a by no means inappreciable factor in shaping the course of events during the last three centuries. By reason of their isolated and remote position, the ideas of the Arabs about foreigners are extremely vague and erroneous, and owing partly to their habit of confounding all Europeans under the appellation of Nasara or Christians, and partly to their being best acquainted of late years with the English, it has happened that the doings of the Portuguese in the 16th and 17th centuries are by the vulgar often ascribed to us.

The dread inspired by the wars of Albuquerque and his successor was preserved by oral tradition, and we may be sure that these traditions lost nothing by the additions and embellishments which time provides, and which hate and fear never fail to suggest.

The undisputed supremacy of the Arabs at sea in the Indian Ocean which existed at the commencement of the sixteenth century fell at once from their grasp on the appearance of the Portuguese, and was never subsequently regained by them. Let us hope it has passed away for ever, for the revival of Arab power would be merely another name for piracy, pillage, and the slave trade.

Tristan da Cunha sailed from Lisbon on the 6th of March 1506, and after many adventures and some losses anchored safely at Soko, the port of Socotra, in the middle of the year following, having on the way been joined by the *Flor de la Mar*, commanded by Captain João da Nova, who had proceeded to India with a former fleet, and who afterwards proved such a thorn in the side of Albuquerque at Hormuz.

At Soko da Cunha found a different reception awaiting him from what he had expected. The island was in possession of Sultan Ibrahim, son of the Sultan of Kisheen, who resolutely rejected the Admiral's demand for surrender. The fort was accordingly besieged by the Portuguese, and in spite of a valiant resistance, assaulted and carried, the Mahra garrison being put to the sword. The fort was then rebuilt and named St. Thomas, and Alfonso de Noronha was appointed to the command. It was the end of July 1507 before affairs were finally arranged at Socotra, and the time then arrived for da Cunha and Albuquerque to part company and to pursue the course of action prescribed for each respectively by the King.

The squadron allotted to Albuquerque by the chief captain consisted of—

- (1) The *Cirne*, the flagship of Albuquerque.
- (2) The *Ruy Grande*: Captain Francisco de Tavora.
- (3) The *Flor de la Mar*: Captain João da Nova.
- (4) The *Rey Pegueno*: Captain Manoel Telles Barretto.
- (5) The *San Jorge* Transport: Captain A. Lopes da Costa.
- (6) The *Espirito Santo*: Captain A. do Campo.

Having completed his arrangements, Tristan da Cunha sailed away for India on the 1st August, leaving Albuquerque free to decide on and carry out his plan of operations against Moorish commerce. Albuquerque had doubtless already fully determined on his course of action with regard to Hormuz; but he seems to have thought it prudent to call a council of war and to discuss the matter with his captains. At this council it was resolved that as provisions were running short and the south-west monsoon still prevailed, the expedition against Jeddah should be abandoned in favour of a short cruise to pick up Moorish vessels coming from the Red Sea, after which the fleet should proceed to Muscat, where they could decide what to do next.

On the 10th August, accordingly, the little fleet set sail from Soko for the Arabian coast, intending to commence the cruise at the Kooria-Mooria islands. These islands, however, were passed without being sighted by any of the ships, and Albuquerque then determined to give up the cruise altogether, as he feared to run out of supplies, and he had only agreed to the plan in deference to the opinion of his captains.

Sailing on to the north-east, the fleet appears to have anchored for the first time in Omán waters near the island of Maseera, from whence, on the following day, they proceeded on until they had weathered Ras-el-Had, inside of which Albuquerque anchored in smooth water and commenced hostilities by firing all the Arab vessels he found lying in Khor Hejareh, some 30 or 40 in number. The next place, Khor Jerameh, was explored in the boats by the master of the transport, who sounded seven fathoms in the lagoon. Here four more vessels were given to the flames.



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Passing Soor, which is described as a small fishing village, the fleet, sailing close and followed by a large concourse of people along the shore, next arrived at the city of Kilhat, where Albuquerque ordered his ships to come to an anchor with as much noise and display as could be made.

This was the first appearance of Europeans in ships in the Gulf of Omán since the days of Alexander, eighteen centuries before. And from the ready submission of the people of Kilhat, the appearance of the fleet seems to have been viewed with no little terror and dismay, the Persians here having doubtless heard of the proceedings of the Portuguese on the Indian coast and of their warlike character and superiority.

At the time of these events the Arab Prince in power in Omán was the Imam Muhammad-bin-Ismail-el-Ismaili, who was elected in A.H. 906 (A.D. 1500) and died in A.H. 942 (A.D. 1535). His capital was el Rostak, where he usually resided. He held sway, however, only over the interior portion of the country, the coast line being still, as it had been since A.D. 1270, subject to the Persian King of Hormuz, whose chief Governor was at Kilhat.

No communication was held the first day with the city, but on the following morning a boat was sent on shore with two officers and an interpreter, who were civilly received, and were informed that the town belonged to the kingdom of Hormuz, and that anything required for the fleet would be willingly supplied.

On the next day, further communications took place between the Governor and Albuquerque, to whom a present of fruit, &c., was sent on board by the former. The present, however, was not accepted by Albuquerque, who required the unconditional submission of the town and the transfer of allegiance to the King of Portugal.

The Governor being unprepared for resistance resolved to temporise, and humbly deprecating the opening of hostilities and the destruction of the town, besought Albuquerque to proceed to Hormuz and make terms with the King, promising that whether peace or war might result there, Kilhat would nevertheless yield subjection to the King of Portugal. This evasive reply was fully understood by Albuquerque; but as he was in urgent need of provisions he took the advice of his officers and accepted the position until a more convenient opportunity. Before leaving, Albuquerque gave a written guarantee of safety from attack by other Portuguese ships in the name of the King Dom Manoel to the Governor, but he did not scruple to make prize of an Aden dow of 200 tons lying in the harbour which was held to ransom.

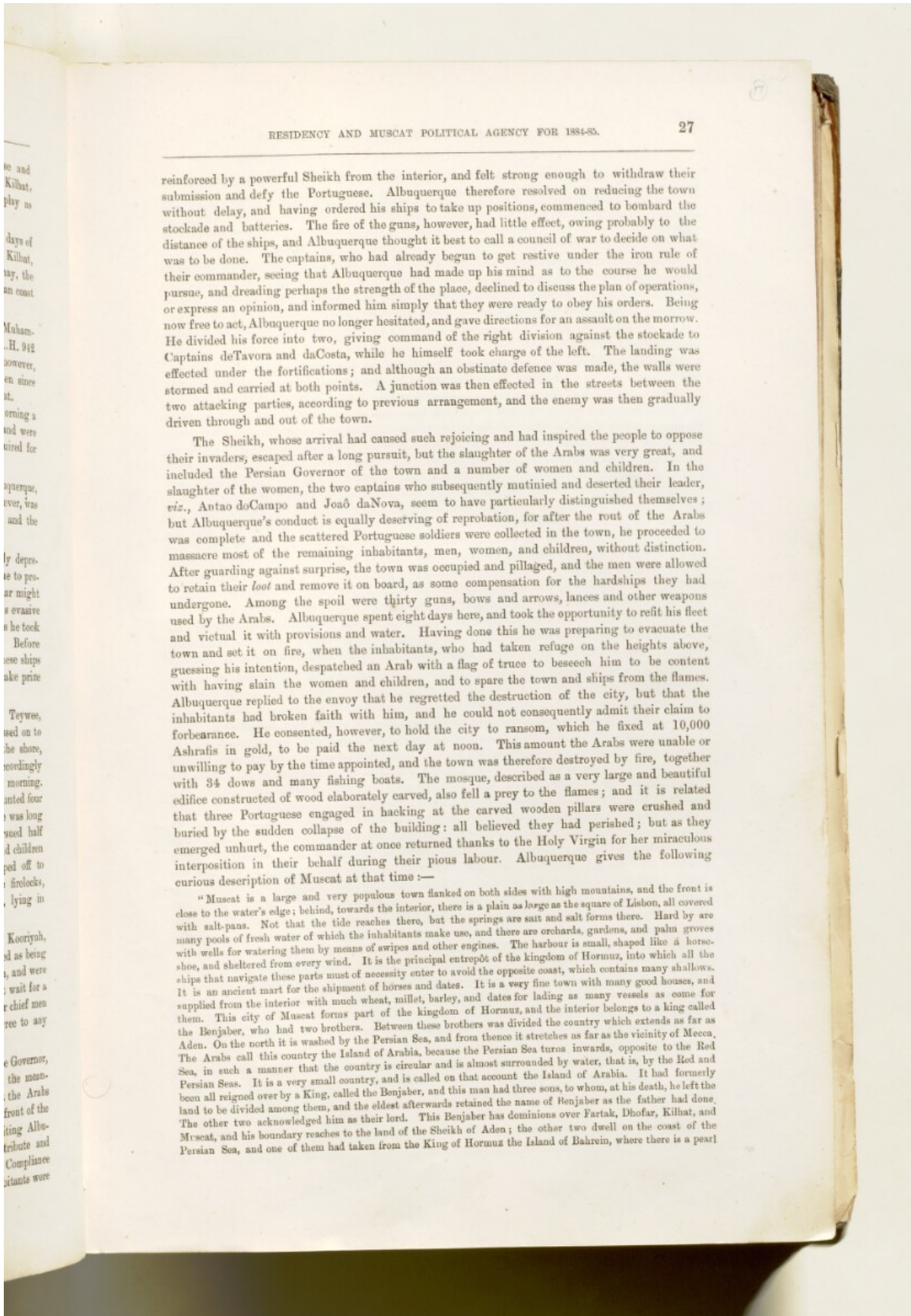
On Sunday, the 22nd August, Albuquerque weighed from Kilhat and sailed for Teywee, which he had supposed to be a large port, but finding it merely a watering place he passed on to Kooriyah, where he anchored for the night. The next day no boat came off from the shore, and it was seen that the inhabitants had prepared for resistance. Albuquerque accordingly reconnoitred the place in his boat and arranged his plan of attack for the following morning. It was ascertained that the Arabs had two batteries, on one of which they had mounted four mortars, and the attack was consequently concentrated on these points. The struggle was long and severe, but the natives were ultimately driven out of their defences and pursued half a league by the Portuguese, who slaughtered indiscriminately all the men, women, and children they could reach. Some prisoners taken in the town had their ears and noses lopped off to signalise the victory, and Kooriyah was plundered and set on fire. Twenty-five firelocks, besides spears, bows and arrows, &c., were captured, and 38 vessels, large and small, lying in the port, were burnt.

Muscat, the next scene of destruction, was reached in four days after leaving Kooriyah, and was found to be a very formidable and well-fortified place. It is also described as being the principal port on that coast. The inhabitants had heard of the fate of Kooriyah, and were disinclined to expose their city to a similar catastrophe; they therefore did not wait for a summons to surrender, but immediately on the arrival of the fleet sent off two of their chief men to Albuquerque, offering submission to the King of Portugal, and promising to agree to any terms that might be demanded.

Albuquerque, finding they were unprovided with written power to treat from the Governor, sent them on shore again, desiring them to return on board the following day. In the meantime he sounded the harbour and reconnoitred the fortifications. It was found that the Arabs had constructed a rampart of wood and earth from hill to hill above the beach in front of the town and had mounted thereon a number of mortars. On the two Sheikhs visiting Albuquerque next day, they were informed that they were required to pay an annual tribute and furnish his fleet with supplies and water during the operations against Hormuz. Compliance with the requisition for provisions was made at once; but during the night the inhabitants were



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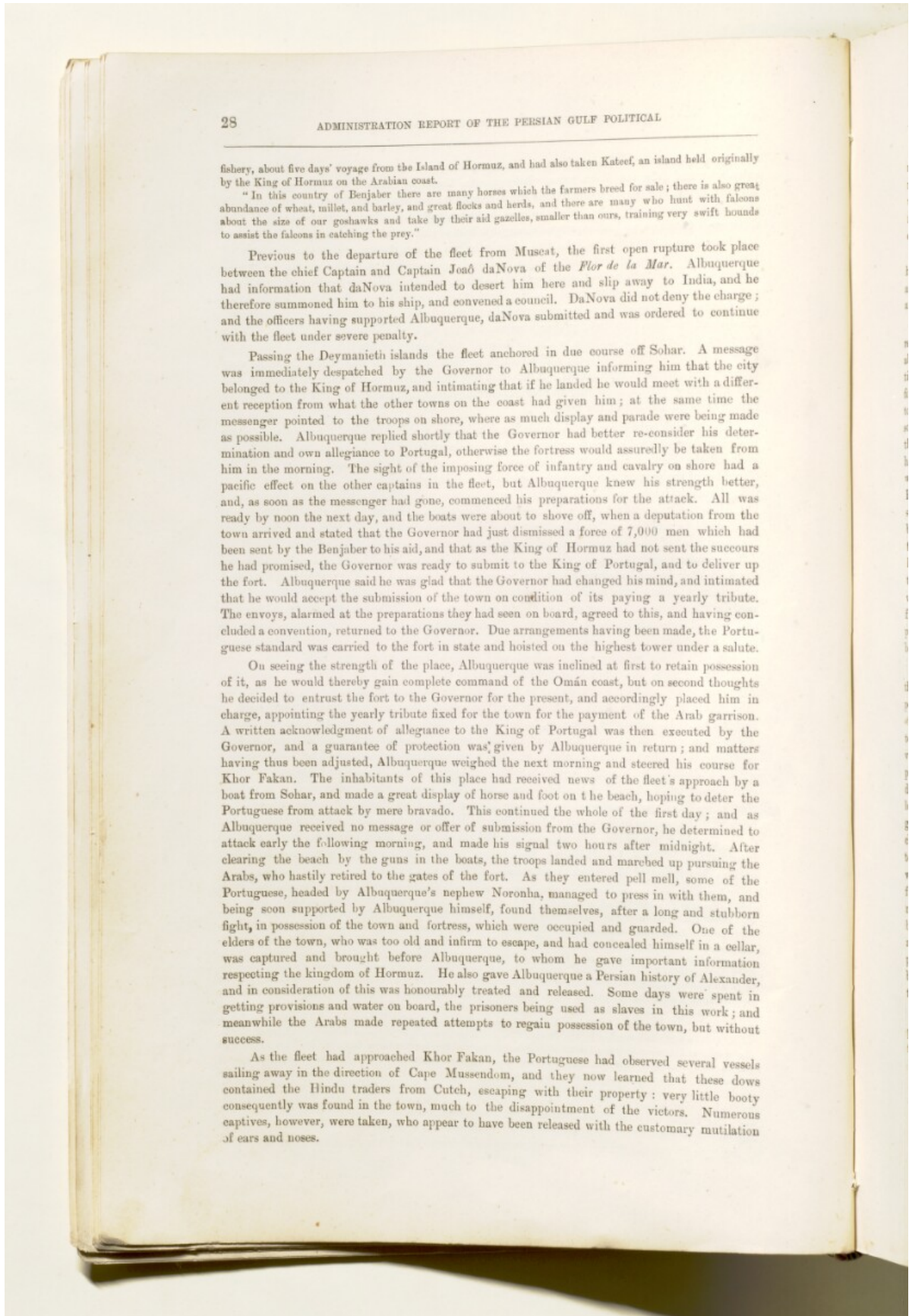
reinforced by a powerful Sheikh from the interior, and felt strong enough to withdraw their submission and defy the Portuguese. Albuquerque therefore resolved on reducing the town without delay, and having ordered his ships to take up positions, commenced to bombard the stockade and batteries. The fire of the guns, however, had little effect, owing probably to the distance of the ships, and Albuquerque thought it best to call a council of war to decide on what was to be done. The captains, who had already begun to get restive under the iron rule of their commander, seeing that Albuquerque had made up his mind as to the course he would pursue, and dreading perhaps the strength of the place, declined to discuss the plan of operations, or express an opinion, and informed him simply that they were ready to obey his orders. Being now free to act, Albuquerque no longer hesitated, and gave directions for an assault on the morrow. He divided his force into two, giving command of the right division against the stockade to Captains deTavora and daCosta, while he himself took charge of the left. The landing was effected under the fortifications; and although an obstinate defence was made, the walls were stormed and carried at both points. A junction was then effected in the streets between the two attacking parties, according to previous arrangement, and the enemy was then gradually driven through and out of the town.

The Sheikh, whose arrival had caused such rejoicing and had inspired the people to oppose their invaders, escaped after a long pursuit, but the slaughter of the Arabs was very great, and included the Persian Governor of the town and a number of women and children. In the slaughter of the women, the two captains who subsequently mutinied and deserted their leader, viz., Antao doCampo and Joao daNova, seem to have particularly distinguished themselves; but Albuquerque's conduct is equally deserving of reprobation, for after the rout of the Arabs was complete and the scattered Portuguese soldiers were collected in the town, he proceeded to massacre most of the remaining inhabitants, men, women, and children, without distinction. After guarding against surprise, the town was occupied and pillaged, and the men were allowed to retain their *loot* and remove it on board, as some compensation for the hardships they had undergone. Among the spoil were thirty guns, bows and arrows, lances and other weapons used by the Arabs. Albuquerque spent eight days here, and took the opportunity to refit his fleet and victual it with provisions and water. Having done this he was preparing to evacuate the town and set it on fire, when the inhabitants, who had taken refuge on the heights above, guessing his intention, despatched an Arab with a flag of truce to beseech him to be content with having slain the women and children, and to spare the town and ships from the flames. Albuquerque replied to the envoy that he regretted the destruction of the city, but that the inhabitants had broken faith with him, and he could not consequently admit their claim to forbearance. He consented, however, to hold the city to ransom, which he fixed at 10,000 Ashrafi in gold, to be paid the next day at noon. This amount the Arabs were unable or unwilling to pay by the time appointed, and the town was therefore destroyed by fire, together with 3½ dows and many fishing boats. The mosque, described as a very large and beautiful edifice constructed of wood elaborately carved, also fell a prey to the flames; and it is related that three Portuguese engaged in hacking at the carved wooden pillars were crushed and buried by the sudden collapse of the building: all believed they had perished; but as they emerged unhurt, the commander at once returned thanks to the Holy Virgin for her miraculous interposition in their behalf during their pious labour. Albuquerque gives the following curious description of Muscat at that time:—

"Muscat is a large and very populous town flanked on both sides with high mountains, and the front is close to the water's edge; behind, towards the interior, there is a plain as large as the square of Lisbon, all covered with salt-pans. Not that the tide reaches there, but the springs are salt and salt forms there. Hard by are many pools of fresh water of which the inhabitants make use, and there are orchards, gardens, and palm groves with wells for watering them by means of ewipes and other engines. The harbour is small, shaped like a horse-shoe, and sheltered from every wind. It is the principal entrepôt of the kingdom of Hormuz, into which all the ships that navigate these parts must of necessity enter to avoid the opposite coast, which contains many shallows. It is an ancient mart for the shipment of horses and dates. It is a very fine town with many good houses, and supplied from the interior with much wheat, millet, barley, and dates for lading as many vessels as come for them. This city of Muscat forms part of the kingdom of Hormuz, and the interior belongs to a king called the Benjaber, who had two brothers. Between these brothers was divided the country which extends as far as Aden. On the north it is washed by the Persian Sea, and from thence it stretches as far as the vicinity of Mecca. The Arabs call this country the Island of Arabia, because the Persian Sea turns inwards, opposite to the Red Sea, in such a manner that the country is circular and is almost surrounded by water, that is, by the Red and Persian Seas. It is a very small country, and is called on that account the Island of Arabia. It had formerly been all reigned over by a King, called the Benjaber, and this man had three sons, to whom, at his death, he left the land to be divided among them, and the eldest afterwards retained the name of Benjaber as the father had done. The other two acknowledged him as their lord. This Benjaber has dominions over Fartak, Dhofar, Kilhat, and Muscat, and his boundary reaches to the land of the Sheikh of Aden; the other two dwell on the coast of the Persian Sea, and one of them had taken from the King of Hormuz the Island of Bahrein, where there is a pearl



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fishery, about five days' voyage from the Island of Hormuz, and had also taken Kateef, an island held originally by the King of Hormuz on the Arabian coast.

"In this country of Benjaber there are many horses which the farmers breed for sale; there is also great abundance of wheat, millet, and barley, and great flocks and herds, and there are many who hunt with falcons about the size of our goshawks and take by their aid gazelles, smaller than ours, training very swift hounds to assist the falcons in catching the prey."

Previous to the departure of the fleet from Muscat, the first open rupture took place between the chief Captain and Captain João daNova of the *Flor de la Mar*. Albuquerque had information that daNova intended to desert him here and slip away to India, and he therefore summoned him to his ship, and convened a council. DaNova did not deny the charge; and the officers having supported Albuquerque, daNova submitted and was ordered to continue with the fleet under severe penalty.

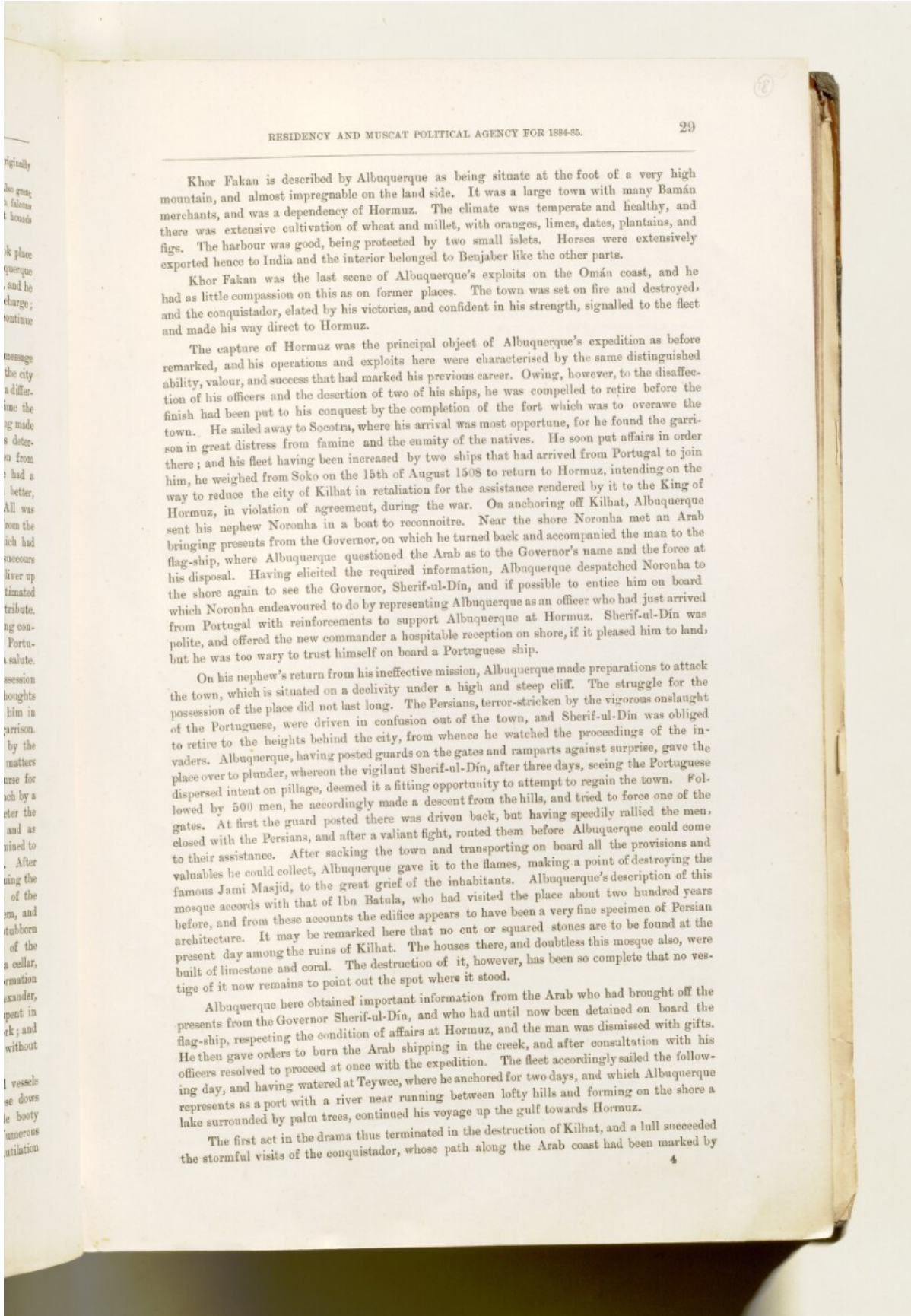
Passing the Deymanieth islands the fleet anchored in due course off Sohar. A message was immediately despatched by the Governor to Albuquerque informing him that the city belonged to the King of Hormuz, and intimating that if he landed he would meet with a different reception from what the other towns on the coast had given him; at the same time the messenger pointed to the troops on shore, where as much display and parade were being made as possible. Albuquerque replied shortly that the Governor had better re-consider his determination and own allegiance to Portugal, otherwise the fortress would assuredly be taken from him in the morning. The sight of the imposing force of infantry and cavalry on shore had a pacific effect on the other captains in the fleet, but Albuquerque knew his strength better, and, as soon as the messenger had gone, commenced his preparations for the attack. All was ready by noon the next day, and the boats were about to shove off, when a deputation from the town arrived and stated that the Governor had just dismissed a force of 7,000 men which had been sent by the Benjaber to his aid, and that as the King of Hormuz had not sent the succours he had promised, the Governor was ready to submit to the King of Portugal, and to deliver up the fort. Albuquerque said he was glad that the Governor had changed his mind, and intimated that he would accept the submission of the town on condition of its paying a yearly tribute. The envoys, alarmed at the preparations they had seen on board, agreed to this, and having concluded a convention, returned to the Governor. Due arrangements having been made, the Portuguese standard was carried to the fort in state and hoisted on the highest tower under a salute.

On seeing the strength of the place, Albuquerque was inclined at first to retain possession of it, as he would thereby gain complete command of the Omán coast, but on second thoughts he decided to entrust the fort to the Governor for the present, and accordingly placed him in charge, appointing the yearly tribute fixed for the town for the payment of the Arab garrison. A written acknowledgment of allegiance to the King of Portugal was then executed by the Governor, and a guarantee of protection was given by Albuquerque in return; and matters having thus been adjusted, Albuquerque weighed the next morning and steered his course for Khor Fakan. The inhabitants of this place had received news of the fleet's approach by a boat from Sohar, and made a great display of horse and foot on the beach, hoping to deter the Portuguese from attack by mere bravado. This continued the whole of the first day; and as Albuquerque received no message or offer of submission from the Governor, he determined to attack early the following morning, and made his signal two hours after midnight. After clearing the beach by the guns in the boats, the troops landed and marched up pursuing the Arabs, who hastily retired to the gates of the fort. As they entered pell mell, some of the Portuguese, headed by Albuquerque's nephew Noronha, managed to press in with them, and being soon supported by Albuquerque himself, found themselves, after a long and stubborn fight, in possession of the town and fortress, which were occupied and guarded. One of the elders of the town, who was too old and infirm to escape, and had concealed himself in a cellar, was captured and brought before Albuquerque, to whom he gave important information respecting the kingdom of Hormuz. He also gave Albuquerque a Persian history of Alexander, and in consideration of this was honourably treated and released. Some days were spent in getting provisions and water on board, the prisoners being used as slaves in this work; and meanwhile the Arabs made repeated attempts to regain possession of the town, but without success.

As the fleet had approached Khor Fakan, the Portuguese had observed several vessels sailing away in the direction of Cape Mussendom, and they now learned that these dows contained the Hindu traders from Cutch, escaping with their property: very little booty consequently was found in the town, much to the disappointment of the victors. Numerous captives, however, were taken, who appear to have been released with the customary mutilation of ears and noses.



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Khor Fakan is described by Albuquerque as being situate at the foot of a very high mountain, and almost impregnable on the land side. It was a large town with many Baman merchants, and was a dependency of Hormuz. The climate was temperate and healthy, and there was extensive cultivation of wheat and millet, with oranges, limes, dates, plantains, and figs. The harbour was good, being protected by two small islets. Horses were extensively exported hence to India and the interior belonged to Benjaber like the other parts.

Khor Fakan was the last scene of Albuquerque's exploits on the Oman coast, and he had as little compassion on this as on former places. The town was set on fire and destroyed, and the conquistador, elated by his victories, and confident in his strength, signalled to the fleet and made his way direct to Hormuz.

The capture of Hormuz was the principal object of Albuquerque's expedition as before remarked, and his operations and exploits here were characterised by the same distinguished ability, valour, and success that had marked his previous career. Owing, however, to the disaffection of his officers and the desertion of two of his ships, he was compelled to retire before the finish had been put to his conquest by the completion of the fort which was to overawe the town. He sailed away to Socotra, where his arrival was most opportune, for he found the garrison in great distress from famine and the enmity of the natives. He soon put affairs in order there; and his fleet having been increased by two ships that had arrived from Portugal to join him, he weighed from Soko on the 15th of August 1508 to return to Hormuz, intending on the way to reduce the city of Kilhat in retaliation for the assistance rendered by it to the King of Hormuz, in violation of agreement, during the war. On anchoring off Kilhat, Albuquerque sent his nephew Noronha in a boat to reconnoitre. Near the shore Noronha met an Arab bringing presents from the Governor, on which he turned back and accompanied the man to the flag-ship, where Albuquerque questioned the Arab as to the Governor's name and the force at his disposal. Having elicited the required information, Albuquerque despatched Noronha to the shore again to see the Governor, Sherif-ul-Din, and if possible to entice him on board which Noronha endeavoured to do by representing Albuquerque as an officer who had just arrived from Portugal with reinforcements to support Albuquerque at Hormuz. Sherif-ul-Din was polite, and offered the new commander a hospitable reception on shore, if it pleased him to land, but he was too wary to trust himself on board a Portuguese ship.

On his nephew's return from his ineffective mission, Albuquerque made preparations to attack the town, which is situated on a declivity under a high and steep cliff. The struggle for the possession of the place did not last long. The Persians, terror-stricken by the vigorous onslaught of the Portuguese, were driven in confusion out of the town, and Sherif-ul-Din was obliged to retire to the heights behind the city, from whence he watched the proceedings of the invaders. Albuquerque, having posted guards on the gates and ramparts against surprise, gave the place over to plunder, whereon the vigilant Sherif-ul-Din, after three days, seeing the Portuguese dispersed intent on pillage, deemed it a fitting opportunity to attempt to regain the town. Followed by 500 men, he accordingly made a descent from the hills, and tried to force one of the gates. At first the guard posted there was driven back, but having speedily rallied the men, closed with the Persians, and after a valiant fight, routed them before Albuquerque could come to their assistance. After sacking the town and transporting on board all the provisions and valuables he could collect, Albuquerque gave it to the flames, making a point of destroying the famous Jami Masjid, to the great grief of the inhabitants. Albuquerque's description of this mosque accords with that of Ibn Batula, who had visited the place about two hundred years before, and from these accounts the edifice appears to have been a very fine specimen of Persian architecture. It may be remarked here that no cut or squared stones are to be found at the present day among the ruins of Kilhat. The houses there, and doubtless this mosque also, were built of limestone and coral. The destruction of it, however, has been so complete that no vestige of it now remains to point out the spot where it stood.

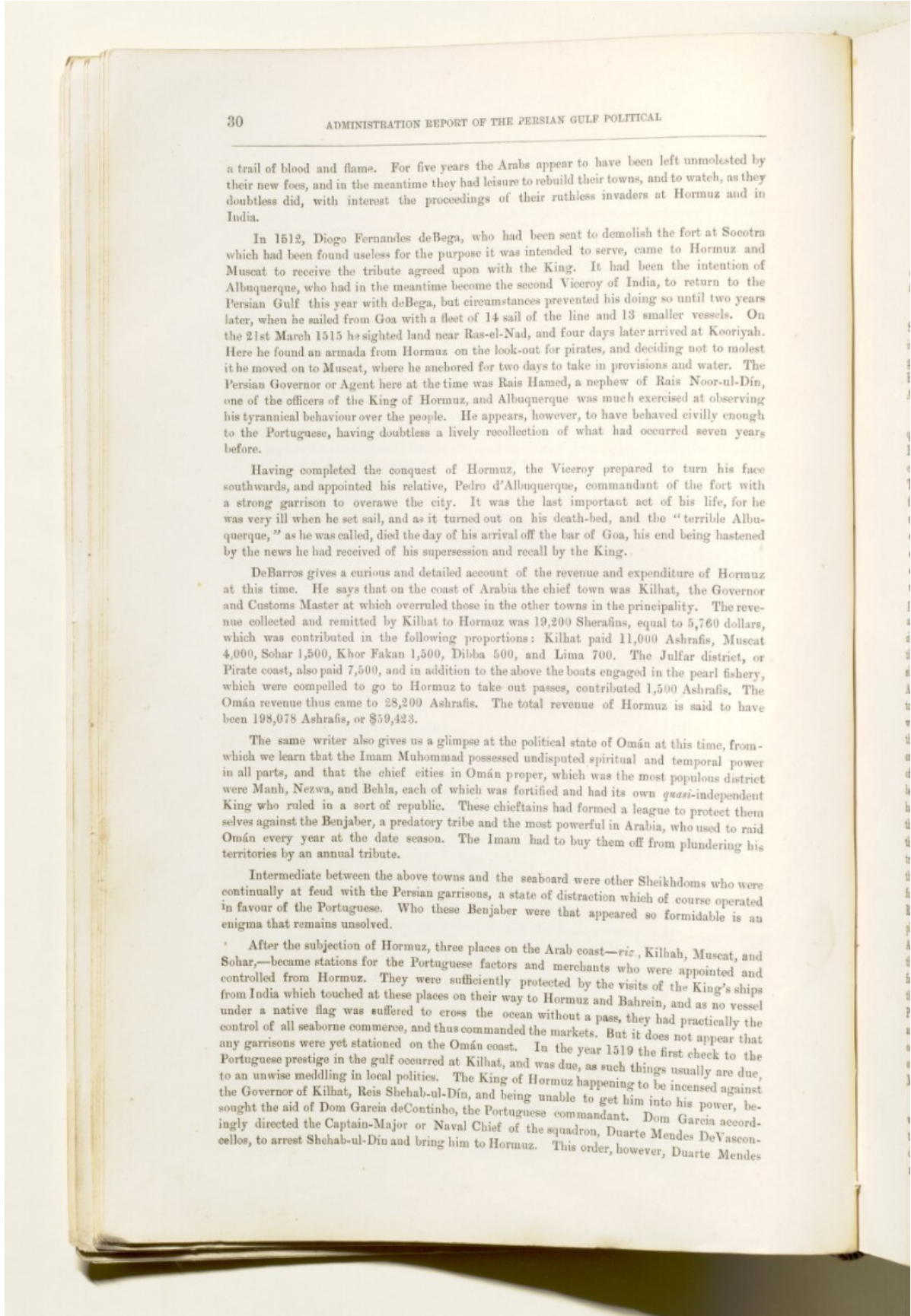
Albuquerque here obtained important information from the Arab who had brought off the presents from the Governor Sherif-ul-Din, and who had until now been detained on board the flag-ship, respecting the condition of affairs at Hormuz, and the man was dismissed with gifts. He then gave orders to burn the Arab shipping in the creek, and after consultation with his officers resolved to proceed at once with the expedition. The fleet accordingly sailed the following day, and having watered at Teywee, where he anchored for two days, and which Albuquerque represents as a port with a river near running between lofty hills and forming on the shore a lake surrounded by palm trees, continued his voyage up the gulf towards Hormuz.

The first act in the drama thus terminated in the destruction of Kilhat, and a lull succeeded the stormful visits of the conquistador, whose path along the Arab coast had been marked by

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a trail of blood and flame. For five years the Arabs appear to have been left unmolested by their new foes, and in the meantime they had leisure to rebuild their towns, and to watch, as they doubtless did, with interest the proceedings of their ruthless invaders at Hormuz and in India.

In 1512, Diogo Fernandes deBega, who had been sent to demolish the fort at Socotra which had been found useless for the purpose it was intended to serve, came to Hormuz and Muscat to receive the tribute agreed upon with the King. It had been the intention of Albuquerque, who had in the meantime become the second Viceroy of India, to return to the Persian Gulf this year with deBega, but circumstances prevented his doing so until two years later, when he sailed from Goa with a fleet of 14 sail of the line and 13 smaller vessels. On the 21st March 1515 he sighted land near Ras-el-Nad, and four days later arrived at Kooriyah. Here he found an armada from Hormuz on the look-out for pirates, and deciding not to molest it he moved on to Muscat, where he anchored for two days to take in provisions and water. The Persian Governor or Agent here at the time was Rais Hamed, a nephew of Rais Noor-ul-Din, one of the officers of the King of Hormuz, and Albuquerque was much exercised at observing his tyrannical behaviour over the people. He appears, however, to have behaved civilly enough to the Portuguese, having doubtless a lively recollection of what had occurred seven years before.

Having completed the conquest of Hormuz, the Viceroy prepared to turn his face southwards, and appointed his relative, Pedro d'Albuquerque, commandant of the fort with a strong garrison to overawe the city. It was the last important act of his life, for he was very ill when he set sail, and as it turned out on his death-bed, and the "terrible Albuquerque," as he was called, died the day of his arrival off the bar of Goa, his end being hastened by the news he had received of his supersession and recall by the King.

DeBarros gives a curious and detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of Hormuz at this time. He says that on the coast of Arabia the chief town was Kilhat, the Governor and Customs Master at which overruled those in the other towns in the principality. The revenue collected and remitted by Kilhat to Hormuz was 19,200 Sherafis, equal to 5,760 dollars, which was contributed in the following proportions: Kilhat paid 11,000 Ashrafis, Muscat 4,000, Sohar 1,500, Khor Fakan 1,500, Dibba 500, and Lima 700. The Julfar district, or Pirate coast, also paid 7,500, and in addition to the above the boats engaged in the pearl fishery, which were compelled to go to Hormuz to take out passes, contributed 1,500 Ashrafis. The Omán revenue thus came to 28,200 Ashrafis. The total revenue of Hormuz is said to have been 198,078 Ashrafis, or \$59,423.

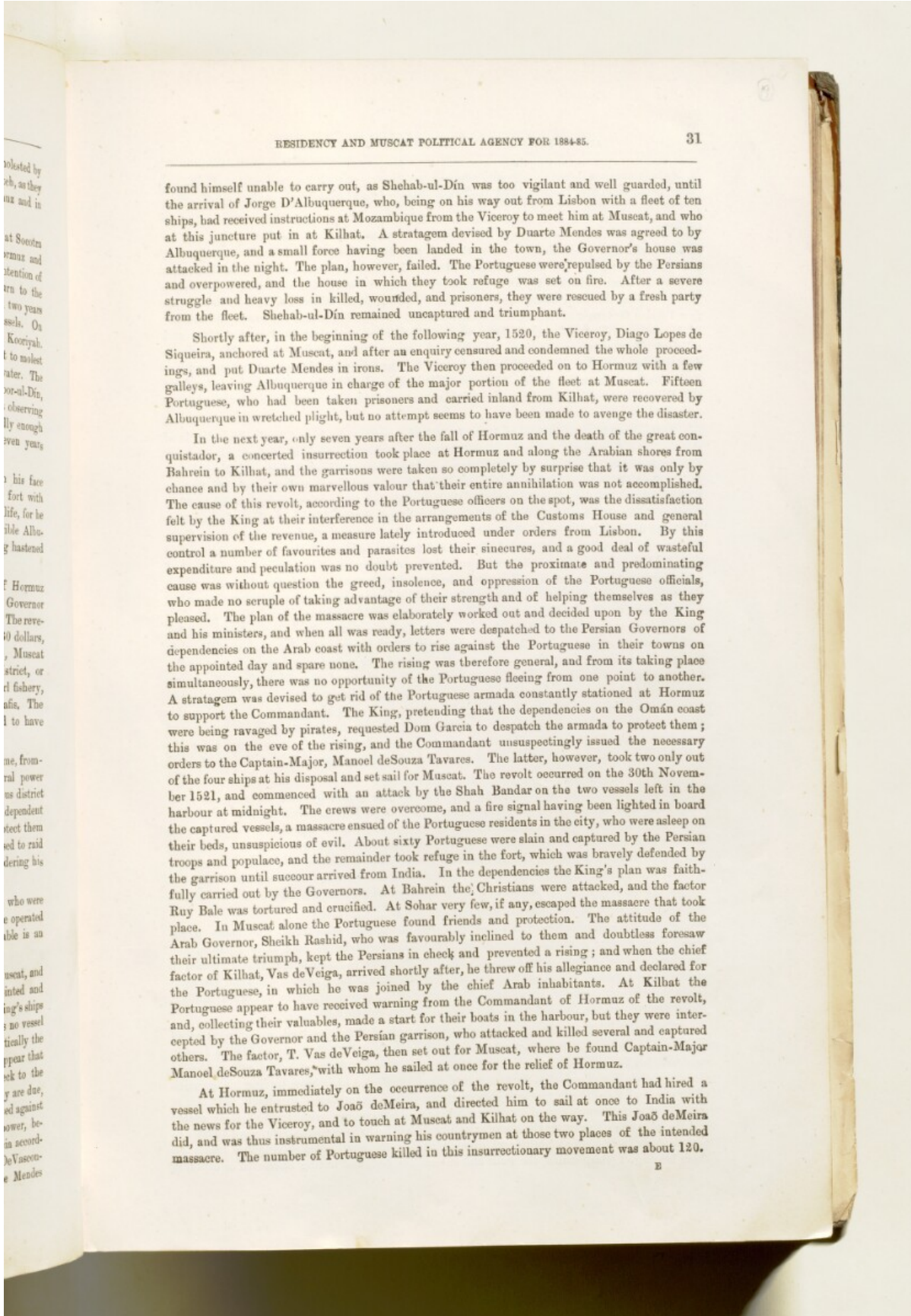
The same writer also gives us a glimpse at the political state of Omán at this time, from which we learn that the Imam Muhammad possessed undisputed spiritual and temporal power in all parts, and that the chief cities in Omán proper, which was the most populous district were Manh, Nezwa, and Behla, each of which was fortified and had its own quasi-independent King who ruled in a sort of republic. These chieftains had formed a league to protect them selves against the Benjaber, a predatory tribe and the most powerful in Arabia, who used to raid Omán every year at the date season. The Imam had to buy them off from plundering his territories by an annual tribute.

Intermediate between the above towns and the seaboard were other Sheikhdoms who were continually at feud with the Persian garrisons, a state of distraction which of course operated in favour of the Portuguese. Who these Benjaber were that appeared so formidable is an enigma that remains unsolved.

After the subjection of Hormuz, three places on the Arab coast—viz, Kilhat, Muscat, and Sohar,—became stations for the Portuguese factors and merchants who were appointed and controlled from Hormuz. They were sufficiently protected by the visits of the King's ships from India which touched at these places on their way to Hormuz and Bahrein, and as no vessel under a native flag was suffered to cross the ocean without a pass, they had practically the control of all seaborne commerce, and thus commanded the markets. But it does not appear that any garrisons were yet stationed on the Omán coast. In the year 1519 the first check to the Portuguese prestige in the gulf occurred at Kilhat, and was due, as such things usually are due, to an unwise meddling in local politics. The King of Hormuz happening to be incensed against the Governor of Kilhat, Reis Shehab-ul-Din, and being unable to get him into his power, he sought the aid of Dom Garcia deContinho, the Portuguese commandant. Dom Garcia accordingly directed the Captain-Major or Naval Chief of the squadron, Duarte Mendes DeVasconcellos, to arrest Shehab-ul-Din and bring him to Hormuz. This order, however, Duarte Mendes



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found himself unable to carry out, as Shehab-ul-Din was too vigilant and well guarded, until the arrival of Jorge D'Albuquerque, who, being on his way out from Lisbon with a fleet of ten ships, had received instructions at Mozambique from the Viceroy to meet him at Muscat, and who at this juncture put in at Kilhat. A stratagem devised by Duarte Mendes was agreed to by Albuquerque, and a small force having been landed in the town, the Governor's house was attacked in the night. The plan, however, failed. The Portuguese were repulsed by the Persians and overpowered, and the house in which they took refuge was set on fire. After a severe struggle and heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, they were rescued by a fresh party from the fleet. Shehab-ul-Din remained uncaptured and triumphant.

Shortly after, in the beginning of the following year, 1520, the Viceroy, Diago Lopes de Siqueira, anchored at Muscat, and after an enquiry censured and condemned the whole proceedings, and put Duarte Mendes in irons. The Viceroy then proceeded on to Hormuz with a few galleys, leaving Albuquerque in charge of the major portion of the fleet at Muscat. Fifteen Portuguese, who had been taken prisoners and carried inland from Kilhat, were recovered by Albuquerque in wretched plight, but no attempt seems to have been made to avenge the disaster.

In the next year, only seven years after the fall of Hormuz and the death of the great conquistador, a concerted insurrection took place at Hormuz and along the Arabian shores from Bahrein to Kilhat, and the garrisons were taken so completely by surprise that it was only by chance and by their own marvellous valour that their entire annihilation was not accomplished. The cause of this revolt, according to the Portuguese officers on the spot, was the dissatisfaction felt by the King at their interference in the arrangements of the Customs House and general supervision of the revenue, a measure lately introduced under orders from Lisbon. By this control a number of favourites and parasites lost their sinecures, and a good deal of wasteful expenditure and peculation was no doubt prevented. But the proximate and predominating cause was without question the greed, insolence, and oppression of the Portuguese officials, who made no scruple of taking advantage of their strength and of helping themselves as they pleased. The plan of the massacre was elaborately worked out and decided upon by the King and his ministers, and when all was ready, letters were despatched to the Persian Governors of dependencies on the Arab coast with orders to rise against the Portuguese in their towns on the appointed day and spare none. The rising was therefore general, and from its taking place simultaneously, there was no opportunity of the Portuguese fleeing from one point to another. A stratagem was devised to get rid of the Portuguese armada constantly stationed at Hormuz to support the Commandant. The King, pretending that the dependencies on the Omán coast were being ravaged by pirates, requested Dom Garcia to despatch the armada to protect them; this was on the eve of the rising, and the Commandant unsuspectingly issued the necessary orders to the Captain-Major, Manoel deSouza Tavares. The latter, however, took two only out of the four ships at his disposal and set sail for Muscat. The revolt occurred on the 30th November 1521, and commenced with an attack by the Shah Bandar on the two vessels left in the harbour at midnight. The crews were overcome, and a fire signal having been lighted in board the captured vessels, a massacre ensued of the Portuguese residents in the city, who were asleep on their beds, unsuspecting of evil. About sixty Portuguese were slain and captured by the Persian troops and populace, and the remainder took refuge in the fort, which was bravely defended by the garrison until succour arrived from India. In the dependencies the King's plan was faithfully carried out by the Governors. At Bahrein the Christians were attacked, and the factor Rny Bale was tortured and crucified. At Sohar very few, if any, escaped the massacre that took place. In Muscat alone the Portuguese found friends and protection. The attitude of the Arab Governor, Sheikh Rashid, who was favourably inclined to them and doubtless foresaw their ultimate triumph, kept the Persians in check and prevented a rising; and when the chief factor of Kilhat, Vas deVeiga, arrived shortly after, he threw off his allegiance and declared for the Portuguese, in which he was joined by the chief Arab inhabitants. At Kilhat the Portuguese appear to have received warning from the Commandant of Hormuz of the revolt, and, collecting their valuables, made a start for their boats in the harbour, but they were intercepted by the Governor and the Persian garrison, who attacked and killed several and captured others. The factor, T. Vas deVeiga, then set out for Muscat, where he found Captain-Major Manoel deSouza Tavares, with whom he sailed at once for the relief of Hormuz.

At Hormuz, immediately on the occurrence of the revolt, the Commandant had hired a vessel which he entrusted to Joaõ deMeira, and directed him to sail at once to India with the news for the Viceroy, and to touch at Muscat and Kilhat on the way. This Joaõ deMeira did, and was thus instrumental in warning his countrymen at those two places of the intended massacre. The number of Portuguese killed in this insurrectionary movement was about 120.



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The Viceroy at that time, Dom Duarte deMenezes, on hearing the news from deMeira despatched Dom Gon Calo in advance to encourage the garrison at Hormuz, and to intimate the speedy setting out of a fleet under Dom Luiz deMenezes to their assistance. The arrival of Dom Gonçalo seems to have turned the tables entirely in favour of the Portuguese, and to have restored their predominant position through the dread of retaliation for the atrocity that had been perpetrated. In the meantime Manoel deSouza, the Captain-Major, had been sent back by the commandant to try and recover the prisoners in Omán. On anchoring at Muscat he found the place deserted, owing, as he learned, to the fear entertained by the Sheikh that the new Persian Governor of Kilhat, Reis Delamin Shah, was about to attack the town. On hearing of M. deSouza Tavares' arrival, however, the Sheikh presently returned to the town and solicited Portuguese protection. Having no reason for delaying here, M. deSouza deTavares proceeded to Kilhat where his demand for the surrender of the captives met with a decided refusal from the Acting Governor, Khoja Zein-ul-Din, who said he had a letter from the King Toorun Shah for Dom Luiz deMenezes, and that he would wait for the latter's arrival.

It was in February 1522 when Dom Luiz deMenezes set out from Chaul with a flotilla of three galleys, four fustas and one caravella to avenge the massacre and restore order, having already despatched in advance the new Commandant of Hormuz, João Rodrigues deNoronha, to relieve Continho, whose three years tenure of office had expired. Dom Luiz anchored first at Kilhat, where his first demand was for the surrender of the captives, now reduced to 26 in number. The Governor replied by sending off the King's letter addressed to Dom Luiz, which contained nothing but a series of complaints against the present and former Portuguese Commandants of Hormuz, but he evaded the demand for the delivery of the prisoners by saying that he had no authority, and must await the new Governor. Dom Luiz being in want of water for his ships, proceeded to Teynwee, where a collision occurred with the Arabs, in which the latter were defeated, and in revenge for which they murdered seven Portuguese they had in their hands. While at this place, Dom Luiz received a message from Sheikh Rashid, reporting the approach by land to Muscat of Reis Delamin Shah with a large force, and beseeching armed support. Dom Luiz accordingly detached the caravella for Muscat with orders to support the Sheikh from the sea as far as the guns of the vessel would reach, but to undertake no operations on shore. The Sheikh, nevertheless, obtained the aid of five Portuguese volunteers, and attacking the Persians in the Great Wady completely defeated them, their leader, Delamin Shah, being killed in the fight. Dom Luiz arrived at Muscat two days after this affair, and having congratulated the Sheikh, rewarded him handsomely for his loyalty and protection to the Portuguese during the revolt. He then stationed a fusta as security for the port and apparently for the first time established here a garrison of 20 men for the defence of the town.

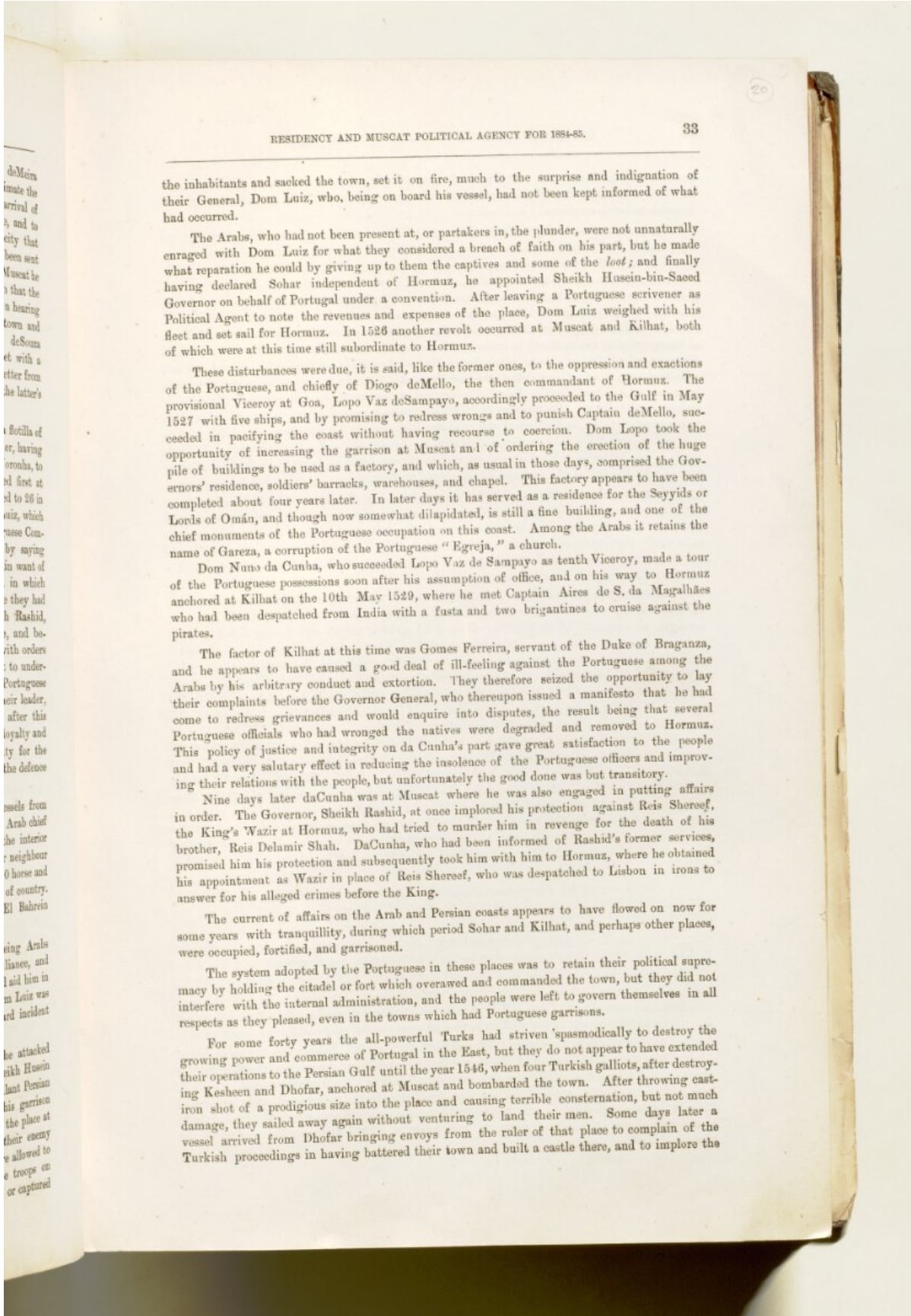
After a stay of four days, during which time he was joined by two more vessels from Goa, Dom Luiz set out for Sohar, where there was a large Persian garrison. The Arab chief in the neighbourhood of Sohar at this time was Sultan-bin-Mesood, who dwelt in the interior near the hills and whose army was composed of 250 horse and 3,000 foot. Another neighbour was Sheikh Husein-bin-Saeed, the Chief of the great tribe Ben Jabra, who had 300 horse and 4,000 foot. These Ben Jabra were Bedouins, and possessed more than 500 leagues of country. Sheikh Husein was therefore the lord of all the interior as well as the Island of El Bahrein and the entire coast as far south as Dhofar.

Dom Luiz having information about these two important personages, who being Arabs were always at war with the Persians of Hormuz, determined to seek their alliance, and accordingly wrote to them, offering to put them in possession of Sohar if they would aid him in ousting the Persians. To this proposal the two Sheikhs readily agreed, but Dom Luiz was detained on his way to Sohar by contrary winds, and in the meantime, by an untoward incident which occurred off the Batineh coast, Sultan-bin-Mesood became estranged.

Dom Luiz's plan was that the Arabs should surround Sohar by land while he attacked it from the sea; but on his arrival there on the 11th March 1522 he found Sheikh Husein only with his force in position, Sheikh Sultan having retired in dudgeon. The gallant Persian Governor, Reis Shehab-ul-Din, moreover, had already effected his escape, leaving his garrison of 80 men to defend the fort as best they might. Dom Luiz arranged to attack the place at once, but the garrison, deserted by their leader and dreading the resentment of their enemy had no intention of awaiting the assault; and having bribed the Arabs outside, were allowed to pass through their lines at night and decamp in the darkness. The Portuguese troops on shore hearing of this, scaled the walls and entered the fort, and having massacred or captured



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the inhabitants and sacked the town, set it on fire, much to the surprise and indignation of their General, Dom Luiz, who, being on board his vessel, had not been kept informed of what had occurred.

The Arabs, who had not been present at, or partakers in, the plunder, were not unnaturally enraged with Dom Luiz for what they considered a breach of faith on his part, but he made what reparation he could by giving up to them the captives and some of the *loot*; and finally having declared Sohar independent of Hormuz, he appointed Sheikh Husein-bin-Saeed Governor on behalf of Portugal under a convention. After leaving a Portuguese scrivener as Political Agent to note the revenues and expenses of the place, Dom Luiz weighed with his fleet and set sail for Hormuz. In 1526 another revolt occurred at Muscat and Kilhat, both of which were at this time still subordinate to Hormuz.

These disturbances were due, it is said, like the former ones, to the oppression and exactions of the Portuguese, and chiefly of Diogo deMello, the then commandant of Hormuz. The provisional Viceroy at Goa, Lopo Vaz deSampayo, accordingly proceeded to the Gulf in May 1527 with five ships, and by promising to redress wrongs and to punish Captain deMello, succeeded in pacifying the coast without having recourse to coercion. Dom Lopo took the opportunity of increasing the garrison at Muscat and of ordering the erection of the huge pile of buildings to be used as a factory, and which, as usual in those days, comprised the Governors' residence, soldiers' barracks, warehouses, and chapel. This factory appears to have been completed about four years later. In later days it has served as a residence for the Seyyids or Lords of Omán, and though now somewhat dilapidated, is still a fine building, and one of the chief monuments of the Portuguese occupation on this coast. Among the Arabs it retains the name of Gareza, a corruption of the Portuguese "Egreja," a church.

Dom Nuno da Cunha, who succeeded Lopo Vaz de Sampayo as tenth Viceroy, made a tour of the Portuguese possessions soon after his assumption of office, and on his way to Hormuz anchored at Kilhat on the 10th May 1529, where he met Captain Aires de S. da Magalhães who had been despatched from India with a fusta and two brigantines to cruise against the pirates.

The factor of Kilhat at this time was Gomes Ferreira, servant of the Duke of Braganza, and he appears to have caused a good deal of ill-feeling against the Portuguese among the Arabs by his arbitrary conduct and extortion. They therefore seized the opportunity to lay their complaints before the Governor General, who thereupon issued a manifesto that he had come to redress grievances and would enquire into disputes, the result being that several Portuguese officials who had wronged the natives were degraded and removed to Hormuz. This policy of justice and integrity on da Cunha's part gave great satisfaction to the people and had a very salutary effect in reducing the insolence of the Portuguese officers and improving their relations with the people, but unfortunately the good done was but transitory.

Nine days later daCunha was at Muscat where he was also engaged in putting affairs in order. The Governor, Sheikh Rashid, at once implored his protection against Reis Shereef, the King's Wazir at Hormuz, who had tried to murder him in revenge for the death of his brother, Reis Delamir Shah. DaCunha, who had been informed of Rashid's former services, promised him his protection and subsequently took him with him to Hormuz, where he obtained his appointment as Wazir in place of Reis Shereef, who was despatched to Lisbon in irons to answer for his alleged crimes before the King.

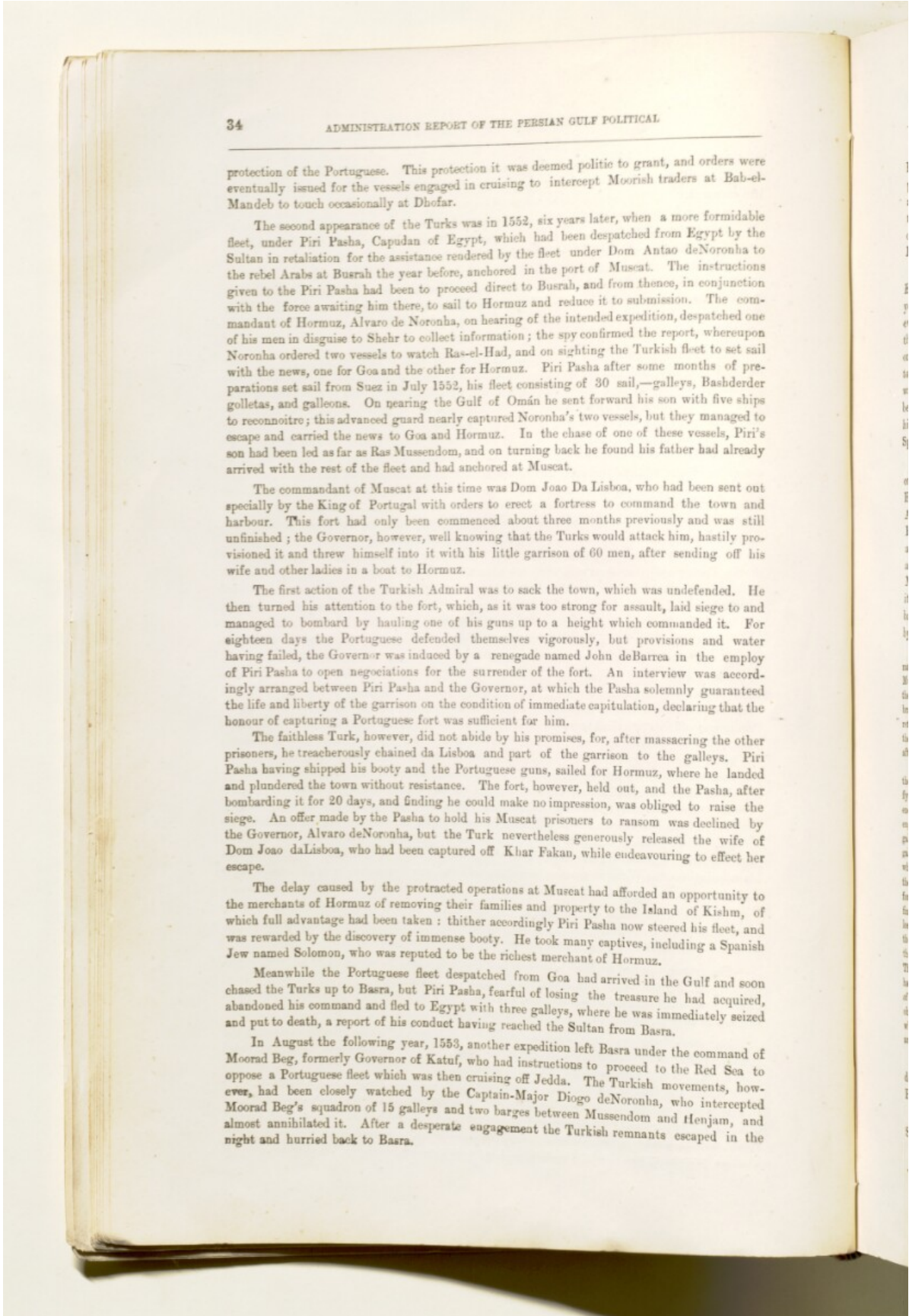
The current of affairs on the Arab and Persian coasts appears to have flowed on now for some years with tranquillity, during which period Sohar and Kilhat, and perhaps other places, were occupied, fortified, and garrisoned.

The system adopted by the Portuguese in these places was to retain their political supremacy by holding the citadel or fort which overawed and commanded the town, but they did not interfere with the internal administration, and the people were left to govern themselves in all respects as they pleased, even in the towns which had Portuguese garrisons.

For some forty years the all-powerful Turks had striven spasmodically to destroy the growing power and commerce of Portugal in the East, but they do not appear to have extended their operations to the Persian Gulf until the year 1546, when four Turkish galliots, after destroying Kesheeh and Dhofar, anchored at Muscat and bombarded the town. After throwing cast-iron shot of a prodigious size into the place and causing terrible consternation, but not much damage, they sailed away again without venturing to land their men. Some days later a vessel arrived from Dhofar bringing envoys from the ruler of that place to complain of the Turkish proceedings in having battered their town and built a castle there, and to implore the



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protection of the Portuguese. This protection it was deemed politic to grant, and orders were eventually issued for the vessels engaged in cruising to intercept Moorish traders at Bab-el-Mandeb to touch occasionally at Dhofar.

The second appearance of the Turks was in 1552, six years later, when a more formidable fleet, under Piri Pasha, Capudan of Egypt, which had been despatched from Egypt by the Sultan in retaliation for the assistance rendered by the fleet under Dom Antao deNoronha to the rebel Arabs at Busrah the year before, anchored in the port of Muscat. The instructions given to the Piri Pasha had been to proceed direct to Busrah, and from thence, in conjunction with the force awaiting him there, to sail to Hormuz and reduce it to submission. The commandant of Hormuz, Alvaro de Noronha, on hearing of the intended expedition, despatched one of his men in disguise to Shehr to collect information; the spy confirmed the report, whereupon Noronha ordered two vessels to watch Ras-el-Had, and on sighting the Turkish fleet to set sail with the news, one for Goa and the other for Hormuz. Piri Pasha after some months of preparations set sail from Suez in July 1552, his fleet consisting of 30 sail,—galleys, Basbderder golletas, and galleons. On nearing the Gulf of Omán he sent forward his son with five ships to reconnoitre; this advanced guard nearly captured Noronha's two vessels, but they managed to escape and carried the news to Goa and Hormuz. In the chase of one of these vessels, Piri's son had been led as far as Ras Mussendom, and on turning back he found his father had already arrived with the rest of the fleet and had anchored at Muscat.

The commandant of Muscat at this time was Dom Joao Da Lisboa, who had been sent out specially by the King of Portugal with orders to erect a fortress to command the town and harbour. This fort had only been commenced about three months previously and was still unfinished; the Governor, however, well knowing that the Turks would attack him, hastily provisioned it and threw himself into it with his little garrison of 60 men, after sending off his wife and other ladies in a boat to Hormuz.

The first action of the Turkish Admiral was to sack the town, which was undefended. He then turned his attention to the fort, which, as it was too strong for assault, laid siege to and managed to bombard by hauling one of his guns up to a height which commanded it. For eighteen days the Portuguese defended themselves vigorously, but provisions and water having failed, the Governor was induced by a renegade named John deBarrea in the employ of Piri Pasha to open negotiations for the surrender of the fort. An interview was accordingly arranged between Piri Pasha and the Governor, at which the Pasha solemnly guaranteed the life and liberty of the garrison on the condition of immediate capitulation, declaring that the honour of capturing a Portuguese fort was sufficient for him.

The faithless Turk, however, did not abide by his promises, for, after massacring the other prisoners, he treacherously chained da Lisboa and part of the garrison to the galleys. Piri Pasha having shipped his booty and the Portuguese guns, sailed for Hormuz, where he landed and plundered the town without resistance. The fort, however, held out, and the Pasha, after bombarding it for 20 days, and finding he could make no impression, was obliged to raise the siege. An offer made by the Pasha to hold his Muscat prisoners in ransom was declined by the Governor, Alvaro deNoronha, but the Turk nevertheless generously released the wife of Dom Joao daLisboa, who had been captured off Khar Fakan, while endeavouring to effect her escape.

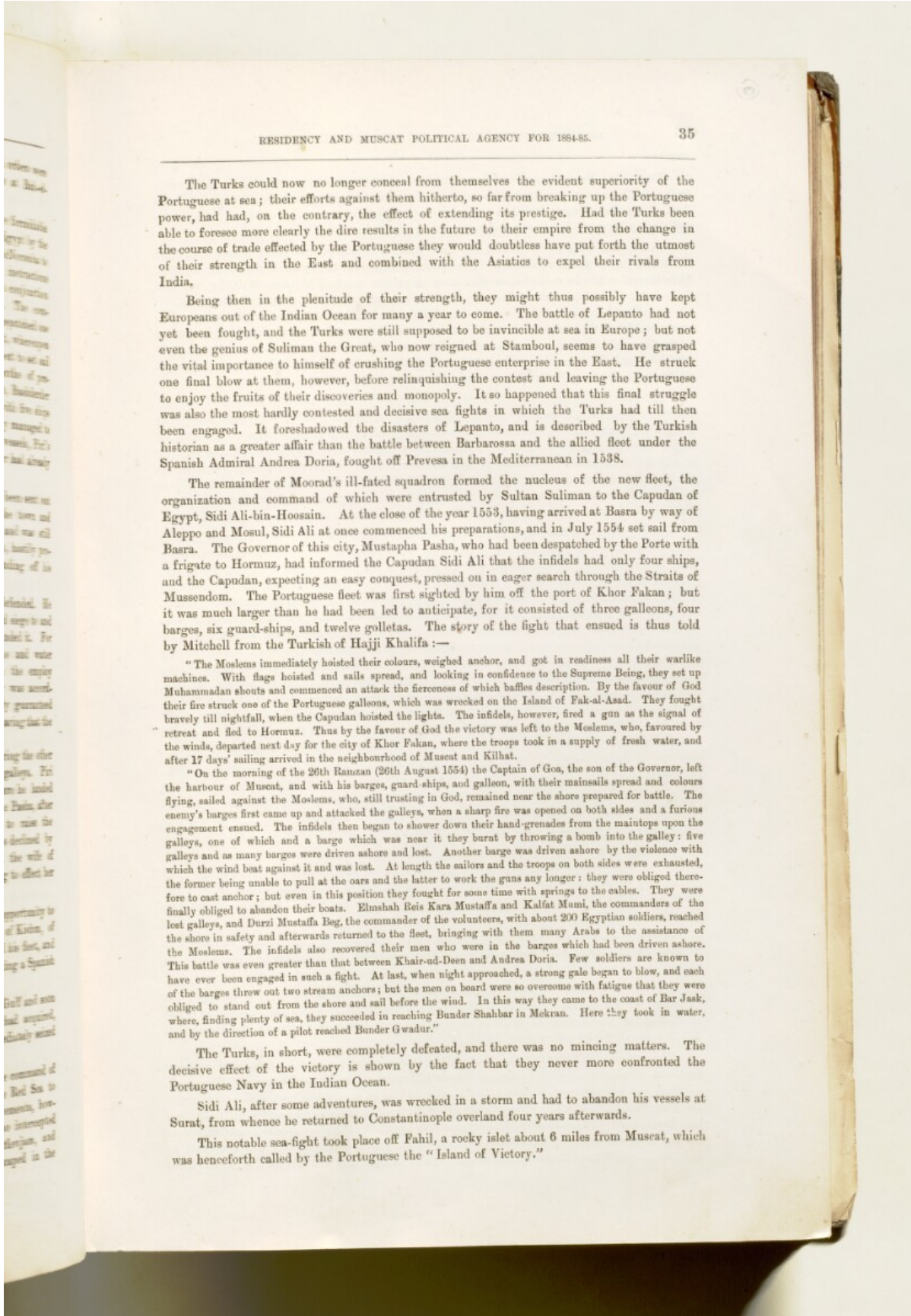
The delay caused by the protracted operations at Muscat had afforded an opportunity to the merchants of Hormuz of removing their families and property to the Island of Kishm, of which full advantage had been taken: thither accordingly Piri Pasha now steered his fleet, and was rewarded by the discovery of immense booty. He took many captives, including a Spanish Jew named Solomon, who was reputed to be the richest merchant of Hormuz.

Meanwhile the Portuguese fleet despatched from Goa had arrived in the Gulf and soon chased the Turks up to Basra, but Piri Pasha, fearful of losing the treasure he had acquired, abandoned his command and fled to Egypt with three galleys, where he was immediately seized and put to death, a report of his conduct having reached the Sultan from Basra.

In August the following year, 1553, another expedition left Basra under the command of Moorad Beg, formerly Governor of Katuf, who had instructions to proceed to the Red Sea to oppose a Portuguese fleet which was then cruising off Jedda. The Turkish movements, however, had been closely watched by the Captain-Major Diogo deNoronha, who intercepted Moorad Beg's squadron of 15 galleys and two barges between Mussendom and Henjam, and almost annihilated it. After a desperate engagement the Turkish remnants escaped in the night and hurried back to Basra.



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The Turks could now no longer conceal from themselves the evident superiority of the Portuguese at sea; their efforts against them hitherto, so far from breaking up the Portuguese power, had had, on the contrary, the effect of extending its prestige. Had the Turks been able to foresee more clearly the dire results in the future to their empire from the change in the course of trade effected by the Portuguese they would doubtless have put forth the utmost of their strength in the East and combined with the Asiatics to expel their rivals from India.

Being then in the plenitude of their strength, they might thus possibly have kept Europeans out of the Indian Ocean for many a year to come. The battle of Lepanto had not yet been fought, and the Turks were still supposed to be invincible at sea in Europe; but not even the genius of Suliman the Great, who now reigned at Stamboul, seems to have grasped the vital importance to himself of crushing the Portuguese enterprise in the East. He struck one final blow at them, however, before relinquishing the contest and leaving the Portuguese to enjoy the fruits of their discoveries and monopoly. It so happened that this final struggle was also the most hardly contested and decisive sea fight in which the Turks had till then been engaged. It foreshadowed the disasters of Lepanto, and is described by the Turkish historian as a greater affair than the battle between Barbarossa and the allied fleet under the Spanish Admiral Andrea Doria, fought off Prevesa in the Mediterranean in 1538.

The remainder of Moorad's ill-fated squadron formed the nucleus of the new fleet, the organization and command of which were entrusted by Sultan Suliman to the Capudan of Egypt, Sidi Ali-bin-Hoosain. At the close of the year 1553, having arrived at Basra by way of Aleppo and Mosul, Sidi Ali at once commenced his preparations, and in July 1554 set sail from Basra. The Governor of this city, Mustapha Pasha, who had been despatched by the Porte with a frigate to Hormuz, had informed the Capudan Sidi Ali that the infidels had only four ships, and the Capudan, expecting an easy conquest, pressed on in eager search through the Straits of Mussendom. The Portuguese fleet was first sighted by him off the port of Khor Fakan; but it was much larger than he had been led to anticipate, for it consisted of three galleons, four barges, six guard-ships, and twelve galletas. The story of the fight that ensued is thus told by Mitchell from the Turkish of Hajji Khalifa:—

"The Moslems immediately hoisted their colours, weighed anchor, and got in readiness all their warlike machines. With flags hoisted and sails spread, and looking in confidence to the Supreme Being, they set up Muhammadan shouts and commenced an attack the fierceness of which baffles description. By the favour of God their fire struck one of the Portuguese galleons, which was wrecked on the Island of Fak-al-Asad. They fought bravely till nightfall, when the Capudan hoisted the lights. The infidels, however, fired a gun as the signal of retreat and fled to Hormuz. Thus by the favour of God the victory was left to the Moslems, who, favoured by the winds, departed next day for the city of Khor Fakan, where the troops took in a supply of fresh water, and after 17 days' sailing arrived in the neighbourhood of Muscat and Kilhat.

"On the morning of the 26th Ranzan (26th August 1554) the Captain of Goa, the son of the Governor, left the harbour of Muscat, and with his barges, guard-ships, and galleon, with their mainsails spread and colours flying, sailed against the Moslems, who, still trusting in God, remained near the shore prepared for battle. The enemy's barges first came up and attacked the galleys, when a sharp fire was opened on both sides and a furious engagement ensued. The infidels then began to shower down their hand-grenades from the maintops upon the galleys, one of which and a barge which was near it they burnt by throwing a bomb into the galley: five galleys and as many barges were driven ashore and lost. Another barge was driven ashore by the violence with which the wind beat against it and was lost. At length the sailors and the troops on both sides were exhausted, the former being unable to pull at the oars and the latter to work the guns any longer: they were obliged therefore to cast anchor; but even in this position they fought for some time with springs to the cables. They were finally obliged to abandon their boats. Elmsbah Reis Kara Mustaffa and Kalfat Mumi, the commanders of the lost galleys, and Durzi Mustaffa Beg, the commander of the volunteers, with about 200 Egyptian soldiers, reached the shore in safety and afterwards returned to the fleet, bringing with them many Arabs to the assistance of the Moslems. The infidels also recovered their men who were in the barges which had been driven ashore. This battle was even greater than that between Klair-nd-Daen and Andrea Doria. Few soldiers are known to have ever been engaged in such a fight. At last, when night approached, a strong gale began to blow, and each of the barges threw out two stream anchors; but the men on board were so overcome with fatigue that they were obliged to stand out from the shore and sail before the wind. In this way they came to the coast of Bar Jask, where, finding plenty of sea, they succeeded in reaching Bunder Shahbar in Mekran. Here they took in water, and by the direction of a pilot reached Bunder Gwadar."

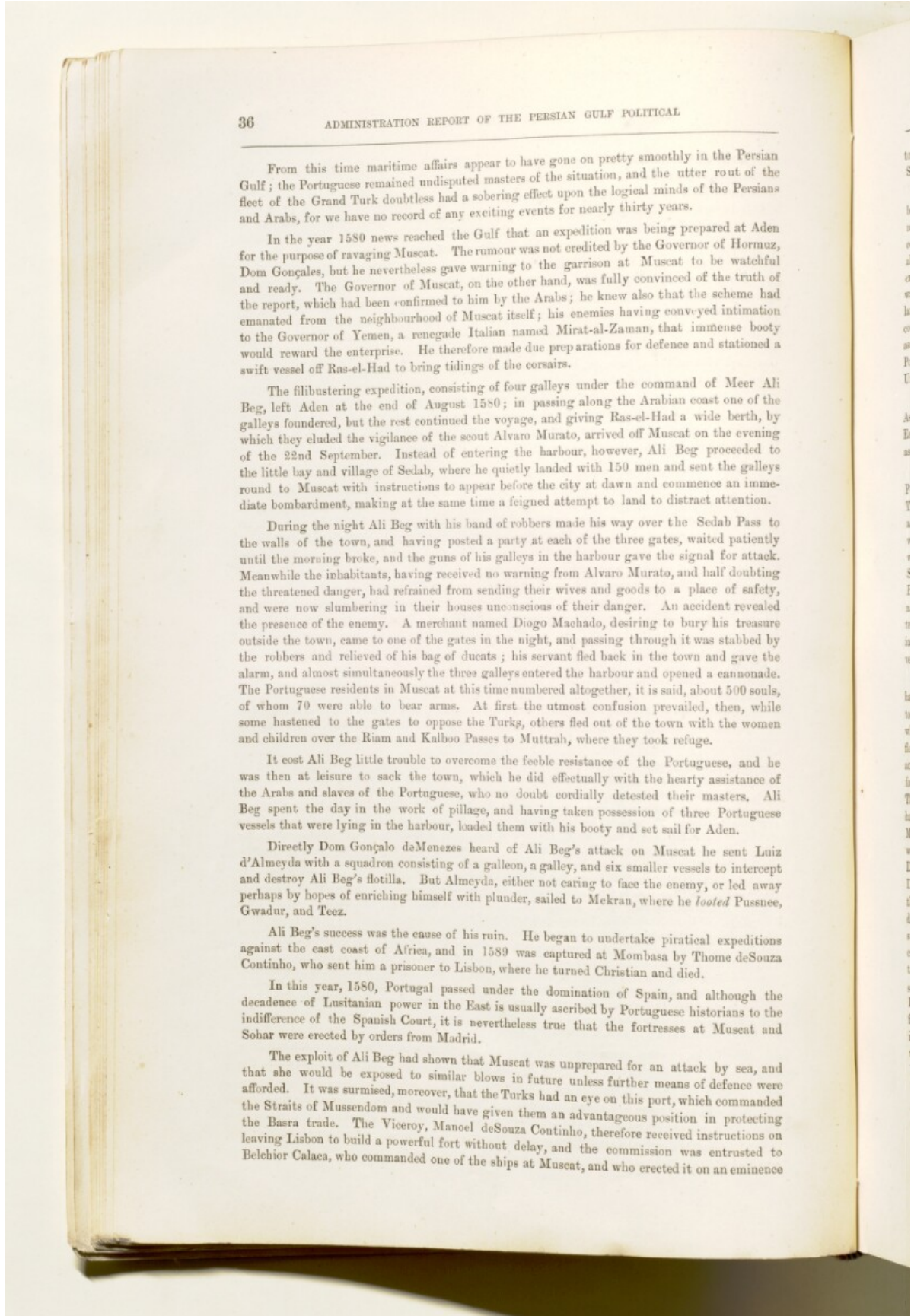
The Turks, in short, were completely defeated, and there was no mincing matters. The decisive effect of the victory is shown by the fact that they never more confronted the Portuguese Navy in the Indian Ocean.

Sidi Ali, after some adventures, was wrecked in a storm and had to abandon his vessels at Surat, from whence he returned to Constantinople overland four years afterwards.

This notable sea-fight took place off Fahil, a rocky islet about 6 miles from Muscat, which was henceforth called by the Portuguese the "Island of Victory."



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From this time maritime affairs appear to have gone on pretty smoothly in the Persian Gulf; the Portuguese remained undisputed masters of the situation, and the utter rout of the fleet of the Grand Turk doubtless had a sobering effect upon the logical minds of the Persians and Arabs, for we have no record of any exciting events for nearly thirty years.

In the year 1580 news reached the Gulf that an expedition was being prepared at Aden for the purpose of ravaging Muscat. The rumour was not credited by the Governor of Hormuz, Dom Gonçales, but he nevertheless gave warning to the garrison at Muscat to be watchful and ready. The Governor of Muscat, on the other hand, was fully convinced of the truth of the report, which had been confirmed to him by the Arabs; he knew also that the scheme had emanated from the neighbourhood of Muscat itself; his enemies having conveyed intimation to the Governor of Yemen, a renegade Italian named Mirat-al-Zaman, that immense booty would reward the enterprise. He therefore made due preparations for defence and stationed a swift vessel off Ras-el-Had to bring tidings of the corsairs.

The filibustering expedition, consisting of four galleys under the command of Meer Ali Beg, left Aden at the end of August 1580; in passing along the Arabian coast one of the galleys foundered, but the rest continued the voyage, and giving Ras-el-Had a wide berth, by which they eluded the vigilance of the scout Alvaro Murato, arrived off Muscat on the evening of the 22nd September. Instead of entering the harbour, however, Ali Beg proceeded to the little bay and village of Sedab, where he quietly landed with 150 men and sent the galleys round to Muscat with instructions to appear before the city at dawn and commence an immediate bombardment, making at the same time a feigned attempt to land to distract attention.

During the night Ali Beg with his band of robbers made his way over the Sedab Pass to the walls of the town, and having posted a party at each of the three gates, waited patiently until the morning broke, and the guns of his galleys in the harbour gave the signal for attack. Meanwhile the inhabitants, having received no warning from Alvaro Murato, and half doubting the threatened danger, had refrained from sending their wives and goods to a place of safety, and were now slumbering in their houses unconscious of their danger. An accident revealed the presence of the enemy. A merchant named Diogo Machado, desiring to bury his treasure outside the town, came to one of the gates in the night, and passing through it was stabbed by the robbers and relieved of his bag of ducats; his servant fled back in the town and gave the alarm, and almost simultaneously the three galleys entered the harbour and opened a cannonade. The Portuguese residents in Muscat at this time numbered altogether, it is said, about 500 souls, of whom 70 were able to bear arms. At first the utmost confusion prevailed, then, while some hastened to the gates to oppose the Turks, others fled out of the town with the women and children over the Riam and Kalboo Passes to Muttrah, where they took refuge.

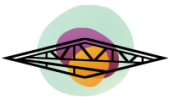
It cost Ali Beg little trouble to overcome the feeble resistance of the Portuguese, and he was then at leisure to sack the town, which he did effectually with the hearty assistance of the Arabs and slaves of the Portuguese, who no doubt cordially detested their masters. Ali Beg spent the day in the work of pillage, and having taken possession of three Portuguese vessels that were lying in the harbour, loaded them with his booty and set sail for Aden.

Directly Dom Gonçalo daMenezes heard of Ali Beg's attack on Muscat he sent Luiz d'Almeida with a squadron consisting of a galleon, a galley, and six smaller vessels to intercept and destroy Ali Beg's flotilla. But Almeida, either not caring to face the enemy, or led away perhaps by hopes of enriching himself with plunder, sailed to Mekran, where he looted Pusnee, Gwadur, and Teez.

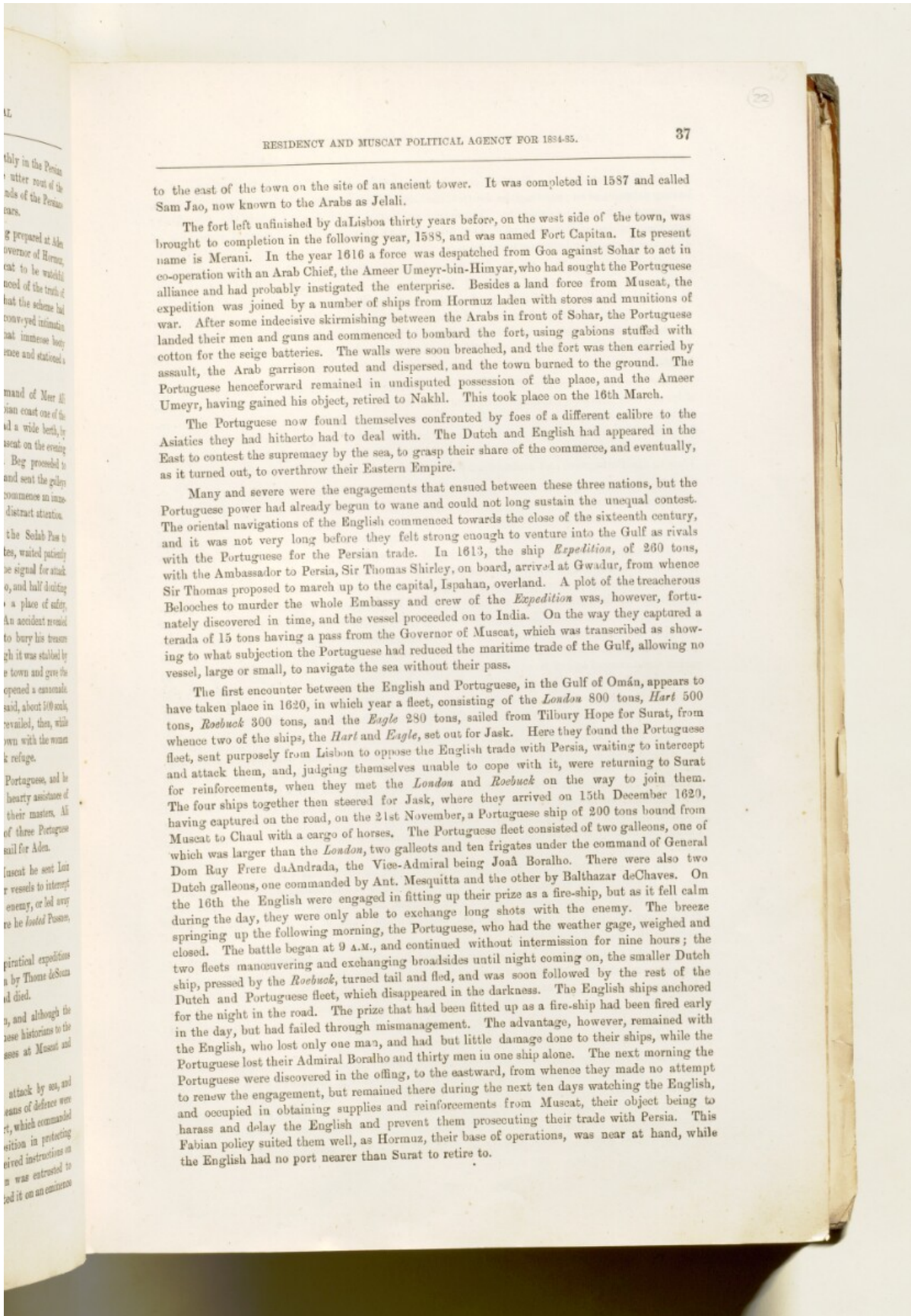
Ali Beg's success was the cause of his ruin. He began to undertake piratical expeditions against the east coast of Africa, and in 1589 was captured at Mombasa by Thome deSouza Continho, who sent him a prisoner to Lisbon, where he turned Christian and died.

In this year, 1580, Portugal passed under the domination of Spain, and although the decadence of Lusitanian power in the East is usually ascribed by Portuguese historians to the indifference of the Spanish Court, it is nevertheless true that the fortresses at Muscat and Sohar were erected by orders from Madrid.

The exploit of Ali Beg had shown that Muscat was unprepared for an attack by sea, and that she would be exposed to similar blows in future unless further means of defence were afforded. It was surmised, moreover, that the Turks had an eye on this port, which commanded the Straits of Mussendom and would have given them an advantageous position in protecting the Basra trade. The Viceroy, Manoel deSouza Continho, therefore received instructions on leaving Lisbon to build a powerful fort without delay, and the commission was entrusted to Belchior Calaca, who commanded one of the ships at Muscat, and who erected it on an eminence



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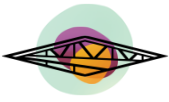
to the east of the town on the site of an ancient tower. It was completed in 1587 and called Sam Jao, now known to the Arabs as Jelali.

The fort left unfinished by daLisboa thirty years before, on the west side of the town, was brought to completion in the following year, 1588, and was named Fort Capitan. Its present name is Merani. In the year 1616 a force was despatched from Goa against Sohar to act in co-operation with an Arab Chief, the Ameer Umeyr-bin-Hinyar, who had sought the Portuguese alliance and had probably instigated the enterprise. Besides a land force from Muscat, the expedition was joined by a number of ships from Hormuz laden with stores and munitions of war. After some indecisive skirmishing between the Arabs in front of Sohar, the Portuguese landed their men and guns and commenced to bombard the fort, using gabions stuffed with cotton for the siege batteries. The walls were soon breached, and the fort was then carried by assault, the Arab garrison routed and dispersed, and the town burned to the ground. The Portuguese henceforward remained in undisputed possession of the place, and the Ameer Umeyr, having gained his object, retired to Nakhli. This took place on the 16th March.

The Portuguese now found themselves confronted by foes of a different calibre to the Asiatics they had hitherto had to deal with. The Dutch and English had appeared in the East to contest the supremacy by the sea, to grasp their share of the commerce, and eventually, as it turned out, to overthrow their Eastern Empire.

Many and severe were the engagements that ensued between these three nations, but the Portuguese power had already begun to wane and could not long sustain the unequal contest. The oriental navigations of the English commenced towards the close of the sixteenth century, and it was not very long before they felt strong enough to venture into the Gulf as rivals with the Portuguese for the Persian trade. In 1613, the ship *Expedition*, of 260 tons, with the Ambassador to Persia, Sir Thomas Shirley, on board, arrived at Gwadar, from whence Sir Thomas proposed to march up to the capital, Ispahan, overland. A plot of the treacherous Belooches to murder the whole Embassy and crew of the *Expedition* was, however, fortunately discovered in time, and the vessel proceeded on to India. On the way they captured a terada of 15 tons having a pass from the Governor of Muscat, which was transcribed as showing to what subjection the Portuguese had reduced the maritime trade of the Gulf, allowing no vessel, large or small, to navigate the sea without their pass.

The first encounter between the English and Portuguese, in the Gulf of Oman, appears to have taken place in 1620, in which year a fleet, consisting of the *London* 800 tons, *Hart* 500 tons, *Roebuck* 300 tons, and the *Eagle* 280 tons, sailed from Tilbury Hope for Surat, from whence two of the ships, the *Hart* and *Eagle*, set out for Jask. Here they found the Portuguese fleet, sent purposely from Lisbon to oppose the English trade with Persia, waiting to intercept and attack them, and, judging themselves unable to cope with it, were returning to Surat for reinforcements, when they met the *London* and *Roebuck* on the way to join them. The four ships together then steered for Jask, where they arrived on 15th December 1620, having captured on the road, on the 21st November, a Portuguese ship of 200 tons bound from Muscat to Chaul with a cargo of horses. The Portuguese fleet consisted of two galleons, one of which was larger than the *London*, two galleots and ten frigates under the command of General Dom Ruy Frere daAndrada, the Vice-Admiral being Joaõ Boralho. There were also two Dutch galleons, one commanded by Ant. Mesquita and the other by Balthazar deChaves. On the 16th the English were engaged in fitting up their prize as a fire-ship, but as it fell calm during the day, they were only able to exchange long shots with the enemy. The breeze springing up the following morning, the Portuguese, who had the weather gage, weighed and closed. The battle began at 9 a.m., and continued without intermission for nine hours; the two fleets manoeuvring and exchanging broadsides until night coming on, the smaller Dutch ship, pressed by the *Roebuck*, turned tail and fled, and was soon followed by the rest of the Dutch and Portuguese fleet, which disappeared in the darkness. The English ships anchored for the night in the road. The prize that had been fitted up as a fire-ship had been fired early in the day, but had failed through mismanagement. The advantage, however, remained with the English, who lost only one man, and had but little damage done to their ships, while the Portuguese lost their Admiral Boralho and thirty men in one ship alone. The next morning the Portuguese were discovered in the offing, to the eastward, from whence they made no attempt to renew the engagement, but remained there during the next ten days watching the English, and occupied in obtaining supplies and reinforcements from Muscat, their object being to harass and delay the English and prevent them prosecuting their trade with Persia. This Fabian policy suited them well, as Hormuz, their base of operations, was near at hand, while the English had no port nearer than Surat to retire to.



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In the meantime the English landed their cargoes at Jask, and on the 28th December, having determined on renewing the contest, anchored within a cable and a half of their opponents and opened a heavy broadside fire. The action continued until 3 P.M., when the Portuguese cut their cables and steered off. The English then remained in undisturbed possession of Jask, the Portuguese being no more seen.

In the following May the English fleet left Surat, whither it had proceeded in February, to pass the monsoon at the Island of Mascera, where they arrived on the 2nd June 1621. On the 6th July they heard that the *London* was lying at Soor, having watered at Teywee, where they had lost their Surgeon and Chaplain's servant, who had been surprised and taken prisoners by the Portuguese and Arabs. The *Hart* and *Roebuck* therefore left Mascera and joined the *London* at Soor on the 6th August, from whence they all returned soon after to Surat.

On the 14th November of the same year another English expedition, consisting of five ships and four pinnaces, was despatched from Surat to the Persian Gulf to encounter the Portuguese fleet and to obstruct their trade. This fleet arrived in sight of Hormuz on the 23rd December, and the result of the expedition was the capture of that fortress and entrepôt in conjunction with a Persian army on the 23rd May 1622. This important event was a staggering blow to the Portuguese and commenced the disruption of their empire in the East.

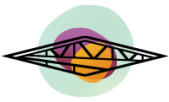
The Persians had no sooner possessed themselves of Hormuz than they turned their attention to Muscat and Sohar. The occupation of the latter place appears to have been easily accomplished, but for the capture of Muscat the aid of a maritime power was requisite, and negotiations were accordingly set on foot with the English commander. Being reluctant to enter on this service he demanded exorbitant terms; these were that Hormuz should be given over to the English with half the revenues of the Customs House and city, the English to maintain four ships there for the protection of trade in the Gulf. The terms were not acceptable to the Persians, who were as jealous of the English as they had been of the Portuguese, and preferred to see Hormuz ruined and desolate rather than flourishing in the hands of infidels. The negotiations accordingly fell through, but the English commander was ready to sell to the Persians, who had determined to carry on the war in Omán alone, a small frigate which was damaged and of no use to himself. The Persian expedition against Muscat appears to have taken place in March 1623, for in the next month we find that the Viceroy at Goa despatched Ruy Frere deAndrada with six ships to the relief of Muscat and arranged for further reinforcements to follow from Chaul and Diu to continue the war against the Persians.

Ruy Frere was not only successful in relieving Muscat, but felt strong enough to assume the offensive and attempt the recovery of Sohar. He proceeded thither with sixteen ships, and, having landed his men, assaulted the fort, which had been in the meantime strengthened by the Persians. The first attack was repulsed with a loss of 21 men and 4 officers; he nevertheless continued to besiege it, and at length the Persians were compelled to capitulate and marched out with the honours of war. Sohar was razed, and Ruy Frere then sailed on to Khor Fakan, also held by the Persians, which he soon stormed and took, putting the inhabitants to the sword.

Ruy Frere now determined to proceed with the chief object of his expedition, the recapture of Hormuz. He accordingly established a blockade of the island, which he maintained with great vigour and persistency for about six months, and, notwithstanding the inadequacy of his force, reduced the garrison to such distress from want of provisions that they were almost on the point of capitulation.

Meanwhile the Viceroy at Goa was engaged in collecting an increase of armament for the re-conquest of Hormuz, designing, as rumour said (and the slowness of his preparations lent colour to the slander), to arrive in time to reap the glory of its capture after Ruy Frere had reduced the defenders to straits. The Viceroy's scheme, however, over-reached itself, for he procrastinated so long that Ruy Frere, being unsupported and in want of provisions himself, was compelled to raise the siege and retire to Muscat.

In April 1624, the first squadron of the great armada against Hormuz, consisting of ten ships, left Goa for Muscat under Sancho de Toar, and shortly after five more vessels were despatched. Besides these, 3 galleons were ordered from Mozambique to join Ruy Frere. Ruy Frere remained at Muscat waiting for the reinforcements, but before they could arrive he despatched Michel Pereira on the 24th April with 12 ships to recommence the blockade, and on the 24th August started himself with 25 galleots and many boats to take command.



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The siege was prosecuted vigorously by him, and Hormuz would no doubt soon have fallen again into the hands of the Portuguese had not a fleet of ten English and Dutch ships arrived to relieve it. This changed the aspect of affairs, and Ruy Frere was a second time compelled to withdraw his hand when the fruit was almost within his grasp. He retired first to Larek, and from thence to Khor El-Shem, intending to wait for the expected main body of the fleet from Goa. He was doomed to disappointment. The European enemies of the Portuguese were now too powerful in the Gulf to permit them to regain their old supremacy, and all hopes of the re-conquest of Hormuz had to be abandoned.

But although Hormuz was lost, Muscat still remained, and no efforts were spared by the Portuguese to force the trade of the Gulf to this place and to raise it to the same commercial grandeur as Hormuz. It was all in vain; for their reputation was against them, and while the native merchants feared to trust them, the English, who were rapidly gaining the ascendancy in the Gulf, did their best to concentrate the trade at Basra and Gombroon. The population of the town, however, became at once largely augmented, and the Arab tribes in the vicinity, who had always been kept on good terms by the payment of subsidies, were further propitiated. By the fall of Hormuz the connection existing between that island and the Oman coast which had existed for three and a half centuries came to an end, though it is related that Muhammad Shah, the nephew of the old King of Hormuz, was brought to Muscat by the Portuguese, who endeavoured to compel the coast Arabs to recognise him as their king. Among the improvements undertaken at this time in Muscat were the rebuilding of the town wall extending from Booma Salih to Bab Methaib, and the excavation of the fosse beyond; a new customs house and a landing-place and dock at the creek. Further protection also was afforded to the town by the erection of the towers at the passes of Kalboos, Riam, and Sedab. In 1623, the Governor of Muscat was Martino Alfonso deMello; this officer resided for the most part of the year in the factory or "Gareyza," but during the hot weather he occupied Fort Capitan, which was at this time deemed of more importance than Fort Sam Joao (Jelali), the former citadel. There were two churches, one of which was the see of the Vicar, generally an Augustinian friar and dedicated to the Virgem del Rozario; and the other, called Della Gratia, was the property of the Augustinians, four of whom resided in it.

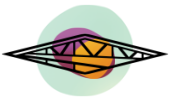
As Hormuz had been lost to Portugal during the vigorous reign of a great king, Shah Abbass, so Muscat and the Oman coast were wrested from her grasp by the force of a national impulse, engendered by the rise of a new dynasty.

After ten years of anarchy, Nasir-bin-Murshid-el-Yaareby, one of the strongest rulers Oman ever had, was elected Imám in 1624. He soon made himself master of, and tranquillised, the interior, and then set to work to expel the Christians. He first sent his troops against Muscat, but was defeated and obliged to retire. Shortly after, the Portuguese assisted the Chief of Lawa, Saif-bin-Muhammad, with troops and stores against the Imám's forces. In this affair the allies of the Portuguese were worsted and the Imám captured the fort. The Imám then collected another army, in command of which he placed Mesood-bin-Ramzan, whom he ordered to march against Muscat. The author of the annals of Oman states that the Arabs captured and demolished the high towers of Muscat, and that the Portuguese sued for peace and agreed to the conditions imposed on them. But it is clear that the Arabs were in fact repulsed.

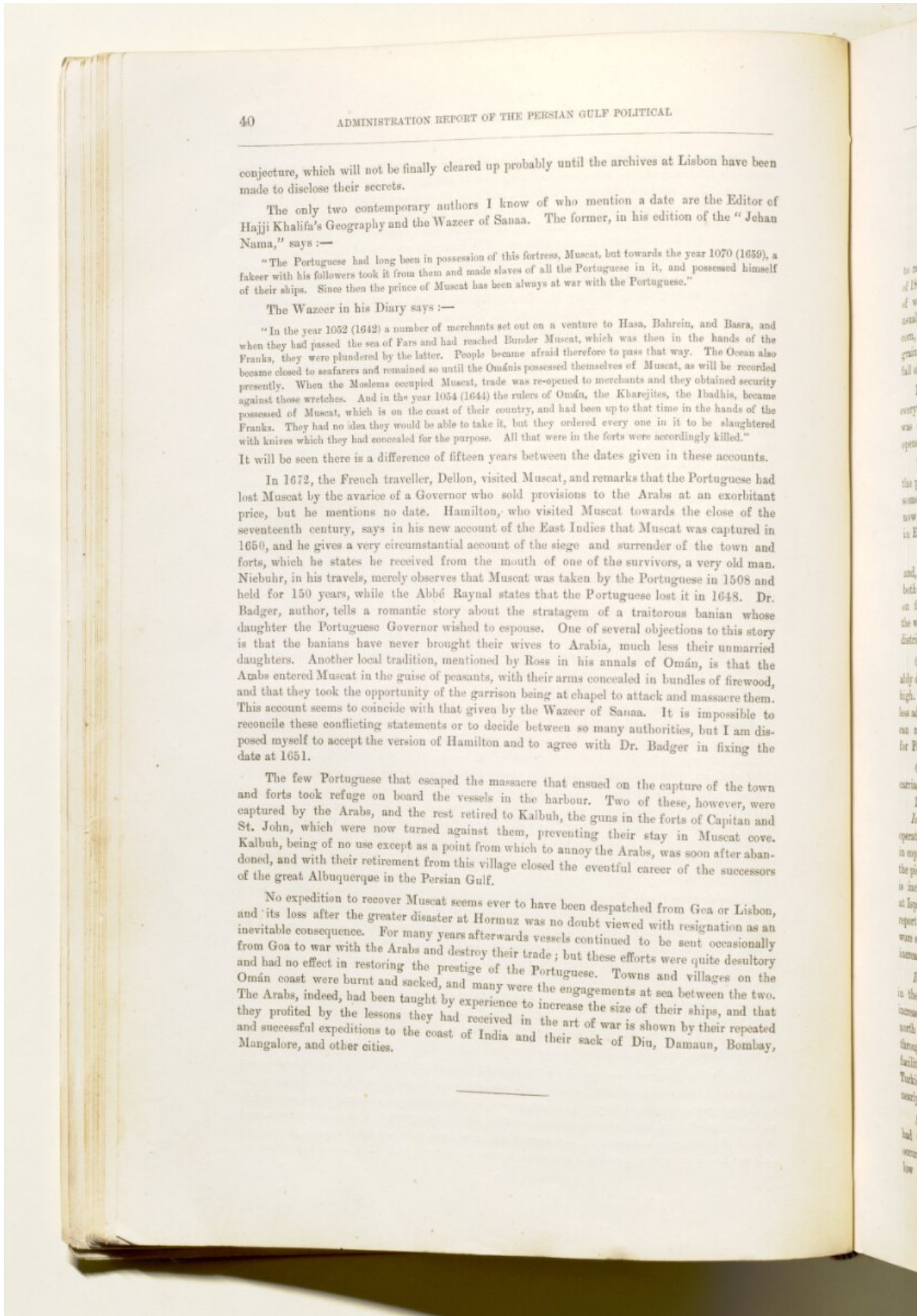
After driving the Persians and the Portuguese from Ras-el-Khyma, the Imám ordered Hafiz-bin-Saif to erect a fort at Sohar against that held by the Portuguese, which he vigorously besieged for some time with a force composed of the Beni Khalid, Beni Lam, and El Amoor tribes, but apparently without success, for the Kázi, Khamis-bin-Saeed, soon after proceeded to Muttrah to treat for peace with the Portuguese Governor, and agreed to abandon the siege of Sohar. This was in July 1633.

In the same or following year the Imám attacked Soor and Kooriyat, and recovered both those places, by which he made himself master of the whole of Oman, except Muscat and Sohar. Even the latter town, however, fell ultimately to the arms of this energetic prince, and at his death, in April 1649, Muscat alone remained in the hands of the Portuguese.

The Imám Nasir was succeeded by the Imám Sultan-bin-Saif, who is said to have waged war on the Christians in Muscat, and to have personally conducted the operations against them until God gave him the victory. It seems, indeed, that he undertook the campaign immediately on his accession, and that he was engaged in it for about two years. The circumstances and date of the struggle, however, do not appear to have been recorded by the Arab chronicler; and as the Portuguese historians are also silent on the subject, they remain matters of



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conjecture, which will not be finally cleared up probably until the archives at Lisbon have been made to disclose their secrets.

The only two contemporary authors I know of who mention a date are the Editor of Hajji Khalifa's Geography and the Wazeer of Sanaa. The former, in his edition of the "Jehan Nama," says :—

"The Portuguese had long been in possession of this fortress, Muscat, but towards the year 1070 (1650), a fakeer with his followers took it from them and made slaves of all the Portuguese in it, and possessed himself of their ships. Since then the prince of Muscat has been always at war with the Portuguese."

The Wazeer in his Diary says :—

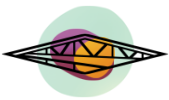
"In the year 1052 (1642) a number of merchants set out on a venture to Haasa, Bahrein, and Basra, and when they had passed the sea of Pars and had reached Bunder Muscat, which was then in the hands of the Franks, they were plundered by the latter. People became afraid therefore to pass that way. The Ocean also became closed to seafarers and remained so until the Omānis possessed themselves of Muscat, as will be recorded presently. When the Moslems occupied Muscat, trade was re-opened to merchants and they obtained security against those wretches. And in the year 1054 (1644) the rulers of Omān, the Kharejites, the Ibadhis, became possessed of Muscat, which is on the coast of their country, and had been up to that time in the hands of the Franks. They had no idea they would be able to take it, but they ordered every one in it to be slaughtered with knives which they had concealed for the purpose. All that were in the forts were accordingly killed."

It will be seen there is a difference of fifteen years between the dates given in these accounts.

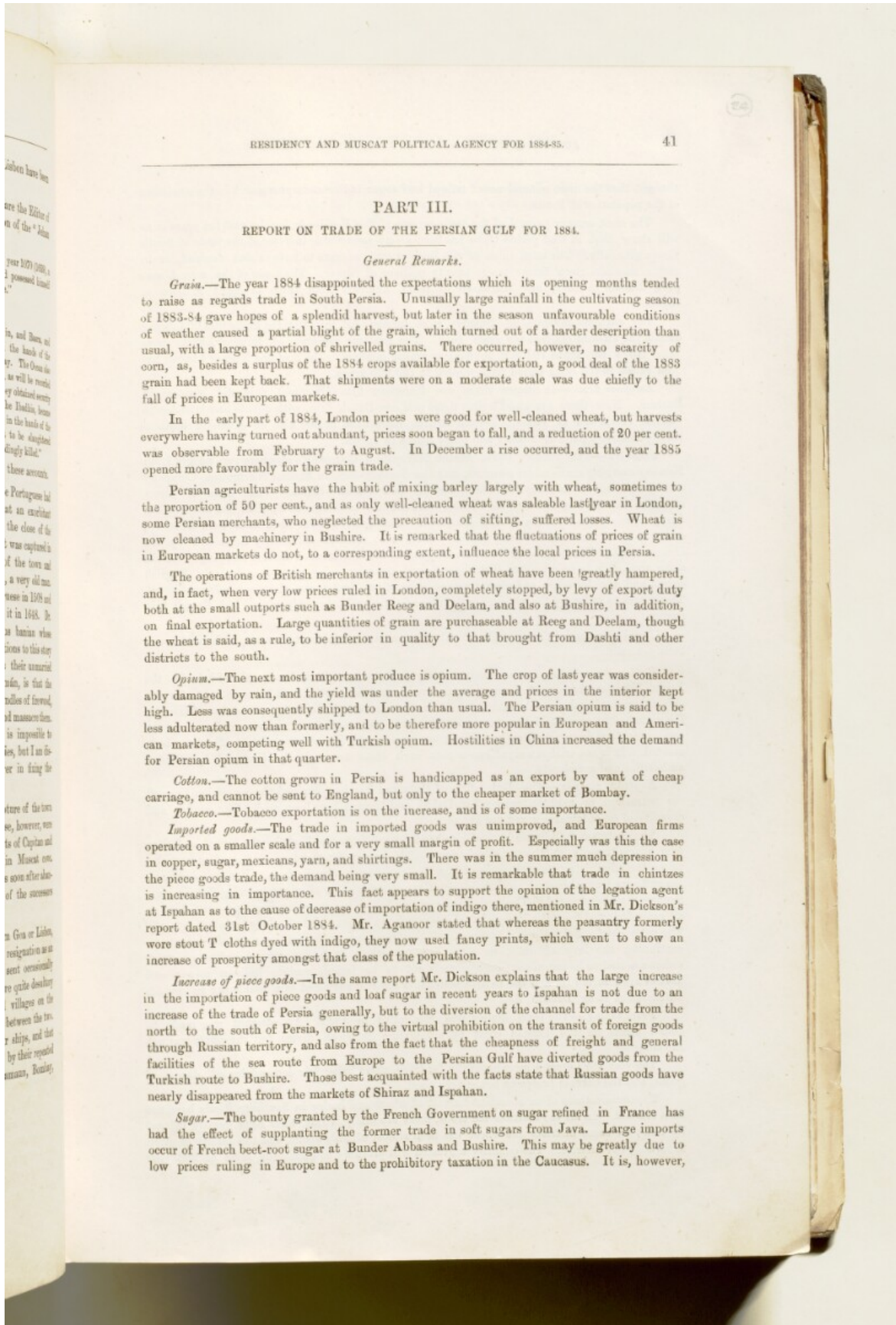
In 1672, the French traveller, Dellon, visited Muscat, and remarks that the Portuguese had lost Muscat by the avarice of a Governor who sold provisions to the Arabs at an exorbitant price, but he mentions no date. Hamilton, who visited Muscat towards the close of the seventeenth century, says in his new account of the East Indies that Muscat was captured in 1650, and he gives a very circumstantial account of the siege and surrender of the town and forts, which he states he received from the mouth of one of the survivors, a very old man. Niebuhr, in his travels, merely observes that Muscat was taken by the Portuguese in 1508 and held for 150 years, while the Abbé Raynal states that the Portuguese lost it in 1648. Dr. Badger, author, tells a romantic story about the stratagem of a traitorous banian whose daughter the Portuguese Governor wished to espouse. One of several objections to this story is that the banians have never brought their wives to Arabia, much less their unmarried daughters. Another local tradition, mentioned by Ross in his annals of Omān, is that the Arabs entered Muscat in the guise of peasants, with their arms concealed in bundles of firewood, and that they took the opportunity of the garrison being at chapel to attack and massacre them. This account seems to coincide with that given by the Wazeer of Sanaa. It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting statements or to decide between so many authorities, but I am disposed myself to accept the version of Hamilton and to agree with Dr. Badger in fixing the date at 1651.

The few Portuguese that escaped the massacre that ensued on the capture of the town and forts took refuge on board the vessels in the harbour. Two of these, however, were captured by the Arabs, and the rest retired to Kalbuh, the guns in the forts of Capitan and St. John, which were now turned against them, preventing their stay in Muscat cove. Kalbuh, being of no use except as a point from which to annoy the Arabs, was soon after abandoned, and with their retirement from this village closed the eventful career of the successors of the great Albuquerque in the Persian Gulf.

No expedition to recover Muscat seems ever to have been despatched from Goa or Lisbon, and its loss after the greater disaster at Hormuz was no doubt viewed with resignation as an inevitable consequence. For many years afterwards vessels continued to be sent occasionally from Goa to war with the Arabs and destroy their trade; but these efforts were quite desultory and had no effect in restoring the prestige of the Portuguese. Towns and villages on the Omān coast were burnt and sacked, and many were the engagements at sea between the two. The Arabs, indeed, had been taught by experience to increase the size of their ships, and that they profited by the lessons they had received in the art of war is shown by their repeated and successful expeditions to the coast of India and their sack of Diu, Damaun, Bombay, Mangalore, and other cities.



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PART III.

REPORT ON TRADE OF THE PERSIAN GULF FOR 1884.

General Remarks.

Grain.—The year 1884 disappointed the expectations which its opening months tended to raise as regards trade in South Persia. Unusually large rainfall in the cultivating season of 1883-84 gave hopes of a splendid harvest, but later in the season unfavourable conditions of weather caused a partial blight of the grain, which turned out of a harder description than usual, with a large proportion of shrivelled grains. There occurred, however, no scarcity of corn, as, besides a surplus of the 1884 crops available for exportation, a good deal of the 1883 grain had been kept back. That shipments were on a moderate scale was due chiefly to the fall of prices in European markets.

In the early part of 1884, London prices were good for well-cleaned wheat, but harvests everywhere having turned out abundant, prices soon began to fall, and a reduction of 20 per cent. was observable from February to August. In December a rise occurred, and the year 1885 opened more favourably for the grain trade.

Persian agriculturists have the habit of mixing barley largely with wheat, sometimes to the proportion of 50 per cent., and as only well-cleaned wheat was saleable last year in London, some Persian merchants, who neglected the precaution of sifting, suffered losses. Wheat is now cleaned by machinery in Bushire. It is remarked that the fluctuations of prices of grain in European markets do not, to a corresponding extent, influence the local prices in Persia.

The operations of British merchants in exportation of wheat have been greatly hampered, and, in fact, when very low prices ruled in London, completely stopped, by levy of export duty both at the small outports such as Bunder Reeg and Deelam, and also at Bushire, in addition, on final exportation. Large quantities of grain are purchaseable at Reeg and Deelam, though the wheat is said, as a rule, to be inferior in quality to that brought from Dashti and other districts to the south.

Opium.—The next most important produce is opium. The crop of last year was considerably damaged by rain, and the yield was under the average and prices in the interior kept high. Less was consequently shipped to London than usual. The Persian opium is said to be less adulterated now than formerly, and to be therefore more popular in European and American markets, competing well with Turkish opium. Hostilities in China increased the demand for Persian opium in that quarter.

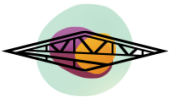
Cotton.—The cotton grown in Persia is handicapped as an export by want of cheap carriage, and cannot be sent to England, but only to the cheaper market of Bombay.

Tobacco.—Tobacco exportation is on the increase, and is of some importance.

Imported goods.—The trade in imported goods was unimproved, and European firms operated on a smaller scale and for a very small margin of profit. Especially was this the case in copper, sugar, mexicans, yarn, and shirtings. There was in the summer much depression in the piece goods trade, the demand being very small. It is remarkable that trade in chintzes is increasing in importance. This fact appears to support the opinion of the legation agent at Ispahan as to the cause of decrease of importation of indigo there, mentioned in Mr. Dickson's report dated 31st October 1884. Mr. Aganoor stated that whereas the peasantry formerly wore stout T cloths dyed with indigo, they now used fancy prints, which went to show an increase of prosperity amongst that class of the population.

Increase of piece goods.—In the same report Mr. Dickson explains that the large increase in the importation of piece goods and loaf sugar in recent years to Ispahan is not due to an increase of the trade of Persia generally, but to the diversion of the channel for trade from the north to the south of Persia, owing to the virtual prohibition on the transit of foreign goods through Russian territory, and also from the fact that the cheapness of freight and general facilities of the sea route from Europe to the Persian Gulf have diverted goods from the Turkish route to Bushire. Those best acquainted with the facts state that Russian goods have nearly disappeared from the markets of Shiraz and Ispahan.

Sugar.—The bounty granted by the French Government on sugar refined in France has had the effect of supplanting the former trade in soft sugars from Java. Large imports occur of French beet-root sugar at Bunder Abbass and Bushire. This may be greatly due to low prices ruling in Europe and to the prohibitory taxation in the Caucasus. It is, however,



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thought that the more general use of refined loaf sugar indicates improvement in the condition of the population of Persia.

The most cursory perusal of the trade reports of this Residency for the past ten years or so will show that in that period there has been a very remarkable increase of the trade of South Persia generally. The total value of the Bushire trade appears to have about doubled, or in rough numbers risen from ten to twenty millions of rupees. The trade of the second seaport, Bunder Abbass, has increased in round numbers from three to eight millions of rupees.

The customs revenues of Bushire were farmed out in 1884 for krans 800,000, being double the amount realized ten years back. The customs revenues of Bunder Abbass were 1884 for krans 701,500, showing a similar increase. The customs lease of Lingah has been raised in the same period from 65,000 to 160,000 krans.

European firms.—In former times one European firm (English) only did business in Bushire. Now there are two English firms and one Dutch firm, with agents and branches in central Persia and at Basra. Several British mercantile houses also do extensive business through native agents at Bushire and other places in Persia.

Steamers.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers run weekly from Bombay carrying mails under contract, and the Bombay-Persian Steam Navigation Company run vessels about monthly between Bombay and Bushire-Basra. Two lines of direct steamers between England and the Persian Gulf are now working, one English and one French. Many special steamers are usually chartered. During 1884 fewer than usual were taken up, owing to short harvests in Mesopotamia. The French steamers are heavily subsidized by the Government of France, and this lowers freights to the detriment of British shipping. At the same time, it is to be remarked that these French steamers carry almost exclusively English cargo, and the lowering of freights results in benefit to British manufacturers and consumers. The classes to suffer by the system are therefore British and other shipowners and French taxpayers.

Dutch Commercial Treaty.—The Dutch-Persian commercial treaty has not, so far as known, been yet ratified.

Routes, &c.—Owing to the steady friendly pressure brought to bear on the Shah by the British Minister, the subject of improving the trade routes in South Persia has been at last favourably entertained and seriously taken up. A cart or caravan road is to be opened from Dizful by Khoramabad to connect Mohammerah and Teheran. Other schemes, such as improving the communication from Bushire to Shiraz, by opening the Firozabad road to traffic, have been mooted. It is not without significance that such ideas are seriously discussed by Persian authorities and merchants.

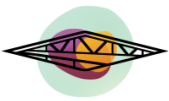
Naphtha springs.—The Dutch firm of Hotz and Son has obtained the concession to work the petroleum or naphtha springs of Daliki, and borings have been made. The quality and quantity of oil obtainable is not yet known.

The customs of all Persia have of late been farmed from the Shah by the Ameen-es-Sultan who places agents at the principal towns. This system has led to a conflict of interests between the administrative authorities of Fars and the customs authorities. Foreign merchants are sufferers from this clash, and their operations at small ports of wheat-growing districts are hampered and obstructed. The head of the customs houses insists on levying 5 per cent. duty on all grain exported from Bushire, and declines to acknowledge receipts for duty levied at outports. The petty chiefs of those ports, however, and the Government of Fars, are naturally intent on continuing the levy of duty, in some form or other, at the outports, and although strict orders are said to be issued that such duty is not to be levied, various indirect means and devices are resorted to, and the British merchants are still subjected to a double tax on produce purchased at Reeg, Deelam, &c.

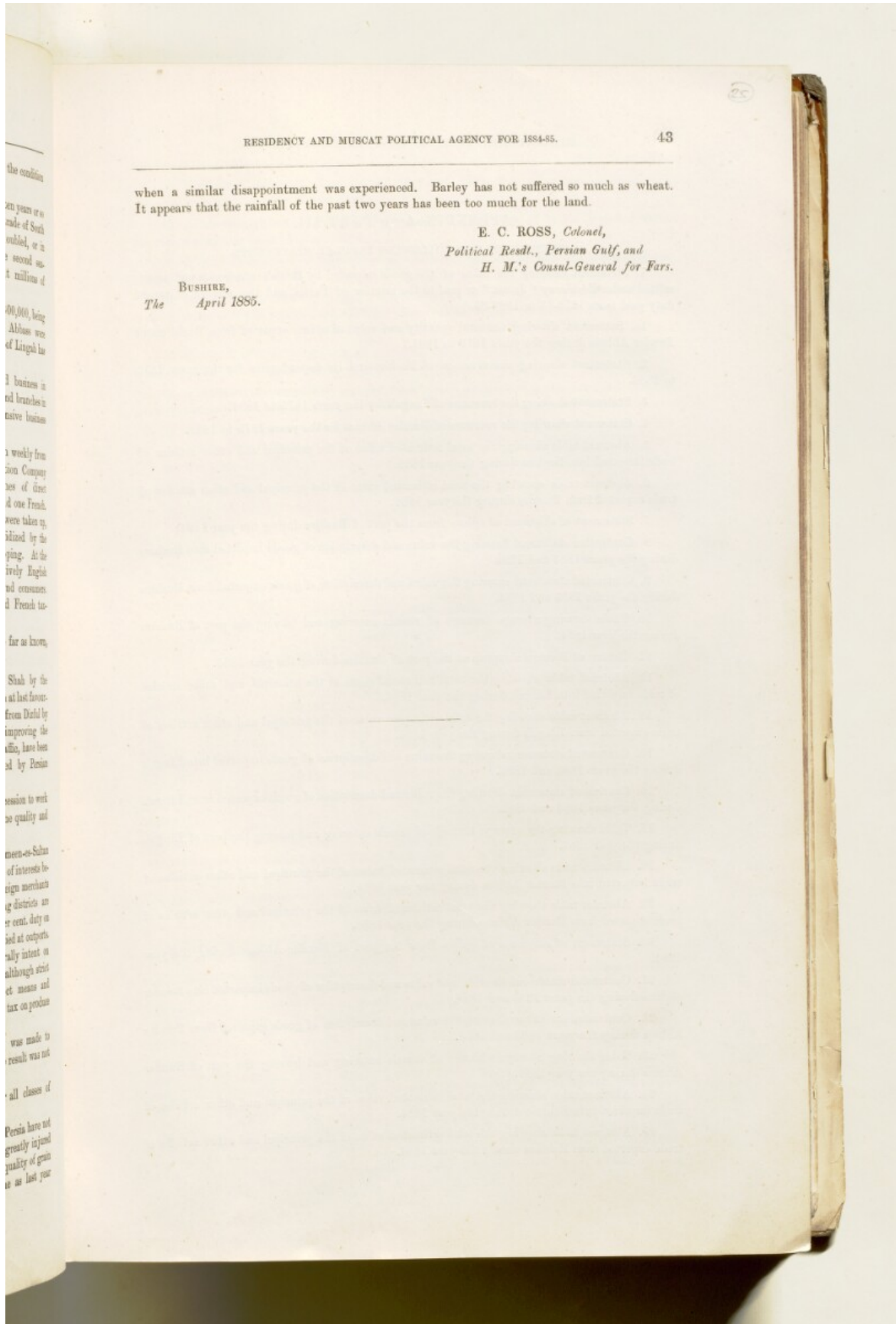
Pearl fishing.—The pearl diving was productive in 1884. An attempt was made to obtain pearls on the Persian coast by employing European divers, but the result was not encouraging.

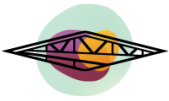
The year 1885 opened more hopefully for trade, there being fair demand for all classes of goods, and the harvest prospects being very good.

The anticipations of an abundant harvest of wheat and barley in Southern Persia have not been realised. In all the districts the crops, more especially wheat, have been greatly injured by rust; in some districts the wheat has been almost entirely spoilt, and the quality of grain is turning out inferior. The quantity harvested will probably be about the same as last year

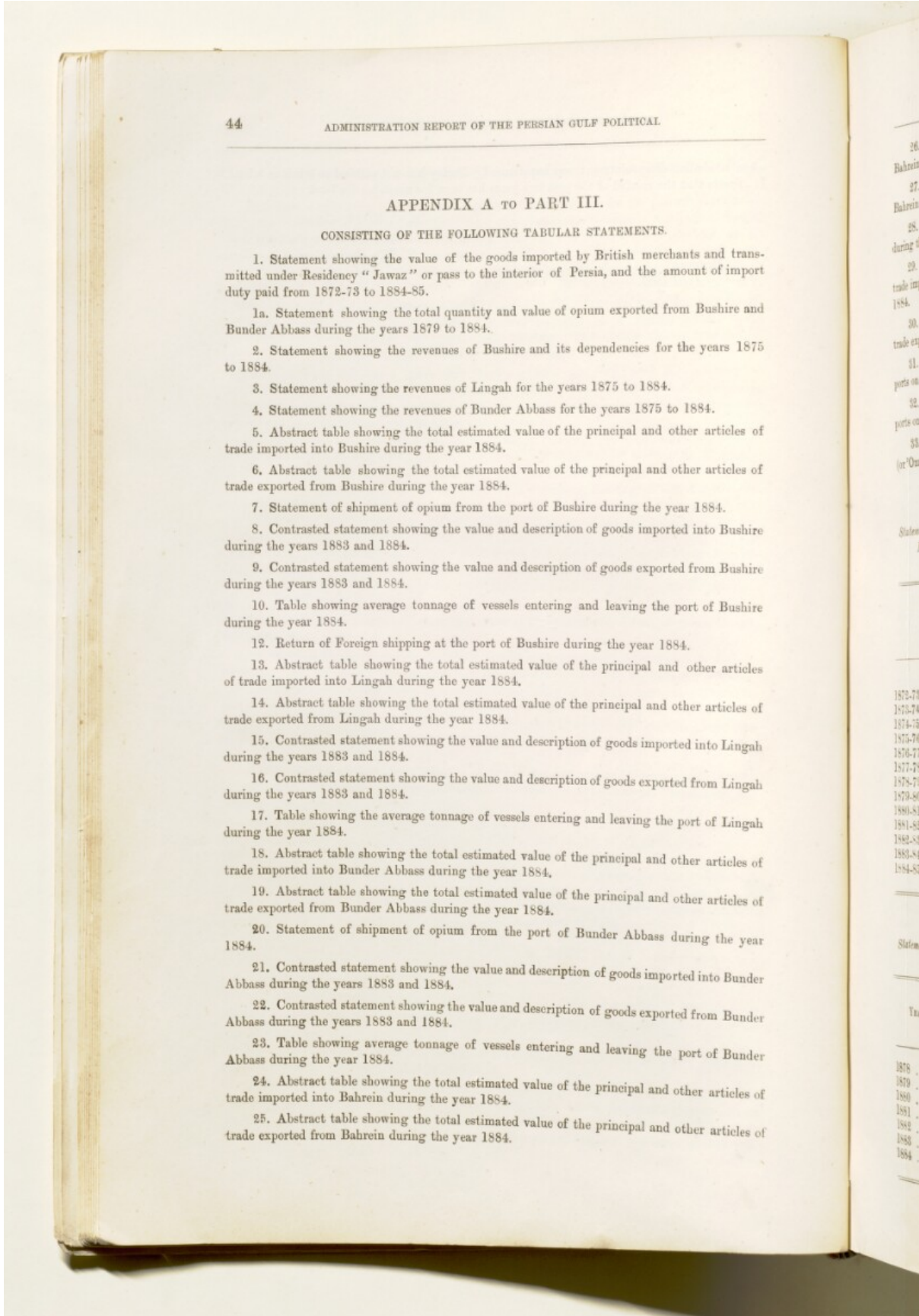


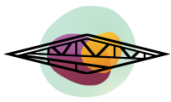
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26. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrein during the years 1883 and 1884.

27. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrein during the years 1883 and 1884.

28. Table showing the average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the ports of Bahrein during the year 1884.

29. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the ports on the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast in the Persian Gulf during the year 1884.

30. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from the ports on the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast during the year 1884.

31. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into the ports on the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast in the Persian Gulf during the years 1883 and 1884.

32. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from the ports on the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast in the Persian Gulf during the years 1883 and 1884.

33. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the ports on the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast in the Persian Gulf during the year 1884.

TABLE No. 1.

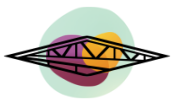
Statement showing the Value of the Goods imported by British Merchants and transmitted under Residency "Jawaz" or pass to the interior of Persia, and the Amount of Import Duty paid thereon at Bushire during the Years 1872-73 to 1884-85.

YEAR.	VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED AND TRANSMITTED TO THE INTERIOR.			AMOUNT OF 5% ad valorem DUTY PAID ON THE GOODS.		
	Krans.	Cents.	Equal to	Krans.	Cents.	Equal to
			R a. p.			R a. p.
1872-73	5,90,196	...	2,36,078 6 5	29,509 80	11,803 14 8	
1873-74	13,80,543	65	5,52,217 3 2	69,027 18½	27,609 14 0	
1874-75	9,27,787	43½	3,71,114 12 10	46,389 37½	18,555 12 0	
1875-76	14,70,565	37½	5,88,226 2 6	73,528 26½	29,411 5 0	
1876-77	23,22,873	12½	9,29,149 4 0	1,16,143 65½	46,457 7 5	
1877-78	39,80,759	25	15,62,303 11 4	1,99,037 96½	79,615 3 0	
1878-79	18,92,595	05	7,57,038 0 4	94,629 75½	37,851 14 4	
1879-80	28,90,304	75	11,56,121 14 4	1,44,515 23½	57,806 1 7	
1880-81	24,82,305	75	9,92,922 4 9	1,24,115 28½	49,646 1 10	
1881-82	16,03,174	10	6,41,269 10 8	80,158 70	32,063 7 8	
1882-83	22,59,508	50	9,03,803 6 5	1,12,975 42½	45,190 2 9	
1883-84	33,52,500	10	13,41,000 0 8	1,67,625 ...	67,050 0 0	
1884-85	52,08,695	60	20,83,478 3 10	2,60,434 78	1,04,173 15 3	

TABLE No. 1a.

Statement showing the Total Quantity and Value of Opium exported from Bushire and Bunder Abbas during the Years 1879 to 1884.

YEAR.	BUSHIRE.	BUNDER ABBASS.	Total Number of Cases.	YEAR.	BUSHIRE.	BUNDER ABBASS.	Total Value in Rupees.
	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.			Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	
1878	5,100	800	5,900	1878	51,00,000	8,00,000	59,00,000
1879	4,971½	950	5,921½	1879	51,52,000	9,50,000	61,02,000
1880	5,122½	1,000	6,122½	1880	62,12,000	12,00,000	74,12,000
1881	5,475	2,000	7,475	1881	57,45,000	20,00,000	77,45,000
1882	4,512	2,100	6,612	1882	36,55,000	17,28,000	53,83,000
1883	3,657	1,409	5,066	1883	33,68,000	12,72,000	46,40,000
1884	3,306	702	4,008	1884	33,06,000	7,02,000	40,08,000



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the Revenues of Bushire and its Dependencies for the Years 1875 to 1884.

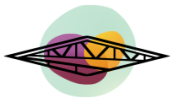
Years.	Revenues from Bushire and Dependencies.	Amount for which Bushire customs farmed.	Money taken by the Governor for his maintenance.	Total Revenue.	Local Governor of Bushire.
	Krans.	Krans.	Krans.	Krans.	
1875 . . .	5,10,000	4,40,000	60,000	10,10,000	Saad-al-Mulk.
1876 . . .	5,10,000	4,80,000	80,000	10,70,000	Haji Moham-mad Baker Khan.
1877 . . .	5,10,000	4,80,000	80,000	10,70,000	Haji Moham-mad Baker Khan.
1878 . . .	5,10,000	4,80,000	80,000	10,70,000	Haji Moham-mad Baker Khan.
1879 . . .	5,10,000	4,80,000	80,000	10,70,000	Haji Moham-mad Baker Khan.
1880 . . .	5,10,000	5,00,000	1,20,000	11,30,000	Mustowfe N-zam.
1881 . . .	5,10,000	5,40,000	1,60,000	12,10,000	Nasir-el-Mulk.
1882 . . .	5,10,000	7,20,000	2,00,000	14,30,000	Nasir-el-Mulk.
1883 . . .	5,10,000	7,45,000	2,00,000	14,55,000	Nasir-el-Mulk.
1884 . . .	5,10,000	8,00,000	1,80,000	14,90,000	Moatamen-el-Mulk.
1885 . . .		Not known yet.			

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the Revenues of Lingah for the Years 1875 to 1884.

Years.	Revenue taken in the name of Imperial Government.	Money taken as Peish-kash (presents).	Money taken for local expenses.	Total Revenue received by the Persian officials.	Local Governor paying the Revenues.
	Krans.	Krans.	Krans.	Krans.	
1875 . . .	65,000	15,000	10,000	90,000	Shaik Ali-bin Khalifa.
1876 . . .	1,20,000	10,000	None	1,30,000	Shaik Ali-bin Khalifa.
1877 . . .	1,20,000	20,000	None	1,40,000	Shaik Ali-bin Khalifa.
1878 . . .	1,20,000	20,000	18,800	1,58,800	Shaik Ali-bin Khalifa.
1879 . . .	1,20,000	38,000	800	1,58,800	Shaik Eusuff.
1880 . . .	1,20,000	38,000	800	1,58,800	Shaik Eusuff.
1881 . . .	1,20,000	38,000	800	1,58,800	Shaik Eusuff.
1882 . . .	1,60,000	10,000	None	1,70,000	Shaik Eusuff.
1883 . . .	1,60,000	10,000	None	1,70,000	Shaik Eusuff.
1884 . . .	1,60,000	10,000	None	1,70,000	Shaik Eusuff.
1885 . . .		Not known yet.			

NOTE.—The custom dues have ranged from 95,000 Krans to 1,10,000 Krans, the other sources of revenue being taxation on dates, wheat, barley, date-trees, the shops in bazaar, bungalows, boats paying one share of their income. Each sailor pays a tax of 2 Dollars, the Nacodas 6 Dollars each. Sometimes extraordinary taxes are levied from the district people varying from R4 to 10 from each person according to his means and ability.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

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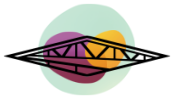
TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the Revenue of Bander Abbass for the Years 1875 to 1884.

Years.	Revenue from	Revenues from	* Total of Revenues	Local Governor
	Customs.	town dues, &c.	for which the	
	Krans.	Krans.	Krans.	paying the Re-
1875	2,70,000	2,31,500	5,01,500	Agha Ahmed Shah.
1876	3,00,000	2,31,500	5,31,500	Nasir-el-Mulk
1877	3,00,000	2,31,500	5,31,500	Nasir-el-Mulk
1878	3,00,000	2,31,500	5,31,500	Nasir-el-Mulk
1879	3,00,000	2,31,500	5,31,500	Nasir-el-Mulk
1880	3,10,000	2,51,500	5,61,500	Nasir-el-Mulk
1881	3,10,000	2,51,500	5,61,500	Nasir-el-Mulk
1882	3,40,000	2,51,500	5,91,500	Saad-el-Mulk
1883	5,60,000	2,51,500	8,11,500	Mahomed Hasan Khan.
1884	4,50,000	2,51,500	7,01,500	Mahomed Hasan Khan.
1885			Not known yet.	

NOTE.—The revenue-farmer makes a profit out of the sum of Krans 51,500 allotted for maintenance of order and peace in the districts. He also receives presents when he effects alterations in the appointments of the petty Zabets and other officials of villages, &c., in the district, as also of the sulphur and salt mines, and receives peish-kash from the custom contractor.

* The sum of Krans 51,500 is annually charged to the Imperial Government on account of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of order and peace and deducted from the annual payment.



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TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Apparel, Wearing . . . . .	...	...	2,650	...
Arms and Ammunition	6,800	48,000	500	...
Beads and Amber . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter	1,000	500	10,000	...
Building Materials . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Candles	12,400	...	2,750	...
Canes and Rattans . . . . .	...	...	1,000	...
Canvas . . . . .	...	...	300	...
Carriages	2,400	...	5,600	...
Cattle . . . . .	...	...	300	...
Clocks and Watches	30,000	...	20,000	...
Coal	9,700	...	...	...
Cocoanuts . . . . .	...	...	2,570	...
Coffee . . . . .	...	...	1,56,000	...
Coir and Coir Rope . . . . .	...	...	6,000	...
Confectionery Preserves	500	...	2,000	...
Cotton Goods	34,08,000	...	15,50,000	...
Thread and Twist	10,000	...	30,000	...
" Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Dates . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Date Juice . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	3,200	500	62,200	12,000
Dyeing and Colouring Materials . . . . .	...	...	800	...
Earthenware . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables . . . . .	...	...	15,000	...
Fuel . . . . .	...	...	6,000	...
Furniture	2,500	...	2,500	...
Glass and Glassware	16,100	...	1,11,500	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	20,000	...	30,000	...
" Lace	15,000	...	...	...
" Thread, &c.	52,000	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse . . . . .	...	300	19,000	...
Gum . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery	15,000	2,000	13,000	...
Hides and Skins	6,000	...	7,500	...
Indigo . . . . .	...	...	1,78,500	...
Jewelry . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Jute, Raw . . . . .	...	...	1,000	...
" Manufactures of	6,000	...	42,000	...
Leather, Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	2,000	...
Lemons, Dry . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lemon Juice . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	12,500	200	6,800	...
Lucifers . . . . .	...	...	5,000	...
Machinery	60,000	...	1,000	...
Mats . . . . .	...	...	10,000	...
Metals	5,65,000	...	4,30,000	...
" Manufactures of	500	...	13,000	...
Mill-stones . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Musical Instruments	2,000
Oil	2,000	...	20,000	...
Opium
Paints and Colours	1,150	...
Pearls
Perfumery	500	...	1,000	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

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No. 5.

Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the Year 1884.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	12,000	80	...	...	...	12,080
...	2,650
...	500	...	...	55,800
...	2,500	...	...	2,500
...	11,500
...
...	15,150
...	1,000
...	1,500	...	...	...	1,800
...	8,000
...	300
...	50,000
...	9,700
...	2,570
...	...	100	...	...	...	...	1,56,100
...	6,000
...	100	...	...	...	...	200	2,800
...	8,000	...	...	...	49,66,000
...	40,000
...	50	90,000	...	90,050
...
...	500	78,800
...	400	...	...	...	...	...	7,900
...	...	100	4,000	3,000	...	...	300
...	300	...	...	20,900
...	...	800	3,000	2,000	100	...	9,000
...	3,000	...	...	...	5,000
...	1,27,600
...	15,000	...	...	65,000
...	15,000
...	52,000
...	67,600	...	...	...	86,900
...	450
...	450	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
...	18,400
...	...	300	100	4,560	...	...	1,84,500
...	6,000	...	...	...	...
...	1,000
...	53,000
...	1,200	3,300	500	...	...	...	2,000
...	4,800
...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	800
...	200	...	600	...	19,500
...	5,000
...	61,000
...	...	4,000	5,500	2,500	22,000
...	300	2,000	9,95,300
...	13,500
...	800	800
...	2,000
...	2,000	...	1,200	25,200
...
...	180	1,280
...
...	160	1,660



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Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Porcelain and Chinaware	6,000	...	1,03,800	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	4,000	200	4,000	...
Salt . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instruments	4,000	...	...	...
Seeds . . . . .	...	...	200	...
Shark Fins . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Shells, Mother-of-Pearl . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Silk, Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of	10,000	16,000	16,000	...
Spices . . . . .	...	...	1,31,000	...
Stationery	4,000	...	9,600	...
Sugarcandy . . . . .	...	...	22,170	...
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Loaf . . . . .	...	9,03,200	...	...
" Soft . . . . .	...	...	5,50,600	2,24,000
Tallow . . . . .	...	...	100	...
Tea	5,000	...	1,87,000	30,000
Tents	2,000	...	...	...
Tobacco	200	...	100	...
" Manufactures of	500	...	3,500	...
Timber and Wood	2,700	...	13,200	...
Wax, Bees' . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Wool . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Woollen Goods	44,000	19,000	1,52,000	...
All other kinds not included above	8,000	1,900	10,000	...
TOTAL	43,49,500	9,90,900	39,71,890	2,66,000
SPECIE	5,000	...	10,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	43,54,500	9,90,900	39,81,890	2,66,000

(N.B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources at Bushire.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 51

Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the Year 1884—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total Value in Rupees.	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
...	61,000	1,70,800	
...	50	...	...	...	8,250	
...	800	...	...	...	800	
...	1,870	...	...	...	1,870	
...	4,000	
...	20,000	...	...	...	20,200	
...	
...	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	
...	
...	42,000	
...	720	100	...	...	...	...	1,31,820
...	13,600	
...	22,170	
...	
...	600	...	...	9,03,800	
2,34,000	800	...	...	...	7,75,400	
...	100	
30,000	2,400	2,24,400	
...	2,000	
...	15,000	...	...	...	15,300	
...	4,000	
...	200	...	12,000	...	28,100	
...	
...	15,000	...	...	...	15,000	
...	300	...	10,600	6,600	...	2,500	2,35,000	
...	2,000	500	...	600	22,100	
2,66,000	850	10,320	22,600	1,70,340	1,25,600	12,600	69,700	99,90,300
...	...	11,750	500	,400	7,000	1,07,650
2,66,000	850	22,070	23,100	2,43,740	1,32,600	12,600	69,700	1,00,97,950

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	54,150	...
Apparel, Wearing	2,000	...
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber
Books and Printed Matter	12,000	...
Building Materials
Candles
Canes and Rattans
Canvas	50	...
Carriages
Cattle
Clocks and Watches
Coal
Cocoanuts
Coffee
Coir and Coir Rope
Confectionery Preserves	4,000	...
Cotton Goods
" Thread and Twist
" Raw	7,87,000	...
Dates	1,800	...	63,850	...
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines	95,130	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	6,000	...	47,700	...
Earthenware	100	...
Fruits and Vegetables	800	...	1,18,600	...
Fuel
Furniture
Glass and Glassware
Gold Embroidered Cloth
" Lace
" Thread, &c.
Grain and Pulse	3,46,000	900	3,500	...
Gum	31,000	500	18,400	...
Hardware and Cutlery
Hides and Skins	3,400	...	31,700	...
Indigo
Jewelry	1,000	...	500	...
Jute, Raw
" Manufactures of
Leather, Manufactures of	2,000	...
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits
Lucifers	660	...
Mats
Metals
" Manufactures of	1,600	100	250	...
Mill-stones
Oil
Opium	4,93,000	16,000	...	...
Paints and Colours
Pearls
Perfumery	1,000	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	37,500	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	25,800	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 53

No. 6.

Articles of Trade exported from Bushire during the Year 1884.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Basrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	54,150
...	2,000
...	6,000	...	...	6,000
...	12,500
...	200	100	...	...	300
...
...	50	...	...	100
...	1,600	...	...	1,600
...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000
...
...
...	200	...	...	200
...	50	...	...	4,050
...	2,400	...	...	19,400	...	...	21,800
...
...	500	...	...	7,87,500
...	360	...	350	...	...	...	66,330
...
...	750	3,400	450	400	...	...	1,00,130
...	2,870	...	...	56,570
...	100
...	50	1,800	3,000	100	200	...	1,24,550
...
...	50	...	...	50
...	500	...	...	500
...
...
...	4,500	86,350	35,600	500	...	...	4,27,350
...	2,800	350	1,680	...	...	...	54,730
...
...	160	...	3,100	1,400	...	...	30,760
...	800	...	...	800
...	5,000	...	...	6,500
...
...	500	...	...	2,500
...
...	200	...	...	200
...	...	120	...	2,050	...	...	2,830
...
...	120	...	...	120
...	9,200	1,450	...	...	10,650
...	1,000	...	...	450	...	...	3,400
...
...	...	1,240	1,240
...	27,97,000	33,06,000
...
...	...	1,000	2,000
...	...	1,120	620	340	39,580
...
...	2,000	17,650	9,500	400	55,350



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Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Salt . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Seeds	6,000	7,500	33,000	...
Shark Fins . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	2,000	...	...	...
Silk, Raw	6,700	...	1,19,000	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Spices . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Stationery . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Sugarcandy . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Loaf . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Soft . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tallow . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tea . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tobacco . . . . .	...	1,50,000	50	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Timber and Wood . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Wax, Bees' . . . . .	...	...	50	...
Wool . . . . .	...	...	14,700	...
Woollen Goods	84,000	8,000	59,200	...
All other kinds not included above	10,000	2,000	9,000	...
TOTAL	9,93,300	1,85,000	15,40,800	...
SPECIE . . . . .	...	...	3,14,400	...
GRAND TOTAL	9,93,300	1,85,000	18,55,200	...

(N.B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources at Bushire, and compiled by Mr. George



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 55

Articles of Trade exported from Bushire during the Year 1884—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...
300	1,480	...	100	100	...	...	48,480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
11,200	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	1,42,900
...
...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...
...	80	...	2,000	22,100	...	...	24,180
...	...	...	50	600	...	...	650
...	...	...	750	...	...	...	750
...	...	...	...	350	...	...	350
2,80,000	...	...	...	36,000	...	...	4,66,050
...
...	...	...	...	1,650	...	...	1,700
...	...	...	...	150	...	...	14,850
40,000	...	...	1,600	4,000	...	...	1,95,800
1,500	500	...	500	6,000	...	...	29,500
3,44,620	65,250	55,240	65,770	1,22,780	...	27,97,000	61,69,850
...	...	...	10,320	2,40,000	...	...	5,64,720
3,44,620	65,250	55,240	76,090	3,62,780	...	27,97,000	67,34,570

Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Bushire.)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 7.

Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1884.

DATES.	Names of Steamers.	To HONG-KONG	To CONSTANTINOPLE	To LONDON.	REMARKS.
		No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	
1884.					
January	2 Calder	29	Crop of 1883 = 572 Chests.
"	5 Arabia	...	...	10
"	12 Burmah	...	...	36
"	20 Simla	...	...	10
"	23 Henry Bolekow	24	...	...
"	26 Punjab	...	...	21
February	3 Bussorah	...	...	33
"	10 Arabia	...	...	12
"	13 Mobile	39	...	...
"	17 Abyssinia	10	...	16	
"	21 Calder	44	...	...
"	22 Mokta	...	...	32
March	3 Punjab	10	...	11	
"	18 Henry Bolekow	24	...	...
"	23 Arabia	11	...	...
"	27 Lavrion	...	...	2
April	4 Calder	10	...	...
"	19 Punjab	2	...	...
"	22 Henry Bolekow	36	...	...
"	27 Simla	3	...	...
May	14 Mobile	22	...	...
"	16 Burmah	5	...	...
"	25 Calder	20	...	...
June	12 King Arthur	8	...	...
"	24 Calder	62	...	...
"	27 Assyria	6	...	...
July	3 Pachumba	24	...	...
"	11 Simla	27	...	4	
"	" Mobile	148	...	8	
"	17 Satara	17	...	...
"	24 Arabia	41	...	...
"	" Bushire	...	...	30
"	31 Assyria	24	...	...
August	4 Henry Bolekow	214	...	2	
"	8 Pachumba	23	...	...
"	14 Simla	26	...	...
"	22 Satara	35	...	...
"	23 Calder	262	...	...
"	28 Arabia	6	...	...
September	5 Assyria	205	...	...
"	13 Pachumba	39	...	...
"	17 Gorji	...	...	47
"	" Henry Bolekow	322	...	2	
"	22 Simla	68	...	...
"	28 Satara	31	...	...
October	3 Calder	139	16	...	
"	6 Arabia	26	
"	12 Assyria	24	
"	20 Java	46	
"	23 Mobile	176	
"	24 Bussorah	97	



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

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Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Enshire from 1st January to 31st December 1884—continued.

DATES.	Names of Steamers.	To HONG-KONG.	To CONSTANTINOPLE.	To LONDON.	REMARKS.
		No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	
October	26 Pachumba	51	Crop of 1884 = 2,734 Chests.
"	27 Lavrion . . . . .	...	...	35
November	3 Simla	25	...	...
"	9 Satara	10	...	...
"	11 Henry Bolekow	107	...	32	
"	17 Assyria	18	...	...
"	23 Arabia . . . . .	...	...	5
"	26 Calder	112	...	...
December	1 Java	10	...	...
"	5 Cyprians . . . . .	...	...	36
"	7 Pachumba	16	...	...
"	14 King Arthur	95	...	2	
"	15 Simla	11	...	...
"	21 Purulia	22	...	10	
"	29 Assyria	10	...	...
"	30 Henry Bolekow	12	...	...
	TOTAL	2,797	16	493	
	GRAND TOTAL	3,306 Chests.			

TABLE No. 8.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bushire during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	700	12,080	11,380	...
Apparel, Wearing	14,000	2,650	...	11,350
Arms and Ammunition	30,700	55,800	25,100	...
Beads and Amber	2,000	2,500	500	...
Binoculars and Telescopes	3,000	...	...	3,000
Books and Printed Matter	12,600	11,500	...	1,100
Building Materials	9,400	...	...	9,400
Candles	22,300	15,150	...	7,150
Canes and Battans	200	1,000	800	...
Canvas	2,500	1,800	...	700
Carriages	6,000	8,000	2,000	...
Cattle	600	300	...	300
Clocks and Watches	8,100	50,000	41,900	...
Coal	6,000	9,700	3,700	...
Cocconuts	8,000	2,570	...	5,430
Coffee	51,500	1,56,100	1,04,600	...
Coir and Coir Rope	7,000	6,000	...	1,000
Confectionery Preserves	8,500	2,800	...	5,700



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Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bushire during the Years 1883 and 1884.—continued.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Cotton Goods	70,62,500	49,66,000	...	20,96,500
Thread and Twist	1,41,000	40,000	...	1,01,000
Raw	14,000	...	...	14,000
Date	22,000	90,050	68,050	...
Date Juice	12,000	...	...	12,000
Drugs and Medicines	69,700	78,800	9,100	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	7,600	7,900	300	...
Earthenware	1,000	300	...	700
Fruits and Vegetables	15,200	20,900	5,700	...
Fuel	19,400	9,000	...	10,400
Furniture	14,000	5,000	...	9,000
Glass and Glassware	64,800	1,27,600	62,800	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	19,000	65,000	46,000	...
" Lace	21,000	15,000	...	6,000
" Thread, &c.	8,000	52,000	...	28,000
Grain and Pulse	1,23,900	86,900	...	37,000
Gum	200	450	250	...
Hardware and Cutlery	22,000	30,000	8,000	...
Hides and Skins	5,600	18,400	12,800	...
Indigo	4,47,700	1,84,500	...	2,63,200
Jewelry	14,000	...	...	14,000
Jute, Raw	1,400	1,000	...	400
" Manufactures of	86,000	53,000	...	33,000
Lamp-ware	20,000	...	...	20,000
Leather, Manufactures of	7,500	2,000	...	5,500
Lemons, Dry	7,700	4,800	...	2,900
Lemon Juice	650	800	150	...
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	26,000	19,500	...	6,500
Lucifers	8,000	5,000	...	3,000
Machinery	10,200	61,000	50,800	...
Mats	18,400	22,000	3,600	...
Metals	25,41,700	9,95,300	...	15,46,400
" Manufactures of	25,600	18,500	...	12,100
Mill-stones	2,000	800	...	1,200
Musical Instrument	9,000	2,000	...	7,000
Oil	52,500	25,200	...	27,300
Opium	16,000	...	...	16,000
Paints and Colours	1,000	1,280	280	...
Pearls	3,200	...	...	3,200
Perfumery	4,150	1,660	...	2,490
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,17,000	1,70,800	53,800	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	65,900	8,250	...	57,650
Salt	1,450	800	...	650
Saltpetre	300	1,870	1,570	...
Scientific Instruments	...	4,000	4,000	...
Seeds	26,100	20,200	...	5,900
Shark Fins	1,800	...	...	1,800
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	4,000	5,000	1,000	...
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of	61,600	42,000	...	19,600
Spices	1,33,100	1,31,820	...	1,280
Stationary	15,400	13,600	...	1,800
Sugarcandy	5,800	22,170	16,370	...
Sugar, Crushed	...	...	...	...
" Leaf	4,03,000	9,63,800	5,00,800	...
" Soft	9,10,000	7,75,400	...	1,34,600
Tallow	...	100	100	...
Tea	2,15,950	2,24,400	8,450	...
Tents	21,000	2,000	...	19,000
Tobacco	16,700	15,300	...	1,400



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

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Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bushire during the Years 1883 and 1884—concluded.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Tobacco, Manufactures of	3,200	4,000	800	...
Timber and Wood	49,000	28,100	...	20,900
Wax, Bees'	1,000	...	...	1,000
Wool	18,000	15,000	...	3,000
Woollen Goods	2,14,700	2,35,000	20,300	...
Other kinds	11,500	22,100	10,600	...
TOTAL	1,35,07,200	99,90,300	10,75,600	45,92,500
SPECIE	2,32,000	1,07,650	...	1,24,350
GRAND TOTAL	1,37,39,200	1,00,97,950	10,75,600	47,16,850

TABLE No. 9.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bushire during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	78,050	54,150	...	23,900
Apparel, Wearing	5,000	2,000	...	3,000
Arms and Ammunition	15,800	6,000	...	9,800
Beads and Amber . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter	8,200	12,500	4,300	...
Building Materials . . . . .	...	300	300	...
Candles	3,000	...	...	3,000
Canes and Rattans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Canvas . . . . .	...	100	100	...
Carriages	300	1,600	1,300	...
Cattle	3,800	50,000	46,200	...
Clocks and Watches	200	...	...	200
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	3,450	...	...	3,450
Coffee . . . . .	...	200	200	...
Coir and Coir Rope . . . . .	...	4,050	1,050	...
Confectionery Preserves	3,000	21,500	1,500	...
Cotton Goods	20,300	...	...	...
Thread and Twist	6,500	...	...	6,500
Raw	3,35,000	7,87,500	4,52,500	...
Dates	23,000	66,330	42,430	...
Date Juice . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	48,750	1,00,130	51,380	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	62,650	56,570	...	6,080
Earthenware . . . . .	...	100	100	...
Fruits and Vegetables	1,86,150	1,24,550	...	61,600
Fuel	1,000	...	...	1,000
Furniture	50	50	...
Glass and Glassware	1,900	500	...	1,400
Gold Embroidered Cloth



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Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bushire during the Years 1883 and 1884—continued.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Gold Lace	6,500	...	...	6,500
" Thread, &c.	8,600	...	...	8,600
Grain and Pulse	8,21,400	4,27,350	...	3,94,050
Gum	5,950	54,730	48,780	...
Hardware and Cutlery	2,300	...	...	2,300
Hides and Skins	17,100	39,760	22,660	...
Indigo	4,000	800	...	3,200
Jewelry	500	6,500	6,000	...
Jute, Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of	8,000	...	...	8,000
Leather, Manufactures of	4,000	2,500	...	1,500
Lemons, Dry	400	...	...	400
Lemon Juice	450	200	...	250
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	2,700	2,830	130	...
Lucifers	300	...	...	300
Mats	7,500	120	...	7,380
Metals	24,400	10,650	...	13,750
" Manufactures of	7,800	3,400	...	4,400
Mill-stones . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Oil	1,000	1,240	240	...
Opium	33,68,200	33,06,000	...	62,200
Paints and Colours . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pearls . . . . .	...	2,000	2,000	...
Perfumery	83,450	39,580	...	43,830
Porcelain and Chinaware	400	...	...	400
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	23,600	55,350	31,750	...
Salt . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Seeds	40,250	48,480	8,230	...
Shark Fins	2,000	...	...	2,000
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	1,000	2,000	500	...
Silk, Raw	3,45,300	1,42,900	...	2,02,400
" Manufactures of	11,700	...	...	11,700
Spices	3,500	...	...	3,500
Stationery . . . . .	...	200	200	...
Sugarcandy	500	...	...	500
Sugar Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Leaf	1,550	24,180	22,630	...
" Soft	7,550	650	...	6,900
Tallow	10,000	750	...	9,250
Tea	3,200	350	...	2,850
Tobacco	4,31,600	4,66,050	34,450	...
" Manufactures of	200	...	...	200
Timber and Wood . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Wax, Bees'	1,150	1,700	550	...
Wool	4,800	14,850	10,050	...
Woollen Goods	3,93,000	1,96,800	...	1,96,200
Other kinds	27,000	29,500	2,500	...
TOTAL	64,90,300	61,69,850	7,92,080	11,12,530
SPECIE	8,82,000	5,64,720	...	3,17,280
GRAND TOTAL	73,72,300	67,34,570	7,92,080	14,29,810



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 61

TABLE No. 10.

Table showing Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bushire during twelve months in Class A—European ; Class B—Native Craft.

	Where trading or description.	Number entered and cleared.	Total Tonnage.	
A.—European.	Square-rigged, India and the Colonies	2	750	
	Do. Java	2	864	
	Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. (Mail Service)	104	85,346	
	Do. Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.	42	27,893	
	Do. Persian Gulf S. N. Co.	21	23,670	
	Do. Mesnier and Co. (Service deL Orient)	28	31,760	
	Do. Pilgrim	8	8,444	
	Do. Miscellaneous	23	25,872	
	TOTAL		230	2,04,509
	B.—Native Craft.	India	5	300
Aden . . . . .		...	...
Muscat and Dependencies		14	350	
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrein		90	1,350	
Persian Coast, Mekran		112	1,905	
Koweit, Busrah, and Katif		120	3,600	
Zanzibar		3	180	
TOTAL		344	7,680	
GRAND TOTAL		574	2,12,288	



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(١٣٠/٦٤)

TABLE No. 11.

Return of British Shipping at the Port of Bushire during the Year 1884.

DIRECT TRADE IN BRITISH VESSELS FROM AND TO GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH COLONIES.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Total Value of Cargoes.	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Total Value of Cargoes.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
101	...	101	87,600	...	87,600	5,276	R 75,88,500	98	1	99	84,000	375	84,375	5,210	R 24,66,700

INDIRECT OR CARRYING TRADE IN BRITISH VESSELS FROM AND TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Countries whence arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Countries to which departed.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
			Nil.			Nil.					Nil.				Nil.		

TABLE No. 12.

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(١٣٠/٦٥)

TABLE No. 12.
Return of Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bushire during the Year 1884.

ENTERED.									CLEARED.								
NATIONALITY.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	NATIONALITY.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
French	14	...	14	15,880	...	15,880	384	17,38,800	French	14	...	14	15,880	...	15,880	384	18,55,300
German	1	...	1	432	...	432	11	2,26,000	German	...	1	1	...	432	432	11	...
TOTAL	15	...	15	16,312	...	16,312	395	19,34,800	TOTAL	14	1	15	15,880	432	16,312	395	18,55,300

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living
Apparel, Wearing	4,000	...
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber	1,700	...
Books and Printed Matter	2,800	...
Building Materials
Candles	2,600	...
Canes and Rattans	100	...
Canvas
Cattle
Clocks and Watches	800	...
Coal
Cocoanuts	6,900	...
Coffee	78,900	...
Coir and Coir Rope	18,500	...
Confectionery Preserves	350	...
Cotton Goods	10,22,500	...
Thread and Twist	8,500	...
" Raw	600	...
Dates	4,500	...
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines	10,300	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials
Earthenware	200	...
Fruits and Vegetables	5,700	...
Fuel
Furniture	200	...
Glass and Glassware	7,600	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	7,500	...
" Lace	300	...
" Thread, &c.	500	...
Grain and Pulse	7,26,000	...
Gum
Hardware and Cutlery	8,900	...
Hides and Skins	1,200	...
Indigo	3,000	...
Jute, Raw	6,000	...
" Manufactures of	2,000	...
Leather, Manufactures of	3,500	...
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits
Lucifers
Mats	2,700	...
Metals
" Manufactures of	30,200	...
Mill-stones	5,700	...
Oil
Opium	26,100	...
Paints and Colours
Pearls
Perfumery
Porcelain and Chinaware	900	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	9,500	...
Salt
Saltpetre



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 65

No. 13.
Articles of Trade imported into Lingah during the Year 1884.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From the Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Basrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	2,400	2,400	900	...	...	5,700
...	600	...	800	...	...	5,400
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	300	...	...	250	...	2,250
...	300	...	150	...	...	2,250
...	...	...	5,400	...	...	5,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	1,800	20,500	...	...	22,300
...	...	...	51,500	...	...	51,500
...	...	...	...	...	50	850
...	...	...	...	...	900	7,800
...	1,200	...	...	...	...	80,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	550
...	200	...	10,300	...	...	10,32,800
...	...	...	17,000	...	...	25,500
...	...	...	15,000	...	...	15,600
...	2,000	16,500	7,400	10,500	54,800	95,700
...	...	300	2,000	...	1,600	3,900
...	4,350	...	20,520	...	...	35,170
...	...	250	5,700	...	...	5,950
...	...	250	300	9,700	50	10,500
...	...	2,400	200	39,800	3,000	51,100
...	...	600	...	63,800	...	64,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	400	...	1,400	...	...	9,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
...	...	150	...	250	...	700
...	600	...	2,500	...	...	3,600
...	...	...	1,49,250	15,450	...	8,90,700
...	...	...	150	...	...	150
...	...	...	700	...	...	9,600
...	200	...	600	5,400	400	7,800
...	...	...	5,600	...	...	8,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	1,000	800	2,400	...	...	6,200
...	...	150	2,000	1,800	...	7,450
...	...	14,000	600	...	...	14,600
...	...	300	800	...	...	1,100
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
...	...	1,050	1,600	11,600	1,000	15,250
...	...	...	4,700	...	...	34,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700
...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
...	4,000	1,900	8,400	...	...	40,400
...	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400
...
...	20,000	...	26,77,000	1,14,000	...	28,11,000
...	330	450	...	1,100	...	2,780
...	1,000	10,500
...	...	11,600	3,800	67,050	...	82,450
...	3,800	19,000	...	22,800
...	6,000	...	6,000



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Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Seeds	1,300	...
Shark Fins
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl
Silk, Raw	5,000	...
" Manufactures of	14,000	...
Spices	63,850	...
Stationery	4,800	...
Sugarcandy	13,900	...
Sugar, Crushed
" Leaf
" Soft	39,500	...
Tallow	2,500	...
Tea	7,000	...
Tobacco
" Manufactures of	30	...
Timber and Wood	45,900	...
Wax, Bees'
Wool
Woollen Goods	8,000	...
All other kinds mentioned above	2,000	...
TOTAL	22,18,530	...
SPECIL	18,69,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	40,87,530	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Lingah,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 67

Articles of Trade imported into Lingah during the Year 1884—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From the Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Basrah, and Bagdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	150	13,600	...	...	15,050
...	...	1,500	6,700	600	...	8,800
3,000	...	1,40,000	6,000	...	...	1,40,000
200	...	...	1,500	300	...	7,000
...	700	150	2,000	1,000	...	17,850
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	64,850
1,500	...	...	300	...	...	6,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,900
...
500	...	...	5,900	...	...	6,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	39,500
...	...	...	5,000	1,500	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
...	30,000	2,900	1,15,800	...	...	1,48,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	30
2,000	...	...	3,800	...	8,900	60,600
...	...	...	150	...	...	150
...	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	3,000
...	1,500	4,200	1,20,050	3,300	...	1,37,050
200	500	...	1,000	500	...	4,200
43,080	86,600	28,52,200	9,60,170	86,550	10,850	62,57,980
2,50,000	70,000	25,000	2,68,000	86,000	...	25,68,000
2,93,080	1,56,600	28,77,200	12,28,170	1,72,550	10,850	88,25,980

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)

Agnt. Inpt.



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

TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	600	...
Apparel, Wearing
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber
Books and Printed Matter
Building Materials
Candles
Canes and Rattans
Canvas
Cattle
Clocks and Watches
Coal
Cocoanuts
Coffee
Coir and Coir Rope
Confectionery Preserves
Cotton Goods
Thread and Twist
" Raw	1,000	...
Dates
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines	6,400	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials
Earthenware
Fruits and Vegetables	4,100	...
Fuel
Furniture
Glass and Glassware
Gold Embroidered Cloth
" Lace
" Thread, &c.
Grain and Pulse
Gum
Hardware and Cutlery
Hides and Skins
Indigo
Jute, Raw
" Manufactures of
Leather, Manufactures of
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits
Lucifers
Mats	150	...
Metals
" Manufactures of
Mill-stones
Oil
Opium
Paints and Colours
Pearls	26,68,900	...
Perfumery
Porcelain and Chinaware
Provisions and Oilman's Stores
Salt	2,700	...
Saltpetre	14,000	...
	600	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 69

No. 14.

Principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Lingah during the Year 1884.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	300	...	2,700	...	...	3,600
...	...	2,900	1,000	...	...	3,900
...	2,900	2,400	...	...	...	5,300
...	...	500	1,200	...	...	1,700
...	...	850	1,750	...	...	2,600
...	...	1,500	100	...	...	1,600
...	...	450	1,000	...	...	1,450
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
10,000	1,500	4,500	2,000	...	...	18,000
...	...	16,500	...	...	...	16,500
...	...	100	400	...	...	500
...
...	...	4,300	1,200	...	...	5,500
...	2,500	50,000	4,500	1,000	...	58,000
...	...	6,000	1,900	600	...	8,500
...	...	...	300	...	...	300
...	17,000	3,20,000	5,01,700	...	...	8,38,700
3,700	1,200	8,200	8,500	...	...	16,600
...	500	6,200	1,200	...	...	8,900
2,500	...	60,000	10,500	...	...	73,000
...	...	300	800	...	...	1,100
4,800	800	5,300	5,850	1,400	...	24,550
...	...	950	750	2,400	...	4,100
1,400	1,000	800	650	1,500	2,800	8,150
5,400	2,250	11,200	3,900	400	...	27,250
...	...	8,250	4,600	...	...	12,850
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
900	300	1,400	3,250	...	...	5,850
...	...	2,600	2,900	...	...	5,500
...	...	150	350	...	...	500
...
1,000	47,400	5,52,400	31,300	2,800	...	6,34,900
...
...	...	2,300	4,000	...	...	6,300
...	300	2,000	2,500	...	...	4,800
...	...	3,500	2,200	...	...	5,700
...	600	1,700	2,800	...	...	5,100
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	2,300	1,400	...	...	3,700
...	...	2,000	4,600	3,500	...	10,100
...	...	...	200	250	...	450
...
...	...	450	850	...	...	1,300
500	...	2,100	4,400	...	...	7,150
...	1,450	9,700	5,750	...	...	16,900
...	...	2,500	1,200	...	...	3,700
...	100	...	500	1,000	...	1,600
...	2,250	14,900	5,700	2,100	...	24,950
...	200	450	...	...	...	650
...
...	...	...	8,000	6,000	...	20,82,900
200	...	1,200	450	...	...	1,850
...	300	3,800	3,500	7,600
700	2,000	22,300	8,500	36,200
...	1,000	2,800	17,800
...	2,000	800	200	3,600



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Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Seeds	4,900	...
Shark Fins	8,400	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	1,000,000	...	42,000	...
Silk, Raw
" Manufactures of
Spices
Stationery
Sugarcandy
Sugar, Crushed
" Loaf
" Soft
Tallow
Tea
Tobacco
" Manufactures of
Timber and Wood
Wax, Bees'
Wool	12,000	...
Woollen Goods	500	...
All others kind not mentioned above
TOTAL	1,000,000	...	27,66,250	...
SPECIE	10,50,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,000,000	...	38,16,250	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Lingah.



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 71

Articles of Trade exported from Lingah during the Year 1884--continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf and Bahrein.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrab, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
100	2,000	2,050	500	...	...	9,550
...	200	...	...	...	...	8,700
...	...	...	200	...	...	1,42,200
...	800	3,000	2,000	...	...	5,800
...	400	7,200	6,000	...	...	13,600
...	4,900	23,250	17,800	...	...	45,950
...	100	1,900	1,200	...	...	3,200
...	500	4,200	5,600	...	...	10,300
...
...	200	1,500	1,900	...	...	3,600
...	1,200	18,900	9,000	...	...	29,100
...	...	4,600	800	...	...	5,400
...	...	900	3,000	...	...	3,900
65,000	...	13,000	3,500	45,000	...	1,26,500
...
...	1,500	16,800	9,500	7,500	...	35,700
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
...	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	2,500
75,000	4,700	22,000	7,750	...	...	1,21,450
100	100	1,000	500	200	...	2,400
1,71,300	1,04,950	12,61,200	7,17,300	77,150	5,600	52,03,750
...	15,000	12,00,000	50,000	1,12,000	...	24,27,000
1,71,300	1,19,950	24,61,200	7,67,300	1,89,150	5,600	76,30,750

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 15.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Lingak during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	4,900	5,700	800	...
Apparel, Wearing	3,750	5,400	1,650	...
Arms and Ammunition . . . . .	...	400	400	...
Beads and Amber	3,000	2,250	...	750
Books and Printed Matter	4,000	3,250	...	750
Building Materials	7,900	5,400	...	2,500
Candles	1,900	2,600	700	...
Canes and Rattans	50	100	50	...
Canvas	30,200	22,300	...	7,900
Cattle	44,000	51,500	7,500	...
Clocks and Watches	600	850	250	...
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	4,750	7,800	3,050	...
Coffee	63,500	80,100	16,600	...
Coir and Coir Rope	11,500	18,500	7,000	...
Confectionery Preserves	450	550	100	...
Cotton Goods	8,50,300	10,32,500	1,82,500	...
Thread and Twist	20,000	25,500	5,500	...
Raw	11,700	15,800	3,900	...
Dates	94,900	95,700	800	...
Date Juice	2,900	3,900	1,000	...
Drugs and Medicines	27,350	35,170	7,820	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	8,800	5,950	...	2,850
Earthenware	4,400	10,500	6,100	...
Fruits and Vegetables	42,000	51,100	9,100	...
Fuel	55,250	64,400	9,150	...
Furniture	1,200	200	...	1,000
Glass and Glassware	4,400	9,400	5,000	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	6,000	7,500	1,500	...
Lace	400	700	300	...
Thread, &c. . . . .	...	3,600	3,600	...
Grain and Pulse	6,09,750	8,90,700	2,80,950	...
Gum	200	150	...	50
Hardware and Cutlery	5,850	9,600	3,750	...
Hides and Skins	7,100	7,800	700	...
Indigo	5,300	8,600	3,300	...
Jute, Raw	4,500	6,000	1,500	...
Manufactures of	3,600	6,200	2,600	...
Leather, Manufactures of	4,600	7,450	2,850	...
Lemons, Dry	10,500	14,600	4,100	...
Lemon Juice	800	1,100	300	...
Liquors, Wines and Spirits . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	900	2,700	1,800	...
Mats	12,100	15,250	3,150	...
Metals	27,450	34,900	7,450	...
Manufactures of . . . . .	...	5,700	5,700	...
Mill-stones	3,200	2,500	...	700
Oil	31,500	40,400	8,900	...
Opium	800	1,400	600	...
Paints and Colours . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pearls	27,39,800	28,11,000	71,200	...
Perfumery	13,150	2,780	...	10,370
Porcelain and Chinaware	5,100	10,500	5,400	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	62,350	82,450	20,100	...
Salt	19,500	22,800	3,300	...
Saltpetre	4,500	6,000	1,500	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 73

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Lingah during the Years 1883 and 1884.—continued.

Class.	FOR THE YEARS.		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Seeds	11,050	15,050	4,000	...
Shark Fins	7,100	8,800	1,700	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	1,73,600	1,49,000	...	21,600
Silk, Raw	7,300	7,000	...	300
„ Manufactures of	3,600	17,850	14,250	...
Spices	52,000	64,850	12,850	...
Stationery	2,650	6,600	3,950	...
Sugarcandy	11,400	13,900	2,500	...
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Loaf	3,700	6,400	2,700	...
„ Soft	45,800	39,500	...	6,300
Tallow	7,400	9,000	1,600	...
Tea	5,500	7,000	1,500	...
Tobacco	1,39,700	1,48,700	9,000	...
„ Manufactures of	50	30	...	20
Timber and Wood	52,850	60,600	7,750	...
Wax, Bees'	200	150	...	50
Wool	4,100	3,000	...	1,100
Woollen Goods	1,43,600	1,37,050	...	6,550
Other kinds	12,060	4,200	...	7,860
TOTAL	55,63,310	62,57,980	7,65,320	70,650
SPECIE	25,69,000	25,68,000	...	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	81,32,310	88,25,980	7,65,320	71,650

TABLE No. 16.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Lingah during the Years 1883 and 1884.

Class.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	1,000	3,600	2,600	...
Apparel, Wearing	2,100	3,900	1,800	...
Arms and Ammunition	1,900	5,300	3,400	...
Beads and Amber	1,750	1,700	...	50
Books and Printed Matter	2,500	2,600	100	...
Building Materials	2,500	1,600	...	900
Candles	900	1,450	550	...
Canes and Rattans . . . . .	...	50	50	...
Canvas	21,000	18,000	...	3,000
Cattle	12,600	16,500	3,900	...
Clocks and Watches	350	500	150	...
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	2,600	5,500	2,900	...
Coffee	49,500	58,000	8,500	...
Coir and Coir Rope	5,550	8,500	2,950	...
Confectionery Preserves	150	300	150	...
Cotton Goods	7,08,500	8,38,700	1,30,200	...
„ Thread and Twist	13,250	16,600	3,350	...
„ Raw	6,400	8,900	2,500	...
Dates	64,800	73,000	8,200	...



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Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Lingah during the Years 1883 and 1884—contd.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Date Juice	600	1,100	500	...
Drugs and Medicines	20,975	24,550	3,575	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	5,100	4,100	...	1,000
Earthenware	3,150	8,150	5,000	...
Fruits and Vegetables	22,750	27,250	4,500	...
Fuel	11,750	12,850	1,100	...
Furniture	600	50	...	550
Glass and Glassware	2,100	5,850	3,750	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	3,900	5,500	1,600	...
Lace	150	500	350	...
Thread, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse	4,40,650	6,34,900	1,94,250	...
Gum . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery	4,000	6,300	2,300	...
Hides and Skins	4,700	4,800	100	...
Indigo	3,100	5,700	2,600	...
Jute, Raw	2,600	5,100	2,500	...
Manufactures of	1,000	2,000	1,000	...
Leather, Manufactures of	1,750	3,700	1,950	...
Lemons, Dry	7,000	10,100	3,100	...
Lemon Juice	250	450	200	...
Liquors, Wines and Spirits . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	500	1,300	800	...
Mats	5,100	7,150	2,050	...
Metals	13,950	16,900	2,950	...
Manufactures of . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	...
Mill-stones	2,350	1,600	...	750
Oil	22,050	24,950	2,900	...
Opium	300	650	350	...
Paints and Colours . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pearls	26,80,100	26,82,900	2,800	...
Perfumery	6,100	1,850	...	4,250
Porcelain and Chinaware	3,150	7,600	4,450	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	35,700	36,200	500	...
Salt	7,800	17,800	10,000	...
Saltpetre	3,400	3,600	200	...
Seeds	6,100	9,550	3,450	...
Shark Fins	6,200	8,700	2,500	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	1,65,000	1,42,200	...	22,800
Silk, Raw	4,200	5,800	1,600	...
Manufactures of	7,500	13,600	6,100	...
Spices	34,700	45,950	11,250	...
Stationery	2,150	3,200	1,050	...
Sugarcandy	8,600	10,300	1,700	...
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Leaf	1,350	3,600	2,250	...
Soft	30,700	29,100	...	1,600
Tallow	5,400	5,400	...	...
Tea	3,500	3,900	400	...
Tobacco	1,27,100	1,26,500	...	600
Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Timber and Wood	18,500	35,700	17,200	...
Wax, Bees'	100	50	...	50
Wool	3,600	2,500	...	1,100
Woollen Goods	1,25,700	1,21,450	...	4,250
Other kinds	4,450	2,400	...	2,050
TOTAL SPECIE	47,68,825	52,03,750	4,77,875	42,950
		24,27,000	...	1,39,000
GRAND TOTAL	73,34,825	76,30,750	4,77,875	1,81,950



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

TABLE No. 17.

Table showing Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Lingah during twelve months in Class A—European; Class B—Native Craft.

	Where trading or description.	Number entered and cleared.	Total Tonnage.
A—European.	Square-rigged, India and the Colonies	2	1,440
	Do. Java . . . . .	...	...
	Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. (Mail Service)	104	85,346
	Do. Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.	42	27,893
	Do. Persian Gulf S. N. Co. . . . .	...	...
	Do. Mesnier and Co. . . . .	...	...
	Do. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL	148	1,14,679
B—Native Craft.	India	115	14,950
	Aden	45	3,375
	Muscat and Dependencies	120	3,100
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrein	250	8,750
	Persian Coast, Mekran	150	3,300
	Koweit, Busrah and Katif	175	19,250
	Zanzibar	4	440
	TOTAL	859	53,165
	GRAND TOTAL	1,007	1,67,844



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TABLE
Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living
Apparel, Wearing	5,000	...
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber
Books and Printed Matter
Building Materials
Candles	2,000	...
Canes and Rattans
Canvas
Cattle
Clocks and Watches	2,000	...	3,000	...
Coal
Cocoanuts	2,000	...
Coffee	2,000	...
Coir and Coir Rope	500	...
Confectionery Preserves
Cotton Goods	4,50,000	...	...	8,51,500
Thread and Twist	2,00,000	...	3,00,000	...
" Raw	500	...
Dates
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines	500	...	7,600	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	200	...
Earthenware
Fruits and Vegetables	1,500	...
Fuel	2,000	...
Furniture	6,000	...
Glass and Glassware	8,000	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	10,000	...
" Lace	1,500	...
" Thread, &c.	6,000	...	4,000	...
Grain and Pulse	25,000	...
Gum	2,000	...
Hardware and Cutlery	5,000	...
Hides and Skins	3,500	...
Indigo	2,00,000	...
Jewelry
Jute, Raw	1,000	...
" Manufactures of	20,000	...
Leather, Manufactures of	500	...	1,000	...
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	2,000	...	4,000	1,000
Lucifers
Mats	4,000	...
Metals	9,000	...	68,500	...
" Manufactures of
Mill-stones
Oil	10,000	...
Opium
Paints and Colours	4,000	...
Pearls
Perfumery	900	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	6,000	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores
Salt



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 77

No. 18.
Articles of Trade imported into Bunder Abbas during the Year 1884.

From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	9,000	400	...	...	...	...	9,400
...	5,000
...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	9,000	...	...	...	9,000
...	2,000
...	200	...	5,200
...	500	...	2,500
...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
...	500
8,51,240	13,01,500
...	5,00,000
...	500
...	6,000	...	...	6,000
...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
...	200
...	1,500
...	2,800	3,000	...	...	...	7,800
...	6,000
...	4,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	13,000
...	10,000
...	1,500
...	10,000
...	20,000	...	...	45,000
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	5,000
...	3,500
...	2,00,000
...	1,000
...	...	5,000	4,000	3,000	...	...	...	32,000
...	...	6,000	...	...	500	...	...	2,000
...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	1,000	...	...	...	200
1,000	8,000
...	...	55,000	...	6,800	200	...	...	65,800
...	77,500
...
...	10,000
...
...	6,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	6,000
...	1,000	200	...	200	300	300	...	2,900
...	3,500	2,000	...	...	...	6,000
...	5,500
...



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

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Saltpetre
Seeds
Shark Fins
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl
Silk, Raw
„ Manufactures of	1,500	...
Spices	65,700	...
Stationery	2,000	...
Sugarcandy	20,000	...
Sugar, Crushed
„ Loaf	4,00,000	...	...
„ Soft	6,00,000	...
Tallow
Tea	2,50,000	...
Tobacco
„ Manufactures of	1,500	...
Timber and Wood	13,000	...
Wax, Bees'
Wool
Woollen Goods	3,000	...	27 500	...
All other kinds not included above	2,000	...
TOTAL	6,73,000	4,00,000	25,43,600	1,000
SPECIE
GRAND TOTAL	6,73,000	4,00,000	25,43,600	1,000

(N.B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources at Bunder Abbass,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 79

Articles of Trade imported into Bunder Abbas during the Year 1884—contd.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...
...
...	1,500
...	65,700
...	2,000
...	20,000
...
...	4,00,000
...	6,00,000
...
...	2,50,000
...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
...	1,500
...	2,000	...	15,000
...
...	30,500
...	3,200
200	400	...	500	100	...	...	...
6,900	80,000	16,700	25,300	28,100	4,000	...	37,78,600
...
6,900	80,000	16,700	25,300	28,100	4,000	...	37,78,600

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncommissioned Assistant Resident.)



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٣ ظ] (١٣٠/٨٢)

80 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE
Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	600	...
Apparel, Wearing
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber
Books and Printed Matter	400	...
Building Materials
Candles
Canes and Rattans
Canvas
Cattle
Clocks and Watches
Coal
Cocoanuts
Coffee
Coir and Coir Rope
Confectionery Preserves	1,000	...
Cotton Goods
Thread and Twist
Raw	2,00,000	...
Dates	75,000	...
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines	1,26,100	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	2,53,000	...
Earthenware	200	...
Fruits and Vegetables	4,66,000	6,000
Fuel
Furniture
Glass and Glassware	400	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth
Lace
Thread, &c.
Grain and Pulse	8,000	...	10,500	...
Gum	5,000	...
Hardware and Cutlery
Hides and Skins
Indigo
Jute, Raw
Manufactures of
Leather, Manufactures of
Lemons, Dry	500	...
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits
Lucifers
Mats
Metals	300	...
Manufactures of
Mill-stones
Oil
Opium	7,02,000	...	...	...
Paints and Colours
Pearls
Perfumery
Porcelain and Chinaware
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	7,000	...
Salt	8,000	...
Saltpetre



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في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٤٤ و] (١٣٠/٨٣)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 81

No. 19.
Articles of Trade exported from Bunder Abbas during the Year 1884.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrab, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,100
...	600	...	600	...	...	1,200
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	1,000	...	...	...	500	1,500
...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
...	...	25,000	...	...	...	1,00,000
...	...	400	...	...	200	1,26,700
...	6,500	2,000	4,000	50,000	...	3,15,500
...	...	600	...	...	200	1,000
...	21,000	8,000	1,000	...	17,000	5,19,000
...
...	150	...	...	...	...	550
...
...	2,500	2,500	...	...	2,000	25,500
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	200	700
...	...	300	200	800	...	1,300
...	200	...	2,000	2,500
...	...	500	800	2,500	...	3,800
...	7,62,000
...	8,000	2,000	17,000
...	4,000	...	2,500	12,000
...	2,000	4,500



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Seeds	31,800	...
Shark Fins
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl
Silk, Raw	15,000	...
" Manufactures of
Spices
Stationery
Sugareandy
Sugar, Crushed
" Loaf
" Soft
Tallow
Tea	1,000	...
Tobacco
" Manufactures of
Timber and Wood
Wax, Bees'
Wool	2,00,000	...
Woollen Goods	11,400	...
All other kinds not included above	2,000	...	3,000	...
TOTAL	7,12,000	...	14,16,200	6,000
SPECIE	1,25,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	7,12,000	...	15,41,200	6,000

(N. B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources at Bander Abbas,



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٥٤ ظ] (١٣٠/٨٦)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 20.

Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bander Abbass from 1st January to 31st December 1884.

DATE.	Names of Steamers.	To		REMARKS.
		HONG-KONG.	LONDON.	
		No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	
1884.				
March	22 Henry Bolckow	165	} Crop of 1883, 268 Chests.
April	8 Calder . . . . .	...	90
May	3 Henry Bolckow . . . . .	...	13
July	14 Mobile . . . . .	...	27
August	28 Calder	1	} Crop of 1884, 434 Chests.
October	27 Mobile . . . . .	...	132
November	15 Henry Bolckow . . . . .	...	45
December	2 Calder . . . . .	...	108
"	19 King Arthur . . . . .	...	121
	Total No. of Chests	702	

TABLE No. 21.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods Imported into Bander Abbass during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS.		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	18,300	9,400	...	8,900
Apparel, Wearing	6,000	5,000	...	1,000
Arms and Ammunition . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Beads and Amber	1,200	2,000	800	...
Books and Printed Matter	3,000	...	...	3,000
Building Materials	12,000	9,000	...	3,000
Candles	1,500	2,000	500	...
Canes and Rattans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Canvas	1,200	...	...	1,200
Clocks and Watches	3,000	5,200	2,200	...
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	1,600	2,500	900	...
Coffee	2,450	3,700	1,250	...
Coir and Coir Rope	2,500	500	...	2,000
Confectionery Preserves	1,250	...	...	1,250
Cotton Goods	27,10,700	13,01,500	...	14,09,200
Thread and Twist	3,90,000	5,00,000	1,10,000	...
Raw	40	500	460	...
Dates . . . . .	...	6,000	6,000	...
Date Juice . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	8,460	8,500	40	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	80	200	120	...
Earthenware	100	...	...	100
Fruits and Vegetables	300	1,500	1,200	...



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 85

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bandar Abbas during the Years 1883 and 1884.—continued.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS.		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Fuel	4,400	7,800	3,400	...
Furniture	300	6,000	5,700	...
Glass and Glassware	9,500	13,000	3,500	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	10,000	10,000	...	...
" Lace	2,000	1,500	...	500
" Thread, &c.	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
Grain and Pulse	28,000	45,000	17,000	...
Gum	200	500	300	...
Hardware and Cutlery	1,500	5,000	3,500	...
Hides and Skins	2,000	3,500	1,500	...
Indigo	1,53,000	2,00,000	47,000	...
Jute, Raw . . . . .	...	1,000	1,000	...
" Manufactures of	48,400	32,000	...	16,400
Leather, Manufactures of	200	2,000	1,800	...
Lemons, Dry	5,000	6,000	1,000	...
Lemon Juice	400	200	...	200
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	1,000	8,000	7,000	...
Lucifers	1,000	...	...	1,000
Mats	1,60,020	65,800	...	94,220
Metals	93,750	77,500	...	16,250
" Manufactures of	3,350	...	...	3,350
Mill-stones . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Oil	2,400	10,000	7,600	...
Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours	6,500	4,000	...	2,500
Pearls . . . . .	...	6,000	6,000	...
Perfumery	1,450	2,900	1,450	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	12,000	6,000	...	6,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,730	5,500	2,770	...
Salt . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Seeds . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Shark Fins . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Silk, Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of	3,400	1,500	...	1,900
Spices	47,270	65,700	18,430	...
Stationery	1,200	2,000	800	...
Sugarcandy	25,000	20,000	...	5,000
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Loaf	3,44,000	4,00,000	56,000	...
" Soft	6,10,900	6,00,000	...	10,900
Tallow . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tea	2,10,000	2,50,000	40,000	...
Tobacco	2,000	2,500	500	...
" Manufactures of	40	1,500	1,460	...
Timber and Wood	14,200	15,000	800	...
Wax, Bees' . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Wool . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Woollen Goods	66,200	30,500	...	35,700
Other kinds	8,500	3,200	...	5,300
TOTAL	50,53,490	37,78,600	3,53,980	16,28,870
SPECIE	17,500	17,500
GRAND TOTAL	50,70,990	37,78,600	3,53,980	16,46,370



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 22.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bunder
Abbas during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	400	2,100	1,700	...
Apparel, Wearing . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Arms and Ammunition . . . . .	...	1,200	1,200	...
Beads and Amber . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter	200	400	200	...
Building Materials	600	1,000	400	...
Candles . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Canes and Rattans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Canvas . . . . .	...	1,500	1,500	...
Cattle	600	1,500	900	...
Clocks and Watches	1,000	...	...	1,000
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Coffee . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Coir and Coir Rope . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Confectionery Preserves	400	1,000	600	...
Cotton Goods	7,500	...	...	7,500
Thread and Twist . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Raw	1,70,000	2,00,000	30,000	...
Dates	72,000	1,00,000	28,000	...
Date Juice . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	1,26,210	1,26,700	490	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	2,59,000	3,15,500	56,500	...
Earthenware	80	1,000	920	...
Fruits and Vegetables	4,99,400	5,19,000	19,600	...
Fuel	140	...	...	140
Furniture . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware	30	550	520	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Lace . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Thread, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse	13,100	25,500	12,400	...
Gum	600	6,000	5,400	...
Hardware and Cutlery . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Indigo	7,700	6,000	...	1,700
Jute, Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Leather, Manufactures of	90	700	610	...
Lemons, Dry . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lemon Juice	1,200	1,300	100	...
Liquors, Wines and Spirits . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lucifers . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Mats	250	2,500	2,250	...
Metals . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	1,100	3,800	2,700	...
Oil . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Opium	12,71,900	7,02,000	...	5,69,900
Paints and Colours . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pearls . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Perfumery . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Porcelain and Chinaware . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	16,800	17,000	200	...
Salt	6,150	12,000	5,850	...
Saltpetre	2,000	4,500	2,500	...



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 87				
Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bunder Abbas during the Years 1883 and 1884—continued.				
CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Seeds	26,690	37,000	10,310	...
Shark Fins . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Silk, Raw	9,600	12,000	2,400	...
„ Manufactures of	21,000	30,000	9,000	...
Spices	600	...	...	600
Stationery . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Sugarcandy . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Loaf . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Soft	200	...	...	200
Tallow . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tea	160	...	...	160
Tobacco	24,800	28,000	3,200	...
„ Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Timber and Wood	450	...	...	450
Wax, Bees' . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Wool	1,60,750	2,90,200	39,450	...
Woollen Goods	1,19,000	1,30,800	11,800	...
Other kinds	4,900	8,000	3,100	...
TOTAL	28,26,600	24,98,750	2,53,800	5,81,650
SPECIE	2,74,600	1,55,000	...	1,19,600
GRAND TOTAL	31,01,200	26,53,750	2,53,800	7,01,250

TABLE No. 23.

Table showing Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bunder Abbas during twelve months in 1884.

Class A—European; Class B—Native Craft.

	Where trading or description.	Number entered and cleared.	Total Tonnage.
A—EUROPEAN.	Squared-rigged, India and the Colonies	2	1,120
	„ „ Java	1	750
	„ „ Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. (Mail Service)	104	85,346
	„ „ „ Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.	42	27,893
	„ „ „ Persian Gulf S. N. Co. . . . .	...	...
	„ „ „ Mesnier and Co. . . . .	...	...
	„ „ „ Pilgrim	8	8,444
„ „ „ Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL	157	1,23,553
B—NATIVE CRAFT.	India	90	11,250
	Aden and Red Sea	11	1,650
	Muscat and Dependencies	350	6,300
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrein	200	2,000
	Persian Coast, Mekran	250	5,000
	Koweit, Busrah, and Katif	150	12,750
Zanzibar	12	1,080	
	TOTAL	1,063	40,030
	GRAND TOTAL	1,220	1,63,583



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88

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living
Apparel, Wearing	2,000	...
Arms and Ammunition	9,900	...
Beads and Amber	850	...
Books and Printed Matter
Building Materials	3,500	...
Candles
Canes and Rattans
Canvas
Cattle	3,000	...
Clocks and Watches
Coal	1,500	...
Cocoanuts	1,23,000	...
Coffee	15,000	...
Coir and Coir Rope	150	...
Confectionery Preserves	3,03,000	...
Cotton Goods	20,000	...
Thread and Twist
" Raw
Date
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines	10,460	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	750	...
Earthenware
Fruits and Vegetables	3,000	...
Fuel
Furniture
Glass and Glassware	2,300	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	1,500	...
" Lace	1,500	...
" Thread, &c.	3,500	...
Grain and Pulse	4,85,000	...
Gum
Hardware and Cutlery	2,500	...
Hides and Skins
Indigo	13,500	...
Jute, Raw	5,000	...
" Manufactures of
Leather, Manufactures of	1,650	...
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	500	...
Lucifers	2,000	...
Mats
Metals	23,200	...
" Manufactures of	6,500	...
Mill-stones
Oil	31,270	...
Opium
Paints and Colours	100	...
Pearls
Perfumery	4,600	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	4,500	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	3,120	...
Salt
Saltpetre

No. 24.

Other Article

From Adm.
Del. Sec. &c.

R

...

450

350

200

...

1,000

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580

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

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No. 24.

other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrein during the Year 1884.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Depen- dencies.	From Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrab, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	34,250	...	34,250
...	2,000
...	2,350	500	800	13,550
450	450
350	1,200
...	250	...	...	250
...	3,500
200	200
...	40,000	7,500	...	47,500
...	100	3,100
...
...	3,500	5,000
1,000	1,24,000
...	1,500	16,500
...	5,000	...	1,700	...	...	6,850
...	...	2,500	...	500	...	3,06,000
...	3,000	...	...	23,000
...	1,15,000	...	...	1,15,000
...	1,45,000	...	1,45,000
...	9,000	...	9,000
...	10,650	...	...	24,910
3,800	5,900	...	...	9,650
...	3,000	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
...	19,450	2,200	...	24,650
...	...	400	26,500	...	...	26,900
...
...	2,300
...	1,500
...	1,500
...	4,700	1,100	...	9,300
...	1,88,250	28,650	...	6,51,900
...	200	120	...	320
...	2,500
...	3,200	12,700	...	15,900
...	13,500
...	5,000
...	750	...	750
...	200	200	...	2,050
...	10,800	...	...	...	...	10,800
...	200	450	650
...	500
...	2,000
...	4,080	1,100	...	5,180
...	650	...	23,850
...	6,500
...	270	...	...	270
...	5,300	...	...	42,770
6,200	450	...	...	450
...	100
...	...	1,55,000	...	4,25,000	...	5,80,000
...	3,000	350	...	13,050
5,100	4,500
...	...	30,000	29,580	38,000	...	1,00,700
...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	1,800	...	...	1,800



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٤٨ ظ] (١٣٠/٩٢)

90 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Seeds
Shark Fins
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl
Silk, Raw	4,800	...
" Manufactures	49,000	...
Spices	1,33,350	...
Stationery	1,900	...
Sugarcandy	12,500	...
Sugar, Crushed
" Loaf	1,800	...
" Soft	29,000	...
Tallow	6,000	...
Tea	750	...
Tobacco
" Manufactures of	750	...
Timber and Wood	24,000	...
Wax, Bees'
Wool
Woollen Goods	6,500	...
All other kinds not included above
TOTAL	18,58,700	...
SPECIE	7,20,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	20,78,700	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Bahrain,



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥." [٤٩و] (١٣٠/٩٣)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884 85. 91

other Articles of the Trade imported into Bahrein during the Year 1884—contd.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Depen- dencies.	From Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.	From Persian Gulf and Mehran.	From Koweit, Bahrain, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	1,570	3,420	...	4,990
...	...	...	...	6,500	...	6,500
4,800	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
8,000	1,300	...	3,400	1,200	...	10,700
5,350	...	...	...	...	...	49,000
1,900	120	...	...	...	...	1,33,470
2,500	1,150	...	...	...	...	3,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
1,500	...	...	800	...	...	800
8,000	500	...	...	...	...	2,300
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	29,000
750	...	...	8,000	7,500	...	21,500
...	...	...	500	...	...	1,250
750	...	98,000	15,000	1,000	...	1,06,000
4,000	...	...	...	9,000	...	9,750
...	...	...	...	...	14,000	38,000
1,500	180	300	4,800	9,700	...	480
...	300	1,000	3,550	14,000	...	14,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,350
...
700	19,350	2,80,200	4,56,950	7,60,090	20,350	29,15,740
900	43,000	45,000	75,000	1,65,000	...	10,48,000
700	62,350	2,25,200	5,31,950	9,25,090	20,350	39,63,740

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٩٤ ظ] (١٣٠/٩٤)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	29,000	...
Apparel, Wearing
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber
Books and Printed Matter
Building Materials
Candles
Canes and Rattans
Canvas
Cattle
Clocks and Watches
Coal
Coccanuts
Coffee
Coir and Coir Rope
Confectionery Preserves
Cotton Goods
Thread and Twist
" Raw
Dates	27,000	...
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines
Dyeing and Colouring Materials
Earthenware
Fruits and Vegetables
Fuel
Furniture
Glass and Glassware
Gold Embroidered Cloth
" Lace
" Thread, &c.
Grain and Pulse
Gum
Hardware and Cutlery
Hides and Skins	12,300	...
Indigo
Jute, Raw
" Manufactures of
Leather, Manufactures of
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits
Lucifers
Mats
Metals
" Manufactures of
Mill-stones
Oil
Opium
Paints and Colours
Pearls
Perfumery	22,15,000	...	...
Porcelain and Chinaware
Provisions and Oilman's Stores
Salt
Saltpetre

No. 55.

Other Article

To
Abstr. Bal
Ses. Ac.

R

32,500

35,000

4,000



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 93

No. 25.

other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrein during the Year 1884.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	8,000	400	...	...	8,500	45,000
...	...	900	...	400	...	1,300
...	...	2,750	...	3,850	...	6,600
...	180	...	180
...	300	600	...	900
...	300	700	...	1,000
...	1,650	...	1,650
...	100	...	100
32,500	19,000	34,000	4,000	31,500	2,400	1,23,400
...	6,500	...	6,500
...	...	600	...	550	...	1,150
...
...	...	500	...	1,100	...	1,600
...	...	10,000	...	75,000	...	85,000
...	...	1,500	...	900	...	2,400
...	...	900	...	2,000	...	2,900
...	...	15,800	33,300	1,44,000	...	1,93,100
...	...	2,000	2,500	3,500	...	8,000
...	...	2,500	...	3,350	...	5,850
35,000	18,000	11,000	11,500	...	7,500	1,10,000
...	...	750	4,000	...	...	4,750
...	...	2,290	...	9,960	...	12,250
...	...	450	...	3,180	...	3,630
...	...	1,150	1,250	900	...	3,300
...	400	3,850	7,190	1,100	...	12,540
...	4,050	...	4,050
...
...	...	150	40	690	...	880
...	1,000	...	1,000
...	...	60	...	650	...	710
...	...	250	...	3,300	...	3,550
...	...	18,570	42,000	1,68,840	...	2,29,410
...	...	60	...	70	...	130
...	...	350	...	1,150	...	1,500
...	...	13,000	...	...	...	25,300
...	...	400	1,000	6,800	...	8,200
...	...	450	...	200	...	650
...	6,000	...	...	6,000
...	...	500	...	1,200	...	1,700
...	...	450	...	1,300	...	1,750
...	...	80	...	...	...	80
...
...	250	1,000	...	1,250
...	...	2,500	3,350	2,000	250	11,100
...	3,000	2,470	350	5,640	...	8,460
...	...	300	...	400	...	700
...	...	60	...	50	...	110
...	...	5,470	1,950	7,480	...	14,900
...	100	...	100
...	80	...	80
...	...	54,000	31,000	8,000	...	23,12,000
4,000	...	900	250	6,650	...	7,800
...	...	350	150	1,400	...	1,900
...	...	2,740	...	18,040	...	20,780
...	...	500	500
...	...	250	...	700	...	950



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94 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Seeds
Shark Fins	6,800	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	2,700	...
Silk, Raw
" Manufactures of
Spices
Stationery
Sugarcandy
Sugar, Crushed
" Loaf
" Soft
Tallow
Tea
Tobacco
" Manufactures of
Timber and Wood
Wax, Bees'
Wool
Woollen Goods
All other kinds not included above
TOTAL	22,92,800	...
SPECIE	2,70,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	25,62,800	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Bahrein,



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥." [٥١] [١٣٠/٩٧]

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 95

other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrein during the Year 1884—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Kuwait, Basrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	490	700	850	...	2,040
...	2,000	...	...	...	...	8,800
...	2,700
...	...	1,500	500	5,200	...	7,200
...	...	5,000	...	17,200	...	22,200
...	...	6,910	3,420	37,710	...	48,040
...	...	200	...	1,000	...	1,200
...	...	1,250	...	5,750	...	7,000
...	...	100	...	220	...	320
...	...	120	...	800	...	920
...	...	2,350	900	12,000	...	15,250
...	...	2,700	...	1,600	...	4,300
...	400	...	400
...	37,400	...	37,400
...	...	2,750	...	80	...	2,830
...	...	7,800	...	3,300	...	11,100
...	200	...	200
...	9,400	...	9,400
...	...	6,920	...	4,270	...	11,190
...
71,500	50,400	2,33,290	1,56,200	6,69,190	18,650	34,92,030
...	...	15,000	55,000	3,40,000	...	6,80,000
71,500	50,400	2,48,290	2,11,200	10,09,190	18,650	41,72,030

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٥١ظ] (١٣٠/٩٨)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 26.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bahrein during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	36,700	34,250	...	2,450
Apparel, Wearing	1,750	2,000	250	...
Arms and Ammunition	13,300	13,550	250	...
Beads and Amber	500	450	...	50
Books and Printed Matter	1,100	1,200	100	...
Building Materials	200	250	50	...
Candles	3,200	3,500	300	...
Canes and Rattans	150	200	50	...
Canvas . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cattle	45,500	47,500	2,000	...
Clocks and Watches	2,350	3,100	750	...
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	4,200	5,000	800	...
Coffee	1,21,500	1,24,000	2,500	...
Coir and Coir Rope	15,500	16,500	1,000	...
Confectionery Preserves	6,500	6,850	350	...
Cotton Goods	2,93,700	30,600	12,300	...
Thread and Twist	24,100	23,000	...	1,100
" Raw	1,12,500	1,15,000	2,500	...
Dates	1,42,500	1,45,000	2,500	...
Date Juice	7,500	9,000	1,500	...
Drugs and Medicines	24,700	24,910	210	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	8,620	9,650	1,030	...
Earthenware	2,350	2,500	150	...
Fruits and Vegetables	28,050	24,850	...	3,400
Fuel	24,300	26,900	2,600	...
Furniture . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware	2,350	2,300	...	50
Gold Embroidered Cloth	2,000	1,500	...	500
" Lace	1,600	1,500	...	100
" Thread, &c.	8,300	9,300	1,000	...
Grain and Pulse	6,25,600	6,51,900	26,300	...
Gum	270	320	50	...
Hardware and Cutlery	2,400	2,500	100	...
Hides and Skins	17,000	15,900	...	1,100
Indigo	12,750	13,500	750	...
Jute, Raw	4,250	5,000	750	...
" Manufactures of	600	750	150	...
Leather, Manufactures of	1,800	2,050	250	...
Lemons, Dry	9,250	10,800	1,550	...
Lemon Juice	550	650	100	...
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	600	500	...	100
Lucifers	1,800	2,000	200	...
Mats	5,300	5,180	...	120
Metals	23,300	23,850	550	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	6,500	6,500	...
Mill-stones	250	270	20	...
Oil	33,350	42,770	9,420	...
Opium	400	450	50	...
Paints and Colours	120	100	...	20
Pearls	4,15,000	5,80,000	1,65,000	...
Perfumery	12,850	13,050	200	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	3,800	4,500	700	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	92,200	1,00,700	8,500	...
Salt	1,250	1,000	...	250



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 97

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bahrein during the Years 1883 and 1884.—continued.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Saltpetre	1,650	1,800	150	...
Seeds	4,920	4,990	70	...
Shark Fins	6,100	6,500	400	...
Shells, Mother-of-Pearl	850	1,000	150	...
Silk Raw	9,650	10,700	1,050	...
" Manufactures of	45,000	49,000	4,000	...
Spices	1,22,850	1,33,470	10,620	...
Stationery	2,900	3,050	150	...
Sugarcandy	13,000	12,500	...	500
Sugar, Crushed	600	800	200	...
" Loaf	2,150	2,300	150	...
" Soft	33,000	29,000	...	4,000
Tallow	19,200	21,500	2,300	...
Tea	850	1,250	400	...
Tobacco	1,00,000	1,06,000	6,000	...
" Manufactures of	8,700	9,750	1,050	...
Timber and Wood	36,000	38,000	2,000	...
Wax, Bees'	450	480	30	...
Wool	14,000	14,500	500	...
Woollen Goods	26,050	25,350	...	700
Other kinds . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20,47,630	29,15,740	2,82,550	14,440
SPECIE	10,42,000	10,48,000	6,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	36,89,630	39,63,740	2,88,550	14,440

TABLE No. 27.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bahrein during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		INCREASE IN 1884.	DECREASE IN 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	50,700	45,900	...	4,800
Apparel, Wearing	1,300	1,300	...	...
Arms and Ammunition	7,470	6,600	...	870
Beads and Amber	230	180	...	50
Books and Printed Matter	830	900	70	...
Building Materials	800	1,000	200	...
Candles	1,500	1,650	150	...
Canes and Rattans	80	100	20	...
Canvas	1,21,600	1,23,400	1,800	...
Cattle	7,300	6,500	...	800
Clocks and Watches	1,350	1,150	...	200
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocconuts	1,900	1,600	...	300
Coffee	40,000	85,000	45,000	...
Coir and Coir Rope	2,800	2,400	...	400
Confectionery Preserves	3,200	2,900	...	300
Cotton Goods	1,87,250	1,93,100	5,850	...
Thread and Twist	8,350	8,000	...	350
" Raw	6,150	5,850	...	300
Dates	1,08,700	1,10,000	1,300	...



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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98 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bahrein during the Years 1883 and 1884—continued.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Date Juices	4,350	4,750	400	...
Drugs and Medicines	12,650	12,250	...	400
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	3,380	3,630	250	...
Earthenware	2,950	3,300	350	...
Fruits and Vegetables	13,110	12,540	...	570
Fuel	4,150	4,050	...	100
Furniture . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware	990	880	...	110
Gold Embroidered Cloth	1,900	1,000	...	900
" Lace	850	710	...	140
" Thread, &c.	2,300	3,550	1,250	...
Grain and Pulse	2,27,450	2,29,410	1,960	...
Gum	150	130	...	20
Hardware and Cutlery	1,400	1,500	100	...
Hides and Skins	24,500	25,300	800	...
Indigo	7,550	8,200	650	...
Jute, Raw	800	650	...	150
" Manufactures of	5,650	6,000	350	...
Leather, Manufactures of	1,500	1,700	200	...
Lemons, Dry	1,650	1,750	100	...
Lemon Juice	100	80	...	20
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	300	...	...	300
Lucifers	1,000	1,250	250	...
Mats	10,480	11,100	620	...
Metals	8,440	8,460	20	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	700	700	...
Mill-stones	90	110	20	...
Oil	12,880	14,900	2,020	...
Opium	120	100	...	20
Paints and Colours	70	80	10	...
Pearls	19,77,500	23,12,000	3,34,500	...
Perfumery	7,650	7,800	150	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	2,000	1,900	...	100
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	22,580	20,780	...	1,800
Salt	400	500	100	...
Saltpetre	1,050	950	...	100
Seeds	2,000	2,040	40	...
Shark Fins	8,500	8,800	300	...
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	2,550	2,700	150	...
Silk, Raw	7,950	7,200	...	750
" Manufactures of	21,900	22,200	300	...
Spices	45,920	45,040	2,120	...
Stationery	1,400	1,200	...	200
Sugarcandy	6,850	7,000	150	...
Sugar, Crushed	370	320	...	50
" Loaf	800	920	120	...
" Soft	15,000	15,250	250	...
Tallow	4,200	4,300	100	...
Tea	450	400	...	50
Tobacco	35,000	37,400	2,400	...
" Manufactures of	3,100	2,830	...	270
Timber and Wood	10,700	11,100	400	...
Wax, Bees'	230	200	...	30
Wool	9,000	9,400	400	...
Woollen Goods	10,820	11,190	370	...
Other kinds . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SPECIE	31,00,190	34,92,030	4,06,290	14,450
GRAND TOTAL	6,58,000	6,80,000	22,000	...
	37,58,190	41,72,030	4,28,290	14,450



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 99

TABLE No. 28.

Table showing Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bahrein during twelve months in 1884.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN; CLASS B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Where trading or description.	Number entered and cleared.	Total Tonnage.
A—EUROPEAN.		
Square-rigged, India and the Colonies . . . . .	...	...
Do. Java . . . . .	...	...
Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. (Mail Service)	37	50,727
Do. Bombay and Persian S. N. Co. . . . .	...	...
Do. Persian Gulf S. N. Co. . . . .	...	...
Do. Mesnier and Co. . . . .	...	...
Do. Miscellaneous	2	270
TOTAL	39	50,997
B—NATIVE CRAFT.		
India	29	4,379
Aden and Red Sea	10	950
Muscat and Dependencies	18	684
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrein	55	990
Persian Coast, Mekran	21	976
Koweit, Busrah, and Katif	589	10,013
Zanzibar	12	924
TOTAL	734	18,916
GRAND TOTAL	773	69,913



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TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade
ing from Ras-el-Khymah to Abu

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	3,100	...
Apparel, Wearing	700	...
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber	800	...
Books and Printed Matter
Building Materials	500	...
Candles	450	...
Canes and Rattans
Canvas
Cattle	100	...
Clocks and Watches
Coal	1,500	...
Cocoanuts	47,000	...
Coffee	15,500	...
Coir and Coir Rope
Confectionery Preserves	46,000	...
Cotton Goods	1,200	...
Thread and Twist
" Raw	7,000	...
Dates
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines	700	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials
Earthenware	4,500	...
Fruits and Vegetables
Fuel	700	...
Furniture	1,300	...
Glass and Glassware	5,100	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	2,000	...
Lace	200	...
" Thread, &c.	95,400	...
Grain and Pulse
Gum	3,400	...
Hardware and Cutlery	350	...
Hides and Skins	1,800	...
Indigo	3,200	...
Jute, Raw
" Manufactures of	5,500	...
Leather, Manufactures of
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits
Lucifers	1,200	...
Mats	50	...
Metals	13,200	...
" Manufactures of
Mill-stones
Oil	11,400	...
Opium
Paints and Colours	50	...
Pearls
Perfumery	550	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	2,500	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores
Salt



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٤٥] (١٣٠/١٠٣)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 101

No. 29.

imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, known as the Pirate Coast, extend-
Zhab, during the Year 1884.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrein.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	1,000	23,900	...	...	...	24,900
...	400	700	...	...	350	4,550
...	1,250	2,920	500	5,900	450	6,500
...
...	350	...	...	...	250	1,400
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	300	...	600	...	200
...	200	...	...	350	...	100
...	1,800	2,200	1,500	...	...	...
...	100	...	16,500	150	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	300	700
...
...	400	...	1,000	...	2,800	5,700
...	2,700	10,000	...	27,500	2,900	90,100
...	...	7,400	...	6,800	...	33,700
...	4,700	3,500	5,100	67,600	3,500	4,700
...	...	350	1,800	2,500	...	1,100
...	4,000	25,500	11,000	58,000	67,000	1,72,500
...	...	500	...	800	...	1,300
...	1,850	2,150	500	13,200	...	18,400
...	50	1,500	...	4,300	...	5,850
...	...	550	...	1,800	...	2,750
...	...	2,450	800	29,300	1,000	38,400
...	...	1,700	...	5,500	...	7,200
...	1,000	1,500	...	4,200	...	2,800
...	250	1,000	500	400	...	650
...	...	200	...	250	500	400
...	...	...	...	1,500	...	150
...	...	14,800	...	2,01,500	6,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,17,900
...	...	300	...	800	500	5,000
...	...	1,000	...	400	150	1,900
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	5,300
...	2,500	...	...	5,500	...	9,200
...	...	500	...	...	...	...
...	...	250	100	100	4,500	400
...	4,100	...	...	...	500	10,850
...	100	...	...	...	500	4,600
...	...	...	...	...	150	250
...	...	...	...	250	...	300
...	...	...	...	2,500	1,000	5,200
...	500	...	...	2,300	100	12,600
...	1,250	7,000	...	13,550	1,900	34,950
...	1,400	3,500	1,800	...	1,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	500	...	45,900
...	15,000	6,300	...	12,200	1,000	150
...	150	...	50
...
...	2,080
...	...	400	...	600	150	380
...	1,000	350	200	1,000
...	...	5,900	5,300	19,800	...	30,000
...	300	...	300



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102 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade extending from Ras-el-Khymah to Abu

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.
	R	R	R	R
Saltpetre
Seeds
Shark Fins
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl
Silk, Raw	1,000	...
" Manufactures of	2,100	...
Spices	18,300	...
Stationery	1,000	...
Sugarcandy
Sugar, Crushed
" Loaf
" Soft	12,000	...
Tallow
Tea
Tobacco
" Manufactures of	400	...
Timber and Wood	41,500	...
Wax, Bees'
Wool
Woollen Goods	2,900	...
All other kinds not included above
TOTAL	3,59,150	...
SPECIE
GRAND TOTAL	3,59,150	...

(N. B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Arab Coast, and compiled by



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 103

imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, known as the Pirate Coast, Zhabī, during the Year 1884—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrein.	From Persian, Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
...	...	780	2,050	100	...	2,930	
...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,800
...	1,800	5,000	...	...	...	6,800
...	500	...	400	...	...	1,900
...	250	1,500	...	500	...	5,350	
...	6,300	1,000	27,400	...	4,500	56,500	
...	300	...	300	200	...	1,800	
...	...	...	3,500	...	...	3,500
...	
...	300	...	2,000	...	...	2,300
...	1,800	...	28,000	...	...	41,800
...	2,000	...	5,000	...	2,800	9,800	
...	...	...	500	...	100	600
...	11,500	...	800	...	...	12,300
...	...	...	50	100	...	5,500
...	...	...	10,300	...	9,100	60,900
...	
...	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	3,000
...	...	...	9,500	3,100	...	19,500
...	1,800	400	1,800	...	...	...
...	
...	39,050	1,29,420	71,880	6,04,400	91,350	47,180	13,43,030
...	45,000	27,000	61,000	8,80,000	12,000	...	10,25,000
...	84,050	1,56,420	1,32,880	14,84,400	1,03,350	47,180	23,68,030

Mr. George Lucas, Unconvenanted Assistant Resident.)



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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104 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade extending from Ras-el-Khymah to Abu

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living
Apparel, Wearing
Arms and Ammunition
Beads and Amber
Books and Printed Matter
Building Materials
Candles
Canes and Rattans
Canvas
Cattle
Clocks and Watches
Coal
Cocoanuts
Coffee
Coir and Coir Rope
Confectionery Preserves
Cotton Goods
Thread and Twist
" Raw
Dates
Date Juice
Drugs and Medicines
Dyeing and Colouring Materials
Earthenware
Fruits and Vegetables
Fuel
Furniture
Glass and Glassware
Gold Embroidered Cloth
Lace
" Thread, &c.
Grain and Pulse
Gum
Hardware and Cutlery
Hides and Skins
Indigo
Jute, Raw
" Manufactures of
Leather, Manufactures of
Lemons, Dry
Lemon Juice
Liquors, Wines and Spirits
Lucifers
Mats
Metals
" Manufactures of
Mill-stones
Oil
Opium
Paints and Colours
Pearls
Perfumery
Porcelain and Chinaware
Provisions and Oilman's Stores
Salt



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 105

No. 80.

exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, known as the Pirate Coast, Zhabi, during the Year 1884.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Bahrein.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrab, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	15,800	1,500	3,000	...	...	20,300
...	1,250	1,250
...	1,000	2,050	650	...	1,400	5,100
...	250	250
...
...
...	...	200	...	...	...	200
...	...	100	...	...	...	100
...
...	...	1,000	1,500	3,100	...	5,600
...	2,000	3,500	...	...	...	5,500
...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
...
...
...	2,500	...	8,000	10,500
...	...	150	500	2,000	...	2,650
...	...	2,500	1,000	2,800	3,400	9,700
...
...	1,100	3,100	...	4,200
...
...
...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	250	...	...	...	250
...	1,800	800	1,500	...	3,000	7,100
...	8,000	2,800	...	10,800
...	...	800	4,000	2,500	...	7,300
...
...
...	...	3,500	5,000	2,000	...	10,500
...	39,50,000	18,000	10,000	39,78,000
...
...	...	200	7,000	...	5,500	13,600
...	2,500	2,500



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106 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade extending from Ras-el-Khymah to Abu

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.
	R	R	R	R
Saltpetre
Seeds
Shark Fins
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl
Silk, Raw
„ Manufactures of
Spices
Stationery
Sugarcandy
Sugar, Crushed
„ Leaf
„ Soft
Tallow
Tea
Tobacco
„ Manufactures of
Timber and Wood
Wax, Bees'
Wool
Woollen Goods
All other kinds not included above
TOTAL
SPECIE	25,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	25,000	...

N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Arab Coast.



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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108

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 31.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the Years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Animals, Living	19,500	24,900	5,400	...
Apparel, Wearing	5,100	4,550	...	550
Arms and Ammunition	15,210	18,220	3,010	...
Beads and Amber	800	...	...	800
Books and Printed Matter	750	1,400	650	...
Building Materials	400	500	100	...
Candles	2,800	1,600	...	1,200
Canes and Rattans . . . . .	...	1,100	1,100	...
Canvas	3,800	5,500	1,700	...
Cattle	4,750	16,750	12,000	...
Clocks and Watches	780	700	...	80
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocanut	5,100	5,700	600	...
Coffee	70,700	90,100	19,400	...
Coir and Coir Rope	21,200	32,700	1,500	...
Confectionery Preserves	3,600	...	...	3,600
Cotton Goods	1,43,700	1,35,100	...	8,600
Thread and Twist	7,600	6,950	...	650
Raw	8,250	1,100	...	7,150
Dates	1,06,300	1,72,500	66,200	...
Date Juice	1,400	1,300	...	100
Drugs and Medicines	16,145	18,400	2,255	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	6,020	5,850	...	170
Earthenware	2,150	2,750	600	...
Fruits and Vegetables	39,350	38,400	...	750
Fuel	5,900	7,200	1,300	...
Furniture	12,600	10,200	...	2,400
Glass and Glassware	4,400	2,600	...	1,800
Gold Embroidered Cloth	8,200	7,000	...	1,200
Lace	3,550	3,350	...	200
Thread, &c.	1,180	1,700	520	...
Grain and Pulse	3,60,900	3,17,900	...	43,000
Gum . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery	5,900	5,000	...	900
Hides and Skins	1,600	1,900	300	...
Indigo	5,250	5,300	50	...
Jute, Raw	6,800	9,200	2,400	...
Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Leather, Manufactures of	1,750	10,850	9,100	...
Lemons, Dry	6,500	4,600	...	1,900
Lemon Juice	320	250	...	70
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	100	300	200	...
Lucifers	3,100	5,200	2,100	...
Mats	11,000	12,600	1,600	...
Metals	45,020	34,950	...	10,070
Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	270	500	230	...
Oil	49,600	45,900	...	3,700
Opium	200	150	...	50
Paints and Colours	150	50	...	100
Pearls	68,000	...	...	68,000
Perfumery	2,700	2,080	...	620
Porcelain and Chinaware	5,500	5,050	...	450
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	24,750	30,000	5,250	...
Salt	2,500	300	...	2,200



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 109

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the Years 1883 and 1884—continued.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
Saltpetre	R 3,200	R 1,500	...	1,700
Seeds	4,980	2,930	...	2,050
Shark Fins	1,000	1,800	800	...
Shells, Mother-of-Pearl	7,000	6,800	...	200
Silk, Raw	3,000	1,900	...	1,100
" Manufactures of	10,700	5,350	...	5,350
Spices	40,400	56,500	16,100	...
Stationery	2,100	1,800	...	300
Sugarcandy	1,500	3,500	2,000	...
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Loaf	1,400	2,300	900	...
" Soft	31,500	41,800	10,300	...
Tallow	8,100	9,800	1,700	...
Tea	1,150	600	...	550
Tobacco	15,870	12,300	...	3,570
" Manufactures of	450	550	100	...
Timber and Wood	45,000	60,900	15,900	...
Wax, Bees' . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Wool	1,850	3,000	1,150	...
Woollen Goods	16,200	19,500	3,300	...
Other kinds . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,31,85,545	13,34,030	1,99,815	1,75,330
SPECIE	4,98,500	10,25,000	5,26,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	18,17,045	23,68,030	7,26,315	1,75,330

TABLE No. 32.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1883 and 1884.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
Animals, Living	R 710	R 20,300	6,590	...
Apparel, Wearing	13,800	1,250	...	550
Arms and Ammunition	1,800	5,100	...	850
Beads and Amber	5,950	250	...	...
Books and Printed Matter . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Building Materials . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Candles . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Canes and Rattans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Canvas . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cattle	800	200	...	600
Clocks and Watches	100	100	...	...
Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cocconuts	4,040	5,600	1,560	...
Coffee . . . . .	...	5,500	5,500	...
Coir and Coir Rope . . . . .	...	2,000	2,000	...
Confectionery Preserves
Cotton Goods
Thread and Twist
" Raw
Dates	19,900	10,500	...	9,400



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110 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the Years 1883 and 1884—continued.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.		
	R	R	R	R
Date Juice . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	3,500	2,850	...	850
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	5,500	9,700	4,200	...
Earthenware . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	11,000	4,200	...	6,800
Fuel	300	...	...	300
Furniture . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Lace . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Thread, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Gum . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery . . . . .	...	1,000	1,000	...
Hides and Skins . . . . .	...	250	250	...
Indigo	8,100	7,100	...	1,000
Jute, Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of	9,500	10,800	1,300	...
Leather, Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lemons, Dry	8,200	7,300	...	900
Lemon Juice	30	...	...	30
Liquors, Wines and Spirits . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lucifers . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Mats . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Metals . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Oil	11,400	10,500	...	900
Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pearls	25,22,000	39,78,000	11,56,000	...
Perfumery . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Porcelain and Chinaware . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,500	13,600	11,100	...
Salt . . . . .	...	2,500	2,500	...
Saltpetre . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Seeds . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Shark Fins	16,500	14,500	...	2,000
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	6,500	73,000	66,500	...
Silk, Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Spices . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Stationery . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Sugarcandy . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Crushed . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Loaf . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Soft . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tallow . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tea . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tobacco . . . . .	...	5,800	5,800	...
" Manufactures of . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Timber and Wood	11,900	7,600	...	4,300
Wax, Bees'	400	...	...	400
Wool . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Woollen Goods	6,300	13,700	7,400	...
Other kinds . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	29,69,930	42,18,000	12,71,950	28,880
SPECIE	3,45,000	3,06,000	...	39,000
GRAND TOTAL	33,14,930	45,19,000	12,71,950	67,880

A—European.
B—Native Craft.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 111

TABLE No. 33.

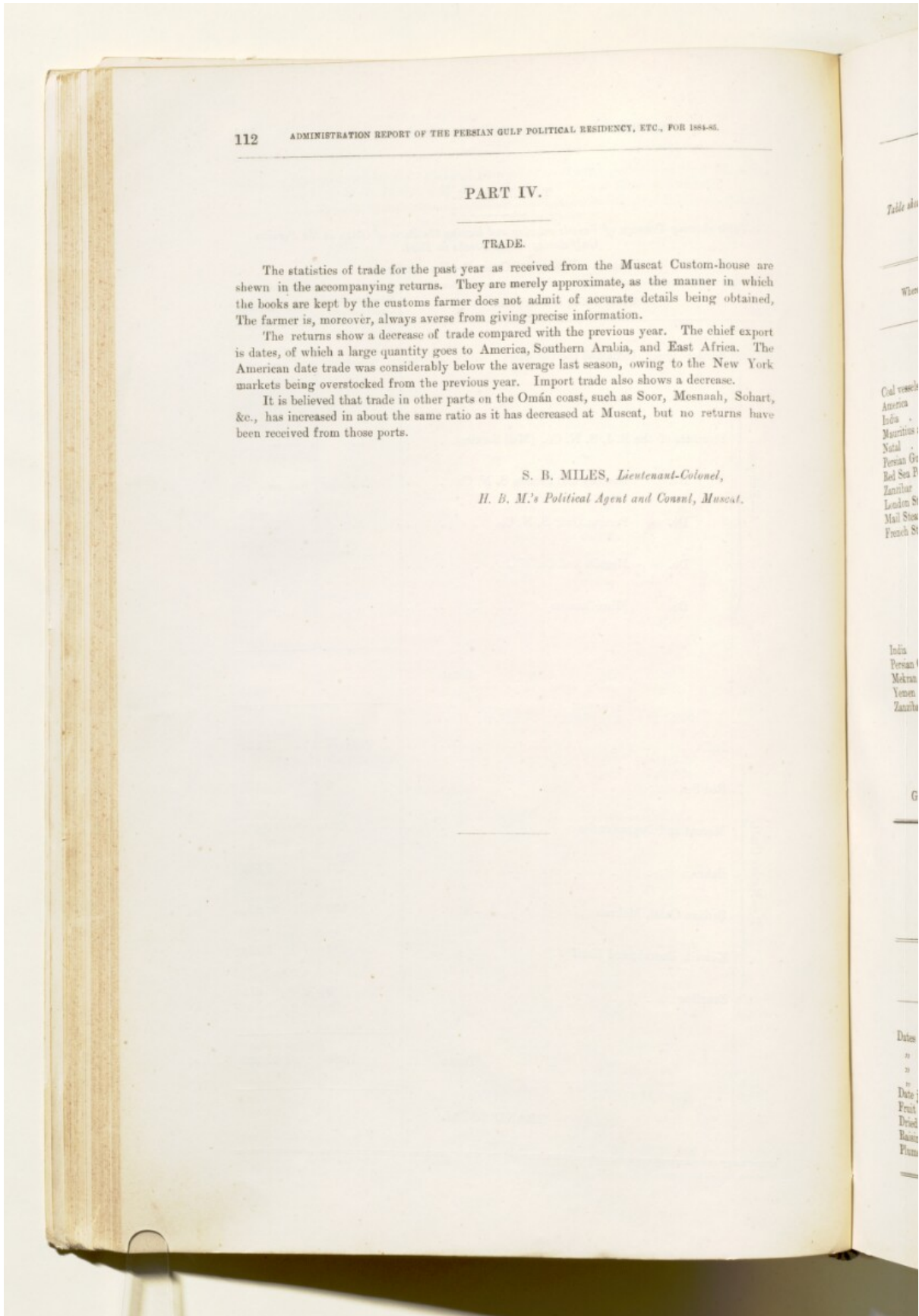
Table showing Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Ports of Oman in the Persian Gulf during twelve months in 1884.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN; CLASS B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Where trading or description.		Number entered and cleared.	Total Tonnage.
A—European.	Square-rigged, India and the Colonies . . . . .	...	...
	Do. Java . . . . .	...	...
	Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. (Mail Service) . . . . .	...	...
	Do. Bombay and Persian S. N. Co. . . . .	...	...
	Do. Persian Gulf S. N. Co. . . . .	...	...
	Do. Mesnier and Co. . . . .	...	...
	Do. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .		...	...
B—Native Craft.	India	19	1,520
	Red Sea	5	110
	Muscat and Dependencies	480	9,600
	Bahrein	101	1,515
	Persian Coast, Mekran	890	22,250
	Koweit, Busrah, and Katif	182	5,460
	Zanzibar	9	675
	TOTAL		1,686
GRAND TOTAL			



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85 113

A

Table showing Average Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat during the 12 months of 1884-85.

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

Where trading and description.	Average Number.	Average tonnage of each Vessel.	Total average tonnage.	Remarks.
A				
Coal vessels	3	700	2,100	
America	7	600	4,200	
India	6	400	2,400	
Mauritius and Bourbon	1	700	700	
Natal	5	500	2,500	
Persian Gulf Ports and Busra	3	700	2,100	
Red Sea Ports	4	700	2,800	
Zanzibar . . . . .	...	...	...
London Steamers	74	1,318	97,580	
Mail Steamers	14	1,200	16,800	
French Steamers . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	117	6,818	131,180	
B				
India	148	100	14,800	
Persian Gulf	125	75	9,375	
Mekran	110	50	5,500	
Yemen	25	70	1,750	
Zanzibar	35	90	3,150	
TOTAL	443	385	34,575	
GRAND TOTAL, A AND B	560	7,203	165,755	

B

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1884-85.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Dates (pressed)	80,500 bags	250,000	India, Africa, &c.
" (dry)	42,100 "	268,400	India.
" (black)	32,000 "	90,000	"
" (")	23,900 boxes	62,300	America.
" (")	900 skins	1,800	India.
Date juice . . . . .	...	40,000	"
Fruit	18,000	India and Persian Gulf.
Dried limes	2,000 bags	150	India.
Raisins	25 "	1,500	"
Plums	250 "	"



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في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٦٠ ظ] (١٣٠/١١٦)

114 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

EXPORTS.
Estimate for the year 1884-85—continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Almonds	40 bags	400	India.
Walnuts and skins	30 "	180	"
Tamarind	300 moorahs	650	Persian Gulf and Busra.
Fish	80,000 in No.	10,000	India and Mauritius.
Fish, small, for manure	150 bahres	2,800	Mauritius.
Fish sounds	14,000 in No.	3,500	India.
Shark fins	100 bags	4,000	"
Pearls . . . . .	... . . . .	40,000	"
Mother-o'-pearl	200 candies	12,000	"
Cotton	500 bales	1,400	"
" fabrics	200 boxes	80,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, &c.
" seeds	2,000 bags	4,000	India.
Rose leaves	300 "	1,500	India, Africa, &c.
" water	1,800 karbas	1,300	"
Pomegranates, skins, and seeds	100 bags	1,500	India.
Henna	500 "	3,000	Persian Gulf and Busra.
Opium	10 chests	5,000	Zanzibar.
Wheat	5,000 bags	15,000	India and Mauritius.
Rice	50,000 "	180,000	Persian Gulf.
Jowaree	1,500 "	3,750	Mekran and Yemen.
Ghee	100 skins	2,000	Mauritius.
Sugar	1,025 bags	8,000	Persian Gulf.
Salt	12,000 bahres	18,000	India and Zanzibar.
Red ochre	300 "	600	India.
Madder	25 bags	200	India and Omán.
Asafetida	10 skins	300	India.
Garlic	50 bags	375	Zanzibar.
Musk	100 bottles	5,000	Persian Gulf.
Aloes wood	10 boxes	3,000	"
Incense	100 "	2,000	"
Shunna	200 bags	1,000	India.
Aloes	4 boxes	1,000	"
Senna leaves	200 bags	700	India and Persian Gulf.
Dragon's-blood	200 casks	4,000	Persian Gulf.
Budbud	500 bags	1,000	Red Sea ports.
Reed pens	25 bundles	500	India.
Goats' hair	200 bales	1,600	Busra.
Cowries	500 bags	1,000	India.
Hulwah	200 boxes	3,000	India, Mauritius, &c.
Otto of roses	4 "	1,500	India and Mauritius.
Canvas, Arabian	500 rolls	1,500	Red Sea ports.
Rafters	600 scores	2,400	Persian Gulf.
Donkeys	350 in No.	6,600	India and Mauritius.
Oil, kerosine	10,000 boxes	12,000	Persian Gulf.
Cloves	200 bags	2,500	India.
American cloth	101 bales	5,800	Persian Gulf.
Wool	200 "	2,000	India.
Rifles	15 boxes	2,000	Persian Gulf.
Paper	10 "	250	"
Mat bags	25,000 in No.	2,000	"
Miscellaneous articles	35,000	"
TOTAL	1,241,555	
SPECIE	400,000	
GRAND TOTAL	1,641,555	



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في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥". [٦١ و] (١٣٠/١١٧)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 115

C
IMPORTS.
Estimates for the year 1884-85.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
INDIA.	Rice, Bengal	130,000 bags	620,000	
	" Malabar	5,000 moorahs	10,000	
	" Red	500 bags	1,500	
	Wheat	1,000 "	3,000	
	Bajree	100 "	250	
	Jowaree	2,000 "	4,000	
	Dhall	100 "	400	
	Sugar	6,000 "	70,000	
	" candy	150 "	1,200	
	Jogree	25 "	150	
	Coffee	3,000 "	45,000	
	Tea	200 cases	450	
	Pepper	400 "	7,000	
	Turmeric	350 "	2,300	
	Cardamoms	20 boxes	2,000	
	Cinnamon	450 "	2,700	
	Ginger, dry	10 bags	110	
	Nutmegs	8 boxes	250	
	Betel-nuts	60 bags	1,000	
	Cocoanuts, fresh	6,000 in No.	100	
	" dry	25 moorahs	125	
	Tamarind	400 "	900	
	Monkey-nuts	700 bags	3,000	
	Musk	30 dubbas	6,000	
	Aloes wood	15 boxes	3,750	
	Frankincense	300 "	4,500	
	Sandalwood chips	100 bags	2,000	
	Camphor	20 boxes	200	
	Gooraceo	100 casks	400	
	Cotton, damaged	500 bales	1,250	
	Cotton stuff	1,050 "	105,000	
	" cloth (blue)	200 "	50,000	
	Turkey red	200 "	30,000	
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	20 "	2,500	
	Chintz	125 boxes	30,000	
	Twist	440 "	34,000	
	Cotton yarn	8 "	60,400	
	Broadcloth	10 bales	1,500	
	Shawls and loongies	15 "	1,000	
	Silk	20 "	28,000	
	Silk goods	25 boxes	6,000	
	Gold thread	15 "	9,000	
	Hemp	500 bags	2,500	
	Twine	5 bundles	100	
	Gunnies	40 bales	1,200	
Rope, coir	60 bundles	400		
Copper	100 boxes	5,000		
Tin and lead	1,200 pieces	6,000		
Steel	40 boxes	130		
Brass	25 "	800		
Iron-ware	1,500 "	3,000		
Dyes	40 casks	200		
Indigo	5 bags	400		
Oil, sweet	3,500 tins	20,000		
" kerosine . . . . .	...	...
Candles	50 boxes	200		
Oil-seeds	50 bags	250		



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥." [١٦ ظ] (١٣٠/١١٨)

116		ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL		
IMPORTS.				
<i>Estimates for the year 1884-85—continued.</i>				
From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
INDIA.	Ganja (Flax seeds)	40 moorahs	600	
	Sulphur	100 casks	500	
	Lucifer matches	20 boxes	500	
	Fireworks	20 "	350	
	Purwass	10 bags	100	
	Saffron	25 "	1,500	
	Alum	40 casks	350	
	Wood	300 bahrs	1,200	
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, &c.	500 packages	5,000	
	Tar	8 casks	40	
	Paper	30 boxes	800	
	Crockery	...	4,000	
	Soda	20 casks	100	
	Flour (Bombay)	110 "	1,000	
	Gram	50 bags	125	
	Ghee	200 dubbas	2,000	
	Cummin seed	200 bags	2,000	
	Coriander	150 "	300	
	Garlic	100 "	150	
	Sal ammoniac	10 "	100	
	Hyacinth	2 tins	150	
	Borax	1 box	25	
	Caraway seed	6 bags	50	
	Hides	150 bundles	2,000	
	Pewter-ware	4 "	100	
	Tallow	50 dubbas	300	
	Boxes, empty, deal-wood	...	1,500	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, oilman's stores, &c., &c.	...	25,000	
	TOTAL	...	1,240,955	
	SPECIE	...	80,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,320,955	
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRA, AND MEHRAN COAST.	Dates, pressed	35,000 bags	76,125	
	" dry	4,500 "	45,000	
	Wheat	15,000 "	40,000	
	Jowaree	3,500 "	7,000	
	Barley	800 "	1,200	
	Moong	900 "	2,700	
	Rice	700 "	2,625	
	French beans	250 "	750	
	Ghee	2,000 skins	35,000	
	Almonds	70 bags	750	
	Walnuts	50 "	150	
	Pistachio-nuts	25 "	450	
	Figs	50 "	300	
	Plums	400 "	2,400	
	Raisins	50 "	450	
	Cotton	2,500 "	17,000	
	Carpets and rugs	50 bundles	3,500	
	Silk, raw	25 "	7,000	
" goods	80 "	16,000		
Canvas	50 rolls	200		
Skins	25 bundles	300		



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

117

IMPORTS.

Estimates for the year 1884-85—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRA, AND MUKRAN COAST.	Goats' hair	250 bales	1,500	
	Salt	15,000 bahrs	22,000	
	Red ochre	350 "	700	
	Sulphur	15 boxes	300	
	Saltpetre	200 dubbas	1,000	
	Lime (Giteh)	2,000 bahrs	2,500	
	Gunpowder	500 maunds	250	
	Asafetida	13 skins	400	
	Madder	50 bags	250	
	Myrtle leaves	600 "	1,500	
	Indian corn	50 "	200	
	Rose-water	1,500 carbas	1,500	
	Roses, dry	300 bags	1,800	
	Pomegranate skins	120 "	300	
	Pearls	...	40,000	
	Mother-o'-pearl	10 candies	10,000	
	Budbud	600 bags	1,000	
	Opium	12 chests	6,000	
	Dyes	4 dubbas	80	
	Yellow wood	10 bags	150	
	Reed pens	...	...
	Tallow	150 dubbas	600	
	Mat bags	1,000,000 in No.	8,000	
	Saffron	20 boxes	1,500	
	Gram	600 bags	2,000	
	Vinegar	50 carbas	50	
	Tobacco	700 bags	3,500	
	Cloaks	10 bundles	300	
	Hair-combs	20 "	400	
	Wool	250 bales	2,200	
	Twists	75 bales	1,500	
	Shark fins	1,200 bags	5,000	
Fish maws	15,000 in No.	3,500		
Limes (dry)	4,000 bags	10,000		
Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton stuffs, matting, raw cot- ton, chemical drugs, &c.	...	25,000		
	TOTAL	...	423,880	
	SPECIE	...	10,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	433,880	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	300 bags	3,000	
	Sugar, loaf	50 boxes	800	
	Indian corn	150 bags	600	
	Jowaree	250 "	900	
	Cocoanuts	100,000 in No.	1,500	
	Monkey-nuts	100 bags	200	
	Chintz	10 bales	1,500	
	Cotton goods	25 "	1,500	
	Paper	20 boxes	500	
	Cloves	1,300 bags	13,500	
	Wood rafters	600 scores	1,000	
	Fowling-pieces	35 boxes	4,000	
Frankincense	60 "	400		



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118 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

IMPORTS.
Estimates for the year 1884-85—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Antimony	10 casks	110	
	Amber	3 boxes	300	
	Civet	50 horns	3,000	
	Dragon's-blood	300 casks	5,000	
	Arabian gum	7 bags	80	
	Wild eypress seed	700 "	28,000	
	Otto of roses	10 boxes	2,000	
	Shurma	250 bags	1,200	
	Gum	10 boxes	200	
	Senna leaves	250 bags	800	
	Aloes	6 boxes	700	
	Cowries	600 bags	2,400	
	Soap	5 boxes	150	
	Mother-o'-pearl	125 candies	13,000	
	Oil, kerosine	17,000 cases	20,700	
	Clocks	4 boxes	400	
	Cotton	200 bags	1,200	
	Hides	25 scores	400	
	Razors	3 boxes	200	
	Fez red caps	5 "	750	
Flour, American . . . . .	.....	...
Candles	50 boxes	200		
Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for native craft, empty boxes, &c. . . . .	... . . . .	20,000		
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	130,990	
	SPECIE . . . . .	...	15,000	
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	145,990	
UNITED STATES, MAURITIUS, AND SINGAPORE.	Planks	500 in No.	200	
	Cotton sheetings	50 bales	3,000	
	Kerosine oil . . . . .	... . . . .	...
	Boxes, shooks . . . . .	... . . . .	8,000	
	Wax paper . . . . .	... . . . .	1,000	
	Sundries . . . . .	... . . . .	1,000	
	Rum . . . . .	... . . . .	...
	Crockery . . . . .	... . . . .	...
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	... . . . .	2,000	
		TOTAL	15,200
	SPECIE . . . . .	...	62,000	
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	77,200	
TOTAL IMPORTS.				
	From India . . . . .	...	1,320,955	
	" Persian Gulf, Busra, and Mekran Coast . . . . .	...	433,880	
	" South Arabia and Africa . . . . .	...	130,990	
	" United States, Mauritius, and Singapore . . . . .	...	77,200	
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	1,963,025	

Central
Coal vessels
America
India
Mauritius
Natal
Persian Gulf
Red Sea Port
Zanzibar
London Steam
Mail Steam
French Steam
India
Persian Gulf
Mekran
Yemen
Zanzibar



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

119

D

Contrasted Statement showing the Number of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

A—European and American; B—Native Craft.

Class.	IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1884-85.	Decrease in 1884-85.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
A				
Coal vessels	3	...	...	3
America	5	3	...	2
India	7	7	...	...
Mauritius and Bourbon	3	6	3	...
Natal . . . . .	...	1	1	...
Persian Gulf and Busra	7	5	...	2
Red Sea Ports	1	3	2	...
Zanzibar	5	4	...	1
London Steamers	3	...	...	3
Mail Steamers	79	74	...	5
French Steamers	11	14	3	...
TOTAL	124	117	9	16
B				
India	132	148	16	...
Persian Gulf	148	125	...	23
Mekran	80	110	30	...
Yemen	37	25	...	12
Zanzibar	28	35	7	...
TOTAL	425	443	53	35
GRAND TOTAL, A AND B	549	560	62	51



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120 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

E

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

Articles.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1884-85.	Decrease in 1884-85.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dates (pressed)	462,985	250,000	...	212,985
" (dry)	250,720	268,400	17,680	...
" (black)	83,690	90,000	6,310	...
" "	...	62,300	62,300	...
" "	1,075	1,800	125	...
Date juice	42,000	40,000	...	2,000
Fruit	9,150	18,000	8,850	...
Dried limes	300	150	...	150
Raisins	1,685	1,500	...	185
Plums	12,154	400	...	11,754
Almonds	525	180	...	345
Walnuts and skins	625	650	25	...
Tamarind	2,730	10,000	7,270	...
Fish	2,575	2,800	225	...
Fish, small, for manure	3,025	3,500	475	...
Fish sounds	6,600	4,000	...	2,600
Shark fins	45,000	40,000	...	5,000
Pearls	9,545	12,000	2,455	...
Mother-o'-pearl	13,100	14,000	900	...
Cotton	79,595	80,000	405	...
" fabrics	...	4,000	4,000	...
" seeds	1,700	1,500	...	200
Rose leaves	1,285	1,300	15	...
" water	600	1,500	900	...
Pomegranate skins and seeds	1,800	3,000	1,200	...
Henna	8,000	5,000	...	3,000
Opium	12,000	15,000	3,000	...
Wheat	186,900	180,000	...	6,900
Rice	2,000	3,750	1,750	...
Jowaree	1,400	2,000	600	...
Ghee	10,000	8,000	...	2,000
Sugar	20,000	18,000	...	2,000
Salt	700	600	...	100
Red ochre	200	200	...	...
Madder	300	300	...	...
Asafetida	500	375	...	125
Garlic	700	5,000	4,300	...
Musk	2,100	3,000	900	...
Aloes wood	1,200	2,000	800	...
Incense	...	1,000	1,000	...
Shurma	900	1,000	100	...
Aloes	300	700	400	...
Senna leaves	...	4,000	4,000	...
Dragon's-blood	500	1,000	500	...
Budbud	300	500	200	...
Reed pens	1,020	1,600	580	...
Goats' hair	520	1,000	480	...
Cowries	2,970	3,000	30	...
Hulwa	2,500	1,500	...	1,000
Otto of roses	1,500	1,500	...	...
Canvas, Arabian	1,800	2,400	600	...
Rafters	6,200	6,600	400	...
Donkeys	17,200	12,000	...	5,200
Oil, kerosine	12,800	2,500	...	10,300
Cloves



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 121

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat—concl.

Articles.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1883-84.	Decrease in 1884-85.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
American cloth	14,500	5,800	...	8,700
Wool	1,950	2,000	50	...
Rifles	1,200	2,000	800	...
Paper	350	250	...	100
Mat bags	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
Miscellaneous articles	30,000	35,000	5,000	...
TOTAL	1,379,575	1,241,555	138,625	275,645
SPECIE	225,000	400,000	175,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,604,575	1,641,555	313,625	275,645

F

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

From	Articles.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1884-85.	Decrease in 1884-85.
		1883-84.	1884-85.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Rice, Pungal	680,000	620,000	...	60,000
	" Malabar	4,318	10,000	5,682	...
	" Red	710	1,500	790	...
	Wheat	6,035	3,000	...	3,035
	Bajree	45	250	205	...
	Jowaree	2,385	4,000	1,615	...
	Dhall	200	400	140	...
	Sugar	66,220	70,000	3,780	...
	Sugar candy	950	1,200	250	...
	Jagree	30	150	120	...
	Coffee	41,960	45,000	3,040	...
	Tea	100	450	350	...
	Pepper	4,255	7,000	2,745	...
	Turmeric	2,100	2,300	140	...
	Cardamoms	3,050	2,000	...	1,050
	Cinnamon	2,885	2,700	...	185
	Ginger, dry	115	110	...	5
	Nutmegs	375	250	...	125
	Betel-nuts	285	1,000	715	...
	Cocoanuts, fresh	90	100	10	...
	" dry	75	125	50	...
	Tamarind	815	900	85	...
	Monkey-nuts	2,903	3,000	97	...
	Musk	1,350	6,000	4,650	...
	Aloes wood	2,175	3,750	1,575	...
	Frankincense	4,160	4,500	340	...
	Sandalwood chips	2,510	2,000	...	510
	Camphor	250	200	...	50
	Gooracoo	85	400	315	...
	Cotton, damaged	510	1,250	740	...
" cloth	111,340	105,000	...	6,340	



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122 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—concl'd.

From	Articles.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1884-85.	Decrease in 1884-85.
		1883-84.	1884-85.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Cotton cloth, blue	10,250	50,000	39 750	...
	Turkey red	49,805	30,000	...	19,805
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	2,260	2,500	240	...
	Chintz	27,060	30,000	2,940	...
	Twists	32,110	34,000	1,890	...
	Cotton yarns	30,225	60,400	30,175	...
	Broadcloth	1,065	1,500	435	...
	Shawls and loongies	545	1,000	455	...
	Silk	30,465	28,000	...	2,465
	" goods	9,880	8,000	...	3,880
	Gold thread	10,225	9,000	...	1,225
	Hemp	2,130	2,500	370	...
	Twine	80	100	20	...
	Gunnies	675	1,200	525	...
	Rope, coir	365	400	35	...
	Copper	5,630	5,000	...	630
	Tin and lead	6,055	6,000	...	55
	Steel	150	130	...	20
	Brass	1,375	800	...	575
	Iron-ware	3,245	3,000	...	245
	Dyes	175	200	25	...
	Indigo	485	400	...	85
	Oil, sweet	20,625	20,000	...	625
	" kerosine	1,480	...	...	1,480
	Candles	205	200	...	5
	Oil-seeds	190	250	60	...
	Ganja (Flax-seeds)	490	600	110	...
	Sulphur	55	500	445	...
	Lucifer matches	1,730	500	...	1,230
	Fireworks	105	350	245	...
	Purwass	31	100	69	...
	Saffron	1,575	1,500	...	75
	Alum	165	350	185	...
	Wood	1,865	1,200	...	665
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, &c.	4,500	5,000	440	...
	Tar	10	40	30	...
	Paper	1,250	800	...	450
	Crockery	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
	Soda	100	100	...	...
	Flour (Bombay)	...	1,000	1,000	...
	Gram	155	125	...	30
	Ghee	2,015	2,000	...	15
	Cummin seed	2,735	2,000	...	735
	Coriander	280	300	20	...
	Garlic	255	150	...	105
	Sal ammoniac	100	100	...	...
	Hycinth	135	150	15	...
	Borax	30	25	...	5
	Carraway-seed	45	50	5	...
	Hides	840	2,000	1,160	...
Pewter-ware	76	100	24	...	
Tallow	155	300	145	...	
Boxes, empty, deal-wood	1,000	1,500	500	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserves, oilman's stores, &c.	29,555	25,000	...	4,555	
TOTAL		1,241,568	1,240,955	109,747	110,260
SPECIE		10,000	8,000	...	20,000
GRAND TOTAL		1,241,568	1,320,955	109,747	130,260



"تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية
في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥" [٦٥] (١٣٠/١٢٥)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 123

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—conold.

From	Articles.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1884-85.	Decrease in 1884-85.
		1883-84.	1884-85.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRA, AND MERRAN COAST.	Dates, pressed	75,625	76,125	500	...
	" dry	52,126	45,000	...	7,126
	Wheat	41,955	40,000	...	1,955
	Jowaree	9,150	7,000	...	2,150
	Barley	1,120	1,200	80	...
	Moong	2,515	2,700	185	...
	Rice	4,685	2,625	...	2,060
	French beans	820	750	...	70
	Ghee	35,265	35,000	...	265
	Almonds	610	750	140	...
	Walnuts	115	150	35	...
	Pistachio-nuts	260	450	190	...
	Figs	485	300	...	185
	Plums	1,900	2,400	500	...
	Raisins	385	450	65	...
	Cotton	3,150	17,000	13,850	...
	Carpets and rugs	2,625	3,500	875	...
	Silk, raw	7,975	7,000	...	975
	" goods	15,360	16,000	640	...
	Canvas	325	200	...	125
	Skins	380	300	...	80
	Goats' hair	1,007	1,500	493	...
	Salt	20,795	22,000	1,205	...
	Red ochre	640	700	60	...
	Sulphur	40	300	260	...
	Saltpetre	715	1,000	285	...
	Lime (Gitch)	2,205	2,500	295	...
	Gunpowder	1,000	250	...	750
	Asafotida	390	400	10	...
	Madder	205	250	45	...
	Myrtle leaves	1,945	1,500	...	455
	Indian corn	40	200	160	...
	Rose water	1,915	1,500	...	415
	Roses, dry	1,765	1,800	35	...
	Pomegranate skins	150	300	150	...
	Pearls	9,000	40,000	31,000	...
	Mother-o'-pearl	13,000	10,000	...	3,000
	Budbud	500	600	100	...
	Opium	10,945	6,000	...	4,945
	Dyes	55	80	25	...
Yellow wood	135	150	15	...	
Reed pens	325	...	...	325	
Tallow	370	600	230	...	
Mat bags	7,135	8,000	865	...	
Saffron	65	1,500	1,435	...	
Gram	1,635	2,000	365	...	
Vinegar	35	50	15	...	
Tobacco	3,060	3,500	440	...	
Cloaks	...	300	300	...	
Hair-combs	215	400	185	...	
Wool	1,955	2,200	245	...	
Twist	1,135	1,500	365	...	
Shark fins	6,590	5,000	...	1,590	
Fish sounds	3,015	3,500	485	...	
Limes, dry	9,850	10,000	150	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton stuffs, raw cotton, matting, chemical drugs, &c.	27,395	25,000	...	2,395	
TOTAL	383,393	423,880	56,278	28,866	
SPECIE	30,000	10,000	...	20,000	
GRAND TOTAL	413,393	433,880	56,278	48,866	



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124 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	Articles.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1884-85.	Decrease in 1884-85.
		1883-85.	1884-85.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	1,515	3,000	1,485	...
	Sugar	550	...	...	550
	Sugar loaf . . . . .	...	800	800	...
	Indian corn	195	600	405	...
	Jowaree	180	900	720	...
	Cocoanuts	1,990	1,500	...	490
	Monkey-nuts	50	200	150	...
	Chintz	1,500	1,500	...	...
	Cotton goods	200	1,500	1,300	...
	Paper	665	500	...	165
	Cloves	14,490	13,500	...	990
	Wood rafters	2,750	1,000	...	1,750
	Fowling-pieces	1,125	1,000	...	125
	Frankincense	345	400	55	...
	Antimony	30	110	80	...
	Amber	300	300	...	...
	Civet	630	3,000	2,370	...
	Dragon's-blood	590	5,000	4,410	...
	Arabian gum	50	80	30	...
	Wild cypress seed	20,415	28,000	7,585	...
	Otto of roses	4,100	2,000	...	2,100
	Shurma	725	1,200	475	...
	Gum	120	200	80	...
	Senna leaves	240	800	560	...
	Aloes	620	700	80	...
	Cowries	525	2,400	1,875	...
	Soap	400	150	...	250
	Mother-o'-pearl	8,450	13,000	4,550	...
	Oil, kerosine	25,370	20,700	...	4,670
	Clocks	45	400	355	...
	Cotton . . . . .	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Hides	445	400	...	45
Razors	125	200	75	...	
Fed red caps	700	750	50	...	
Flour	85	...	...	85	
Candles	65	200	135	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood, &c.	13,900	20,000	6,100	...	
	TOTAL SPECIE	103,485	130,990	34,925	11,220
	GRAND TOTAL	153,485	145,990	34,925	46,200
UNITED STATES, MACHINES, AND SINGAPORE.	Planks	204	200	...	4
	Cotton sheetings	31,250	3,000	...	28,250
	Kerosine oil	16,667	...	...	16,667
	Boxes, shooks	6,876	3,000	1,124	...
	Wax paper	1,053	1,000	...	53
	Sundries	490	1,000	510	...
	Rum	1,200	...	...	1,200
	Crockery	45	...	...	45
	Miscellaneous	1,950	2,000	50	...
		TOTAL SPECIE	59,735	15,200	1,684
	GRAND TOTAL	74,735	77,200	48,684	46,219



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1884-85. 125

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—concl.

From	Articles.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1884-85.	Decrease in 1884-85.
		1883-84.	1884-85.		
	TOTAL IMPORTS.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	India	1,341,568	1,320,955	...	20,613
	Persian Gulf, Busra, &c.	413,398	433,880	20,487	...
	South Arabia and Africa	153,485	130,990	22,495	...
	United States, Mauritius, and Singa- pore	74,735	77,200	...	2,465
	TOTAL .	1,983,181	1,963,025	42,982	23,078

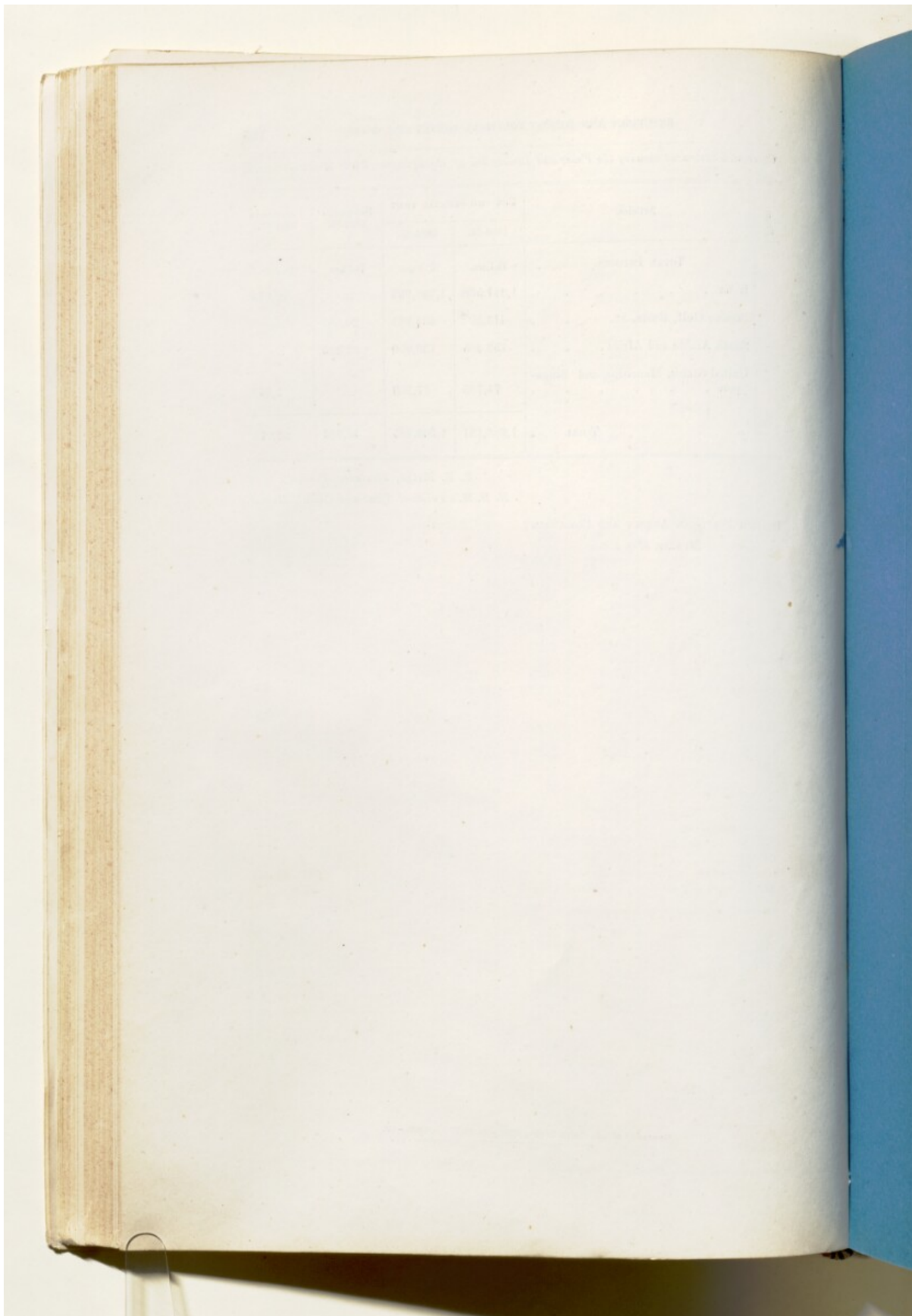
S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

BRITISH POLITICAL AGENCY AND CONSULATE;
Muscat, May 1885.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 129 F. D.—16-8-85.—109.

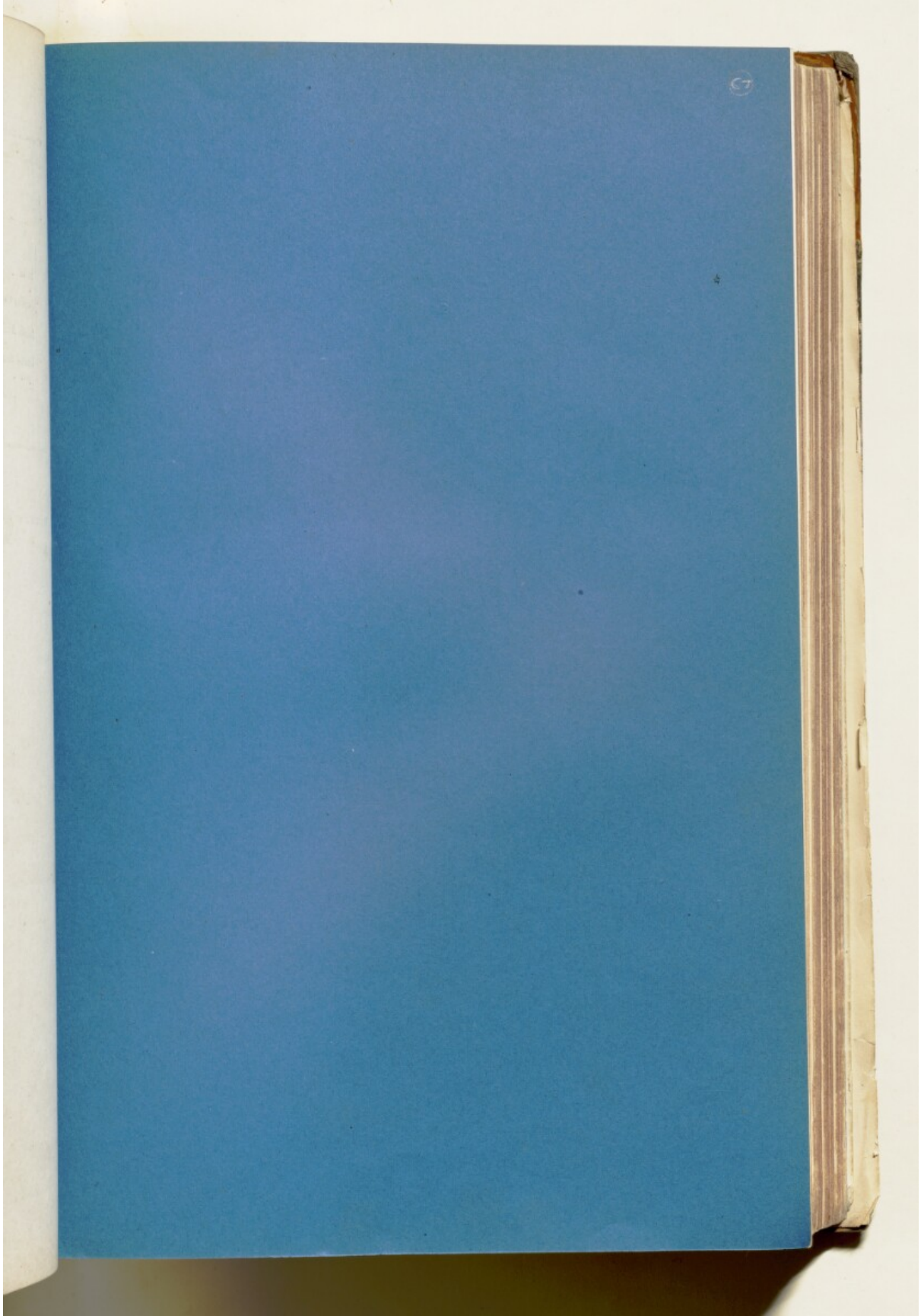


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في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٤-١٨٨٥." [خلفي] (١٣٠/١٣٠)

