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المراجع	IOR/V/23/60, No 285
العنوان	"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١"
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٨٩١ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٢٥ 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 البريطانية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١، نشره مكتب ملاحظ المطبعة الحكومية في الهند (كلكتا)، حيث يشكل جزءاً من مجموعات مختارة مأخوذة من سجلات الحكومة في الهند، إدارة الخارجية، وبناءً على تقارير مرسله إلى الحكومة من المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي والوكيل السياسي في مسقط.

التقرير مقسم إلى عدة أقسام وأقسام فرعية على النحو التالي:

الجزء ١، عبارة عن ملخص عام (الأوراق ١١٦-١١٨) بقلم الرائد أدليبيرت سيسل تلبوت، المقيم السياسي الممارس في الخليج العربي والقنصل العام البريطاني لفارس، وهو مقسم على النحو التالي:

٢ عزجلا في دتميو ثادحلاً ن ع زجوم ص خلم، طقسمن-مءءمء قءللو. ١ (الورقة ١٢١).

٢. ساحل القرصان بعمان، يقدم ملخصًا عن العلاقات بين العديد من الأسر الحاكمة بخصوص الساحل وأمور أخرى تتعلق "بساحل القرصان".

٣. البحرين، يسجل رغبة الشيخ عيسى في الاعتراف بنجله سلمان كخليفة له والتوترات بين عيسى والمتصرف (الحاكم العثماني) لمنطقة الأحساء.

٤. قطر، ملخص عن الأحداث في قطر أثناء العام الماضي ويتناول التوترات القائمة بين الشيخ جاسم بن ثاني وحاكم أبوظبي وعلاقاته بالدولة العثمانية.

٥. نجد والأحساء، يسجل سيطرة آل سعود على الرياض والصراع المستمر بينهم وبين عبد العزيز بن متعب.

٦. عربستان الفارسية، يسجل استحداث منصب نائب القنصل للمحمرة وتعيين و. ماكذوال كأول شاغل لهذا المنصب.

٧. فارس والساحل الفارسي، ملخص مختصر عن التطورات السياسية والتجارية في المنطقة في العام الماضي.

٨. بلوشستان الفارسية، يسجل تعيين زين الدين خان حاكمًا لبلوشستان ويقدم ملخصًا عام عن الأحداث في المنطقة في العام الماضي.

٩. تجارة الرقيق، ملخص الأحداث الخاصة بتجارة الرقيق في المنطقة في العام الماضي.

١٠. سفن البحرية الملكية، يسجل رحيل السفينة الملكية مارينر (من الخليج) ووصول السفينة الملكية سفينكس.

١١. المناصب السياسية، يسجل التغييرات في المناصب السياسية البريطانية في المنطقة في العام الماضي.

١٢. المرصد الفلكي، تعليق مختصر عن رصد الطقس اليومي في الملحق "ج".

يحتوي الجزء ١ على الملاحق التالية (الأوراق ١١٩-١٢٠):

(أ) جدول أنساب شيوخ قبيلة بختياري؛

(ب) تقرير موجز عن القبيلة في منطقة بشت كوه؛

(ج) جدول يوضح قوة الرياح واتجاهاتها السائدة والأمطار المسجلة في بوشهر للسنة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١.

الجزء ٢، عبارة عن تقرير إداري عن الوكالة السياسية والقنصلية بمسقط للسنة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١ (الأوراق ٦٧-٦٩) كتبه المقدم إدوارد موكلر، الوكيل السياسي والقنصل في مسقط (الورقة ١٢١). يقدم التقرير

ملخصاً بالتطورات السياسية والعسكرية في مسقط طوال العام.

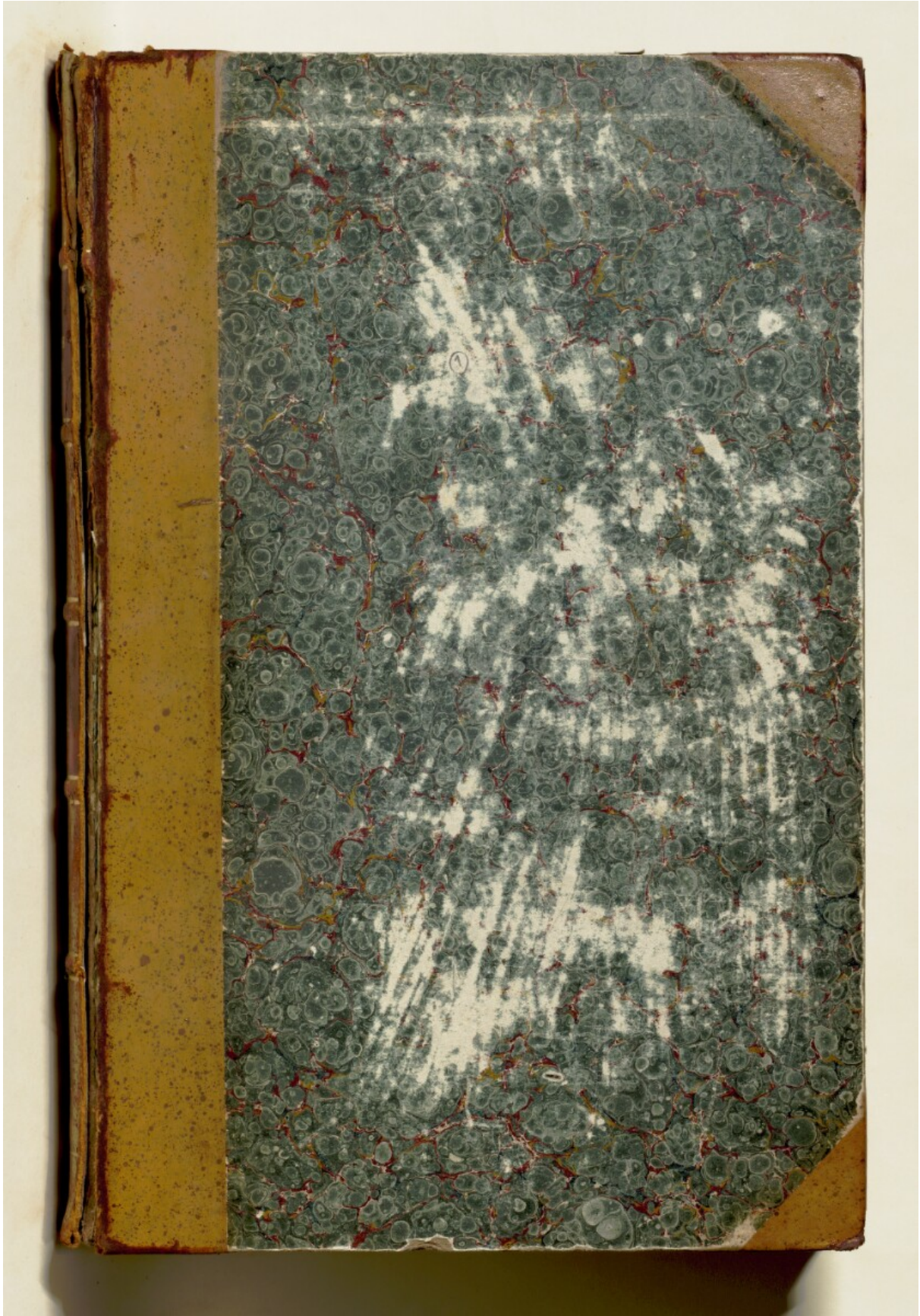
الجزء ٣، عبارة عن تقرير (الورقة ١٢٢) عن تجارة جنوب بلاد فارس لسنة ١٨٩٠، كتبه المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي والقنصل العام لفارس، إدوارد تشارلز روس. يحتوي الجزء ٣ على الملاحق التالية (الأوراق ١٢٣-١٣٠): أ) سلسلة جداول إحصائية بخصوص التجارة في المنطقة.

الجزء ٤، عبارة عن تقرير تجاري عن مسقط للسنة ١٨٨٩-١٨٩٠، كتب التقرير (الأوراق ١٣١-١٣٦) المقدم إدوارد موكلر، الوكيل السياسي والقنصل في مسقط. يحتوي التقرير على عدد من الجداول التفصيلية الخاصة بالتجارة من مسقط وإليها.

الجزء ٥، عبارة عن تقرير تجاري عن المحمرة للسنة ١٨٩٠ كتبه و. ماكدوال، نائب القنصل البريطاني (١٣٧-١٣٨). يحتوي التقرير على وصف التجارة في المدينة وعدد من الجداول الخاصة بالتجارة منها وإليها.

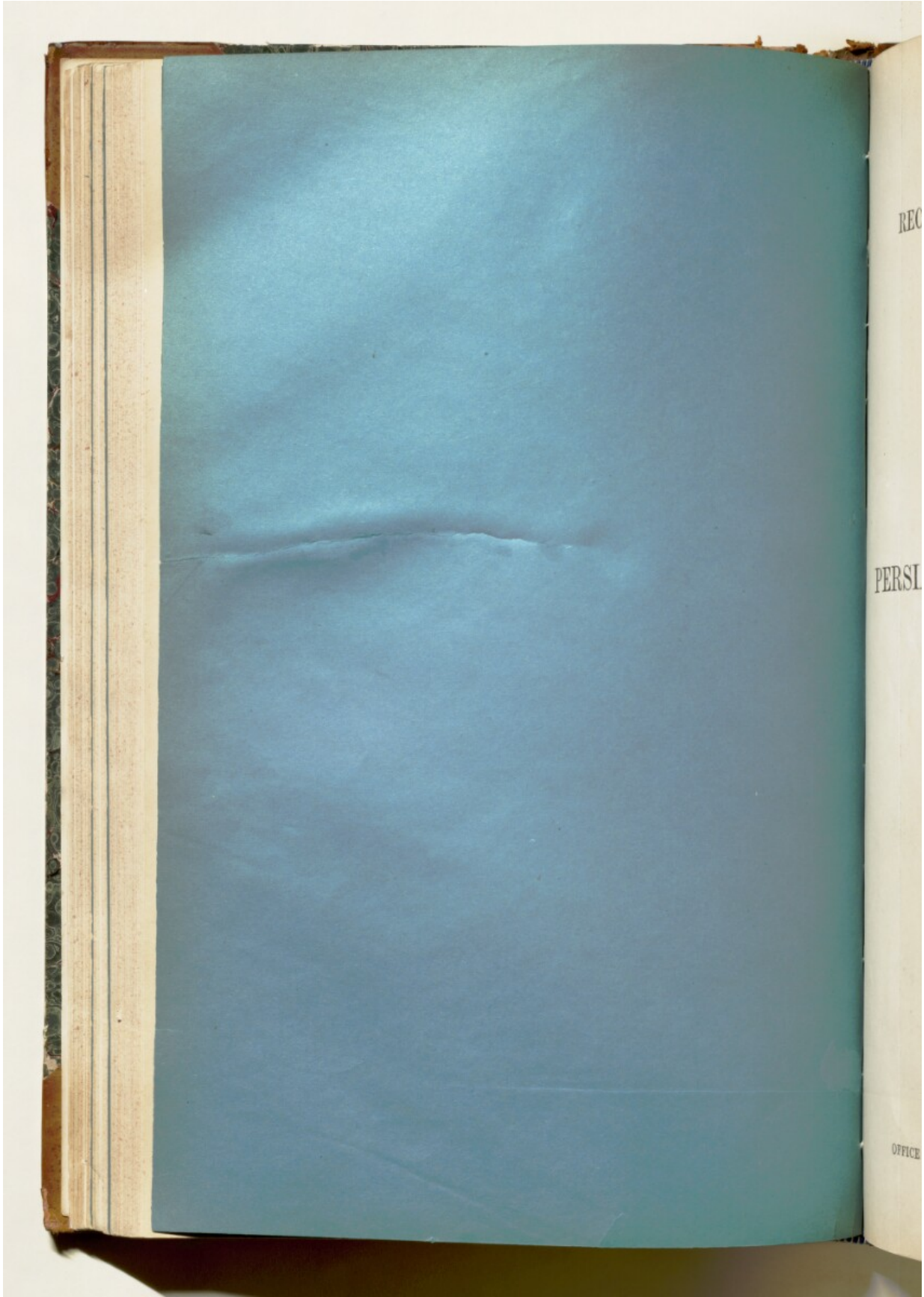


"تقرير إداري للمقمية السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [أمامي] (٥٤/١)



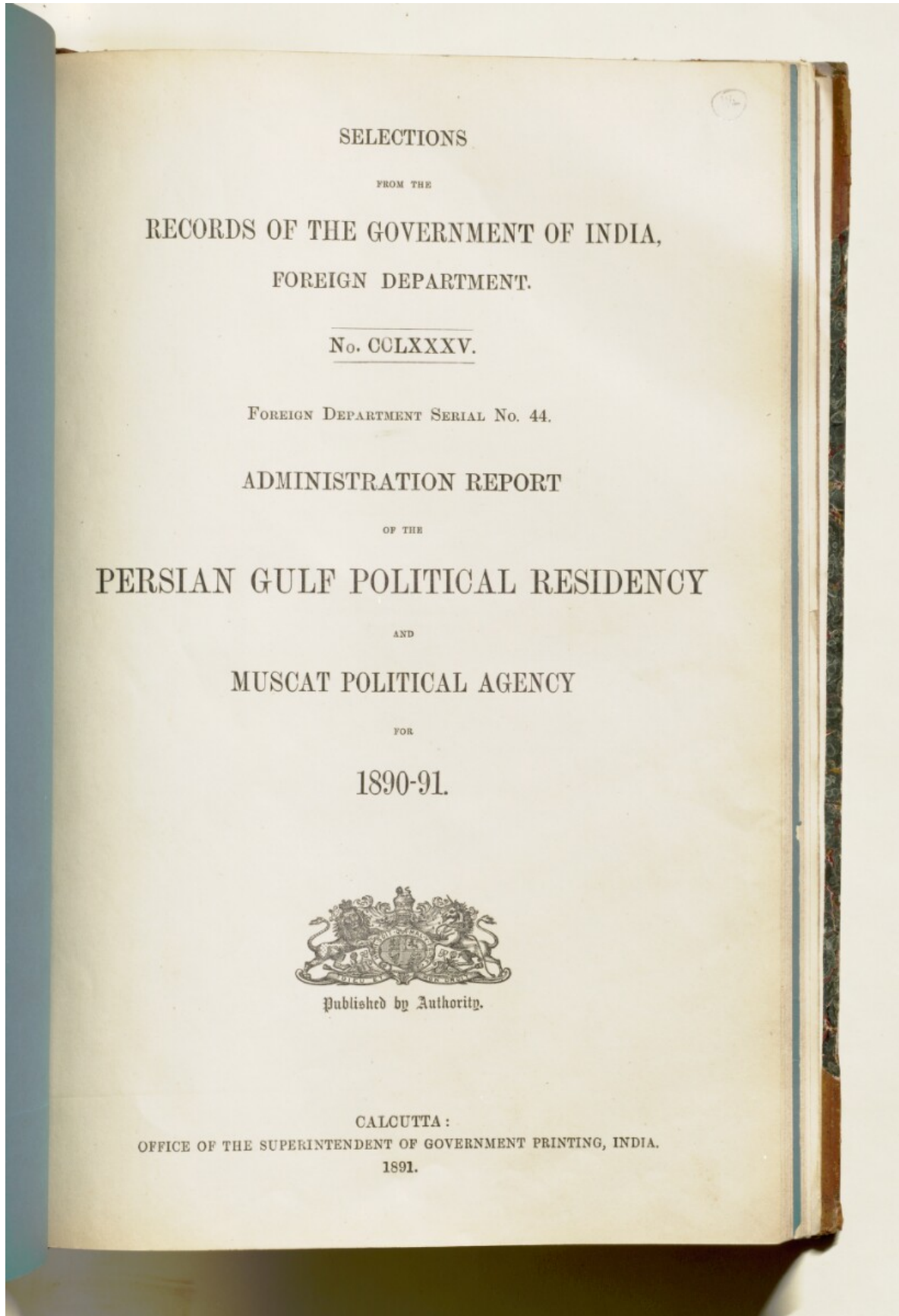


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [أمامي-داخلي] (٥٤/٢)



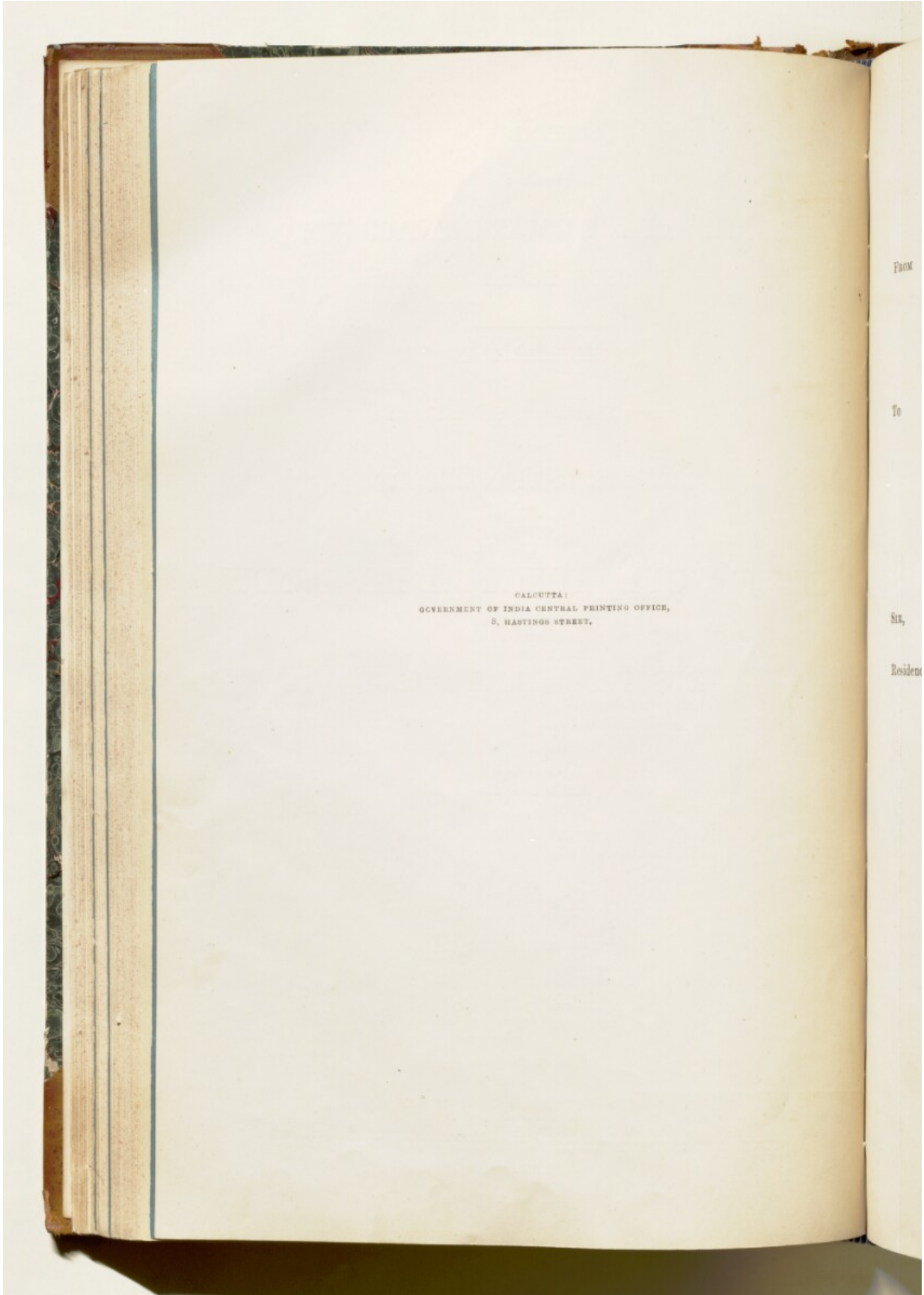


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١١٤] (٥٤/٣)



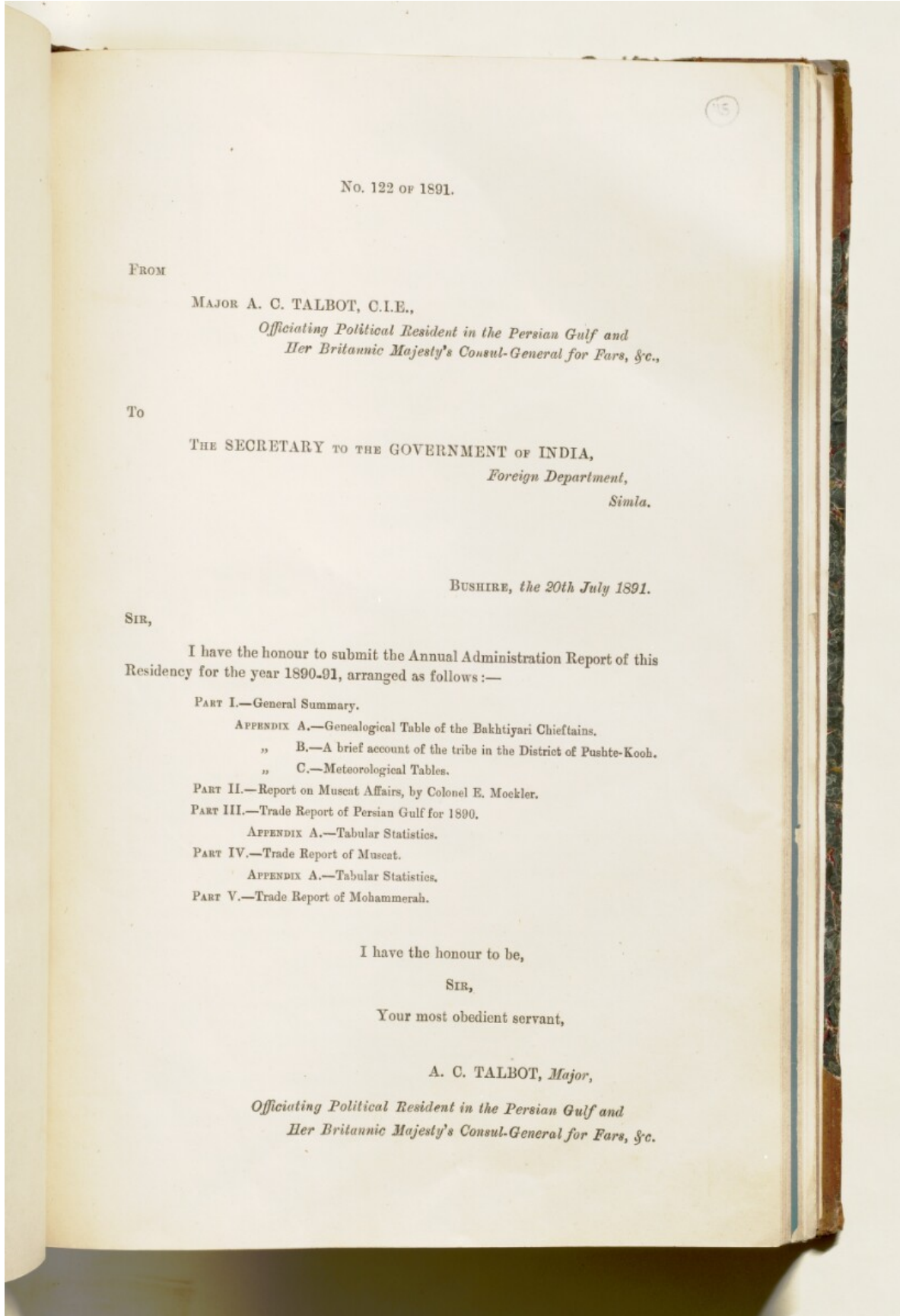


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١١٤ظ] (٥٤/٤)





"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٥/٥] (٥٤/٥)



No. 122 OF 1891.

FROM

MAJOR A. C. TALBOT, C.I.E.,
*Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, &c.,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
*Foreign Department,
Simla.*

BUSHIRE, the 20th July 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1890-91, arranged as follows:—

PART I.—General Summary.

APPENDIX A.—Genealogical Table of the Bakhtiyari Chieftains.

„ B.—A brief account of the tribe in the District of Pushte-Kooh.

„ C.—Meteorological Tables.

PART II.—Report on Muscat Affairs, by Colonel E. Mockler.

PART III.—Trade Report of Persian Gulf for 1890.

APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

PART IV.—Trade Report of Muscat.

APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

PART V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

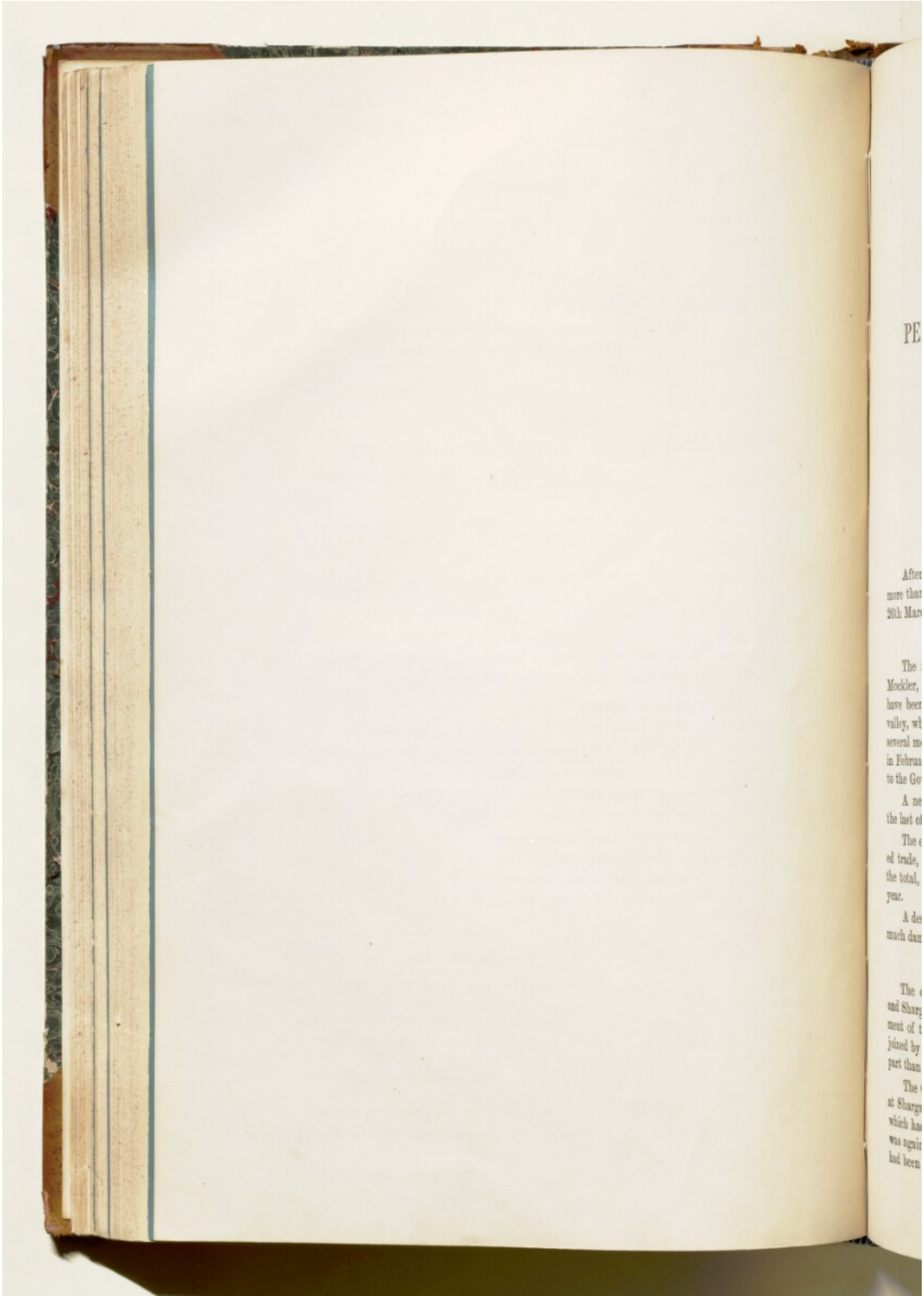
Your most obedient servant,

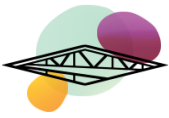
A. C. TALBOT, Major,

*Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, &c.*

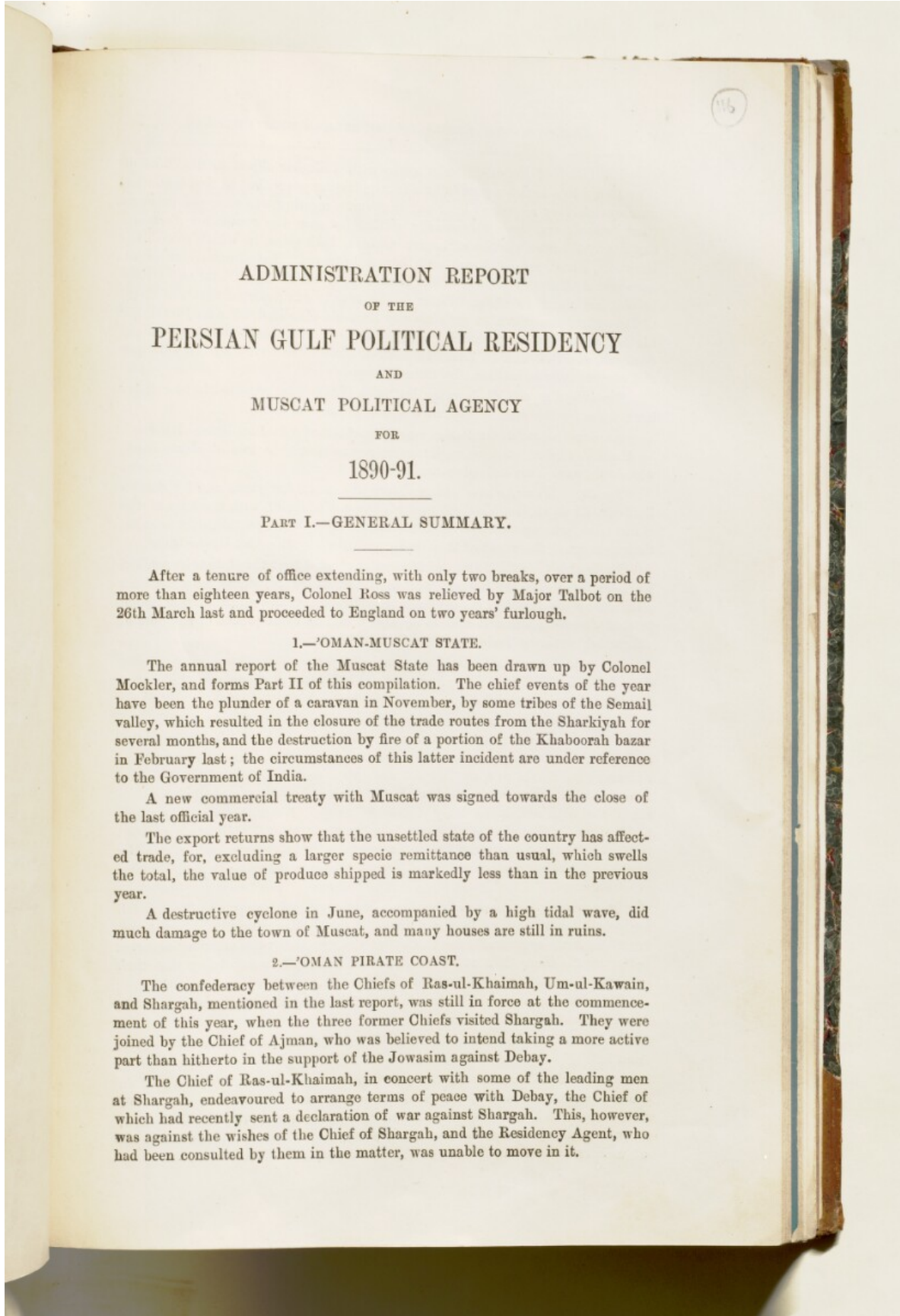


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٥ ظ] (٥٤/٦)





"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٦ و] (٥٤/٧)



ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY
AND
MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY
FOR
1890-91.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

After a tenure of office extending, with only two breaks, over a period of more than eighteen years, Colonel Ross was relieved by Major Talbot on the 26th March last and proceeded to England on two years' furlough.

1.—'OMAN-MUSCAT STATE.

The annual report of the Muscat State has been drawn up by Colonel Moeckler, and forms Part II of this compilation. The chief events of the year have been the plunder of a caravan in November, by some tribes of the Semail valley, which resulted in the closure of the trade routes from the Sharkiyah for several months, and the destruction by fire of a portion of the Khaboorah bazar in February last; the circumstances of this latter incident are under reference to the Government of India.

A new commercial treaty with Muscat was signed towards the close of the last official year.

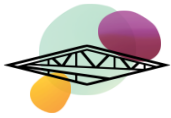
The export returns show that the unsettled state of the country has affected trade, for, excluding a larger specie remittance than usual, which swells the total, the value of produce shipped is markedly less than in the previous year.

A destructive cyclone in June, accompanied by a high tidal wave, did much damage to the town of Muscat, and many houses are still in ruins.

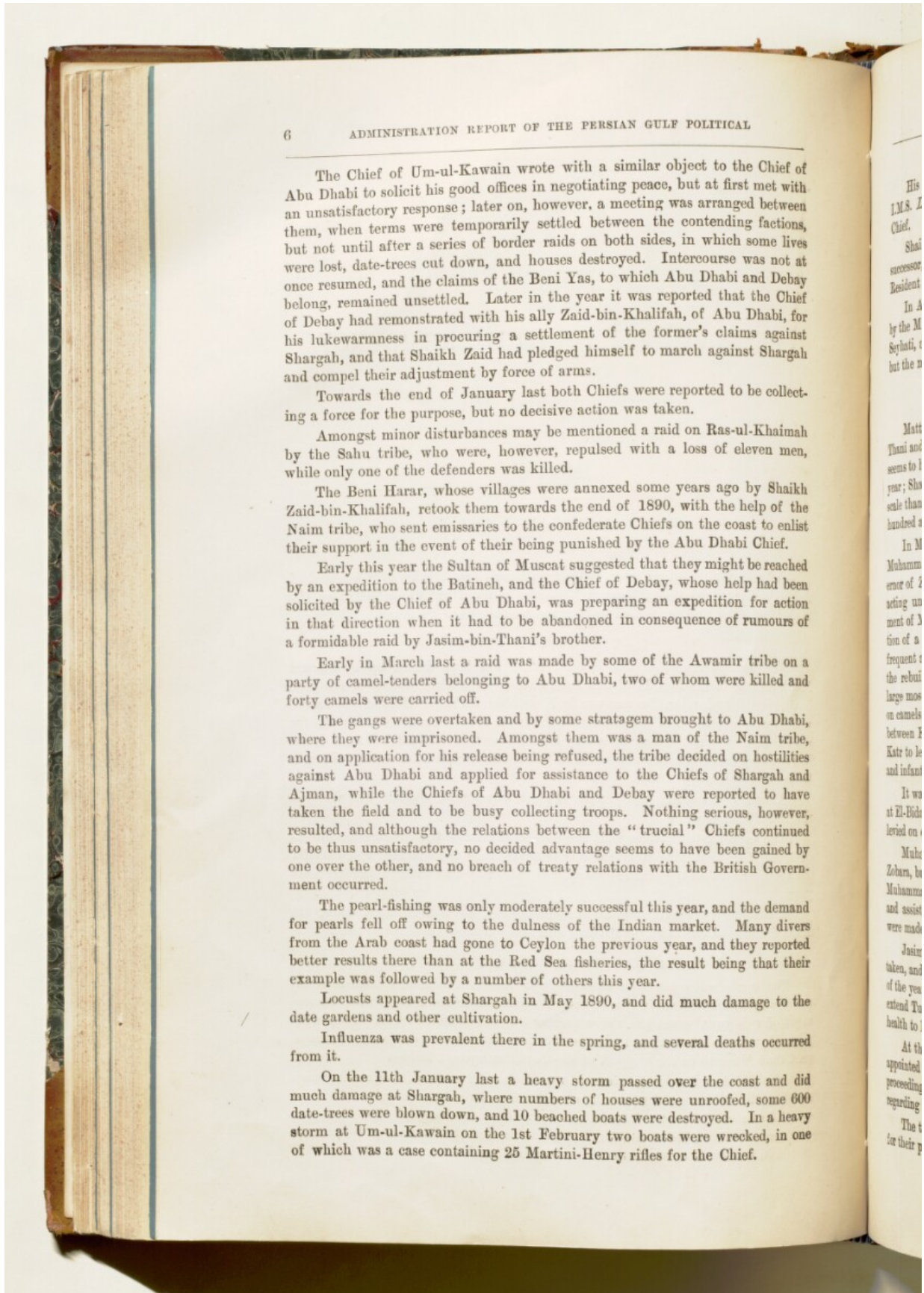
2.—'OMAN PIRATE COAST.

The confederacy between the Chiefs of Ras-ul-Khaimah, Um-ul-Kawain, and Shargah, mentioned in the last report, was still in force at the commencement of this year, when the three former Chiefs visited Shargah. They were joined by the Chief of Ajman, who was believed to intend taking a more active part than hitherto in the support of the Jowasim against Debay.

The Chief of Ras-ul-Khaimah, in concert with some of the leading men at Shargah, endeavoured to arrange terms of peace with Debay, the Chief of which had recently sent a declaration of war against Shargah. This, however, was against the wishes of the Chief of Shargah, and the Residency Agent, who had been consulted by them in the matter, was unable to move in it.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٦/٨] (٥٤/٨)



The Chief of Um-ul-Kawain wrote with a similar object to the Chief of Abu Dhabi to solicit his good offices in negotiating peace, but at first met with an unsatisfactory response; later on, however, a meeting was arranged between them, when terms were temporarily settled between the contending factions, but not until after a series of border raids on both sides, in which some lives were lost, date-trees cut down, and houses destroyed. Intercourse was not at once resumed, and the claims of the Beni Yas, to which Abu Dhabi and Debay belong, remained unsettled. Later in the year it was reported that the Chief of Debay had remonstrated with his ally Zaid-bin-Khalifah, of Abu Dhabi, for his lukewarmness in procuring a settlement of the former's claims against Shargah, and that Shaikh Zaid had pledged himself to march against Shargah and compel their adjustment by force of arms.

Towards the end of January last both Chiefs were reported to be collecting a force for the purpose, but no decisive action was taken.

Amongst minor disturbances may be mentioned a raid on Ras-ul-Khaimah by the Sahu tribe, who were, however, repulsed with a loss of eleven men, while only one of the defenders was killed.

The Beni Harar, whose villages were annexed some years ago by Shaikh Zaid-bin-Khalifah, retook them towards the end of 1890, with the help of the Naim tribe, who sent emissaries to the confederate Chiefs on the coast to enlist their support in the event of their being punished by the Abu Dhabi Chief.

Early this year the Sultan of Muscat suggested that they might be reached by an expedition to the Batineh, and the Chief of Debay, whose help had been solicited by the Chief of Abu Dhabi, was preparing an expedition for action in that direction when it had to be abandoned in consequence of rumours of a formidable raid by Jasim-bin-Thani's brother.

Early in March last a raid was made by some of the Awamir tribe on a party of camel-tenders belonging to Abu Dhabi, two of whom were killed and forty camels were carried off.

The gangs were overtaken and by some stratagem brought to Abu Dhabi, where they were imprisoned. Amongst them was a man of the Naim tribe, and on application for his release being refused, the tribe decided on hostilities against Abu Dhabi and applied for assistance to the Chiefs of Shargah and Ajman, while the Chiefs of Abu Dhabi and Debay were reported to have taken the field and to be busy collecting troops. Nothing serious, however, resulted, and although the relations between the "trucial" Chiefs continued to be thus unsatisfactory, no decided advantage seems to have been gained by one over the other, and no breach of treaty relations with the British Government occurred.

The pearl-fishing was only moderately successful this year, and the demand for pearls fell off owing to the dulness of the Indian market. Many divers from the Arab coast had gone to Ceylon the previous year, and they reported better results there than at the Red Sea fisheries, the result being that their example was followed by a number of others this year.

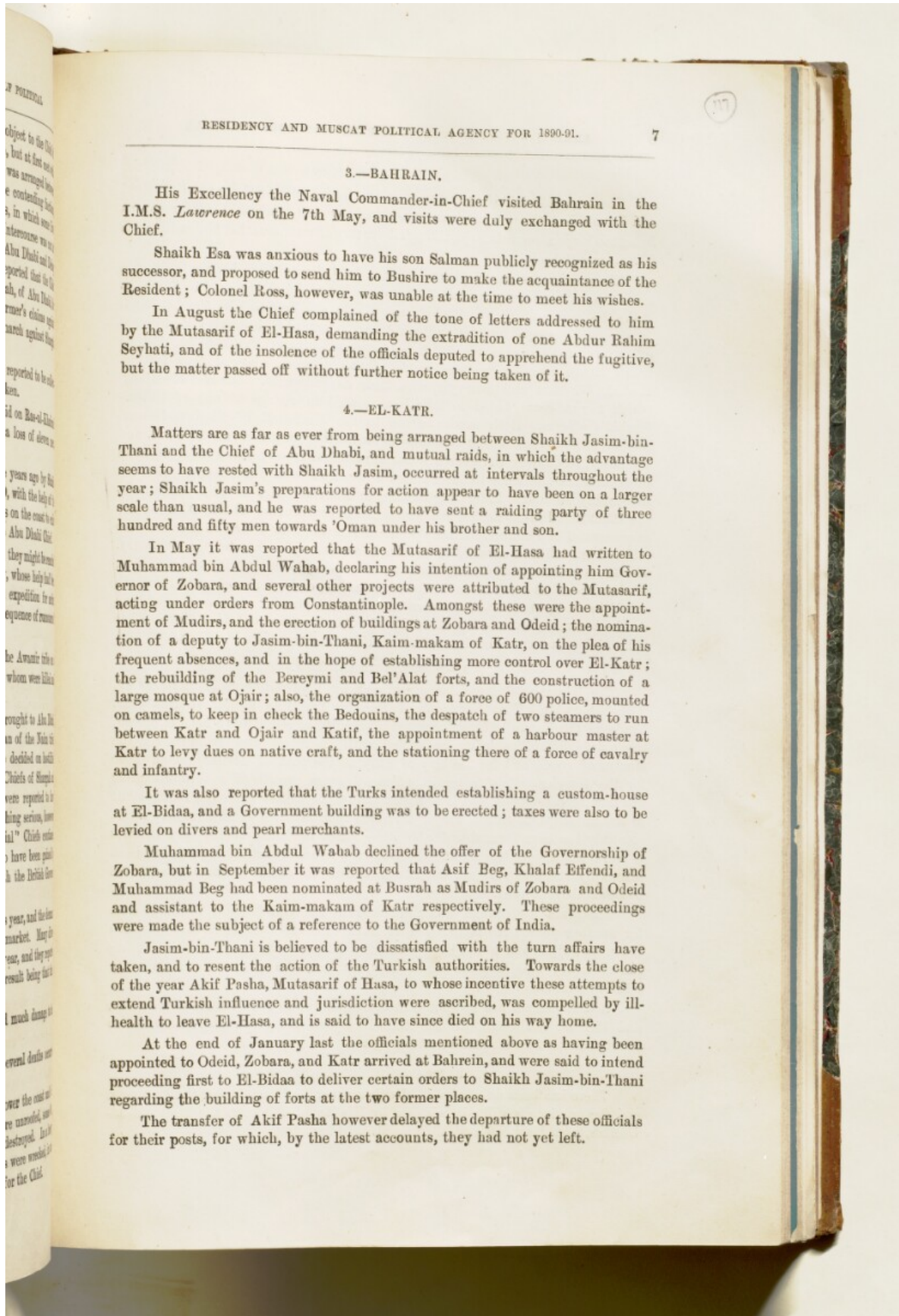
Locusts appeared at Shargah in May 1890, and did much damage to the date gardens and other cultivation.

Influenza was prevalent there in the spring, and several deaths occurred from it.

On the 11th January last a heavy storm passed over the coast and did much damage at Shargah, where numbers of houses were unroofed, some 600 date-trees were blown down, and 10 beached boats were destroyed. In a heavy storm at Um-ul-Kawain on the 1st February two boats were wrecked, in one of which was a case containing 25 Martini-Henry rifles for the Chief.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91.

7

3.—BAHRAIN.

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief visited Bahrain in the I.M.S. *Lawrence* on the 7th May, and visits were duly exchanged with the Chief.

Shaikh Esa was anxious to have his son Salman publicly recognized as his successor, and proposed to send him to Bushire to make the acquaintance of the Resident; Colonel Ross, however, was unable at the time to meet his wishes.

In August the Chief complained of the tone of letters addressed to him by the Mutasarif of El-Hasa, demanding the extradition of one Abdur Rahim Seyhati, and of the insolence of the officials deputed to apprehend the fugitive, but the matter passed off without further notice being taken of it.

4.—EL-KATR.

Matters are as far as ever from being arranged between Shaikh Jasim-bin-Thani and the Chief of Abu Dhabi, and mutual raids, in which the advantage seems to have rested with Shaikh Jasim, occurred at intervals throughout the year; Shaikh Jasim's preparations for action appear to have been on a larger scale than usual, and he was reported to have sent a raiding party of three hundred and fifty men towards 'Oman under his brother and son.

In May it was reported that the Mutasarif of El-Hasa had written to Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab, declaring his intention of appointing him Governor of Zobara, and several other projects were attributed to the Mutasarif, acting under orders from Constantinople. Amongst these were the appointment of Mudirs, and the erection of buildings at Zobara and Odeid; the nomination of a deputy to Jasim-bin-Thani, Kaim-makam of Katr, on the plea of his frequent absences, and in the hope of establishing more control over El-Katr; the rebuilding of the Pereymi and Bel'Alat forts, and the construction of a large mosque at Ojair; also, the organization of a force of 600 police, mounted on camels, to keep in check the Bedouins, the despatch of two steamers to run between Katr and Ojair and Katif, the appointment of a harbour master at Katr to levy dues on native craft, and the stationing there of a force of cavalry and infantry.

It was also reported that the Turks intended establishing a custom-house at El-Bidaa, and a Government building was to be erected; taxes were also to be levied on divers and pearl merchants.

Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab declined the offer of the Governorship of Zobara, but in September it was reported that Asif Beg, Khalaf Effendi, and Muhammad Beg had been nominated at Busrah as Mudirs of Zobara and Odeid and assistant to the Kaim-makam of Katr respectively. These proceedings were made the subject of a reference to the Government of India.

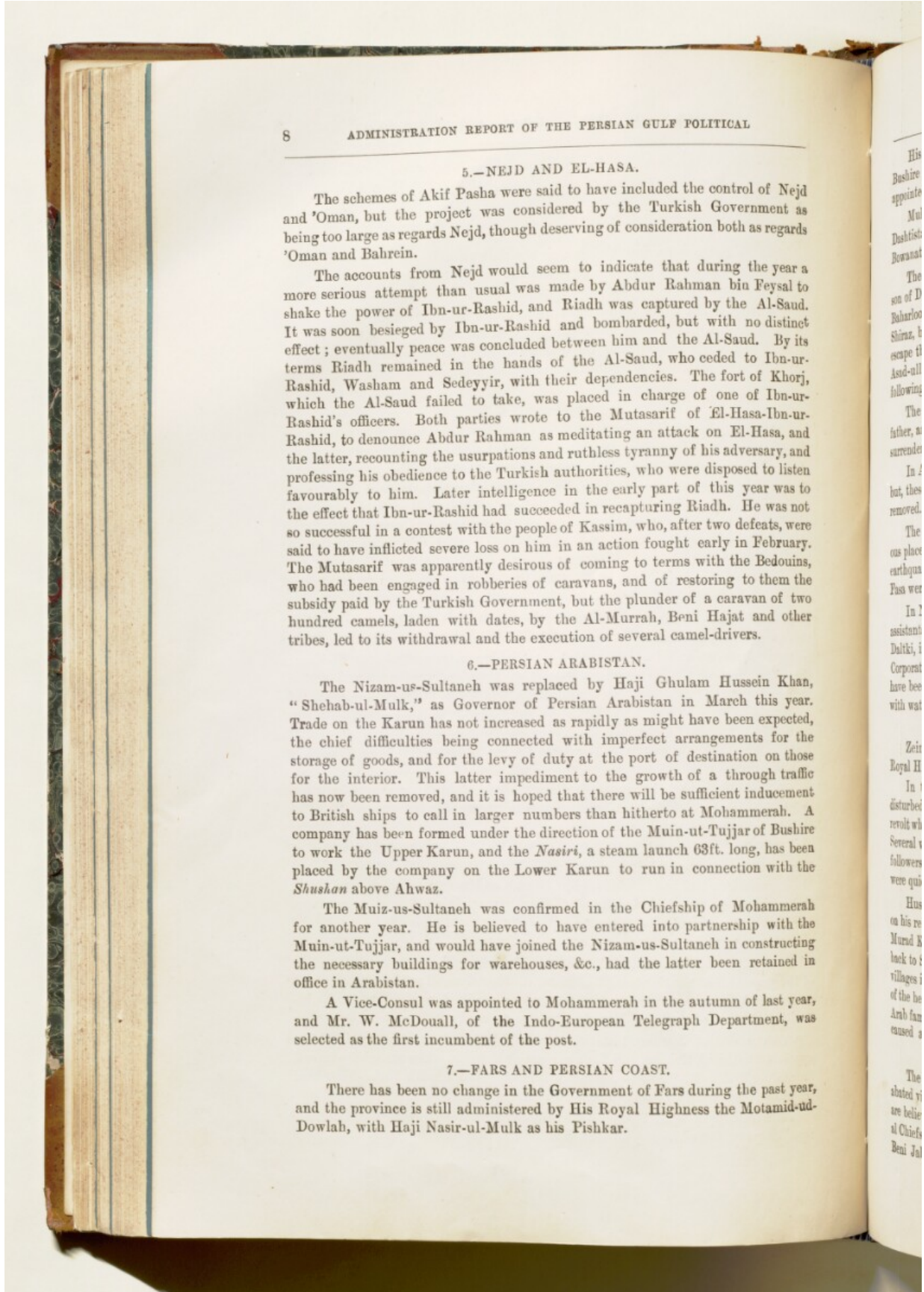
Jasim-bin-Thani is believed to be dissatisfied with the turn affairs have taken, and to resent the action of the Turkish authorities. Towards the close of the year Akif Pasha, Mutasarif of Hasa, to whose incentive these attempts to extend Turkish influence and jurisdiction were ascribed, was compelled by ill-health to leave El-Hasa, and is said to have since died on his way home.

At the end of January last the officials mentioned above as having been appointed to Odeid, Zobara, and Katr arrived at Bahrein, and were said to intend proceeding first to El-Bidaa to deliver certain orders to Shaikh Jasim-bin-Thani regarding the building of forts at the two former places.

The transfer of Akif Pasha however delayed the departure of these officials for their posts, for which, by the latest accounts, they had not yet left.



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مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١١٧ظ] (٥٤/١٠)



8 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

5.—NEJD AND EL-HASA.

The schemes of Akif Pasha were said to have included the control of Nejd and 'Oman, but the project was considered by the Turkish Government as being too large as regards Nejd, though deserving of consideration both as regards 'Oman and Babrein.

The accounts from Nejd would seem to indicate that during the year a more serious attempt than usual was made by Abdur Rahman bin Feysal to shake the power of Ibn-ur-Rashid, and Riadh was captured by the Al-Saud. It was soon besieged by Ibn-ur-Rashid and bombarded, but with no distinct effect; eventually peace was concluded between him and the Al-Saud. By its terms Riadh remained in the hands of the Al-Saud, who ceded to Ibn-ur-Rashid, Washam and Sedeyyir, with their dependencies. The fort of Khorj, which the Al-Saud failed to take, was placed in charge of one of Ibn-ur-Rashid's officers. Both parties wrote to the Mutasarif of El-Hasa-Ibn-ur-Rashid, to denounce Abdur Rahman as meditating an attack on El-Hasa, and the latter, recounting the usurpations and ruthless tyranny of his adversary, and professing his obedience to the Turkish authorities, who were disposed to listen favourably to him. Later intelligence in the early part of this year was to the effect that Ibn-ur-Rashid had succeeded in recapturing Riadh. He was not so successful in a contest with the people of Kassim, who, after two defeats, were said to have inflicted severe loss on him in an action fought early in February. The Mutasarif was apparently desirous of coming to terms with the Bedouins, who had been engaged in robberies of caravans, and of restoring to them the subsidy paid by the Turkish Government, but the plunder of a caravan of two hundred camels, laden with dates, by the Al-Murrah, Beni Hajat and other tribes, led to its withdrawal and the execution of several camel-drivers.

6.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

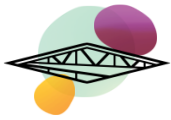
The Nizam-us-Sultaneh was replaced by Haji Ghulam Hussein Khan, "Shehab-ul-Mulk," as Governor of Persian Arabistan in March this year. Trade on the Karun has not increased as rapidly as might have been expected, the chief difficulties being connected with imperfect arrangements for the storage of goods, and for the levy of duty at the port of destination on those for the interior. This latter impediment to the growth of a through traffic has now been removed, and it is hoped that there will be sufficient inducement to British ships to call in larger numbers than hitherto at Mohammerah. A company has been formed under the direction of the Muin-ut-Tujjar of Bushire to work the Upper Karun, and the *Nasiri*, a steam launch 63ft. long, has been placed by the company on the Lower Karun to run in connection with the *Shushan* above Ahwaz.

The Muiz-us-Sultaneh was confirmed in the Chiefship of Mohammerah for another year. He is believed to have entered into partnership with the Muin-ut-Tujjar, and would have joined the Nizam-us-Sultaneh in constructing the necessary buildings for warehouses, &c., had the latter been retained in office in Arabistan.

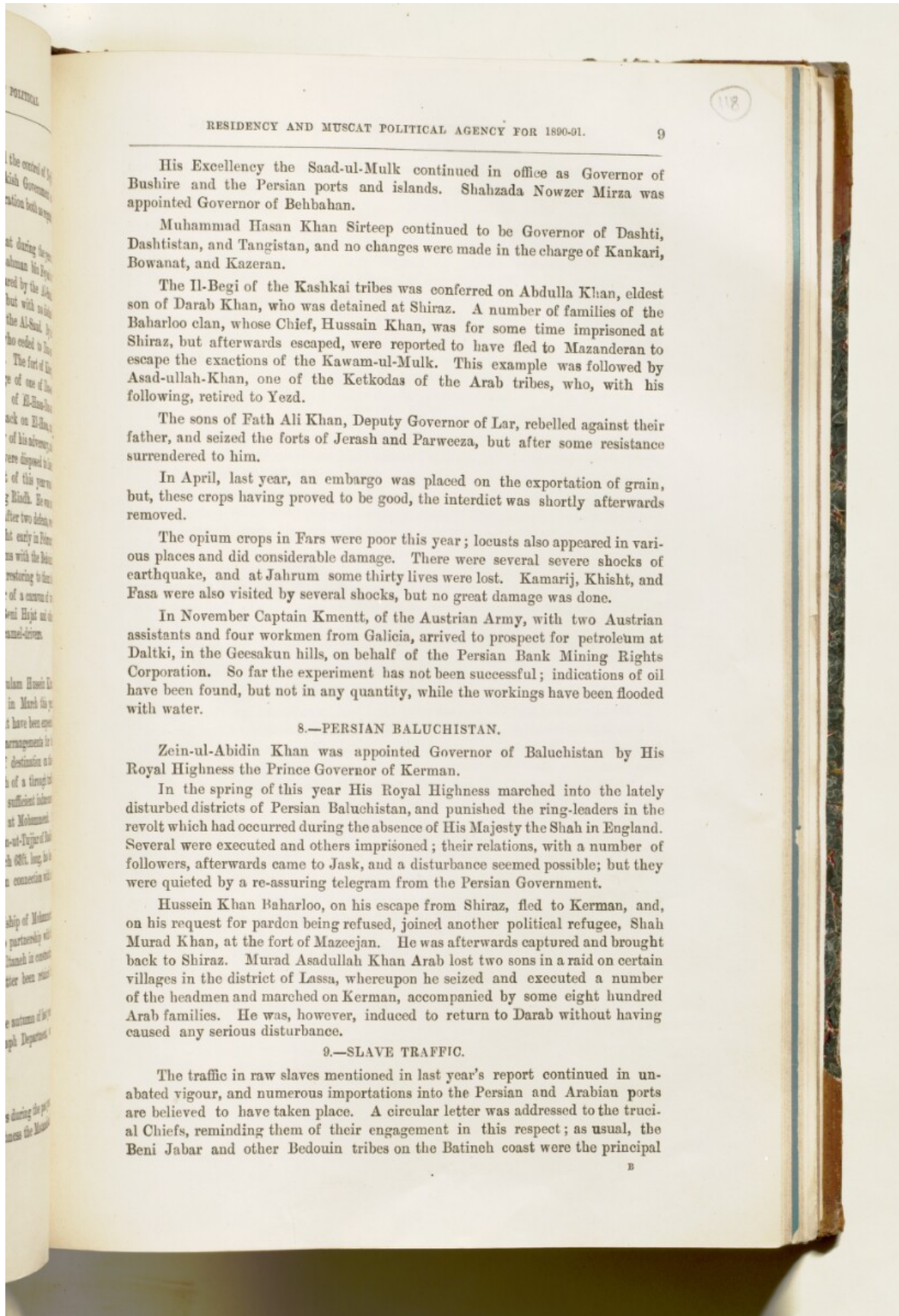
A Vice-Consul was appointed to Mohammerah in the autumn of last year, and Mr. W. McDouall, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, was selected as the first incumbent of the post.

7.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

There has been no change in the Government of Fars during the past year, and the province is still administered by His Royal Highness the Motamid-ud-Dowlah, with Haji Nasir-ul-Mulk as his Pishkar.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 9

His Excellency the Saad-ul-Mulk continued in office as Governor of Bushire and the Persian ports and islands. Shahzada Nowzer Mirza was appointed Governor of Behbahan.

Muhammad Hasan Khan Sirteep continued to be Governor of Dashti, Dashtistan, and Tangistan, and no changes were made in the charge of Kankari, Bowanat, and Kazeran.

The Il-Begi of the Kashkai tribes was conferred on Abdulla Khan, eldest son of Darab Khan, who was detained at Shiraz. A number of families of the Baharloo clan, whose Chief, Hussain Khan, was for some time imprisoned at Shiraz, but afterwards escaped, were reported to have fled to Mazanderan to escape the exactions of the Kawam-ul-Mulk. This example was followed by Asad-ullah-Khan, one of the Ketkods of the Arab tribes, who, with his following, retired to Yezd.

The sons of Fath Ali Khan, Deputy Governor of Lar, rebelled against their father, and seized the forts of Jerash and Parweeza, but after some resistance surrendered to him.

In April, last year, an embargo was placed on the exportation of grain, but, these crops having proved to be good, the interdict was shortly afterwards removed.

The opium crops in Fars were poor this year; locusts also appeared in various places and did considerable damage. There were several severe shocks of earthquake, and at Jahrum some thirty lives were lost. Kamarij, Khisht, and Fasa were also visited by several shocks, but no great damage was done.

In November Captain Kmentt, of the Austrian Army, with two Austrian assistants and four workmen from Galicia, arrived to prospect for petroleum at Daltki, in the Geesakun hills, on behalf of the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation. So far the experiment has not been successful; indications of oil have been found, but not in any quantity, while the workings have been flooded with water.

8.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

Zein-ul-Abidin Khan was appointed Governor of Baluchistan by His Royal Highness the Prince Governor of Kerman.

In the spring of this year His Royal Highness marched into the lately disturbed districts of Persian Baluchistan, and punished the ring-leaders in the revolt which had occurred during the absence of His Majesty the Shah in England. Several were executed and others imprisoned; their relations, with a number of followers, afterwards came to Jask, and a disturbance seemed possible; but they were quieted by a re-assuring telegram from the Persian Government.

Hussein Khan Baharloo, on his escape from Shiraz, fled to Kerman, and, on his request for pardon being refused, joined another political refugee, Shah Murad Khan, at the fort of Mazeecjan. He was afterwards captured and brought back to Shiraz. Murad Asadullah Khan Arab lost two sons in a raid on certain villages in the district of Lassa, whereupon he seized and executed a number of the headmen and marched on Kerman, accompanied by some eight hundred Arab families. He was, however, induced to return to Darab without having caused any serious disturbance.

9.—SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The traffic in raw slaves mentioned in last year's report continued in unabated vigour, and numerous importations into the Persian and Arabian ports are believed to have taken place. A circular letter was addressed to the truci-al Chiefs, reminding them of their engagement in this respect; as usual, the Beni Jabar and other Bedouin tribes on the Batineh coast were the principal



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offenders. An attempt to introduce twenty-five slaves into Muscat on a French mail steamer from Aden to Karachi was enquired into at Muscat, and six Arabs, shown to have been implicated in the matter, were imprisoned by the Sultan. The letter to the trucial Chiefs referred to above was followed by the discovery and release of several Africans in captivity on the Pirate coast. Two men swam to the steamer *Calder* at Lingah and claimed protection as British subjects from Aden; they also gave information regarding the whereabouts of three other Africans in captivity on the Arab coast. One of these has been since released; the other two are known to be at Hinjam, and their release will be insisted on.

On the Persian side the Governor of Bushire, in response to a request from the Resident, issued orders forbidding the traffic, which was most brisk at Charak and Kais, the inhabitants of which refused to allow the Deputy Governor of Lingah to make any enquiries.

The question of the increasing frequency of the importation of raw slaves into the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf has been brought to the notice of Government. Many of the 'Omani boats are said to fly the French flag and carry French papers, under cover of which they are able to practise their trade in slaves with impunity, and various suggestions for effectually putting a stop to the traffic have been made, which will doubtless receive consideration.

10.—ROYAL NAVY VESSELS.

H.M.S. *Mariner* left the Gulf in the middle of June and was relieved at Muscat on the 10th September by H.M.S. *Sphinx*. Up to that date Commander Arbuthnot was Senior Naval Officer. He was succeeded by Commander Groome, and, on the latter officer's promotion, he was succeeded by Commander Hart Dyke.

11.—POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Besides the change in the office of Resident, mentioned at the beginning of this report, that of First Assistant was filled by Lieutenant Stratton until his transfer to Bussorah in March 1890. Captain Chenevix-Trench relieved Mr. G. Lucas, who had held temporary charge, on the 15th August, and was succeeded by Lieutenant C. A. Kembal on the 26th March 1891.

Surgeon-Major D. R. Ross returned to his post of Residency Surgeon on the 28th April, his *locum tenens*, Dr. T. French-Mullen, proceeding to India.

12.—OBSERVATORY.

The results of the daily observations are embodied in a tabular statement, marked Appendix C. There was an exceptionally good rainfall in the winter, and but for the ravages of locusts in some parts, the crops would have been excellent.

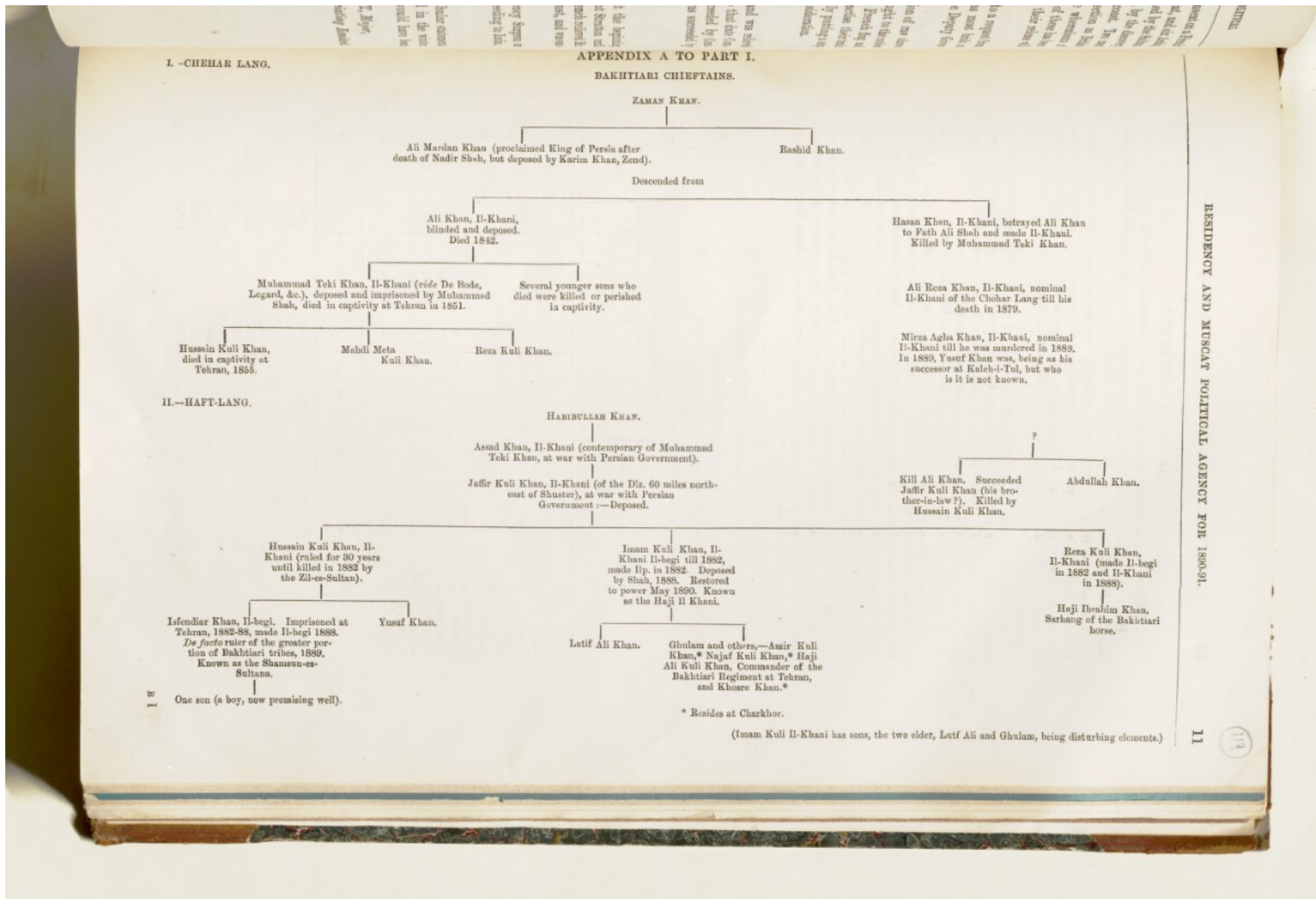
A. C. TALBOT, Major,
Officiating Resident.

BUSHIRE;
The 20th July 1891.

All Muscat Khawajis (Governmental) of Persian origin
much of Nafti Khawajis, but disposed by British Khawajis, British.



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"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١١٩ظ] (٥٤/١٤)

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APPENDIX B TO PART I.

The following is a brief account of the tribe in the district of Pushte Kooh.

Husainkuli Khan, the present Wali, is the son of Hyder Khan, ibn Hassan Khan, ibn Asad Khan, ibn Ismael Khan, ibn Hoosani Khan.

Their origin is from the Rubaia tribe of Arabs, who are settled on the western side of the River Tigris in Turkish territory. The ancestor of the present Wali having become displeased with his cousins, deserted his tribesmen and came to Loristan, where he settled and inter-married with the Faili tribe, thus losing the name of the original tribe, and becoming known by the name of Faili.

After some time one by name Hosain Khan, one of the descendants of the above-mentioned deserter, became a servant of Shahwardi Khan, who was one of the Mirs of Wirkond, and was at that time Wali of Loristan on the part of His Majesty Shah Abbas, Safavi. This Shahwardi Khan and his ancestors had been for many years the rulers of Loristan, and considered themselves as the descendants of Akil, son of Abetalib (but God knows best).

By some means or other Husain Khan rose to a high position during the rule of Shahwardi Khan, who several times deputed him to Ispahan, and he had the honour of waiting on His Majesty Shah Abbas. In the meantime Shahwardi Khan was arraigned on a certain charge before the Shah, who came to Loristan, and ordered him to be executed. Husain Khan was then appointed to succeed him, and from this time the Waliship of Loristan has been transferred to this tribe from the Mirs of Wirkond. At the beginning of the reign of the Kajar dynasty, the Government took the province of Pish Kooh from the descendants of Husain Khan, who were ordered to content themselves with the possession of the territory called Pushte Kooh, and they consequently removed there, and since then the Waliship of Pushte Kooh of Loristan has continued with this tribe.

APPENDIX C TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing Force and prevailing Directions of Winds and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1890-91.

MONTH.	Mean daily movement in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION.								RAIN.	
		North.	North-West.	West.	South-West.	South.	South-East.	East.	North-East.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1890	203	13	23	0	7	3	10	10	34	2	12
May "	221	16	49	6	0	3	3	3	20	0	0
June "	281	13	77	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0
July "	208	6	46	13	6	3	10	6	10	0	0
August "	105	3	3	0	29	6	26	23	10	0	0
September "	115	3	14	3	3	0	27	20	30	0	0
October "	79	6	6	3	0	0	33	26	26	0	0
November "	144	17	6	0	0	0	10	17	50	1	95
December "	119	13	3	0	10	0	26	22	26	7	25
January 1891	164	13	10	0	0	0	16	35	26	8	73
February "	188	25	7	0	0	4	32	4	28	0	44
March "	159	10	16	0	3	0	32	10	29	0	21
For the year	165	11	22	2	5	1	19	15	25	20	70

Rainfall during cultivation season of	1881-82	9*57
" " "	1882-83	14*01
" " "	1883-84	21*46
" " "	1884-85	28-95
" " "	1885-86	15*62
" " "	1886-87	5*26
" " "	1887-88	16*50
" " "	1888-89	9*95
" " "	1889-90	7*89
" " "	1890-91	20*70

TABLE No. 1.
Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1891 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire, F.S.D.O.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمية السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢٠] [٥٤/١٥]

TABLE No. 2.
Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1891 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire, 1890-91.

MONTH.	READING OF BAROMETER.	FORENOON TEMPERATURE.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
	FORENOON.	DAY WIND.	WET BULB.	MAXIMUM DRY.		MINIMUM.					
		Means.	Means.	Means.	Highest.	Dry.		Wet.			
						Means.	Lowest.	Means.	Lowest.		
						S.A.M.	S.A.M.	S.A.M.	S.A.M.		
April 1890	29.904	74.2	66.8	78.9	88	67.2	61	64.2	59	27th	9th
May "	29.914	82.4	71.9	87.8	103.5	76	68	70.7	65	28th	12th
June "	29.658	86.2	76.3	90.8	97.2	82.5	70	74.4	69	12th	6th
July "	29.570	91.4	80.6	95.5	101	84.8	78.8	76.3	70.5	6th	15th
August "	29.699	92.4	82.2	97.7	102.8	84.8	80	79.6	73.2	26th	6th
September "	29.873	87.8	78.8	96.6	105.8	80.6	73.1	76.1	63.8	2nd	30th
October "	30.068	79	70	88	92.2	70.7	64.5	67.2	63	9th	2nd, 20th, and 21st
November "	30.177	66.8	59.7	76.2	85	61.6	50.3	58.5	51.5	5th and 14th	25th
December "	30.159	58.4	54.6	66	76.3	54.4	43.8	51.7	42.2	13th	27th
January 1891	30.182	57.6	54.7	64.6	74.2	54	45.8	51.9	44.3	7th	16th
February "	30.154	59.1	54.6	66.2	79.2	54.8	42.3	51.1	40.4	17th	2nd
March "	30.137	65.6	60.2	72.2	94.3	60.1	52	56.7	40.6	31st	1st
For the year	29.965	75	67.5	81.7	91.6	69.2	60.8	64.8	56.7	2nd September 1890	2nd February 1891

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 13



"تقرير إداري للمقيمية السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢٠ظ] (٥٤/١٦)

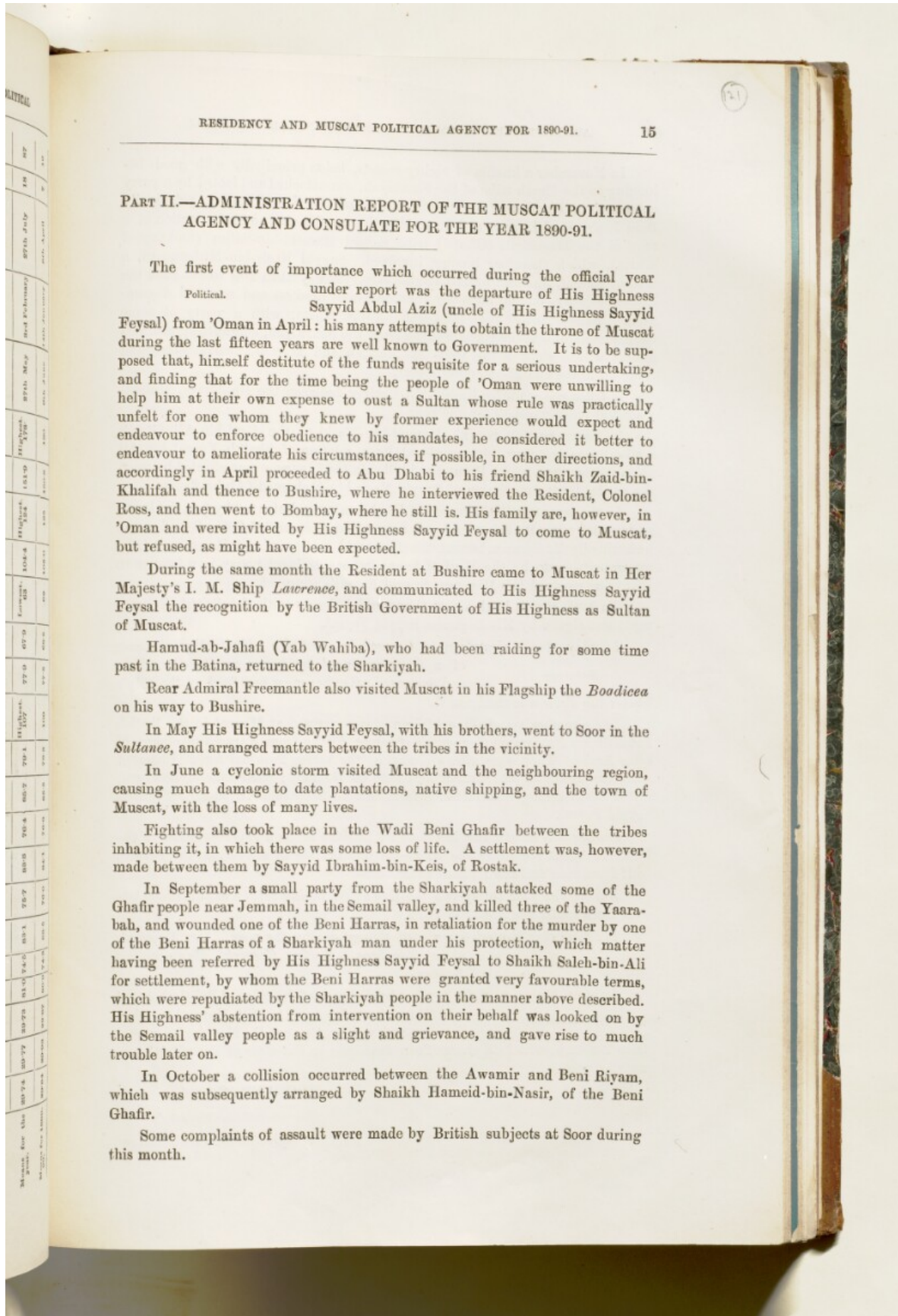
TABLE No. 3.
Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1891, taken at the Civil Hospital, Muscat.
[Position of Instruments about 35 feet above the Sea level.]

MONTHS.	READING OF BAROMETER.			TEMPERATURE.						SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.										RAINFALL.				
	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	8 A.M.		10 A.M.		4 P.M.		MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			MAXIMUM SOLAR HEAT BLACK BULB (IN VACUUM).		MAXIMUM SOLAR HEAT BLACK BULB (IN VACUUM).		Days on which highest temperature of air reaches.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reaches.	Days on which highest temperature of sun's ray's black bulb (in vacuum).	Inches.	Cents.
				Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Mean Dry.	Mean Wet.	Highest Dry.	Mean Dry.	Mean Wet.	Lowest Dry.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Highest.					
April . . .	29.87	29.91	29.91	81.3	73.0	84.5	74.8	86.2	77.0	87.4	80.1	95	78.3	69.3	74	105.5	124	153.2	166	27th & 28th	1st	25th	1	72
May . . .	29.76	29.80	29.76	82.2	77.4	91.6	79.3	89.3	81.6	96.0	84.6	107	85.1	68.6	77	113.4	124	162.0	174	27th	2nd	27th	...	...
June . . .	29.51	29.54	29.50	87.9	83.1	89.5	84.8	90.8	84.5	93.2	85.8	101	84.8	76.3	76	113.5	122	161.0	174	11th	5th & 6th	26th & 27th	11	24
July . . .	29.48	29.52	29.48	89.8	84.0	91.3	84.4	92.1	85.2	94.7	87.8	101	86.6	75.9	82	115.7	124	165.5	178	11th & 25th	22nd	27th	...	...
August . . .	29.70	29.73	29.69	85.6	81.4	89.9	82.0	88.0	82.3	89.5	85.0	97	82.9	75.8	79	110.5	120	153.9	173	4th, 6th, & 28th	24th & 26th	4th	...	1
September . . .	29.64	29.65	29.61	85.3	79.6	87.4	80.6	88.5	80.6	90.1	86.0	95	82.6	72.7	80	111.8	116	161.5	170	6th & 11th	26th, 27th, & 30th.	5th, 9th, & 16th	...	...
October . . .	29.74	29.78	29.71	84.2	74.5	86.5	76.7	87.4	77.2	80.2	80.8	95	79.7	68.3	74	107.6	115	154.1	165	19th	22nd & 30th	19th	...	57
November . . .	29.85	29.88	29.83	78.1	70.4	81.5	72.3	82.0	72.6	83.0	74.7	86	74.2	63.3	70	100.9	107	144.2	140	13th to 16th	27th & 28th	24th	...	...
December . . .	29.86	29.88	29.83	71.7	65.8	73.8	67.8	74.3	68.0	75.4	69.9	79	69.7	61.6	66	95.1	101	137.8	145	1st	26th & 27th	21st	3	41
January . . .	29.87	29.90	29.85	71.6	66.7	73.7	67.5	74.0	68.0	75.1	69.8	82	69.5	61.5	65	92.2	98	138.2	156	26th	17th	29th	...	23
February . . .	29.82	29.90	29.86	72.1	67.7	74.0	68.6	74.7	69.1	75.9	71.2	82	69.3	61.4	63	89.5	101	138.4	150	25th & 27th	3rd	27th	1	37
March . . .	29.82	29.86	29.81	75.4	69.8	77.6	70.6	78.7	71.7	79.9	73.9	85	72.4	63.7	69	97.7	103	148.8	164	30th	13th & 14th	28th & 31st	...	32
Means for the year.	29.74	29.77	29.73	81.0	74.5	83.1	75.7	83.8	76.4	85.7	79.1	Highest. 107	77.9	67.9	Lowest. 63	104.4	Highest. 124	151.9	Highest. 178	27th May	3rd February	27th July	18	87
Means for 1880-90.	29.84	29.93	29.87	80.9	74.3	83.5	76.0	84.1	76.6	85.5	78.3	109	77.5	68.5	62	105.0	125	150.2	180	6th June	14th January	8th April	7	19

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"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢١و] [٥٤/١٧]





"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢١ظ] (٥٤/١٨)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

In November a khafila of eighty camels, laden principally with goods belonging to the Harth tribe of the Sharkiyah, was attacked and looted by a party composed of members from various tribes of the Semail valley, principally Beni Jabir, Beni Harras, and Yaarabah, the khafila was under protection of a man of the Masakirah (Ghafri) tribe named Hameid-bin-Salim (nicknamed Kurta), which therefore became involved. Sayyid Nasir-bin-Muhammad, a man of weight, was sent by His Highness Sayyid Feysal to Tow to get back the looted property, but he narrowly escaped being fired on and returned discomfited. Subsequently the Maskarah *Kafir* Kurta, with a party of some twenty men, closed the roads leading from the Sharkiyah, committing murders almost within sight of the walls of Mattrah and Muscat, nearly paralysing trade up to the end of the official year.

A truce was made by Rashid-bin-Uzeiyez between the Rahbiyeen Midabiyeen and Ab-Waheebah for one year.

In February 1891 Shaikh Hamud-bin-Majid of the Beni-bin-Ali (Razik section) was treacherously murdered by a relation of Shaikh Yussuf-bin-Ali (Sinadah section), whom Hamud had killed in 1887; a truce was effected between the parties by the mediation of Sayyid Nasir-bin-Mahomed (Ab-bu-Sadi).

In the same month the bazaar of Khaboora was destroyed by fire, the losses sustained by the British merchants amounting to some \$35,000. The fire was undoubtedly lit by members of the Howamid section of the Howasinah tribe instigated thereto by the Wali of Sahar, whose declared policy in reference to that tribe received His Highness Sayyid Feysal's approval.

On 19th March 1891 a new Commercial Treaty with the British Government was signed by His Highness Sayyid Feysal.

In May Her Majesty's Ship *Cossack* brought for adjudication the case of a dhow captured by her near Ras-Gameilah, and destroyed after her crew had fired on the ship's boats: the dhow was condemned.

In September twenty-five African slaves arrived at Muscat in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Kistna* from Karachi in charge of some Arabs. They were, after enquiry by the Acting Political Agent, liberated with the assent of the Sultan and sent to Bombay; their release, however, called forth strong remonstrance from Shaikh Saleh-bin-Ali to His Highness Sayyid Feysal.

During this month the Resident at Bushire made a representation to the Political Agent regarding the wholesale importation of slaves into the Persian Gulf from Soor and the Batineh coast.

During the year thirty-two fugitive slaves taking refuge at this Consulate were freed under the Treaty of 1873.

The following men-of-war visited Muscat during the year. Her Majesty's ships *Boadicea*, *Griffin*, *Cossack*, *Mariner*, and *Sphinx*.

Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar held charge of the office of Political Agent and Consul from 1st April to 30th November, when he was relieved by Colonel E. Mockler on return from furlough, who held charge from that date to the close of the official year under report.

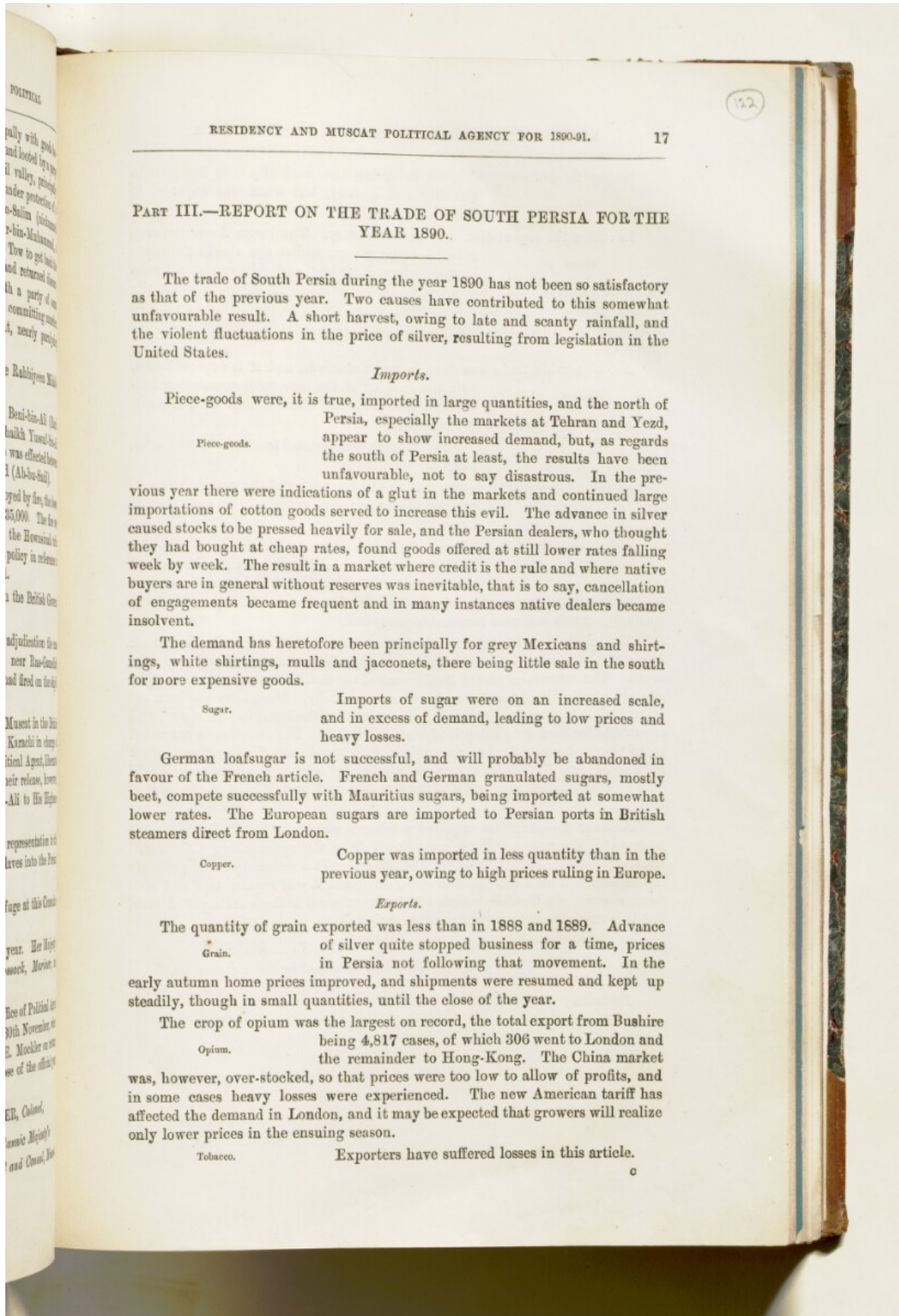
Official changes.

Navy.

E. MOCKLER, Colonel,
Her Britannic Majesty's
Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91.

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PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF SOUTH PERSIA FOR THE
YEAR 1890.

The trade of South Persia during the year 1890 has not been so satisfactory as that of the previous year. Two causes have contributed to this somewhat unfavourable result. A short harvest, owing to late and scanty rainfall, and the violent fluctuations in the price of silver, resulting from legislation in the United States.

Imports.

Piece-goods were, it is true, imported in large quantities, and the north of Persia, especially the markets at Tehran and Yezd, appear to show increased demand, but, as regards the south of Persia at least, the results have been unfavourable, not to say disastrous. In the previous year there were indications of a glut in the markets and continued large importations of cotton goods served to increase this evil. The advance in silver caused stocks to be pressed heavily for sale, and the Persian dealers, who thought they had bought at cheap rates, found goods offered at still lower rates falling week by week. The result in a market where credit is the rule and where native buyers are in general without reserves was inevitable, that is to say, cancellation of engagements became frequent and in many instances native dealers became insolvent.

Piece-goods.

The demand has heretofore been principally for grey Mexicans and shirtings, white shirtings, mulls and jaconets, there being little sale in the south for more expensive goods.

Imports of sugar were on an increased scale, and in excess of demand, leading to low prices and heavy losses.

Sugar.

German loaf-sugar is not successful, and will probably be abandoned in favour of the French article. French and German granulated sugars, mostly beet, compete successfully with Mauritius sugars, being imported at somewhat lower rates. The European sugars are imported to Persian ports in British steamers direct from London.

Copper.

Copper was imported in less quantity than in the previous year, owing to high prices ruling in Europe.

Exports.

The quantity of grain exported was less than in 1888 and 1889. Advance of silver quite stopped business for a time, prices in Persia not following that movement. In the early autumn home prices improved, and shipments were resumed and kept up steadily, though in small quantities, until the close of the year.

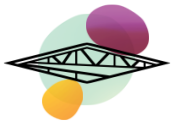
Grain.

The crop of opium was the largest on record, the total export from Bushire being 4,817 cases, of which 306 went to London and the remainder to Hong-Kong. The China market was, however, over-stocked, so that prices were too low to allow of profits, and in some cases heavy losses were experienced. The new American tariff has affected the demand in London, and it may be expected that growers will realize only lower prices in the ensuing season.

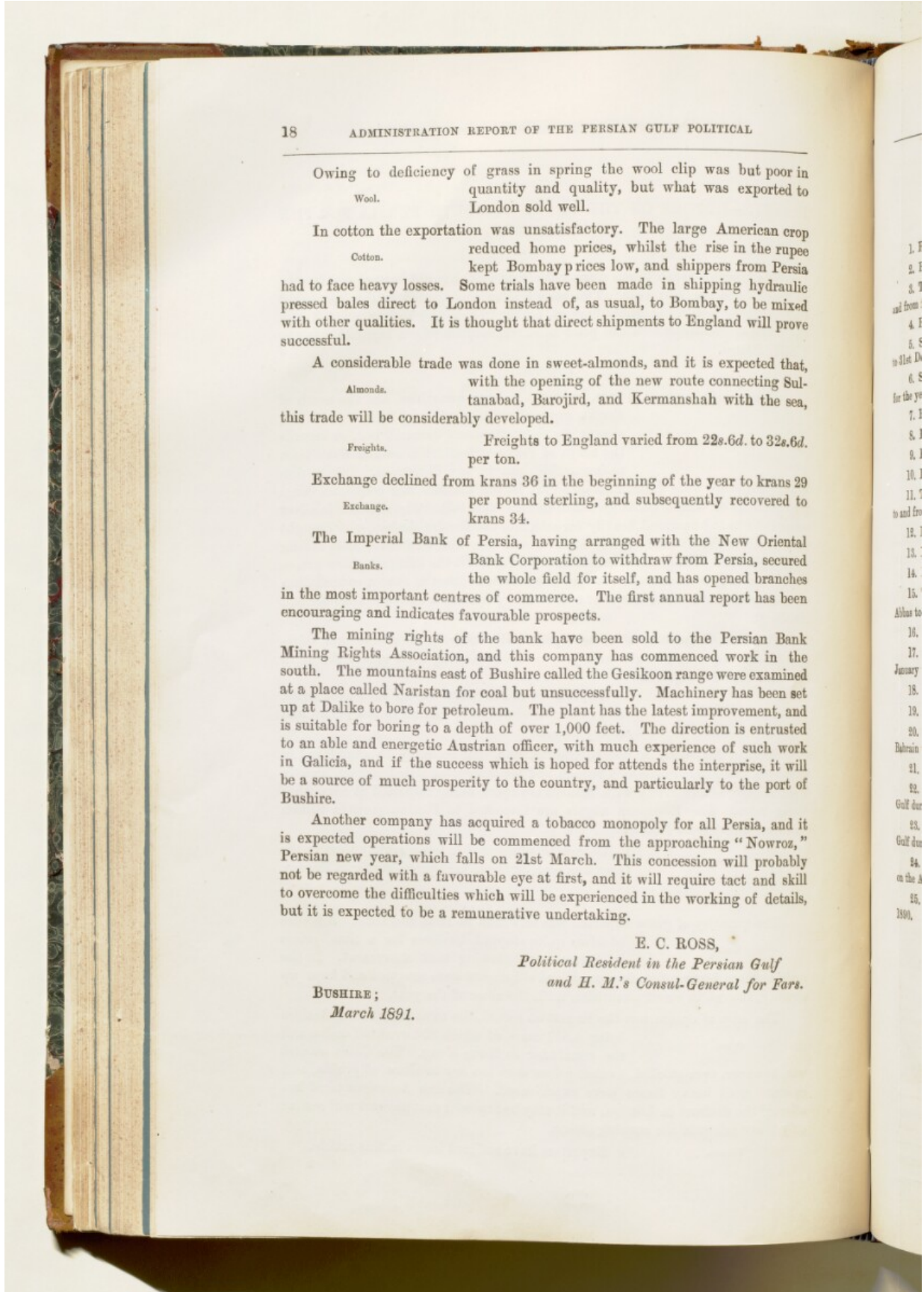
Opium.

Tobacco.

Exporters have suffered losses in this article.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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Owing to deficiency of grass in spring the wool clip was but poor in quantity and quality, but what was exported to London sold well.

Wool.

In cotton the exportation was unsatisfactory. The large American crop reduced home prices, whilst the rise in the rupee kept Bombay prices low, and shippers from Persia had to face heavy losses. Some trials have been made in shipping hydraulic pressed bales direct to London instead of, as usual, to Bombay, to be mixed with other qualities. It is thought that direct shipments to England will prove successful.

Cotton.

A considerable trade was done in sweet-almonds, and it is expected that, with the opening of the new route connecting Sultanabad, Barojird, and Kermanshah with the sea, this trade will be considerably developed.

Almonds.

Freights.

Freights to England varied from 22s.6d. to 32s.6d. per ton.

Exchange declined from krans 36 in the beginning of the year to krans 29 per pound sterling, and subsequently recovered to krans 34.

Exchange.

The Imperial Bank of Persia, having arranged with the New Oriental Bank Corporation to withdraw from Persia, secured the whole field for itself, and has opened branches in the most important centres of commerce. The first annual report has been encouraging and indicates favourable prospects.

Banks.

The mining rights of the bank have been sold to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Association, and this company has commenced work in the south. The mountains east of Bushire called the Gesikoon range were examined at a place called Naristan for coal but unsuccessfully. Machinery has been set up at Dalike to bore for petroleum. The plant has the latest improvement, and is suitable for boring to a depth of over 1,000 feet. The direction is entrusted to an able and energetic Austrian officer, with much experience of such work in Galicia, and if the success which is hoped for attends the enterprise, it will be a source of much prosperity to the country, and particularly to the port of Bushire.

Another company has acquired a tobacco monopoly for all Persia, and it is expected operations will be commenced from the approaching "Nowroz," Persian new year, which falls on 21st March. This concession will probably not be regarded with a favourable eye at first, and it will require tact and skill to overcome the difficulties which will be experienced in the working of details, but it is expected to be a remunerative undertaking.

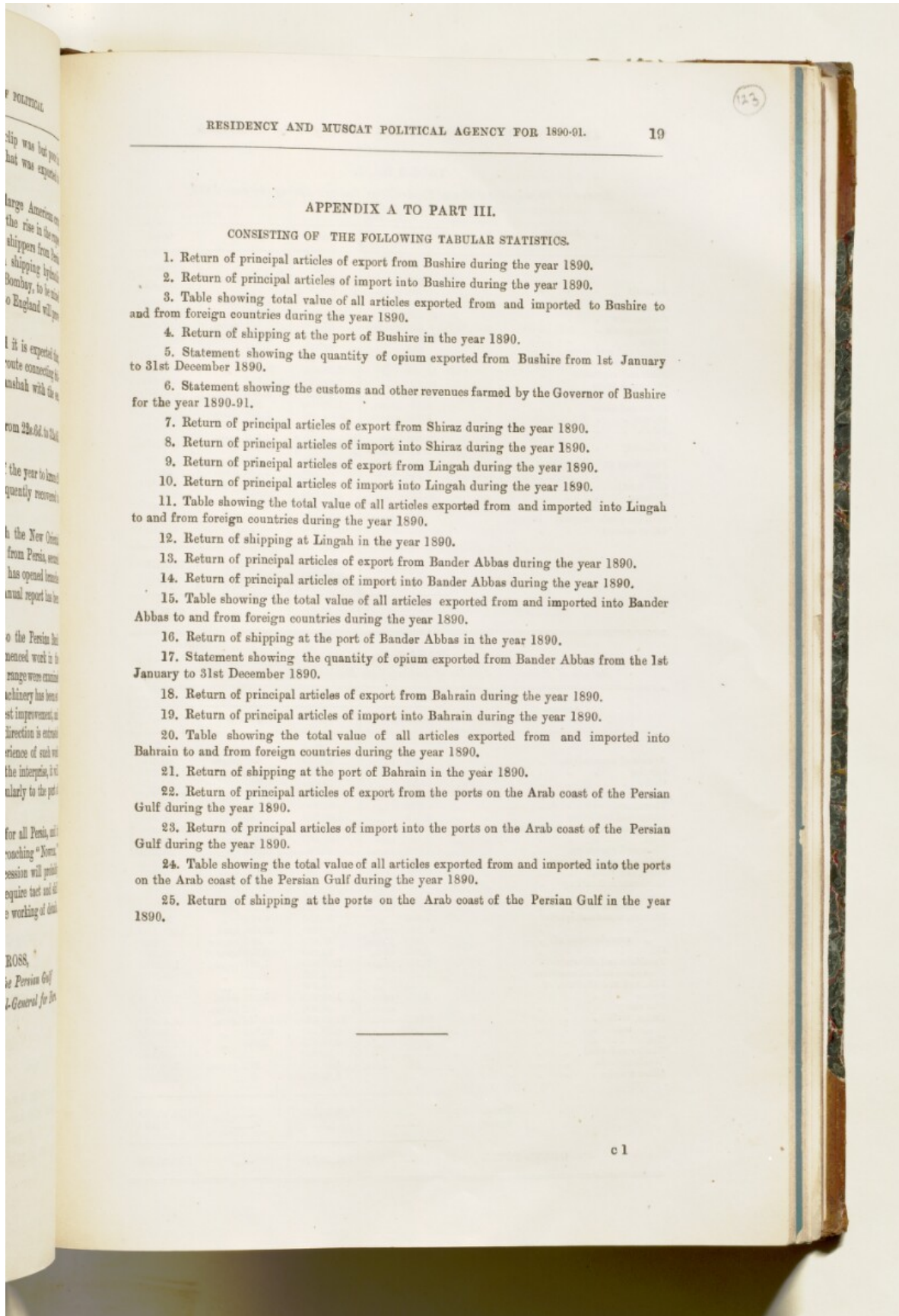
E. C. ROSS,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf
and H. M.'s Consul-General for Fars.

BUSHIRE;
March 1891.



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

TABLE No. 1.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bushire during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	331 horses 89 donkeys	54,100	177 horses	26,550
Cattle	6,090 head	15,000	4,000 head	8,000
Cotton, raw	80,033 cwts.	15,99,720	56,228 cwts.	11,60,750
Cotton goods	139 pkges.	21,500	141 pkges.	38,750
Dates	16,863 cwts.	52,010	20,330 cwts.	70,470
Drugs and medicines	965 "	27,190	1,744 "	48,820
Dyeing and colouring materials	2,124 "	16,790	985 "	8,430
Fruit and vegetables	16,368 "	2,48,690	18,400 "	2,39,800
Grain and pulse	69,210 "	2,89,720	2,15,513 "	8,41,740
Gum	8,066 "	66,410	7,472 "	57,330
Hides and skins	1,301 pkges.	1,03,160	828 pkges.	63,790
Opium	4,817 chests	48,05,000	3,386 chests	33,86,000
Pearls . . . . .	.....	21,200	.....	13,000
Pefumery	6,645 cases 9,300 carboys	1,32,050	11,504 cases 12,663 carboys	1,90,270
Provisions and oilmanstores	2,041 pkges.	1,03,010	5,025 pkges.	1,01,080
Seeds	8,343 cwts.	37,150	7,784 cwts.	43,810
Silk (raw)	80 "	31,150	122 "	72,300
Tobacco	30,525 "	5,69,200	25,556 "	4,62,710
Wool	2,406 "	64,400	5,330 "	1,42,680
Woollen goods (carpets)	248 pkges.	1,53,120	408 pkges.	3,07,750
Other articles . . . . .	.....	1,92,900	.....	2,51,650
TOTAL Specie . . . . .	.....	85,93,470	.....	75,45,150
.....	.....	9,56,200	.....	5,06,470
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	95,49,670	.....	80,51,620

TABLE No. 2.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bushire during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition	265 pkges.	43,320	457 pkges.	60,470
Candles	2,294 cwts.	86,370	1,958 cwts.	73,700
Coffee	332 "	19,940	230 "	14,300
Cotton goods	31,840 pkges.	95,56,200	20,498 pkges.	61,61,200
Thread and twist	252 "	61,800	461 "	1,15,900
Drugs and medicines	4,073 "	1,92,200	2,781 "	93,230
Dyeing and colouring materials	598 "	9,640	424 "	8,470
Fuel	3,168½ tons	61,480	28,044 cwts.	25,500
Glass and glassware	1,026 pkges.	59,360	2,098 pkges.	90,920
Gold lace and gold thread	56 "	45,500	32 "	25,600
Grain and pulse	8,971 cwts.	47,460	1,449 cwts.	10,780
Hardware and cutlery	231 pkges.	48,180	805 pkges.	98,670
Indigo	3,578 cwts.	5,96,260	4,388 cwts.	7,31,600
Jute, manufactures of	1,915 pkges.	85,430	1,267 pkges.	63,730
Liquors, wines and spirits	1,906 "	33,550	1,973 "	37,420
Metals	41,384½ cwts.	15,81,820	43,606 cwts.	11,78,970
" manufactures of	830 pkges.	67,880	485 pkges.	23,620
Oil	4,602 cwts.	34,280	8,395 cwts.	63,370
Porcelain and chinaware	2,345 pkges.	2,08,860	1,321 pkges.	1,57,910
Provisions and oilmanstores	5,473 "	5,24,180	6,025 "	40,770
Silk, and manufactures of	44 "	43,300	33 "	36,600
Spices	4,695 cwts.	1,45,230	5,335 cwts.	1,57,910
Stationery	311 cases.	46,400	103 pkges.	14,850
Sugar, loaf	78,357 cwts.	11,48,440	34,054 cwts.	5,44,870
" soft	51,520 "	6,49,130	46,869 "	5,82,870
Tea	4,352 "	4,26,510	3,856 "	3,77,630
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	30,350	.....	57,340
Woollen goods	283 pkges.	5,11,410	202 pkges.	3,58,270
Other articles . . . . .	.....	1,85,270	.....	3,92,840
TOTAL Specie . . . . .	.....	1,65,48,740	.....	1,15,80,410
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,160
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	1,65,48,740	.....	1,16,03,570



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢٤ و] (٥٤/٢٣)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 21

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Bushire to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1890.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	9,64,570	12,23,360	86,92,300	60,75,980
Other European countries	34,010	11,270	8,14,240	4,78,810
British India and Colonies	29,15,810	24,59,720	66,88,270	48,05,280
Egypt	3,10,160	4,21,090	.....	.....
Turkey	5,44,310	4,94,080	54,990	28,400
Muscat and Dependencies	19,150	45,920	54,680	56,880
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	58,450	52,060	11,720	10,850
Zanzibar . . . . .	.....	9,990	1,71,600	11,920
China	44,84,000	31,07,000	.....	98,190
TOTAL	93,60,460	78,25,490	1,64,87,800	1,15,65,770

TABLE No. 4.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bushire in the year 1890.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STREAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	31	3,008	110	106,396	141	109,404
Persian	30	2,700	.....	.....	30	2,700
Turkish	15	1,050	.....	.....	15	1,050
Muscat	7	630	.....	.....	7	630
Arab	7	280	.....	.....	7	280
TOTAL	90	7,668	110	106,396	200	114,064
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	159	5,786	111	112,784	270	118,570

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STREAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	31	3,008	111	105,279	142	108,287
Persian	30	2,700	.....	.....	30	2,700
Arab	35	1,400	.....	.....	35	1,400
Muscat	15	1,350	.....	.....	15	1,350
Turkish	15	750	.....	.....	15	750
TOTAL	126	9,208	111	105,279	237	114,487
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	140	4,876	113	115,972	253	120,848



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TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1890.

BY WHAT STEAMER.	To LONDON.	To HONG-KONG.	To SUEZ.	To PORT SAID.
	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	1	1,423	...	...
By steamers of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, Limited	13	3,031	10	...
By steamers of the Persian Gulf Steamship Company, Limited.	128	40	5	...
By miscellaneous steamers	164	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL		4,817		

TABLE No. 6.

Statement showing the amount paid for customs by farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian Financial year which commenced from 21st March 1890 and ended on the 20th March 1891.

	Krans.	Krans.
Bander Deeloom	72,000	
" Reeg	55,000	
" Bushire	9,95,000	
" Lingah	1,25,000	
" Khamir	7,000	
" Abbas	5,50,000	
" Meenow (Seef)	36,000	
" Jask	5,000	
Island of Kishm	33,000	
" Hurmuz	15,000	
" Larak	2,500	
		18,95,500

In addition to the above, the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1890-91 and sublet them at the sums specified below :-

	Krans.	Krans.
Revenue of Bander Abbas and districts	3,00,000	
Revenue of Lingah and districts	80,000	
Octroi dues of Bushire	85,000	
Customs of Shiraz	2,72,000	
		7,37,000
GRAND TOTAL		26,32,500



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢٥] (٥٤/٢٥)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 23

TABLE No. 7.
Return of Principal Articles of Export from Shiraz during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value. ₹	Quantity.	Value. ₹
Animals (horses)	570	85,500	560	84,000
Cotton (raw)	68,570 Cwts.	9,60,000	62,860 Cwts.	9,68,000
Drugs and medicines	278 "	9,230	1,140 "	43,960
Dyeing and colouring materials. Fruits and vegetables	1,103 "	5,460	2,300 "	31,680
Gum	33,450 "	3,88,160	15,256 "	1,01,700
Hides and skins	1,103 "	4,500	1,571 "	6,880
Opium	10,49,000 Pieces	19,08,600	64,000 Pieces	1,43,600
Perfumery (Rose-water)	5,300 Chests	53,00,000	2,600 Chests	26,52,000
Seeds	{ 5,000 Cases 6,000 Carboys }	34,800	40,000 Carboys	44,000
Tobacco	1,230 Cwts.	7,260	10,485 Cwts.	41,230
Wool	34,286 "	5,60,000	21,428 "	4,20,000
Woollen goods (carpets)	714 "	14,000	1,500 "	29,400
Other articles	700 Pkges.	1,54,000	1,000 Bales	4,00,000
	.....	9,900	.....	13,580
TOTAL	.....	94,41,410	.....	49,80,030

TABLE No. 8.
Return of Principal Articles of Import from Shiraz during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value. ₹	Quantity.	Value. ₹
Candles	5,000 Cases	37,000	3,000 Cases	24,000
Coffee	85 Cwts.	4,000	571 Cwts.	30,400
Cotton goods . . . . .	.....	10,03,600	.....	20,62,100
Thread and twist	450 Pkges.	21,800	250 Bundles	1,550
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	.....	25,860	.....	2,08,330
Glass and glassware	2,430 Cases	73,000	1,300 Cases	23,440
Gold embroidered cloth	400 Pieces	20,000	500 Pieces	29,580
Gold lace and thread	1,500 Bundles	9,000	1,000 Bundles	8,000
Hardware and cutlery	15 Cases	1,800	50 Cases	10,000
Indigo	165 Cwts.	25,000	1,857 Cwts.	3,19,200
Metals . . . . .	.....	1,19,560	.....	2,52,480
Oil (kerosine)	2,000 Cases	19,200	4,000 Cases	24,000
Porcelain and chinaware	1,200 "	62,400	950 "	95,000
Silk, manufacture of	3,650 Pieces	135,000	250 Pieces	36,080
Spices	11,670 Cwts.	4,70,160	4,100 Cwts.	1,32,320
Sugar, loaf	52,500 "	8,40,000	32,850 "	7,26,160
" soft	50,000 "	7,00,000	35,714 "	5,50,000
Tea	2,400 Cases	2,23,800	1,900 Chests	1,41,400
Woollen goods	68 Bales	1,26,240	1,725 Pieces	81,120
Other articles	14,820	36,880
TOTAL	39,32,240	47,91,990



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LINGAH.
TABLE No. 9.
Return of Principal Articles of Export from Lingah during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value. R	Quantity.	Value. R
Animals	78 Head	2,420	159 Head	9,000
Arms and ammunition . . .	.....	20,000	.....	14,500
Canvas	1,250 Cwt.	60,000	800 Cwts.	43,000
Cattle	4,000 Head	12,000	4,800 Head	14,500
Coffee	6,300 Cwts.	1,93,000	4,250 Cwts.	1,55,600
Coir and coir-rope	2,500 "	30,000	1,850 "	22,200
Cotton goods	3,081 Bbles.	14,51,000	3,100 Bbles.	14,60,000
Thread and twist	1,000 Cwts.	40,000	725 Cwts.	29,000
Dates	21,500 "	43,000	20,400 "	40,800
Drugs and medicines	2,750 "	22,000	1,775 "	14,200
Dyeing and colouring materials.	3,900 "	19,500	4,100 "	22,500
Fruits and vegetables	3,958 "	47,500	4,700 "	56,400
Fuel	3,625 Tons	29,000	2,025 Tons	16,200
Grain and pulse	88,875 Cwts.	5,62,500	84,600 Cwts.	5,35,500
Hardware and cutlery	58 Cases	14,500	50 Cases	12,500
Hides and skins . . . . .	.....	13,000	.....	9,300
Lemons, dry	1,300 Cwts.	13,000	978 Cwts.	8,800
Mats	25,500 Pieces	10,200	20,750 Pieces	8,300
Metals	1,575 Cwts.	24,500	2,563 Cwts.	32,500
" manufactures of	593 "	12,000	550 "	10,500
Oils	7,500 "	62,000	5,625 "	45,000
Pearls . . . . .	.....	32,05,500	.....	44,85,000
Porcelain and chinaware	250 Cases	10,000	258 Cases	10,320
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	59,000	.....	50,500
Salt	3,200 Tons	16,000	1,900 Tons	9,500
Seeds	823 Cwts.	14,000	660 Cwts.	11,220
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	6,208 "	1,49,000	10,000 "	1,65,000
Silk, manufactures of . . . . .	.....	25,000	.....	19,000
Spices	2,000 Cwts.	60,000	2,067 Cwts.	62,000
Sugar candy	700 "	14,000	409 "	9,800
" loaf	5,000 "	75,500	1,386 "	24,950
" crushed	4,465 "	62,500	2,928 "	52,700
Tea	488 Cases	16,500	286 Cases	10,000
Tobacco	14,500 Cwts.	1,45,000	13,650 Cwts.	1,63,800
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	32,000	.....	13,500
Woollen goods	200 Bales	1,43,000	178 Bales	1,75,000
All other kinds not mentioned above	.....	1,71,100	.....	1,17,200
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	68,82,220	.....	70,40,700
Specie . . . . .	.....	23,75,000	.....	21,40,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	92,57,220	.....	1,00,80,790



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢٦ و] (٥٤/٢٧)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91.

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TABLE No. 10.
Return of Principal Articles of Import into Lingak during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	100 Head	5,650	229 Head	11,500
Apparel, wearing	9,100 Pieces	24,300	7,000 Pieces	21,000
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	...	25,000	...	20,000
Books and printed matter	68 Cases	20,200	47 Cases	13,900
Building materials	6,900 Tons	12,000	5,200 Tons	13,000
Candles	1,700 Cases	12,750	900 Cases	8,100
Canvas, country	1,416 Cwts.	68,000	1,142 Cwts.	61,650
Cattle	16,000 Head	48,000	14,000 Head	42,000
Cocconuts	800 Cwts.	13,000	560 Cwts.	9,000
Coffee	2,717 "	250,000	6,300 "	2,08,500
Coir and coir-rope	4,000 "	48,000	3,600 "	43,200
Cotton goods	3,461 Bales	16,01,000	3,230 Bales	15,30,000
Thread and twist	1,500 Cwts.	60,000	1,200 Cwts.	48,000
Cotton, raw	1,072 "	19,500	900 "	18,000
Dates	27,000 "	81,000	29,750 "	59,500
Drugs and medicines	4,400 "	34,400	4,063 "	32,500
Dyeing and colouring materials	5,780 "	28,900	6,000 "	30,000
Earthenware . . . . .	...	15,900	...	19,300
Fruits and vegetables	5,879 Cwts.	70,550	6,950 "	83,400
Fuel	9,750 Tons	78,000	8,500 Tons	68,000
Furniture . . . . .	...	18,200	...	11,200
Gold embroidered cloth	210 Pieces	10,500	150 Pieces	7,500
Gold lace and thread	600 lb	12,000	615 lb	12,300
Grain and pulse	1,76,926 Cwts.	11,06,900	1,26,000 Cwts.	7,98,400
Hardware and cutlery	92 Cases	23,000	69 Cases	17,250
Jute, and manufactures of	889 Cwts.	19,500	...	20,700
Leather, and manufactures of . . . . .	...	17,500	...	14,000
Lemons, dry	1,950 Cwts.	19,500	1,340 Cwts.	12,060
Mats	44,750 Pieces	17,900	32,250 Pieces	12,900
Metals	3,750 Cwts.	59,000	7,700 Cwts.	38,000
" manufactures of	257 "	18,000	200 "	14,000
Oils	13,000 "	1,04,000	8,574 "	68,590
Pearls . . . . .	...	33,35,000	...	44,60,000
Perfumery . . . . .	...	15,800	...	13,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	378 Cases	15,100	443 Cases	17,720
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	...	1,07,500	...	91,500
Salt	3,600 Tons	18,000	2,350 Tons	11,750
Seeds	1,276 Cwts.	21,800	1,000 Cwts.	17,000
Shell, mother-o'-pearl	6,459 "	1,55,000	10,782 "	1,78,000
Silk, raw	1,400 lb	14,000	1,105 lb	11,050
" manufactures of . . . . .	...	47,650	...	24,050
Spices	2,870 Cwts	86,000	3,125 Cwts.	93,750
Sugar candy	850 "	17,000	550 "	13,200
" loaf	9,567 "	1,43,500	3,200 "	57,000
" crushed	7,000 "	98,000	5,000 "	90,000
Tallow	896 "	21,500	521 "	12,500
Tea	671 Cases	22,500	430 Cases	15,050
Tobacco	19,000 Cwts.	1,90,000	18,000 Cwts.	2,16,000
Timber and wood . . . . .	...	86,000	...	68,500
Woollen goods	253 Bales	1,83,000	240 Bales	2,39,500
All other kinds not mentioned above.	...	95,700	...	72,750
TOTAL . . . . .	...	86,15,200	...	90,70,370
Specie . . . . .	...	26,18,000	...	23,08,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,12,33,200	...	1,13,78,370

D



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

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Lingah to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1890.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	1,24,000	1,45,000	47,000	12,000
Other European countries . . . . .	...	...	...	39,400
British India and Colonies	45,80,900	54,12,320	49,06,050	41,58,400
Turkey	6,66,900	5,86,020	4,12,170	4,27,400
Muscat and Dependencies	1,89,500	1,36,600	1,14,500	89,510
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf.	21,23,800	22,87,250	31,47,530	38,87,750
Zanzibar	7,900	5,200	17,500	13,400
TOTAL	76,93,000	85,72,390	86,44,750	86,27,860

TABLE No. 12.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Lingah in the year 1890.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
	British	174	15,050	71	1,42,000	245	157,050
Persian	255	9,550	...	...	255	9,550
Arab	310	11,600	...	...	310	11,600
Turkish	100	7,100	...	...	100	7,100
Others . . . . .	...	...	1	2,000	1	2,000
TOTAL	839	43,300	72	1,44,000	911	187,300
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	892	48,265	75	90,000	967	138,265

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
	British	139	12,925	81	1,62,000	220	174,925
Persian	205	7,600	...	...	205	7,600
Arab	300	11,350	...	...	300	11,350
Turkish	100	7,100	...	...	100	7,100
Others . . . . .	...	...	1	2,000	1	2,000
TOTAL	744	38,975	82	1,64,000	826	202,975
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	823	45,150	77	92,400	900	137,550



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91.

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BANDER ABBAS.

TABLE No. 13.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bander Abbas during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, raw	27,500 Cwts.	4,50,000	26,775 Cwts.	4,81,950
Cotton goods	280 Pks.	40,000	272 Pks.	31,950
Dates	129,500 Cwts.	2,95,500	134,481 Cwts.	3,03,350
Drugs and medicines	10,000 "	2,52,000	9,350 "	2,43,330
Dyeing and colouring materials	31,900 "	62,500	27,987 "	51,180
Fruits and vegetables	100,500 "	6,51,500	80,704 "	6,45,630
Grain and pulse	10,500 "	42,100	11,310 "	46,670
Gum	270 "	3,000	352 "	3,520
Mats	3,000 B'dles.	16,050	2,600 B'dles.	15,960
Opium	1,388½ Chests	16,60,200	1,800 Chests	18,90,000
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	1,95,000	.....	2,41,700
Salt	24,000 Tons	44,000	16,000 Tons	40,000
Seeds	5,950 Cwts.	58,500	6,778 Cwts.	67,780
Silk, raw	89 "	59,550	92 "	69,000
Silk, manufactures of	15 B'dles.	15,000	13 B'dles.	10,400
Sulphur	2,500 Cwts.	30,000	1,923 Cwts.	26,680
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	19,000	.....	23,000
Tobacco	3,500 Cwts.	35,000	3,162 Cwts.	31,620
Wool	20,030 "	3,95,000	20,065 "	4,00,600
Woollen goods	360 B'dles.	75,900	474 B'dles.	93,500
Other articles . . . . .	.....	18,800	.....	17,740
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	44,18,600	.....	47,35,560
Specie . . . . .	.....	2,55,000	.....	2,95,980
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	46,73,600	.....	50,31,540

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bander Abbas during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals (donkeys)	355	13,000	301	12,200
Coffee	200 Cwts.	12,000	204 Cwts.	13,060
Cotton goods	10,100 B'dles.	23,90,000	8,131 Bales	22,82,750
Thread and twist	2,500 "	3,90,000	2,783 B'dles.	3,47,830
Drugs and medicines	490 Cwts.	14,500	583 Cwts.	15,290
Gold embroidered cloth	160 Pieces	3,000	100 Pieces.	2,000
Gold lace and thread . . . . .	.....	2,700	.....	2,000
Grain and pulse	5,000 Cwts.	20,000	4,763 Cwts.	17,050
Hardware and cutlery	450 Cases	45,000	495 Cases	49,500
Indigo	5,000 Cwts.	4,55,000	3,492 Cwts.	3,35,230
Jute, and manufactures of	1,300 B'dles.	40,000	1,218 B'dles.	36,540
Liquors, wines and spirits	100 Cases	1,950	154 Cases	1,540
Mat bags	1,200 B'dles.	12,000	1,000 B'dles.	10,000
Metals, and manufactures of	15,000 Cwts.	2,52,000	10,511 Cwts.	2,41,220
Oils . . . . .	.....	8,000	.....	10,000
Porcelain and chinaware	1,970 Cases	51,500	1,579 Cases	47,370
Provisions and oilmanstores	760 Cwts.	11,000	686 Cwts.	17,840
Silk, manufactures of	9 B'dles.	15,000	5 Bales	10,000
Spices	5,000 Cwts.	60,000	4,696 Cwts.	56,350
Stationery	75 Cases.	4,000	89 Cases	5,040
Sugar candy	500 Cwts.	10,000	584 Cwts.	11,689
" leaf	4,000 Cases.	70,000	3,829 "	65,090
" soft	25,500 Cwts.	3,50,000	28,443 "	3,62,760
Tea	13,000 "	12,00,000	12,098 "	10,16,230
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	11,000	.....	13,000
Tobacco	3,550 B'dles	25,000	4,000 B'dles.	30,000
Woollen goods	7 Bales	7,000	.....	5,000
Other articles . . . . .	.....	2,50,080	5 Bales	13,050
TOTAL	54,08,730	50,3,640
Specie	2,30,000	2,50,500
GRAND TOTAL	56,38,730	52,87,140

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"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٢٧ ظ] (٥٤/٣٠)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Bander Abbas to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1890.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	3,500	2,000	99,500	1,09,760
Other European countries	1,400	...	35,000	26,840
British India and Colonies	26,05,000	27,07,400	49,80,200	48,36,150
Egypt	37,000	51,400	...	...
Turkey	85,000	1,07,160	85,000	83,950
Muscat and Dependencies	62,000	83,000	52,000	53,330
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf.	55,200	73,430	65,000	57,000
Zanzibar	1,200	1,500	4,500	3,000
China	16,72,200	18,90,000	...	...
TOTAL	45,22,500	49,15,890	53,21,200	51,70,030

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bander Abbas in the year 1890.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	32	1,920	64	59,267	96	61,187
Arab	250	3,750	...	...	250	3,750
French	2	150	2	2,400	4	2,550
Turkish	5	250	1	1,900	6	2,150
Muscat	105	2,000	...	...	105	2,000
TOTAL	394	8,070	67	63,567	461	71,637
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	381	9,500	79	104,896	460	114,396

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	25	1,500	65	60,207	90	61,707
Arab	250	3,750	...	...	250	3,750
French	2	150	2	2,400	4	2,550
Turkish	5	250	1	1,900	6	2,150
Muscat	105	2,000	...	...	105	2,000
TOTAL	387	7,650	68	64,507	455	72,157
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	367	8,535	79	104,896	446	113,431



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 29

TABLE No. 17.
Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bander Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1890.

BY WHAT STEAMERS.		To Hong-Kong.
		Number of chests.
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited		105
By steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited		1,278½
TOTAL		1,383½

TABLE No. 18.
Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bahrain during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	{ 61 Horses 35 Camels 115 Donkeys }	36,950	{ 48 Horses 73 Camels 105 Donkeys }	35,500
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	...	19,850	...	19,100
Canvas	1,480 Cwts.	1,03,500	1,552 Cwts.	1,08,750
Cattle	4,500 Head	10,750	6,000 Head	12,400
Coffee	2,505 Cwts.	1,59,500	2,340 Cwts.	1,40,500
Cotton goods	780 B'dles	1,60,400	618 B'dles	1,51,500
Thread and twist	188 Cwts.	6,950	107 Cwts.	6,350
Dates	45,800 "	1,42,700	44,600 "	1,26,700
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	...	13,010	...	11,100
Grain and pulse	56,100 Cwts.	3,05,500	55,000 Cwts.	3,02,500
Hides and skins	22,500 pieces	22,750	13,120 Nos.	24,900
Mats . . . . .	...	7,800	...	8,600
Oils . . . . .	...	19,350	...	21,200
Pearls . . . . .	...	38,76,000	...	33,31,000
Provisions and oilman-stores . . . . .	...	21,700	...	22,400
Silk, manufactures of . . . . .	...	26,150	...	25,800
Spices	1,120 Cwts.	57,500	2,800 Cwts.	59,650
Shark-fins	163 "	13,350	140 "	12,000
Sugar	1,798 "	30,900	1,690 "	26,100
Tobacco	3,180 "	45,400	3,200 "	44,900
Timber and wood . . . . .	...	12,170	...	11,650
Wool	192 Cwts.	10,350	182 Cwts.	10,090
Woollen goods	44 Bales	13,050	42 Bales	12,750
All other kinds not mentioned above . . . . .	...	1,26,250	...	1,23,120
TOTAL	52,41,830	...	46,49,470
Specie	5,47,500	...	6,14,000
GRAND TOTAL	57,89,330	...	52,63,470



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

BAHRAIN.

TABLE No. 19.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bahrain during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	{ 54 Horses 48 Camels 85 Donkeys }	34,500	{ 41 Horses 53 Camels 94 Donkeys }	32,030
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	...	26,300	...	24,500
Cattle	28,500 Head	70,500	26,000 Head	58,500
Charcoal	11,750 Cwts.	18,000	9,380 Cwts.	14,200
Coffee	3,720 "	2,23,250	3,294 "	1,95,300
Coir and coir-rope	1,750 "	18,500	1,726 "	17,200
Confectionery and preserves . . . . .	...	13,000	...	12,300
Cotton, raw	4,000 Cwts.	1,04,000	4,138 Cwts.	1,08,750
Cotton goods	1,320 Bundles	3,24,000	1,240 Bundles	3,03,800
Thread and twist	500 Cwts.	25,000	445 Cwts.	22,250
Dates	75,000 "	1,52,000	70,936 "	1,31,270
Date juice	3,950 "	14,000	3,460 "	12,950
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	...	26,450	...	24,200
Dyeing and colouring materials . . . . .	...	9,950	...	10,100
Fruit and vegetables . . . . .	...	28,300	...	32,550
Gold thread	350 Bundles	12,250	335 Bundles	11,550
Grain and pulse	195,000 Cwts.	10,72,500	187,830 Cwts.	10,29,660
Hides and skins	15,700 Pieces	12,000	15,400 Pieces	12,320
Indigo	160 Cwts.	15,200	154 Cwts.	14,800
Lemons, dry	1,200 "	14,400	1,310 "	15,500
Metals	2,750 "	44,700	2,427 "	41,000
Oil . . . . .	...	51,000	...	47,800
Pearls . . . . .	...	12,35,000	...	11,99,000
Perfumery . . . . .	...	13,050	...	13,500
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	...	96,100	...	1,02,000
Silk, raw	2,025 lbs	13,750	2,077 lb	13,500
" manufactures of	5,500 Pieces	43,950	4,500 Pieces	42,500
Spices	2,790 Cwts.	1,31,400	2,846 Cwts.	1,35,370
Sugarcandy	800 "	13,500	740 "	12,580
Sugar	2,950 "	41,050	2,620 "	36,020
Tallow	965 "	21,150	929 "	20,500
Tobacco	8,590 "	1,21,650	8,500 "	1,20,900
Timber and wood . . . . .	...	38,300	...	36,400
Wool	300 Cwts.	16,150	319 Cwts.	16,550
Woollen goods	80 Bundles	24,300	73 Bundles	22,250
Other articles . . . . .	...	1,14,070	...	1,04,030
TOTAL	42,33,220	...	40,48,530
Specie	11,98,000	...	11,50,000
GRAND TOTAL	54,31,220	...	51,98,530



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91.

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TABLE No. 20.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported and Imported to Bahrain to and from Foreign Countries, 1890.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
	R	R	R	R
British India and Colonies	34,78,500	34,93,500	34,56,900	32,40,880
Turkey	18,17,510	12,53,860	10,42,700	10,52,950
Muscat and Dependencies	91,500	96,100	47,400	44,220
Maritime States on the Arab coast of Persian Gulf.	2,28,080	2,47,160	3,23,500	3,22,550
Persian Ports and Mekran	1,52,940	1,51,700	5,25,330	5,08,890
Zanzibar	20,500	21,150	35,300	29,040
TOTAL	57,89,330	52,63,470	54,31,220	51,98,530

TABLE No. 21.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bahrain in the year 1890.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	36	1,728	38	35,568	74	37,296
Arab	417	14,535	...	...	417	14,535
Turkish	143	3,718	...	...	143	3,718
Persian	129	3,438	...	...	129	3,438
TOTAL	725	23,419	38	35,568	763	58,987
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	683	17,965	38	35,281	721	53,246

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	31	657	38	35,568	69	36,225
Arab	388	15,752	...	...	388	15,752
Turkish	121	2,904	...	...	121	2,904
Persian	118	2,950	...	...	118	2,950
TOTAL	658	22,263	38	35,568	696	57,831
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	707	18,565	38	35,281	745	53,846



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ARAB COAST.

TABLE No. 2.

Returns of Principal Articles of Export from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living	250 Donkeys 200 Camels 20 Horses	21,500	200 Donkeys 100 Camels 10 Horses	14,000
Grain and pulse	4,285 Cwts.	27,000	3,857 Cwts.	25,000
Jute manufactures	1,000 Bales	10,000	808 Bales	8,500
Oil	2,500 Casks	37,500	5,357 Cwts.	37,500
Pearls . . . . .	.....	27,000,000	.....	40,000,000
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	19,000	.....	18,000
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	5,000 Cwts.	60,000	4,166 Cwts.	55,000
Tobacco	1,000 B'dles.	14,000	600 "	14,000
Woolen goods	1,200 Cloaks	13,000	1,100 Cloaks	17,000
Other articles . . . . .	.....	73,000	.....	47,750
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	29,75,000	.....	42,36,750
Specie . . . . .	.....	1,85,000	.....	3,42,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	31,60,000	.....	45,78,750

TABLE No. 23.

Returns of Principal Articles of Imports into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals (horses) . . . . .	.....	...	24	14,400
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	.....	56,000	.....	43,150
Canvas	700 Cwts.	42,000	608 Cwts.	40,000
Cattle	6,000 Head	18,000	5,000 Head	15,000
Coffee	3,000 Bags	2,02,500	3,750 Cwts.	1,85,000
Coir and coir-rope	6,600 Cwts.	44,000	6,000 "	44,000
Cotton goods	800 B'dles.	2,40,000	800 B'dles.	2,40,000
Thread and twist	300 Cwts.	17,000	240 Cwts.	13,000
Date	85,700 "	3,00,000	110,000 "	2,16,000
Date juice	1,600 "	10,000	280 "	9,500
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	.....	16,000	.....	16,000
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	.....	51,000	.....	50,600
Grain and pulse	157,100 Cwts.	8,25,000	125,000 Cwts.	6,58,000
Mats . . . . .	.....	20,000	.....	20,000
Metals	1,340 Cwts.	12,000	1,354 Cwts.	12,000
Oil . . . . .	.....	.....	135 "	9,000
Pearls . . . . .	.....	1,20,000	.....	1,10,000
Perfumery . . . . .	.....	20,000	.....	40,000
Provisions . . . . .	.....	12,000	.....	12,000
Silk . . . . .	.....	35,700	.....	34,700
Spices . . . . .	.....	10,000	.....	7,500
Sugar	1,500 Pieces	15,000	1,400 Pieces	15,000
Tallow	1,250 Cwts.	36,000	2,000 Cwts.	36,000
Timber and wood	6,000 "	1,50,000	7,500 "	1,35,000
Woolen goods	1,500 "	30,000	1,250 "	30,600
Other articles . . . . .	.....	54,000	.....	54,000
.....	.....	24,000	.....	13,000
.....	.....	1,52,650	.....	2,31,060
TOTAL	25,12,550	23,02,910
Specie	7,00,000	15,08,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,12,550	38,10,910



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 33

TABLE No. 24.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf and from Foreign Countries during the year 1890.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
	R	R	R	R
British India and Colonies	3,000	13,600	4,87,750	5,58,740
Turkey	61,400	95,650	1,15,400	2,14,000
Muscat and Dependencies	234,300	1,19,750	1,72,100	3,95,150
Bahrain	49,800	26,300	64,600	48,150
Persian Ports and Mekran	28,09,800	43,21,450	23,49,500	25,82,070
Zanzibar	1,700	2,000	13,500	12,800
TOTAL	31,60,000	45,78,750	32,02,850	38,10,910

TABLE No. 25.

Return of Shipping at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1890.

ENTEEED.

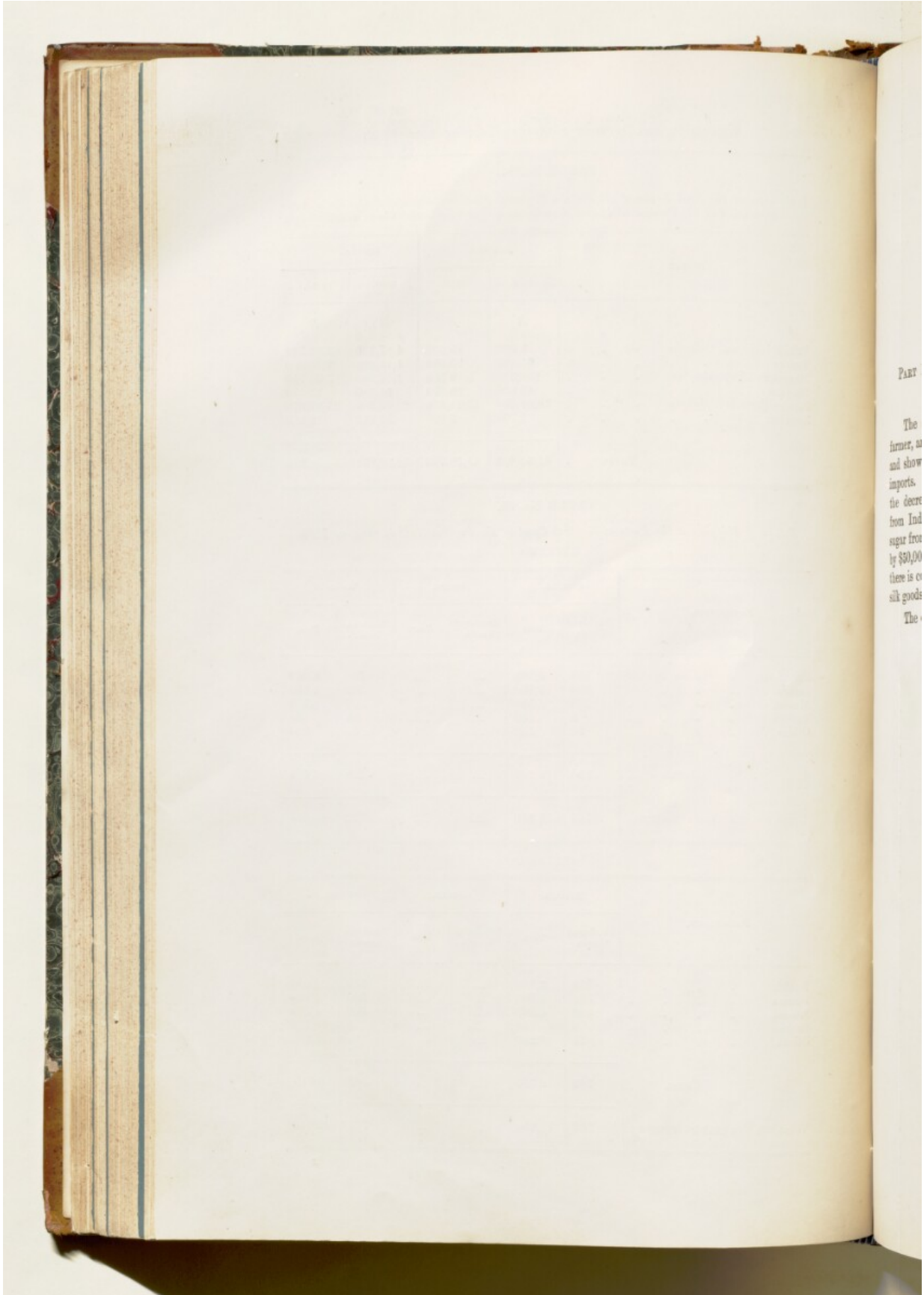
NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STREAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
	British	150	6,000	150	6,000
Persian	300	5,100	...	...	300	5,100
Muscat	300	4,500	...	...	300	4,500
Turkish	8	160	...	...	8	160
Others	50	500	...	...	50	500
TOTAL	808	16,260	...	...	808	16,260
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING .	703	15,210	...	...	703	15,210

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STREAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
	British	150	6,000	150	6,000
Persian	300	5,100	...	...	300	5,100
Muscat	300	4,500	...	...	300	4,500
Turkish	8	160	...	...	8	160
Others	25	250	...	...	25	250
TOTAL	783	16,010	783	16,010
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING .	703	15,210	703	15,210

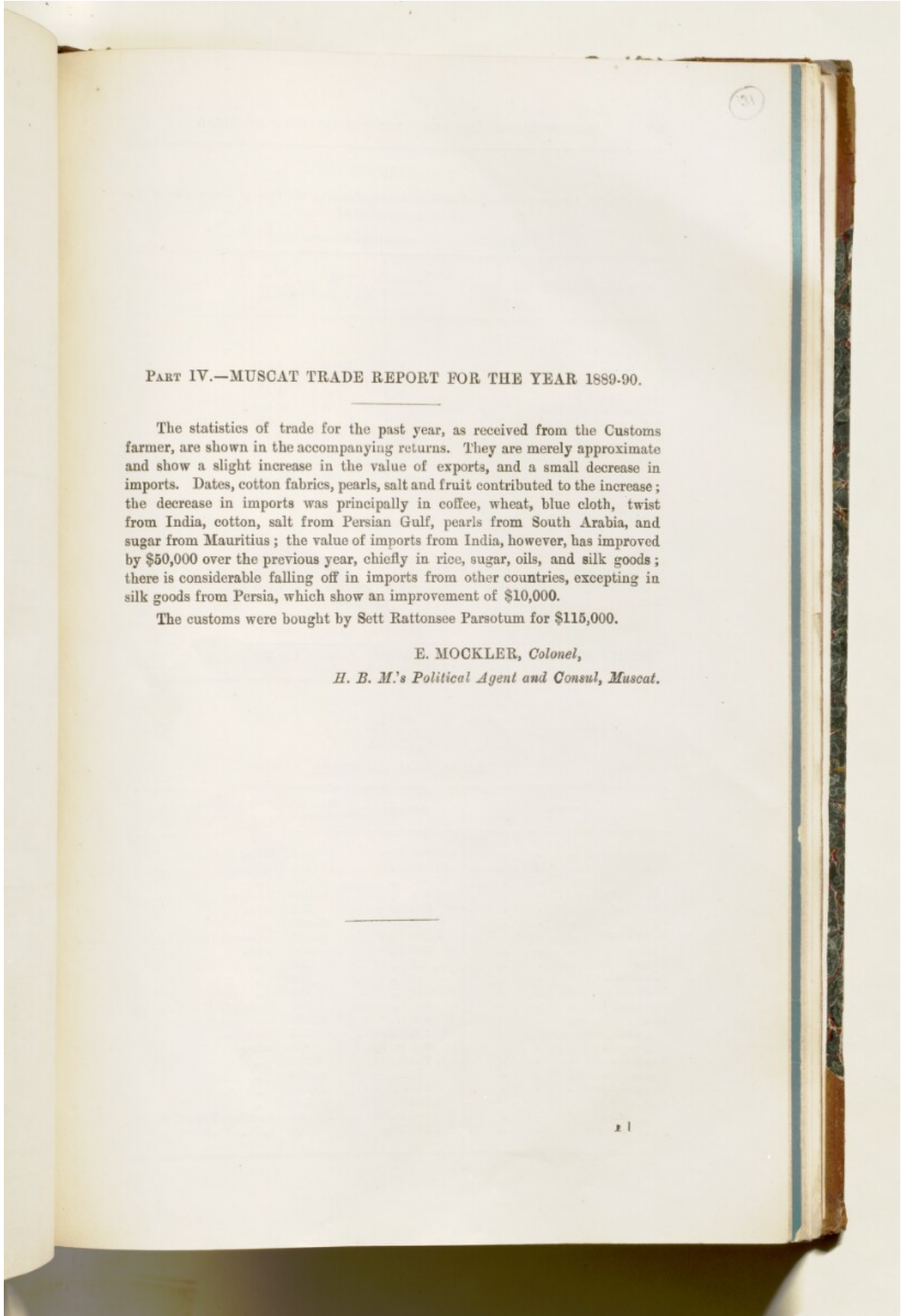


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"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٣١و] (٥٤/٣٧)



PART IV.—MUSCAT TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

The statistics of trade for the past year, as received from the Customs farmer, are shown in the accompanying returns. They are merely approximate and show a slight increase in the value of exports, and a small decrease in imports. Dates, cotton fabrics, pearls, salt and fruit contributed to the increase; the decrease in imports was principally in coffee, wheat, blue cloth, twist from India, cotton, salt from Persian Gulf, pearls from South Arabia, and sugar from Mauritius; the value of imports from India, however, has improved by \$50,000 over the previous year, chiefly in rice, sugar, oils, and silk goods; there is considerable falling off in imports from other countries, excepting in silk goods from Persia, which show an improvement of \$10,000.

The customs were bought by Sett Rattensee Parsotum for \$115,000.

E. MOCKLER, *Colonel,*

H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.



تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١ [١٣١ظ] (٥٤/٣٨)

36 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

A.

Table showing Average Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat during the twelve months 1890-91.

[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	1,500	4,500	
India	12	900	10,800	
Mauritius and Bourbon	4	300	1,200	
Persian Gulf and Bussorah	10	1,100	11,000	
Red Sea Ports	3	1,200	3,600	
Zanzibar	3	800	2,400	
Mail steamers	61	1,300	79,300	
TOTAL	96	7,100	112,800	
B				
India	170	100	17,000	
Persian Gulf	45	70	3,150	
Mekran Coast	85	50	4,250	
Yemen	20	80	1,600	
Zanzibar	20	100	2,000	
TOTAL	340	400	28,000	
GRAND TOTAL A AND B	436	7,500	140,800	

B.

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1890 91.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To which place chiefly exported.
Dates (pressed)	90,000 Bags .	180,000	India, Africa, &c.
„ (dry)	50,000 „ .	180,000	India.
„ (black)	20,000 „ .	60,000	„
„ (Fard)	30,000 „ .	70,000	America.
Date-juice	300 Skins .	700	India.
Fruits . . . . .	.....	25,000	„
Dried limes	1,500 Bags .	18,000	India and Persian Gulf.
Raisins	300 „ .	1,800	India.
Plums	25 „ .	300	„
Almonds	60 „ .	500	„
Walnuts and skins	30 „ .	150	„
Tamarind	300 „ .	700	Persian Gulf and Basrah.
Fish	110,000 In No. .	23,000	India and Mauritius.
„ small, for manure	200 Bahrs .	1,500	Mauritius.
„ sounds	400 In No. .	800	India.
Shark-fins	700 Bags .	3,000	„
Pearls . . . . .	.....	60,000	„
Mother-o'-pearl	150 Candies .	14,000	„
Cotton	1,000 Bales .	21,000	„
„ fabrics	300 Boxes .	120,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, &c.
„ seeds	1,500 Bags .	3,000	India.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٣٢و] (٥٤/٣٩)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 37

EXPORTS—contd.
Estimate for the year 1890-91—continued.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To which place chiefly exported.
Rose leaves	80 Bags .	400	India, Africa, &c.
" water	500 Karbas .	500	" "
Pomegranate skins and seeds	25 Bags .	150	India.
Hemra	250 " .	800	Persian Gulf and Basrah.
Opium	8 Chests .	4,000	Zanzibar.
Wheat	3,500 Bags .	9,000	India and Mauritius.
Rice	18,000 " .	70,000	Persian Gulf.
Jowari	1,000 " .	2,000	Mekran and Yemen.
Ghi	200 Skins .	3,500	India.
Sugar	400 Bags .	3,500	Persian Gulf.
Salt	25 Bahrs .	70,000	India and Zanzibar.
Red ochre	100 " .	250	India.
Madder	20 Bags .	100	India and 'Oman.
Assafetida	6 Skins .	100	India.
Garlic	70 Bags .	200	Zanzibar.
Musk	30 Bottles .	2,000	Persian Gulf.
Aloes, wood	15 Boxes .	4,000	"
Incense	60 " .	1,000	"
Shumra	100 Bags .	500	India.
Aloes	500 Skins .	3,000	"
Senna leaves	25 Bags .	90	India and Persian Gulf.
Dragon's blood	200 Casks .	1,200	Persian Gulf.
Budbud	600 Bags .	2,400	Jeddah.
Goat's hair	100 " .	600	Basrah.
Hulwah	300 Boxes .	4,500	India, Mauritius, &c.
Otto of roses	2 " .	500	India and Mauritius.
Canvas, Arabian	500 Rolls .	2,500	Red Sea ports.
Rafters	500 Scores .	2,500	Persian Gulf.
Donkeys	300 In No. .	7,000	India and Mauritius.
Oil, kerosine	2,000 Boxes .	4,000	Persian Gulf.
Cloves	100 Bags .	800	"
American cloth	150 Bales .	10,000	"
Wool	80 " .	1,000	India.
Rifles	100 Boxes .	10,000	Persian Gulf.
Paper	5 " .	150	"
Mat bags	1,000 Bundles .	2,000	"
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	25,000	"
TOTAL	.....	1,032,690	
Specie	.....	400,000	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,432,690	

C.
IMPORTS.
Estimate for the year 1890-91.

From.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Rice, Bengal	155,900 Bags .	671,100	
	" Malabar	400 Moorahs .	1,200	
	" Red	200 Bags .	500	
	" Table	2,450 " .	12,000	
	Wheat	660 " .	2,030	
	Bajri	18 " .	50	
	Jowari	4,700 " .	10,800	
	Dhall	170 " .	1,030	



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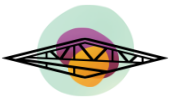
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

IMPORTS—contd.

Estimate for the year 1890-91—continued.

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA—continued.	Sugar	5,470 Bags	59,050	
	" candy	175 "	1,300	
	Jaggri	30 "	170	
	Coffee	1,220 "	51,400	
	Tea	30 Boxes	60	
	Pepper	400 Bags	6,300	
	Turmeric	460 "	4,100	
	Cardamoms	30 "	3,400	
	Cinnamon	780 "	4,580	
	Ginger, dry	11 "	45	
	Nutmegs	20 "	200	
	Betelnuts	25 "	220	
	Cocoanuts, fresh	10,100 in No.	1,820	
	" dry	307 Moorahs	650	
	Tamarind	104 "	300	
	Monkeynuts	980 Bags	1,950	
	Musk	51 Bottles	3,100	
	Aloes, wood	20 Boxes	3,200	
	Frankincense	5 "	1,200	
	Sandal wood chips	35 "	700	
	Camphor	15 "	200	
	Gooracco	180 Casks	300	
	Cotton, damaged	300 Bales	450	
	" stuff	2,030 "	222,000	
	" blue	400 "	40,000	
	Turkey, red	100 "	21,000	
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	15 Boxes	1,500	
	Chintz	50 "	7,000	
	Twist	500 Bales	50,000	
	Cotton yarn	16 "	1,600	
	Broadcloth	3 "	300	
	Shawls and loongies	3 Boxes	550	
	Silk	70 Bales	35,500	
	Silk goods	50 Boxes	6,800	
	Gold thread	11 "	1,400	
	Hemp	10 Bundles	125	
	Twine	17 "	150	
	Gunnies	687 "	5,600	
	Rope, coir	300 "	750	
	Copper	340 Pieces	7,350	
	Tin and lead	52 "	1,000	
	Steel	3 Bundles	150	
	Brass	15 "	600	
	Iron-ware	1,240 Pieces	1,900	
	Dyes	15 Casks	400	
Indigo	3 Bags	150		
Oil, sweet and coconut	3,350 Tins	39,200		
" kerosine	9,000 Boxes	16,500		
" seeds	11 Bags	100		
Candles	70 Boxes	300		
Ganja (flax seeds)	10 Moorahs	200		
Sulphur	100 Boxes	400		
Lucifer matches	130 "	2,000		
Fireworks	20 Boxes	150		
Purwass	2 "	15		
Saffron	45 "	1,300		
Alum	20 Casks	120		
Wood . . . . .	...	2,500		
Wines, spirits, liqueurs, &c.	630 Packages	2,800		
Tar	10 Casks	80		
Paper	37 Boxes	550		
Crockery	300 "	3,500		
Soda	10 Casks	50		

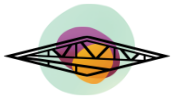


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٣٣ و] (٥٤/٤١)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 39

IMPORTS—contd.
Estimate for the year 1890-91—continued.

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA—contd.	Flour (Bombay)	1,200 Bags	4,900	
	Gram	250 "	1,000	
	Cummin-seed	1,050 "	9,300	
	Coriander	50 "	100	
	Garlic	40 "	80	
	Salammoniac	3 Boxes	150	
	Hyacinth	3 "	15	
	Caraway-seed	3 Bags	10	
	Hides	125 Bundles	1,700	
	Pewter-ware	30 In No.	60	
	Tallow	75 Dubbas	300	
	Boxes, empty deal-wood	...	4,000	
Saltpetre	85 Boxes	500		
Sundries	...	15,000		
Toys and fancy works	...	2,500		
	TOTAL	...	1,358,610	
	Specie	...	80,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,438,610	
PERSIAN GULF, BUSSORAH, AND MERRAN COAST.	Dates, pressed.	3,485 Bags	6,100	
	" dry	200 "	1,000	
	Wheat	5,000 "	17,500	
	Jowari	2,200 "	4,000	
	Barley	1,400 "	3,100	
	Mung	500 "	1,700	
	Rice	350 "	900	
	French-beans	200 "	600	
	Ghi	4,000 Dubbas	40,000	
	Almond	50 Bags	450	
	Walnuts	50 "	300	
	Pistachio nuts	15 "	150	
	Figs	15 "	100	
	Plums	115 "	700	
	Raisins	11 "	120	
	Cotton	1,600 Bales	9,700	
	Carpets and rugs	30 Bundles	4,000	
	Silk, raw	6 "	4,000	
	" goods	25 "	11,300	
	Canvas	150 Rolls	700	
	Skins	12 Bundles	200	
	Goats' hair	115 Bags	250	
	Salt	12,400 Bahrs	37,500	
	Red ochre	100 "	300	
	Sulphur	24 Casks	350	
	Saltpetre	20 Boxes	300	
	Lime (gitch)	3,000 Bahrs	4,500	
	Assafetida	7 Bags	300	
	Madder	13 Bags	130	
	Myrtle leaves	280 "	820	
	Indian-corn	185 "	480	
	Rose-water	1,364 Karbas	2,250	
Pomegranate skins	40 Bags	160		
Pearls	.....	70,000		
Mother-o'-Pearl	275 Bags	11,000		
Budbud	435 "	1,700		
Opium	5 Chests	4,800		
Dyes	18 Casks	100		
Yellow wood	5 Bags	200		
Mat bags	4,500 Bundles	5,500		
Saffron	32 Boxes	4,800		
Gram	500 Bags	2,500		

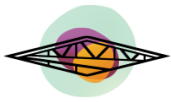


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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40 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

IMPORTS—contd.
Estimate for the year 1889-90—continued.

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSSORAH, AND MEKRAH COASTS—contd.	Vinegar	8 Karbas	180	
	Tobacco	306 Bags	4,100	
	Cloaks	8 "	500	
	Hair combs	18 Boxes	300	
	Wool	240 Bales	2,700	
	Twist	78 "	3,100	
	Shark-fins	480 Bags	2,300	
	Fish-maws	1,290 In No.	2,800	
	Prawns	20 Bags	800	
	Limes, dry	850 "	5,100	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton stuffs, matting, raw cotton, &c. . . . .	.....	35,000	
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	3,11,470	
	Specie . . . . .	.....	30,000	
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	3,41,470	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	400 Bags	14,800	
	Sugar, loaf	125 Boxes	1,500	
	Jowari	250 Bags	900	
	Cocoanuts	80,000 In No.	1,500	
	Chintz	5 Boxes	500	
	Cotton goods	154 Bales	12,400	
	Paper	5 Boxes	250	
	Cloves	50 Bags	600	
	Wood rafters	400 Scores	1,600	
	Fowling pieces	36 Boxes	3,600	
	Frankincense	15 "	2,400	
	Amber	8 "	200	
	Civet	8 Horns	1,350	
	Dragon's blood	427 Casks	2,000	
	Arabian gun	7 Bags	140	
	Otto of roses	2 Boxes	1,400	
	Shunna	110 Bags	900	
	Gram	8 "	100	
	Senna leaves	50 "	200	
	Aloes	1,000 Skins	11,000	
	Soap	11 Boxes	50	
	Mother-o'-pearl	48 Candies	4,300	
	Pearls . . . . .	.....	40,000	
	Cotton	20 Bags	100	
Hides	10 Bundles	100		
Candles	90 Boxes	350		
Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for Native craft, empty boxes, &c. . . . .	.....	20,000		
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	122,340		
Specie . . . . .	.....	40,000		
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	162,340		
UNITED STATES, MADRAGUS, AND SINGAPORE.	Boxes, shooks	6,000 Boxes	1,500	
	Wax paper	15 "	250	
	Rum	20 Casks	500	
	Sugar	1,600 Bags	13,600	
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	15,850	
Specie . . . . .	.....	25,000		
GRAND TOTAL	40,850		



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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POLITICAL

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 41

IMPORTS—concl'd.
Estimate for the year 1890-91—concluded.

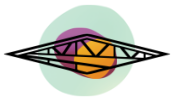
From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
	TOTAL IMPORTS.			
	From India . . . . .	.....	1,488,610	
	„ Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coast . . . . .	.....	341,470	
	„ South Arabia and Africa . . . . .	.....	162,340	
	„ United States, Mauritius, and Singapore . . . . .	.....	40,850	
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	1,983,270	

D.
Contrasted Statement showing the Number of Vessels Entering and Leaving the Port of Muscat.
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.
[Class A—European and American; Class B—Native Craft.]

CLASS.	IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
A.				
Coal vessels	2	3	1	...
India	13	12	...	1
Mauritius and Bourbon	4	4	...	...
Persian Gulf and Bussorah	8	10	2	...
Red Sea ports	3	3	...	...
Zanzibar	3	3	...	...
Mail steamers	60	61	1	...
London steamers	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	94	96	4	2
B.				
India	150	170	20	...
Persian Gulf	50	45	...	5
Mekran Coast	86	85	...	1
Yemen	21	20	...	1
Zanzibar	18	20	2	...
TOTAL	325	340	22	7
GRAND TOTAL A AND B	419	436	26	9

E.
Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat.
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
Dates (pressed)	Dollars, 200,000	Dollars, 180,000	...	20,000
„ (dry)	190,000	180,000	...	10,000



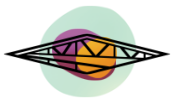
تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١ [١٣٤ ظ] (٥٤/٤٤)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

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

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	1890-90.	1890-91.		
Dates (black)	78,000	60,000	...	18,000
" (Fard)	80,000	70,000	...	10,000
Date-juice	800	700	...	100
Fruits	30,000	25,000	...	5,000
Dried limes	20,000	18,000	...	2,000
Raisins	200	1,800	1,600	...
Plums	1,000	300	...	700
Almonds	400	500	100	...
Walnuts and skins	125	150	25	...
Tamarind	650	700	50	...
Fish	20,000	23,000	3,000	...
Fish, small, for manure	1,200	1,500	300	...
Fish sounds	1,000	800	...	200
Shark-fins	3,500	3,000	...	500
Pearls	80,000	60,000	...	20,000
Mother-o'-pearl	13,000	14,000	1,000	...
Cotton	23,000	21,000	...	2,000
" fabrics	140,000	120,000	...	20,000
" seeds	3,900	3,000	...	900
Rose leaves	375	400	25	...
" water	500	500	...	...
Pomegranate skins and seeds	175	150	...	25
Henna	900	800	...	100
Opium	750	4,000	3,250	...
Wheat	8,500	9,000	500	...
Rice	60,000	70,000	10,000	...
Jowari	1,300	2,000	700	...
Ghi	4,000	3,500	...	500
Sugar	3,000	3,500	500	...
Salt	65,000	70,000	5,000	...
Red ochre	700	250	...	450
Madder	200	100	...	100
Assafetida	125	100	...	25
Garlic	225	200	...	25
Musk	1,500	2,000	500	...
Aloes, wood	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
Incense	1,000	1,000	...	...
Shunna	1,200	500	...	700
Aloes	5,000	3,000	...	2,000
Senna leaves	80	90	10	...
Dragon's blood	1,500	1,200	...	300
Budrub	600	2,400	1,800	...
Goats' hair	500	600	100	...
Hulwah	4,000	4,500	500	...
Otto of roses	1,200	500	...	700
Canvas, Arabian	2,800	2,500	...	300
Rafters	2,400	2,500	100	...
Donkeys	5,000	7,000	2,000	...
Oil, kerosine	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
Cloves	300	800	500	...
American cloth	6,700	10,000	3,300	...
Wool	800	1,000	200	...
Rifles	300	10,000	9,700	...
Paper	200	150	...	50
Mat bags	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
Miscellaneous articles	30,000	25,000	...	5,000
TOTAL	1,106,605	1,032,690	46,760	120,675
Specie	300,000	400,000	100,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,406,605	1,432,690	146,760	120,675



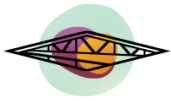
"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٣٥] (٥٤/٤٥)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 43

F.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat.
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR.		Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
		1889-90.	1890-91.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	Rice, Bengal	557,070	671,100	114,030	...
	" Malabar	1,135	1,200	65	...
	" Red	903	500	...	403
	" Table	11,314	12,000	686	...
	Wheat	34,021	2,030	...	31,991
	Bajri	15	50	35	...
	Jowari	4,328	10,800	6,472	...
	Dhall	651	1,030	379	...
	Sugar	46,630	59,050	12,420	...
	Sugarcandy	1,235	1,300	65	...
	Jaggri	325	170	...	155
	Coffee	76,284	51,400	...	24,884
	Tea	104	60	...	44
	Pepper	8,241	6,300	...	1,941
	Turmeric	1,786	4,100	2,314	...
	Cardamoms	1,651	3,400	1,749	...
	Cinnamon	3,760	4,580	820	...
	Ginger, dry	128	45	...	83
	Nutmegs	203	200	...	3
	Betel-nuts	203	220	17	...
	Cocconuts, fresh	600	1,820	1,220	...
	" dry	1,221	650	...	571
	Tamarind	190	300	110	...
	Monkeynuts	2,067	1,950	...	117
	Musk	3,103	3,100	...	3
	Aloes, wood	3,369	3,200	...	169
	Frankincense	2,650	1,200	...	1,450
	Sandal wood chips	603	700	97	...
	Camphor	223	200	...	23
	Gooracco	705	300	...	405
	Cotton, damaged	1,562	450	...	1,112
	" cloth	225,765	222,000	...	3,765
	" blue	50,000	40,000	...	10,000
	Turkey, red	22,000	21,000	...	1,000
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	2,300	1,500	...	800
	Chintz	8,000	7,000	...	1,000
	Twist	66,930	50,000	...	16,930
	Cotton yarns	1,500	1,600	100	...
	Broadcloth	500	300	...	200
	Shawls and loongies	873	550	...	323
	Silk	20,337	35,500	15,163	...
	" goods	7,899	6,800	...	1,099
	Gold thread	2,501	1,400	...	1,101
	Hemp	2,850	125	...	2,725
	Twine	100	150	50	...
	Gunnies	5,048	5,600	552	...
	Rope, coir	305	750	445	...
	Copper	5,400	7,350	1,950	...
	Tin and lead	3,644	1,000	...	2,644
	Steel	490	150	...	340
	Brass	119	600	481	...
	Iron-ware	1,821	1,900	79	...
	Dyes	174	400	226	...
	Indigo	...	150	150	...
	Oil, sweet and cocconut	30,368	39,200	8,832	...
	" kerosine	8,803	16,500	7,697	...
	Candles	123	300	177	...
	Oil seeds	94	100	6	...



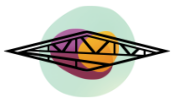
تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١ " [١٣٥ ظ] (٥٤/٤٦)

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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 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
		1890-90.	1890-91.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA—concluded.	Ganja (Flax seeds)	53	200	147	...
	Sulphur	230	400	170	...
	Lucifer matches	953	2,000	1,047	...
	Fireworks	65	150	85	...
	Purwass . . . . .	...	15	15	...
	Saffron	1,961	1,300	...	661
	Alum	172	120	...	52
	Wood	1,800	2,500	700	...
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, &c.	886	2,800	1,914	...
	Tar	46	80	34	...
	Paper	483	550	67	...
	Crockery	5,630	3,500	...	2,130
	Soda	60	50	...	10
	Flour, Bombay	1,444	4,900	3,456	...
	Gram	1,236	1,000	...	236
	Cummin-seed	10,973	9,300	...	1,673
	Coriander	557	100	...	457
	Garlic	64	80	16	...
	Salammoniac	243	150	...	93
	Hyacinth	9	15	6	...
	Caraway seed . . . . .	...	10	10	...
	Hides	1,195	1,700	505	...
	Pewter-ware	79	60	...	19
Tallow	400	300	...	100	
Saltpetre	690	500	...	190	
Boxes, empty deal-wood	2,870	4,000	1,130	...	
Toys and fancy works	2,080	2,500	420	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserves, oilmanstores, &c.	20,000	15,000	...	5,000	
TOTAL	1,288,403	1,358,610	186,109	115,902	
Specie	100,000	80,000	...	20,000	
GRAND TOTAL	1,388,403	1,438,610	186,109	135,902	
PERSIAN GULF, BUSSORAH, AND MEKRAH COAST.	Dates (pressed)	2,000	6,100	4,100	...
	„ (dry) . . . . .	...	1,000	1,000	...
	Wheat	13,800	17,500	3,700	...
	Jowari	1,100	4,000	2,900	...
	Barley	413	3,100	2,687	...
	Mung	2,161	1,700	...	461
	Rice	800	900	100	...
	French-beans	700	600	...	100
	Ghi	33,503	40,000	6,497	...
	Almonds	997	450	...	547
	Walnuts	65	300	235	...
	Pistachio nuts	125	150	25	...
	Figs	300	100	...	200
	Plums	757	700	...	57
	Raisins	47	120	73	...
	Cotton	38,400	9,700	...	28,700
	Carpets and rugs	1,225	4,000	2,775	...
	Silk, raw	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	„ goods	800	11,300	10,500	...
Canvas	900	700	...	200	
Skins . . . . .	...	200	...	200	
Goats' hair	1,062	250	...	812	
Salt	70,000	37,500	...	32,500	
Red ochre	800	300	...	500	

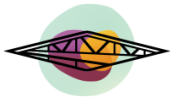


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٣٦ و] [٥٤/٤٧]

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 45

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

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
		1889-90.	1890-91.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSSORAH, AND MUKRAN COAST—continued.	Sulphur . . . . .	...	350	350	...
	Saltpetre	400	300	...	100
	Lime	3,000	4,500	1,500	...
	Assafetida	100	300	200	...
	Madder	127	130	3	...
	Myrtle leaves	6,122	820	...	5,302
	Indian-corn	250	480	230	...
	Rose-water	1,142	2,280	1,138	...
	Pomegranate skins	95	160	65	...
	Pearls	90,000	70,000	...	20,000
	Mother-o'-pearl	15,725	11,000	...	4,725
	Budrbud	800	1,700	900	...
	Opium	8,500	4,800	...	3,700
	Dyes . . . . .	...	100	100	...
	Yellow wood	200	200	...	...
	Mat bags	8,100	5,500	...	2,600
	Saffron	3,100	4,800	1,700	...
	Gram	2,400	2,500	100	...
	Vinegar	18	180	162	...
	Tobacco	1,200	4,100	2,900	...
	Cloaks	150	500	350	...
	Hair combs	250	300	50	...
	Wool	4,050	7,700	...	1,350
	Twist	1,100	3,100	2,000	...
	Shark-fins	4,000	2,300	...	1,700
Fish-maws	1,200	2,800	1,600	...	
Prawns	1,020	800	...	220	
Limes, dry . . . . .	...	5,100	5,100	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton stuff, raw cotton, matting, &c.	20,000	35,000	15,000	...	
	TOTAL	348,004	311,470	68,240	104,774
	Specie	25,000	30,000	5,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	373,005	341,470	73,240	104,774
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	5,700	14,800	9,100	...
	Sugar, loaf	1,020	1,600	580	...
	Jowari . . . . .	...	900	900	...
	Cocoanuts	400	1,500	1,100	...
	Chintz	1,000	500	...	500
	Cotton goods	11,000	12,400	1,400	...
	Paper	500	250	...	250
	Cloves	455	600	145	...
	Wood rafters	2,000	1,600	...	400
	Fowlingpieces	550	3,600	3,050	...
	Frankincense	2,128	2,400	272	...
	Amber	1,453	200	...	1,253
	Civet	2,268	1,350	...	918
	Dragon's blood	1,806	2,000	194	...
	Arabian gum . . . . .	...	140	140	...
Wild cypress seed	8,441	...	...	8,441	
Otto of roses	1,200	1,400	200	...	
Shunna	7,023	900	...	6,723	
Aloes	5,230	11,000	5,770	...	
Gum . . . . .	...	100	100	...	



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٣٦ظ] (٥٤/٤٨)

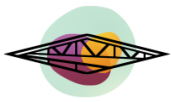
46 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

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

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
		1889-90.	1890-91.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA—contd.	Senna leaves	140	200	60	...
	Soap . . . . .	...	50	50	...
	Mother-o'-pearl	16,000	4,300	...	11,700
	Pearls	50,000	40,000	...	10,000
	Cotton	150	100	...	50
	Hides	150	100	...	50
	Flour	180	...	...	180
	Candles . . . . .	...	350	350	...
	Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood, &c.	25,000	20,000	...	5,000
		TOTAL	144,394	122,340	23,411	45,465
	Specie	50,000	40,000	...	10,000
	GRAND TOTAL	194,394	162,340	23,411	55,465
UNITED STATES, MAURITIUS, AND SINGAPORE.	Boxes, shooks . . . . .	...	1,500	1,500	...
	Wax paper . . . . .	...	250	250	...
	Cocoanut oil	550	...	...	550
	Cocoanuts	300	...	...	300
	Rum . . . . .	...	500	500	...
	Cocoa	75	...	...	75
	Sugar	21,000	13,600	...	7,400
		TOTAL	21,925	15,850	2,250	8,325
	Specie	20,000	25,000	5,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	41,925	40,850	7,250	8,325
TOTAL IMPORTS.					
From India	1,888,403	1,438,610	50,207	...	
„ Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coasts	373,004	341,470	...	31,534	
„ South Arabia and Africa	194,394	162,340	...	32,054	
„ United States, Mauritius, and Singapore	41,925	40,850	...	1,075	
	TOTAL	1,997,726	1,983,270	50,207	64,663

MUSCAT;
The 27th June 1891.

E. MOCKLER, Colonel,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 47

PART V.—TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Trade and Commerce.

The town of Mohammerah has at present little export trade, there being no resident merchants of any importance (with the exception of a branch of Messrs. Lynch Brothers, of London). The resident merchants are simply forwarding agents to firms up-country or at the town of Koweit in Turkish Arabia. The export trade of the province—wheat, oil seeds, wool, and cotton—is chiefly in the hands of Bussorah merchants, who purchase produce up to the Karun and convey it to Bussorah for sale or export.

Dates, which are grown in large quantities, are chiefly exported to India in native boats, which come up in the season to purchase them.

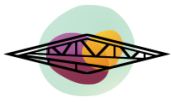
There are a certain number of mules and horses exported to India; but there being no restriction now on export of horses from Turkey, only those from Koweit (by native boat and Bahmisher river) and a few from interior of Persia arrive for shipment.

There are some thirty shopkeepers who import piece-goods from Bombay through one or other of local merchants. About ten bales are opened weekly to supply shops and petty traders from Howizeh, principally cheap kinds of shirtings and chintz, some of Indian, but principally of English manufacture.

Exports, as far as I have been able to ascertain, were as follows :—

		<i>To Great Britain.</i>	
			£
Wheat	. . . 311 tons . . .	1,274	
Simsim	. . . 399 cwts. . . .	153	
Dates	. . . 225 tons . . .	2,000	
TOTAL		3,427	3,427
		<i>To France.</i>	
		£	
Simsim	. . . 313 cwt. . . .	131	131
		<i>To India.</i>	
		£	
Dates	. . . 5,122 tons . . .	25,757	
Simsim	. . . 3,698 cwts. . . .	1,552	
Linseed	. . . 1,106 cwts. . . .	464	
Wool	. . . 2,080 bales . . .	15,757	
Cotton	. . . 90 cwts. . . .	133	
Reeds	. . . 320 bundles . . .	50	
Bugloss	. . . 460 " . . .	140	
Horses	. . . 465	3,726	
Mules	. . . 196	1,960	49,538
TOTAL		49,538	53,096

The imports by a steamer are as follows, and in addition there is good deal of Russian kerosine oil and a few other articles imported by native boats, and by



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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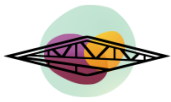
row-boats from Bussorah, the amount of which I have been unable to ascertain. A large percentage of imports is for Koweit, some go by caravan to Dizful and other places up-country, and, after supplying shops, the remainder goes to Shastar by steamer:—

		<i>Imports, India.</i>	
		£	£
Piece-goods .	{ 2,585 bales	59,500	
	{ 2,169 bundles	43,380	
	{ 300 cases	7,500	
Tea	271 ,,	1,400	
Sugar	3,730 bags	4,330	
„ loaf	2,976 cases	5,411	
Coffee	1,617 bags	10,045	
Twist	53 bales	1,100	
Alum	80 casks	121	
Cassia	177 cases	270	
Silk	25 ,,	700	
Gunny bags	112 bales	4,000	
Tamarind	1,438 bundles	109	
Pepper	217 bags	743	
Iron	{ 3,683 bars	2,340	
	{ 855 bundles		
Copper	{ 1,793 sheets	2,370	
	{ 100 bundles		
Steel	60 kegs	49	
Rice	975 bags	437	
Matches	37 cases	51	
Kerosine	150 ,,	59	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	700	
	TOTAL	144,615	144,615

		<i>Imports from Persian Ports.</i>	
		£	£
Henna	439 packages	333	
Attaree	71 cases	140	
Sugar	70 bags	136	
„ loaf	20 cases	36	
Tobacco	316 bags	144	
Coffee	22 ,,	137	
Piece-goods	30 cases	600	1,526
	TOTAL	1,526	146,141

Ordinary goods are sold by caravanserai "man" of 24 waki, or 153lb. Corn by the corn market "man" of 165lb 12 oz., or 26 waki of 6lb 6 oz. each.

		<i>Exports to Shustar by "Blosse Lynch."</i>	
		£	£
Piece-goods	350 packages	7,000	
Henna	21 bundles	16	
Sugar, loaf	968 cases	1,154	
Sugar	350 bags	591	
Sundries	36 cases	360	



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [١٣٨ و] (٥٤/٥١)

GULF POLITICAL

ve been unable to see
o by caravan to Baku
e remainder goes to the

£
60,500
65,380
7,500
1,400
4,300
5,411
10,045
1,140
181
270
700
4,000
100
743
2,340
2,370
49
497
51
59
700
144,815
£
383
140
158
86
144
187
800
1,508
24 waki, or 2400
aki of 6th & 7th
sch."

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1890-91. 49

		£	£
Iron	270 bundles	200	
" bars	906	398	
Steel	41 kegs	1,100	
Copper	66 pieces	80	
Candles	15 cases	10	
Matches	9	31	
Drugs	42 packages	80	
Tea	30 cases	160	
Tobacco	13 bags	6	
Gunny bags	16 bales	57	
			11,243

The imports being principally paid for by shipments of specie, there is no regular rate of exchange. The currency is Persian ; but the rupee is practically current at rate of R100 to 250 kran. The Turkish lira is taken at about 32 kran. The above lists are calculated at 33 kran to the pound sterling.

Shipping and Navigation.

The steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company called weekly to discharge cargo on their return from Basrah, and from the 9th November they commenced calling on way up river to land mails and passengers regularly, and cargo when it suits their convenience. The steamers of the Bombay and Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company also called regularly to discharge cargo on the way from Bussorah about once a month.

The grain shipped for Europe was shipped outside the bar of Shat-el-Arab, being conveyed from here in lighters.

In the river the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company (of which Messrs. Lynch are agents) run a steamer fortnightly to Ahwaz in connection with one running thence to Shushtar. The Nasery (a Persian) company imported a steam launch on 2nd November, which runs to Ahwaz, towing two lighters alongside and taking about 25 tons of cargo.

Seven Indian baglas, under British flag, called at port during the date season, before this Vice Consulate was opened. The number of baglas under other flags I have been unable to ascertain.

Agriculture.

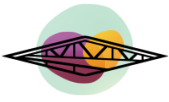
A large amount of wheat is grown on the Karun, and much more could be grown. A certain amount of oil seeds, flax, and roses is also grown ; from the latter good rose-water is made, chiefly on the island of Khedr. Dates are the principal crop in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

Industries.

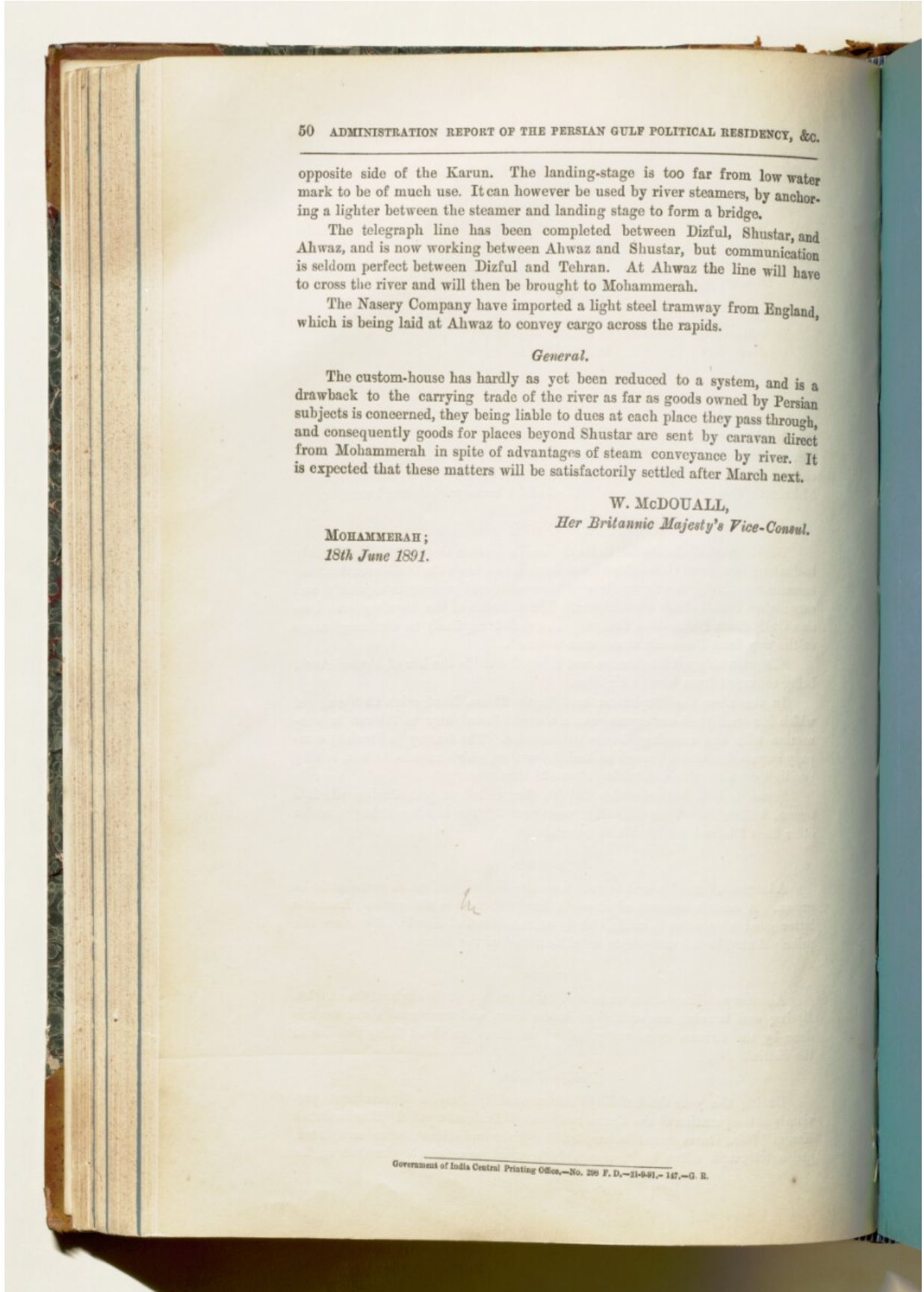
A coarse woollen cloth is made for local consumption throughout the district. Dyeing and tanning are carried on in the town, and some good silver work is done by the Sabaen community, of whom there are about thirty families in the district.

Public Works.

During the year the buildings commenced by Persian Government previously at the junction of the Karun and Shat-el-Arab, now called "Bunder Saheb Kerani" (viz., Government house, landing-place and stores), were completed, and a telegraph office built, also a battery and an infantry barrack on the



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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opposite side of the Karun. The landing-stage is too far from low water mark to be of much use. It can however be used by river steamers, by anchoring a lighter between the steamer and landing stage to form a bridge.

The telegraph line has been completed between Dizful, Shustar, and Ahwaz, and is now working between Ahwaz and Shustar, but communication is seldom perfect between Dizful and Tehran. At Ahwaz the line will have to cross the river and will then be brought to Mohammerah.

The Nasery Company have imported a light steel tramway from England, which is being laid at Ahwaz to convey cargo across the rapids.

General.

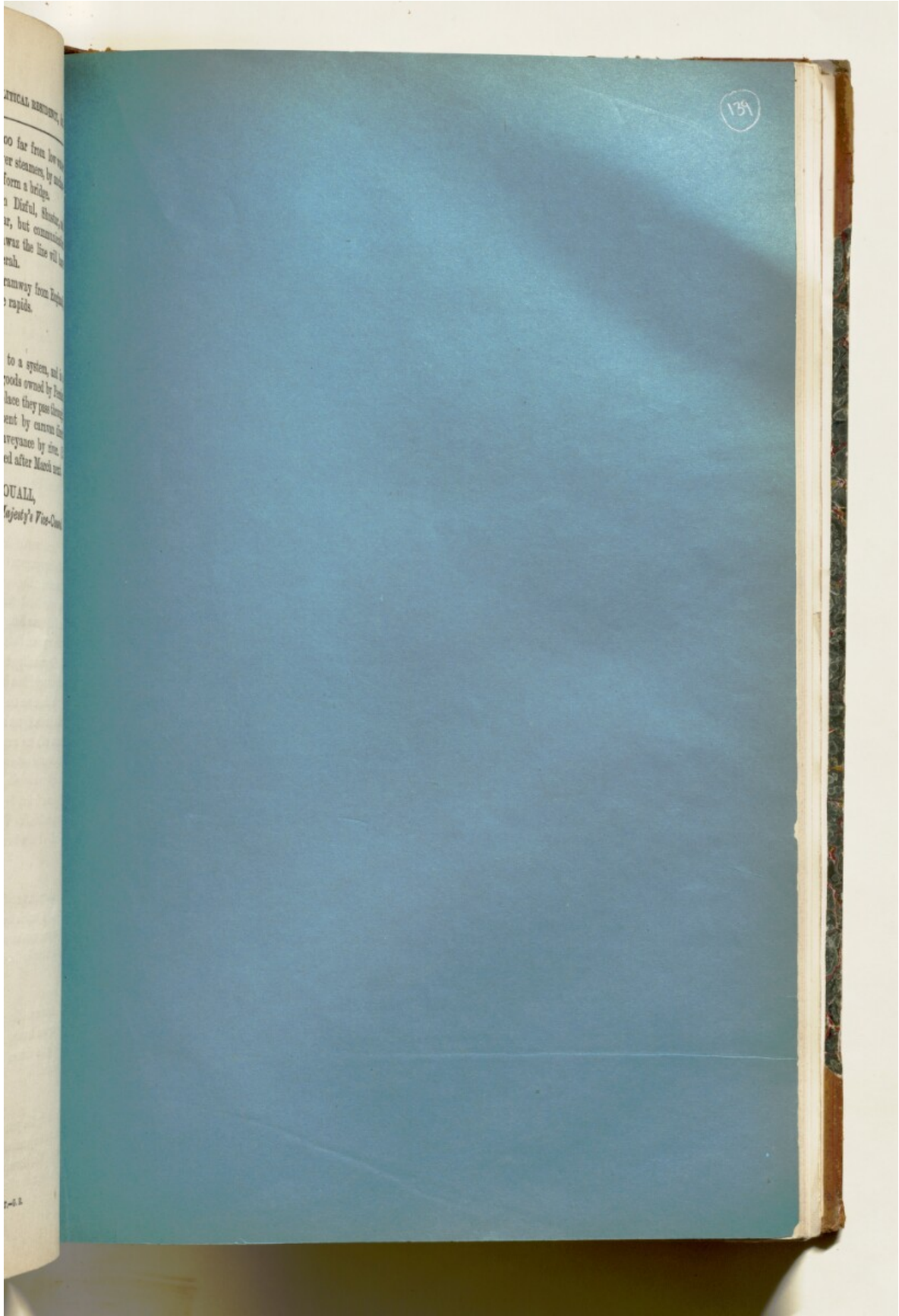
The custom-house has hardly as yet been reduced to a system, and is a drawback to the carrying trade of the river as far as goods owned by Persian subjects is concerned, they being liable to dues at each place they pass through, and consequently goods for places beyond Shustar are sent by caravan direct from Mohammerah in spite of advantages of steam conveyance by river. It is expected that these matters will be satisfactorily settled after March next.

W. McDOUALL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul.

MOHAMMERAH;
18th June 1891.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [خلفي-داخلي] (٥٤/٥٣)





"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩٠-١٨٩١" [خلفي] (٥٤/٥٤)

