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http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100000000365.0x0003dc

المراجع	IOR/L/PS/10/23
العنوان	"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٩٠٢-١٩٠٨ (ميلادى)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية فى اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٢٢١ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

حول هذا السجل

يتكون المجلد من مراسلات وأوراق أخرى تتعلق بتشيد سوارى أعلام (والتخلي عنها لاحقًا) على رأس الخليج العربى، فى برزخ مقلب فى مسندم (توجد تهجئة بعدة طرق لكلمة مسندم فى الملف)، جزيرة التلغراف [جزيرة المقلب]، وجزيرة أم الغنم.

تتضمن المراسلة:

- تقرير حول جولة نائب ملك الهند فى الخليج العربى فى ١٩٠٣، بتاريخ ٢١ يناير ١٩٠٤، موقع من العديد من الأشخاص (بمن فىهم جورج ناثنال كرزون وهوراشيو هربرت كيتشنر)، ويحتوى على مقترحات لإنشاء قواعد بحرية ومحطات تزويد بالفحم، ومرافق تلغراف فى الخليج (صص. ٢١٣-٢١٥)؛
- مقترحات وترتيبات لتشيد السفينة الملكية سفينكسلسوارى أعلام فى شهر نوفمبر ١٩٠٤، تقدم بها الرائد ويليام جورج جراى، الوكيل السياسى فى مسقط، والملازم ويليام هنرى ايرفينج شكسبير،

مساعد المقيم والقائم بأعمال القنصل البريطاني في بندر عباس، والنقيب توماس ويبستر كيمب، الضابط البحري الأول في الخليج العربي، وقائد السفينة الملكية سفينكس، بما في ذلك تقارير رفعها شكسبير وكيمب تصف تشييد السواري، وتتضمن سردًا للنقاشات التي عُقدت مع السكان في المناطق التي شُيّدت فيها السواري، وخريطة تشير إلى موقع السواري (صص. ١١٢-١١٤، ١١٩-١٢١)؛

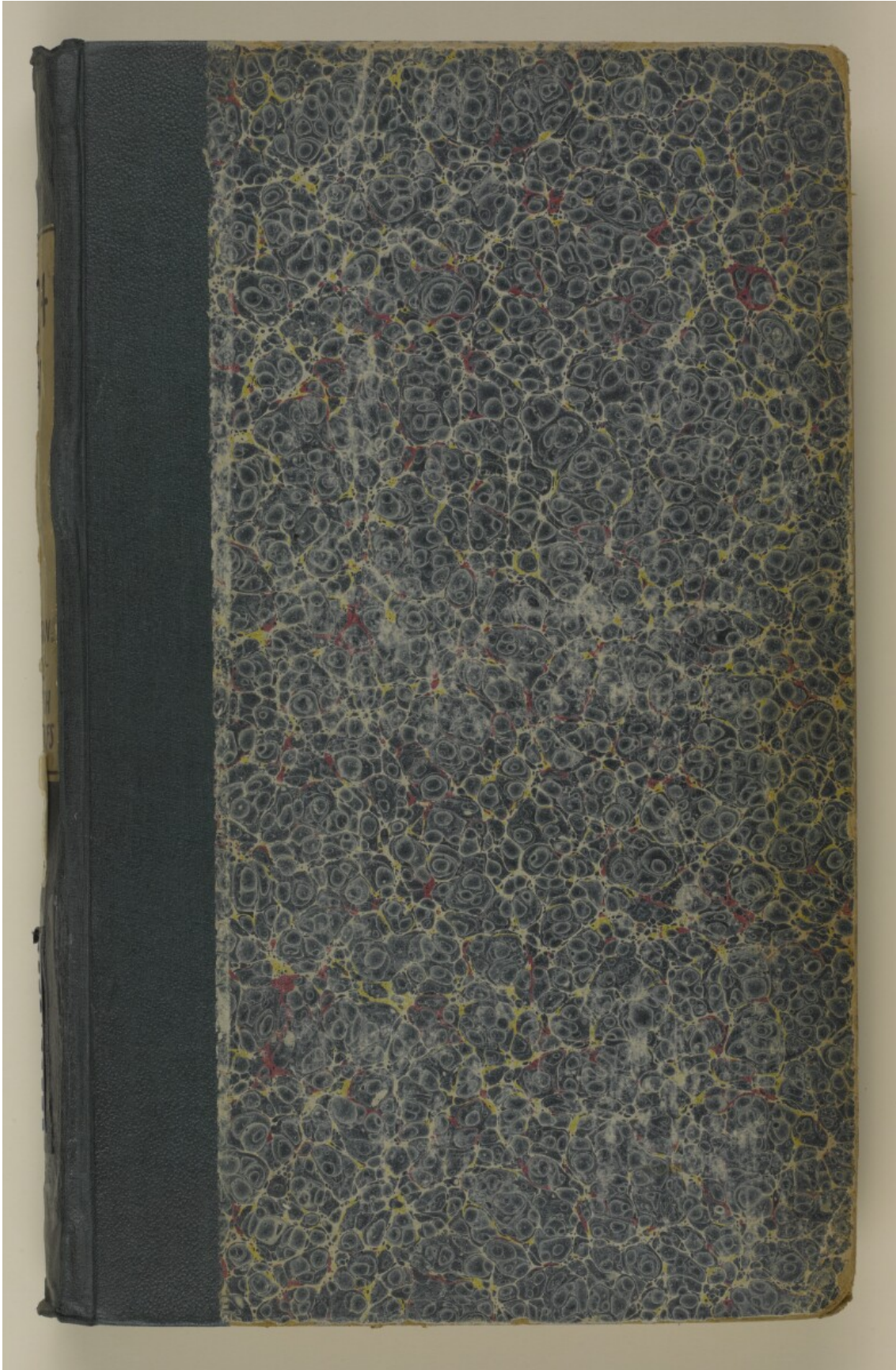
- تساؤلات حول رفع العلم البريطاني أو علم 'بلو إنساين' البريطاني على السواري؛
- مخاوف من جانب الحكومة من أن سواري العلم شُيّدت في أراضٍ يطالب بها سلطان مسقط؛
- معارضة الأدميرالية لسواري العلم، على أساس أن مسؤولية حمايتها ستقع على كاهل البحرية؛
- قرار لجنة الدفاع الامبراطوري الإبقاء على سارية العلم في جزيرة التلغراف، والتخلي عن سواري الأعلام في برزخ مقلب وجزيرة أم الغنم؛
- دراسة أخرى للمقترح الخاص برفع علم بريطاني على جزيرة التلغراف، في أعقاب التحقيقات التي أجراها جون جوردون لوريمر، والتي تؤكد سيادة سلطان مسقط على مسندم؛
- تأجيل البت في القرار حول سارية العلم في جزيرة التلغراف حتى صدور نتائج محكمة لاهاي بشأن السفن في مسقط التي ترفع العلم الفرنسي؛ إزالة سواري الأعلام في شهر أكتوبر ١٩٠٥ في برزخ مقلب وجزيرة أم الغنم؛
- تعليمات نهائية من وزارة الخارجية إلى الحكومة في الهند في مايو ١٩٠٨ بعدم الإبقاء على سارية العلم المتبقية على جزيرة التلغراف.

يتضمن الملف أيضًا تقريرًا عن مسح لخور قوي أجرته السفينة الملكية سفينكس، بتاريخ ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٠٣، مع خريطة تُظهر أعماق المياه في خور قوي (صص. ١٩٠-١٩٢)، ورسالة من القائد العام للقوات المسلحة في محطة جزر الهند الشرقية، نائب الأدميرال جورج ل. أتكينسون-وايلز، إلى الحكومة في الهند، بتاريخ ٥ سبتمبر ١٩٠٥، يوصي فيها باستخدام خور قوي كقاعدة بحرية بريطانية جديدة بدلاً من خليج إلفينستون أو جزيرة التلغراف (صص. ٣٤-٣٥).

يشتمل المجلد على فاصل يحتوي على العام الذي فُتح فيه ملف الموضوع، عنوان الموضوع، وقائمة مراجع المراسلات الواردة فيه مرتبة حسب العام. يوجد هذا الفاصل في أول المجلد (ص. ٣).

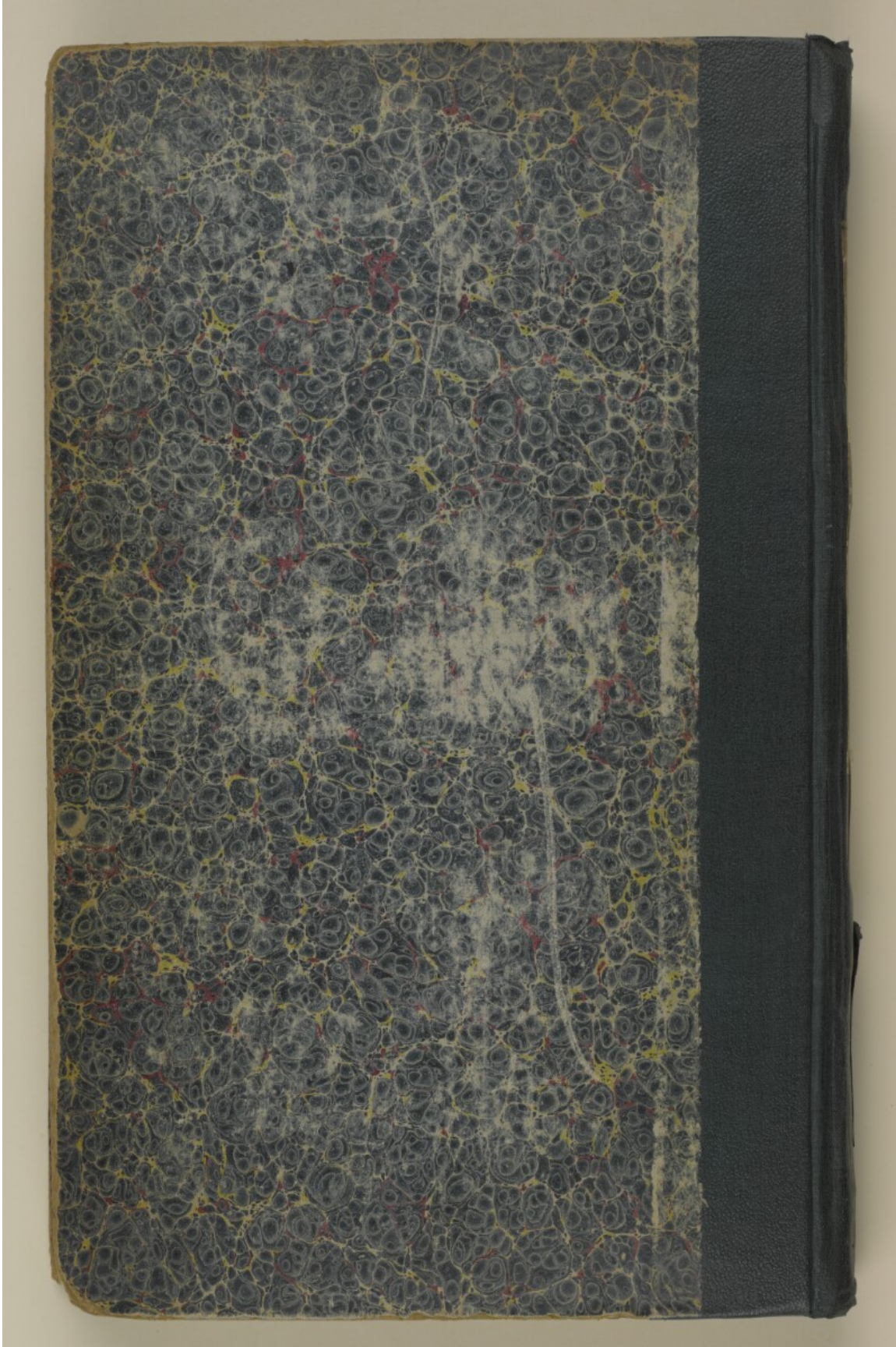


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[أمامى] (٤٥٤/١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[خلفى] (٤٥٤/٢)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[صلب] (٤٥٤/٣)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[حافة] (٤٥٤/٤)





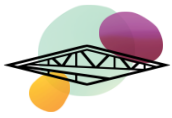
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[رأس] (٤٥٤/٥)



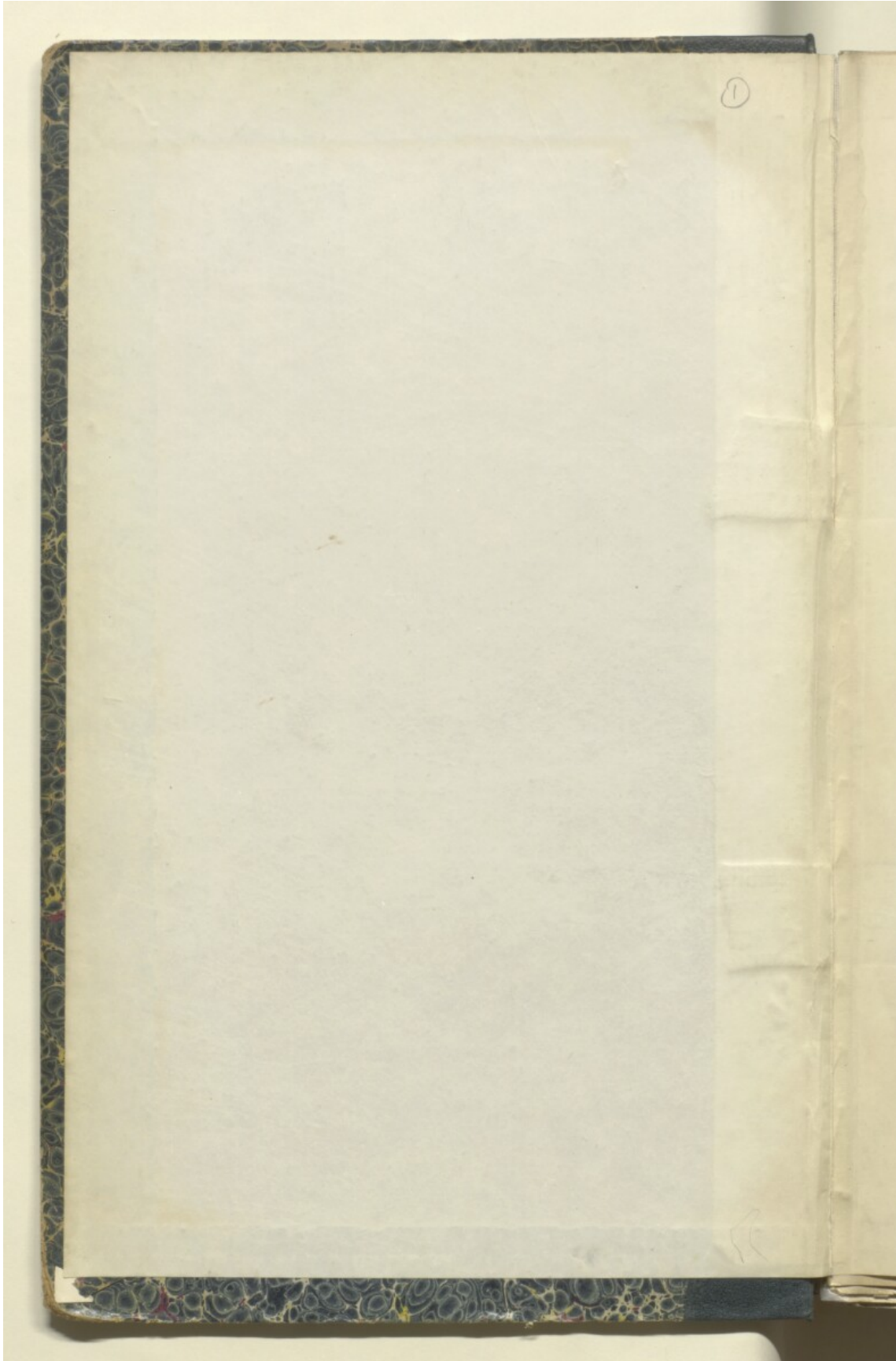


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ذيل] (٤٥٤/٦)



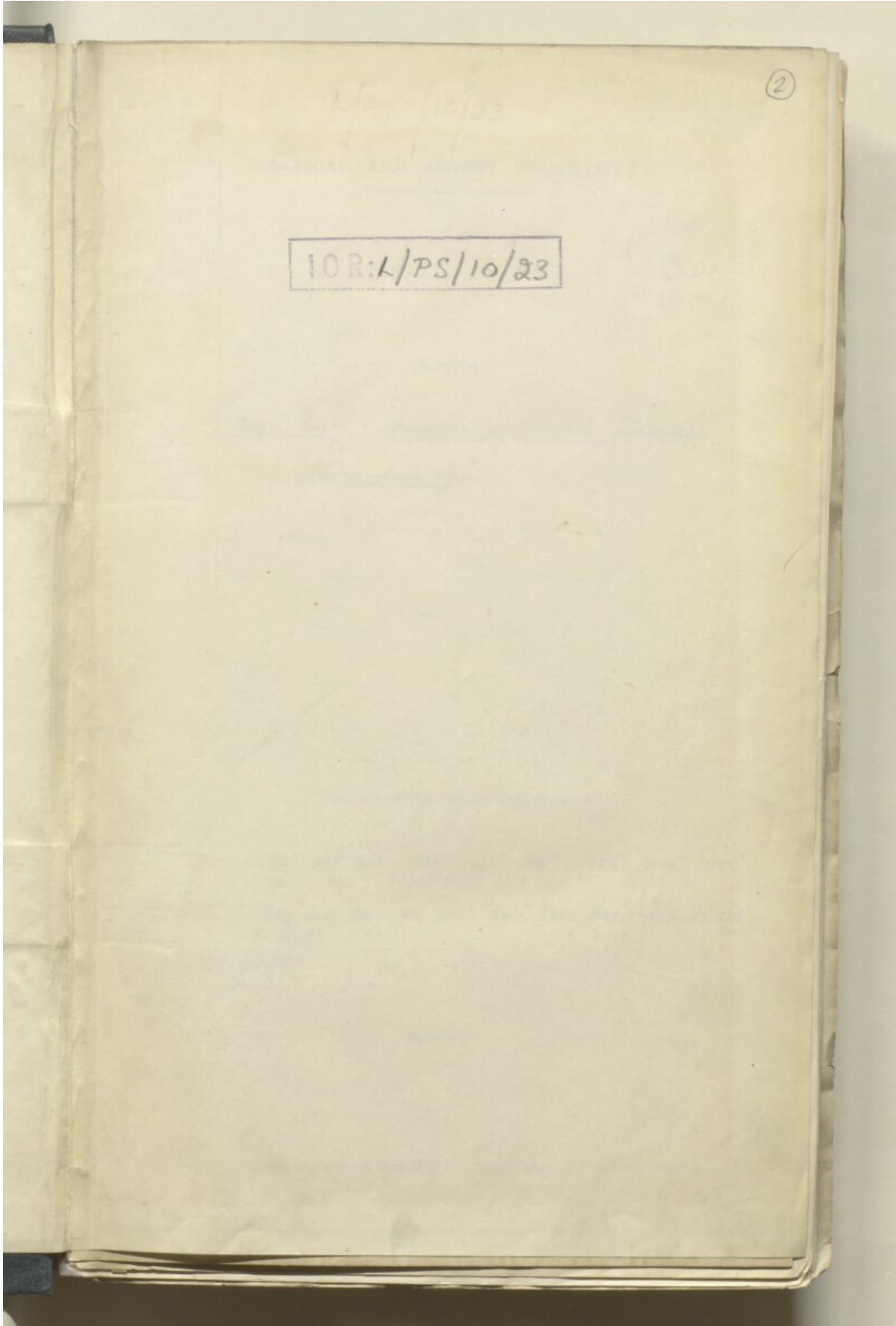


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[أمامى-داخلى] (٤٥٤/٧)



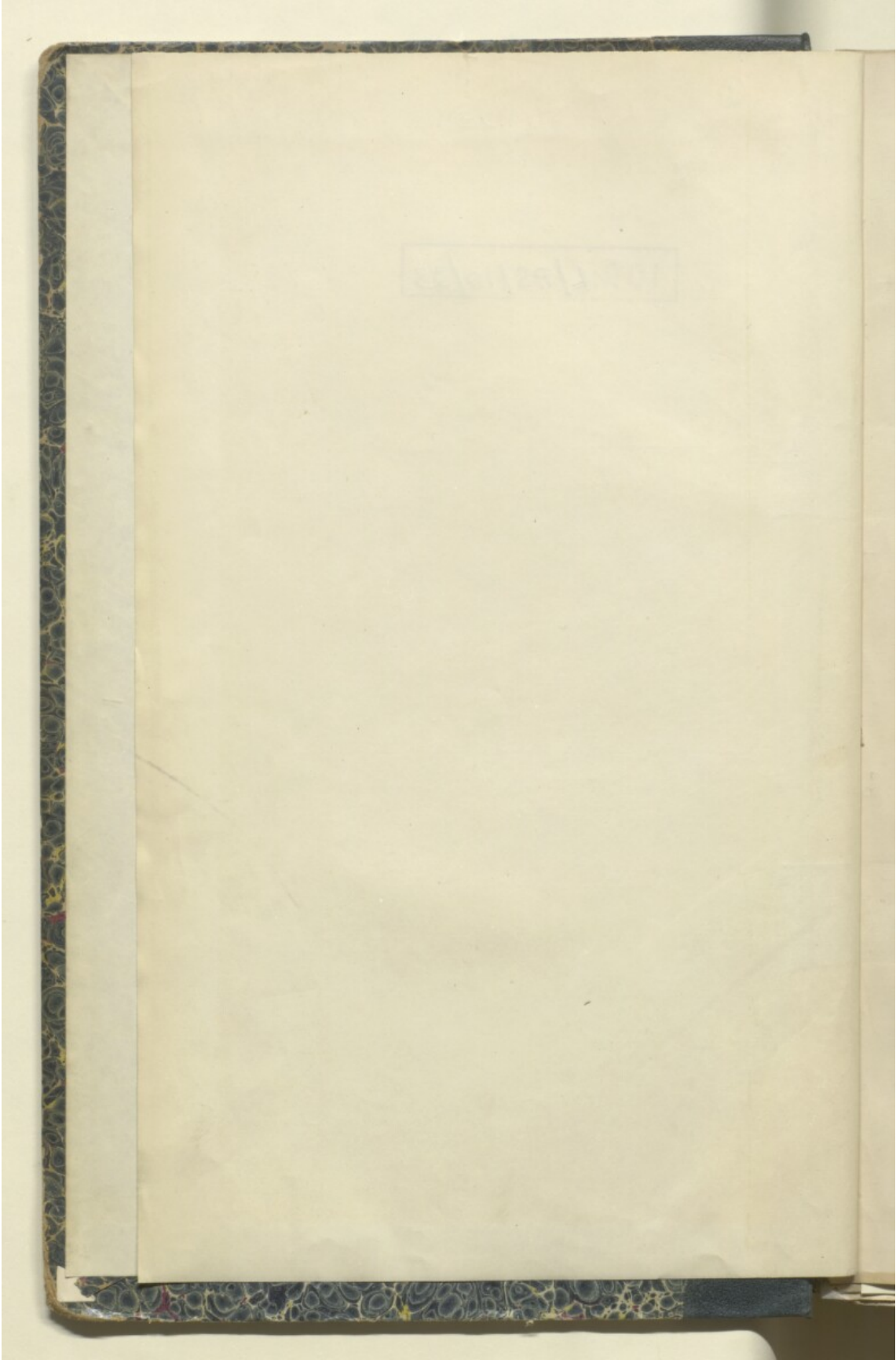


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠] (٤٥٤/٨)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[ظ٢] (٤٥٤/٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣] (٤٥٤/١٠)

Previous File
P.

POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENT.

P.
351
1904.

Subject:

Persian Gulf:- Section of British flagstaff
at Musandam etc.

This file contains the following papers:--

YEAR.

1904	P. 351	578	3018	1824	1942	1971	1982	2020	2088		
	2156	229	3439	3480	3518	2366					
1905	P. 2673	2621	2673	271	2748	293	2882	839	1361	2487	1185
	3259	1711	1792								
1907	P. 1780										
1908	P. 3178										

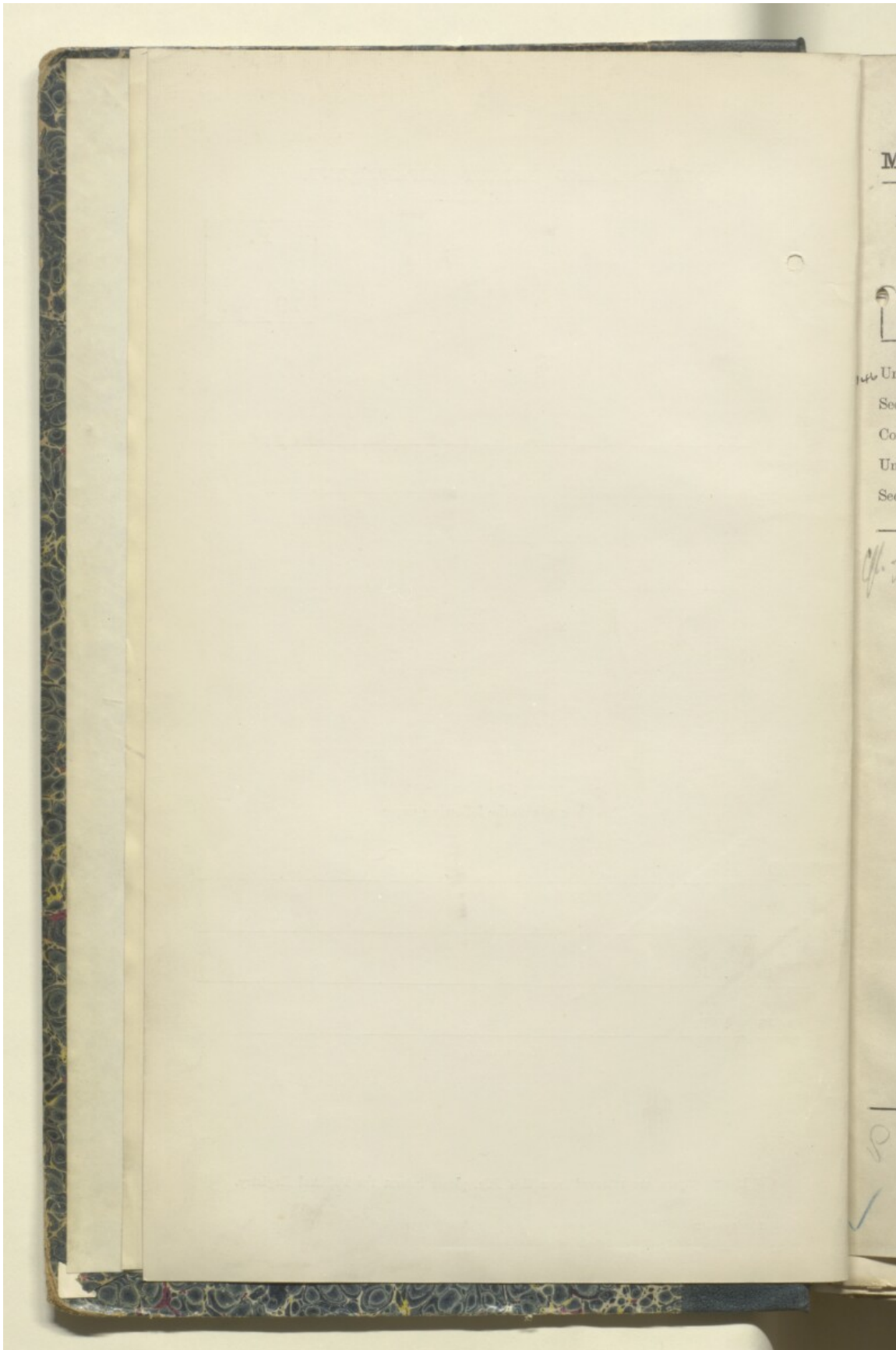
Memoranda.

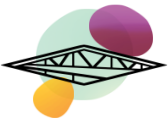
48 If any papers are removed from this File, please inform the Political Registry.

6827 500 4/23



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٣] (٤٥٤/١١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤و] (٤٥٤/١٢)

Register No. 3178

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from F.O., Dated 9th May, 1908. Rec. 11th May, 1908.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary	12.5	Mc	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	13	ap	
Committee	15.	M.	
Under Secretary	19.	Mc	
Secretary of State.....			

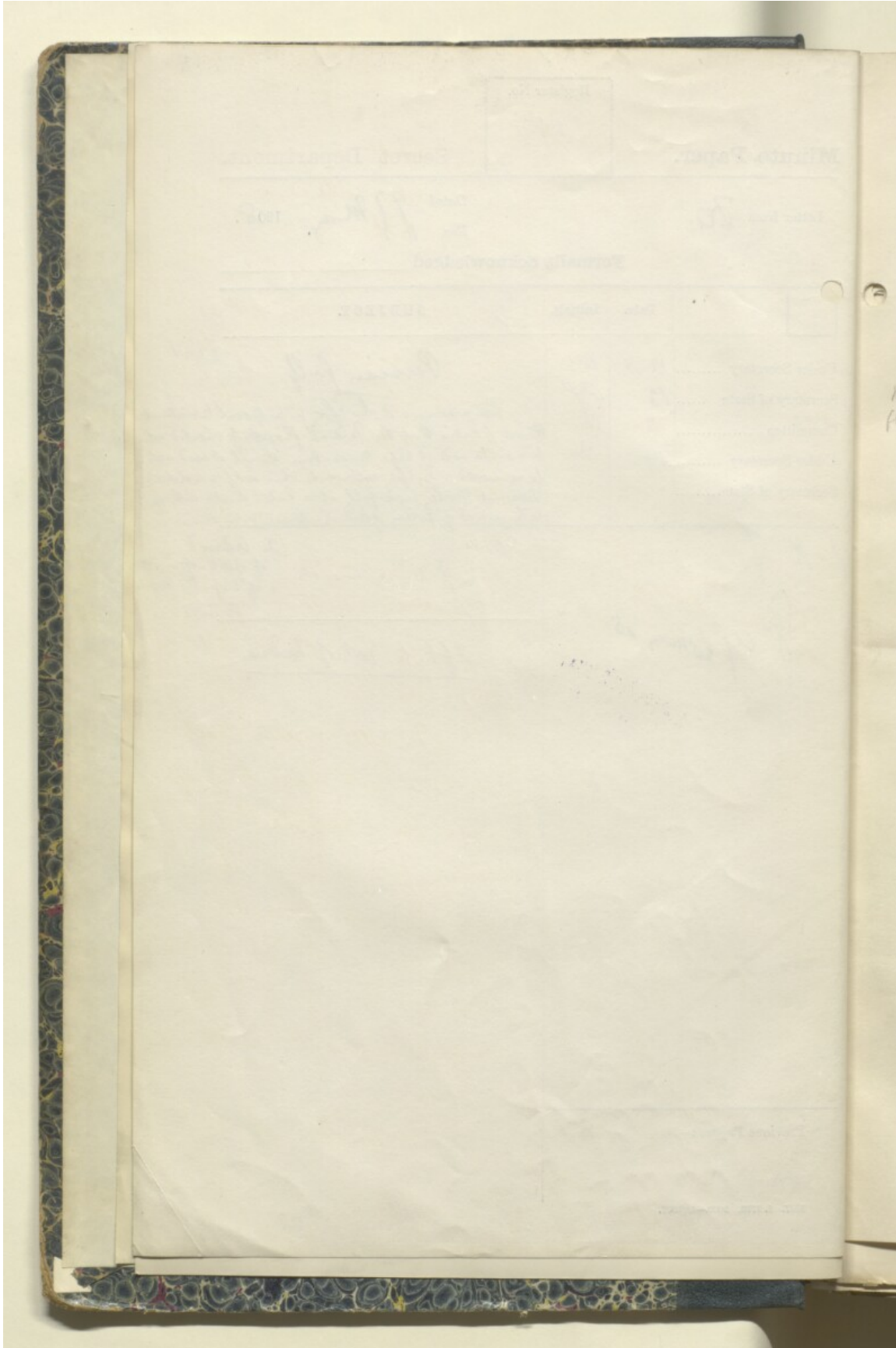
Copy to
F.O. 29 June '08.
Do Adm? of Govt. of J. Br. of S. of S., reply 23.7.08

Sft. to East of India

Previous Papers :-
TH 1750/07
1687. I. 1779. 2000.-10/1907.

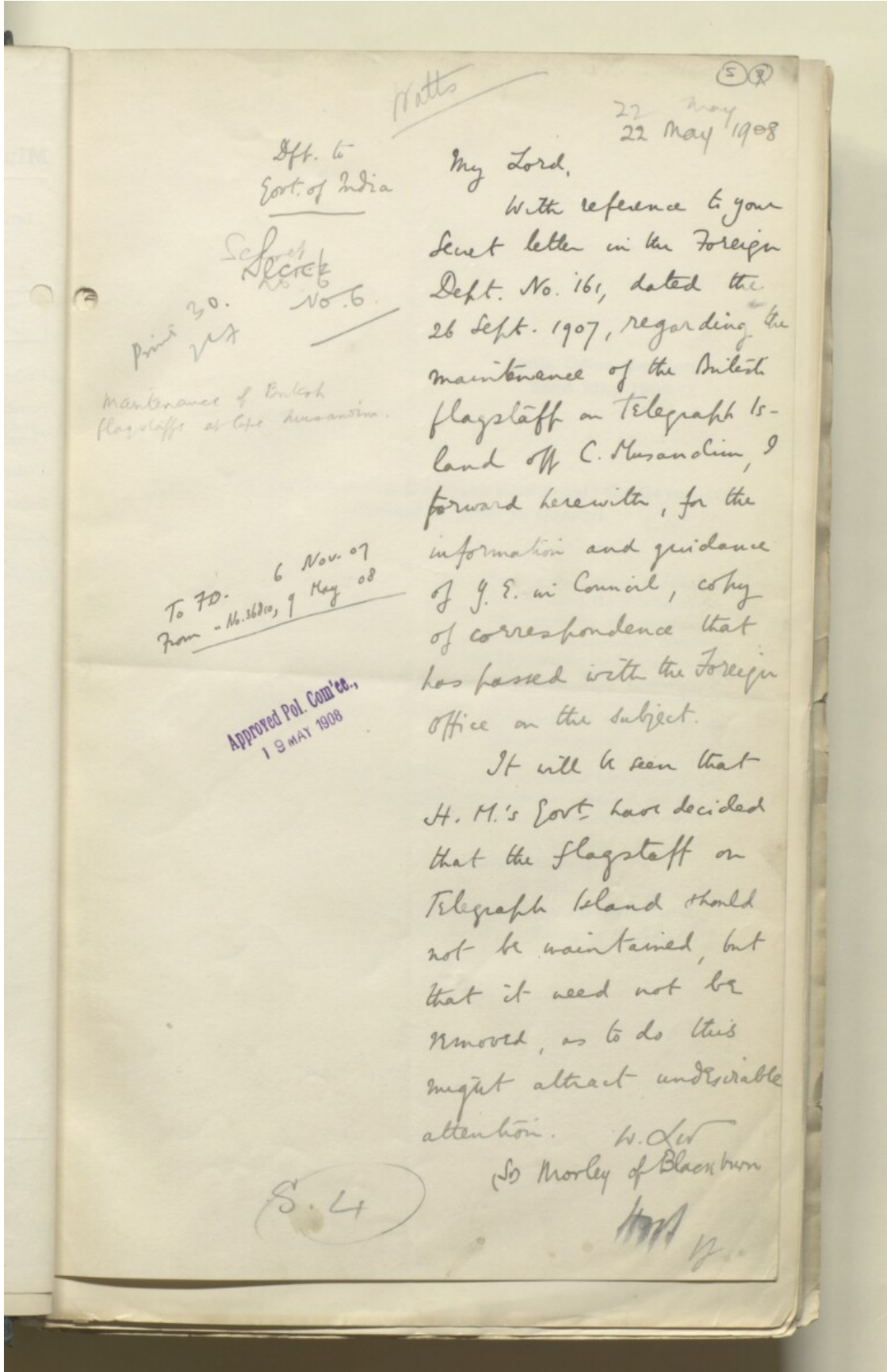


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[ظ٤] (٤٥٤/١٣)



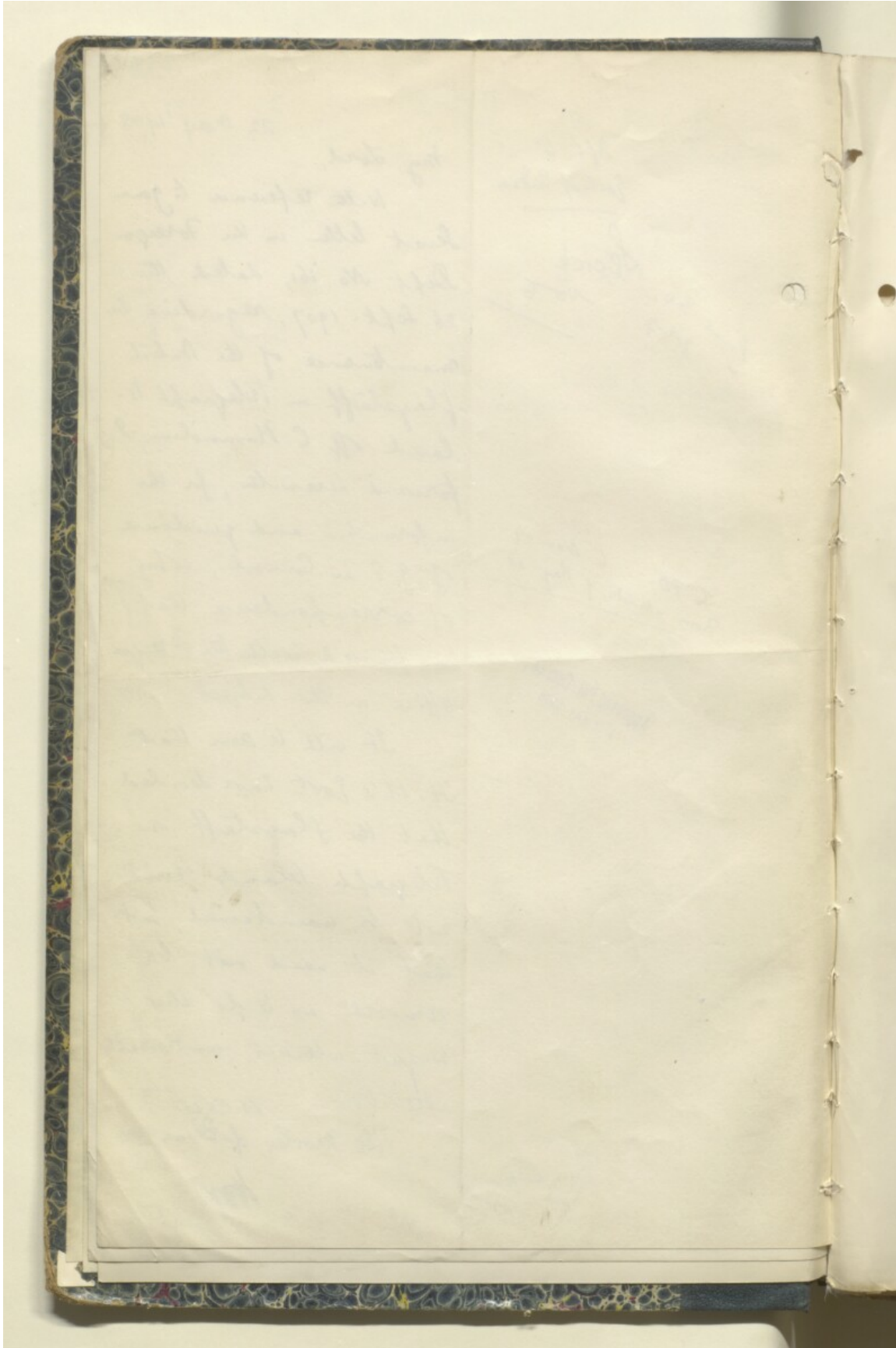


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٥٠] [١٤/٥٤٠٤]



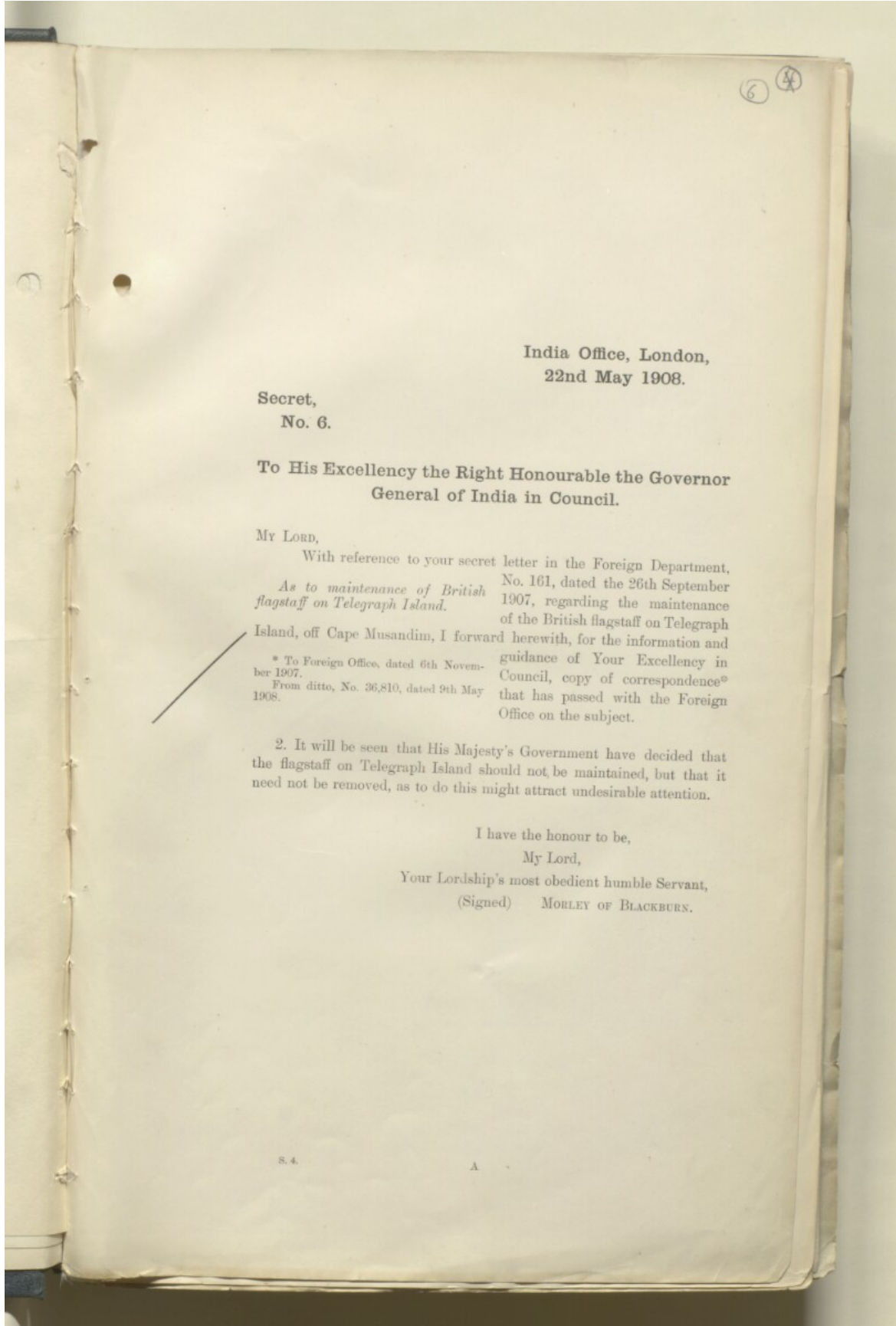


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[هظ] (٤٥٤/١٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٦] (٤٥٤/١٦)



India Office, London,
22nd May 1908.

Secret,
No. 6.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor
General of India in Council.

My LORD,

With reference to your secret letter in the Foreign Department,
No. 161, dated the 26th September
1907, regarding the maintenance
of the British flagstaff on Telegraph
Island, off Cape Musandim, I forward herewith, for the information and
guidance of Your Excellency in
Council, copy of correspondence*
that has passed with the Foreign
Office on the subject.

* To Foreign Office, dated 6th November 1907.
From ditto, No. 36,810, dated 9th May 1908.

2. It will be seen that His Majesty's Government have decided that the flagstaff on Telegraph Island should not be maintained, but that it need not be removed, as to do this might attract undesirable attention.

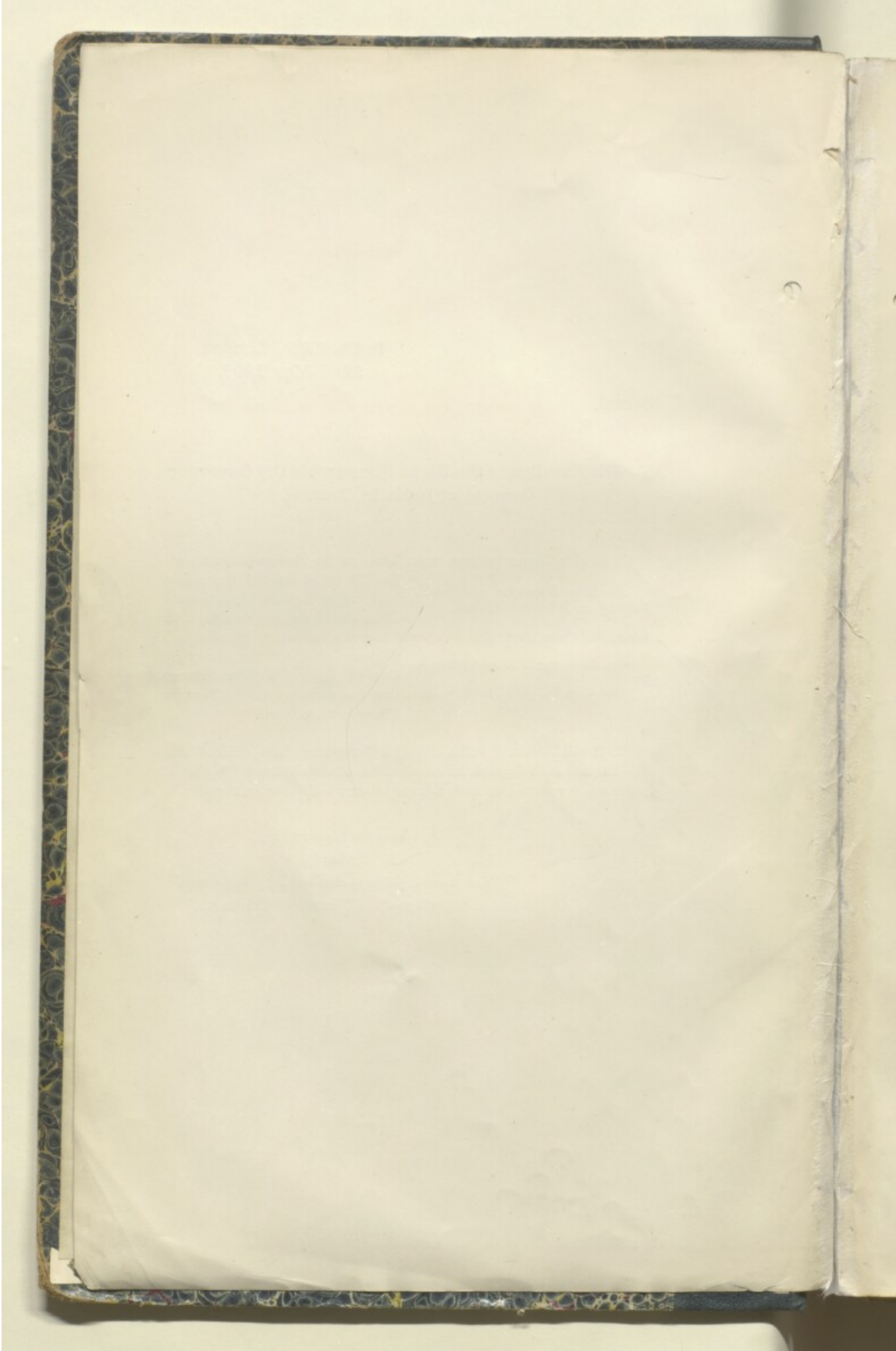
I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

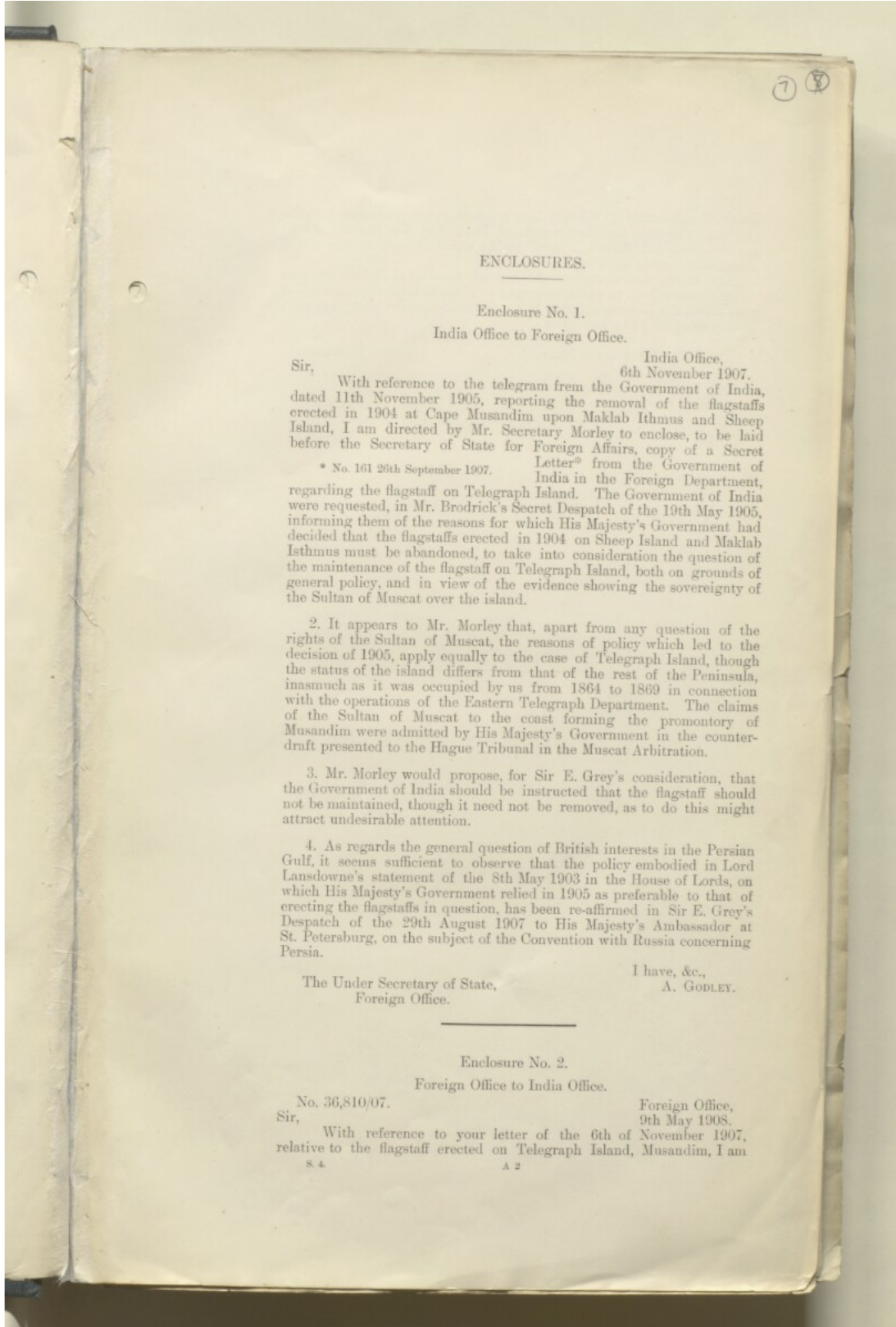


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[ظ٦] (٤٥٤/١٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٧] [١٨/٤٥٤]



ENCLOSURES.

Enclosure No. 1.

India Office to Foreign Office.

India Office,
6th November 1907.

Sir,
With reference to the telegram from the Government of India, dated 11th November 1905, reporting the removal of the flagstaffs erected in 1904 at Cape Musandim upon Maklab Ithmus and Sheep Island, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a Secret Letter^o from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, regarding the flagstaff on Telegraph Island. The Government of India were requested, in Mr. Brodrick's Secret Despatch of the 19th May 1905, informing them of the reasons for which His Majesty's Government had decided that the flagstaffs erected in 1904 on Sheep Island and Maklab Isthmus must be abandoned, to take into consideration the question of the maintenance of the flagstaff on Telegraph Island, both on grounds of general policy, and in view of the evidence showing the sovereignty of the Sultan of Muscat over the island.

2. It appears to Mr. Morley that, apart from any question of the rights of the Sultan of Muscat, the reasons of policy which led to the decision of 1905, apply equally to the case of Telegraph Island, though the status of the island differs from that of the rest of the Peninsula, inasmuch as it was occupied by us from 1864 to 1869 in connection with the operations of the Eastern Telegraph Department. The claims of the Sultan of Muscat to the coast forming the promontory of Musandim were admitted by His Majesty's Government in the counter-draft presented to the Hague Tribunal in the Muscat Arbitration.

3. Mr. Morley would propose, for Sir E. Grey's consideration, that the Government of India should be instructed that the flagstaff should not be maintained, though it need not be removed, as to do this might attract undesirable attention.

4. As regards the general question of British interests in the Persian Gulf, it seems sufficient to observe that the policy embodied in Lord Lansdowne's statement of the 8th May 1903 in the House of Lords, on which His Majesty's Government relied in 1905 as preferable to that of erecting the flagstaffs in question, has been re-affirmed in Sir E. Grey's Despatch of the 29th August 1907 to His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the Convention with Russia concerning Persia.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,
A. GODLEY.

Enclosure No. 2.

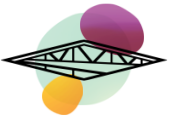
Foreign Office to India Office.

No. 36,810/07.
Foreign Office,
9th May 1908.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 6th of November 1907, relative to the flagstaff erected on Telegraph Island, Musandim, I am

S. 4.

A 2



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[ظ٧] (٤٥٤/١٩)

directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that he concurs in the proposal to instruct the Government of India that the flagstaff should not be maintained, though it need not be removed, as to do this might attract undesirable attention.

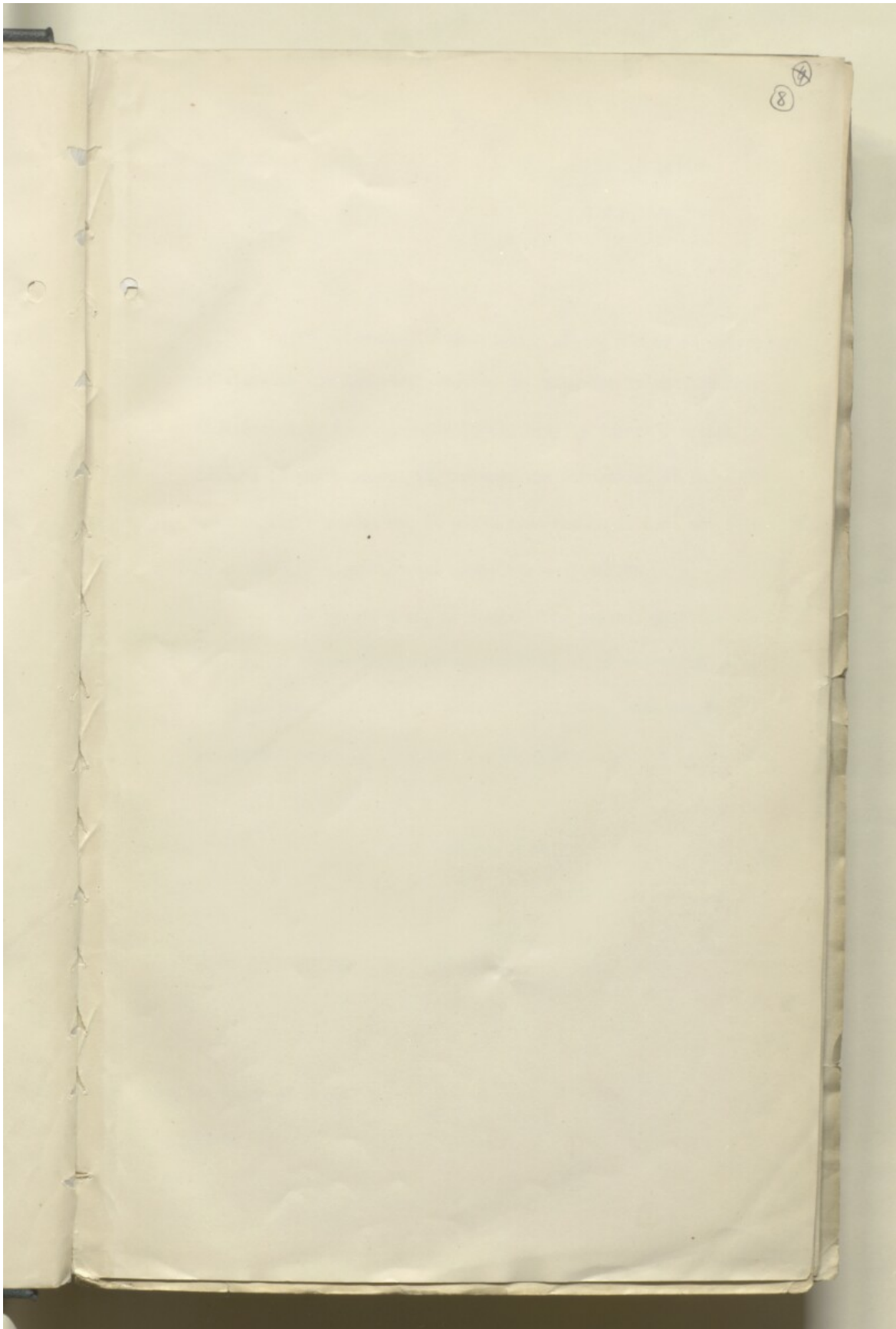
I am to add that, as regards the general question of British interests in the Persian Gulf, to which reference is made in the last paragraph of your letter, Sir E. Grey reserves to himself to address Secretary Viscount Morley more fully at a later date.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I am, &c.,
CHARLES HARDINGE.

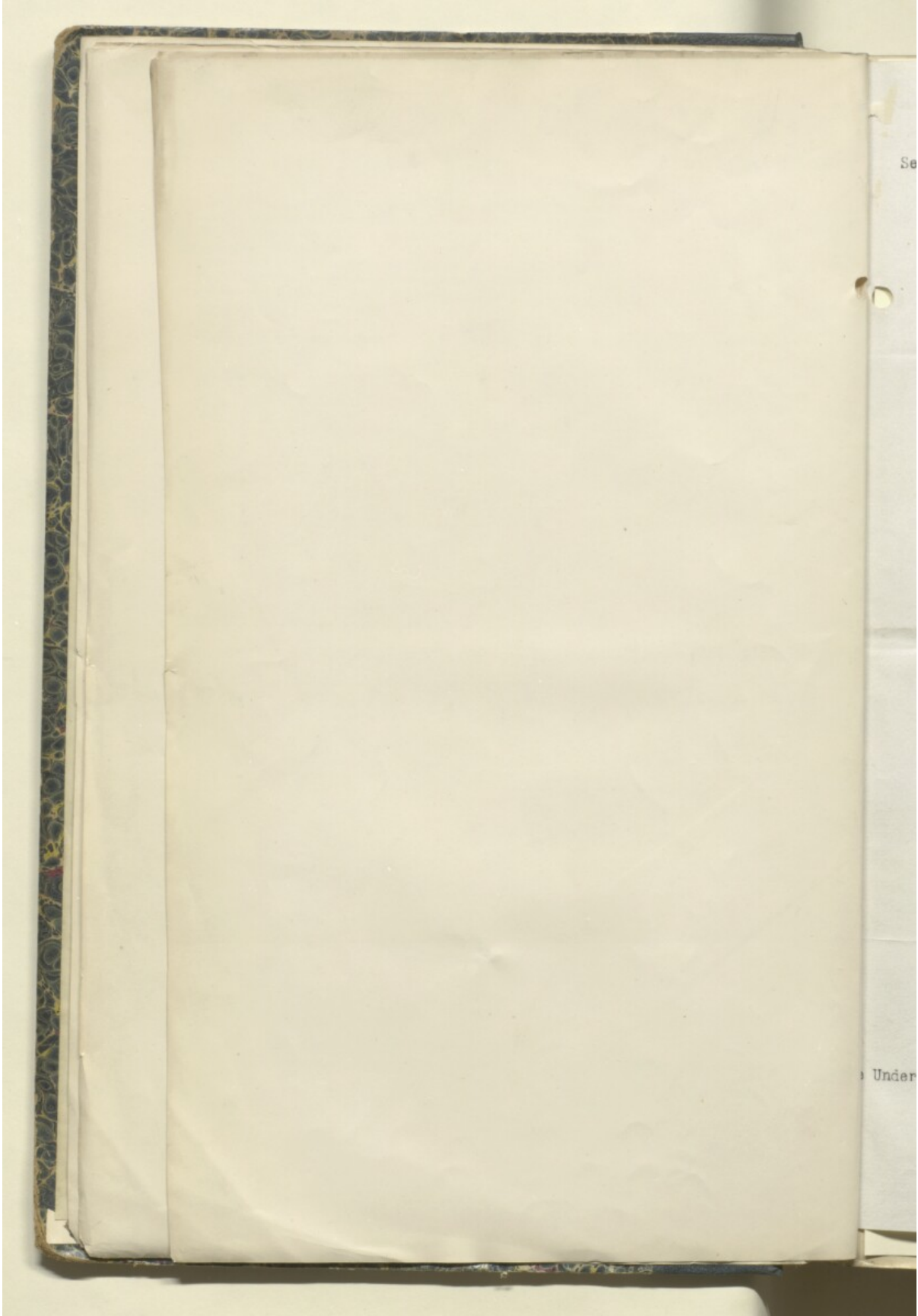


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨] (٤٥٤/٢٠)



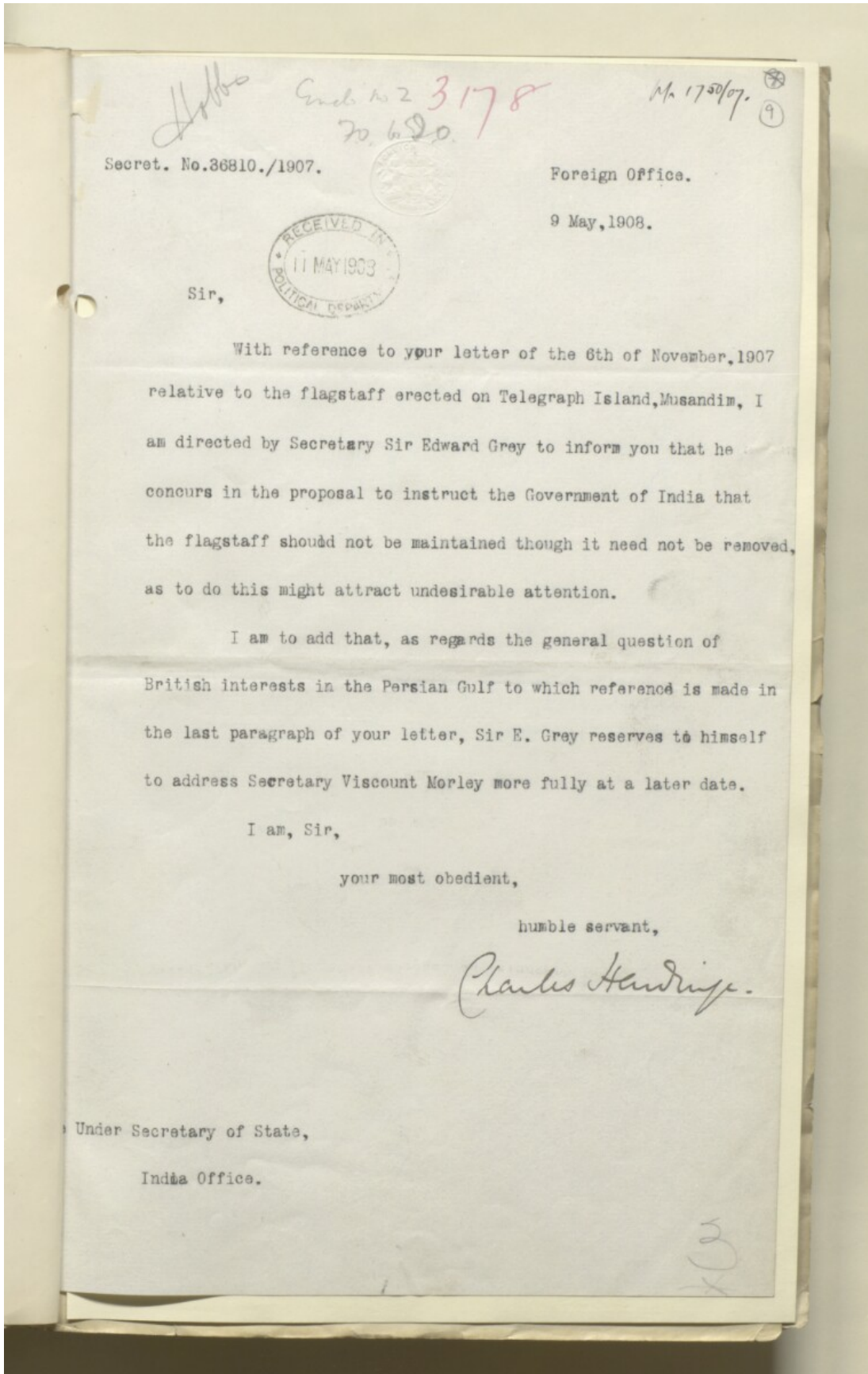


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٨] (٤٥٤/٢١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩] [٤٥٤/٢٢]



Secret. No.36810./1907.

Foreign Office.

9 May, 1908.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 6th of November, 1907 relative to the flagstaff erected on Telegraph Island, Musandim, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that he concurs in the proposal to instruct the Government of India that the flagstaff should not be maintained though it need not be removed, as to do this might attract undesirable attention.

I am to add that, as regards the general question of British interests in the Persian Gulf to which reference is made in the last paragraph of your letter, Sir E. Grey reserves to himself to address Secretary Viscount Morley more fully at a later date.

I am, Sir,

your most obedient,

humble servant,

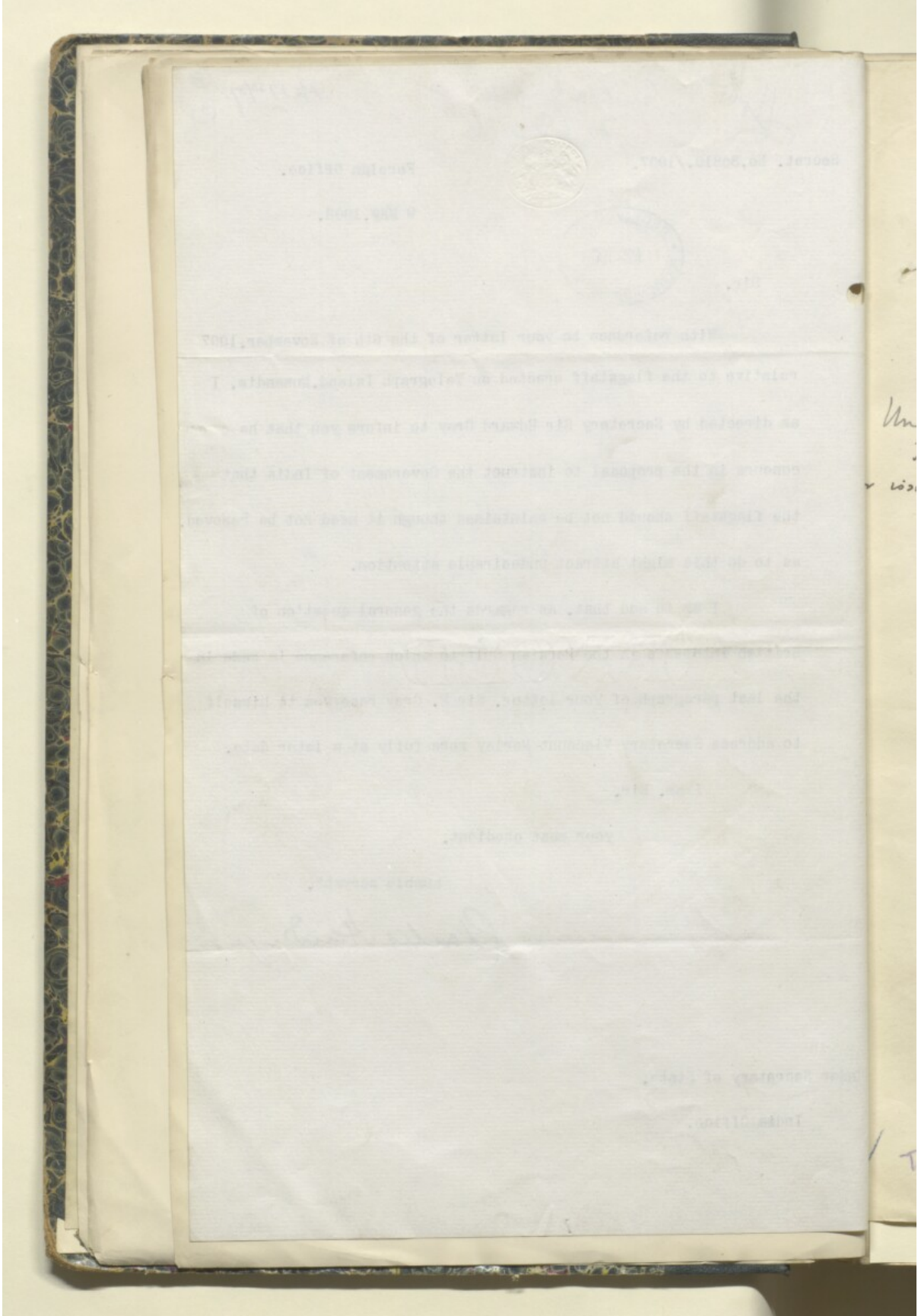
Charles Handberg.

Under Secretary of State,

India Office.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواي أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٣)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٠] [٤٥٤/٢٤]

1750/07

(10)

F. O.

Under Sec. of State,
I submit this reminder
to you, if approved.

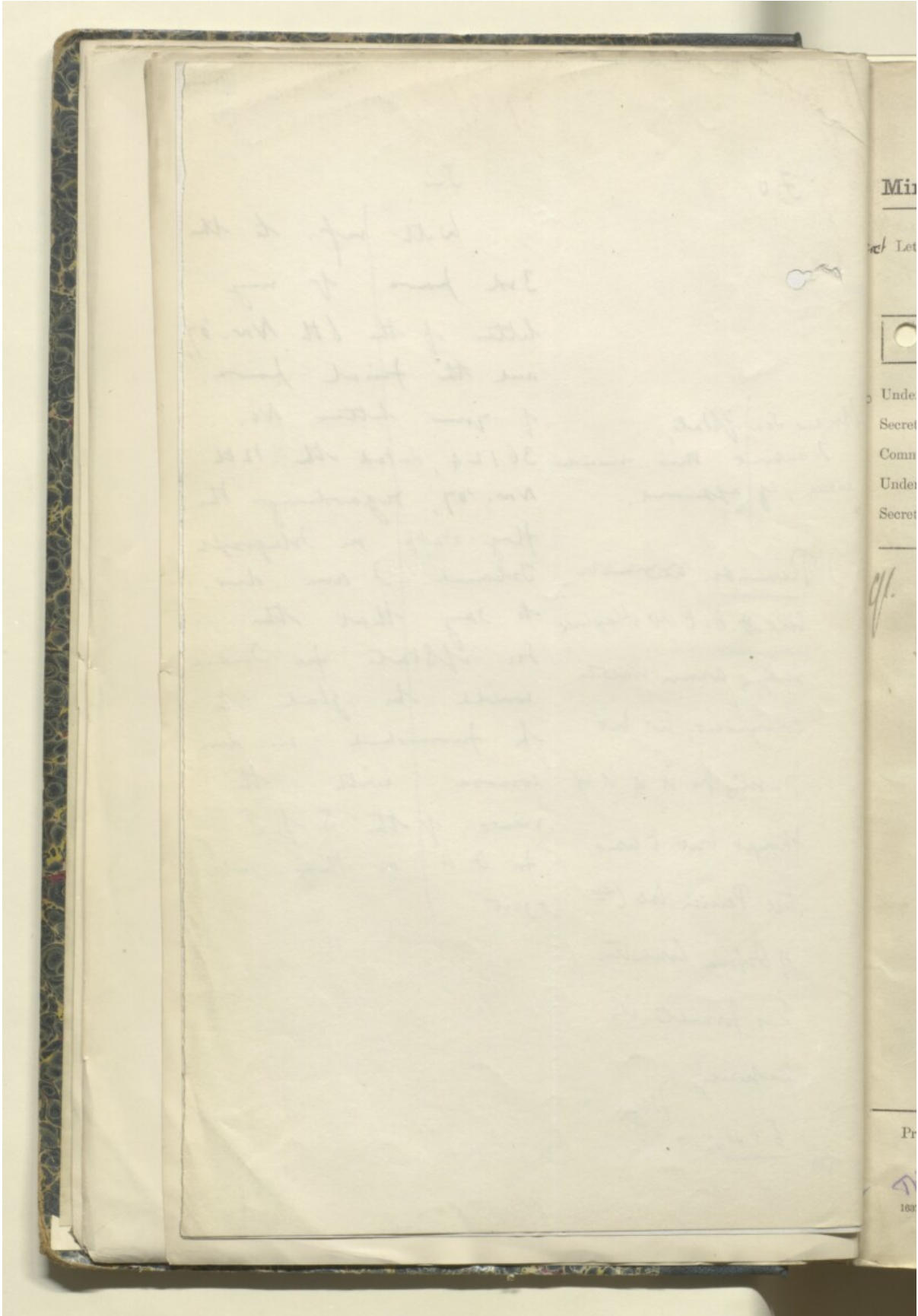
Permit me to say that the
Sec. of State for India
would be glad to
be furnished in due
course with the
views of the S. of S.
for Z. A. on this sub-
ject.

Permit me to say that the
Sec. of State for India
would be glad to
be furnished in due
course with the
views of the S. of S.
for Z. A. on this sub-
ject.

TH 6-5-08



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٥)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١١] [٤٥٤/٢٦]

Register No. 1750

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from India, no 161 Dated 26 September 1907.
Rec. 12 October

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary 22 Oct	MM	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State 23	ag	
Committee 25	MM	
Under Secretary 5 Nov	MM	
Secretary of State.....		

Question of maintenance of British flagstaff at Cape Musandam. Govt. of India propose merely to leave the flagstaff where it is, and not to address the Sultan of Muscat at all in the matter.

Copy to India 8 November 07
Sep. 45.
Despatch to India 22 May 08, Secret no. 6.
309 (275/07)

MM to FO

Briefly states the facts are as follows:-
On the 24th August 1904 H.M. Govt. sanctioned a proposal of the Govt. of India to erect flagstaffs on three points at Cape Musandam at the entrance to the Persian Gulf opposite Binzer Abbas.
On the 23rd December 1904, the question of the flag to be flown on these staffs having arisen, the Admiralty (No 3518/04) wrote pointing out the serious issues involved in the action being taken, with the result that H.M. Govt. telegraphed to the Viceroy on 27 March 1905 that the flagstaffs on Sheep Island and at Isthanus (between Malcolm and

Sign ag 5 Nov 07

593/05

Previous Papers:—

1887. L. 1779. 2000.—10/1907.



Elphinstone Inlet) must be abandoned, but that the flagstaff on Telegraph Island might be maintained "as a sign of the continuance of our occupation of the spot which first took place in connection with the operations of the Eastern Telegraph Company in 1869." Mr. Brodrick's despatch of 19 May 1905, which summarised the controversy, after the question had been considered by the Defence Committee, requested the Govt. of India to reconsider the question of the flagstaff on Telegraph Island.

Telegraph Island, in view of its occupation in 1869, stands in a different position from the other two places selected for flagstaffs in 1902. The Admiralty recognised this in a letter of 21 Feb. 1905 explanatory of the views expressed in their letter of 23 December 1902. They state that, having been consulted in 1902 on a proposal that the old Telegraph buildings in Elphinstone Inlet should be reoccupied by a Native Agent in charge of the British flag, "my Lords replied that they had no objection. So that arrangement and the method of carrying it out, they still adhere to."

As regards Muscat rights over Musandam, the Counter-case presented to the Hague Tribunal by Her Majesty's Government in the Muscat Arbitration states that "from Ras Dibba to Dibba (Dibat) the coast forming the promontory of Musandam is claimed by the Sultan who has certainly before and since 1862 exercised authority on that coast by his wali and in other ways: and his rights on the coast are recognised by the Sheikh of Sharqah and the Joasmi"

The independence of Muscat was guaranteed by France and England in 1862.

A map will be found in N. 2366/04.

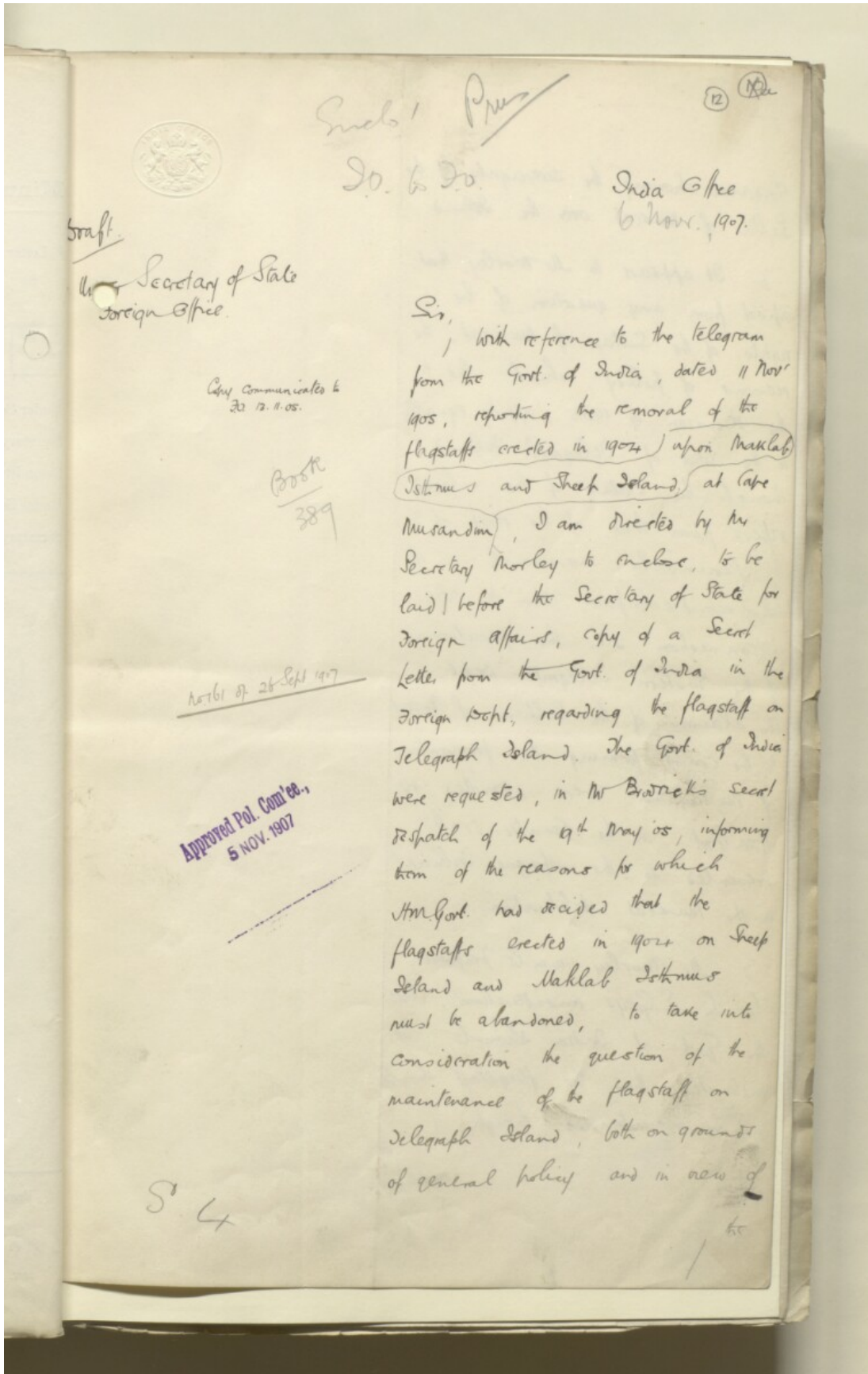
Staff

* 2631/05

† 2967/02



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٢ و] (٤٥٤/٢٨)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٩)

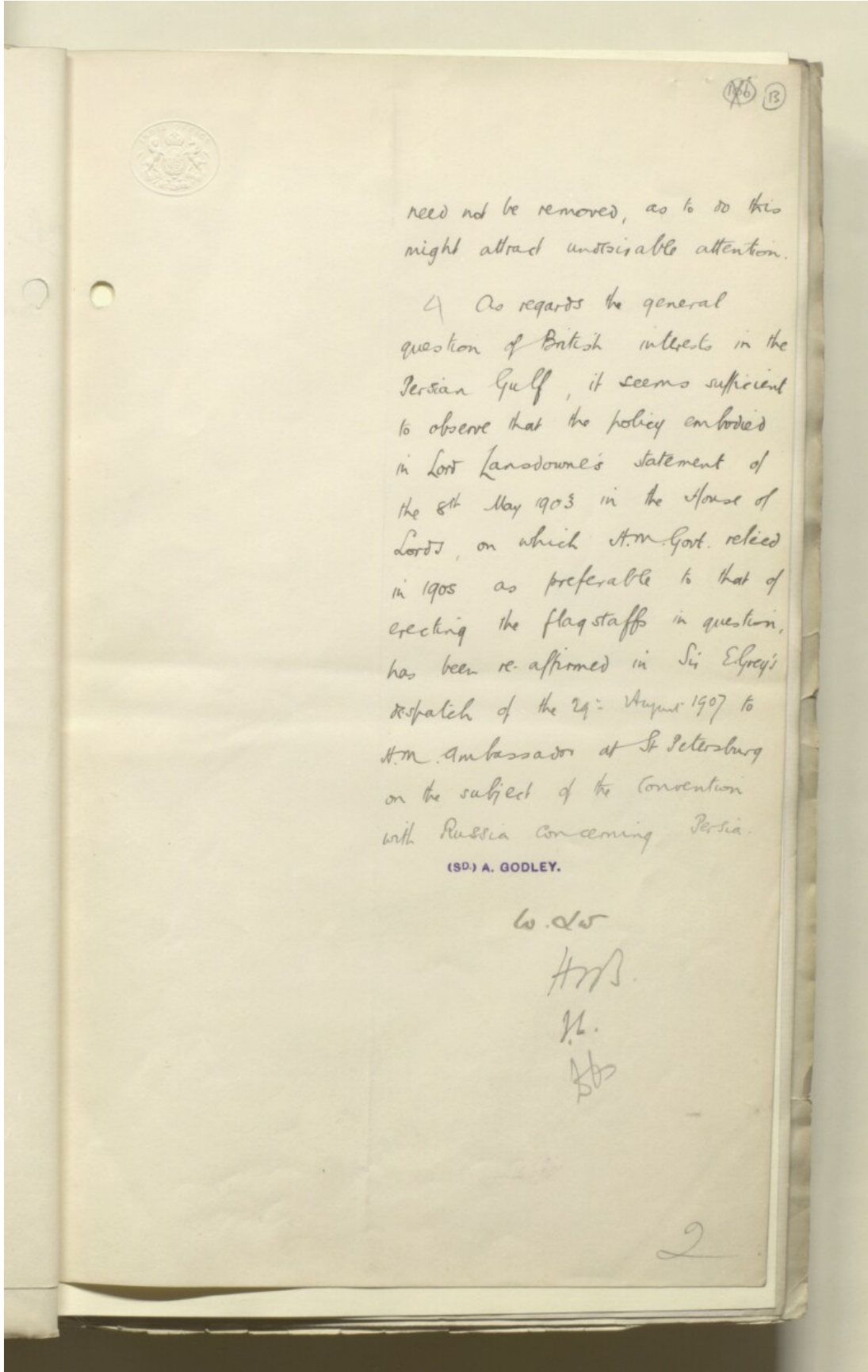
Evidence showing the sovereignty of the Sultan of Muscat over the Island.

2 It appears to Mr Morley that, apart from any question of the rights of the Sultan of Muscat, the reasons of policy which led to the decision of 1905, apply equally to the case of Telegraph Island, though the status of the island differs from that of the rest of the Peninsula, inasmuch as it was occupied from 1862 to 1869 in connection with the operations of the Eastern Telegraph Dept. The claims of the Sultan of Muscat to the coast forming the promontory of Musandam were admitted by H.M. Govt. in the Counter-draft presented to the Hague Tribunal in the Muscat Arbitration.

3 Mr Morley would propose, for Sir E. Grey's consideration, that the Govt. of India should be instructed that the flagstaff should not be maintained though it
need

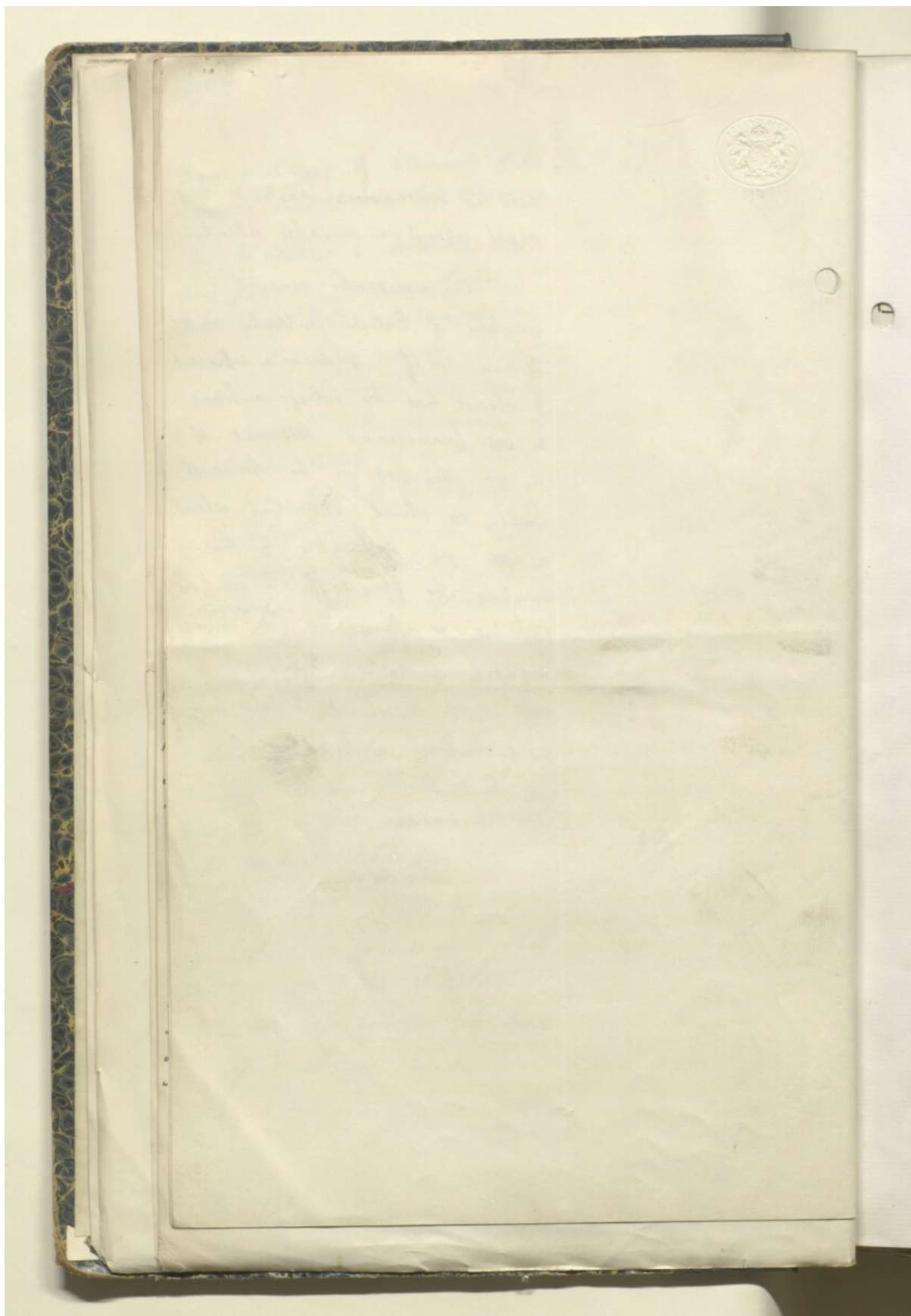


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣ و] (٤٥٤/٣٠)



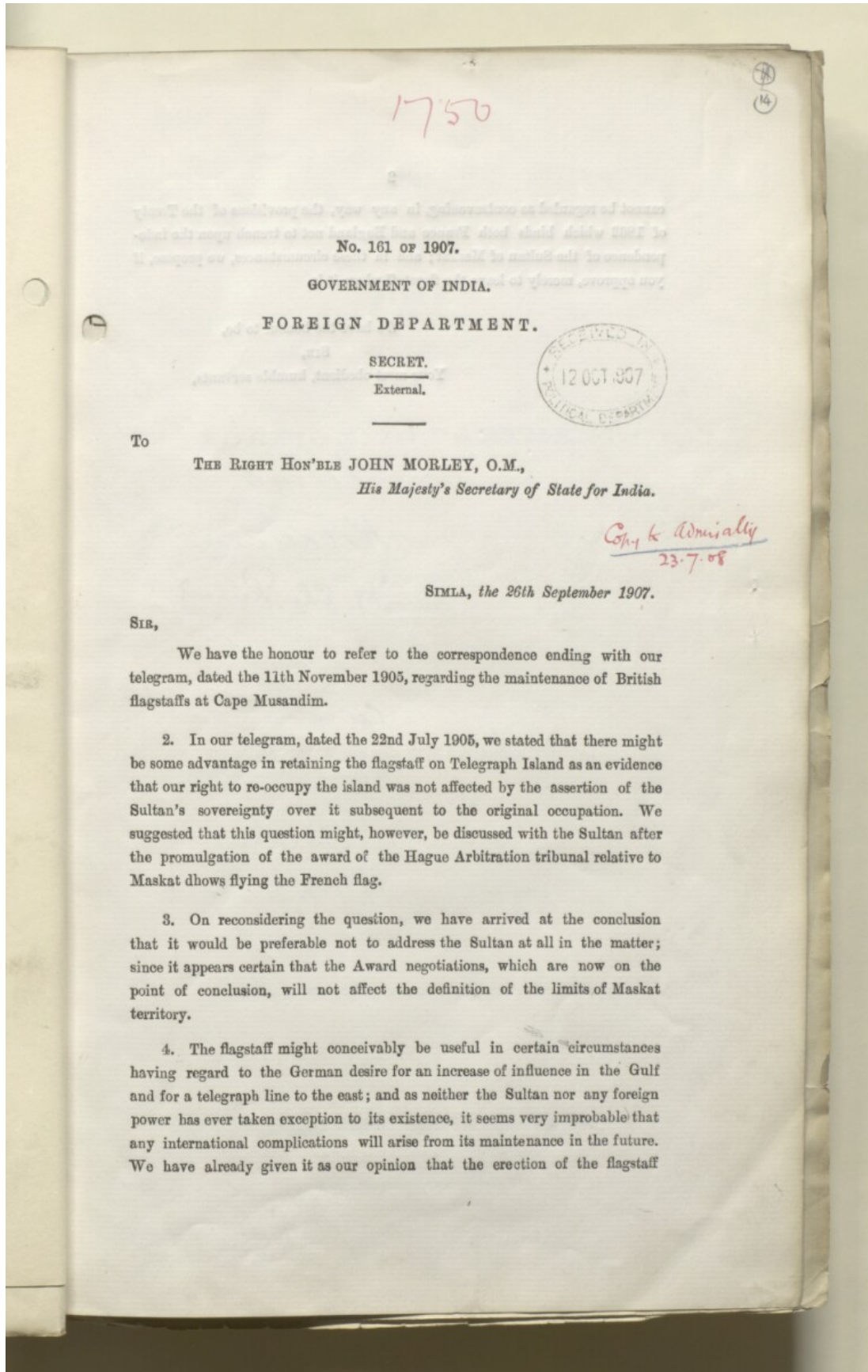


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٣١ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣١)



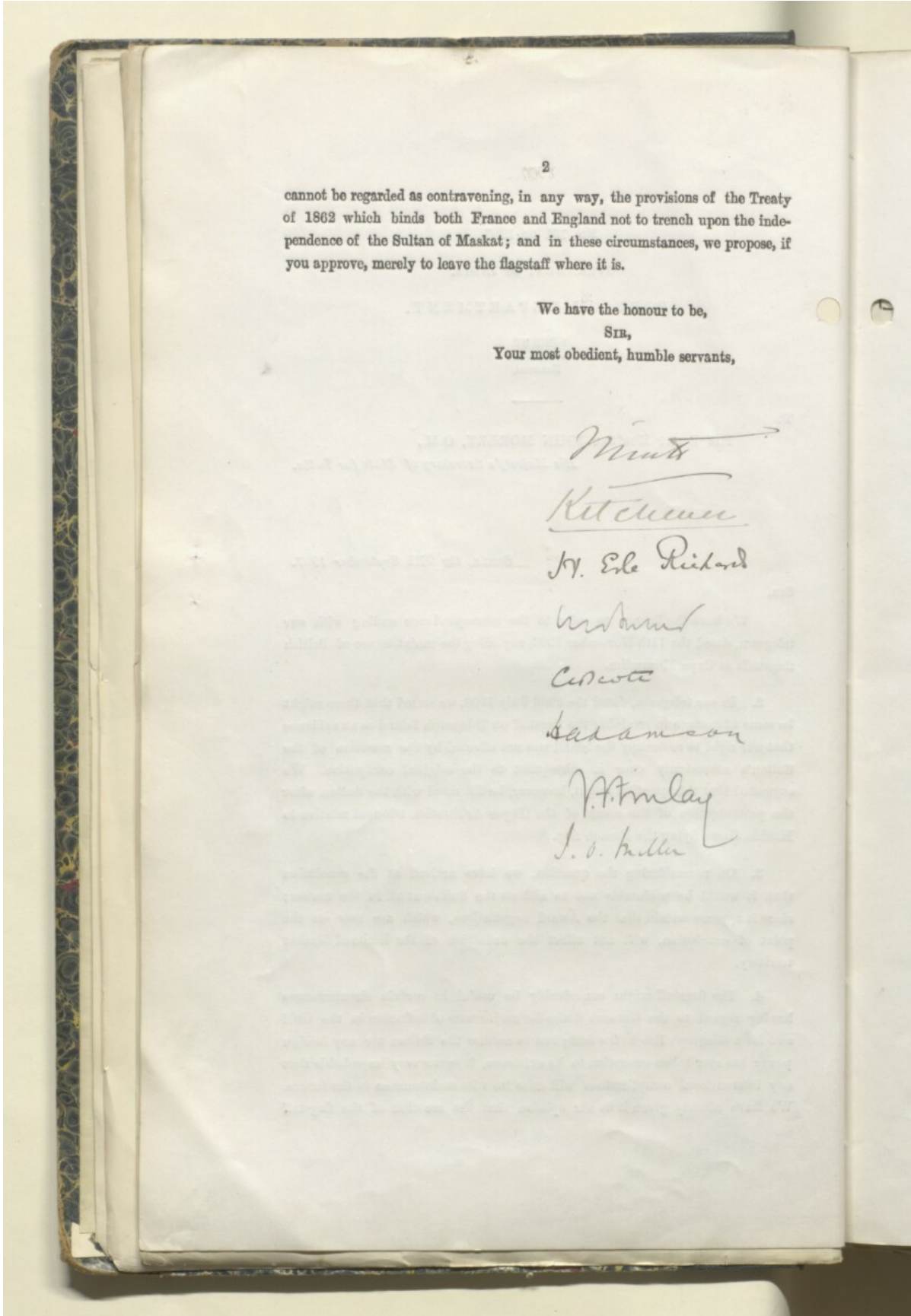


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٤١] (٤٥٤/٣٢)



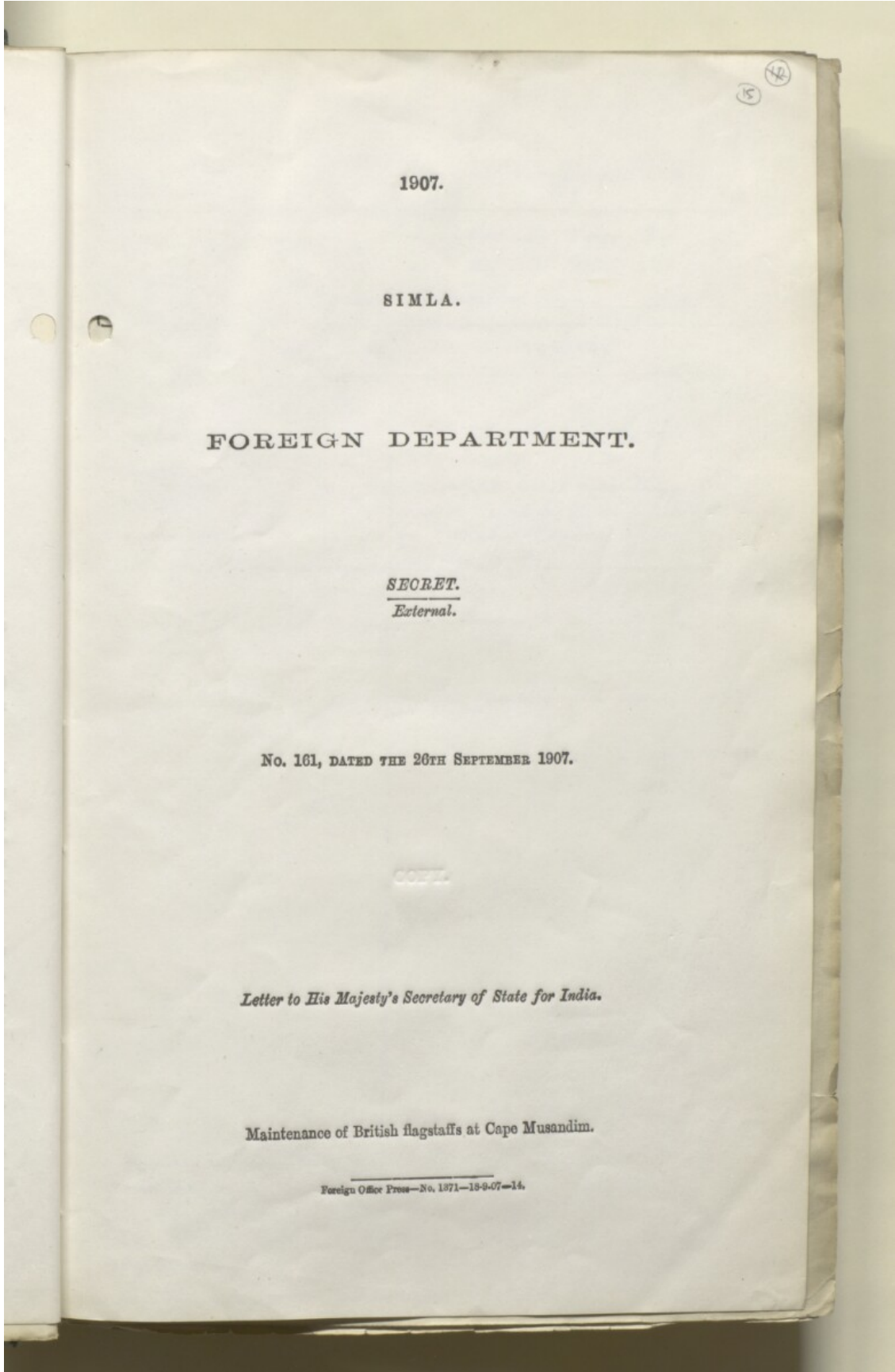


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤ اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٣)



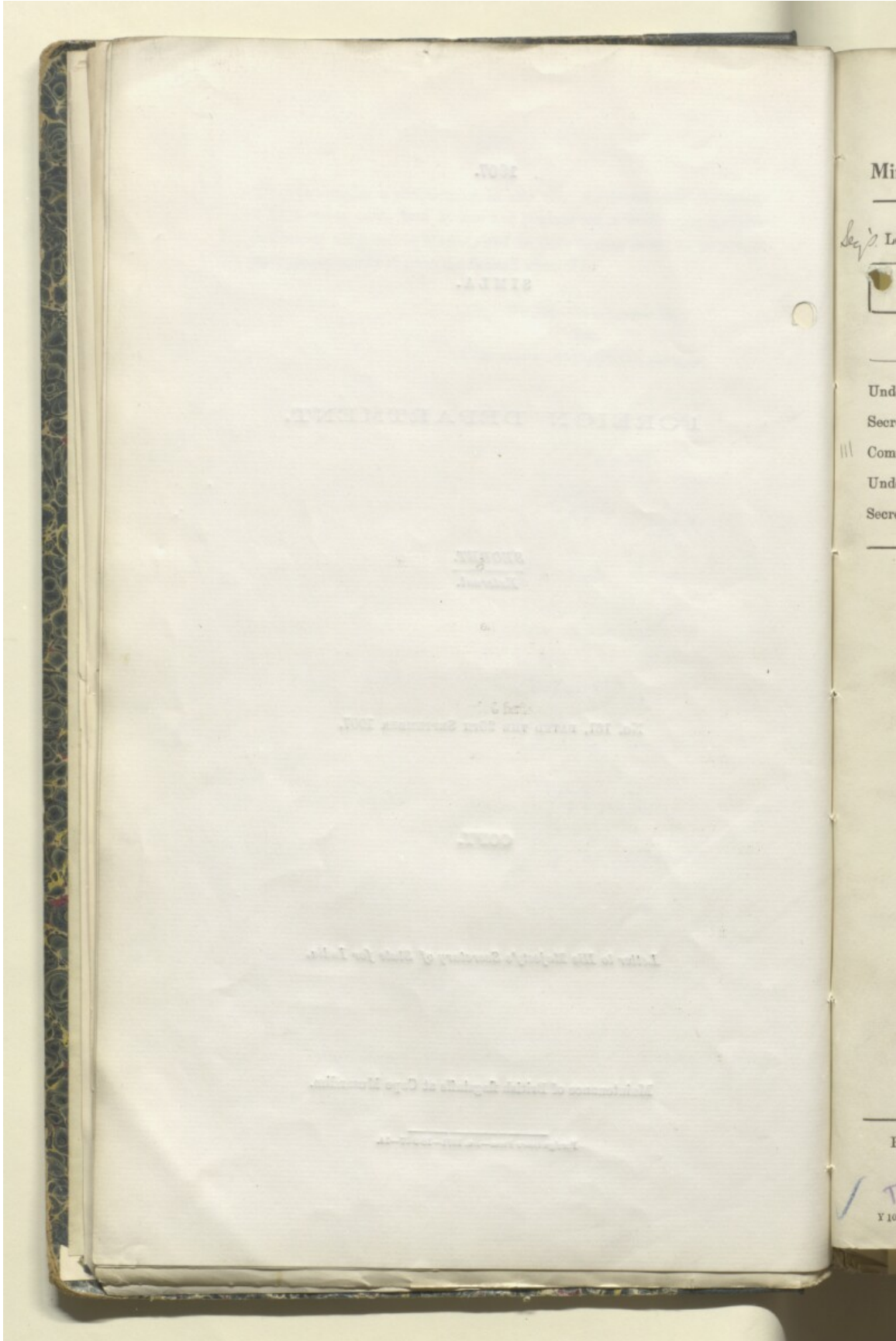


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥] (٤٥٤/٣٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٥)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٦] (٤٥٤/٣٦)

Register No. 1792 SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Minute Paper.

Letter from India, no. 47M., Dated 23 Nov. 1905.
Rec. 9 Dec.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	15 Dec	W	Persian Gulf. Correspondence regarding the arrangements for the removal of the flagstaff from Madhab Islets and Sheep Island. Flagstaff removed on 18th Oct.
Secretary of State	15	A G	
Committee	18/12	Me.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to
70
Army } 11.106.
Diploma }

The question of the retention of the flagstaff
on Telegraph Islets is still unsettled.
For information

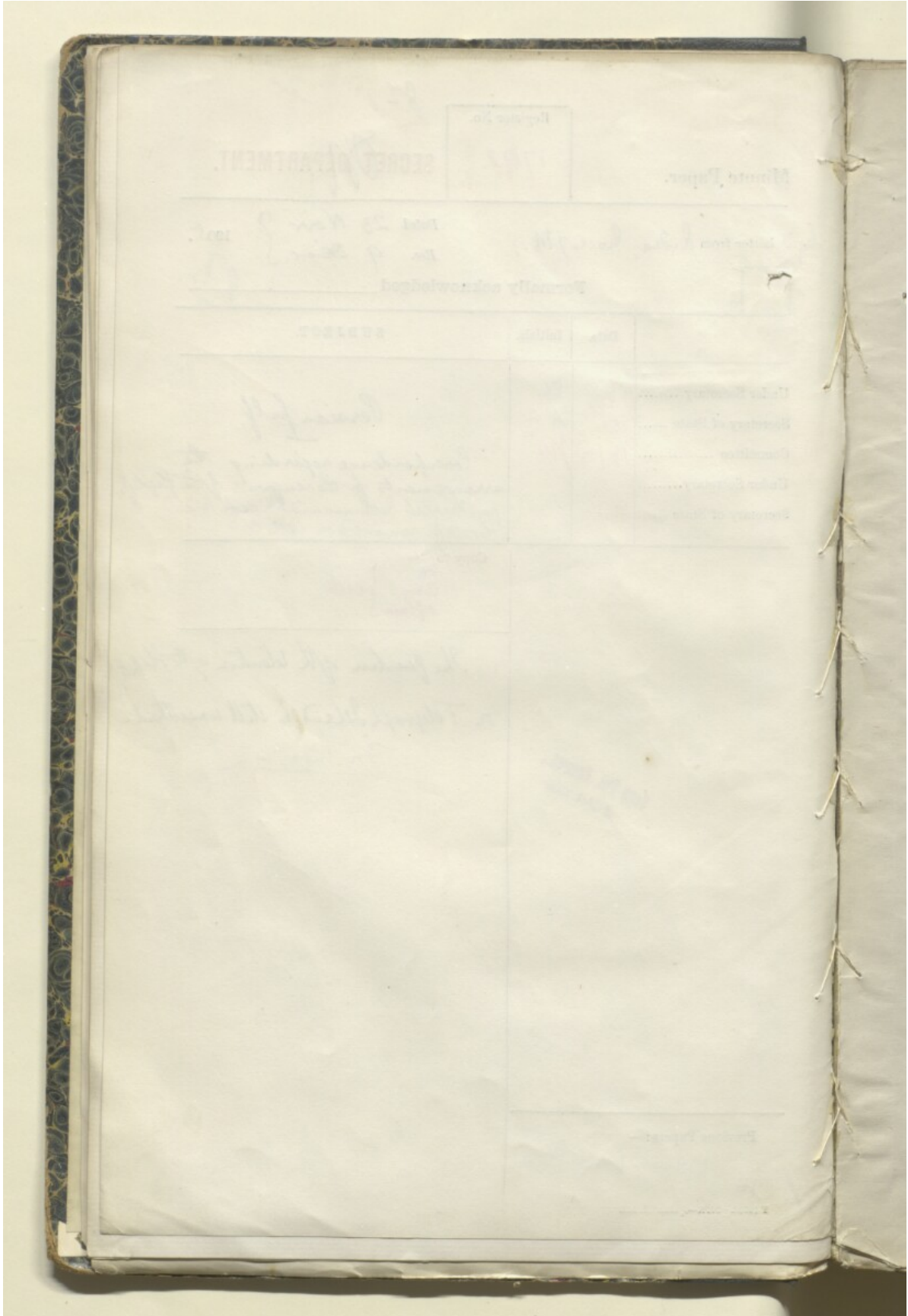
Secy Pol. Comrea,
2 JAN 1906

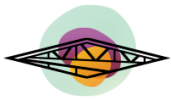
Previous Papers:—
TH 1711 (2366/1000)

Y 10780. 3000.—3.1905. 1. 536.

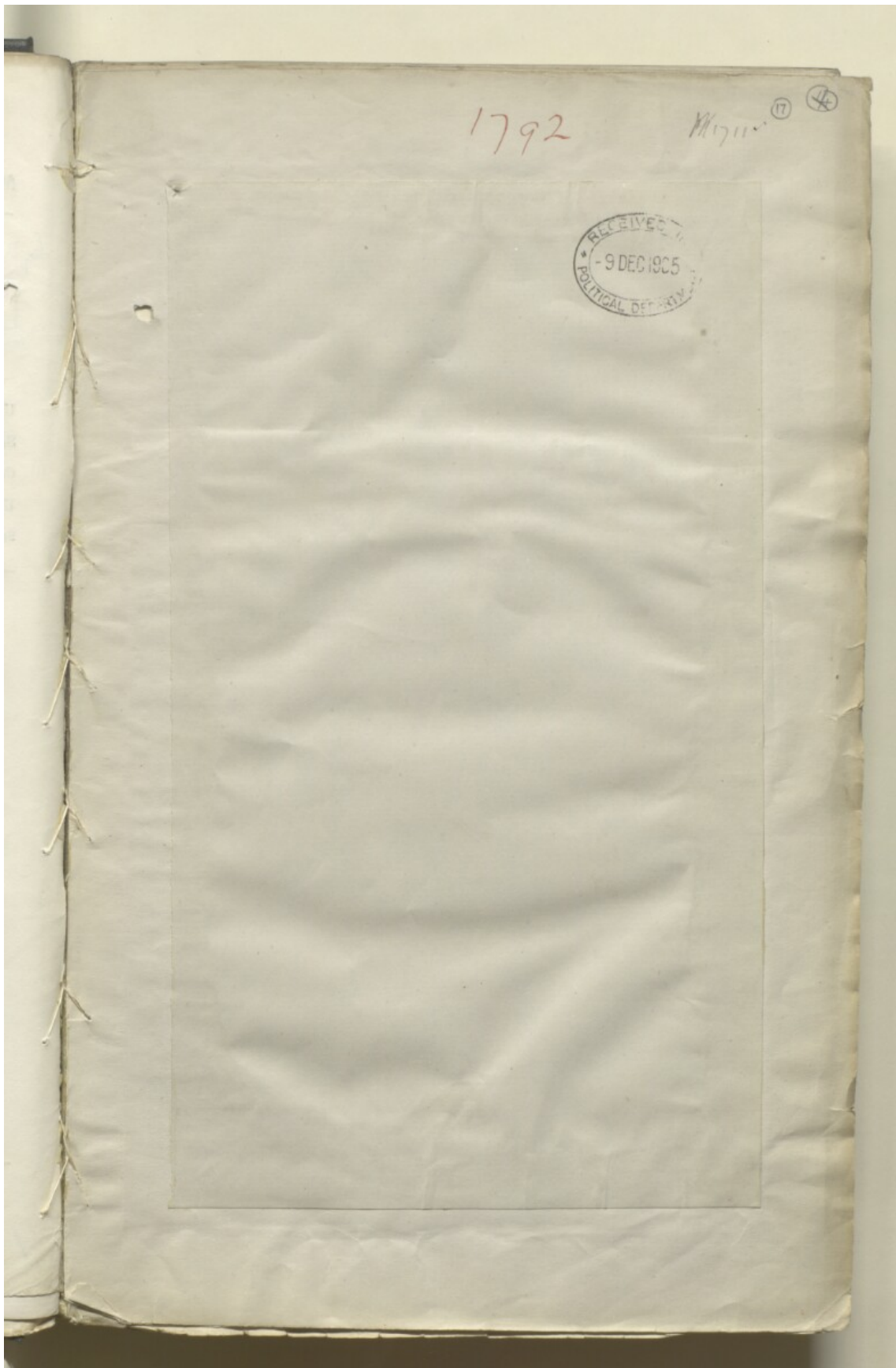


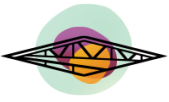
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦ اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٧)



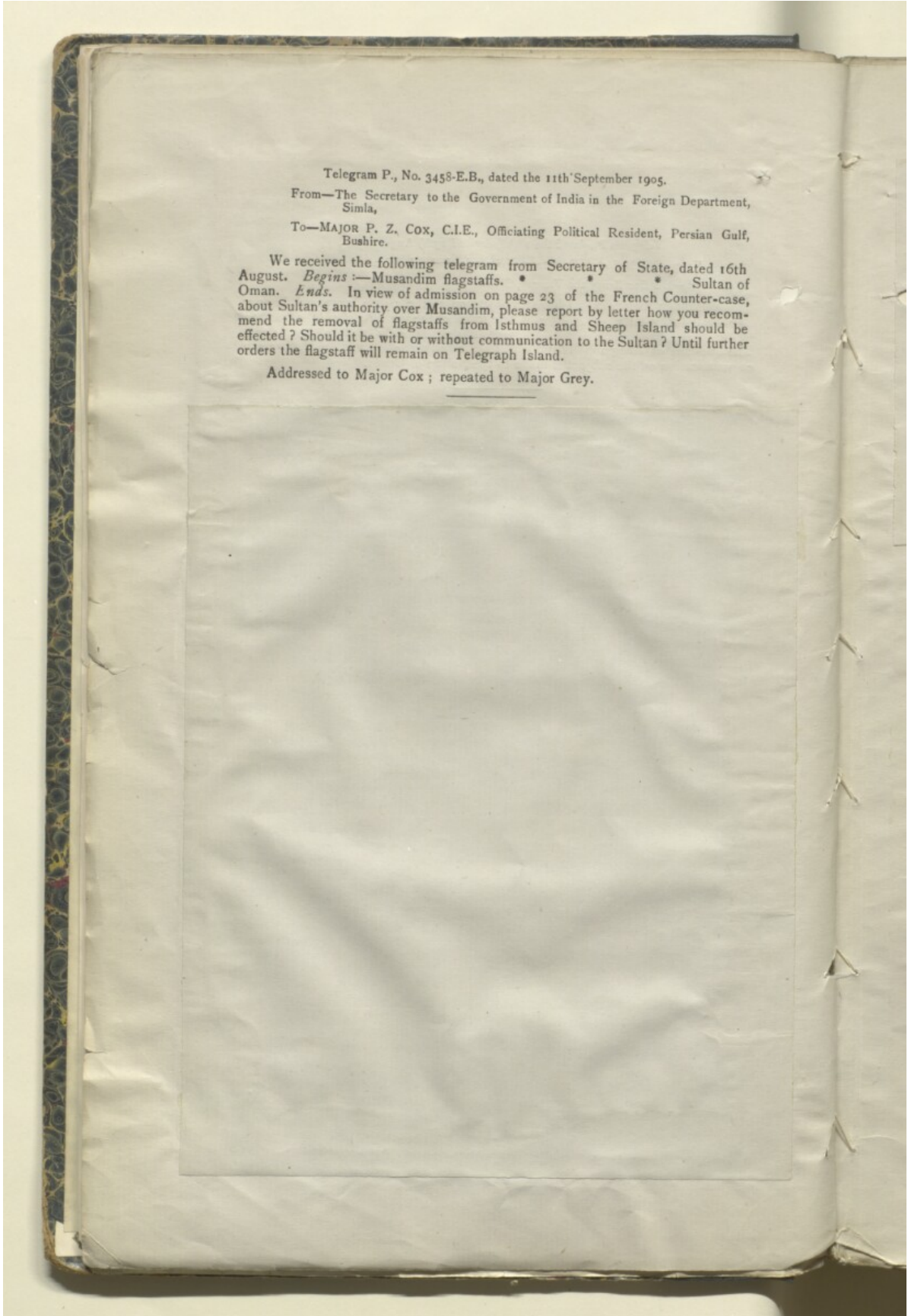


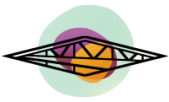
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧و] (٤٥٤/٣٨)





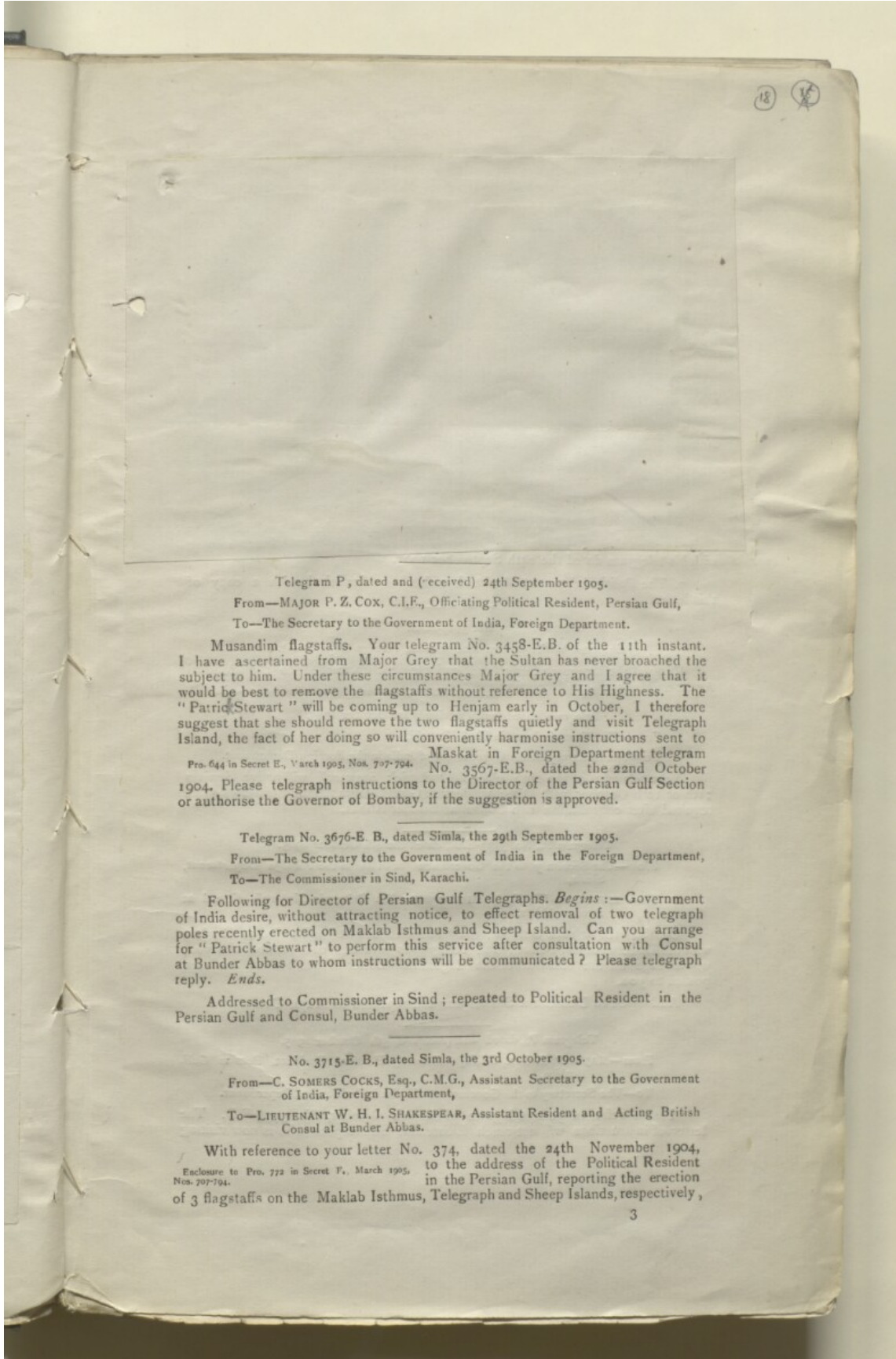
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٧ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[١٨ و] (٤٥٤/٤٠)



Telegram P, dated and (received) 24th September 1905.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.F., Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Musandim flagstaffs. Your telegram No. 3458-E.B. of the 11th instant. I have ascertained from Major Grey that the Sultan has never broached the subject to him. Under these circumstances Major Grey and I agree that it would be best to remove the flagstaffs without reference to His Highness. The "Patrick Stewart" will be coming up to Henjam early in October, I therefore suggest that she should remove the two flagstaffs quietly and visit Telegraph Island, the fact of her doing so will conveniently harmonise instructions sent to Maskat in Foreign Department telegram No. 3567-E.B., dated the 22nd October 1904. Please telegraph instructions to the Director of the Persian Gulf Section or authorise the Governor of Bombay, if the suggestion is approved.

Telegram No. 3676-E. B., dated Simla, the 29th September 1905.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,
To—The Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

Following for Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs. *Begins* :—Government of India desire, without attracting notice, to effect removal of two telegraph poles recently erected on Maklab Isthmus and Sheep Island. Can you arrange for "Patrick Stewart" to perform this service after consultation with Consul at Bunder Abbas to whom instructions will be communicated? Please telegraph reply. *Ends*.

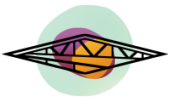
Addressed to Commissioner in Sind; repeated to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and Consul, Bunder Abbas.

No. 3715-E. B., dated Simla, the 3rd October 1905.

From—C. SOMERS COCKS, Esq., C.M.G., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—LIEUTENANT W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR, Assistant Resident and Acting British Consul at Bunder Abbas.

With reference to your letter No. 374, dated the 24th November 1904, to the address of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, reporting the erection of 3 flagstaffs on the Maklab Isthmus, Telegraph and Sheep Islands, respectively,



"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤١)

in Company with Commander Kemp of H. M. S. "Sphinx", I am directed to inform you that it has since been decided, in consultation with His Majesty's Government to remove the flagstuffs on the Maklab Isthmus and Sheep Island, allowing only the one on Telegraph Island to remain till the issue of further orders on the subject.

2. The Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs has accordingly been requested by telegram (which has been repeated to you) to arrange, after consultation with you, for the removal without attracting notice of the two flagstuffs by the "Patrick Stewart" which it is understood will shortly visit Henjam. I am therefore to request that you will afford whatever help the Director may be in need of in the matter, but you should not go personally on the "Patrick Stewart" to remove the flagstuffs, as your presence is unnecessary and might, when known, invest the action with some political importance, which the Government of India desire to avoid.

3. A report should be submitted, through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, when the flagstuffs have been removed and returned to store.

Telegram, dated and (received) 1st October 1905.

From—The Commissioner in Sind, Karachi,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Your telegram of the 29th ultimo. "Patrick Stewart" will arrive Henjam 11th or 12th October, with Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, and will do service required after consultation with Consul at Bunder Abbas.

Telegram P., No. 3733-E.B., dated the 4th October 1905.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla,

To—LIEUTENANT W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas.

On the 11th or 12th October, the "Patrick Stewart" will arrive at Henjam with the Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs and after consultation with you, will arrange for the removal of the flagstuffs. Letter of instructions has been posted to you.

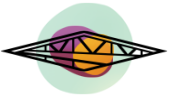
Addressed to Lieutenant Shakespear and repeated to Major Cox.

Telegram P., dated and (received) 5th October 1905.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Bushire,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Please refer to your telegram of the 8th October, No. 3733-E.B. The letter of instructions will not reach Lieutenant Shakespear who is now visiting



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩] [٤٥٤/٤٢]

Lingah and proceeding from there to meet the "Patrick Stewart" at Henjam. Please telegraph to him the purport of the message in cypher P., so that he may receive it on arrival at Henjam.

Telegram P., No. 3766-E.B., dated Simla, the 7th October 1905.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,
To—LIEUTENANT W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas.

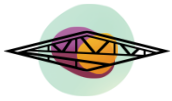
Please see my telegram No. 3733-E.B., dated 4th October. The purport of the letter posted to you is as follows:—

The Director of Indo-European Telegraphs, Persian Gulf Section, has been instructed to arrange, in consultation with you, for the removal by the "Patrick Stewart", without attracting notice of the two flagstaves on Maklab Isthmus and Sheep Island. The flagstaff on Telegraph Island is not to be removed. You are requested to render every assistance in the matter but you are not to go personally to Musandim. When the work has been done a report should be submitted.

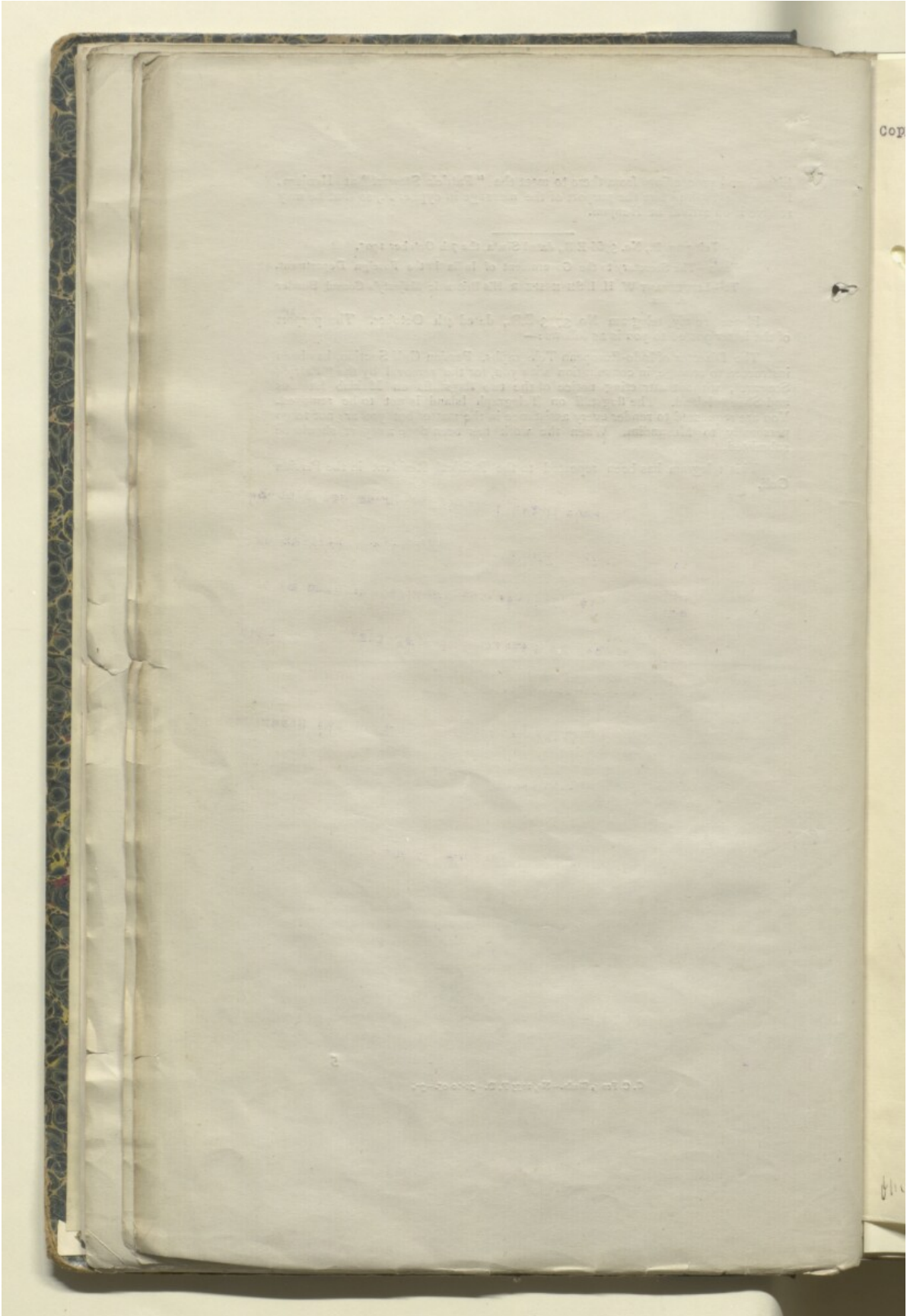
This telegram has been repeated to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

5

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1055 F. D.—31-10-05.—30

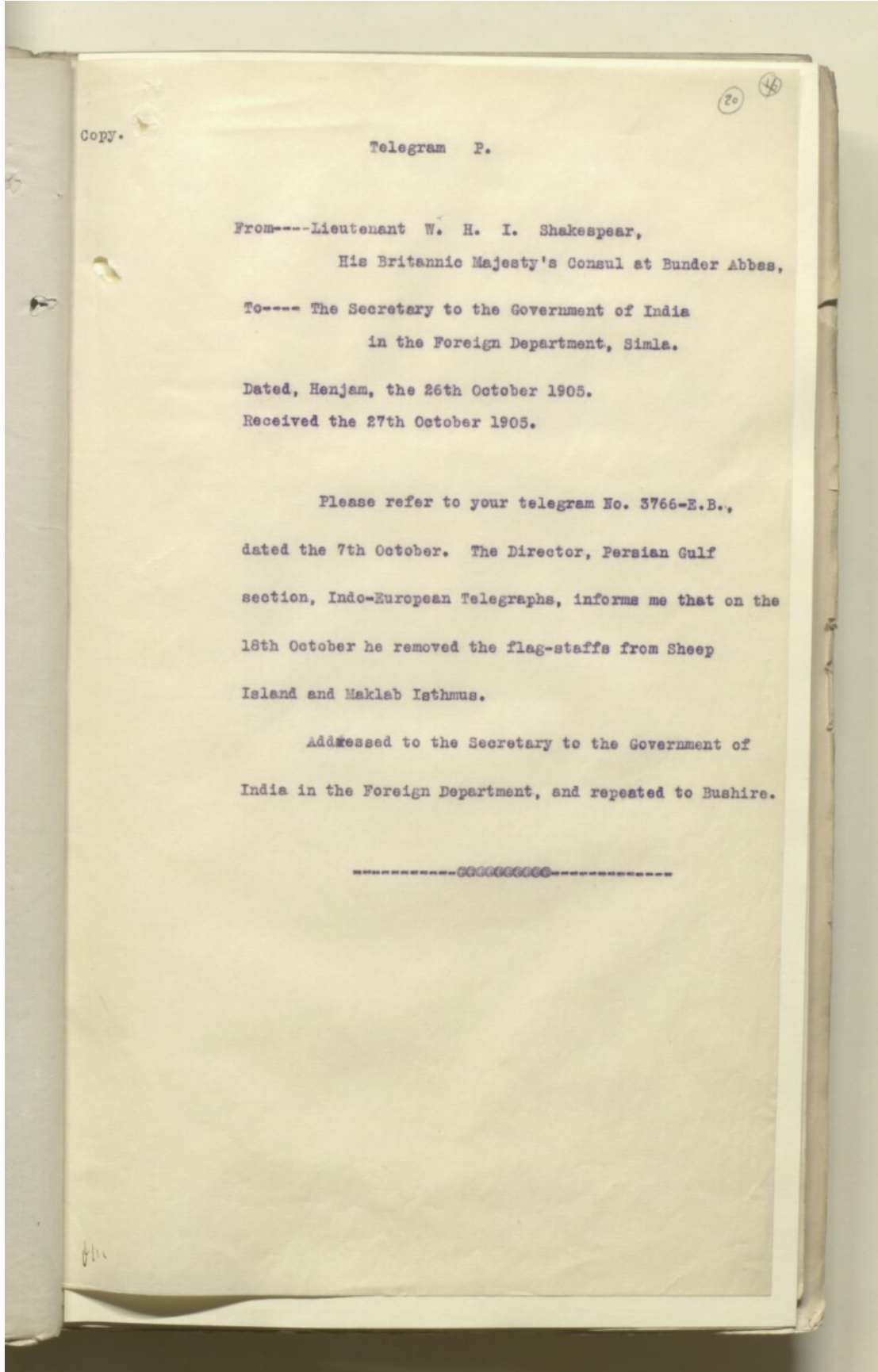


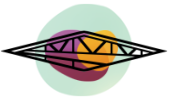
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٣)



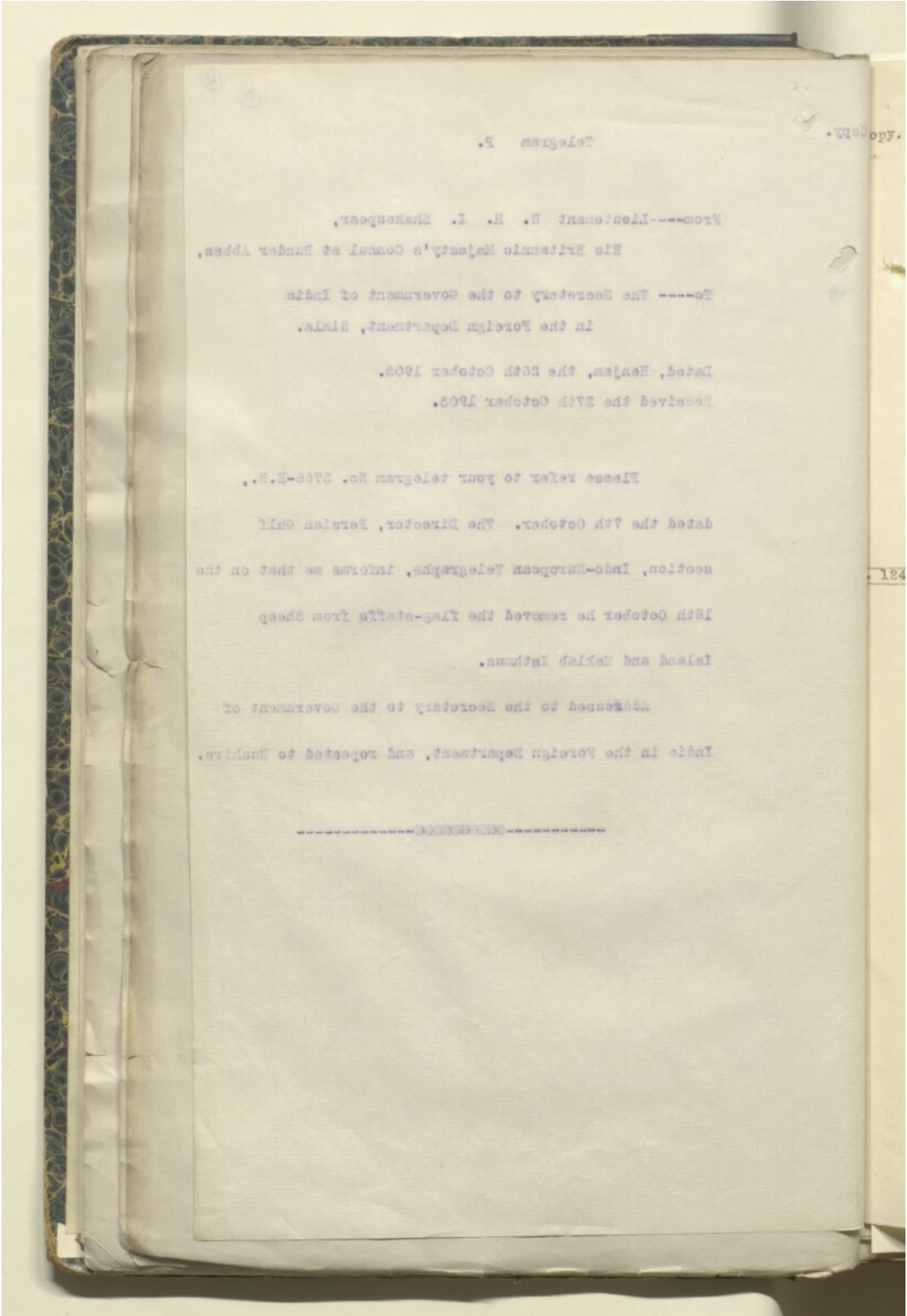


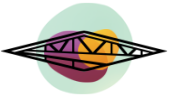
"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠ و] (٤٥٤/٤٤)



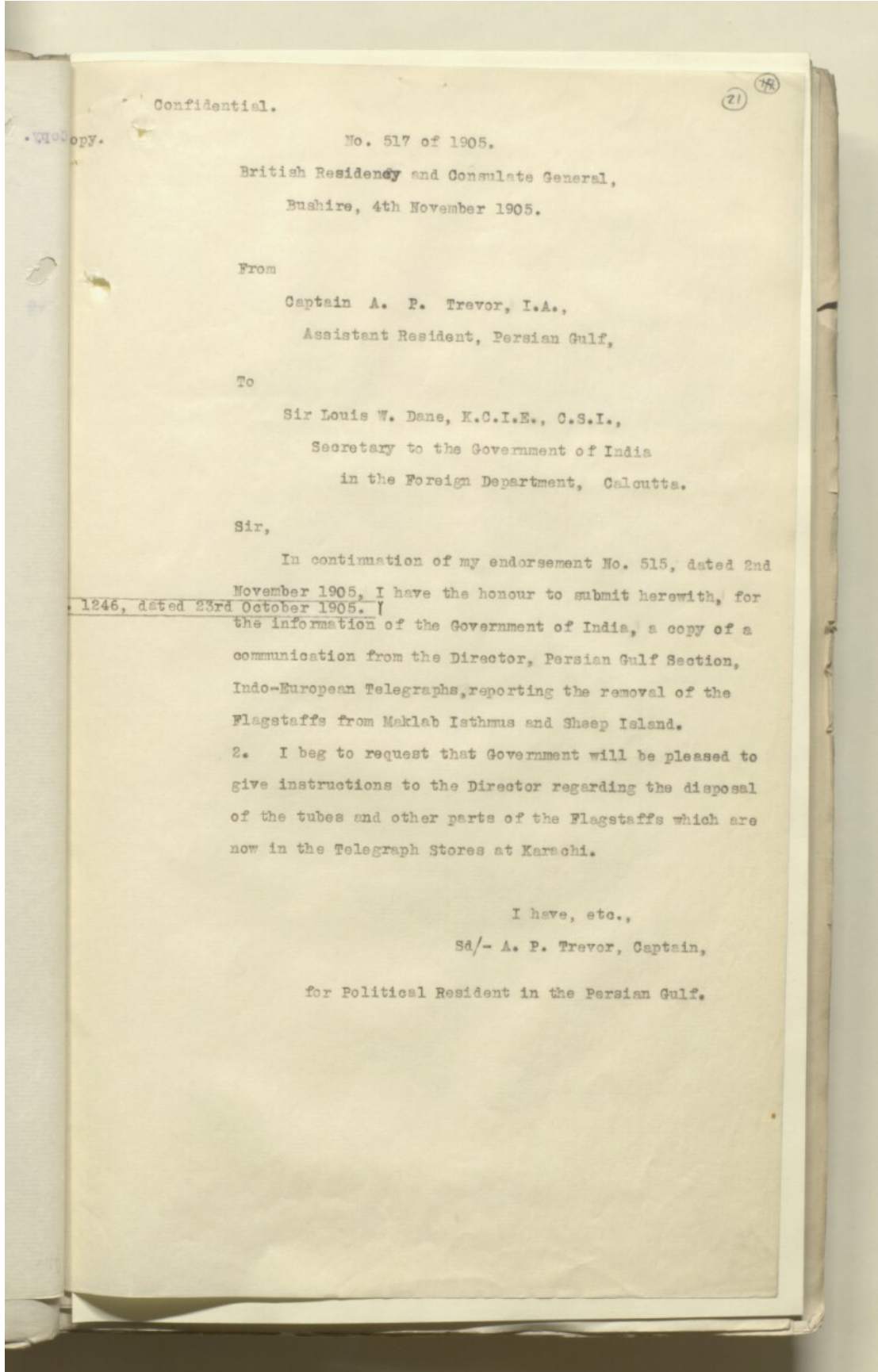


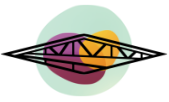
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٠ ظ] (٤٥/٤٥)



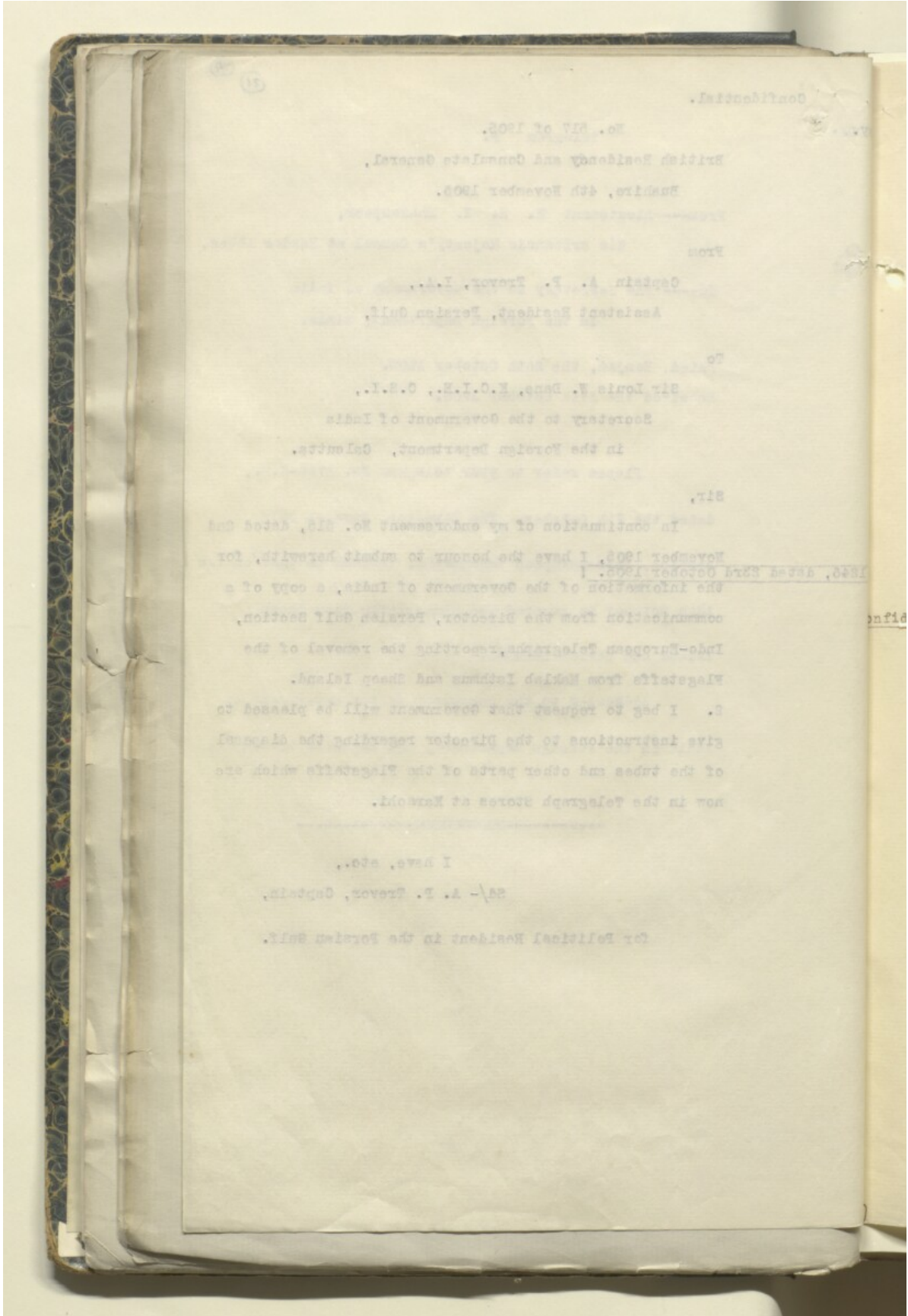


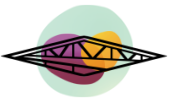
"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١ و] (٤٥٤/٤٦)



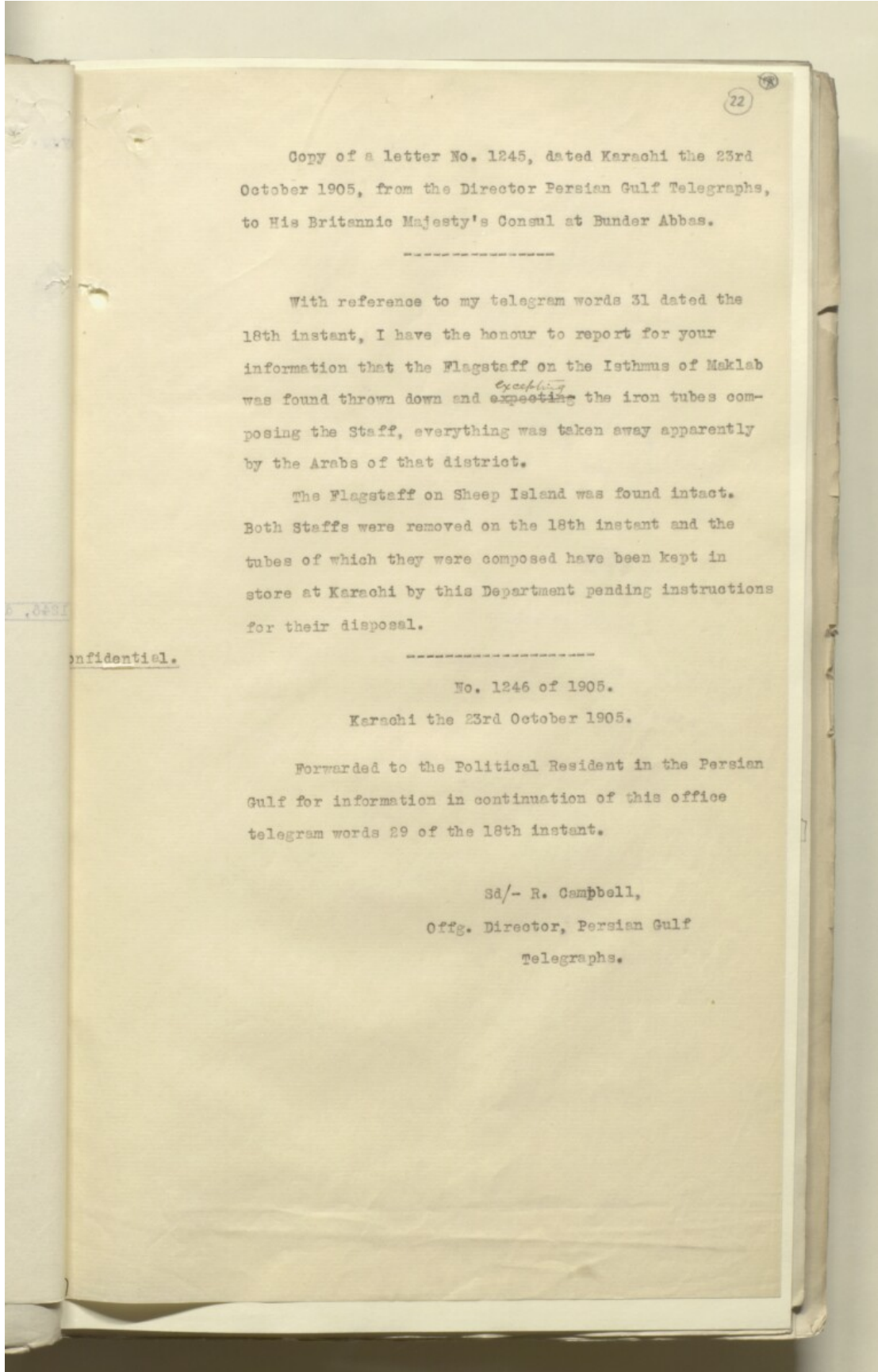


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢١ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٧)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٢و] (٤٥٤/٤٨)



22
Copy of a letter No. 1245, dated Karachi the 23rd
October 1905, from the Director Persian Gulf Telegraphs,
to His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas.

With reference to my telegram words 31 dated the
18th instant, I have the honour to report for your
information that the Flagstaff on the Isthmus of Maklab
was found thrown down and ^{excepting} ~~expecting~~ the iron tubes com-
posing the Staff, everything was taken away apparently
by the Arabs of that district.

The Flagstaff on Sheep Island was found intact.
Both Staffs were removed on the 18th instant and the
tubes of which they were composed have been kept in
store at Karachi by this Department pending instructions
for their disposal.

Confidential.

No. 1246 of 1905.

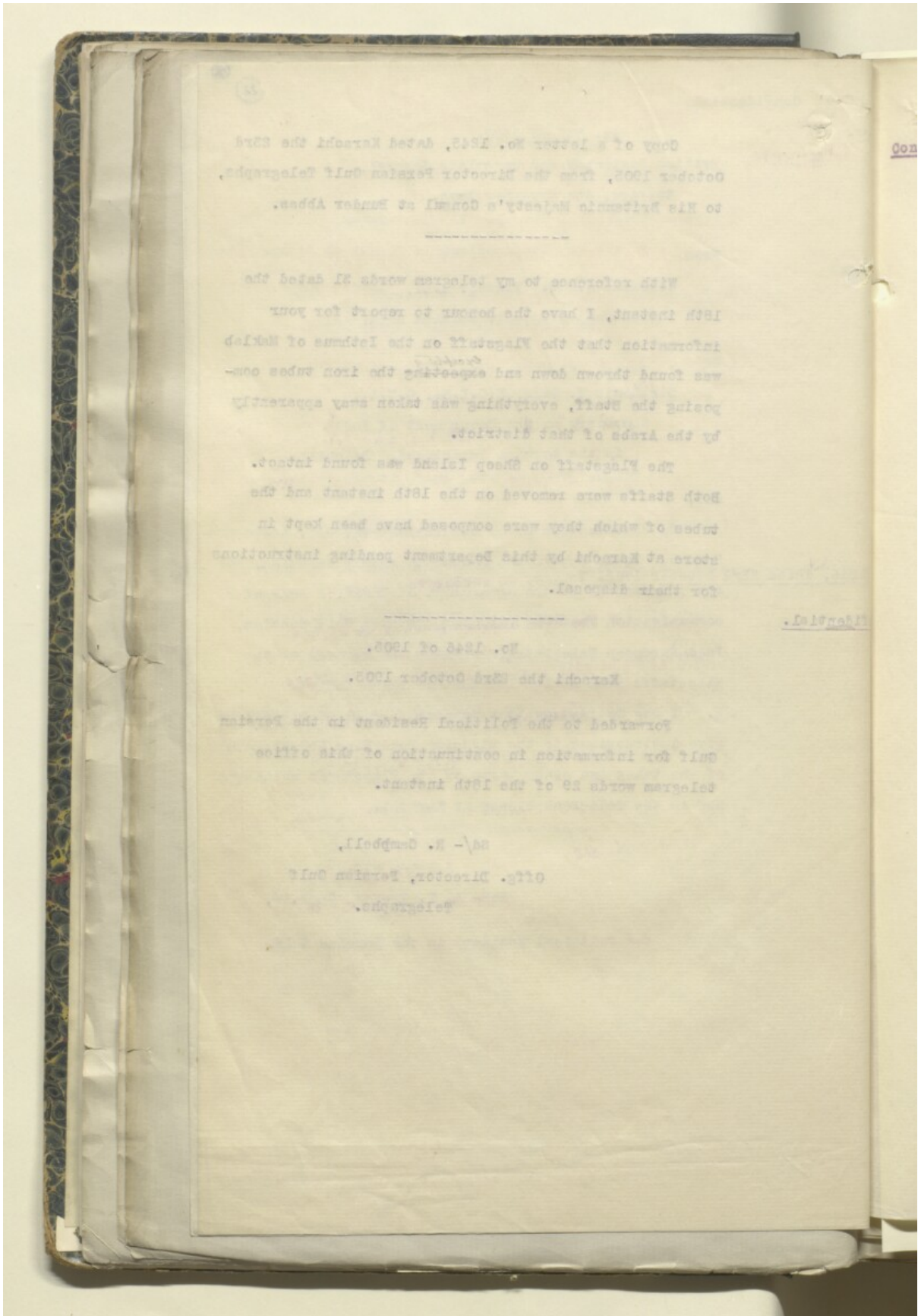
Karachi the 23rd October 1905.

Forwarded to the Political Resident in the Persian
Gulf for information in continuation of this office
telegram words 29 of the 18th instant.

Sd/- R. Campbell,
Offg. Director, Persian Gulf
Telegraphs.

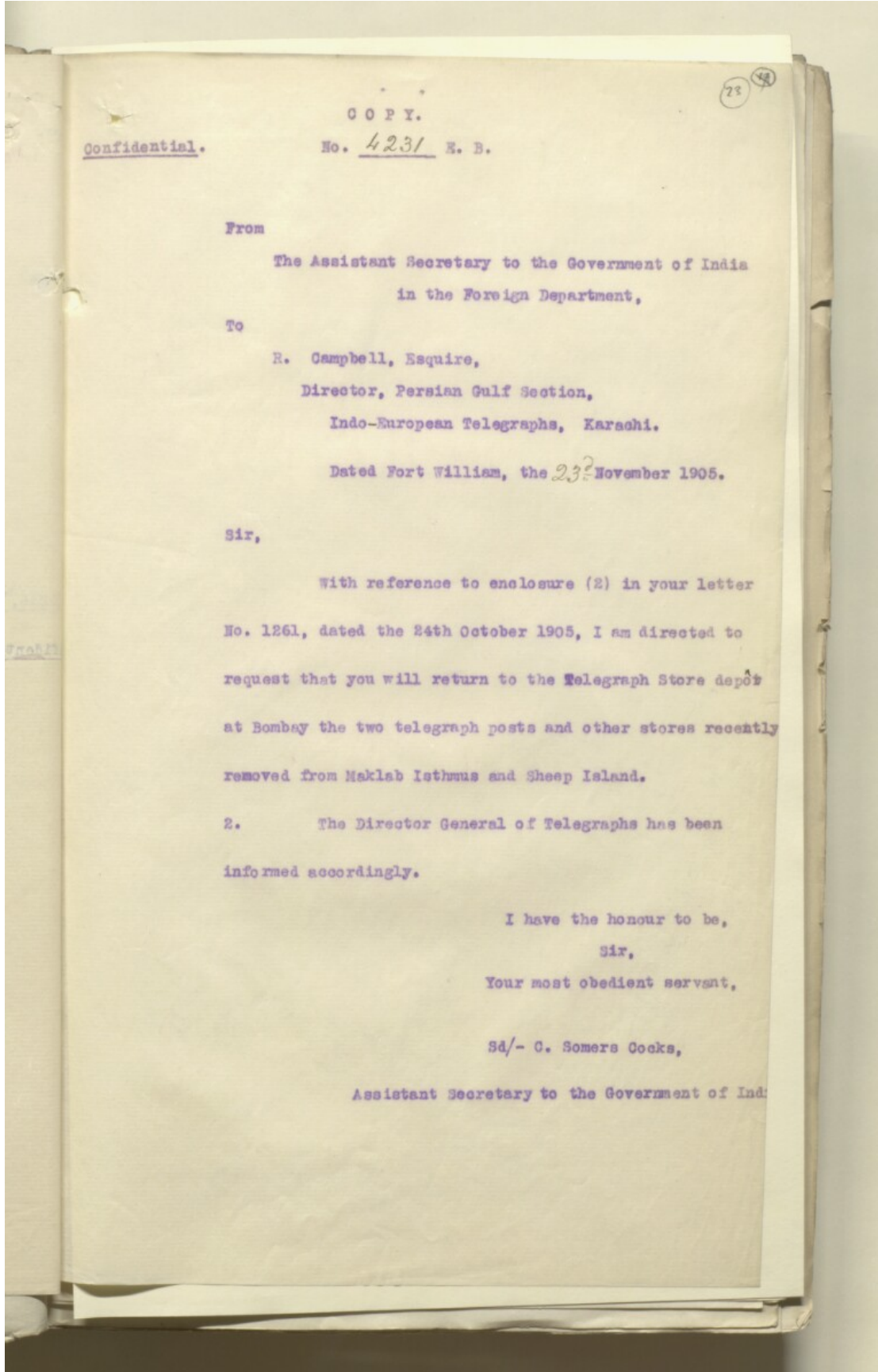


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٩)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٣ و] (٤٥٤/٥٠)



C O P Y.

Confidential.

No. 4231 R. B.

From

The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department,

To

R. Campbell, Esquire,
Director, Persian Gulf Section,
Indo-European Telegraphs, Karachi.

Dated Fort William, the 23rd November 1905.

Sir,

With reference to enclosure (2) in your letter
No. 1261, dated the 24th October 1905, I am directed to
request that you will return to the Telegraph Store depôt
at Bombay the two telegraph posts and other stores recently
removed from Maklab Isthmus and Sheep Island.

2. The Director General of Telegraphs has been
informed accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

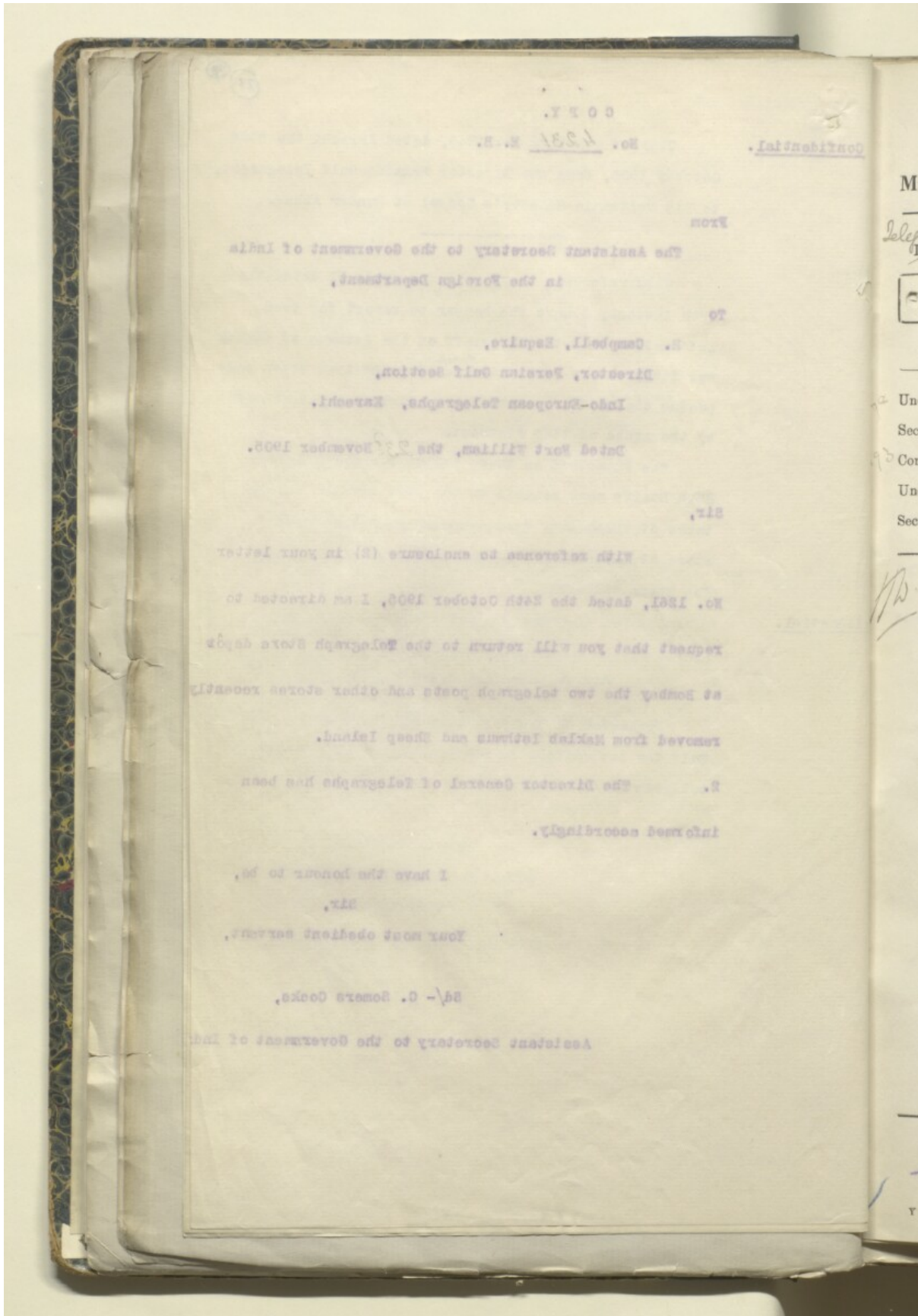
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- C. Somers Coeks,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٣ظ] (٤٥٤/٥١)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٥٢) [٢٤]

Register No. 1711

Minute Paper.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegraph Letter from Viceroy, Dated 11/11/05 Rec. 133

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	12 Nov	RU	Persian Gulf. Rapstuffs removed on the 18th Oct. from Maklab Isthmus and Sheep Island.
Secretary of State			
Committee	13	ag	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to 270 + 13/11/05 (P) 4/11/05 India (P) 4/11/05
Copy of same } (P) 27/11/05

For information

N.B. It appears from the List of Unanswered Letters sent home from India [No. 1732] that a full report including the question of Telegraph poles will be sent on the receipt of reports from the local officers

Seen Pol. Comm., 18 NOV. 1905

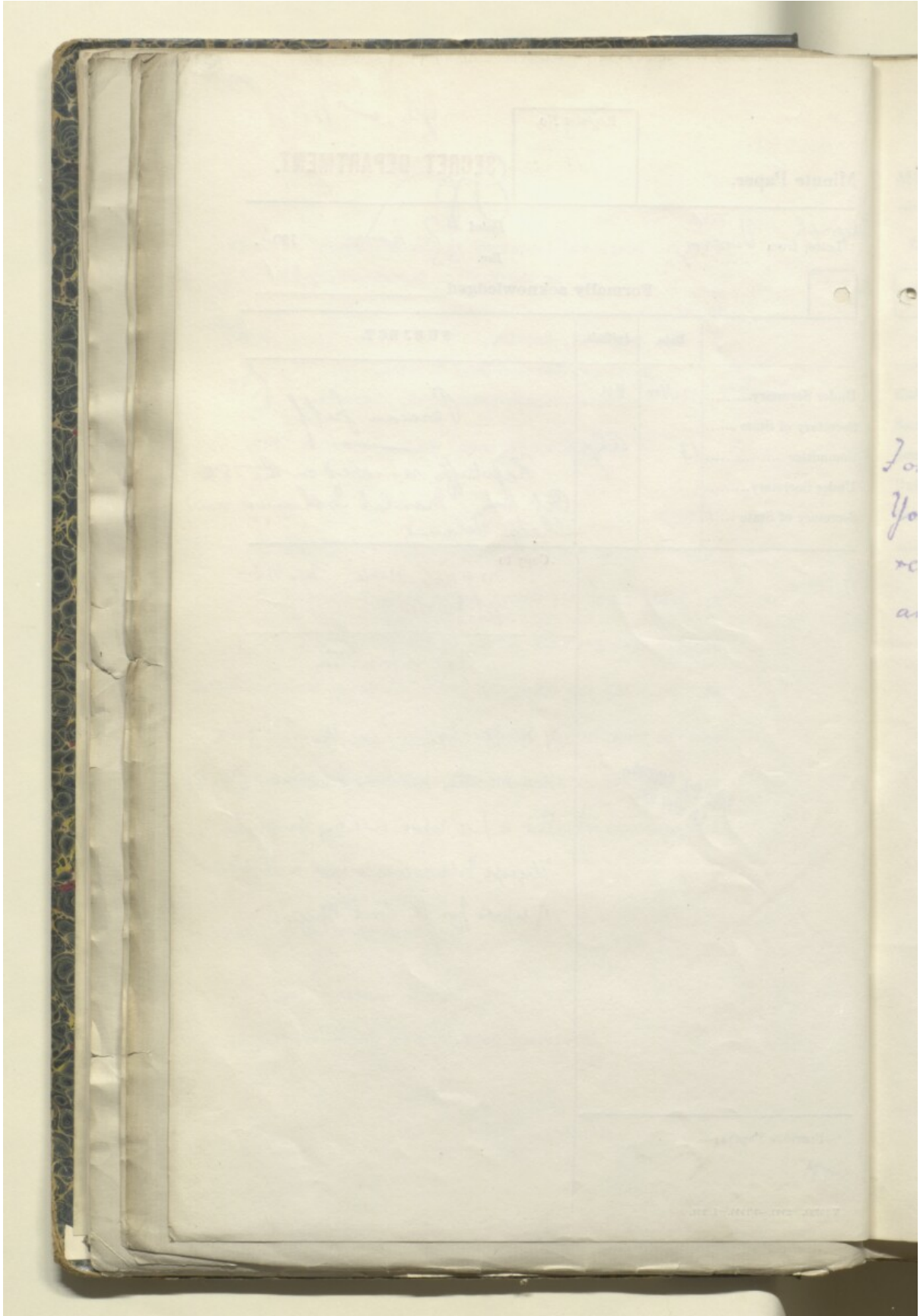
Previous Papers:—

TH

Y 10789. 2000.—3/1905. I. 503.

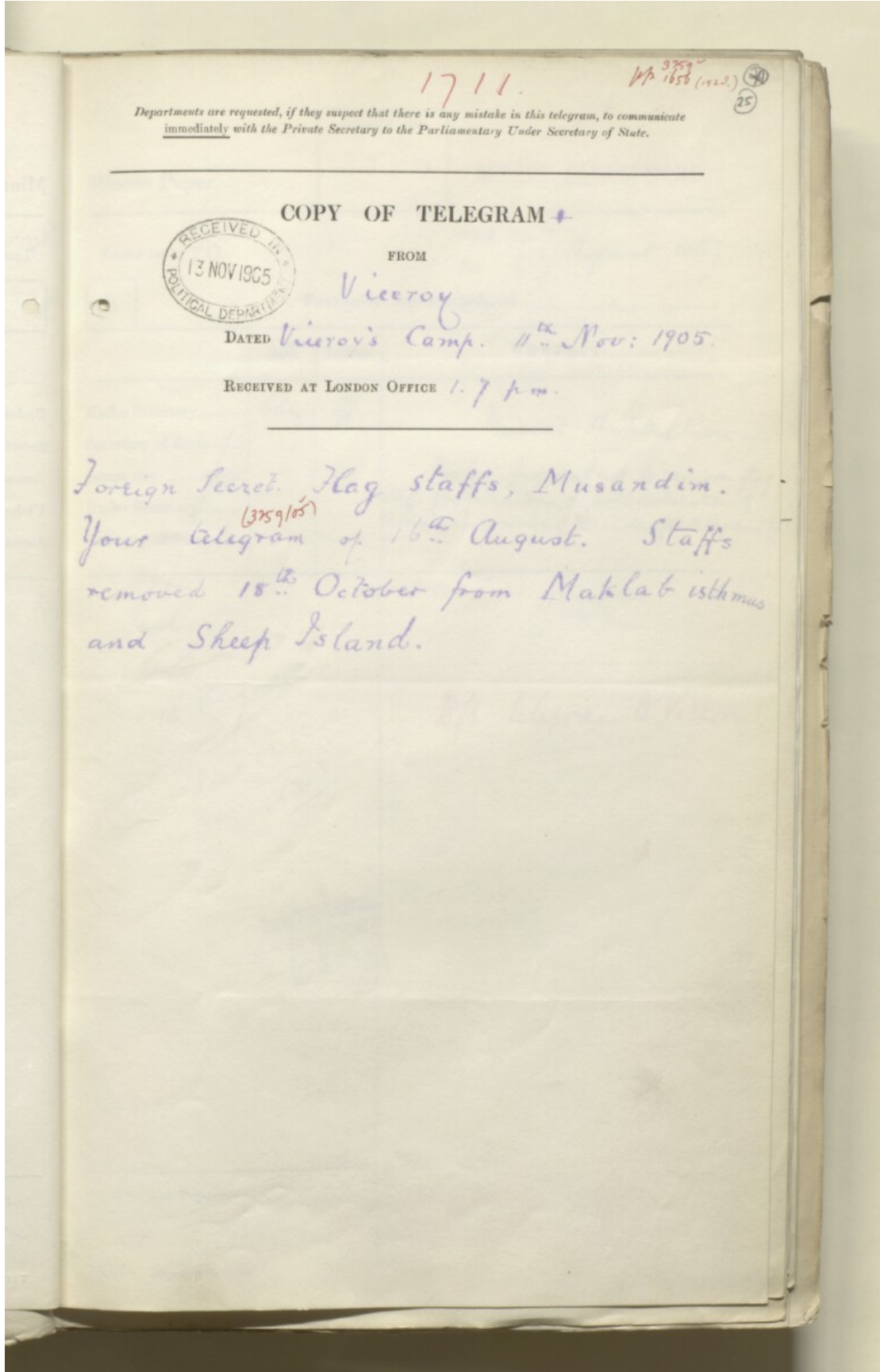


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٢٤] (٤٥٤/٥٣)



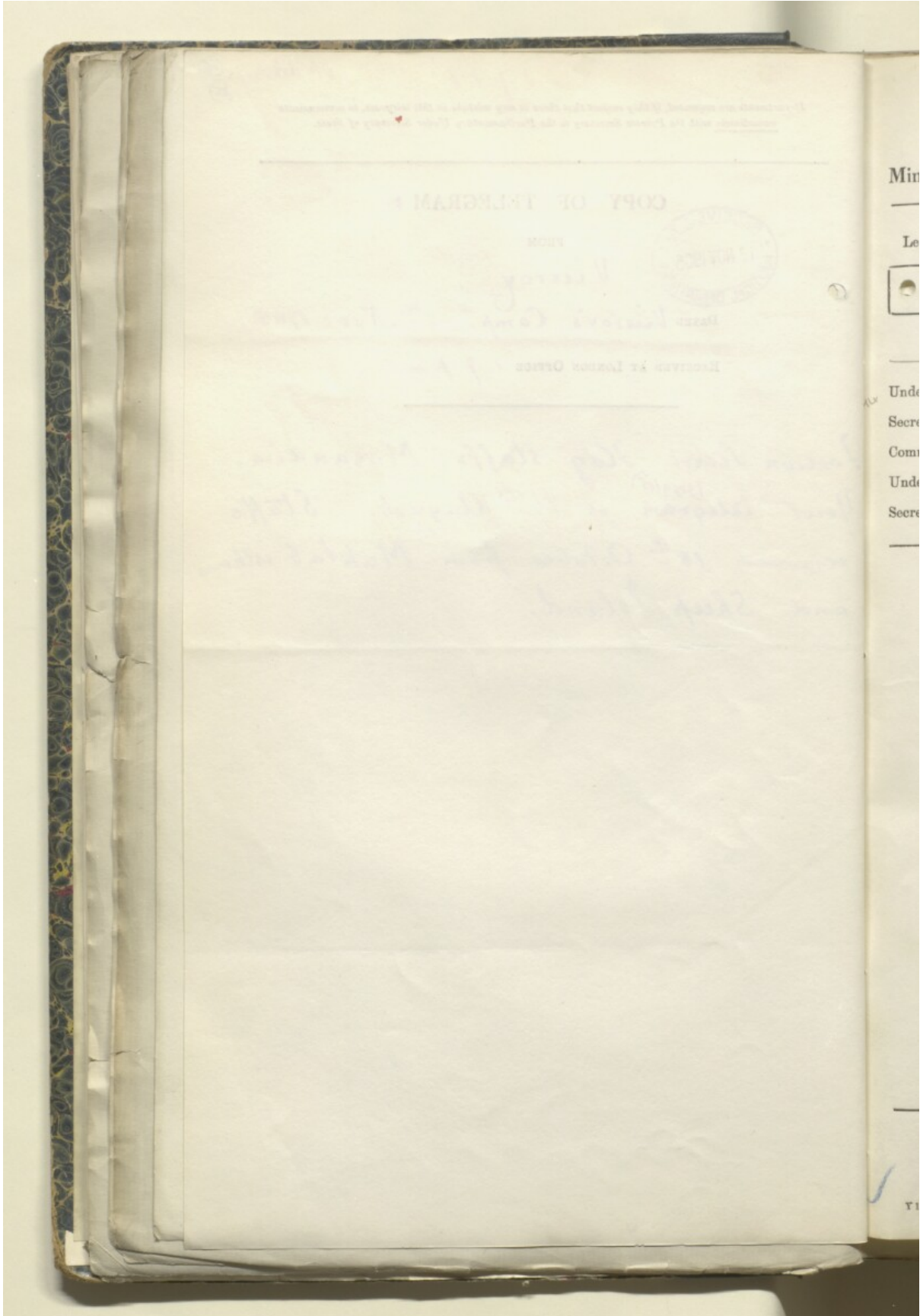


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواحي اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٥] (٤٥٤/٥٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٥٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٦و] (٤٥٤/٥٦)

22

(26)

Register No. **3259** **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Minute Paper.

Letter from 20. Dated 12 } August 1905.
Rec. 16 }

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	16 Aug	Off.	Muscat Arbitration.
Secretary of State			Viceroy's proposal not to remove flag-
Committee			staffs from Muscat, or, until declaration of
Under Secretary.....			Award. Concurrence of 20. in draft telegram to
Secretary of State			Viceroy.

Copy to India 18 August 1905
Sch. 33.

Off. telegram to Viceroy.

Sent
AG
16 Aug 05
Sent 16. 8. 05.
W.D.V.

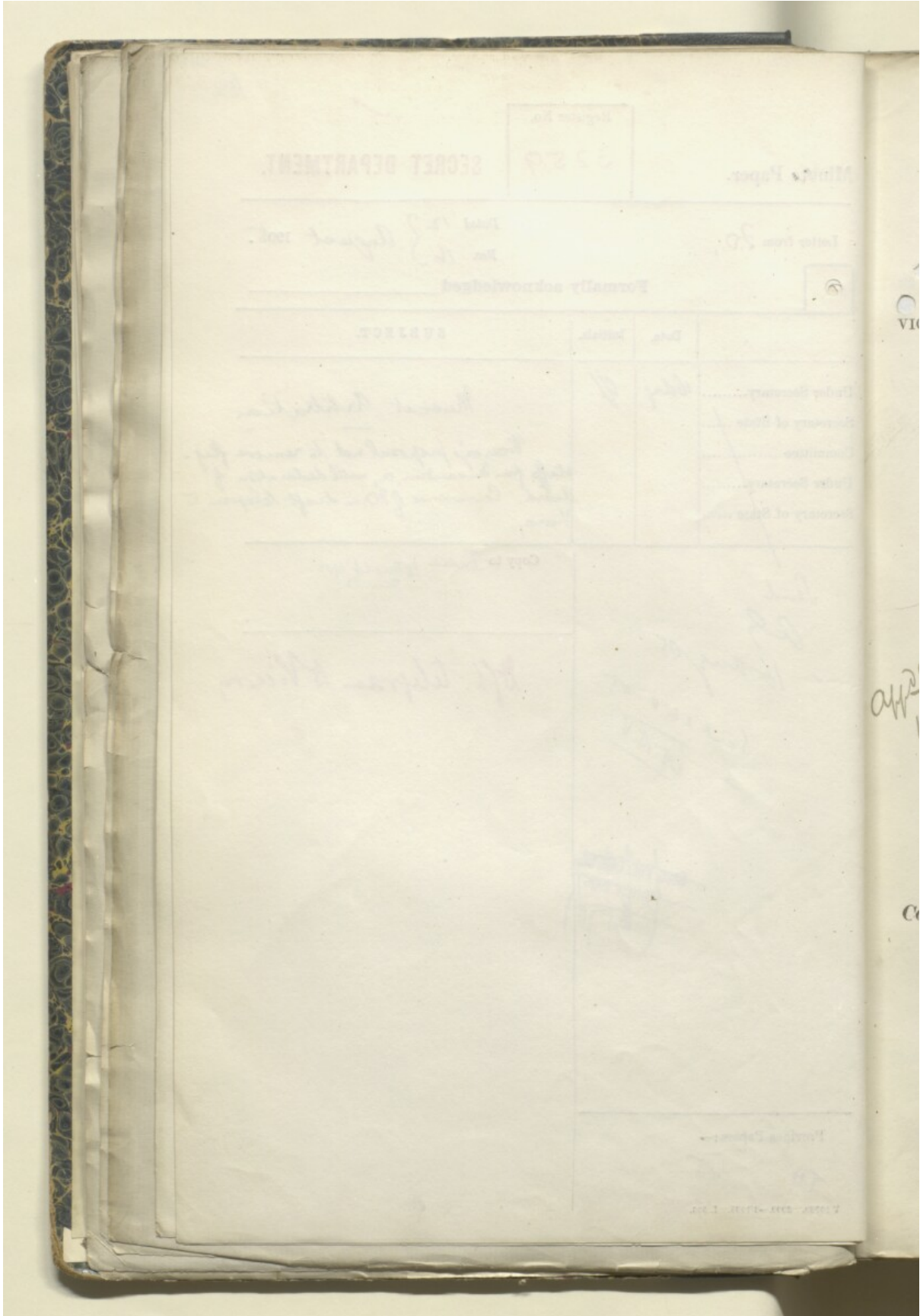
Seen Pol. Com. Sec.
16 Nov. 1905

Previous Papers:—
TH 1185

Y 10783. 2002.—3/1905. I. 506.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٢٦ظ] (٤٥٤/٥٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواي أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
(٢٧و) [٤٥٤/٥٨]

23
(27)

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
(Vafrofum)

Despatched 16th Aug 1905
+ V.P.V.

*Foreign Secret. from 22nd July.
Musandim flagstaffs. I have no objection
to course proposed in regard to flagstaffs
on Iethmus and Sheep Island. Question
of Telegraph Island will require further
consideration before any communication
is made to Sultan on the subject.*

*S.M.
D.V.
H.M.*

Copy to India. (+17) 1 Sept.

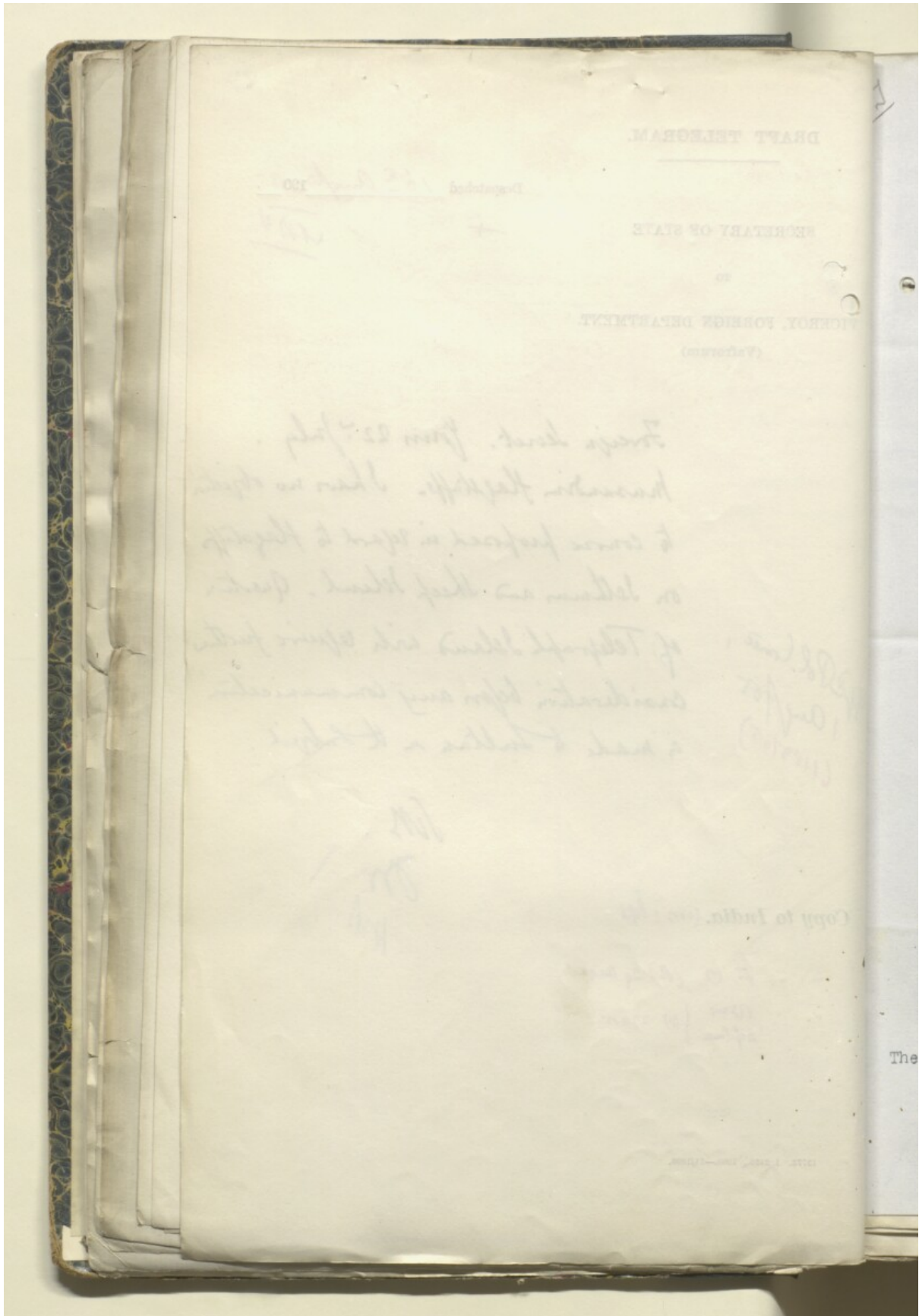
*- - F. O. (P.) 29 August
" - Army } (P) 27.8.05.
" - Defence }*

*App. Pol. Comtee.
1 Aug 1905
(1183705)*

18773. I. 2486. 1000.-11/1903.

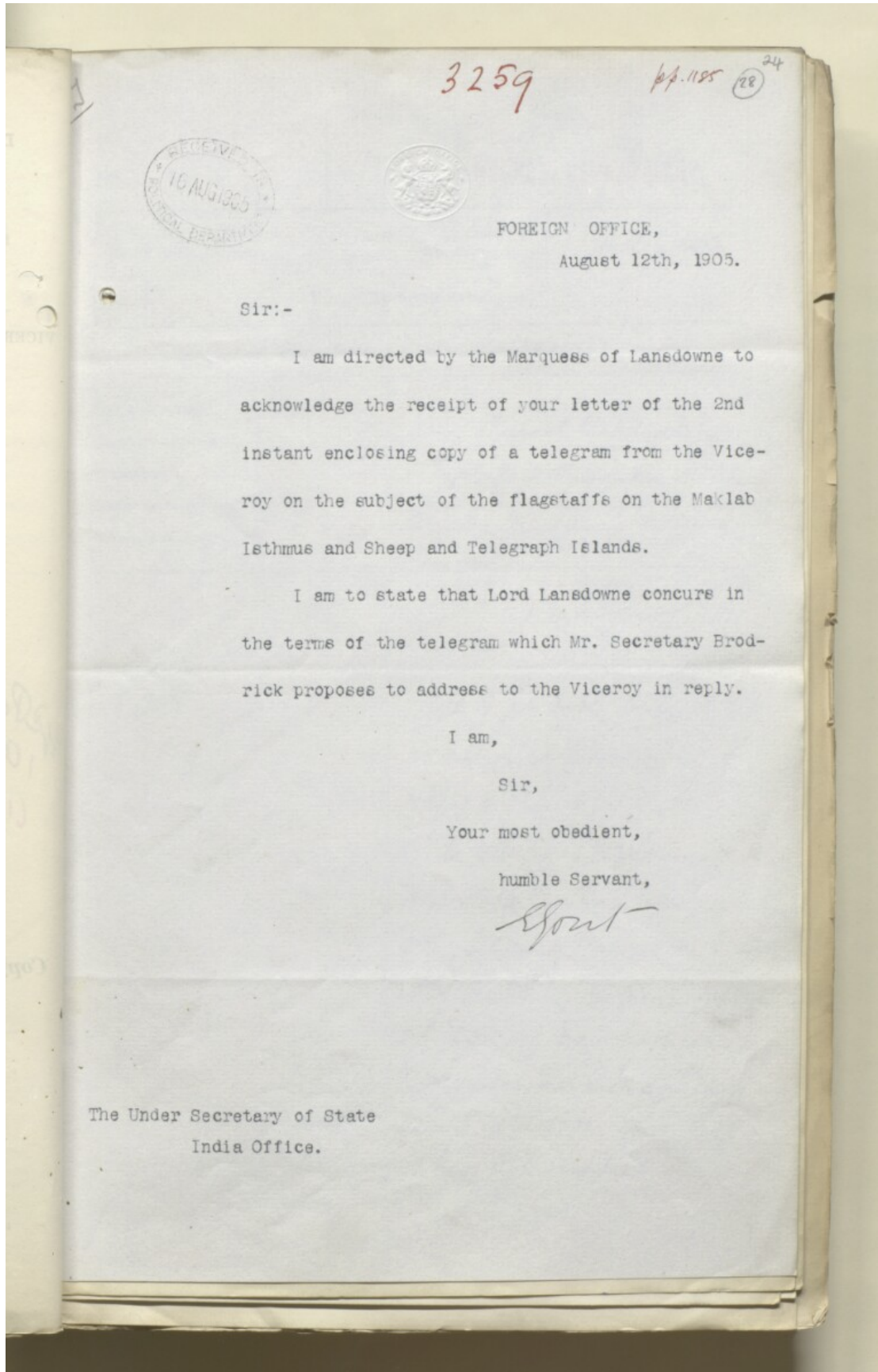


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواي أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٧ظ] (٤٥٤/٥٩)



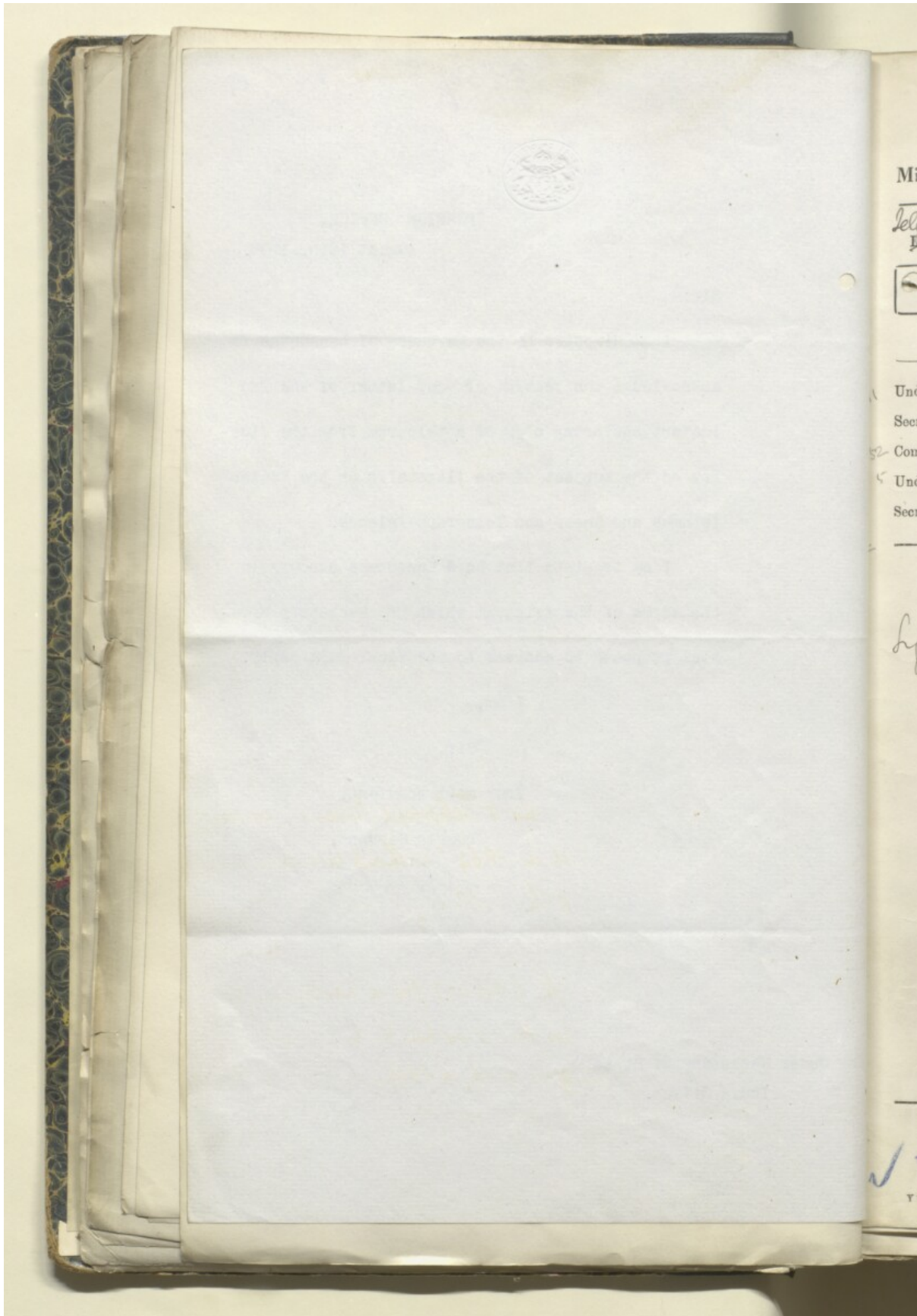


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٨ و] (٤٥٤/٦٠)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٢٨] (٤٥٤/٦١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٢٩ و) [٤٥٤/٦٢]

25
(29)

Register No. **1185** **SECRET DEPARTMENT**

Minute Paper.

Telegram Letter from *Viceroy* Dated 22 July 1905
Rec. 24 July 1905

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	24 July	PK	Muscat Arbitration. Reports at Musandim, O. Viceroy proposes to defer their actual removal until declaration of Award. Their removal now might result in Sultan's attention being drawn to our previous action.
Secretary of State	25	as	
Committee	26	SJK	
Under Secretary.....	1 Aug.	PK	
Secretary of State			

Copy to **India (letter 670)**
18 August, 1905
Sep 33.

It is probably better to take no action at present, till the Hague Award is given.

As to Telegraph Island, we occupied it in 1864 "without reference either to the Sultan of Muscat or to any other authority" (Lord Curzon's Minute of the 6 Oct '02) for a particular purpose. We found we had made a mistake, and gave it up in 1869, since which time we have not occupied it in any way.

Previous Papers:—
✓ TH 839

Y 10780. 2000.—9/1905. I. 536.



SECRET DEPARTMENT
British Paper
1881
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we did this at a time when the Anglo French Declaration was in force, but long before any importance was attached to the French Decree, we did in Muscat, ~~the~~ attention being concentrated on Zanzibar - we have now publicly admitted to the French that the territory is Muscat: and our brief occupation, ^{for telegraph purposes} nearly half a century ago, ~~is the~~ circumstances, above stated, would hardly be a valid ground for reoccupying territory, which we now admit to be the Sultan's, for a totally different purpose. They, at least, would regard such action as at least as great an infraction of the 1862 Declaration as their action at Bandar Jersid +

In the case of Hengam, there is no 1862 Declaration to hamper us - ^{have} What we do there, we have done with the consent ^{of the} Persian Govt., who claim sovereignty over the island. Messaged we established a telegraph station there in 1869, retained it till 1881, and reoccupied it in 1903.

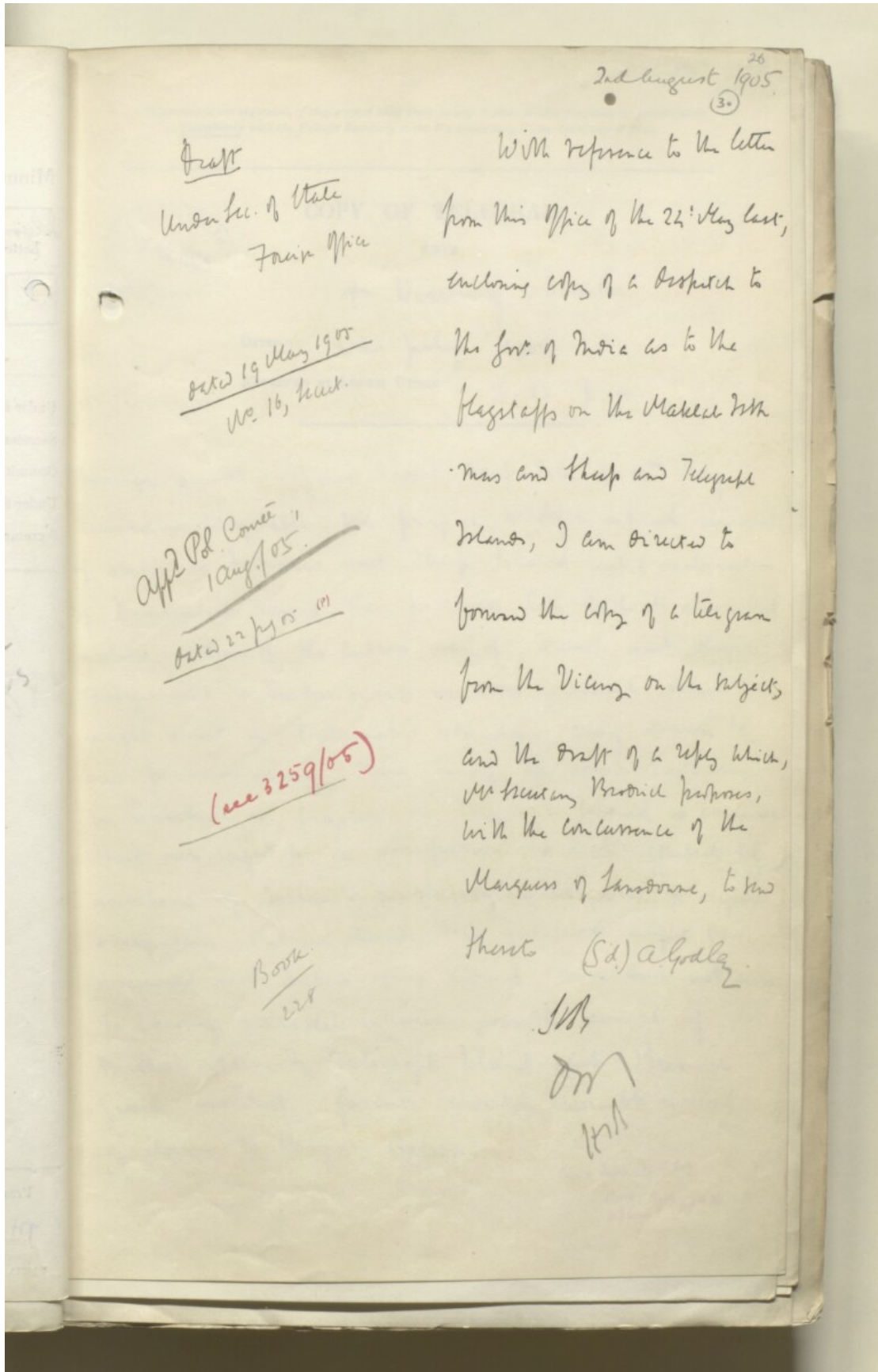
Off telegraph to the Vicoy.
Letter to F.O.

Lord Salisbury said to Mr. Cambon (22 Feb '99) (1781/99)

"It seems to me that the Treaty of 1862, which bound both France and England to respect the independence of the Sultan of Muscat was seriously threatened if either Power, acting as a Sovereign State, could take from the Sultan a lease of any portion of his territory - If it could be done for a small piece of ground, it could be done for a large piece; and, after what had taken place in China, it was impossible to say that the practical independence of the Sultan would not, in regard to such portions of territory, be impaired."

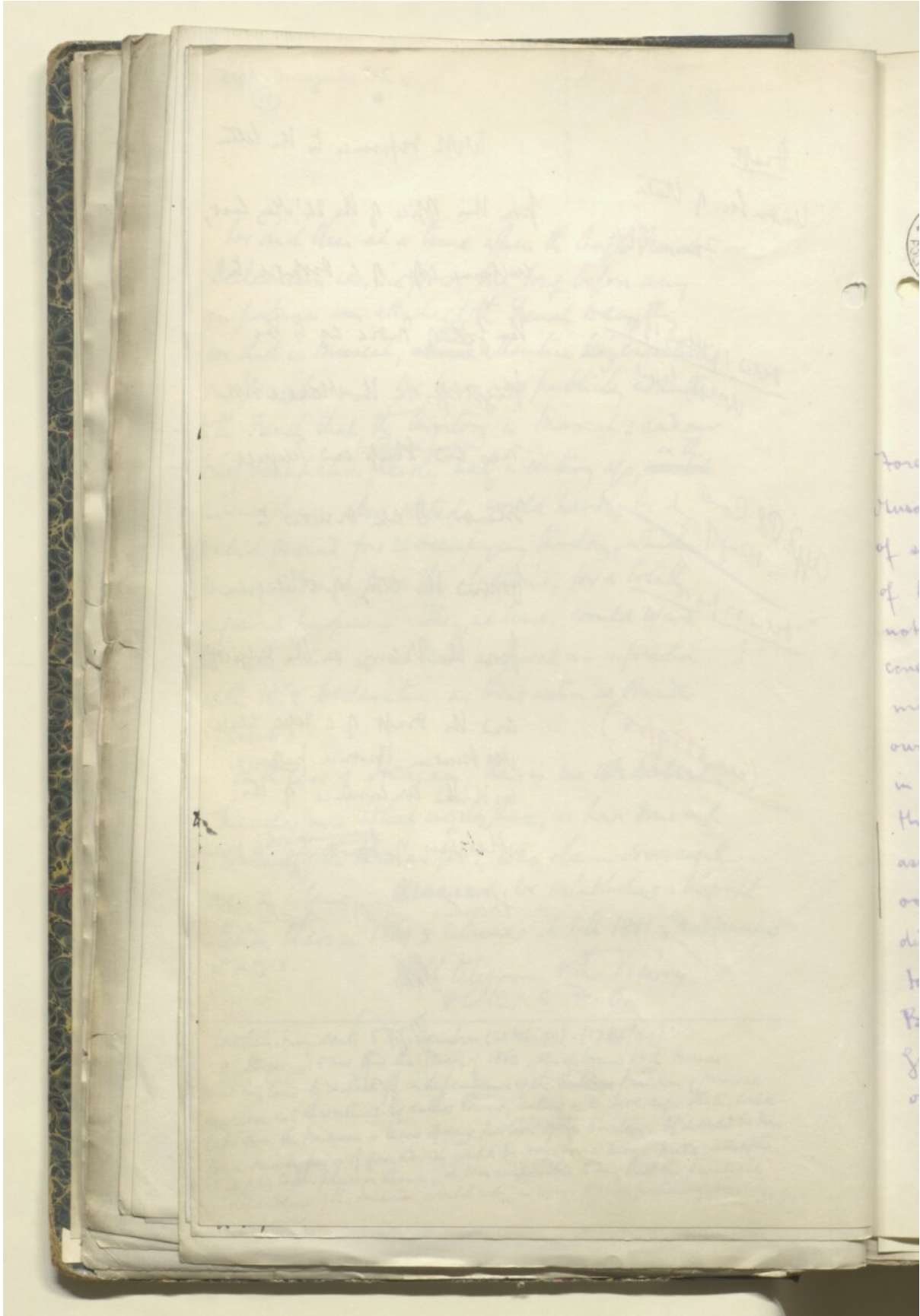


"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوري اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٣٠] [٤٥٤/٦٤]



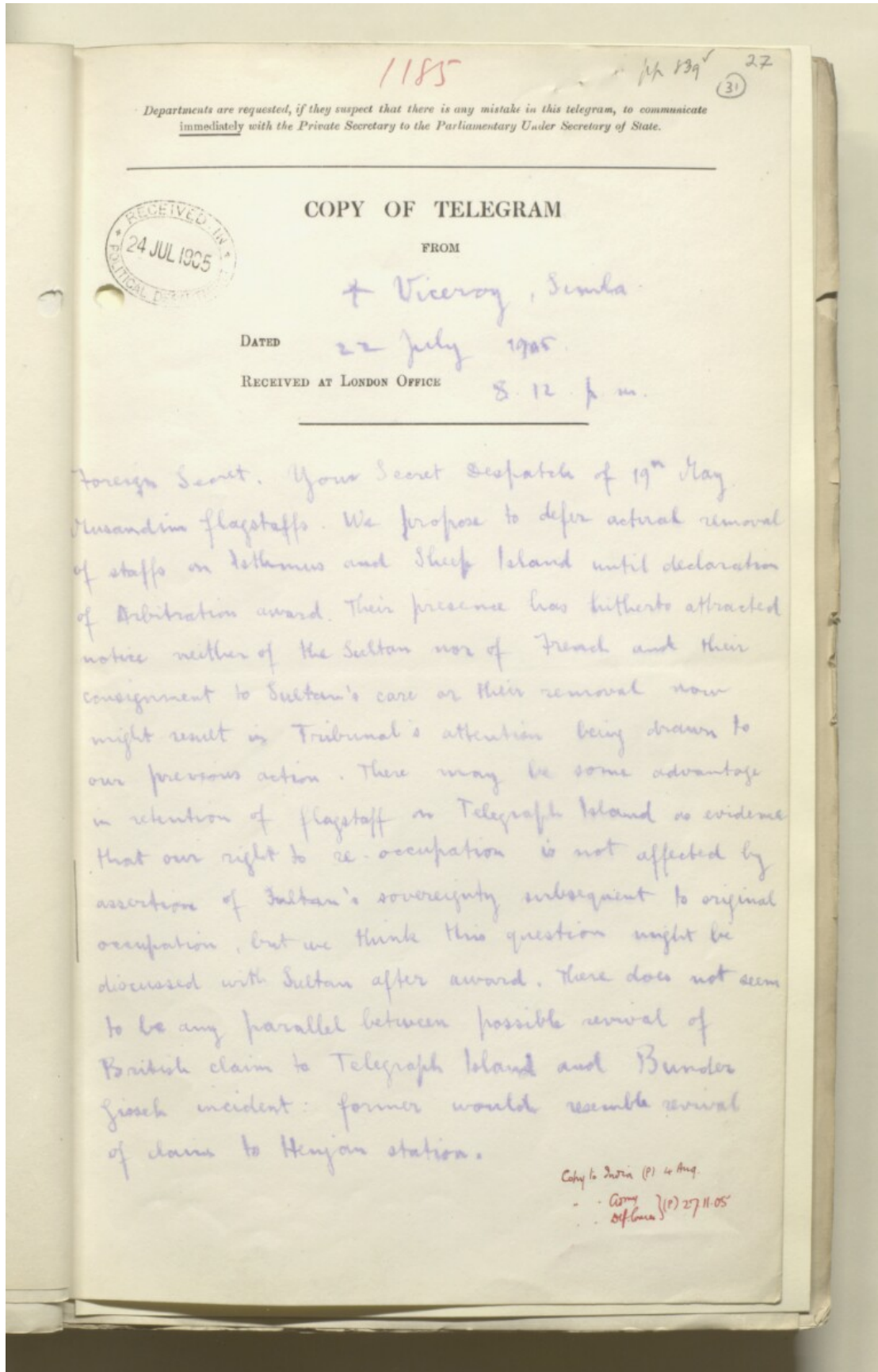


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٠ ظ] (٤٥٤/٦٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٦٦) [٣١]



Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

FROM

+ Viceroy, Simba

DATED

22 July 1905

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE

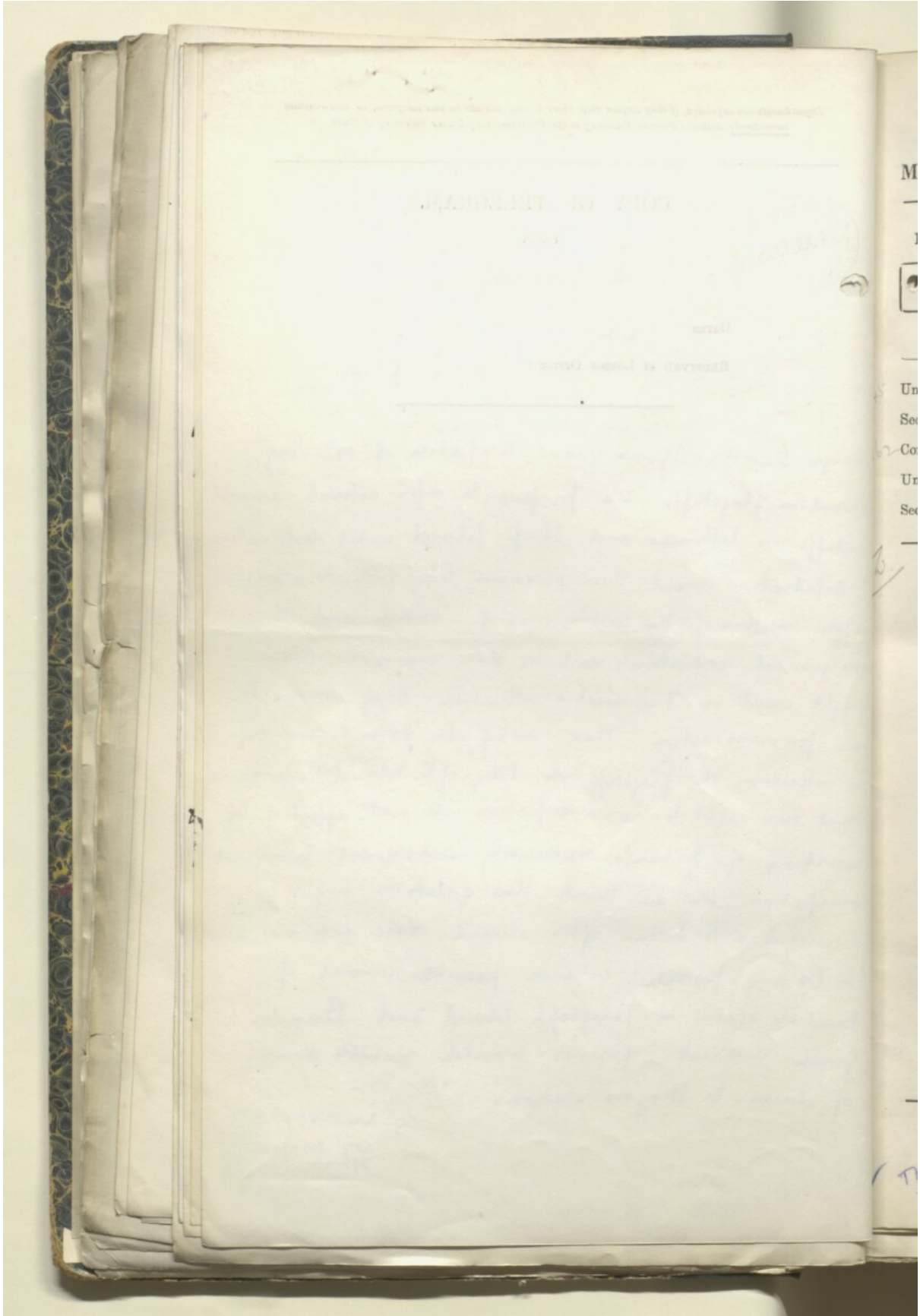
8.12 p.m.

Foreign Secret. Your Secret Despatch of 19th May
Musandim flagstaffs. We propose to defer actual removal
of staffs on Iskhanus and Sheep Island until declaration
of Arbitration award. Their presence has hitherto attracted
notice neither of the Sultan nor of French and their
consignment to Sultan's care or their removal now
might result in Tribunal's attention being drawn to
our previous action. There may be some advantage
in retention of flagstaff on Telegraph Island as evidence
that our right to occupation is not affected by
assertions of Sultan's sovereignty subsequent to original
occupation, but we think this question might be
discussed with Sultan after award. There does not seem
to be any parallel between possible removal of
British claim to Telegraph Island and Bunder
Jesch incident: former would resemble removal
of claim to Hengon station.

Copy to Sultan (P) 4 Aug.
- Army } (P) 27.11.05
- Defence }



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣١ظ] (٤٥٤/٦٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٢] [٤٥٤/٦٨]

28
32

Register No. 3457

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from Admiralty, Dated 10 } Oct. 1905.
Rec. 12 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	12 Oct	nk	Muscat.
Secretary of State			
Committee	13	ag	Opinion of the Comdr in Chief on the D. E. Station that Khor Kawi is much more suitable than Elphinstone Inlet for a Naval War Signal Station and temporary Naval Base.
Under Secretary.....			Concurrence of Admiralty.
Secretary of State			

Copy to Home (4 copies letter) 20 Oct 1905 Secy 42

For information.

It does not seem necessary to crown the Admiralty

Seen Pol. Comr ee, 17 OCT. 1905

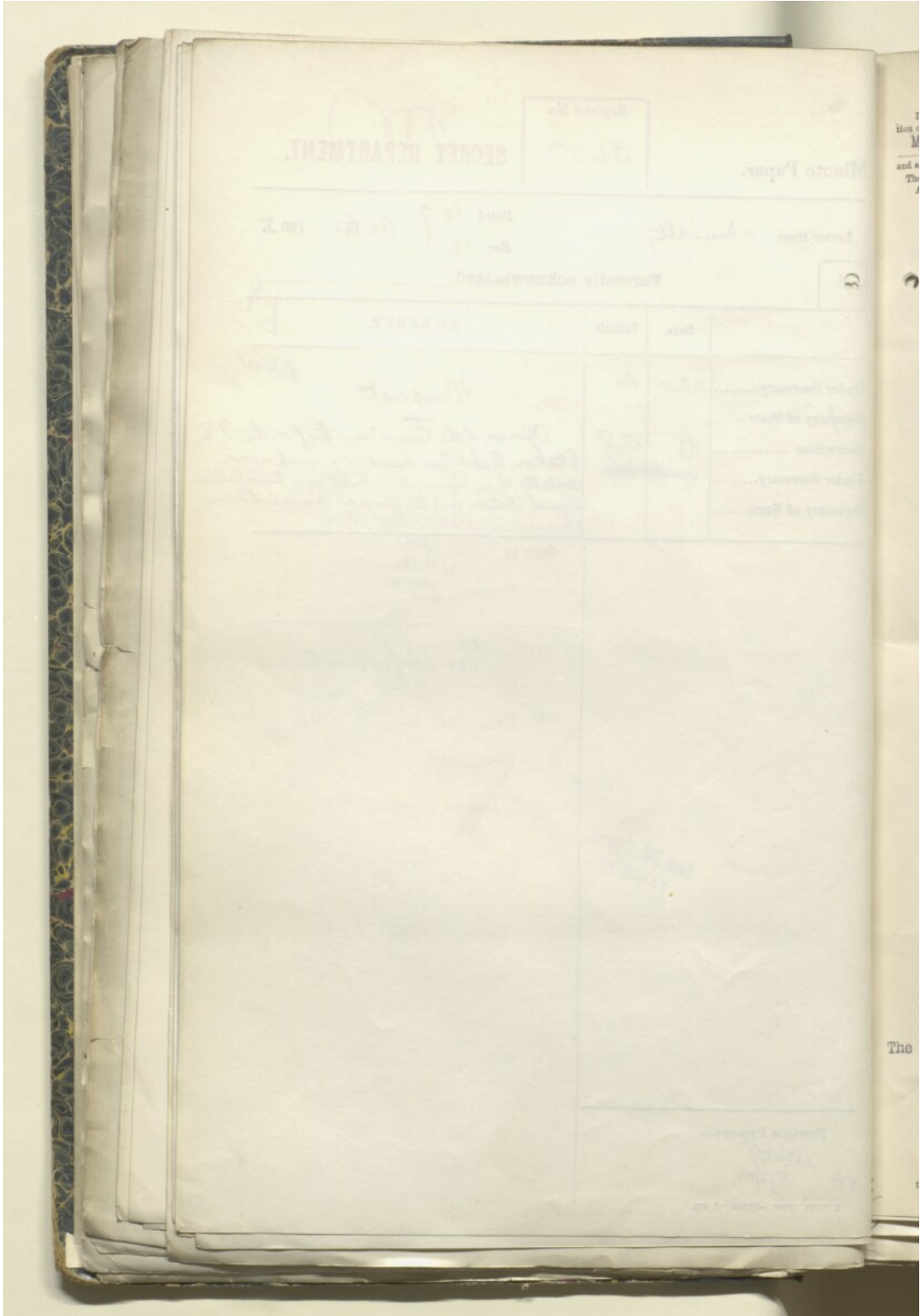
Previous Papers:—
1361/04
578/04

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Y 10780. 2000.—3/1903. I. 306.

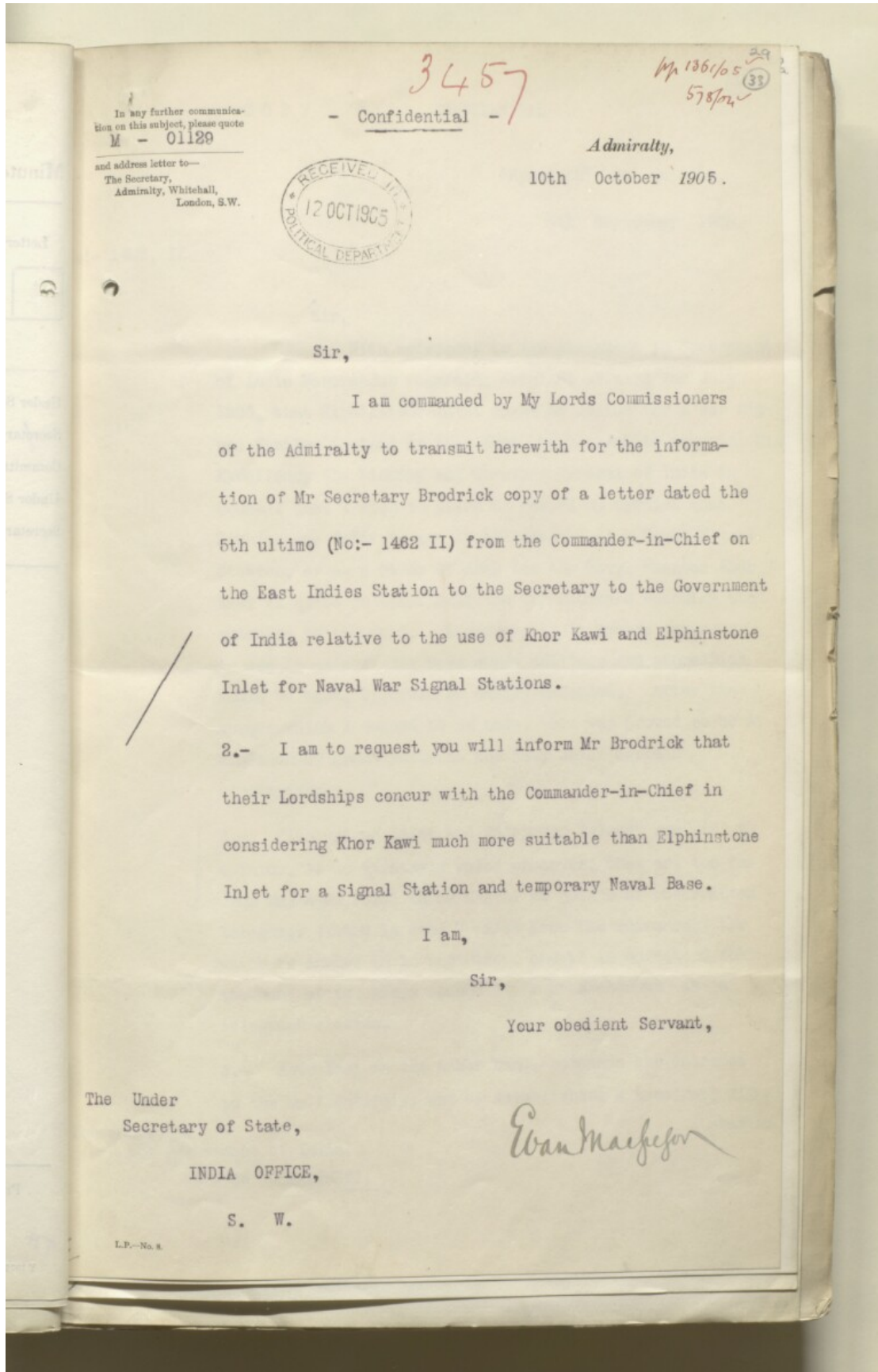


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٦٩)



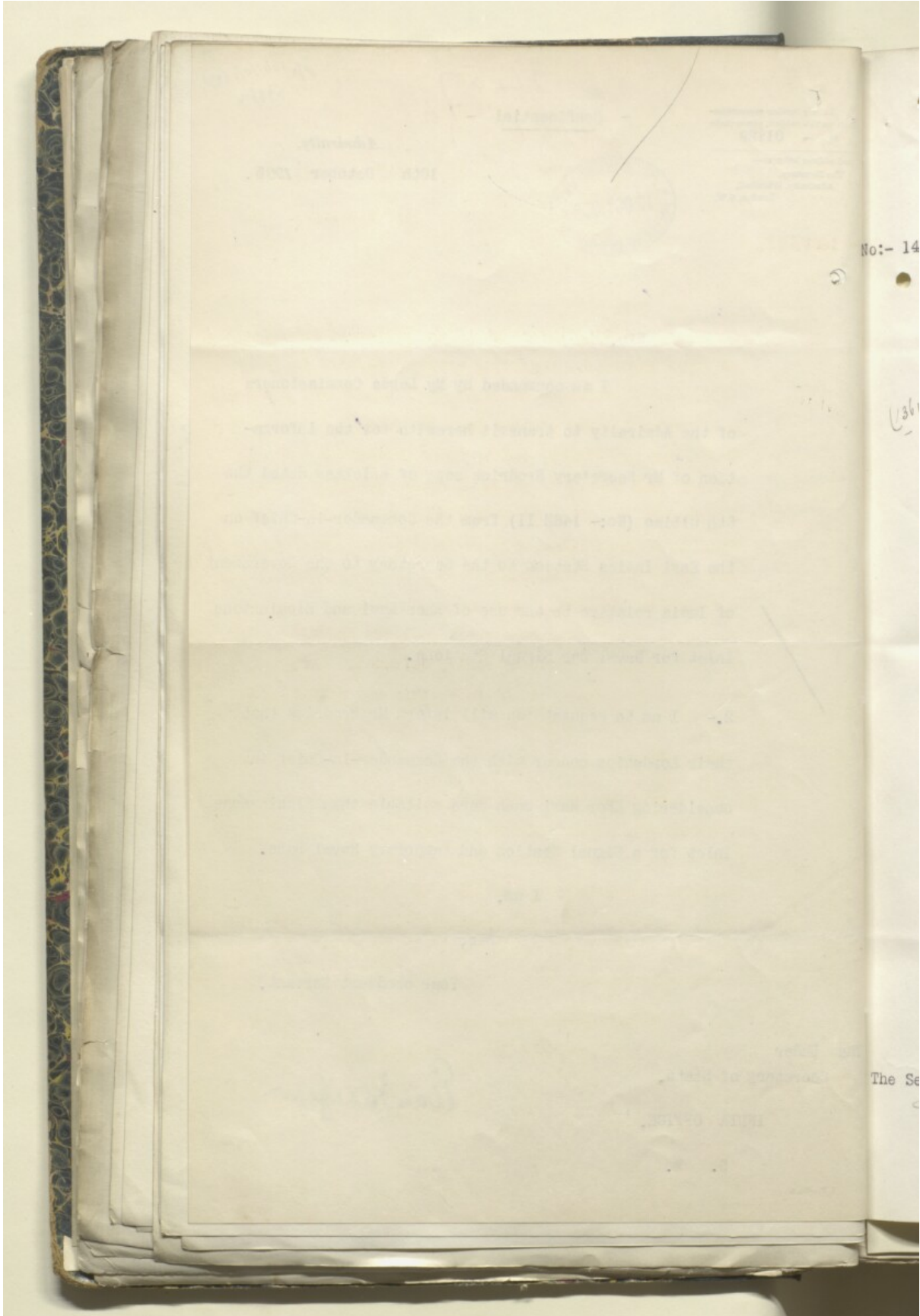


"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٣ و] (٤٥٤/٧٠)



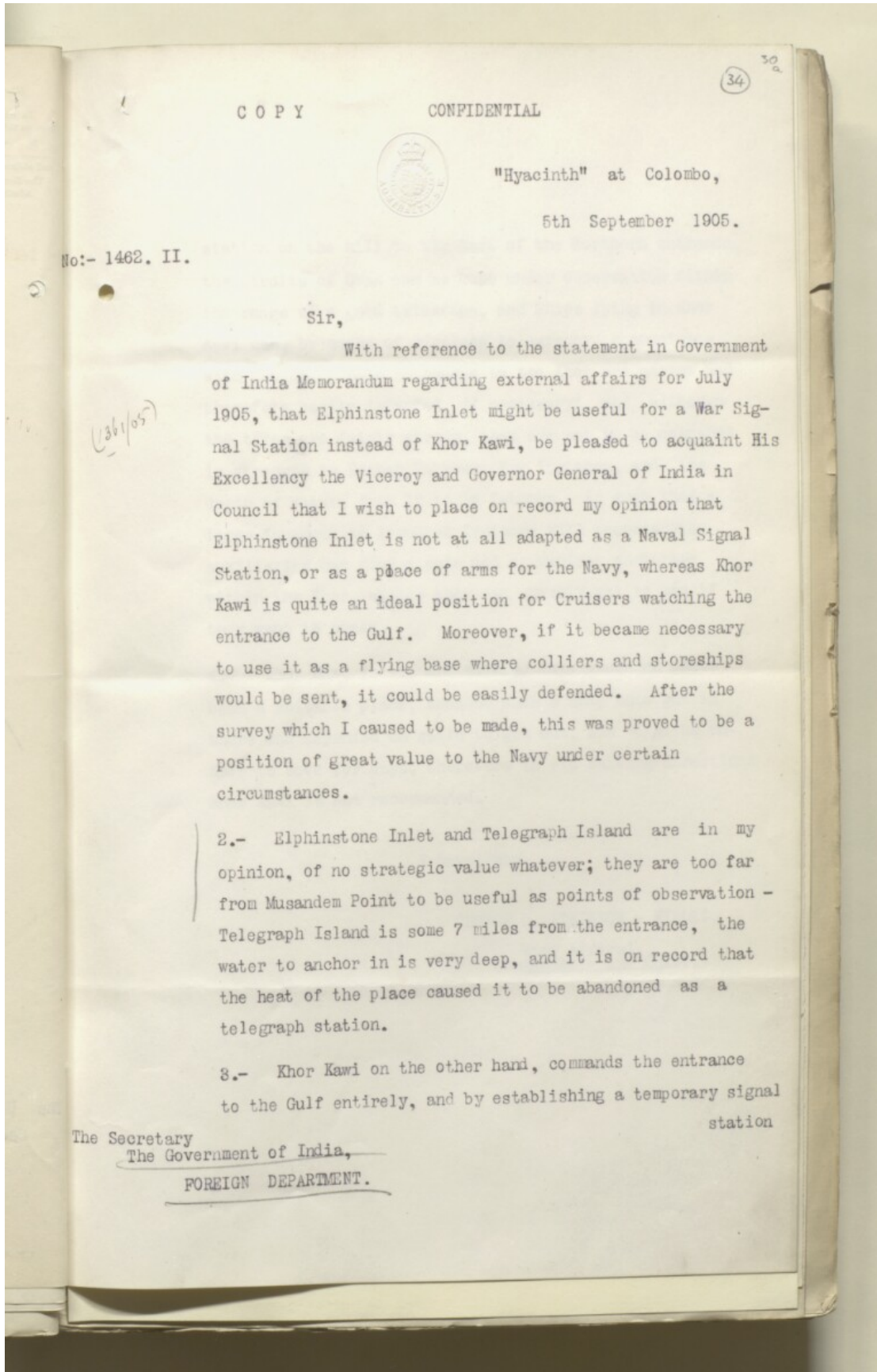


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٣ظ] (٤٥٤/٧١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٤ و] (٤٥٤/٧٢)



C O P Y

CONFIDENTIAL

34

"Hyacinth" at Colombo,

5th September 1905.

No:- 1462. II.

Sir,

With reference to the statement in Government of India Memorandum regarding external affairs for July 1905, that Elphinstone Inlet might be useful for a War Signal Station instead of Khor Kawi, be pleased to acquaint His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council that I wish to place on record my opinion that Elphinstone Inlet is not at all adapted as a Naval Signal Station, or as a place of arms for the Navy, whereas Khor Kawi is quite an ideal position for Cruisers watching the entrance to the Gulf. Moreover, if it became necessary to use it as a flying base where colliers and storeships would be sent, it could be easily defended. After the survey which I caused to be made, this was proved to be a position of great value to the Navy under certain circumstances.

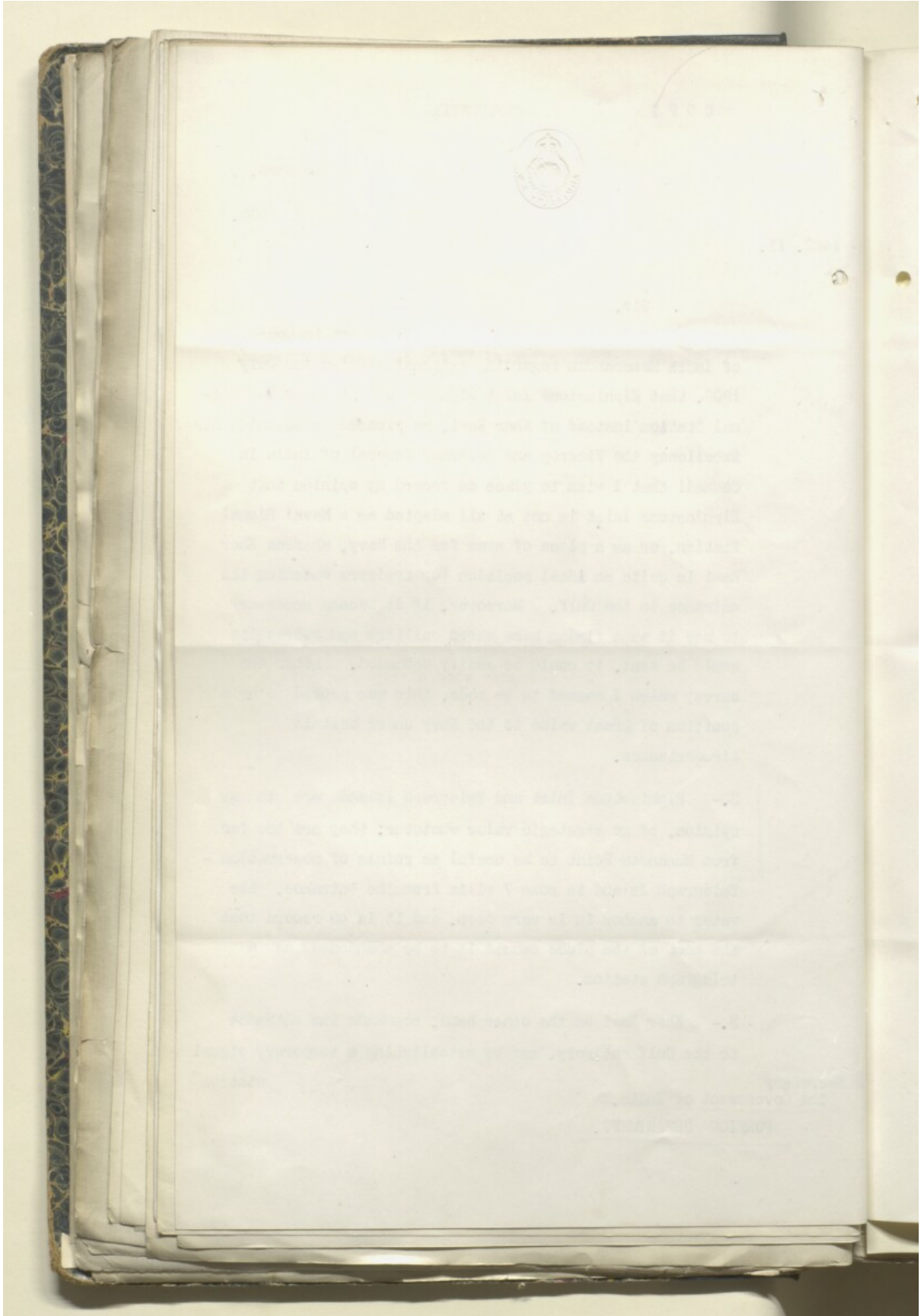
2.- Elphinstone Inlet and Telegraph Island are in my opinion, of no strategic value whatever; they are too far from Musandem Point to be useful as points of observation - Telegraph Island is some 7 miles from the entrance, the water to anchor in is very deep, and it is on record that the heat of the place caused it to be abandoned as a telegraph station.

3.- Khor Kawi on the other hand, commands the entrance to the Gulf entirely, and by establishing a temporary signal station

The Secretary
The Government of India,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

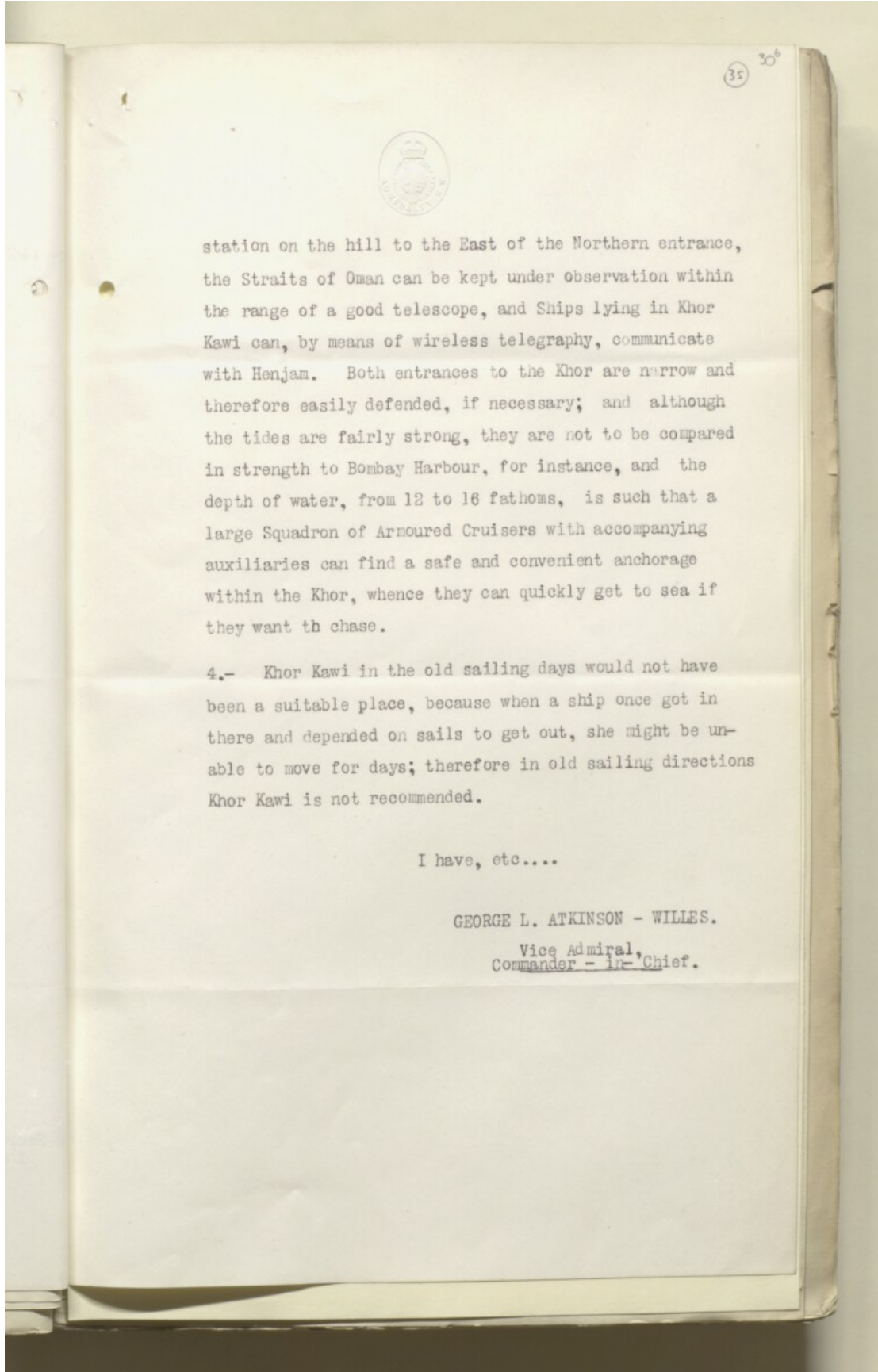


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٣ ظ] (٤٥٤/٧٣)



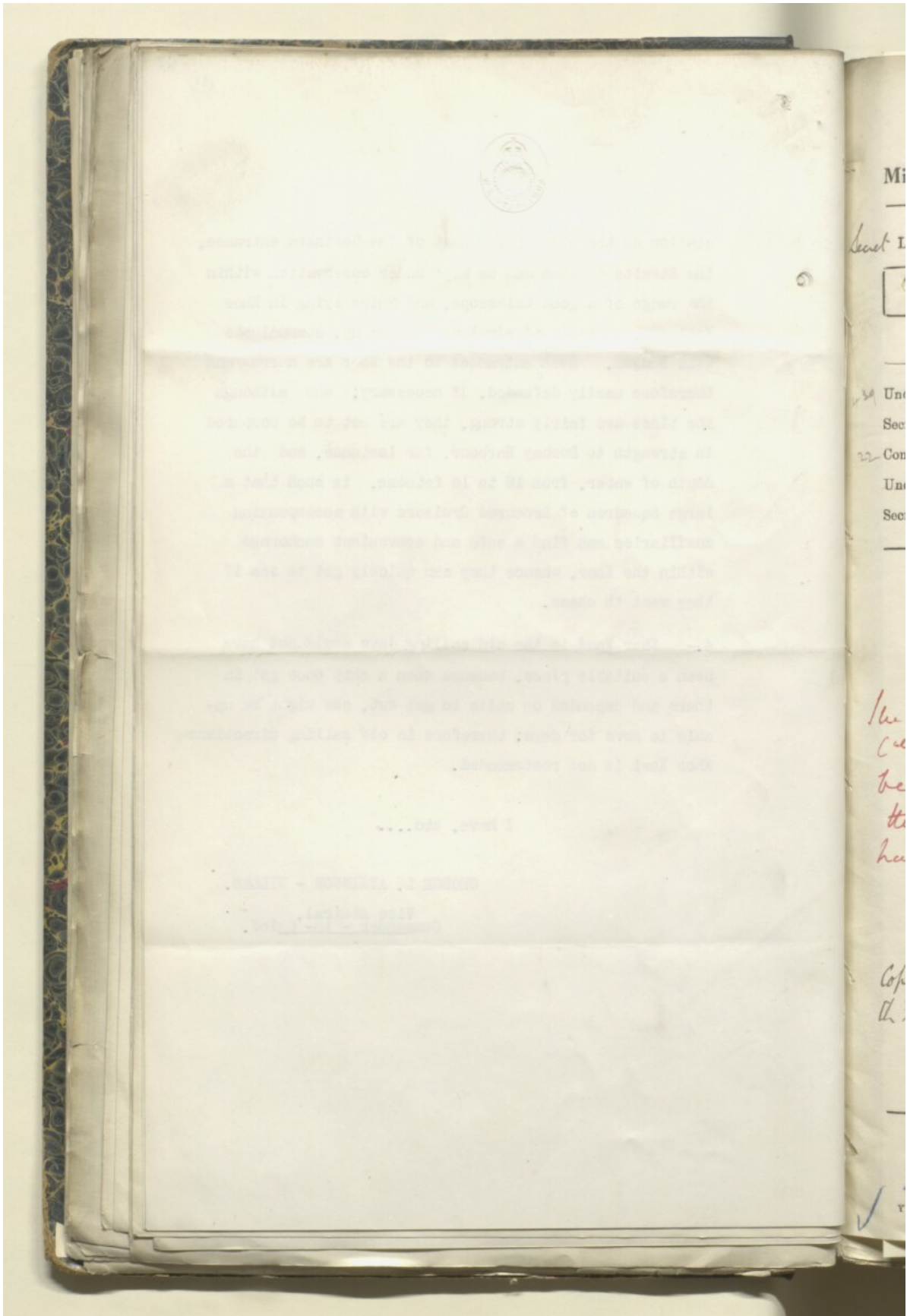


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٥] (٤٥٤/٧٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٧٥)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٦] [٤٥٤/٧٦]

36 31

Minute Paper. Register No. **1361** SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Secret Letter from India, no. 157. Dated 10 August 1905. Rec. 28

Formally acknowledged *Ward*

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	29 Aug	ff.	Memo. regarding External Affairs, July 1905.
Secretary of State	30	ff.	
Committee	1 Sept	S.J.B.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Seen Pol. Com'ee., 5 SEP. 1905

Copy to P.O. D.H.O. } 28. 8. 05. *Siba copy to 20 of 9/10/05 sent 11/9/05*

For information.

Persia, July. It will be seen from this (p. 5) & from another paper received of this mail (1380) that the fact that we have placed flagstaff on Musandam has not escaped notice. It also appears that the local officers ^{in relation to Musandam} were in forms of abandoning the flagstaff on Telegraph Island, though Major Lee was only provisionally in forms of that slip.

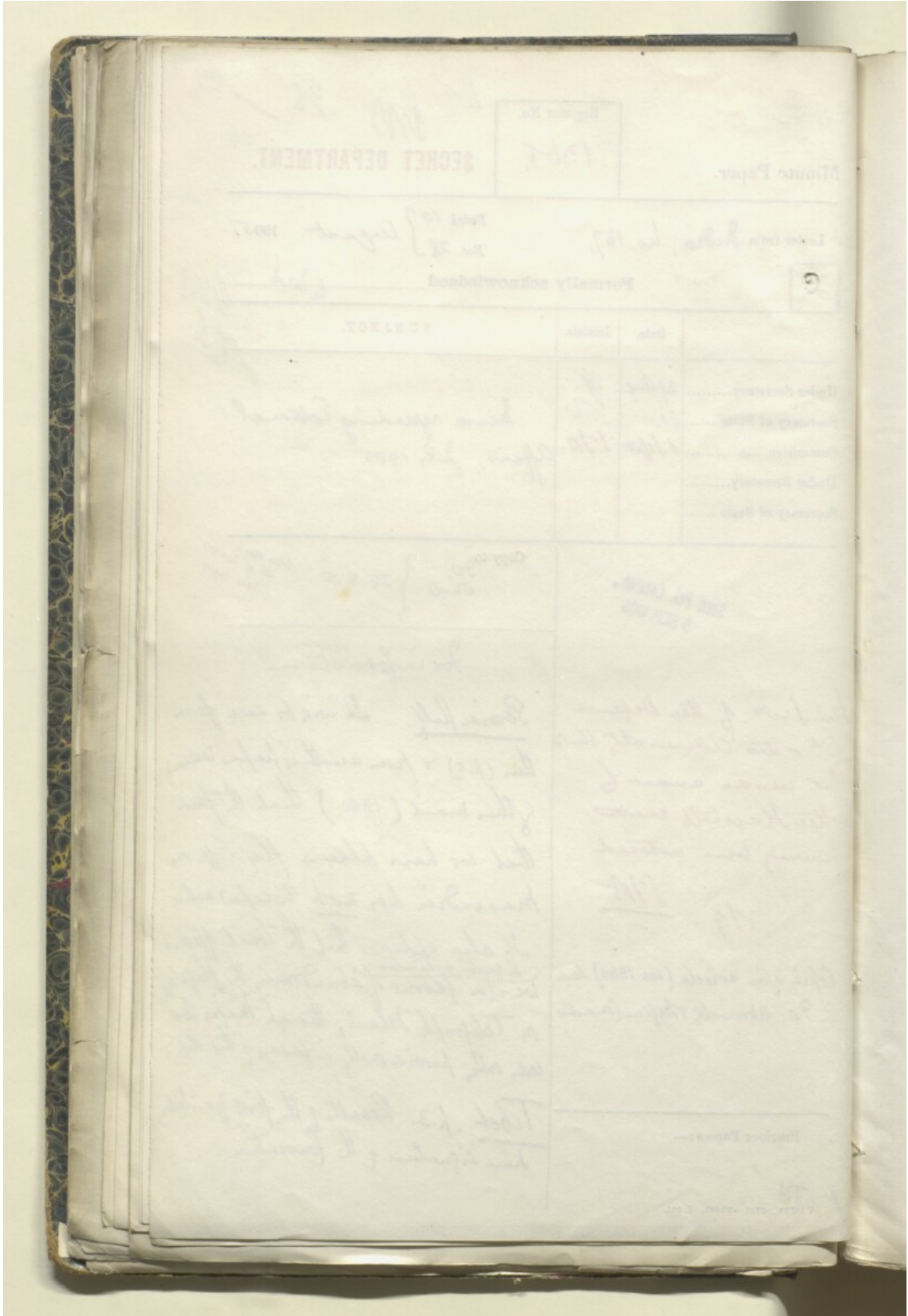
Tibet .p. 3. Results of the first year's work since signature of the Convention.

Previous Papers:—

TH
T 10783. 3303.—3/1905. I. 305.

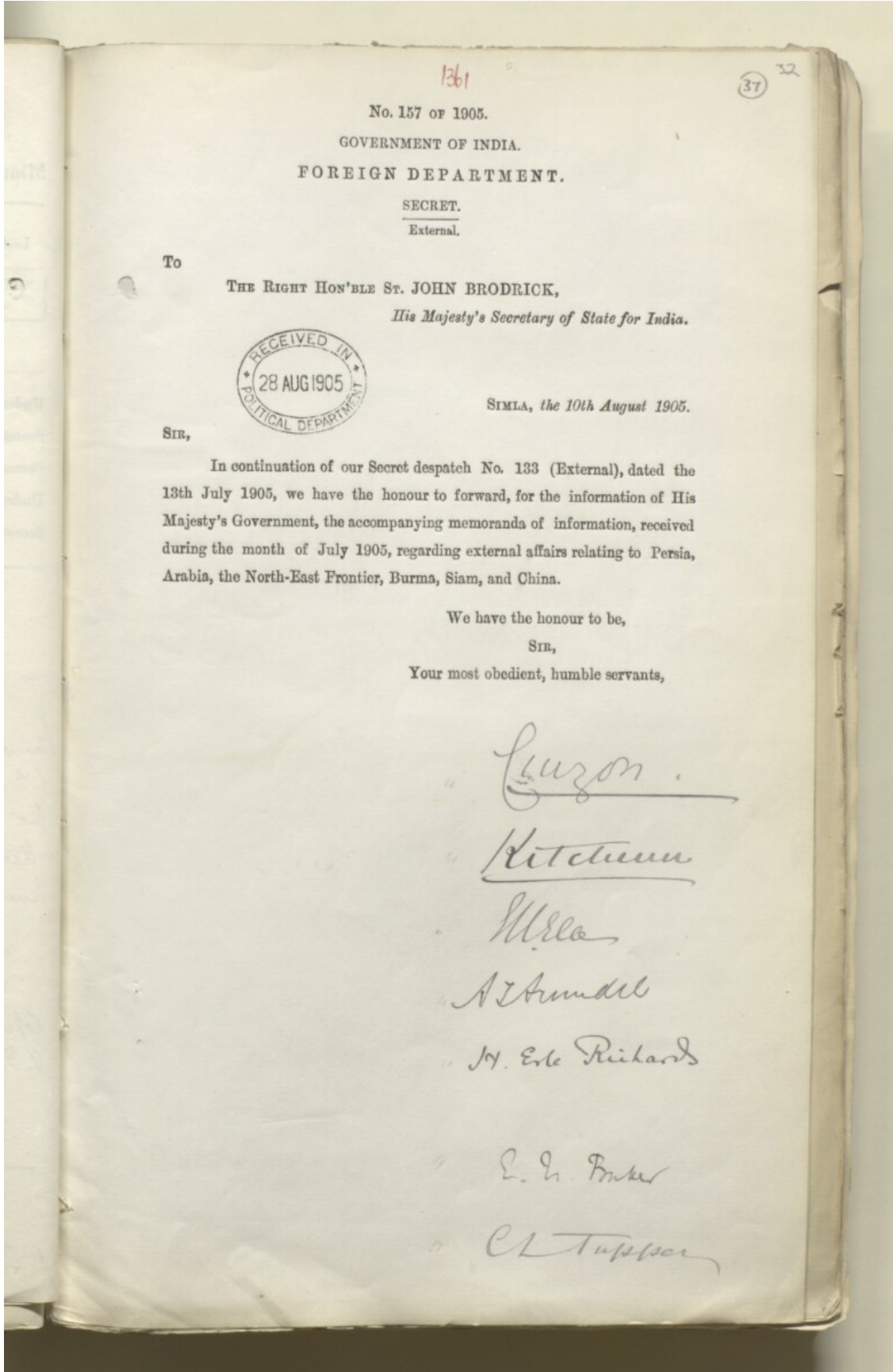


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٦ظ] (٤٥٤/٧٧)



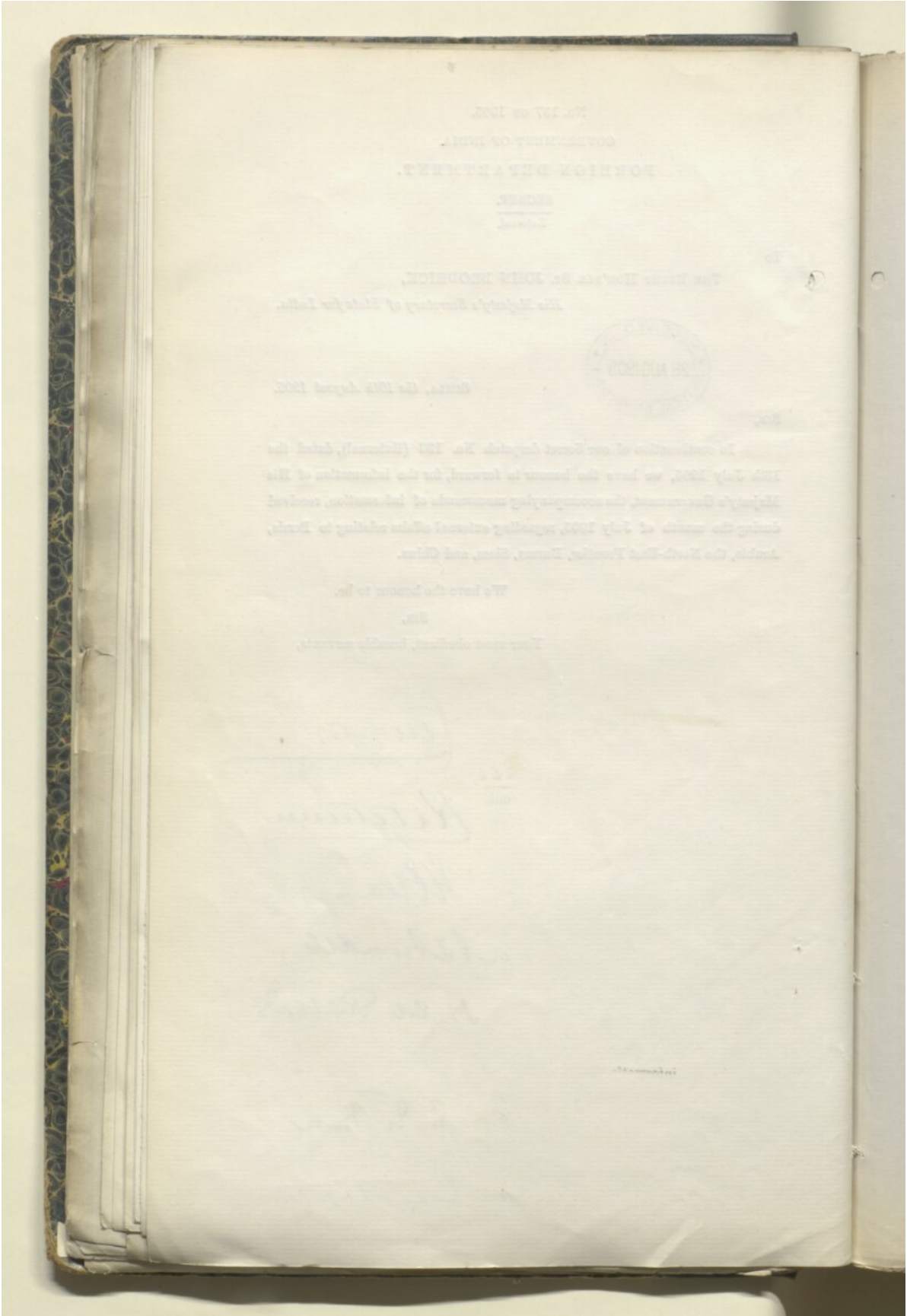


"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٧و] (٤٥٤/٧٨)



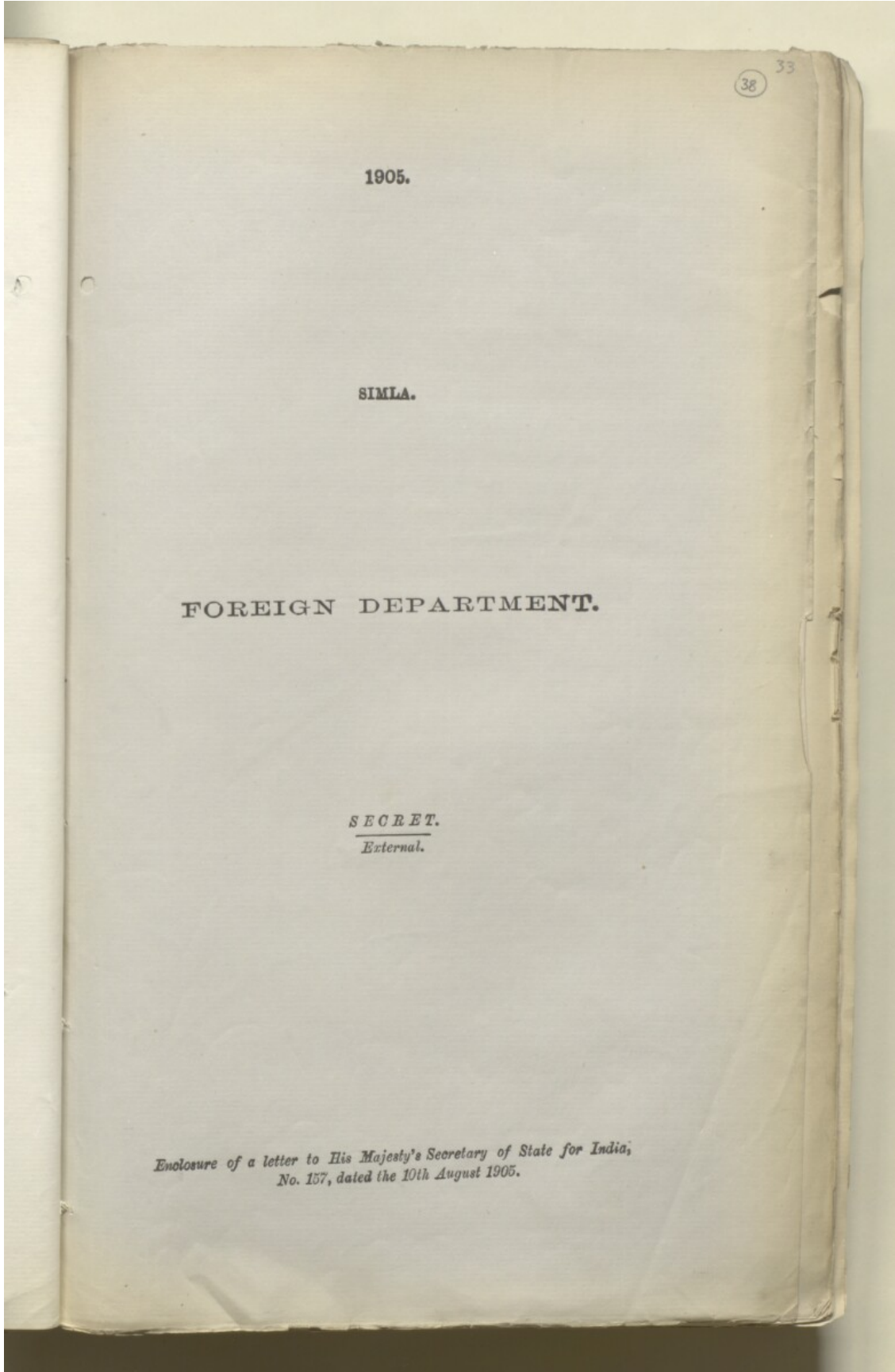


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواي أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٣٧ظ] (٤٥٤/٧٩)



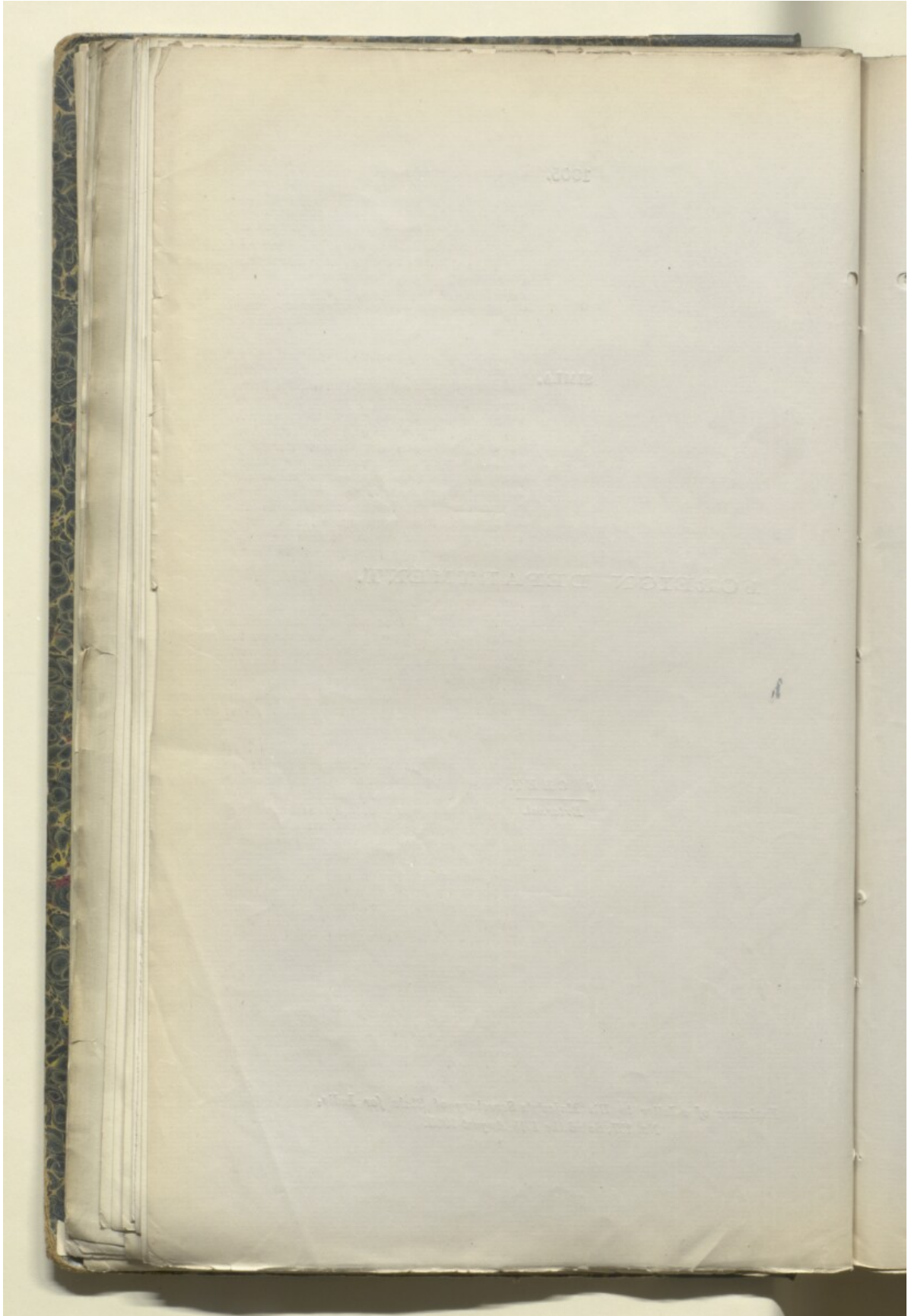


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٨ و] (٤٥٤/٨٠)



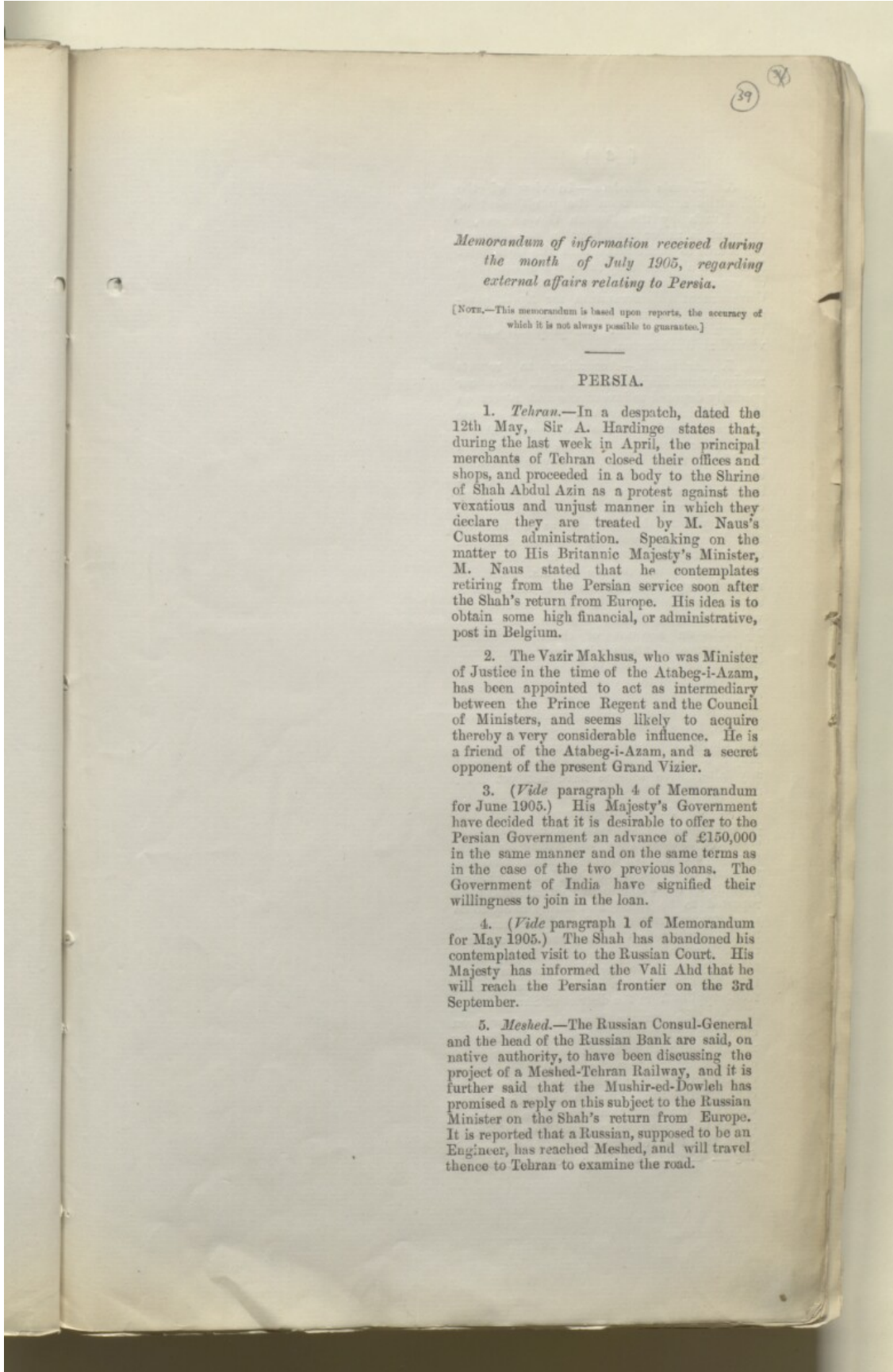


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٣٨] (٤٥٤/٨١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٨٢) [٣٩و]





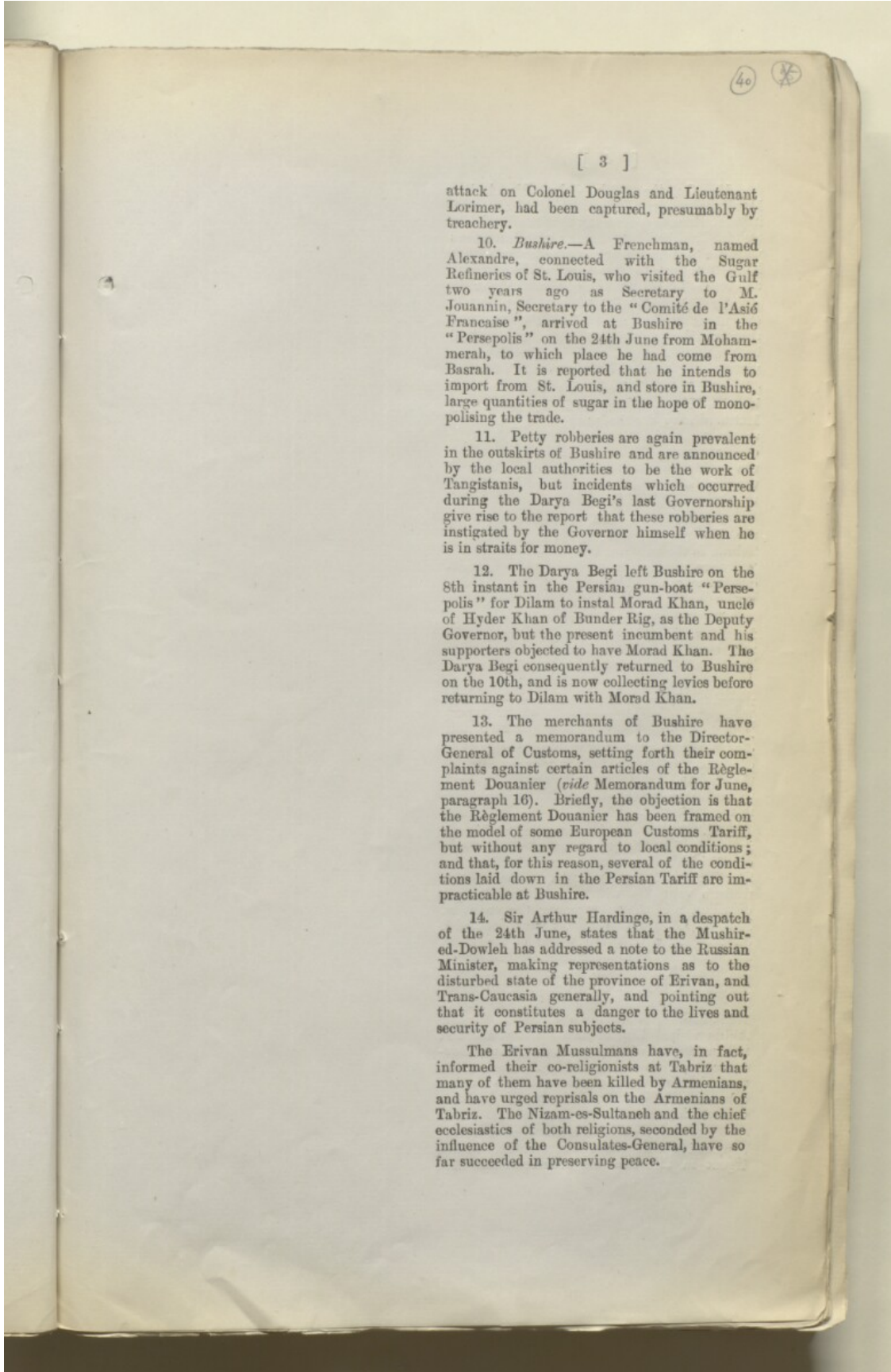
[2]

6. *Urumia Murders*.—In view of the difficulties attendant on the punishment of the Kurds by the Persian Government, a proposal is under consideration to encourage the Kurds to make peace with the Christians. But such a peace may involve a modification of some of the terms on which the American Government (Memorandum for April, paragraph 11) has insisted, and it remains to be seen in what light the proposal will be viewed at Washington.

7. *Arabistan*.—According to reports received from Major Morton, R.E., the officer specially deputed to investigate and report on the possibilities of Mr. Van Roggen's scheme for the irrigation of the province of Arabistan (*vide* paragraph 9 of the Memorandum for May), there is not, in any conceivable circumstances, the remotest possibility of such scheme paying, and it should be condemned for various reasons, even if it did pay. To carry out the scheme as devised by Mr. Van Roggen would necessitate a capital outlay of Rs. 3,36,89,000, in return for which an annual income of Rs. 13,43,500 might be expected. Of this latter amount it is anticipated that the Persian Government would claim half and deducting a sum of 1½ lakhs on account of the up-keep and maintenance of the works, the net revenue would amount to about 5½ lakhs, which would not be sufficient to pay more than about 1½ % on the capital outlay. If any scheme of irrigation is to be carried out, it must, in expert opinion, be one of the very simplest kind, and one that will pay financially and fairly well. Major Morton's views as to the possibility of any alternative scheme have not yet been received.

8. Sir A. Hardinge reports that the Azim-es-Sultaneh has been succeeded as Governor of Arabistan by the Salar-i-Moazzam (a nephew of the Nizam-es-Sultaneh), who was formerly Governor of the Gulf Ports. Though friendly on the whole to British interests, he is reported to be timid and hardly likely to do much towards restoring order in Arabistan, and Sir A. Hardinge has already had to complain to the Persian Government of his having failed to supply guards to the S.S. "Shushan", and interdicted on his own authority the export of food-supplies from the district of Shuster.

9. The Firman Firmah has now been operating against the Lurs for the last six months, but with no result (*vide* paragraph 9 of the Memorandum for June). He has not enough troops, ammunition, or food-stuffs to cope with the Lurs, who ridicule the efforts of the Persians against them. Information was, however, received, on the 24th July, that twelve Direkwand Chiefs, including six of those who were concerned in the



[3]

attack on Colonel Douglas and Lieutenant Lorimer, had been captured, presumably by treachery.

10. *Bushire*.—A Frenchman, named Alexandre, connected with the Sugar Refineries of St. Louis, who visited the Gulf two years ago as Secretary to M. Jouannin, Secretary to the "Comité de l'Asié Française", arrived at Bushire in the "Persepolis" on the 24th June from Mohammerah, to which place he had come from Basrah. It is reported that he intends to import from St. Louis, and store in Bushire, large quantities of sugar in the hope of monopolising the trade.

11. Petty robberies are again prevalent in the outskirts of Bushire and are announced by the local authorities to be the work of Tangistanis, but incidents which occurred during the Darya Begi's last Governorship give rise to the report that these robberies are instigated by the Governor himself when he is in straits for money.

12. The Darya Begi left Bushire on the 8th instant in the Persian gun-boat "Persepolis" for Dilam to instal Morad Khan, uncle of Hyder Khan of Bunder Rig, as the Deputy Governor, but the present incumbent and his supporters objected to have Morad Khan. The Darya Begi consequently returned to Bushire on the 10th, and is now collecting levies before returning to Dilam with Morad Khan.

13. The merchants of Bushire have presented a memorandum to the Director-General of Customs, setting forth their complaints against certain articles of the Règlement Douanier (*vide* Memorandum for June, paragraph 16). Briefly, the objection is that the Règlement Douanier has been framed on the model of some European Customs Tariff, but without any regard to local conditions; and that, for this reason, several of the conditions laid down in the Persian Tariff are impracticable at Bushire.

14. Sir Arthur Hardinge, in a despatch of the 24th June, states that the Mushired-Dowleh has addressed a note to the Russian Minister, making representations as to the disturbed state of the province of Erivan, and Trans-Caucasia generally, and pointing out that it constitutes a danger to the lives and security of Persian subjects.

The Erivan Mussulmans have, in fact, informed their co-religionists at Tabriz that many of them have been killed by Armenians, and have urged reprisals on the Armenians of Tabriz. The Nizam-es-Sultaneh and the chief ecclesiastics of both religions, seconded by the influence of the Consulates-General, have so far succeeded in preserving peace.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٠ ظ] (٤٥٤/٨٥)

[4]

15. On the 26th July, Sir Arthur Hardinge telegraphed that M. Naus had informed him confidentially that the Amin-es-Sultan had had two long private interviews with the Shah in France, and he believes that he will return to Persia with His Majesty, and regain his old position of Grand Vizier.

16. Mr. Churchill (H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Resht) reported on the 7th June that considerable sensation has been caused both at Resht and Enzeli by the Japanese victory over Admiral Rojdestvensky's fleet.

17. Prince Bibesco has been appointed by the King of Roumania Special Envoy Extraordinary for the purpose of presenting to the Shah the Grand Cordon of the Star of Roumania. This compliment is a reply to the notification to the Roumanian Court of the Shah's intention to present to King Charles the Order of Timsal in Jewels.

18. As the Shah will not be able to receive the Envoy until his return from Europe to Tehran in the autumn, Prince Bibesco and his party are making an unofficial tour throughout Persia, and will return to Tehran in October.

19. Sir Arthur Hardinge has been informed confidentially that negotiations are in progress for a treaty of commerce between Persia and Roumania.

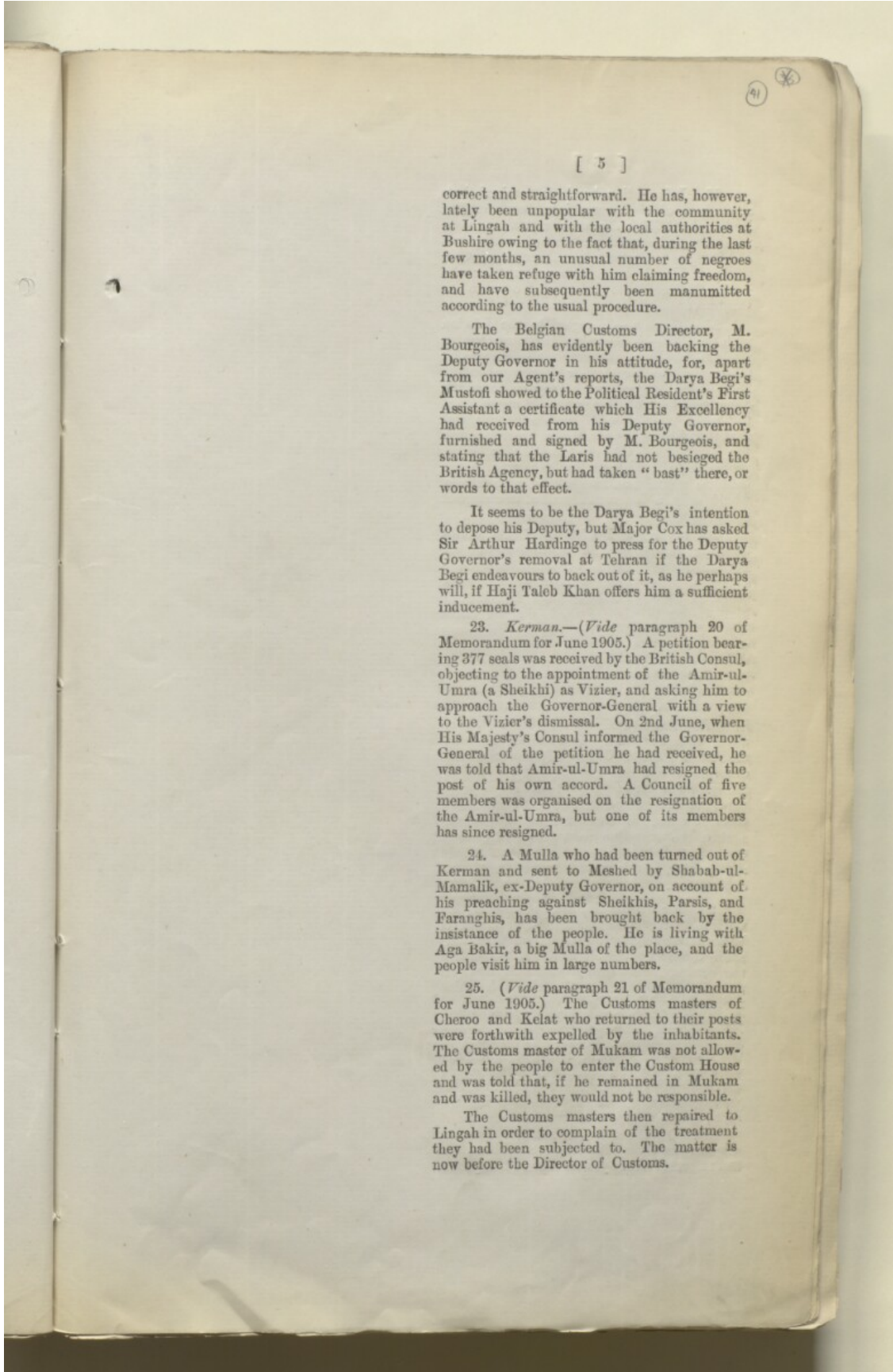
20. *British Post Offices in Persia.*—In regard to the proposed postal agreement with Persia (Memorandum for June, paragraph 11), M. Naus professes a great desire to conclude a postal convention with the Government of India, and would like a representative of the Indian Post Office to be sent to Tehran to negotiate, or to assist Sir Arthur Hardinge in negotiating it.

21. An incident has occurred at Lingah in connection with the payment of the debts of a British Indian trader named Gordhandass. The British Agent took possession of this trader's valuables with a view to a proper distribution of the assets among the creditors. But the Deputy Governor, a Lari, demanded on 23rd May that the whole of the assets should be handed to a certain Lari creditor on the plea that he had been appointed Agent for the rest. On the Agent refusing to agree, his residence was besieged from 28th May to 16th June. His Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas visited Lingah during that period, and in consequence of his report, the Deputy Governor was ordered by the Darya Begi to apologise to Mr. Shakespear. This he has done verbally, but Mr. Shakespear is insisting on receiving a written apology.

22. There seems to be no ground for the supposition that the conduct of the Native Agent in this case has been otherwise than



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correct and straightforward. He has, however, lately been unpopular with the community at Lingah and with the local authorities at Bushire owing to the fact that, during the last few months, an unusual number of negroes have taken refuge with him claiming freedom, and have subsequently been manumitted according to the usual procedure.

The Belgian Customs Director, M. Bourgeois, has evidently been backing the Deputy Governor in his attitude, for, apart from our Agent's reports, the Darya Begi's Mustofi showed to the Political Resident's First Assistant a certificate which His Excellency had received from his Deputy Governor, furnished and signed by M. Bourgeois, and stating that the Laris had not besieged the British Agency, but had taken "bast" there, or words to that effect.

It seems to be the Darya Begi's intention to depose his Deputy, but Major Cox has asked Sir Arthur Hardinge to press for the Deputy Governor's removal at Tehran if the Darya Begi endeavours to back out of it, as he perhaps will, if Haji Taleb Khan offers him a sufficient inducement.

23. *Kerman.*—(Vide paragraph 20 of Memorandum for June 1905.) A petition bearing 377 seals was received by the British Consul, objecting to the appointment of the Amir-ul-Umra (a Sheikh) as Vizier, and asking him to approach the Governor-General with a view to the Vizier's dismissal. On 2nd June, when His Majesty's Consul informed the Governor-General of the petition he had received, he was told that Amir-ul-Umra had resigned the post of his own accord. A Council of five members was organised on the resignation of the Amir-ul-Umra, but one of its members has since resigned.

24. A Mulla who had been turned out of Kerman and sent to Meshed by Shabab-ul-Mamalik, ex-Deputy Governor, on account of his preaching against Sheikhis, Parsis, and Faranghis, has been brought back by the insistence of the people. He is living with Aga Bakir, a big Mulla of the place, and the people visit him in large numbers.

25. (Vide paragraph 21 of Memorandum for June 1905.) The Customs masters of Cheroo and Kelat who returned to their posts were forthwith expelled by the inhabitants. The Customs master of Mukam was not allowed by the people to enter the Custom House and was told that, if he remained in Mukam and was killed, they would not be responsible.

The Customs masters then repaired to Lingah in order to complain of the treatment they had been subjected to. The matter is now before the Director of Customs.



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26. Information has been received that, at the end of May, some inhabitants of Lar landed about 600 rifles with cartridges, some revolvers, and several packages of aniline dyes and indigo at Cheroo. The Director of Customs at Lingah has given orders for the confiscated goods to be handed over to the Customs authorities.

27. *Henjam*.—In regard to the friction with the Customs Mirza on Henjam (Memorandum for June, paragraph 23), Major Cox telegraphed to Sir Arthur Hardinge on the 28th June, repeating a report from the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Henjam, that the male population of the Arab village of that island being away at the pearl-fisheries, the Director of Customs at Bunder Abbas proceeded to Henjam on the 25th June in the Customs steamer, and visited the Arab village, where only a few men remained in charge of the women.

He invited a Persian of Kishm, who is dwelling among the Arabs, to become the Persian Customs Mirza of the village on a salary of kran 2,000 a year. The Director promised to erect a house and flagstaff for him similar to that erected on the north side of the island. He added that there was no intention to farm the Customs, but that the measures proposed were necessary in order to prevent Englishmen from claiming the island later on. Major Cox added that the Arab Sheikh of the village was expected in a few days from the pirate coast, and asked what line should be taken if the Sheikh referred to H. M.'s Consul at Bunder Abbas, or to himself.

28. On the 29th June, Sir Arthur Hardinge telegraphed that he had addressed a strong protest to the Minister of Customs against the language used by the Director of Customs into which, he said, he should hold an enquiry, and that he had requested an explanation.

29. Sir Arthur Hardinge's view is that we must recognise such consequences of Persian Sovereignty as the presence of flags and a Customs officer on Henjam, but that, if the Persians actually oppress the Arabs and if any of the latter come to the telegraph station for sanctuary, he will take the matter up at Tehran and protect them. But in the meantime, he informed Major Cox, the Arab Sheikh should be warned that we recognise Henjam as part of Persia, and that, if his people attack the telegraph or Customs officials, British and Persian soldiers will probably be sent to Henjam.

30. On the 5th July, Major Cox telegraphed that the Telegraph Superintendent had informed him by wire that he had got his



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informant's signed statement as to what took place at the Customs Director's visit (paragraph 27 above), and also a statement attested by all persons who were present at the conversation, and that they were to the same effect as the original report.

31. *Bassidore*.—On the 25th June, Major Cox reported that the Moin-ut-Tujjar had asked permission to store red ochre in our station on Bassidore. He had addressed Tehran on the subject, and deprecated compliance with the Moin-ut-Tujjar's request. In view of the fact that Sir Arthur Hardinge had stigmatised the Moin as a person who consistently opposed British interests and at the present time is endeavouring to lay claim to the ground which the Indian Government desire to rent for the Ahwaz Consulate, the Government of India agreed with the views held by Major Cox.

32. *Shiraz*.—The Governor-General of Shiraz has arrested and proposes to execute several of the road-guards of the Bushire-Shiraz road for their misdeeds which have become intolerable.

33. Constant and daring robberies north and south of Dehbid on the Shiraz-Ispahan road have been reported.

34. About 2nd June, a fanatical movement directed by Mirza Ibrahim, a leading Mulla, against the Jews was started in the Moslem quarters, and their felt kolahs (caps) were torn to pieces, the Moslems demanding that the Jews should wear a distinctive head dress. His Majesty's Consul has addressed a note to the Governor-General, and paid a visit to the Jewish quarter. The Jew baiting continued throughout the month.

An order has now been issued by the Salar-ul-Sultan, ordering all Jews to wear felt skull caps, and those wearing high kolahs to wear a piece of yellow stuff on the collars of their coat.

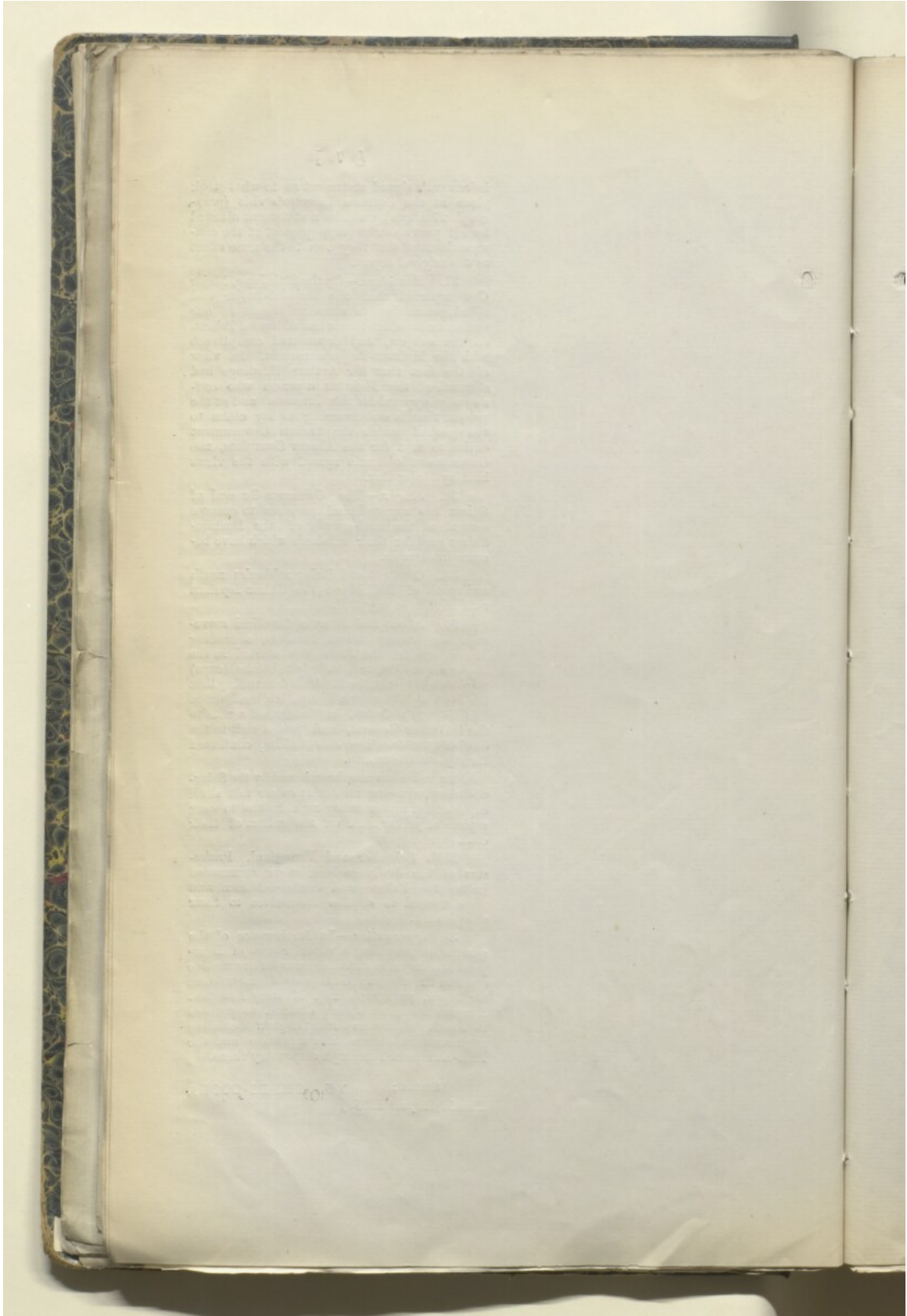
MM. Schocher and Venugiani, Professors of the Jewish school, were summoned before the Prince and Sardar-i-Akram, and were warned to confine themselves to their school work.

35. *Quarantine*.—In furtherance of the scheme for providing a superior class of European Military Assistant Surgeons for quarantine work in the Persian Gulf (*vide* Memorandum for April, paragraph 29), Military Assistant Surgeon Stewart has been directed to proceed to Jask to relieve Assistant Surgeon McMillan at present in charge of quarantine and the Indo-European Telegraph dispensary there.

SMILA; } C. SOMERS COCKS.
The 1st August 1905. }

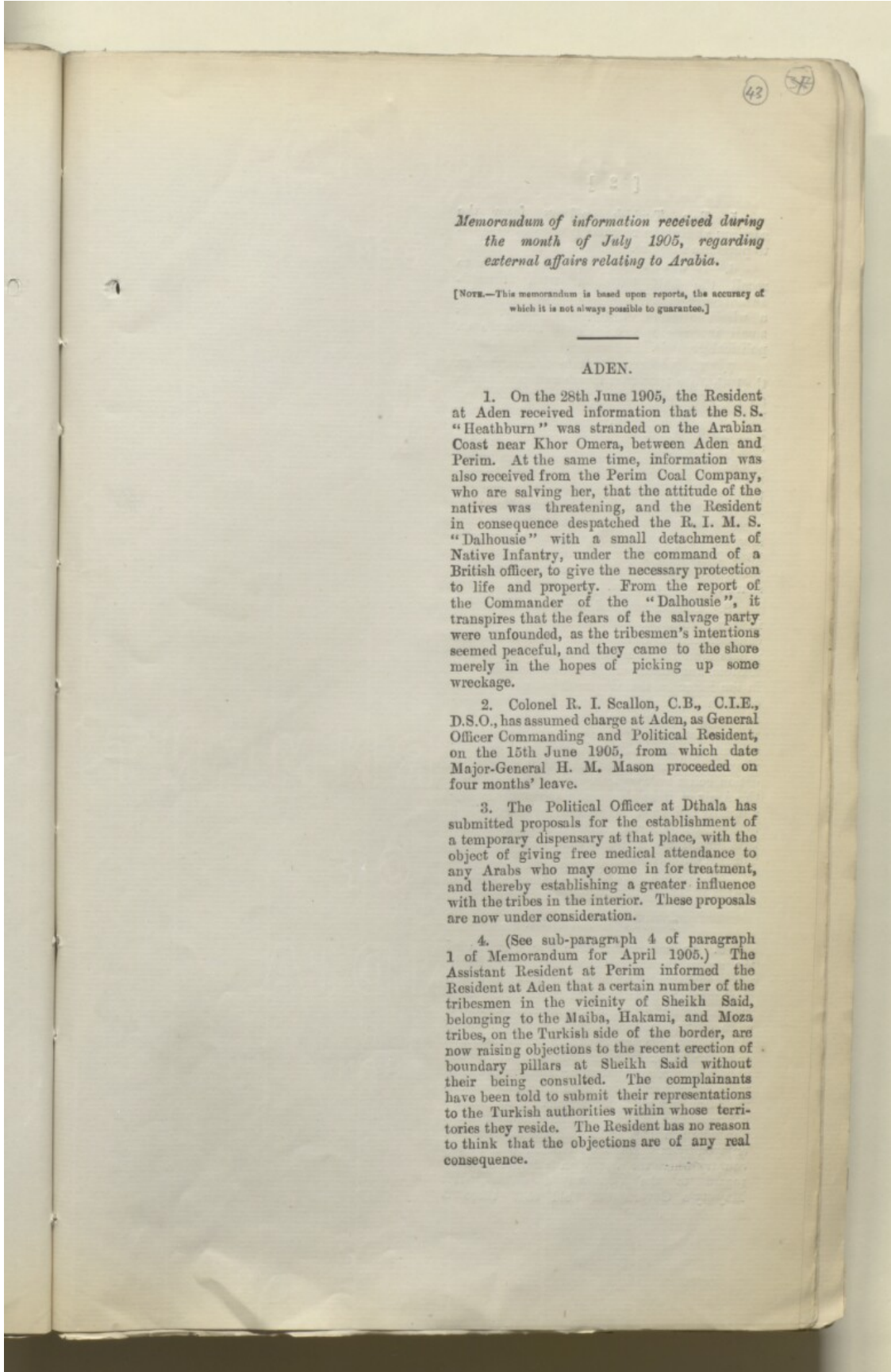


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Memorandum of information received during
the month of July 1905, regarding
external affairs relating to Arabia.

[NOTE.—This memorandum is based upon reports, the accuracy of
which it is not always possible to guarantee.]

ADEN.

1. On the 28th June 1905, the Resident at Aden received information that the S.S. "Heathburn" was stranded on the Arabian Coast near Khor Omera, between Aden and Perim. At the same time, information was also received from the Perim Coal Company, who are salvaging her, that the attitude of the natives was threatening, and the Resident in consequence despatched the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" with a small detachment of Native Infantry, under the command of a British officer, to give the necessary protection to life and property. From the report of the Commander of the "Dalhousie", it transpires that the fears of the salvage party were unfounded, as the tribesmen's intentions seemed peaceful, and they came to the shore merely in the hopes of picking up some wreckage.

2. Colonel R. I. Scallon, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., has assumed charge at Aden, as General Officer Commanding and Political Resident, on the 15th June 1905, from which date Major-General H. M. Mason proceeded on four months' leave.

3. The Political Officer at Dthala has submitted proposals for the establishment of a temporary dispensary at that place, with the object of giving free medical attendance to any Arabs who may come in for treatment, and thereby establishing a greater influence with the tribes in the interior. These proposals are now under consideration.

4. (See sub-paragraph 4 of paragraph 1 of Memorandum for April 1905.) The Assistant Resident at Perim informed the Resident at Aden that a certain number of the tribesmen in the vicinity of Sheikh Said, belonging to the Maiba, Hakami, and Moza tribes, on the Turkish side of the border, are now raising objections to the recent erection of boundary pillars at Sheikh Said without their being consulted. The complainants have been told to submit their representations to the Turkish authorities within whose territories they reside. The Resident has no reason to think that the objections are of any real consequence.



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5. Two Turkish officers from the garrison at Kataba recently proceeded to Aden to purchase supplies.

6. It was decided during the month to recall the half battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry, from Aden, and to replace them by a whole battalion of Native Infantry. This small increase was considered advisable on political grounds.

7. The Secretary of State telegraphed on the 19th July 1905 that it was understood from a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay that the Government of India no longer recommended the erection of additional pillars, and that Mr. Fitzmaurice was of opinion that the alternative proposal to improve the existing pillars along the Amiri border would cause trouble with the Turks, who would accuse the Amir of tampering with the boundary. In these circumstances, he was not inclined to take any action on Major Merewether's report of 15th November 1904, and enquired whether the Government of India were inclined to share the same opinion.

8. The Secretary of State was informed in reply that the Government of India still considered that the erection of additional pillars would be the best course if and when feasible, and meanwhile the measures detailed in the letter to the Government of Bombay of 30th April 1905 should be regarded as necessary, not so much to improve existing pillars, as to preserve them from disappearing altogether. They adhered, therefore, to their view; and to prevent the benefit of demarcation being lost, preferred to insist on it being the Amir of Dthala's duty to repair the pillars annually; in order to prevent the accusation anticipated by Mr. Fitzmaurice, it was thought that formal notice might first be given to the Turkish authorities.

(For proceedings of the Imam, see Turkish Arabia.)

TURKISH ARABIA.

9. In connection with the question of the status in the Ottoman dominions of subjects of Native States in India, His Majesty's Government have decided that the same measure of protection may properly be extended to British protected persons abroad as to British subjects, except in so far as the right or power to exercise such protection depends upon a treaty, agreement, or statutory enactment, which excludes or cannot be construed as including such protected persons. The measure of protection which may be accorded must depend upon the extent of the jurisdiction enjoyed by His Majesty's Government in the country where the protection is desired. With regard to the Ottoman dominions, His Majesty's Government hold that there is



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nothing in the Capitulations to prevent them from placing British protected persons on the same footing as British subjects in the matter of jurisdiction, and they consider that the Ottoman Order in Council of 1899 in its definition of British subjects plainly asserts this right, which has not been disputed by the Turkish Government.

10. (*Vide* paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 of the Memorandum for June 1905.) It is reported that Lieutenant-General Kyamil Pasha, Commanding the Redifs of the Damascus Army Corps, who left for the Yemen in order to preside over the court-martial which was to be held in that province, returned to Damascus from Port Said on the plea of ill-health. It is understood that his colleague, Major-General Ali Mansour Pasha from Aleppo will succeed him.

11. News has reached the Turkish Government that the insurrection in the province of Assir, where the Sheikh Ali-bin-Ayiz is reported to be inciting the tribes to revolt and to be blockading Ebha, the capital of the Sanjak, has again assumed alarming proportions. Energetic military measures have been decided upon, and the 19th (Karpuz) Nizam division of the 4th Army Corps, is to be sent to Confudah, eight battalions being ordered to march at once to Alexandretta for embarkation. The strength of these battalions is to be raised to 1,000 men each, by calling out the men of the active reserves to rejoin the colours.

12. After making a liberal allowance for casualties and deaths during the siege of Sana and desertions, the present strength of the Turkish army in the Yemen is estimated roughly at 40,000 men. The force is said to have suffered a loss of quite 20,000 men from all causes since the outbreak of the present rebellion. There has been an exchange of telegrams between the Imam and the Sultan for some time past with the result that Sheikh Muhammad Dalal, hitherto exiled in Rhodes, and Mahmoud Bey have been ordered by an Imperial Irade to proceed to Sana, where the Imam has now arrived. The hope is entertained generally that some understanding will be soon arrived at dispensing with the necessity for further military operations.

13. It is reported that the Turks have abandoned Kataba fearing treachery at the hands of certain Sheikhs in the district. A proclamation is said to have issued from the Imam to all the Sultans generally, announcing to them his victory over the Turks.

14. *Hedjaz*.—The Syrian caravan travelled this year from Damascus to Maan by railway, and thence followed the Haj route to Medina and Mecca on camels (*vide* paragraph 6 of the Memorandum for April 1905).



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15. It appears that military requirements have diverted the attention of the authorities from the Medina line to the one from Maan to Akaba. The work of construction on this line is progressing more rapidly than that of Medina, and is expected to be completed in one year (*vide* paragraph 4 of the Memorandum for December 1904).

PERSIAN GULF.

16. *Maskat*.—(*Vide* paragraph 7 of Memorandum for April 1905.) A copy of the final text of the proposed revised treaty of commerce was transmitted to the Secretary of State for India on the 2nd July for the approval of His Majesty's Government, prior to its negotiation with the Sultan.

17. (*Vide* paragraph 11 of Memorandum for June 1905.) Major Cox forwarded a copy of a letter from the Political Agent at Maskat, in which that officer suggested as the outcome of report called for on the 25th May last (*vide* paragraph 14 of Memorandum for May 1905), in connection with the Masirah incident, that for every murderer surrendered one prisoner be released, the prisoners not so released to remain in confinement up to a period not exceeding three years from the date of their incarceration. The proposals were approved, and Major Grey was instructed through the Political Resident to inform the Sultan accordingly, but without mentioning as yet the intended limitation of the period of imprisonment to three years. A report was also to be furnished to the Government of India on the occasion of each surrender and release.

18. [*Vide* paragraph 11(2) of Memorandum for June 1905.] Major Grey reported that the French Vice-Consul with Madame Billecoq returned to Maskat in a dhow on the 30th June 1905 (not 13th June as previously noted). When asked why he did not return in the "Lapwing", M. Billecoq replied that he could not make use of an English vessel, while the present Arbitration case was pending, although he saw no objection to using the Sultan's steamer (which however was refused), as, in his opinion, the latter had nothing to do with the Arbitration case.

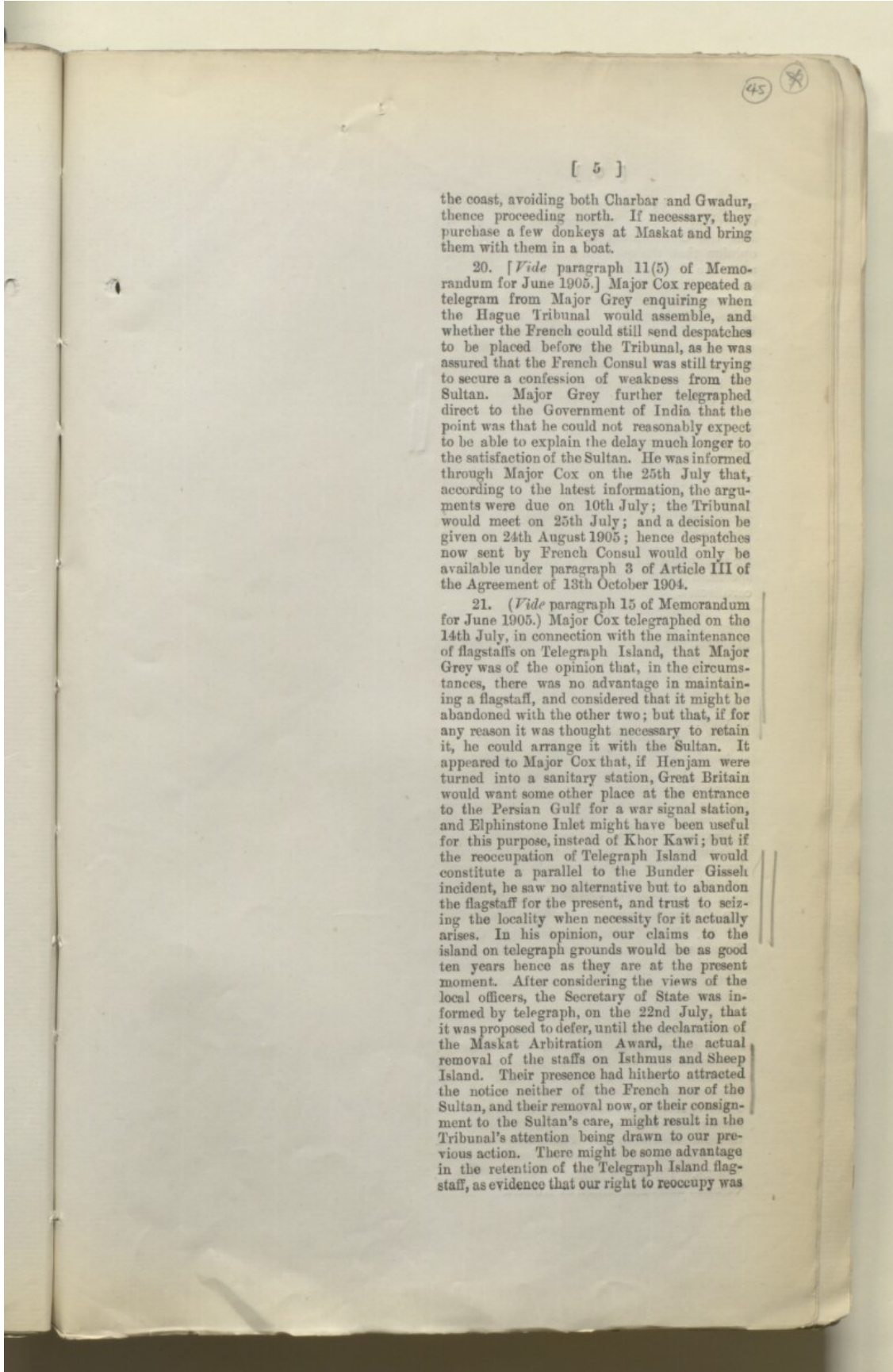
19. [*Vide* paragraph 11(3) of Memorandum for June 1905.]

A good trade in arms appears to be going in the south-east corner of Persia. The arms are supposed to come from Maskat, and the procedure generally pursued is as follows:—

One or two men set out from their homes and proceed to Maskat either by Gwador or Charbar, whichever most convenient. After having purchased rifles, they hire a small boat and make their way to some safe spot along



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the coast, avoiding both Charbar and Gwadar, thence proceeding north. If necessary, they purchase a few donkeys at Maskat and bring them with them in a boat.

20. [Vide paragraph 11(5) of Memorandum for June 1905.] Major Cox repeated a telegram from Major Grey enquiring when the Hague Tribunal would assemble, and whether the French could still send despatches to be placed before the Tribunal, as he was assured that the French Consul was still trying to secure a confession of weakness from the Sultan. Major Grey further telegraphed direct to the Government of India that the point was that he could not reasonably expect to be able to explain the delay much longer to the satisfaction of the Sultan. He was informed through Major Cox on the 25th July that, according to the latest information, the arguments were due on 10th July; the Tribunal would meet on 25th July; and a decision be given on 24th August 1905; hence despatches now sent by French Consul would only be available under paragraph 3 of Article III of the Agreement of 13th October 1904.

21. (Vide paragraph 15 of Memorandum for June 1905.) Major Cox telegraphed on the 14th July, in connection with the maintenance of flagstaffs on Telegraph Island, that Major Grey was of the opinion that, in the circumstances, there was no advantage in maintaining a flagstaff, and considered that it might be abandoned with the other two; but that, if for any reason it was thought necessary to retain it, he could arrange it with the Sultan. It appeared to Major Cox that, if Henjam were turned into a sanitary station, Great Britain would want some other place at the entrance to the Persian Gulf for a war signal station, and Elphinstone Inlet might have been useful for this purpose, instead of Khor Kawi; but if the reoccupation of Telegraph Island would constitute a parallel to the Bunder Gisselt incident, he saw no alternative but to abandon the flagstaff for the present, and trust to seizing the locality when necessity for it actually arises. In his opinion, our claims to the island on telegraph grounds would be as good ten years hence as they are at the present moment. After considering the views of the local officers, the Secretary of State was informed by telegraph, on the 22nd July, that it was proposed to defer, until the declaration of the Maskat Arbitration Award, the actual removal of the staffs on Isthmus and Sheep Island. Their presence had hitherto attracted the notice neither of the French nor of the Sultan, and their removal now, or their consignment to the Sultan's care, might result in the Tribunal's attention being drawn to our previous action. There might be some advantage in the retention of the Telegraph Island flagstaff, as evidence that our right to reoccupy was



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not affected by any assertion of the Sultan's sovereignty subsequent to original occupation. But the Government of India were of the opinion that the question might be discussed, after the declaration of the Award, with the Sultan. There did not seem to be any parallel between the possible revival of the British claim to Telegraph Island and the Bunder Gisseh incident. The former would resemble the revival of the claim to the station at Henjam.

Since the issue of this telegram, it has come to notice that the erection of the flag-staffs has not escaped public attention, but has been mentioned in an article in the *Al Ahran*, dated the 21st June 1905.

22. *Koweit and Nejd*.—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf writes, on the 16th July 1905, that the question of a new flag for Koweit ships and of certificates to be granted to the nakodas of these ships has been discussed with Sheikh Mubarak, and submits, for the approval of the Government of India, specimen designs for the flag and forms of the certificates.

The Secretary of State for India was informed, on 18th July 1905, that Sheikh Mubarak is agreeable to the establishment of a coal depôt for the British India Steam Navigation Company at Koweit, but Major Cox has suggested that a site on Bubiyan Island appears preferable from a political point of view.

23. A memorandum from Mr. Gaskin states that at Kassim the inhabitants appear satisfied with the behaviour of the Turks, among whose troops, however, desertions and the loss of arms are of frequent occurrence. At Koweit, owing to British interference in affairs, property has increased greatly in value. It is rumoured at Kassim that the Turks will depute an officer to investigate the revenue, and that the Dairat-es-Saniyeh intend to build a railway from Basrah *via* Zobeir to Fao. Zobeir is the centre of a large arms traffic.

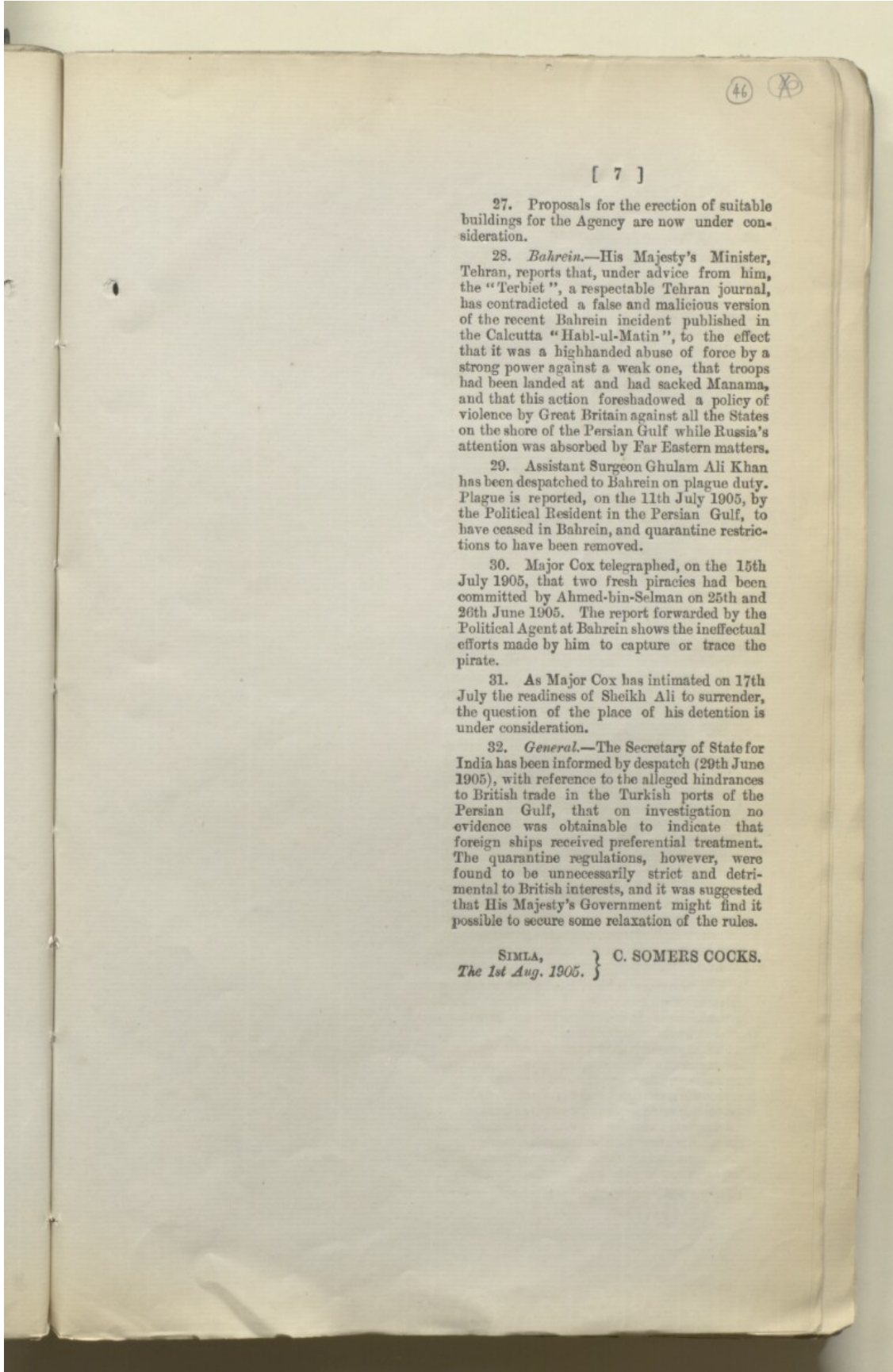
24. His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, reports, on 28th June, that the Turks are said to have reached Shehi, 30 miles south-west of Boreyda, and are in great straits for want of money and supplies.

25. His Majesty's Minister at Tehran intimates that the Mushir-ed Dowleh, in speaking of the status in Persia of Koweit Arabs, has stated that the Sublime Porte regard all Koweitis as Ottoman subjects, and object to any interference on their behalf by any other Power. His Excellency has agreed to refer the matter, on our representation, to the Shah, and to issue orders to the Persian Customs and other officials to treat Koweitis less harshly.

26. The S. S. "Lama" has landed 6 cases of arms and ammunition at Koweit.



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27. Proposals for the erection of suitable buildings for the Agency are now under consideration.

28. *Bahrein*.—His Majesty's Minister, Tehran, reports that, under advice from him, the "Terbiet", a respectable Tehran journal, has contradicted a false and malicious version of the recent Bahrein incident published in the Calcutta "Habl-ul-Matin", to the effect that it was a highhanded abuse of force by a strong power against a weak one, that troops had been landed at and had sacked Manama, and that this action foreshadowed a policy of violence by Great Britain against all the States on the shore of the Persian Gulf while Russia's attention was absorbed by Far Eastern matters.

29. Assistant Surgeon Ghulam Ali Khan has been despatched to Bahrein on plague duty. Plague is reported, on the 11th July 1905, by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to have ceased in Bahrein, and quarantine restrictions to have been removed.

30. Major Cox telegraphed, on the 15th July 1905, that two fresh piracies had been committed by Ahmed-bin-Selman on 25th and 26th June 1905. The report forwarded by the Political Agent at Bahrein shows the ineffectual efforts made by him to capture or trace the pirate.

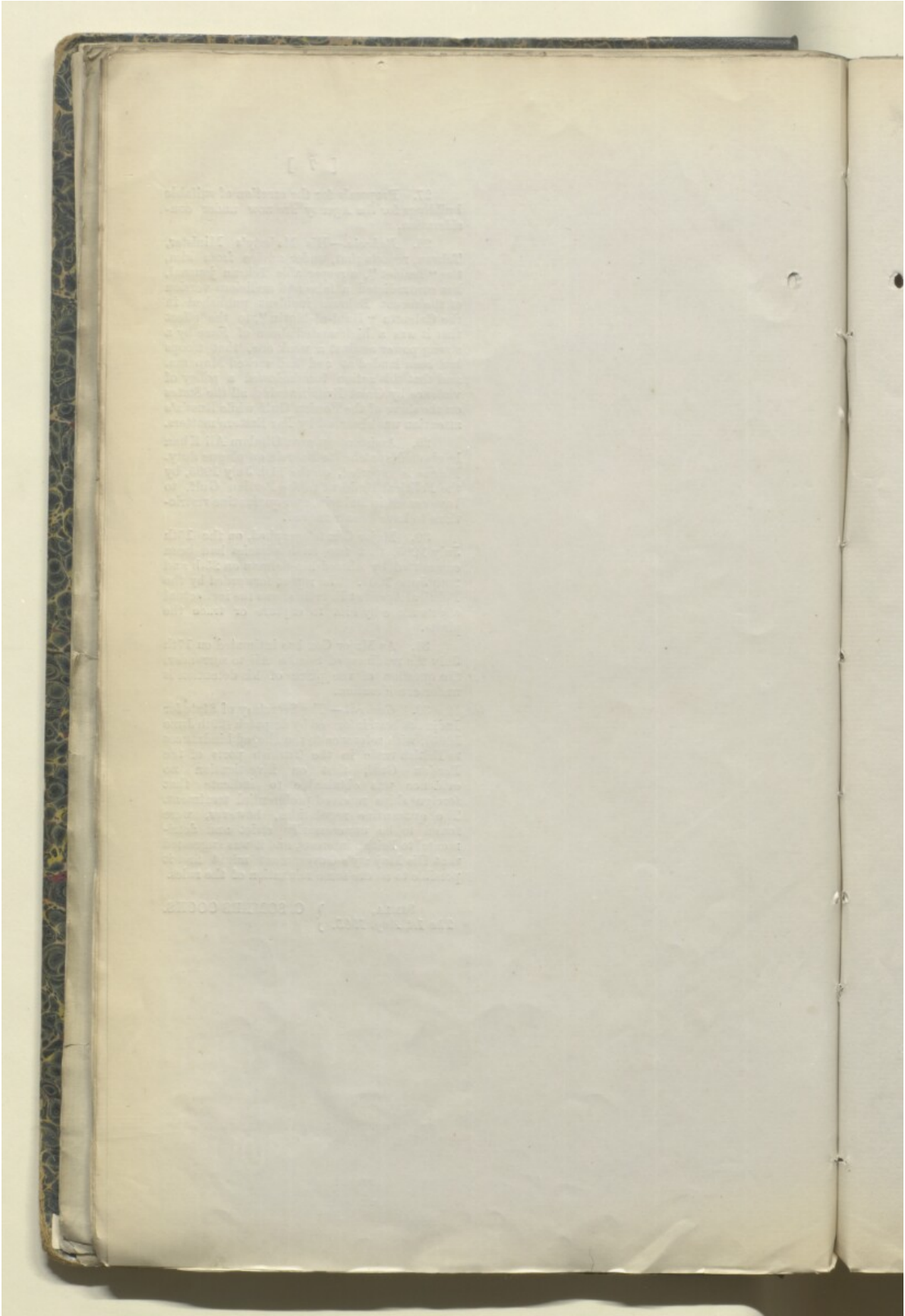
31. As Major Cox has intimated on 17th July the readiness of Sheikh Ali to surrender, the question of the place of his detention is under consideration.

32. *General*.—The Secretary of State for India has been informed by despatch (29th June 1905), with reference to the alleged hindrances to British trade in the Turkish ports of the Persian Gulf, that on investigation no evidence was obtainable to indicate that foreign ships received preferential treatment. The quarantine regulations, however, were found to be unnecessarily strict and detrimental to British interests, and it was suggested that His Majesty's Government might find it possible to secure some relaxation of the rules.

SIMLA, } C. SOMERS COCKS.
The 1st Aug. 1905. }



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Memorandum of information received during
the month of July 1905, regarding
external affairs relating to the North-
East Frontier, Burma, Siam, and China.

[NOTE.—This memorandum is based upon reports, the accuracy of
which it is not always possible to guarantee.]

TIBET.

1. With the approval of the Govern-
ment of India, Captain O'Connor has invited
the Ti-Rimpoche to send one or two promising
boys to Gyantse with the object of having them
instructed in European medical science.

2. See paragraph 4 of the Memorandum
for April 1905. On the 11th June 1905, Cap-
tain O'Connor reported the receipt of inform-
ation from Lhasa to the effect that the Tsong-
du (Assembly) have recently discussed the
question of sending delegates to India, and
are almost unanimously in favour of doing
so, but fear to take any action without the
express permission of the Dalai Lama. They
have written to the Dalai Lama, asking leave
to send some representative officials to India
during the ensuing cold weather—assuming,
apparently, that the Viceroy's invitation which
they have declined once will still hold good.

3. See paragraph 2 of the Memorandum
for June 1905. With a view to the preven-
tion of wire-cutting, Captain O'Connor has
suggested that small monthly subsidies should
be paid to the headmen of each of the prin-
cipal villages along the road between Tang La
and Gyantse, on the understanding that, should
the wire be cut at any time, payment of the
subsidy to the headman of the village within
whose boundaries the cutting occurred will be
withheld, and the Jongpen, accompanied by
Captain O'Connor, will proceed to the spot,
and award punishment to the persons found
to be responsible.

The Government of India have asked for
further information with regard to the scheme.

4. A Japanese traveller named Mr.
Teramoto, who is apparently in the employ of
the Japanese Minister at Peking, and who
has travelled from Peking, disguised as a
Mongolian Lama, through Mongolia and Tibet,
via Koko Nor, Lhasa, and Shigatse, called
upon Captain O'Connor at Gyantse, and gave
him interesting information. He reported
that, while he was at Lhasa in the month of
May, two Russians disguised as Mongolians,
with a following of Buriats, arrived there,
and took up their quarters in the bazaar. They
were followed, after a few days' interval, by



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nineteen and later by eighty camels, many of which were loaded with long boxes believed to contain rifles, and five hundred more camels were expected when he left Lhasa for Shigatse. Mr. Teramoto thought that the boxes probably contained rifles, because goods from Mongolia are nearly always packed in leather, and not in wood, and he had never seen wooden boxes of such a length brought from Mongolia before. Further, in the course of conversation with servants belonging to the lodging house in which the Russians stayed, he learnt that the packages were much heavier than those containing the usual imports from Mongolia, *viz.*, cloth, silks, silver, &c. A military officer named Ma, on the Amban's staff in Lhasa, also told him that the officers were Russians, and that they were bringing rifles to Lhasa. On reaching Shigatse, Mr. Teramoto learnt from some Lhasa monks that about one thousand camels belonging to the same party had arrived at Lhasa, many of them carrying boxes of the same make and escorted by Buriats. While at Gyantse, Mr. Teramoto further heard from some of the monks of the big monastery there that a large consignment of Russian rifles had been received at Lhasa.

While at Lhasa, Mr. Teramoto went with a crowd of pilgrims to the Potala, on one of the holy days when such pilgrims go to obtain the blessing of the Dalai Lama, or, in his absence, the blessing of the Ti-Rimpoche. One of the palace attendants, thinking Mr. Teramoto to be a Mongolian, called him aside from the crowd, and asked him if he had met the Dalai Lama in Mongolia. He replied that he had not, since he had come from Koko Nor, whereas the Dalai Lama had gone *via* Tsaidam to Urga. Mr. Teramoto enquired what the Dalai Lama meant to do in Mongolia, and the attendant said that he hoped to get assistance from the Russians.

Mr. Teramoto sent two telegrams to the Japanese Minister at Peking during his stay in Gyantse and received replies to them.

The Government of Bengal have been requested to suggest to Mr. Teramoto, on his arrival in Calcutta or Darjeeling, that he should come up to Simla to interview the Government of India, who will defray the expenses connected with his visit.

5. See paragraph 6 of the Memorandum for June 1905. The party sent by the Tashi Lama to ask the Dalai Lama to return, consisted of the following two officials:

(i) The Tsecho Lingpa, an uncle (on the mother's side) of the Tashi Lama, who was formerly one of the four Grand Secretaries of Lhasa, but now holds the post of Kenchen, which is an office of greater honour, but carrying less pay and responsibility than that of Grand Secretary.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام برىطانية فى مسندم"

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[3]

(ii) The head cup-bearer of the Tashi Lama, whose rank is equal with that of the Kenchen.

The Japanese traveller referred to in the foregoing paragraph, in the course of a conversation with Captain O'Connor, mentioned that the Emperor of China had written to the Dalai Lama, instructing him to proceed to Peking before returning to Lhasa, and that the Dalai Lama would probably leave Urga for Peking in the autumn—about October or November 1905.

6. On the 24th May, Thakur Jai Chand, British Trade Agent at Gartok, wrote complaining of the conduct of the Chabrang Dzungpon in delaying his letters. Mr. White was accordingly requested to bring the conduct of this official to the notice of the Lhasa Government with a view to preventing the recurrence of delays in the despatch of letters, and to represent to them that the Government of India take a very serious view of the matter, and will be prepared to insist on the removal of the Chabrang Dzungpon from his present post, should he give any further cause for complaint. Thakur Jai Chand having subsequently complained that the Garpons of Gartok also had adopted an obstructive attitude in regard to the transmission of his correspondence, Mr. White has been further directed to request the Lhasa Government to send immediate instructions to these officials to arrange for the transmission of letters to and from the British Trade Agent.

7. See paragraph 3 of the Memorandum for June 1905. From a report received by the Assistant Political Officer in Chumbi it appears that the monks who killed the Amban belonged to the Cho-de monastery, close to the Batang jong.

8. See paragraph 5 of the Memorandum for June 1905. From the Yatung Trade Returns from 1st October 1904 to 30th June 1905, which have now been received, it is possible to review with fair accuracy the trade of the first year since the signature of the Lhasa Convention, the amount of trade during the months of July, August, and September being always very small. The imports from India to Tibet amount to Rs. 10,54,416; the exports to Rs. 6,73,253. Both these amounts are exclusive of treasure. The total of the two comes to Rs. 17,27,669. For July, August, and September another lakh may be added, since the trade is above the average this year, and this makes the value of the trade for the year, *via* Yatung, Rs. 18,28,000 roughly. To this must be added about Rs. 17,000 for trade *via* Gangtok, which has commenced this year with the opening of the Nathu La route. The total figure is, therefore, Rs. 18,45,000. This is higher than the figure of any other year, and



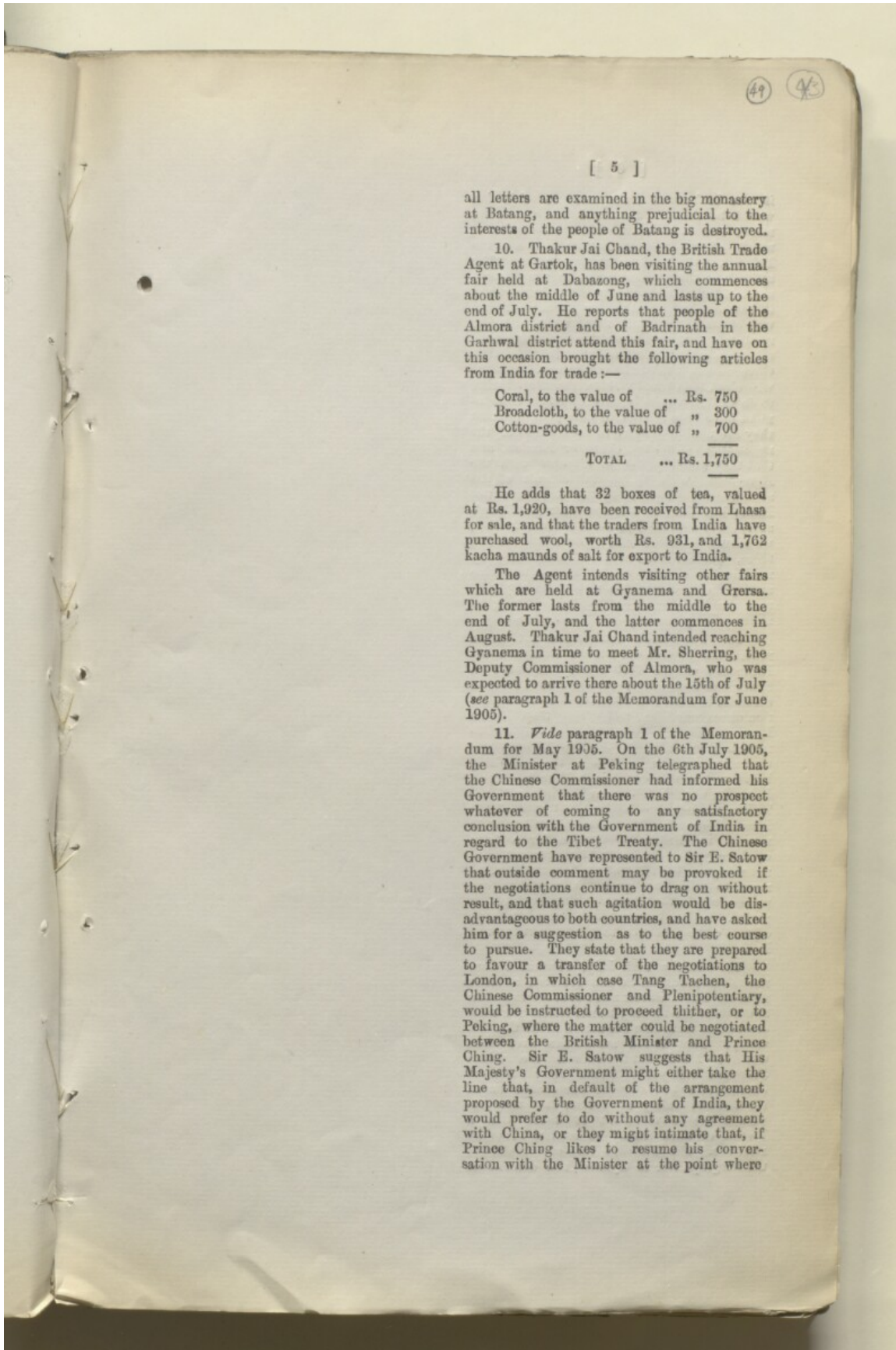
[4]

exceeds the average of the years 1899 to 1903, inclusive, by Rs. 3,34,000. The year 1904 has been excluded from this calculation, as trade was practically at a standstill during the first nine months of it.

The export trade has been handicapped this year by want of transport. The military operations connected with the Tibet Mission last year caused many Tibetans living on or near the line of march to evacuate their cultivation. The line of march being the chief trade route from Lhasa, Shigatse, Gyantse, and the whole area from which the trade under review is drawn, the supply of fodder for ponies, mules, donkeys, and the other transport animals has been this year much below the average. Consequently the cost of transport has been high. It seems clear that the stock of wool in Lhasa, Shigatse, and other places is at present considerably more than is usual at this time of the year. In these circumstances, it is probable that the exports next year will be larger than they have been this year.

The imports contain greater value in proportion to their bulk than the exports, the latter consisting chiefly of wool, the former of cotton and woollen manufactures. The transport difficulty has, therefore, affected imports in a much smaller degree, the only difference being that fewer animals have returned unladen from Kalimpong this year than was the case in previous years. The effect of this may be seen in the large import this year and in the extent to which it has exceeded the export. It is unlikely that the imports next year will be much larger than they have been this year, since the demand for Indian goods in Central Tibet, though still strong, is not as strong as it was last October. Since, however, transport is likely to be cheaper and more plentiful, and since the profit on the trade between Kalimpong and Tibet has always been good, there may be a slight increase.

9. A Chinese official who has been sent from Lhasa to inspect the Chinese Post Houses along the road, called on the British Trade Agent at Gyantse on the 6th July. This official stated that troops are now being despatched from China to converge upon the Batang district from three different directions—from Sungpan and Chengtu in Ssuchuan, and also from Yunnan—to the number of 7,500 altogether, and it is rumoured that, after reducing Batang to order, these troops will advance as far as Chamdo in Eastern Tibet. There are even rumours that they will come as far as Lhasa. He said that the road between Lhasa and Ta-t sien-lu is in a very disturbed state, and no Chinese officials can at present pass along it, but the Chinese post is allowed to pass as usual, with the exception that



[5]

all letters are examined in the big monastery at Batang, and anything prejudicial to the interests of the people of Batang is destroyed.

10. Thakur Jai Chand, the British Trade Agent at Gartok, has been visiting the annual fair held at Dabazong, which commences about the middle of June and lasts up to the end of July. He reports that people of the Almora district and of Badrinath in the Garhwal district attend this fair, and have on this occasion brought the following articles from India for trade :-

Coral, to the value of	..	Rs. 750
Broadcloth, to the value of	"	300
Cotton-goods, to the value of	"	700

TOTAL .. Rs. 1,750

He adds that 32 boxes of tea, valued at Rs. 1,920, have been received from Lhasa for sale, and that the traders from India have purchased wool, worth Rs. 931, and 1,762 kacha maunds of salt for export to India.

The Agent intends visiting other fairs which are held at Gyanema and Grersa. The former lasts from the middle to the end of July, and the latter commences in August. Thakur Jai Chand intended reaching Gyanema in time to meet Mr. Sherring, the Deputy Commissioner of Almora, who was expected to arrive there about the 15th of July (see paragraph 1 of the Memorandum for June 1905).

11. *Vide* paragraph 1 of the Memorandum for May 1905. On the 6th July 1905, the Minister at Peking telegraphed that the Chinese Commissioner had informed his Government that there was no prospect whatever of coming to any satisfactory conclusion with the Government of India in regard to the Tibet Treaty. The Chinese Government have represented to Sir E. Satow that outside comment may be provoked if the negotiations continue to drag on without result, and that such agitation would be disadvantageous to both countries, and have asked him for a suggestion as to the best course to pursue. They state that they are prepared to favour a transfer of the negotiations to London, in which case Tang Tachen, the Chinese Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, would be instructed to proceed thither, or to Peking, where the matter could be negotiated between the British Minister and Prince Ching. Sir E. Satow suggests that His Majesty's Government might either take the line that, in default of the arrangement proposed by the Government of India, they would prefer to do without any agreement with China, or they might intimate that, if Prince Ching likes to resume his conversation with the Minister at the point where



[6]

it was broken off last year, no objection would be raised. In the latter case Tang might remain where he is until the probable result of the communications between the Prince and the Minister became known. The attitude of the Chinese seems to the Government of India to show signs of weakening, and it has been suggested to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that, while adhering resolutely to the main position which has been taken up under the authority of His Majesty's Government, it might be wise to provide means whereby China could yield without appearing to do so. Accordingly, His Majesty's Government have been advised to state definitely that they are unable to agree to the transfer of the negotiations either to Peking or London, and that they would prefer to dispense with the Agreement with China in default of the arrangement proposed by the Government of India, but that, as it is now clear that Tang's acceptance depends upon orders from Peking, we should welcome Sir E. Satow's intervention there, not for the purpose of discussing any modification of our terms or as an alternative arrangement, but with a view to his applying pressure or persuasion to Prince Ching to instruct Tang to accept the terms offered.

12. The British Trade Agent at Gyantse reports that he received a letter from the Ti-Rimpoche on the 21st June, containing a number of complaints, regarding our action in Chumbi, in various matters, such as the collection of revenue, &c., and saying that, if the Phari and Chumbi peasants are not allowed to furnish free transport, &c., to Tibetan and Chinese officials as heretofore, the friendship between the two countries will be in danger. In reply, Captain O'Connor has informed the Ti-Rimpoche that as under the terms of the Lhasa Convention the Chumbi valley is to remain in British occupation for a term of three years, the Indian Government cannot recognise the right of the Tibetan Government to raise any questions, regarding our proceedings in the Chumbi valley during that period. He has been asked to submit a copy of the correspondence to the Government of India.

13. On the 28th July, Captain O'Connor telegraphed that he had received a letter from the Lhasa Government couched in strong and almost threatening terms, reiterating their complaints regarding our action in the Chumbi valley. The Lhasa authorities aver that General Macdonald promised the Phari Jongpens that they would be allowed to exercise full powers during our occupation of the Chumbi valley as before, and they reproach the Government of India with a breach of faith likely to interrupt friendly relations. The Tibetans further complain of the telegraph line to Gyantse, and demand its



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[7]

removal. Finally, they state that, if the above causes of difference are not adjusted satisfactorily, disturbances may follow. Captain O'Connor is forwarding the full text of the Tibetan letter by post, and in the meanwhile his telegram has been repeated to His Majesty's Government, with the remark that the Government of India will submit very shortly, for approval, the draft of the reply which they propose to send.

BHUTAN.

14. See paragraph 10 of the Memorandum for May 1905. Mr. White's mission returned to Gangtok on the afternoon of the 19th June. The direct object of the Mission was to present the Insignia of the K.C.I.E. to the Tongsa Penlop at Punakha, but it was subsequently considered to be desirable that Mr. White should continue his journey to Tongsa, in order that he might have an opportunity of establishing thoroughly friendly relations with the Tongsa Penlop and other Bhutanese officials, and of learning as much as possible about the geography of the country. He ultimately emerged into Tibet from Tashicho Jong, via Lingzi Jong and Hram, a route never before traversed by Europeans.

During the course of the Mission Mr. White was able to secure geographical information of considerable value, he investigated the possibility of improving the communications between Bengal and Bhutan, and discussed with the Bhutanese Council a variety of questions connected with the maintenance of order on the frontier. His conduct of the duties entrusted to him was marked by discretion and success, and has elicited the cordial approbation of the Government of India.

15. (*Vide* paragraph 11 of the Memorandum for May 1905.) From a report received during the month it appears that the present Deb Raja, as Cholay Tulku, is not only the Deb Raja by election, but the representative on earth of the Shabam-Rimpoche (as Dharma Raja) by reason of his being the present incarnation of the "voice" of the first Shabam, and that he thus combines in his own person the headship of the religious and secular Governments of Bhutan.

Sir Ugyen Wang Chuk, K.C.I.E., Tongsa Penlop, has been made Prime Minister; and, as such, has been entrusted with the State seal. All the higher officers are either his relatives, connections, or dependents.

CHINA.

16. The Government of Burma forwarded a report on the 3rd July 1905, regarding the travels of Lieutenant Grillieres and another



[8]

in the Province of Yunnan. Lieutenant-Grillieres had resumed his travels and the Superintendent and Political Officer at Thaunggyi recently reported that Lieutenant Grillieres had marched without escort from Chiengmai *via* Mong Hang and Mong Hsat to Keng Lap *en route* to Mong Sing, thus passing through the British Shan States of Mong Pan and Kengtung. The Lieutenant did not obtain any previous permission from any British official.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma proposed to inform the Superintendent at Thaunggyi, who had asked him for instructions in respect of future cases, that there is no objection to the journeys of properly accredited French travellers in the Shan States, and that he may give permission for such journeys, reporting the circumstances to the Local Government, although it would not, of course, be expedient to permit journeys through or towards the Wa States, or in other localities, where untoward incidents might occur.

17. Under existing orders, which were issued in 1903, French officials travelling on transfer are permitted, under certain conditions, to traverse British territory by a road running from Hsop-luok through Mong Lin and Namlo to Keng Lap.

In reply to their present letter, the Government of Burma have been informed that the Government of India have no objection to the existing orders being extended so as to include duly accredited French travellers, as well as officials, and that the orders may be held to refer to other routes than the one described above; but that it would be inexpedient that permission for French travellers to make journeys in the Shan States should be granted in the general terms suggested by the Government of Burma, and the intention of the present orders must be preserved by limiting the entry of travellers to those who are *bonâ fide* passing through the Shan States *en route* to French or foreign territory, and are unaccompanied by an escort.

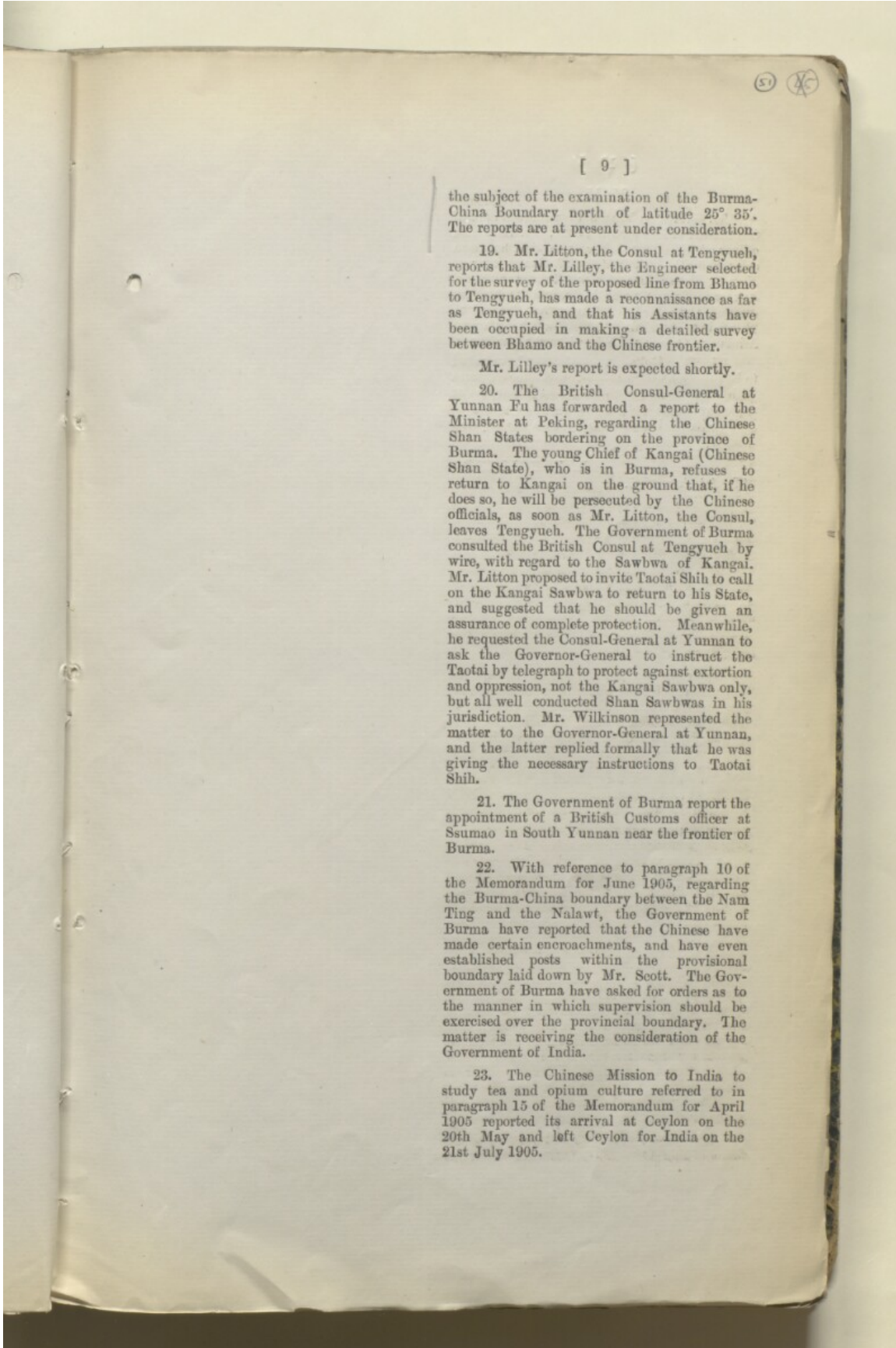
18. With reference to paragraph 9 of the Memorandum for June 1905, the Government of Burma telegraphed, on the 12th July 1905, that the Taotai Shih was to leave Tengyueh on the 16th July probably *via* Yunnan city, that the new Taotai had taken charge on the 6th idem, and that Mr. Litton had ceased to discuss the frontier question with Taotai Shih when his transfer became inevitable. This telegram was repeated to the Secretary of State in answer to his telegram of the 24th June 1905.

The Government of Burma have forwarded a further report from Mr. Litton on



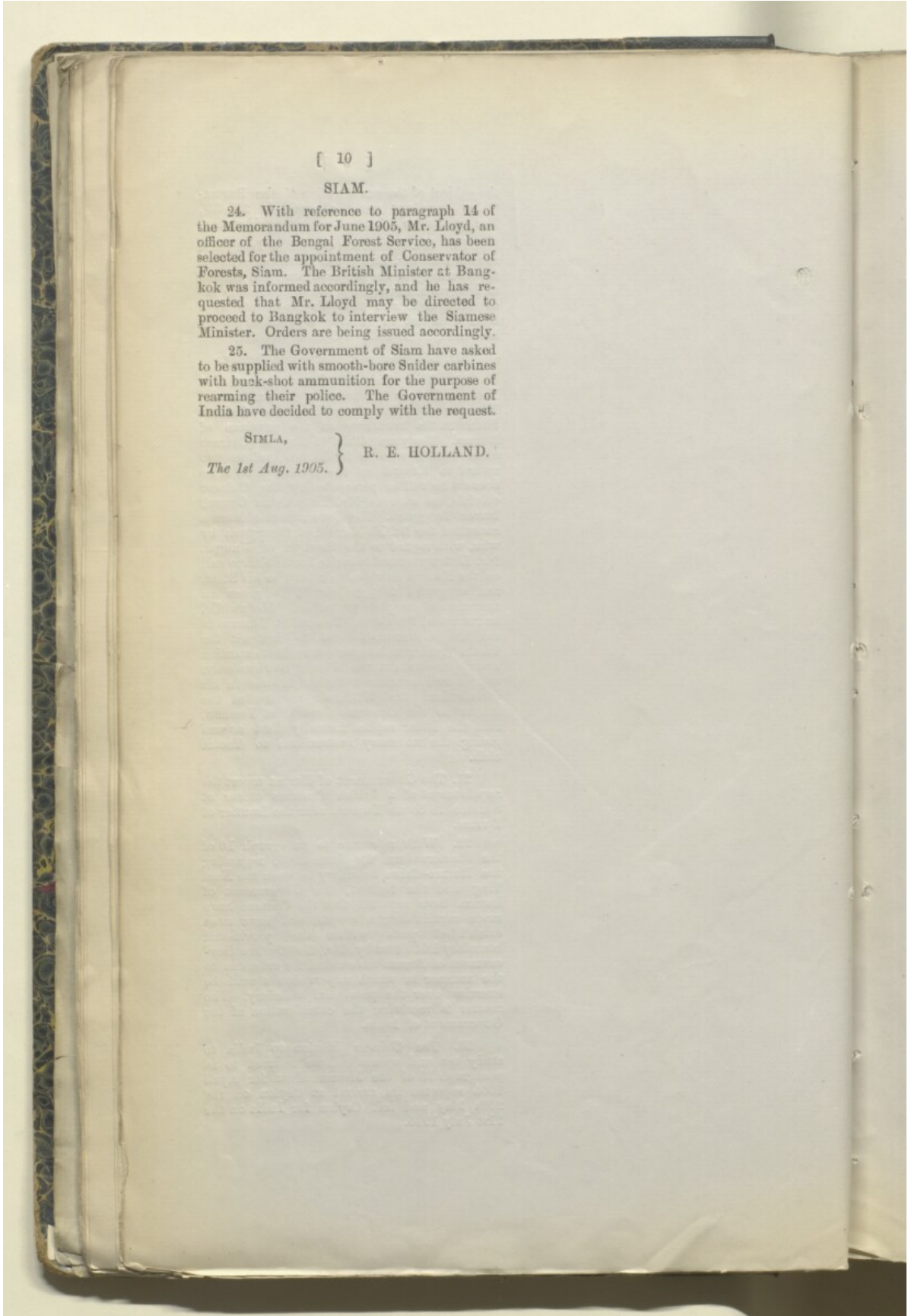
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام برىطانية فى مسندم"

[٥١] [٤٥٤/١٠٦]



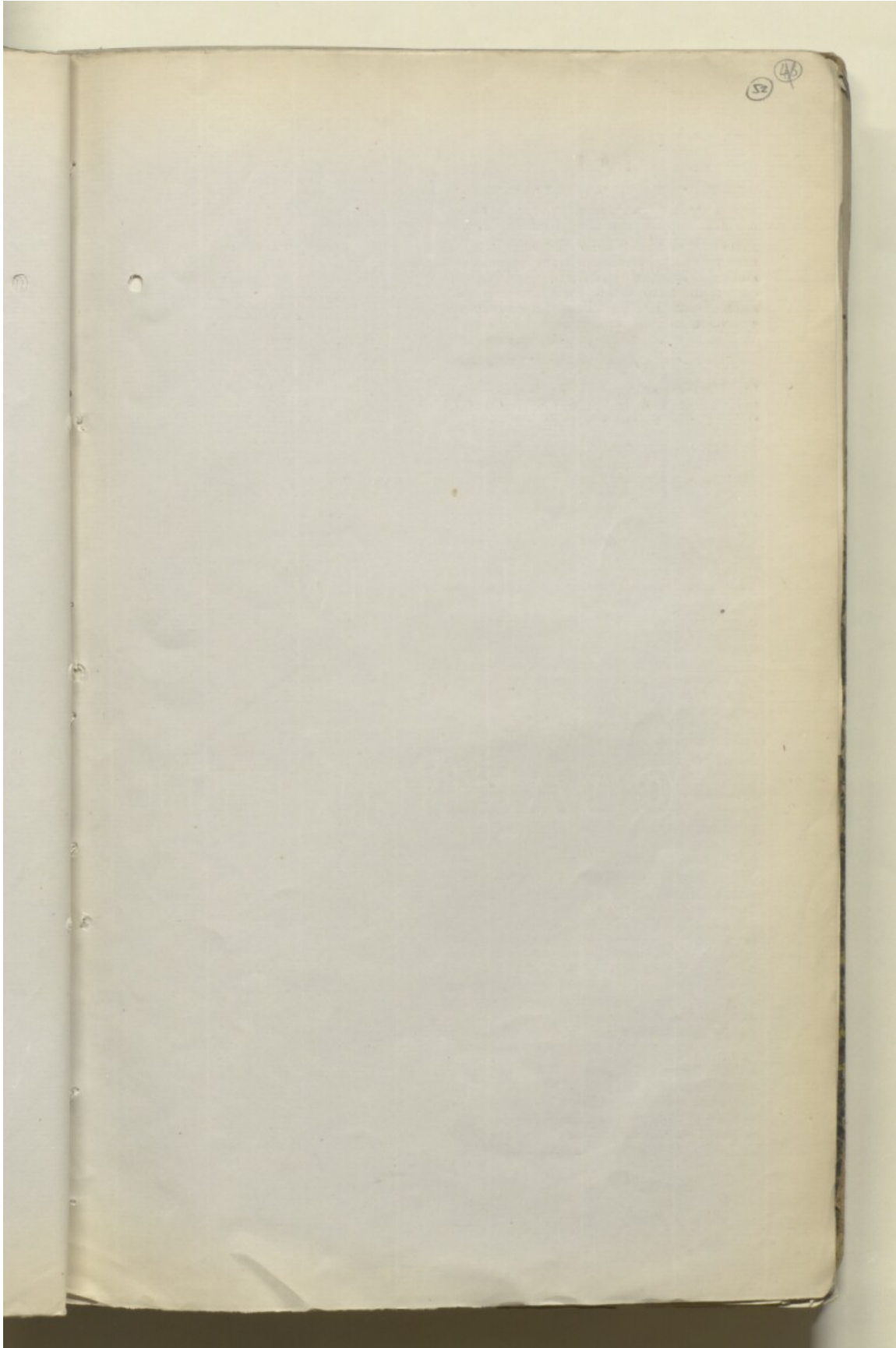


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
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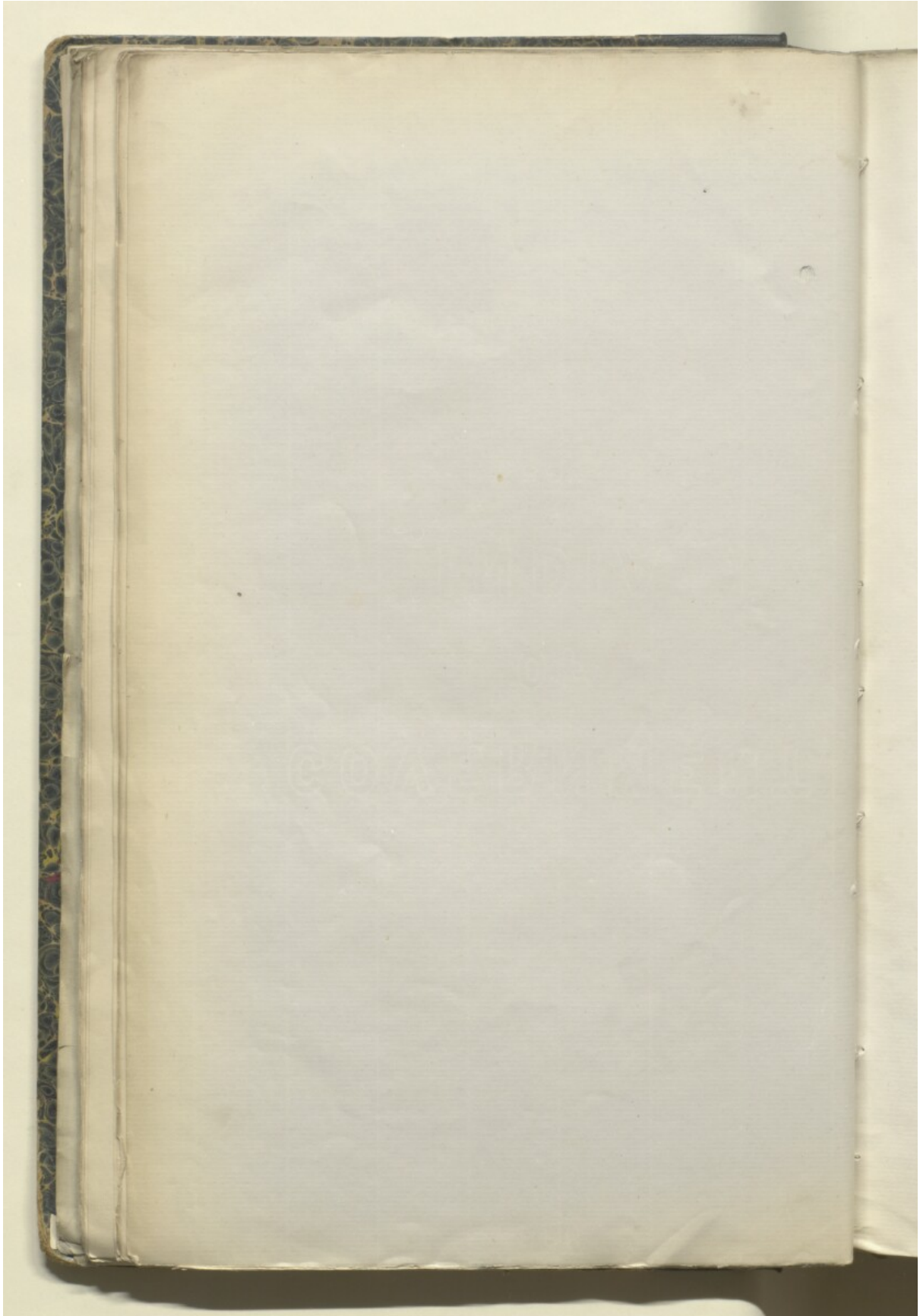


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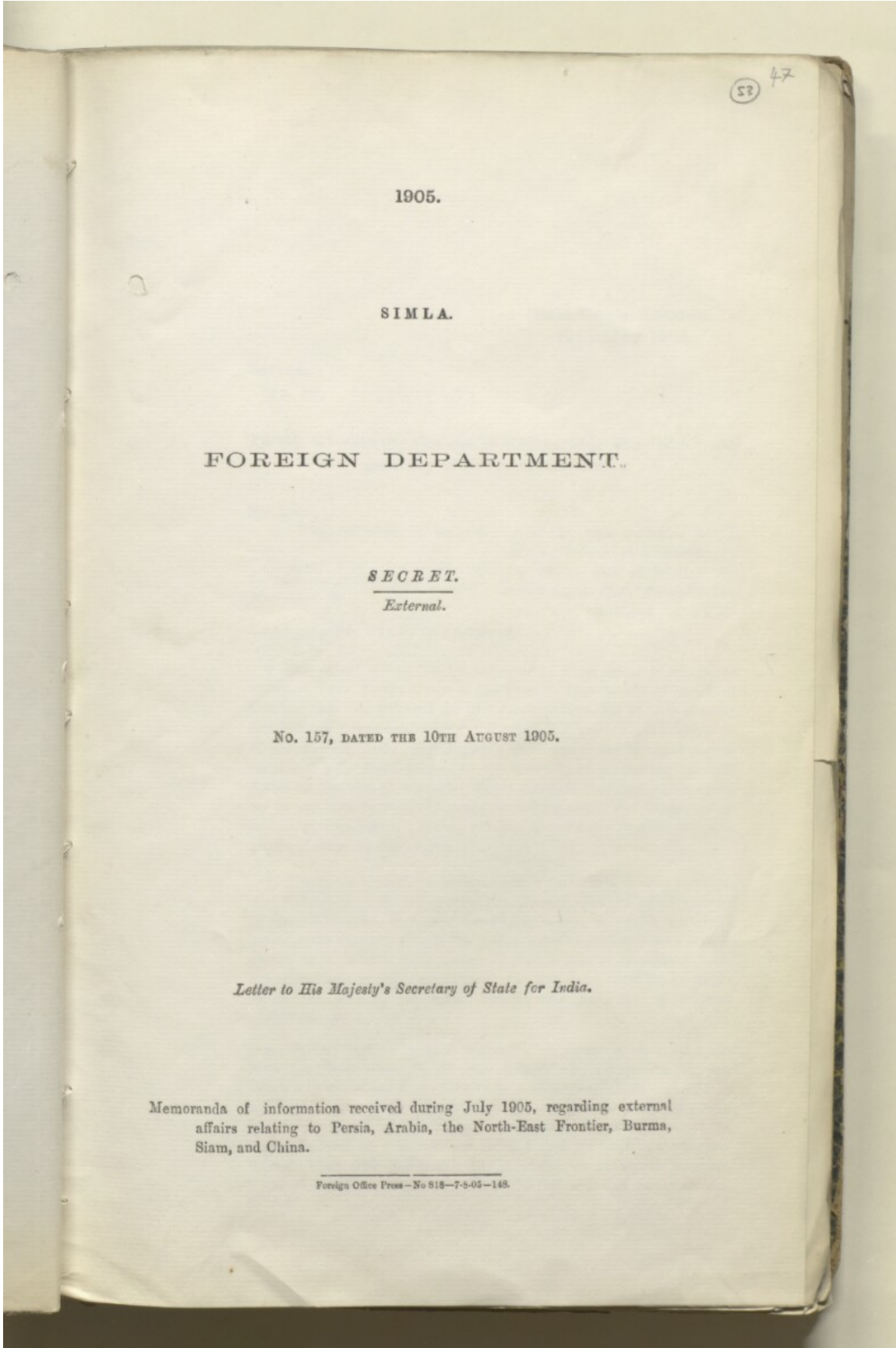


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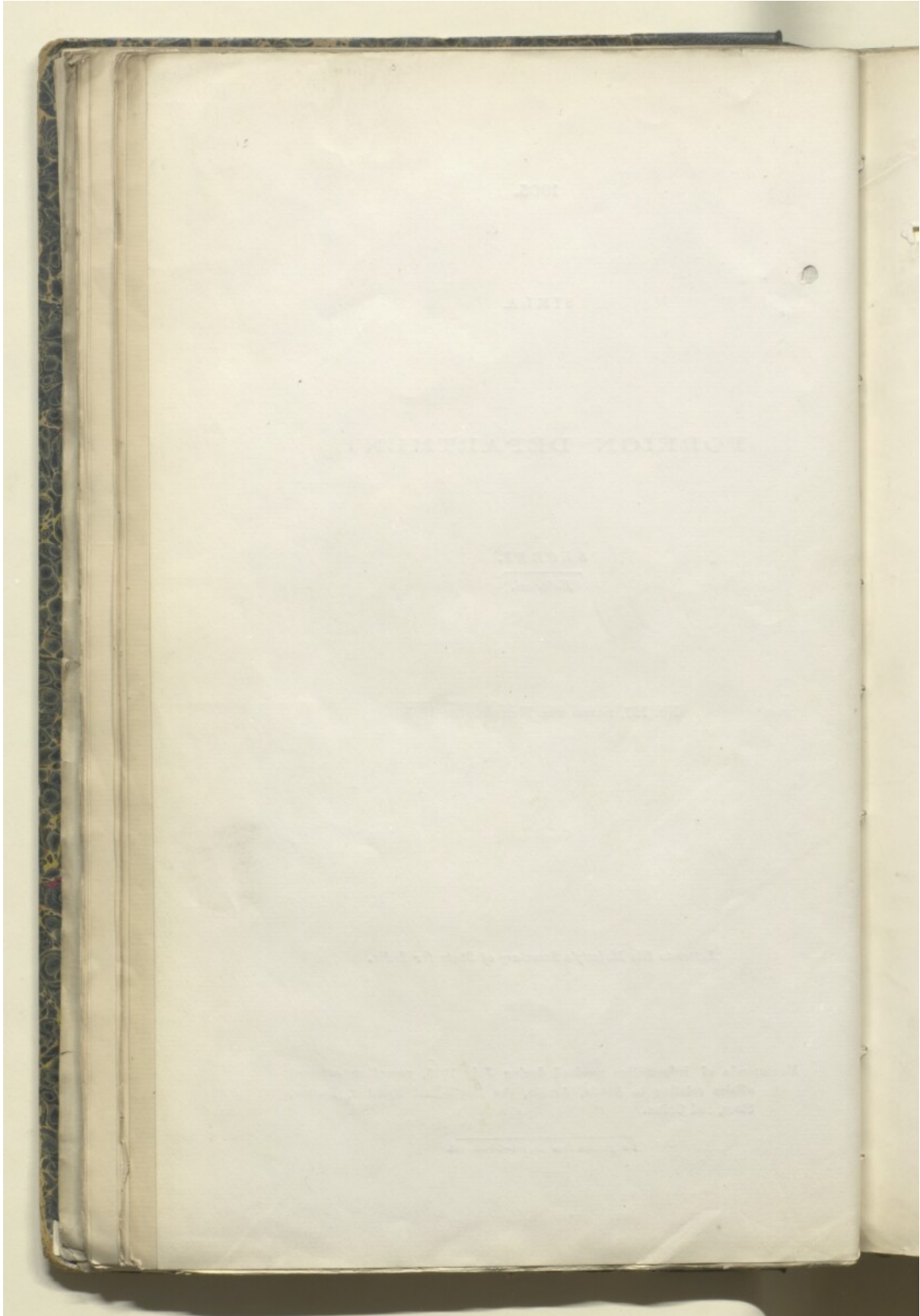


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
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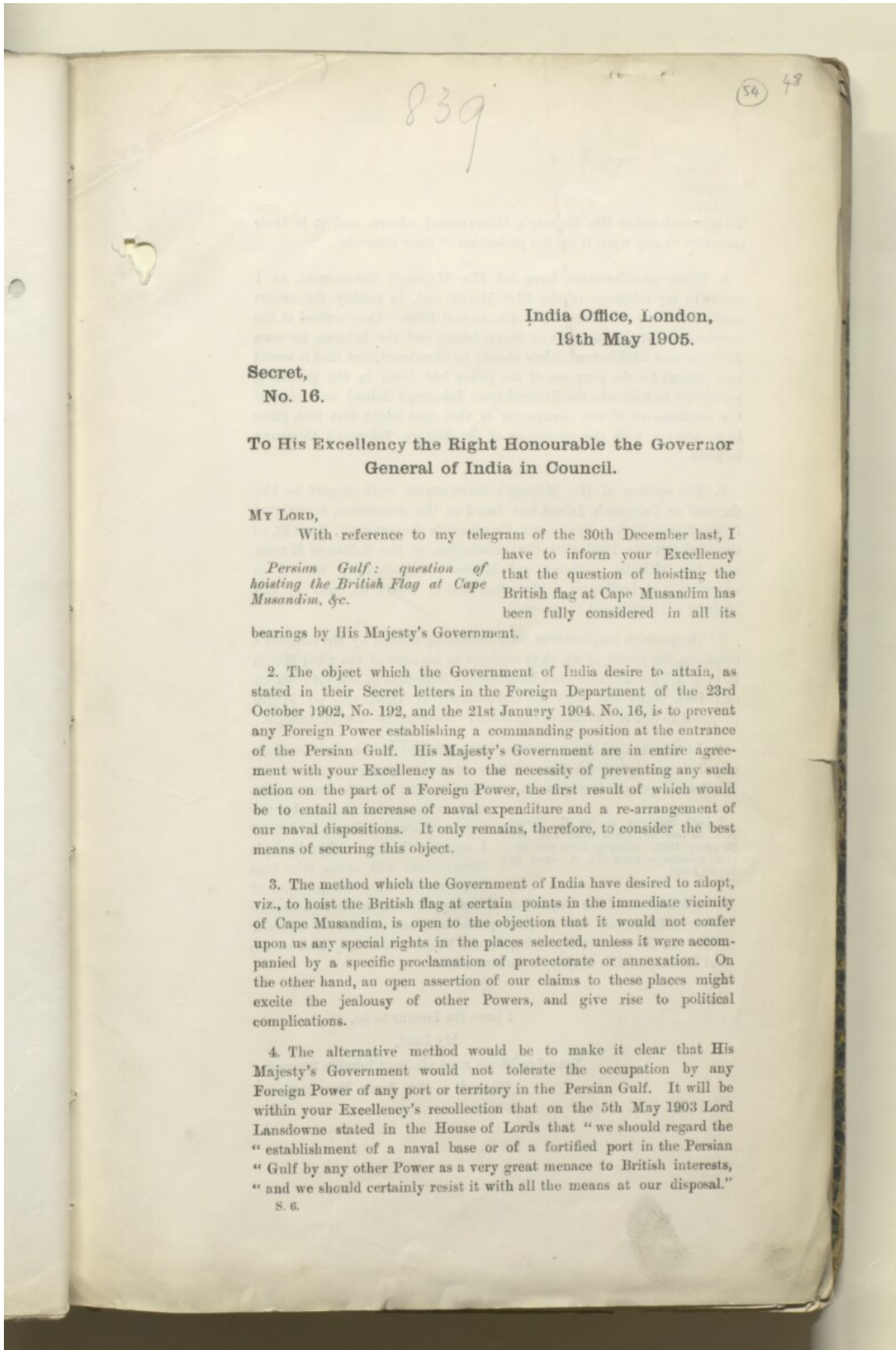


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"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٥٤/١١٢] [٥٤]



India Office, London,
18th May 1905.

Secret,
No. 16.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor
General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to my telegram of the 30th December last, I have to inform your Excellency that the question of hoisting the British flag at Cape Musandim has been fully considered in all its bearings by His Majesty's Government.

2. The object which the Government of India desire to attain, as stated in their Secret letters in the Foreign Department of the 23rd October 1902, No. 192, and the 21st January 1904, No. 16, is to prevent any Foreign Power establishing a commanding position at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. His Majesty's Government are in entire agreement with your Excellency as to the necessity of preventing any such action on the part of a Foreign Power, the first result of which would be to entail an increase of naval expenditure and a re-arrangement of our naval dispositions. It only remains, therefore, to consider the best means of securing this object.

3. The method which the Government of India have desired to adopt, viz., to hoist the British flag at certain points in the immediate vicinity of Cape Musandim, is open to the objection that it would not confer upon us any special rights in the places selected, unless it were accompanied by a specific proclamation of protectorate or annexation. On the other hand, an open assertion of our claims to these places might excite the jealousy of other Powers, and give rise to political complications.

4. The alternative method would be to make it clear that His Majesty's Government would not tolerate the occupation by any Foreign Power of any port or territory in the Persian Gulf. It will be within your Excellency's recollection that on the 5th May 1903 Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords that "we should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very great menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."

S. G.



To this declaration His Majesty's Government adhere, and it is their intention to rely upon it for the protection of their interests.

5. These considerations have led His Majesty's Government, as I stated in my telegram of the 31st March last, to modify the orders contained in my telegram of the 4th August 1904. They arrived at the conclusion that the flagstaffs on Sheep Island and the isthmus between Malcolm and Elphinstone inlets should be abandoned, and that it would be sufficient for the purposes of the policy laid down in the preceding paragraph to maintain the flagstaff upon Telegraph Island as a sign of the continuance of our occupation of that spot which first took place in connection with the operations of the Eastern Telegraph Company in 1869.

6. The opinion of His Majesty's Government with regard to the flagstaff on Telegraph Island was based on the conclusion, formulated in the Secret Letter from your Excellency's Government, No. 192, of the 23rd October 1902, that the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Muscat over the Makhlab Isthmus and Musandim Promontory was of so uncertain and ineffective a character that it would be open to His Majesty's Government to ignore it.

7. The position has, however, been materially altered by Mr. Lorimer's enquiries, the result of which is reported in his note of the 22nd March last; and I gather from your Excellency's telegrams of the 27th March and 15th April last that the Government of India are no longer prepared to ignore the fact of the Sultan's sovereignty over Musandim.

8. In the changed circumstances, having regard to the considerations stated above (paragraph 3), and in view of the grounds upon which Her late Majesty's Government protested to the French Government against the cession to them by the Sultan of Bunder Gisseh in 1898,* I request that your Excellency's Government will again take into your consideration the question of the maintenance of the flagstaff on Telegraph Island, in the light of the further information now in your possession, and inform me of your views. In the meantime nothing should be done in anticipation of the final decision of His Majesty's Government.

* Lord Salisbury to Sir E. Monson, Nos. 48 and 58, dated 15th and 22nd February 1899. (Copy to India with Political Secretary's letter No. 9, dated 3rd March 1899).

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant.

(Signed) ST. JOHN BRODRICK.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٥٥٥] [٤٥٤/١١٤]

55 49

Register No. **839** **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Minute Paper. *Telegram Letter from Viceroy*

Dated *11 May* 1905.
Rec. *12 May*

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>12 May</i>	<i>KK</i>	<i>Muscat Arbitration.</i> <i>Question of Musandim. Before replying to telegram of 5th May, Viceroy proposes to await despatch about flagstaffs.</i>
Secretary of State	<i>13</i>	<i>aj</i>	
Committee	<i>13</i>	<i>SJB</i>	
Under Secretary.....	<i>17</i>	<i>KK</i>	
Secretary of State			

Copy to FO. 24 May and to Defence Comtee (with explanatory note 24/5/05)

Sign 17.5.1905 HW

The Gov. of India prefers to receive the views of H. H. Gov. before submitting their as to the policy of hoisting our flag on Telegraph Island.

The circumstances have changed in material particulars since H. H. Gov. agreed to allow this.

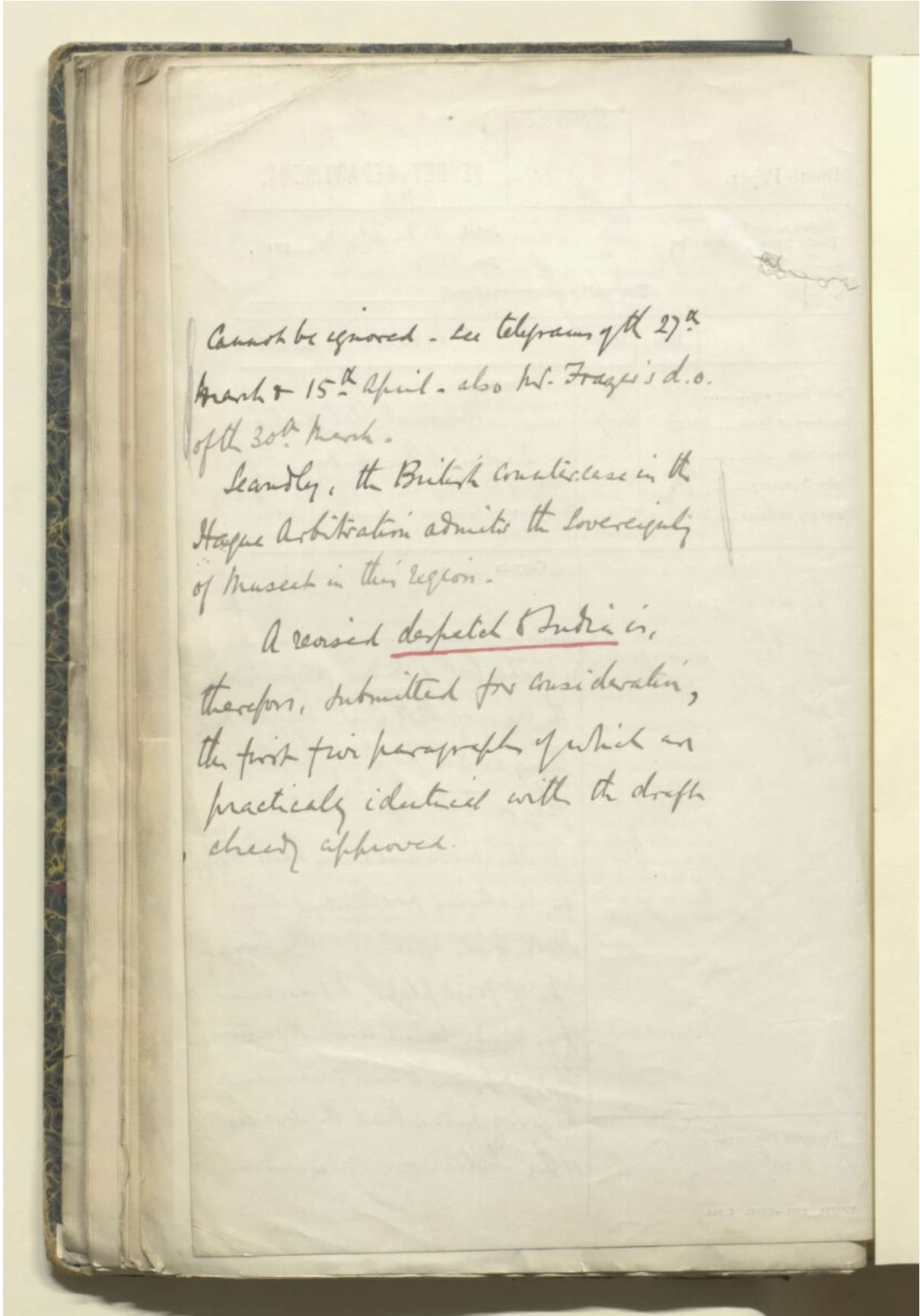
In the first place, H. S. Loomis has made local investigations which appear to have convinced the Gov. of India that the sovereignty of the Sultan over Musandim cannot

Previous Papers:—
TH 24 May 593a

Y 10750. 3000.—3/1905. I. 505.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٥٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/١١٥)



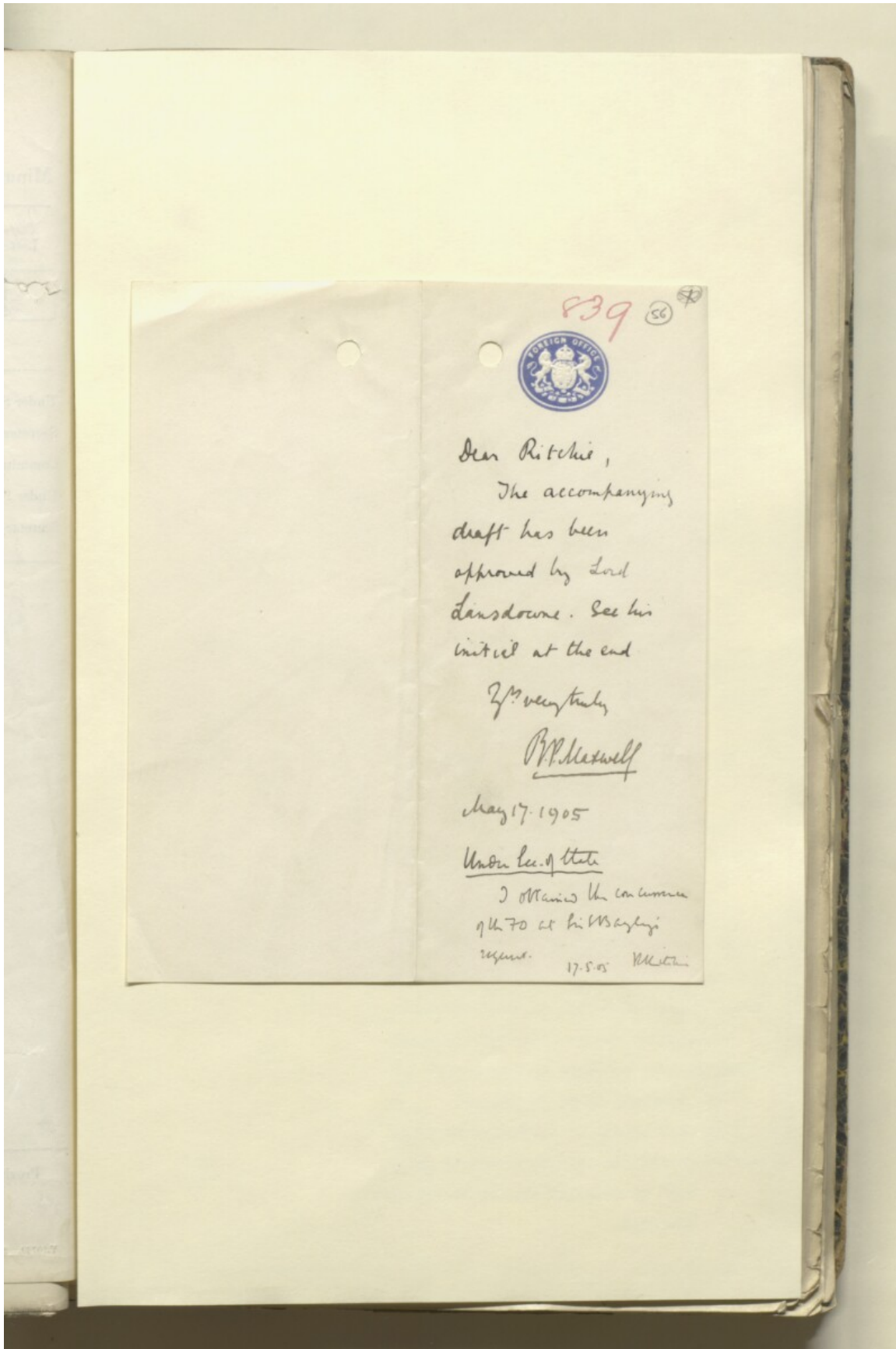
Cannot be ignored - see telegrams of the 27th
March & 15th April - also Mr. Fragg's d.o.
of the 30th March.

Secondly, the British Consulate in the
Hague Arbitration admits the sovereignty
of Muscat in this region.

A revised despatch to India is,
therefore, submitted for consideration,
the first two paragraphs of which are
practically identical with the draft
already approved.

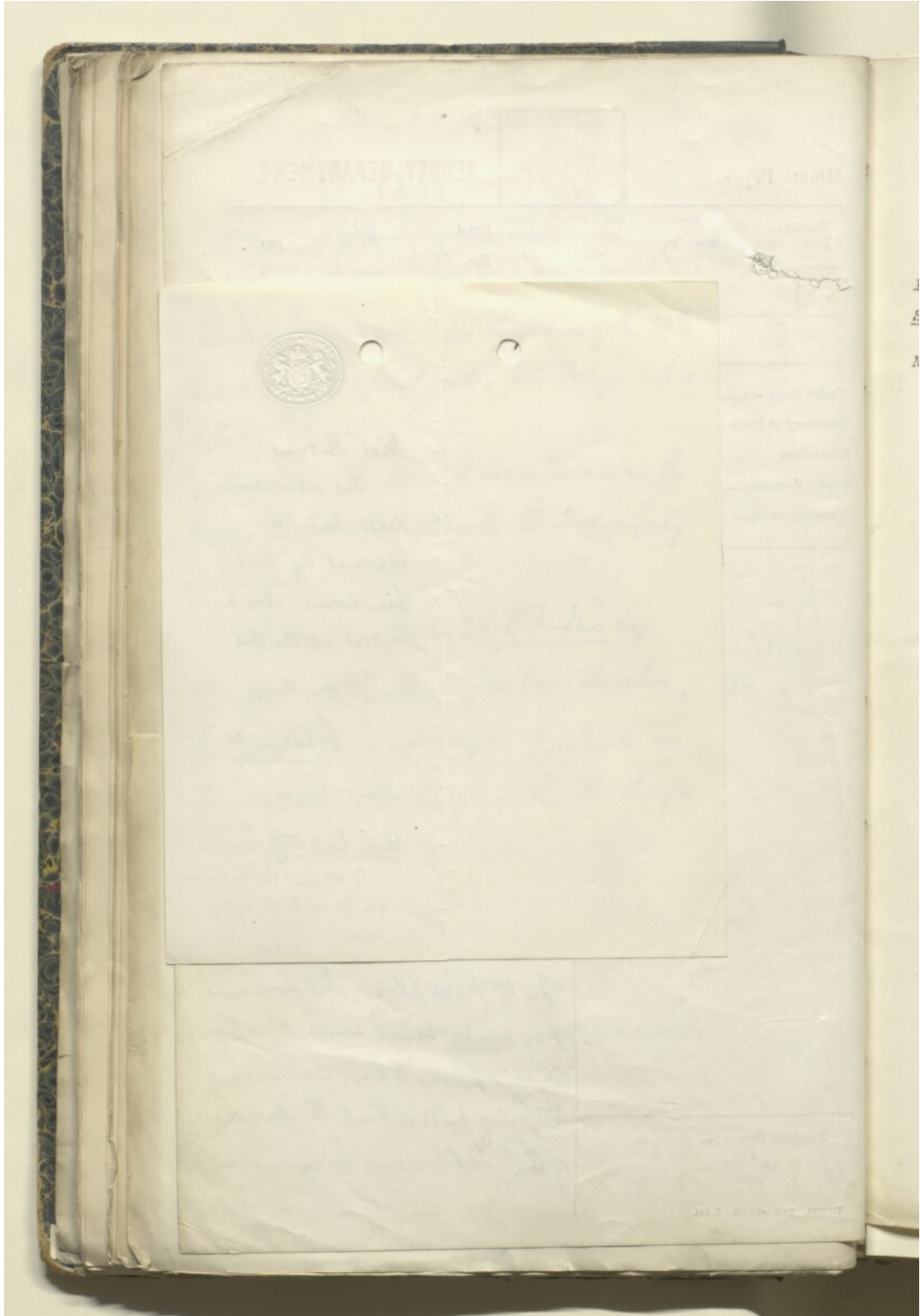


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
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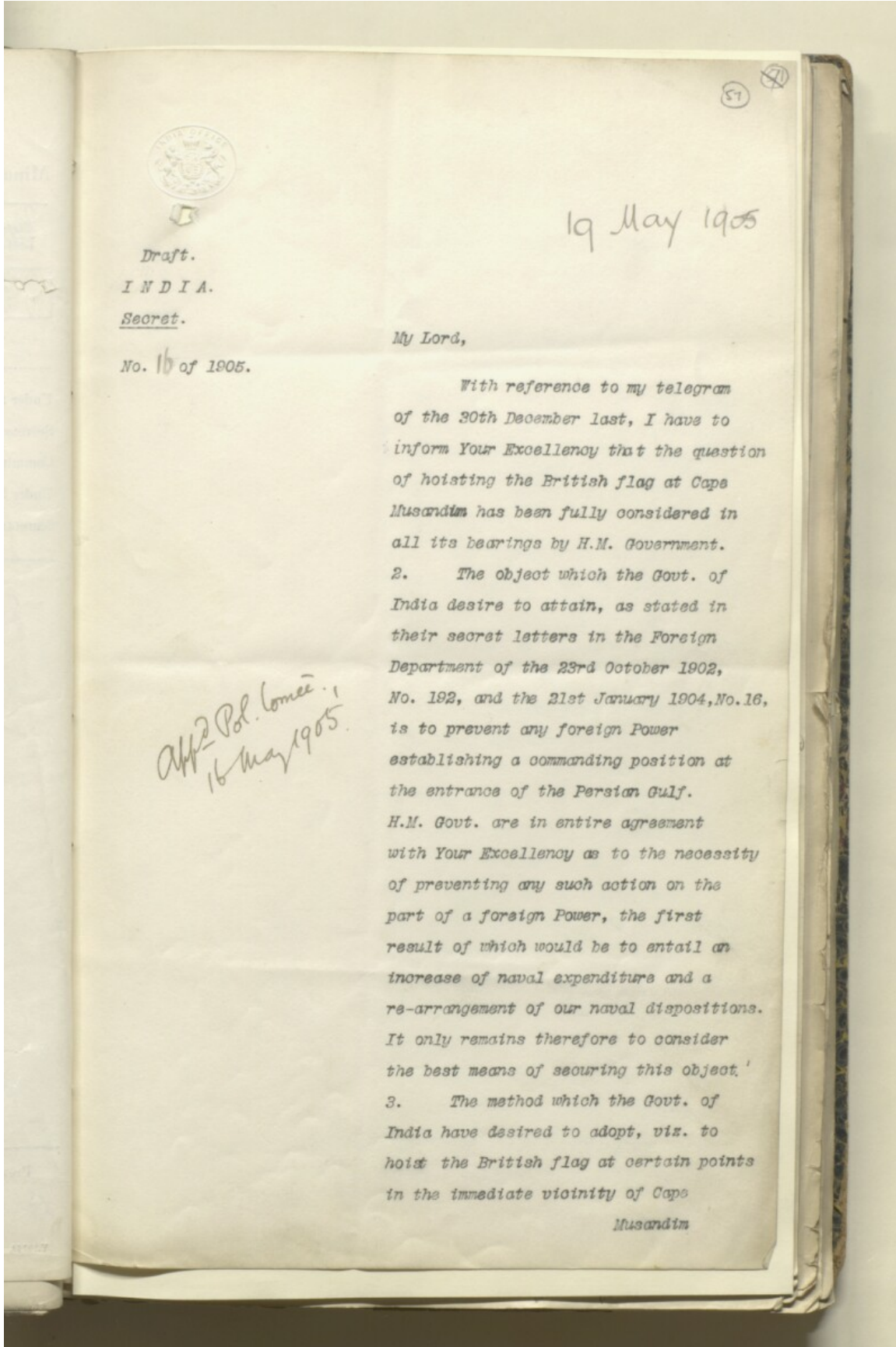


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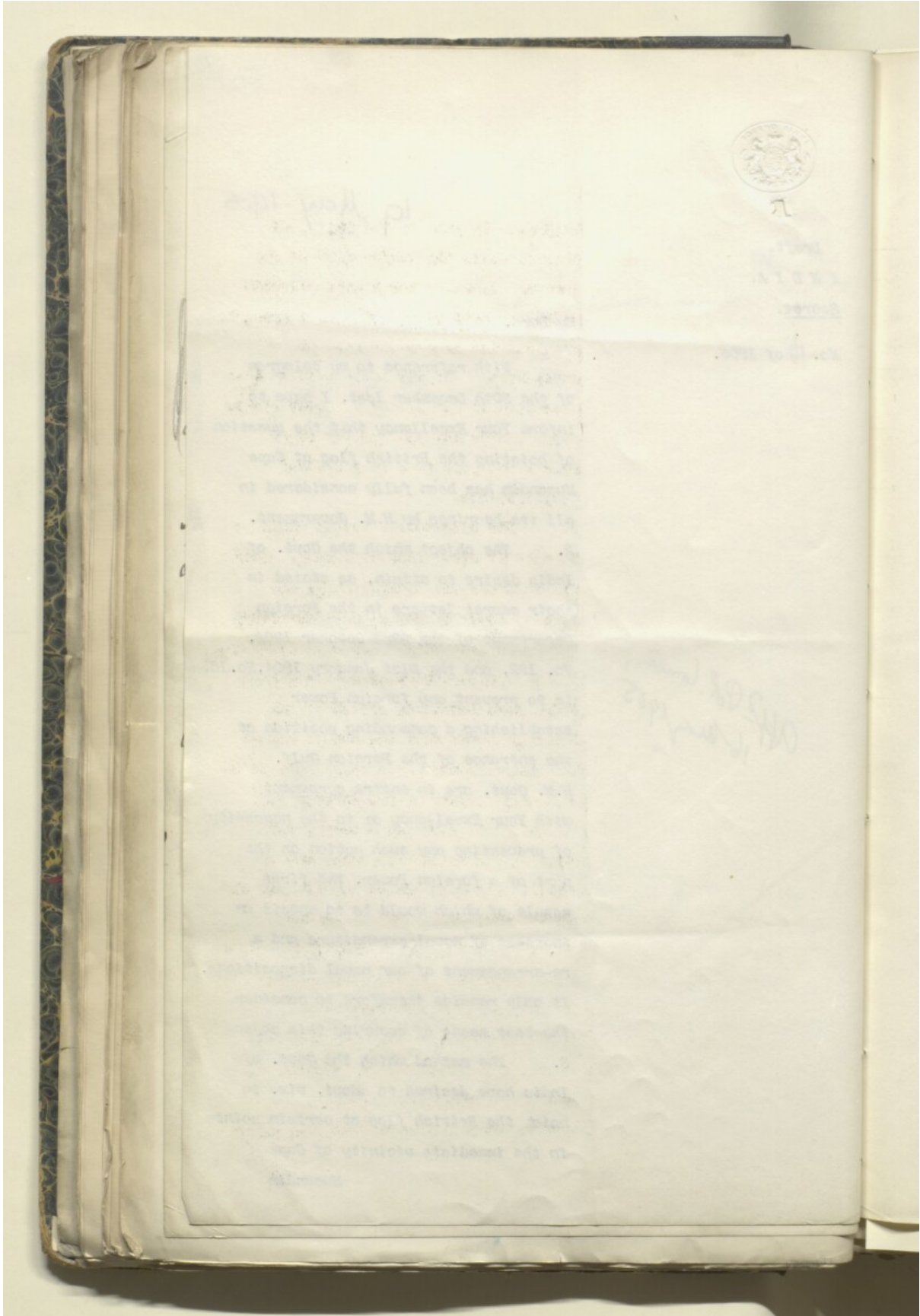


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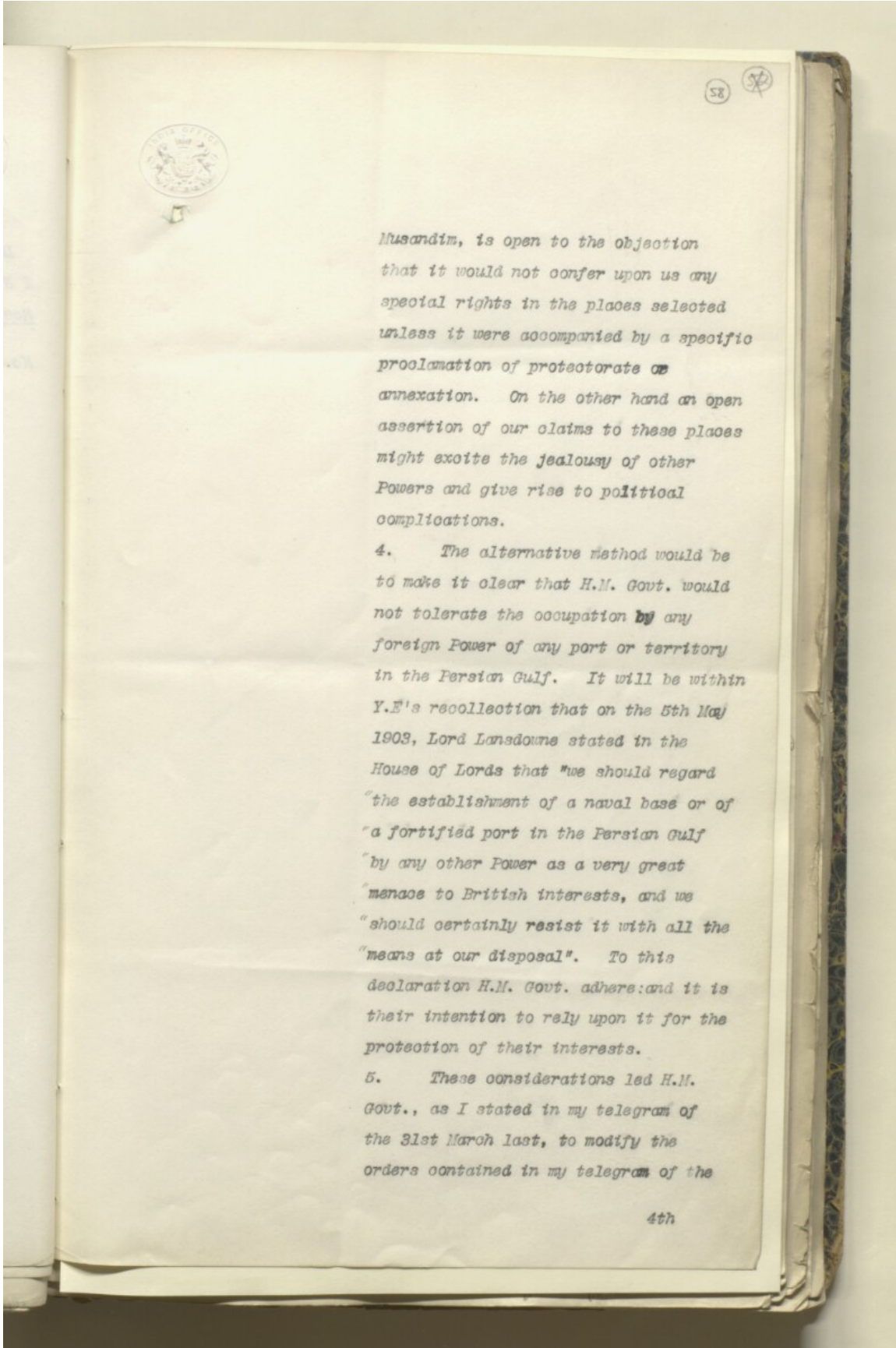


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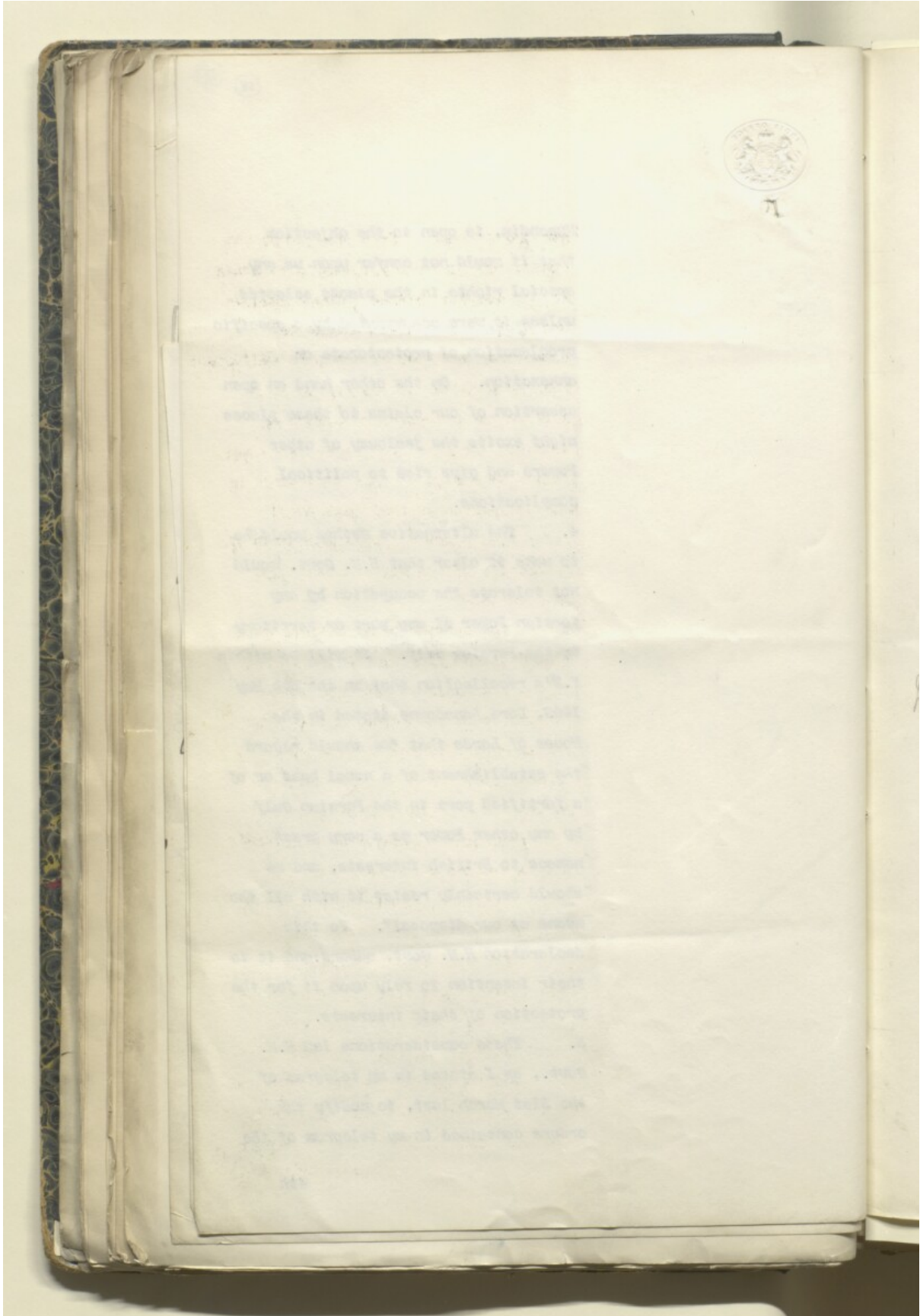


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
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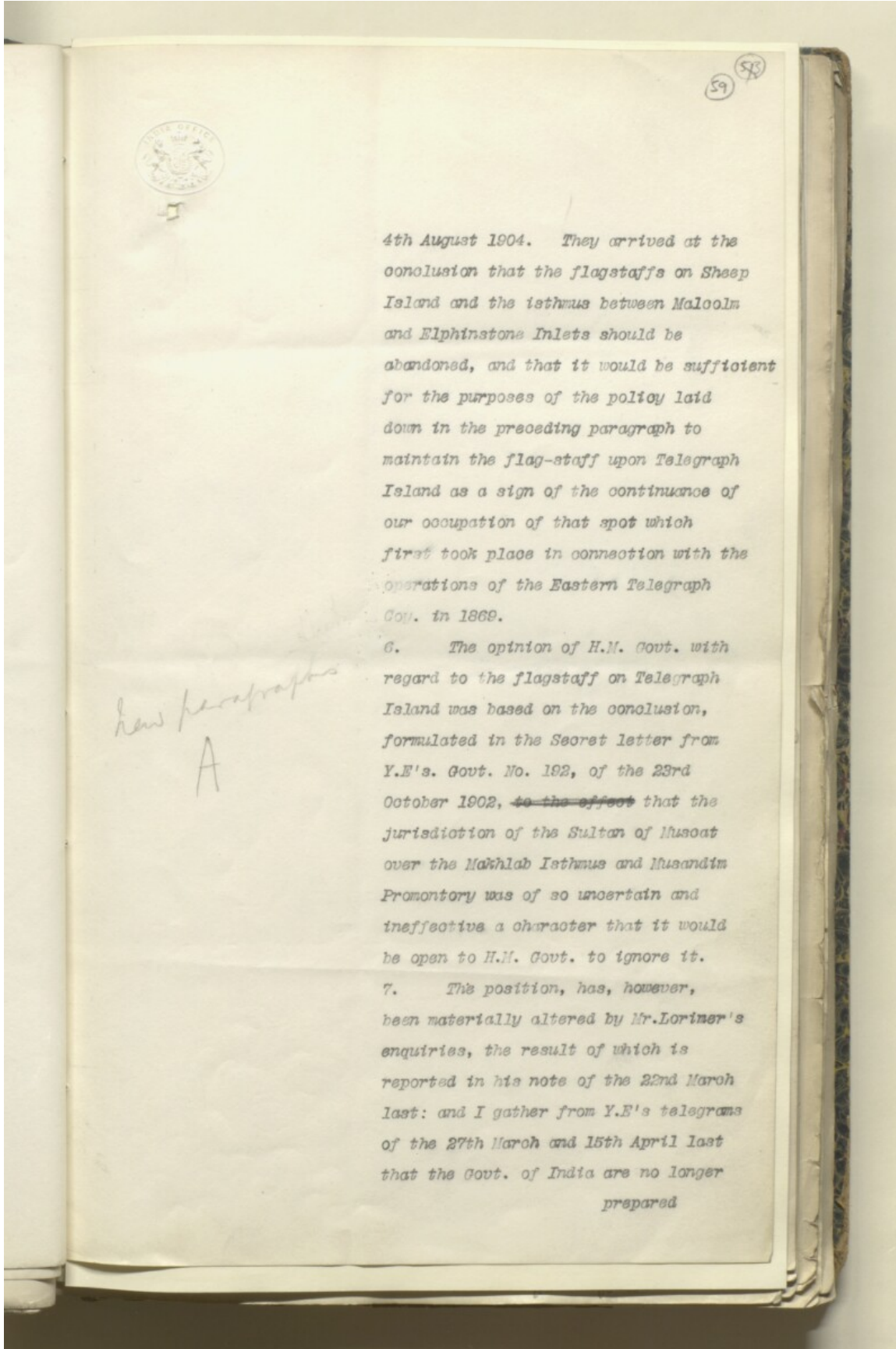


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
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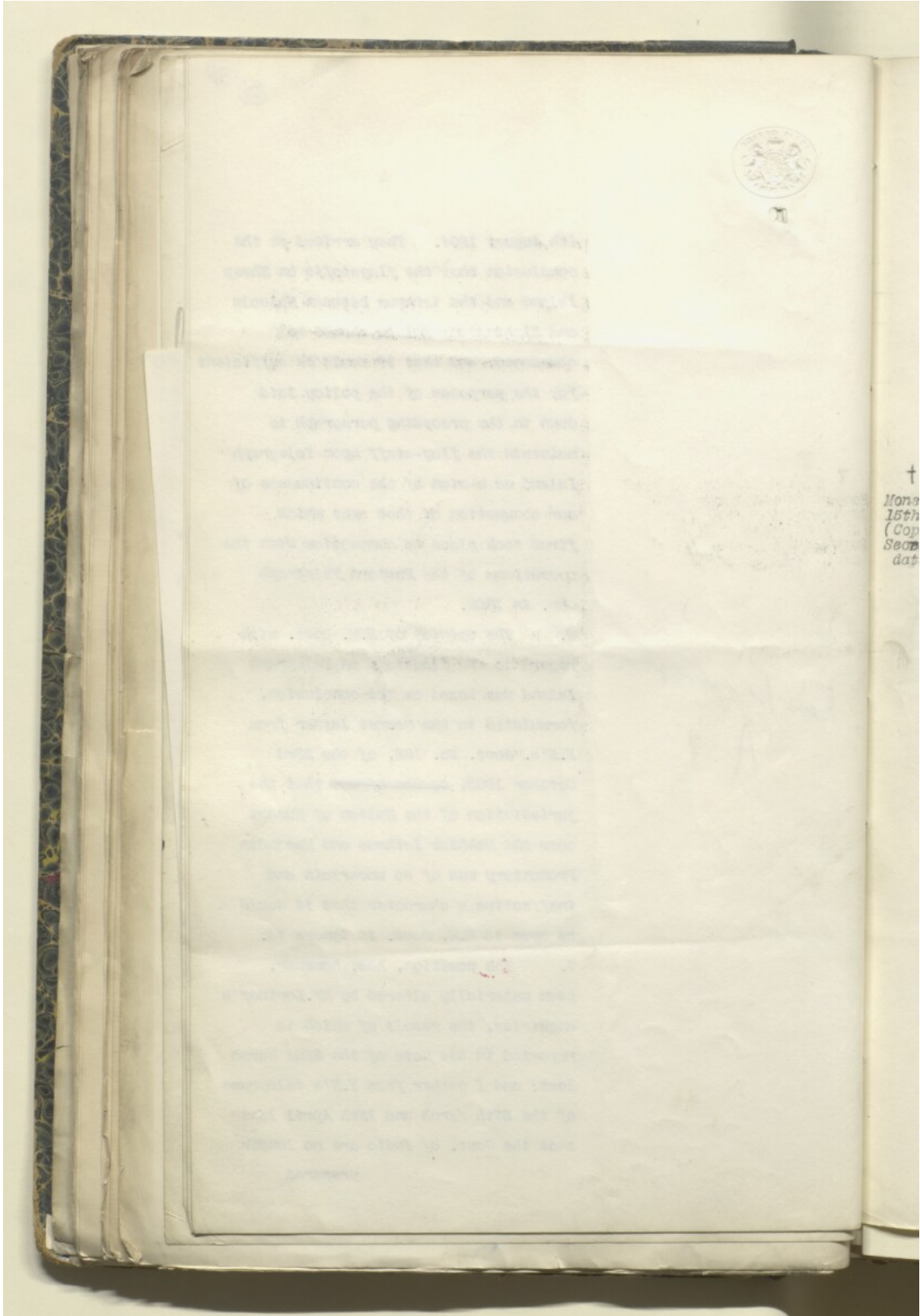


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[٥٩] (٤٥٤/١٢٢)





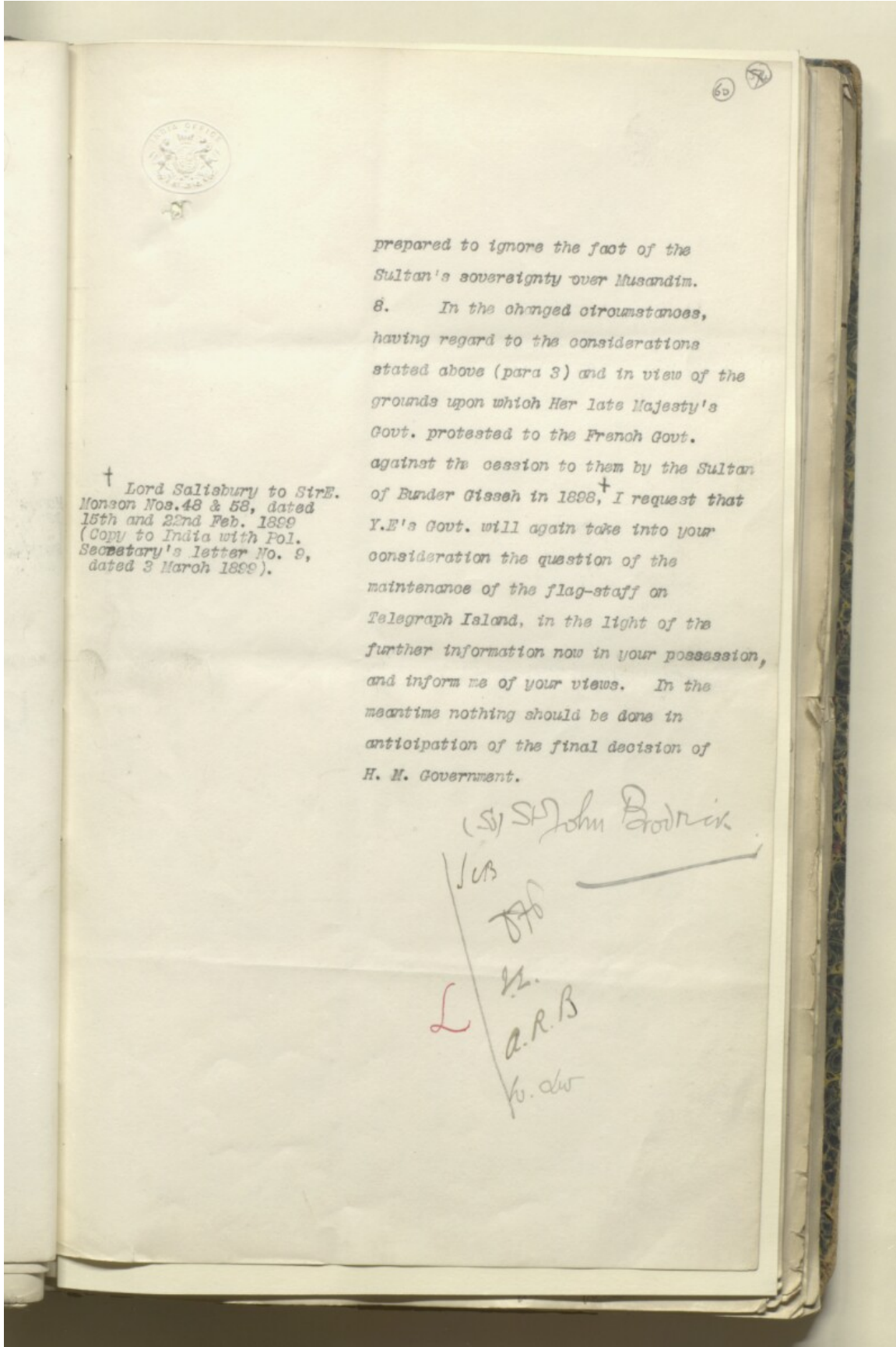
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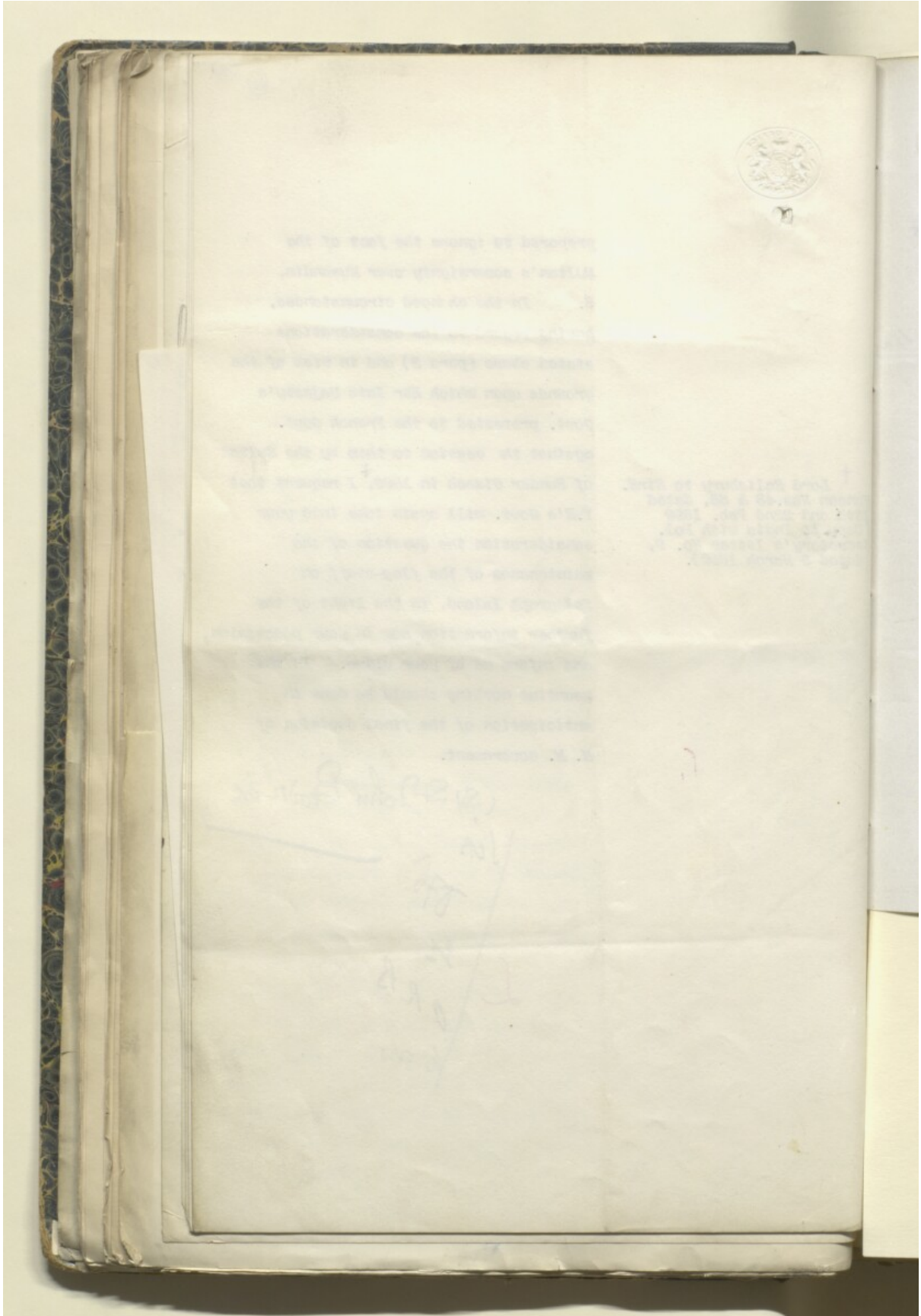


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٦٠] (٤٥٤/١٢٤)



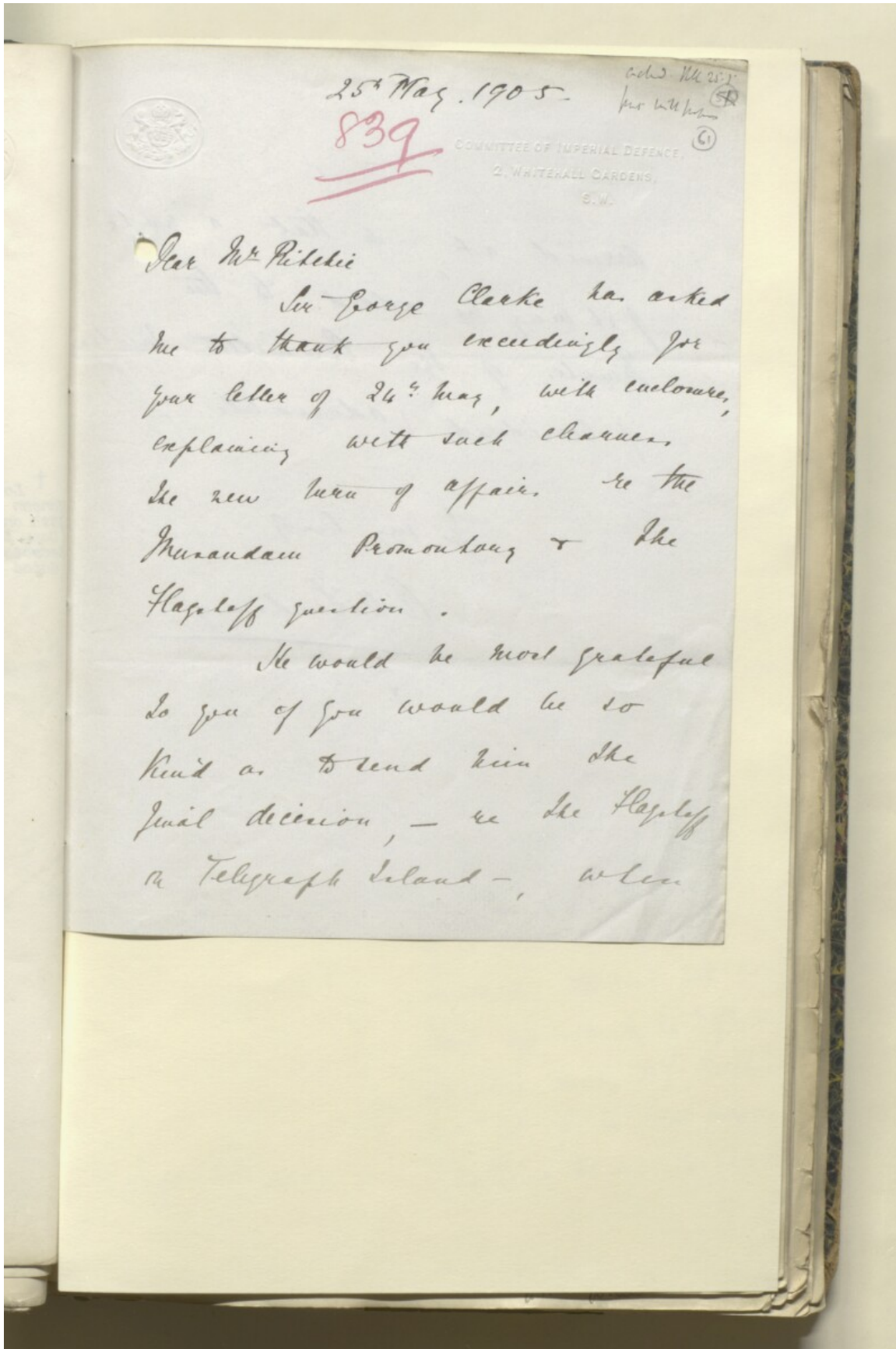


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٠ظ] (٤٥٤/١٢٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١١و] (١٢٦/٤٥٤)



25th May. 1905.

839

COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE,
2, WHITEHALL GARDENS,
S.W.

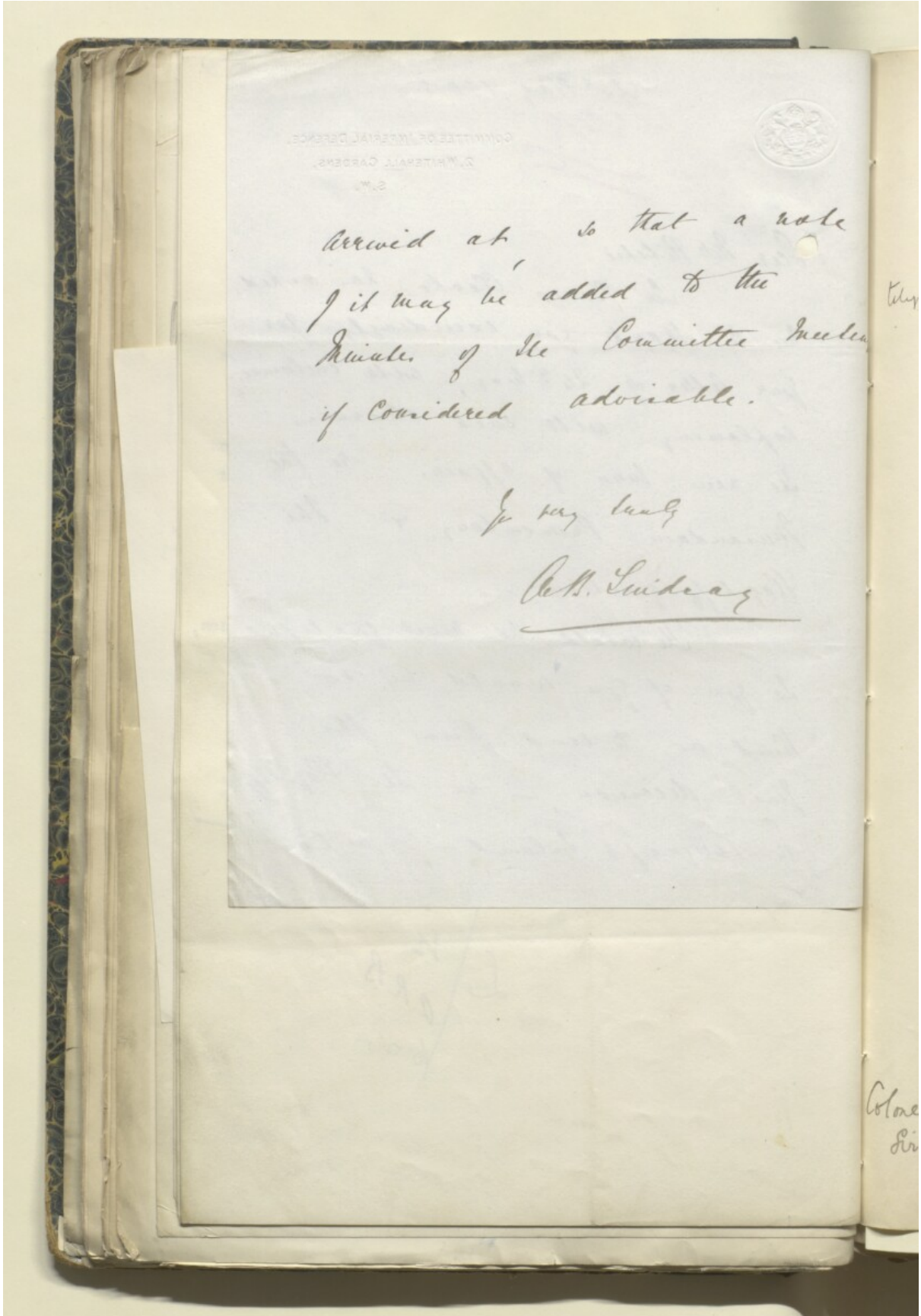
Dear Mr Pichet

Sir George Clarke has asked me to thank you exceedingly for your letter of 24th May, with enclosure, explaining with such clarity the new turn of affairs re the Muradun Promontory & the Haploff question.

He would be most grateful to you if you would be so kind as to lend him the final decision, — re the Haploff re Telegraph Island — when

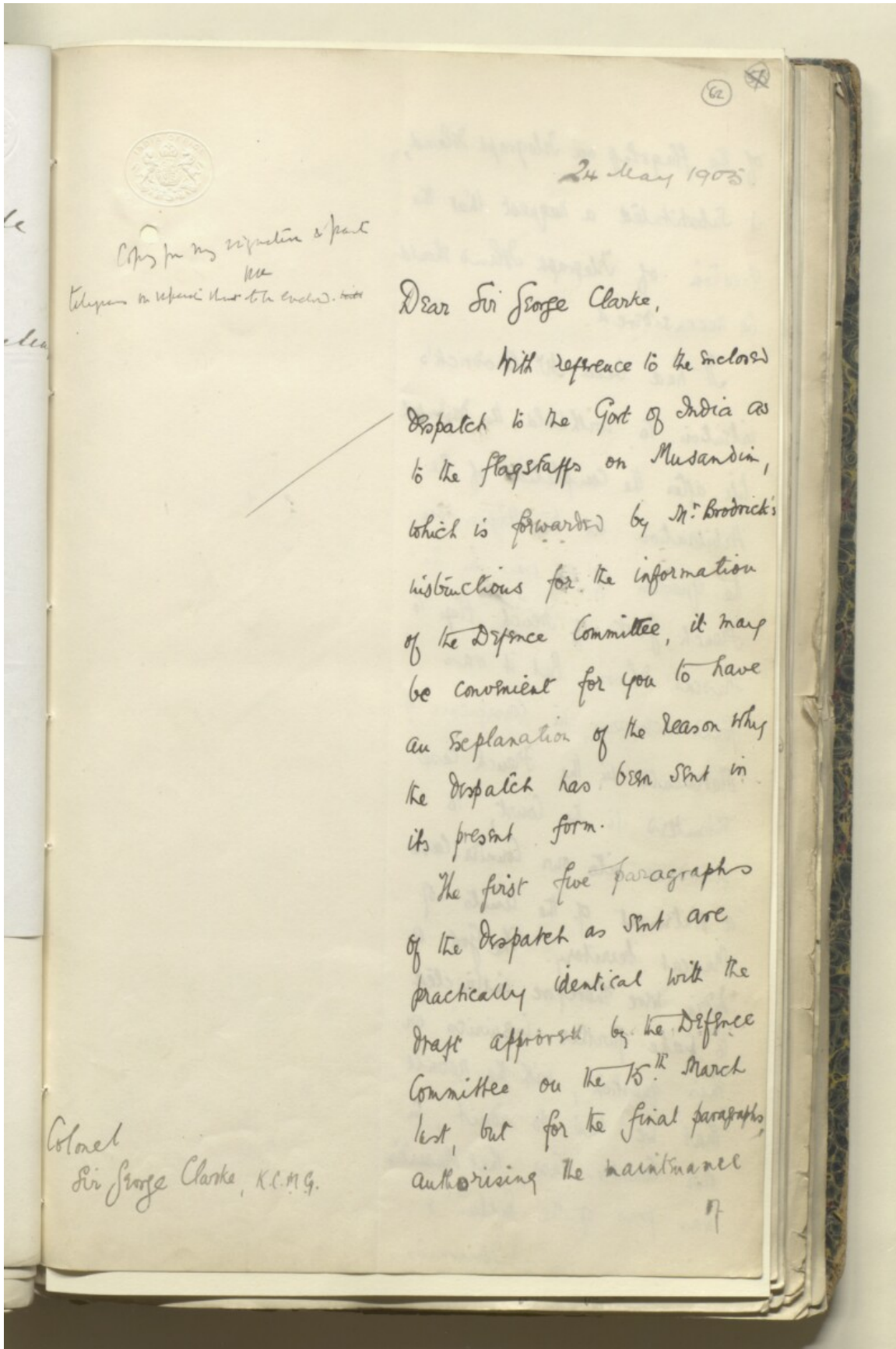


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦١ظ] (٤٥٤/١٢٧)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٢٢] (٤٥٤/١٢٨)



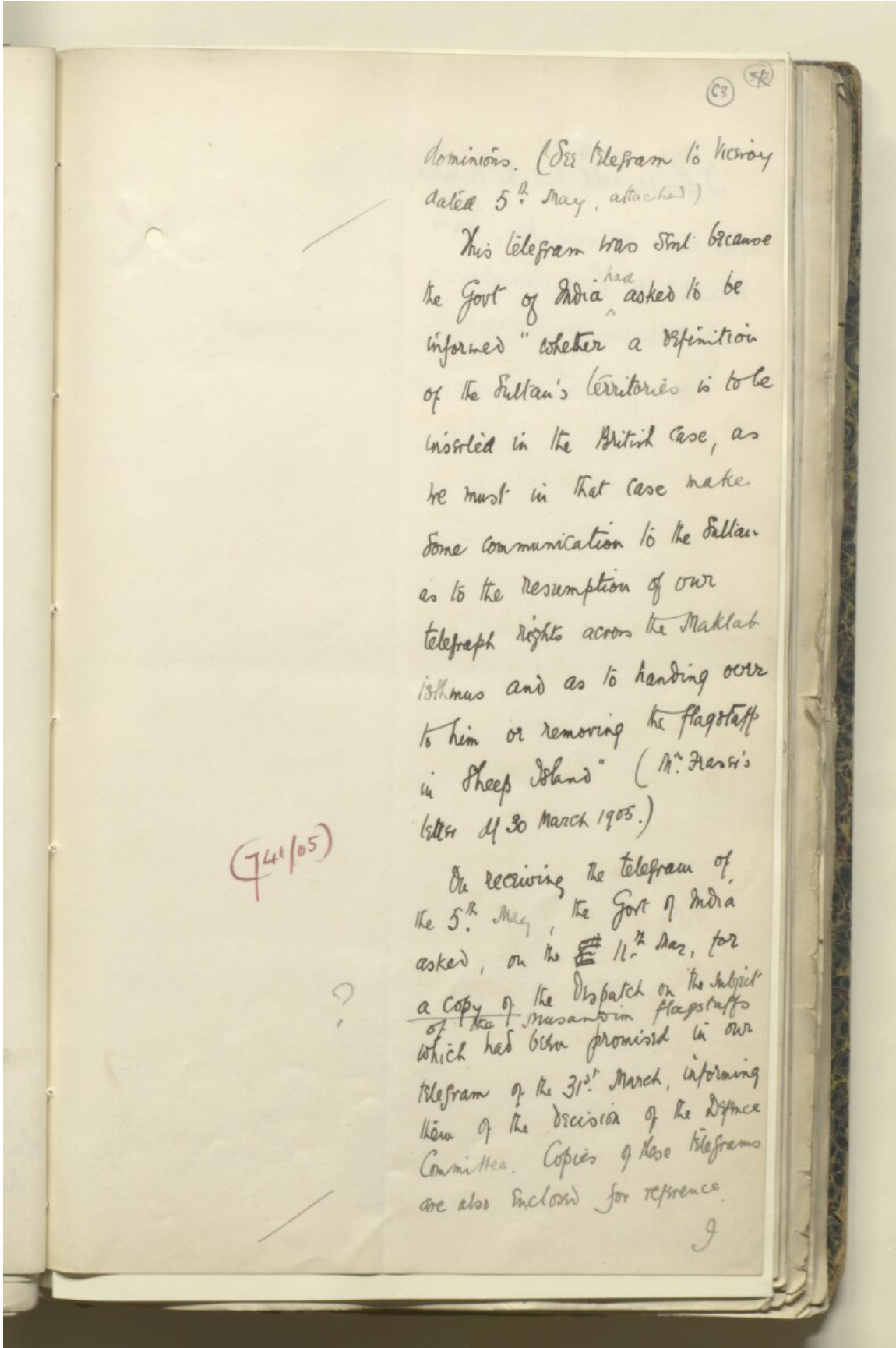


of the flagstaff on Telegraph Island,
is substituted a request that the
question of Telegraph Island should
be reconsidered.

It had been Mr. Brodrick's
intention to withhold the dispatch
till after the completion of the
Arbitration at the Hague on
the question of the issue by the
French Govt of French flags to
Muscat shores. But it was
found necessary, in consequence of
statements in the French case
submitted to the Court, to
introduce into our Counter-Case
a statement of the limits of
Muscat territory. The Govt of
India were therefore instructed
to make further inquiries on
this question, with the result
that we had to admit, in
our Counter-Case, that Muscat
was part of the Sultan's
Dominions

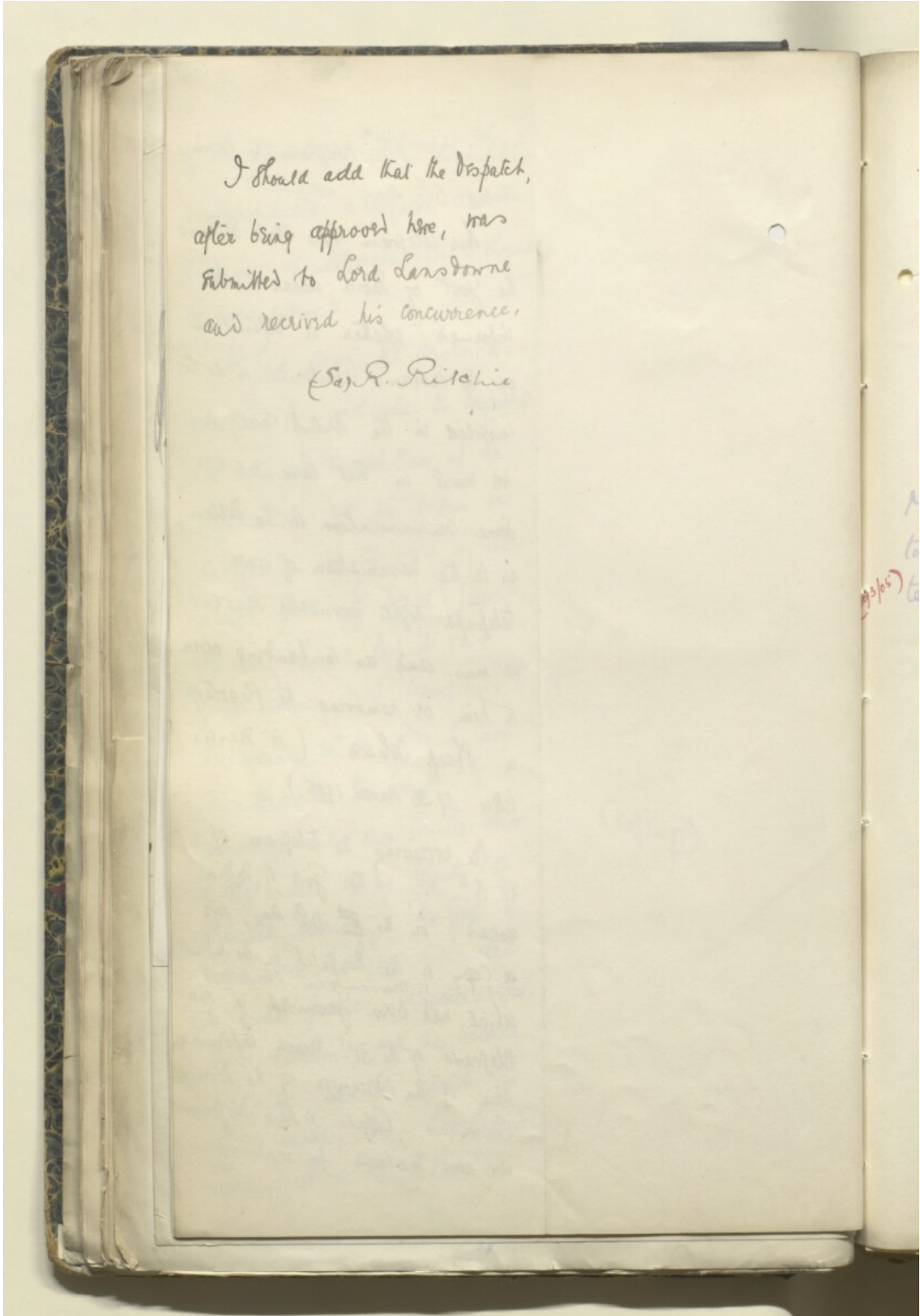


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣] [٤٥٤/١٣٠]



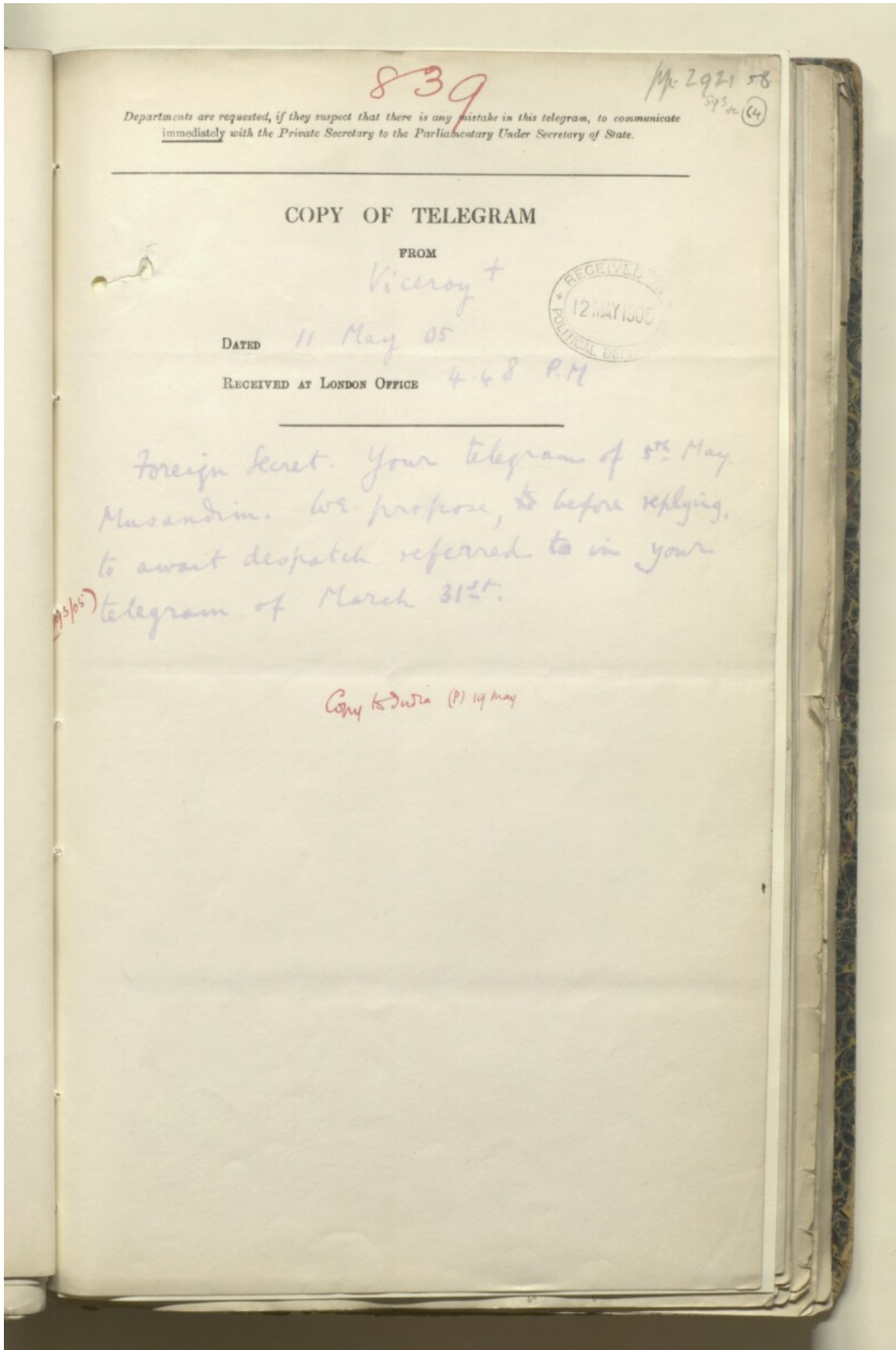


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٣ظ] (٤٥٤/١٣١)



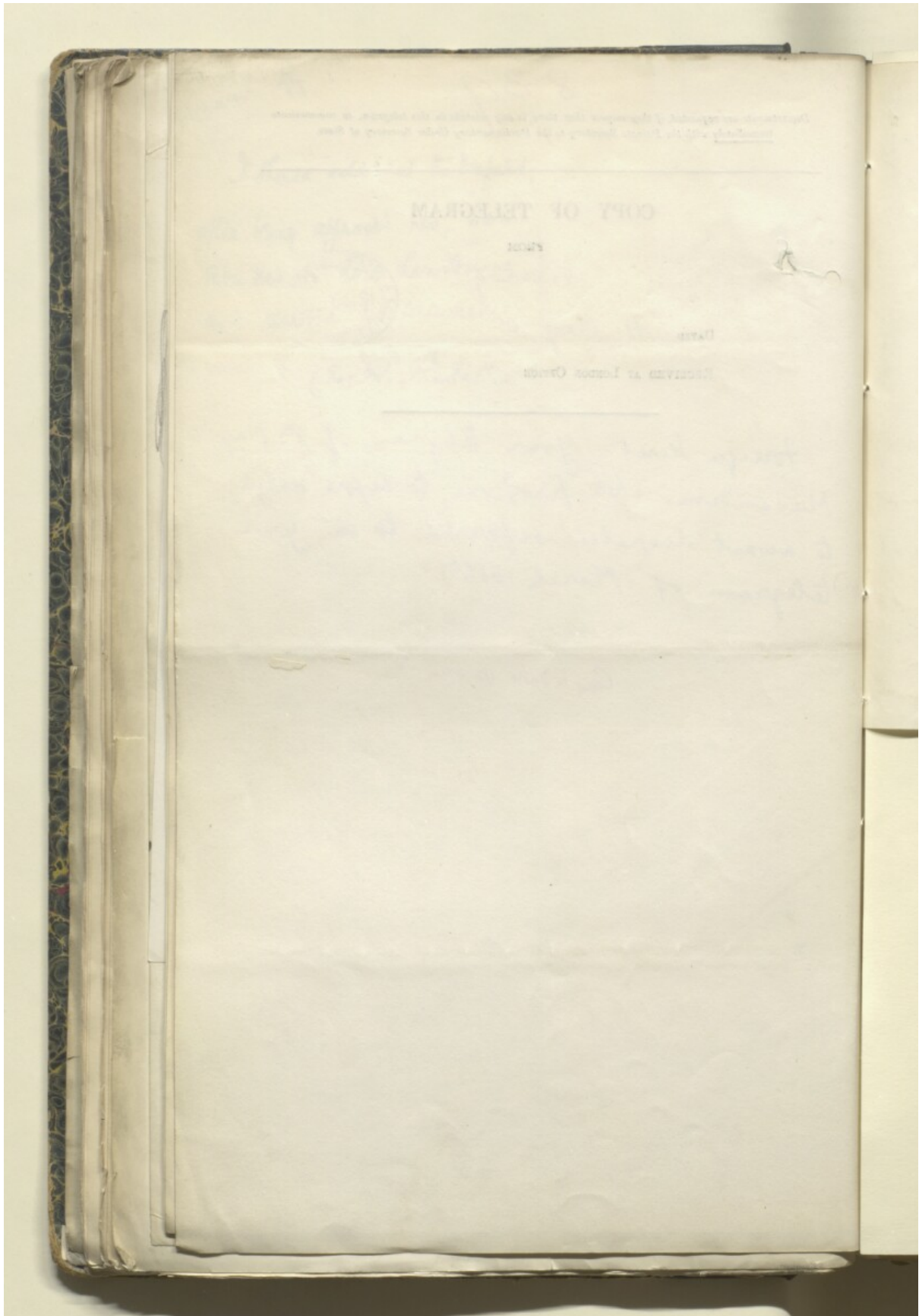


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦٤] (٤٥٤/١٣٢)



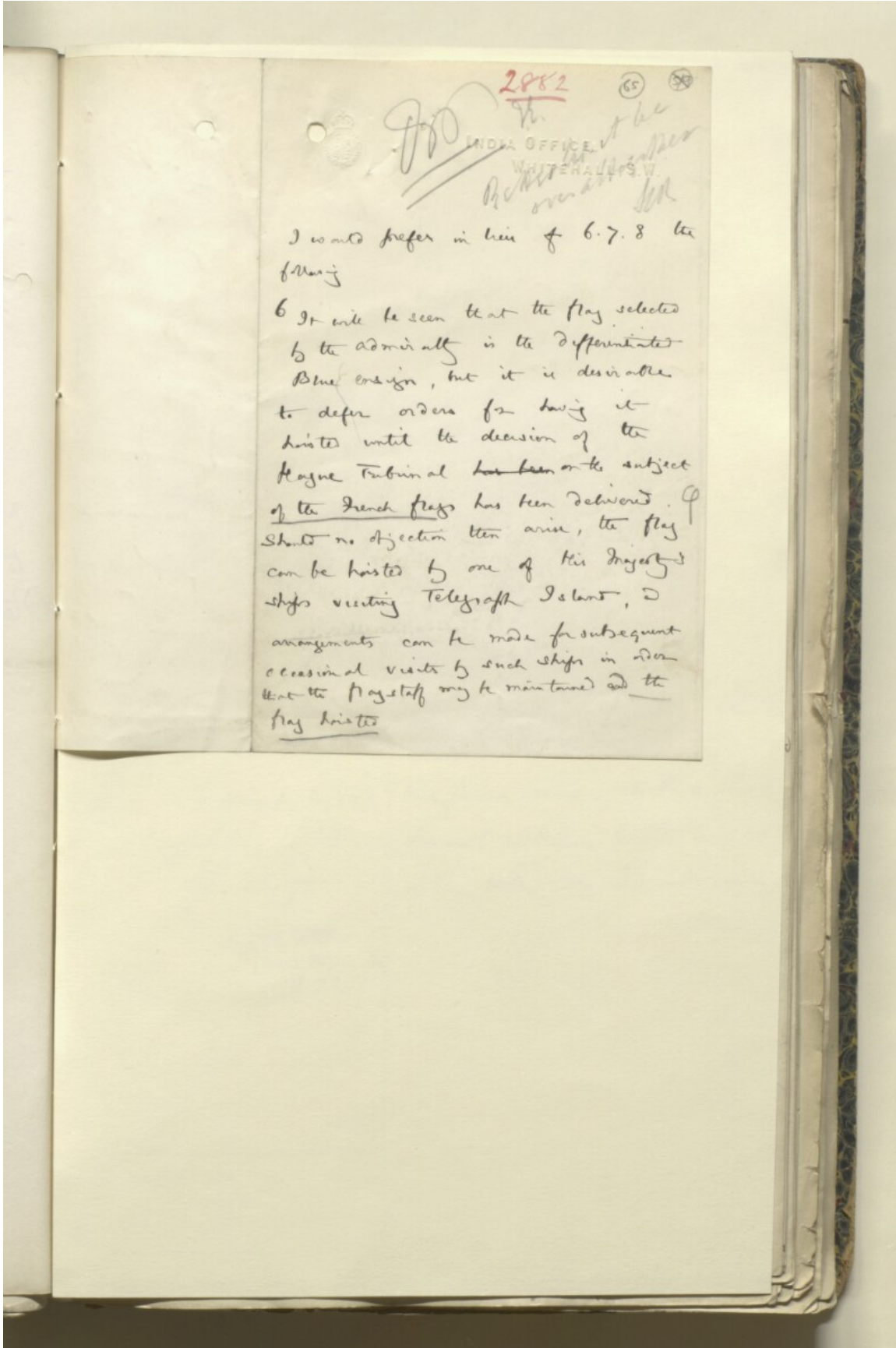


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٦٤ظ] (٤٥٤/١٣٣)



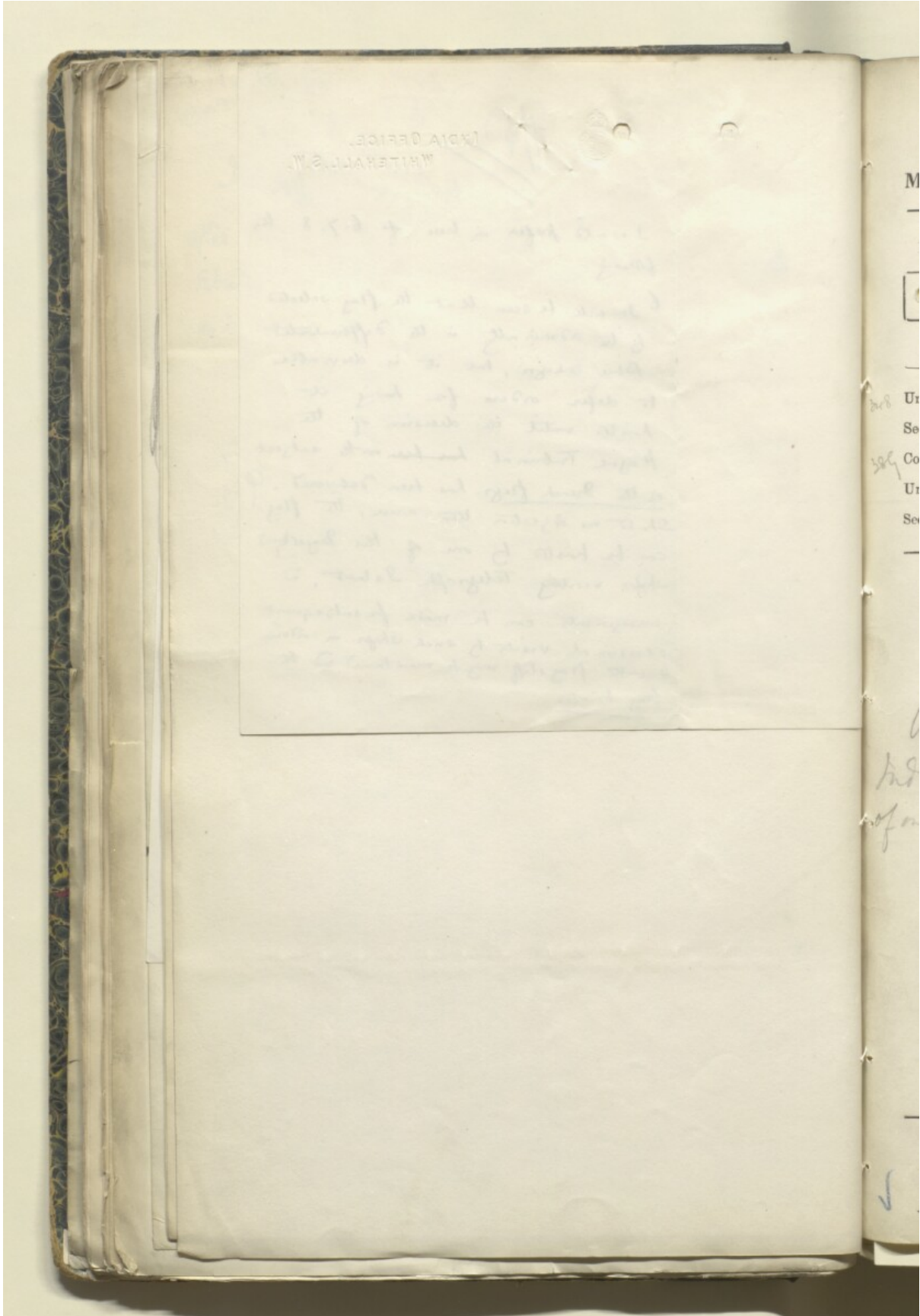


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦٥] (٤٥٤/١٣٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٥ظ] (٤٥٤/١٣٥)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٠٦] (٤٥٤/١٣٦)

Minute Paper. Register No. 2882 SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from Admiralty, Dated 20 April 1905. Rec. 25

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary..... 26 April	Off.	Persian Gulf. Opinion of Admiralty regarding the flag to be flown on telegraph Island.
Secretary of State 26	AG	
Committee 27	SJK	
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State		

Copy to

of Admiralty letter
Copy not to be sent to India at present, in view of our Despatches 16/9/05
Off. 25/5/05

It is submitted that the Draft Despatch to India as finally approved may now issue - with a short formal addition enclosing a copy of this letter from the Admiralty.

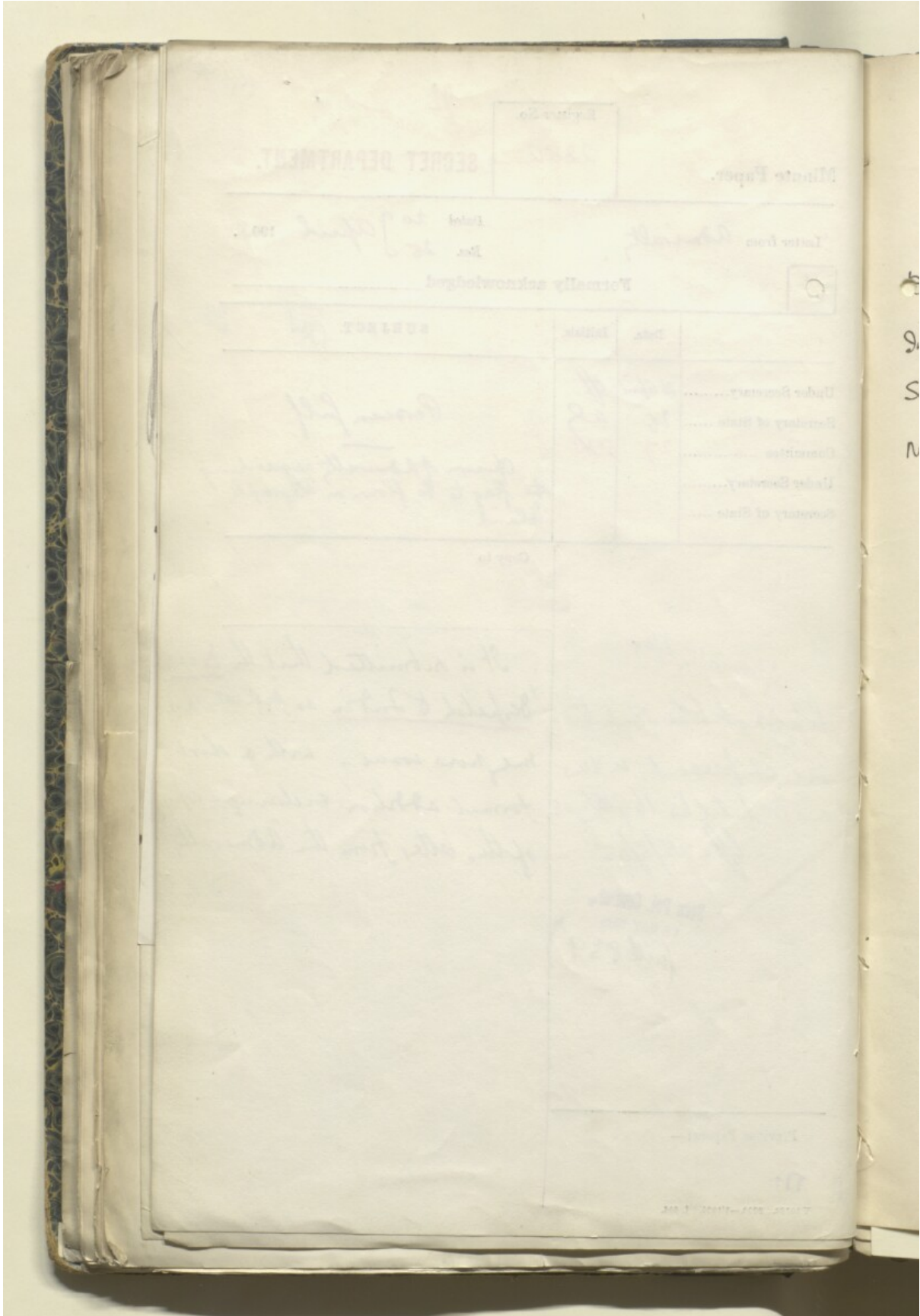
Seen Pol. Com'ee
16 MAY 1905
(with 839)

Previous Papers:—
2748
593

Y 10780. 3000.—4/1905. I. 506.

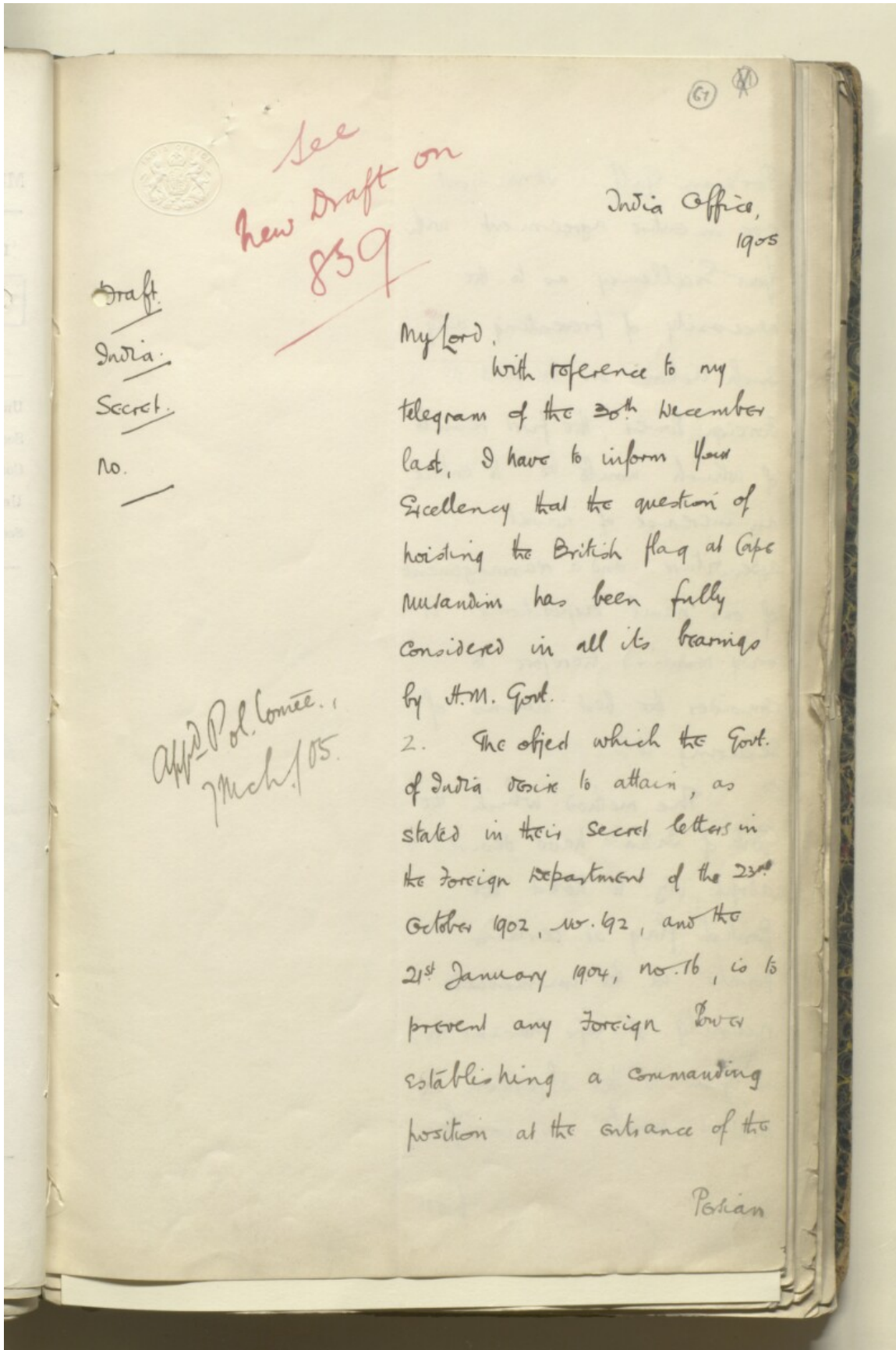


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٦ظ] (٤٥٤/١٣٧)



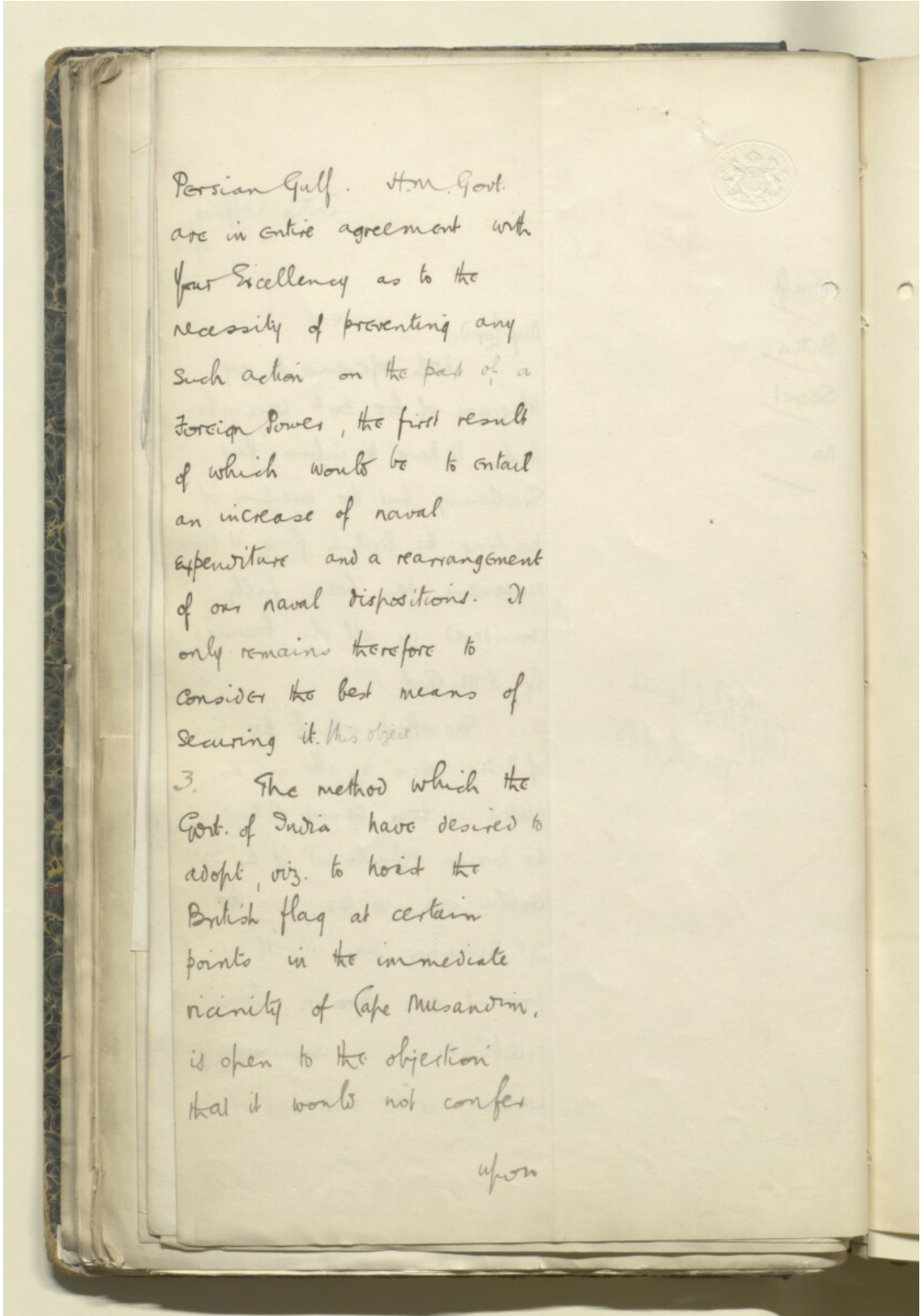


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم
[١٩٠٧] (٤٥٤/١٣٨)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٧ظ] (٤٥٤/١٣٩)



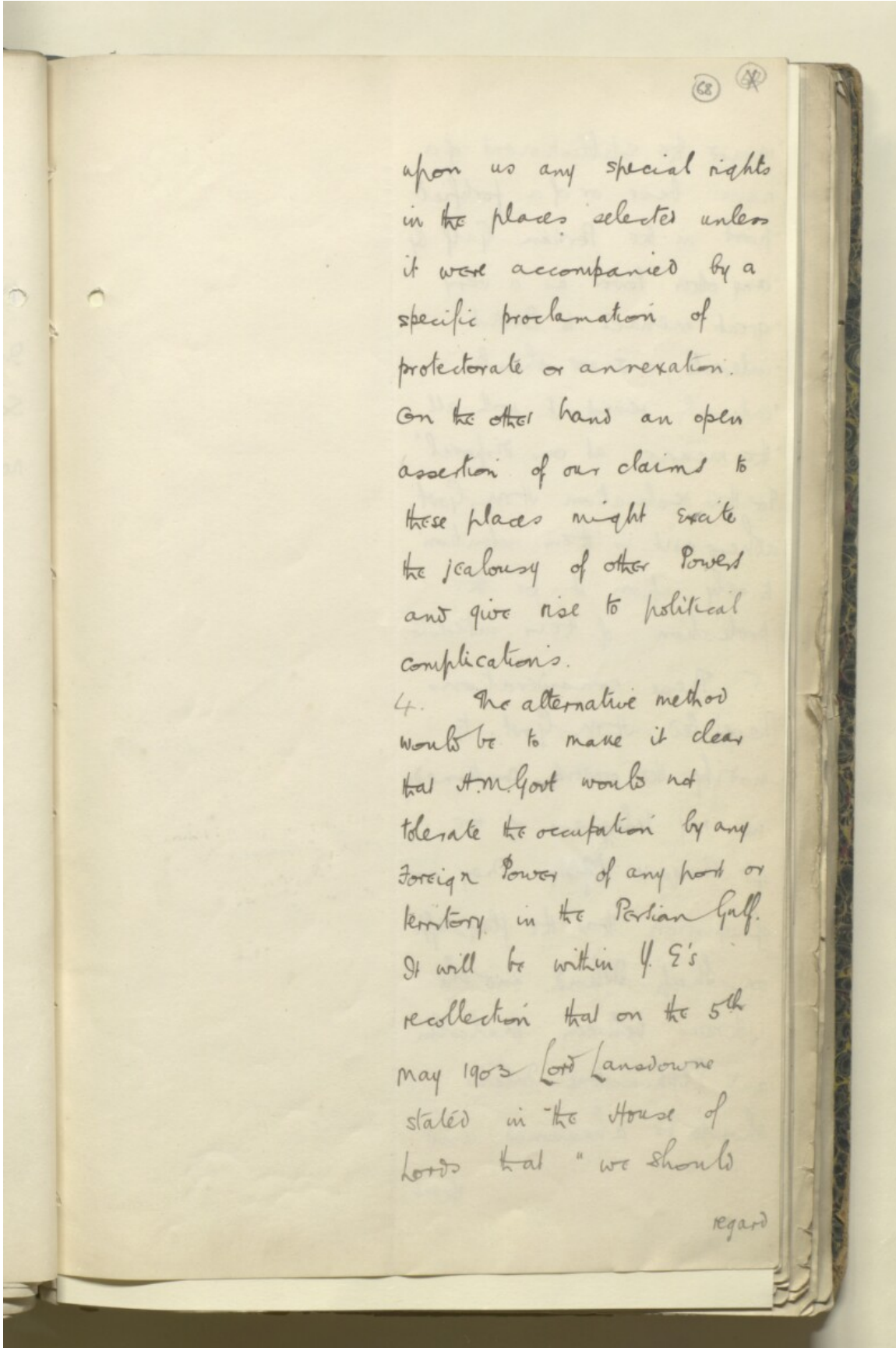
Persian Gulf. H.M. Govt.
are in entire agreement with
Your Excellency as to the
necessity of preventing any
such action on the part of a
Foreign Power, the first result
of which would be to entail
an increase of naval
expenditure and a rearrangement
of our naval dispositions. It
only remains therefore to
consider the best means of
securing it. This object

3. The method which the
Govt. of India have desired to
adopt, viz. to hoist the
British flag at certain
points in the immediate
vicinity of Cape Musandam,
is open to the objection
that it would not confer

upon



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٠٤/٤٥٤] (٤٥٤/١٤٠)



upon us any special rights
in the places selected unless
it were accompanied by a
specific proclamation of
protectorate or annexation.

On the other hand an open
assertion of our claims to
these places might excite
the jealousy of other Powers
and give rise to political
complications.

4. The alternative method
would be to make it clear
that H.M. Govt would not
tolerate the occupation by any
Foreign Power of any port or
territory in the Persian Gulf.
It will be within V. E's
recollection that on the 5th
May 1903 Lord Lansdowne
stated in the House of
Lords that "we should

regard



"regard the establishment of a
"naval base or of a fortified
"port in the Persian Gulf by
"any other Power as a very
"great menace to British
"interests, and we should
"certainly resist it with all
"the means at our disposal."

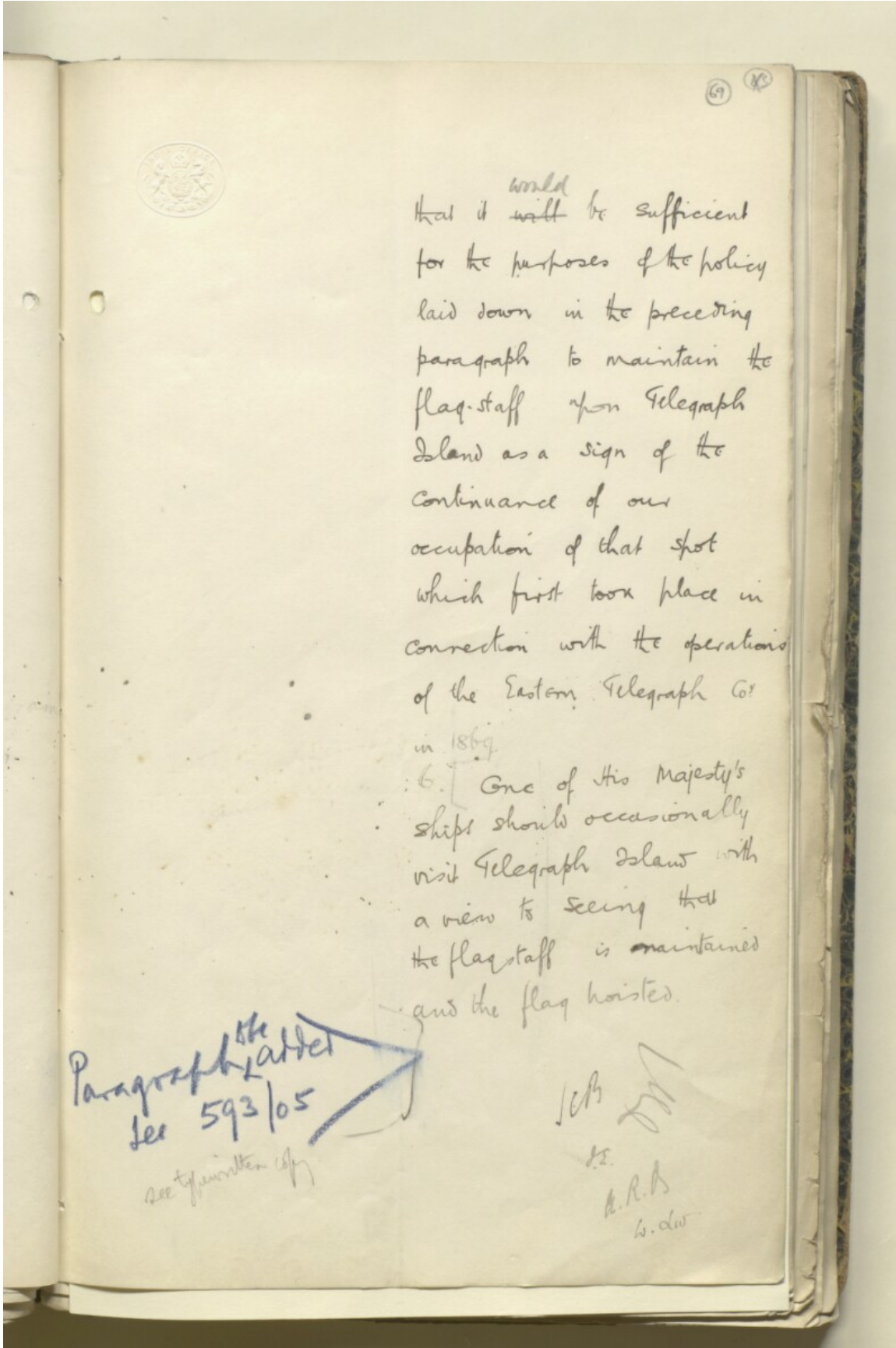
To this declaration H.M. Govt
adhere, and it is their intention
to rely upon it for the
protection of their interests.

5. These considerations
[have] led H.M. Govt. to
modify the orders contained
in my telegram of the
4th August 1904. They are
of opinion that the flagstaffs
on Sheep Island and the
isthmus between Malcolm
and Elphinstone Inlets
should be abandoned, and
that

Par

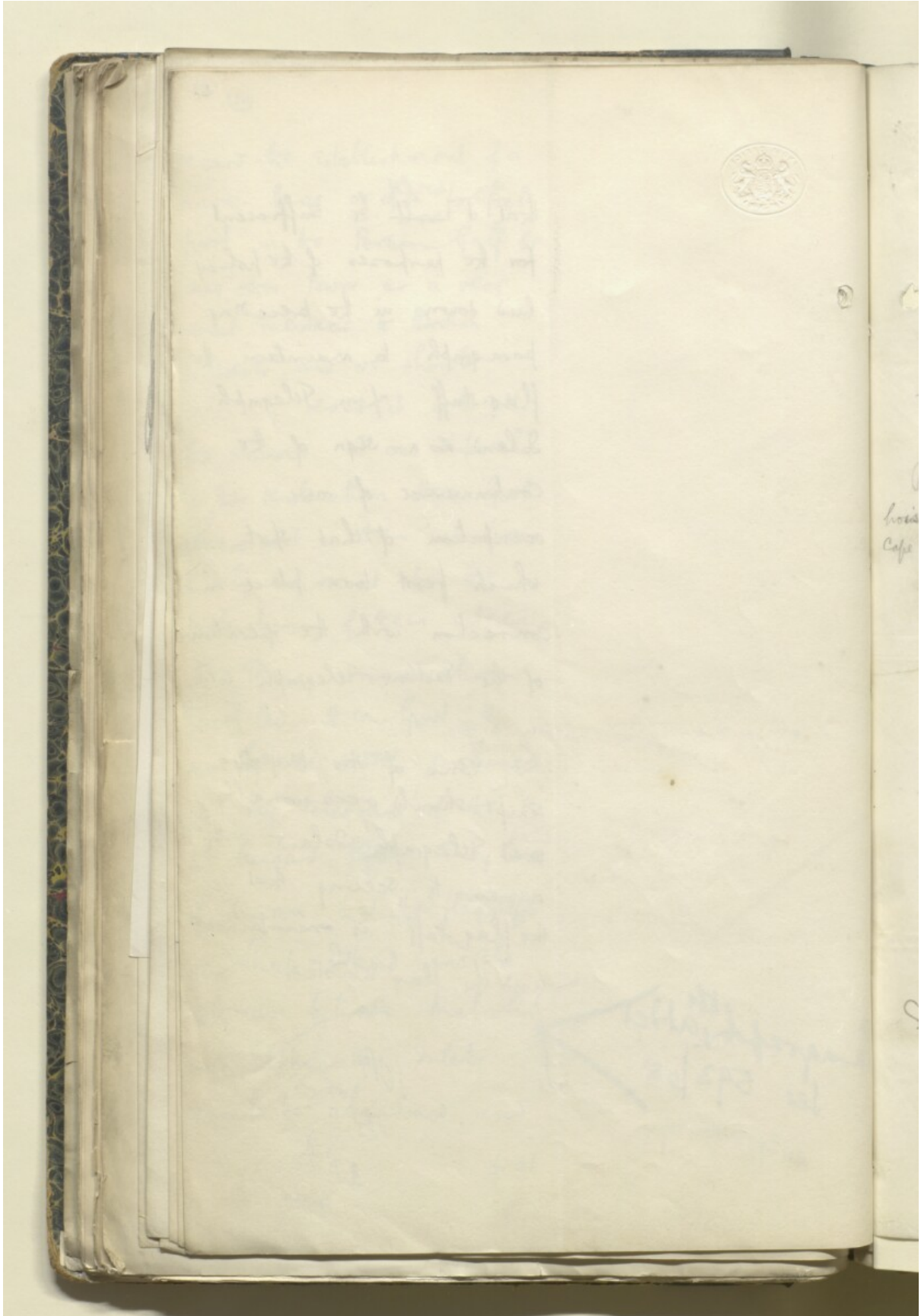


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٦٩] (٤٥٤/١٤٢)



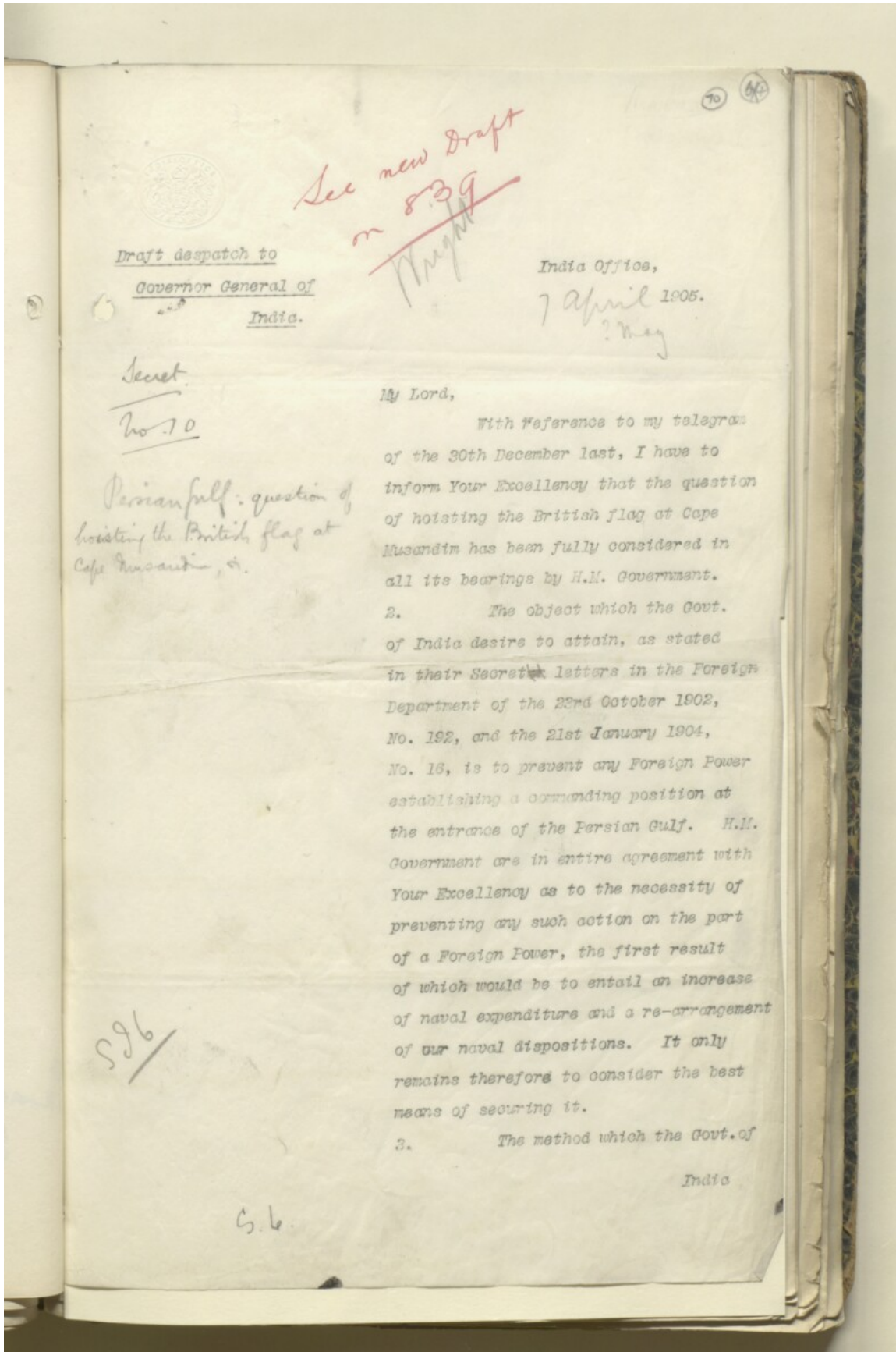


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٩ظ] (٤٥٤/١٤٣)



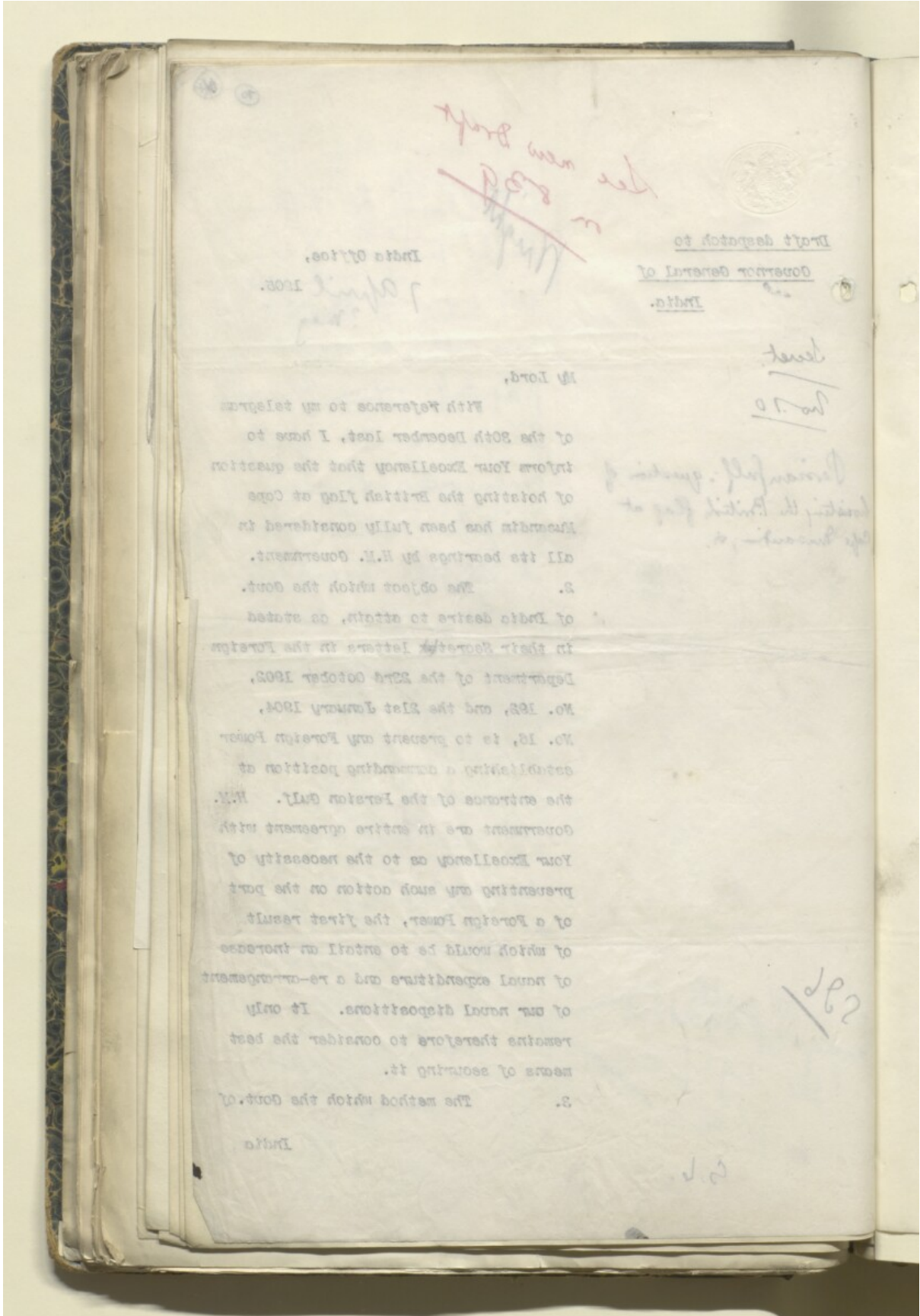


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم
[٧٠] (٤٥٤/١٤٤)



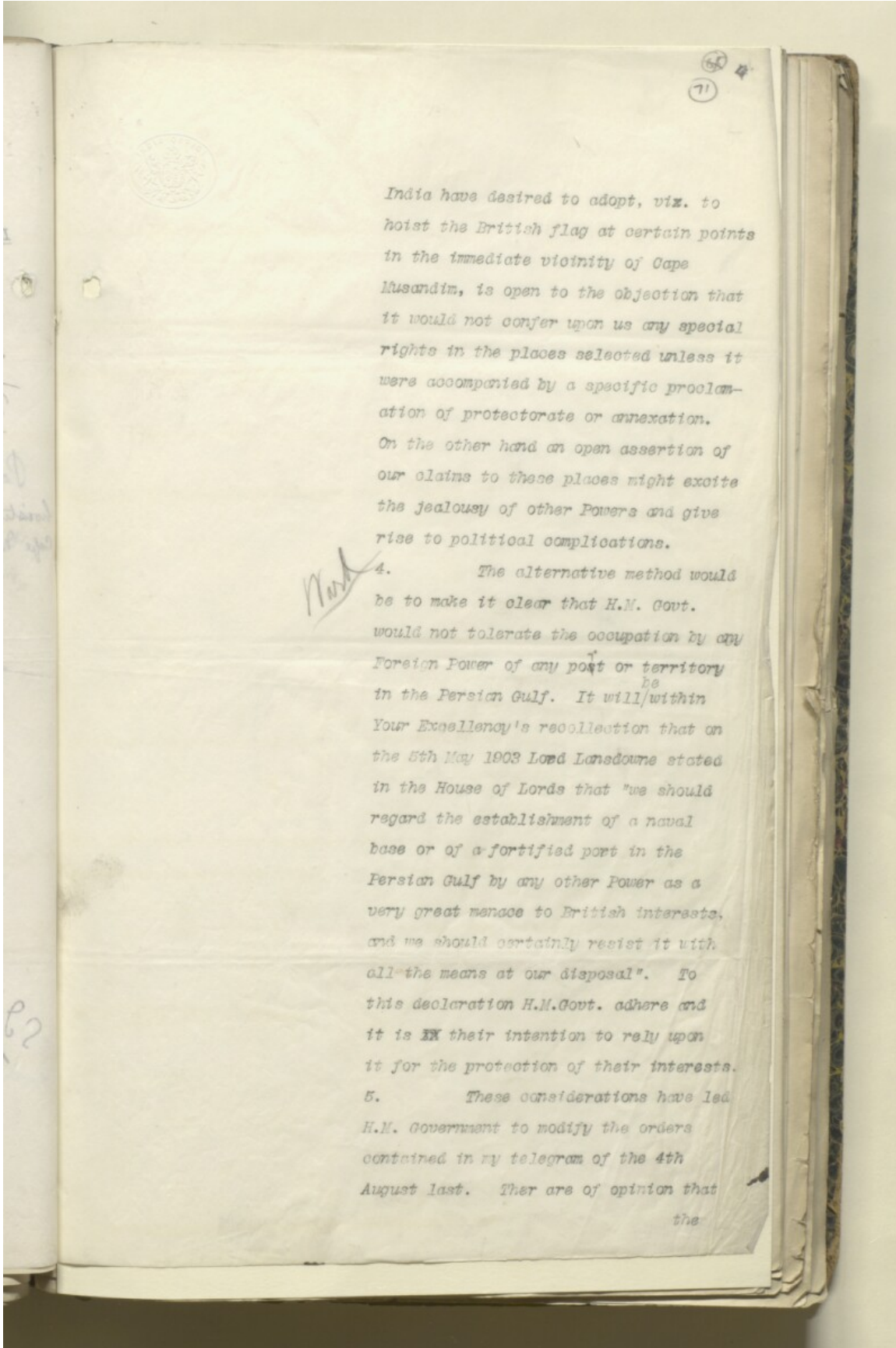


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٧٠ ظ] (٤٥/١٤٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧١] [٤٥٤/١٤٦]



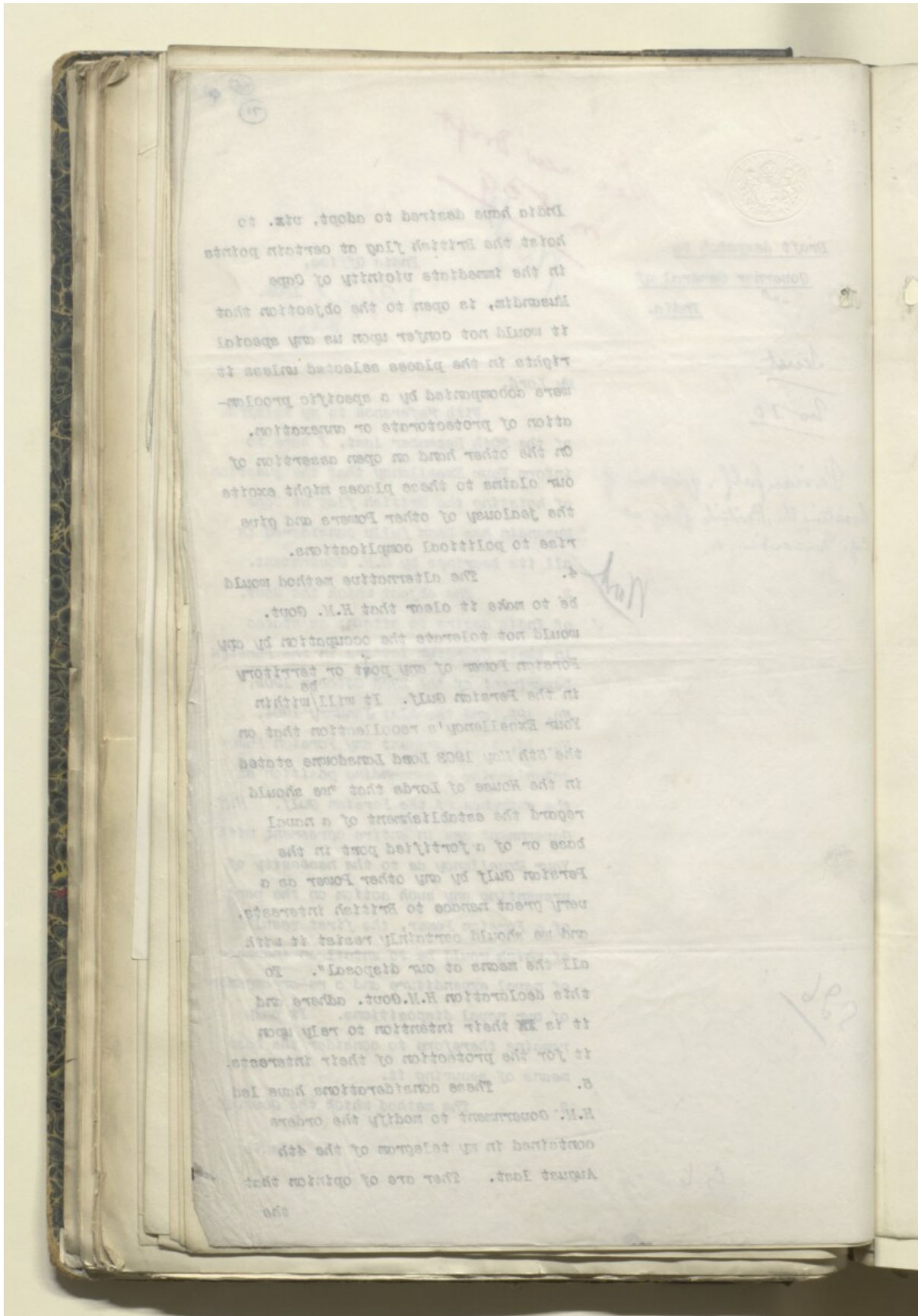
India have desired to adopt, viz. to hoist the British flag at certain points in the immediate vicinity of Cape Musandim, is open to the objection that it would not confer upon us any special rights in the places selected unless it were accompanied by a specific proclamation of protectorate or annexation. On the other hand an open assertion of our claims to these places might excite the jealousy of other Powers and give rise to political complications.

4. The alternative method would be to make it clear that H.M. Govt. would not tolerate the occupation by any Foreign Power of any port or territory in the Persian Gulf. It will/w^{he} within Your Excellency's recollection that on the 5th May 1903 Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords that "we should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very great menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal". To this declaration H.M. Govt. adhere and it is ~~is~~ their intention to rely upon it for the protection of their interests.

5. These considerations have led H.M. Government to modify the orders contained in my telegram of the 4th August last. They are of opinion that the

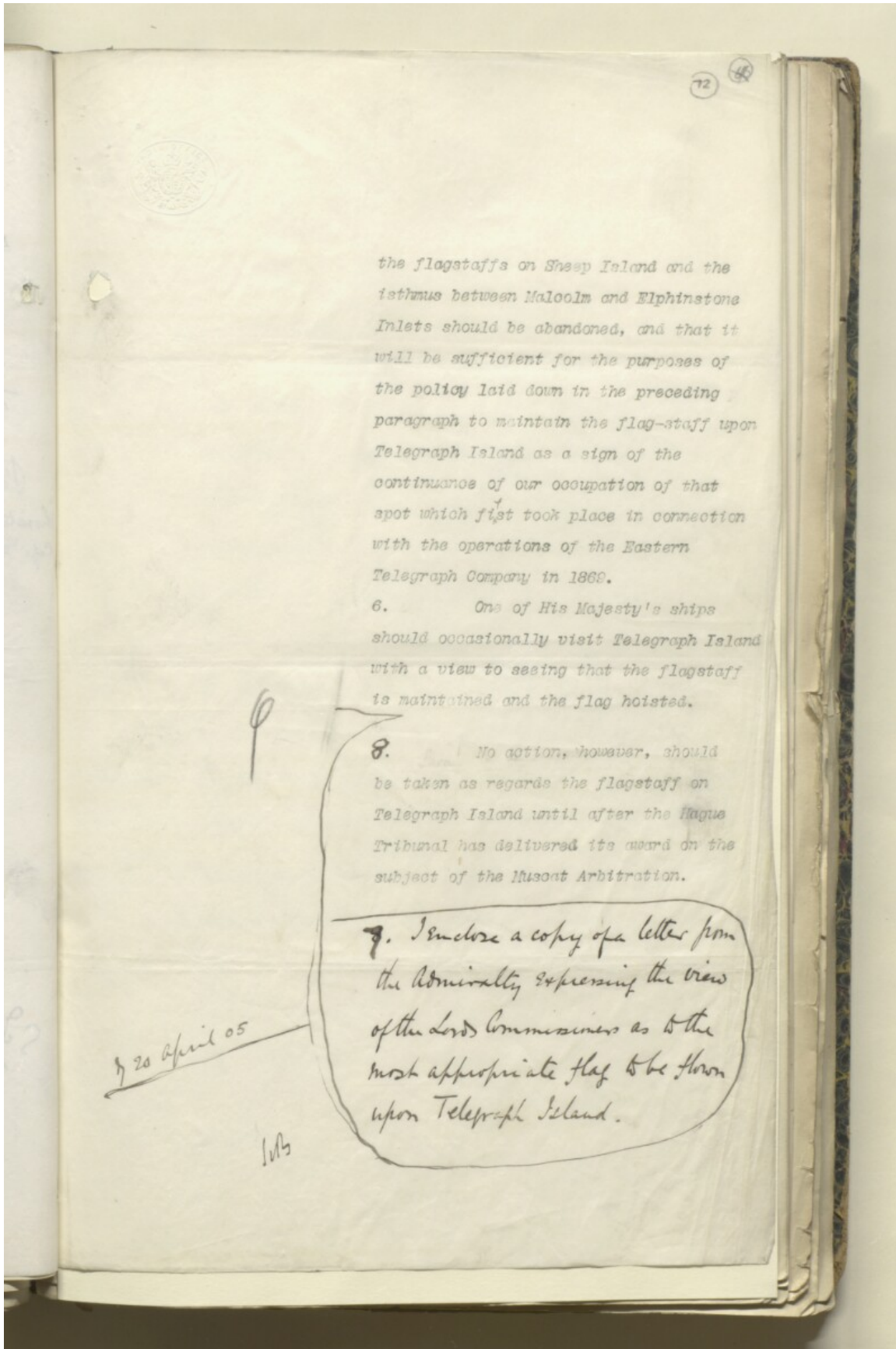


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧١ظ] (٤٥٤/١٤٧)



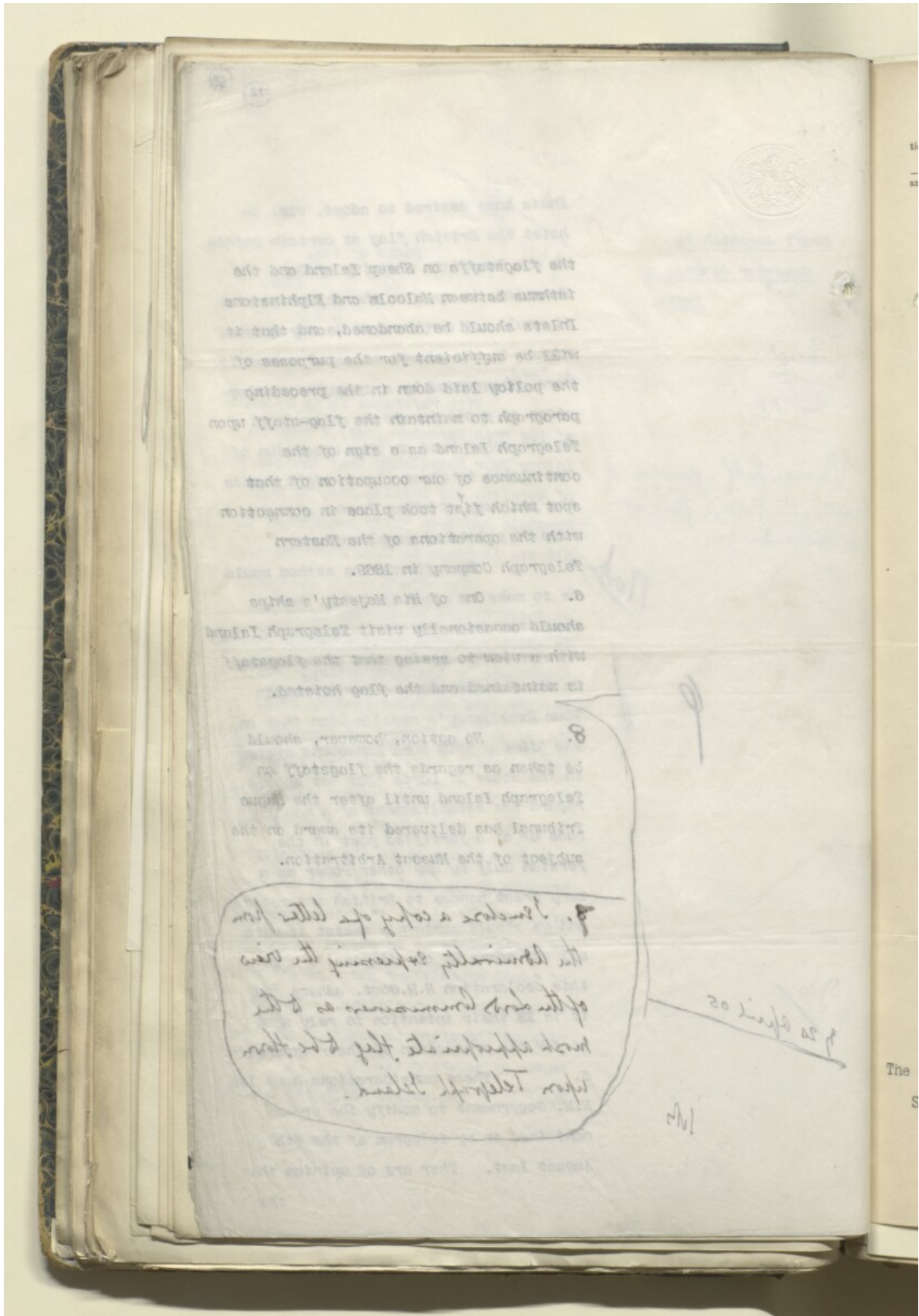


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٢و] (٤٥٤/١٤٨)



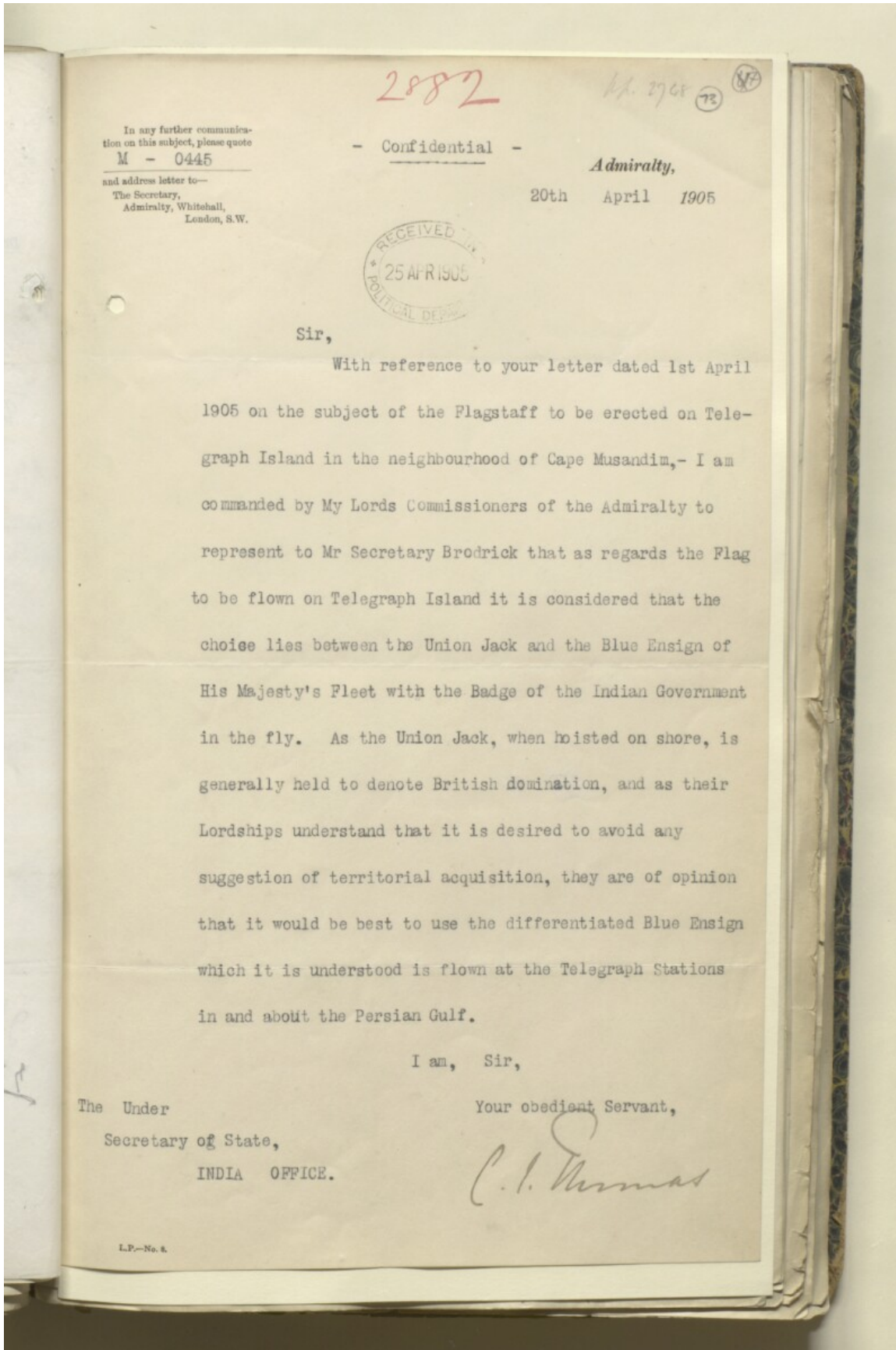


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٢ظ] (٤٥٤/١٤٩)



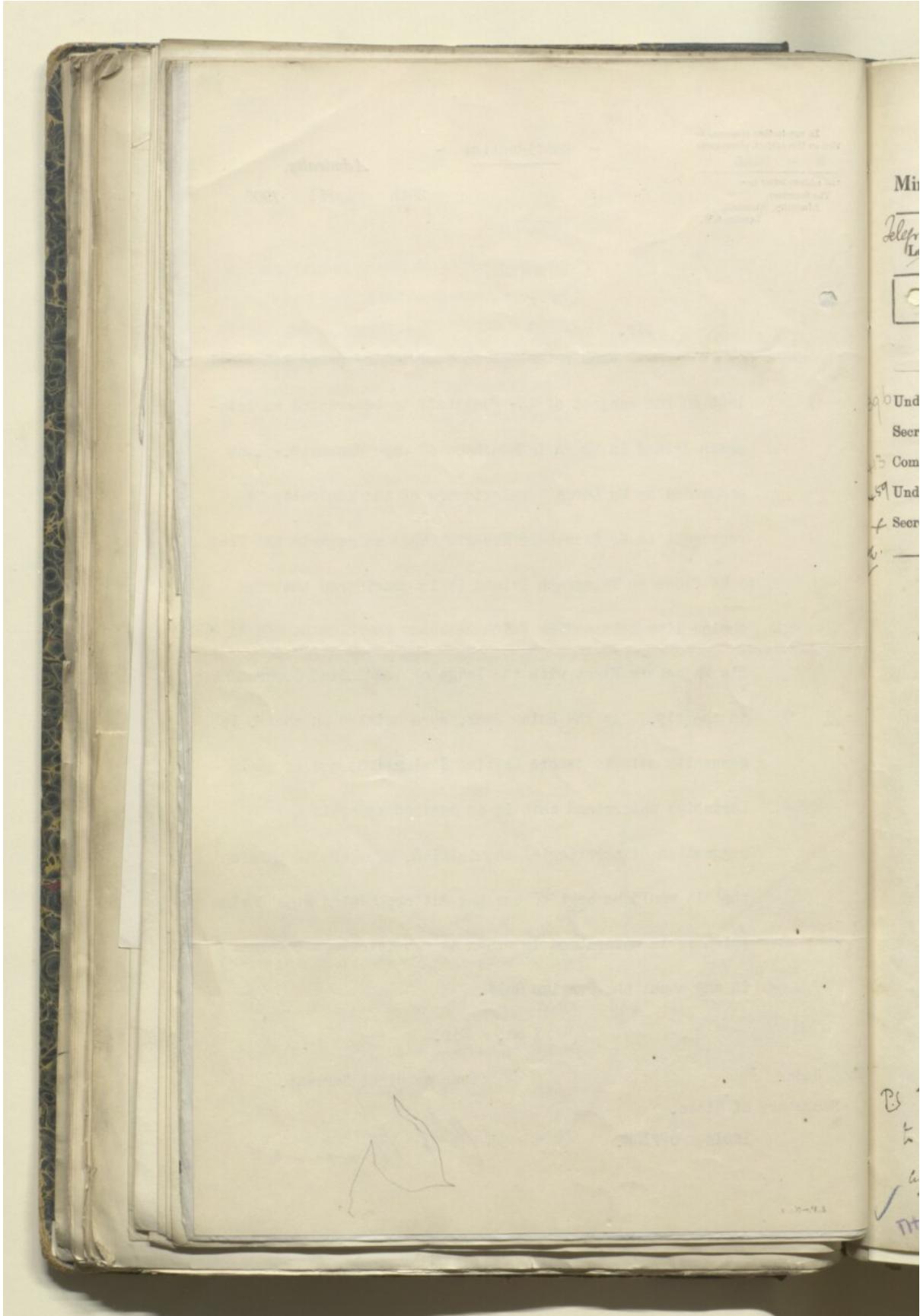


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٣و] (٤٥٤/١٥٠)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٣ظ] (٤٥٤/١٥١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم

[٧٤] [٤٥٤/١٥٢]

74 75

Register No. **593** **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Minute Paper.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy, Dated } 22 March 1905.
Rec. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	24 March	WV	Persian Gulf. Question of flagstaffs in the neighbourhood of Musandam. As to whether opinions of India are desired on Admiralty letter to India office of 11 Feb/05 (2631)
Secretary of State	24	ag	
Committee	24	S:NB.	
Under Secretary.....	30 March	WV	
Secretary of State	30	ag	
	30	S:NB.	

Previous Papers:—
2673
2948A

Draft Telegram to Viceroy - & Draft para to be added to Dispatch approved by the Defense Committee -

The instruction in the Draft Telegram to take no action till after the decision of the Hague Tribunal is in accordance with the views incidentally expressed by the Committee, when considering the letter to the Admiralty about the nature of the flag - It seems desirable to add a para to the same effect to the Draft Dispatch.

The letter to the Admiralty about the flag, approved by Committee on 21 March, might be kept back till this telegram has gone. -

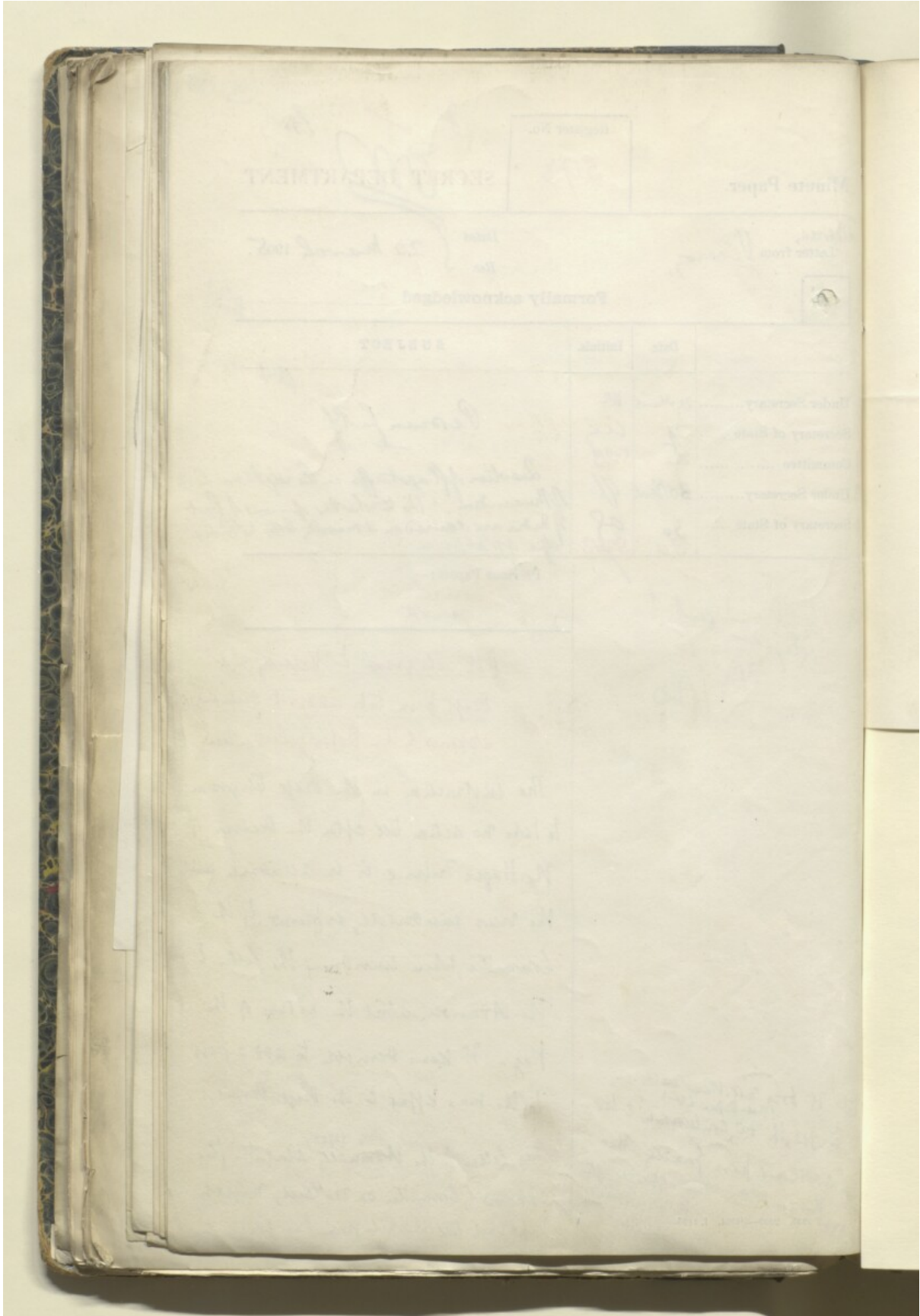
Telegram sent + 31.3.05

DS W only just been necessary to get the FO concurrence to the additional para finally - But this can be done semi-privately after the telegram is approved

Y 9935. 2000-4/1904. I. 1136.

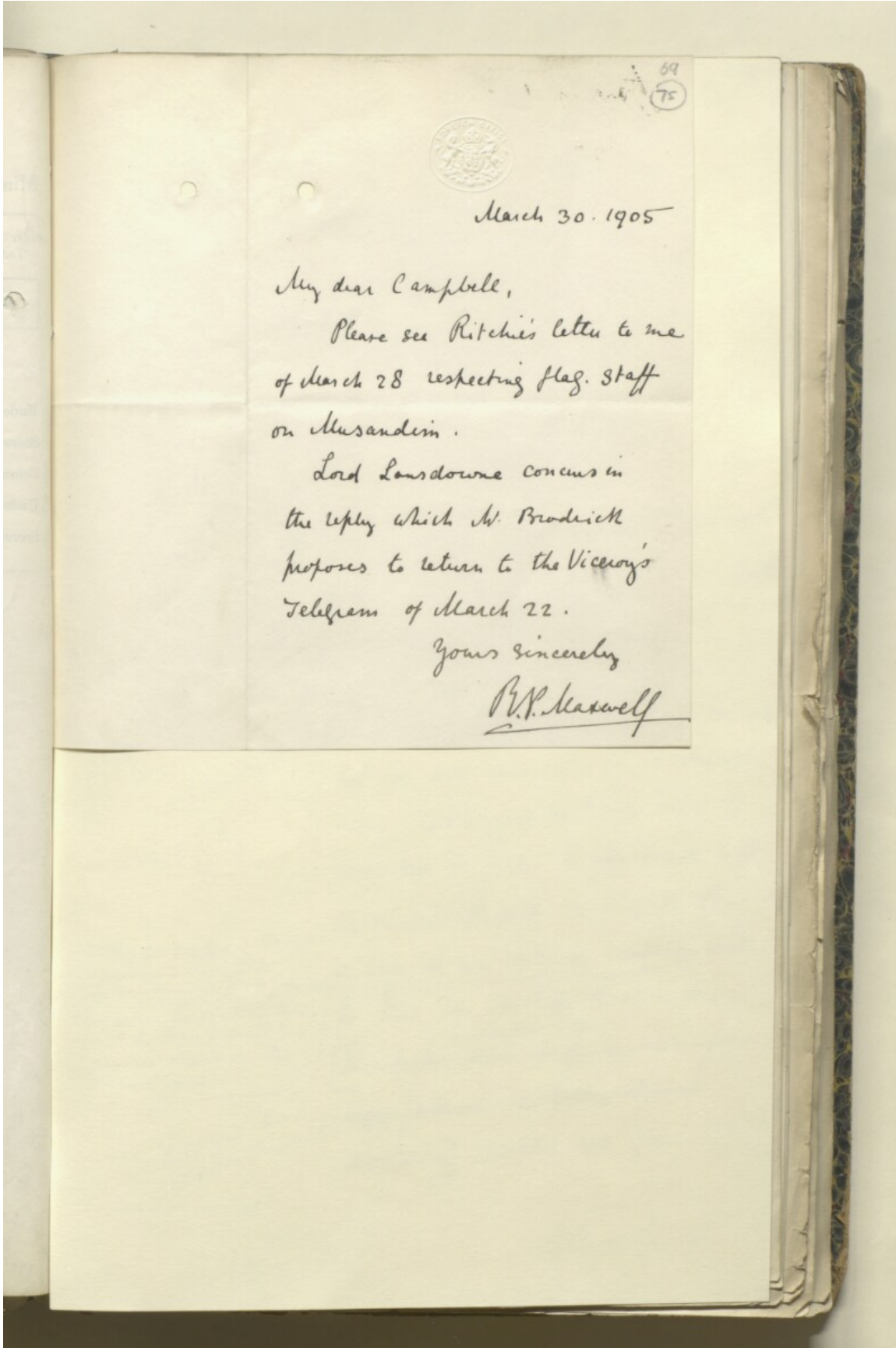


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٤ظ] (٤٥٤/١٥٣)



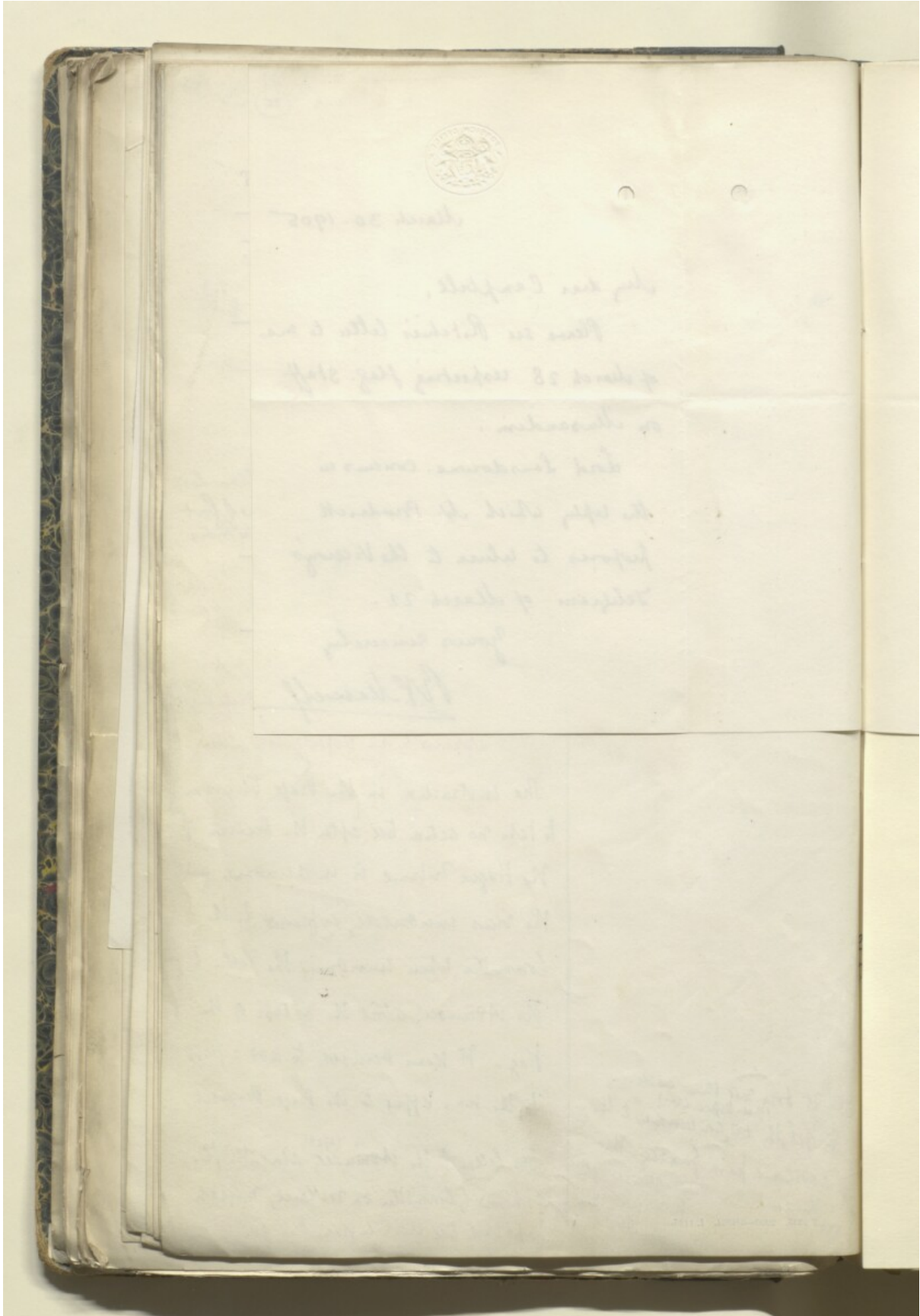


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٥] [٤٥٤/١٥٤]



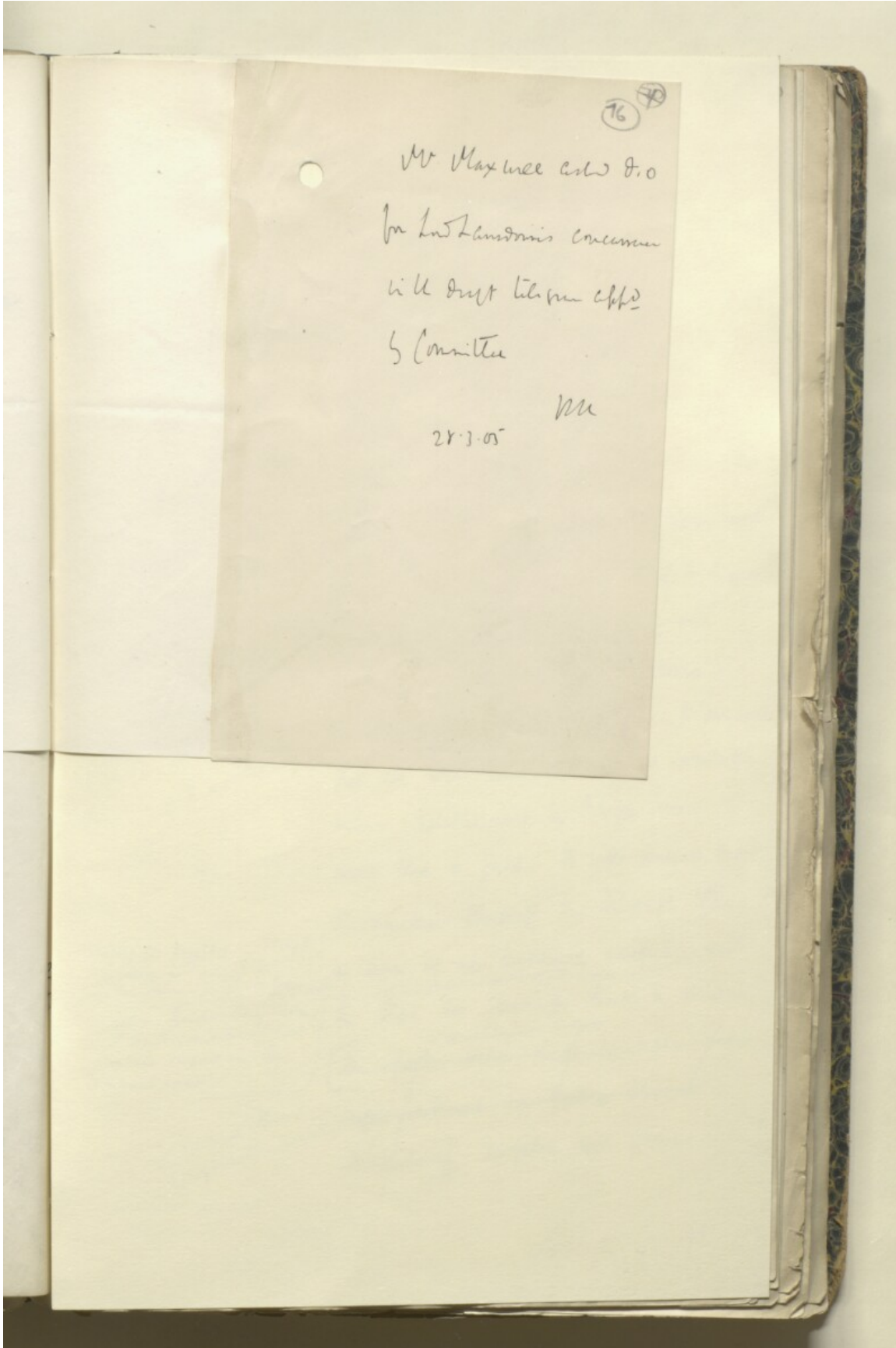


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٥ظ] (٤٥٤/١٥٥)



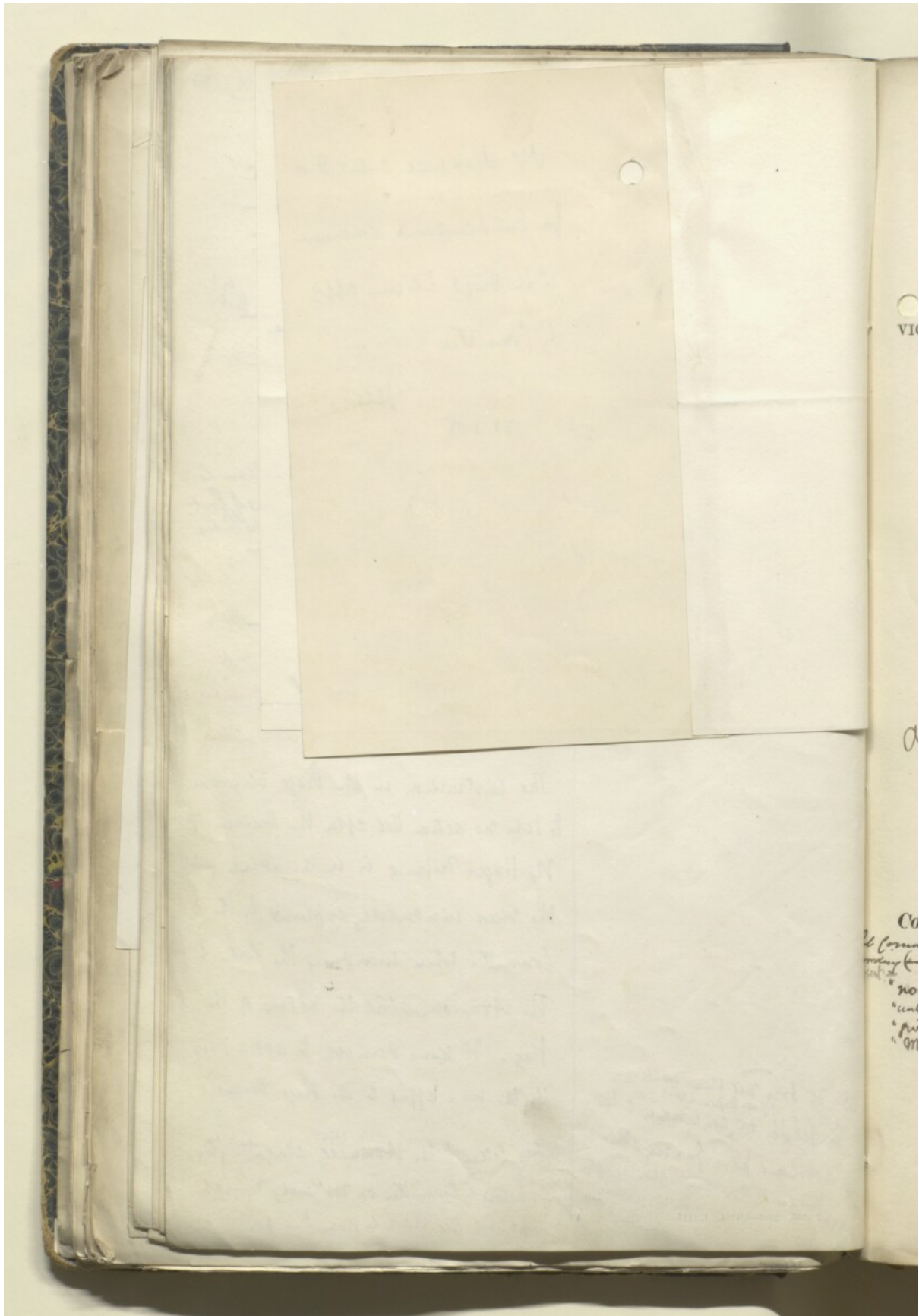


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٦و] (٤٥٤/١٥٦)





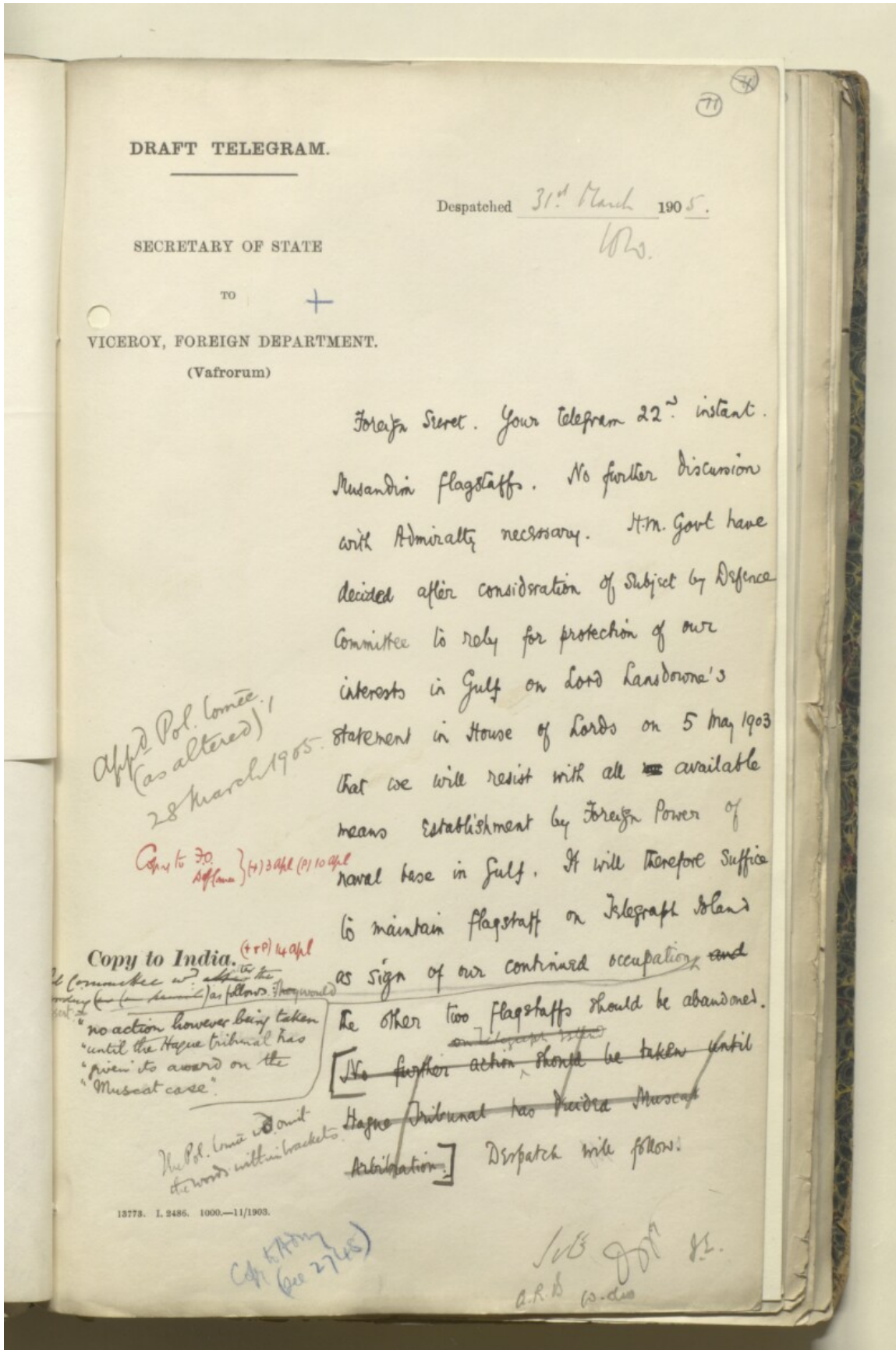
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٦ظ] (٤٥٤/١٥٧)





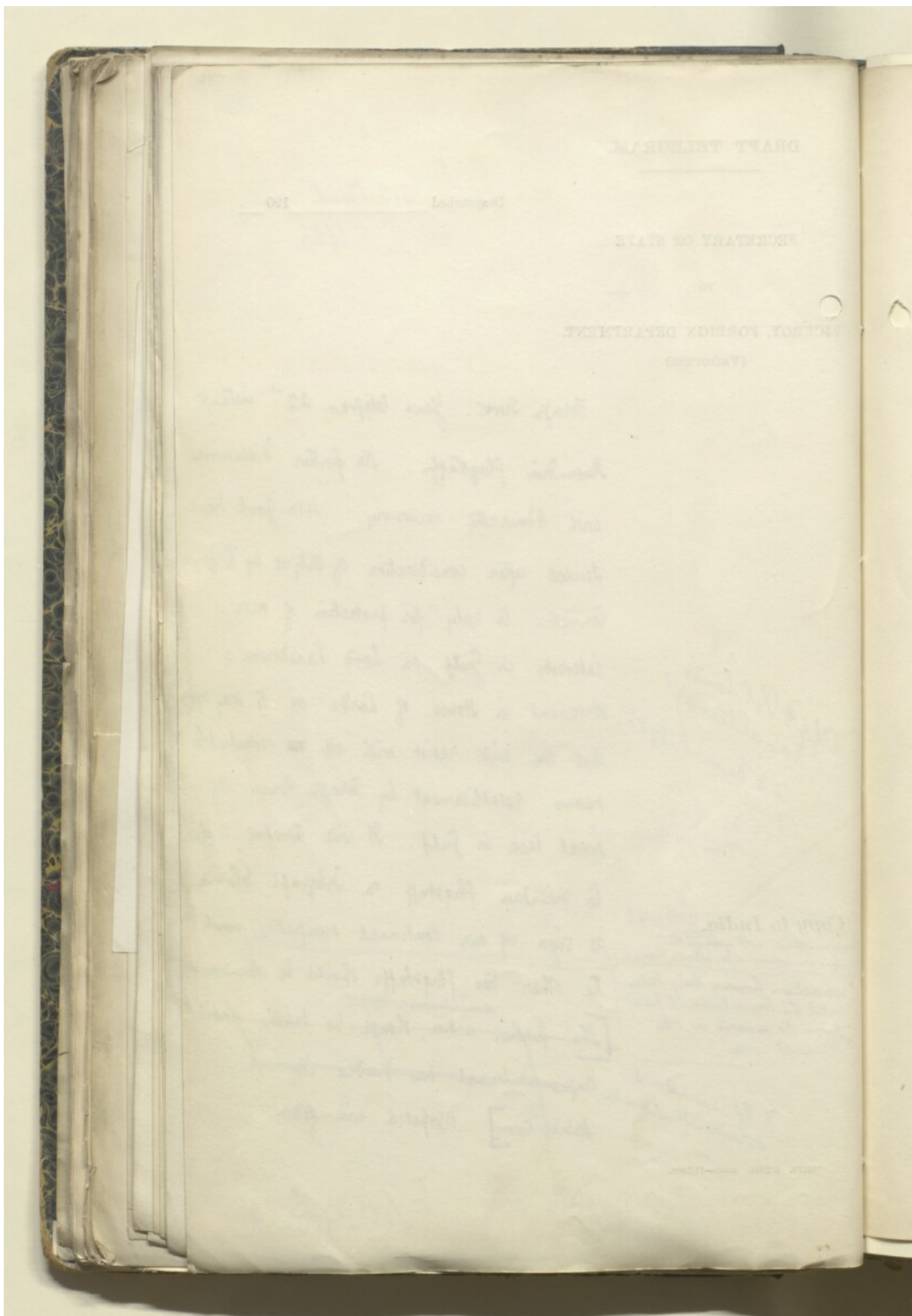
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم

[٧٧و] (٤٥٤/١٥٨)



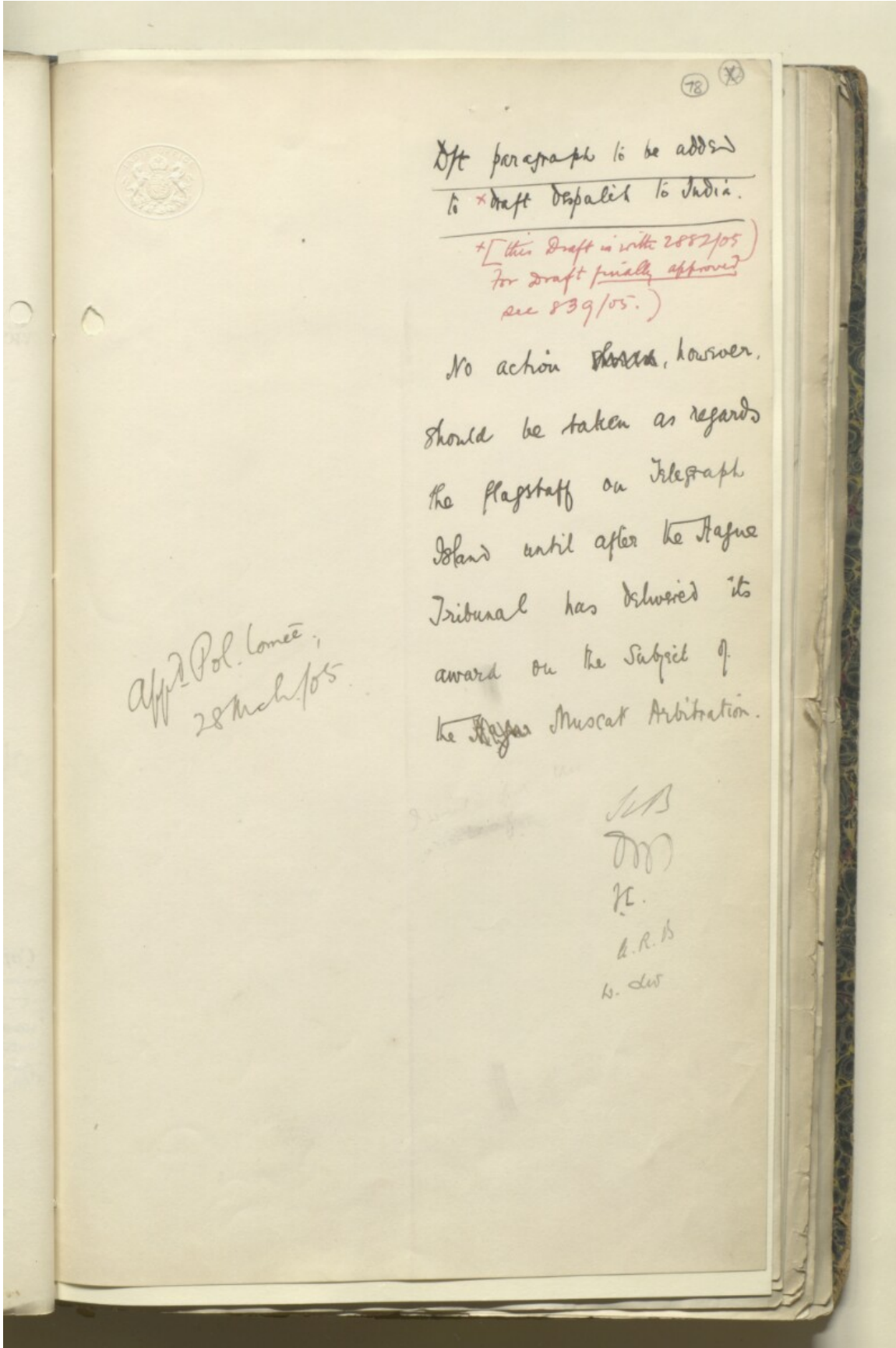


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٧ظ] (١٥٩/٤٥٤)



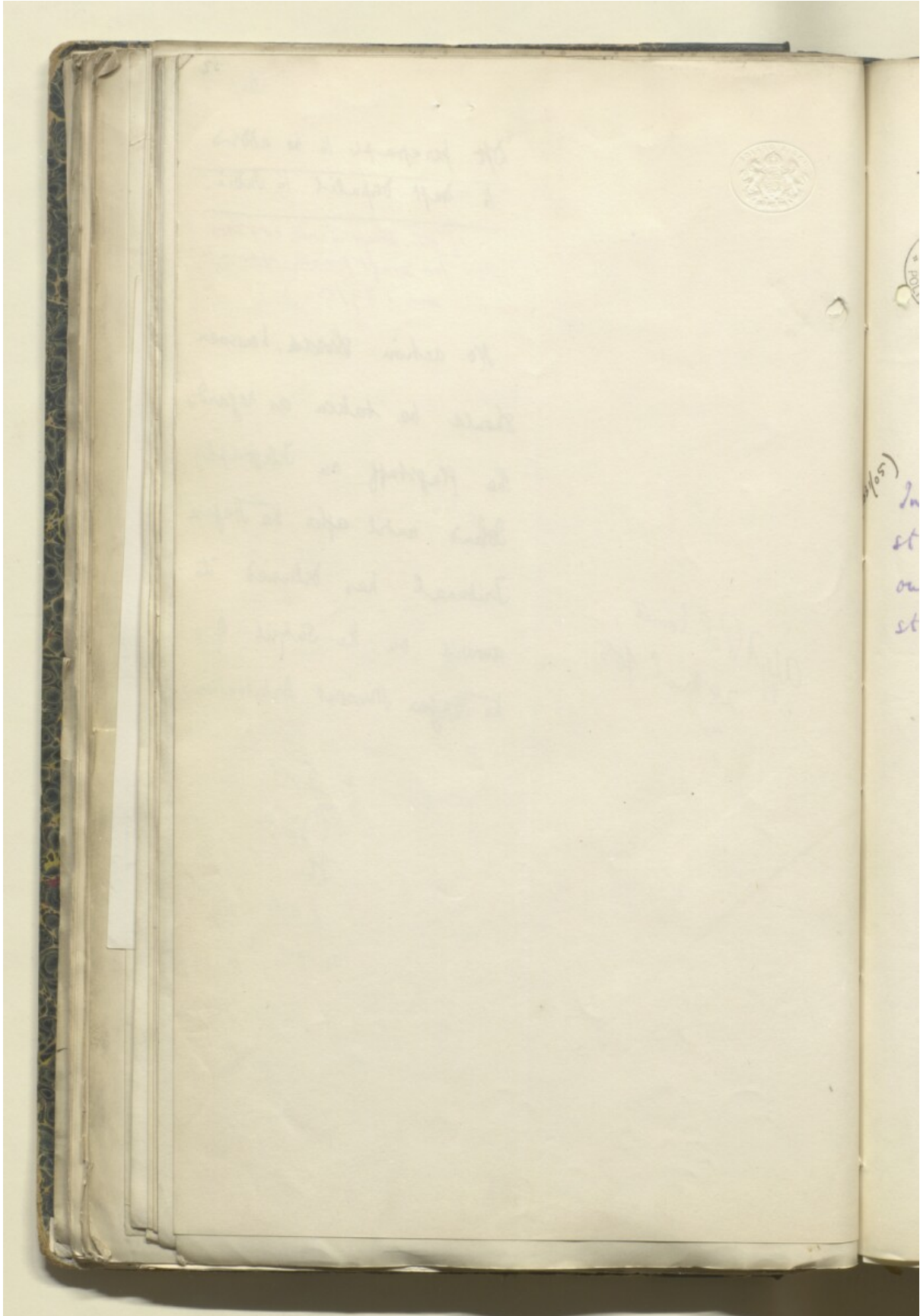


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٧٨٩] (٤٥٤/١٦٠)



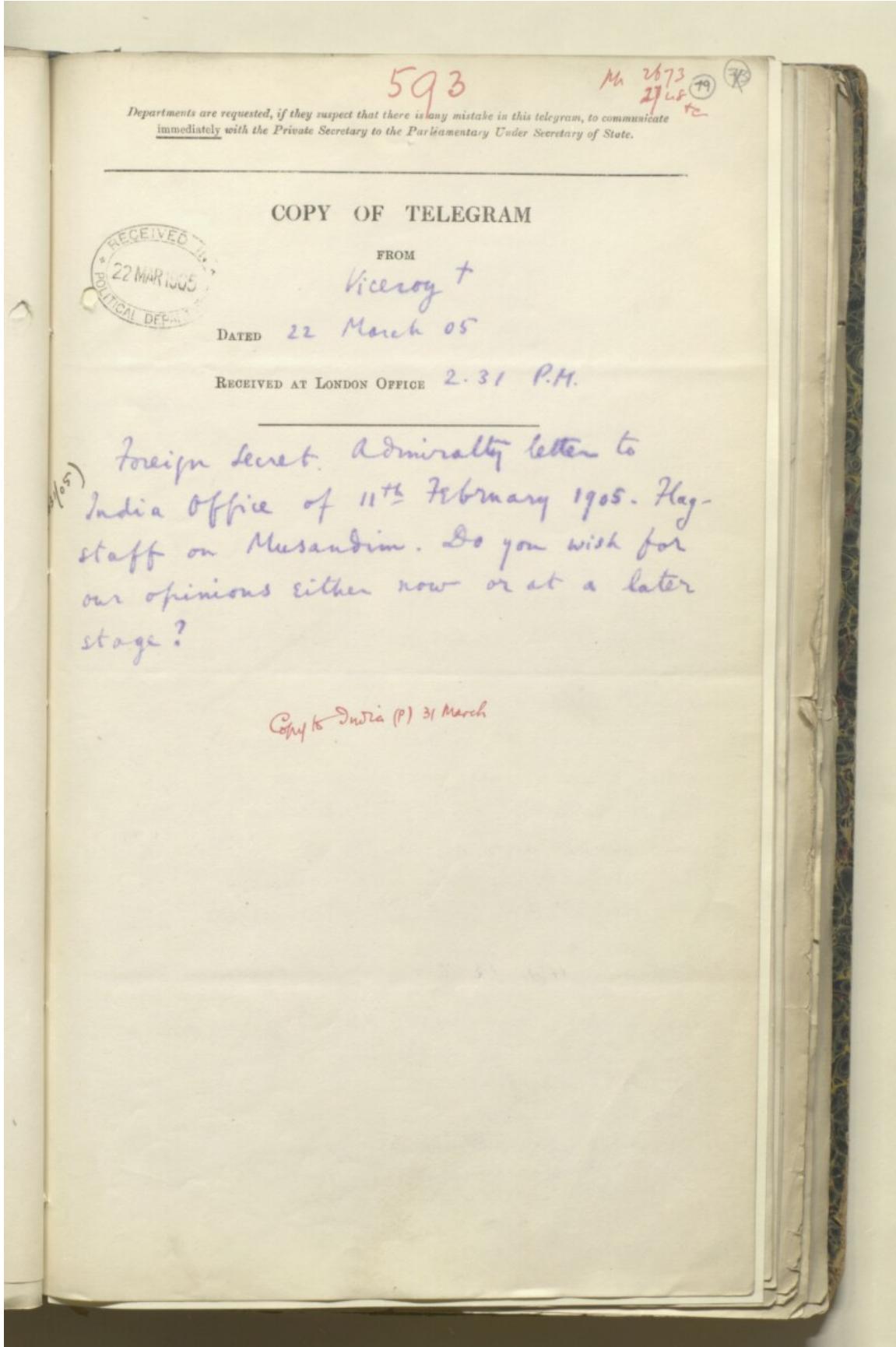


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٨ظ] (٤٥٤/١٦١)



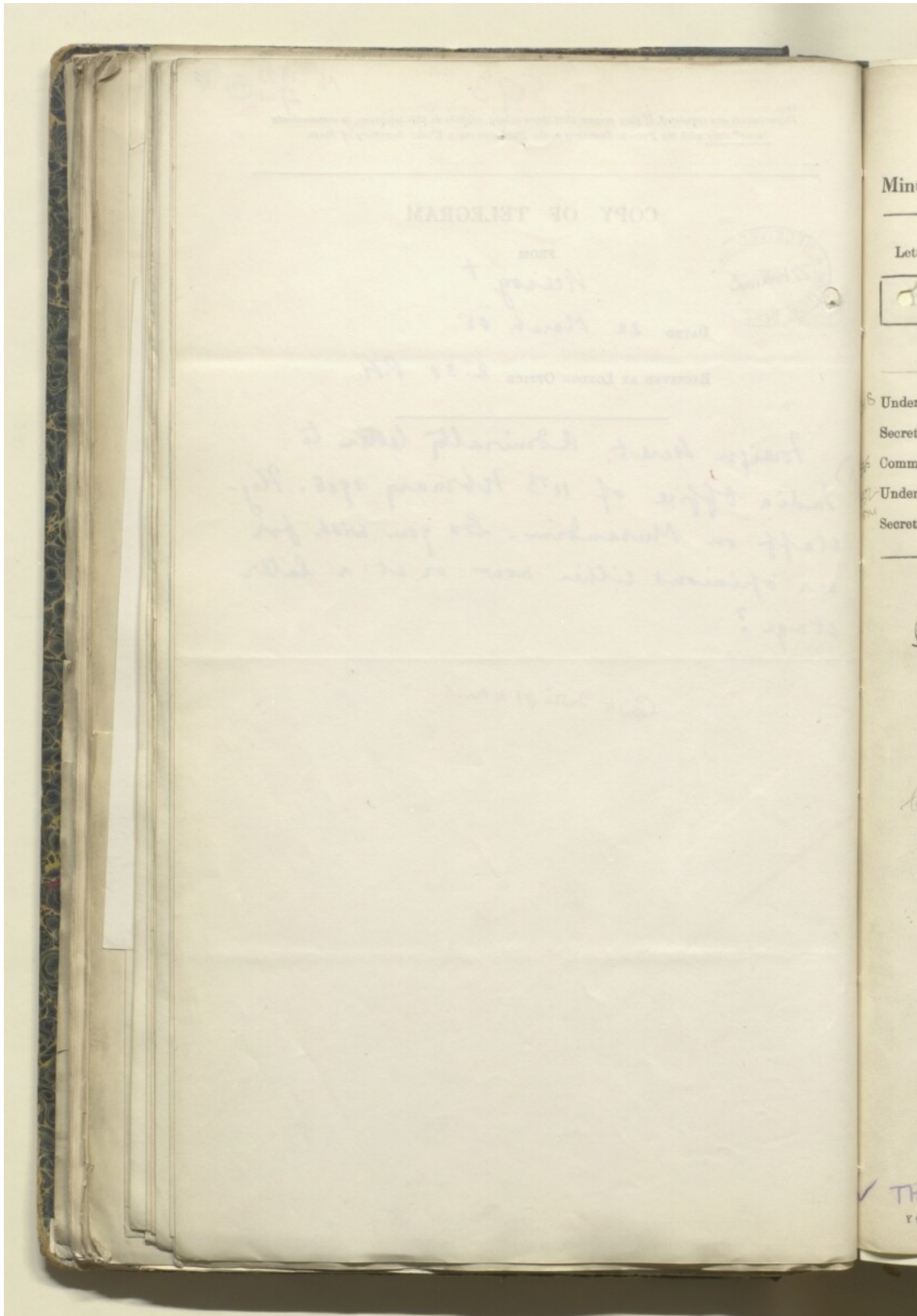


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٩و] (٤٥٤/١٦٢)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٩ظ] (٤٥٤/١٦٣)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٠] (٤٥٤/١٦٤)

Register No. 2748
Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT

Letter from 70. Defence Comtee., Dated 15 Rec. 1776 } 1905.
Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	17 March	DK	Persian Gulf. Flagstaff in the neighbourhood of Musandam. Concurrence of 70 and Defence Committee in the Off. Desp. to India. To flag to be hoisted on Telegraph Island.
Secretary of State	17	JK	
Committee	18	590	
Under Secretary.....	31	Off.	
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2673 52,1

Off. 5th Admiralty.

Sign as 31 March 05

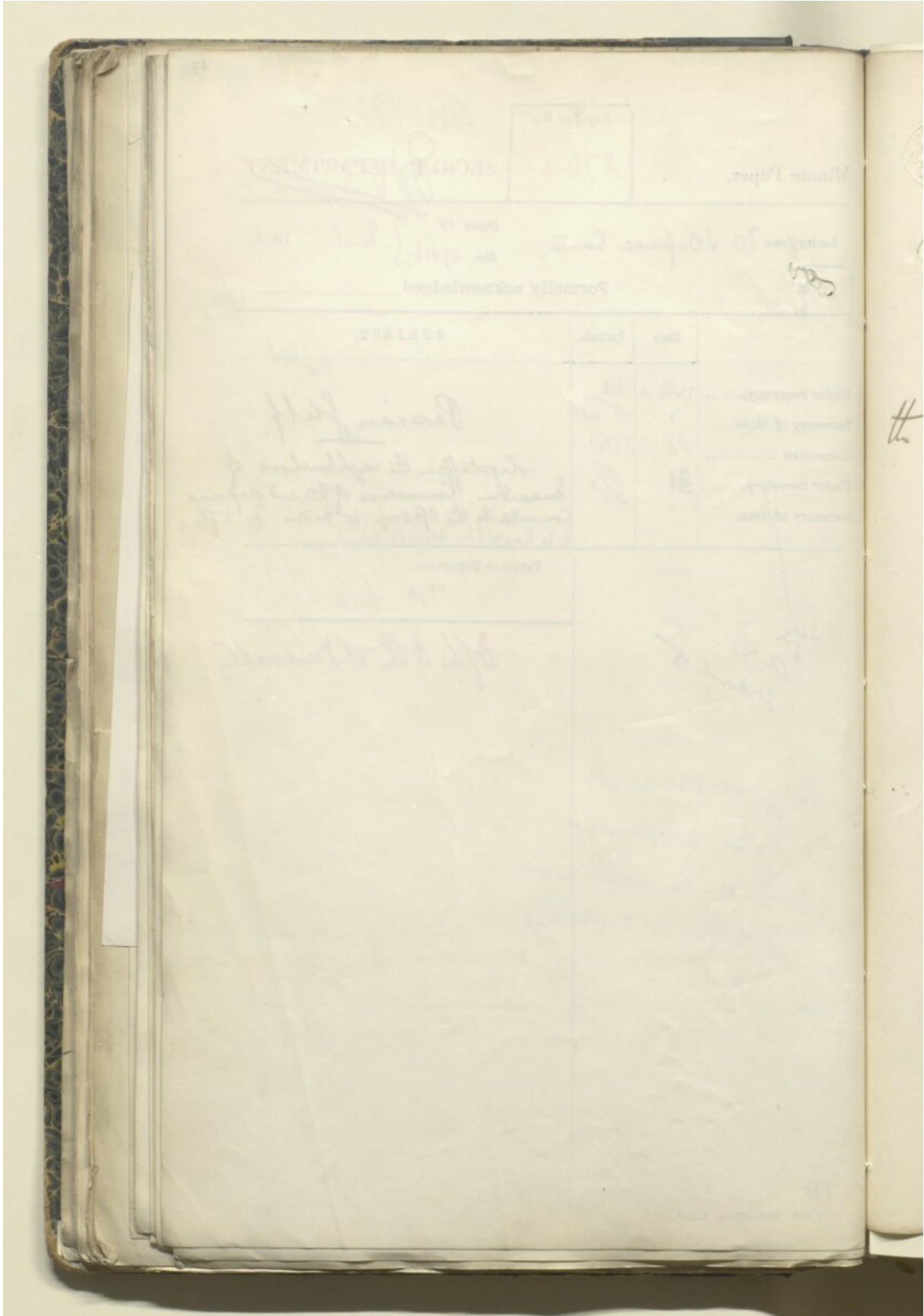
Copy not to be sent
to India at present
(see Mr Campbell's note
7257/05, or 2852/05.)

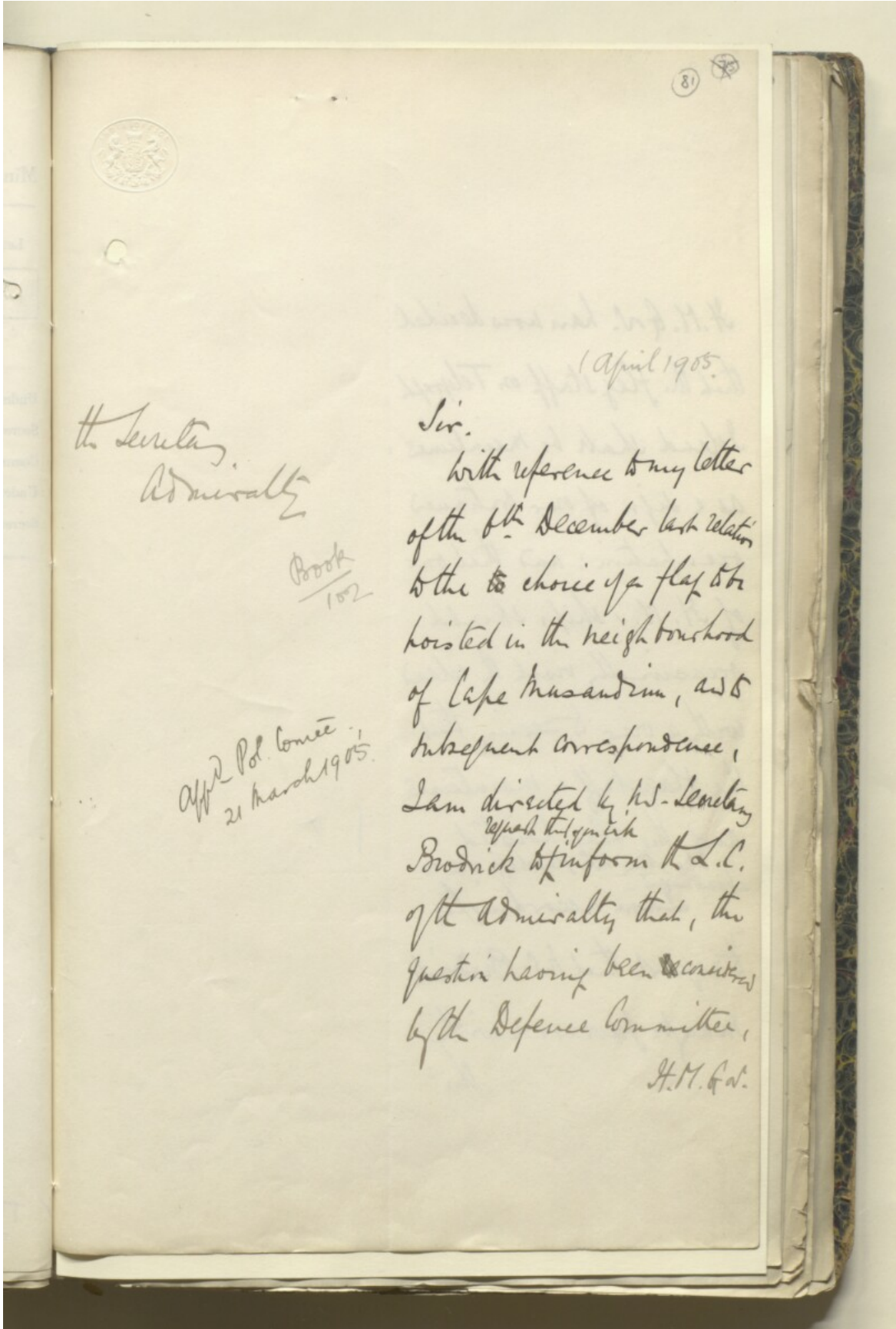
TH

Y 9935. 2000—6/1904. I. 1186.



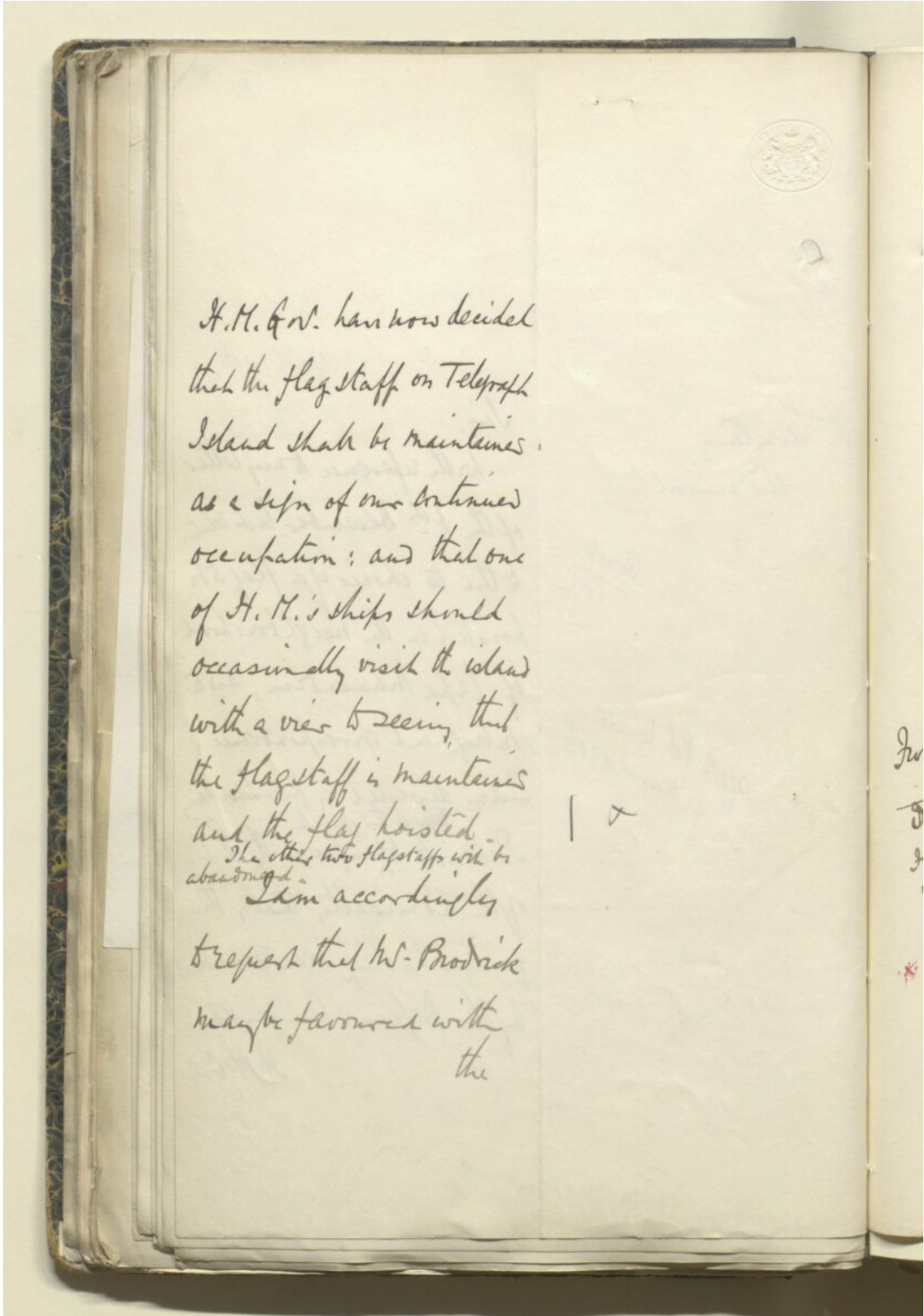
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٠ظ] (٤٥٤/١٦٥)







"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ ٨١] (٤٥٤/١٦٧)



H. M. Gov. has now decided
that the flag staff on Telegraph
Island shall be maintained
as a sign of our continued
occupation; and that one
of H. M.'s ships should
occasionally visit the island
with a view to seeing that
the flagstaff is maintained
and the flag hoisted.
The other two flagstaffs will be
abandoned.
I am accordingly
to request that Mr. Brodrick
may be favoured with
the



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي: - تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٩٠٢] [٤٥٤/١٦٨]

82

the views of the Lords Commissioners
as to the most appropriate
flag to be ~~used~~ ^{flown} upon
~~the~~ Telegraph Island.

A copy of correspondence
with the Foreign Office and
with the Defence Committee,
together with the draft of a
despatch which Mr. Brodick
proposes to address to the
Gov. of India on the subject
is enclosed for the information
of the L.C.

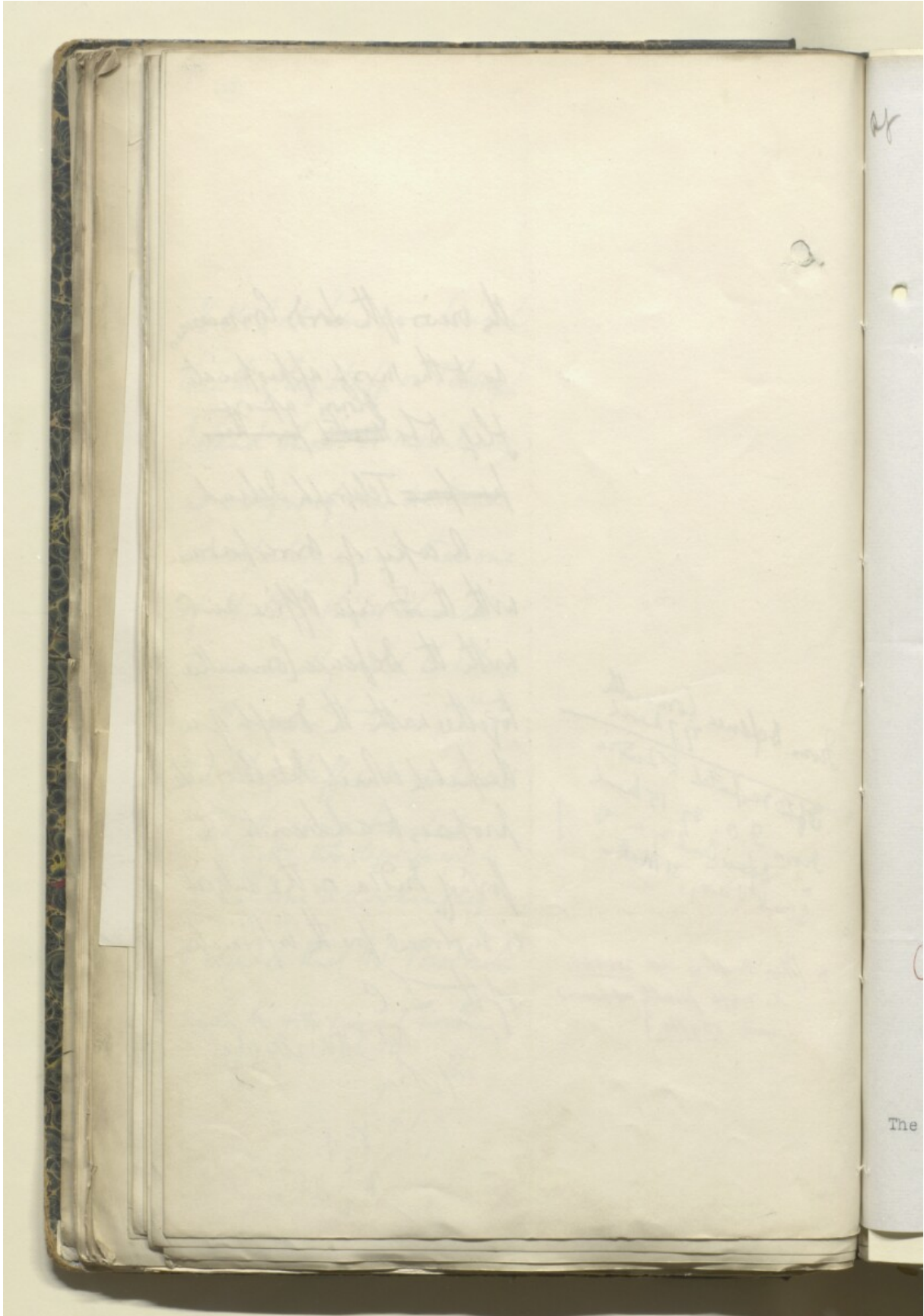
(Sd.) H. Walpole
1/1/05
A. R. B.
W. C. W.

From Defence Committee 27 March
Dft. despatch to India
from G.O. 27 15 March
" Defence Comtee 31 March
" to Vicoy,

* [This draft is with 2882/05.
The draft finally approved
is with 839/05.]

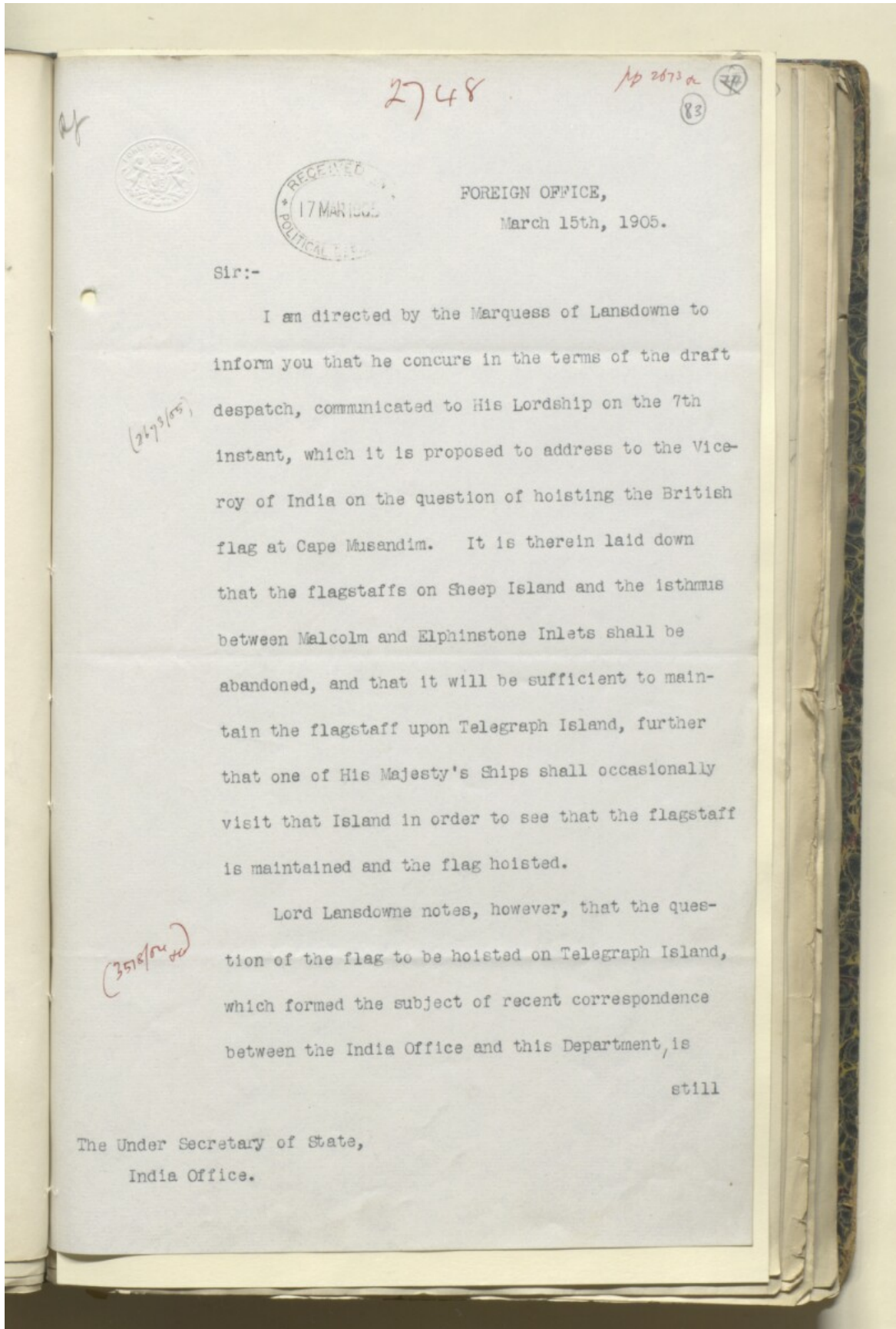


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٢ظ] (٤٥٤/١٦٩)



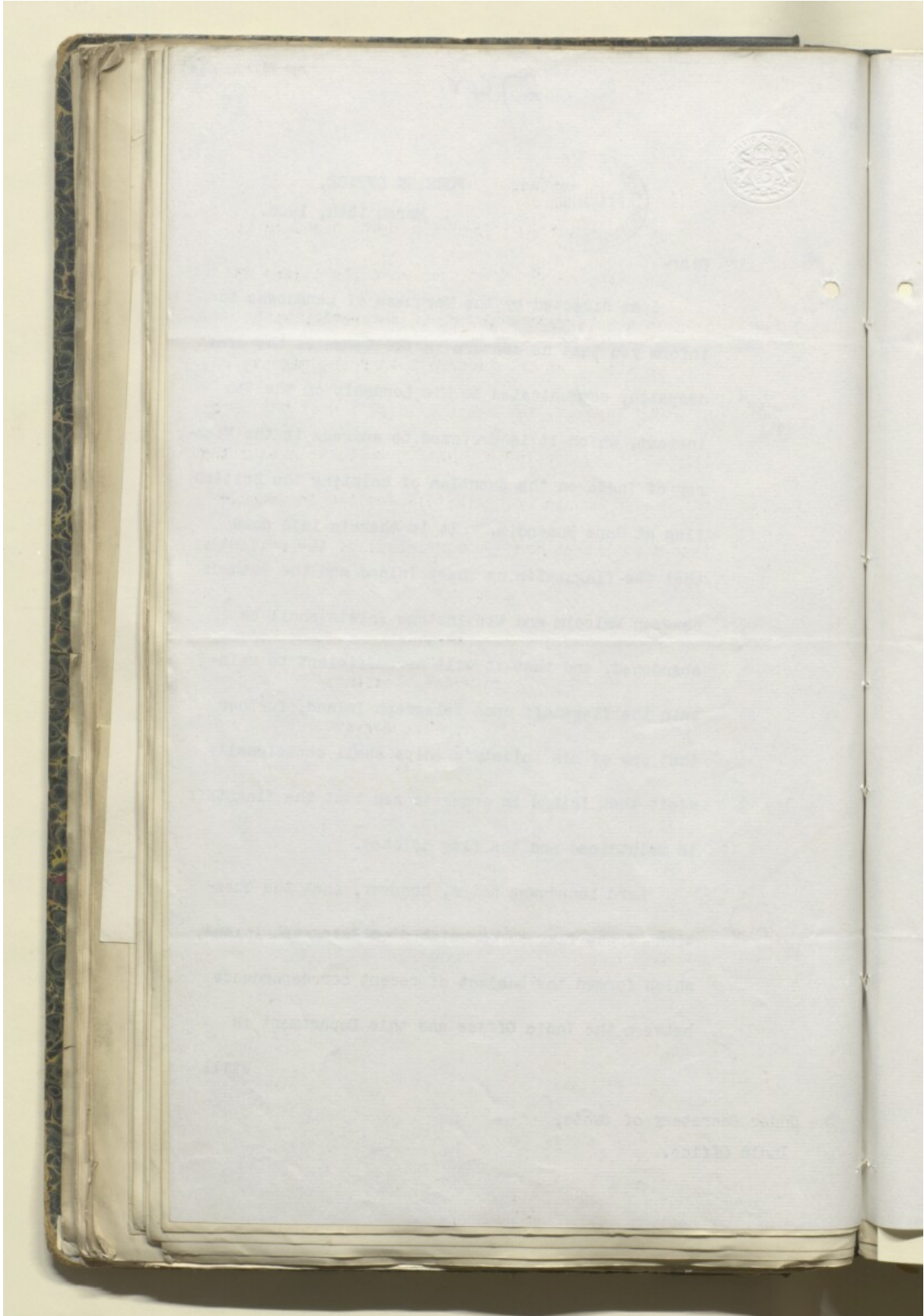


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٣ و] (٤٥٤/١٧٠)



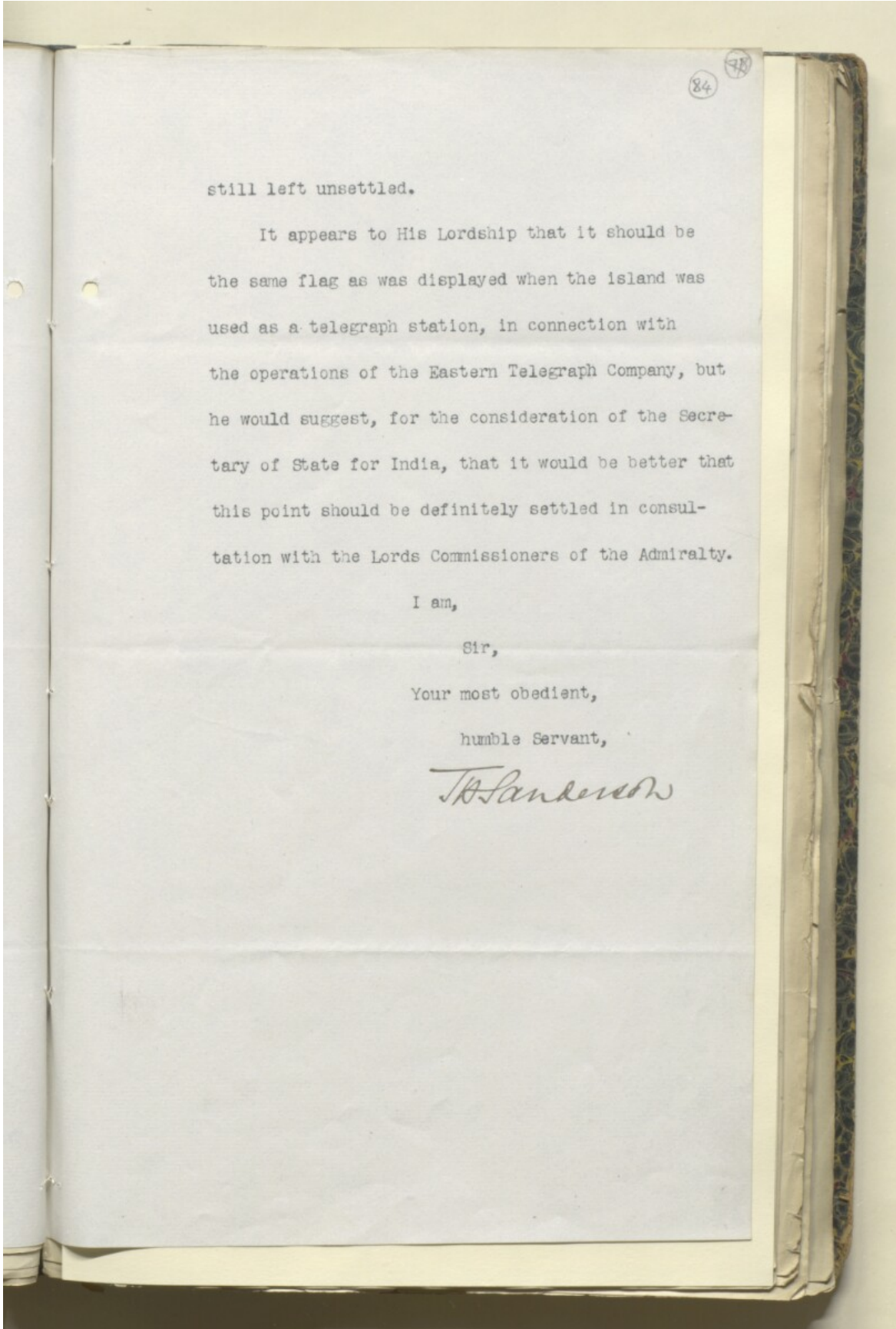


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٨٣] (٤٥٤/١٧١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٤و] (٤٥٤/١٧٢)



still left unsettled.

It appears to His Lordship that it should be the same flag as was displayed when the island was used as a telegraph station, in connection with the operations of the Eastern Telegraph Company, but he would suggest, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, that it would be better that this point should be definitely settled in consultation with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am,

Sir,

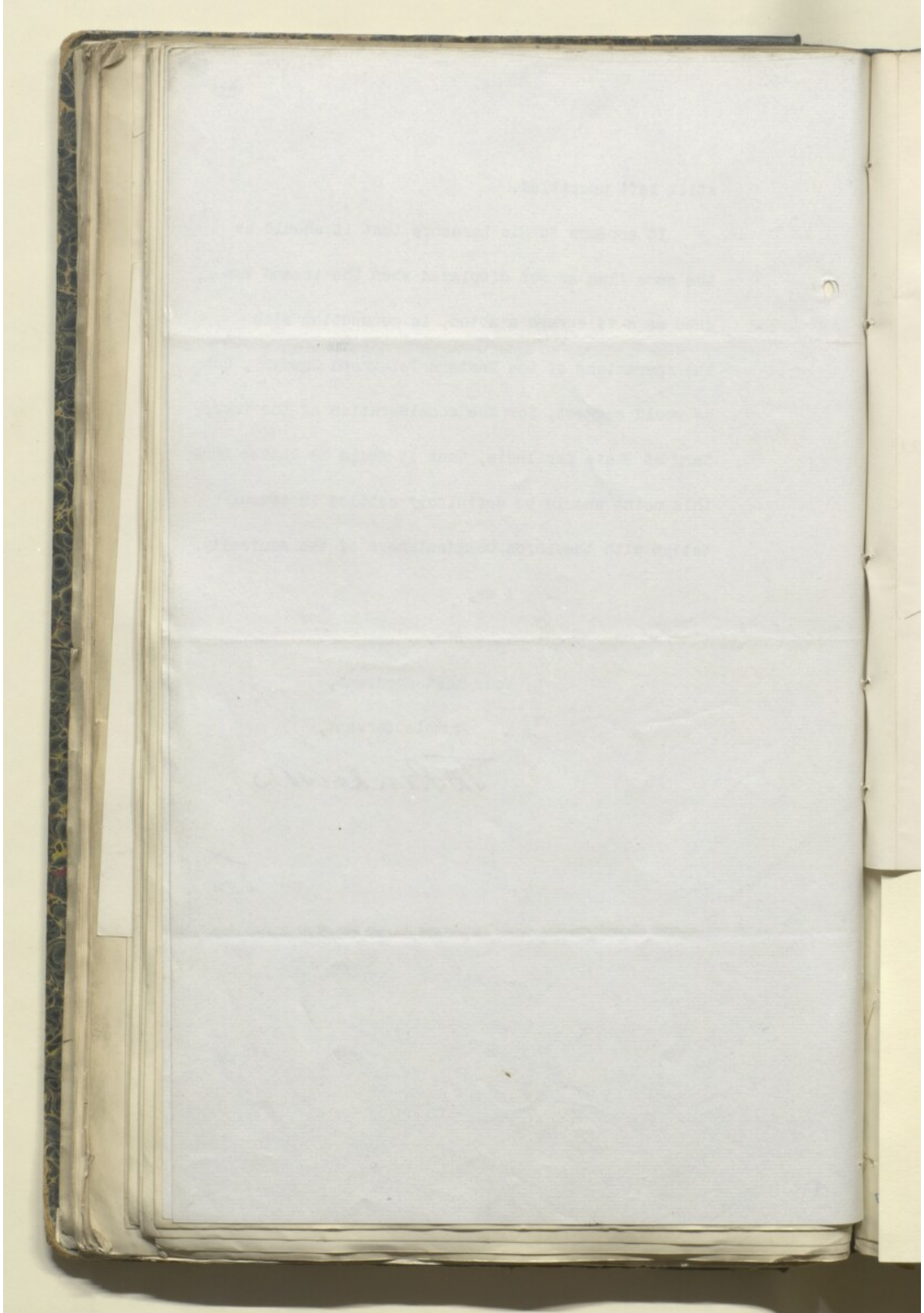
Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

J. Anderson

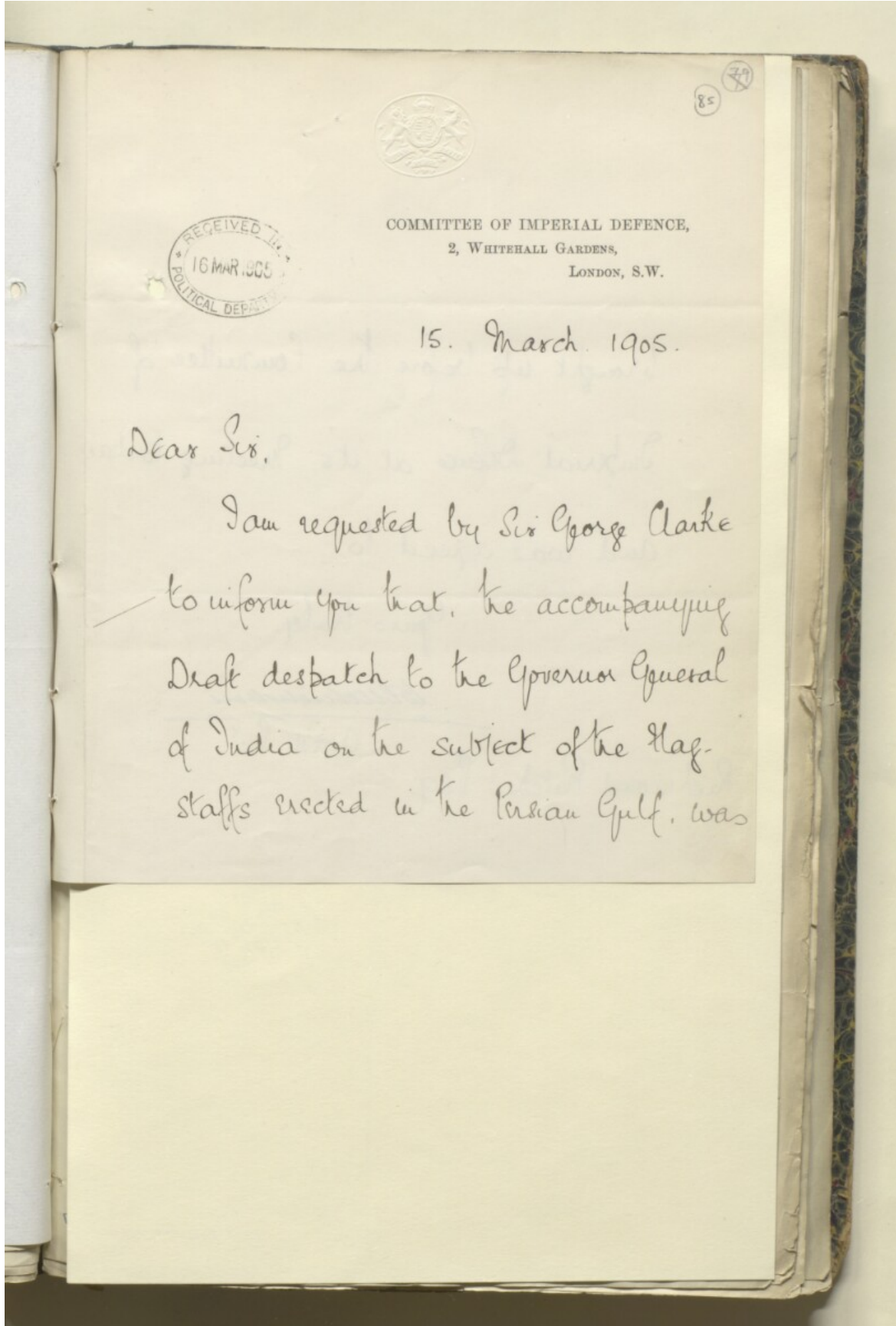


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٨٤] (٤٥٤/١٧٣)



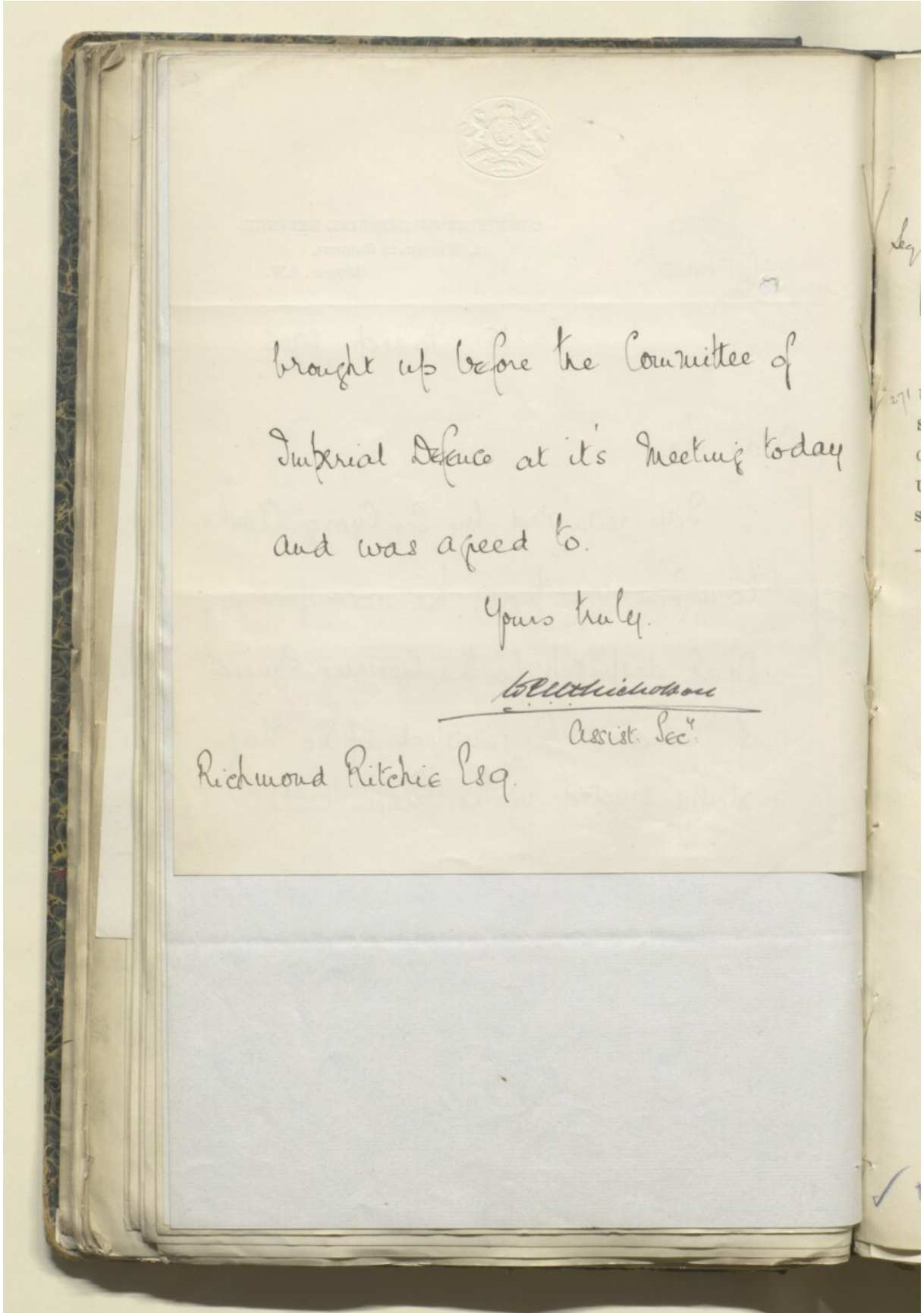


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٥] (٤٥٤/١٧٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٥ظ] (٤٥٤/١٧٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٦] (٤٥٤/١٧٦)

86

Register No.
541

Minute Paper. **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Leg's Letter from India, no. 8M. Dated 23 Feb. } 1905.
Rec. 11 Mch. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
27 Under Secretary.....	15/11/05	W	Persian Juff. Views of Major Cox (dated 29 Jan.) regarding the custody of the Hagotafts in the neighbourhood of Ras Musandim.
Secretary of State	15	W	
Committee	16	J.S.S.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2673
~~2673~~ ?

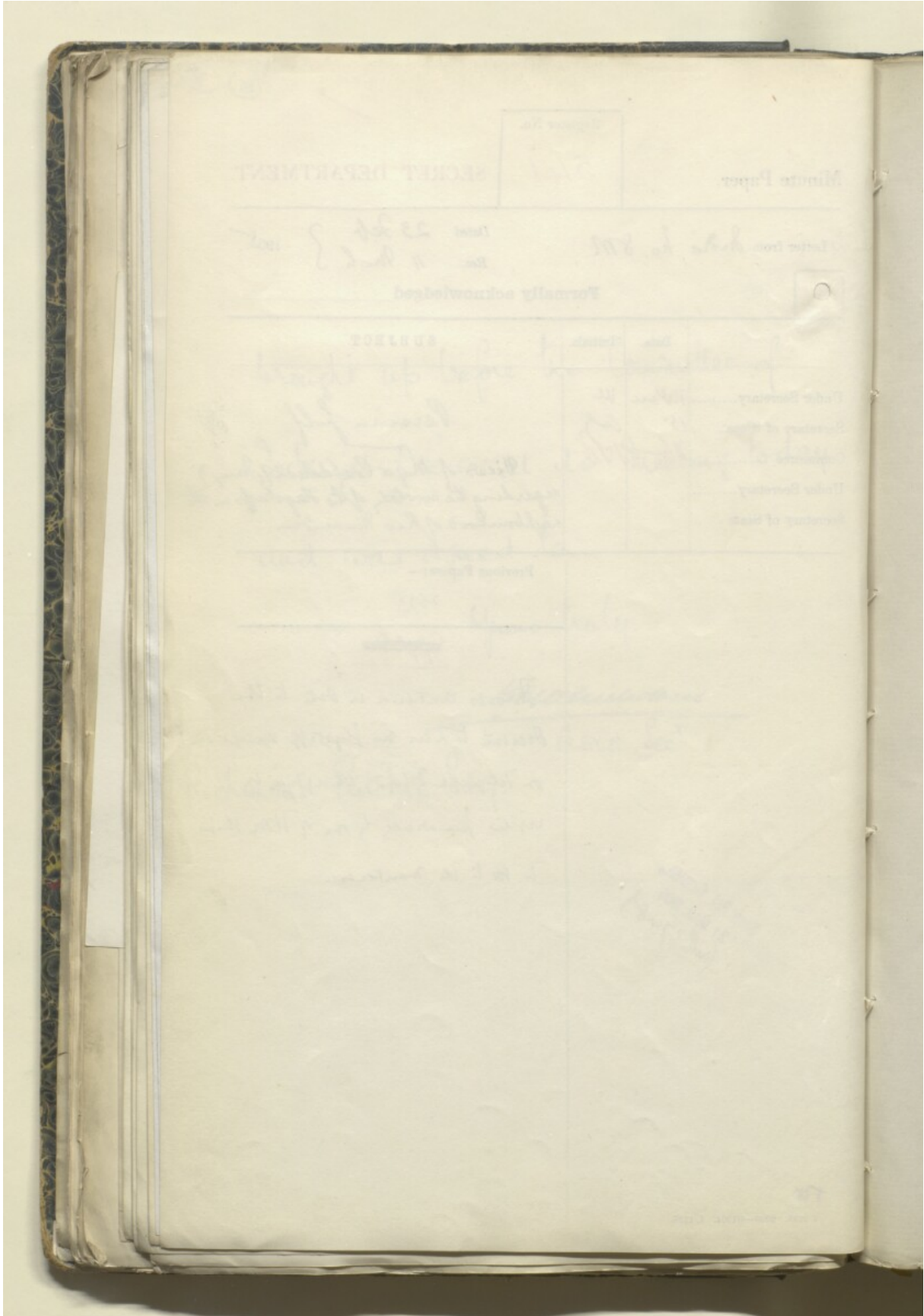
This is anterior in date to the
decision to have no flagstaff except one
on Telegraph Island, which was the
written instructions by one of HM ships
to see to its maintenance

Seen Pol. Comm. 21 MAR 1905
(with 2748)

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1135.

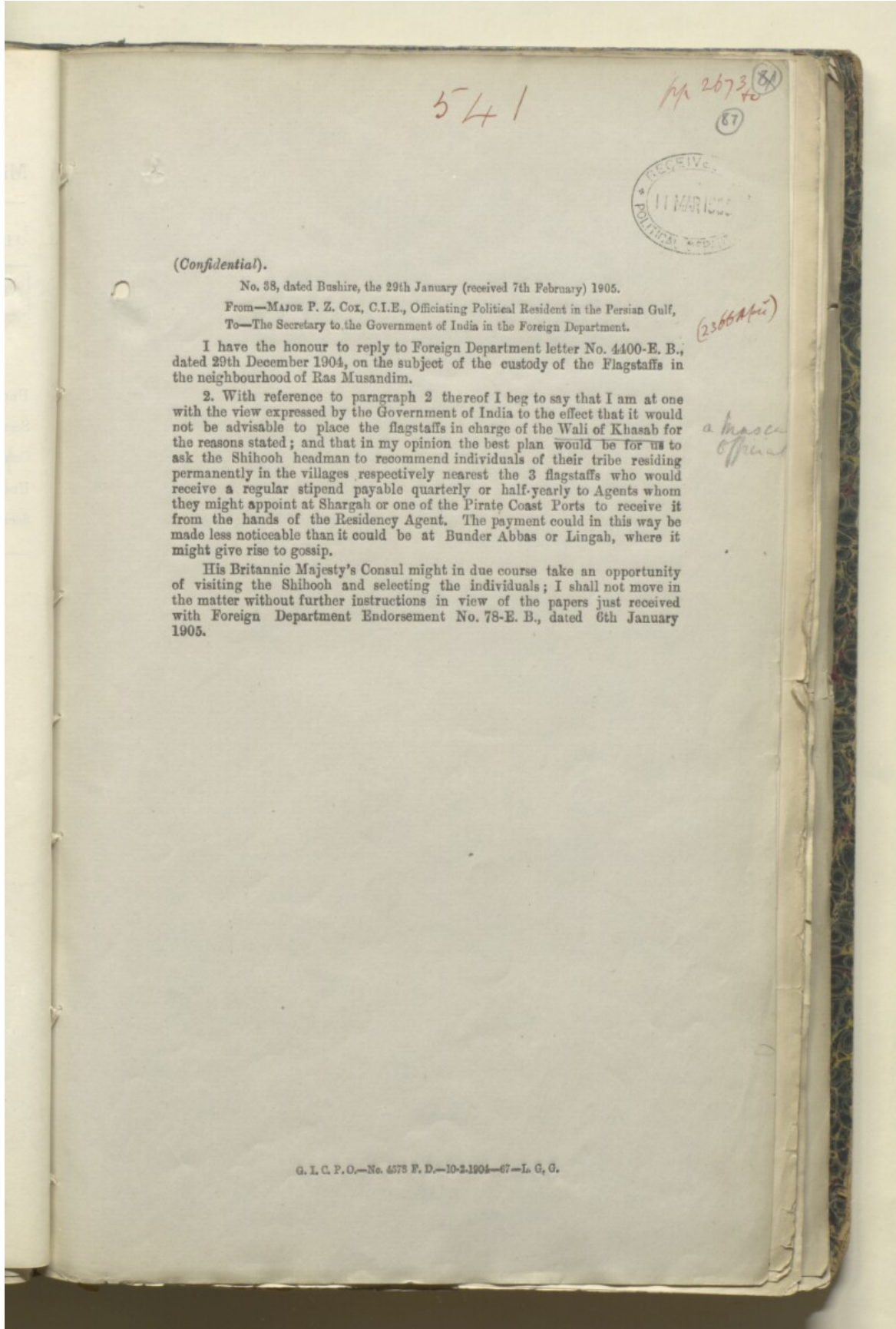


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٦ظ] (٤٥٤/١٧٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٧ و] [١٧٨/٤٥٤]



(Confidential).

No. 38, dated Bushire, the 29th January (received 7th February) 1905.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to reply to Foreign Department letter No. 4400-E. B., dated 29th December 1904, on the subject of the custody of the Flagstaves in the neighbourhood of Ras Musandim.

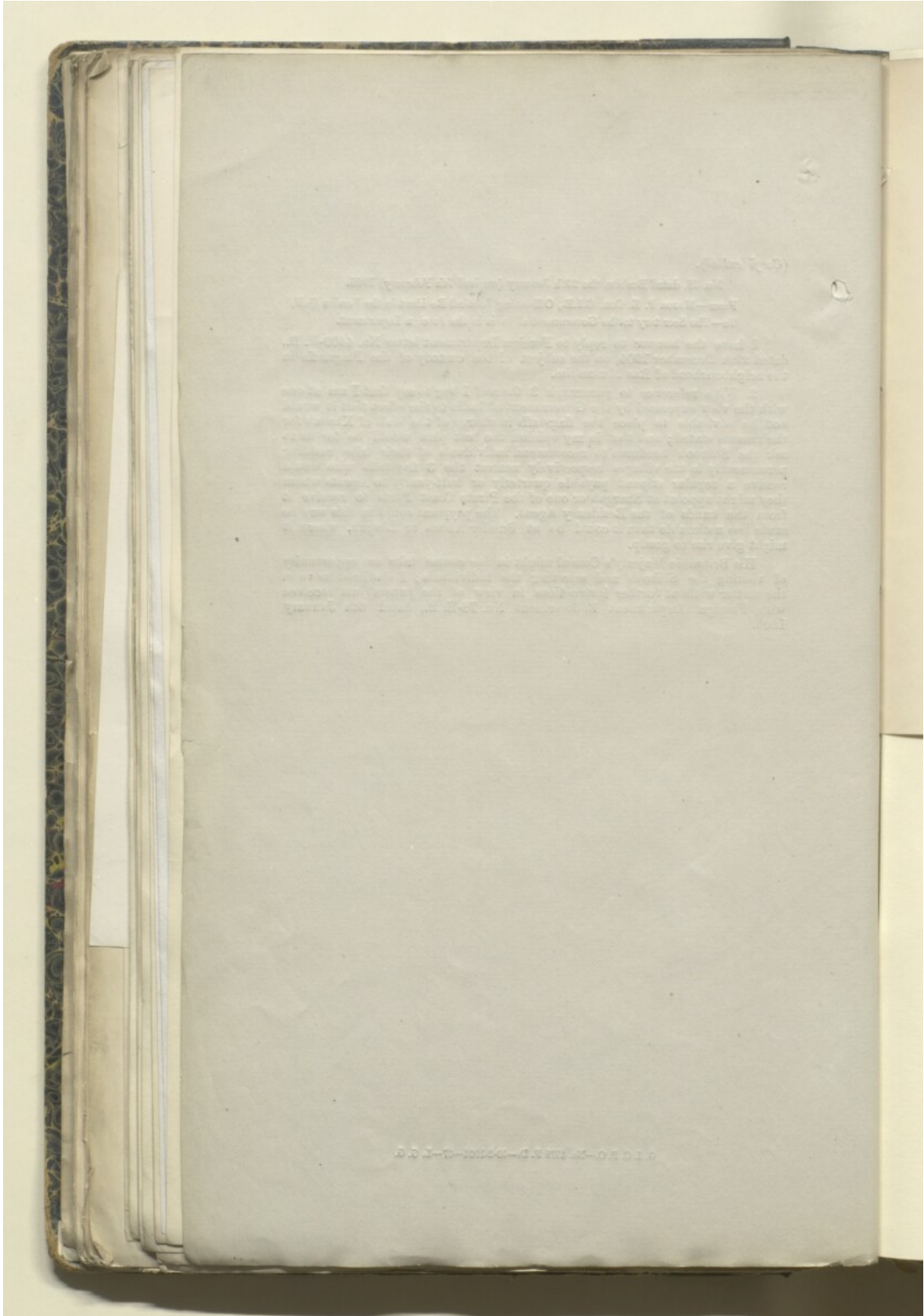
2. With reference to paragraph 2 thereof I beg to say that I am at one with the view expressed by the Government of India to the effect that it would not be advisable to place the flagstaves in charge of the Wali of Khasab for the reasons stated; and that in my opinion the best plan would be for us to ask the Shihooh headman to recommend individuals of their tribe residing permanently in the villages respectively nearest the 3 flagstaves who would receive a regular stipend payable quarterly or half-yearly to Agents whom they might appoint at Shargah or one of the Pirate Coast Ports to receive it from the hands of the Residency Agent. The payment could in this way be made less noticeable than it could be at Bunder Abbas or Lingah, where it might give rise to gossip.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul might in due course take an opportunity of visiting the Shihooh and selecting the individuals; I shall not move in the matter without further instructions in view of the papers just received with Foreign Department Endorsement No. 78-E. B., dated 6th January 1905.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 4578 F. D.—10-2-1904—67—L. G. G.

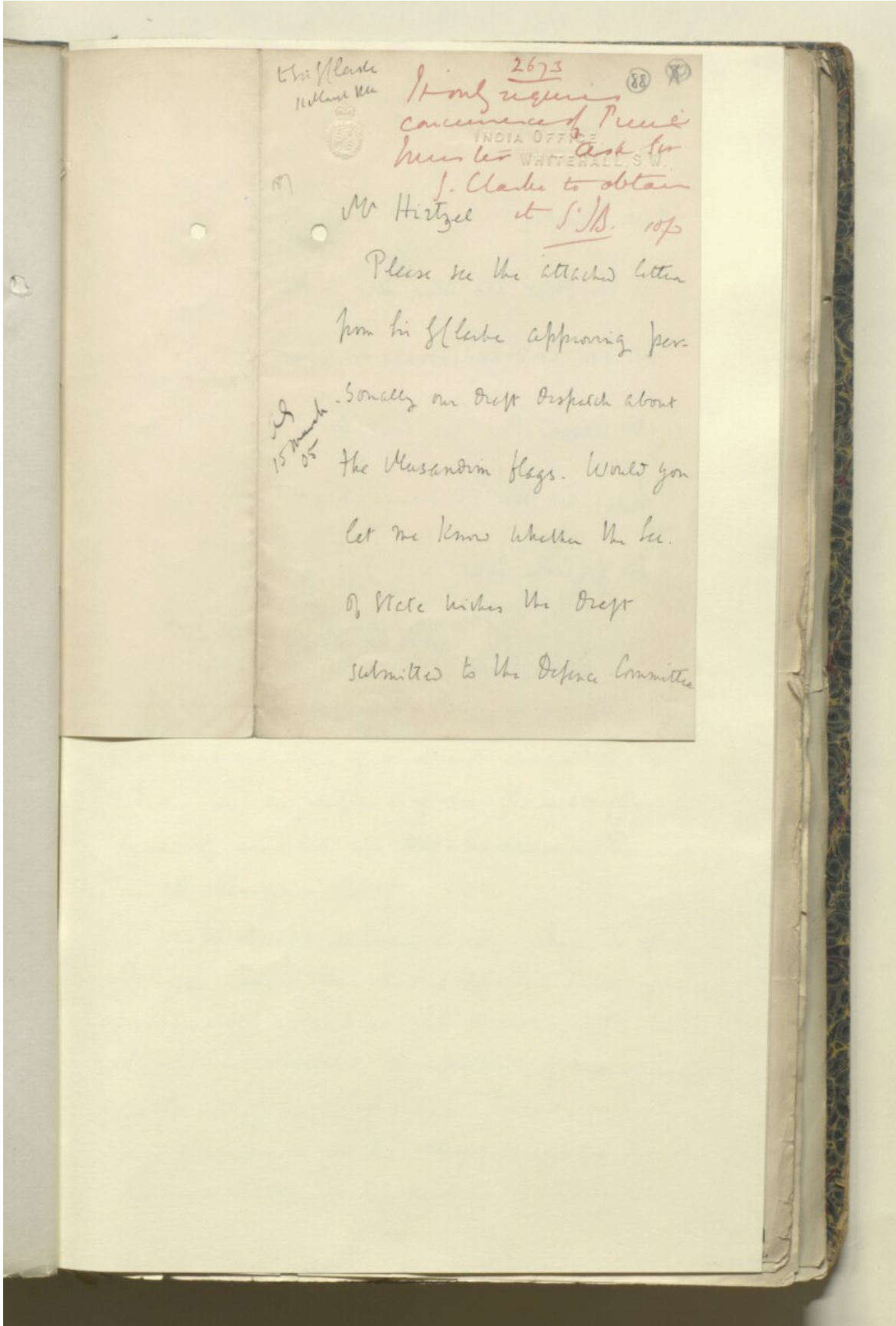


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٧ظ] (٤٥٤/١٧٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٨] (٤٥٤/١٨٠)



Mr Clarke
Holland etc

26/3
I only require
concerned Press
INDIA OFFICE
Whitehall, S.W.

Mr Hirtzel at S.W. 10/10

Please see the attached letter

from Mr Clarke approving per

15/10/05 - Sonally our Draft Dispatch about

the Musandam flags. Would you

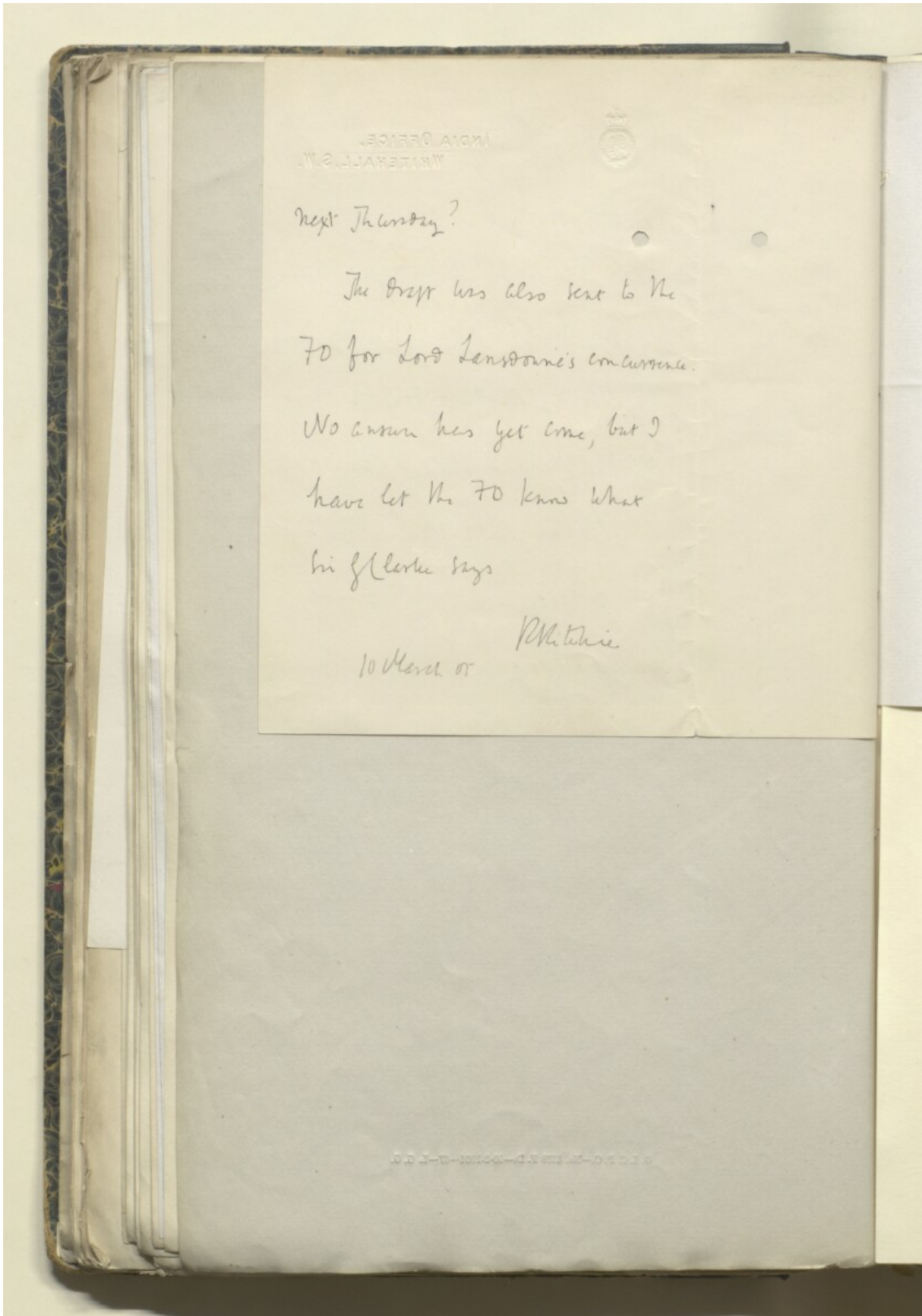
let me know whether the Sec.

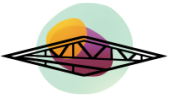
of Note wishes the Draft

submitted to the Defence Committee

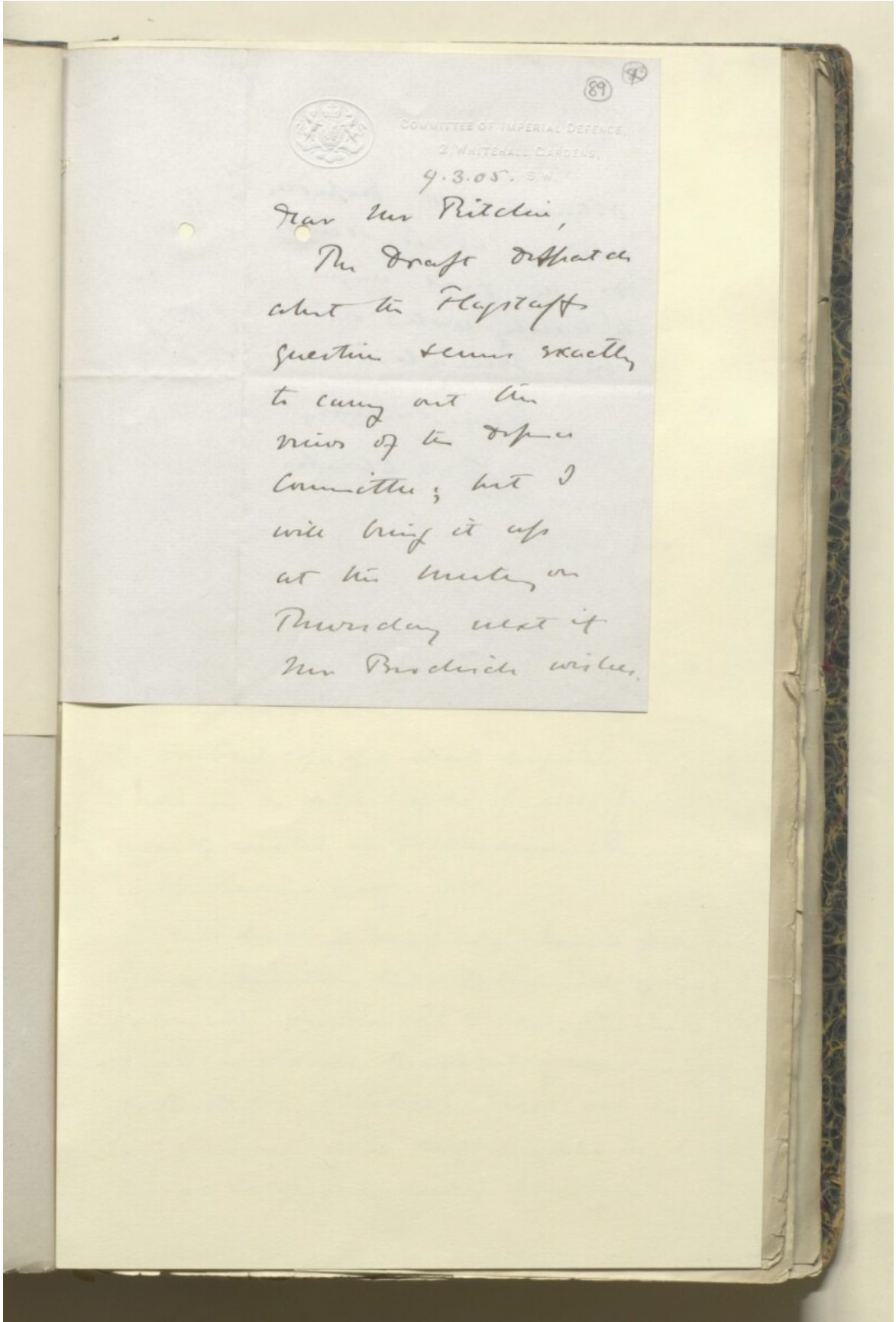


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٨٨] (٤٥٤/١٨١)



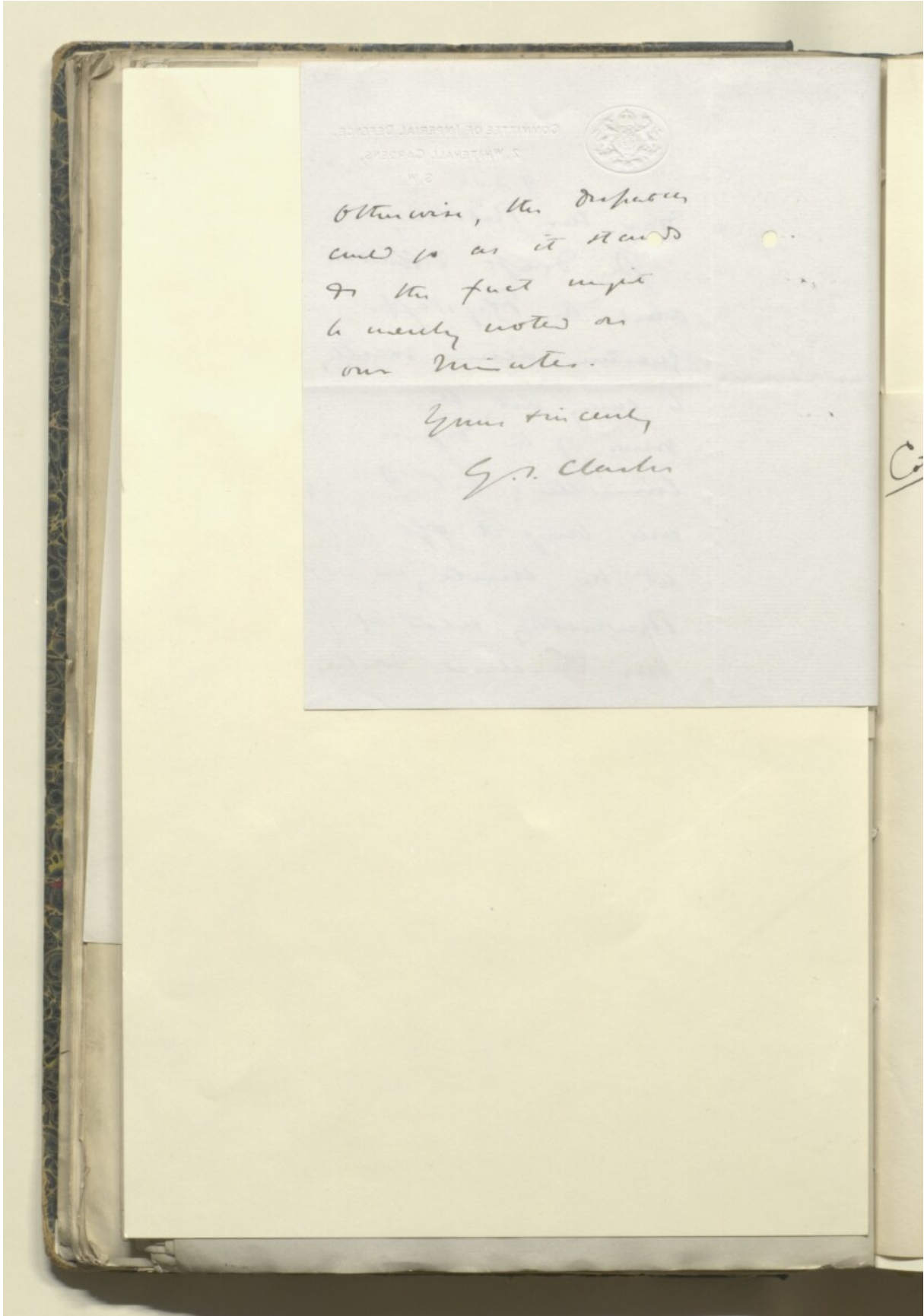


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٩و] (١٨٢/٤٥٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٩ظ] (٤٥٤/١٨٣)



COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE
WHITEHALL PAPERS
1883



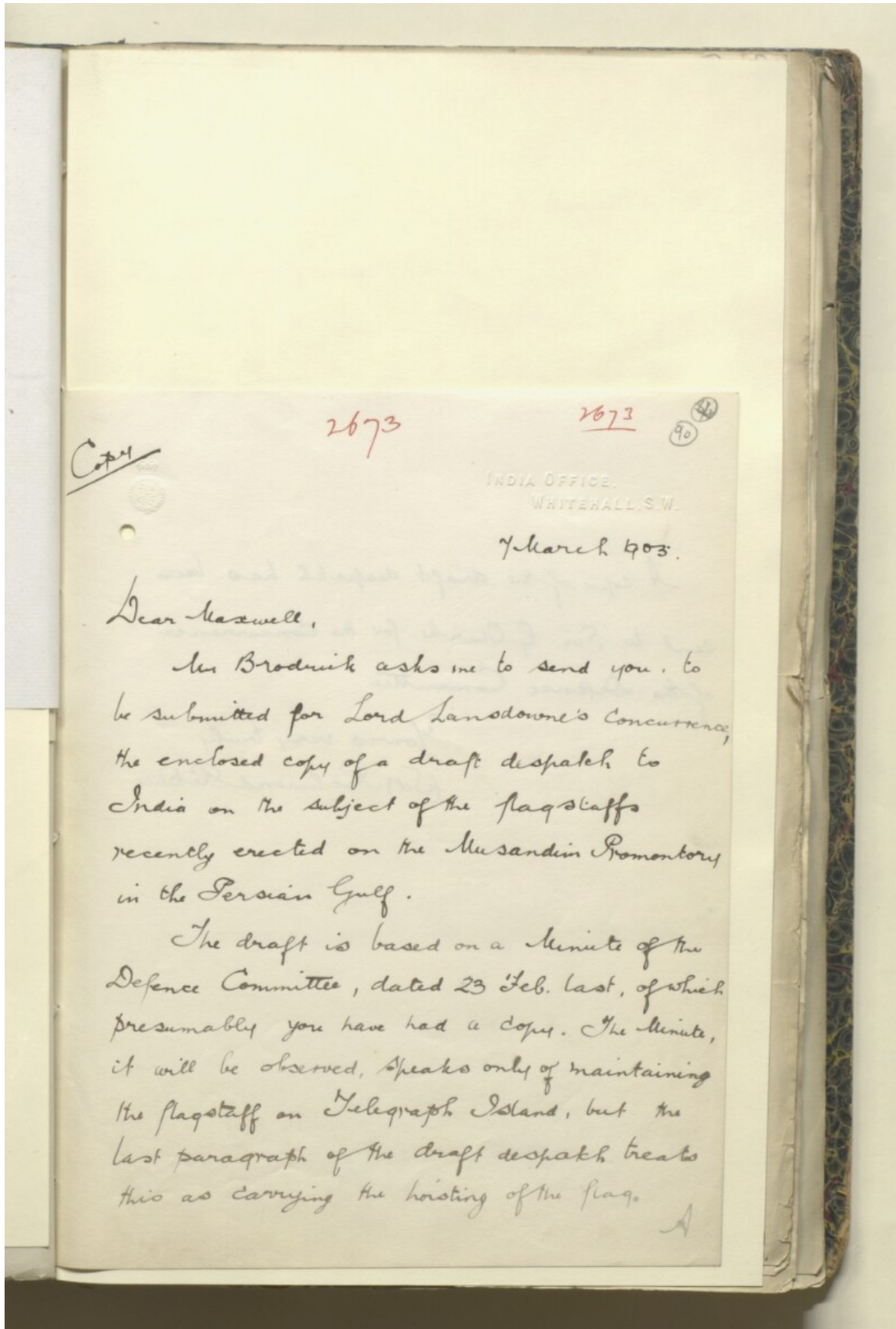
Otherwise, the papers
and so as it stands
to the fact might
be merely noted in
our minutes.

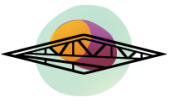
Yours sincerely
G. S. Clarke

C

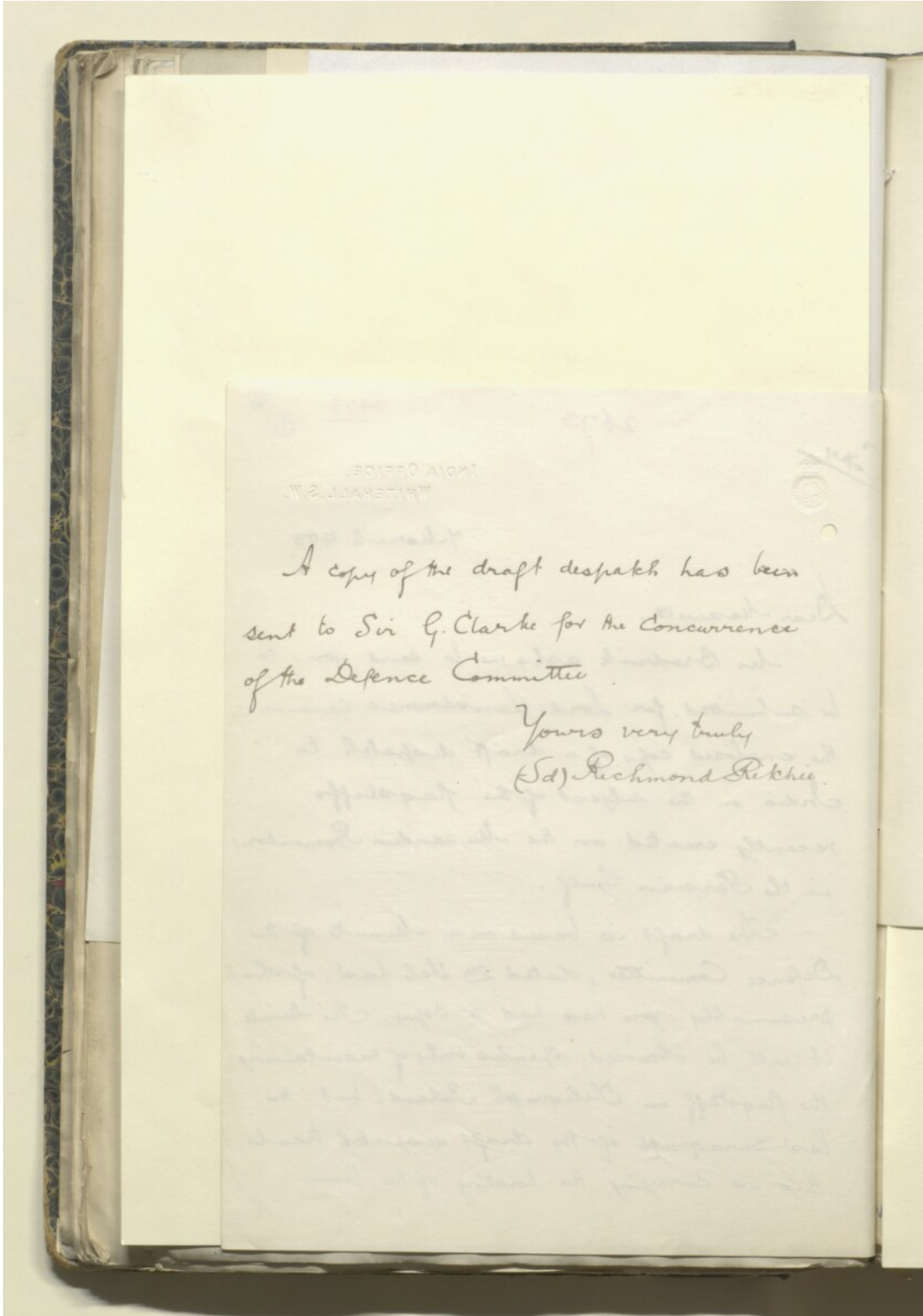


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٠] (٤٥٤/١٨٤)



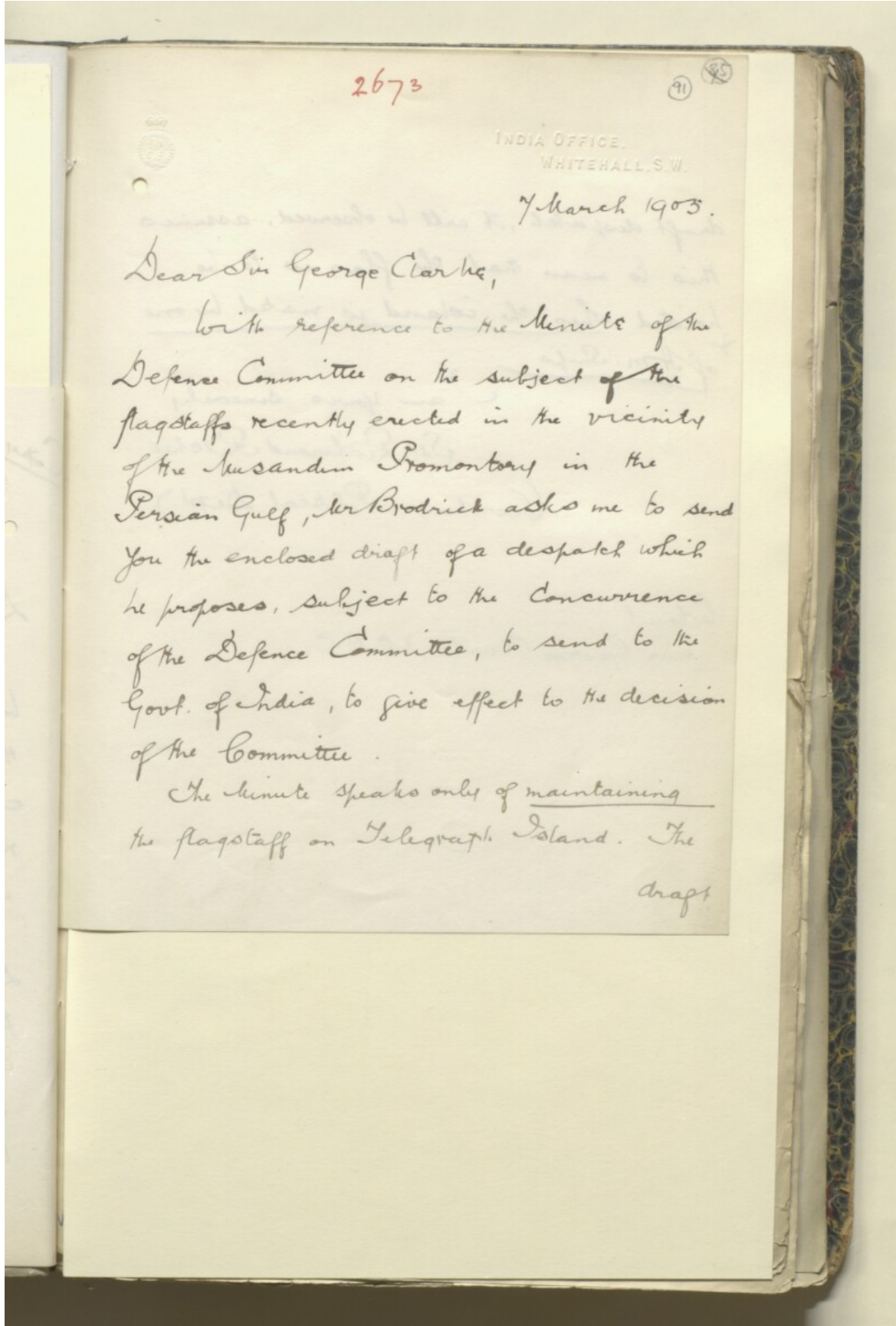


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٠ظ] (٤٥٤/١٨٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩١] (٤٥٤/١٨٦)



2673

91

INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.

7 March 1903.

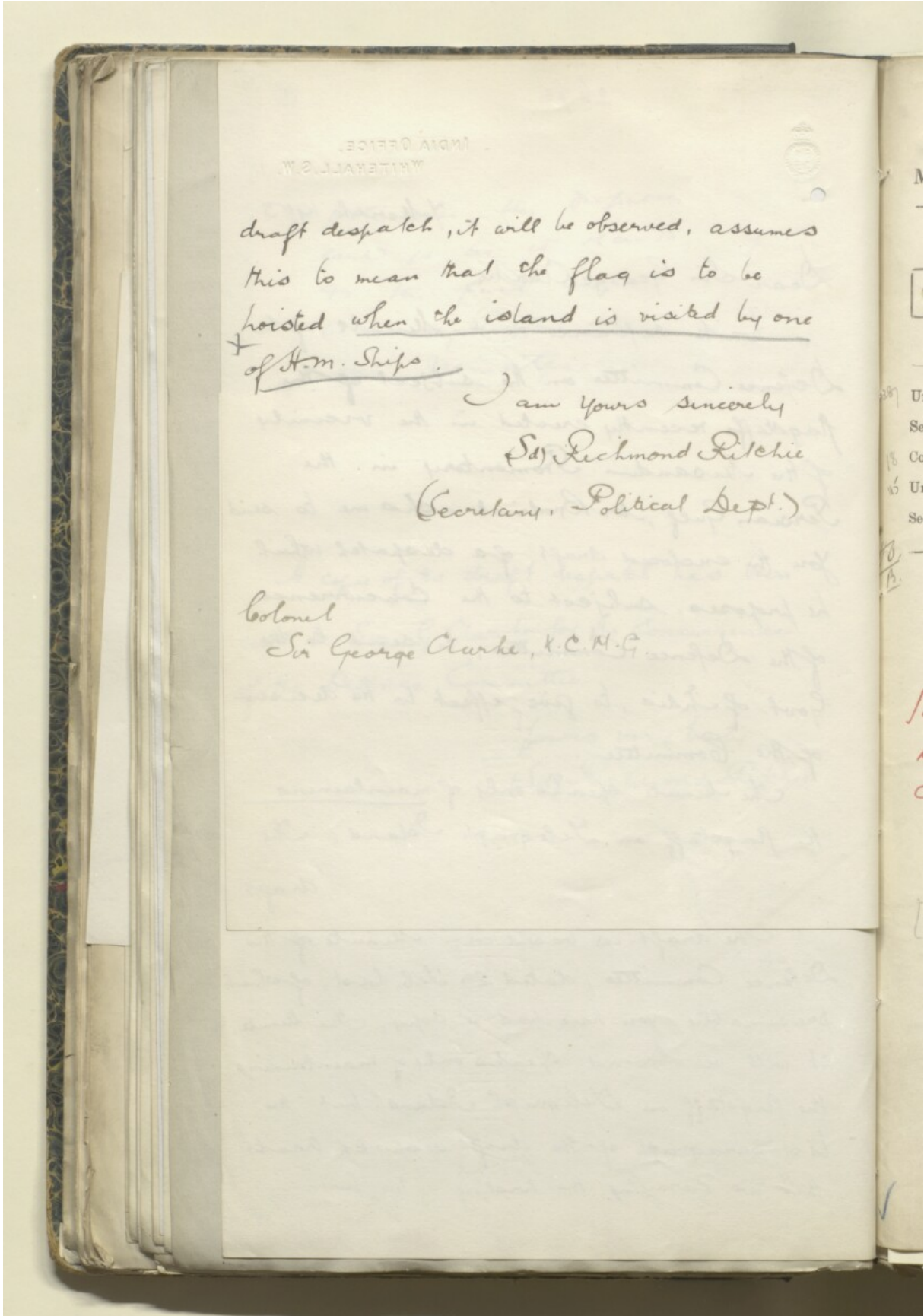
Dear Sir George Clarke,

With reference to the Minute of the Defence Committee on the subject of the flagstaffs recently erected in the vicinity of the Musandam Promontory in the Persian Gulf, Mr Brodrick asks me to send you the enclosed draft of a despatch which he proposes, subject to the concurrence of the Defence Committee, to send to the Govt. of India, to give effect to the decision of the Committee.

The Minute speaks only of maintaining the flagstaff on Telegraph Island. The
draft



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩١ظ] (٤٥٤/١٨٧)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٩٢] (٤٥٤/١٨٨)

Minute Paper. Register No. 2673 SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from Defence Comtee., Dated 24 Feb. 1905.
Rec. 24 Feb.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	27 Feb	WU	Persian Gulf. Flagstaffs in the neighbourhood of Capt Musandam. Decision of the Defence Committee.
Secretary of State	27	AG	
Committee	28	S.M.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
257309

Send 15/3. S.M.

Send to F.O. —
Defence Cee for
consequence
28/ S.M.

[This draft has been
transferred to 2882/05.
for the draft as finally
accepted, see 839/05.]

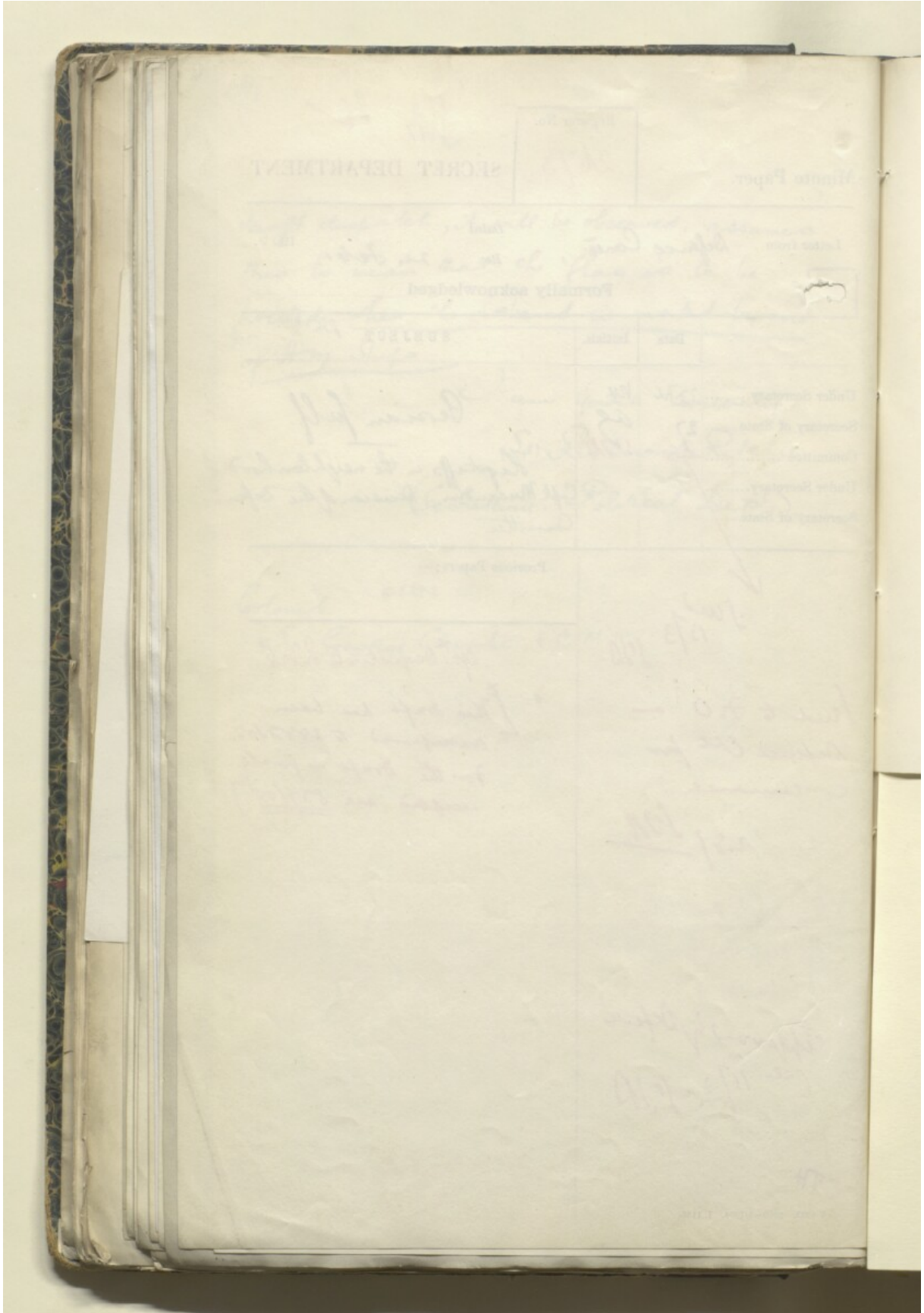
[This draft has been
settled
by Committee]
Approved by Defence
Cee 15/3 S.M.

TH

Y 9635. 2000—6/1904. I. 1135.

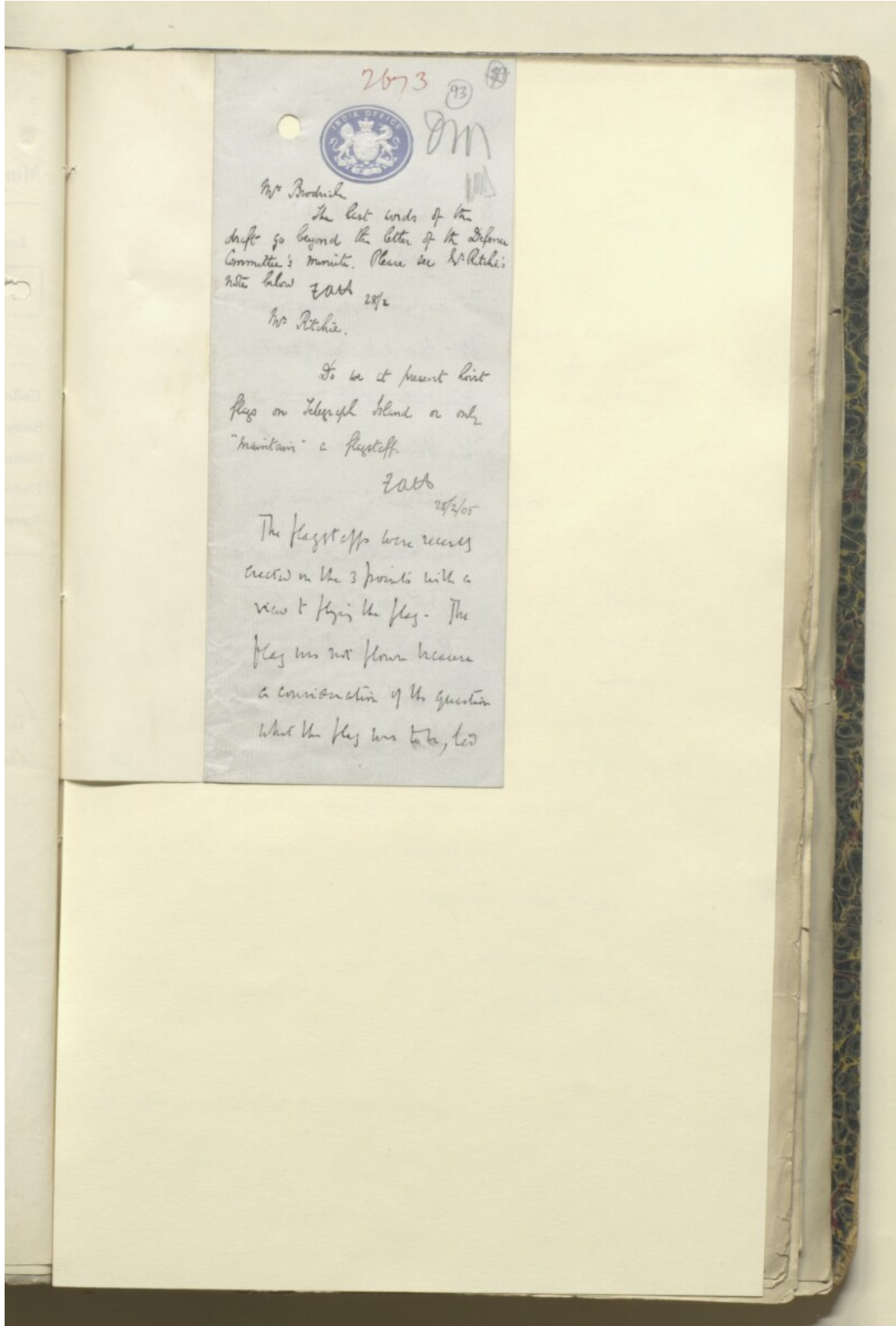


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٢ظ] (٤٥٤/١٨٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٣] (٤٥٤/١٩٠)



2673 (93)



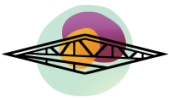
J.M.

Mr. Brodick
The last words of the
draft go beyond the letter of the Defence
Committee's minute. Please see Mr. Ritchie's
note below 28/2/05
Mr. Ritchie.

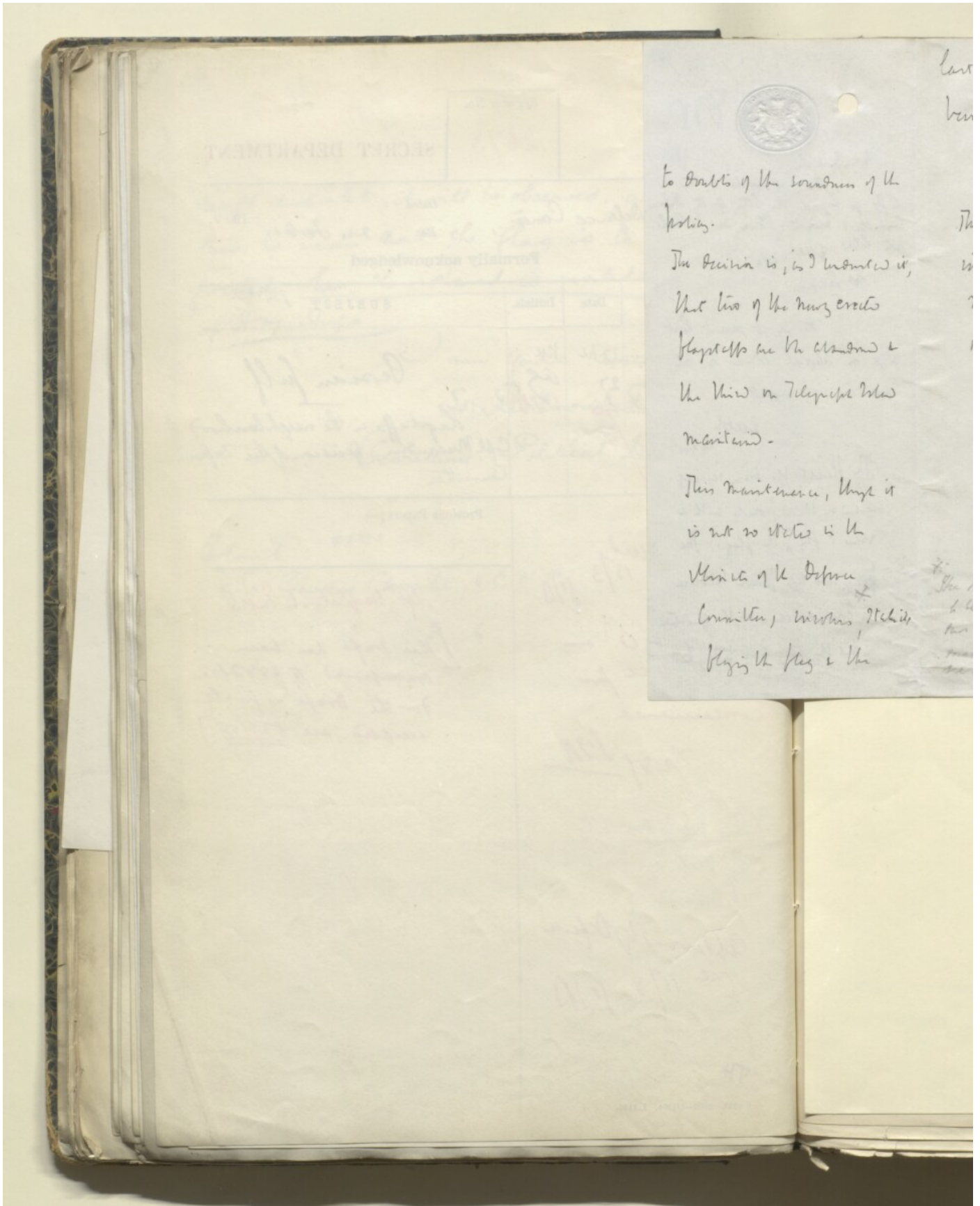
To be it present list
flag on Telegraph Island a only
"maintain" a flagstaff.

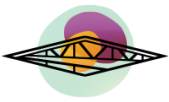
28/2/05

The flagstaffs were recently
erected on the 3 points with a
view to flying the flag. The
flag was not flown because
a consideration of the question
what the flag was to be, led

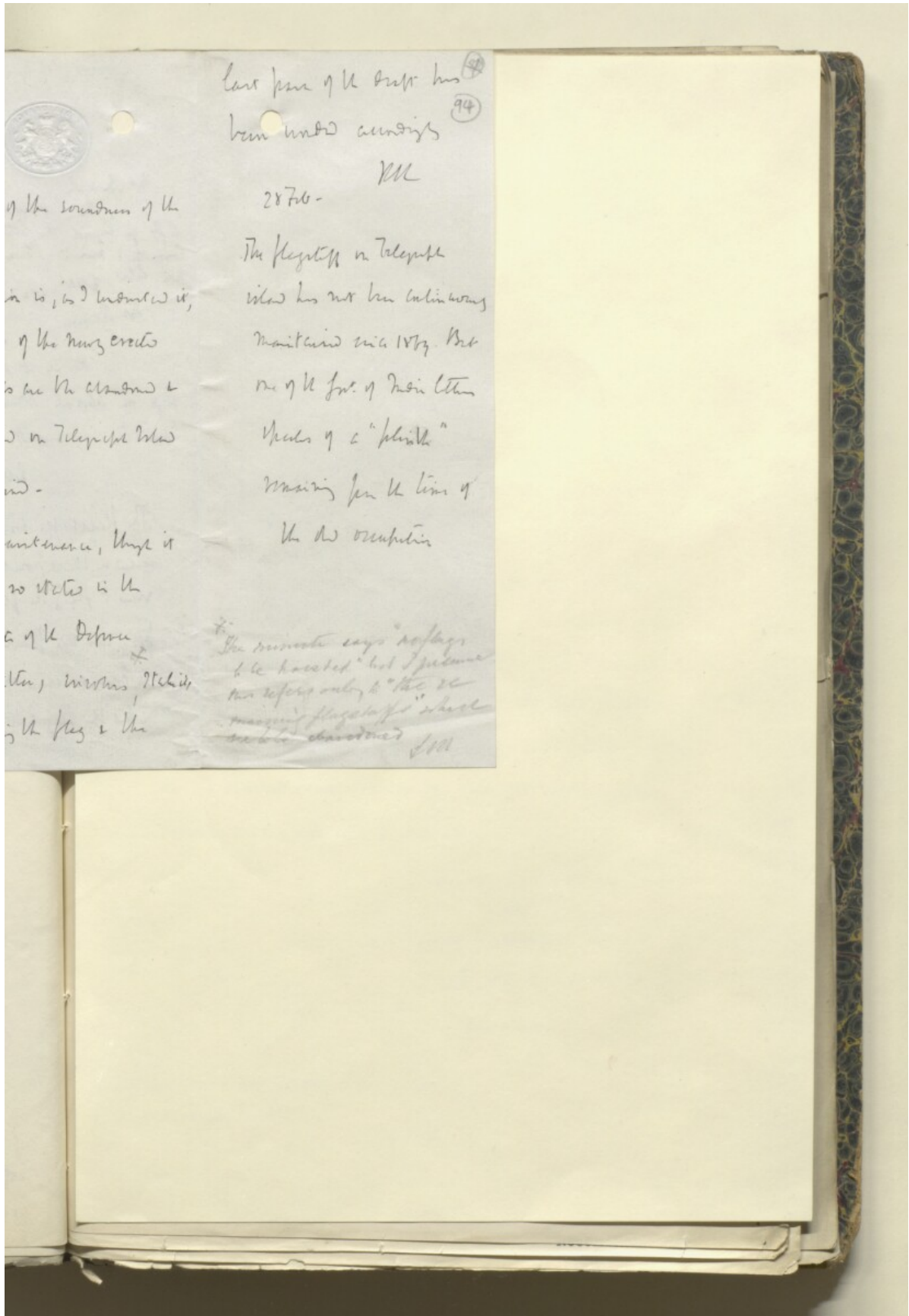


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٣ظ] (٤٥٤/١٩١)



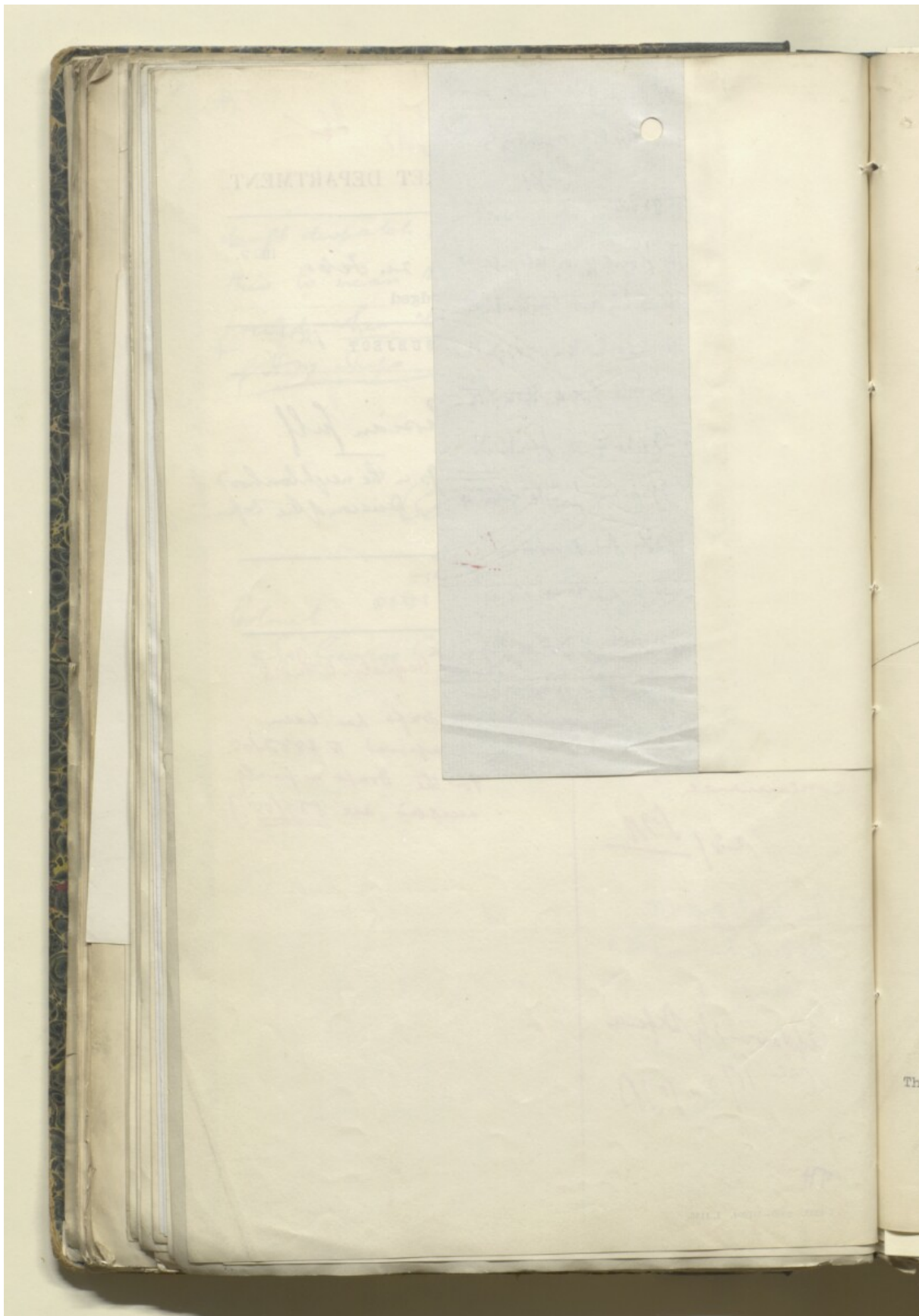


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم
[٩٤] (٤٥٤/١٩٢)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٤ظ] (٤٥٤/١٩٣)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٥] [٤٥٤/١٩٤]

2673

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RECEIVED
8 MAR 1905
POLITICAL DEPT.

Form E.

COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE,
2, WHITEHALL GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.

SECRET.

7th March, 1905.

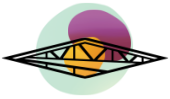
Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, for the information
of the Secretary of State for India an extract from
the Minutes of the 63rd Meeting of the Committee
of Imperial Defence regarding dated February 23rd, 1905,
regarding the erection of Flagstuffs in the Persian Gulf.

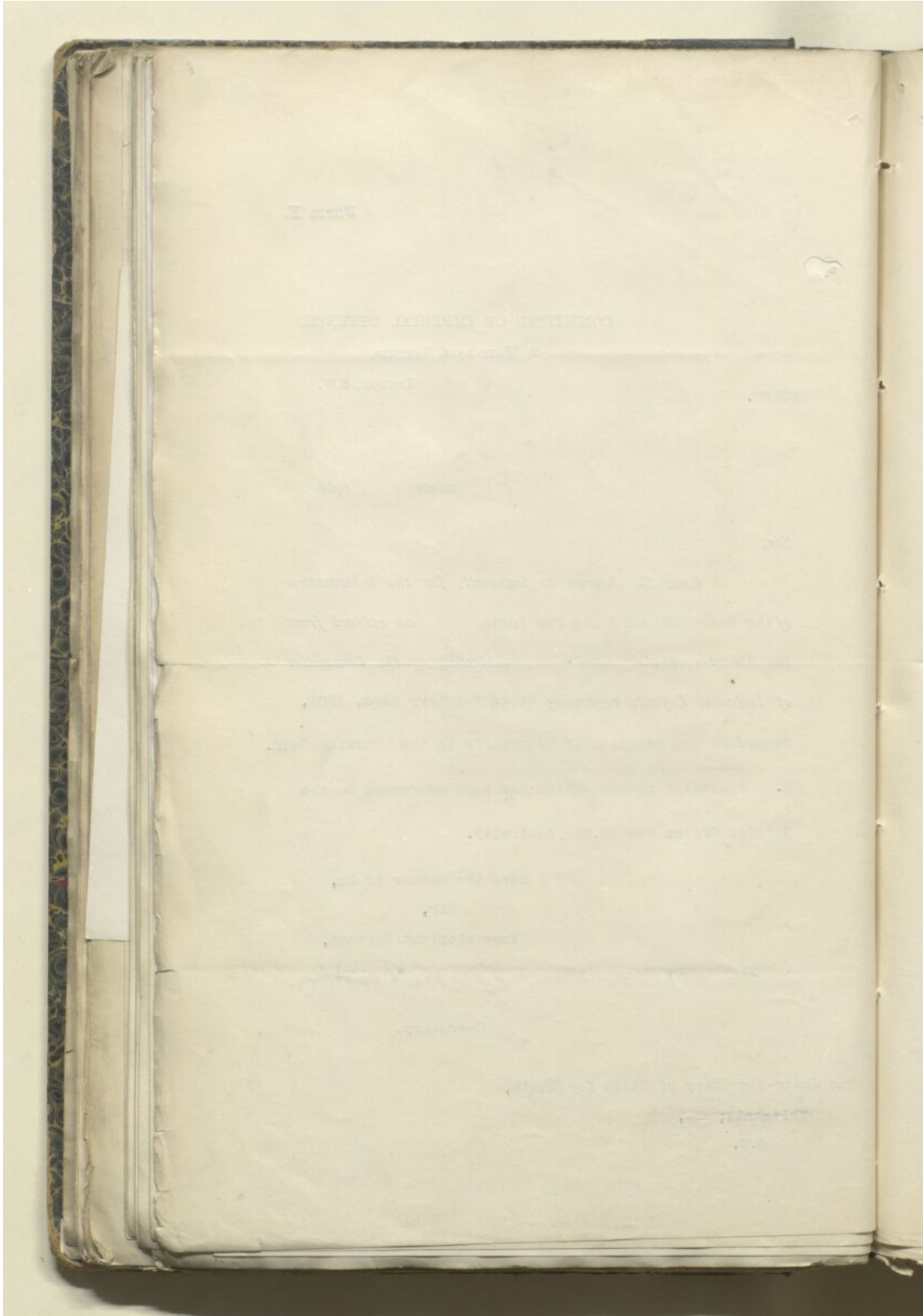
2. A similar communication has been addressed to the
Foreign Office and to the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
G. S. Clarke,
Secretary.

The Under-Secretary of State for India,
Whitehall,
S.W.

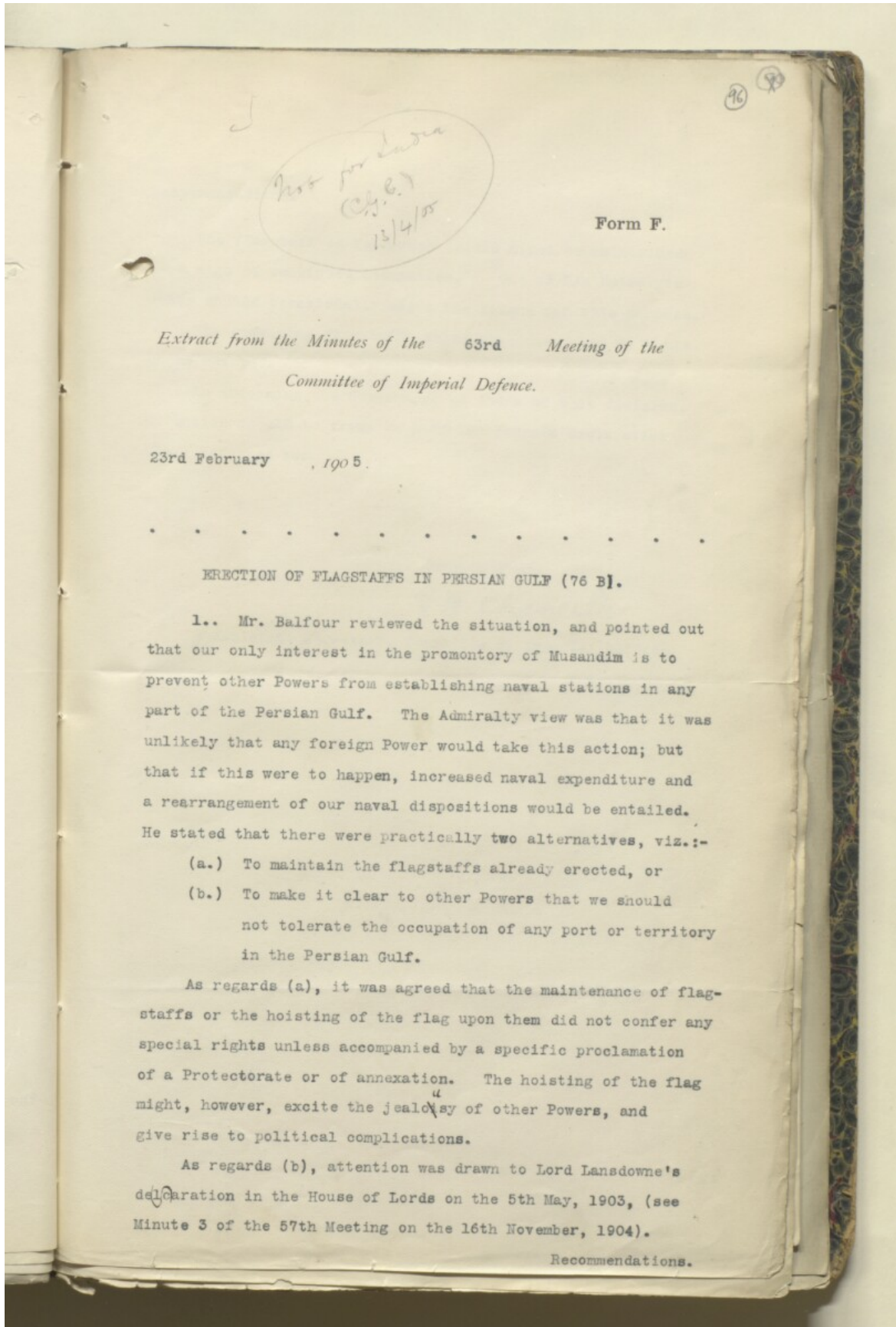


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٥ظ] (٤٥٤/١٩٥)



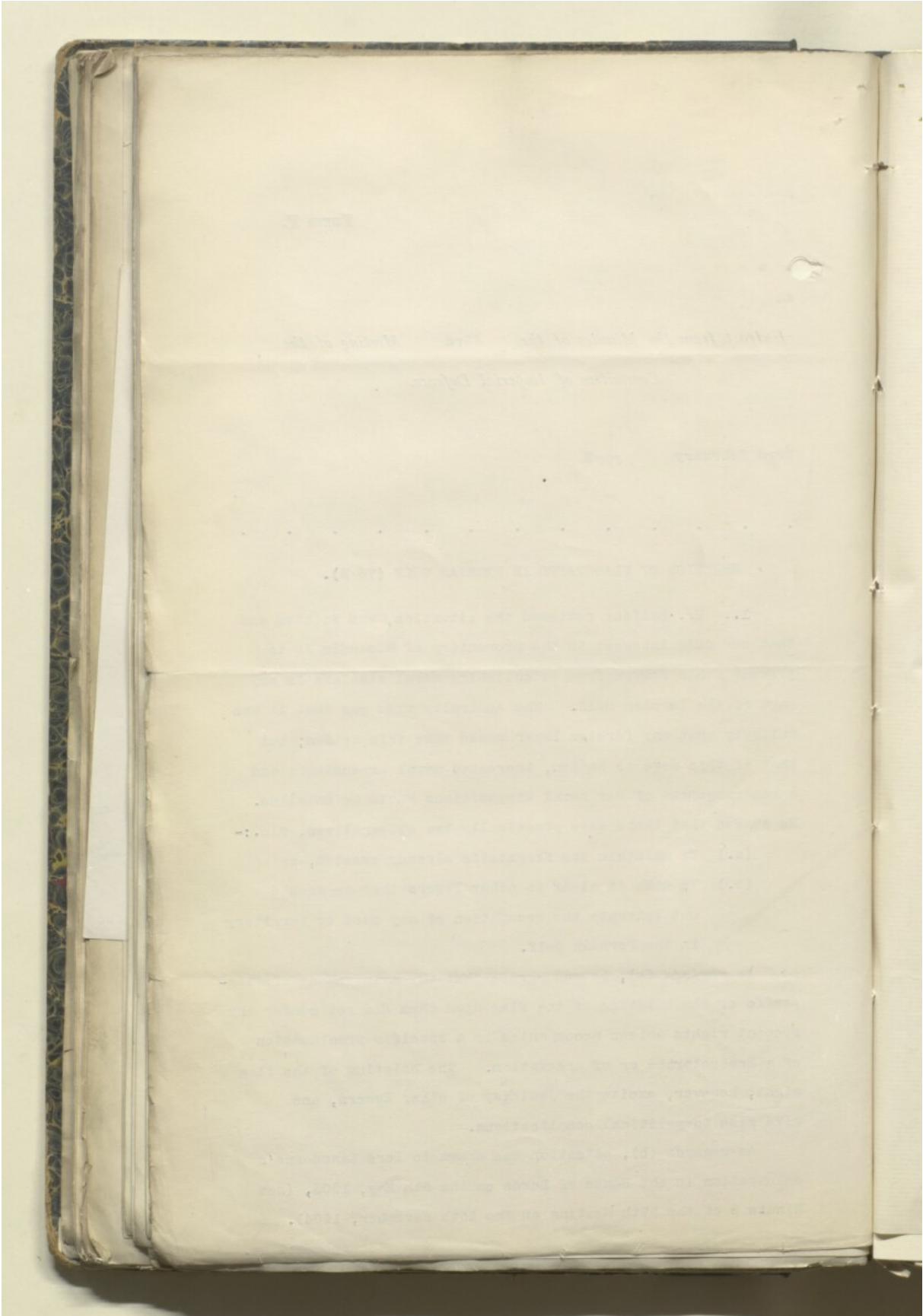


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٦] [٤٥٤/١٩٦]



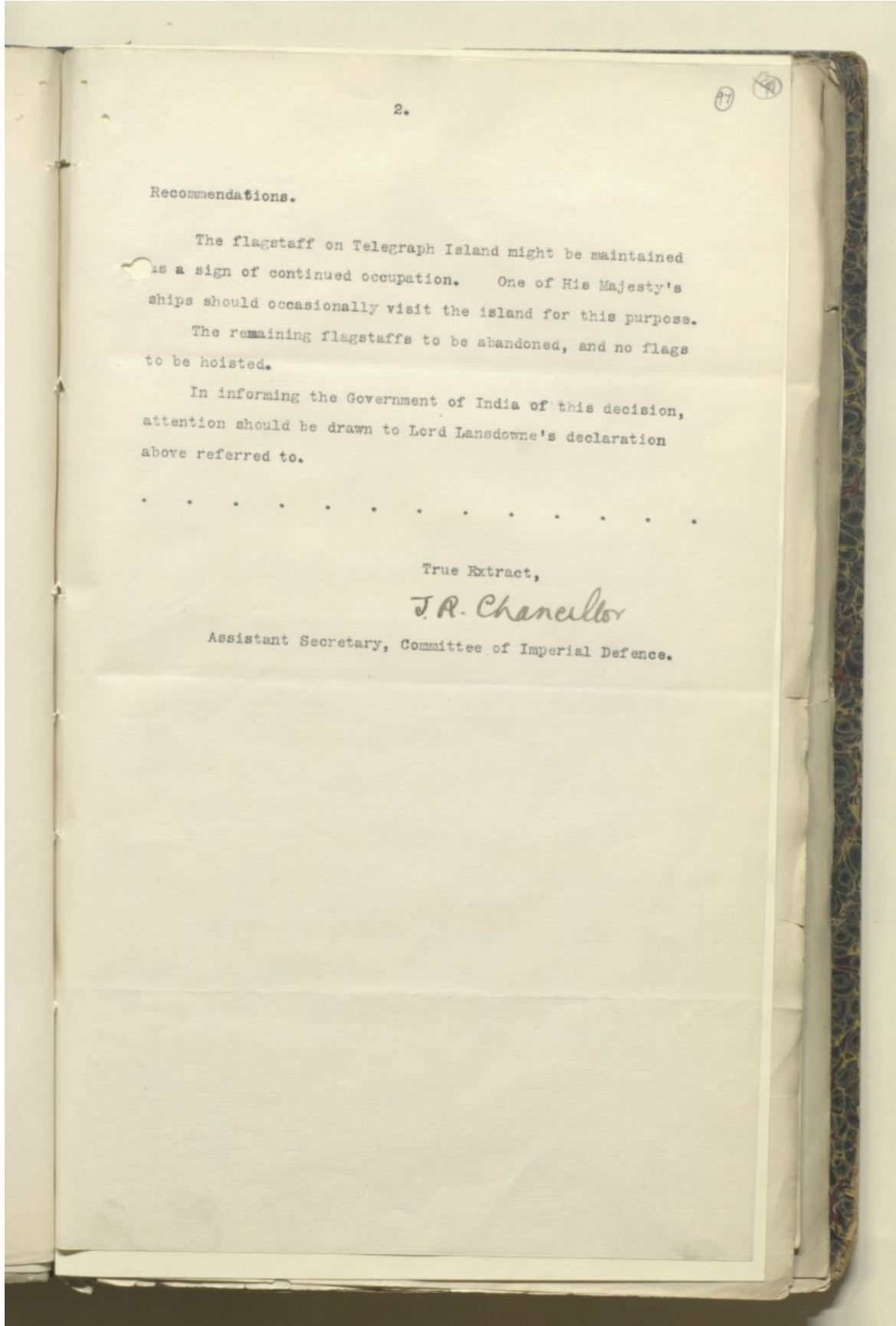


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٦ظ] (٤٥٤/١٩٧)



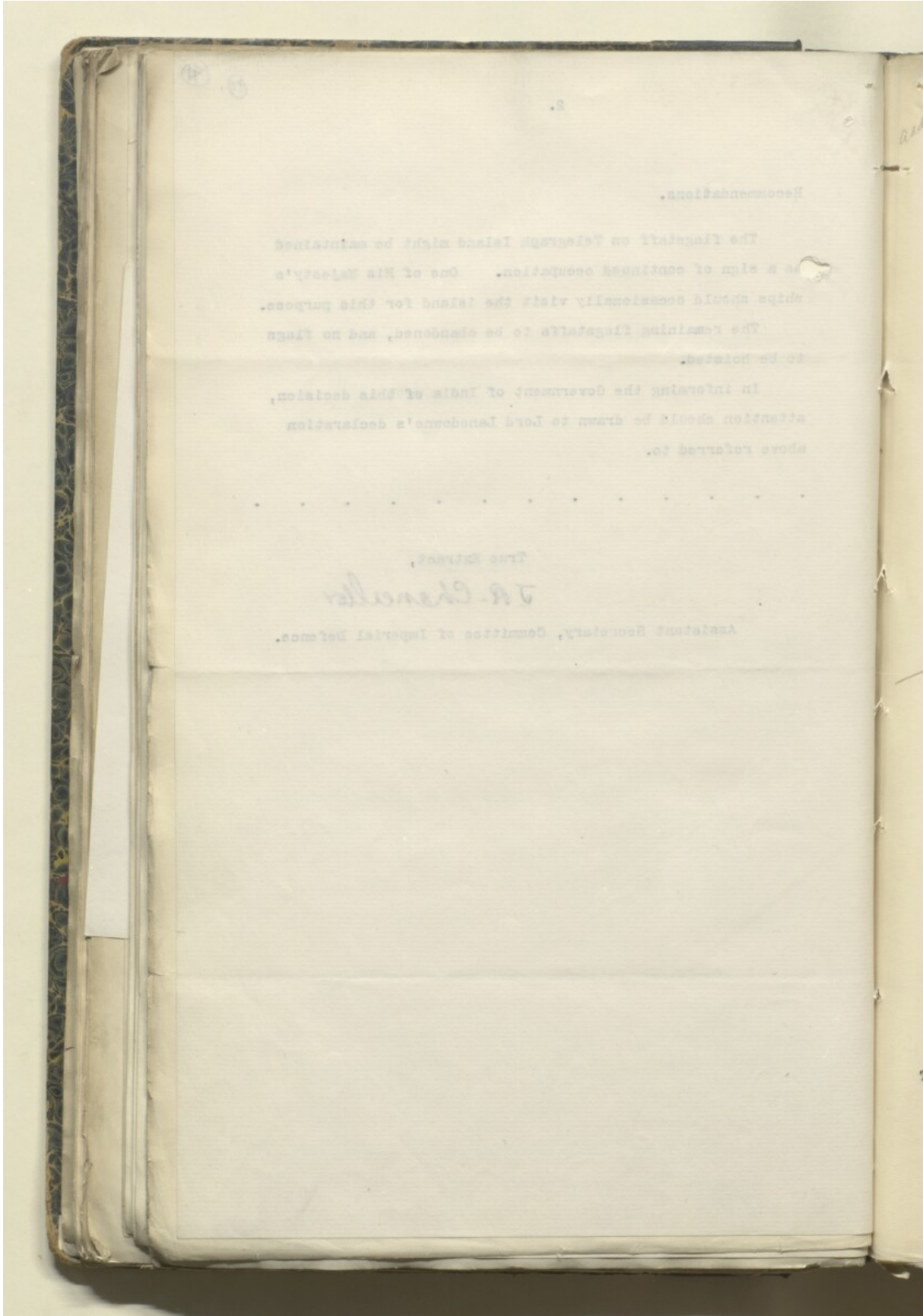


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٧] [٤٥٤/١٩٨]



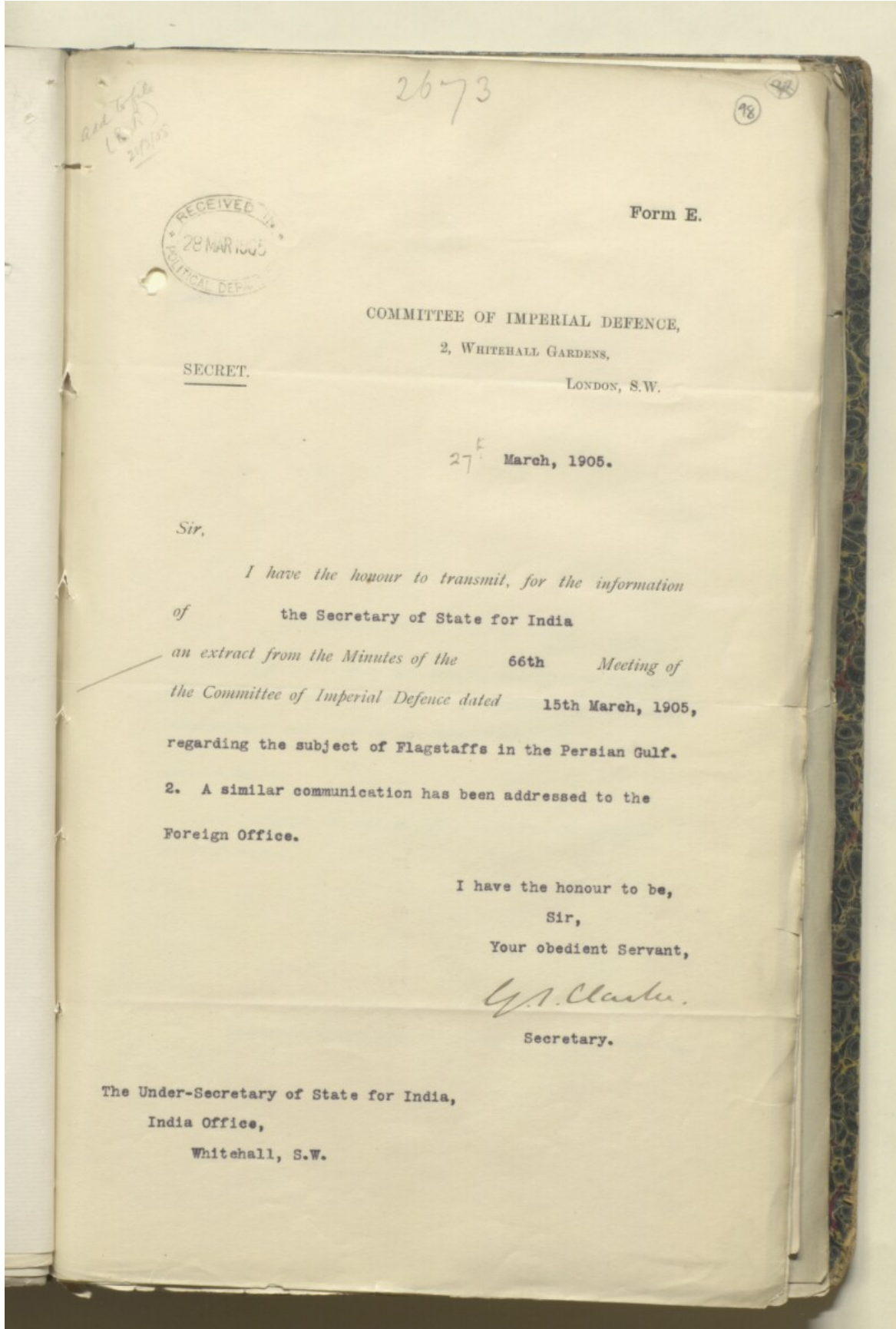


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٩٧ظ] (٤٥٤/١٩٩)



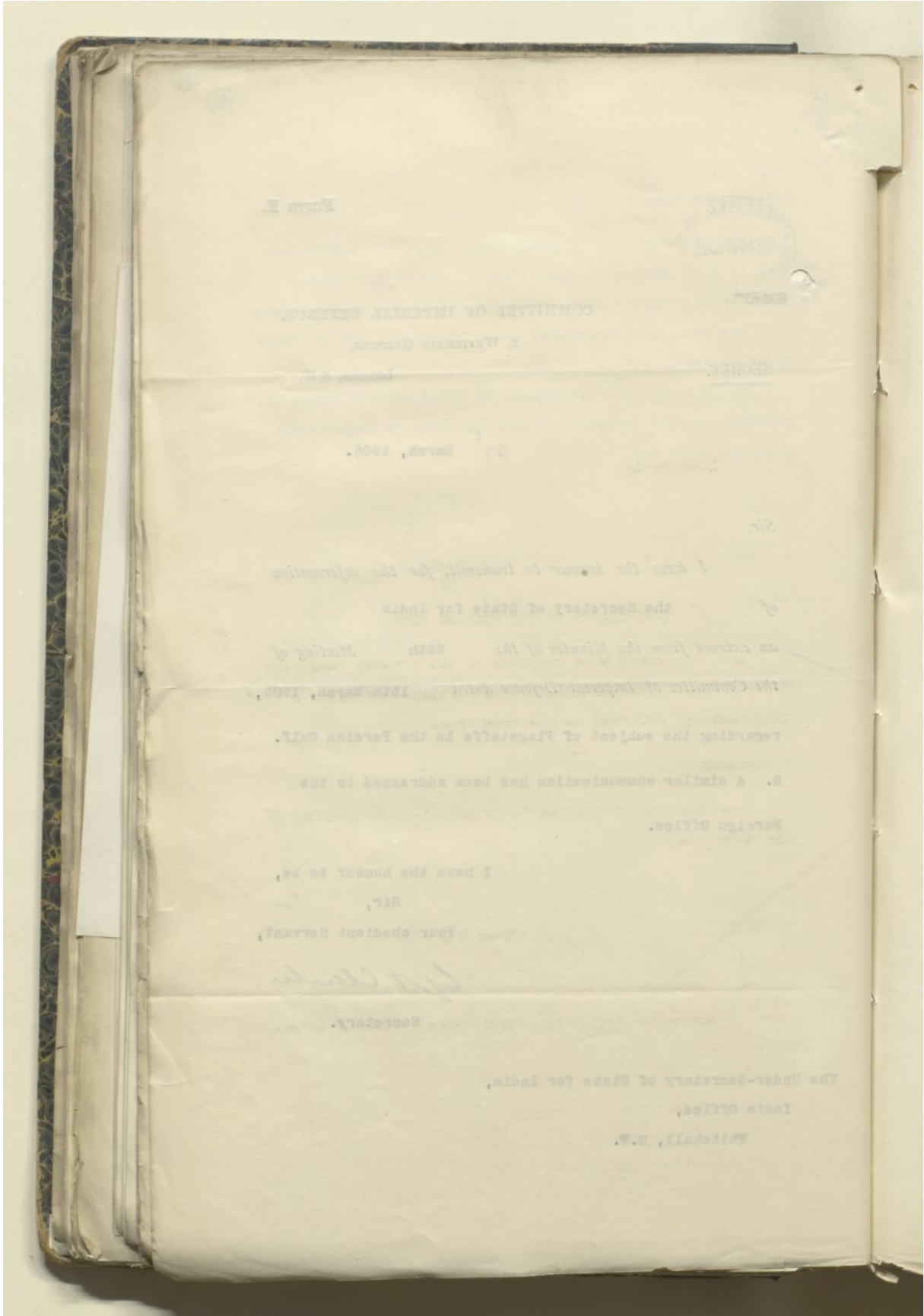


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٩٨] [٤٥٤/٢٠٠]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٩٨ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٠١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٩] [٤٥٤/٢٠٢]

(٩٩) (٩)

Form F.

SECRET.

Extract from the Minutes of the 66th Meeting of the
Committee of Imperial Defence.

15th March 1905

.....

FLAG-STAFFS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

2. The draft of a despatch to the Viceroy regarding
the erection of flag-staffs in the Persian Gulf (Minute 1 of
63rd Meeting) was read to the Committee.

Recommendation.

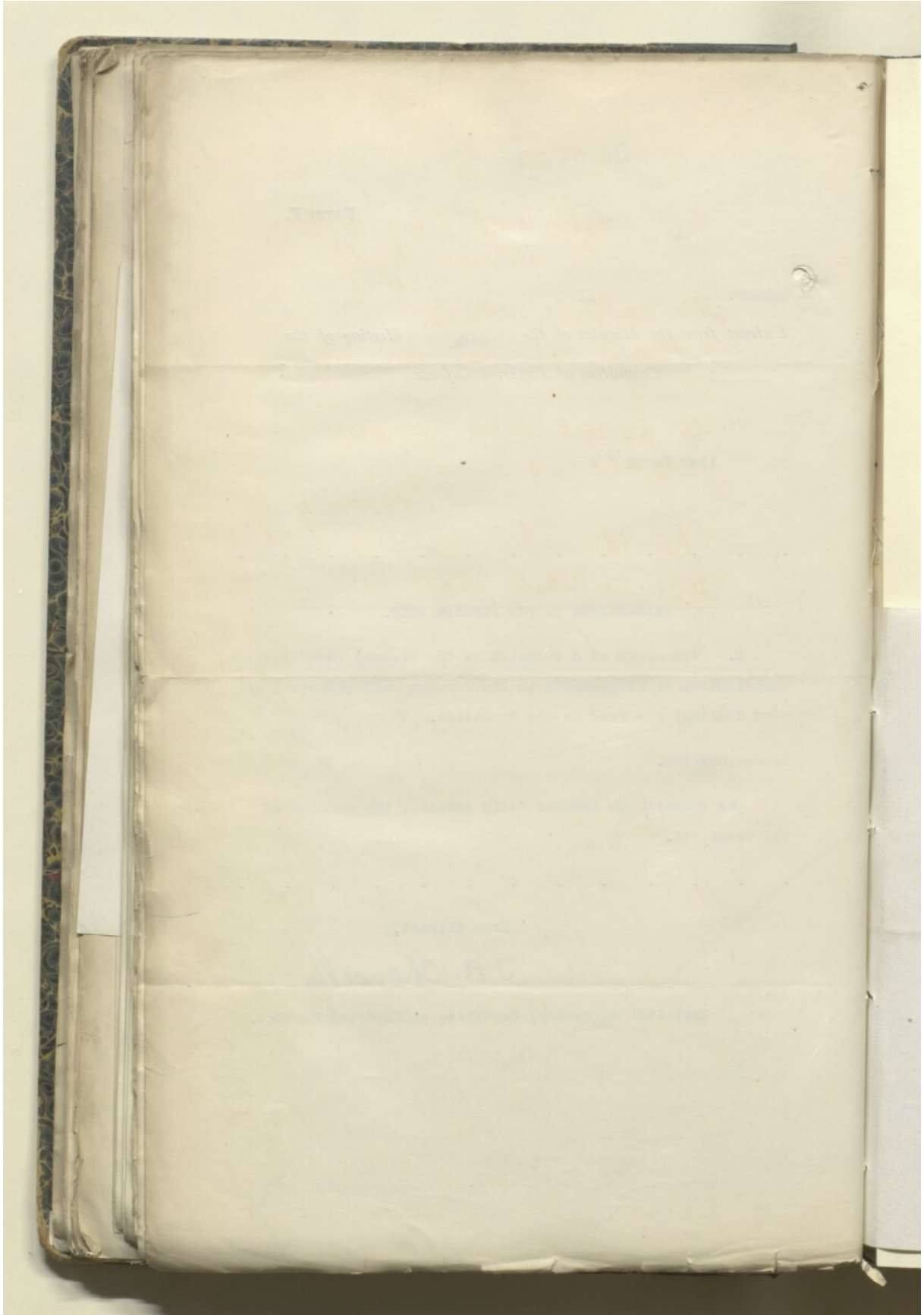
The despatch as drafted fully embodies the opinion of
the Committee.

.....

True Extract,
J. R. Chancellor
Assistant Secretary, Committee of Imperial Defence.

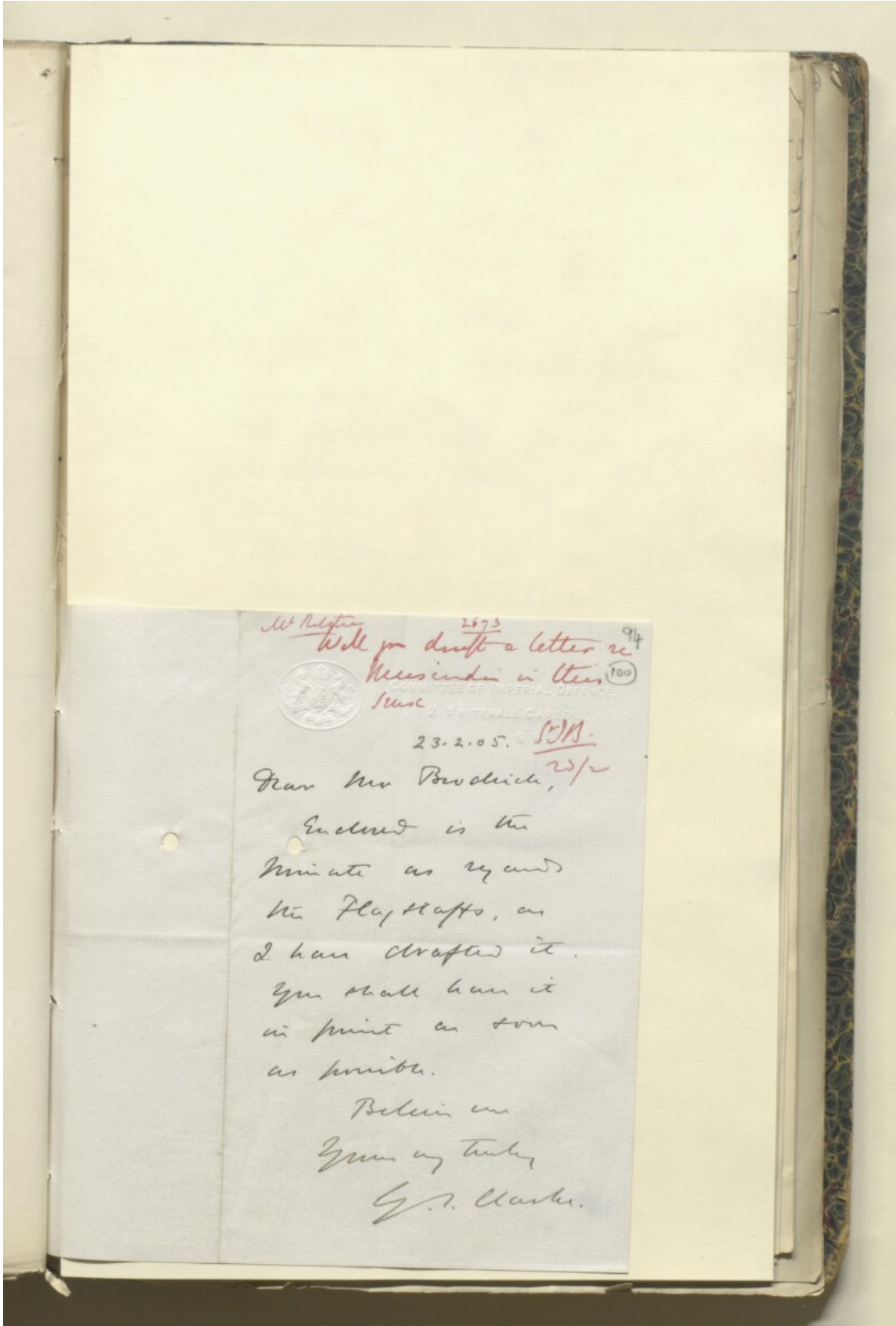


"ملف 351/1904 "الخليج العربي"- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٩٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٠٣)



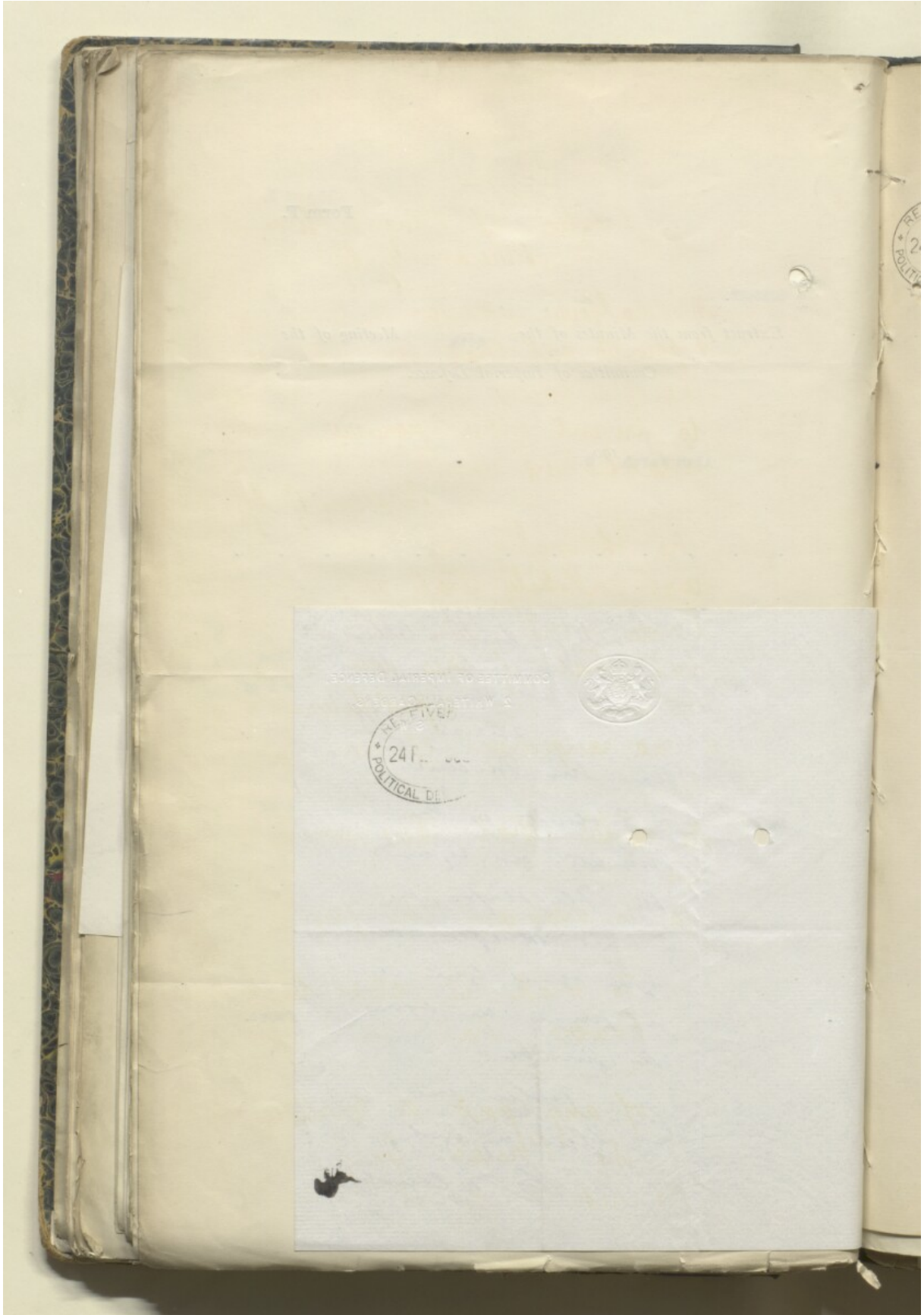


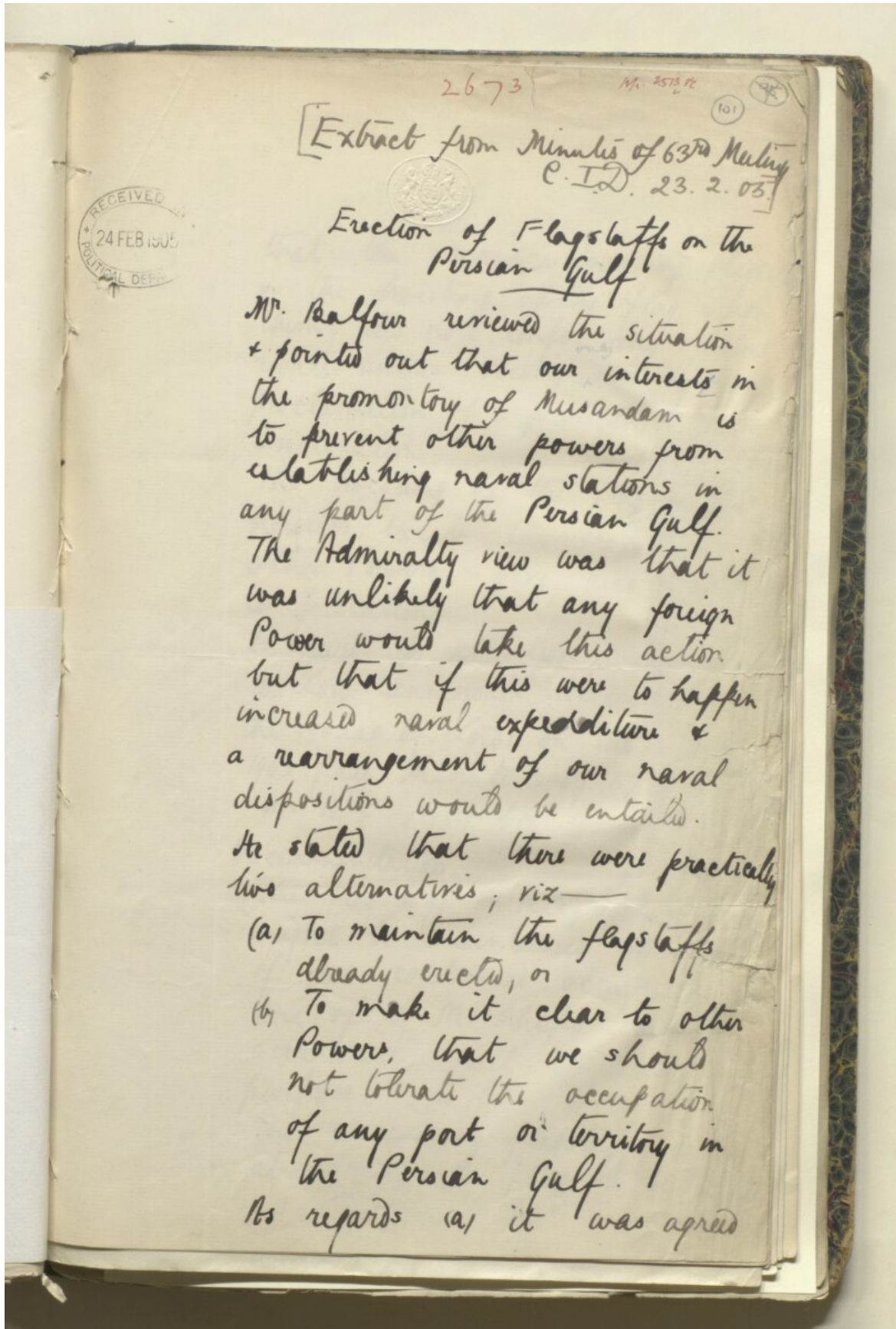
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٠] [٤٥٤/٢٠٤]





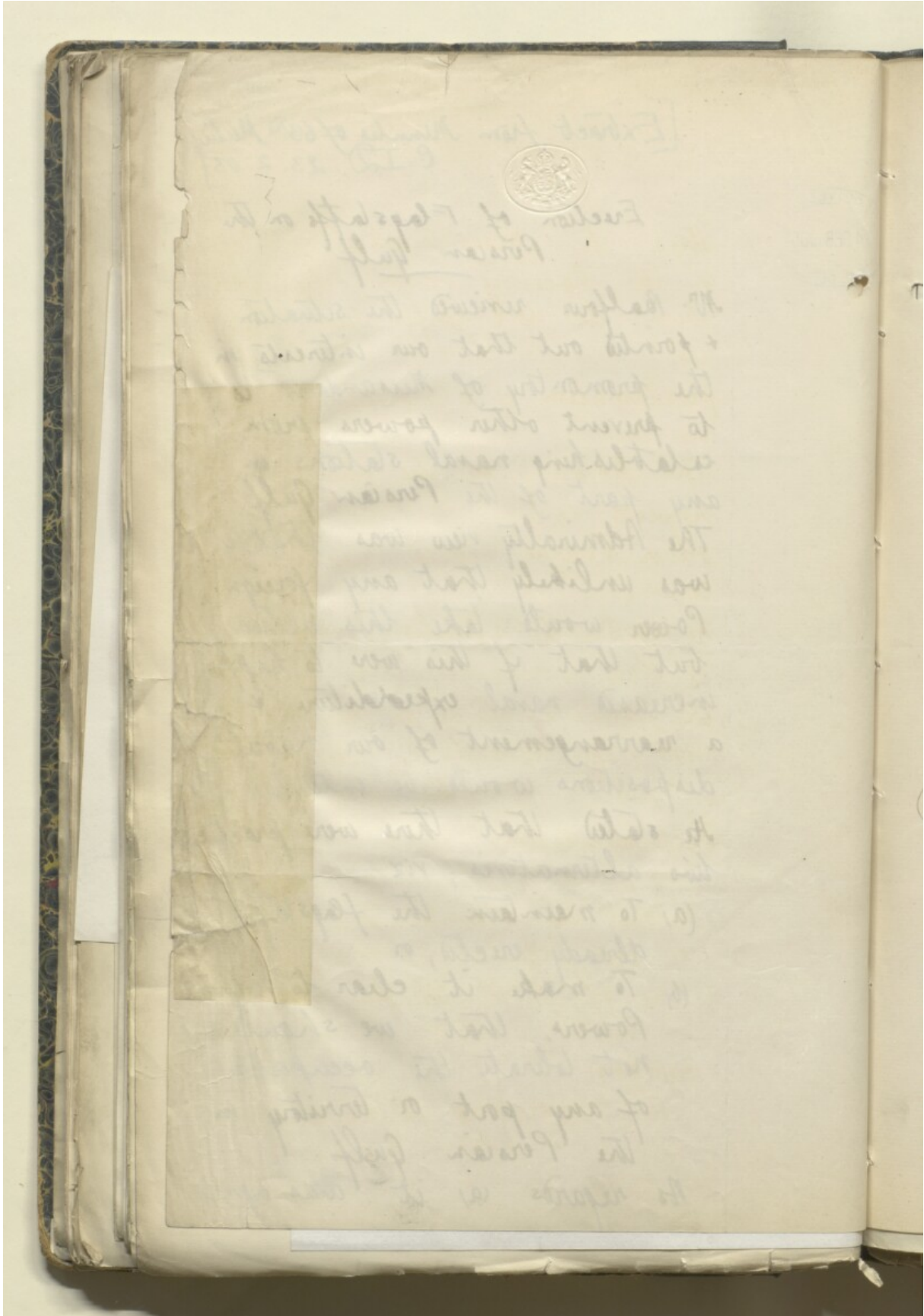
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٠ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٠٥)

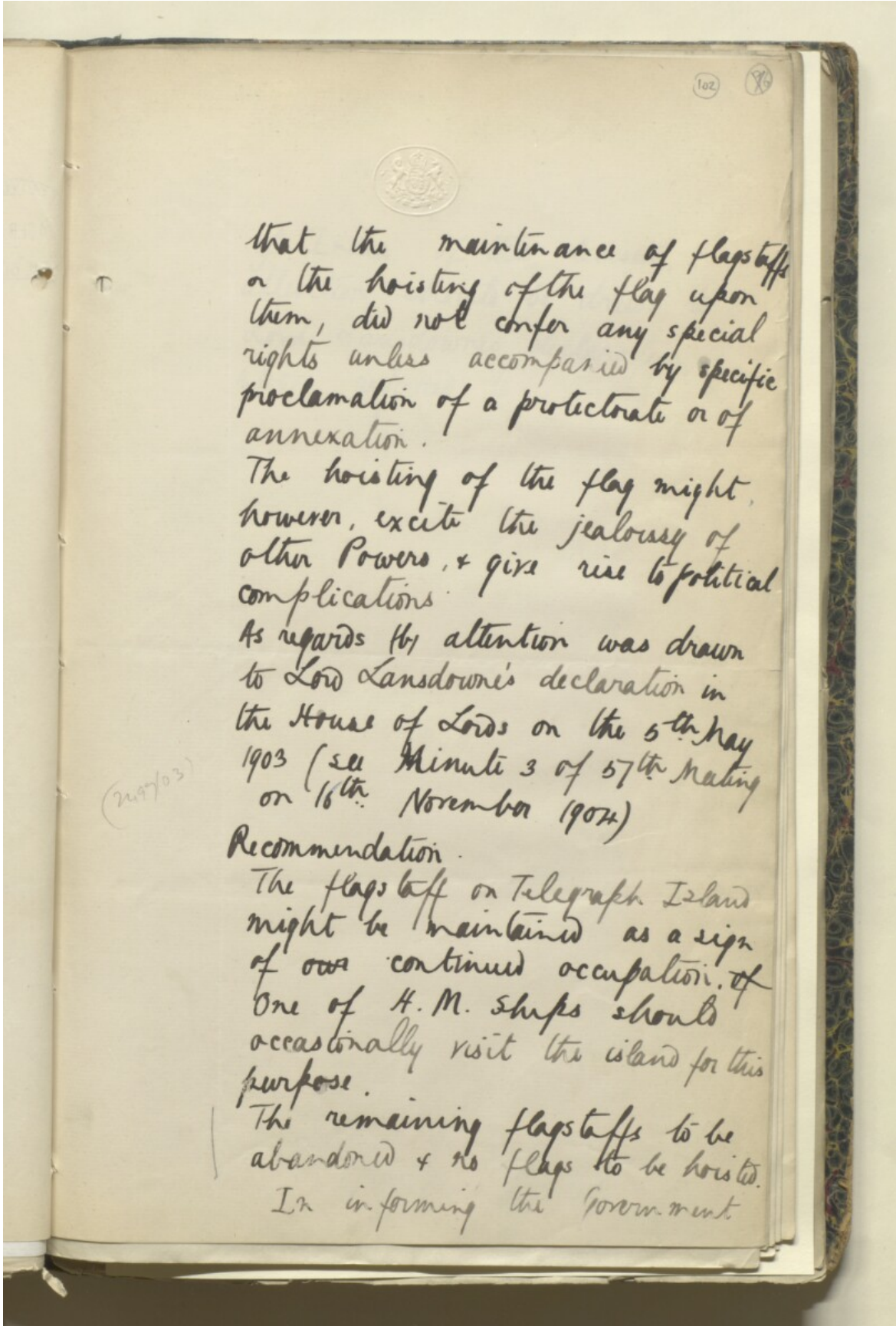






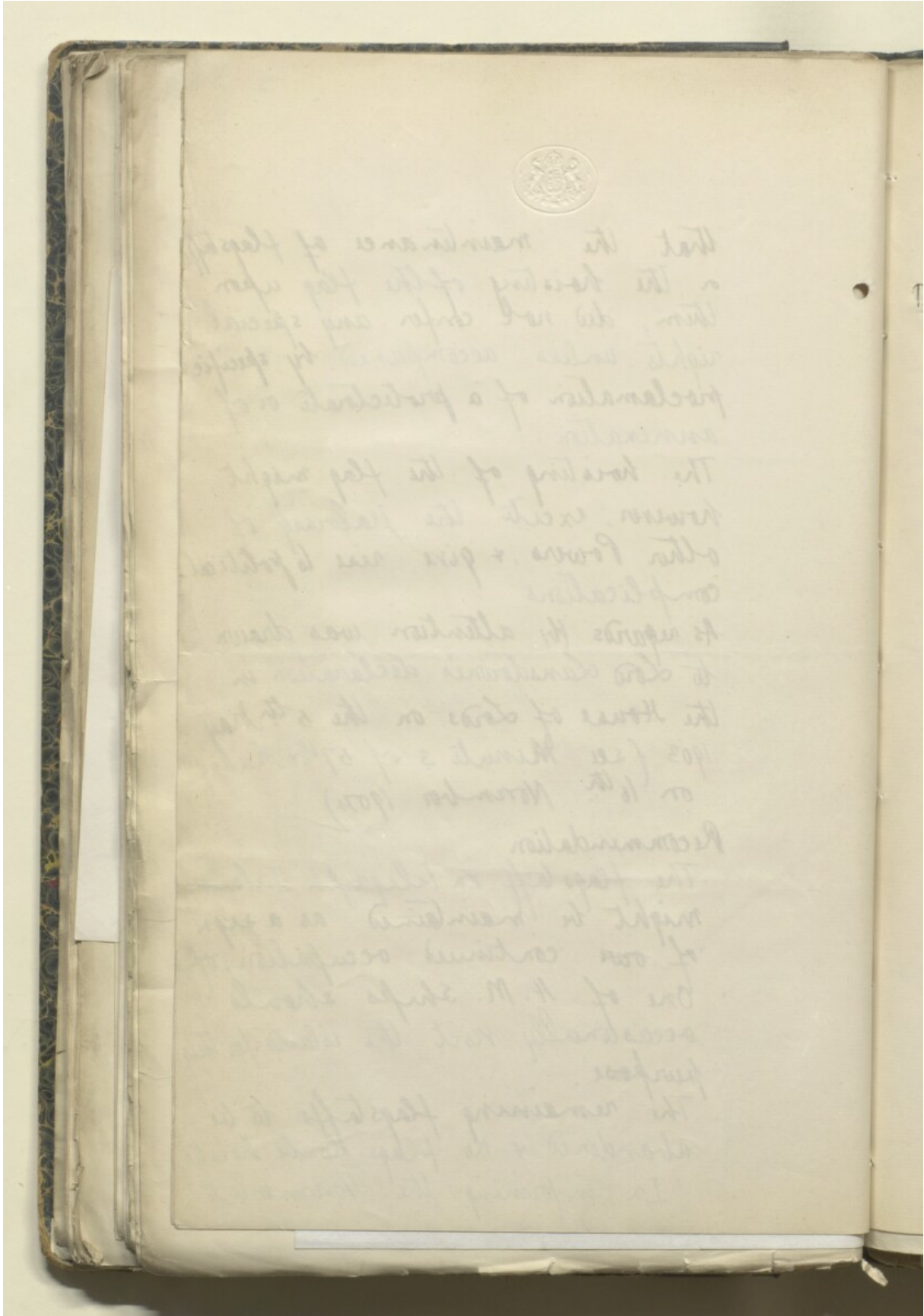
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠١ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٠٧)





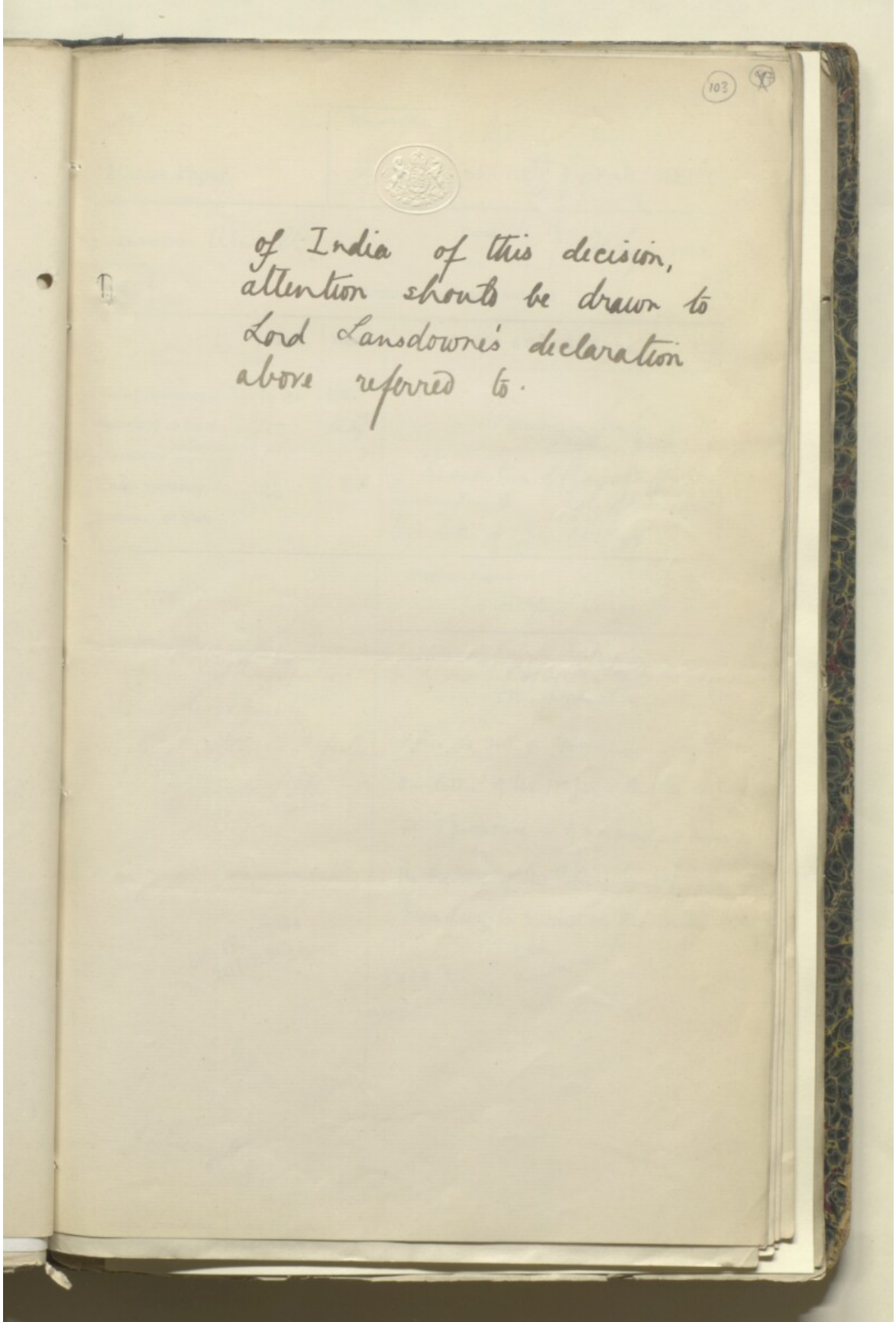


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٢ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٠٩)



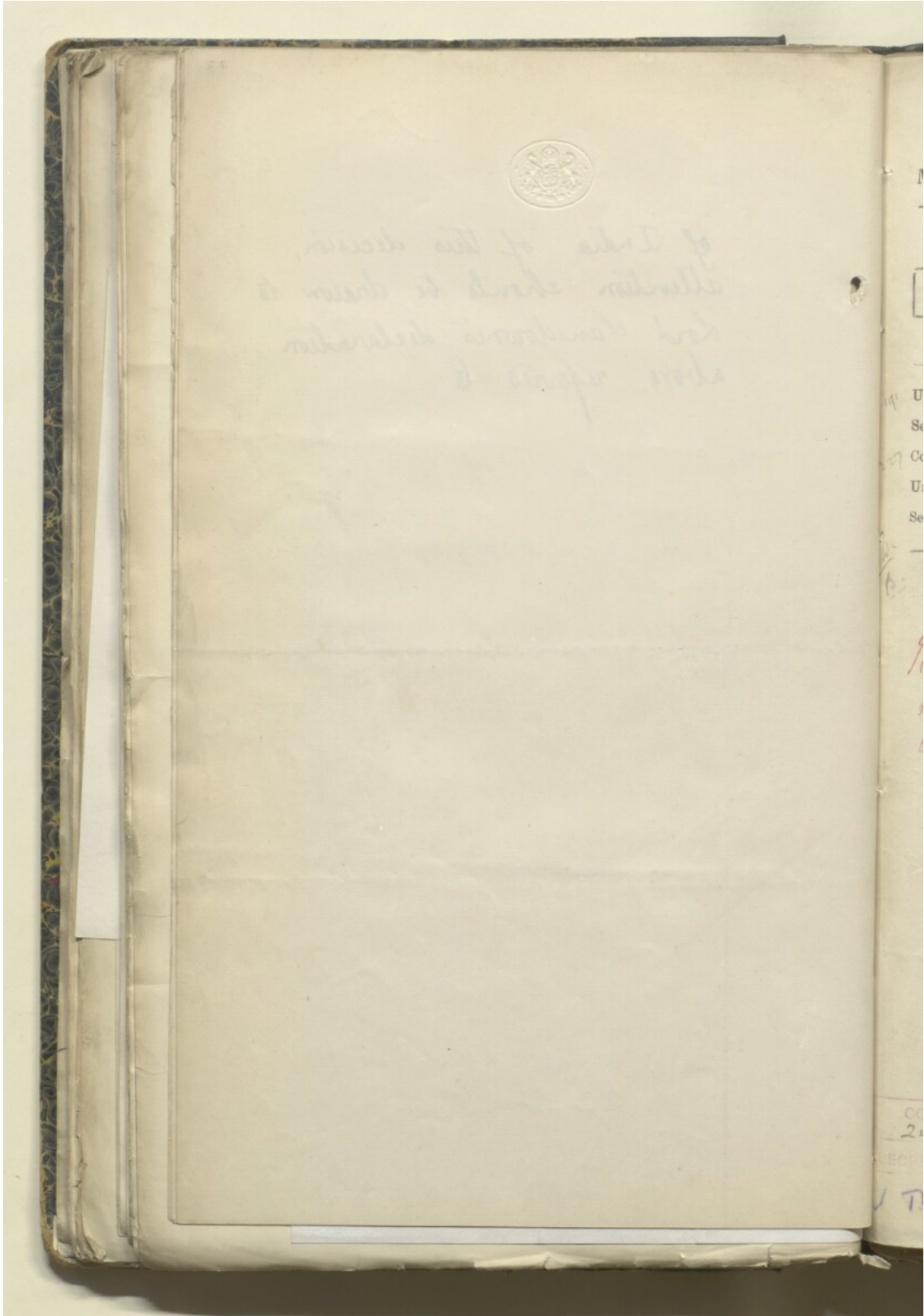


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٠٣و] (٤٥٤/٢١٠)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٣ظ] (٤٥٤/٢١١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٢١٢) [١٠٤]

104

Minute Paper. Register No. 2631 SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from Admiralty, Dated 11 Feb. 1905. Rec. 14

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	14 Feb	KM	<p>Persian Gulf.</p> <p>The erection of flagstaffs on Musandam, R. Reply of Admiralty to J.O. letter of 7 Jan. (3578/04)</p>
Secretary of State.....	15	AG	
Committee.....	16	S.M.	
Under Secretary.....	20	KM	
Secretary of State.....			

Previous Papers:—
3578/04 2513/05

Copy to India.
Copy to J.O. (by Mr Graham)
For information 29-3-05

Muss' simple sailors must be closely looked after in future.
S.M.
16/2

See Pol. Comm. 20 FEB. 1905

This is not a convincing reply to our letter of the 13th Jan. - that the controversy as to procedure is of no practical importance. The decision of the Defense Committee will presumably be received in due course.

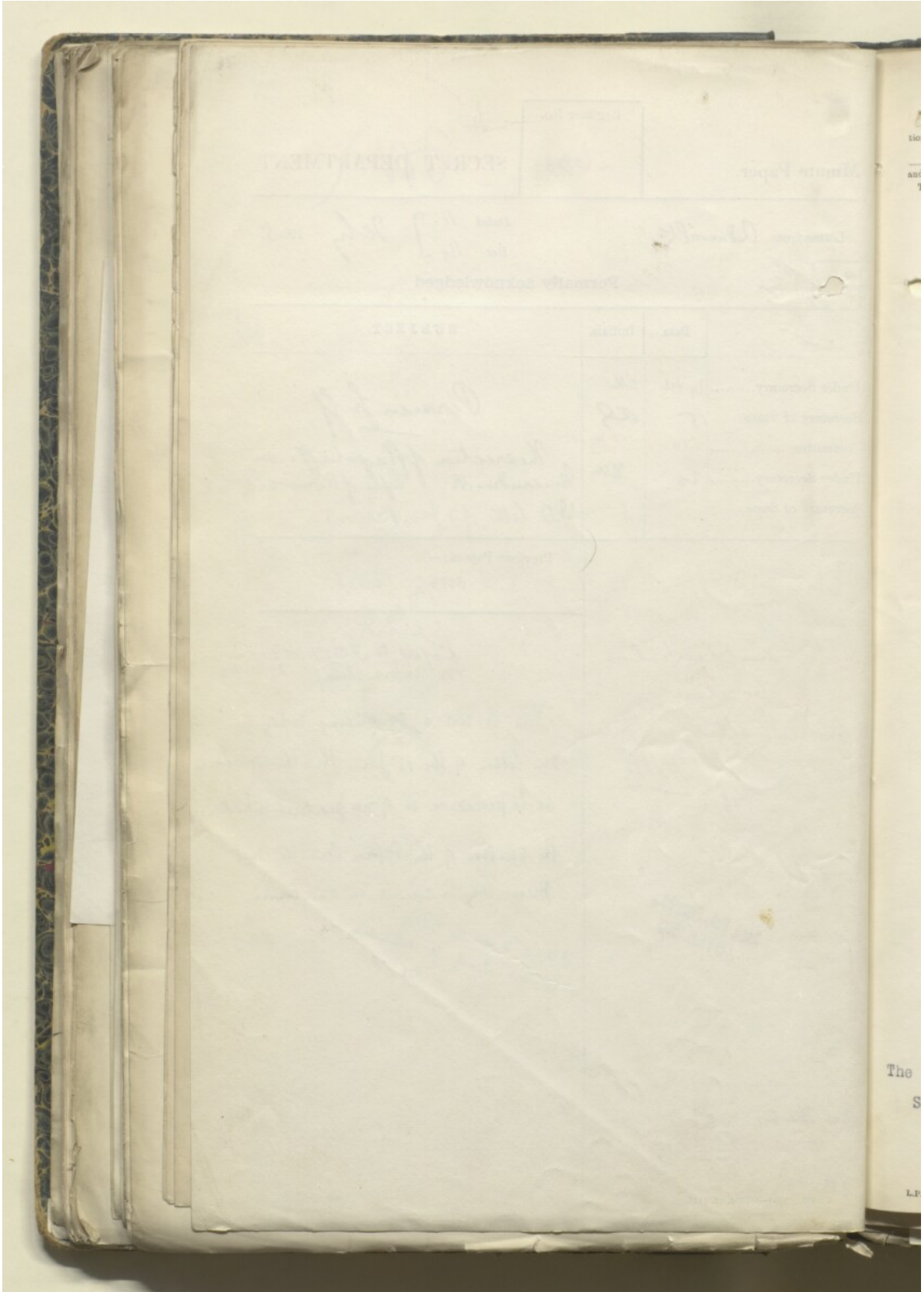
I think that the letter explains clearly the situation.

COPY TO INDIA
24 Feb 1905
EDWARDS 8

Y 9285. 2000-6/1904. I. 1135.

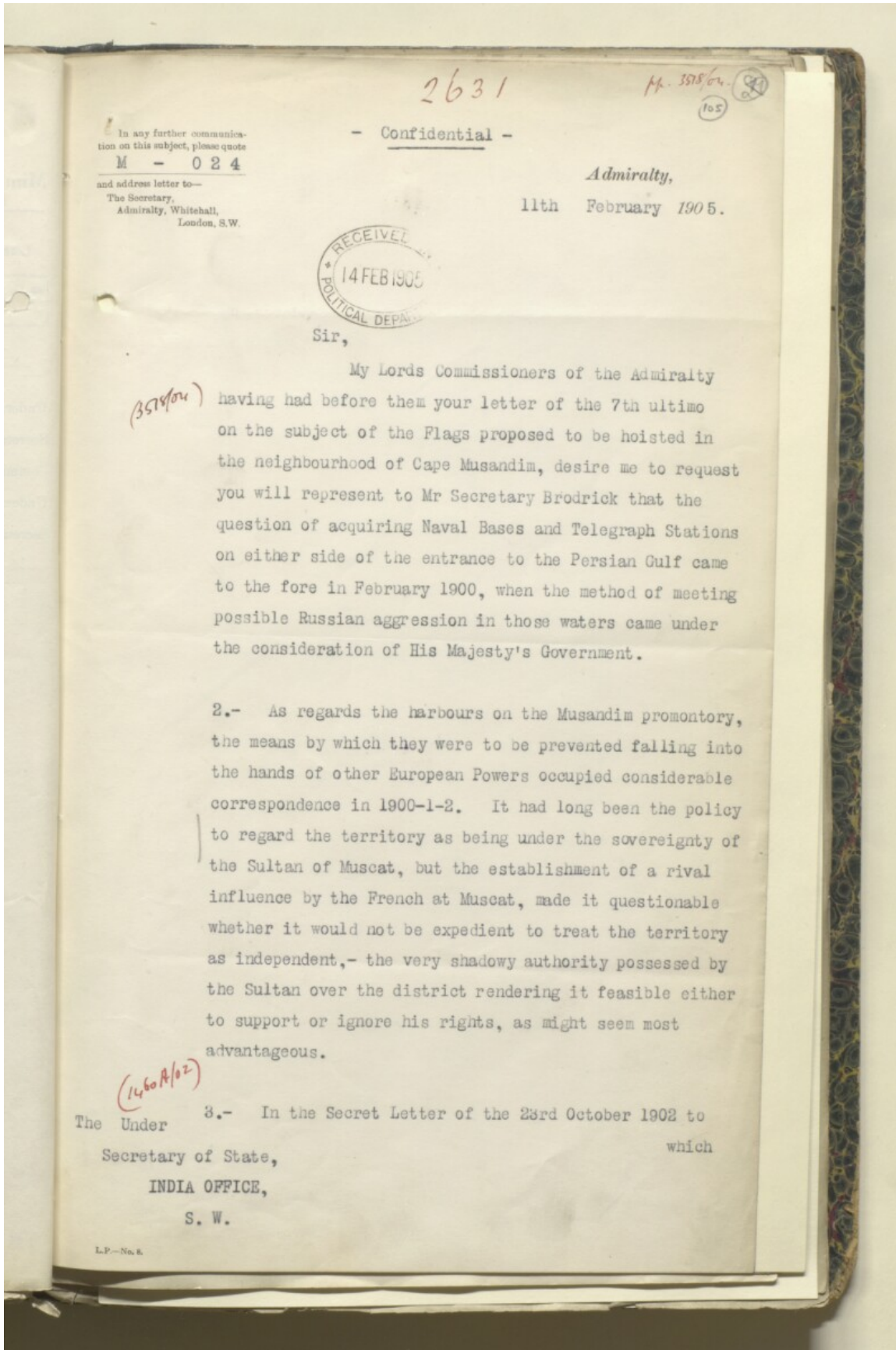


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٤ظ] (٤٥٤/٢١٣)



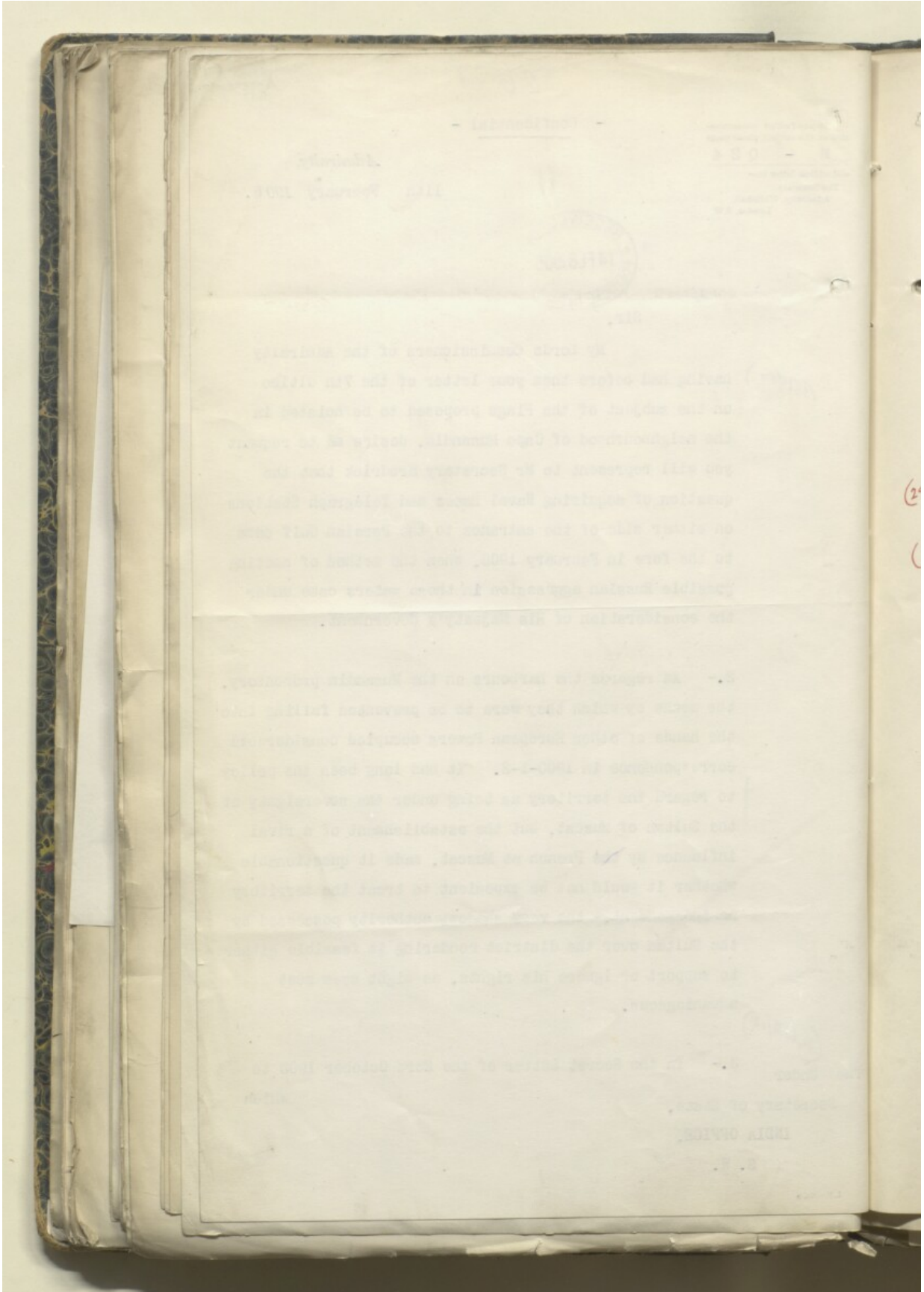


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٥] [٤٥٤/٢١٤]



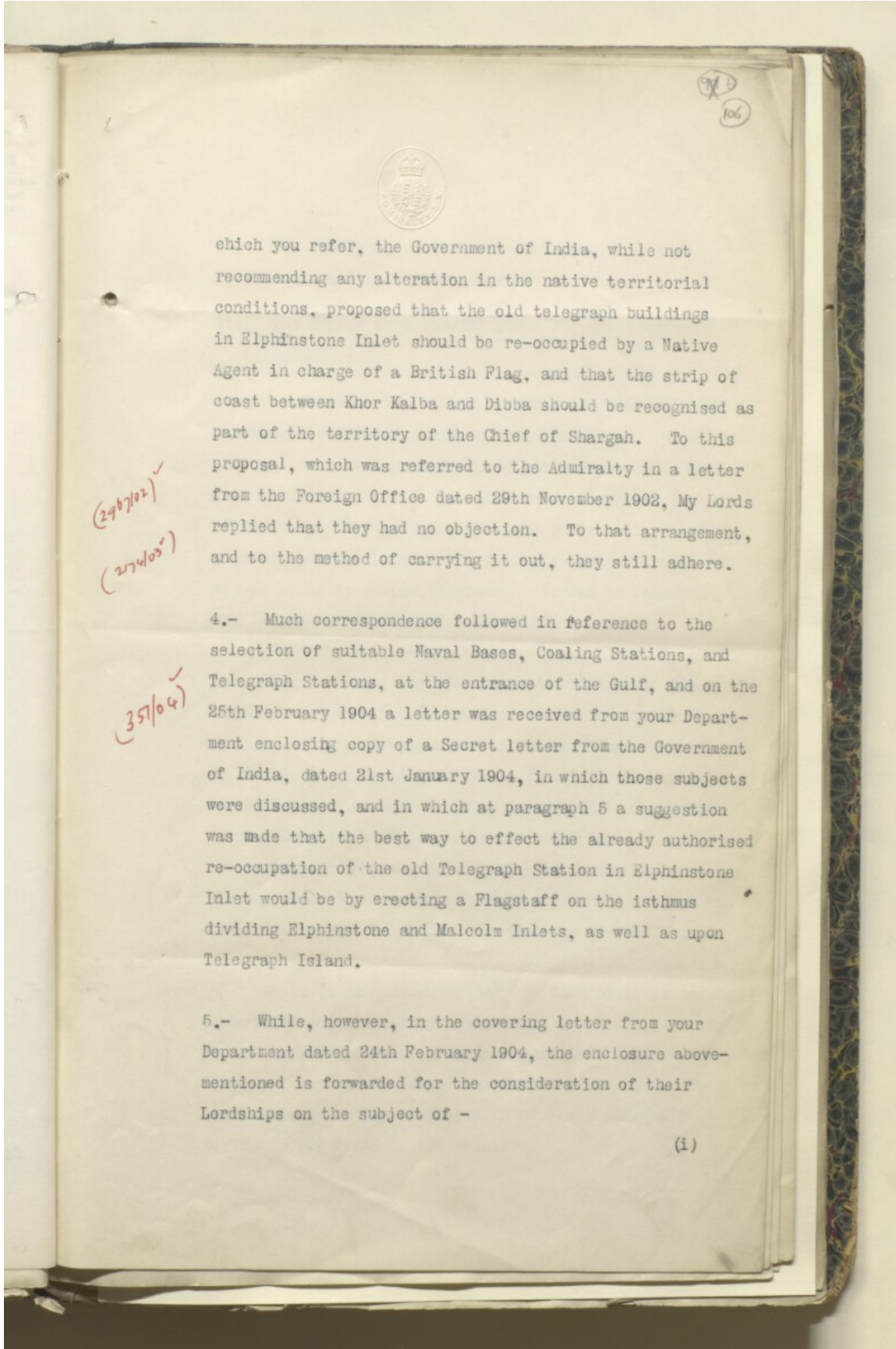


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٠٥ظ] (٤٥٤/٢١٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٦ و] (٤٥٤/٢١٦)



which you refer, the Government of India, while not recommending any alteration in the native territorial conditions, proposed that the old telegraph buildings in Elphinstone Inlet should be re-occupied by a Native Agent in charge of a British Flag, and that the strip of coast between Khor Kalba and Dibba should be recognised as part of the territory of the Chief of Shargah. To this proposal, which was referred to the Admiralty in a letter from the Foreign Office dated 29th November 1902, My Lords replied that they had no objection. To that arrangement, and to the method of carrying it out, they still adhere.

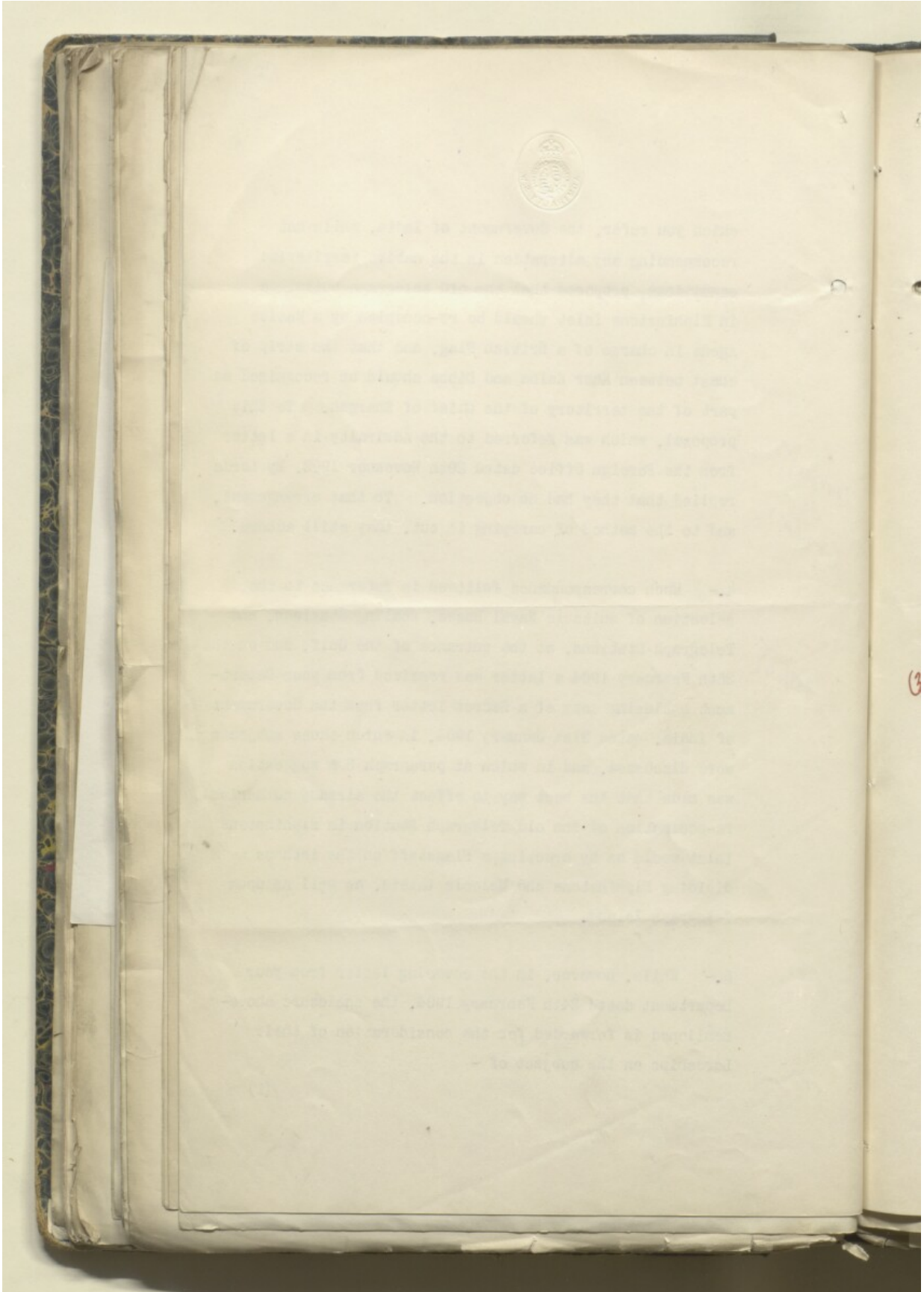
4.- Much correspondence followed in reference to the selection of suitable Naval Bases, Coaling Stations, and Telegraph Stations, at the entrance of the Gulf, and on the 25th February 1904 a letter was received from your Department enclosing copy of a Secret letter from the Government of India, dated 21st January 1904, in which those subjects were discussed, and in which at paragraph 5 a suggestion was made that the best way to effect the already authorised re-occupation of the old Telegraph Station in Elphinstone Inlet would be by erecting a Flagstaff on the isthmus dividing Elphinstone and Malcolm Inlets, as well as upon Telegraph Island.

5.- While, however, in the covering letter from your Department dated 24th February 1904, the enclosure above-mentioned is forwarded for the consideration of their Lordships on the subject of -

(i)

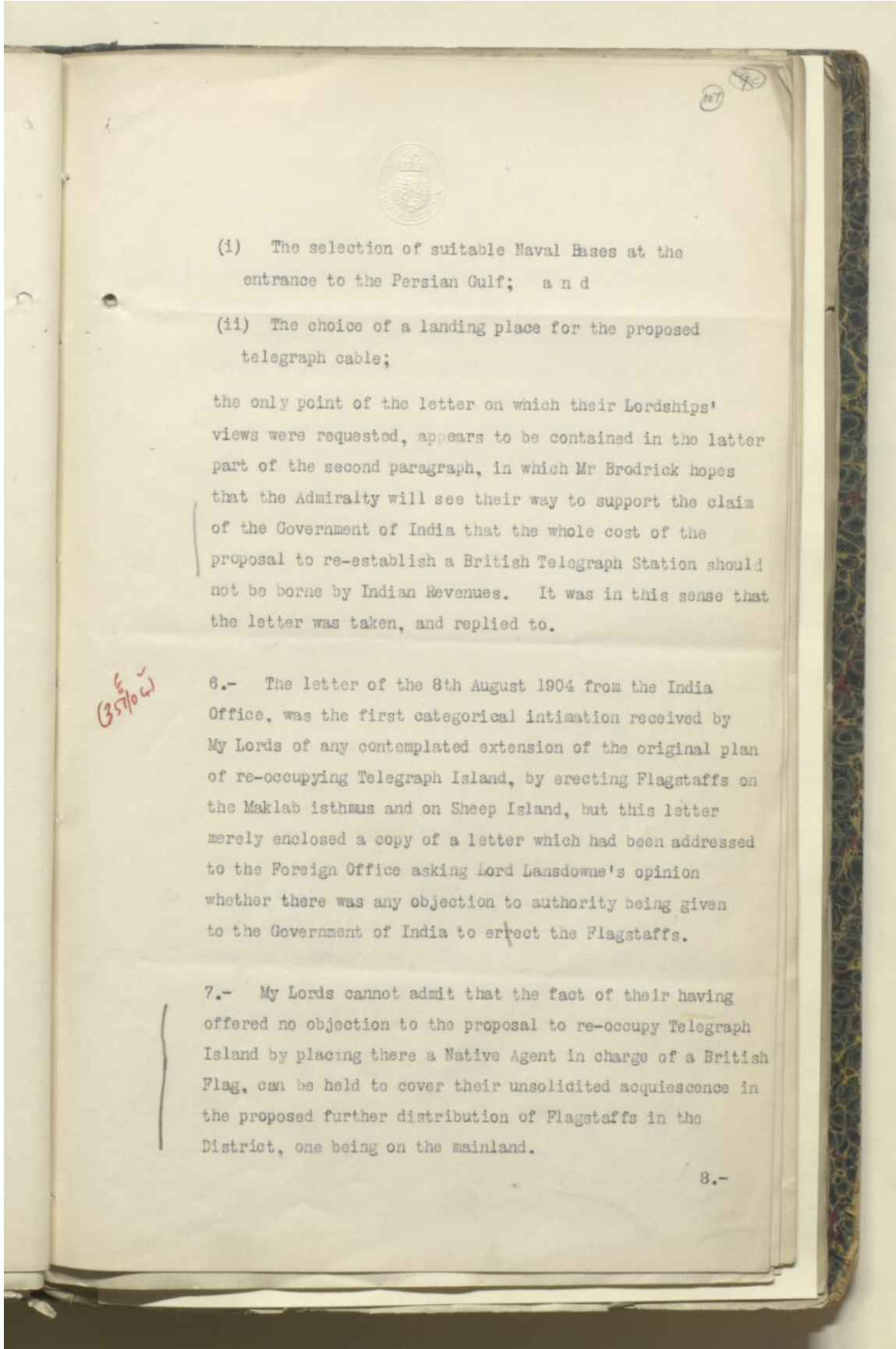


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٠٦ اظ] (٤٥٤/٢١٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٠٧] [٤٥٤/٢١٨]



(i) The selection of suitable Naval Bases at the entrance to the Persian Gulf; a n d

(ii) The choice of a landing place for the proposed telegraph cable;

the only point of the letter on which their Lordships' views were requested, appears to be contained in the latter part of the second paragraph, in which Mr Brodrick hopes that the Admiralty will see their way to support the claim of the Government of India that the whole cost of the proposal to re-establish a British Telegraph Station should not be borne by Indian Revenues. It was in this sense that the letter was taken, and replied to.

ملف
351/1904

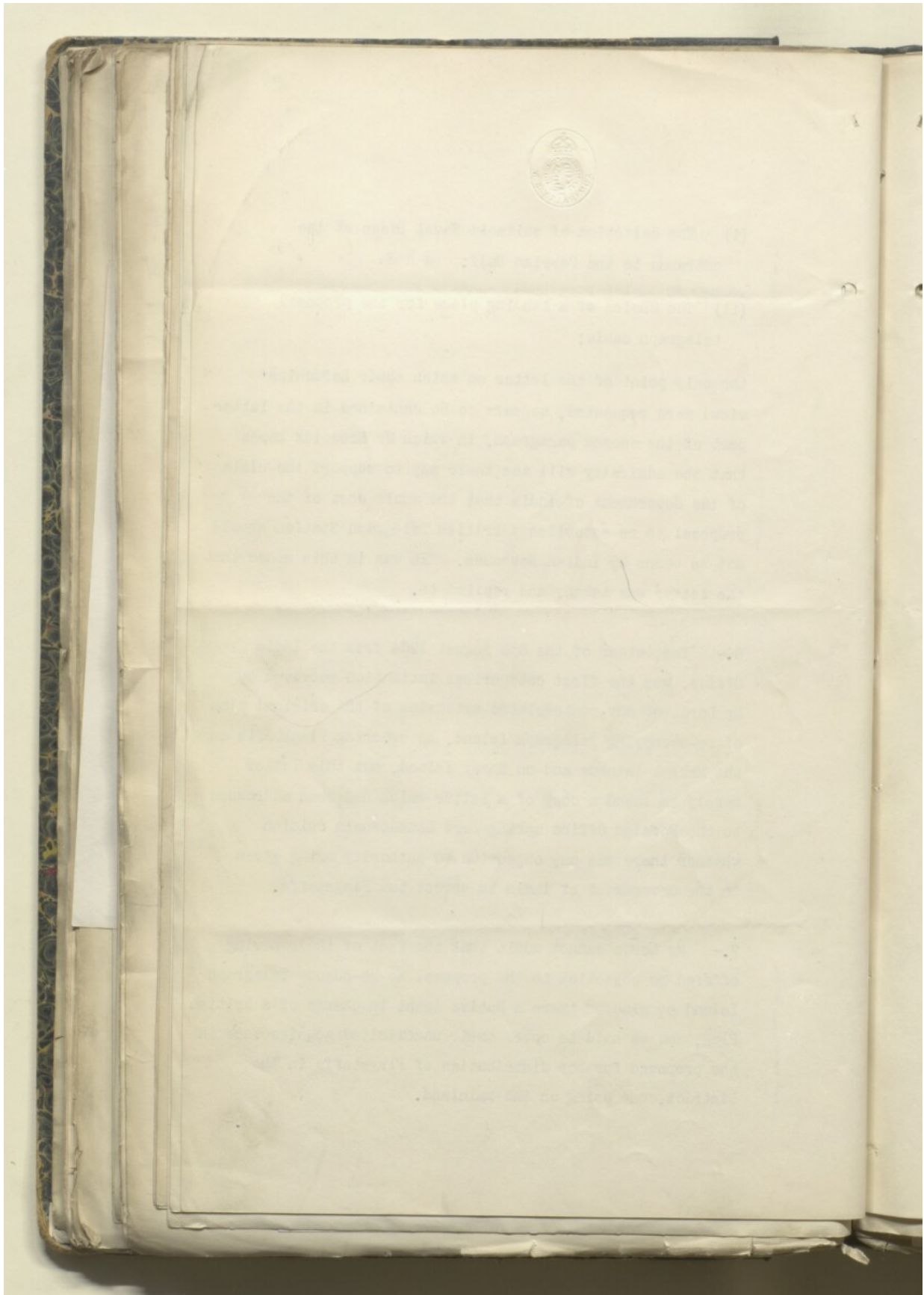
6.- The letter of the 8th August 1904 from the India Office, was the first categorical intimation received by My Lords of any contemplated extension of the original plan of re-occupying Telegraph Island, by erecting Flagstuffs on the Maklab isthmus and on Sheep Island, but this letter merely enclosed a copy of a letter which had been addressed to the Foreign Office asking Lord Lansdowne's opinion whether there was any objection to authority being given to the Government of India to erect the Flagstuffs.

7.- My Lords cannot admit that the fact of their having offered no objection to the proposal to re-occupy Telegraph Island by placing there a Native Agent in charge of a British Flag, can be held to cover their unsolicited acquiescence in the proposed further distribution of Flagstuffs in the District, one being on the mainland.

8.-

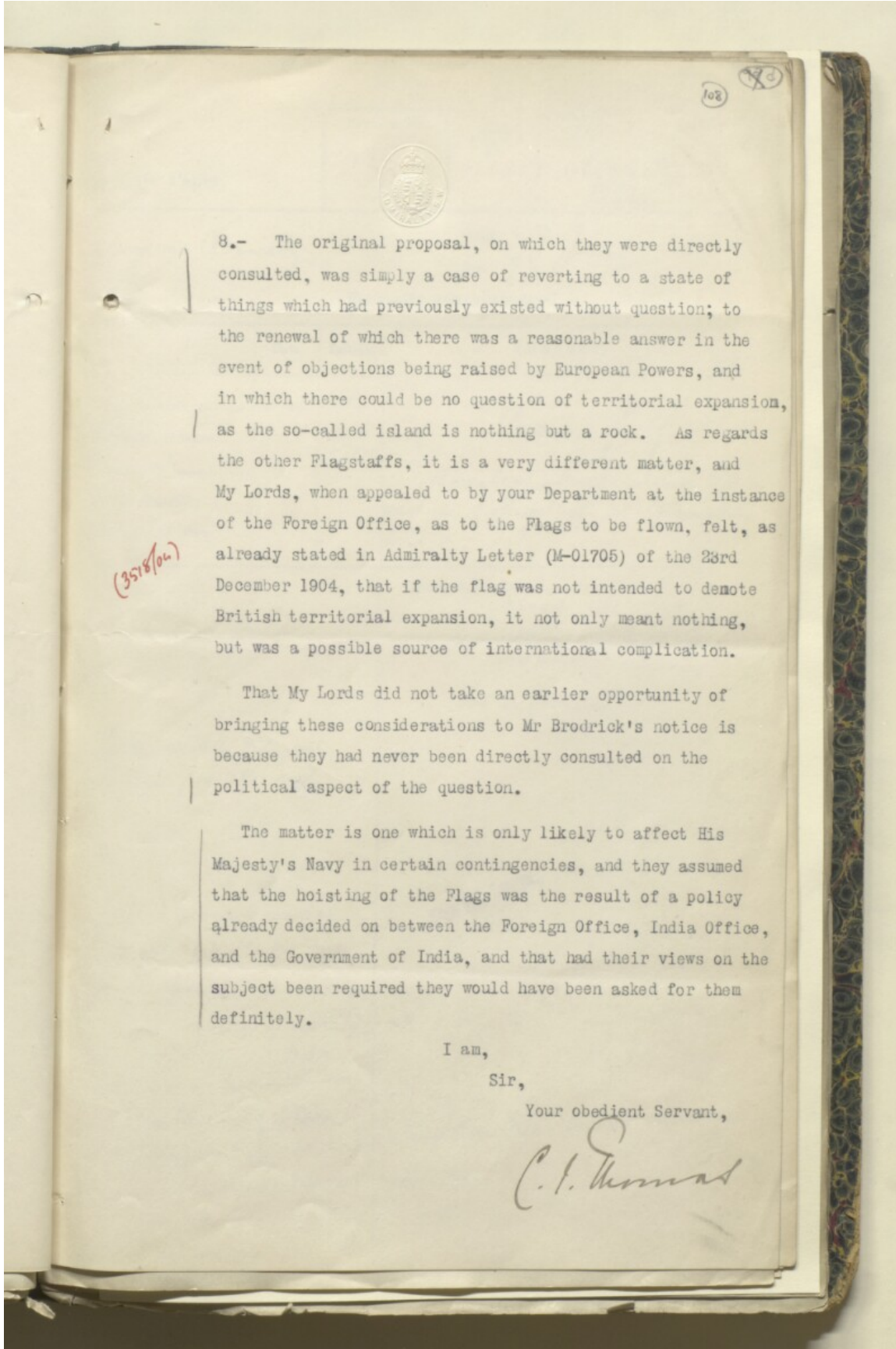


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٧ظ] (٤٥٤/٢١٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٠٨ و] (٤٥٤/٢٢٠)



8.- The original proposal, on which they were directly consulted, was simply a case of reverting to a state of things which had previously existed without question; to the renewal of which there was a reasonable answer in the event of objections being raised by European Powers, and in which there could be no question of territorial expansion, as the so-called island is nothing but a rock. As regards the other Flagstaffs, it is a very different matter, and My Lords, when appealed to by your Department at the instance of the Foreign Office, as to the Flags to be flown, felt, as already stated in Admiralty Letter (M-01705) of the 23rd December 1904, that if the flag was not intended to demote British territorial expansion, it not only meant nothing, but was a possible source of international complication.

That My Lords did not take an earlier opportunity of bringing these considerations to Mr Brodrick's notice is because they had never been directly consulted on the political aspect of the question.

The matter is one which is only likely to affect His Majesty's Navy in certain contingencies, and they assumed that the hoisting of the Flags was the result of a policy already decided on between the Foreign Office, India Office, and the Government of India, and that had their views on the subject been required they would have been asked for them definitely.

I am,

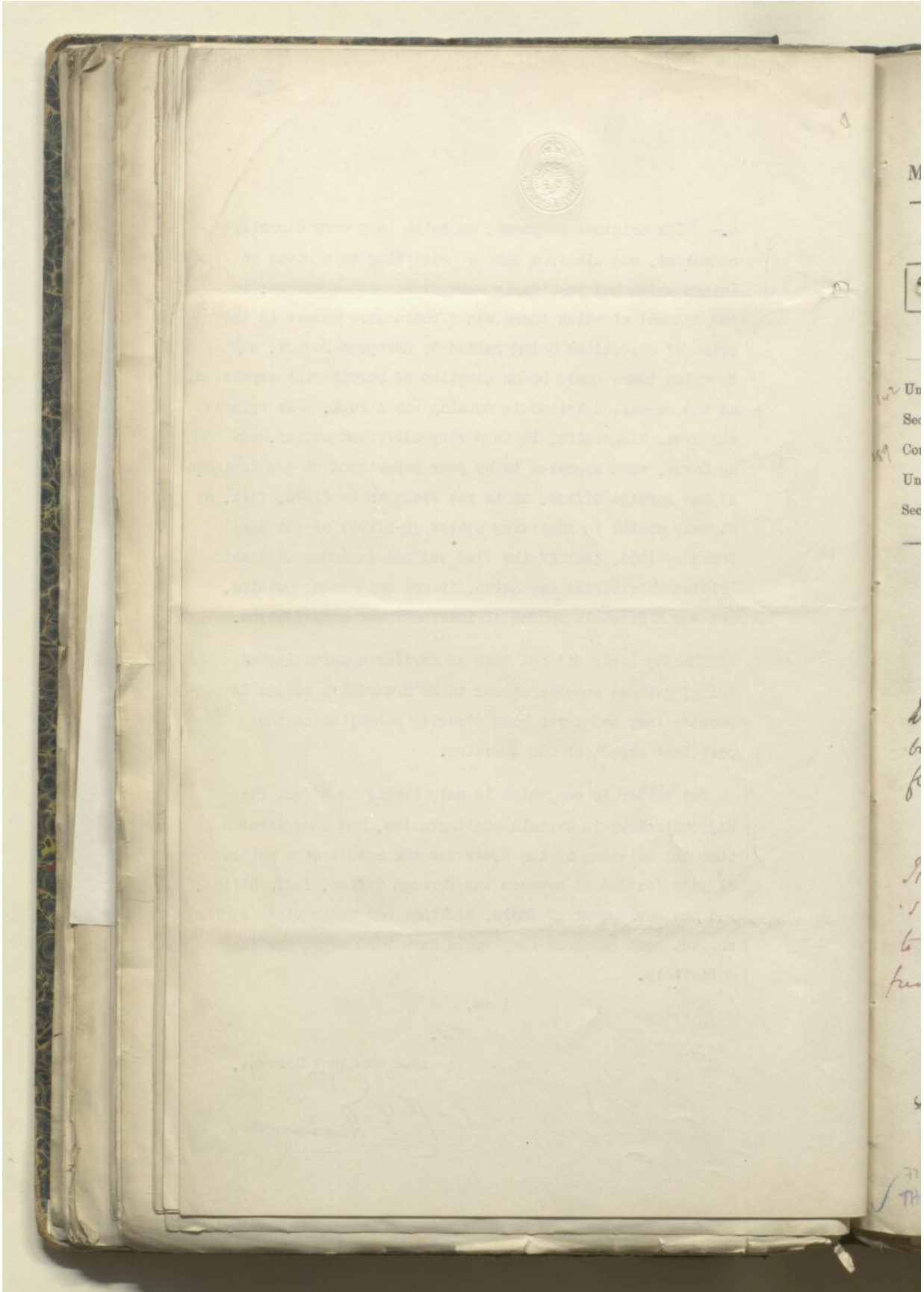
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. F. Thomas



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٨ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٢١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم
(١٠٩) [٤٥٤/٢٢٢]

Minute Paper. Register No. 2573 SECRET DEPARTMENT

Letter from Admiralty. Dated 6th Jan. 1905. Rec. 9th Jan. 1905.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	10 Jan	RR	Persian Gulf. Naval report regarding the erection of flagstaffs at Elphinstone Inlet, etc.
Secretary of State	11	AG	
Committee	14	Sr/B.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2219A
(3578)
sent to India.

For information.

No mistake fully distinguish
between flagstaffs and
flags.
AG
11 Jan 05

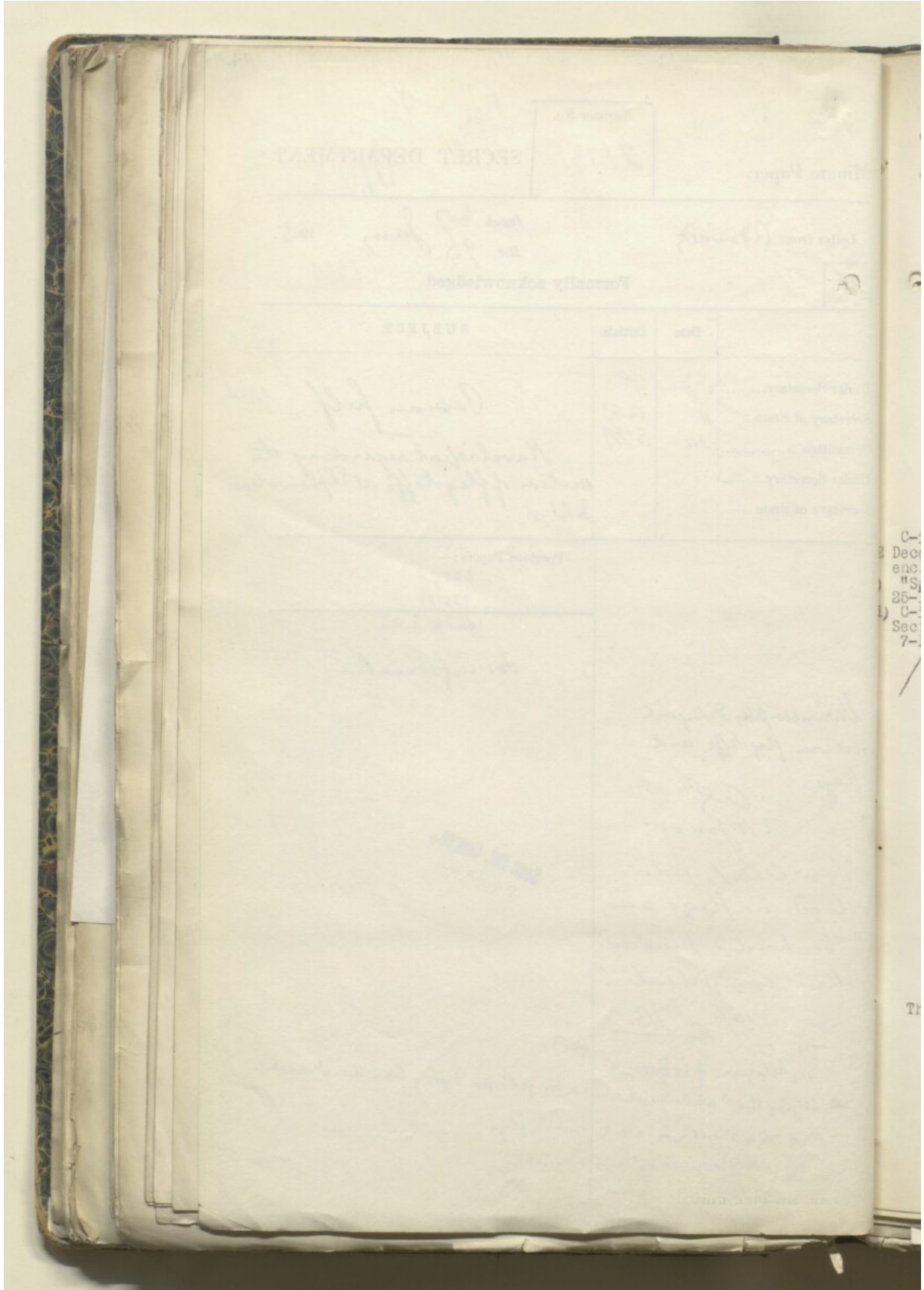
It is clearly under-
stood no flags are
to be hoisted pending
further consideration
14/1 Sr/B.

See telegram of 30 Dec (354/04)
saying that "Whole question will be brought before Defence Committee. Meanwhile
no action should be taken as to hoisting flags"
Flagstaffs will belong on water time before.

TH Y 5935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.

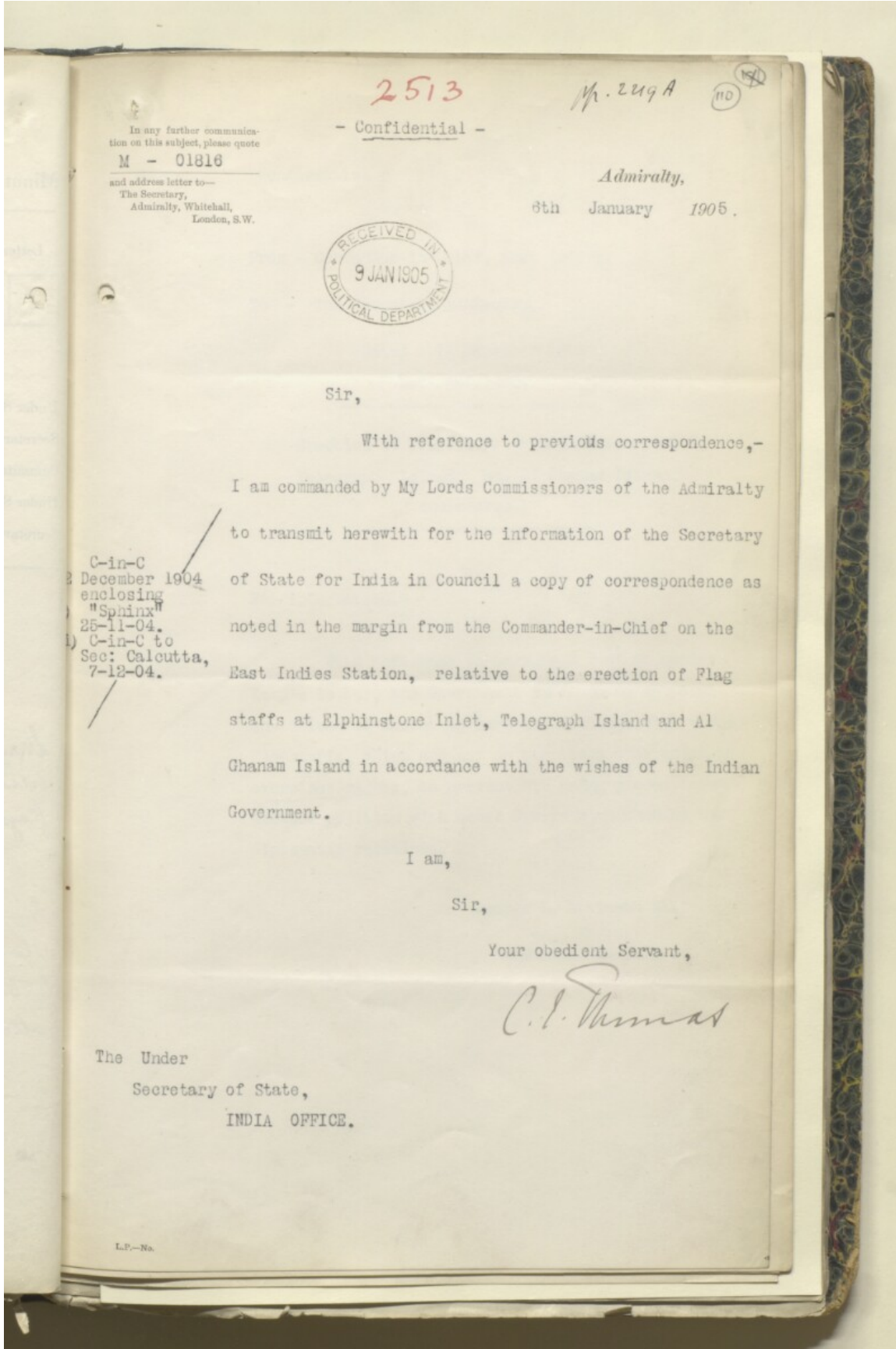


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٢٣)



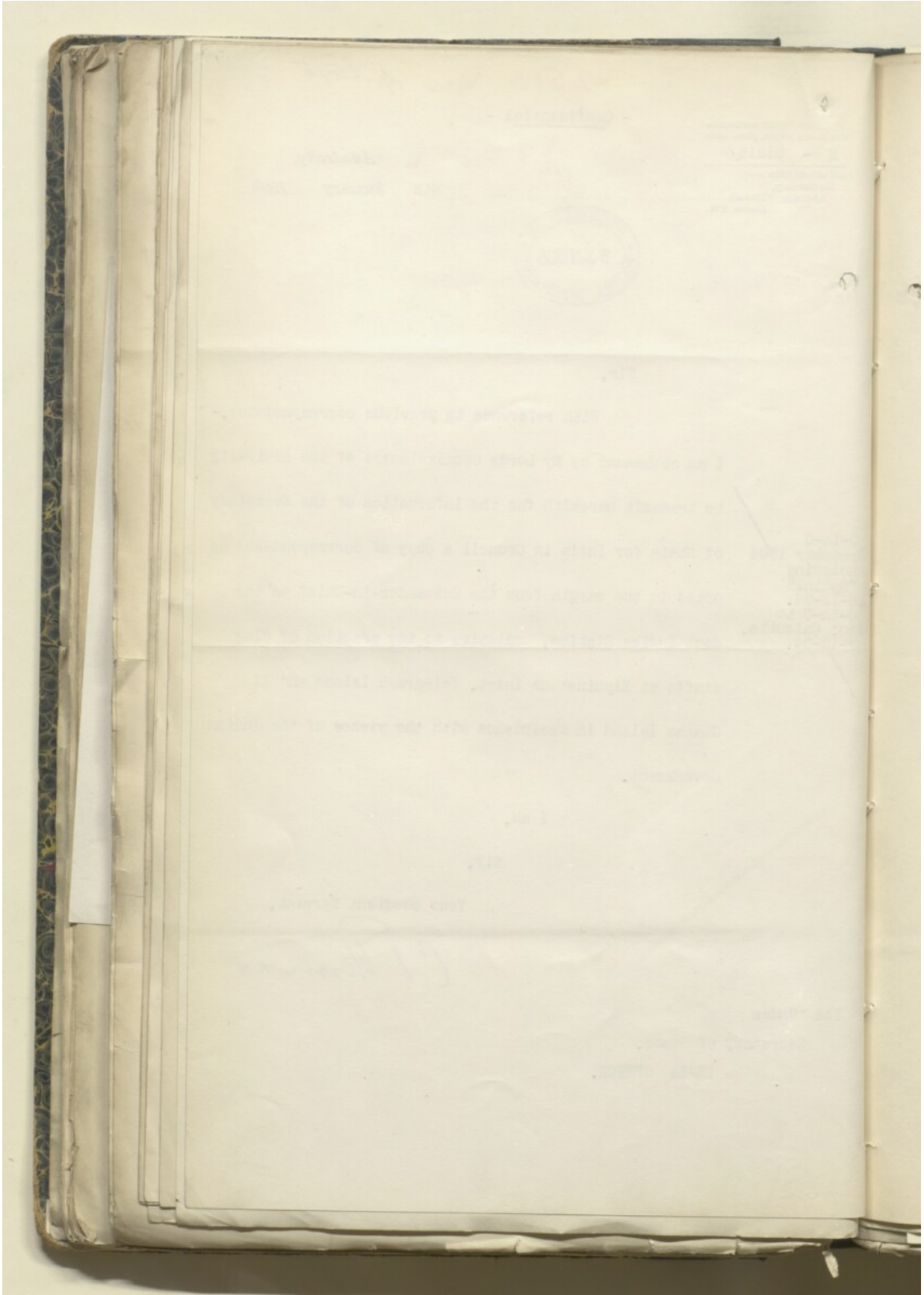


"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١١٠) [٤٥٤/٢٢٤]



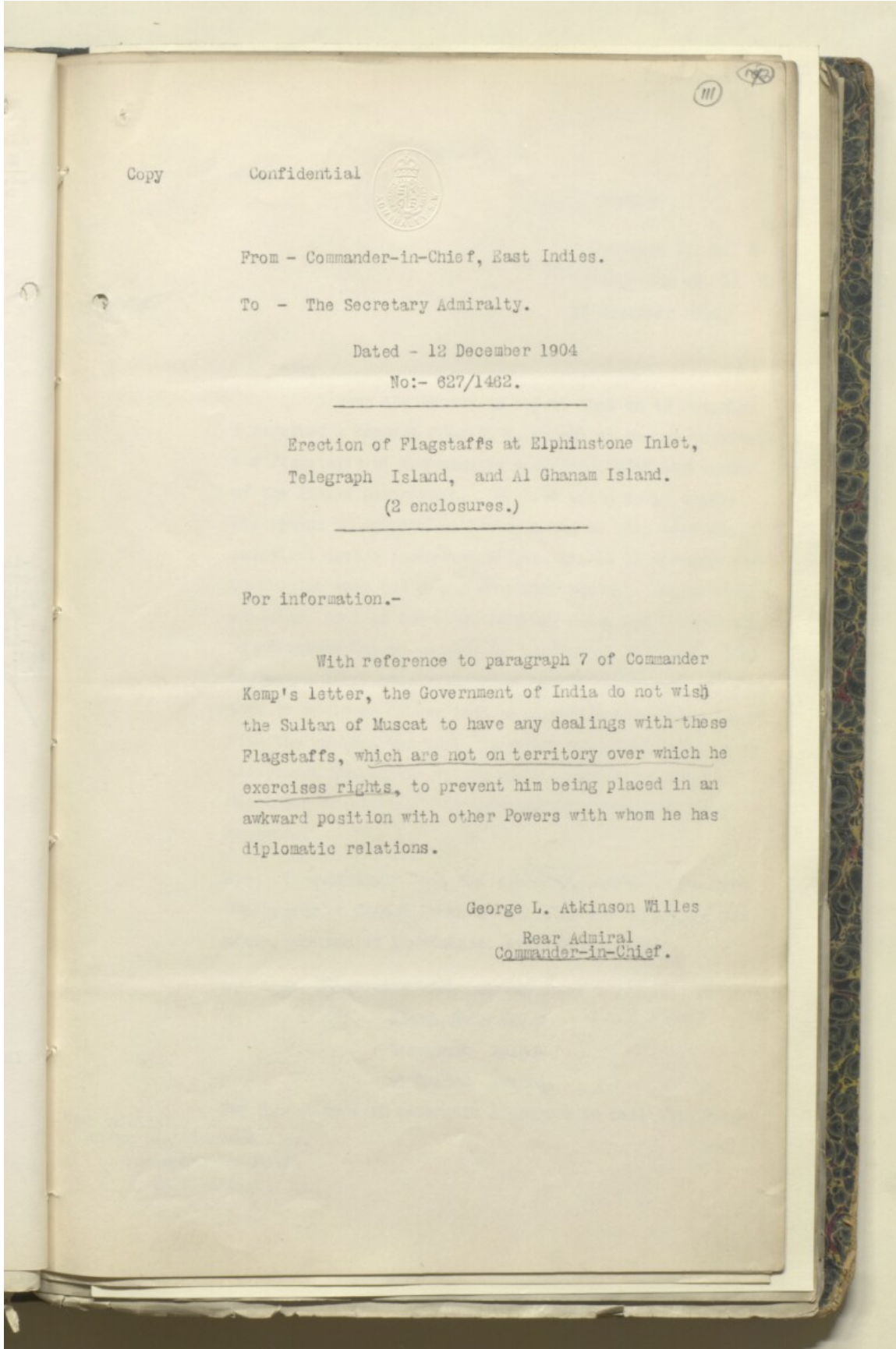


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٠اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٢٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١١١و] (٤٥٤/٢٢٦)



Copy

Confidential



From - Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

To - The Secretary Admiralty.

Dated - 12 December 1904

No:- 627/1462.

Erection of Flagstaffs at Elphinstone Inlet,
Telegraph Island, and Al Ghanam Island.

(2 enclosures.)

For information.-

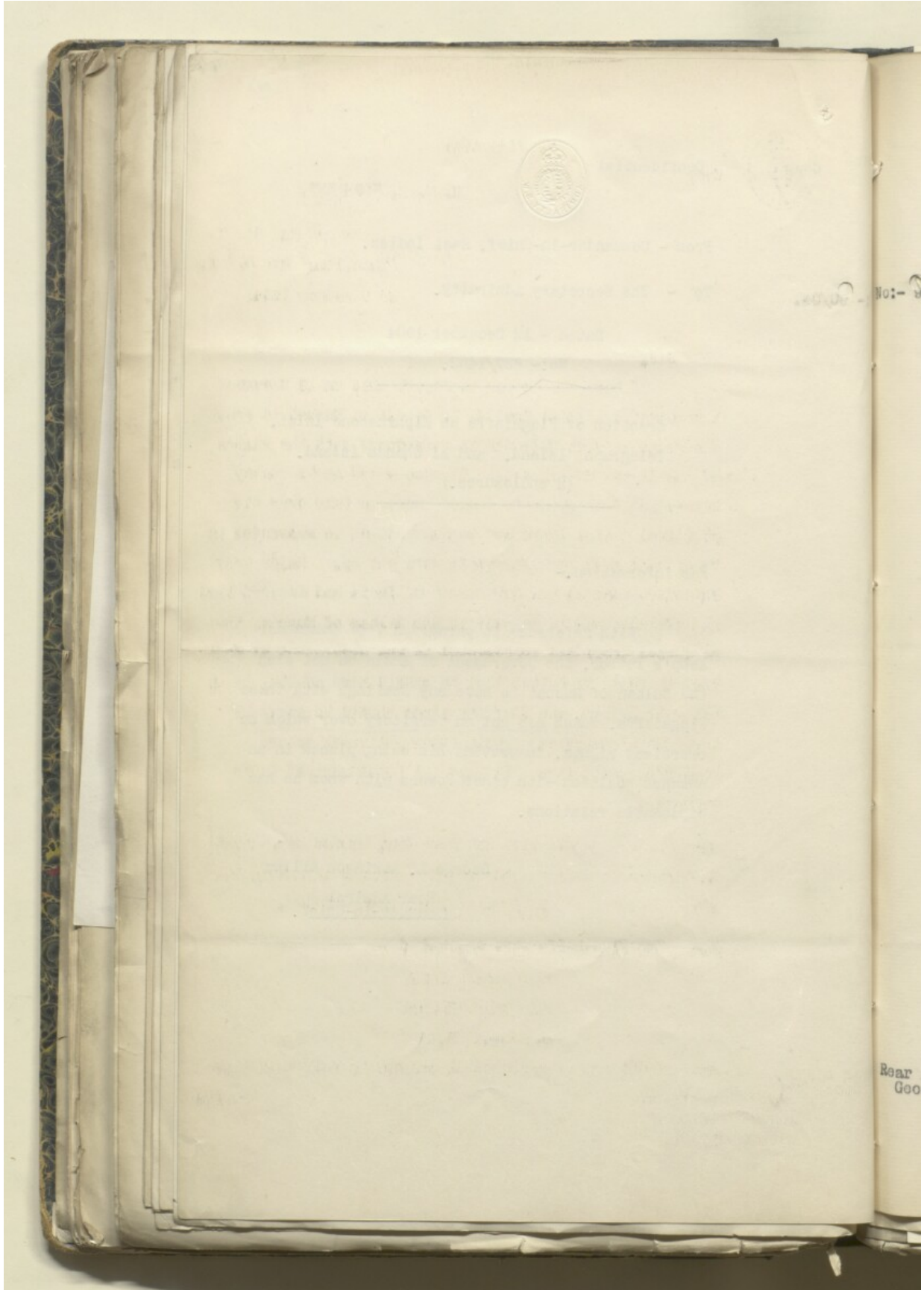
With reference to paragraph 7 of Commander Kemp's letter, the Government of India do not wish the Sultan of Muscat to have any dealings with these Flagstaffs, which are not on territory over which he exercises rights, to prevent him being placed in an awkward position with other Powers with whom he has diplomatic relations.

George L. Atkinson Willes

Rear Admiral
Commander-in-Chief.

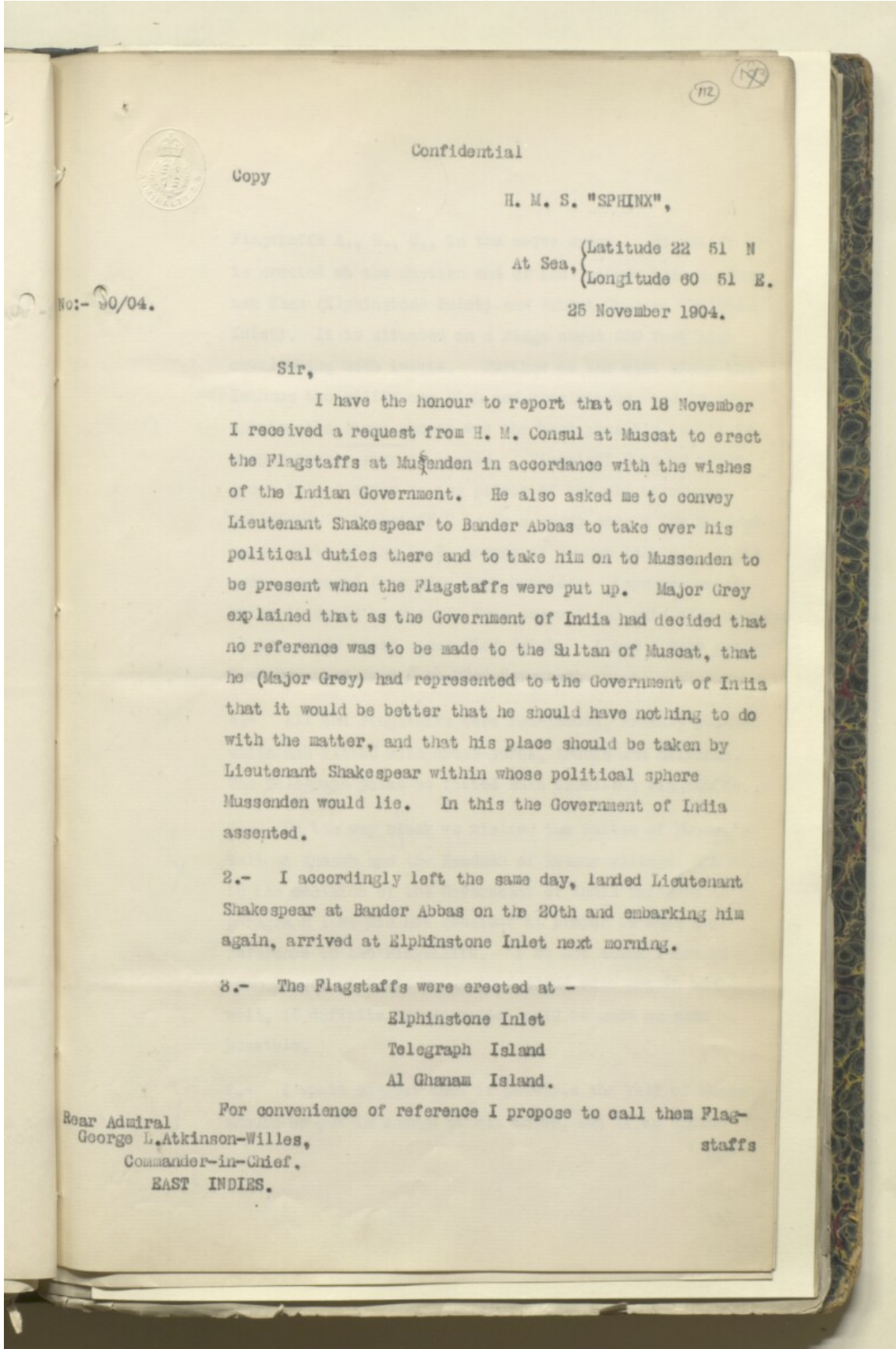


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١١١ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٢٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١١٢ و) [٤٥٤/٢٢٨]



Confidential

Copy

H. M. S. "SPHINX",

(Latitude 22 51 N
At Sea, { Longitude 60 51 E.

25 November 1904.

No:- 30/04.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that on 18 November I received a request from H. M. Consul at Muscat to erect the Flagstaffs at Mussenden in accordance with the wishes of the Indian Government. He also asked me to convey Lieutenant Shakespear to Bander Abbas to take over his political duties there and to take him on to Mussenden to be present when the Flagstaffs were put up. Major Grey explained that as the Government of India had decided that no reference was to be made to the Sultan of Muscat, that he (Major Grey) had represented to the Government of India that it would be better that he should have nothing to do with the matter, and that his place should be taken by Lieutenant Shakespear within whose political sphere Mussenden would lie. In this the Government of India assented.

2.- I accordingly left the same day, landed Lieutenant Shakespear at Bander Abbas on the 20th and embarking him again, arrived at Elphinstone Inlet next morning.

3.- The Flagstaffs were erected at -

Elphinstone Inlet

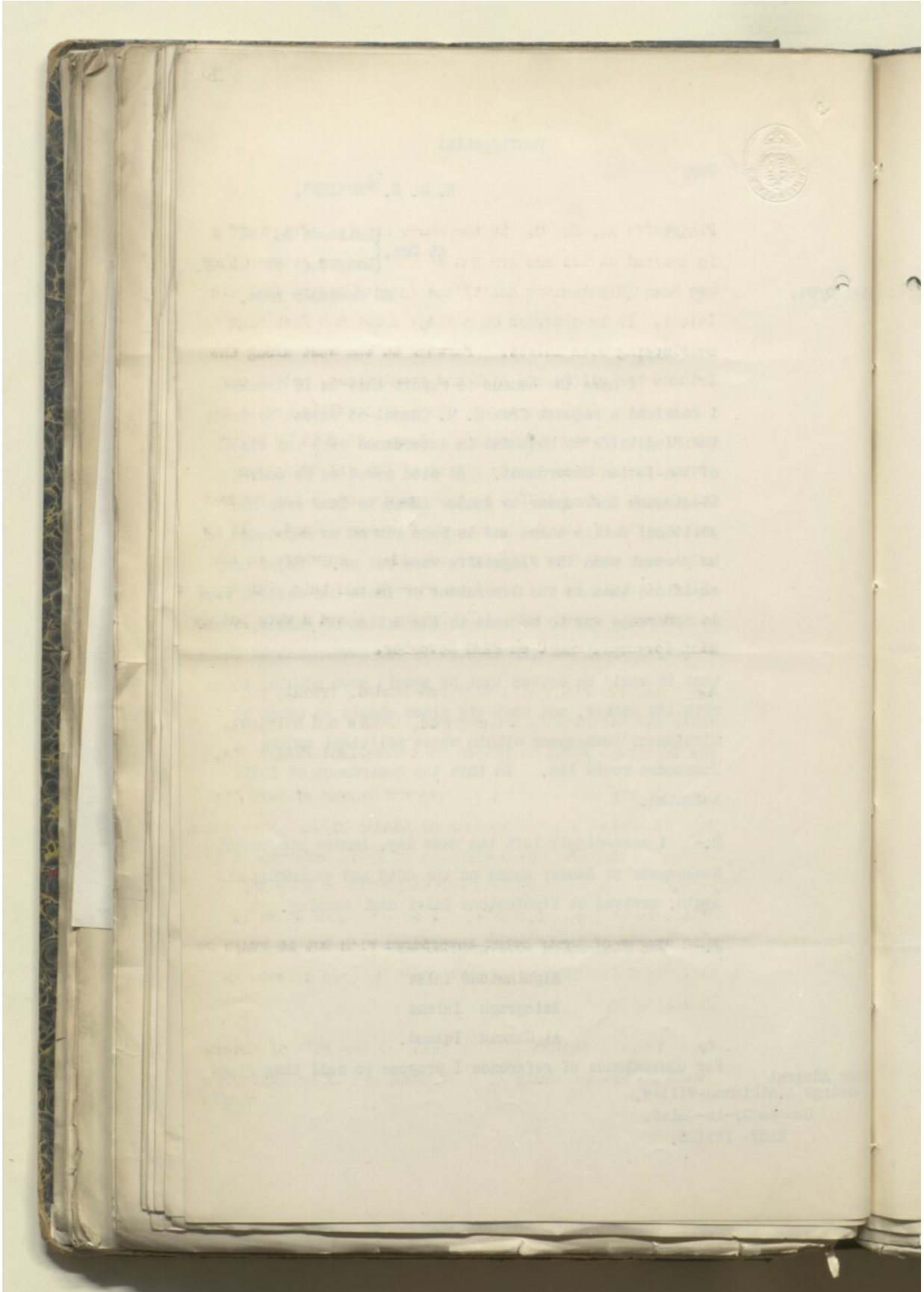
Telegraph Island

Al Ghanam Island.

For convenience of reference I propose to call them Flag-
staffs
Rear Admiral
George L. Atkinson-Willes,
Commander-in-Chief,
EAST INDIES.

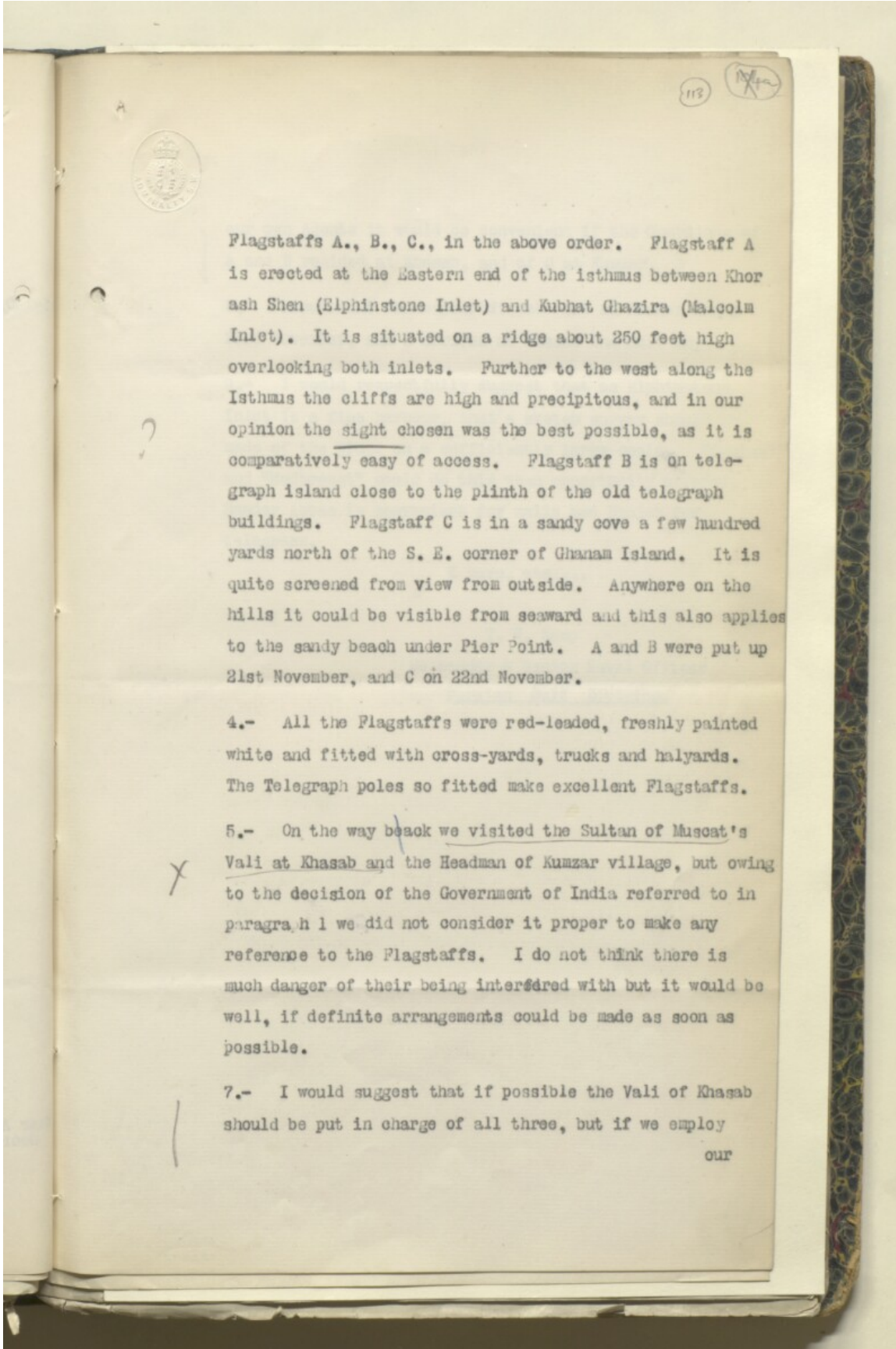


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٢٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٣ و) [٢٣٠/٤٥٤]



Flagstaffs A., B., C., in the above order. Flagstaff A is erected at the Eastern end of the isthmus between Khor ash Shen (Elphinstone Inlet) and Kubhat Ghazira (Malcolm Inlet). It is situated on a ridge about 250 feet high overlooking both inlets. Further to the west along the Isthmus the cliffs are high and precipitous, and in our opinion the sight chosen was the best possible, as it is comparatively easy of access. Flagstaff B is on telegraph island close to the plinth of the old telegraph buildings. Flagstaff C is in a sandy cove a few hundred yards north of the S. E. corner of Ghanam Island. It is quite screened from view from outside. Anywhere on the hills it could be visible from seaward and this also applies to the sandy beach under Pier Point. A and B were put up 21st November, and C on 22nd November.

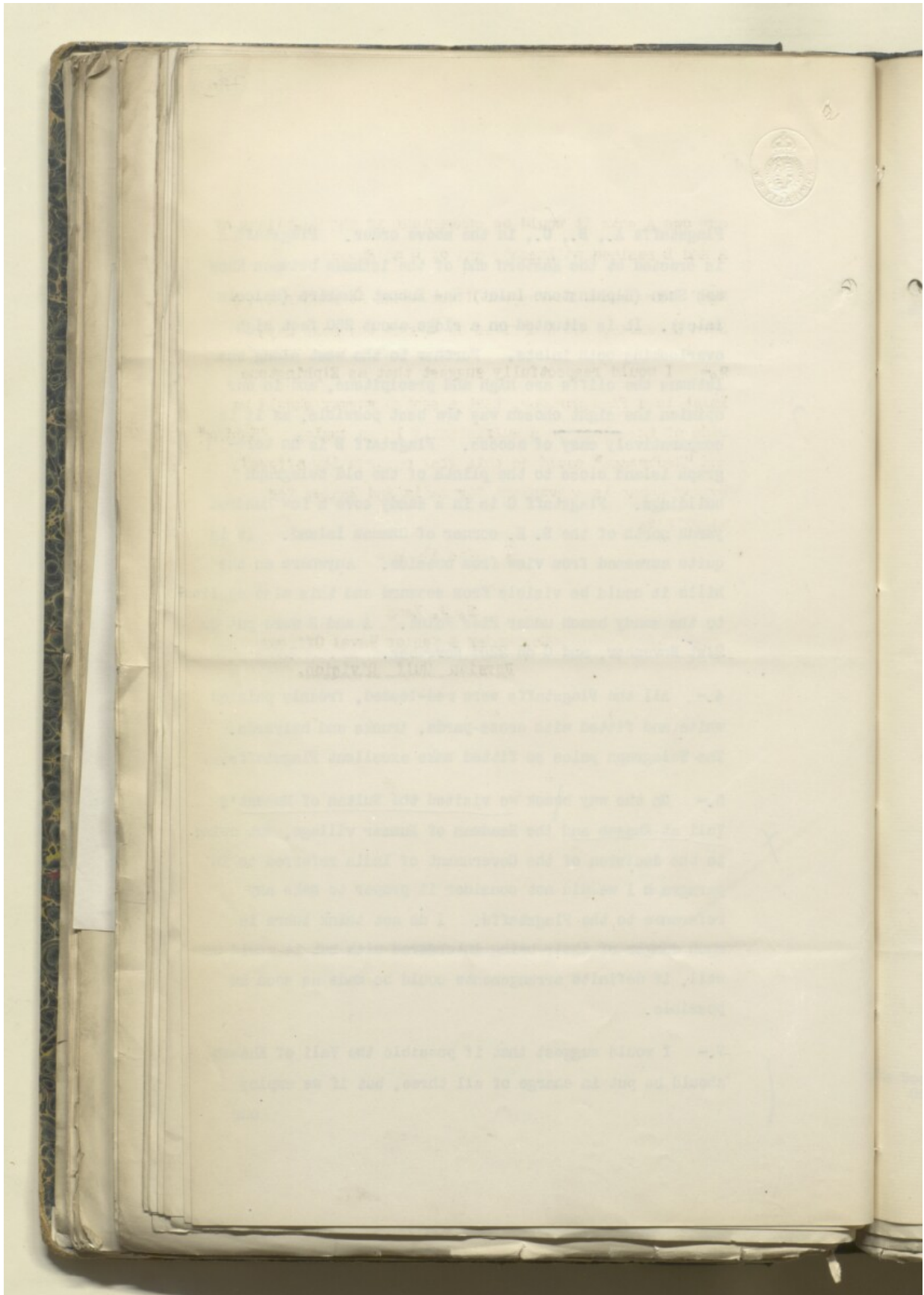
4.- All the Flagstaffs were red-leaded, freshly painted white and fitted with cross-yards, trucks and halyards. The Telegraph poles so fitted make excellent Flagstaffs.

5.- On the way beack we visited the Sultan of Muscat's Vali at Khasab and the Headman of Kumzar village, but owing to the decision of the Government of India referred to in paragraph 1 we did not consider it proper to make any reference to the Flagstaffs. I do not think there is much danger of their being inter\$red with but it would be well, if definite arrangements could be made as soon as possible.

7.- I would suggest that if possible the Vali of Khasab should be put in charge of all three, but if we employ our

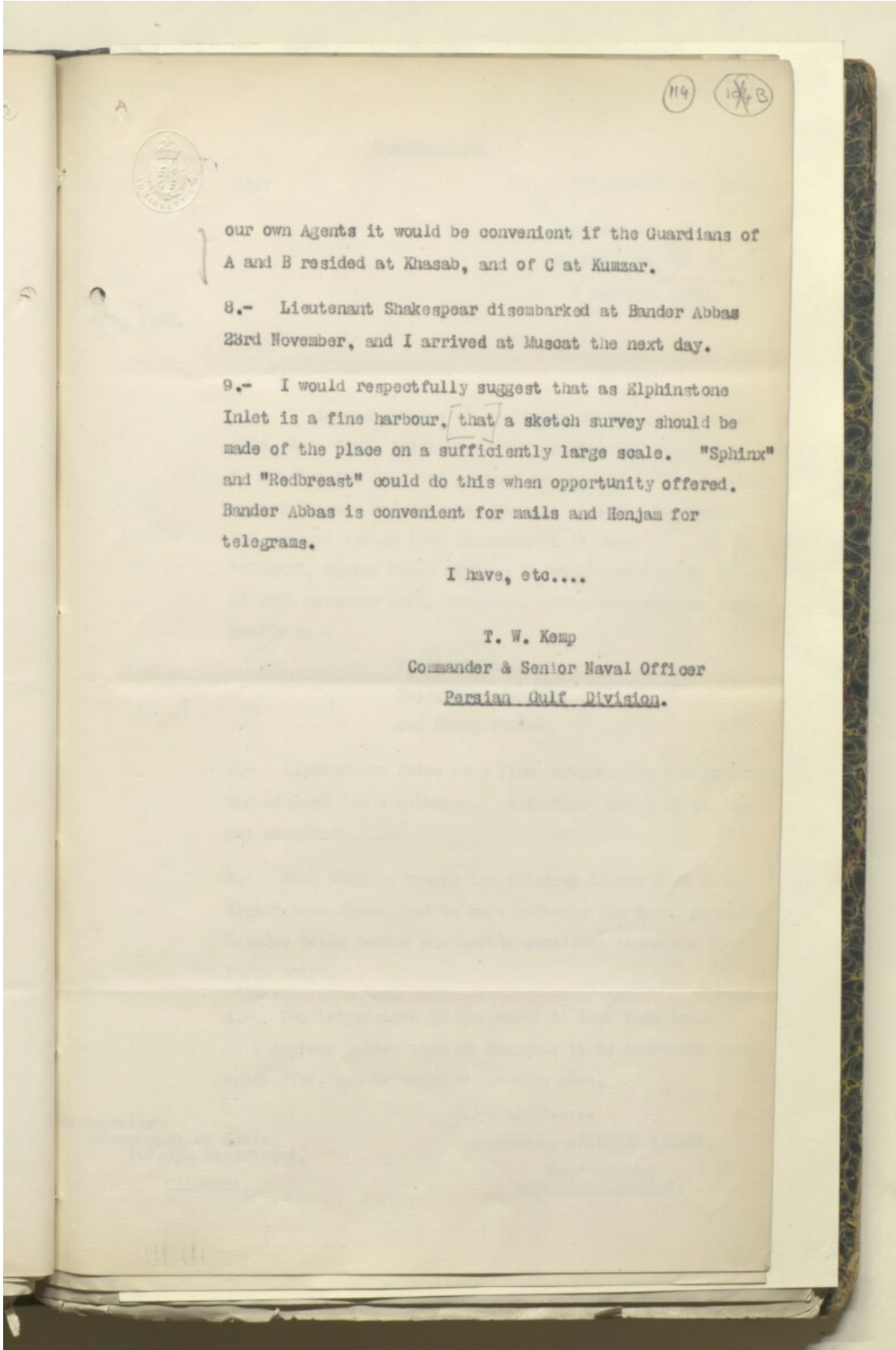


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٣١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١١٤و] (٤٥٤/٢٣٢)



our own Agents it would be convenient if the Guardians of A and B resided at Khasab, and of C at Kumzar.

8.- Lieutenant Shakespear disembarked at Bander Abbas 23rd November, and I arrived at Muscat the next day.

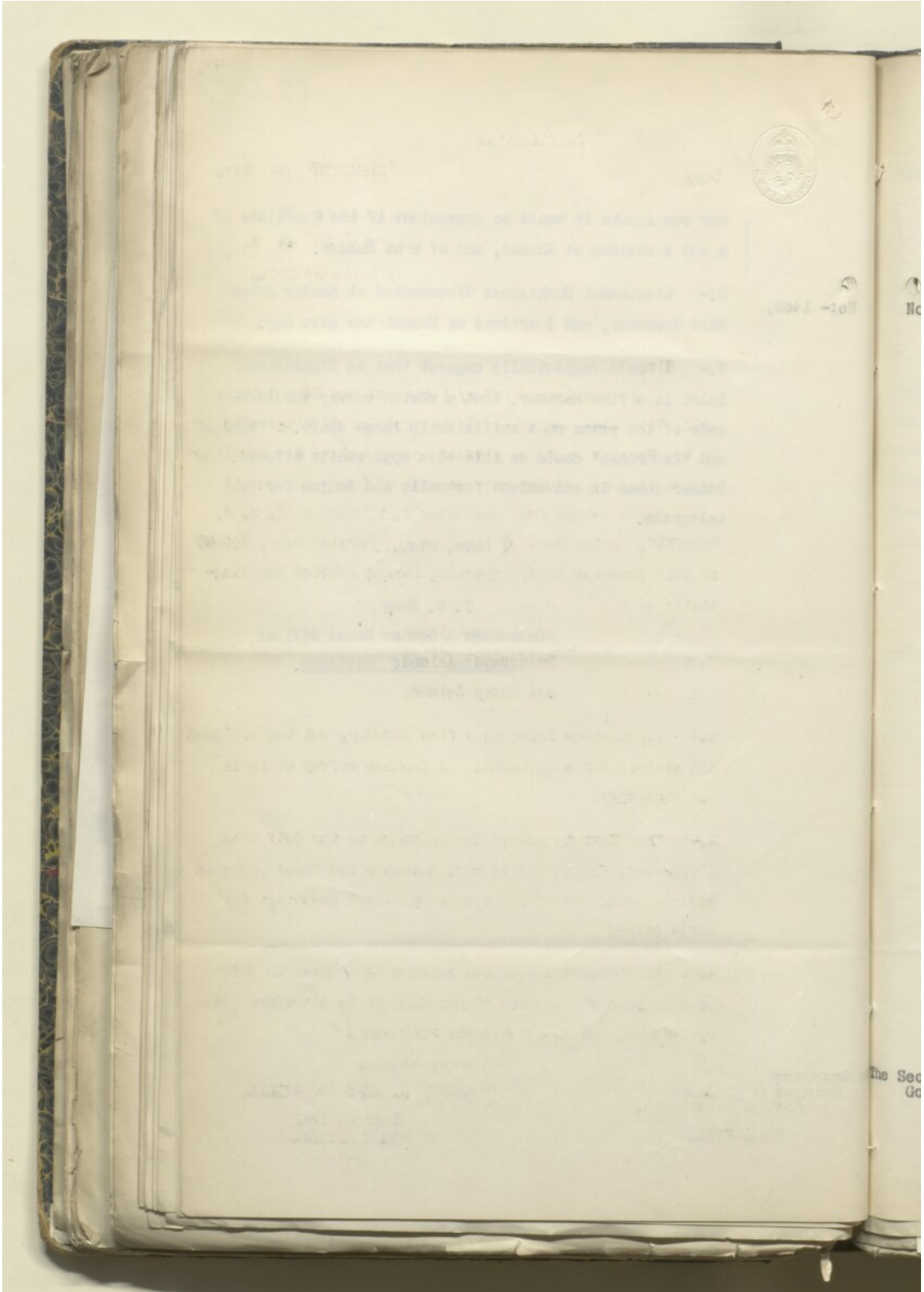
9.- I would respectfully suggest that as Elphinstone Inlet is a fine harbour, that a sketch survey should be made of the place on a sufficiently large scale. "Sphinx" and "Redbreast" could do this when opportunity offered. Bander Abbas is convenient for mails and Henjam for telegrams.

I have, etc....

T. W. Kemp
Commander & Senior Naval Officer
Persian Gulf Division.

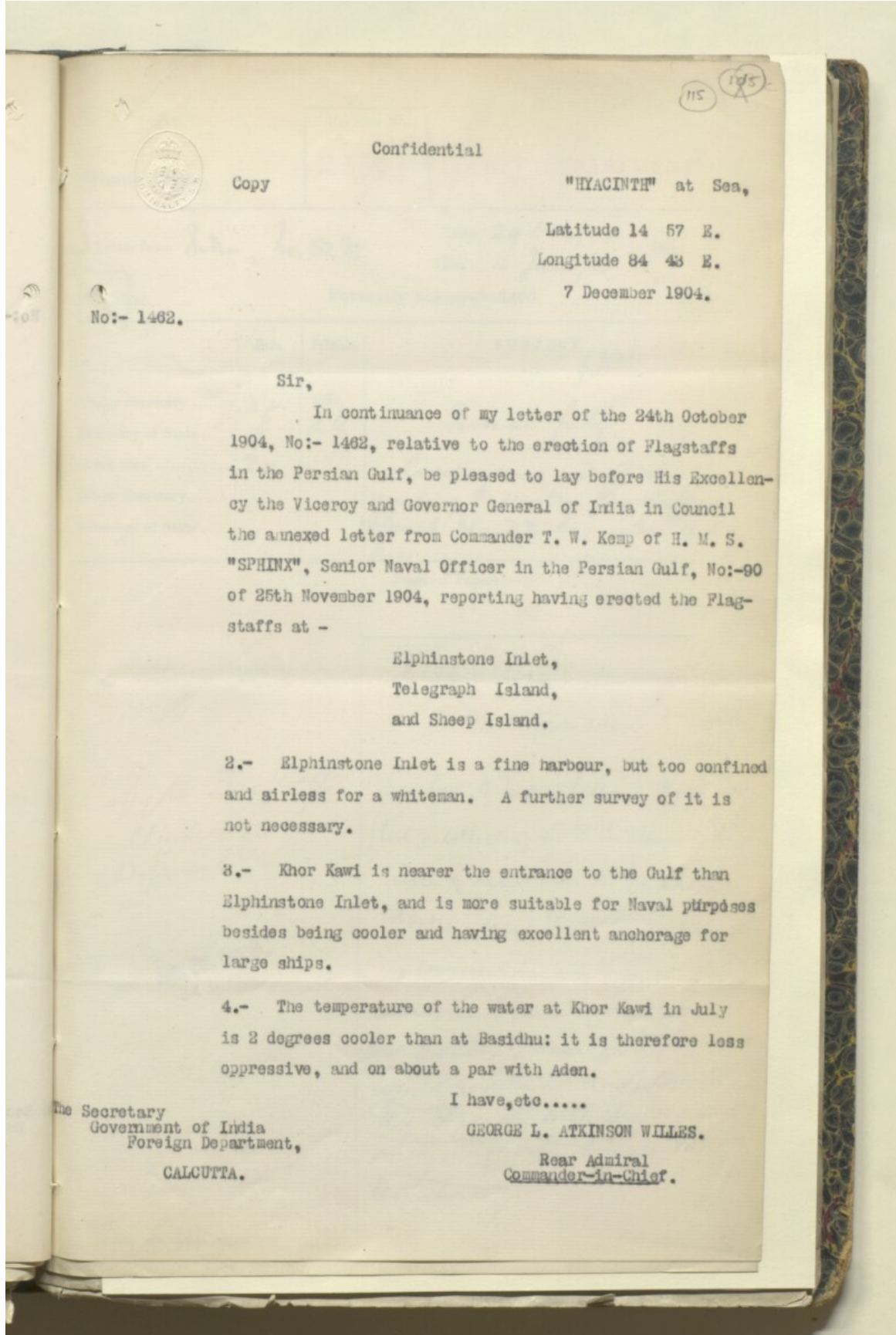


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٤اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٣٣)



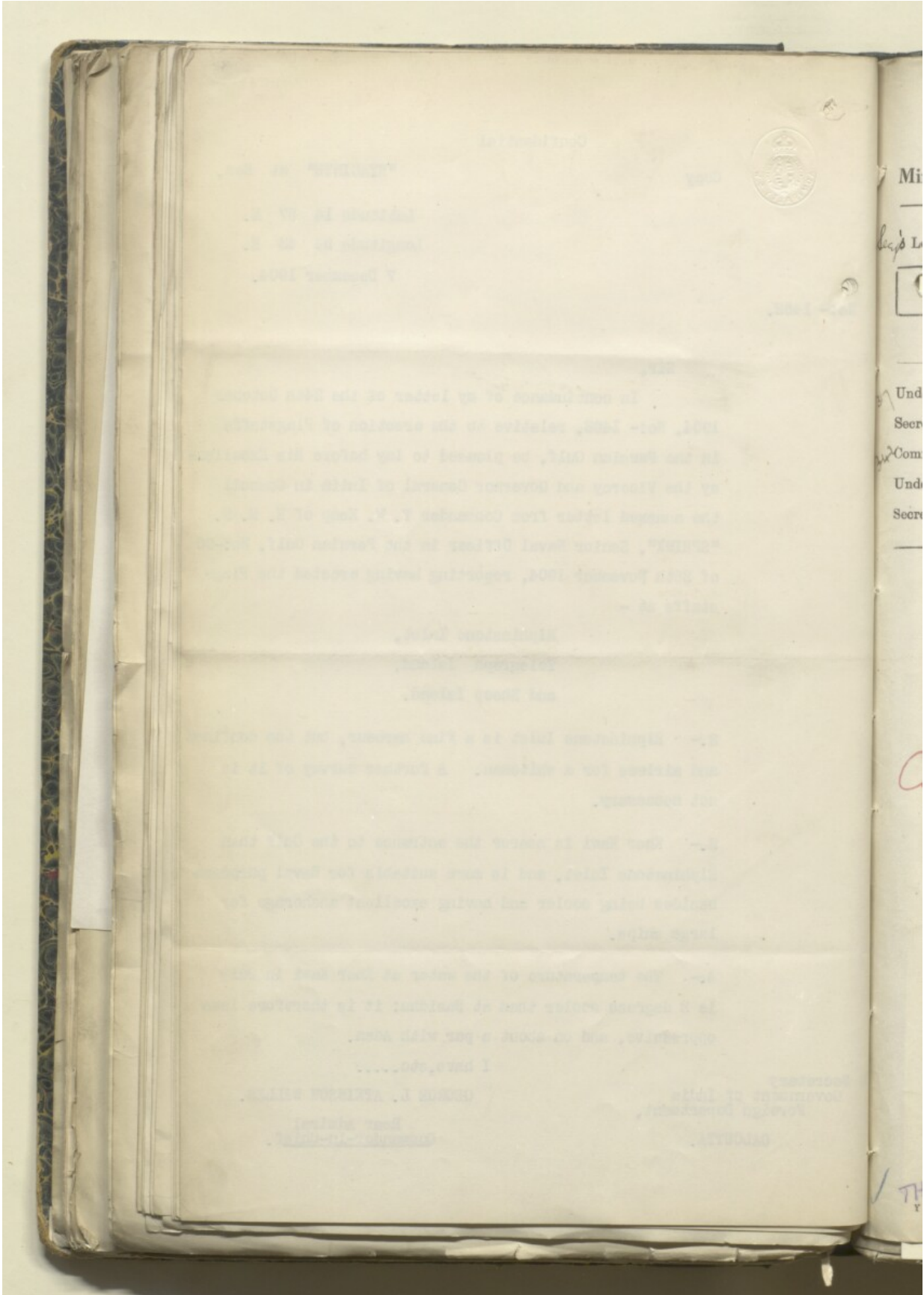


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواحي أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١١٥] (٤٥٤/٢٣٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٣٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم
(١١٦ و) [٢٣٦/٤٥٤]

(116) (146)

Register No. **2366A** **SECRET DEPARTMENT**

Minute Paper.

Letter from India, no. 52 M., Dated 29 Dec/04 190
Rec. 16 Jan/05.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	18 Jan	Whe	<p>Persian Gulf.</p> <p>Correspondence and reports regarding the erection flagstaffs on Telegraph Island, &c. the question of the flag.</p>
Secretary of State	18	ag	
Committee	20	S.M.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—

Sent 23.1.05 { Copy to 70
Admiralty & Defence Committee

For information

Copy to Defence
Classee for
Defence Cee

Seen Pol. Com'ee.
24 JAN. 1905

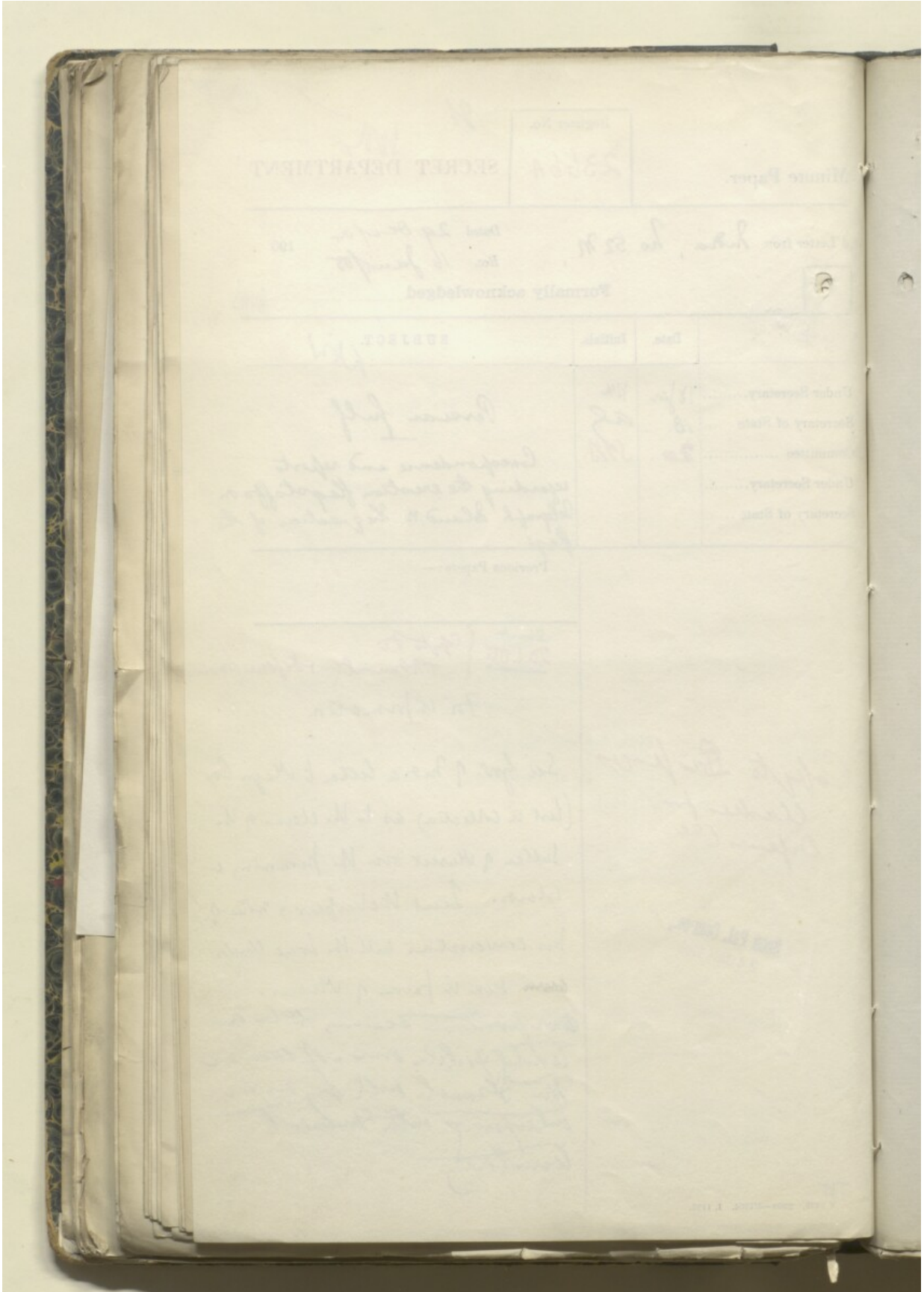
See Govt. of India letter to Major Cox (lost in collection) as to the claims of the Sultan of Muscat over the promontory & islands. Lieut. Mackespear's notes of his conversations with the Lave Chiefs ~~is~~ seen in favour of Muscat. Our position seems to be a territorial dispute over - of course the French will say we are interfering with Muscat territory

77

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.

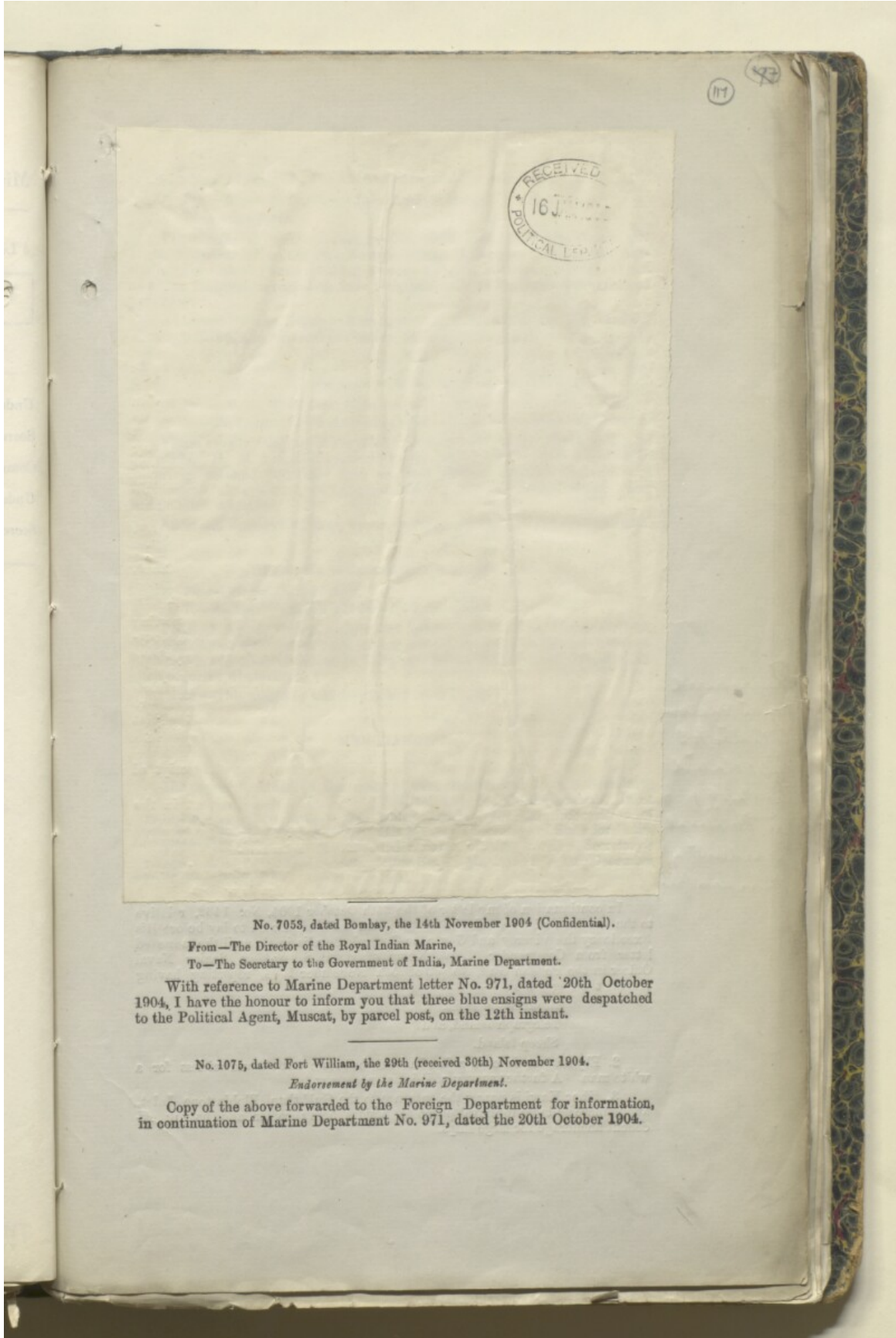


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٦ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٣٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧ و] (٤٥٤/٢٣٨)



No. 7055, dated Bombay, the 14th November 1904 (Confidential).

From—The Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

With reference to Marine Department letter No. 971, dated 20th October 1904, I have the honour to inform you that three blue ensigns were despatched to the Political Agent, Muscat, by parcel post, on the 12th instant.

No. 1075, dated Fort William, the 29th (received 30th) November 1904.

Endorsement by the Marine Department.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, in continuation of Marine Department No. 971, dated the 20th October 1904.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[١٧ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٣٩)

22

No. 574, dated Muscat, the 23rd November (received 1st December) 1904. (Confidential).

From—MAJOR W. G. GREY, Political Agent and His Britannic Majesty's Consul,
Muscat,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 3910-E.B., with its enclosure, and to confirm my telegram of to-day's date in connection therewith.

2. As I shall subsequently have to explain the position of affairs to His Highness the Sultan, it evidently is better, having regard to our future relations that I should not be connected with the erection of the flag-staffs if it can conveniently be avoided. I therefore took the opportunity to hand over the matter to Lieutenant Shakespear after thoroughly explaining to him what had to be done.

H. M. S. *Sphinx* left on Friday last for Bunder Abbas and Mussandim to erect the flag-staffs, as stated in my telegram referred to above. The blue ensigns which arrived here yesterday I will send to Lieutenant Shakespear at Bunder Abbas by next mail, pointing out to him the necessity of awaiting telegraphic instructions regarding the flag ultimately selected before acting further.

3. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

No. 576, dated Muscat, the 29th November (received 7th December) 1904.

From—MAJOR W. G. GREY, Political Agent and His Britannic Majesty's Consul,
Muscat,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to confirm my telegram of the 24th instant reporting the return of H. M. S. *Sphinx* from Mussandam Peninsula and its neighbourhood, and to forward a sketch of the Peninsula shewing the respective positions of the flag-staffs which have been erected.

2. No. I is situated on a ridge about 250 feet high overlooking the inlets on each side. Captain Kemp states that further to the west the cliffs are high and precipitous, and that in his opinion the position chosen is the best available. No. II is erected close to the plinth of the old telegraph buildings. No. III is invisible from the seaward.

3. Arrangements will be made for the custody of the flags on receipt of orders regarding those finally selected.

4. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

No. 1462, dated the 7th (received 12th) December 1904.

From—REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE L. ATKINSON-WILLES, Commander-in-Chief,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

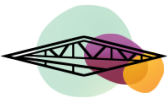
In continuation of my letter of the 24th October 1904, No. 1462, relative to the erection of flag-staffs in the Persian Gulf, be pleased to lay before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council the annexed letter from Commander T. W. Kemp of H. M. S. *Sphinx*, Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf, No. 90 of 25th November 1904, reporting having erected the flag-staffs at—

Elphinstone Inlet,
Telegraph Island, and
Sheep Island.

2. Elphinstone Inlet is a fine harbour, but too confined and airless for a white man. A further survey of it is not necessary.

3. Khor Kawi is nearer the entrance to the Gulf than Elphinstone Inlet, and is more suitable for naval purposes, besides being cooler and having excellent anchorage for large ships.

x
Reproduced
in the
Museum
to the
K. I.
401 dated
3.12.04
in Political
Resident's
Persian Gulf.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

(١٨ و) [٤٥٤/٢٤٠]

23

4. The temperature of the water at Khor Kawi in July is 2 degrees cooler than at Basidhu; it is therefore less oppressive, and on about a par with Aden.

No. 90, dated the 25th November 1904.

From—T. W. KEMP, Commander and Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division,

To—REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE L. ATKINSON-WILLES, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

I have the honour to report that on 18th November, I received a request from His Majesty's Consul at Muscat to erect the flag-staffs at Mussandim in accordance with the wishes of the Indian Government. He also asked me to convey Lieutenant Shakespear to Bunder Abbas to take over his political duties there, and to take him on to Mussandim to be present when the flag-staffs were put up. Major Grey explained that as the Government of India had decided that no reference was to be made to the Sultan of Muscat, that he (Major Grey) had represented to the Government of India that it would be better that he should have nothing to do with the matter, and that his place should be taken by Lieutenant Shakespear within whose political sphere Mussandim would lie. In this the Government of India assented.

2. I accordingly left the same day, landed Lieutenant Shakespear at Bunder Abbas on the 20th and embarking him again, arrived at Elphinstone Inlet next morning.

3. The flag-staffs were erected at—

Elphinstone Inlet,
Telegraph Island,
Al Ghanam Island.

For convenience of reference I propose to call them flag-staffs A., B., C., in the above order. Flag-staff A is erected at the eastern end of the isthmus between Khor-ash-Sheh (Elphinstone Inlet) and Kubhat Ghazira (Malcolm Inlet). It is situated on a ridge about 250 feet high overlooking both inlets. Further to the west along the isthmus the cliffs are high and precipitous, and in our opinion the site chosen was the best possible, as it is comparatively easy of access. Flag-staff B is on telegraph island close to the plinth of the old telegraph buildings. Flag-staff C is in a sandy cove a few hundred yards north of the south-eastern corner of Ghanam Island. It is quite screened from view from outside. Anywhere on the hills it could be visible from seaward and this also applies to the sandy beach under Pier Point. A and B were put up November 21st, and C on November 22nd.

4. All the flag-staffs were reloaded, freshly painted white and fitted with cross yards, trucks and halyards. The telegraph poles so fitted make excellent flag-staffs.

5. On the way back we visited the Sultan of Muscat's Vali at Khasab and the head man of Kumzar village, but owing to the decision of the Government of India referred to in paragraph 4 we did not consider it proper to make any reference to the flag-staffs. I do not think there is much danger of their being interfered with, but it would be well, if definite arrangements could be made as soon as possible.

7. I would suggest that if possible the Vali of Khasab should be put in charge of all three, but if we employ our own agents it would be convenient if the guardians of A and B resided at Khasab, and of C at Kumzar.

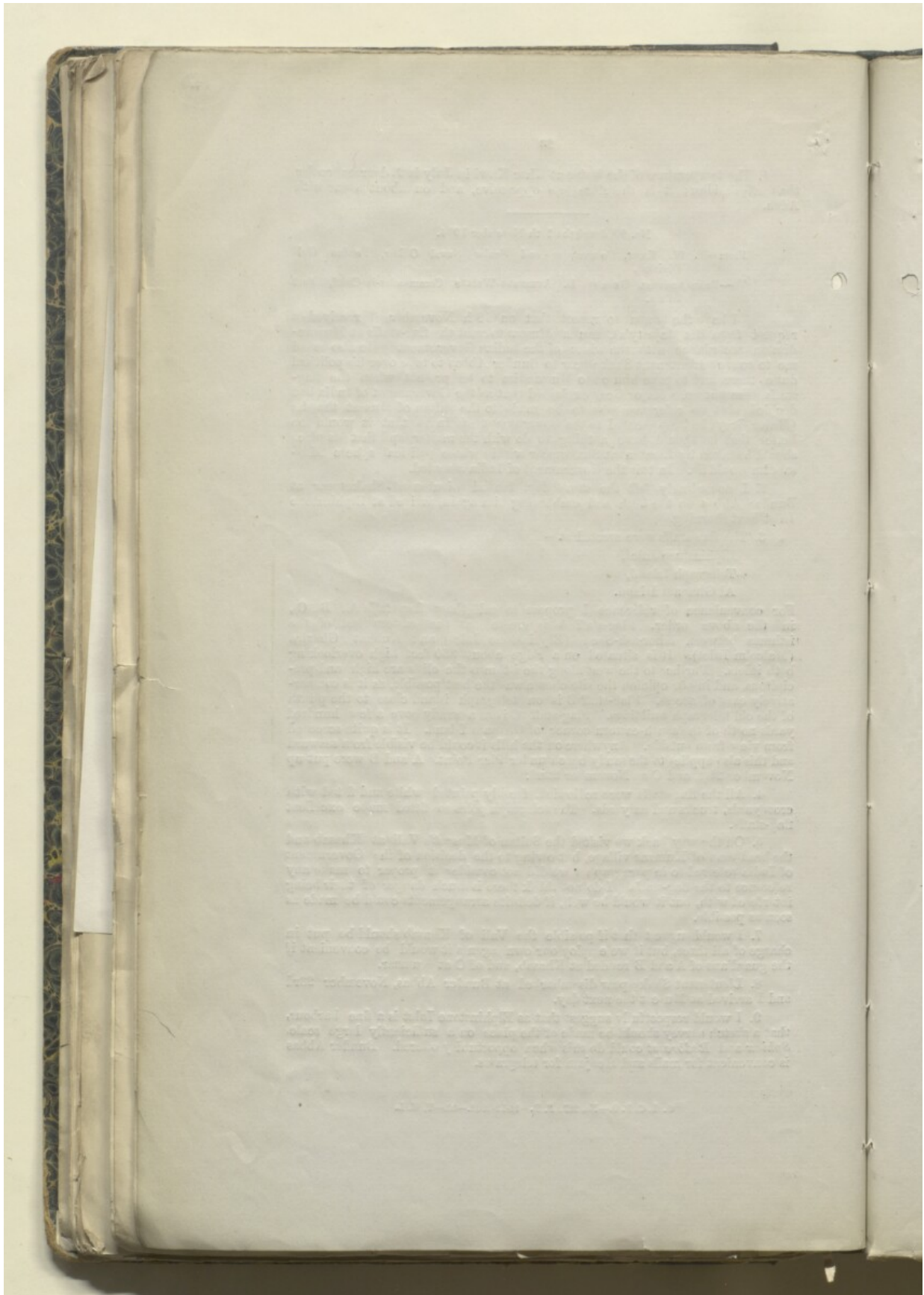
8. Lieutenant Shakespear disembarked at Bunder Abbas, November 23rd and I arrived at Muscat the next day.

9. I would respectfully suggest that as Elphinstone Inlet is a fine harbour, that a sketch survey should be made of the place on a sufficiently large scale. *Sphinx* and *Redbeast* could do this when opportunity offered. Bunder Abbas is convenient for mails and Henjam for telegrams.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 2879 F. D.—14-12-1904.—60.—T. W. L.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٤١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

(١١٩ و) [٤٥٤/٢٤٢]

(Confidential.)

No. 401, dated Bushire, the 3rd (received 14th) December 1904.

From—CAPTAIN A. P. TREVOR, I.A., for Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Foreign Department No. 3911-E.B., dated 17th November 1904, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a report and notes by Lieutenant W. H. Shakespear, on the subject of the erection of flagstuffs on the Mussandam Peninsula.

2. I presume that Captain Kemp, lately Senior Naval Officer in Persian Gulf, to whom the operation was entrusted, has already submitted a report to Government on the subject through the naval authorities.

No. 374, dated the 24th November 1904 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR, Assistant Resident and Acting British Consul, Bunder Abbas,
To—MAJOR P. Z. COZ, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to address you in connection with the erection of flagstuffs on certain portions of the Mussandam Peninsula, and would refer you to letter No. 521, dated 25th October, addressed to you by the Political Agent, Muskat.

On my way to join my appointment as Assistant Resident and His Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas, I stopped at Muskat; and, as the Mussandam Peninsula has lately been placed within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Resident here, I discussed the erection of these flagstuffs with Major Grey.

As the flagstuffs had not up to that time been erected, Major Grey and I agreed that the best course would be for him to hand over the correspondence on the subject to me, and that I should accompany Commander Kemp on board His Majesty's ship *Sphinx* in carrying out Government's wishes in the matter.

Accordingly, on the 20th November 1904, I proceeded in His Majesty's ship *Sphinx* to Elphinstone Inlet, arriving there on the 21st instant. Flagstuffs were erected on Telegraph Island, and on the isthmus between Elphinstone and Malcolm Inlets. The Chief of Sibi village (that nearest to the flagstuffs) was also interviewed. On the 22nd instant, His Majesty's ship *Sphinx* left the inlet and Commander Kemp and I landed at Khasab, where we were met by and interviewed the Wali of the Sultan of Muskat, the Sheikh of the town being also present. Proceeding to Sheep Island, the third flagstaff was erected there and the Sheikh of Kumzar interviewed.

I attach a sketch of the peninsula and inlets showing the exact positions of the flagstuffs, together with copies of notes made of conversations and on the positions of the flagstuffs.

The notes sufficiently explain the state of affairs existing on the spot; and I would here respectfully submit that there seems little doubt that all the inhabitants of the peninsula do regard themselves as the subjects of Sultan Sayid Feysul.

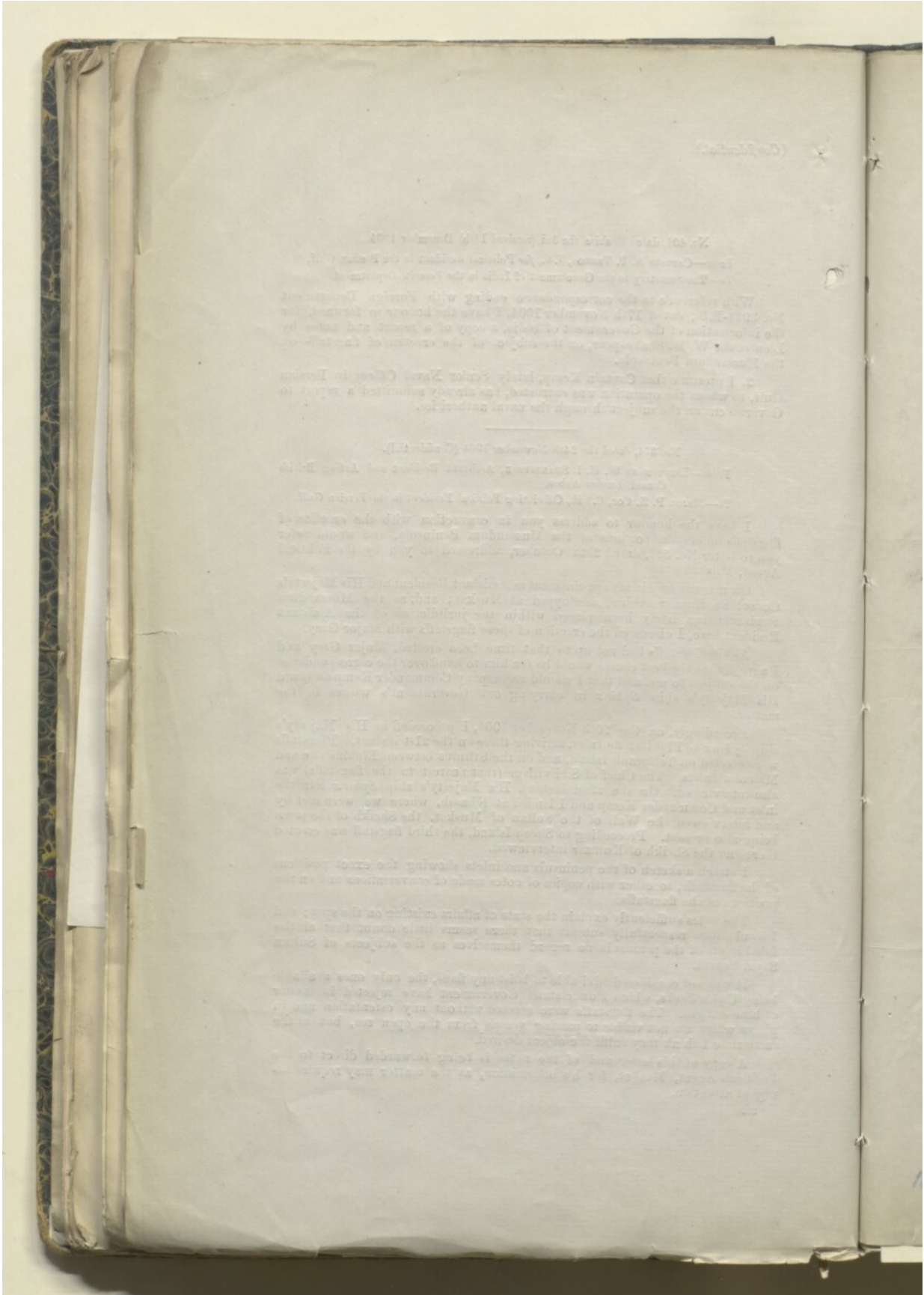
It was not considered advisable to hoist any flags, the only ones available being Union Jacks, which I understand Government have rejected in favour of blue ensigns. The flagstuffs were erected without any ostentation and in places which are not visible to passing vessels from the open sea, but at the same time I think they fulfil the object desired.

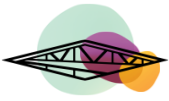
A copy of this letter and of the notes is being forwarded direct to the Political Agent, Muskat, for his information, as the matter may require his urgent attention.

2905

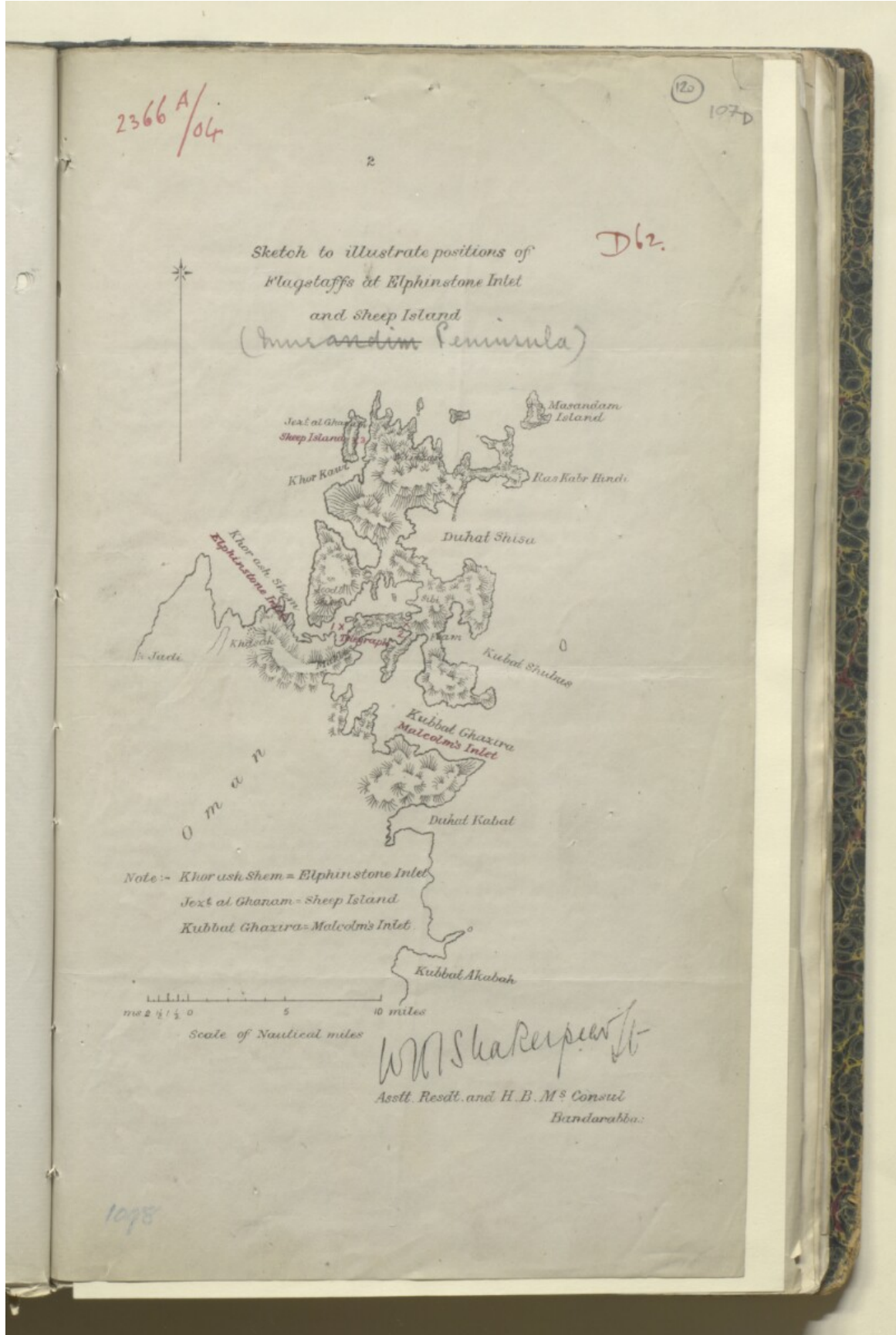


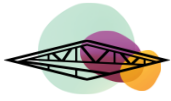
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٩١ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٤٣)



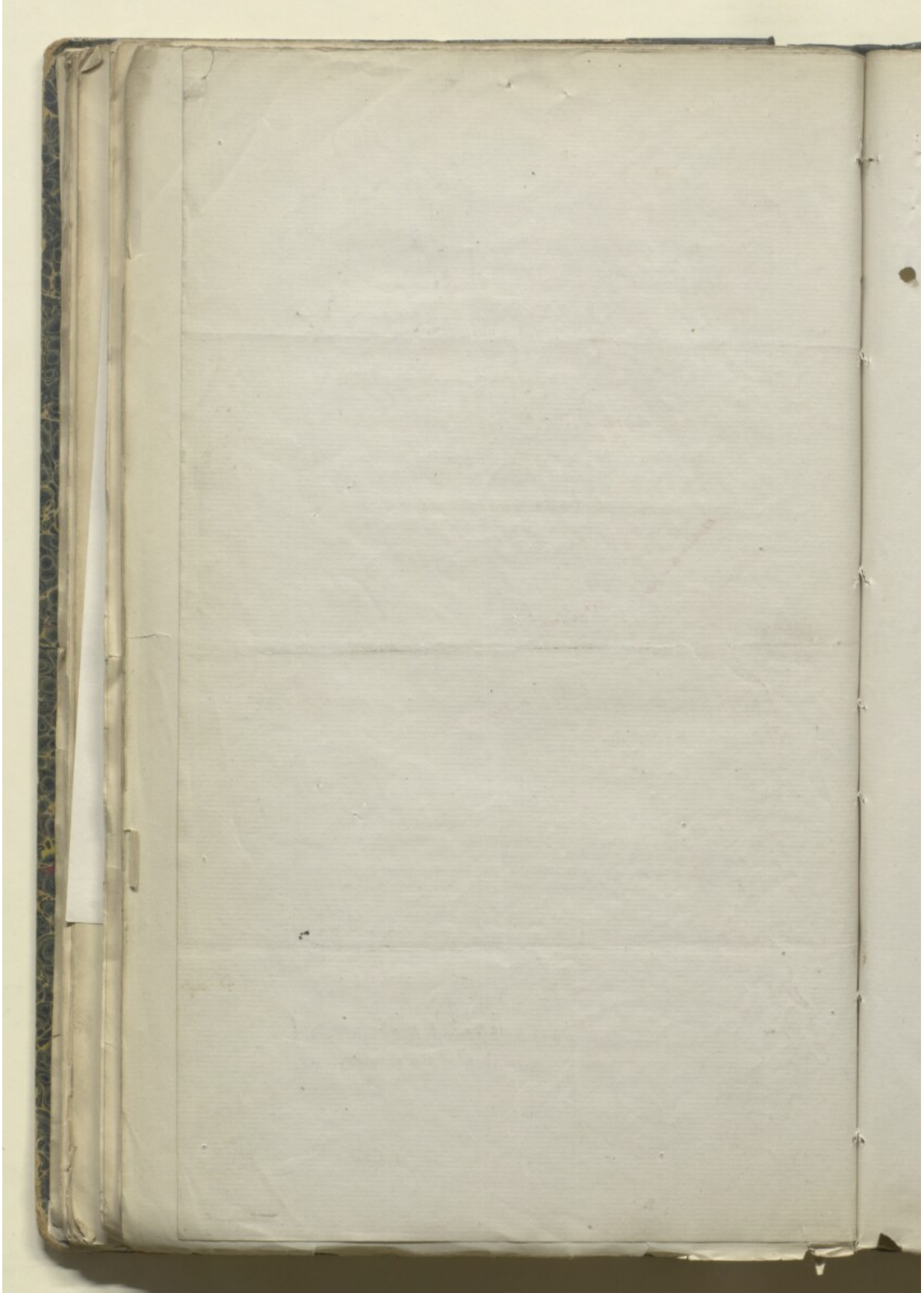


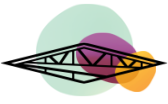
"خريطة مبدئية توضح أماكن سوارى الأعلام فى خليج إلفينستون [خور الشام]
وجزيرة أم الغنم" [١٢٠ و] (٢/١)





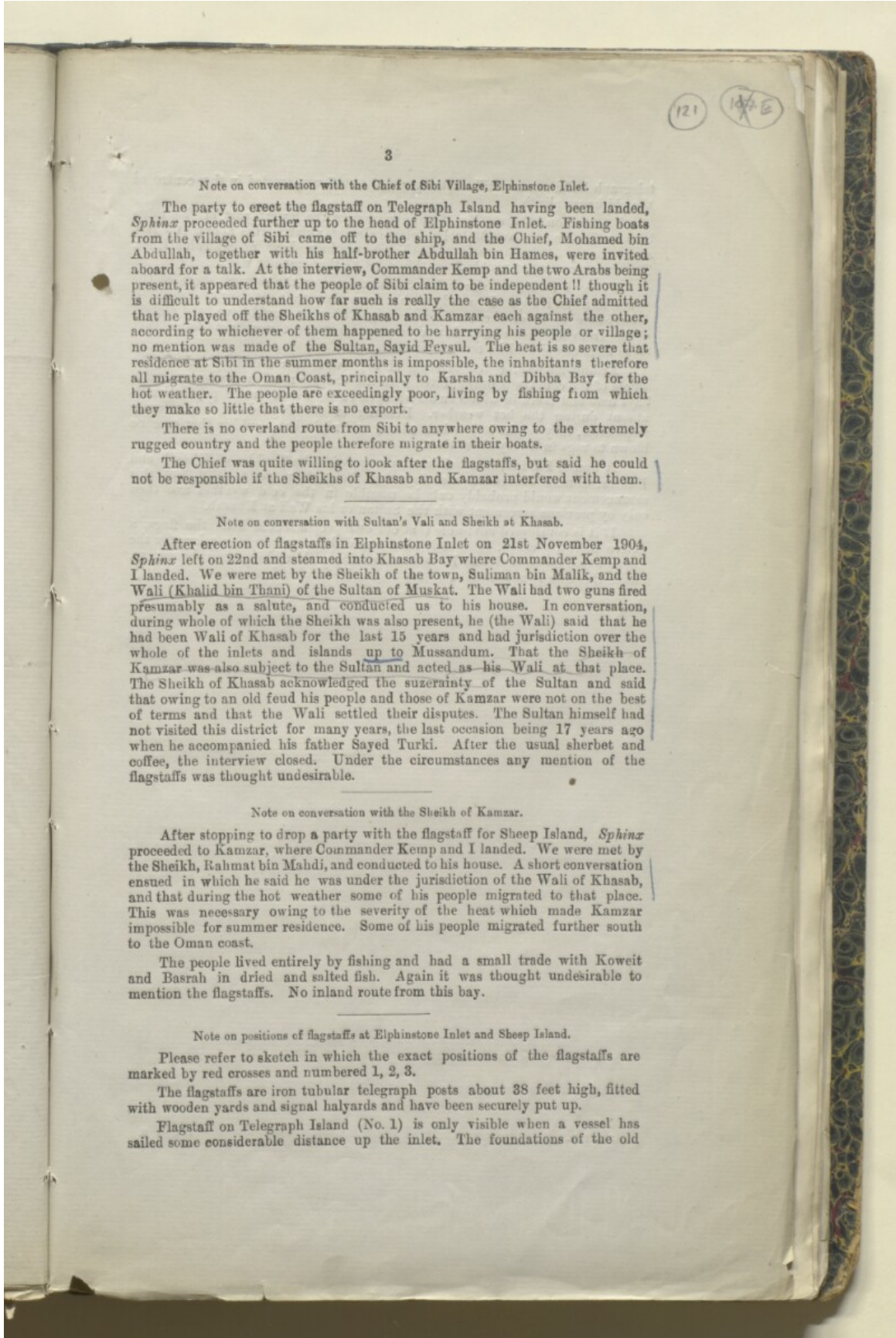
"خريطة مبدئية توضح أماكن سوارى الأعلام فى خليج إلفينستون [خور الشام]
وجزيرة أم الغنم" [٢٠١٥ ظ] (٢/٢)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[٢١ و] (٤٥٤/٢٤٦)



3

Note on conversation with the Chief of Sibi Village, Elphinstone Inlet.

The party to erect the flagstaff on Telegraph Island having been landed, *Sphinx* proceeded further up to the head of Elphinstone Inlet. Fishing boats from the village of Sibi came off to the ship, and the Chief, Mohamed bin Abdullah, together with his half-brother Abdullah bin Hames, were invited aboard for a talk. At the interview, Commander Kemp and the two Arabs being present, it appeared that the people of Sibi claim to be independent!! though it is difficult to understand how far such is really the case as the Chief admitted that he played off the Sheikhs of Khasab and Kamzar each against the other, according to whichever of them happened to be harrying his people or village; no mention was made of the Sultan, Sayid Feysul. The heat is so severe that residence at Sibi in the summer months is impossible, the inhabitants therefore all migrate to the Oman Coast, principally to Karsha and Dibba Bay for the hot weather. The people are exceedingly poor, living by fishing from which they make so little that there is no export.

There is no overland route from Sibi to anywhere owing to the extremely rugged country and the people therefore migrate in their boats.

The Chief was quite willing to look after the flagstaffs, but said he could not be responsible if the Sheikhs of Khasab and Kamzar interfered with them.

Note on conversation with Sultan's Wali and Sheikh at Khasab.

After erection of flagstaffs in Elphinstone Inlet on 21st November 1904, *Sphinx* left on 22nd and steamed into Khasab Bay where Commander Kemp and I landed. We were met by the Sheikh of the town, Suliman bin Malik, and the Wali (Khalid bin Thani) of the Sultan of Muskat. The Wali had two guns fired presumably as a salute, and conducted us to his house. In conversation, during whole of which the Sheikh was also present, he (the Wali) said that he had been Wali of Khasab for the last 15 years and had jurisdiction over the whole of the inlets and islands up to Mussandum. That the Sheikh of Kamzar was also subject to the Sultan and acted as his Wali at that place. The Sheikh of Khasab acknowledged the suzerainty of the Sultan and said that owing to an old feud his people and those of Kamzar were not on the best of terms and that the Wali settled their disputes. The Sultan himself had not visited this district for many years, the last occasion being 17 years ago when he accompanied his father Sayed Turki. After the usual sherbet and coffee, the interview closed. Under the circumstances any mention of the flagstaffs was thought undesirable.

Note on conversation with the Sheikh of Kamzar.

After stopping to drop a party with the flagstaff for Sheep Island, *Sphinx* proceeded to Kamzar, where Commander Kemp and I landed. We were met by the Sheikh, Rahmat bin Mahdi, and conducted to his house. A short conversation ensued in which he said he was under the jurisdiction of the Wali of Khasab, and that during the hot weather some of his people migrated to that place. This was necessary owing to the severity of the heat which made Kamzar impossible for summer residence. Some of his people migrated further south to the Oman coast.

The people lived entirely by fishing and had a small trade with Koweit and Basrah in dried and salted fish. Again it was thought undesirable to mention the flagstaffs. No inland route from this bay.

Note on positions of flagstaffs at Elphinstone Inlet and Sheep Island.

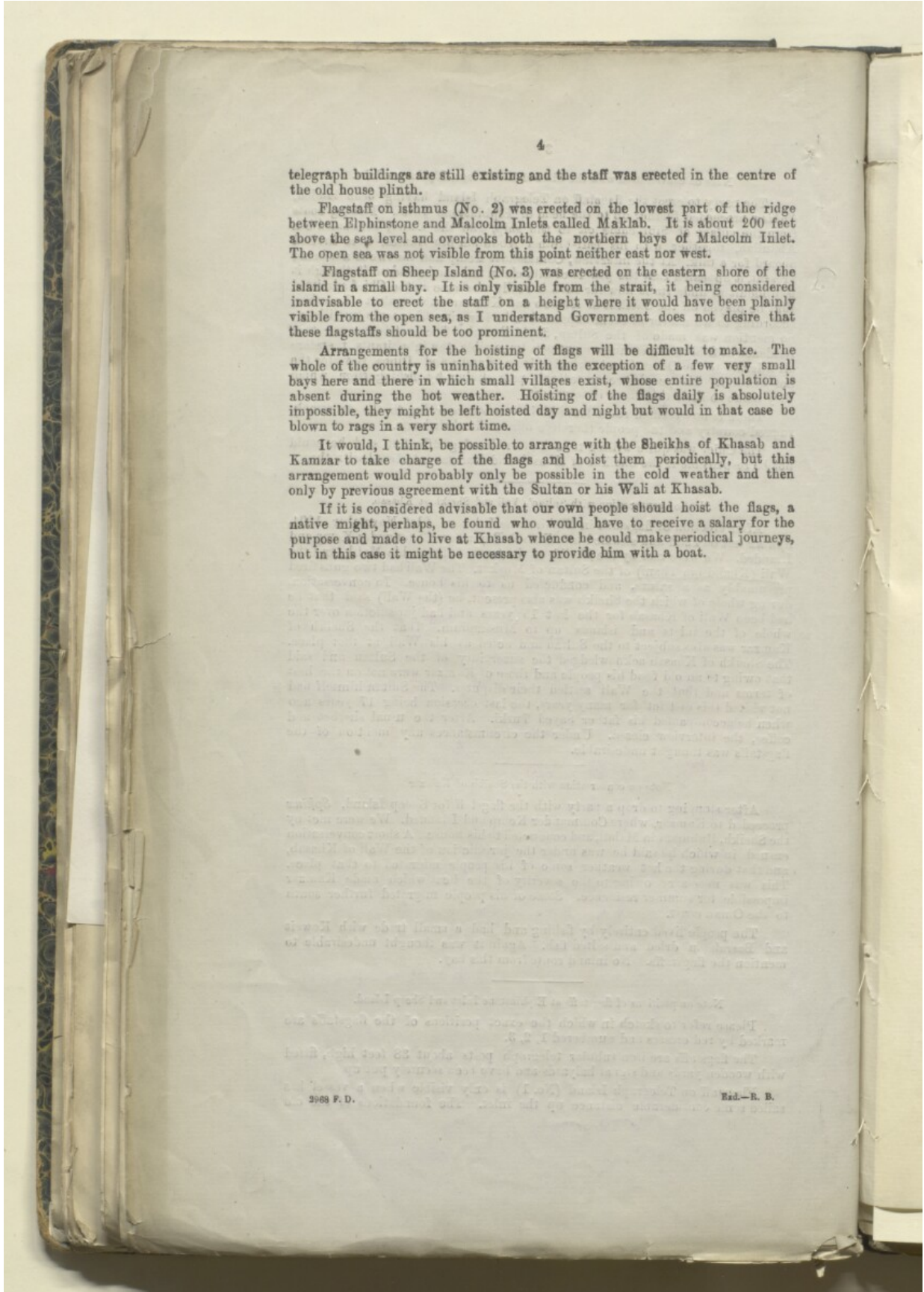
Please refer to sketch in which the exact positions of the flagstaffs are marked by red crosses and numbered 1, 2, 3.

The flagstaffs are iron tubular telegraph posts about 38 feet high, fitted with wooden yards and signal halyards and have been securely put up.

Flagstaff on Telegraph Island (No. 1) is only visible when a vessel has sailed some considerable distance up the inlet. The foundations of the old

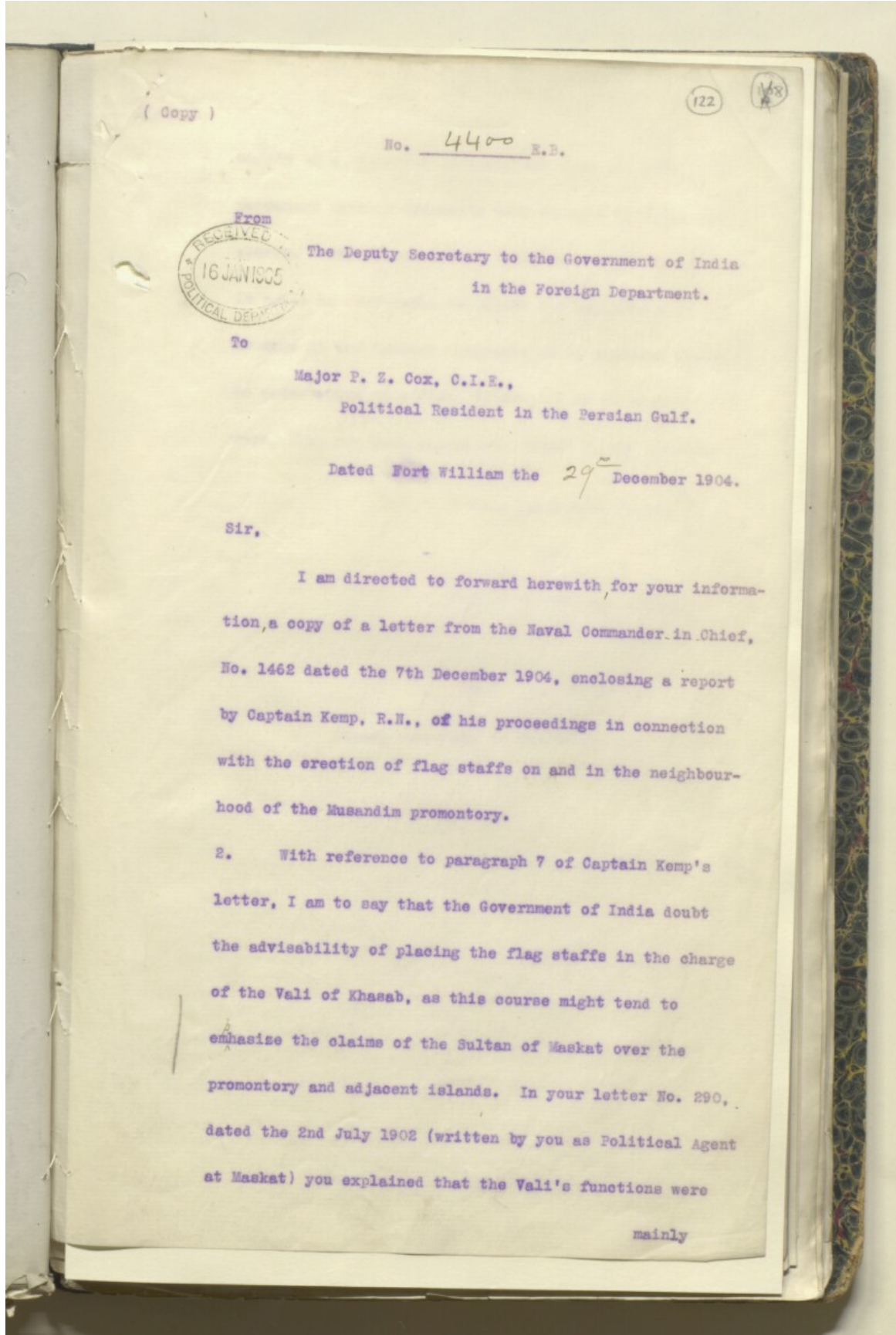


"ملف 351/1904 "الخليج العربي"- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١ اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٤٧)



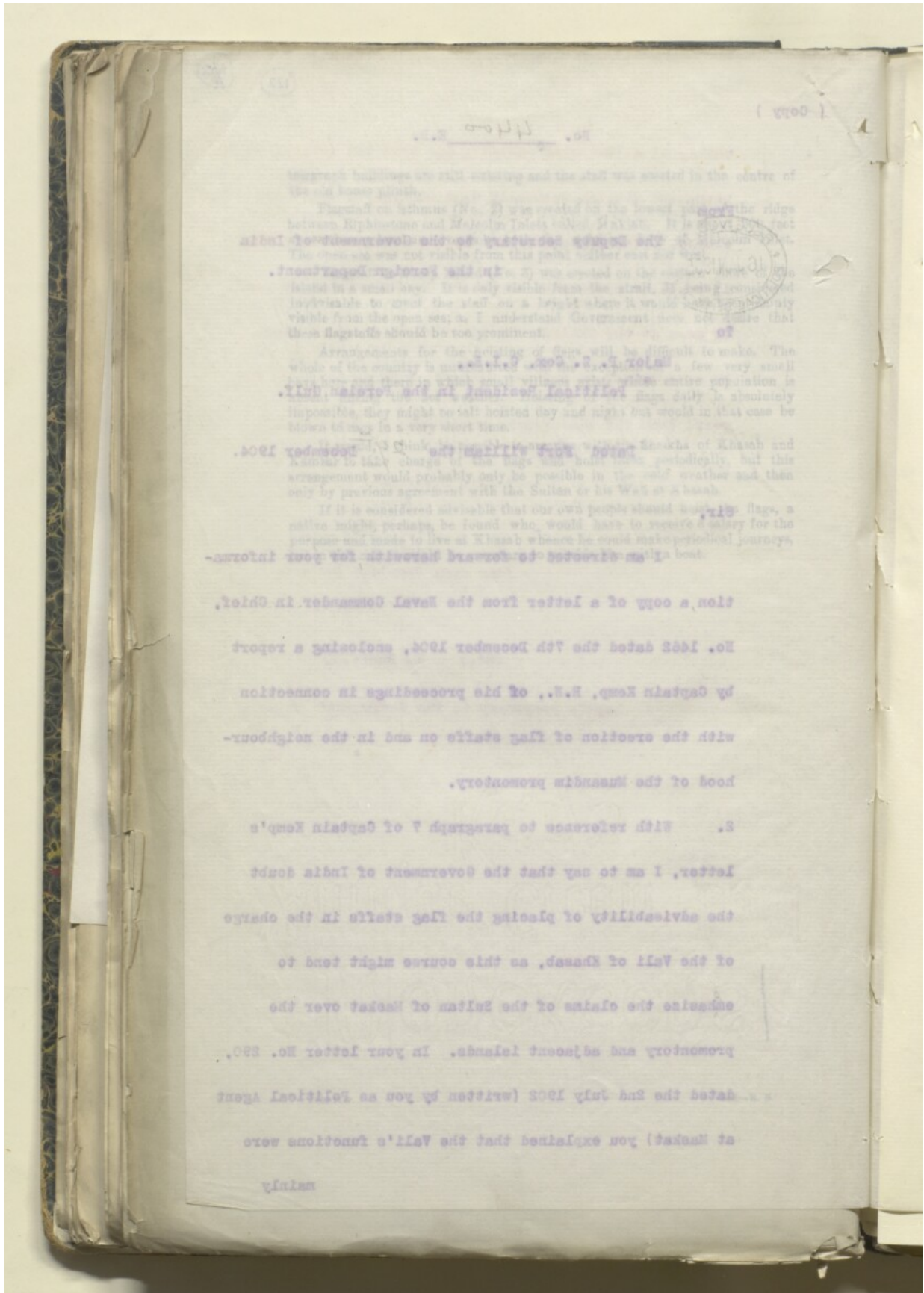


"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٢ و] (٤٥٤/٢٤٨)



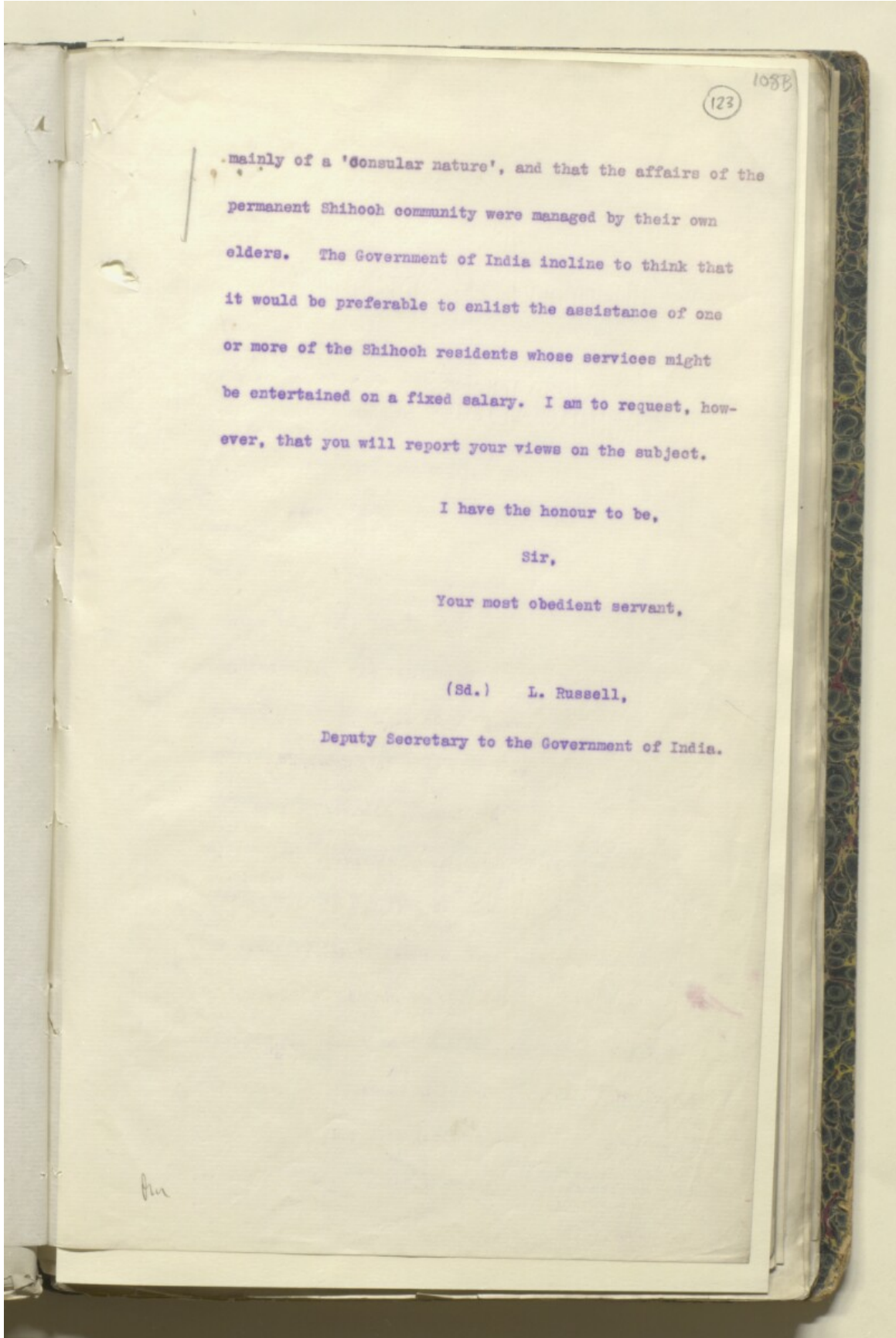


"ملف 351/1904 "الخليج العربي"- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٤٩)



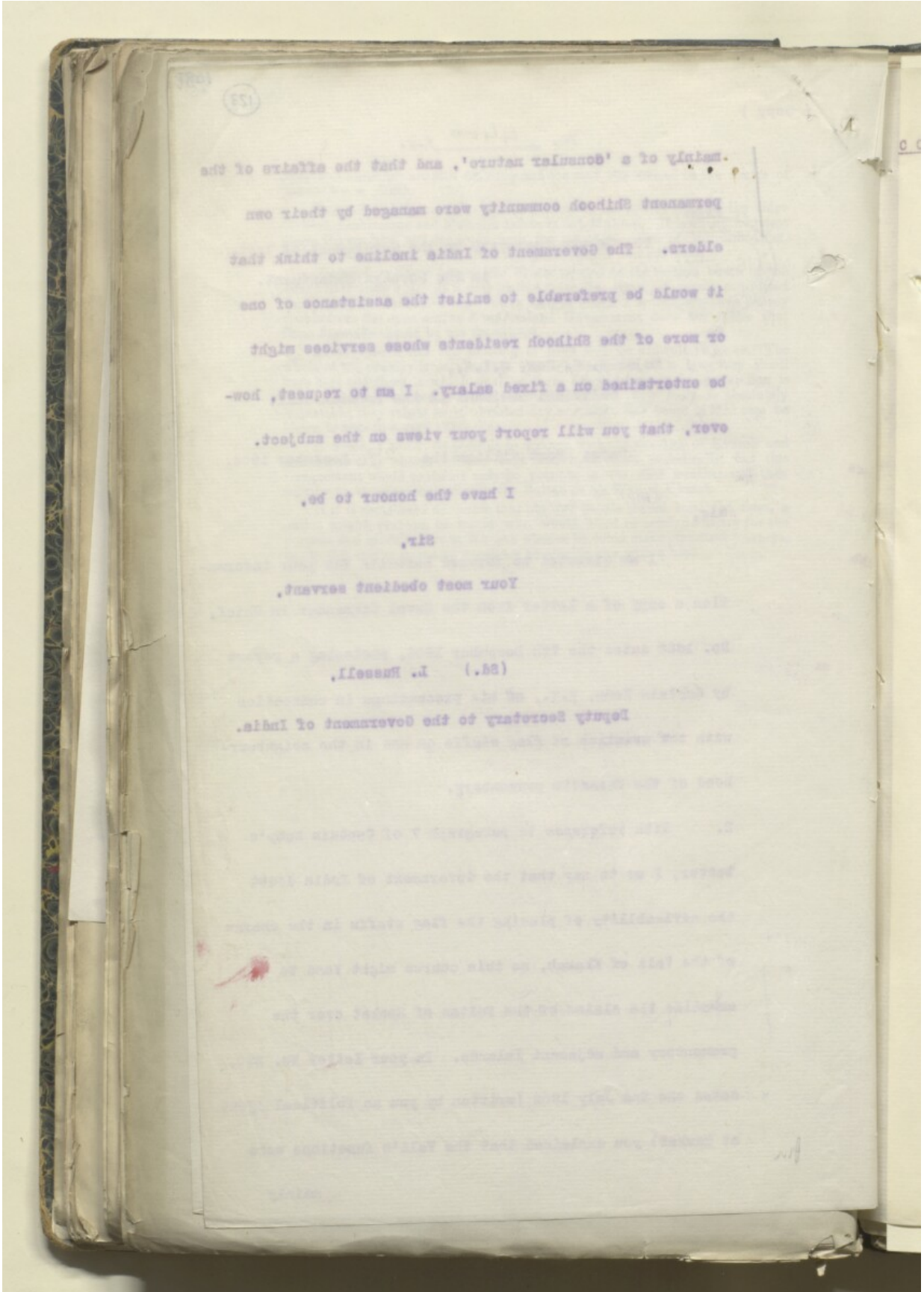


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٢٣ و] (٤٥٤/٢٥٠)



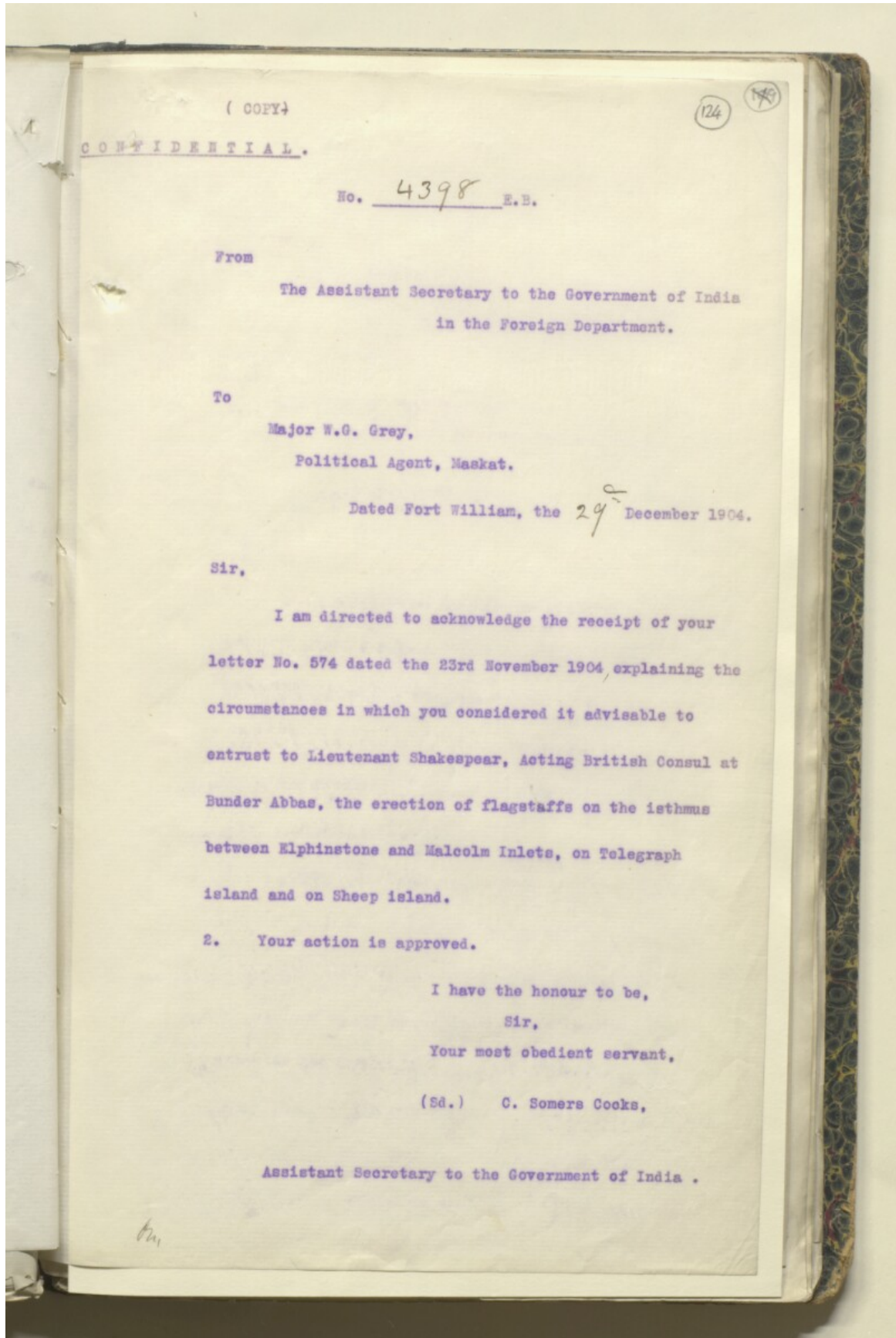


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٣اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٥١)



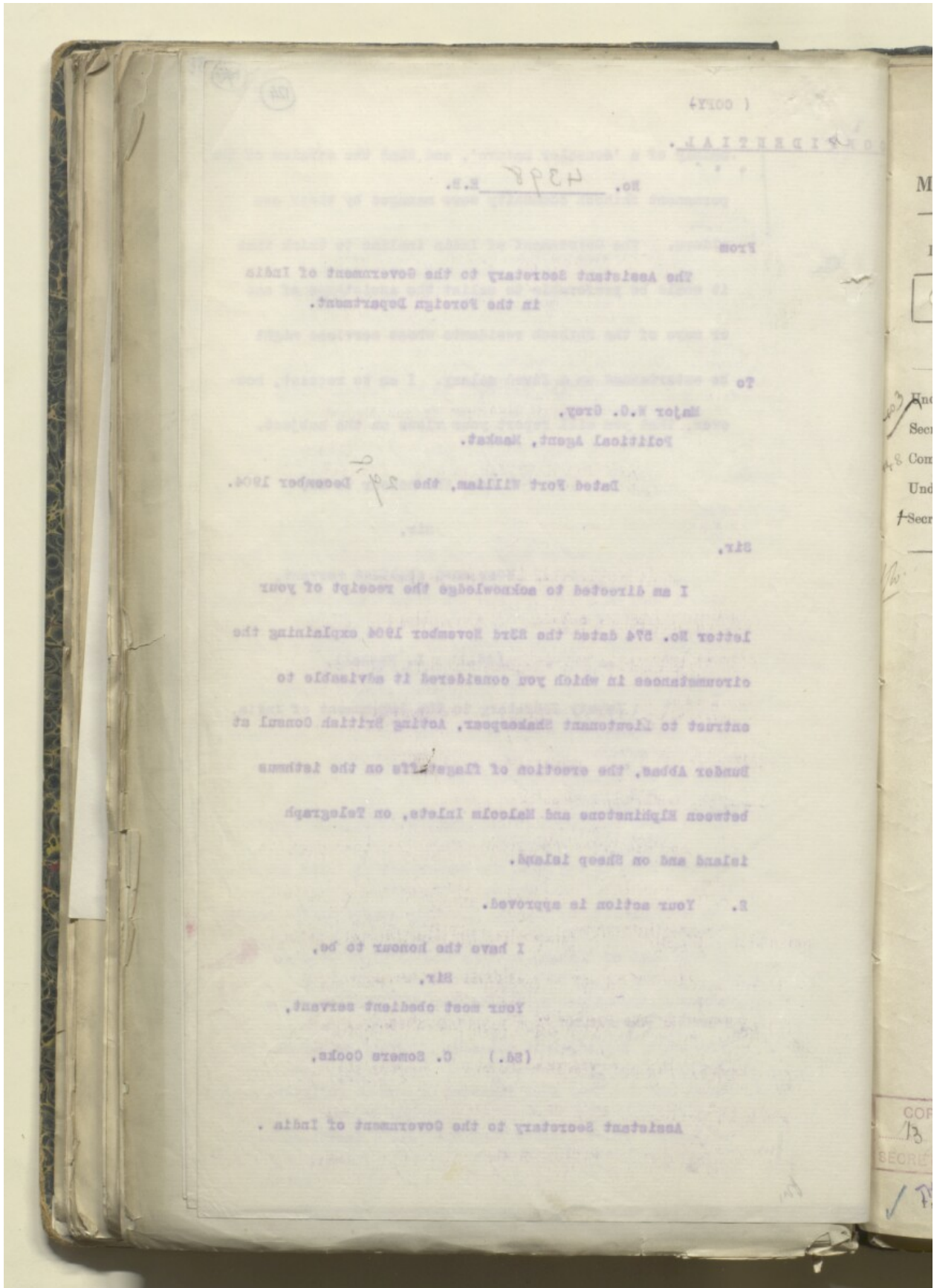


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٢٤و] [٤٥٤/٢٥٢]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواي اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٤ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٥٣)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٢٥/١٠٤/٤٥٤)

125 40
2513

Register No. *3578* SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Minute Paper.

Letter from *Admiralty* Dated 23 } Dec^r 1904
Rec. 24 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	27 Dec	<i>WAC</i>	<i>Persian Gulf</i> The question of hoisting the British flag in neighbourhood of Cape Masandam
Secretary of State	28	<i>AG</i>	
S. Committee	29	<i>S-20</i>	
Under Secretary.....	5 Jan	<i>WAC</i>	
Secretary of State	5	<i>AG</i>	
	6	<i>S-20</i>	

Previous Papers:— 3439

Copy to India
Dts to Admiralty & FO
Dts telegram to Viceroy

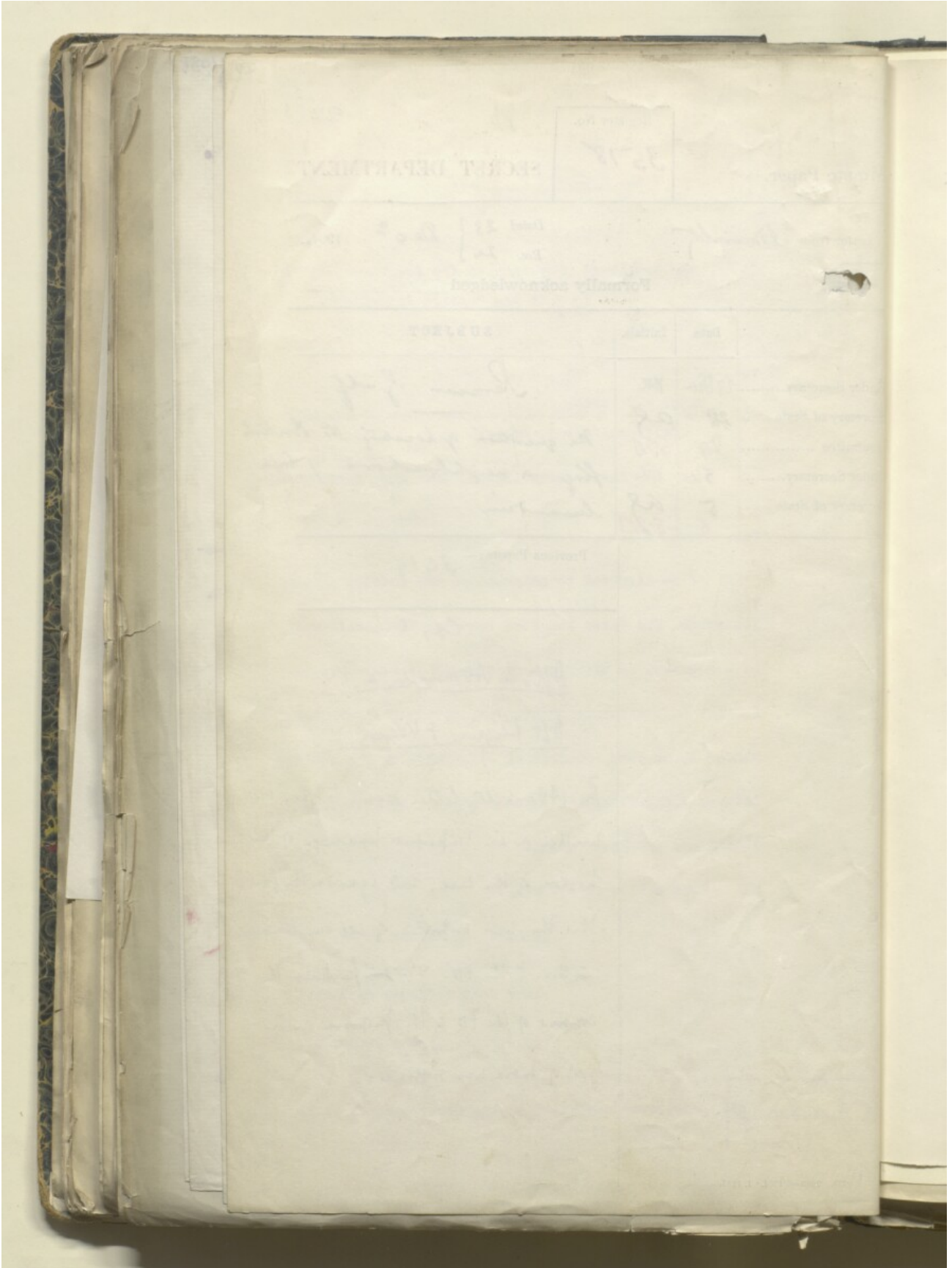
The Admiralty letter seems to have been written on an imperfect knowledge of the history of the case, and ignores the fact that they were informed of all our communications to the FO. For our part, the course of the FO to the purpose of the Gov. of India was sufficient.

COPY TO INDIA
13 January 1905
SECRETARY'S No. 2

✓ *JH*
9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.

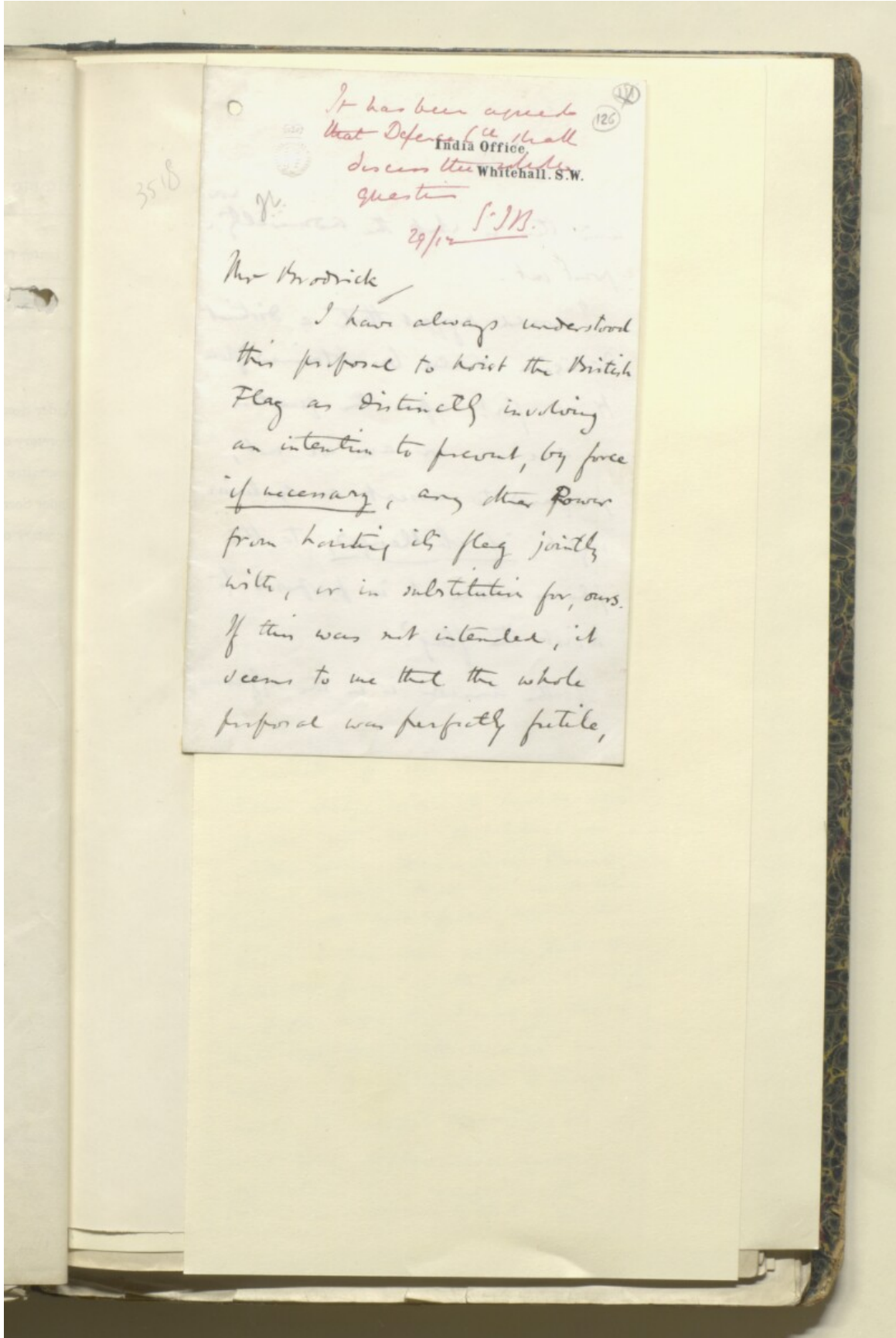


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٥٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
(٢٦ او) (٢٥٦/٤٥٤)



3518

It has been agreed
that Defence (the Hall)
India Office
discuss the
question
Whitehall, S.W.
29/1/20

Mr. Brodrick

I have always understood
this proposal to hoist the British
Flag as distinctly involving
an intention to prevent, by force
if necessary, any other Power
from hoisting its flag jointly
with, or in substitution for, ours.
If this was not intended, it
seems to me that the whole
proposal was perfectly futile,



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٦ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٥٧)

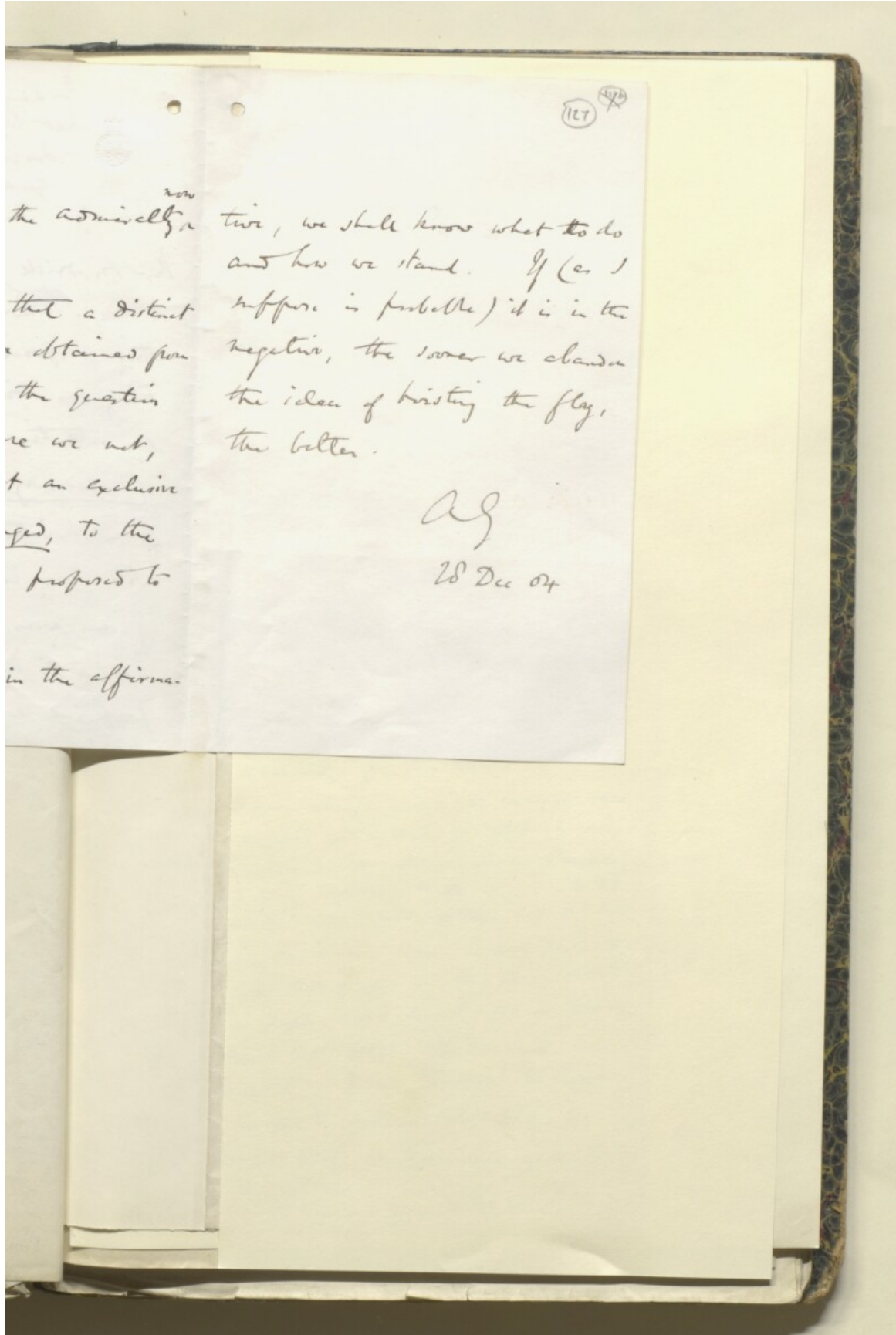
and this is what the Admiralty ^{now} point out.

I would suggest that a distinct decision should be obtained from H. M. Govt upon the question — are we, or are we not, prepared to assert an exclusive right, if challenged, to the places where it is proposed to hoist the flag?

If the answer is in the affirmative.

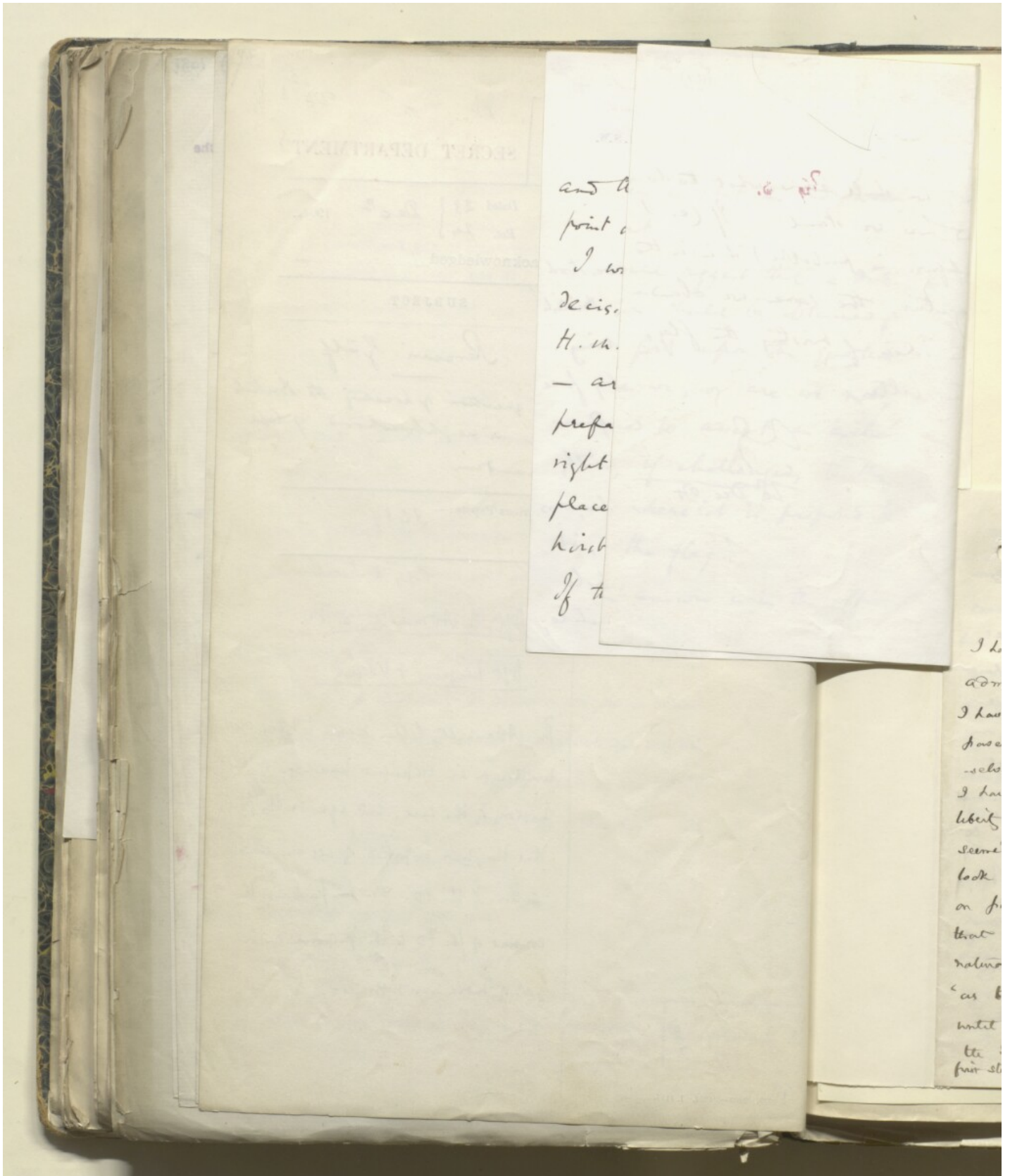


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٢٧و) [٤٥٤/٢٥٨]



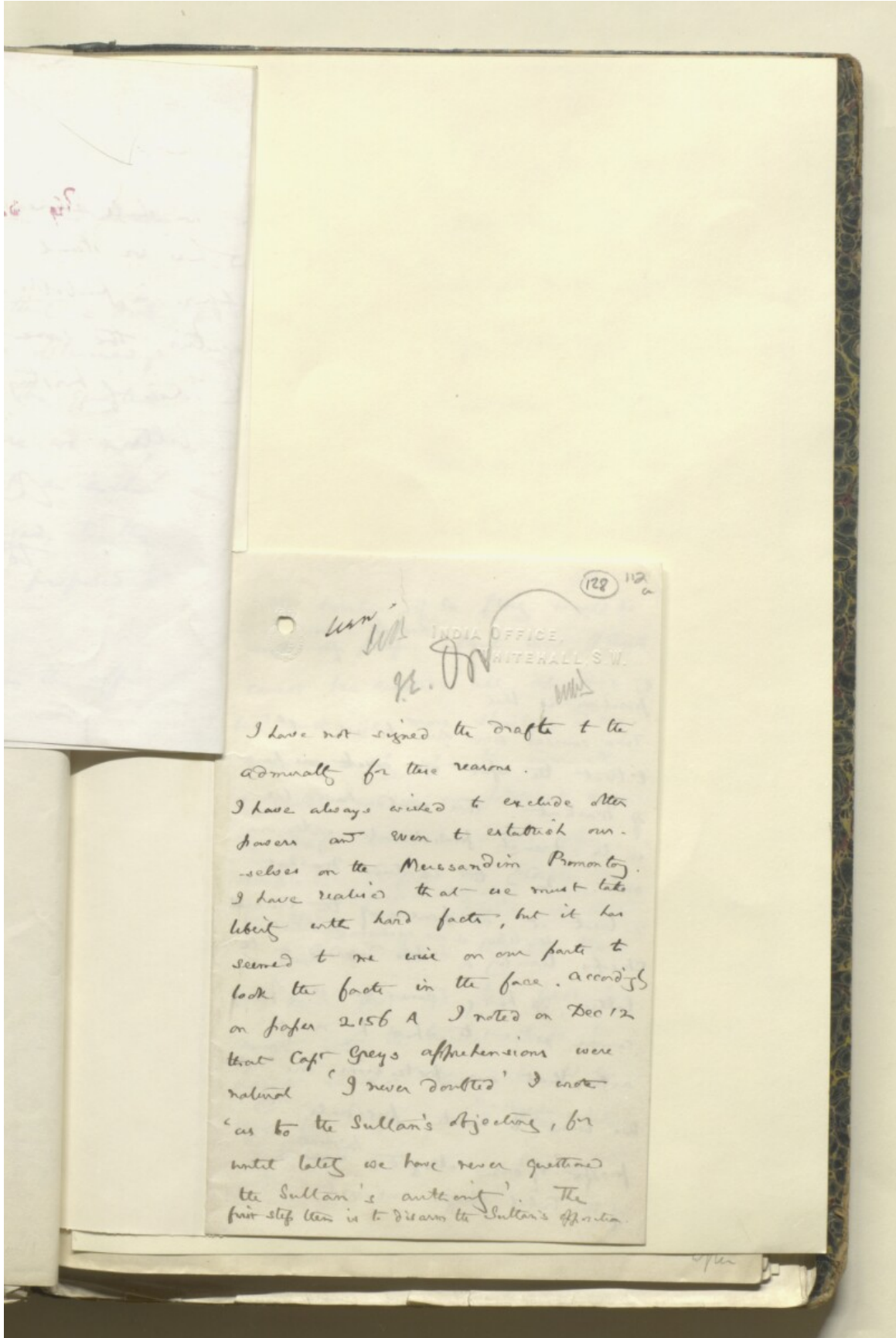


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٧ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٥٩)



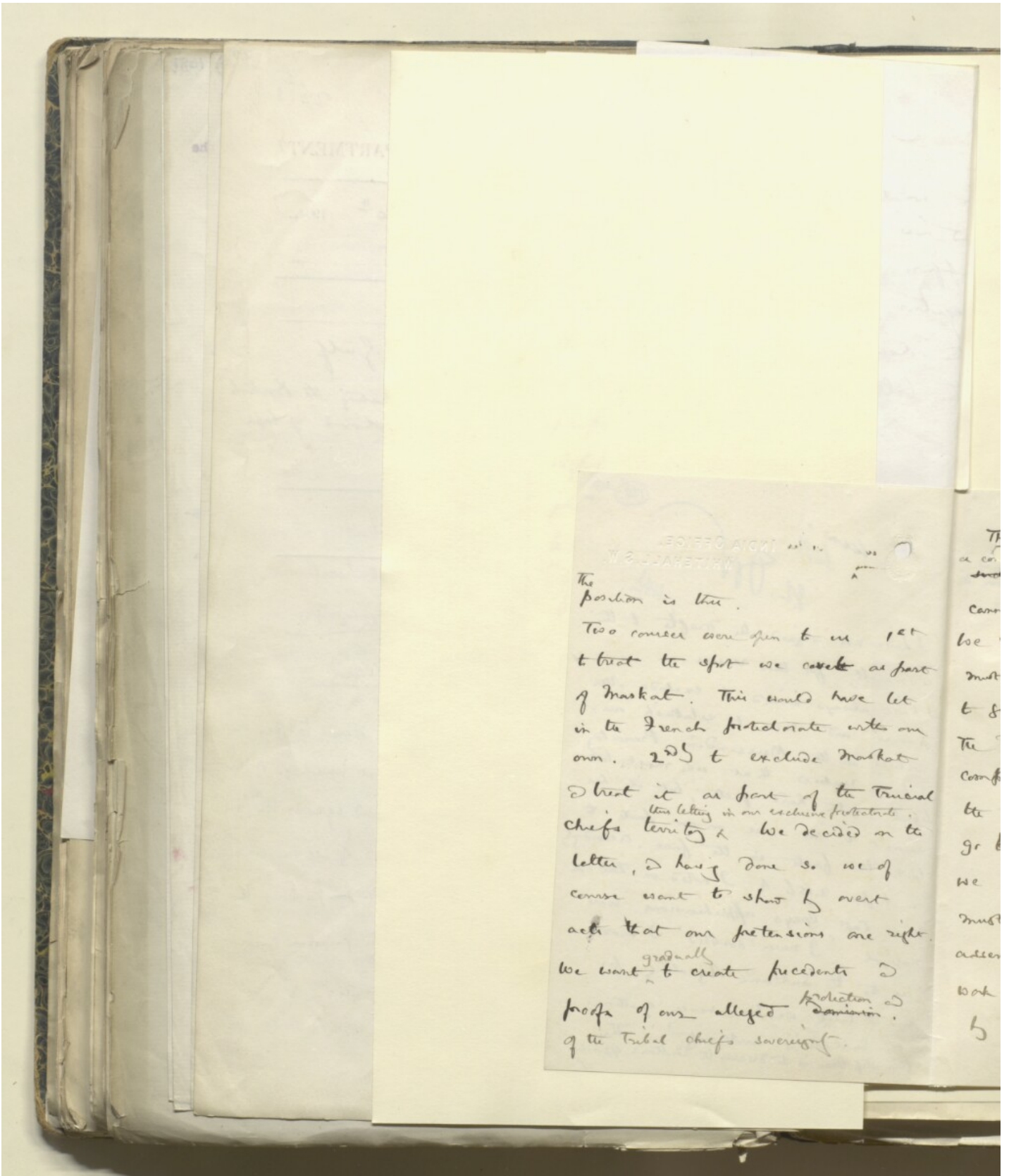


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٨ و] (٤٥٤/٢٦٠)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٦١)

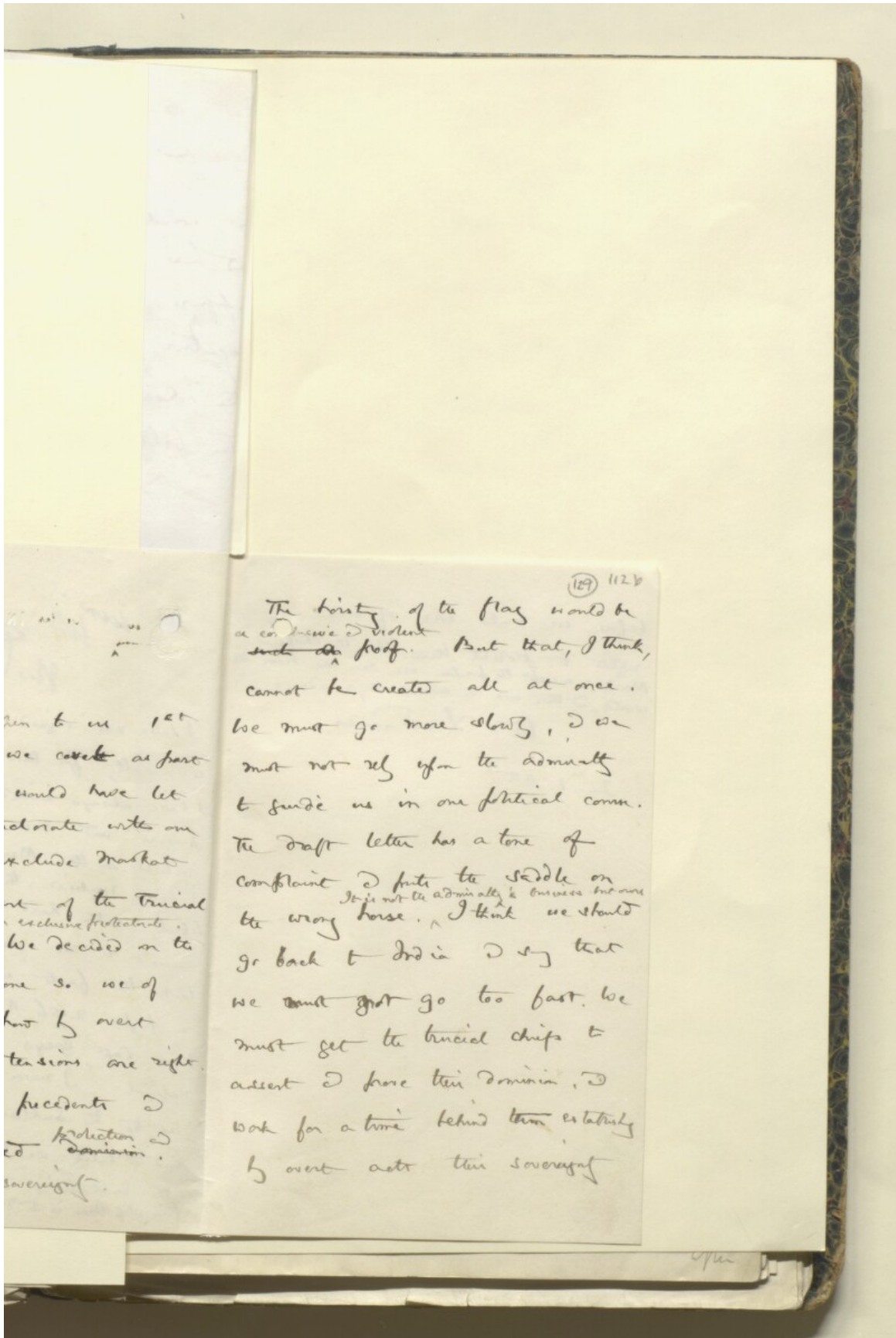


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LEO FERDINAND
WILHELM VON
The
position is this.
Two cones were given to us 1st
to treat the spot we covered as part
of Maskat. This would have let
in the French protectorate with our
own. 2nd to exclude Maskat
I treat it as part of the tribal
chiefs territory & we decided on the
letter, I have done so. we of
course want to show by overt
acts that our pretensions are right.
We want ^{gradually} to create precedents &
proofs of our alleged ^{production of} domination
of the tribal chiefs sovereignty.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٩ و] (٤٥٤/٢٦٢)

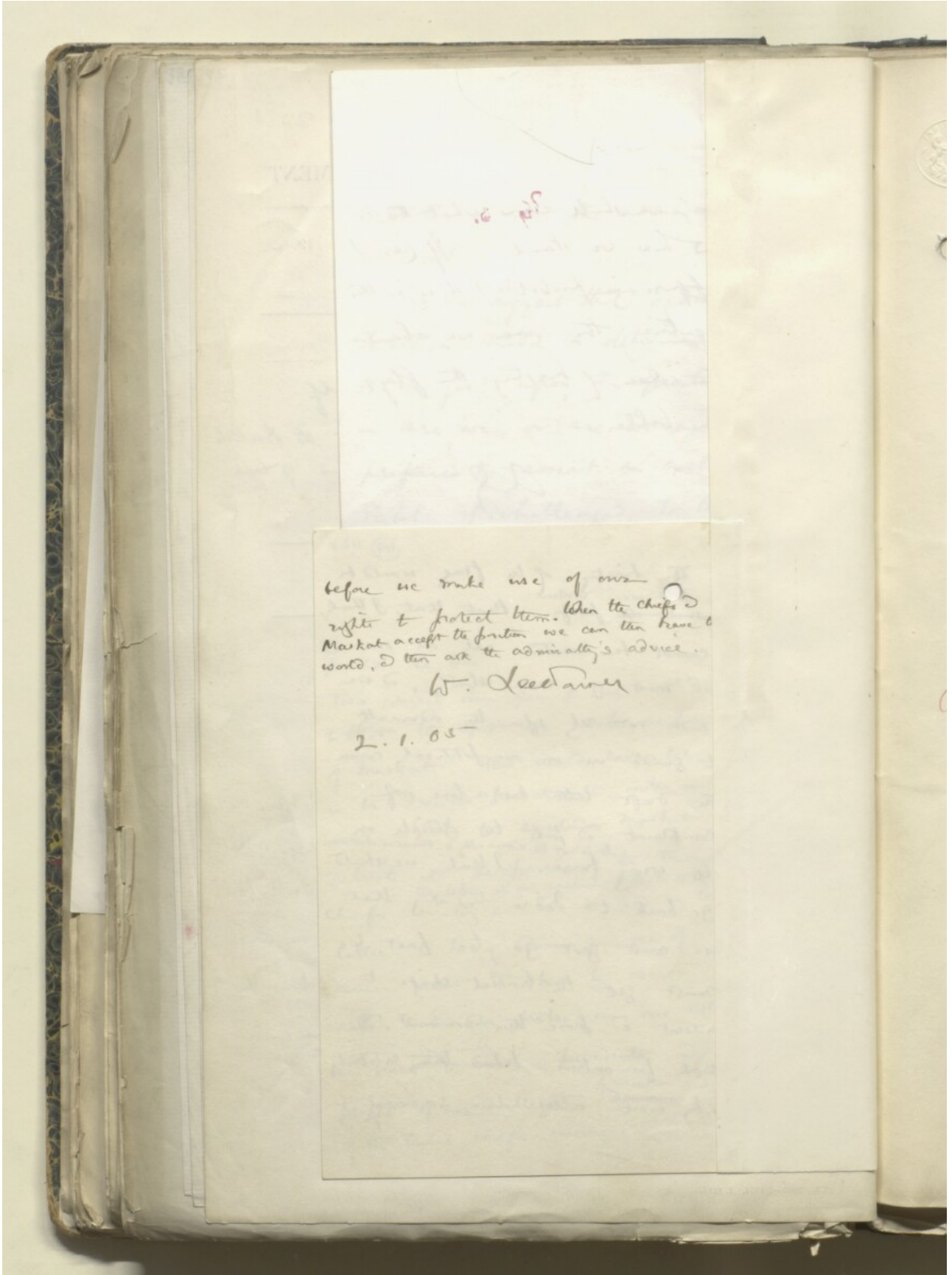


(129) 112
The history of the flag would be
a continuous & violent
and the proof. But that, I think,
cannot be created all at once.
We must go more slowly, & we
must not rely upon the admiralty
to guide us in our political course.
The draft letter has a tone of
complaint & puts the saddle on
the wrong horse. ^{It is not the admiralty's business but ours} I think we should
go back to India & say that
we must not go too fast. We
must get the tribal chiefs to
assent & force their dominion, &
look for a time behind them, establishing
by overt acts their sovereignty.

... to us ...
we could as part
would have let
... with our
... market
... of the tribal
... exclusive protection.
We decided on the
... so use of
... by overt
... tensions are right.
... precedents &
... protection &
... dominion.
... sovereignty.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٩ اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٦٣)

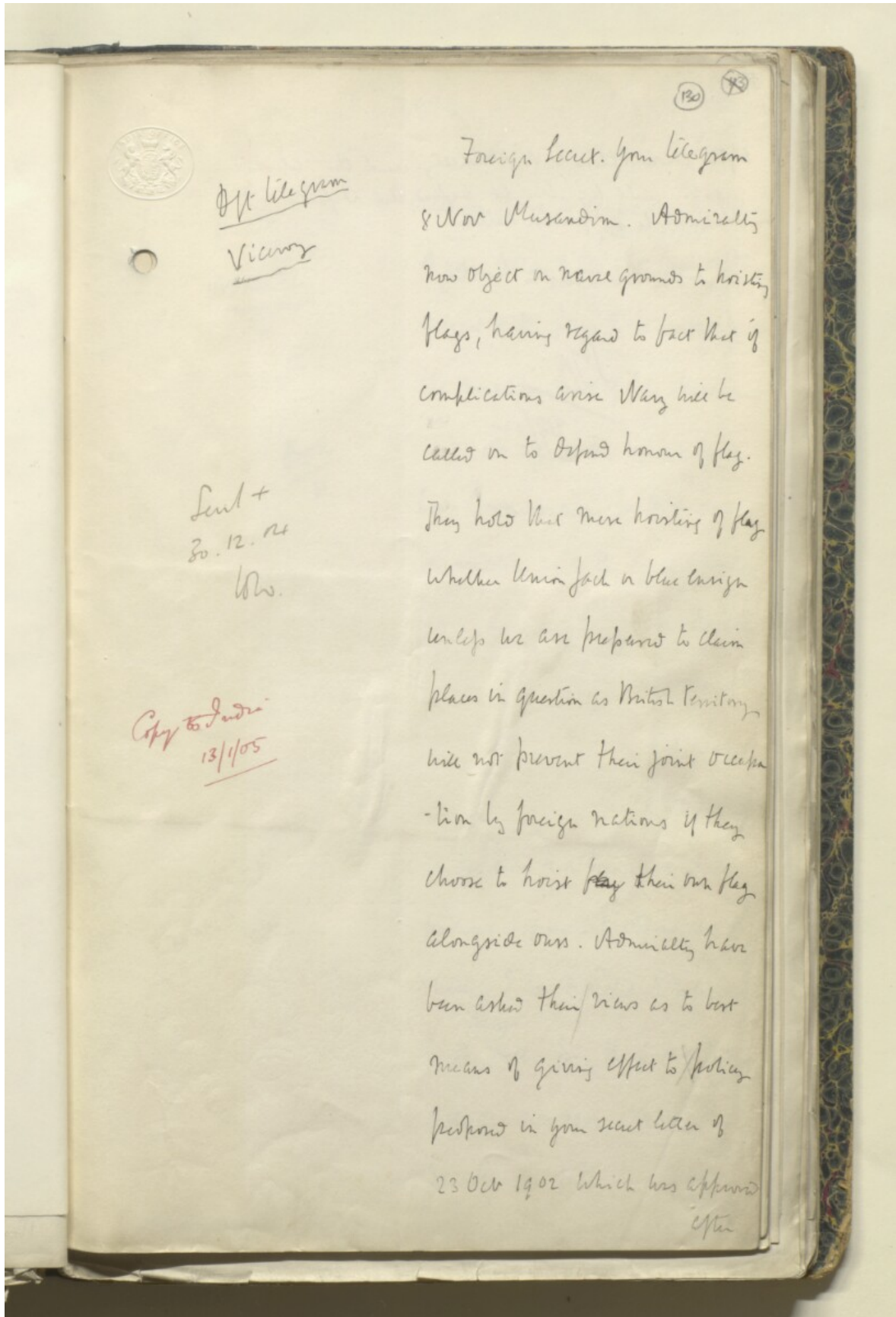


before we make use of our
rights to protect them. When the chiefs
Market accept the position we can then have to
wants, I then ask the admiral's advice.
W. Leedner

2.1.05-



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣٠] [٤٥٤/٢٦٤]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٠ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٦٥)

After consultation with Admiralty, and the whole
question will be brought before the Defence C.tee
Meanwhile no further action

Should be taken as to hoisting

flags.

S. J. J.
28/12

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, Foreign Department,
30th December 1904.

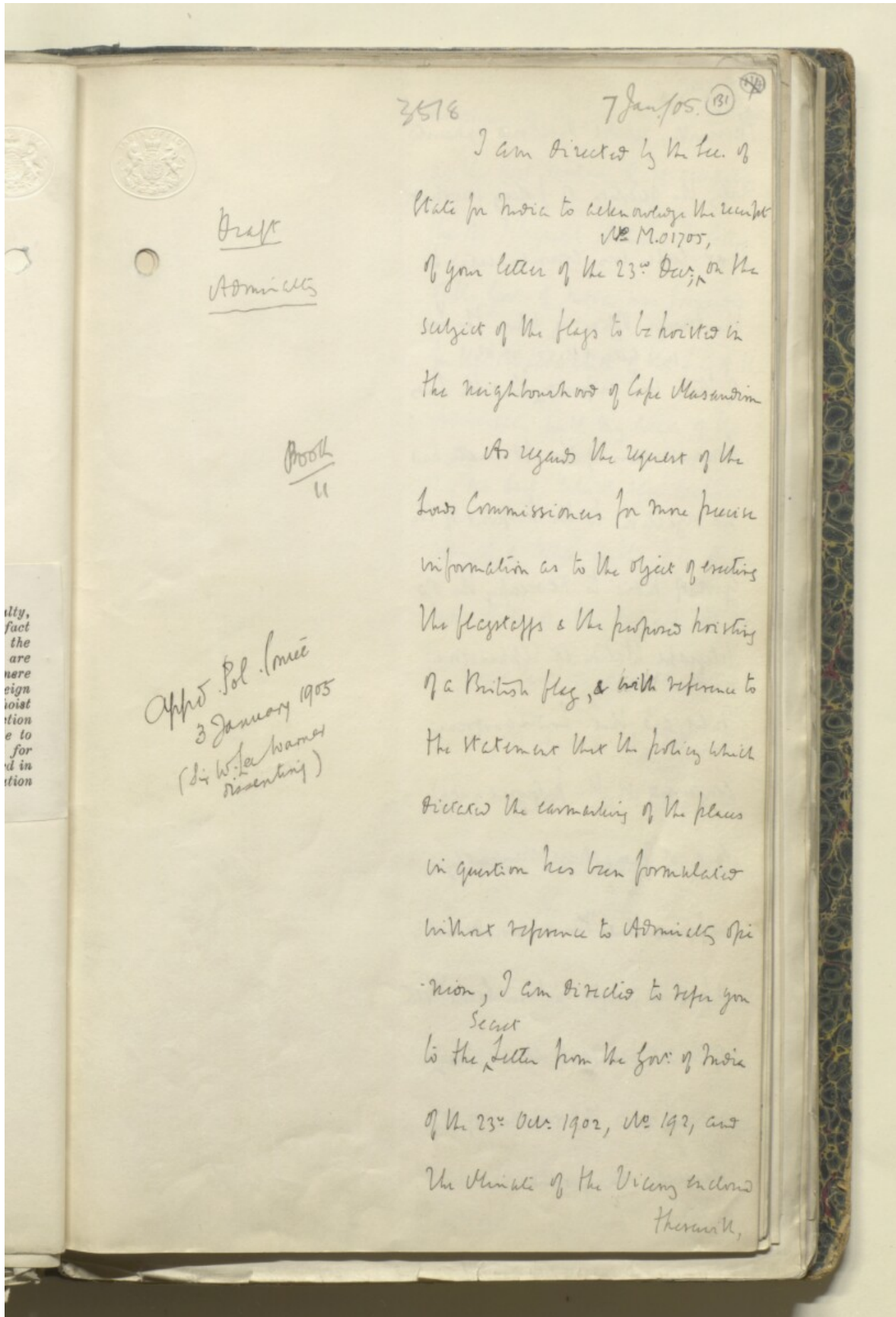
P.—Your telegram of the 8th ultimo. Objection is now taken by Admiralty, on naval grounds, to the hoisting of flags on Musandim, in view of the fact that the Navy will be called upon to defend the honour of the flag in the event of complications arising. Admiralty view is that, unless we are prepared to claim the places in question as British territory, the mere hoisting either of the Union Jack or the Blue Ensign will not prevent foreign nations from occupying the places jointly with ourselves, if they choose to hoist their flag alongside ours. Please suspend all further action in connection with hoisting of flags, pending result of reference which is being made to Defence Committee on the whole question. Admiralty have been asked for their views as to the best means of giving effect to the policy proposed in your letter dated the 23rd October 1902, which was approved in consultation with them.

Copy to 20 11/105

Copy to 13/105



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
(١٣١و) [٤٥٤/٢٦٦]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣١ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٦٧)

thereunto, which discuses exhausti-
vely the question of policy involved.
That letter was communicated to
the Foreign Office by whom the Sec.
of State was informed ^{in a letter of the 17th Feb '03} that the Lords
Commissioners of the Admiralty had
no objection to the proposal of the
Govt of India to reoccupy the old
Telegraph Station at Elphinstone
Inlet, and that Lord Lansdowne
concurred in the proposal. The
Govt of India was accordingly
informed that the proposal was
approved, and in their Secret Letter
of the 21st Jan 1904, No 16, they
recommended the erection of the
flagstaff in question and the
writing



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٣٢و] (٤٥٤/٢٦٨)

hoisting of the flags was in question ⁽¹³²⁾ ^(B)
as the best means of occupying
the old Telegraph Station. The letter
of the Gov. of India was forwarded
for the consideration of the L.C. of the
Admiralty with my letter of the
24 Feb last, which also enclosed a
copy of a letter to the F.O. of the
same date on the subject. On the
8th August last in a further letter to
the F.O., of which a copy was sent to
the Admiralty with a letter of the
same date, Mr Broodick enquired
whether, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion,
there was any objection to authority
being given to the Gov. of India to carry
out their proposal to erect the flagstaff.
On the 17th August Mr Broodick has
informed



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٣٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٦٩)

informed by the FO that Lord Lansdowne
saw no objection, & the Govt. of India
accordingly
was informed by a telegram of the
24: August that the erection of the
flyjettys was approved.

Mr Knowlton requests that the views
of the L.C. of the Admiralty were not made
known to him at an earlier date.

He has informed the Govt. of India of
the objections expressed in your letter
and has instructed them to take no

further action in the matter for the
present. But before coming to a final
decision, he would be glad to be favoured

with the views of the L.C. as to the best
means of carrying out the policy of the

reoccupation of the old telegraph station at
Elphenstone Inlet, in order to prevent the
acquisition by any Foreign Power of a

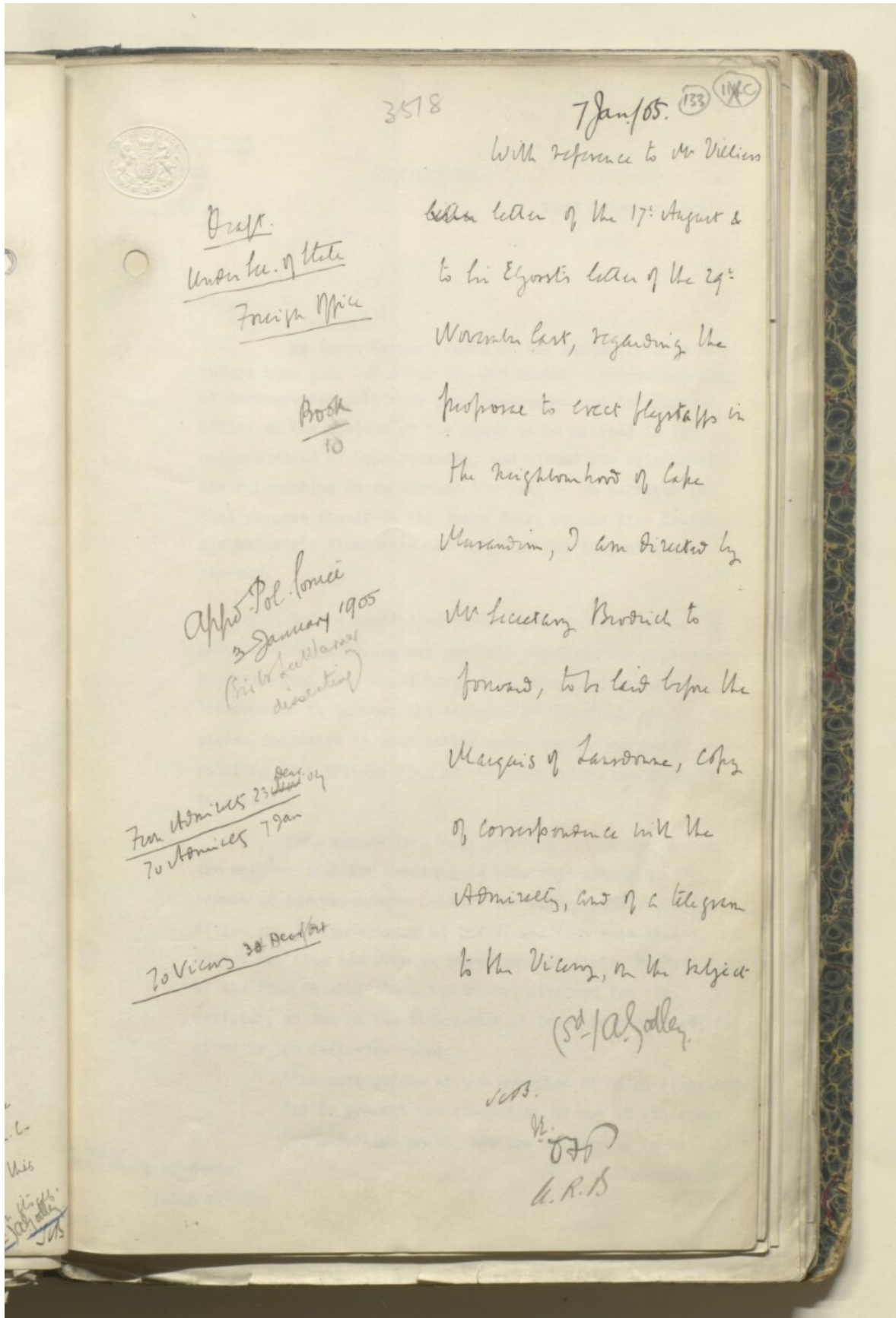
commanding position at the entrance to the
Persian Gulf. It appears from the FO letter

*He proposes now to
bring the whole question
before the Defence Com.
Pending their decision
opposite,*

*of the 17 Feb 05, referred to in the
1st para of this letter, that the L.C.
have no objection to this
policy in principle.
(S. J. Knowlton)*

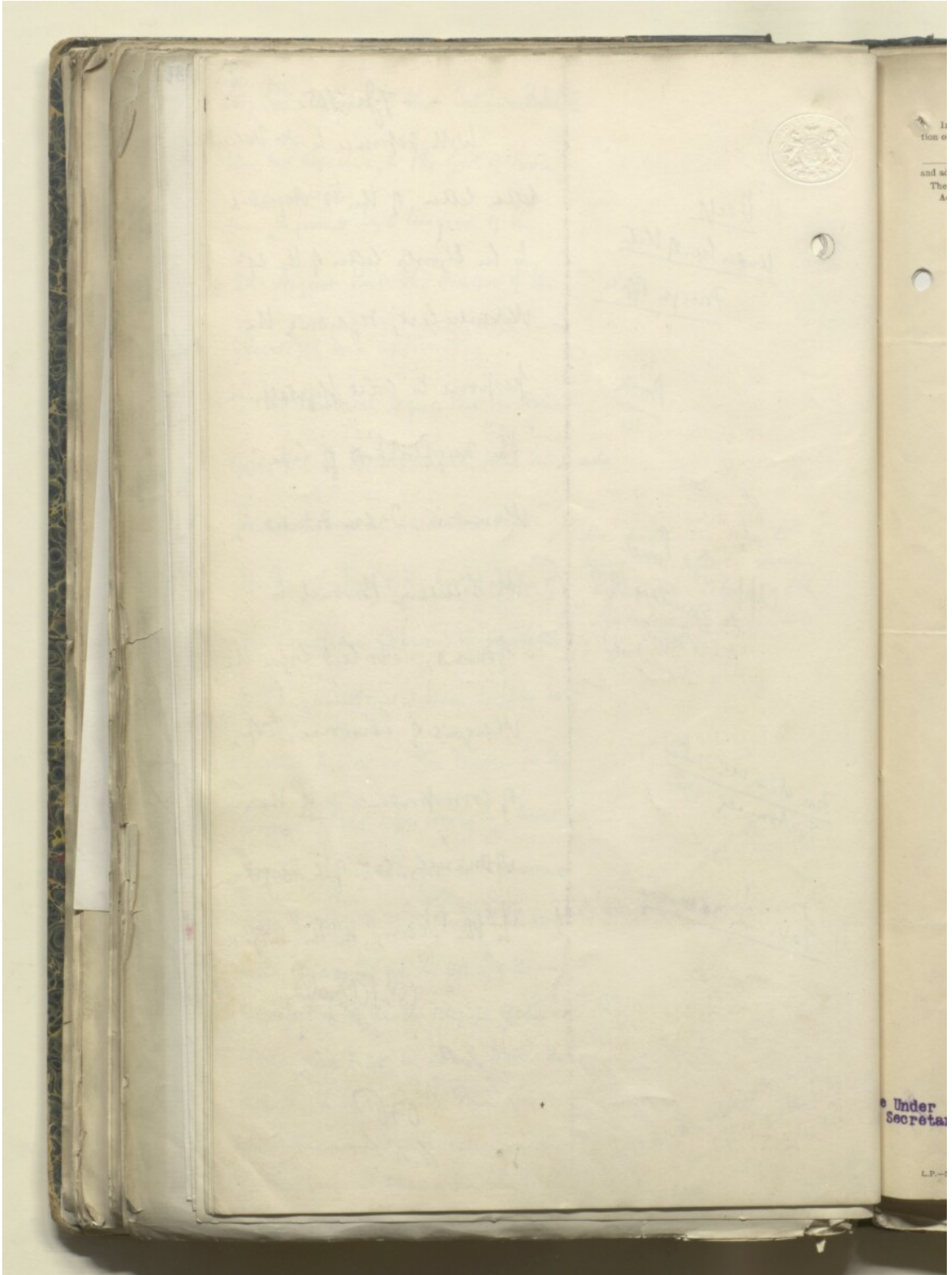


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٣٣] [٤٥٤/٢٧٠]



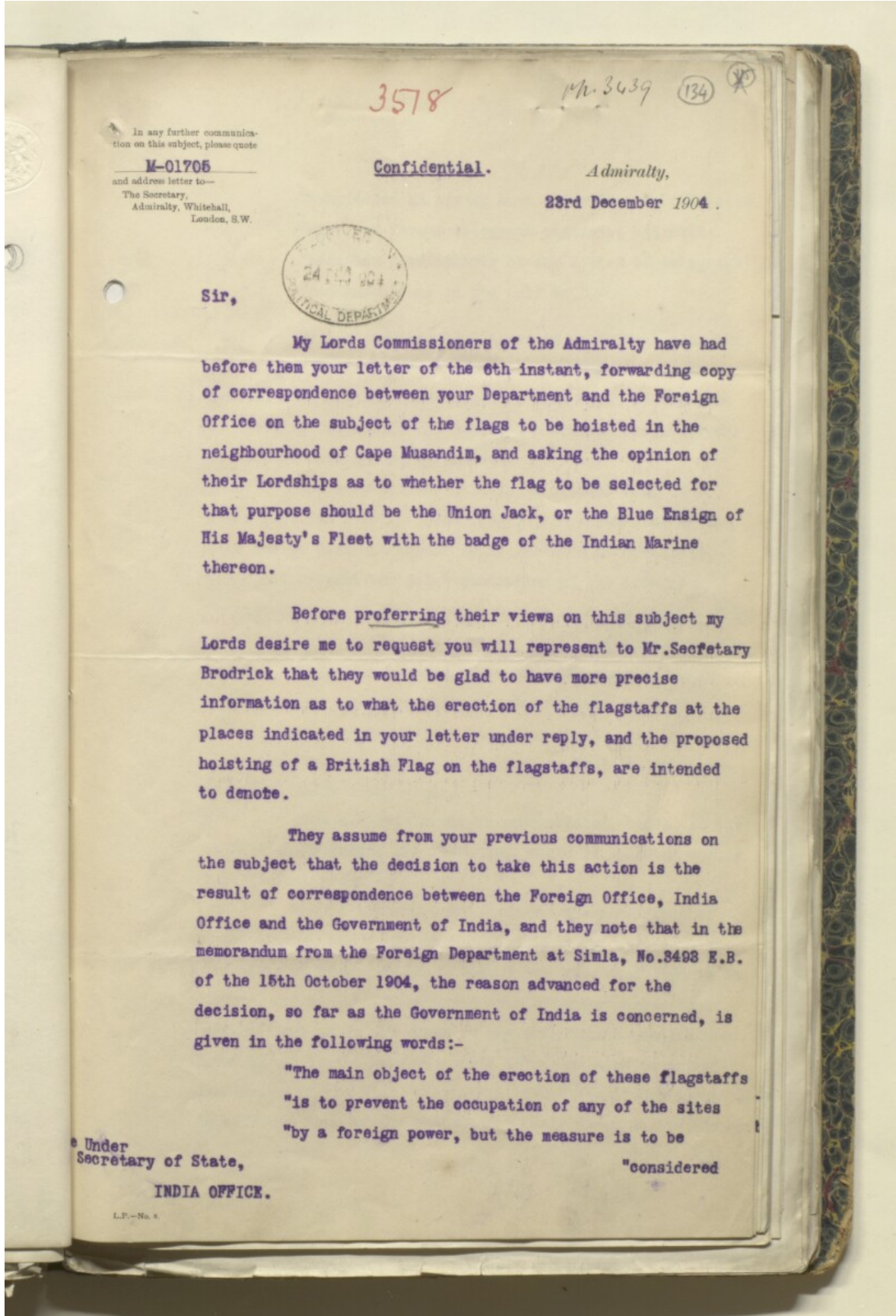


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٣٣] (٤٥٤/٢٧١)



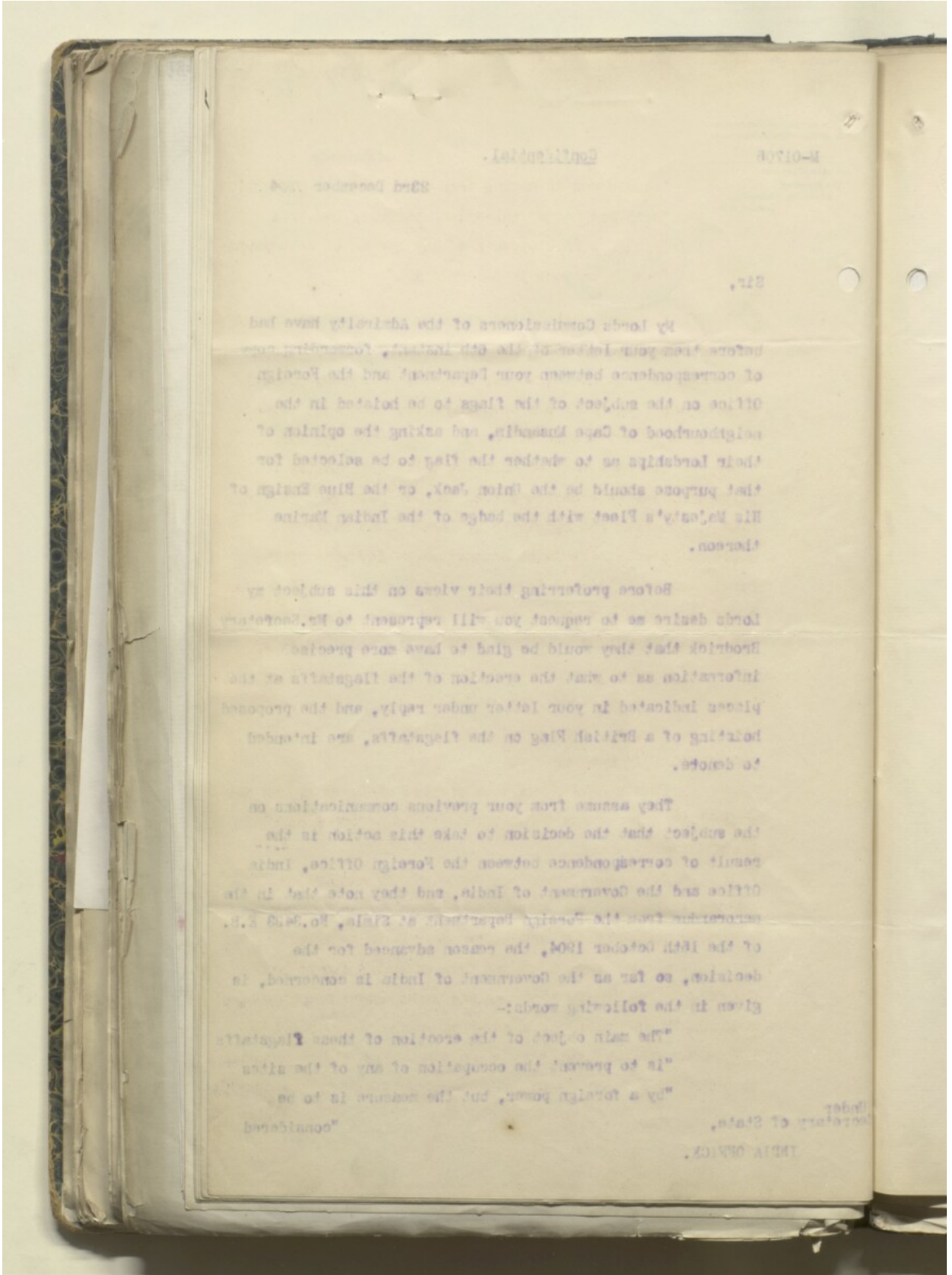


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣٤و] (٤٥٤/٢٧٢)



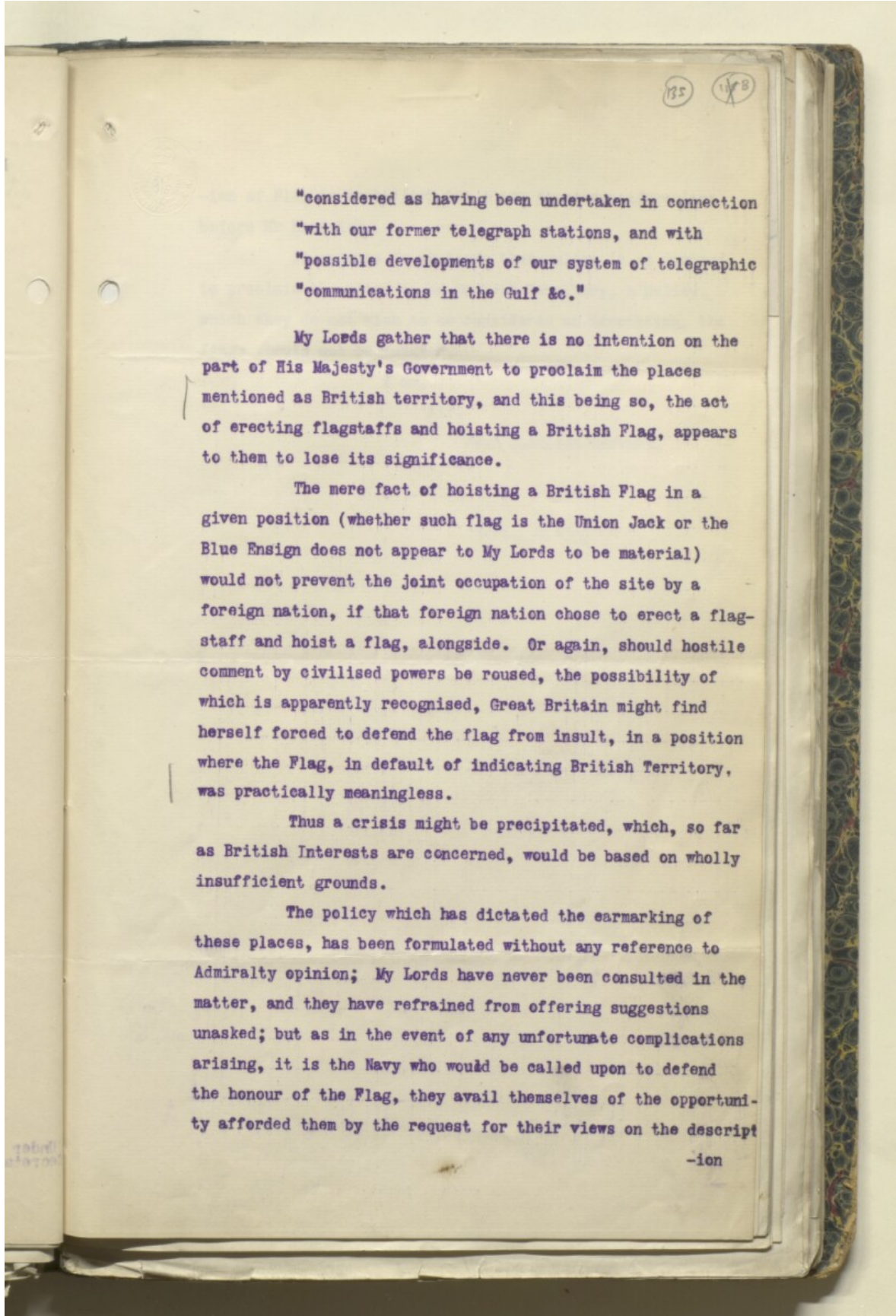


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٤ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٧٣)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٣٥] [٤٥٤/٢٧٤]



"considered as having been undertaken in connection
"with our former telegraph stations, and with
"possible developments of our system of telegraphic
"communications in the Gulf &c."

My Lords gather that there is no intention on the
part of His Majesty's Government to proclaim the places
mentioned as British territory, and this being so, the act
of erecting flagstuffs and hoisting a British Flag, appears
to them to lose its significance.

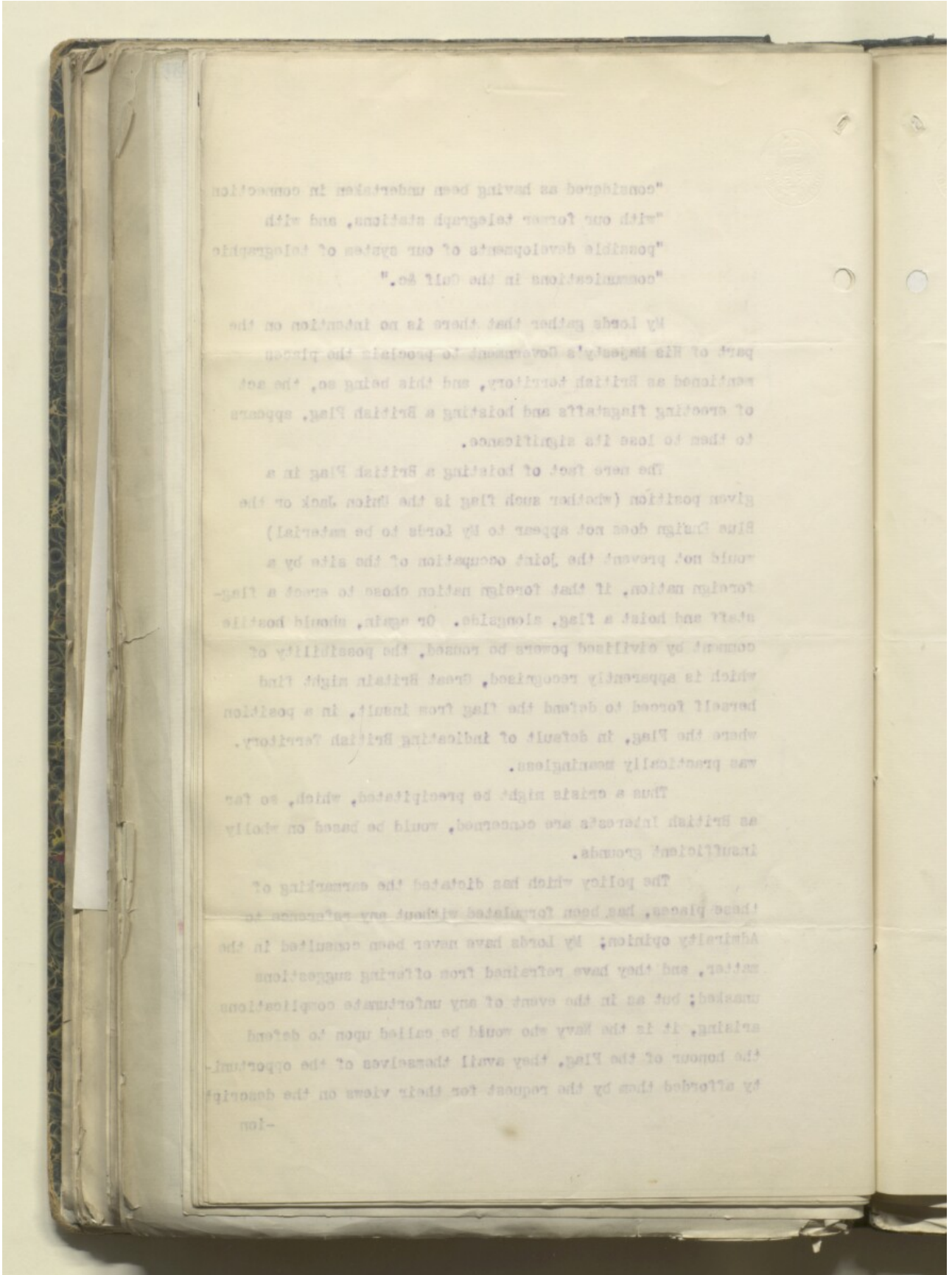
The mere fact of hoisting a British Flag in a
given position (whether such flag is the Union Jack or the
Blue Ensign does not appear to My Lords to be material)
would not prevent the joint occupation of the site by a
foreign nation, if that foreign nation chose to erect a flag-
staff and hoist a flag, alongside. Or again, should hostile
comment by civilised powers be roused, the possibility of
which is apparently recognised, Great Britain might find
herself forced to defend the flag from insult, in a position
where the Flag, in default of indicating British Territory,
was practically meaningless.

Thus a crisis might be precipitated, which, so far
as British Interests are concerned, would be based on wholly
insufficient grounds.

The policy which has dictated the earmarking of
these places, has been formulated without any reference to
Admiralty opinion; My Lords have never been consulted in the
matter, and they have refrained from offering suggestions
unasked; but as in the event of any unfortunate complications
arising, it is the Navy who would be called upon to defend
the honour of the Flag, they avail themselves of the opportuni-
ty afforded them by the request for their views on the descript-
-ion

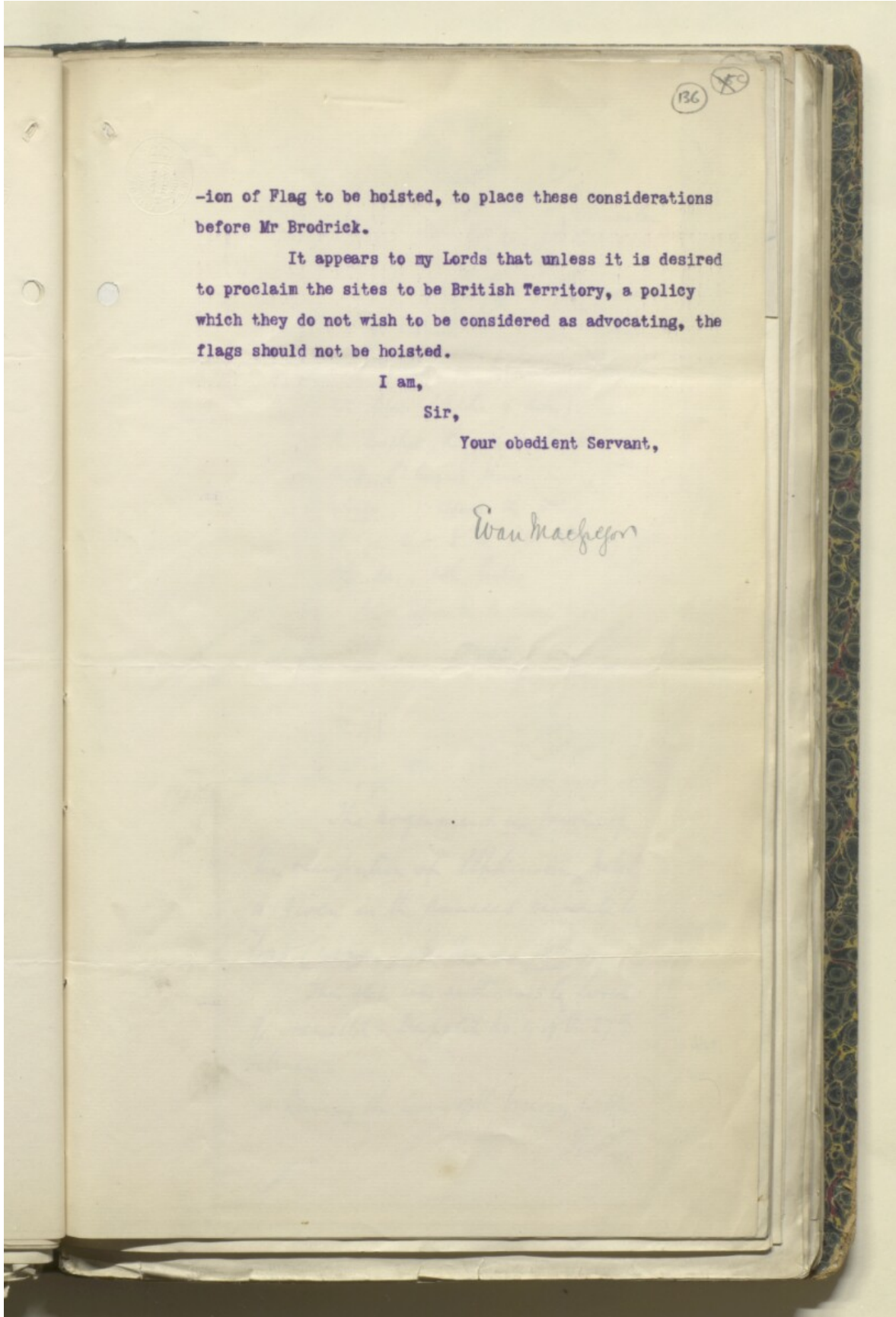


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٧٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣٦و] (٤٥٤/٢٧٦)



136
-ion of Flag to be hoisted, to place these considerations
before Mr Brodrick.

It appears to my Lords that unless it is desired
to proclaim the sites to be British Territory, a policy
which they do not wish to be considered as advocating, the
flags should not be hoisted.

I am,

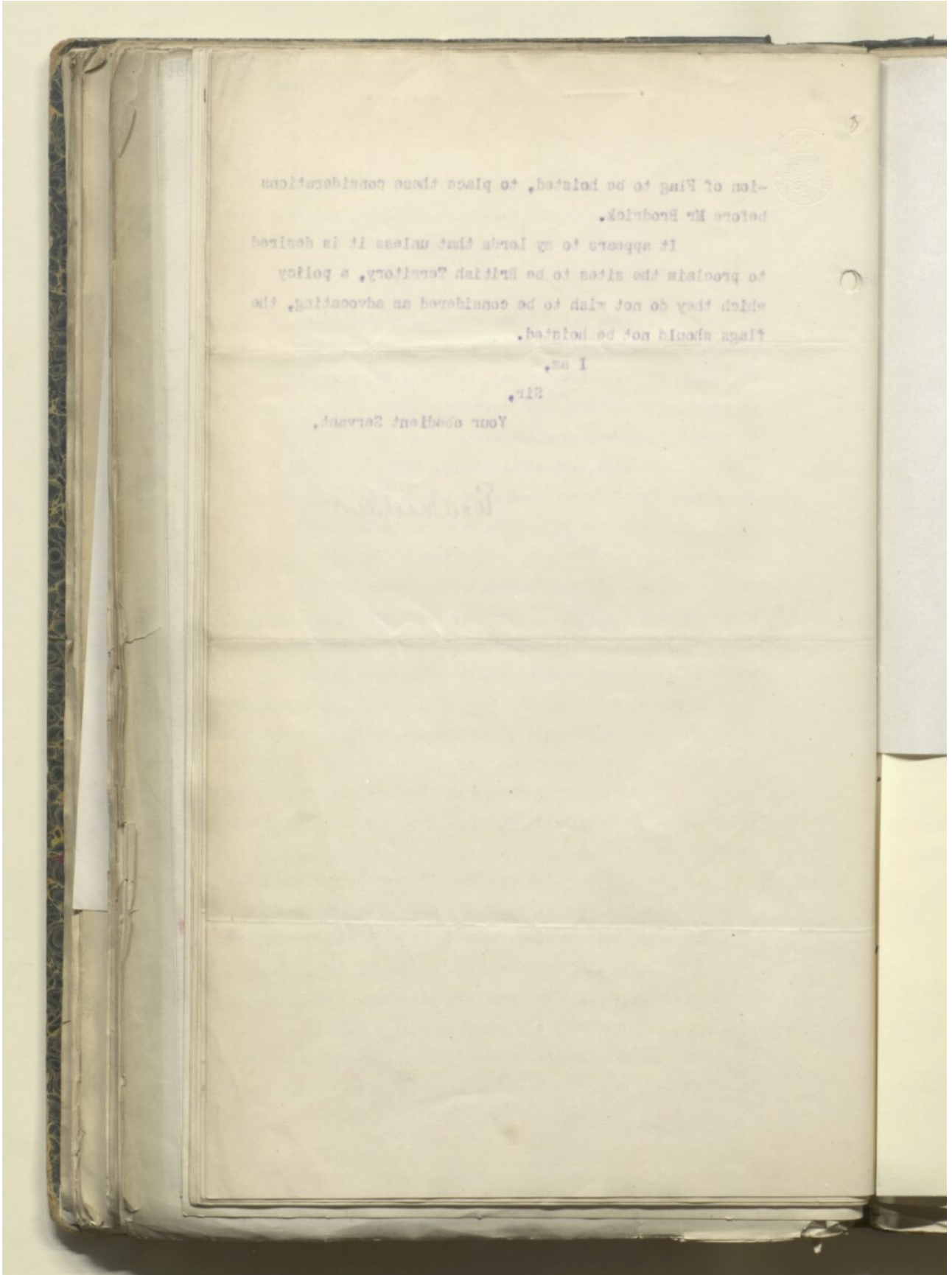
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Ewan Macpherson

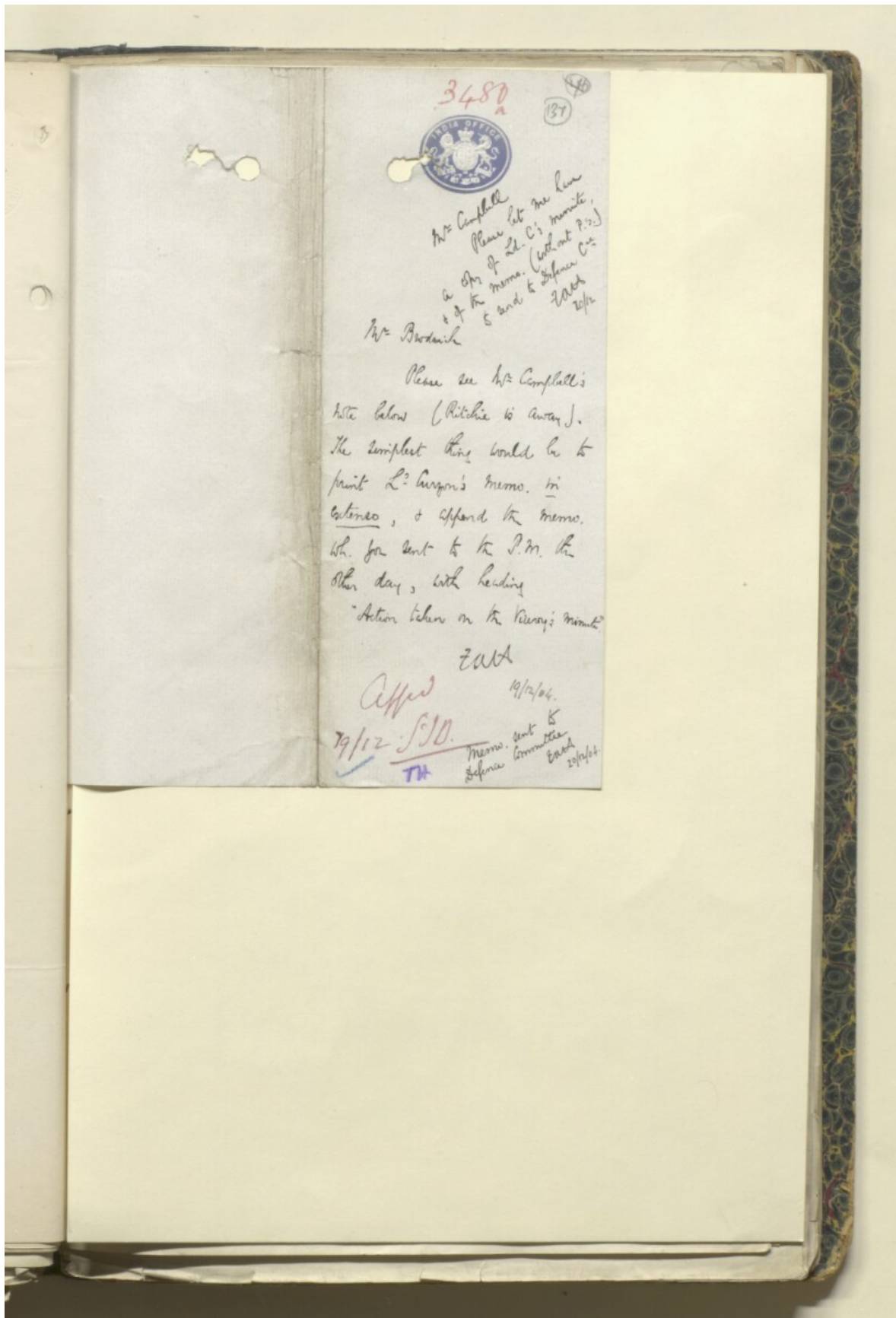


"ملف 351/1904 "الخليج العربي"- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٦ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٧٧)



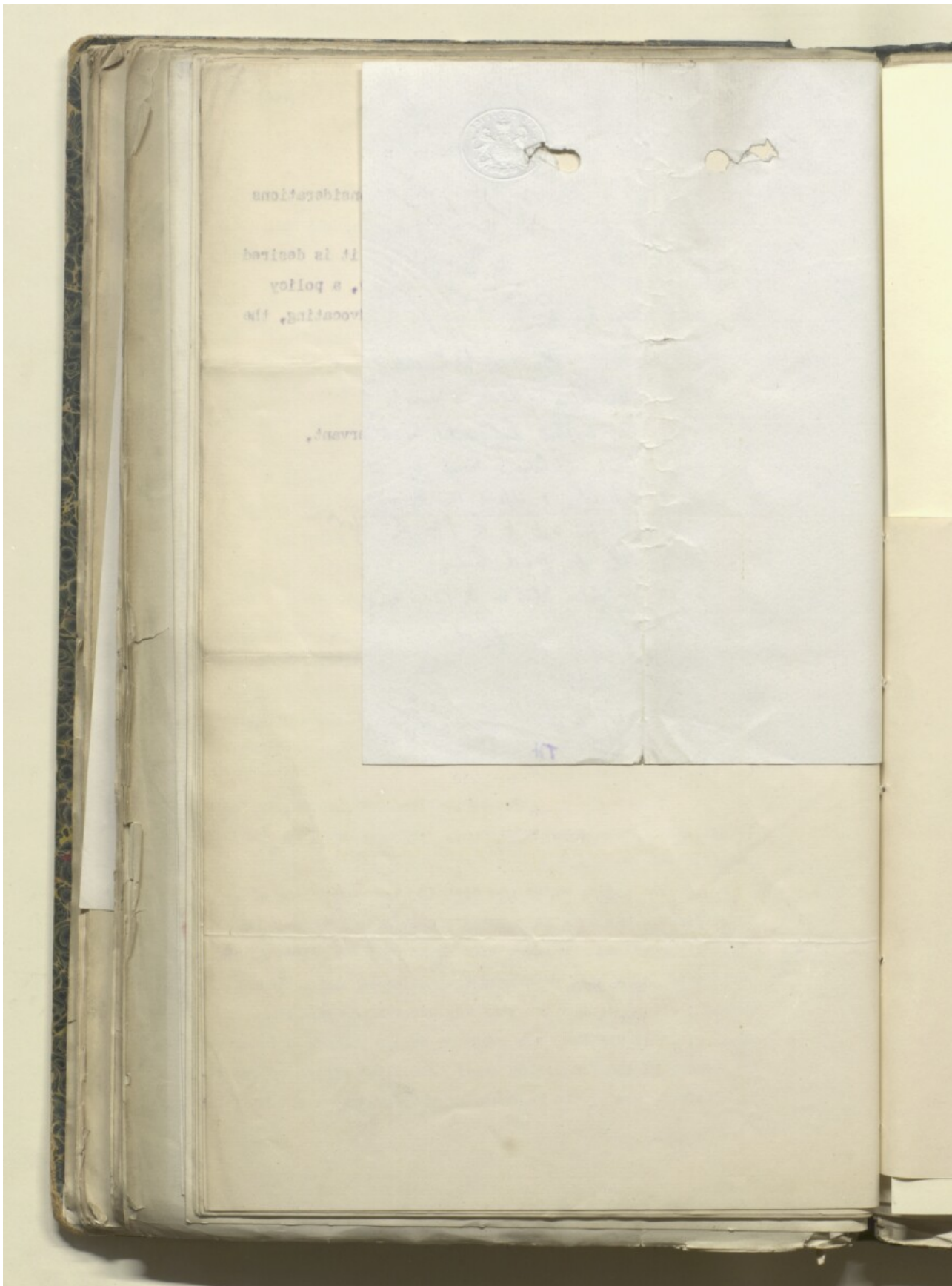


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣٧] [٤٥٤/٢٧٨]



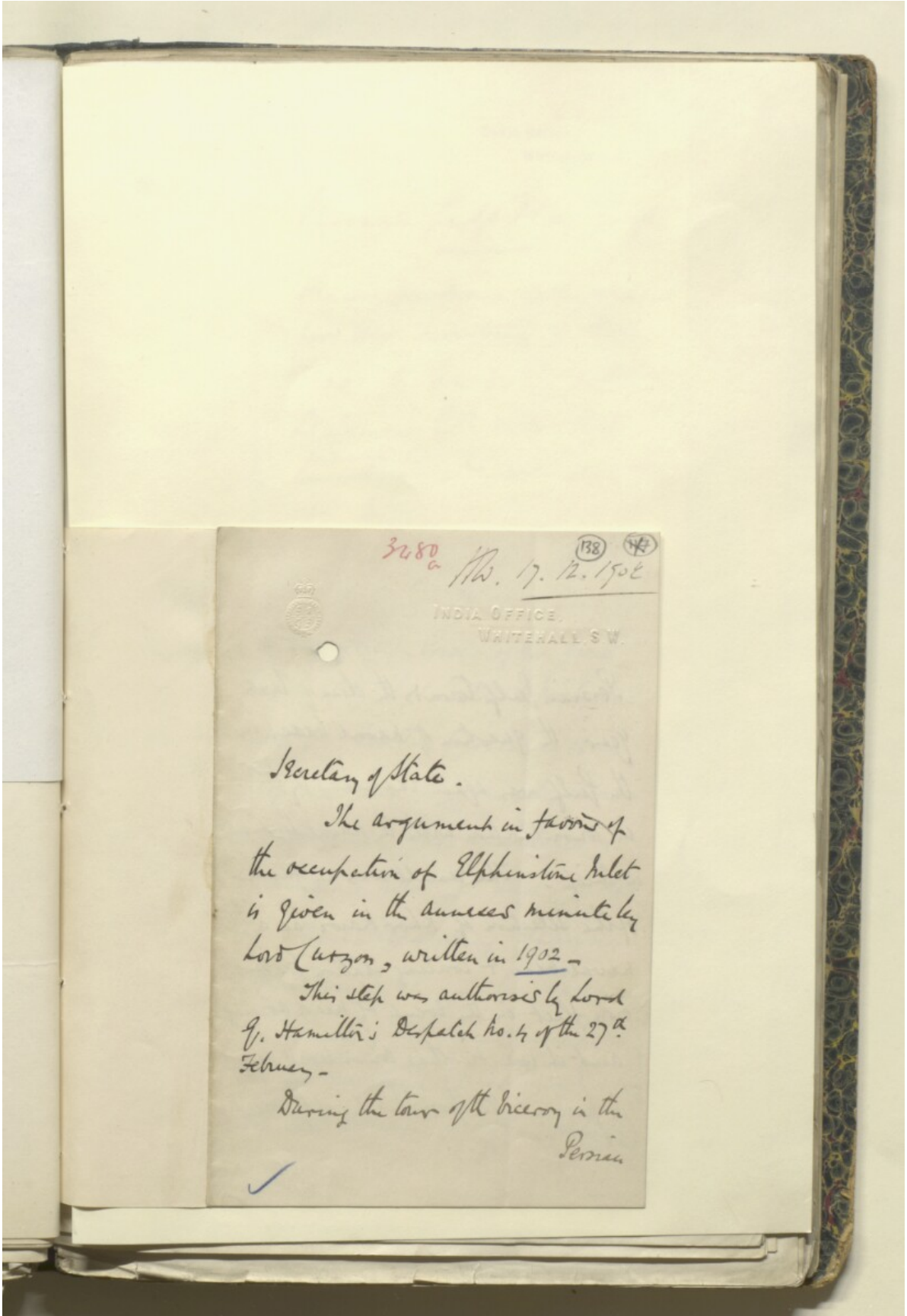


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٧اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٧٩)



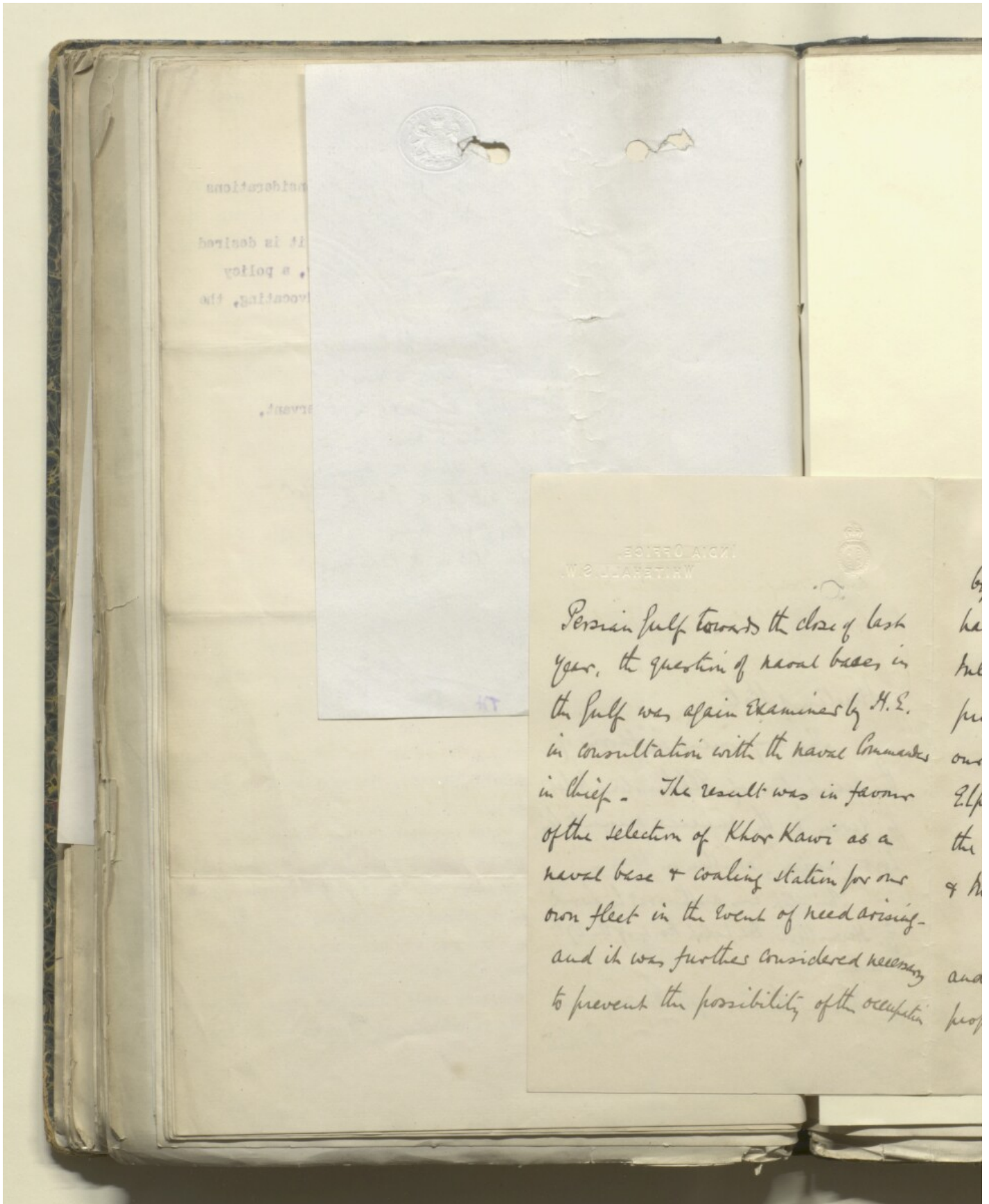


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٣٨ و] (٤٥٤/٢٨٠)



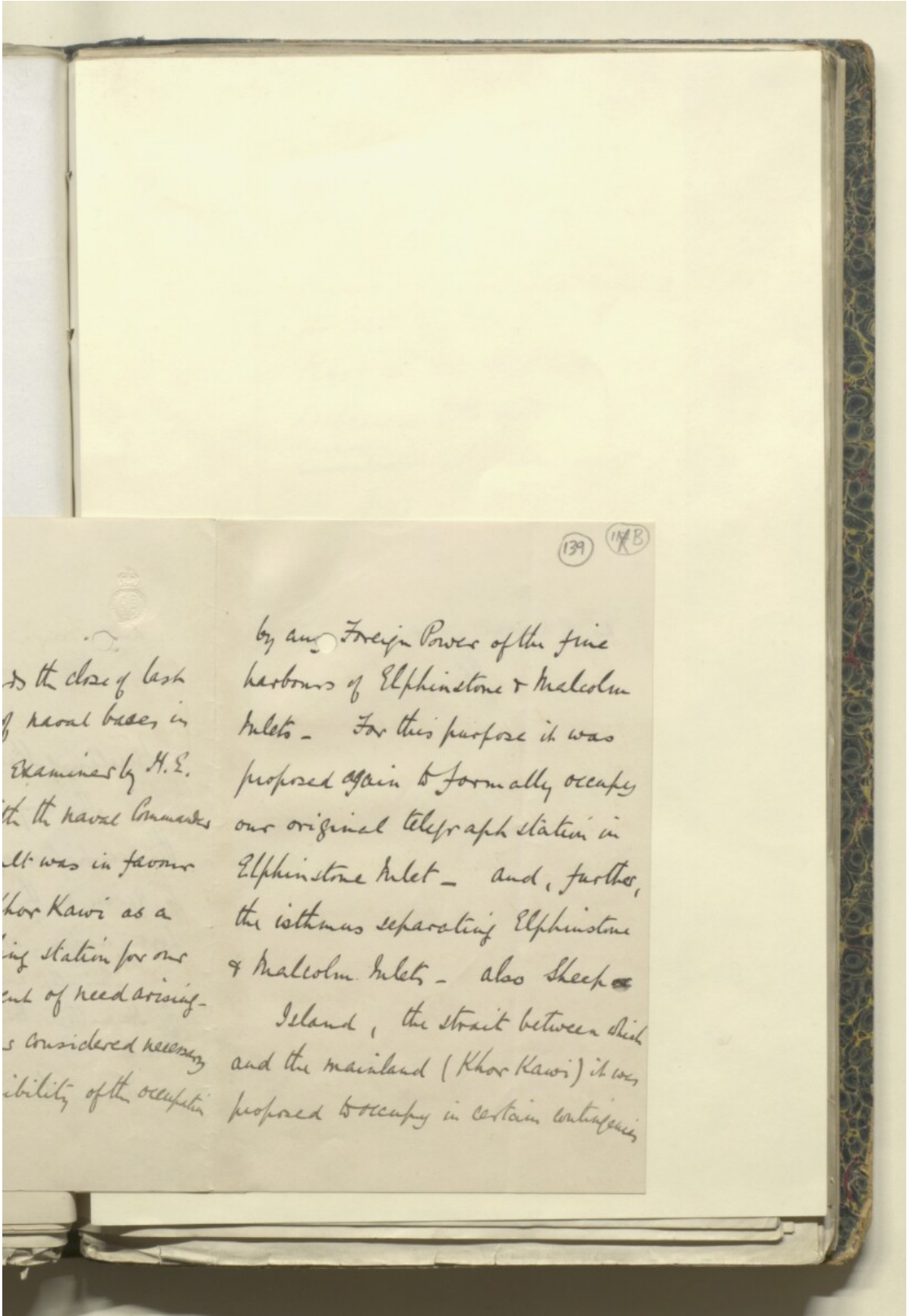


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٨١)





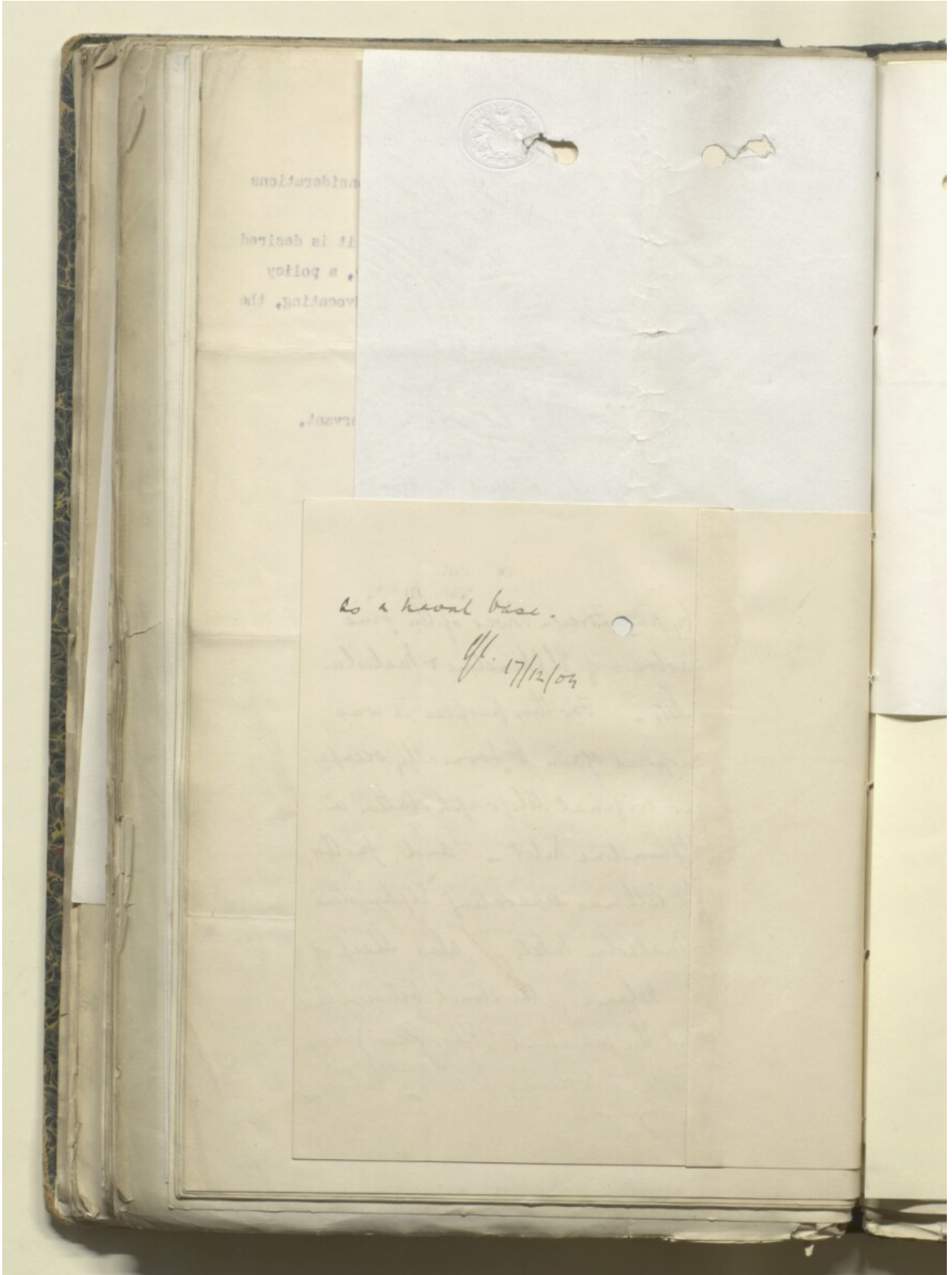
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٣٩ و) [٢٨٢/٤٥٤]



139 14B
to the close of last
of naval bases in
examined by H.E.
the the naval Commodore
it was in favour
Khor Kawi as a
ing station for our
ent of need arising
s considered necessary
ibility of the occupation
by any Foreign Power of the fine
harbours of Elphinstone & Malcolm
Inlets - For this purpose it was
proposed again to formally occupy
our original telegraph station in
Elphinstone Inlet - and, further,
the isthmus separating Elphinstone
& Malcolm Inlets - also Sheep
Island, the strait between Sheik
and the mainland (Khor Kawi) it was
proposed to occupy in certain contingencies

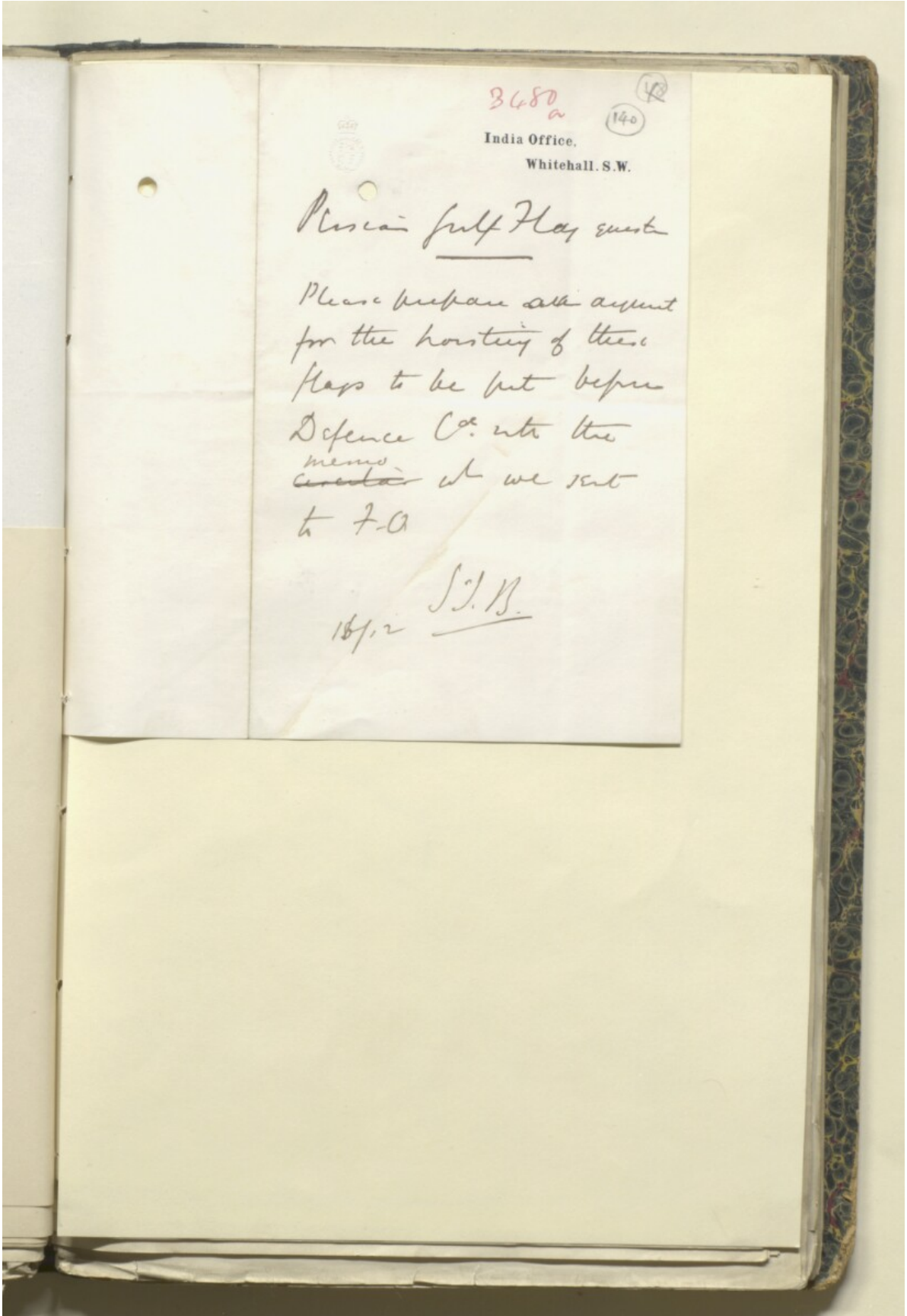


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٣٩ ظ] (٤٥٤/٢٨٣)



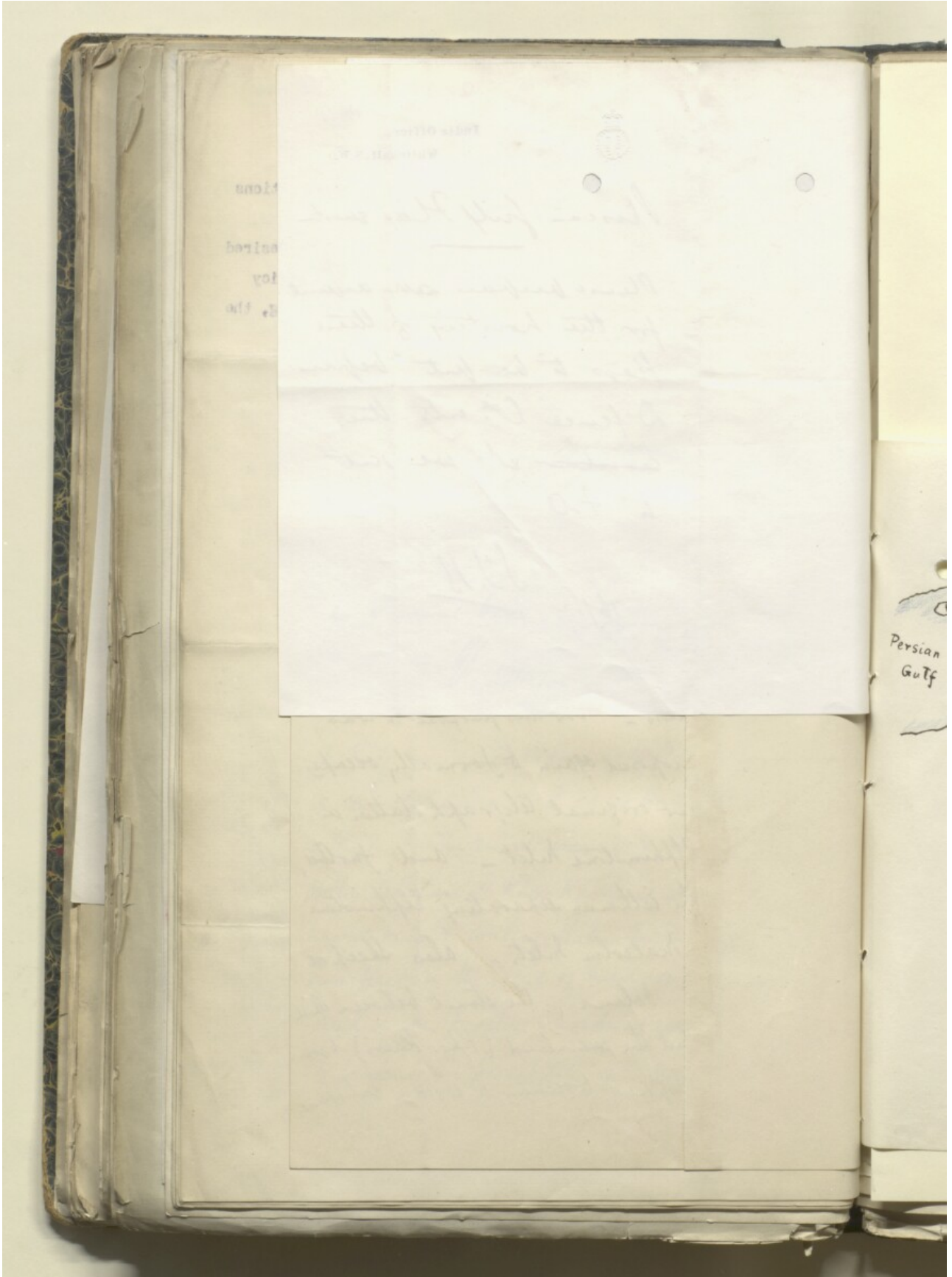


خريطة مبدئية تُظهر رأس الخليج العربي، شبه جزيرة مسندم وخليج عُمان
[١٤٠] (٢/١)



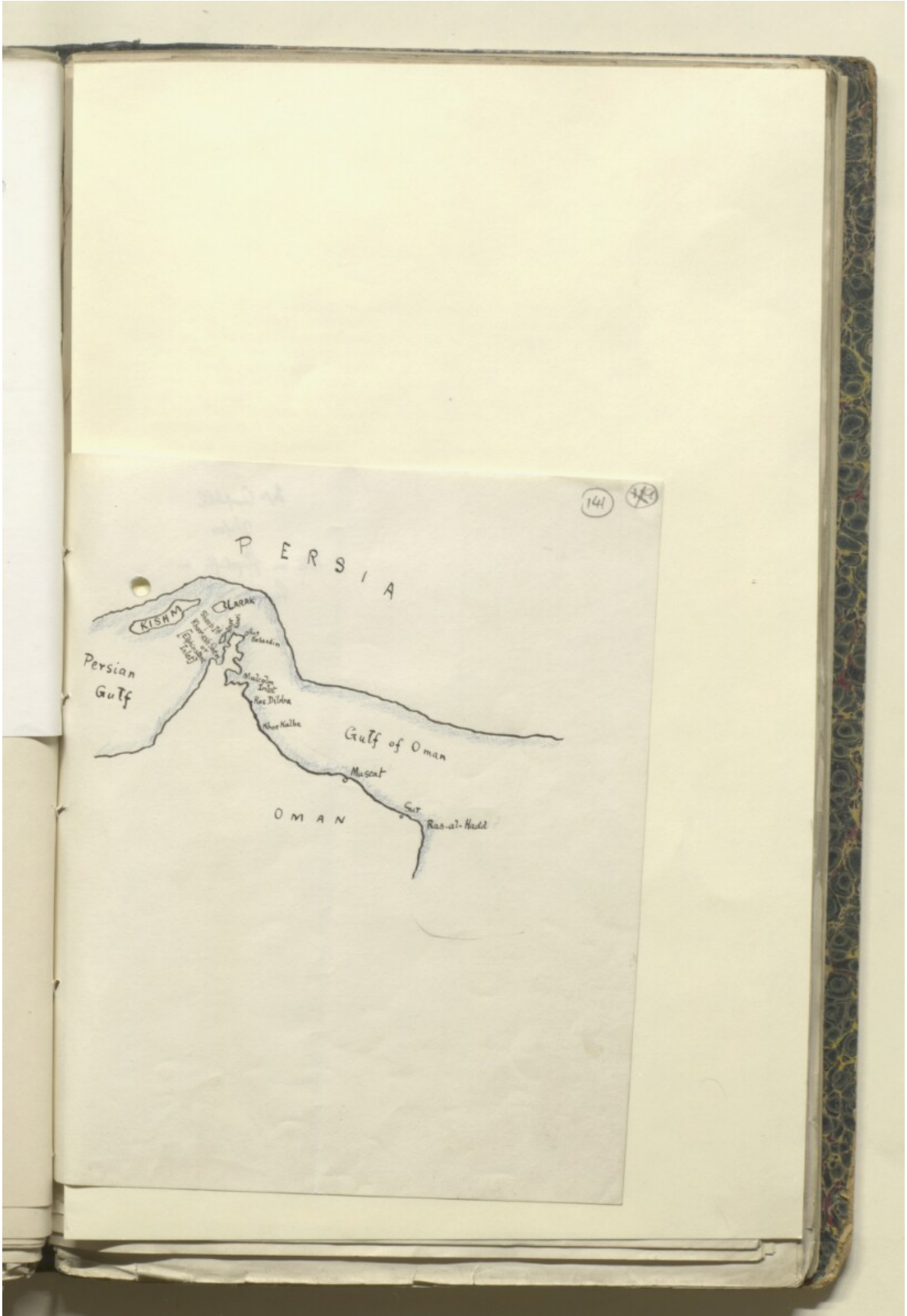


خريطة مبدئية تُظهر رأس الخليج العربي، شبه جزيرة مسندم وخليج عُمان
[١٤٠ظ] (٢/٢)



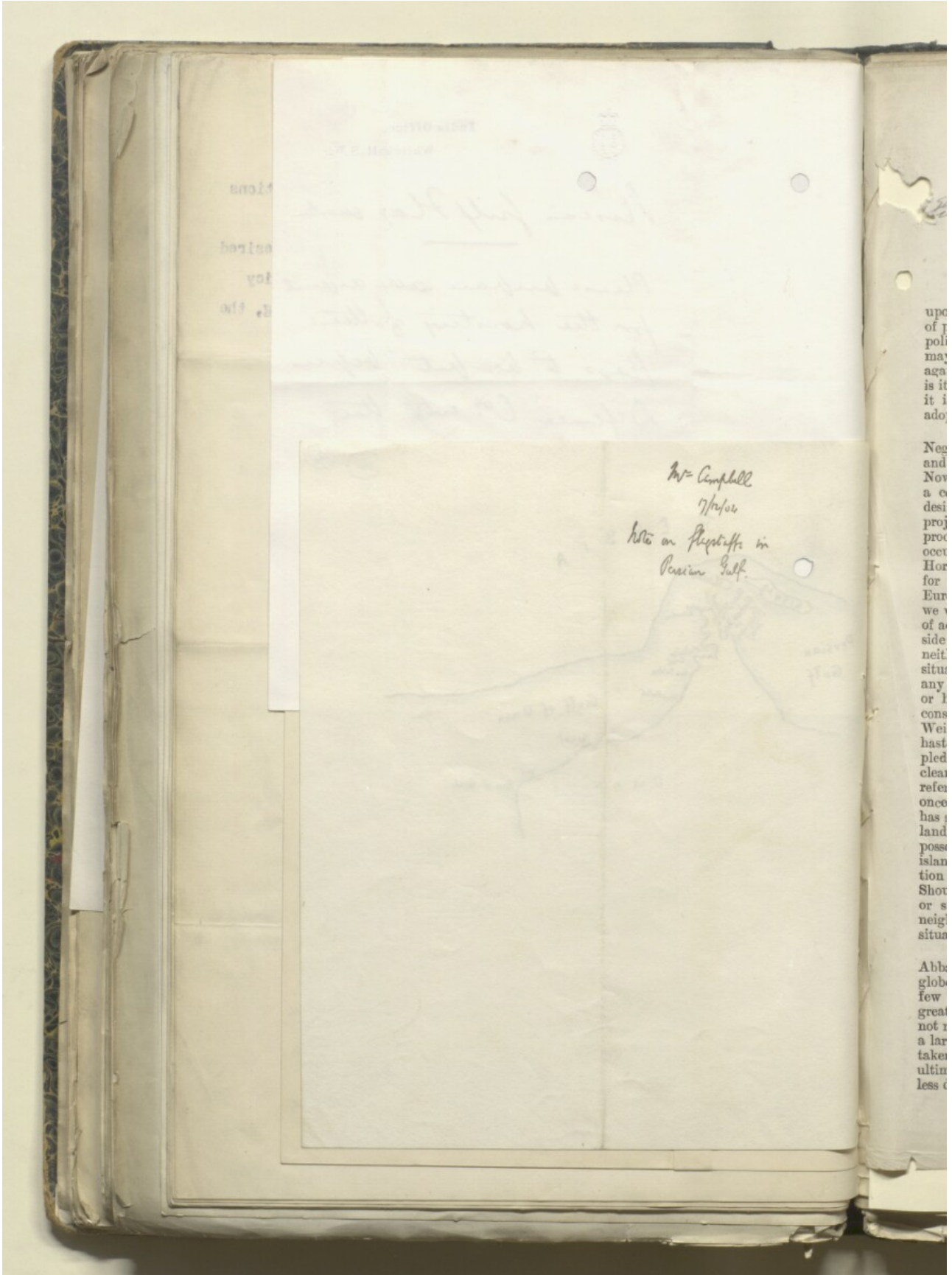


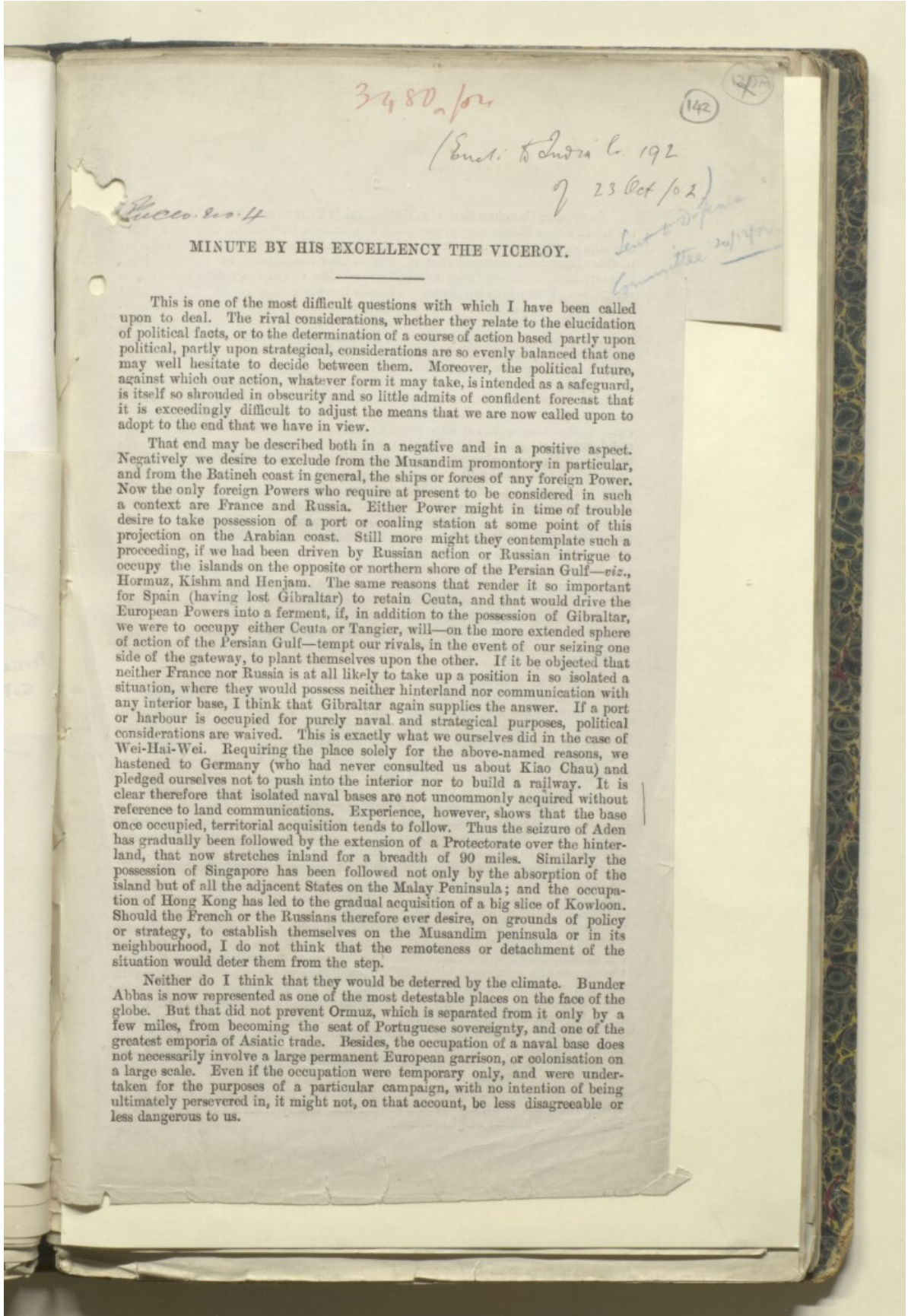
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٤١و] (٤٥٤/٢٨٦)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤١ ظ] [٢٨٧/٤٥٤]



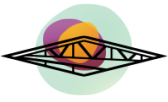


MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

This is one of the most difficult questions with which I have been called upon to deal. The rival considerations, whether they relate to the elucidation of political facts, or to the determination of a course of action based partly upon political, partly upon strategical, considerations are so evenly balanced that one may well hesitate to decide between them. Moreover, the political future, against which our action, whatever form it may take, is intended as a safeguard, is itself so shrouded in obscurity and so little admits of confident forecast that it is exceedingly difficult to adjust the means that we are now called upon to adopt to the end that we have in view.

That end may be described both in a negative and in a positive aspect. Negatively we desire to exclude from the Musandim promontory in particular, and from the Batineh coast in general, the ships or forces of any foreign Power. Now the only foreign Powers who require at present to be considered in such a context are France and Russia. Either Power might in time of trouble desire to take possession of a port or coaling station at some point of this projection on the Arabian coast. Still more might they contemplate such a proceeding, if we had been driven by Russian action or Russian intrigue to occupy the islands on the opposite or northern shore of the Persian Gulf—*viz.*, Hormuz, Kishm and Henjam. The same reasons that render it so important for Spain (having lost Gibraltar) to retain Ceuta, and that would drive the European Powers into a ferment, if, in addition to the possession of Gibraltar, we were to occupy either Ceuta or Tangier, will—on the more extended sphere of action of the Persian Gulf—tempt our rivals, in the event of our seizing one side of the gateway, to plant themselves upon the other. If it be objected that neither France nor Russia is at all likely to take up a position in so isolated a situation, where they would possess neither hinterland nor communication with any interior base, I think that Gibraltar again supplies the answer. If a port or harbour is occupied for purely naval and strategical purposes, political considerations are waived. This is exactly what we ourselves did in the case of Wei-Hai-Wei. Requiring the place solely for the above-named reasons, we hastened to Germany (who had never consulted us about Kiao Chau) and pledged ourselves not to push into the interior nor to build a railway. It is clear therefore that isolated naval bases are not uncommonly acquired without reference to land communications. Experience, however, shows that the base once occupied, territorial acquisition tends to follow. Thus the seizure of Aden has gradually been followed by the extension of a Protectorate over the hinterland, that now stretches inland for a breadth of 90 miles. Similarly the possession of Singapore has been followed not only by the absorption of the island but of all the adjacent States on the Malay Peninsula; and the occupation of Hong Kong has led to the gradual acquisition of a big slice of Kowloon. Should the French or the Russians therefore ever desire, on grounds of policy or strategy, to establish themselves on the Musandim peninsula or in its neighbourhood, I do not think that the remoteness or detachment of the situation would deter them from the step.

Neither do I think that they would be deterred by the climate. Bunder Abbas is now represented as one of the most detestable places on the face of the globe. But that did not prevent Ormuz, which is separated from it only by a few miles, from becoming the seat of Portuguese sovereignty, and one of the greatest emporia of Asiatic trade. Besides, the occupation of a naval base does not necessarily involve a large permanent European garrison, or colonisation on a large scale. Even if the occupation were temporary only, and were undertaken for the purposes of a particular campaign, with no intention of being ultimately persevered in, it might not, on that account, be less disagreeable or less dangerous to us.



Supposing therefore that at a time of crisis France and Russia in combination, or either Power singly, contemplate seizing a harbour on that part of the Arabian coast, what is there (apart from the risk of hostilities with Great Britain) to deter them? The ascendancy of Maskat over the littoral in question is so indeterminate that our own officer, Major Cox, advises us that we can either recognise or ignore it as we please. There is therefore no question of established or admitted right of sovereignty, to which we could appeal. Even if we ourselves were now to recognise the authority of the Sultan over those regions and to induce him to take steps to assert it, the French Government would not hold itself bound by our act. If it is open to Major Cox to urge the independence of Musandim, equally would it be open to the French. Their admission that the Anglo-French Declaration of 1862 debars either Power from acquiring, either by lease or by cession, any part of Maskat territory, would not be held by them to apply to ports and harbours which they preferred to regard as independent. Indeed they would at once point to our own action in 1864 in establishing a telegraph station on the Maklab isthmus, without reference either to the Sultan of Maskat or to any other authority. Even if, in the interim, the Sultan had to some extent reasserted his power, they would still argue that this fell short of sovereignty, since the maximum assertion of that authority that Major Cox recommends or that the Sultan is at all likely to undertake is the planting in a few of the coast-ports of Walis (probably local men) who would in all probability be obliged to content themselves, as does the Wali at Khasab, with collecting such dues as would pay for their own maintenance, without remitting anything in the form either of revenue or of tribute to Maskat.

Still more certain is it that France would take this line in the event of seizure of a port or base by Russia. In no circumstances would she be likely to interpret the Anglo-French Declaration in a sense unfavourable to her ally. Indeed she might even, while admitting the restriction or disability imposed upon herself, decline absolutely to join hands with us in enforcing it against any third party.

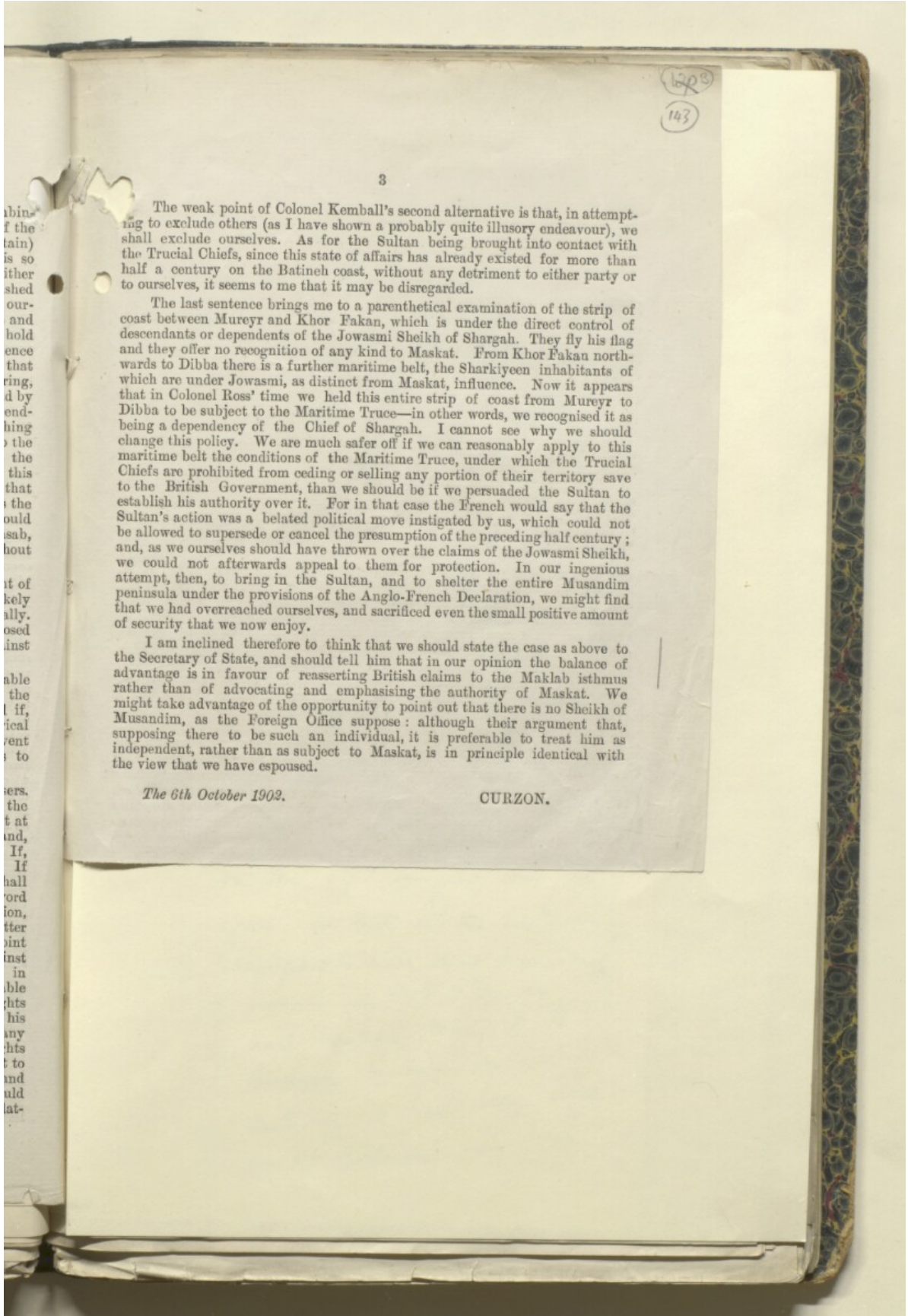
Next, if we turn to the positive aspect of the case—not only is it desirable that any foreign Power should be prevented from acquiring a base on the Musandim promontory, but, if Admiral Bosanquet's views are sound, and if, as he says, that promontory is for naval purposes the most important strategical position in the Gulf, then it would appear to follow that, if we are to prevent our rivals from establishing themselves upon it, the only alternative is to anticipate them by anterior action ourselves.

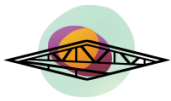
This brings me to the various recommendations put forward by our advisers. In the event of our deciding not to re-introduce the Sultan of Maskat upon the scene, Major Cox recommends that we should again plant a Native Agent at our old telegraph quarters near Khasab. Colonel Kemball, on the other hand, in what seems to me a somewhat hesitating letter, advises us to do nothing. If, he says, we re-occupy the Elphinstone Inlet, we may offend the Sultan. If we bring in the Sultan, then we shall debar ourselves in the future, and shall bring him into undesirable relations with the Trucial Chiefs. I may say a word about both alternatives. The risk of offending the Sultan is, in my opinion, infinitesimal, and is clearly disregarded by Major Cox, who is in a much better position to know what the mind of that potentate is. We have merely to point out to him, if he enquires, that the measure is one of precaution, directed against the chance of a movement by some foreign Power which would be certain in the end to compromise his independence, in order to remove any reasonable objections or suspicions on his part. The resumption of our position and rights at Maklab need not interfere with the limited amount of jurisdiction that his solitary Wali exercises in that neighbourhood, nor need it be regarded as any more extraordinary than our corresponding position at Bassidore. Our rights at Bassidore, even though not actively exercised, will probably be sufficient to keep the Russians away from Kishm, unless of course they mean fighting, and similarly the re-institution of a British post in the Elphinstone Inlet would operate as a deterrent, except at a similar risk, to any other Power, contemplating a landing in that neighbourhood.



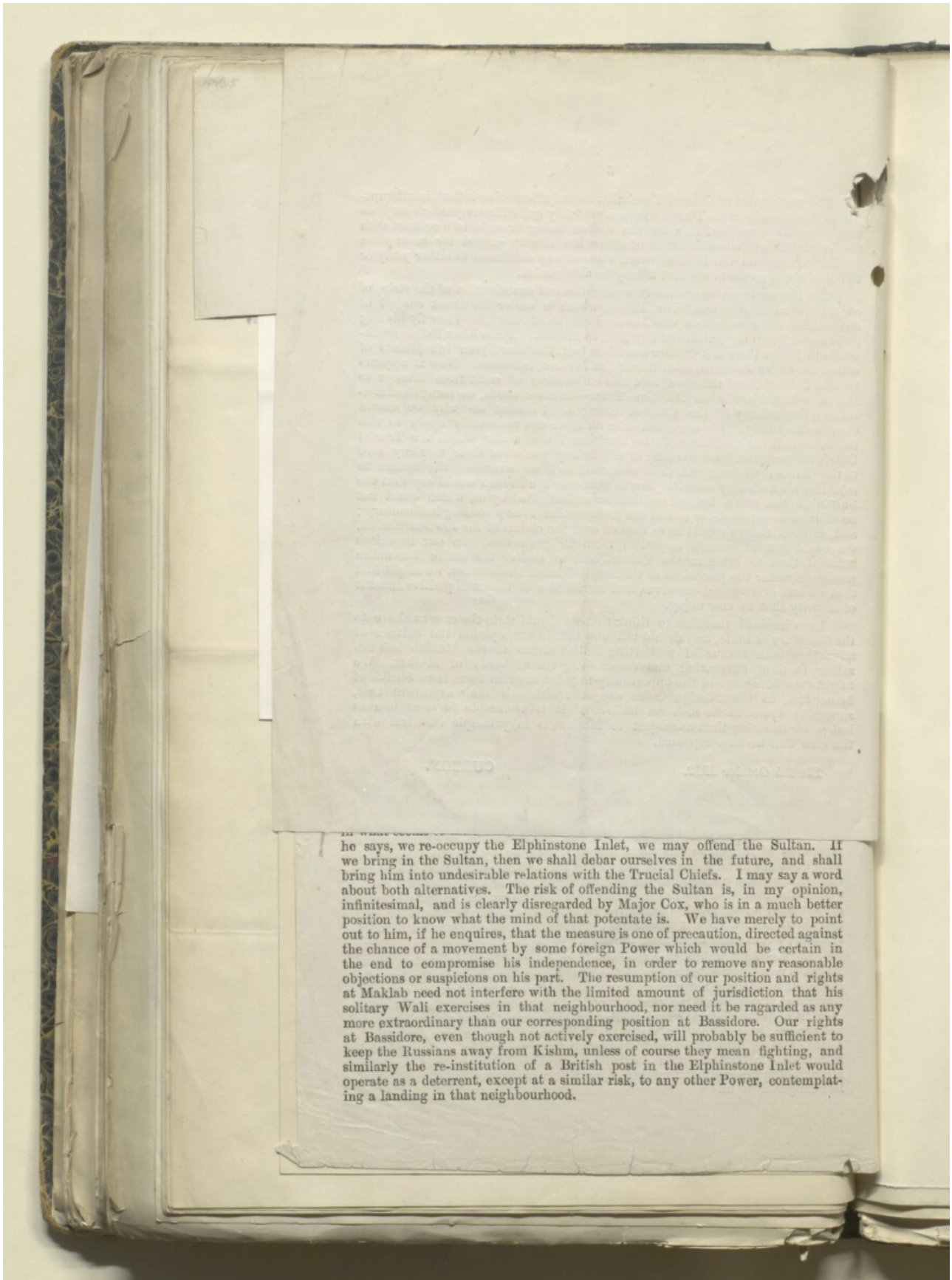
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"

[٤٣ و] [٤٥٤/٢٩٠]





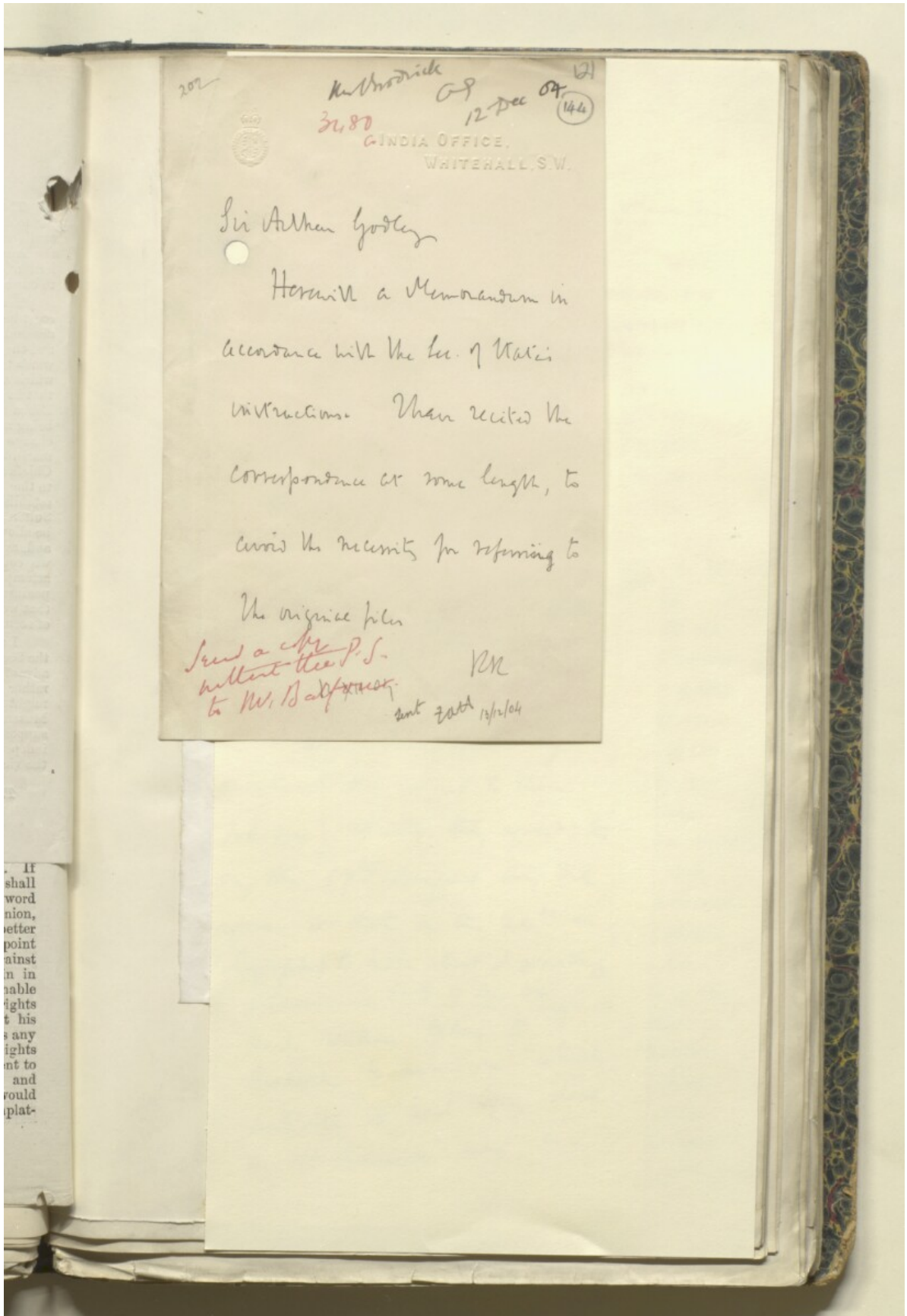
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٣ اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٩١)



he says, we re-occupy the Elphinstone Inlet, we may offend the Sultan. If we bring in the Sultan, then we shall debar ourselves in the future, and shall bring him into undesirable relations with the Trucial Chiefs. I may say a word about both alternatives. The risk of offending the Sultan is, in my opinion, infinitesimal, and is clearly disregarded by Major Cox, who is in a much better position to know what the mind of that potentate is. We have merely to point out to him, if he enquires, that the measure is one of precaution, directed against the chance of a movement by some foreign Power which would be certain in the end to compromise his independence, in order to remove any reasonable objections or suspicions on his part. The resumption of our position and rights at Maklab need not interfere with the limited amount of jurisdiction that his solitary Wali exercises in that neighbourhood, nor need it be regarded as any more extraordinary than our corresponding position at Bassidore. Our rights at Bassidore, even though not actively exercised, will probably be sufficient to keep the Russians away from Kishm, unless of course they mean fighting, and similarly the re-institution of a British post in the Elphinstone Inlet would operate as a deterrent, except at a similar risk, to any other Power, contemplating a landing in that neighbourhood.

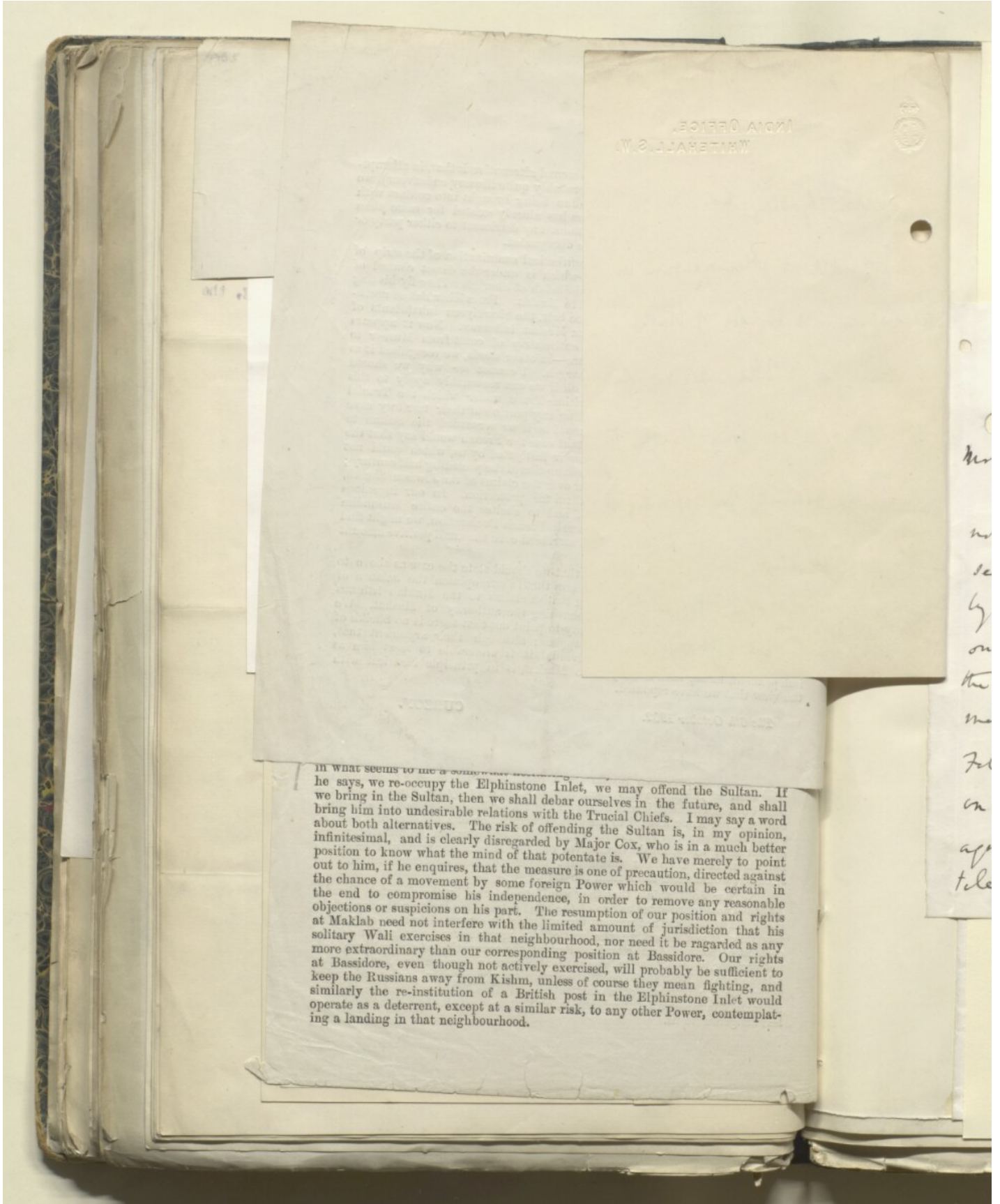


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٢٩٢) [١٤٤]

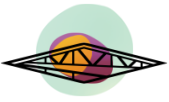




"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٤ اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٩٣)

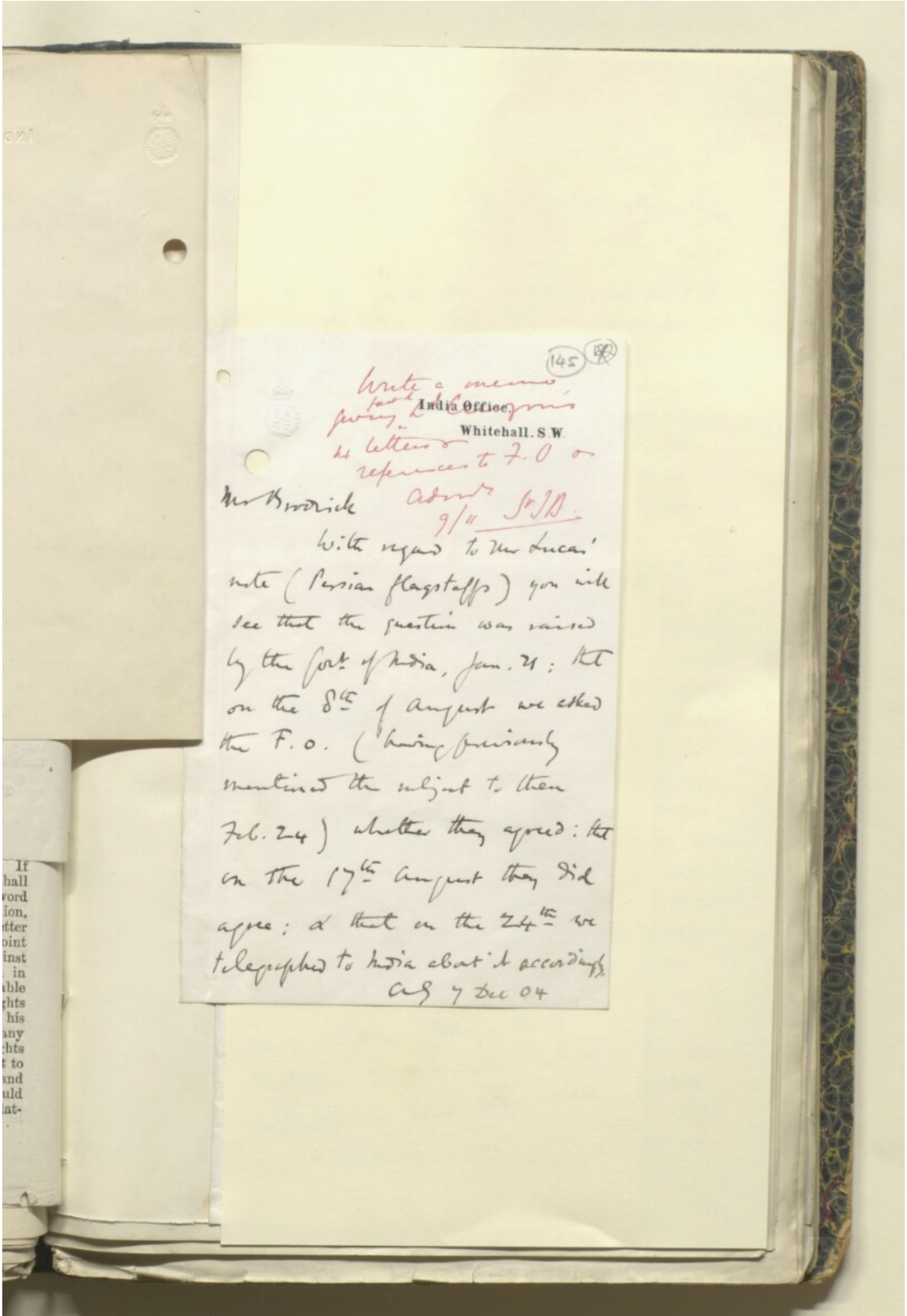


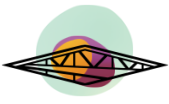
in what seems to me a solid
he says, we re-occupy the Elphinstone Inlet, we may offend the Sultan. If
we bring him into the Sultan, then we shall debar ourselves in the future, and shall
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the chance of a movement by some foreign Power which would be certain in
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operate as a deterrent, except at a similar risk, to any other Power, contemplat-
ing a landing in that neighbourhood.



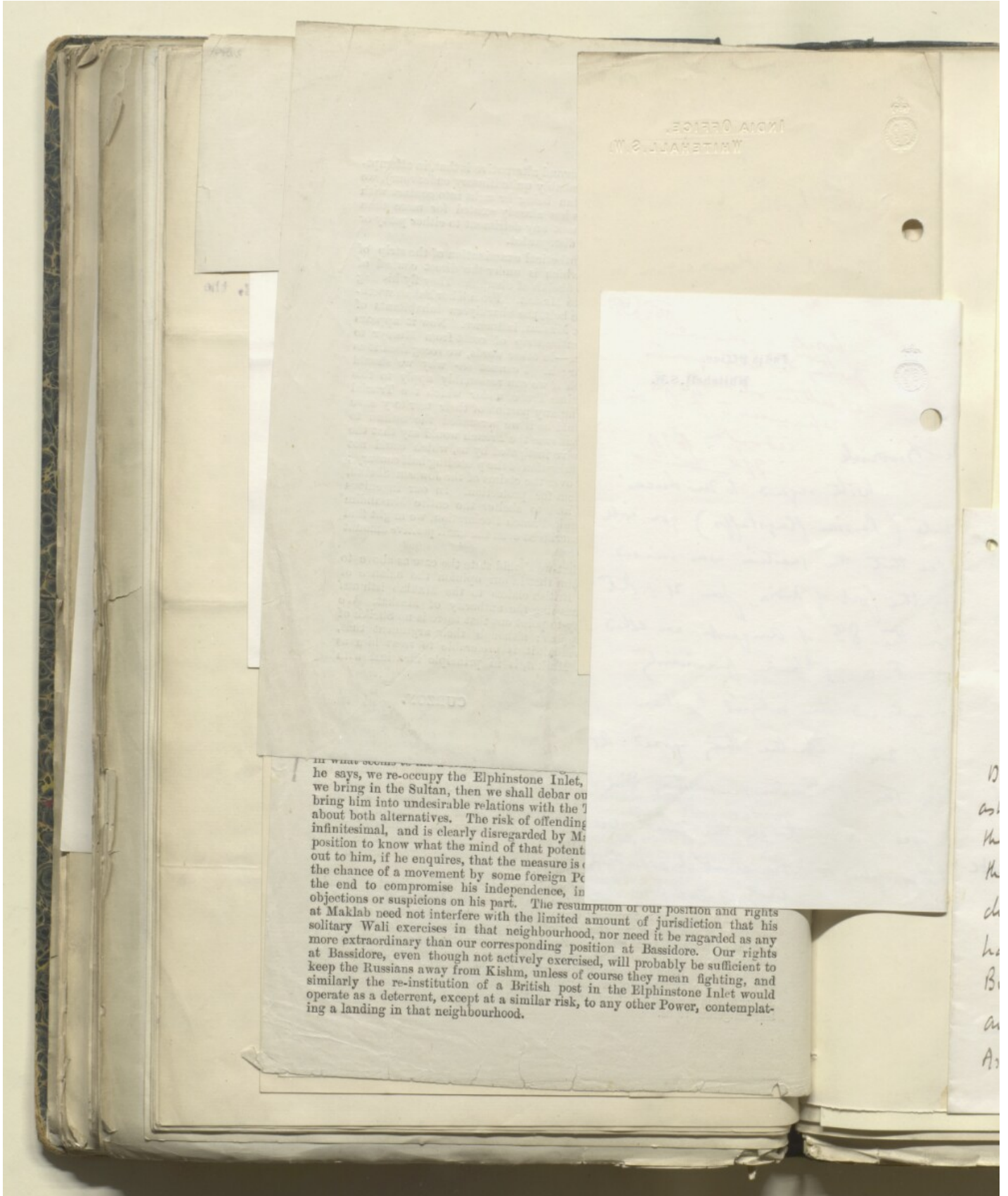
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

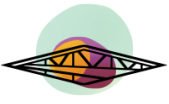
[١٤٥] [٤٥٤/٢٩٤]



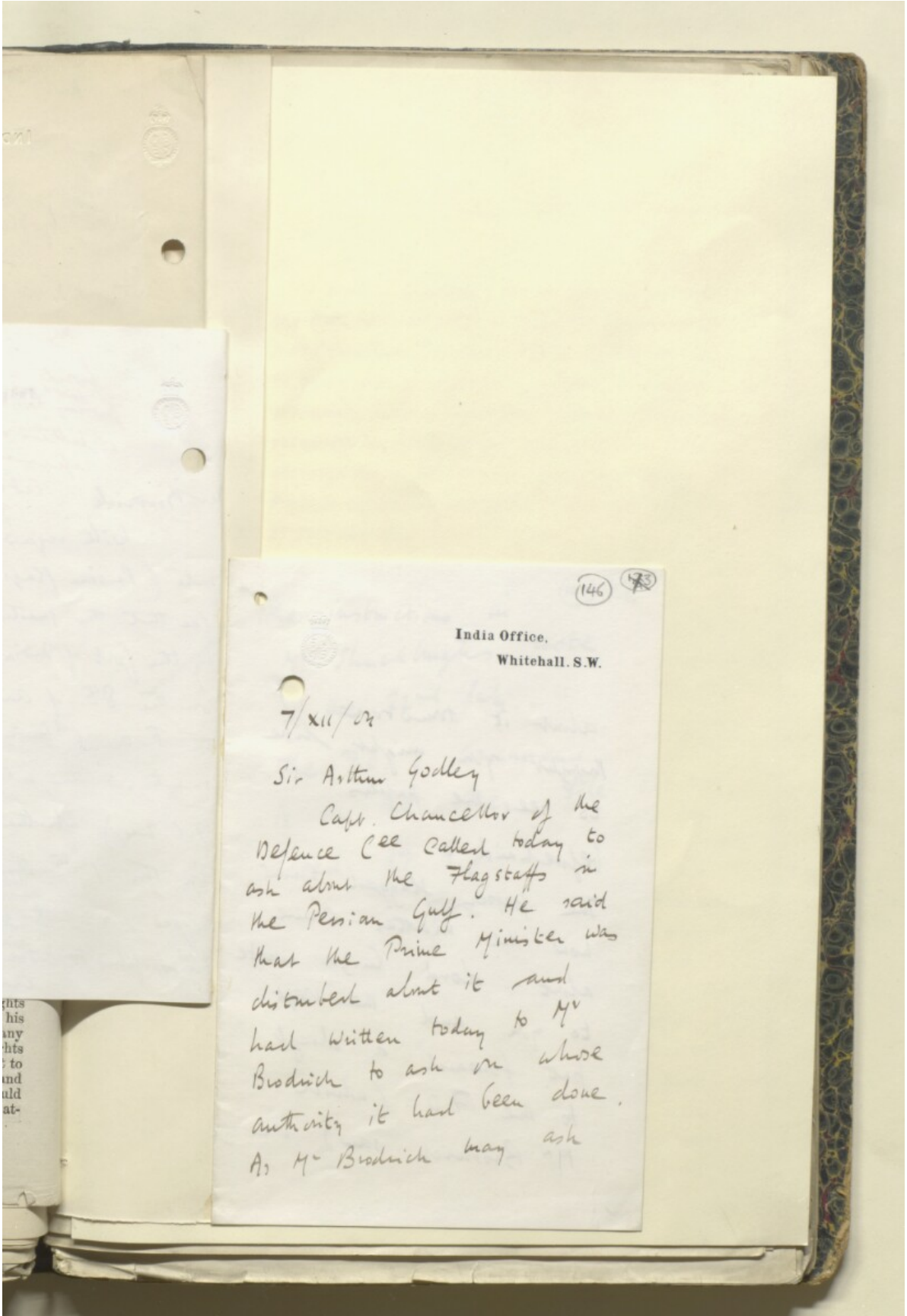


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٥ اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٩٥)



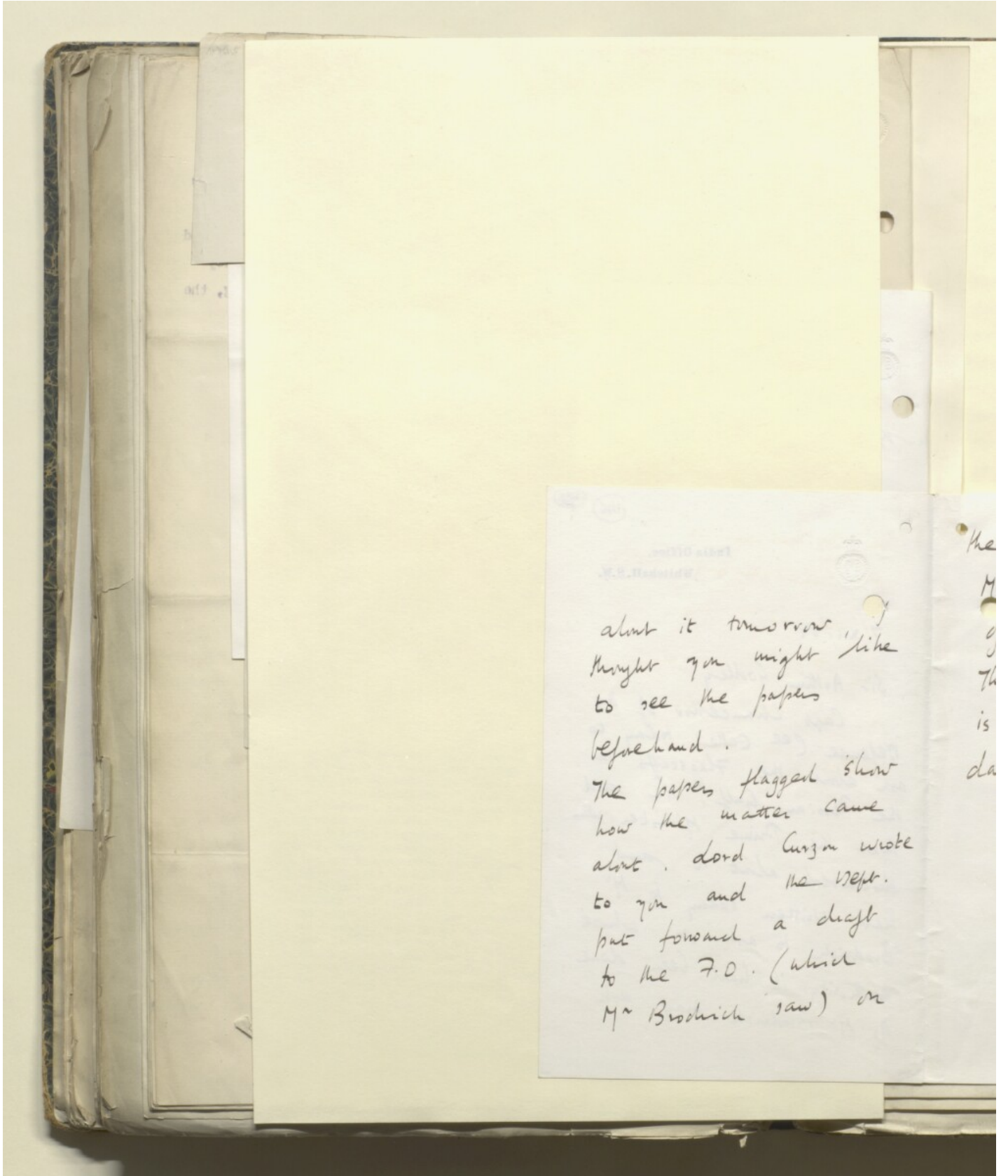


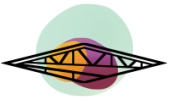
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٦ او] (٤٥٤/٢٩٦)



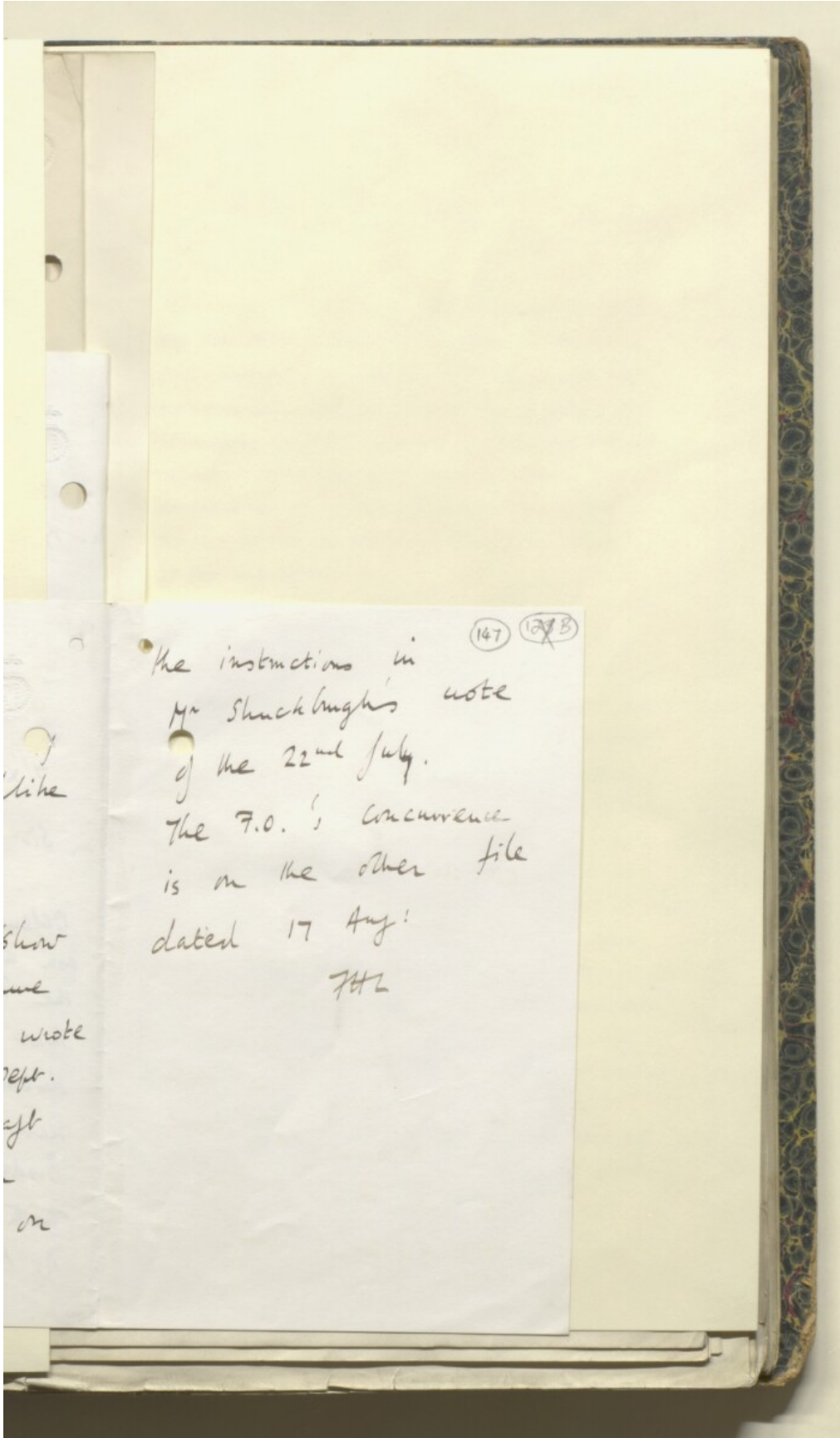


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٦ اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٩٧)



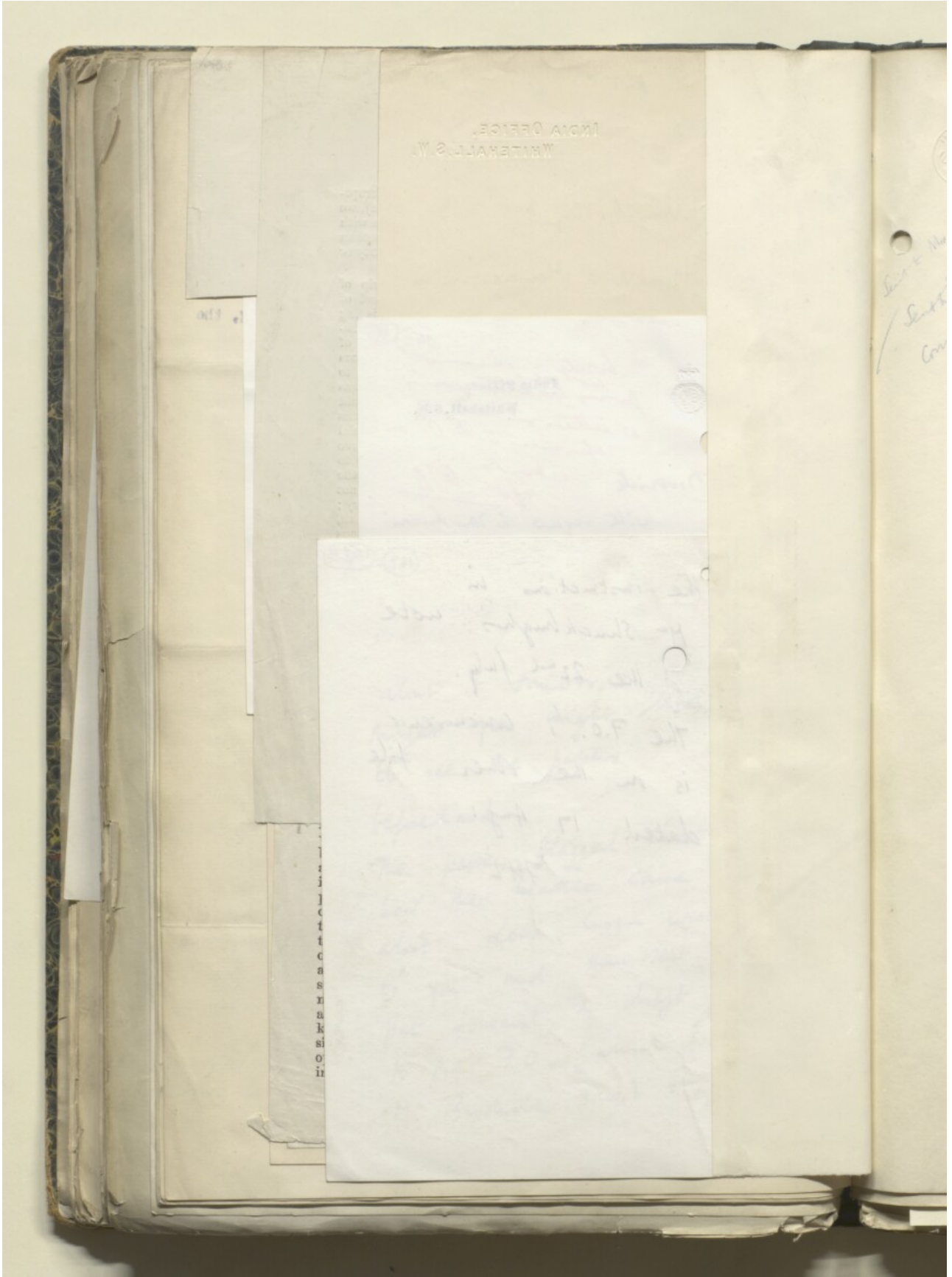


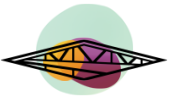
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٧ او] (٢٩٨/٤٥٤)



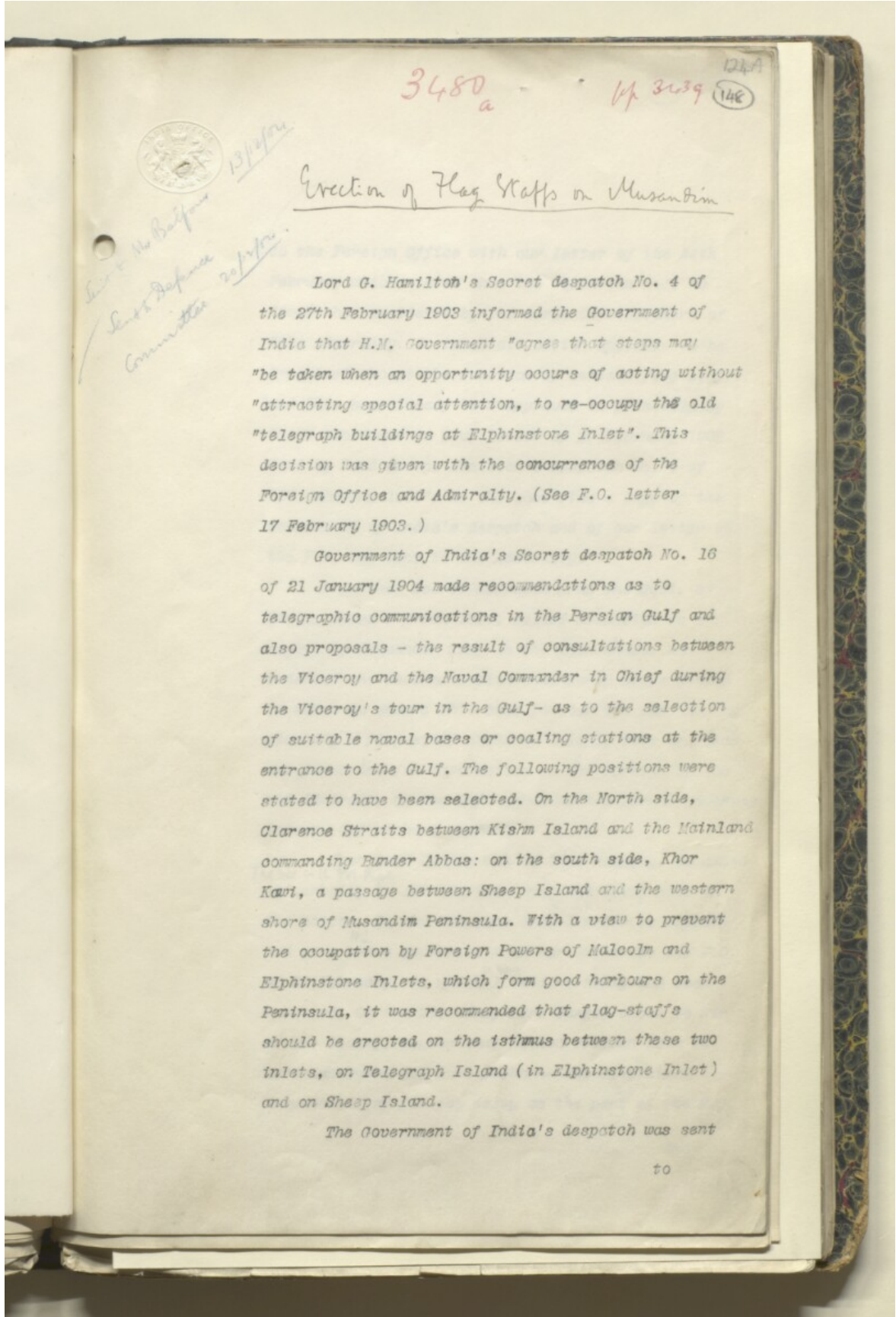


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٤٧اظ] (٤٥٤/٢٩٩)



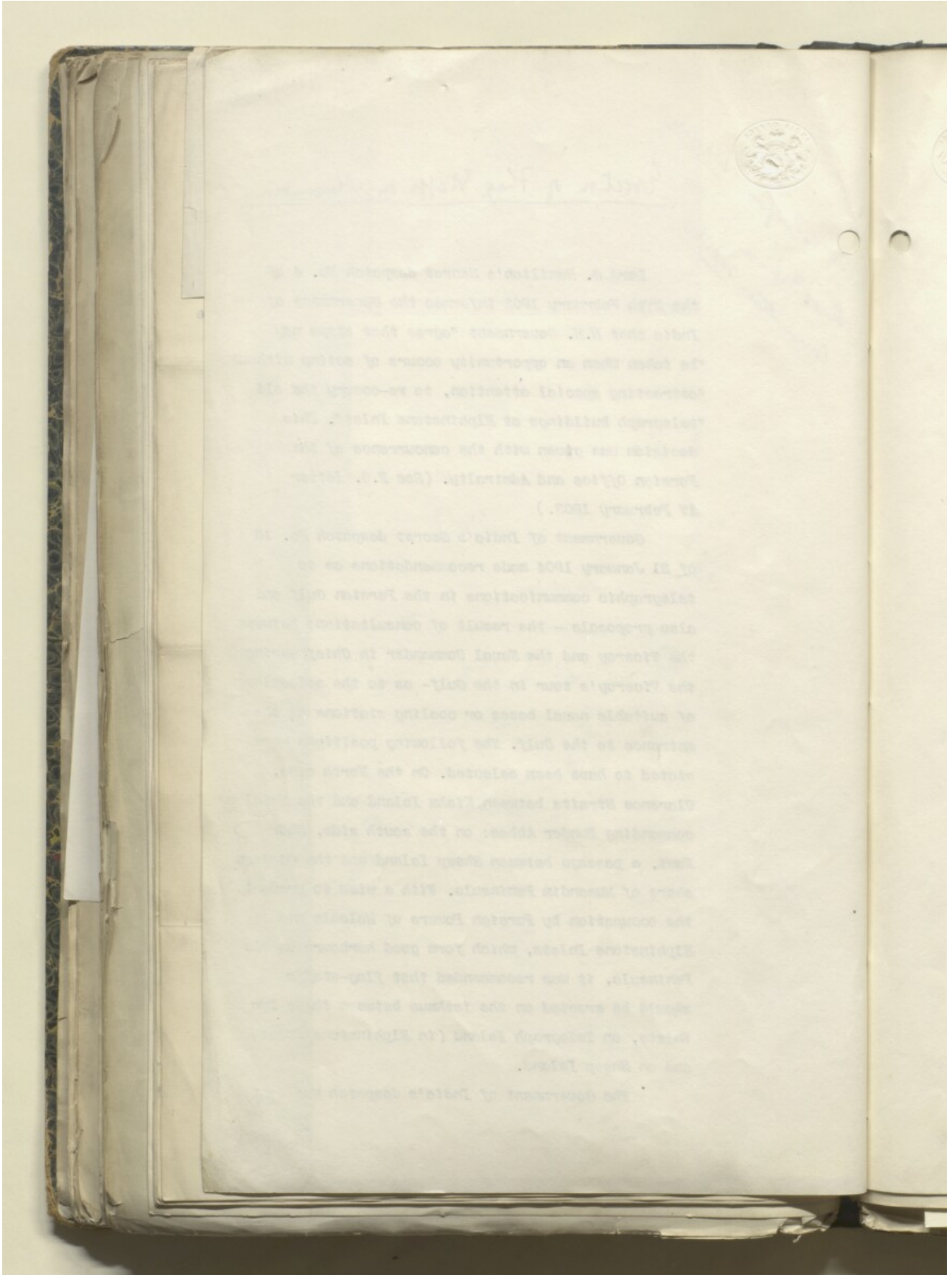


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٨ و) [٣٠٠/٤٥٤]



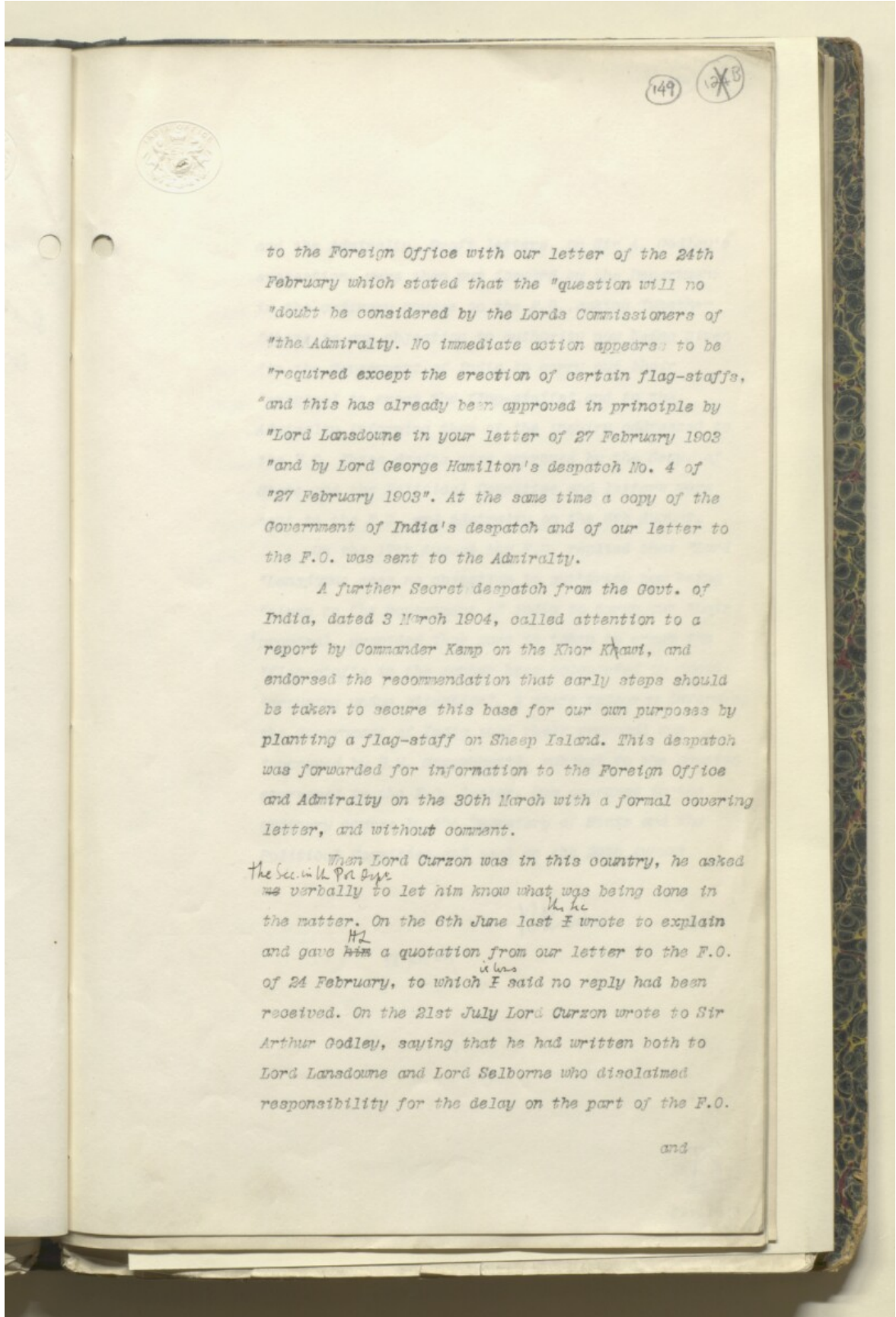


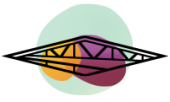
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٤٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٠١)



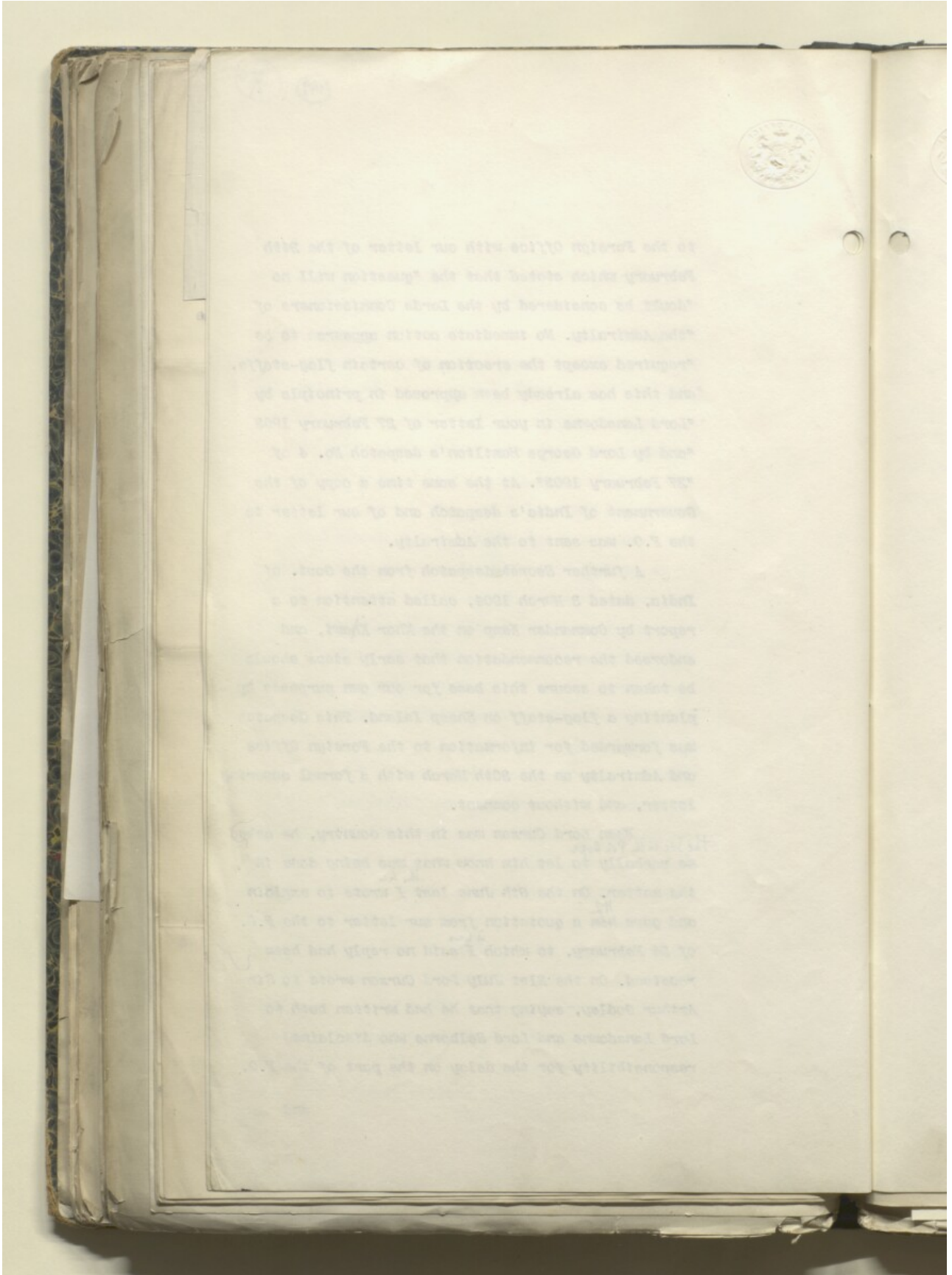


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٩ و] (٤٥٤/٣٠٢)



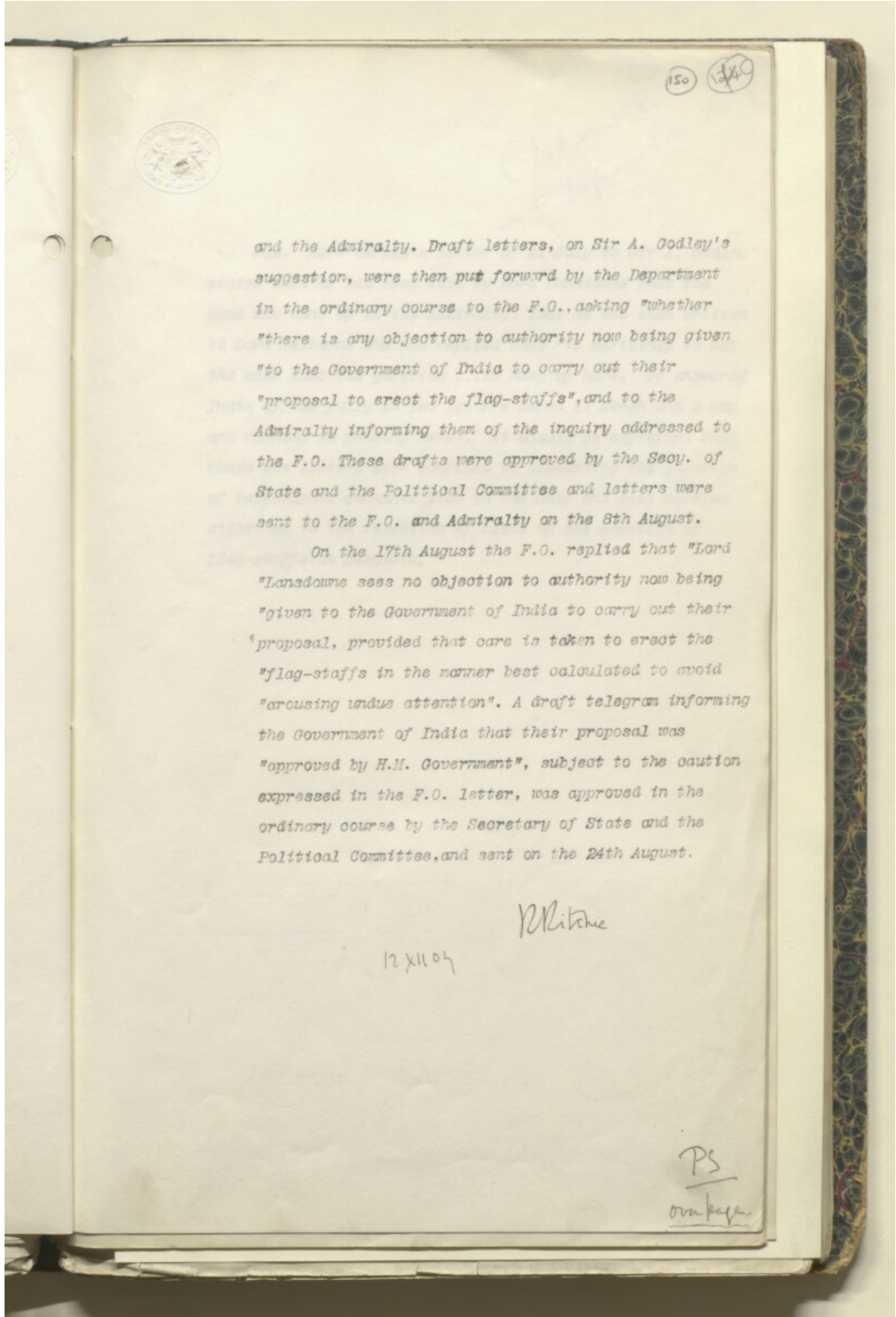


"ملف 351/1904 "الخليج العربي"- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٤٩ اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٠٣)



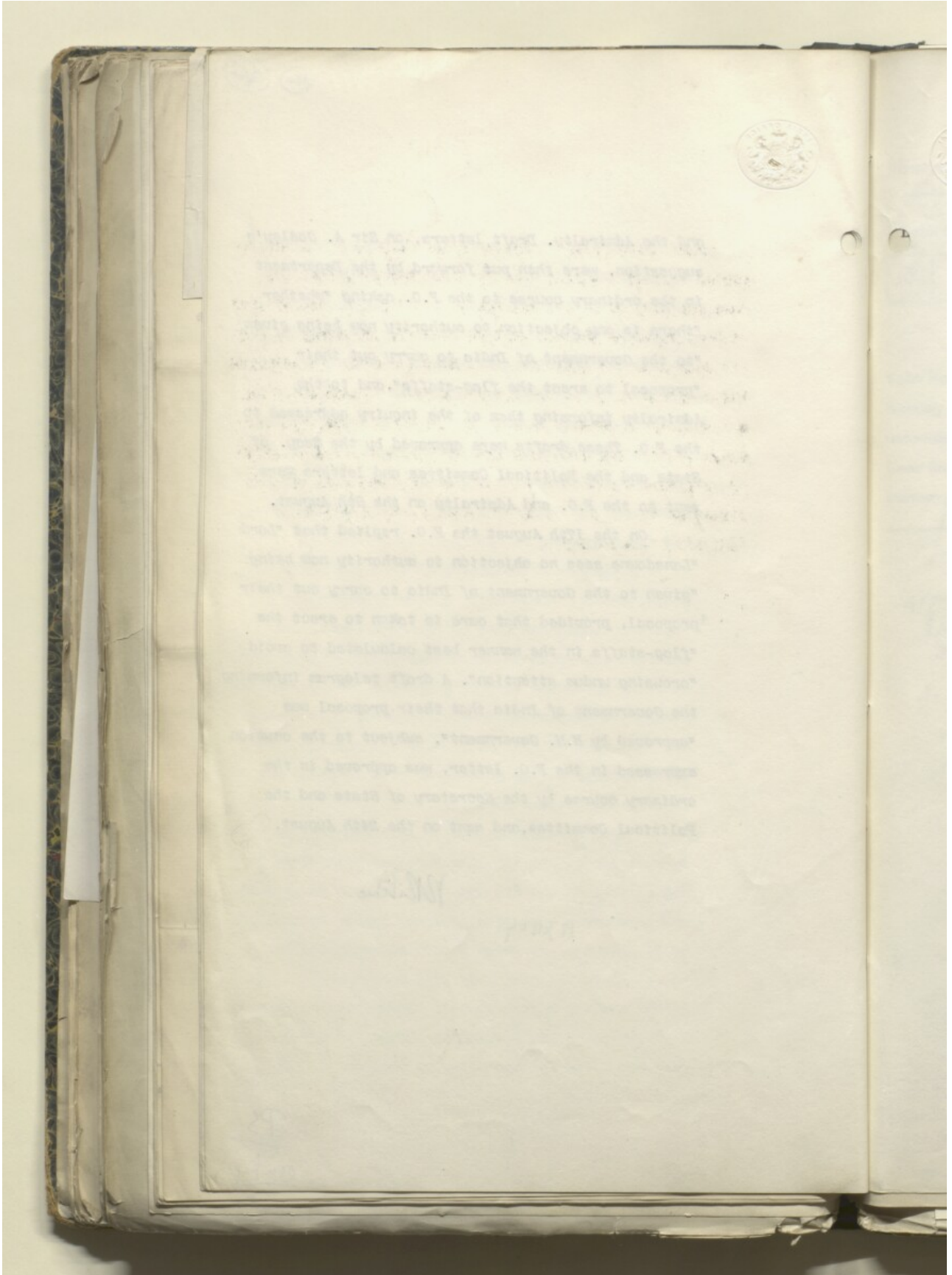


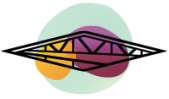
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٥٠] [٤٥٤/٣٠٤]



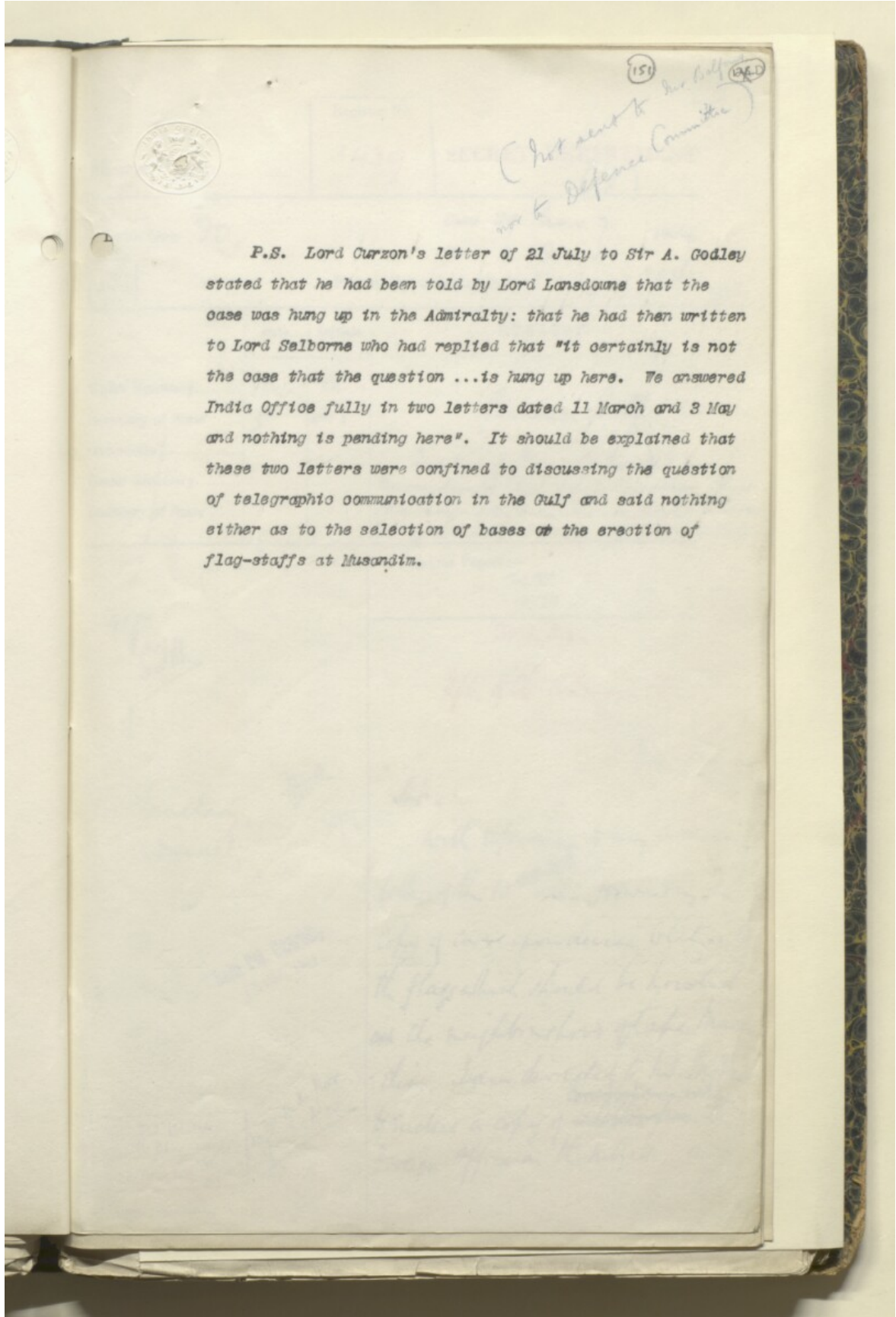


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٠ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٠٥)



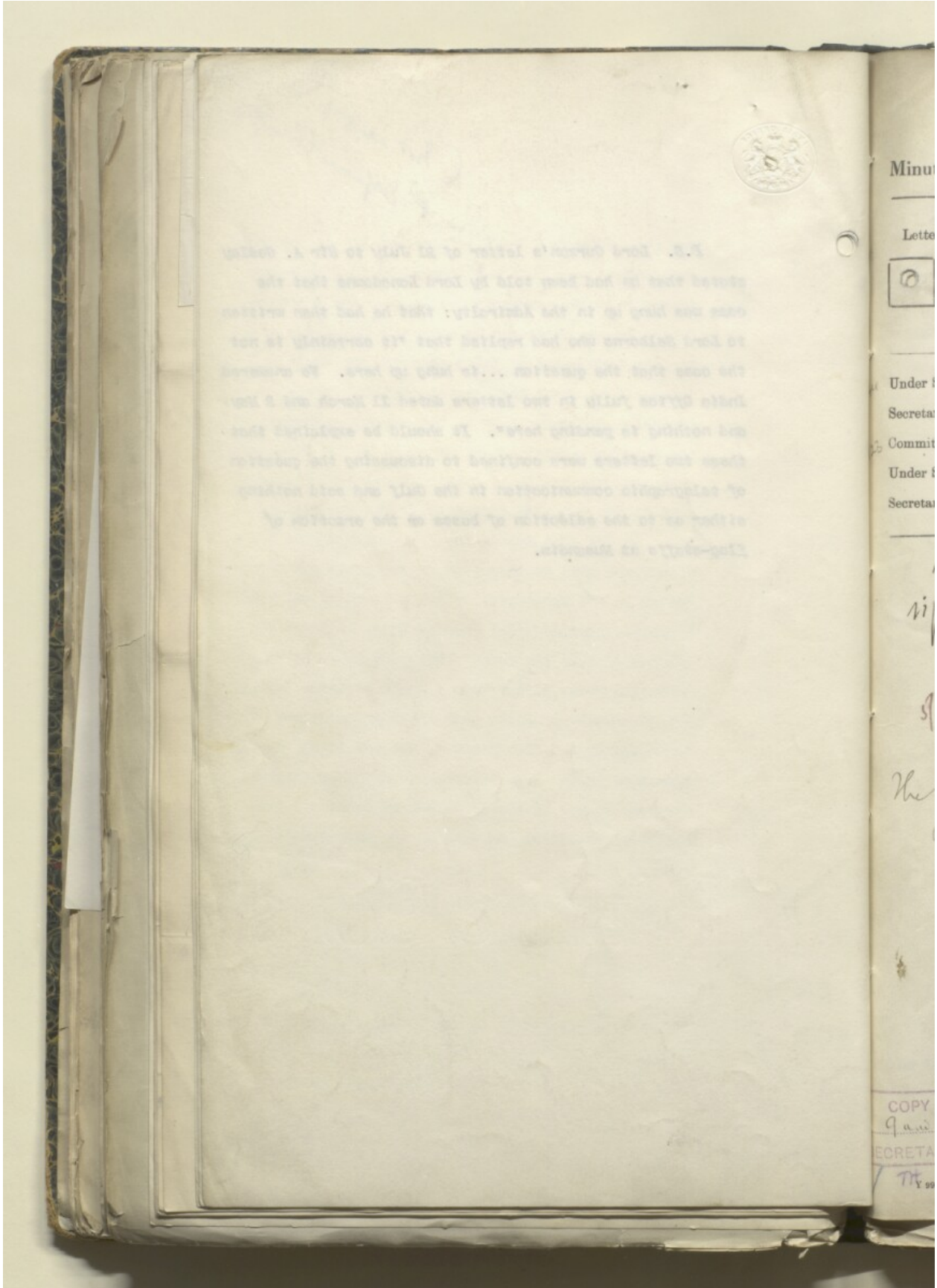


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٥١و] (٤٥٤/٣٠٦)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٥١ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٠٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٣٠٨) [١٥٢]

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Minute Paper. Register No. 3439. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from F.O., Dated 29 Nov. 1904
Rec. 2 Dec.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	2 Dec.	NK	<p>Persian Gulf.</p> <p>Question of flag to be hoisted on Musandim, i.e. View of Lord Lansdowne that Blue Ensign of the Indian Marine should be hoisted, but suggest that the Admiralty should be consulted.</p> <p>Previous Papers:— 20887 1983A Ceylon India. Off. to Admiralty.</p> <p>6 Dec. 1904</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>with reference to my covering letter of the 10th ult. forwarding a copy of correspondence relative to the flags which should be hoisted in the neighbourhood of Cape Musandim, I am directed by Mr. Prodrick to enclose a copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject, and</p>
Secretary of State	5	al	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Handwritten notes on the left side:

rip
S.G.B.
S.P.

The Secretary,
Admiralty.

Book
399

Seen Pol. Comm.
15 DEC. 1904

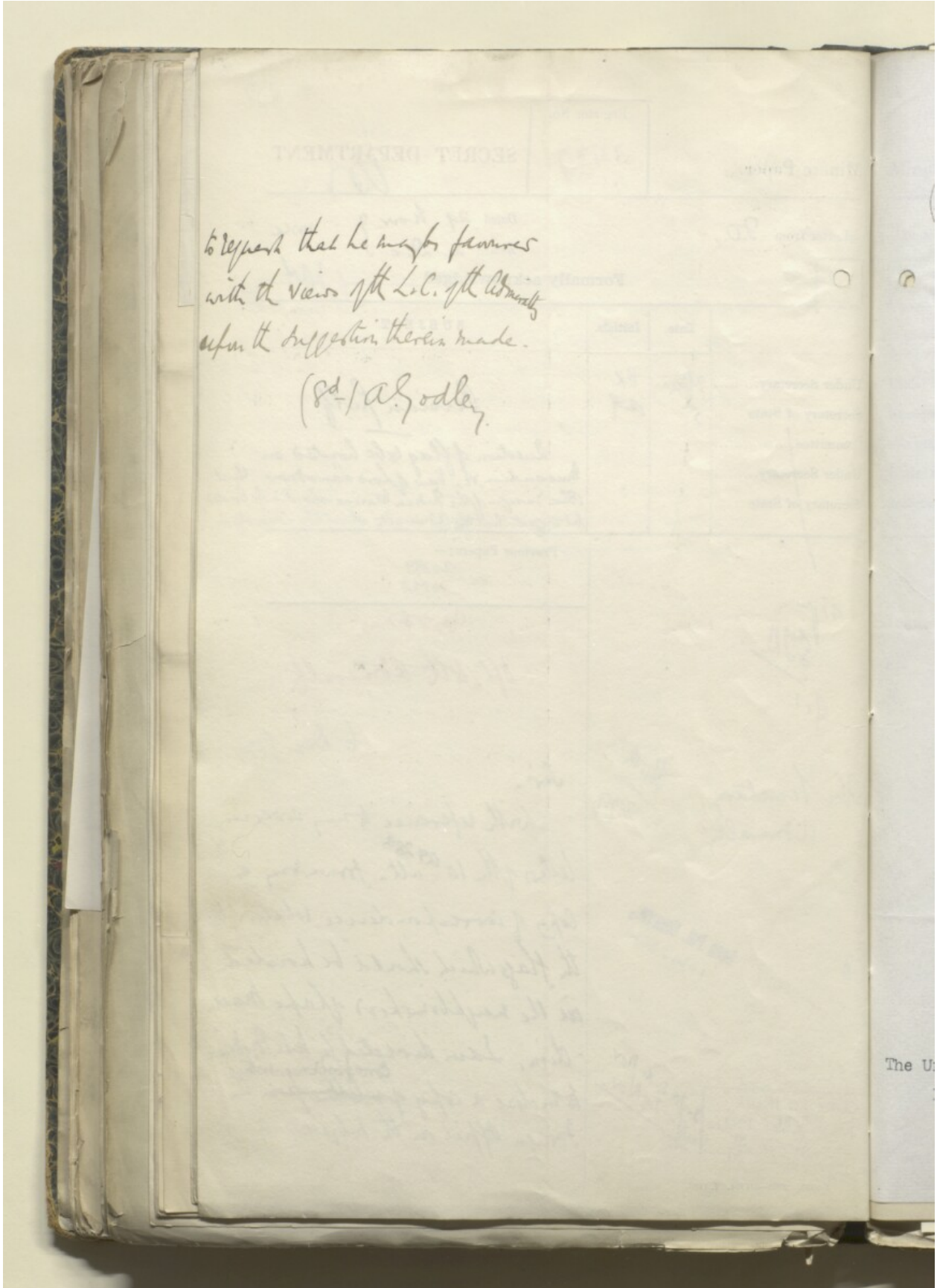
COPY TO INDIA
9 and 16 Dec. 1904
SECRETARY'S NO. 58
711

30.11.1904
29 Nov

Y 9035. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٥٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٠٩)



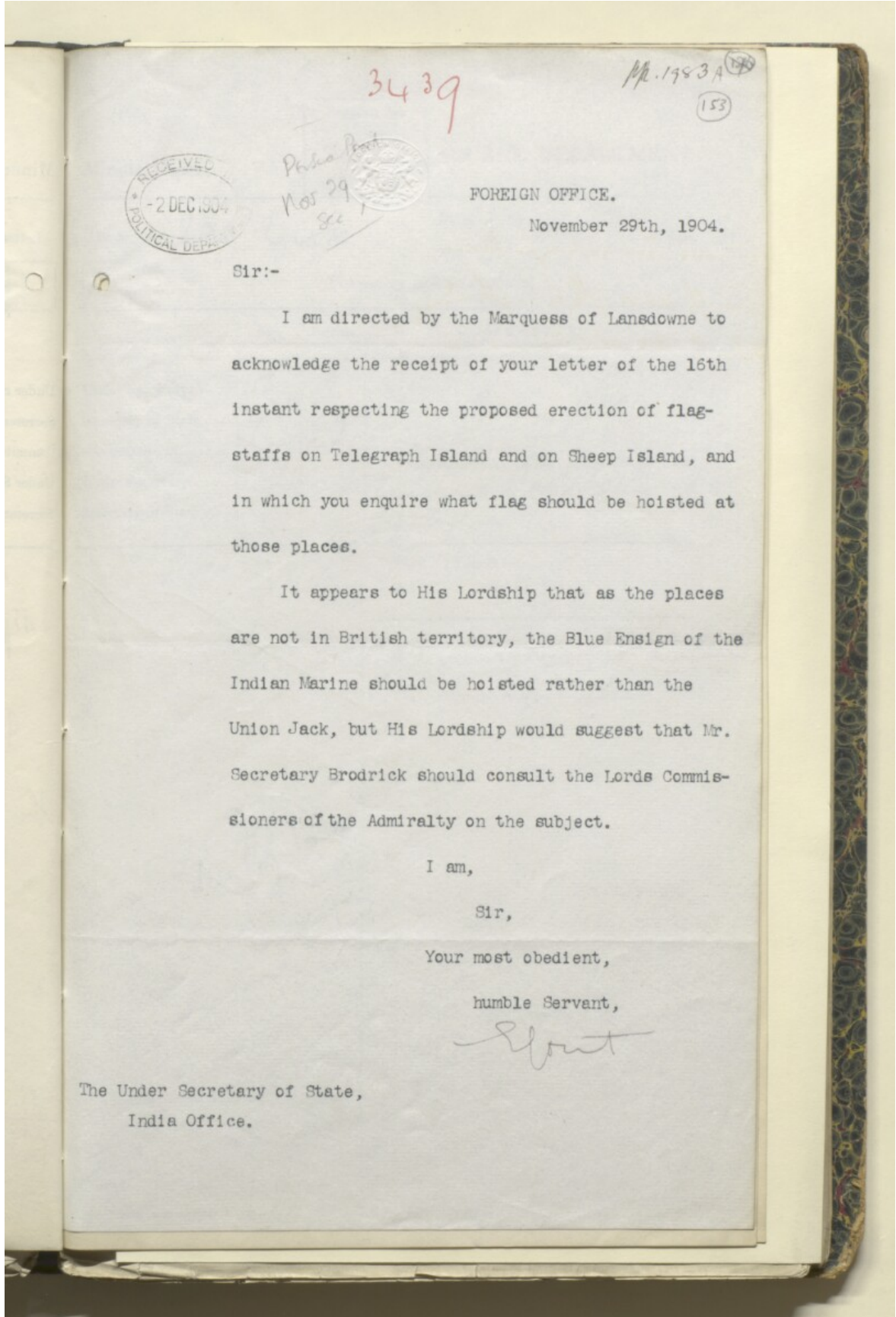
to request that he may be favoured
with the views of the L.C. of the Admiralty
upon the suggestion therein made.

(8d) A. Godley.

The U

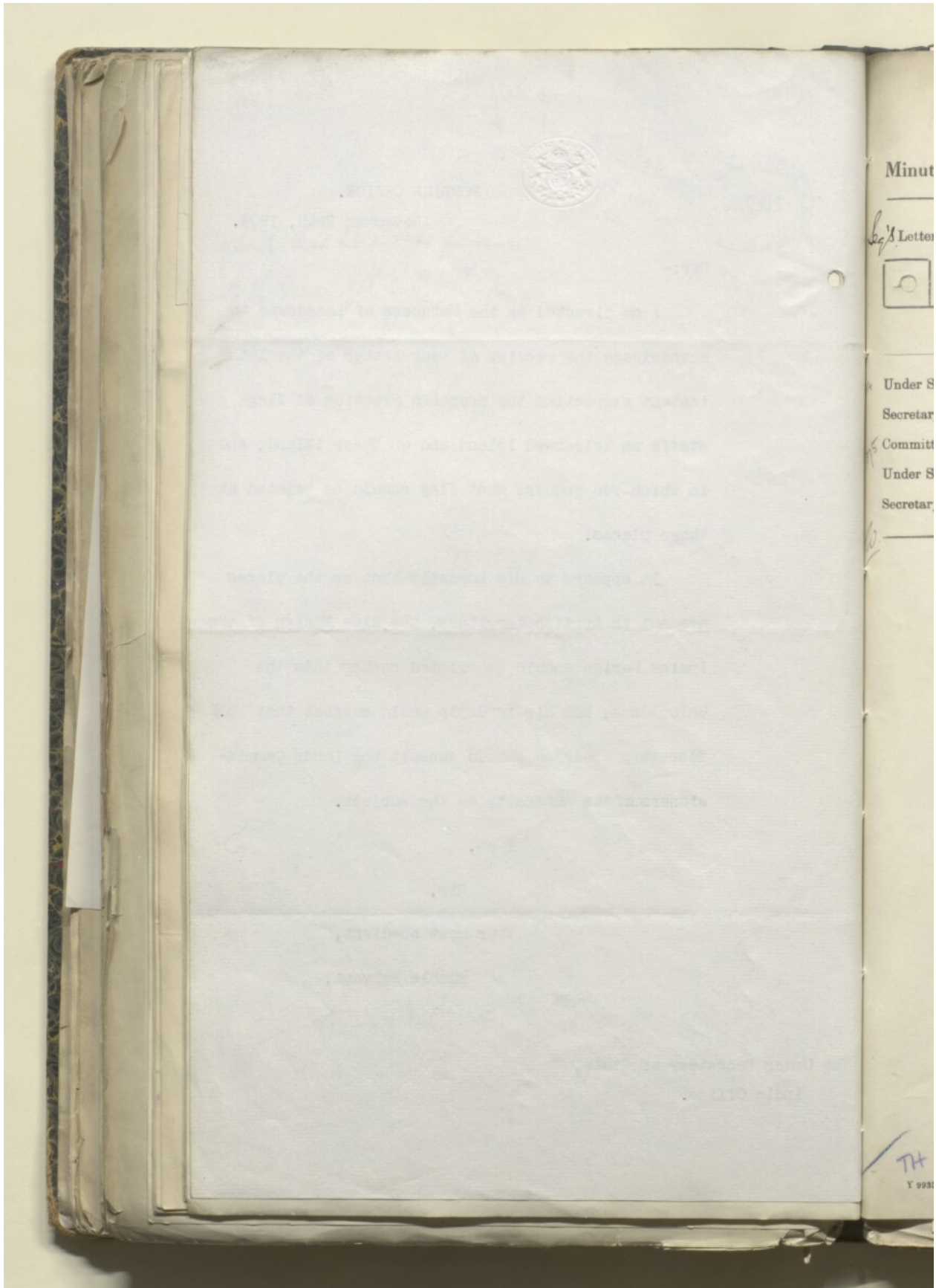


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٣] [٤٥٤/٣١٠]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٣ظ] (٤٥٤/٣١١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٣١٢) [١٥٤]

Register No. 2219A SECRET DEPARTMENT

Minute Paper.

Letter from India, 1408 M., Dated 17 Decr. 1904.
Rec. 17

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	21 Dec	U.	Persian Gulf. Recreation of the flagstaff on husandin, St. by H.M.S. "Sphinx". As to flag to be flown.
Secretary of State	21	AG	
Committee	21	S-30.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2156A

Copy to P.O. } Dec 23 1904.
+ Admiralty } letter of 25 Nov 1904
"Sphinx" about 8701 ADMT
23/105

For information.

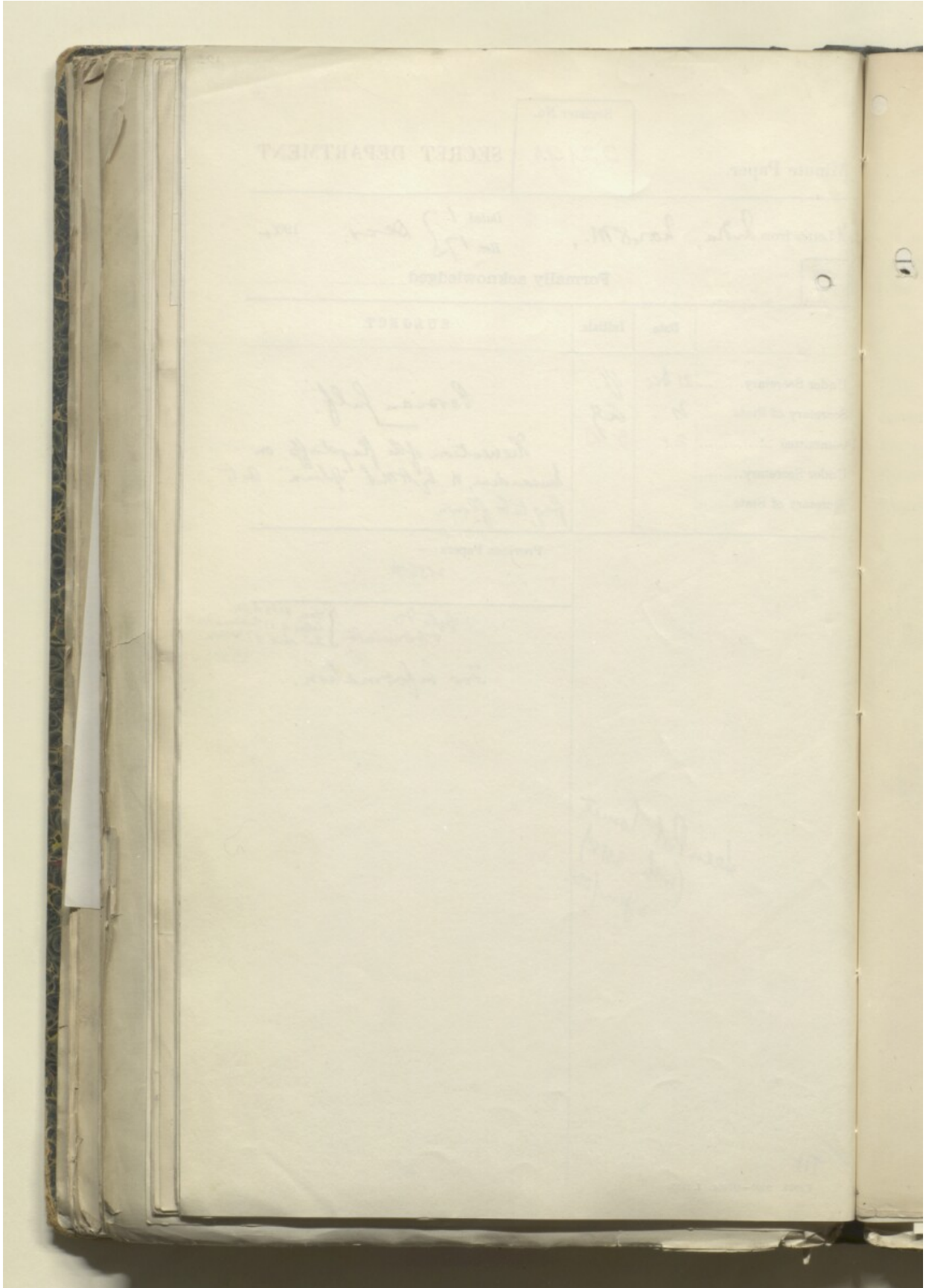
Seen Post. Comtee
(with 3518)
3 Jan 1905.

74

Y 9935. 2000—6/1904. I. 1136.

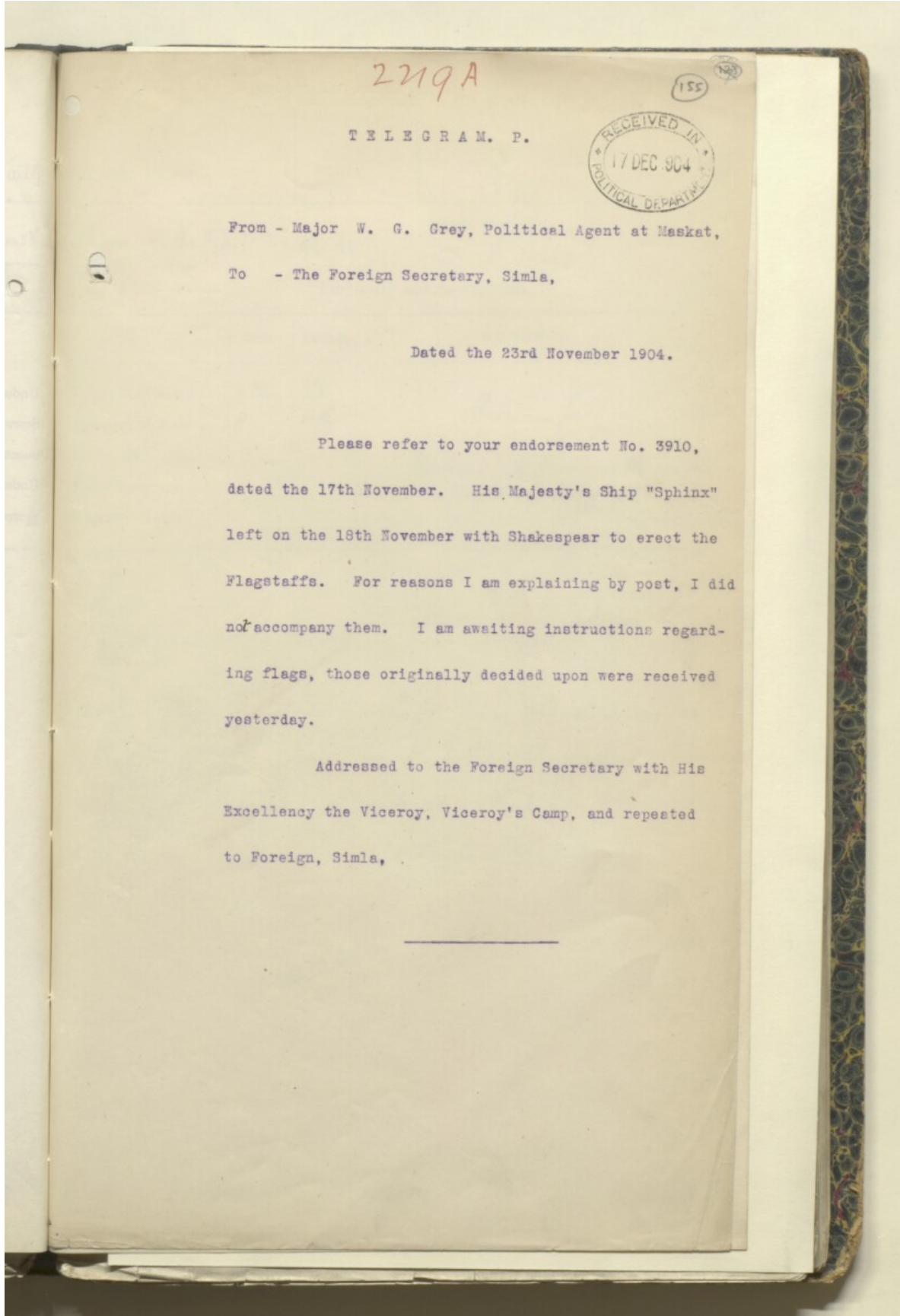


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٤٥٤ظ] [٣١٣/٤٥٤]



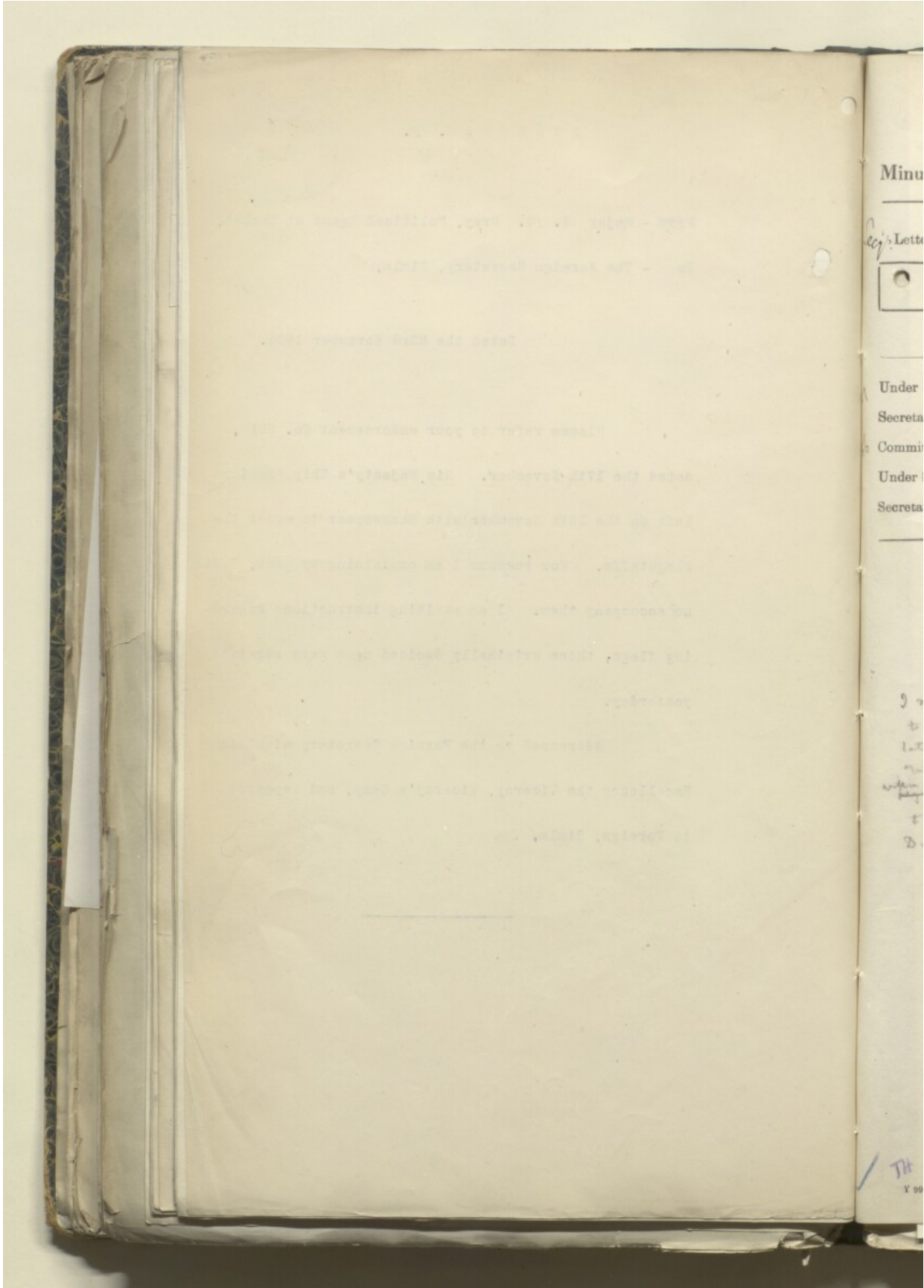


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٥ و] (٤٥٤/٣١٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣١٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٣١٦) [١٥٦]

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Register No. **2156A** **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Minute Paper.

Letter from India, no. 45M. Dated 17 Nov. 1904
Rec. 5 Dec. }
Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	8 Dec	VM	<p>Perian Gulf.</p> <p>The flag to be flown at Musandam, & As to whether flag should be hoisted daily, or only on certain occasions. As to Muscat jurisdiction over Musandam.</p>
Secretary of State	8	ag	
Committee	9	SJD	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2088A
Capt. 20. Admiralty. } 19. 12. 04.

I never had any doubt as to the object, for well knew we have never mentioned the Sultan's authority when the limit was accorded by us to the Sultan's title & name
B. de la
Dec 12

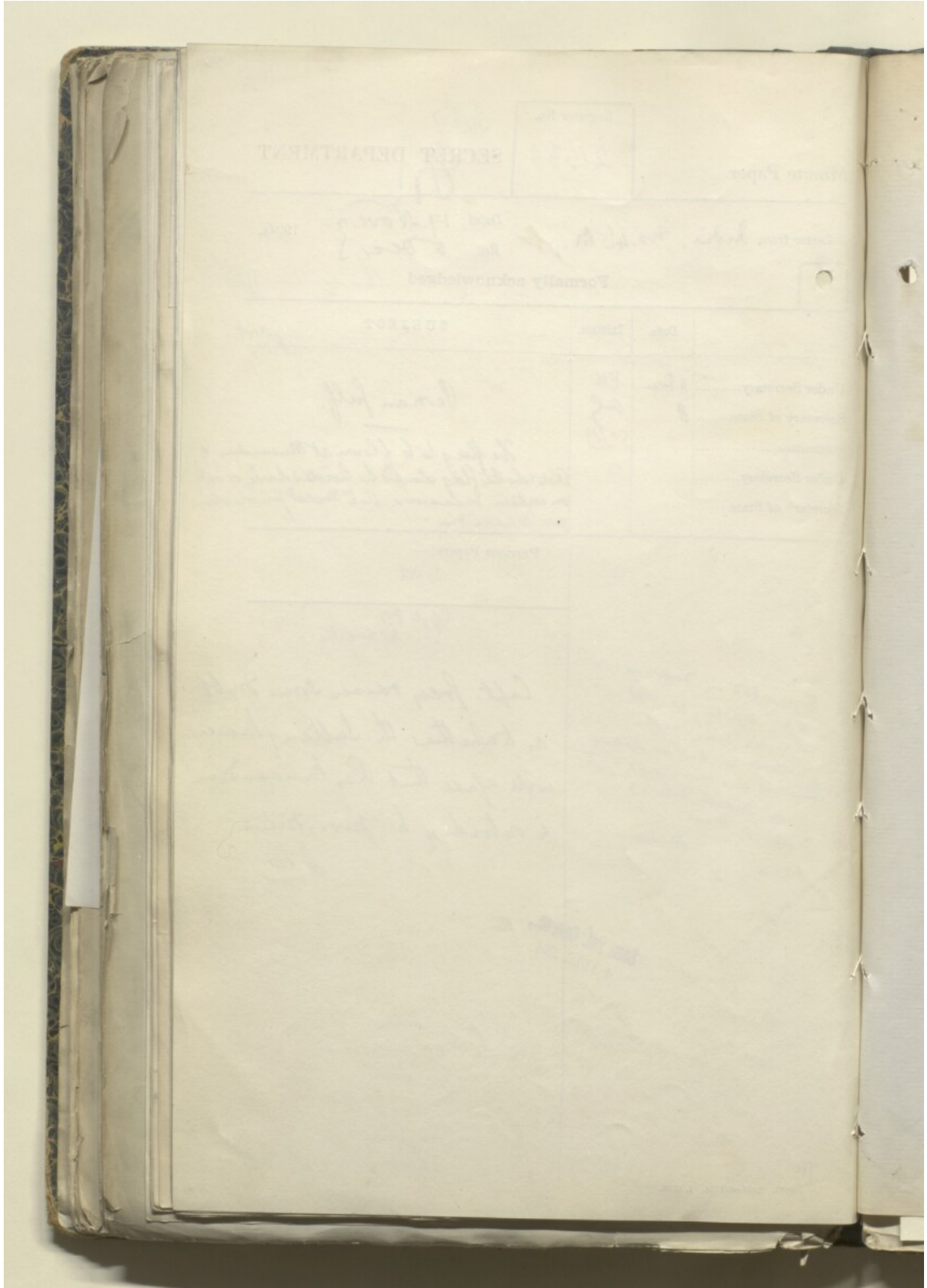
Capt. Frey raises some doubt as to whether the Sultan of Muscat will agree that Ras Musandam is outside of his jurisdiction

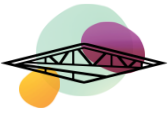
Seen Pol. Comm. 13 DEC. 1904

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.



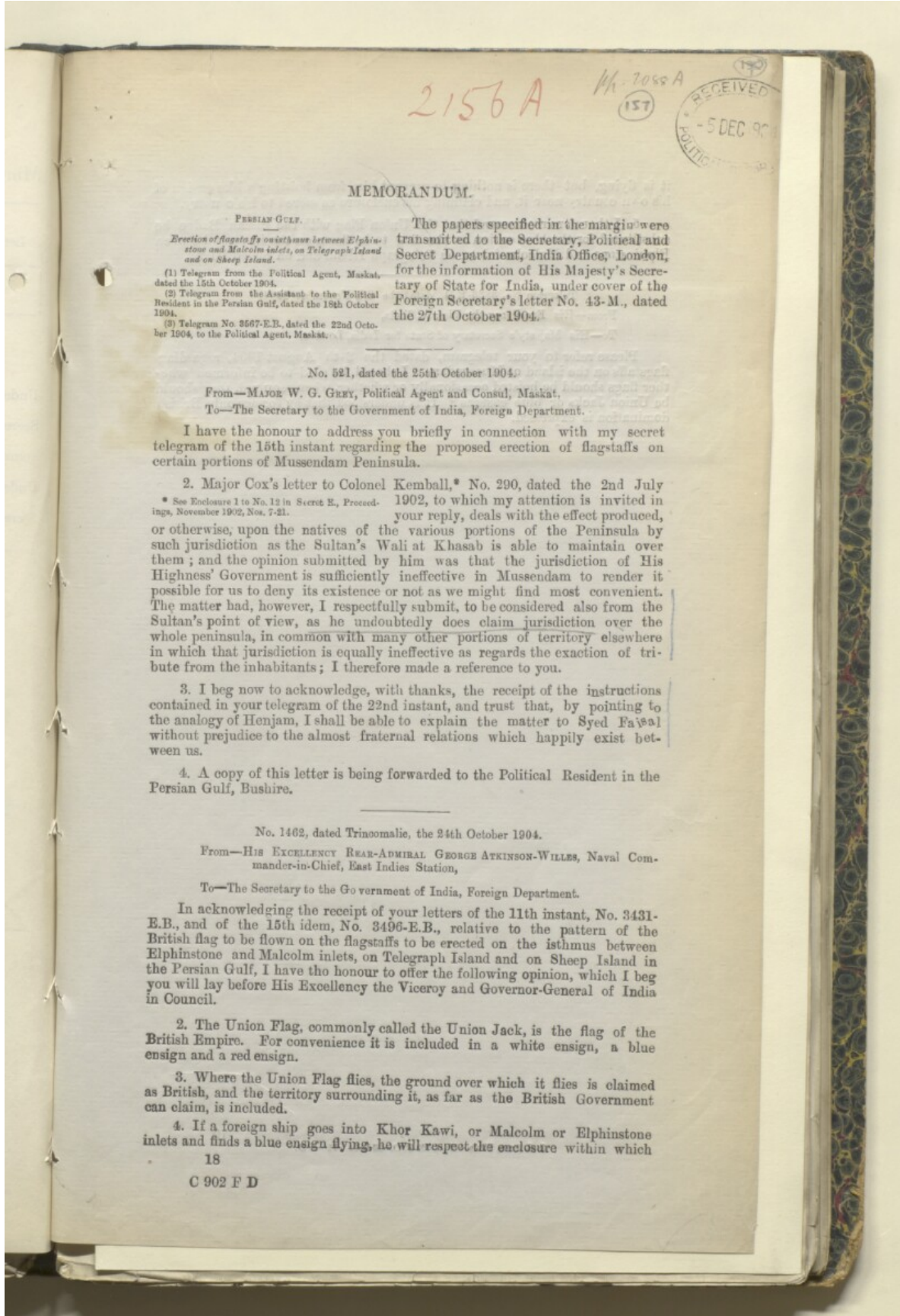
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٦ظ] (٤٥٤/٣١٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

(٤٥٤/٣١٨) [١٥٧]



MEMORANDUM.

PERSIAN GULF.

Erection of flagstaffs on isthmus between Elphinstone and Malcolm inlets, on Telegraph Island and on Sheep Island.

- (1) Telegram from the Political Agent, Maskat, dated the 15th October 1904.
- (2) Telegram from the Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 19th October 1904.
- (3) Telegram No. 2667-E.B., dated the 22nd October 1904, to the Political Agent, Maskat.

The papers specified in the margin were transmitted to the Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office, London, for the information of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under cover of the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 43-M., dated the 27th October 1904.

No. 521, dated the 25th October 1904.

From—MAJOR W. G. GREY, Political Agent and Consul, Maskat.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to address you briefly in connection with my secret telegram of the 15th instant regarding the proposed erection of flagstaffs on certain portions of Mussendam Peninsula.

2. Major Cox's letter to Colonel Kembell,* No. 290, dated the 2nd July

* See Enclosure 1 to No. 12 in Secret E., Proceedings, November 1902, Nos. 7-21.

1902, to which my attention is invited in your reply, deals with the effect produced, or otherwise, upon the natives of the various portions of the Peninsula by such jurisdiction as the Sultan's Wali at Khasab is able to maintain over them; and the opinion submitted by him was that the jurisdiction of His Highness' Government is sufficiently ineffective in Mussendam to render it possible for us to deny its existence or not as we might find most convenient. The matter had, however, I respectfully submit, to be considered also from the Sultan's point of view, as he undoubtedly does claim jurisdiction over the whole peninsula, in common with many other portions of territory elsewhere in which that jurisdiction is equally ineffective as regards the exaction of tribute from the inhabitants; I therefore made a reference to you.

3. I beg now to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the instructions contained in your telegram of the 22nd instant, and trust that, by pointing to the analogy of Henjam, I shall be able to explain the matter to Syed Faizal without prejudice to the almost fraternal relations which happily exist between us.

4. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

No. 1462, dated Trincomalee, the 24th October 1904.

From—HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE ATKINSON-WILLES, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 11th instant, No. 3431-E.B., and of the 15th idem, No. 3496-E.B., relative to the pattern of the British flag to be flown on the flagstaffs to be erected on the isthmus between Elphinstone and Malcolm inlets, on Telegraph Island and on Sheep Island in the Persian Gulf, I have the honour to offer the following opinion, which I beg you will lay before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

2. The Union Flag, commonly called the Union Jack, is the flag of the British Empire. For convenience it is included in a white ensign, a blue ensign and a red ensign.

3. Where the Union Flag flies, the ground over which it flies is claimed as British, and the territory surrounding it, as far as the British Government can claim, is included.

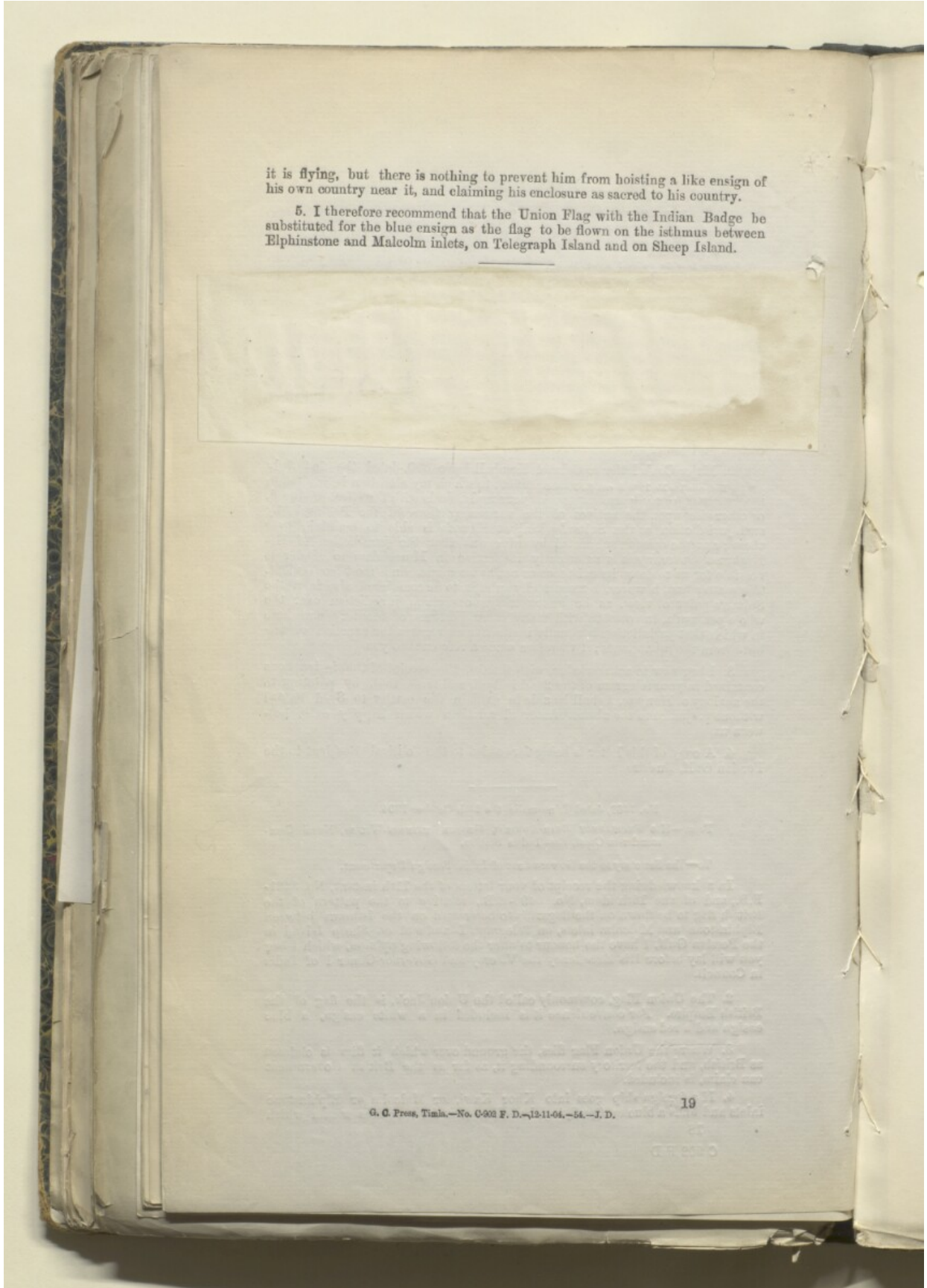
4. If a foreign ship goes into Khor Kawi, or Malcolm or Elphinstone inlets and finds a blue ensign flying, he will respect the enclosure within which

18

C 902 F D

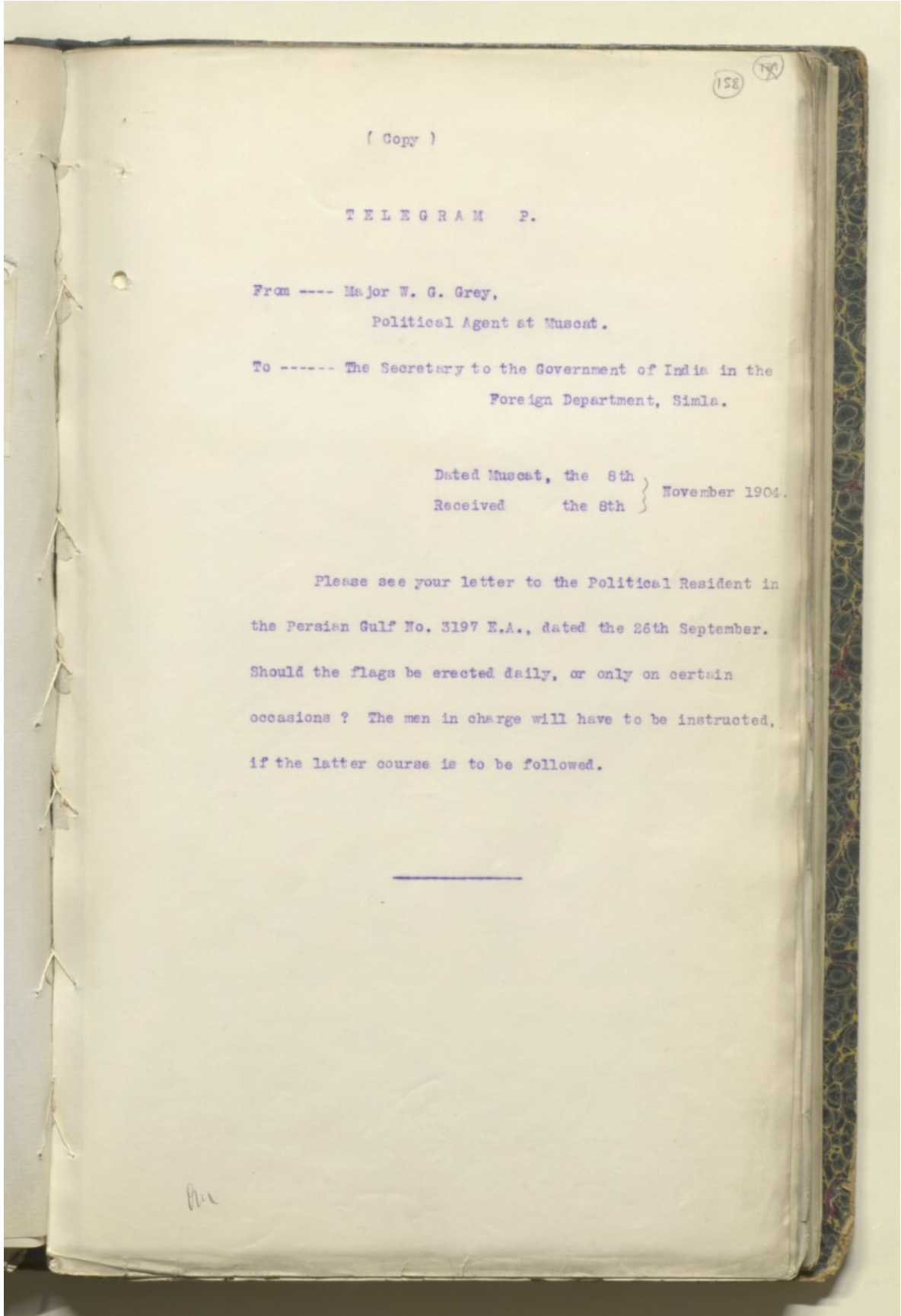


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٧ظ] (٤٥٤/٣١٩)



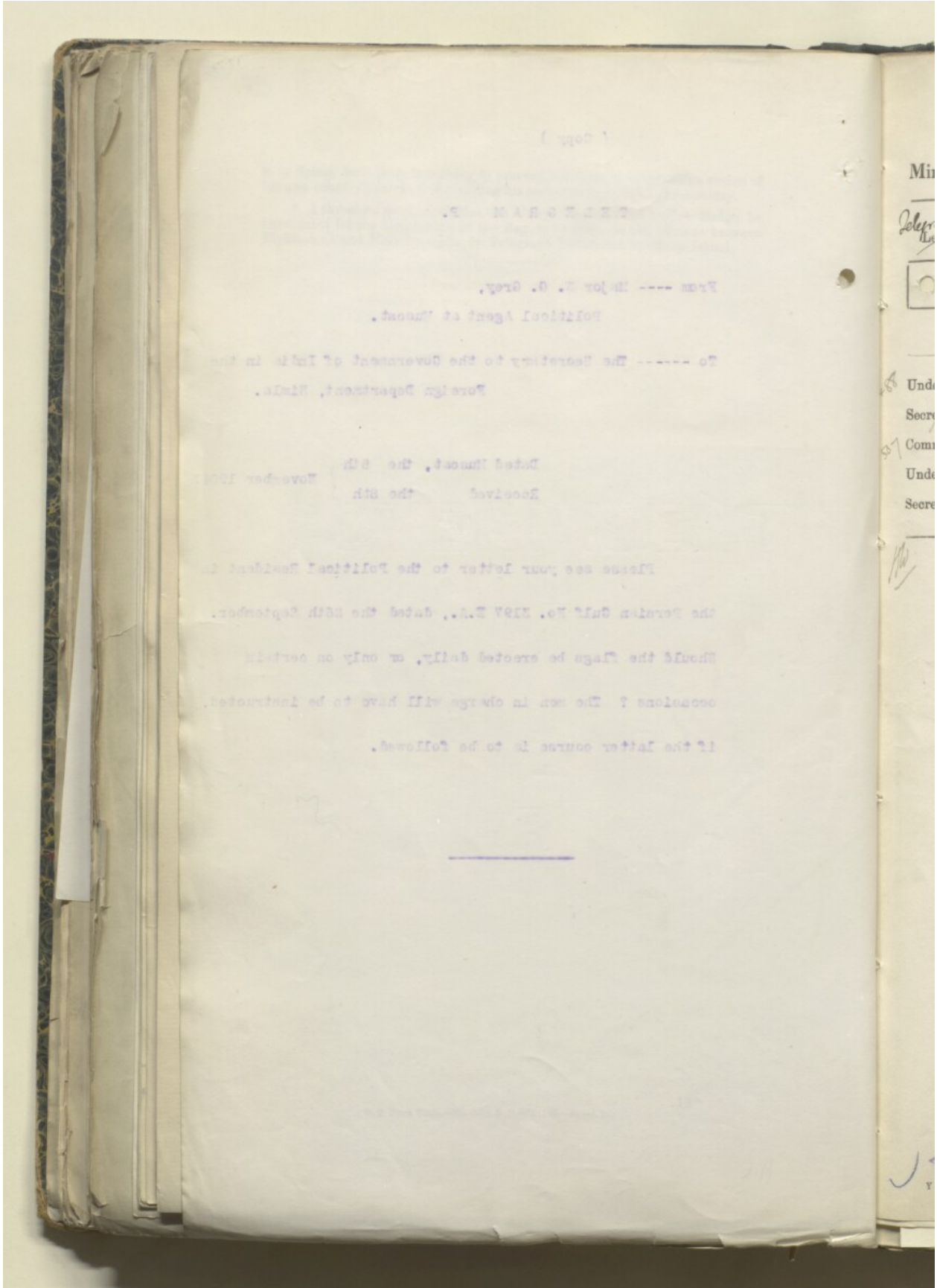


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٨ و] (٤٥٤/٣٢٠)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٥٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٢١)



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"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٩] [٤٥٤/٣٢٢]

Minute Paper. Register No. 2088A SECRET DEPARTMENT

Telegram Letter from Viceroy, Dated 26th Nov. 1904
Rec. 28

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	28 Nov	VR	Persian flag. No hitch occurred in the erection of flag staffs on Musandam, A.
Secretary of State			
Committee	29	as	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2020A

Copies 70 + 28/1/04
Annually 11/2/1/04
For information

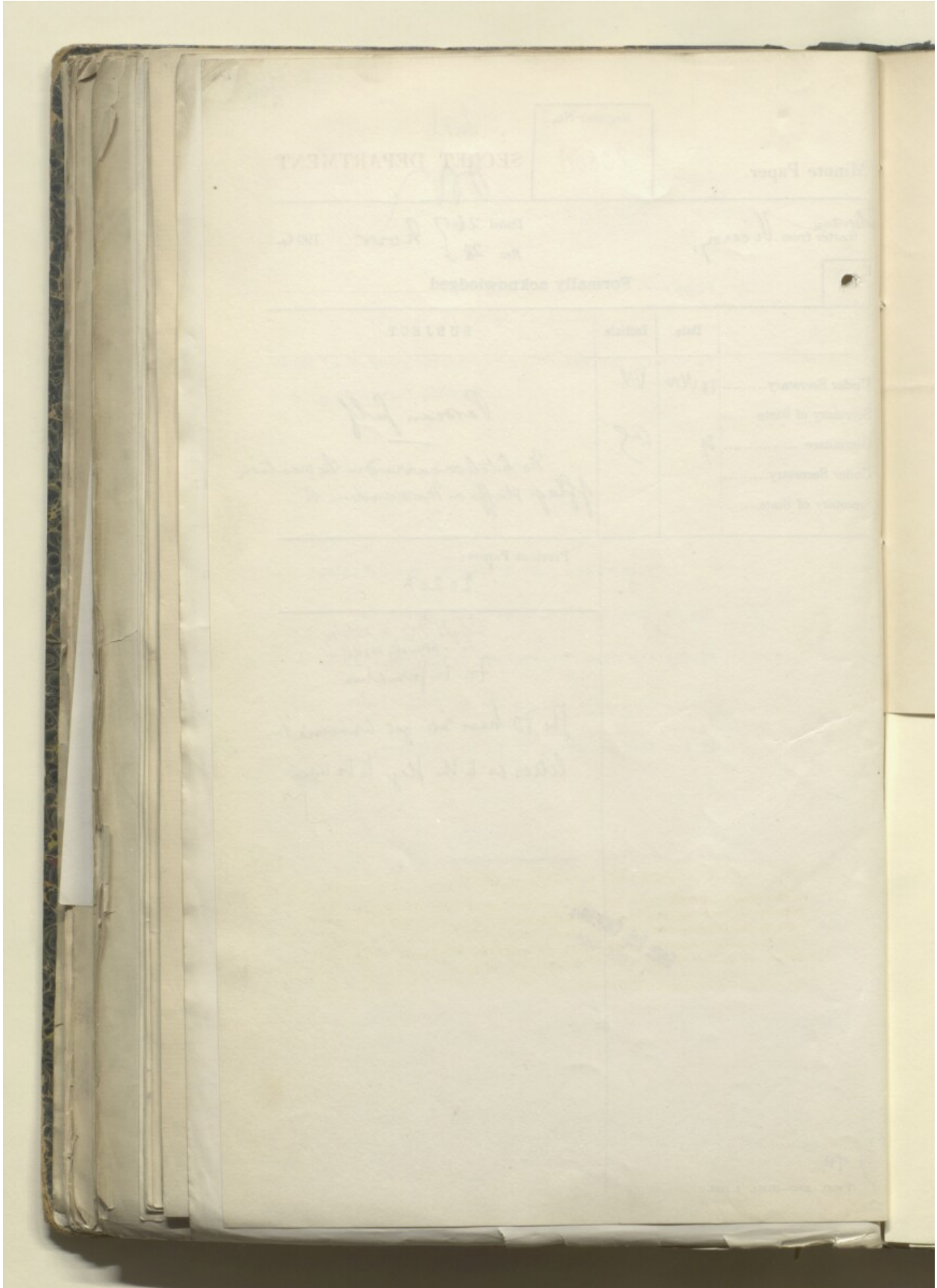
The 70 have not yet answered our
letter as to the flag to be used

Seen Pol. Comm. 13 DEC. 1904

TH
Y 9935. 3000—4/1904. I. 1136.

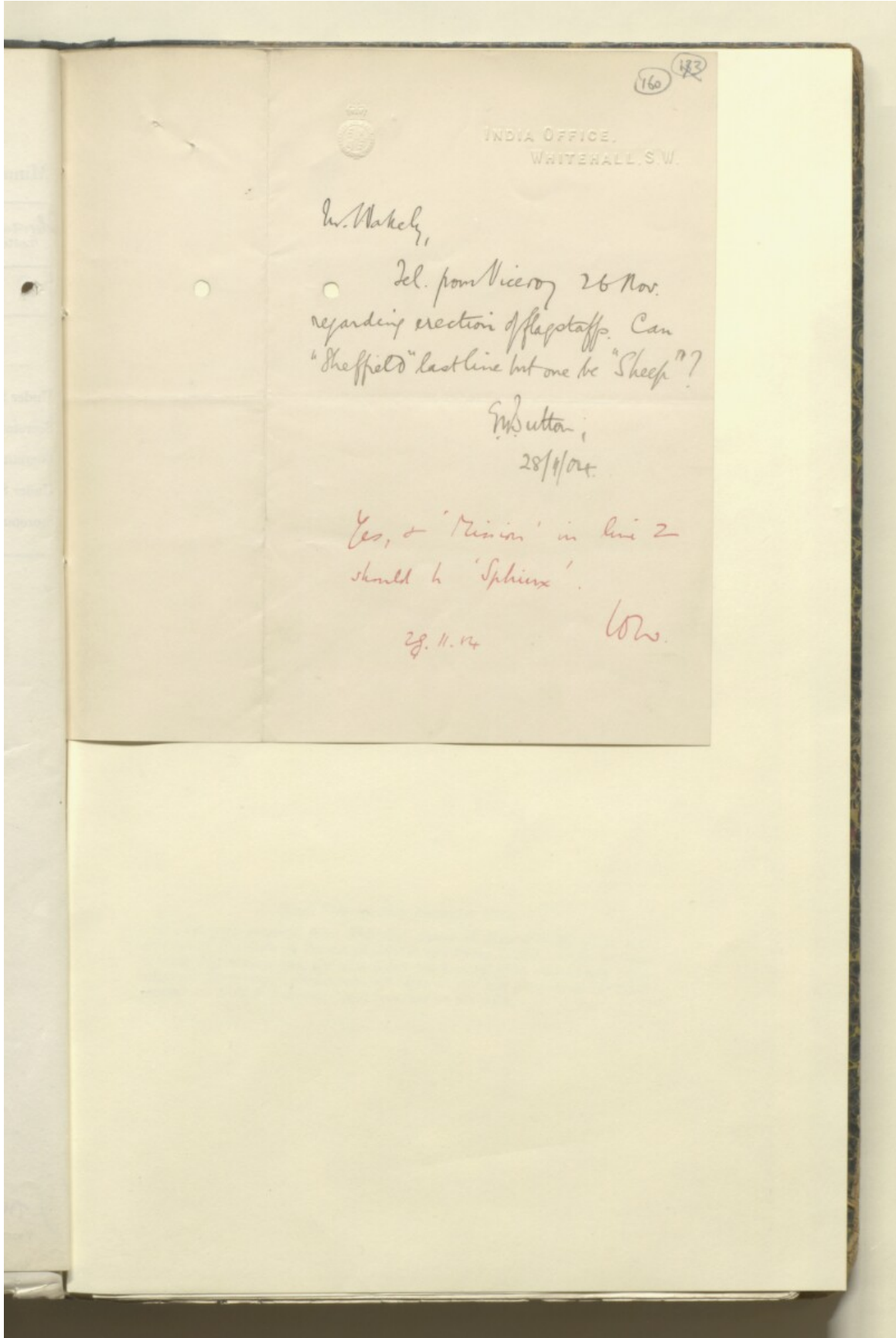


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٥٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٢٣)



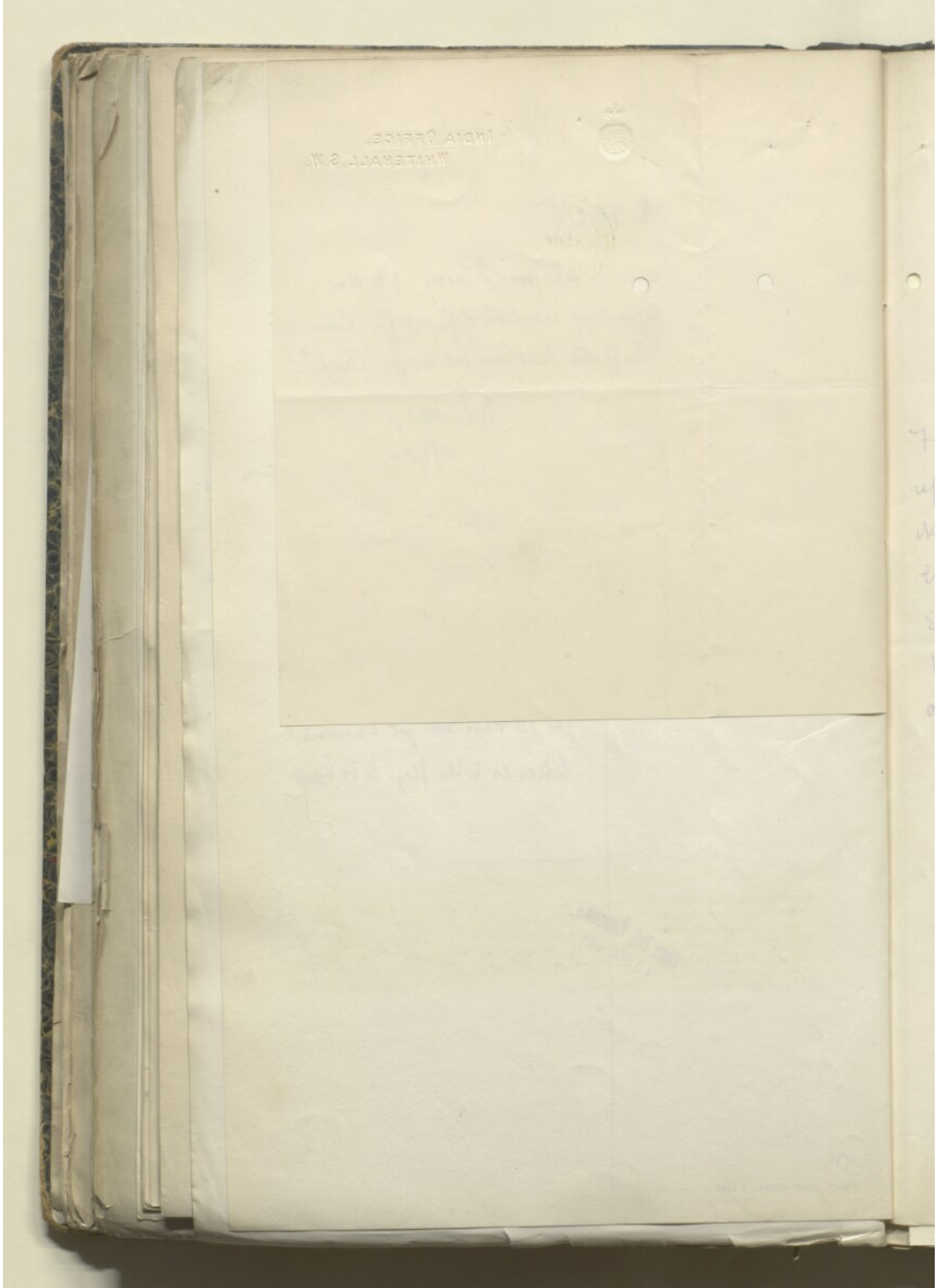


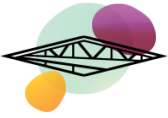
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦٠ و] (٤٥٤/٣٢٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦٠ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٢٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٦١ و) [٤٥٤/٣٢٦]

2088^A (161) 2020^A (17)

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

RECEIVED
28 NOV 1904
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

COPY OF TELEGRAM

FROM
+ Viceroy, Simagar.

DATED 26 November 1904

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 10.1. p.m.

Foreign Secret. Political Agent at Muscat reports that ^{"Sphinx"} ~~(Sphinx?)~~ which left on 22nd November with Shakespear returned on 24th having erected flagstuffs on isthmus between Elphinstone and Malcolm Inlet, on Telegraph Island and on ^{Sheep} ~~Sheep~~ Island. No hitch occurred whatever.

? Sheep

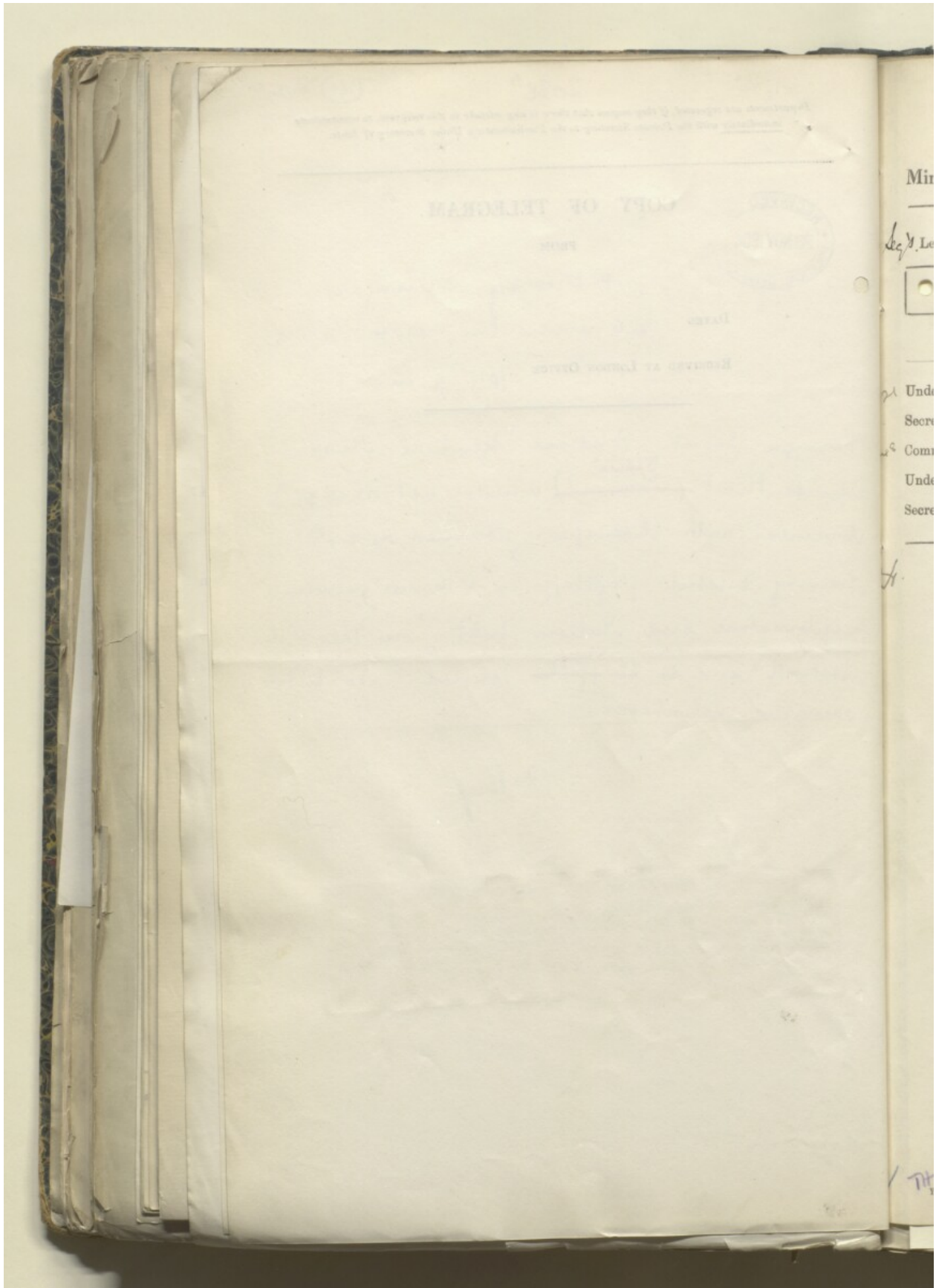
From Viceroy, 26th November 1904.

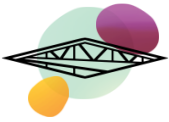
P.—Report received from Political Agent at Muscat to the effect that erection of flagstuffs on Telegraph Island and Sheep Island, and on isthmus between Elphinstone and Malcolm inlets has been effected, without any hitch whatever occurring. Shakespear left Muscat for this purpose on the 22nd instant, on H.M.S. "Sphinx," and returned on the 24th.

Copy to 20 6/2 Copy to 20 9/2



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦١ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٢٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٣٢٨) [١٦٢ او]

Minute Paper. Register No. 2020A SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from *India, Bombay M.* Dated 27 Oct. 1904.
Rec. 14 Nov. 1904.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	17 Nov	VK	<p>Persian Gulf.</p> <p>Question of the flags to be hoisted on Musandam, & in reply to any enquiries that may be made by the Sultan of Muscat or the French.</p>
Secretary of State	18	ag	
Committee	18	SJ/B	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1971A
1983A

Cy to 70 & Admiralty 28 Nov.

For information -

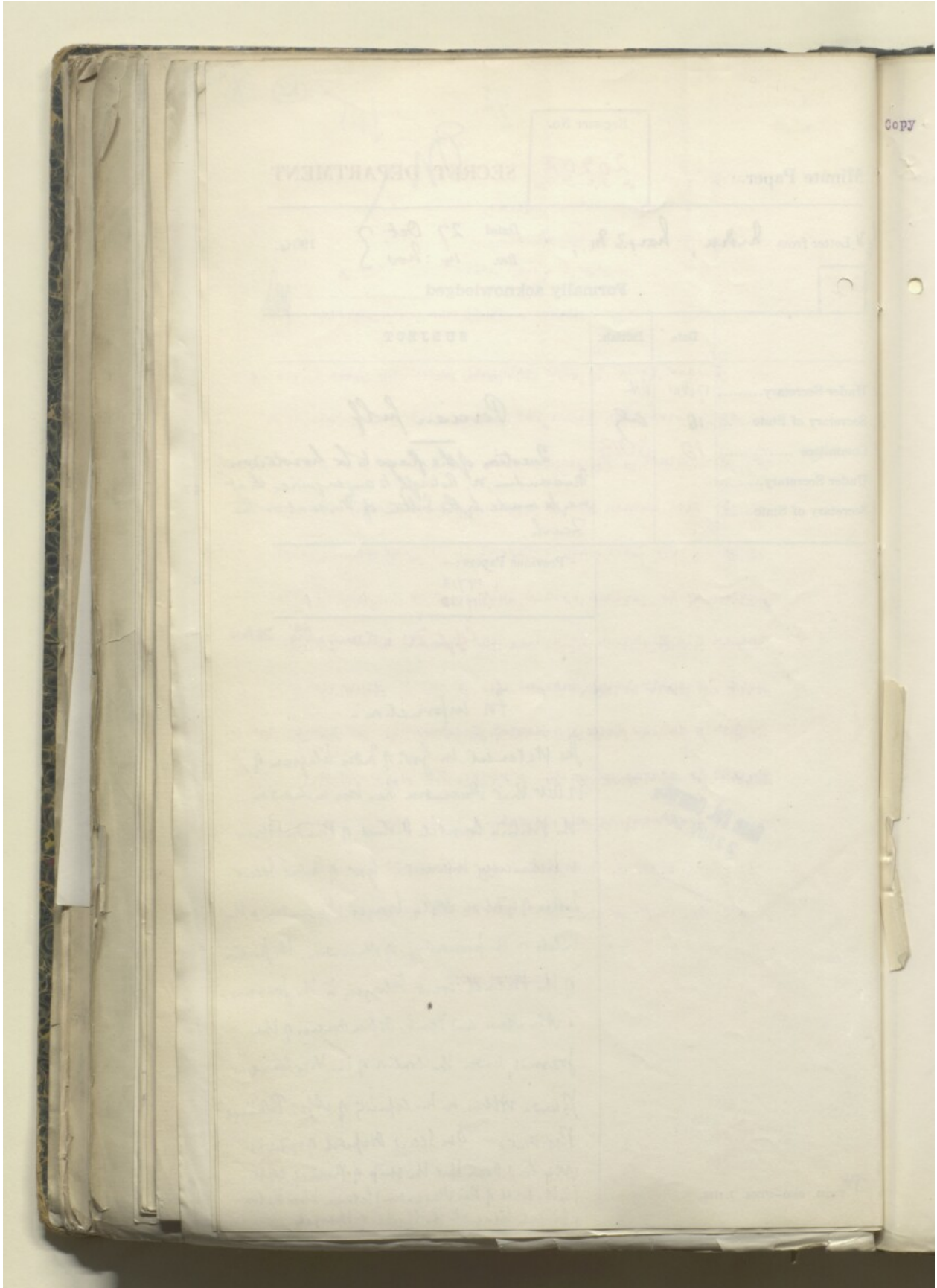
The statement in Govt of India telegram of 22 Oct that Musandam "has been included in the British Consular District of Brundon Abbas" is technically incorrect. Govt of India Secret Letter of 27 Feb 04 No 24 brings Musandam & the waters on the promontory of Musandam, the portion of the Bahrel west belonging to the Joasmis, & the Musc and Tent, dependencies of the Joasmis, under the control of the Vice Consul at Brundon Abbas in his capacity of Asst. Political Resident. Our Secret Dispatch of 27 Feb 03 No 4 laid down that the strip of Bahrel west (to the south of Ras Musandam) between Khw Kalla & Dibbeh belong to the Sheikh of Sharjah.

Seen Pol. Compt. 22 NOV. 1904

F 9935. 2000-5/1904. I. 1136.

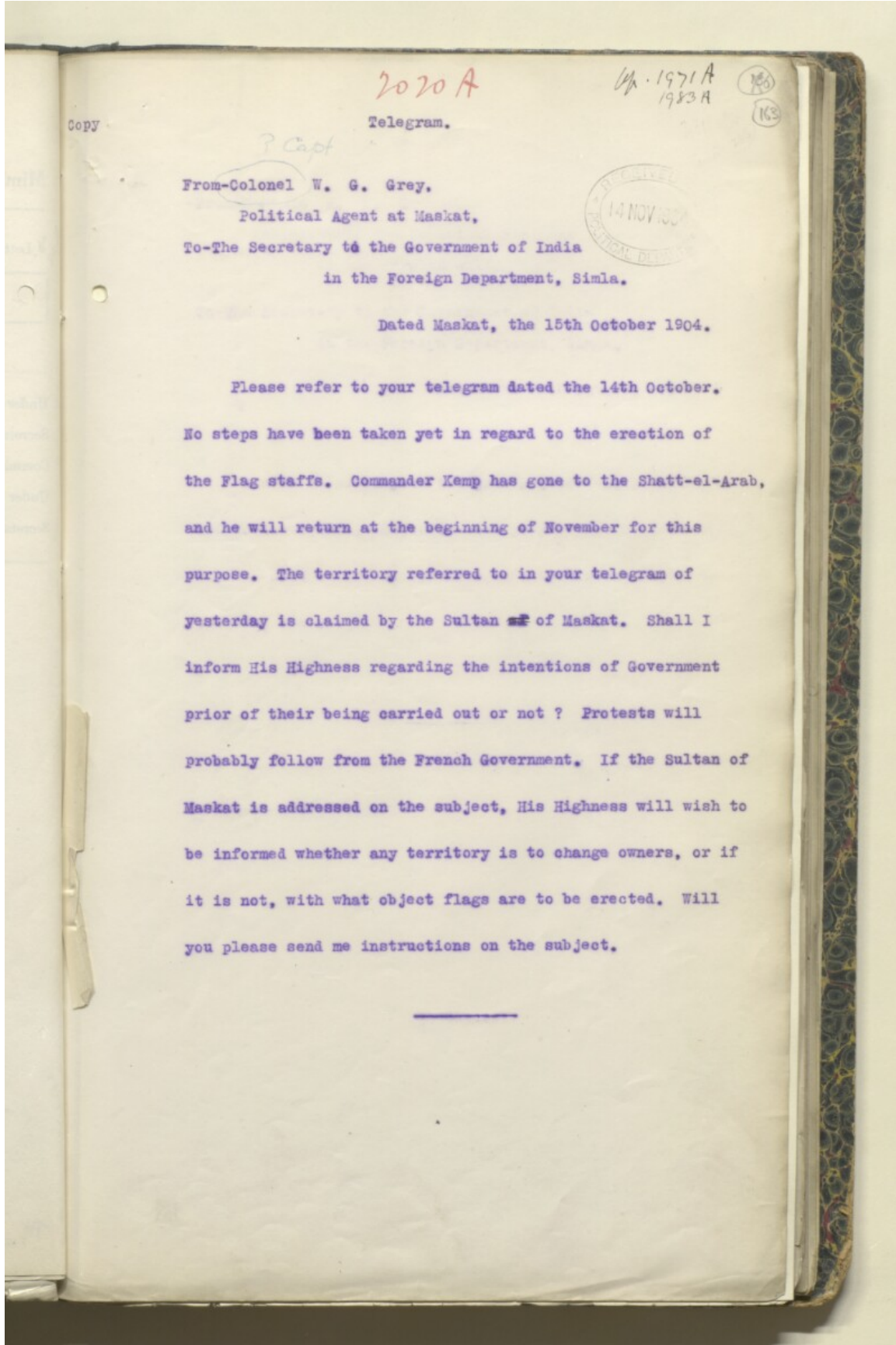


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٢٩)



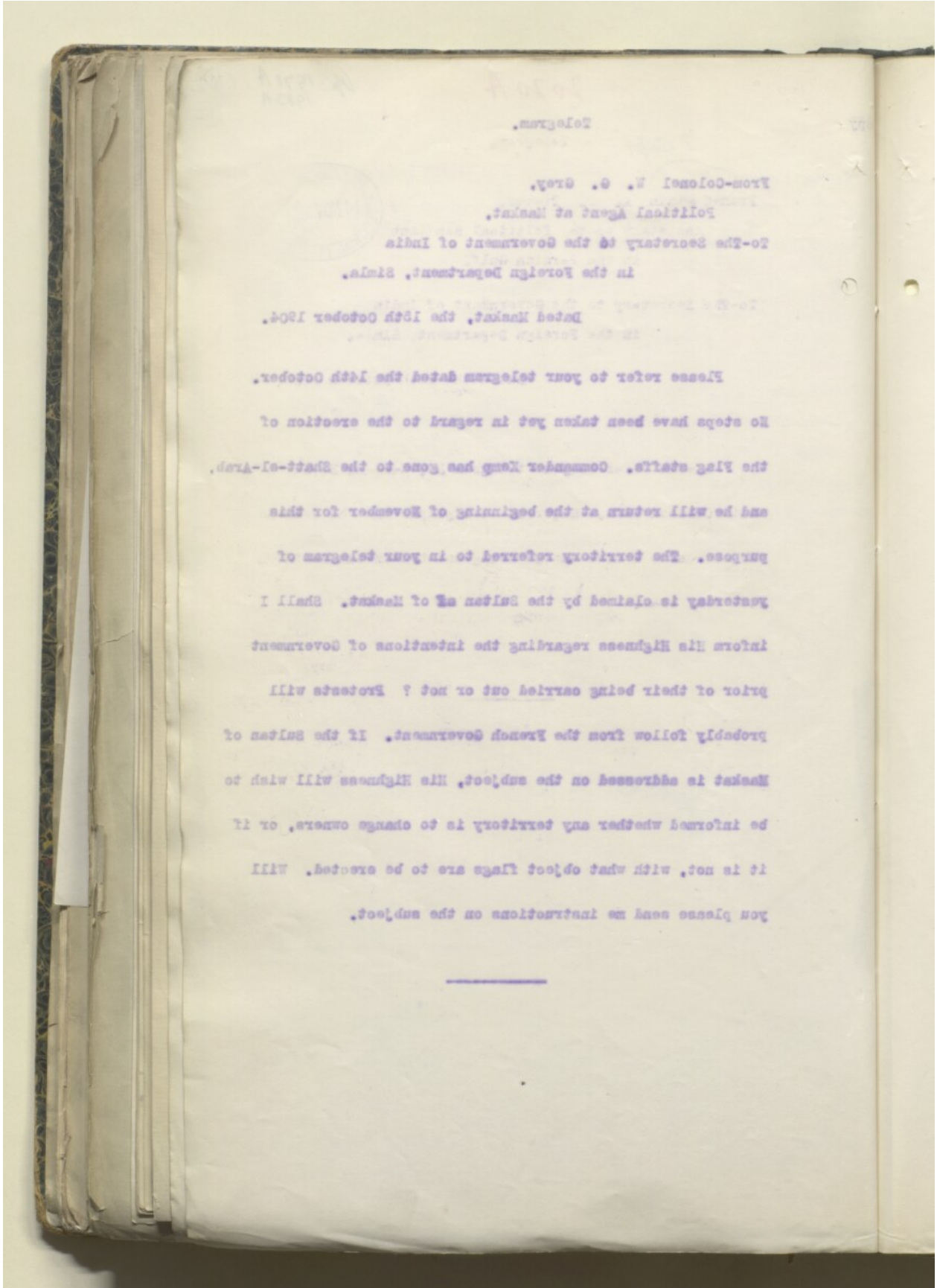


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦٣ و] (٤٥٤/٣٣٠)



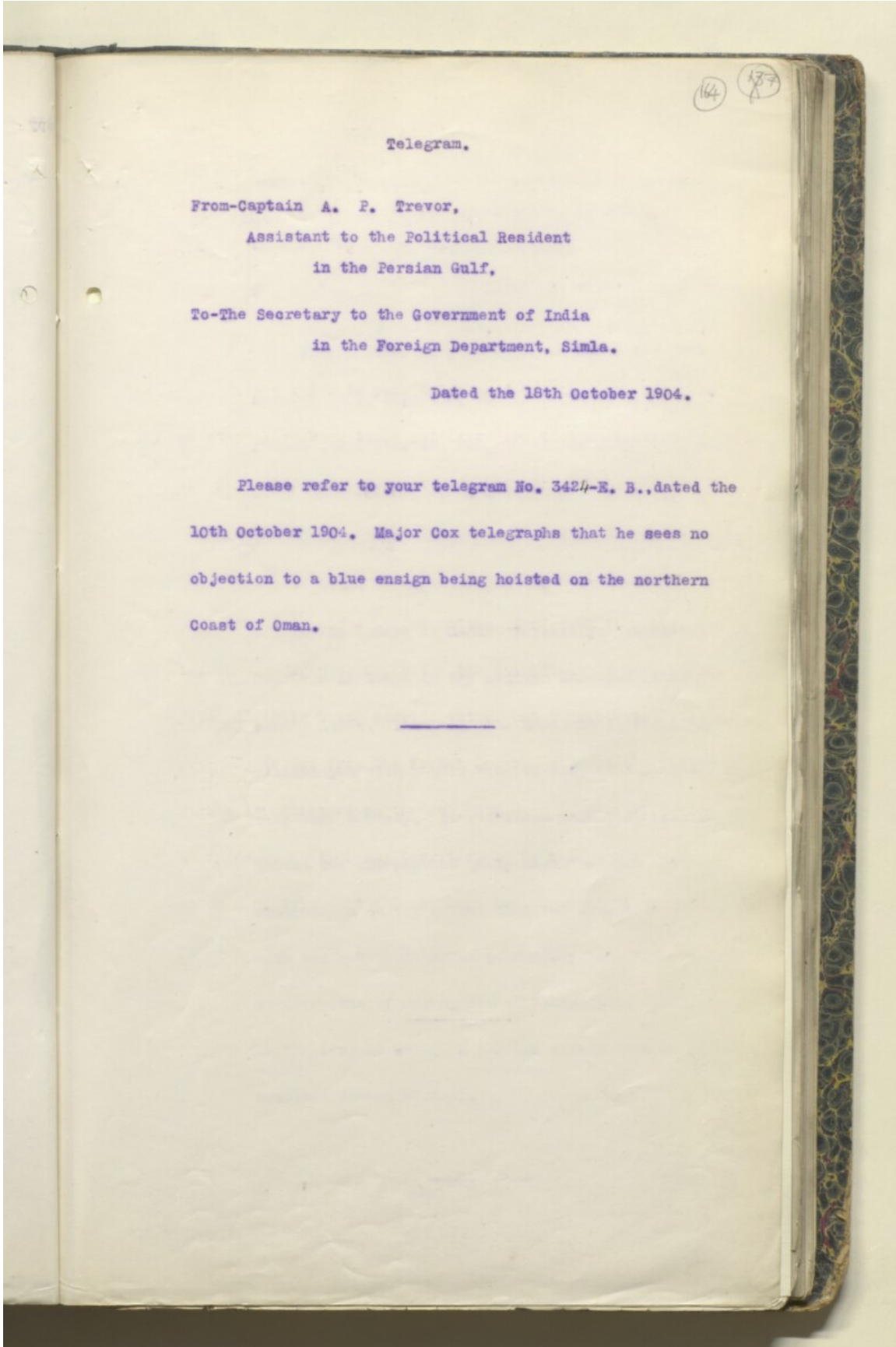


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواحي اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٦٣ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٣١)



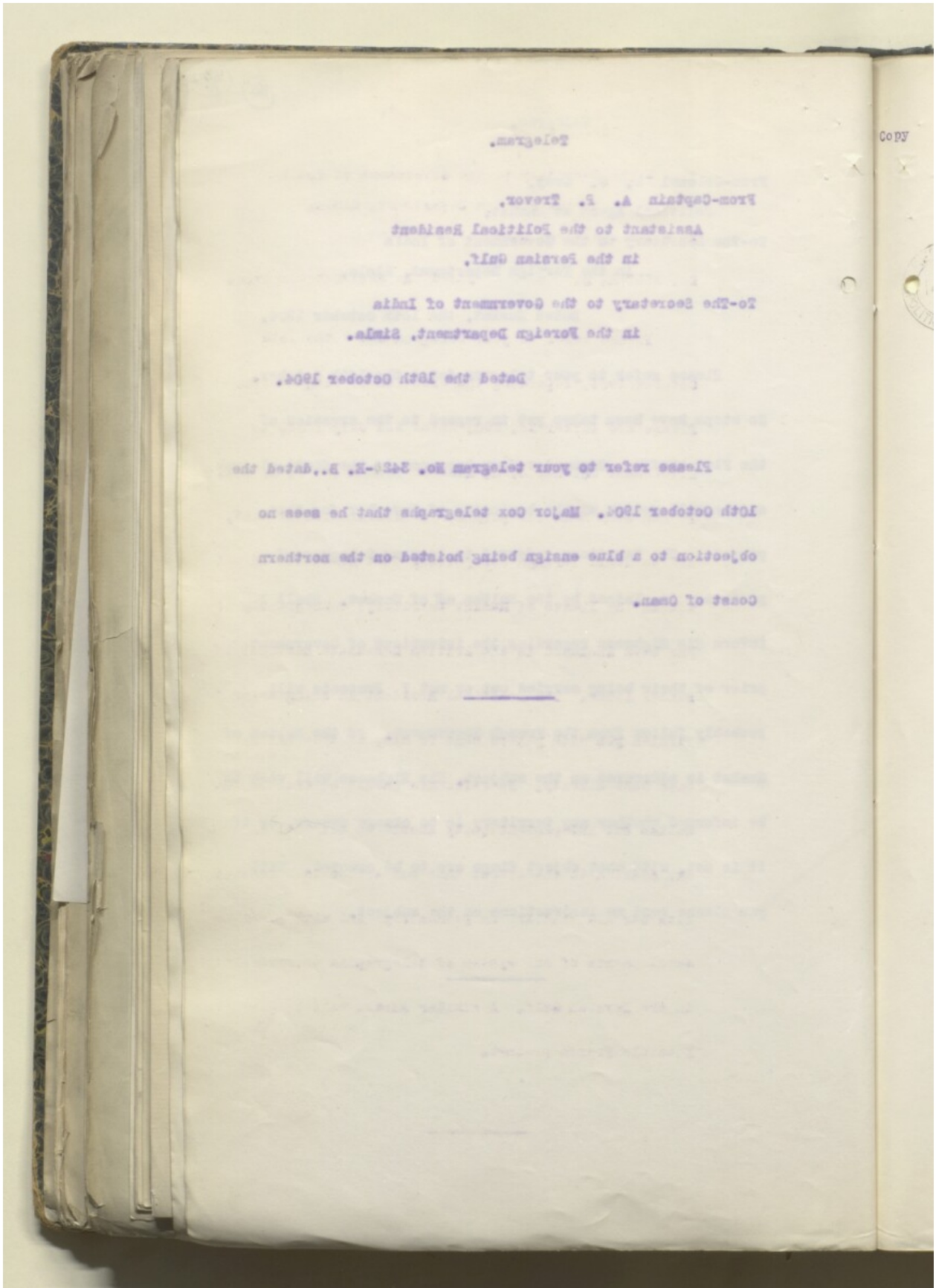


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦٤و] (٤٥٤/٣٣٢)



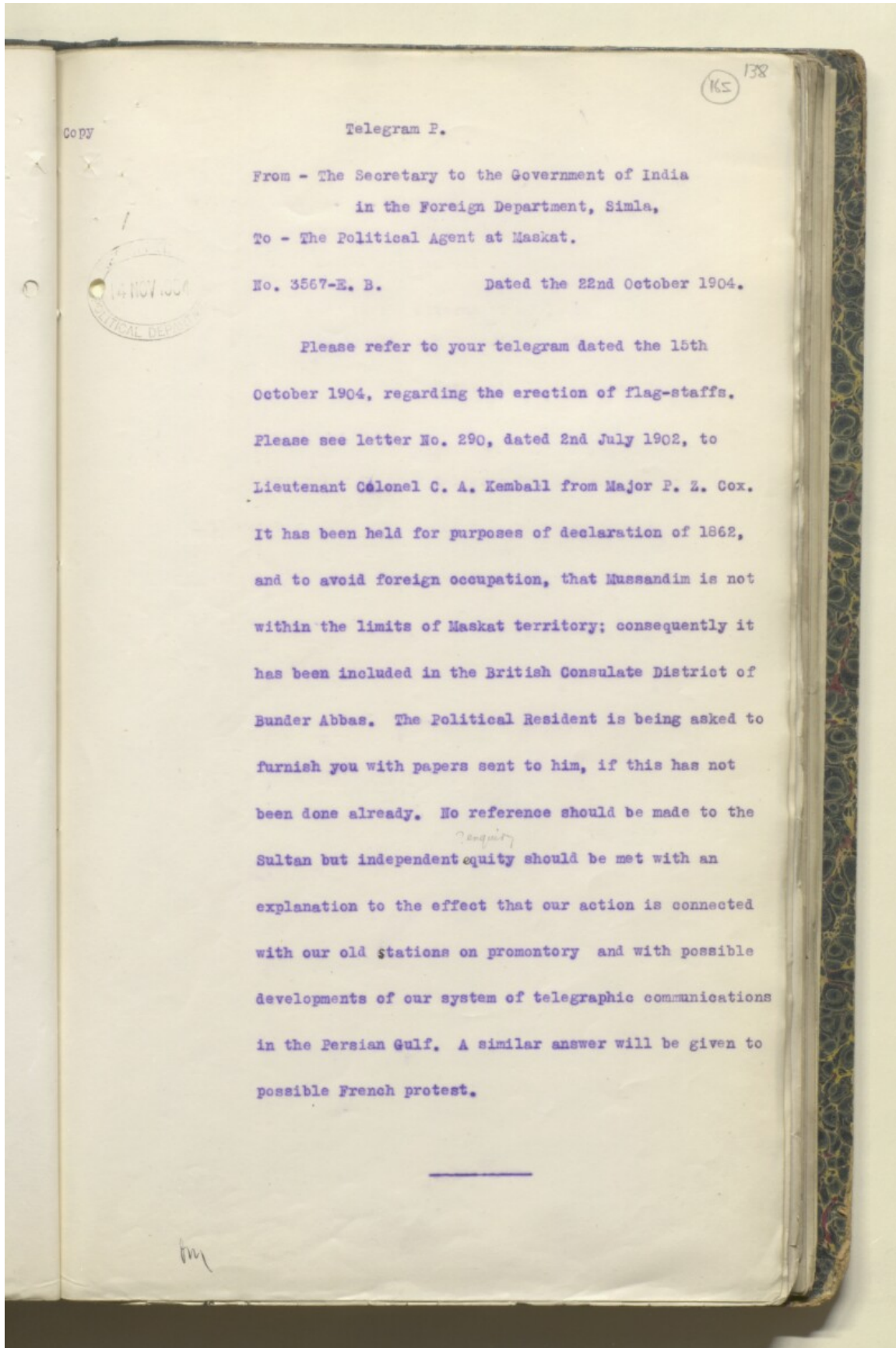


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٤اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٣٣)



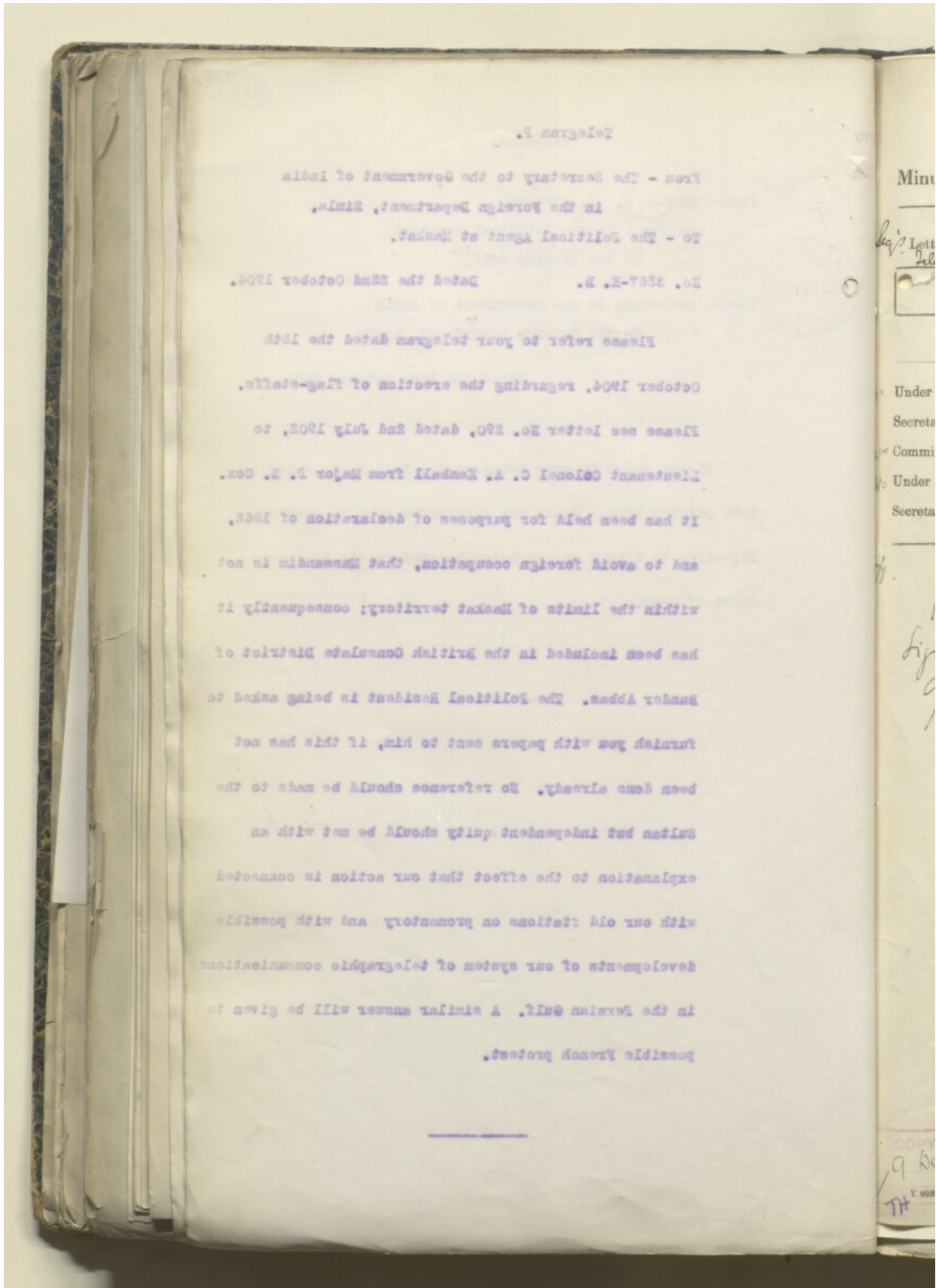


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٦٥ و] (٤٥٤/٣٣٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٥اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٣٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٣٣٦) [١٦٦]

Register No. [1971A] 1983 A

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 42 M. (1971A) Dated 20 Oct. 8 Nov. 1904.
Rec. 7 and 9 Nov.]

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	9 Nov	VR	Persian Gulf. Question as to pattern of flag to be hoisted on Musandim.
Secretary of State	10	VR	
Committee	11	S:VR	
Under Secretary.....	15	VR	
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1942 A

Sign
ag
16 Nov 04

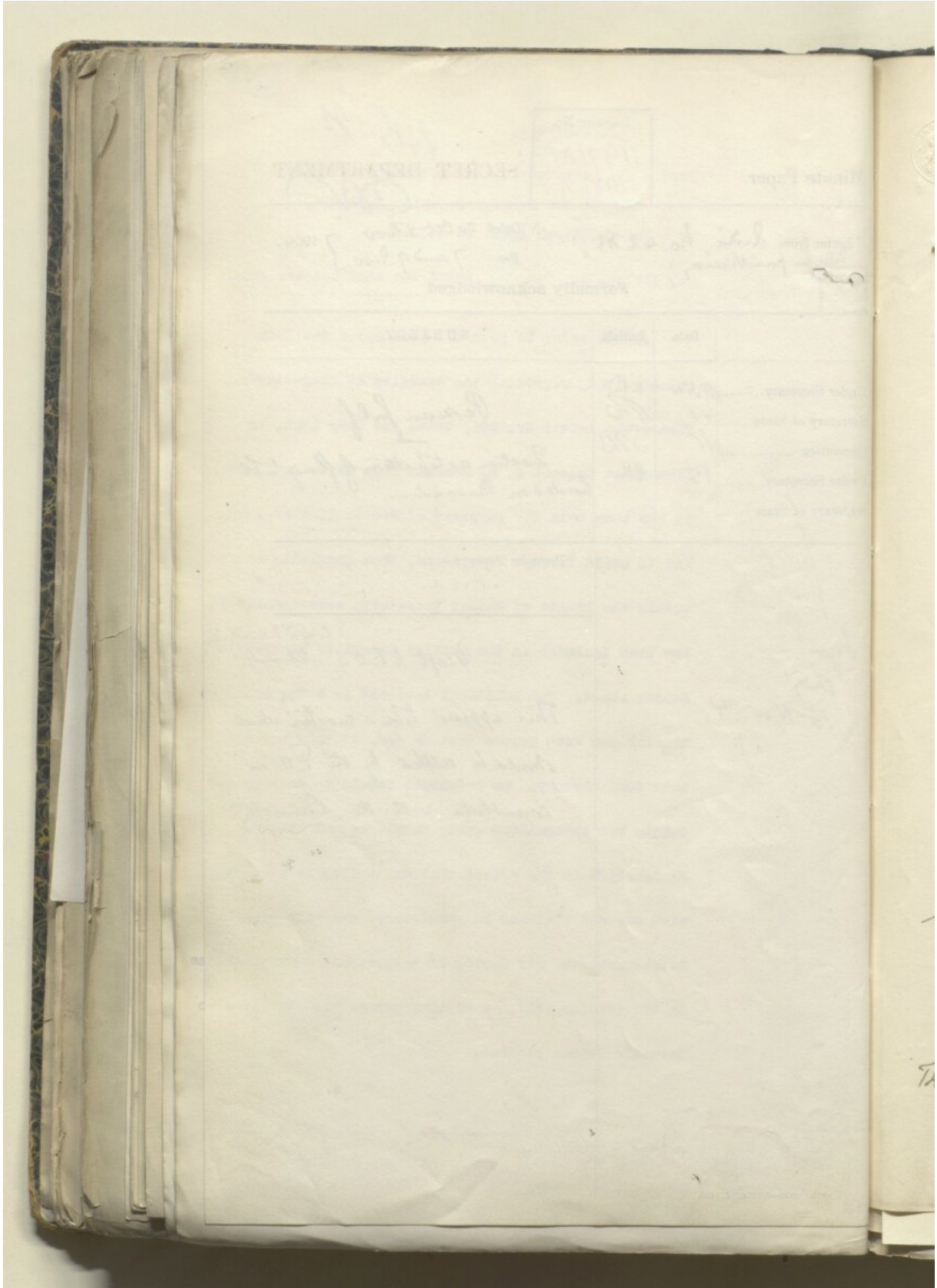
Draft to F.O. } Copy to F.O. & Admiralty

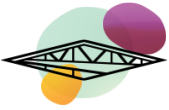
This appears to be a question which should be settled by the F.O. in consultation with the Admiralty.

COPY TO INDIA
9 Dec. 1904
50
in print
T.H. Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136

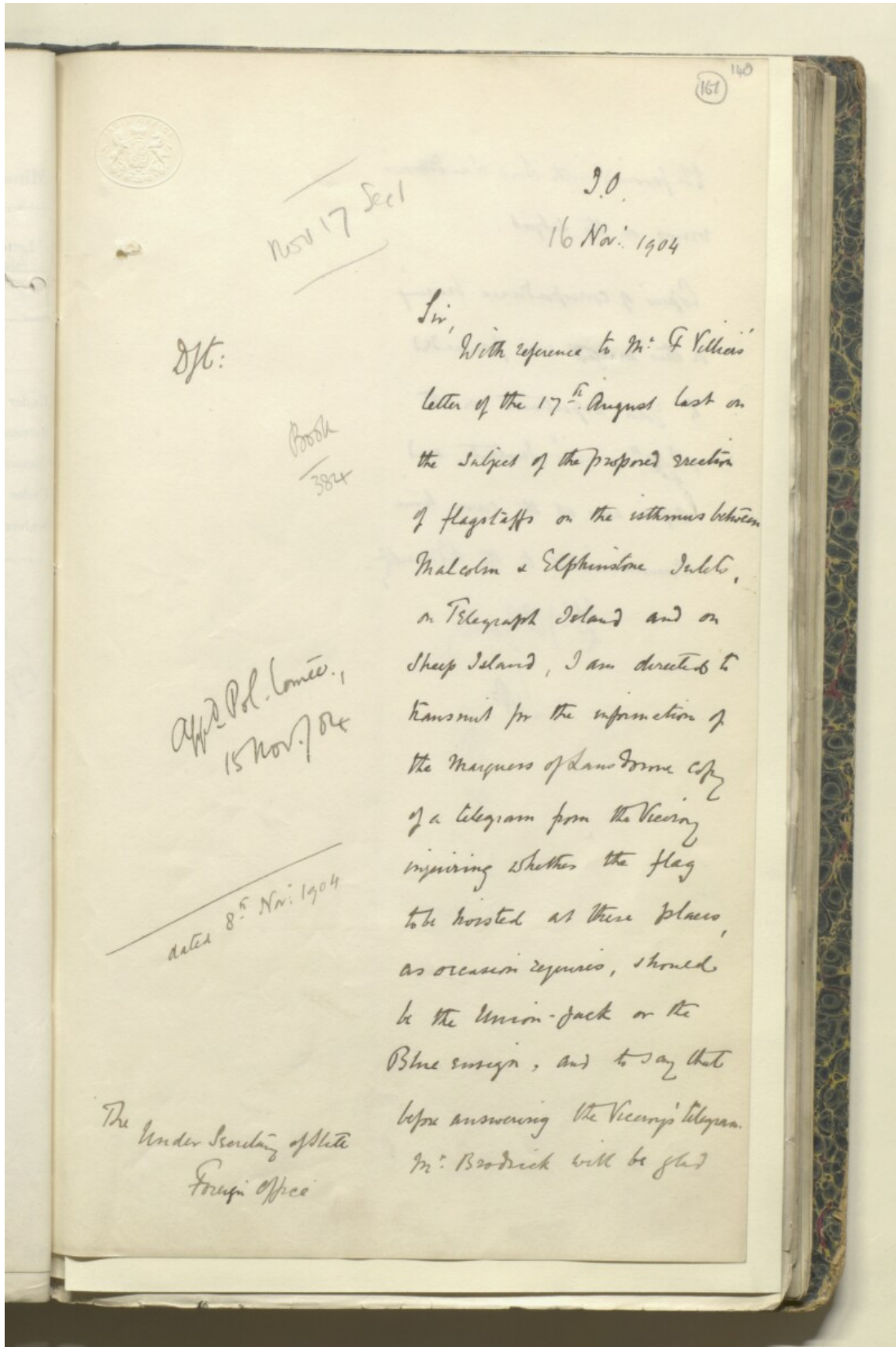


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٦ اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٣٧)



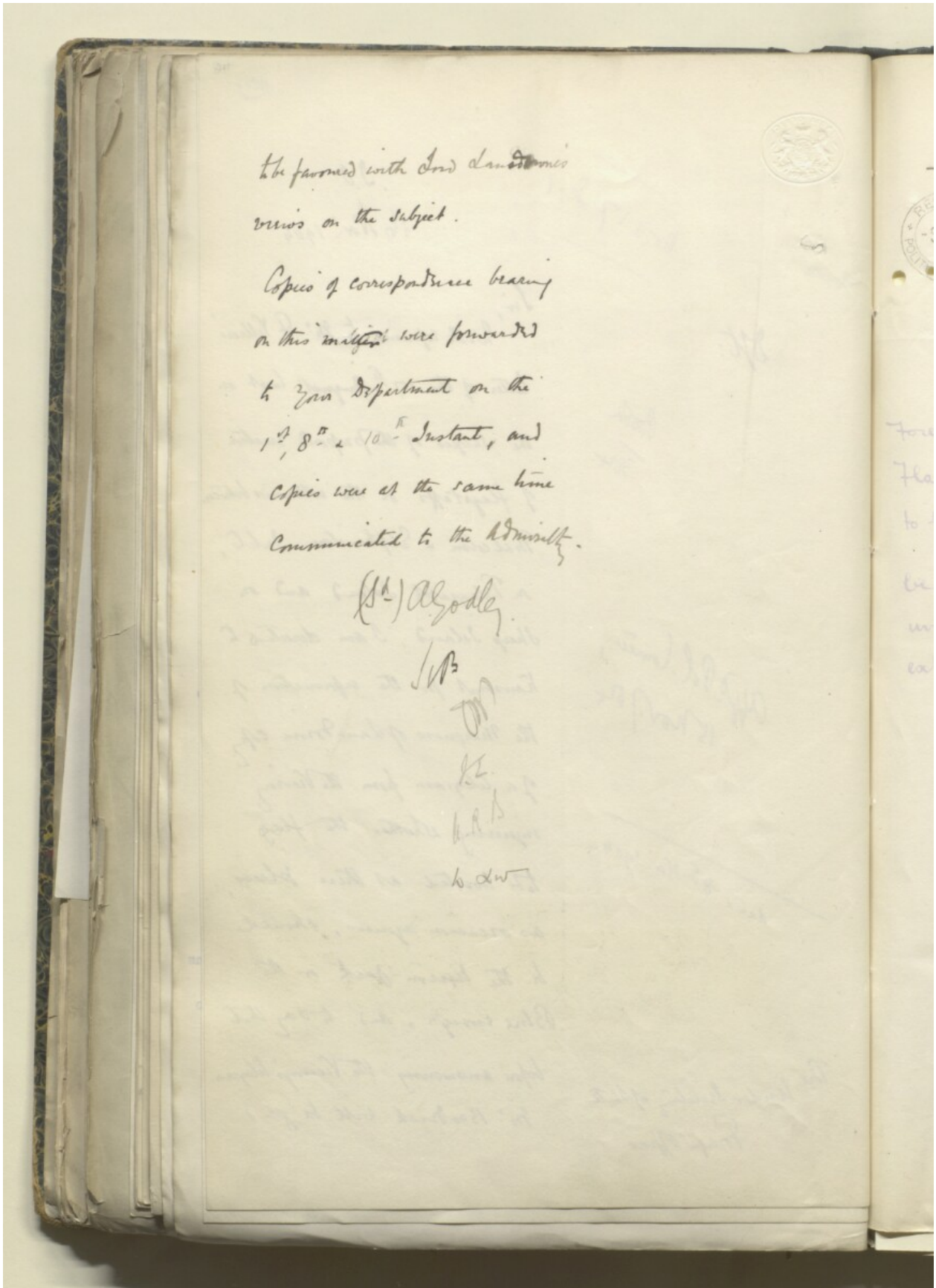


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٣٣٨) [١٦٧]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٧ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٣٩)



to be favoured with Lord Lansdowne's
views on the subject.

Copies of correspondence bearing
on this matter were forwarded
to your Department on the
1st, 8th & 10th Instant, and
copies were at the same time
communicated to the Admiralty.

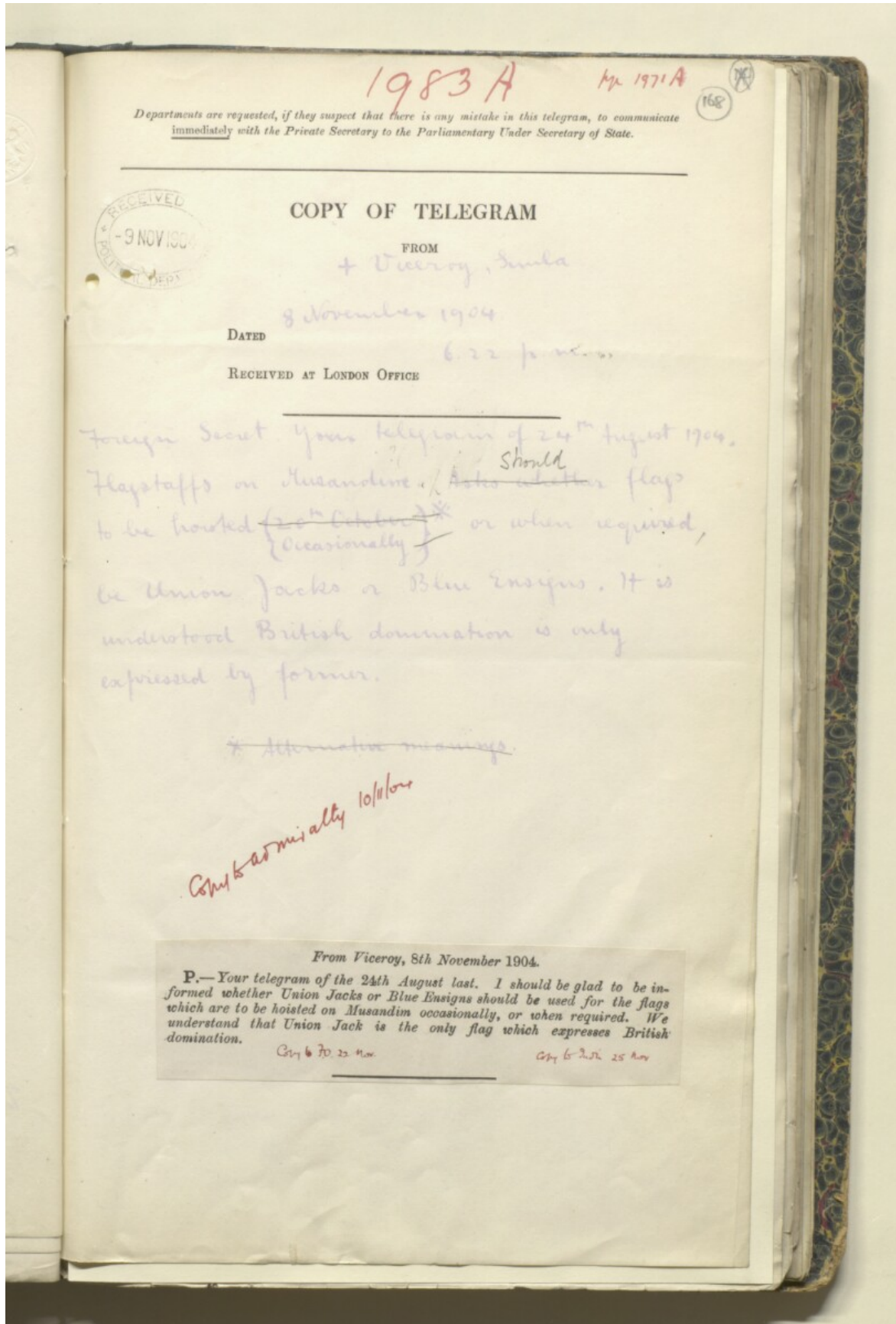
(S^d) Godley.

W.B.
M
K.
L.L.S.
h. d. w.



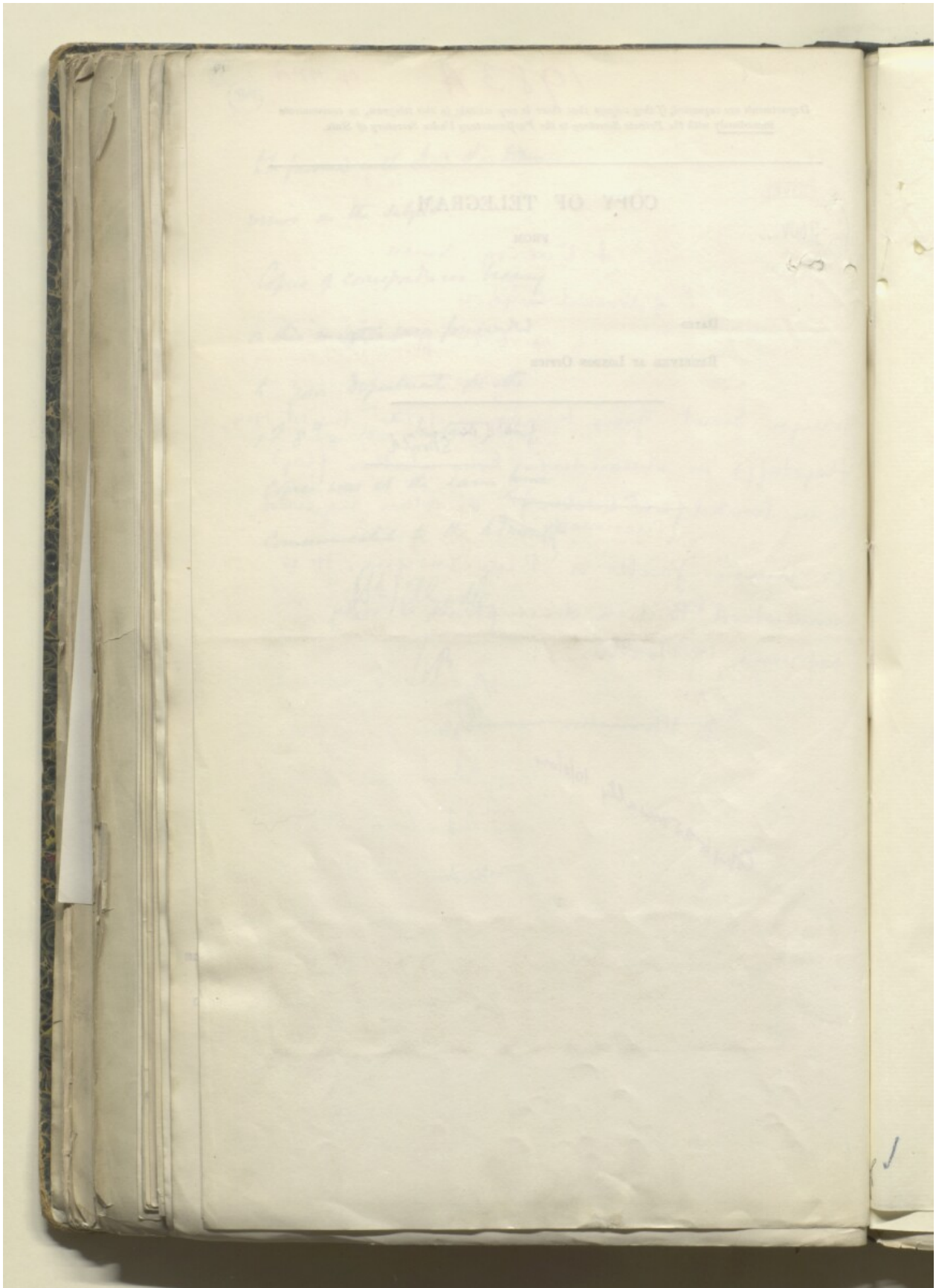
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[٦٨ و] (٤٥٤/٣٤٠)



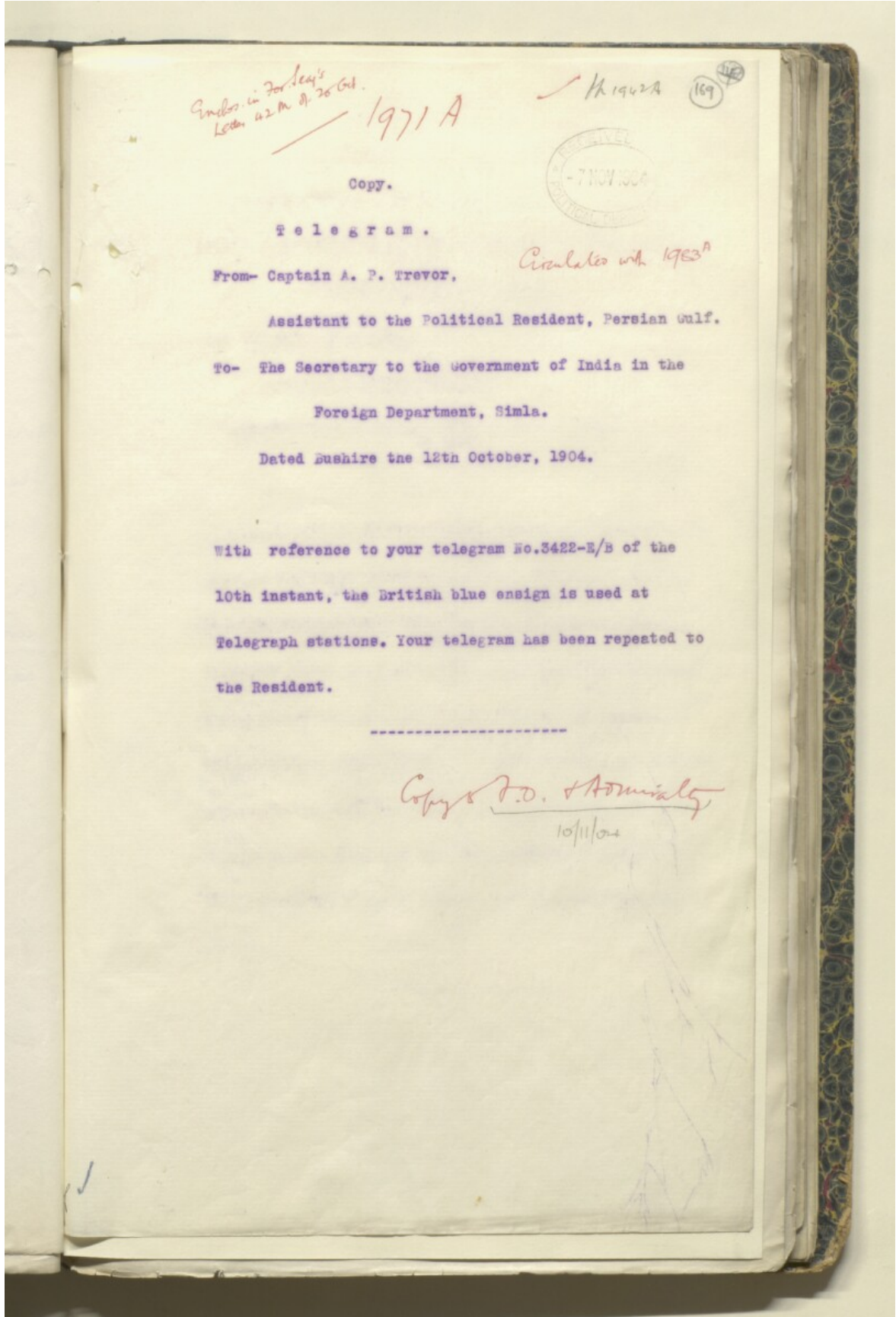


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٦٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٤١)



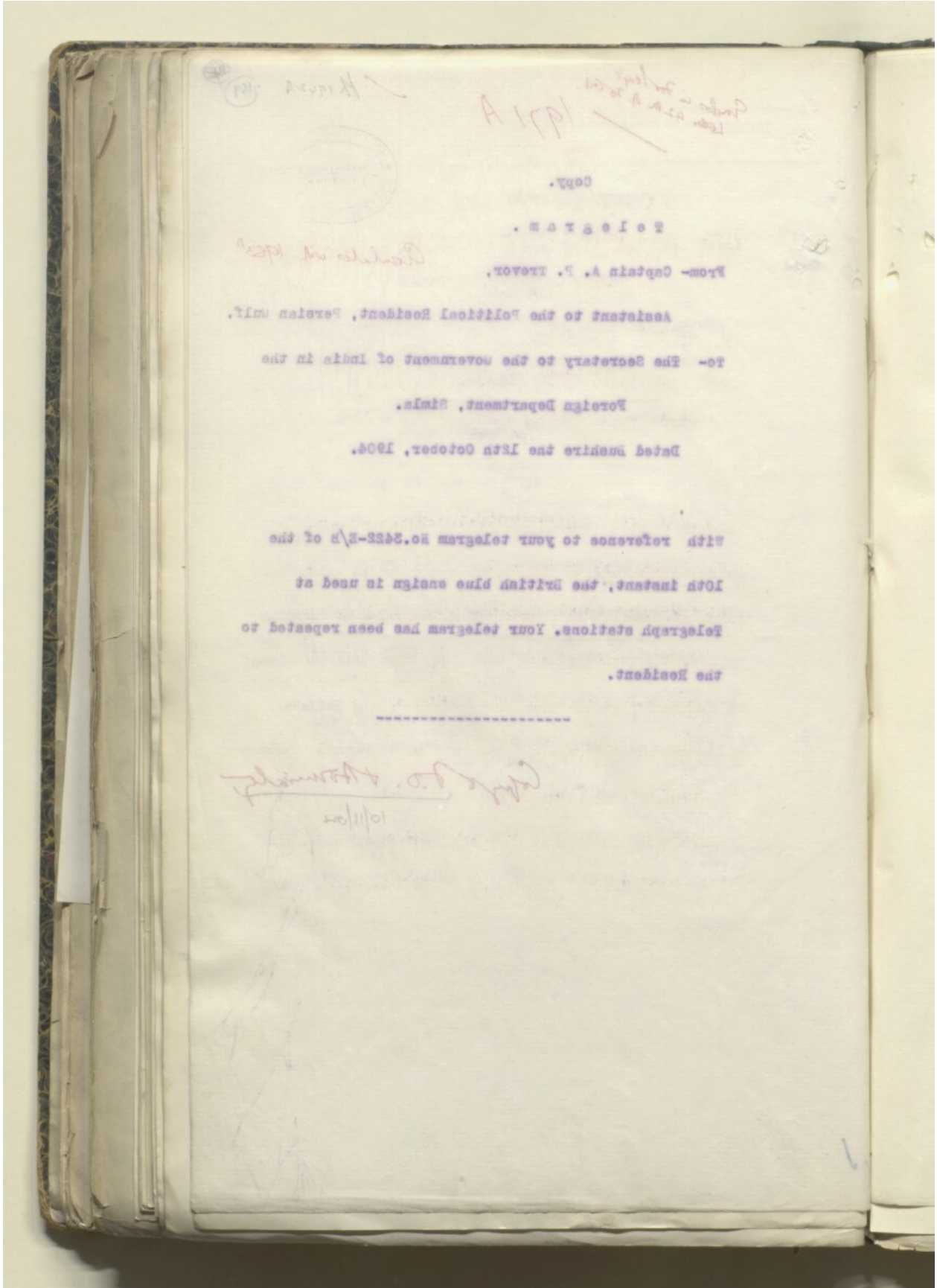


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٦٩و] (٤٥٤/٣٤٢)



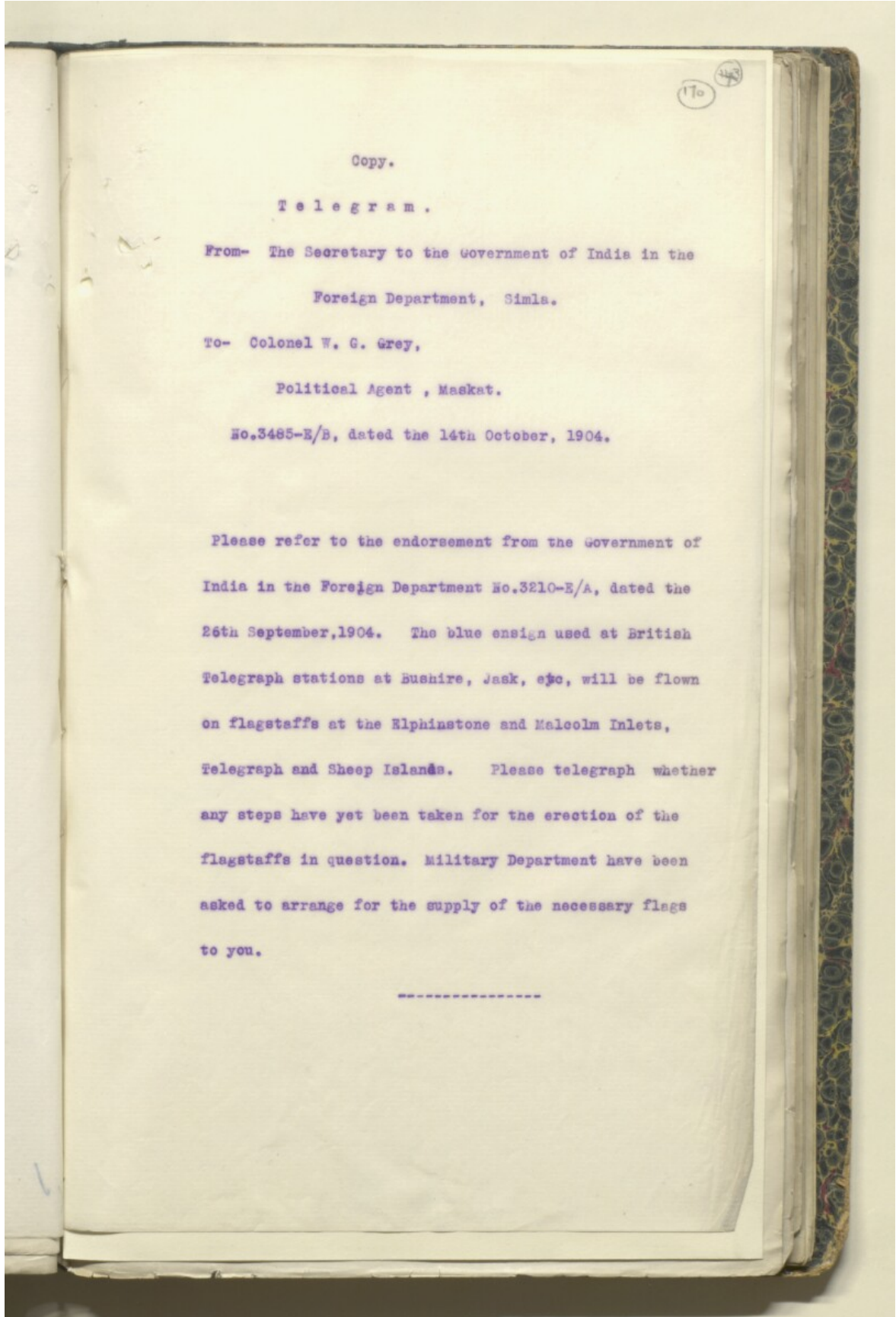


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٦٩ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٤٣)



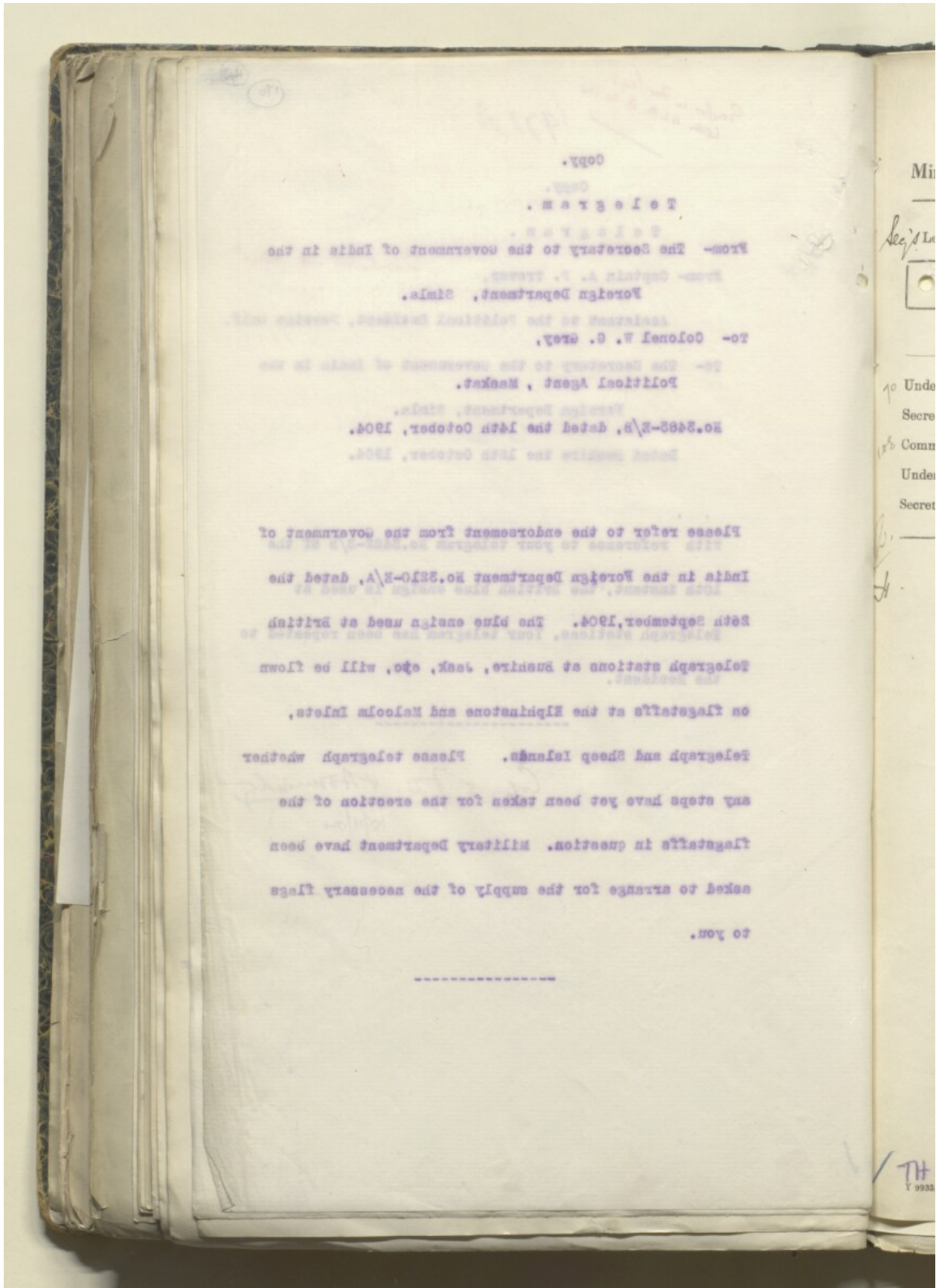


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٠و] (٤٥٤/٣٤٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٠اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٤٥)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٧١و) [٤٥٤/٣٤٦]

Minute Paper. Register No. 1942A. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Secy's Letter from India, Home M., Dated 13 } Oct. 1904
Rec. 31 } Oct. 1904

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	3 Nov	NK	Persian flag. WW As to pattern of flag to be hoisted on Telegraph Island, a
Secretary of State	4	CG	
Committee	5	SJB	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1827
Copy to Admiralty } 8 Nov.

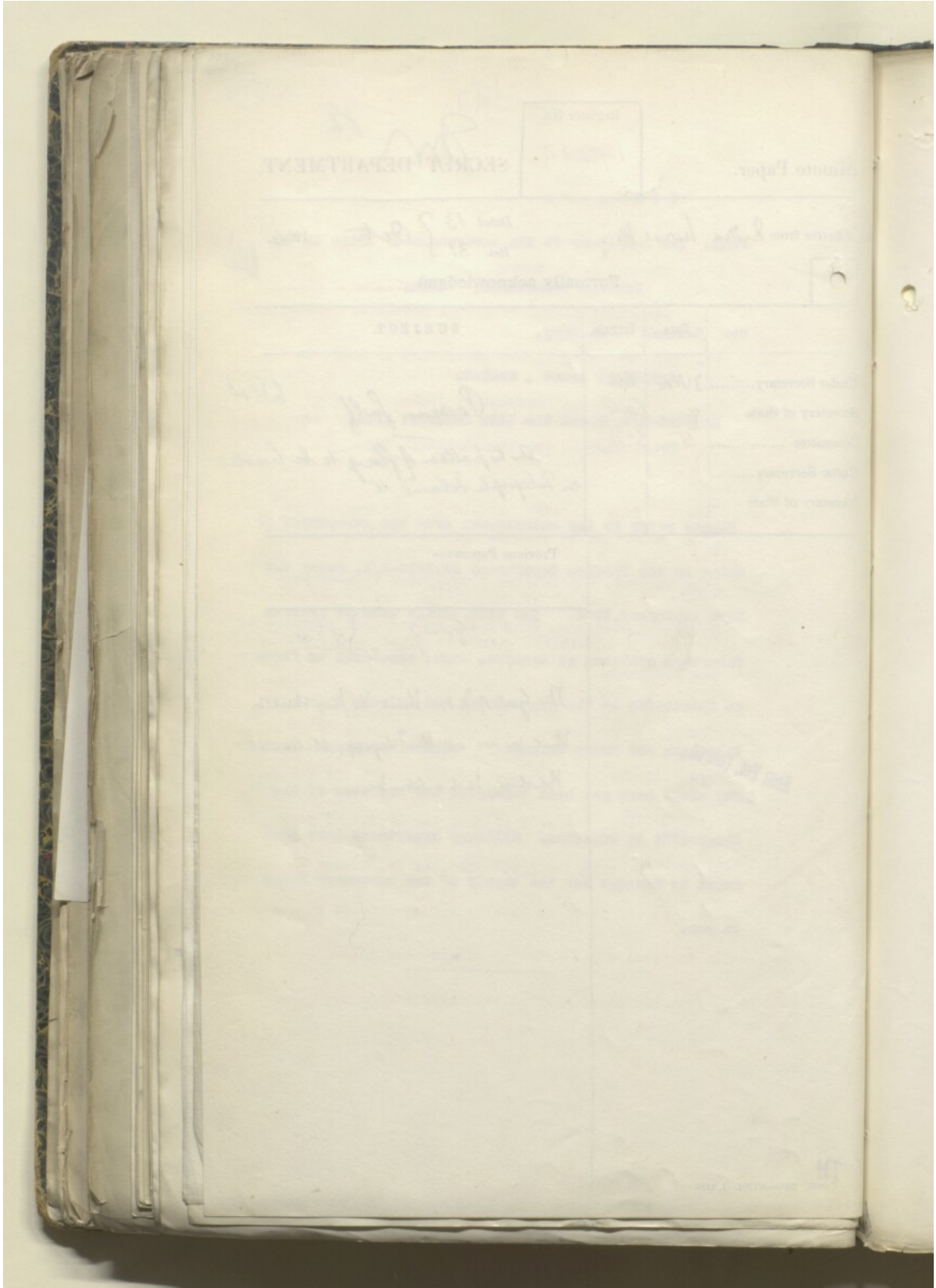
The Gov. of India think the flag should
that in use at the Telegraph Station at
Barkish, just a few lines.

Seen Pol. Comtee.
8 NOV. 1904

TH
Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.

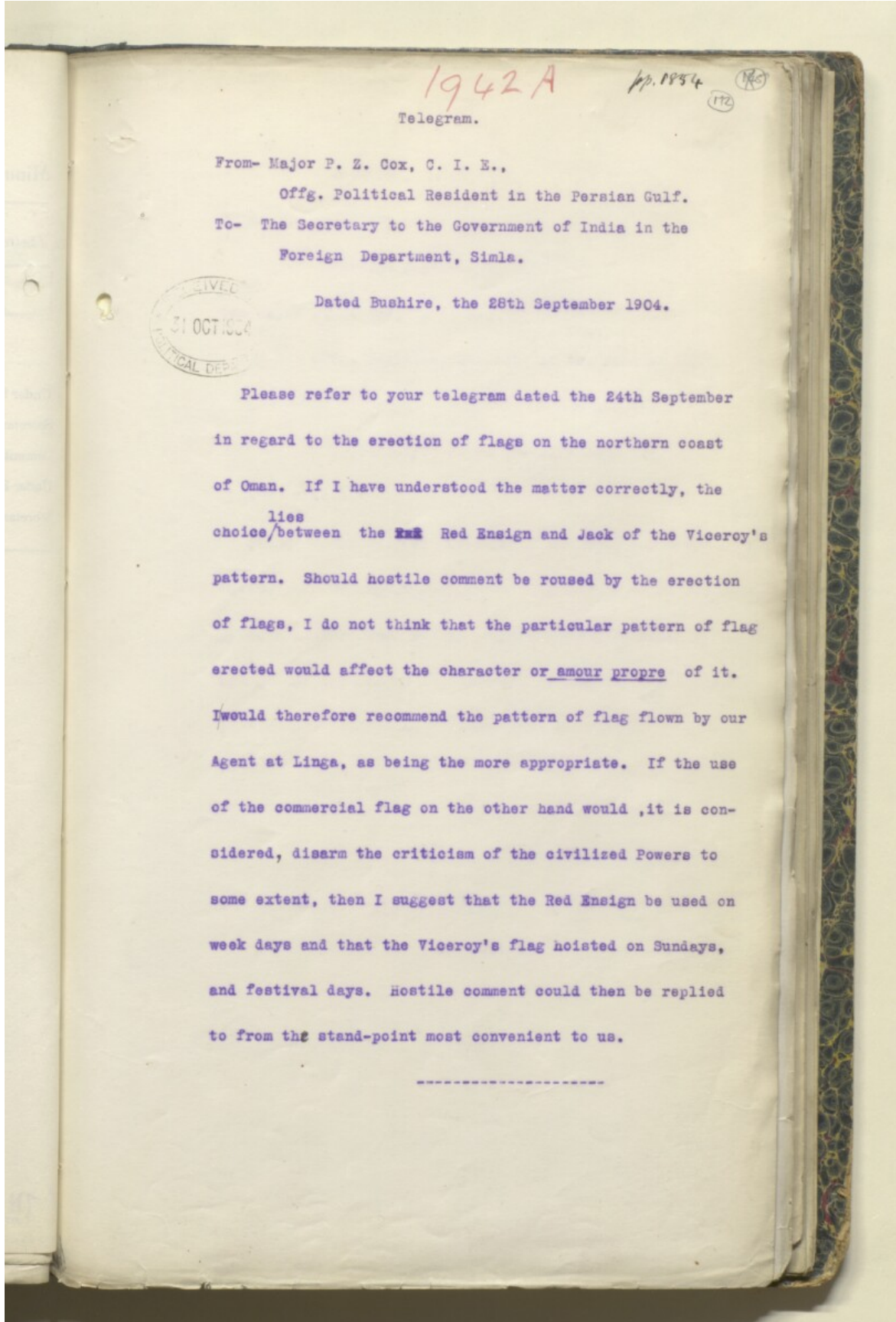


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧١ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٤٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٢و] (٤٥٤/٣٤٨)



1942 A

pp. 1854

172

Telegram.

From- Major P. Z. Cox, C. I. E.,
Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
To- The Secretary to the Government of India in the
Foreign Department, Simla.

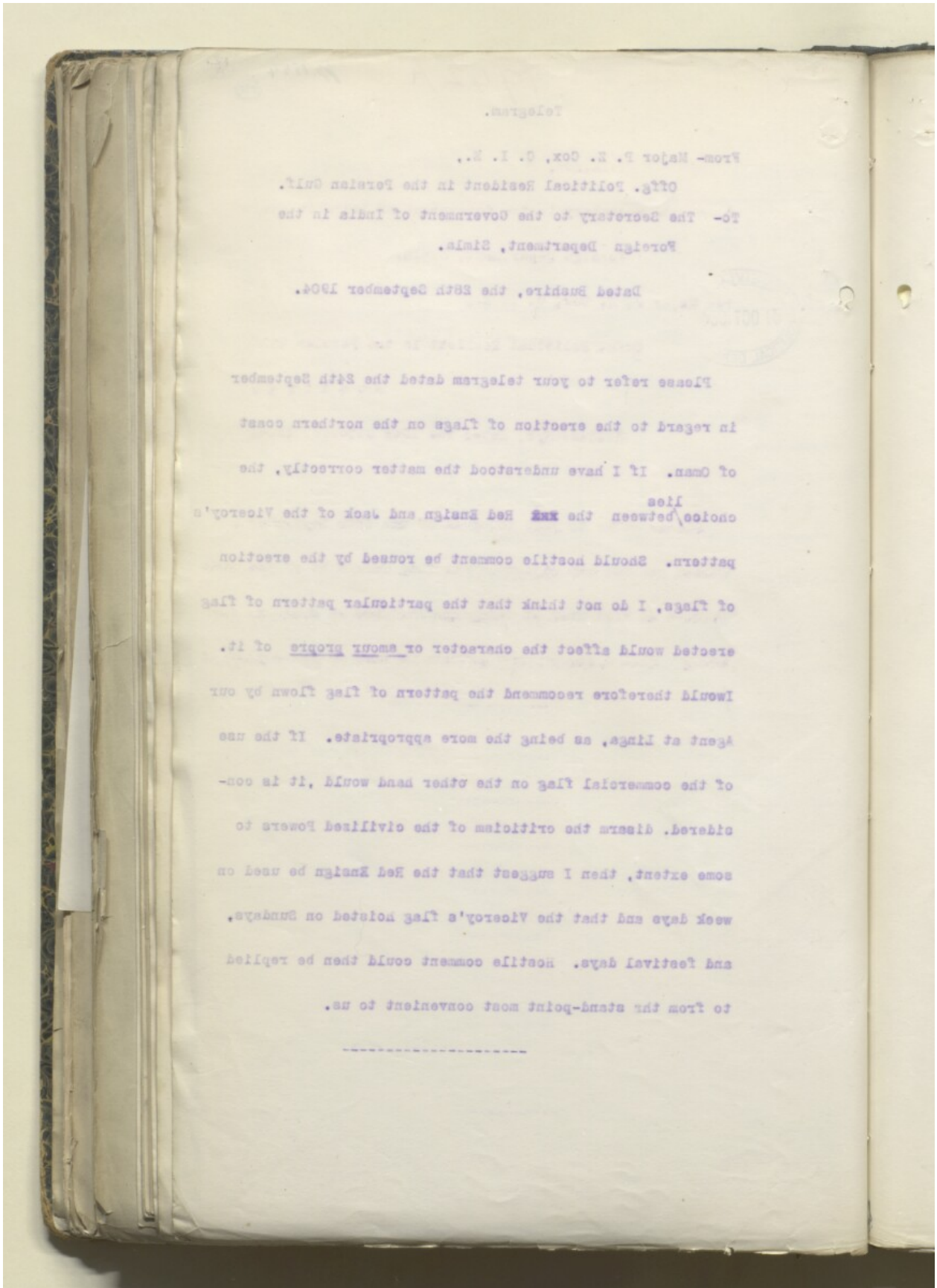
Dated Bushire, the 28th September 1904.



Please refer to your telegram dated the 24th September in regard to the erection of flags on the northern coast of Oman. If I have understood the matter correctly, the ^{lies} choice between the ~~Red~~ Red Ensign and Jack of the Viceroy's pattern. Should hostile comment be roused by the erection of flags, I do not think that the particular pattern of flag erected would affect the character or amour propre of it. I would therefore recommend the pattern of flag flown by our Agent at Linga, as being the more appropriate. If the use of the commercial flag on the other hand would, it is considered, disarm the criticism of the civilized Powers to some extent, then I suggest that the Red Ensign be used on week days and that the Viceroy's flag hoisted on Sundays, and festival days. Hostile comment could then be replied to from the stand-point most convenient to us.

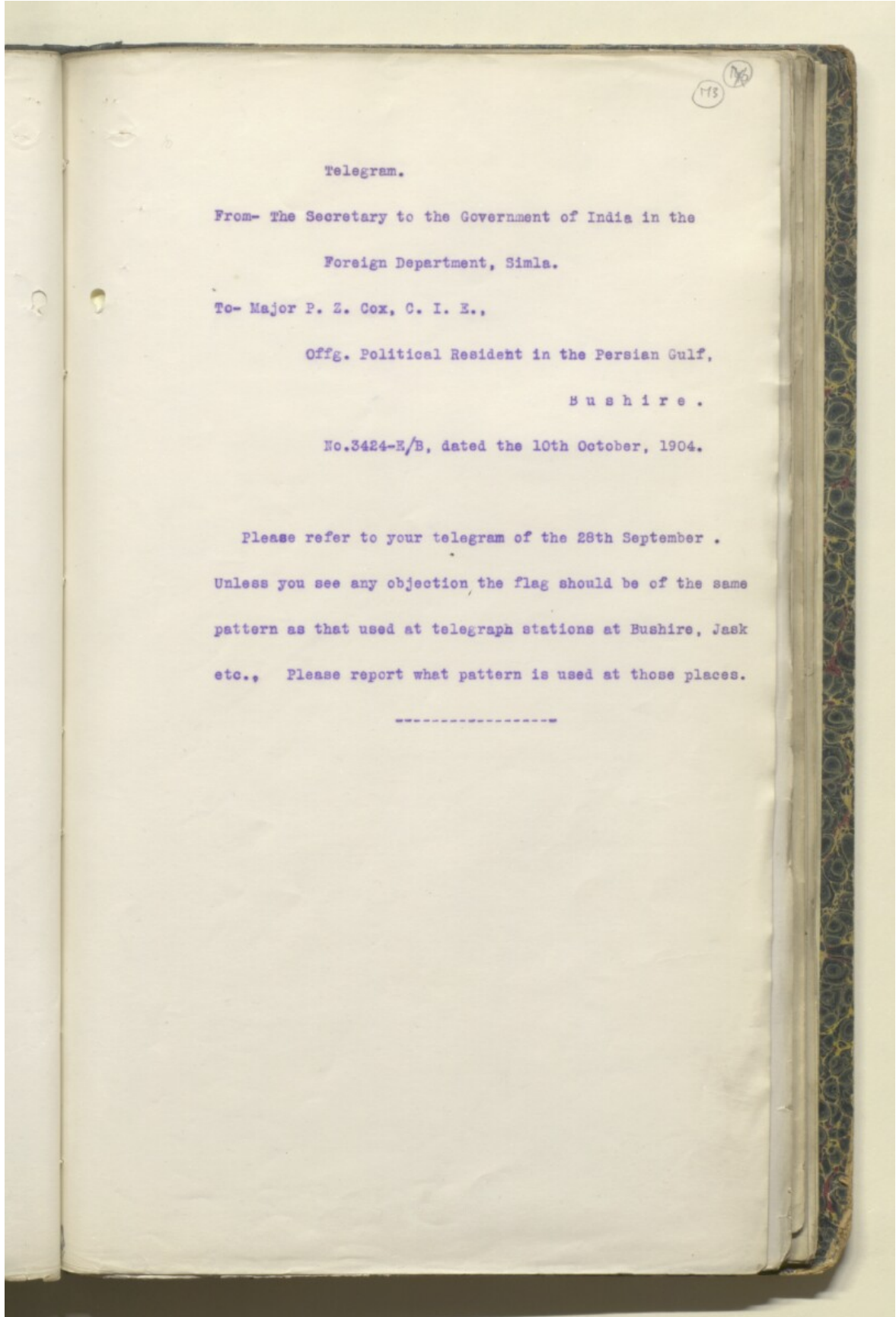


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوازي أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٧٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٤٩)



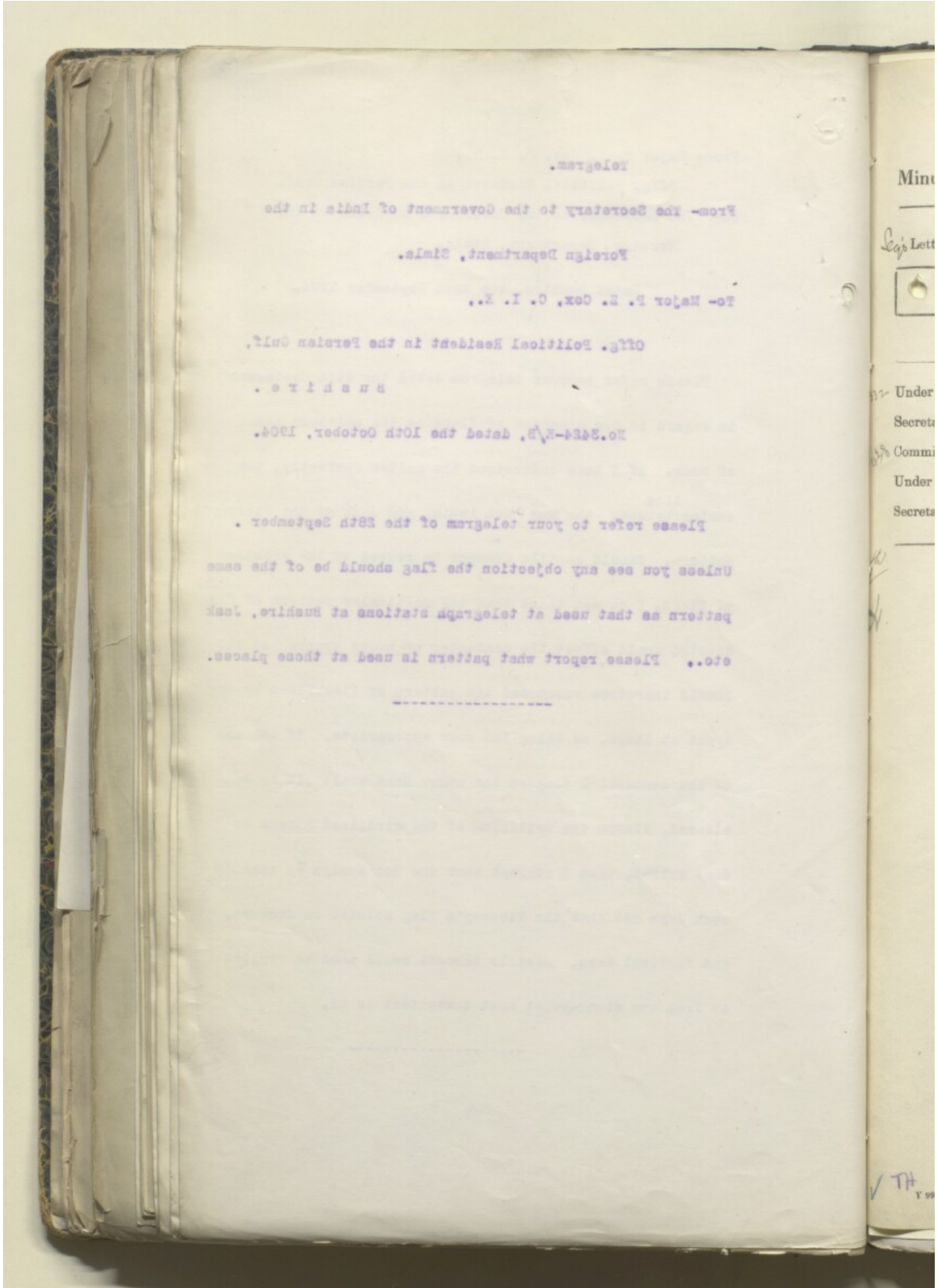


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٣و] (٤٥٤/٣٥٠)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٧٣ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٥١)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٧٤و) [٣٥٢/٤٥٤]

Register No. 1854 SECRET DEPARTMENT

Minute Paper.

Leg. Letter from India, No. 39 M., Dated 29 Sept. 1904
Rec. 17 Oct. 1904

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	20 Oct	ME	Persian full. Arrangements made for hoisting British flag on Telegraph Island and other points.
Secretary of State	20	ag	
Committee	22	S.M.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

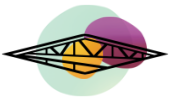
Previous Papers: 3015 Pr.

Copy to D. Admiralty } 1/11/04

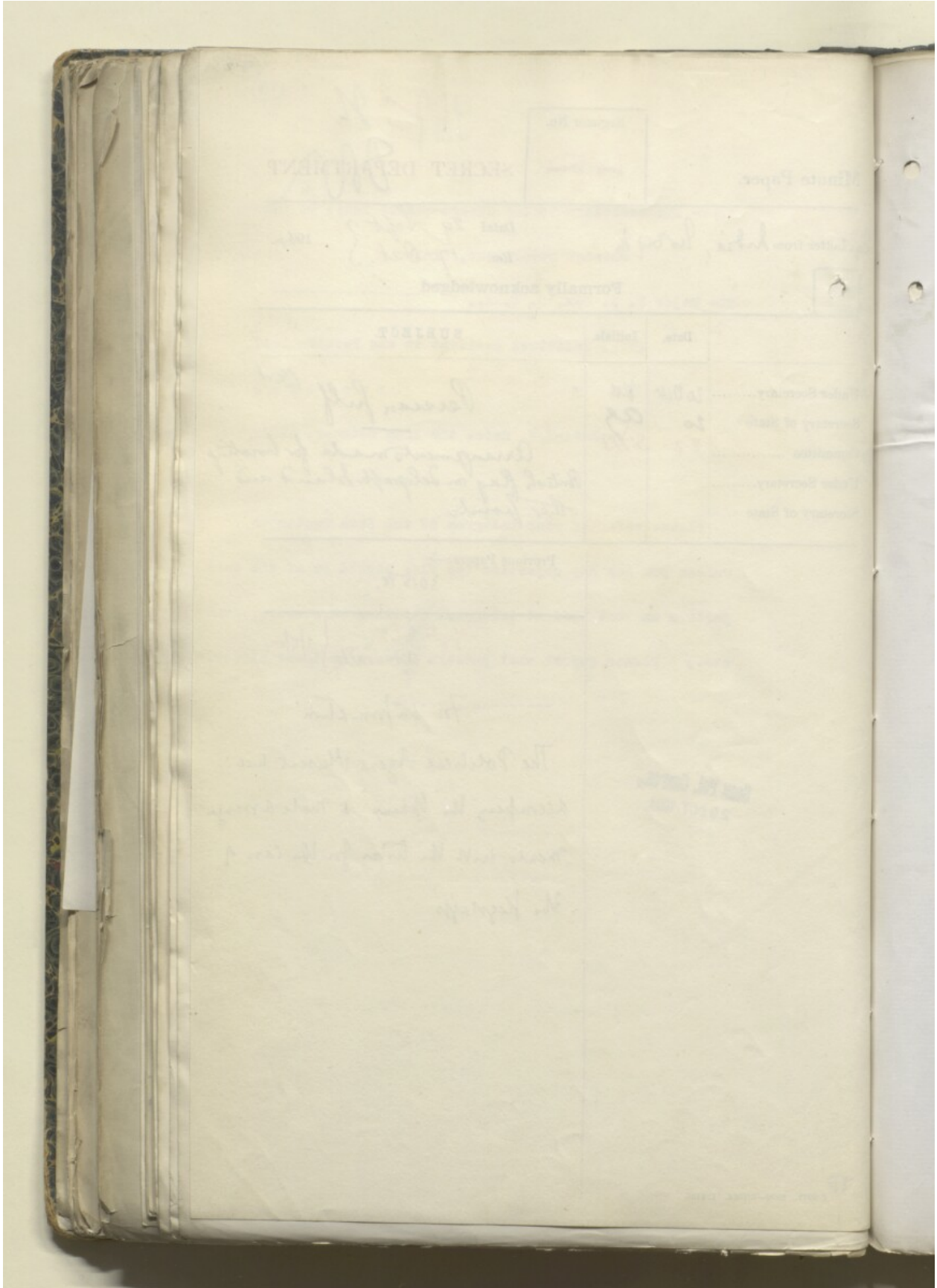
For information
The Political Agent Muscat will
accompany the "Phoenix" & make arrange-
ments with the tribes for the care of
the Keystaffs

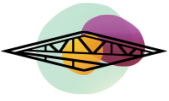
Seen Pol. Comm. 29 OCT. 1904

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.

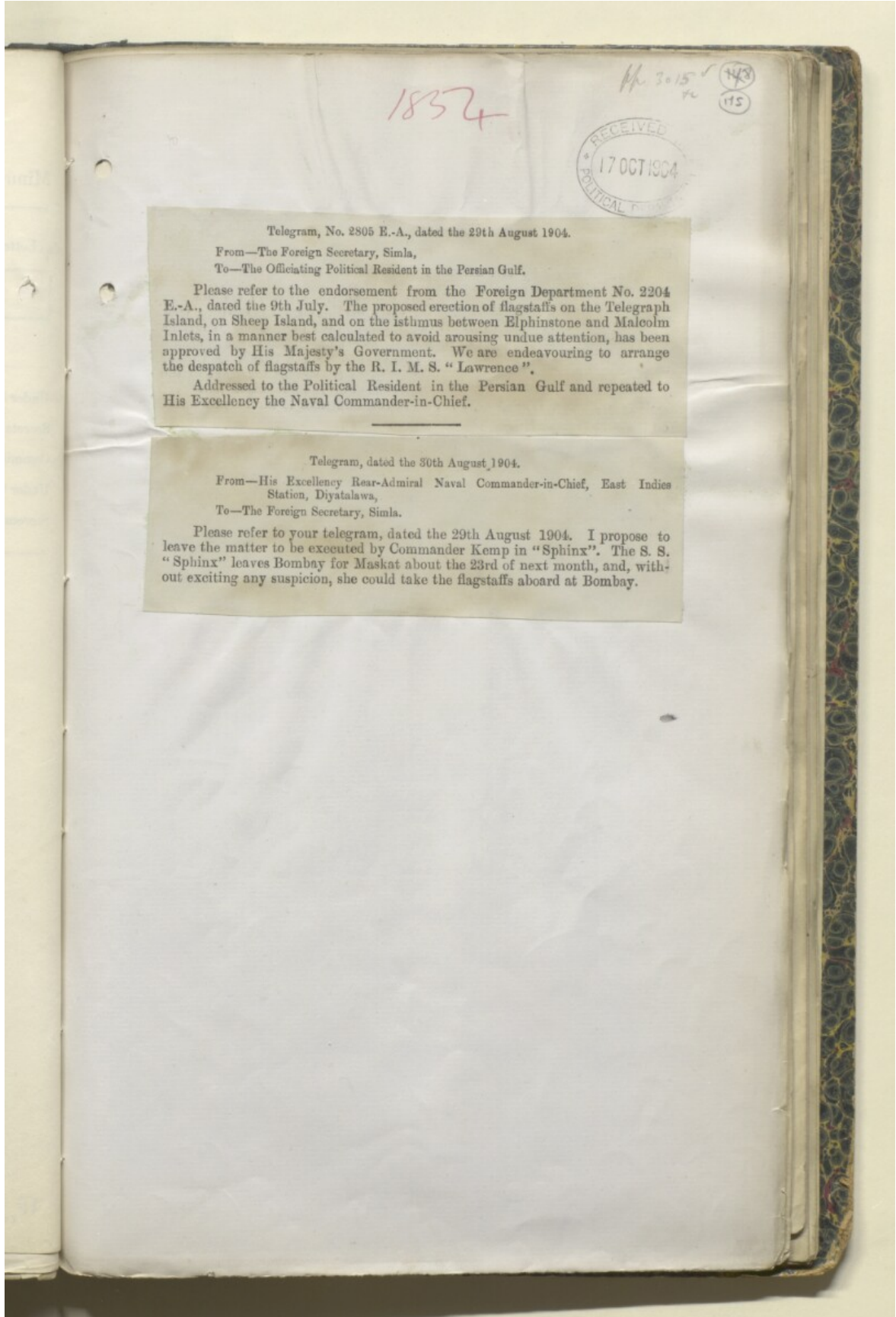


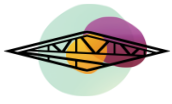
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٤ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٥٣)



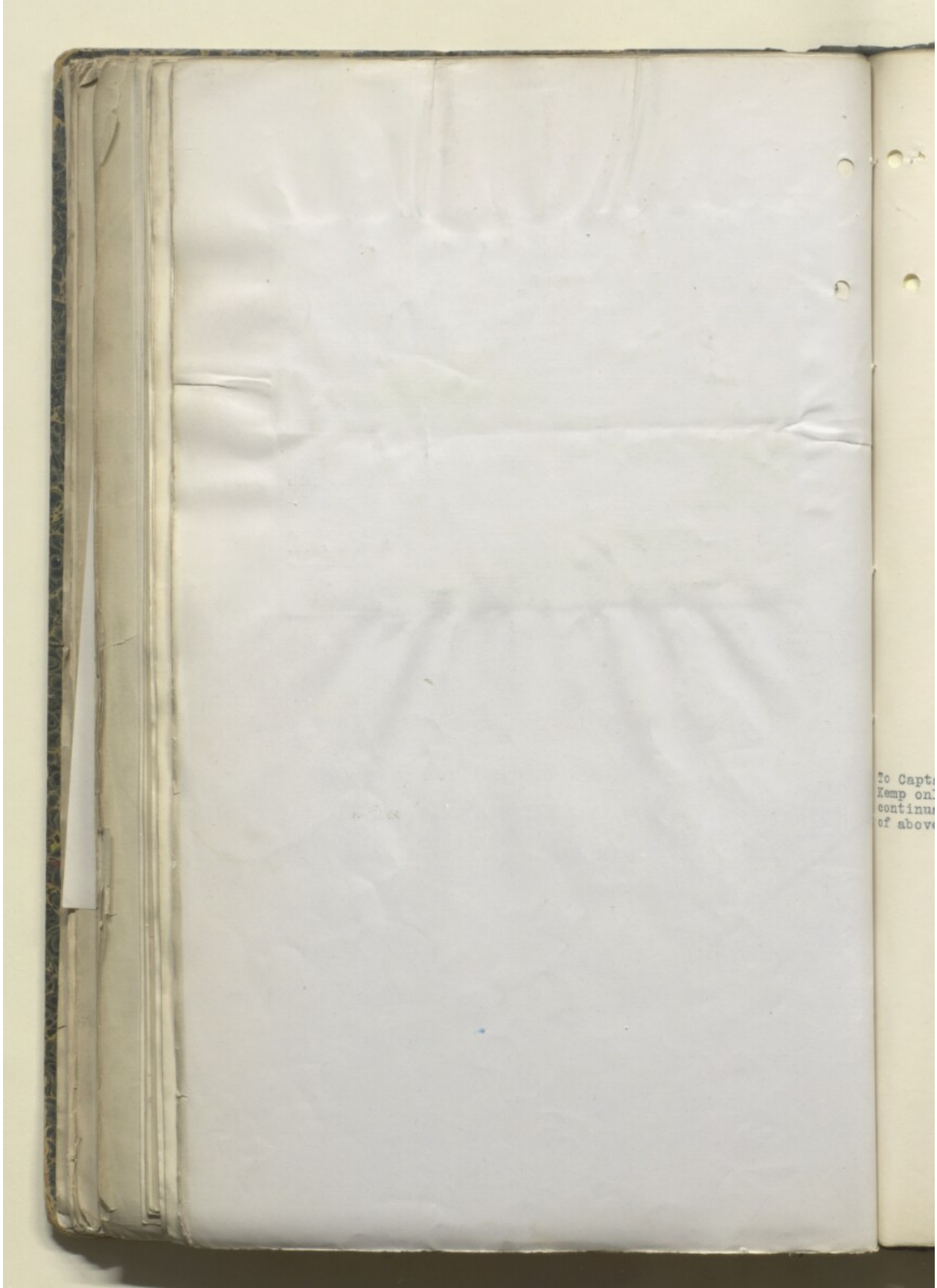


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٥ و] (٤٥٤/٣٥٤)



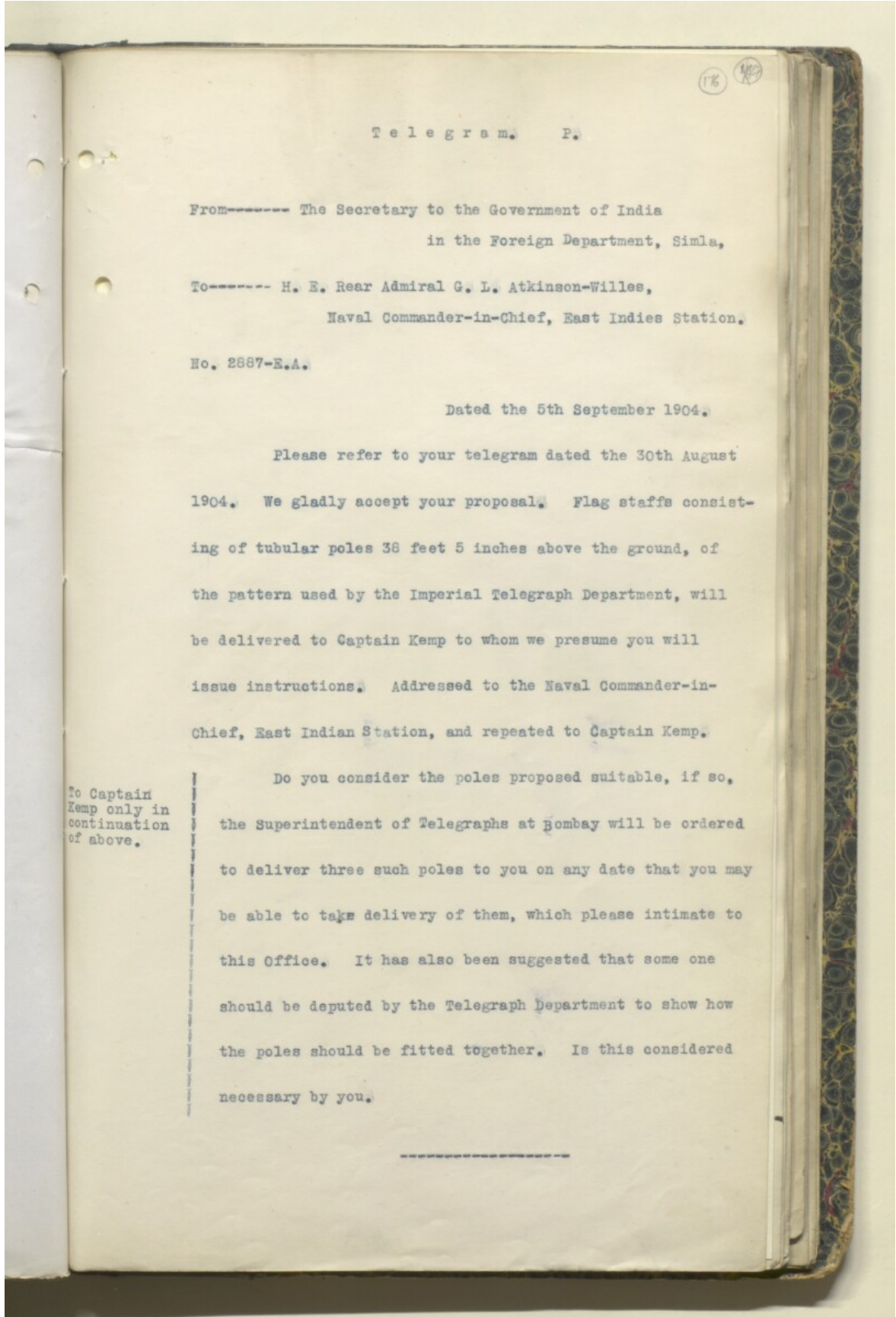


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٥ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٥٥)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٧٦و) [٤٥٤/٣٥٦]



Telegram. P.

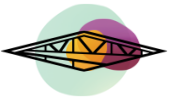
From----- The Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department, Simla,
To----- H. E. Rear Admiral G. L. Atkinson-Willes,
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.
No. 2887-E.A.

Dated the 5th September 1904.

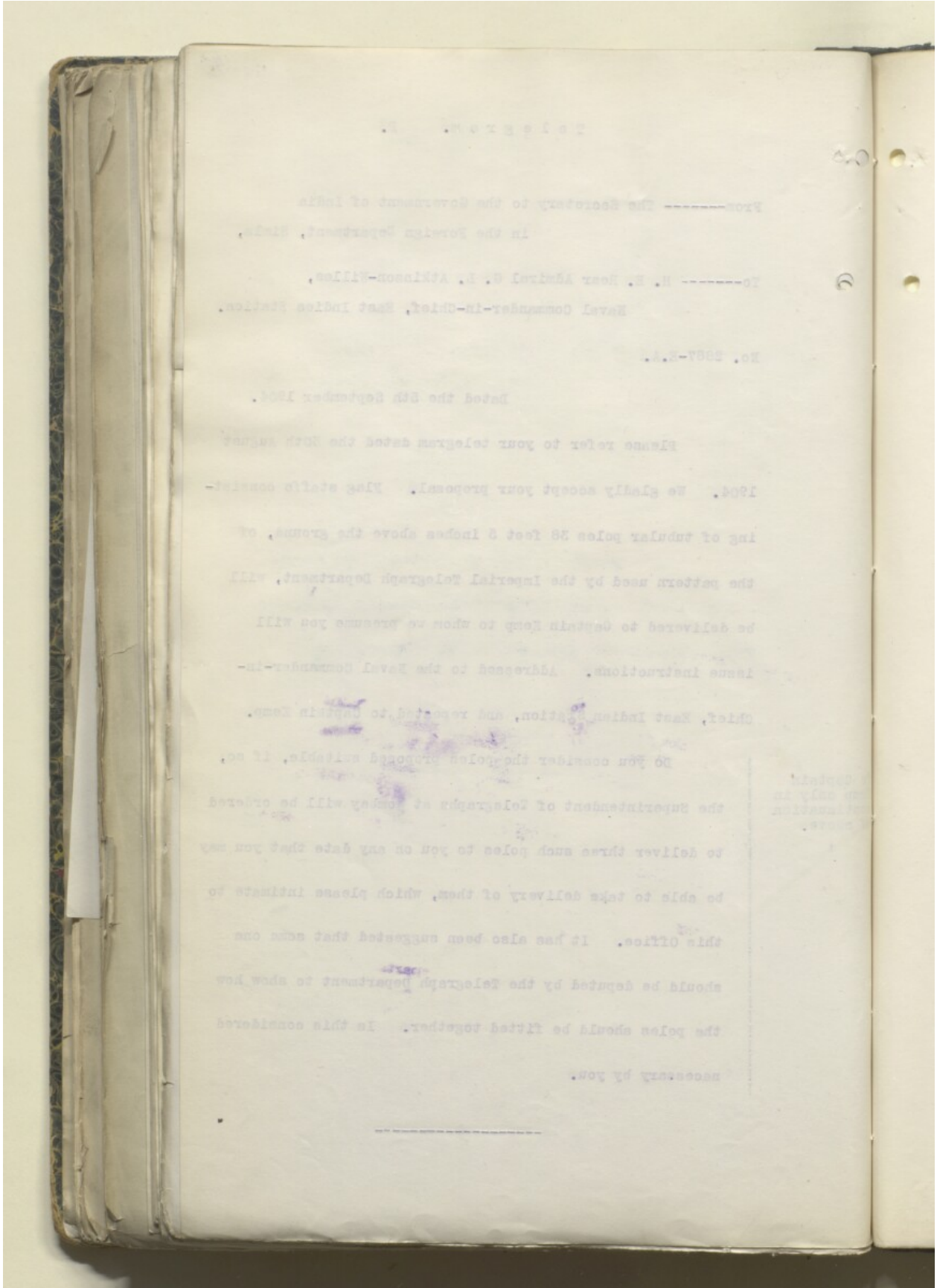
Please refer to your telegram dated the 30th August 1904. We gladly accept your proposal. Flag staffs consisting of tubular poles 38 feet 5 inches above the ground, of the pattern used by the Imperial Telegraph Department, will be delivered to Captain Kemp to whom we presume you will issue instructions. Addressed to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indian Station, and repeated to Captain Kemp.

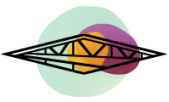
To Captain
Kemp only in
continuation
of above.

Do you consider the poles proposed suitable, if so, the Superintendent of Telegraphs at Bombay will be ordered to deliver three such poles to you on any date that you may be able to take delivery of them, which please intimate to this Office. It has also been suggested that some one should be deputed by the Telegraph Department to show how the poles should be fitted together. Is this considered necessary by you.

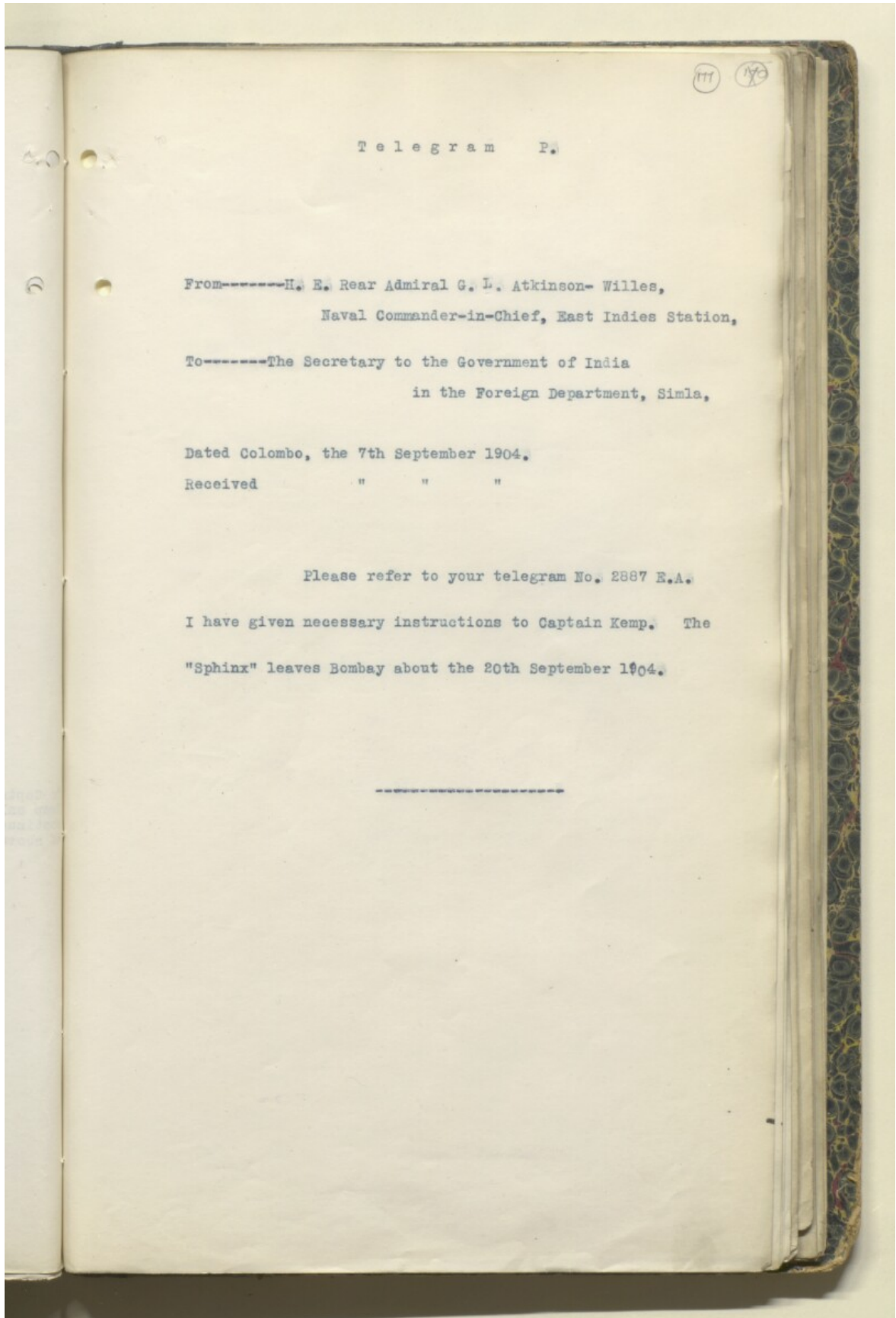


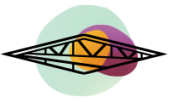
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٦ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٥٧)



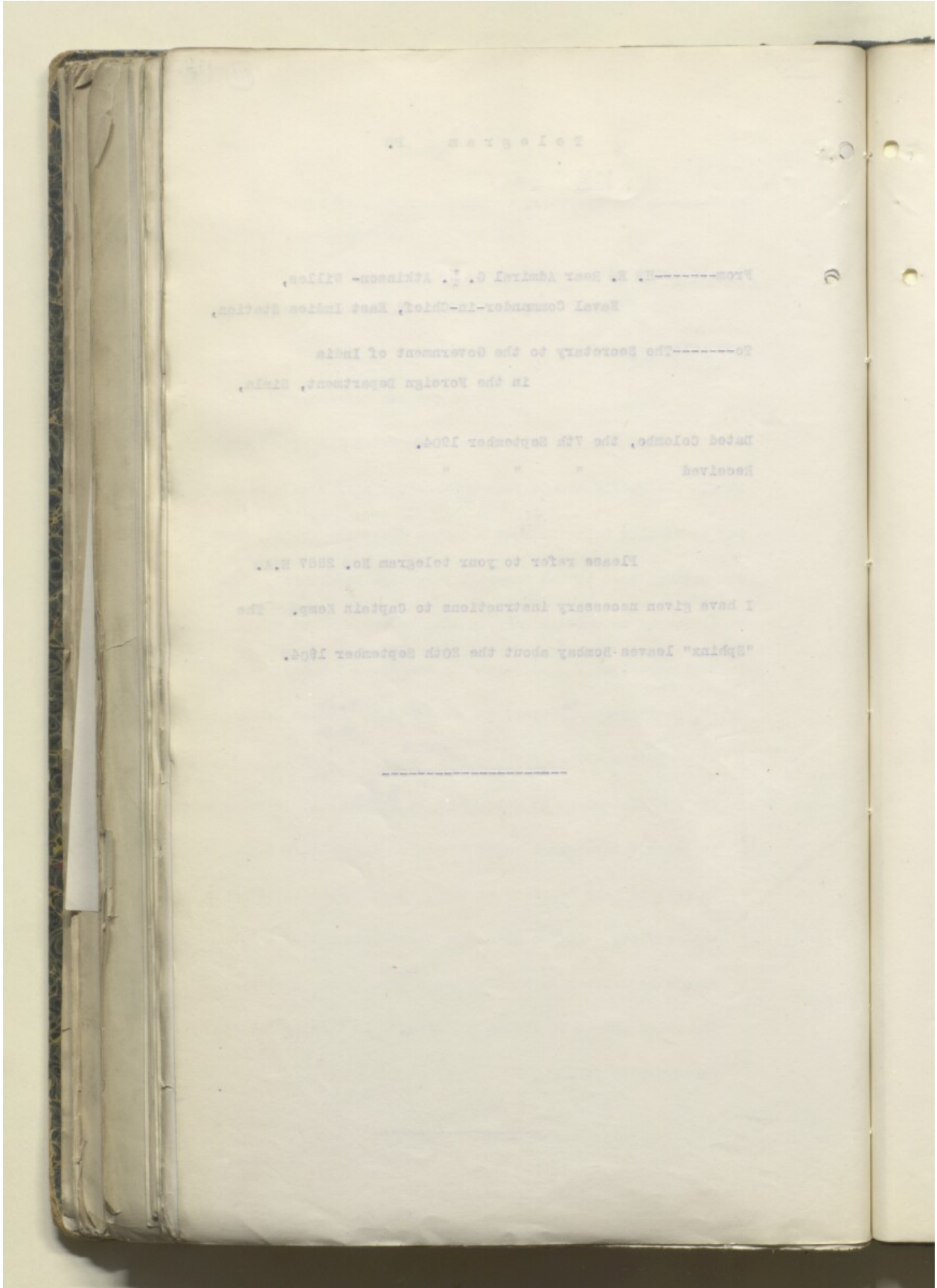


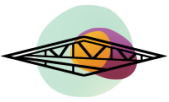
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٧و] (٤٥٤/٣٥٨)



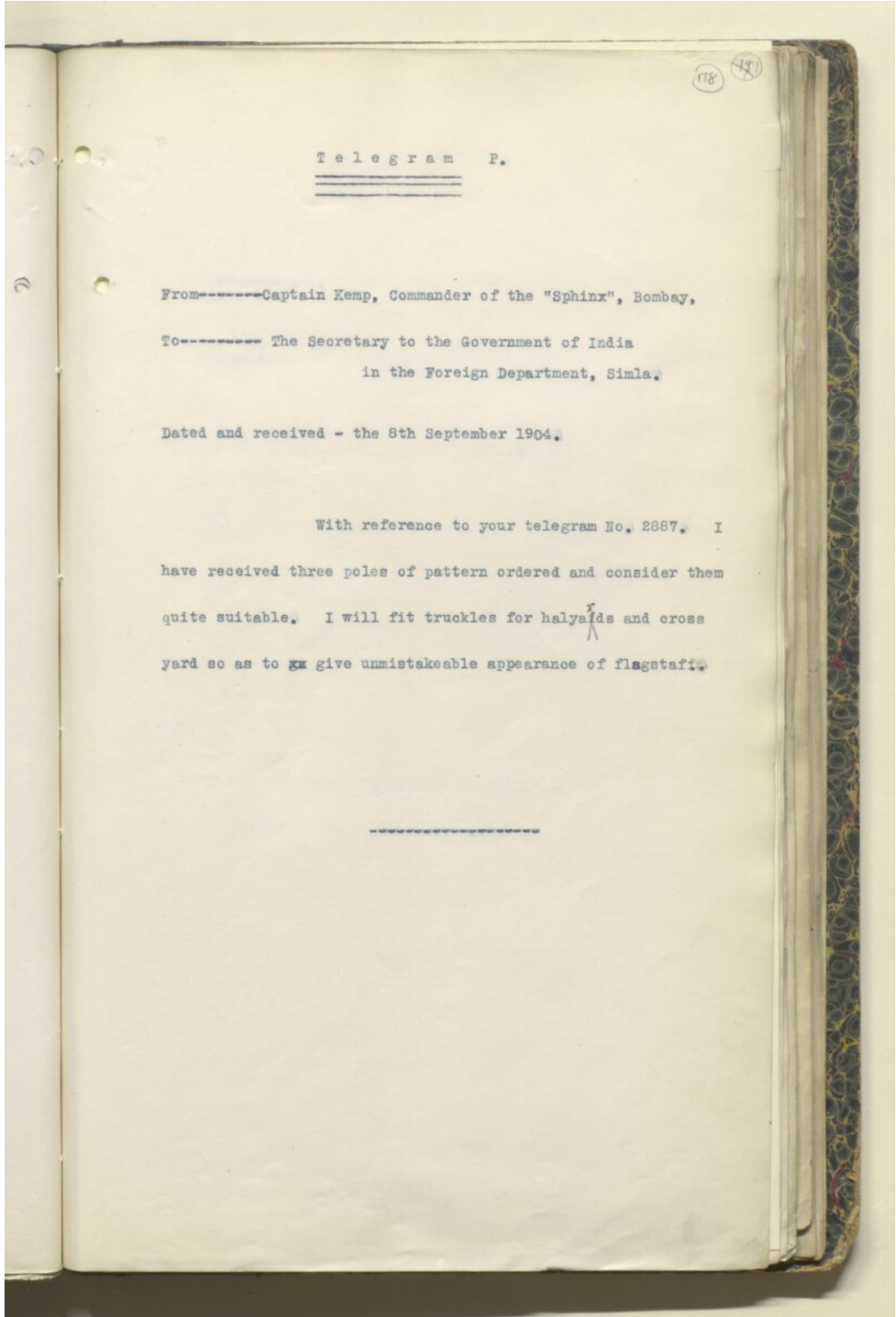


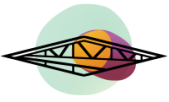
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٧ظ] [٤٥٤/٣٥٩]



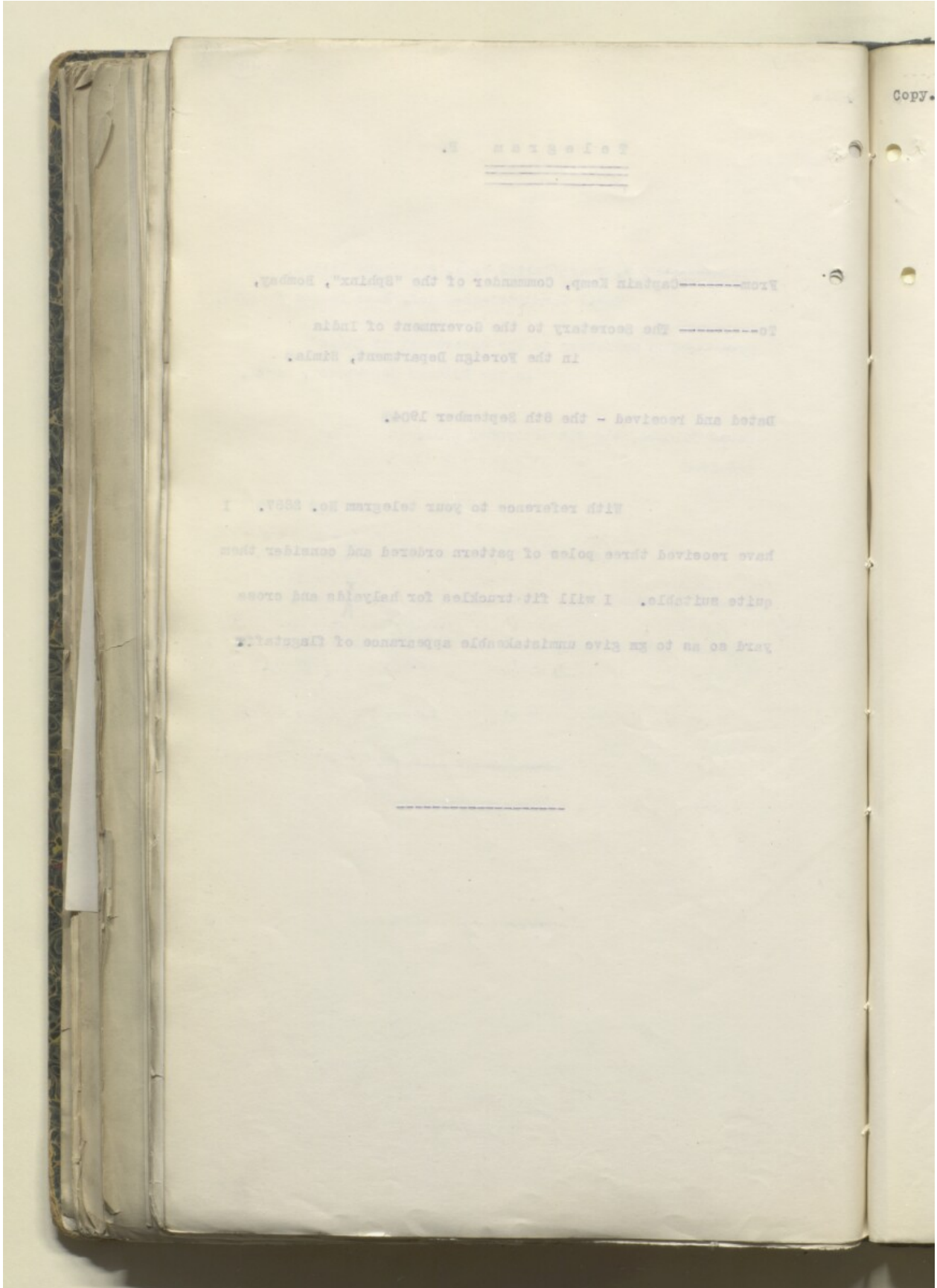


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٧٨و) [٤٥٤/٣٦٠]



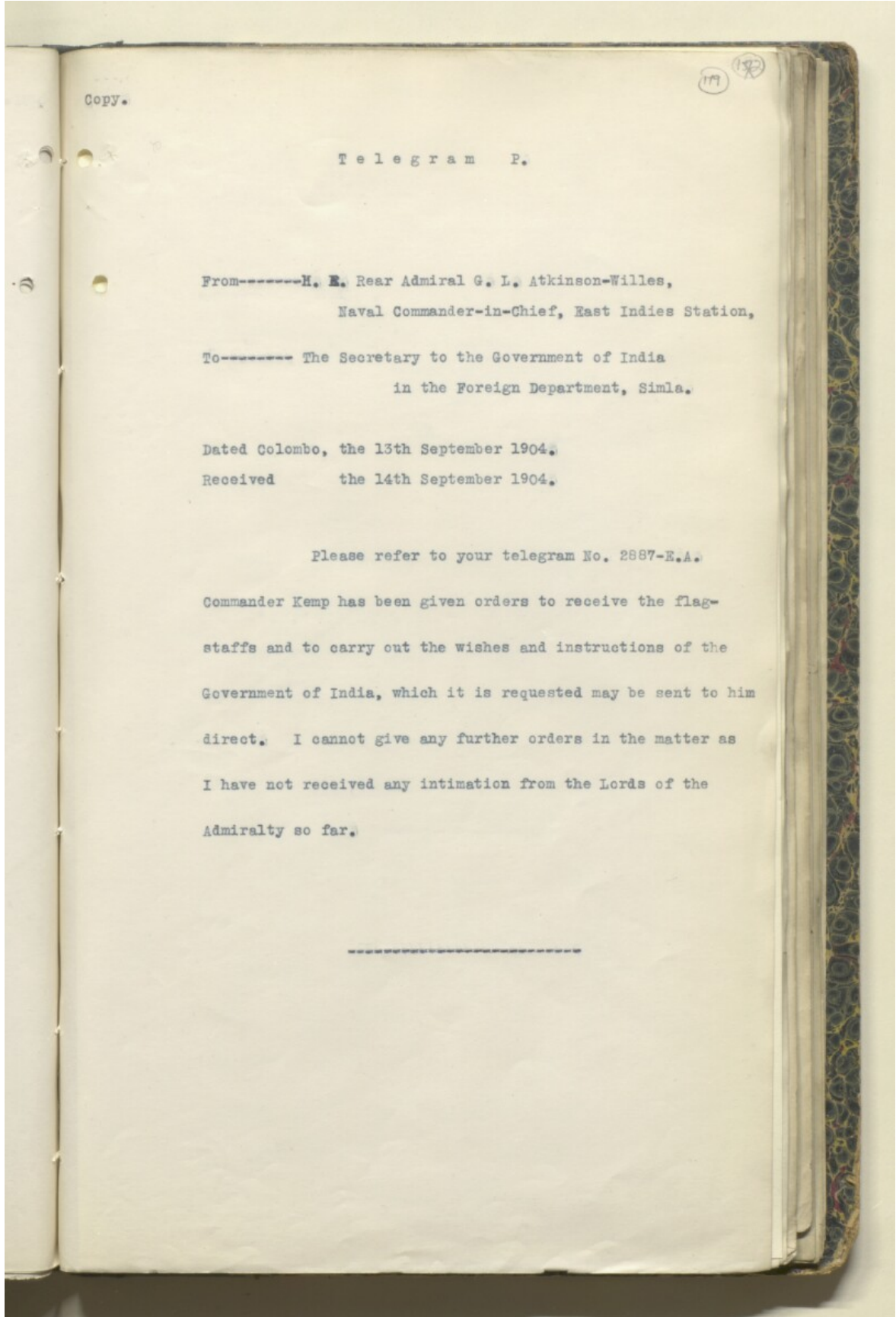


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٧٨ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٦١)



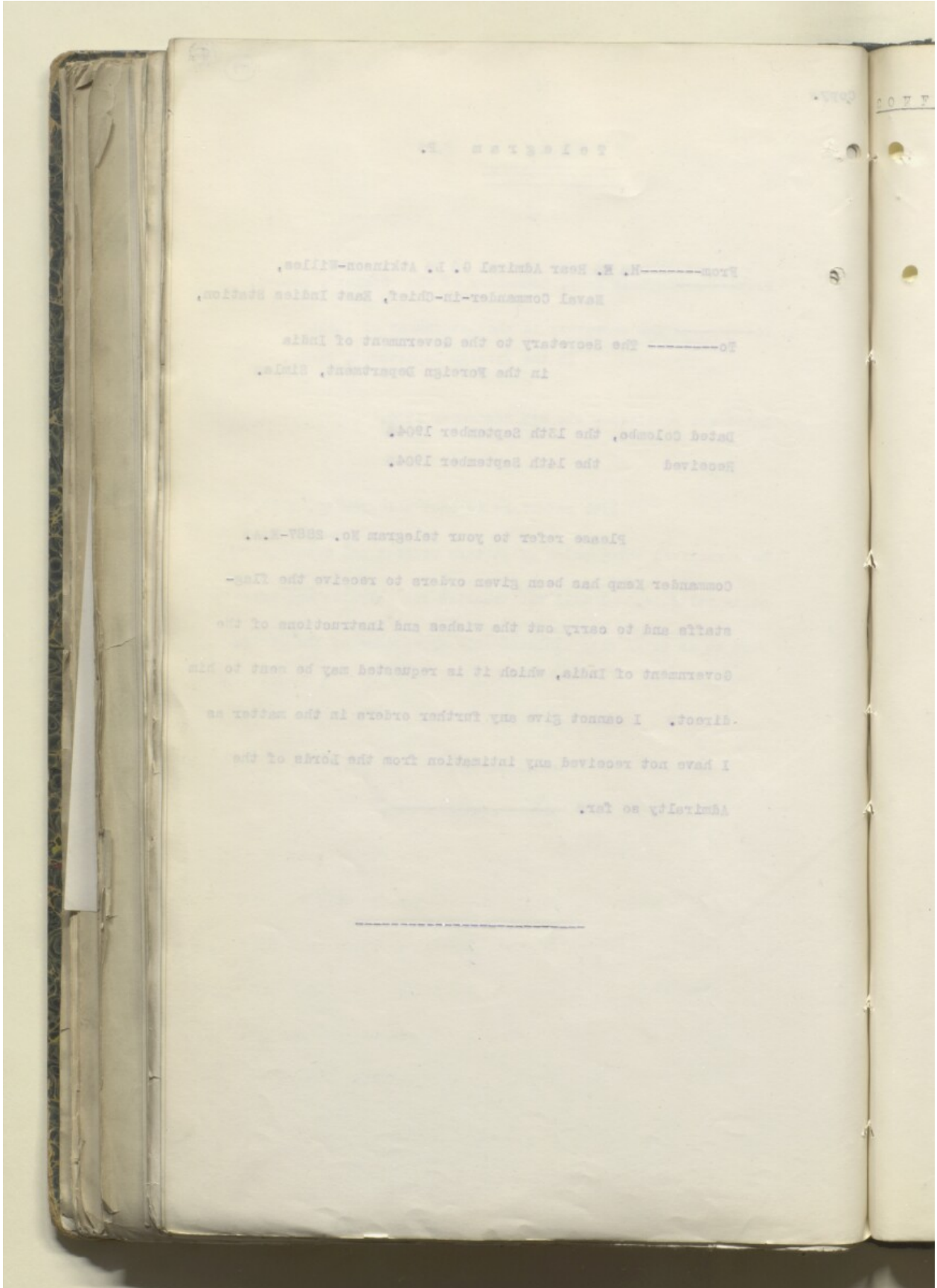


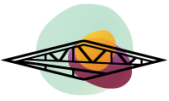
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام برىطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٩و] (٤٥٤/٣٦٢)



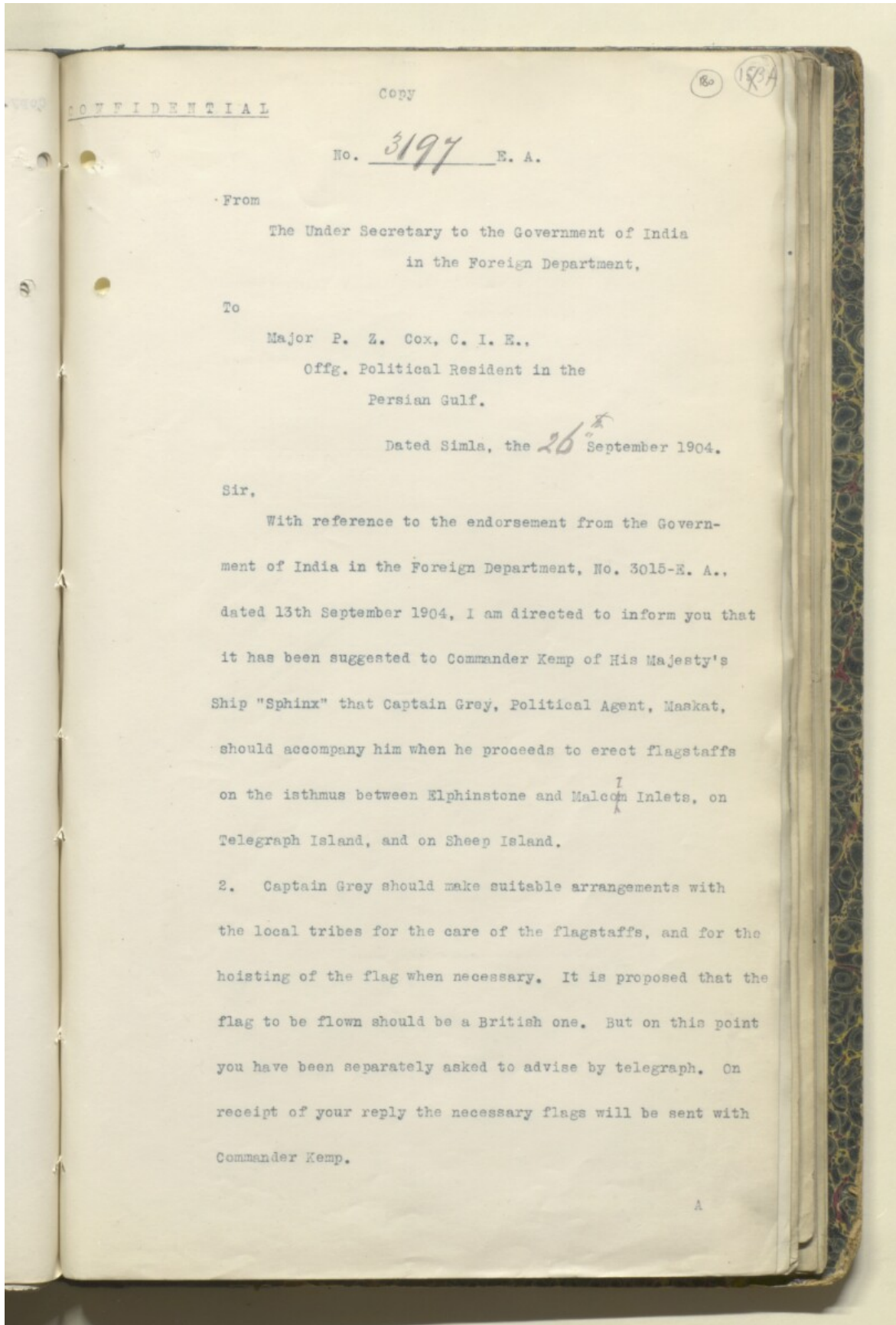


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٧٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٦٣)



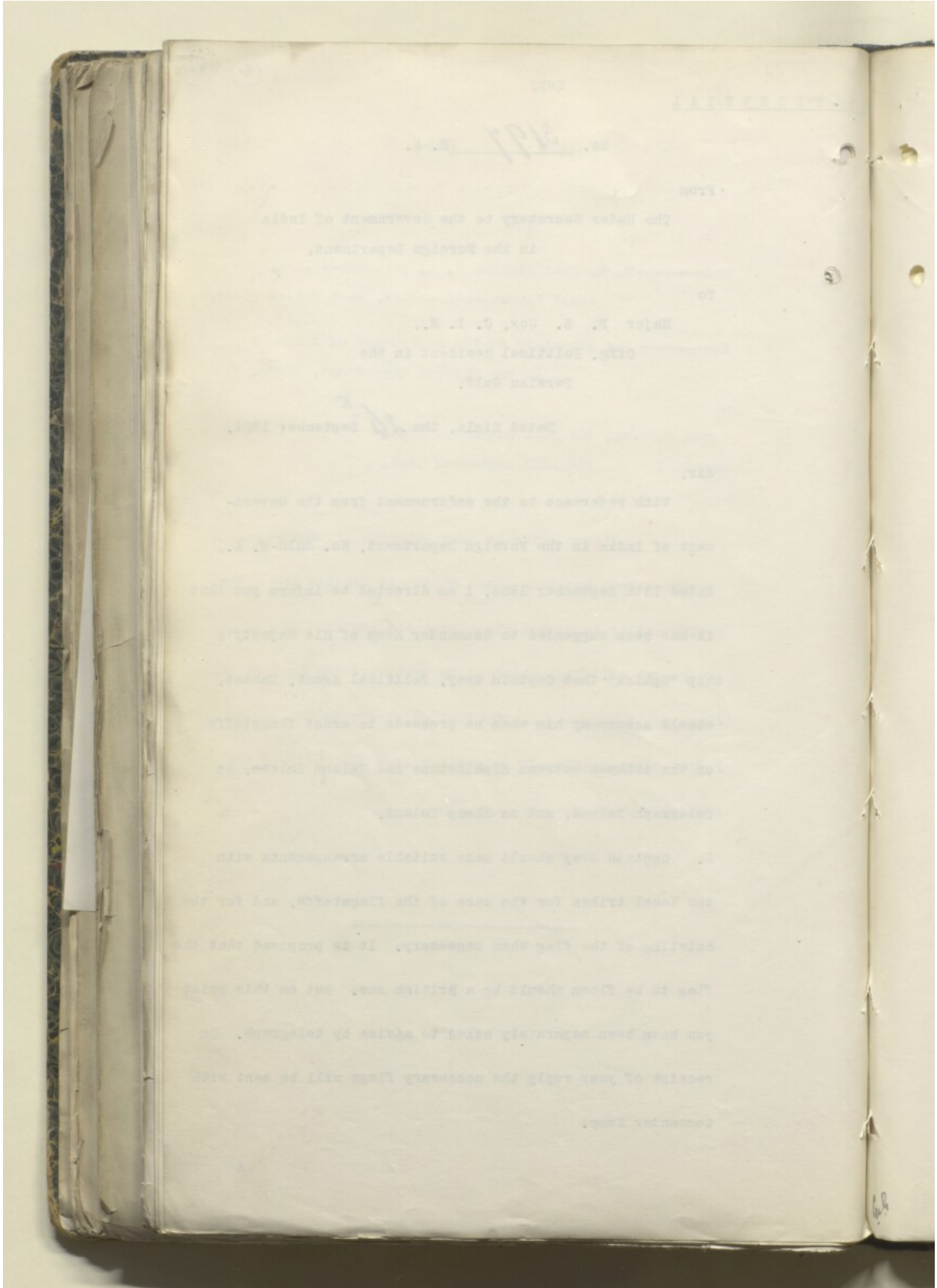


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٠] [٤٥٤/٣٦٤]



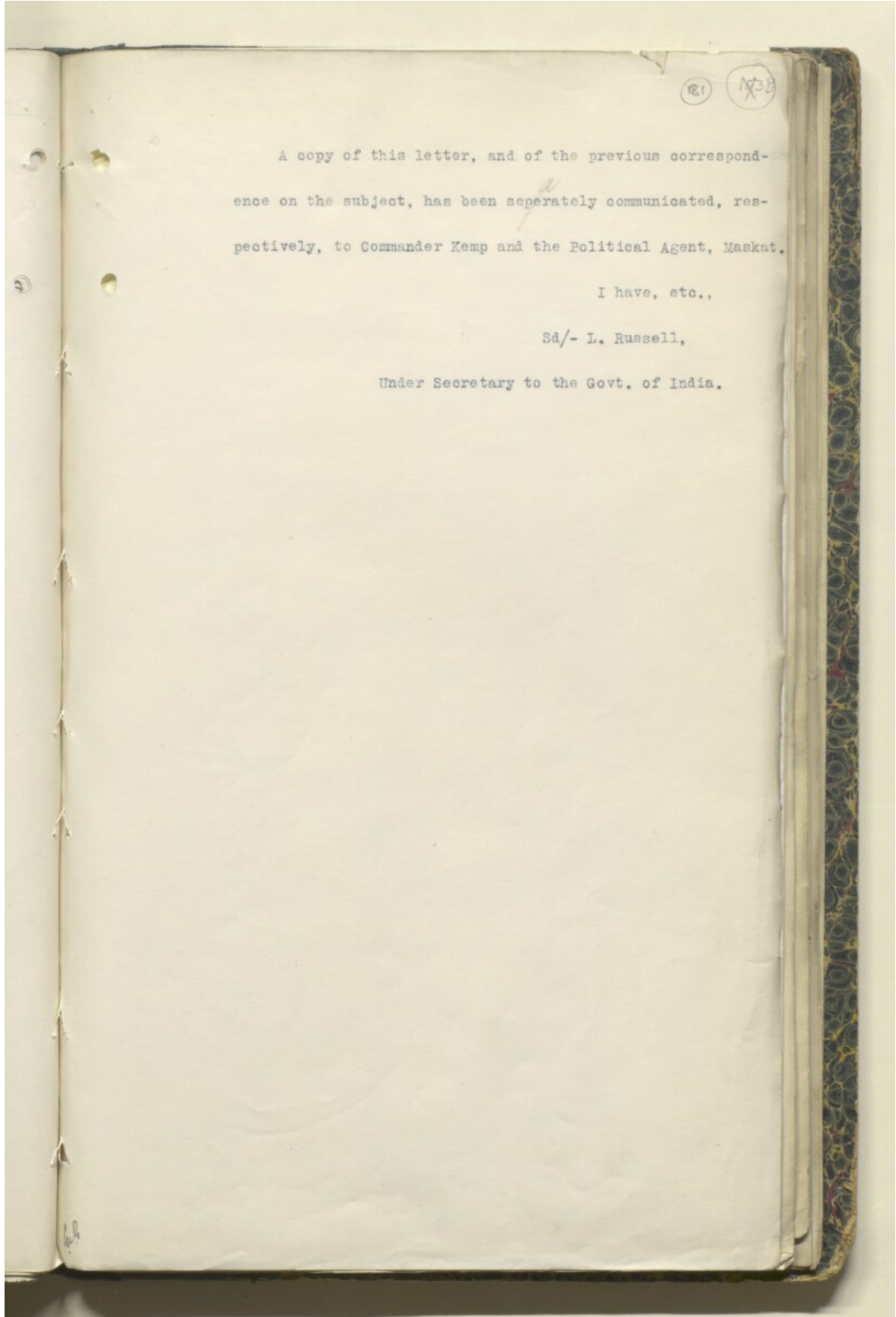


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٠اظ] (٤٥٤/٣٦٥)



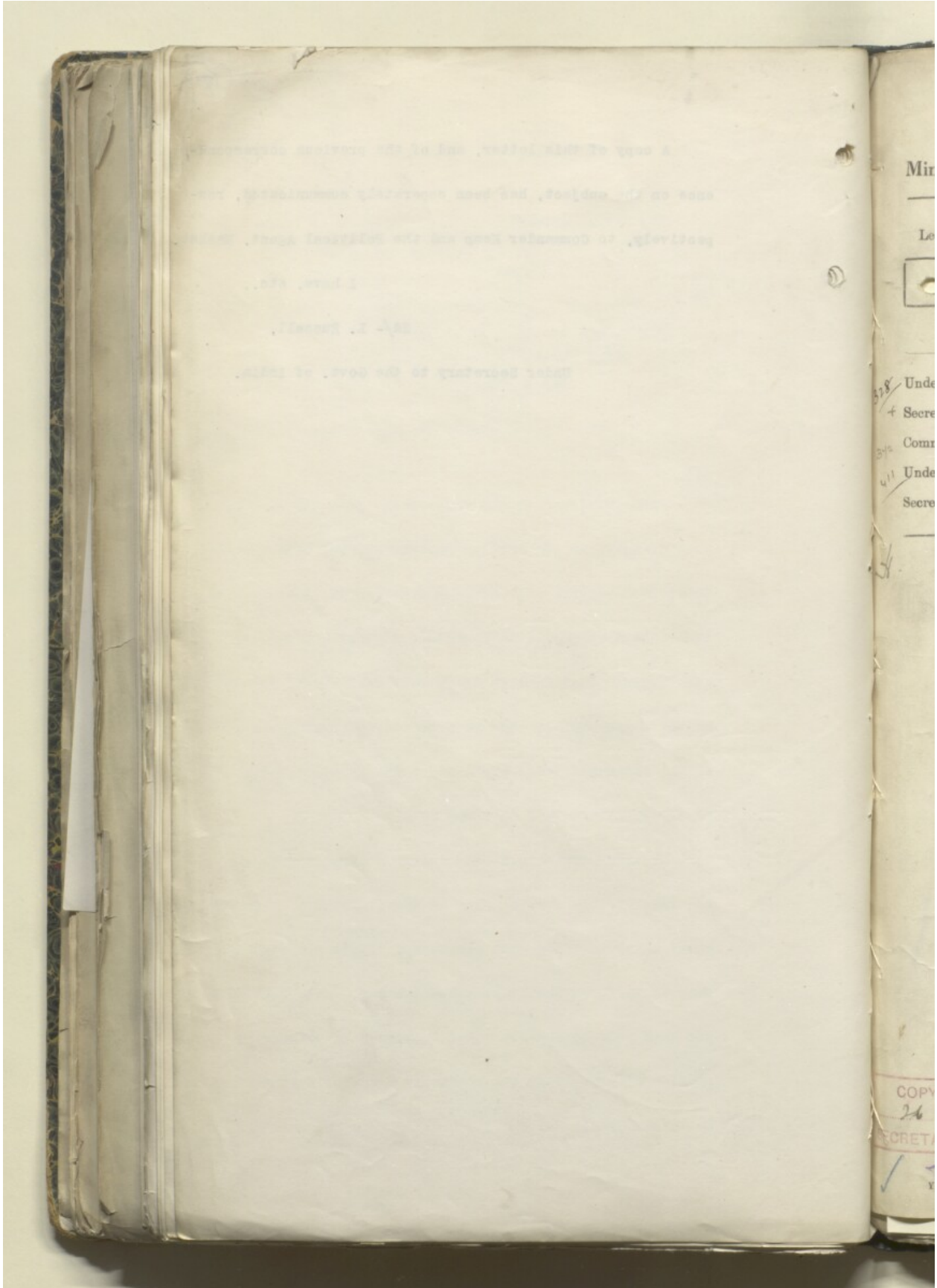


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٨١] (٤٥٤/٣٦٦)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨١ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٦٧)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٨٢) [٤٥٤/٣٦٨]

182

Register No. **3015** SECRET DEPARTMENT

Minute Paper.

Letter from **F.O.** Dated **17** August 1904
Rec. **19** August 1904

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	19 Aug	RK	<i>Persian Gulf.</i> Selection of naval bases by objection to hoisting British flag on Selephah Island and other points, provided it is done in the manner best calculated to avoid arousing undue attention.
+ Secretary of State	19	ag	
Committee	22	5-20	
Under Secretary.....	24	g/l	
Secretary of State			

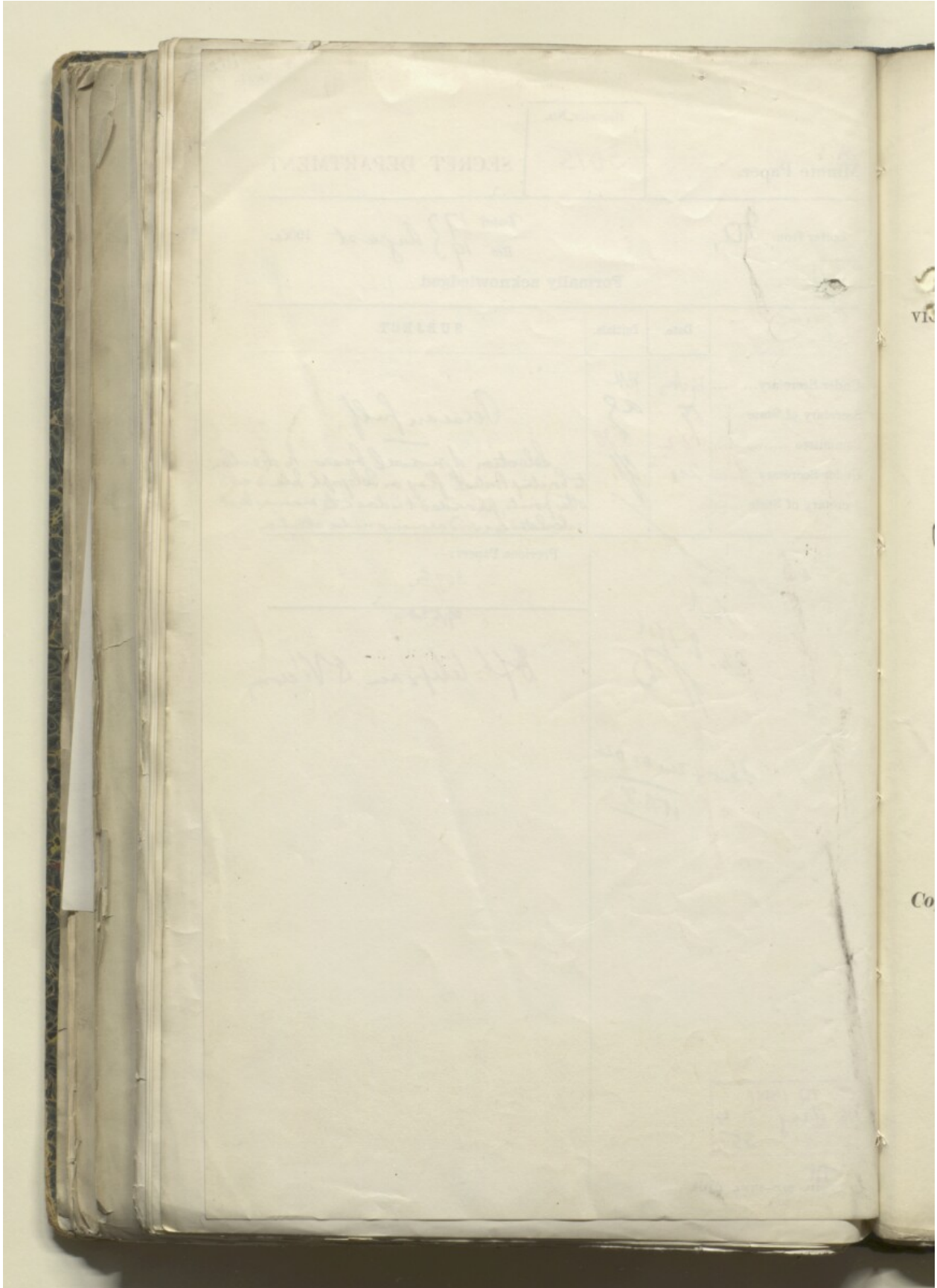
Previous Papers:—
357/04
Coptic India.
Off. Telegram to Vicoy.

sent 24-8-1904
W.S.P.

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.

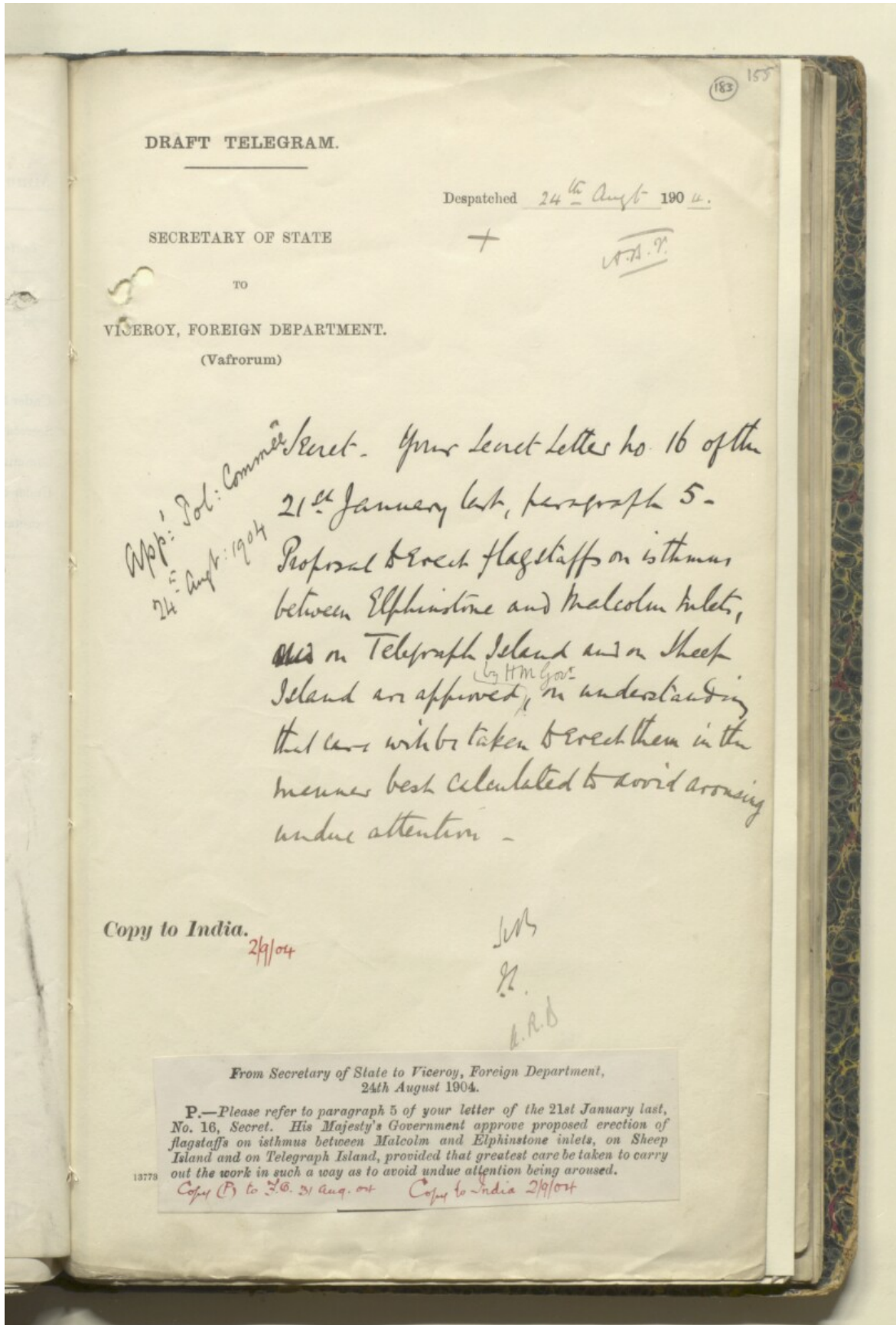


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٨٢ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٦٩)



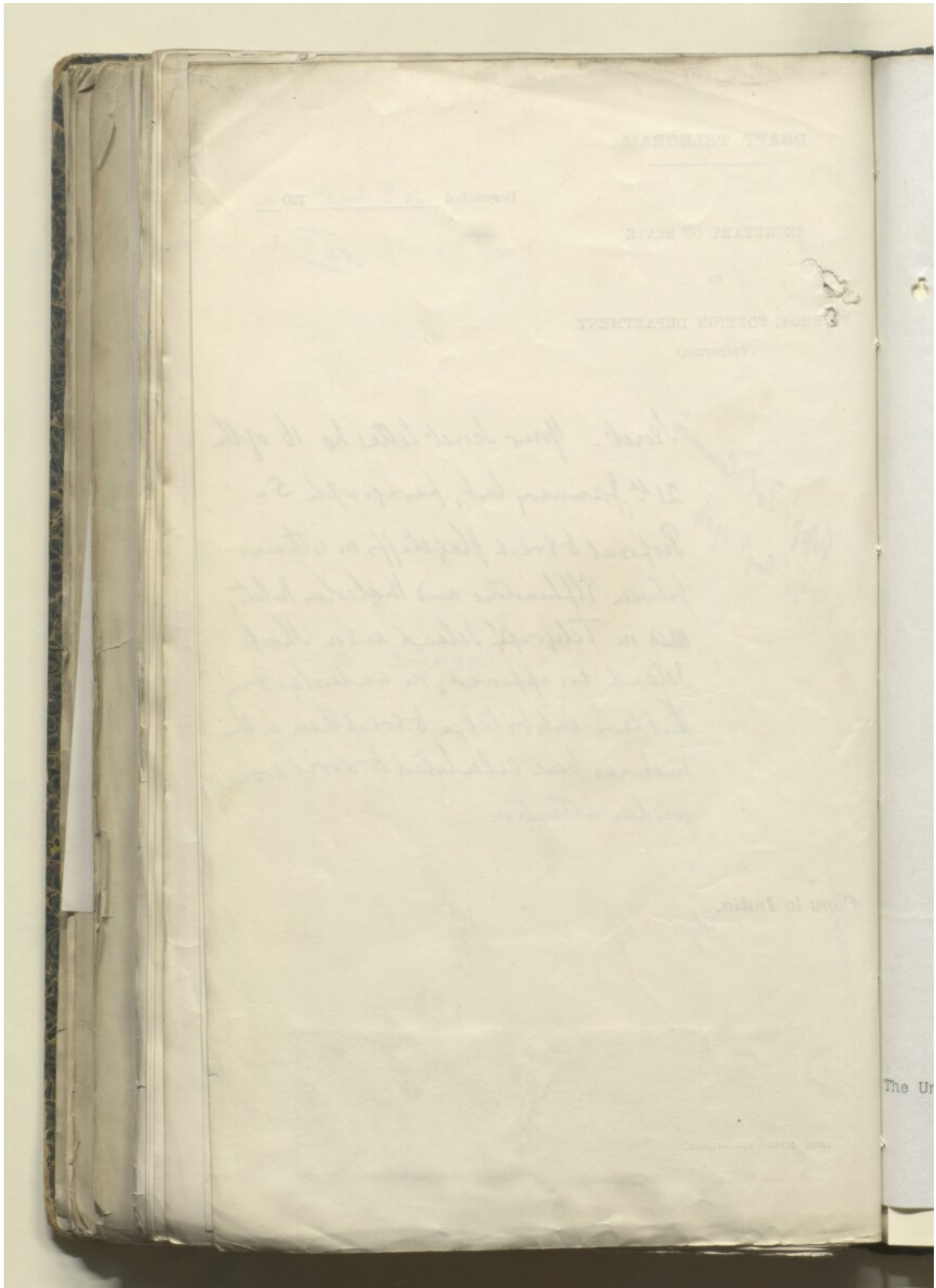


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(٤٥٤/٣٧٠) [١٨٣]



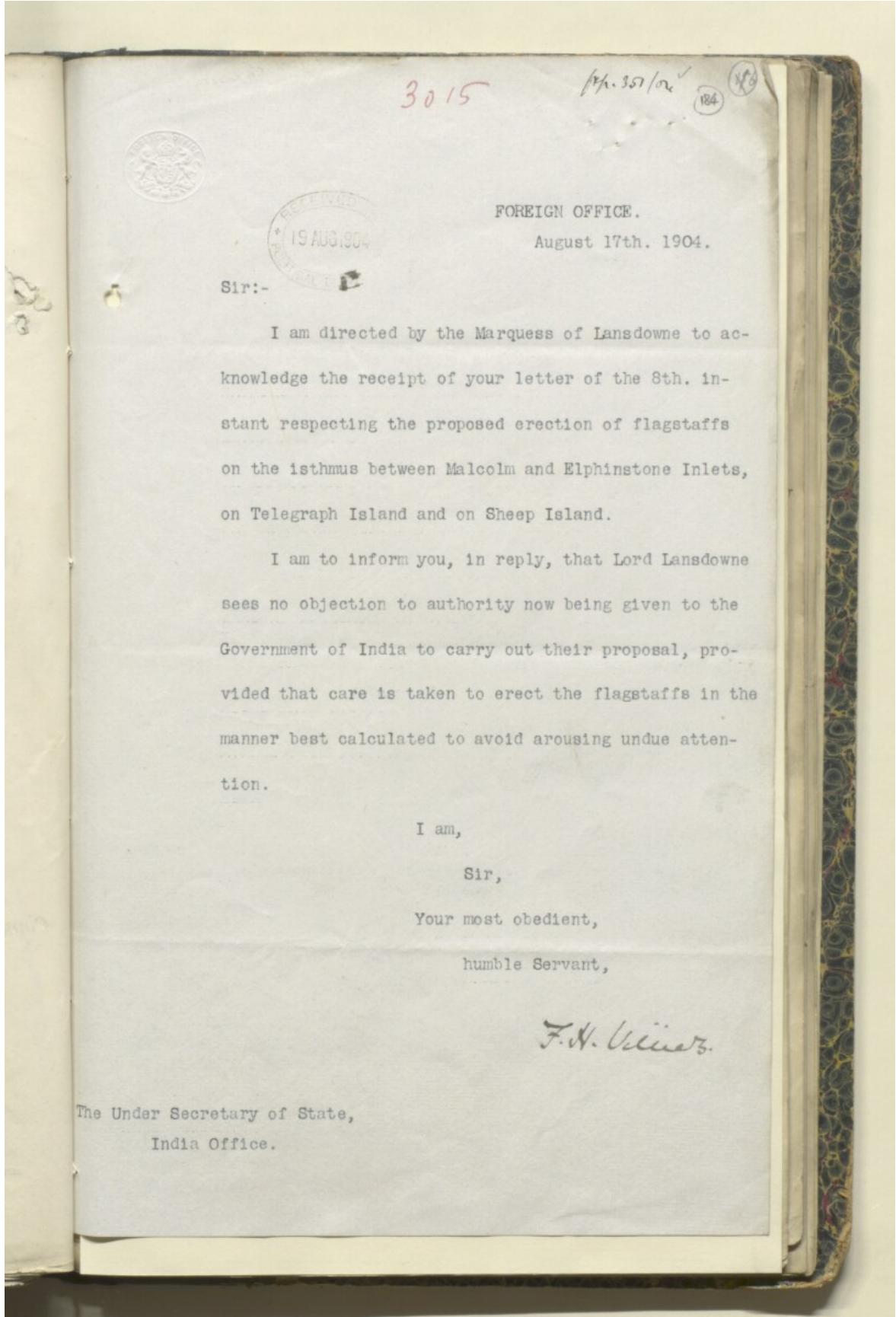


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٨٣ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٧١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٤] [٤٥٤/٣٧٢]





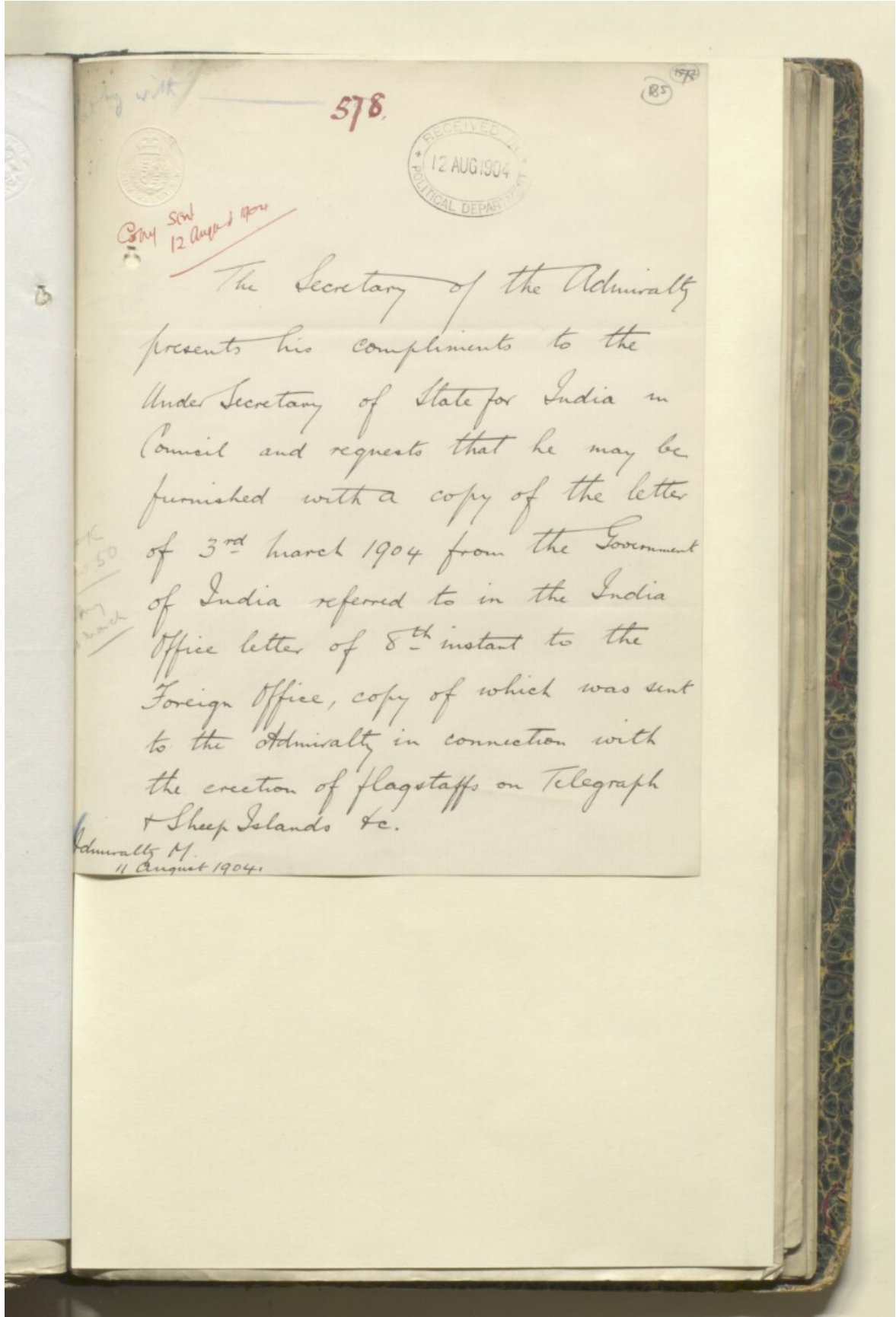
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٤ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٧٣)





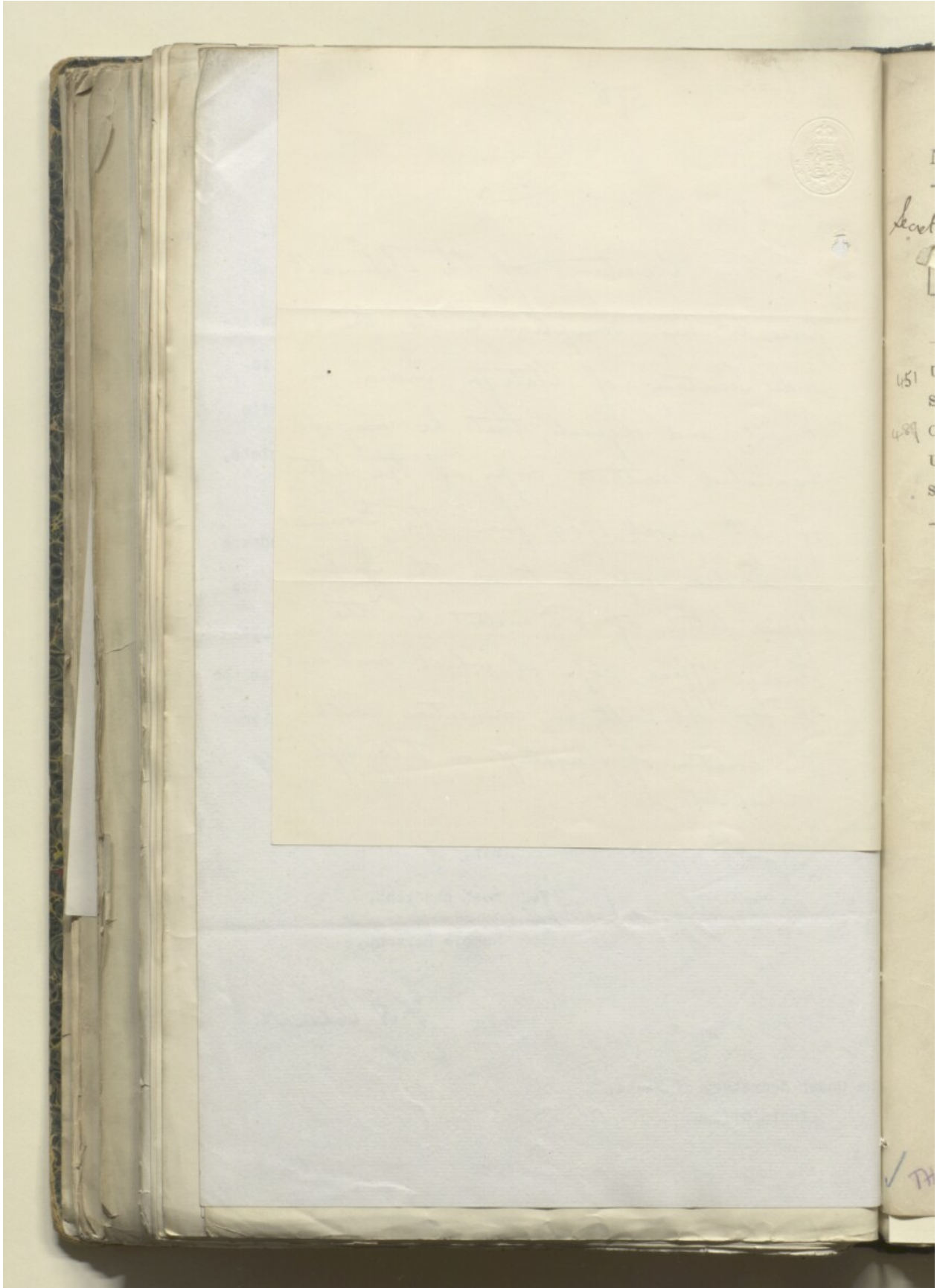
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[١٨٥] (٤٥٤/٣٧٤)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٧٥)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[١٨٦و] (٤٥٤/٣٧٦)

3015

Register No. 578

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 50, Dated 3 March 1904, Rec. 21

Formally acknowledged W.W.W.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
451 Under Secretary.....	23 March	W.W.	Persian Gulf. Proposed flying naval base at Khor Kawi
Secretary of State	23	W.W.	
489 Committee	24	W.W.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
357.

Copy to F.O. & Admiralty
(with reference to letter of 24 Feb. 04)
30/3/04

Seen Political Committee.
28 March 1904

*
See No. 487 attached

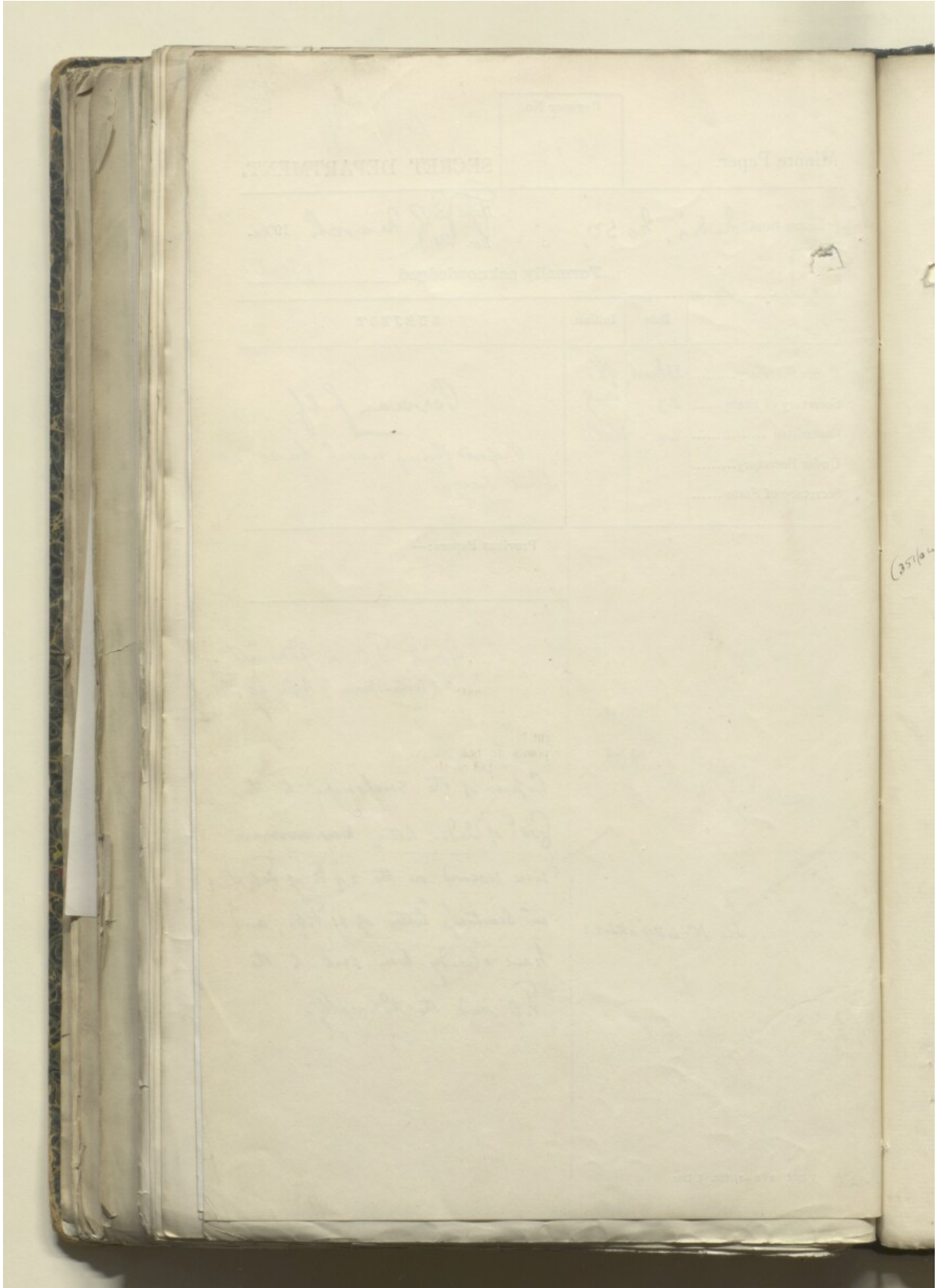
Copies of the enclosure to the Govt. of India letter ~~was received~~ were received on the 29th of Feb. last in Secretary's letter of 11 Feb., and have already been sent to the F.O. and the Admiralty.

✓ TH

Y 8964. 3900—7/1903. I. 1909.

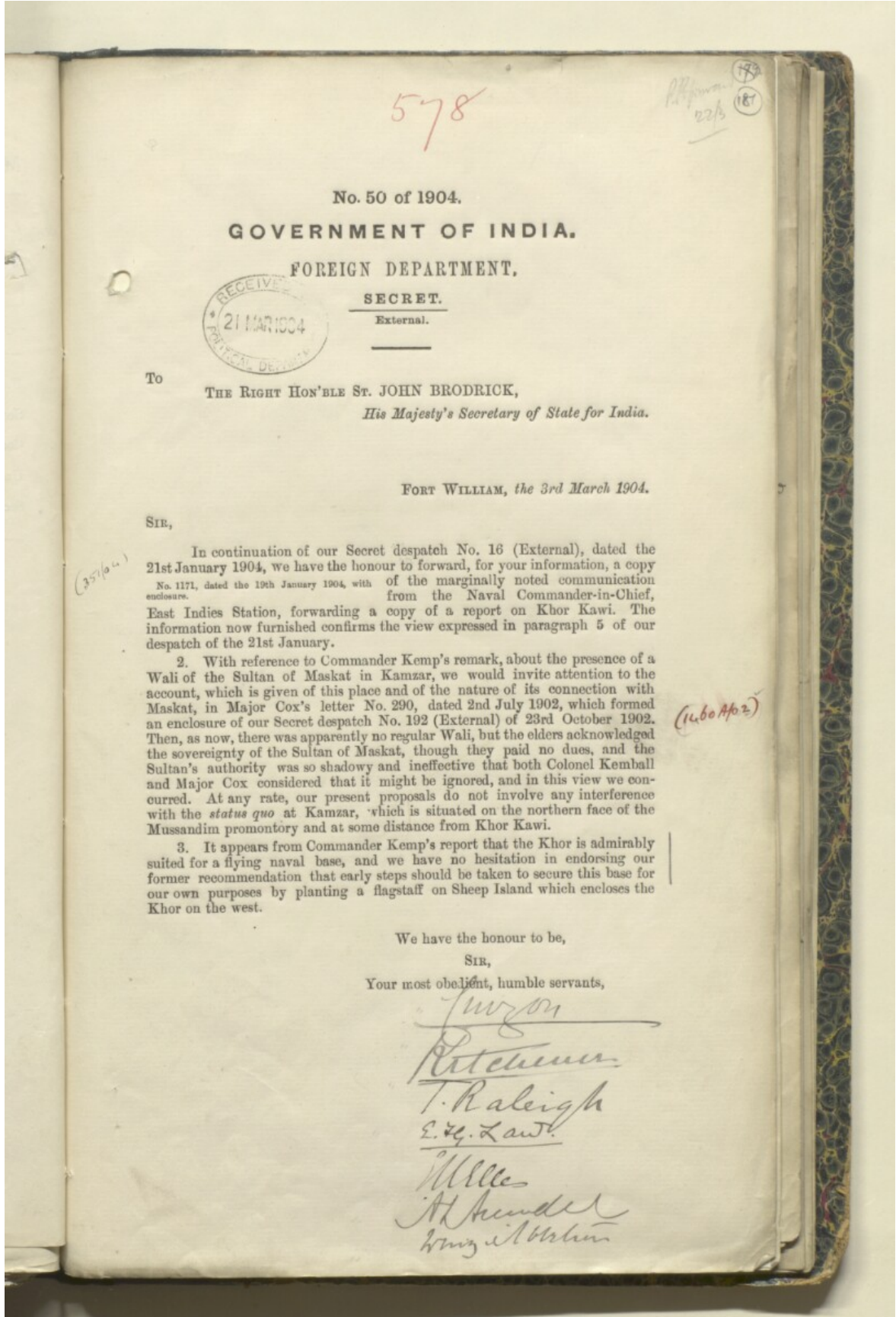


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٦ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٧٧)



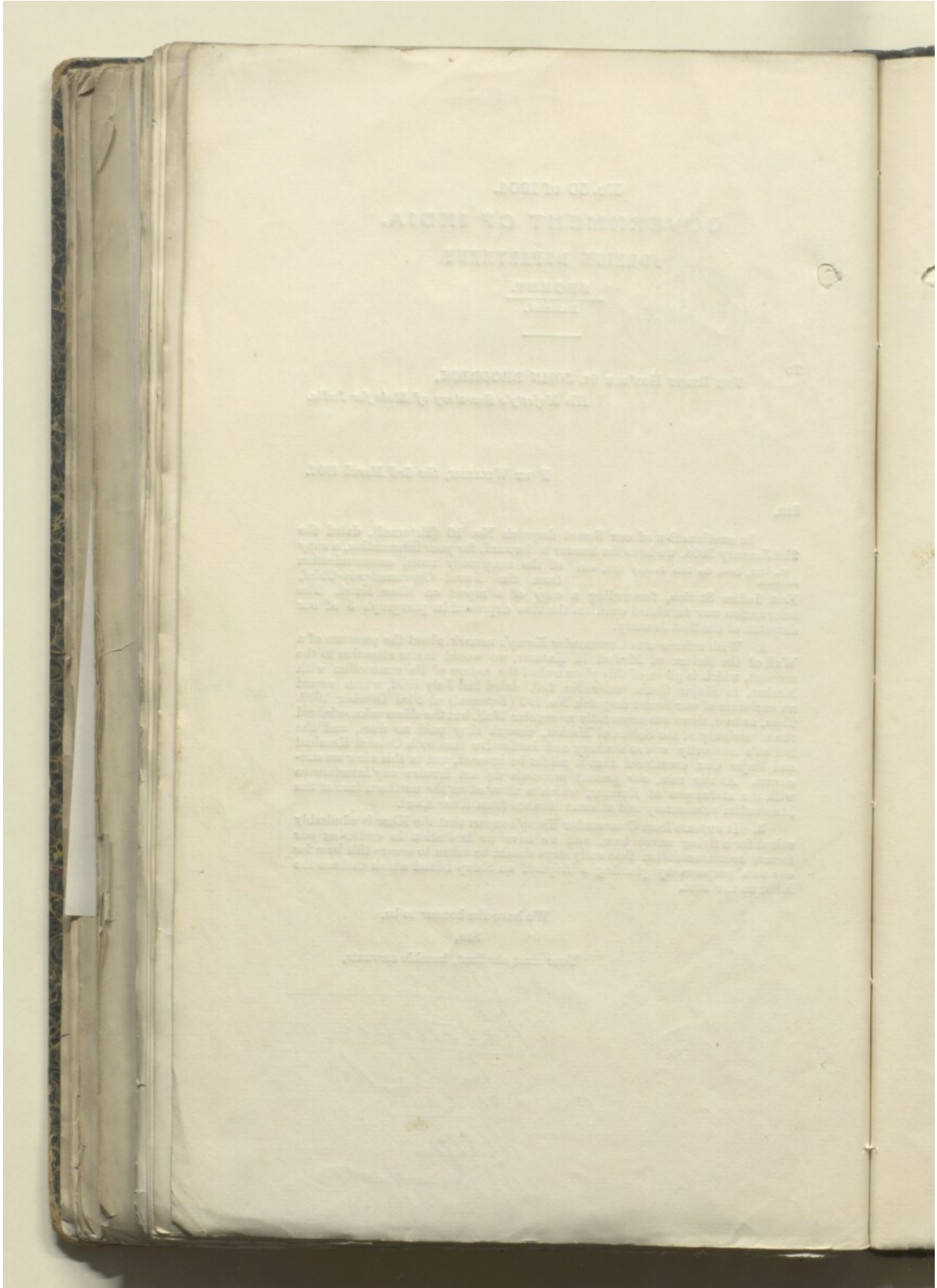


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٨٧) [٤٥٤/٣٧٨]



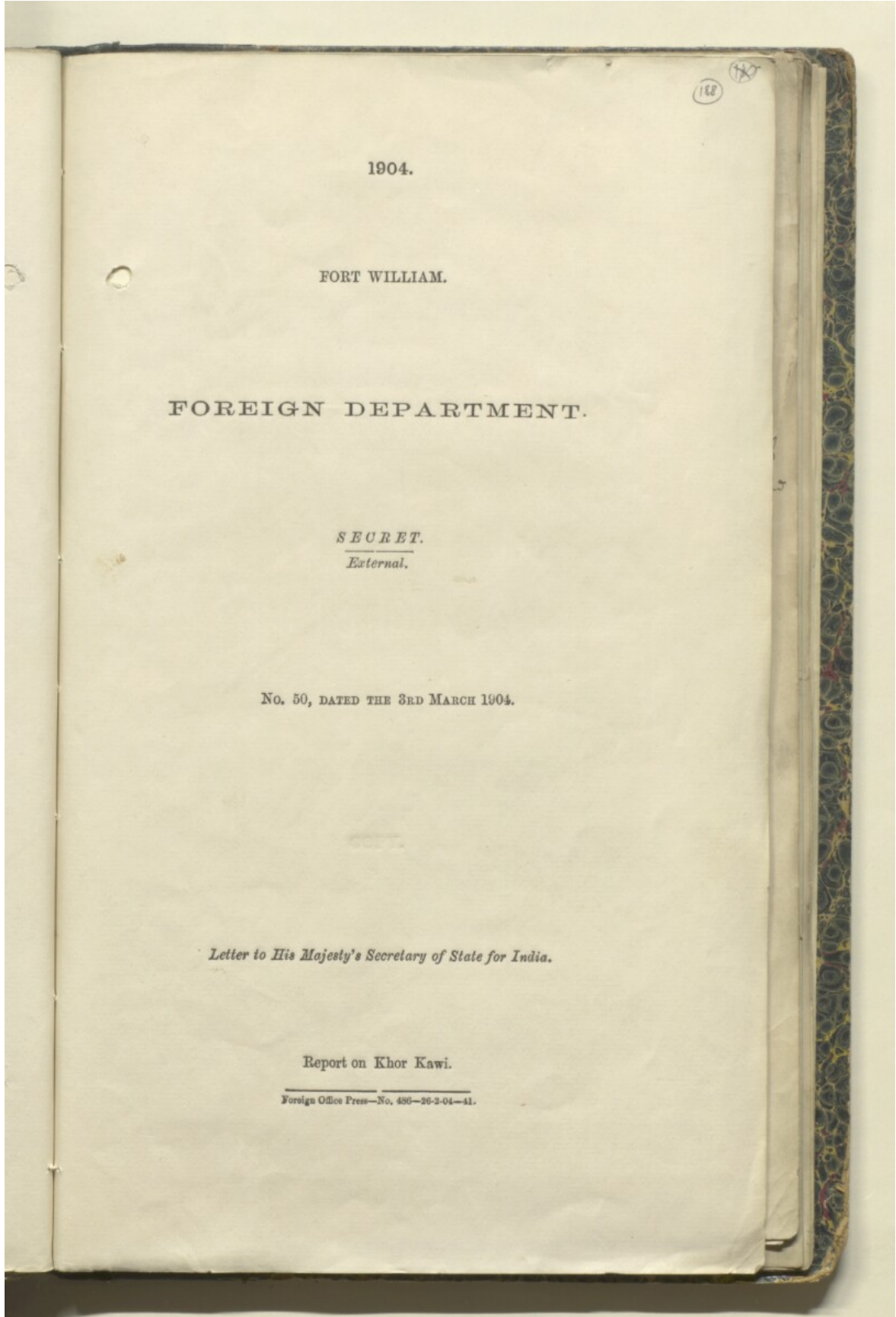


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٧ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٧٩)



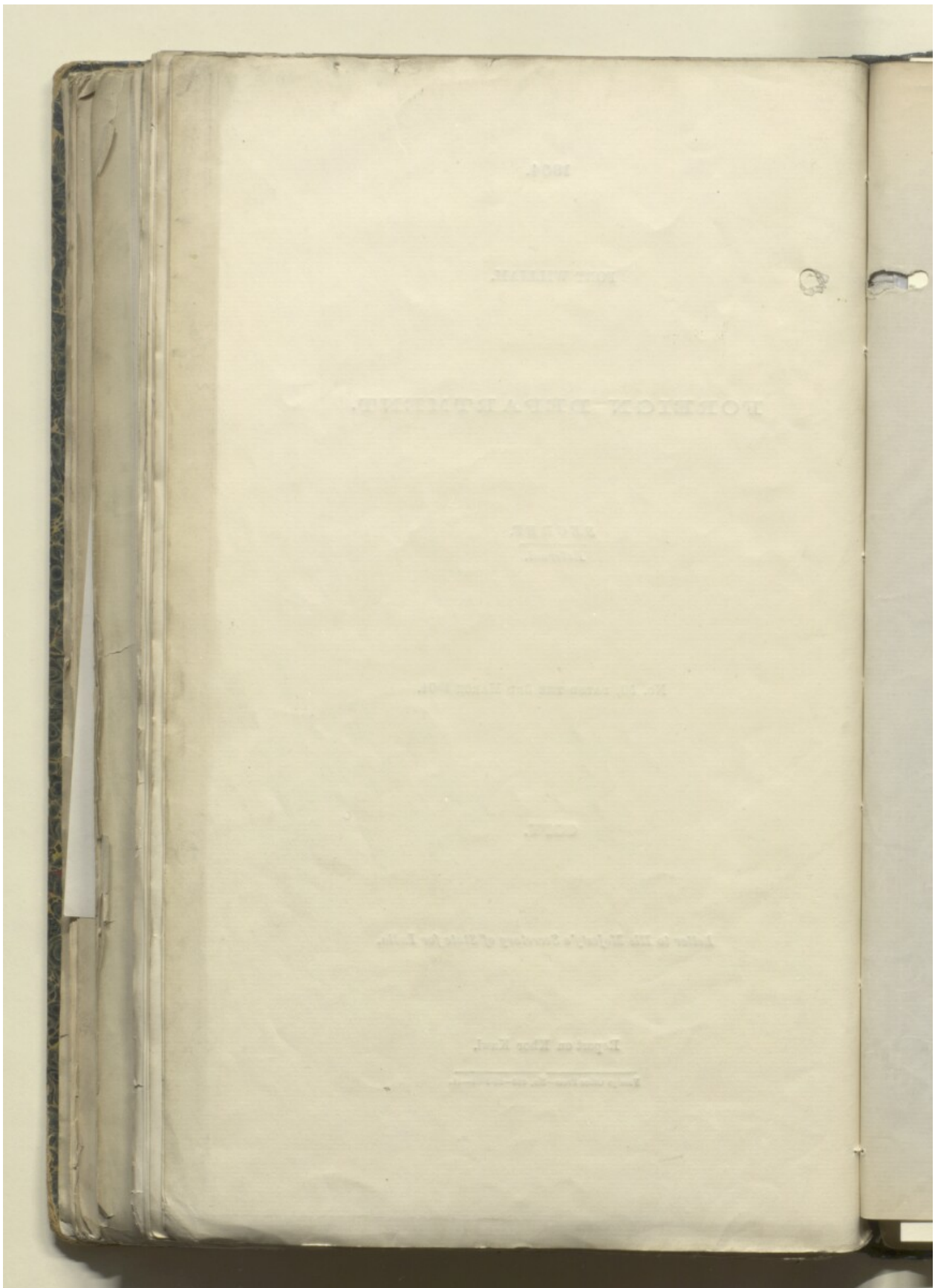


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٨ و] (٤٥٤/٣٨٠)



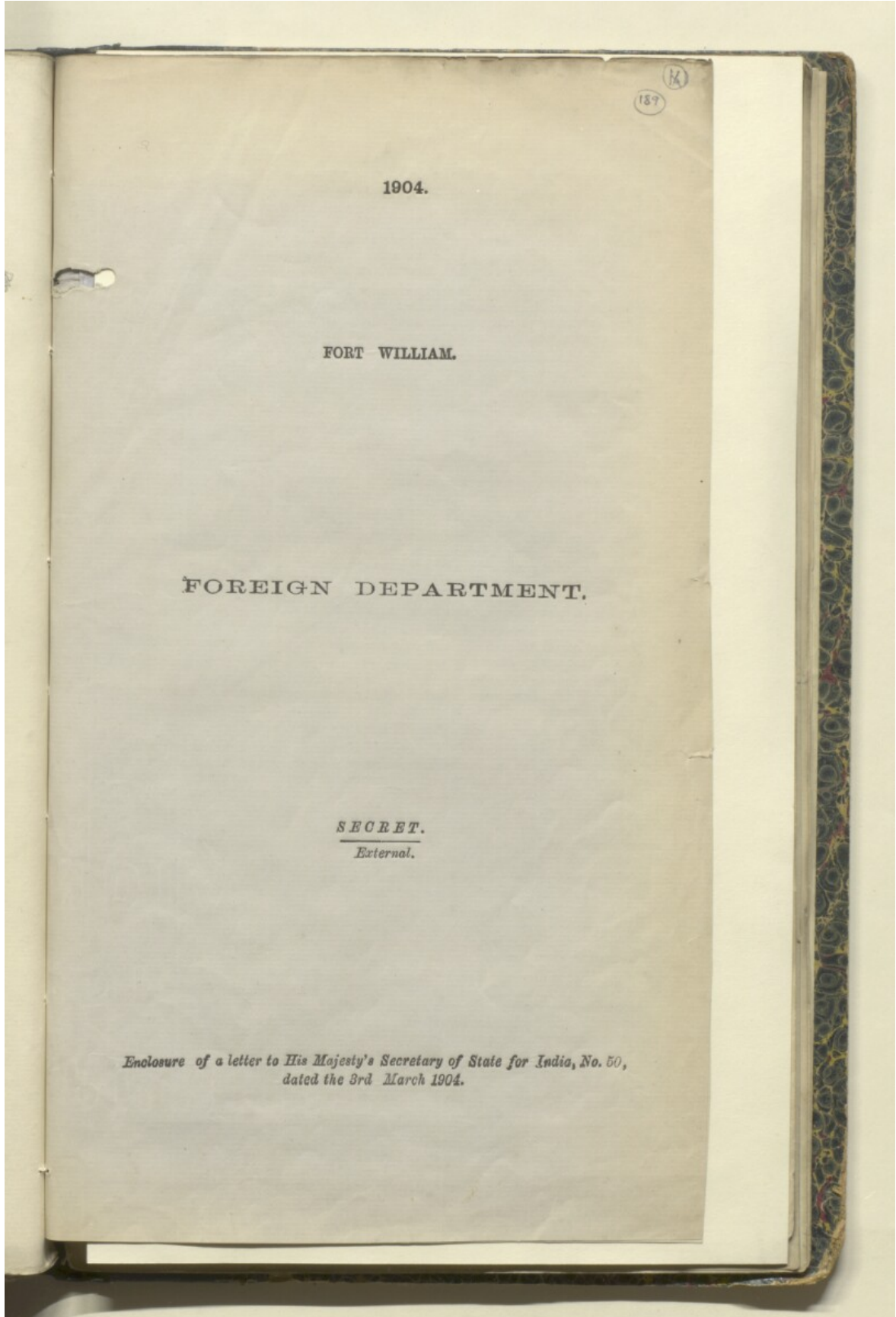


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٨ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٨١)



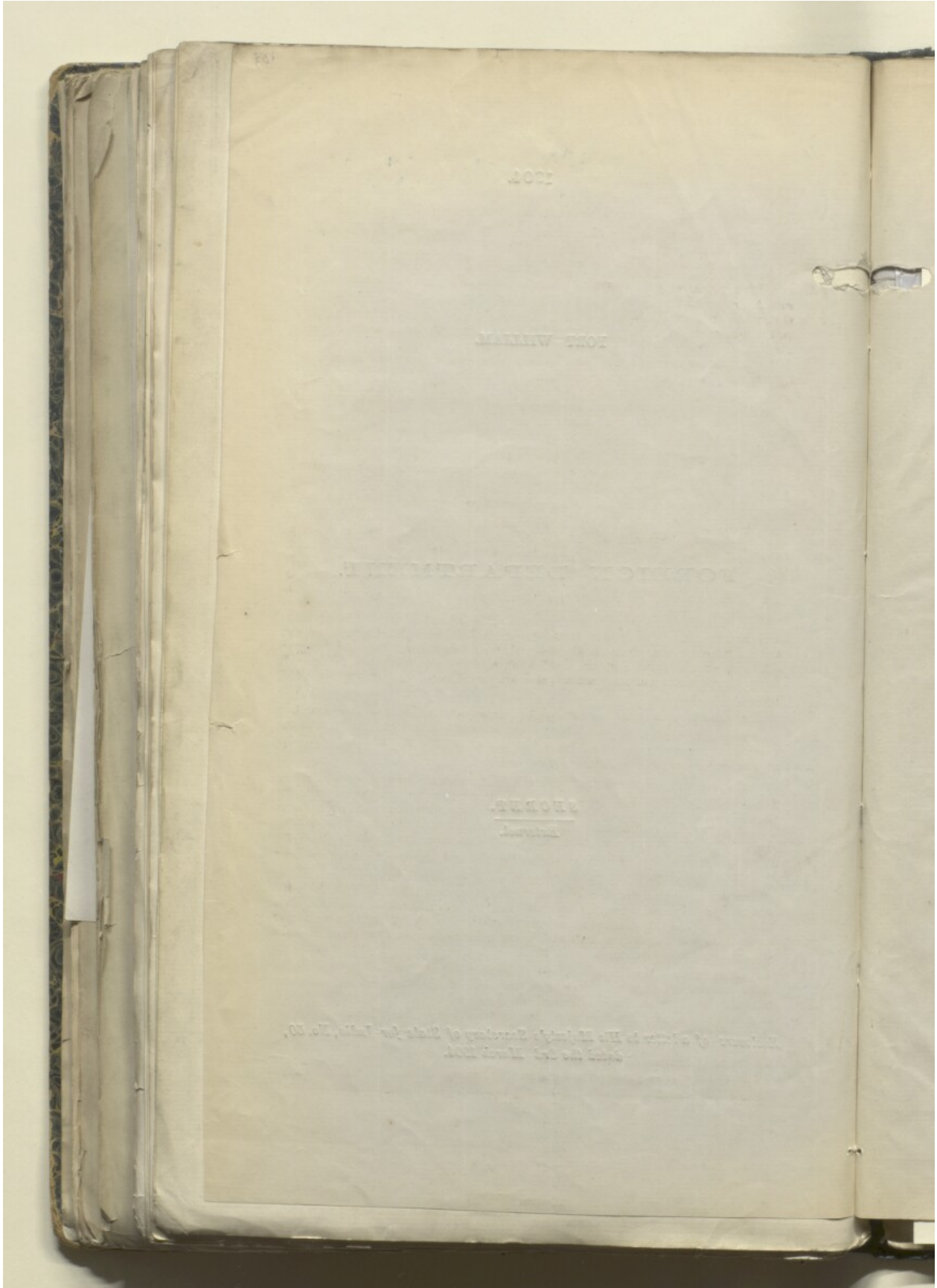


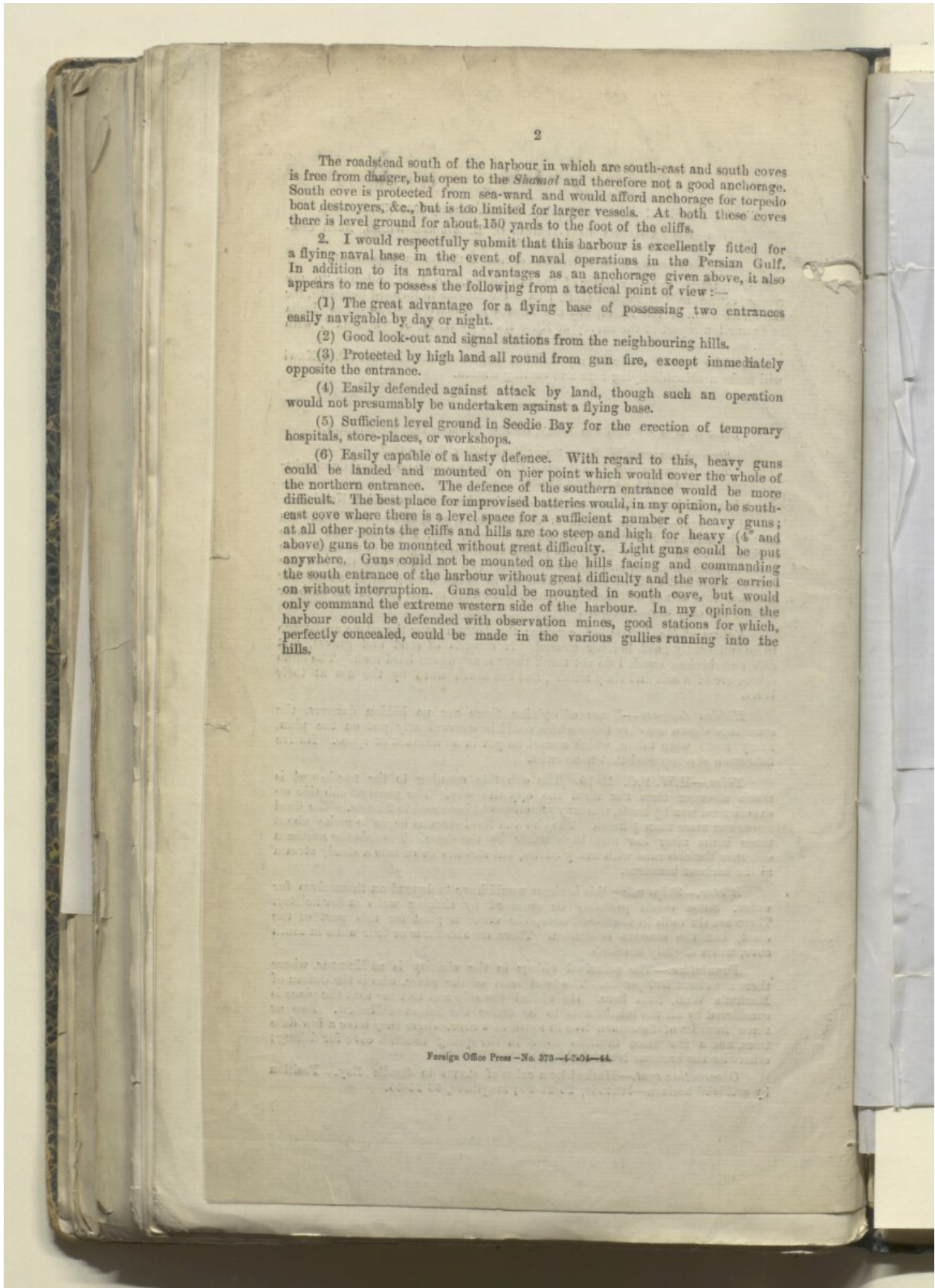
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٩و] (٤٥٤/٣٨٢)





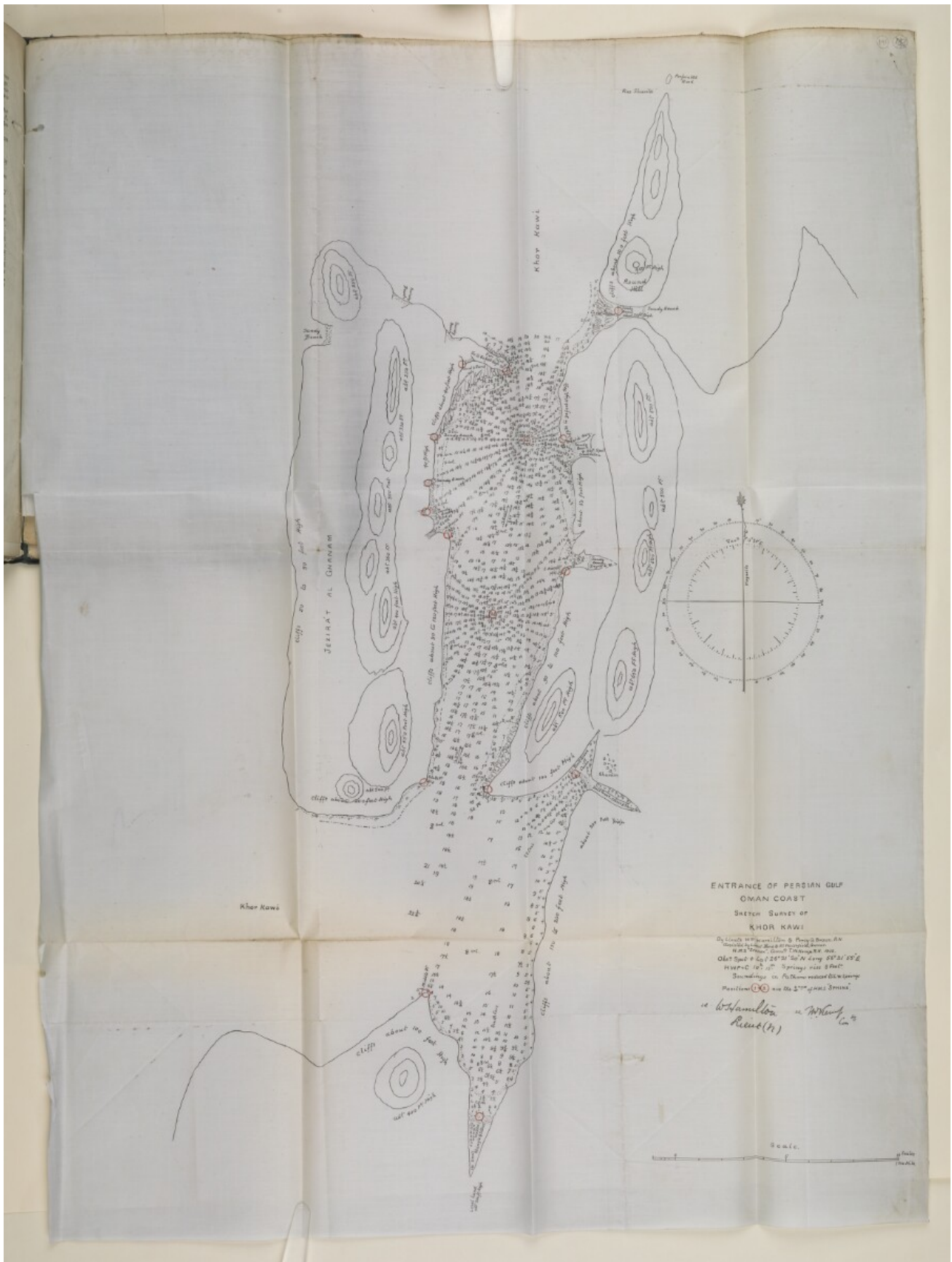
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٨٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٨٣)





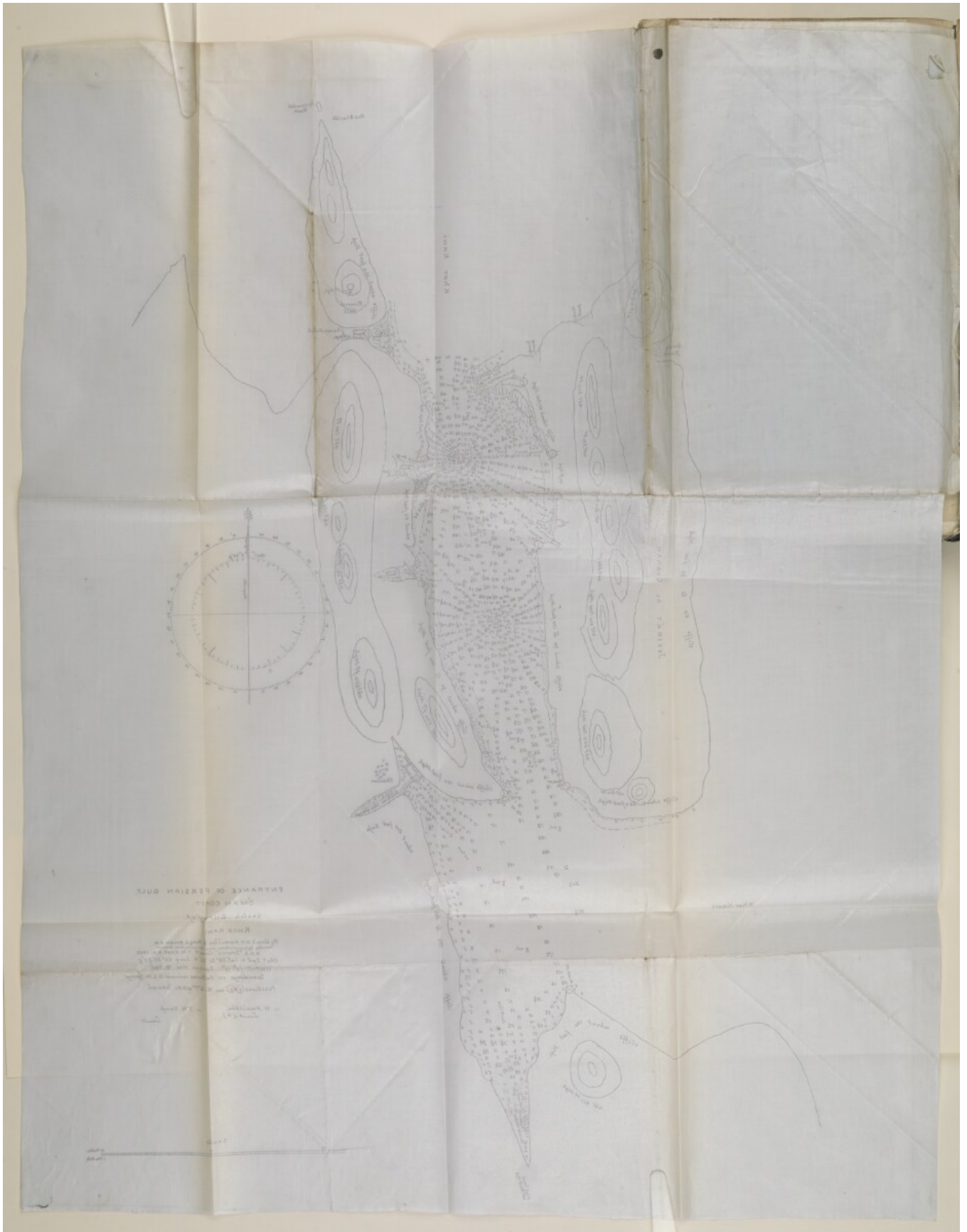


"مدخل الساحل العُماني على الخليج العربي؛ ملخص خريطة مبدئية لخور قوي"
(٢/١) [١٩١١]





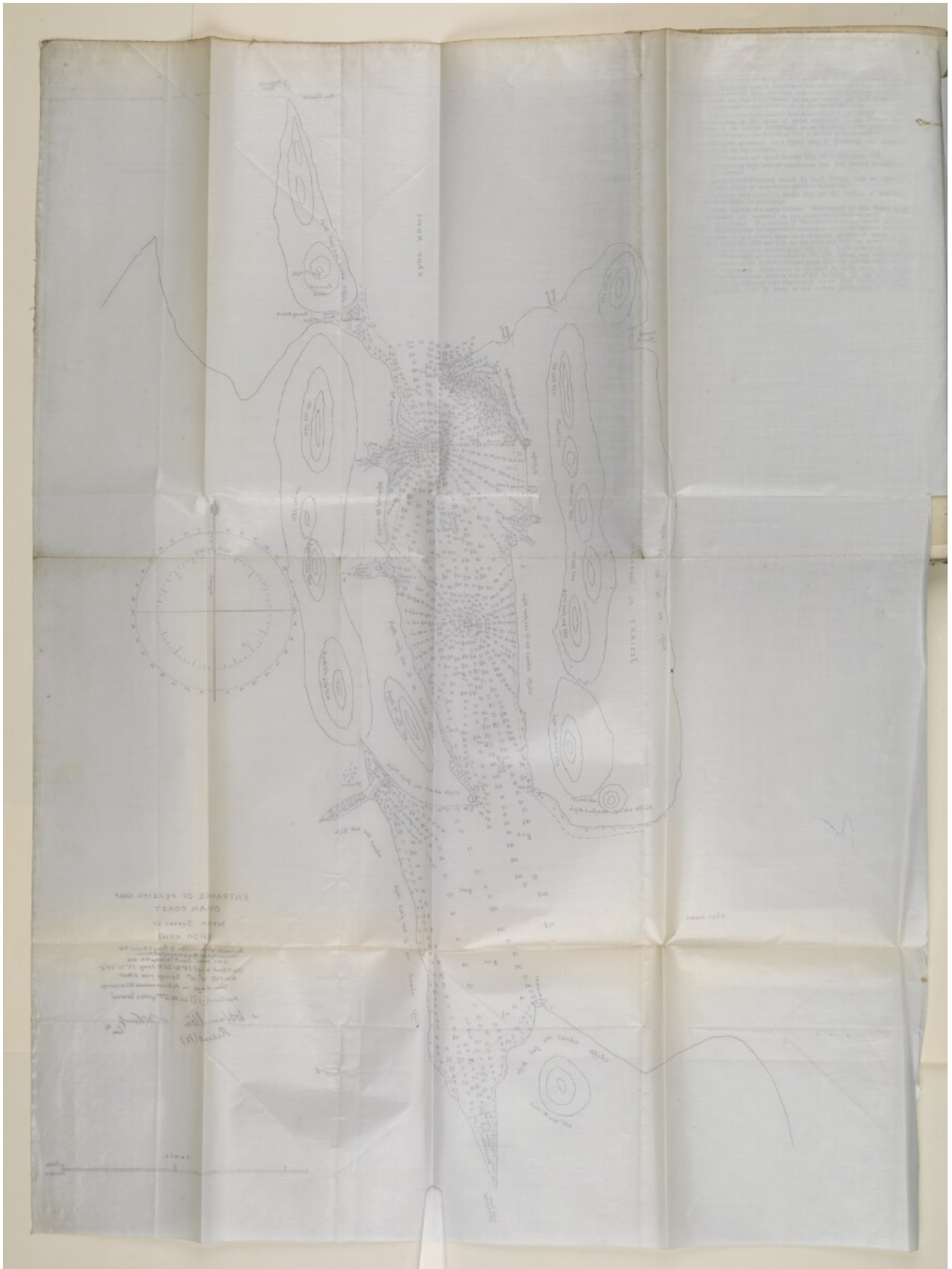
"مدخل الساحل العُماني على الخليج العربي؛ ملخص خريطة مبدئية لخور قوي"
[١٩١ظ] (٢/٢)





"مدخل الساحل العُماني على الخليج العربي؛ ملخص خريطة مبدئية لخور قوي"

(١٩٢٠ ظ) [٢/٢]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٣] [٤٥٤/٣٩٠]

109

Register No. 357

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from _____ Dated 1904. Rec. _____

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
1073 Under Secretary.....	25 July	VK	Persian Gulf Selection of Naval bases - question of hoisting British flag on Felyphe Island and other points
+ Secretary of State	25	al	
445 Committee	26	S-20.	
30 Under Secretary.....	3 Aug.	VK	
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—

Sign al 6 Aug 04

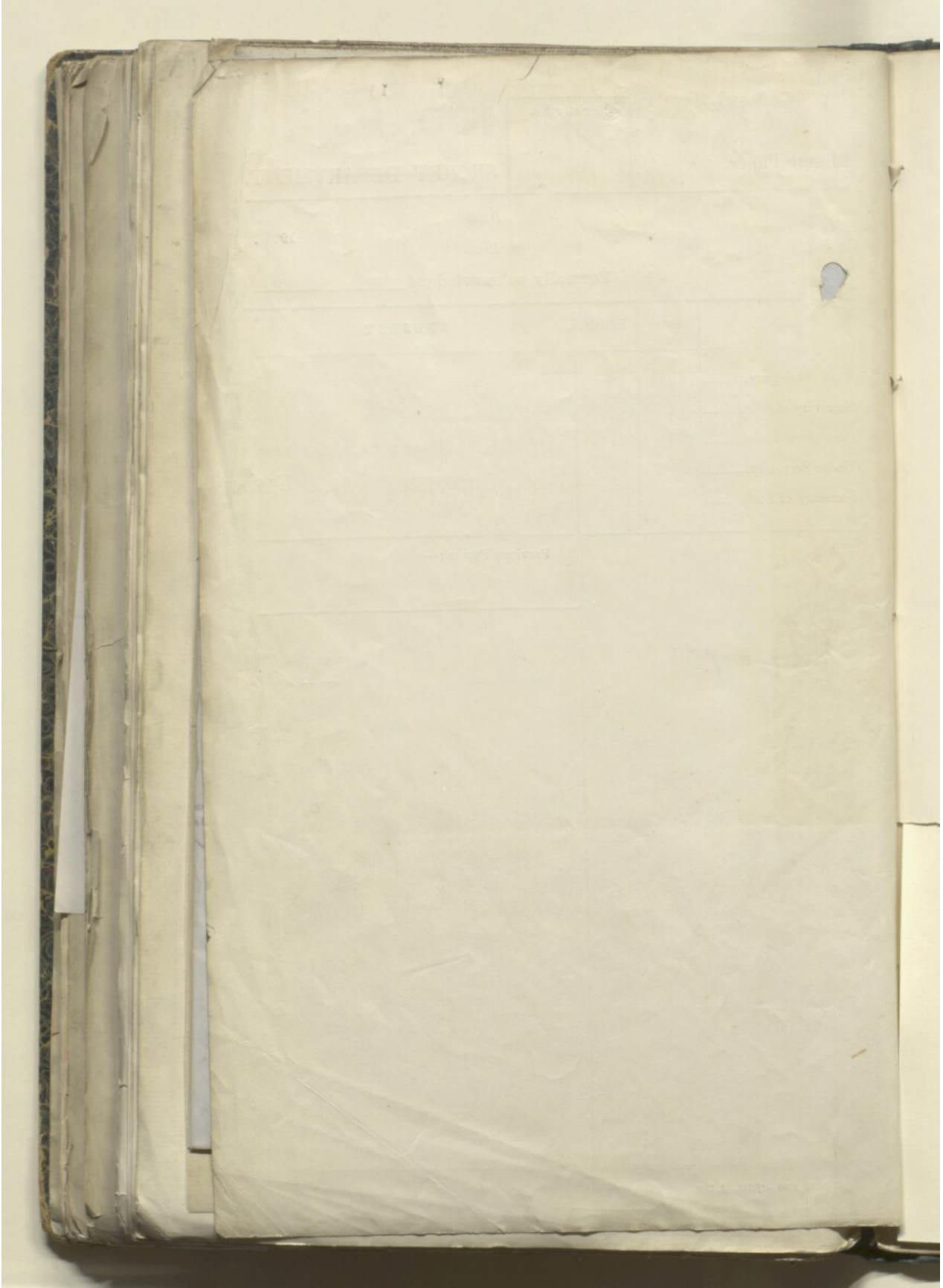
Seen H 9 Aug 04

Copy to India 12 August 1904
Seq 33.

Y 8964. 2900—7/1908. I. 1909.

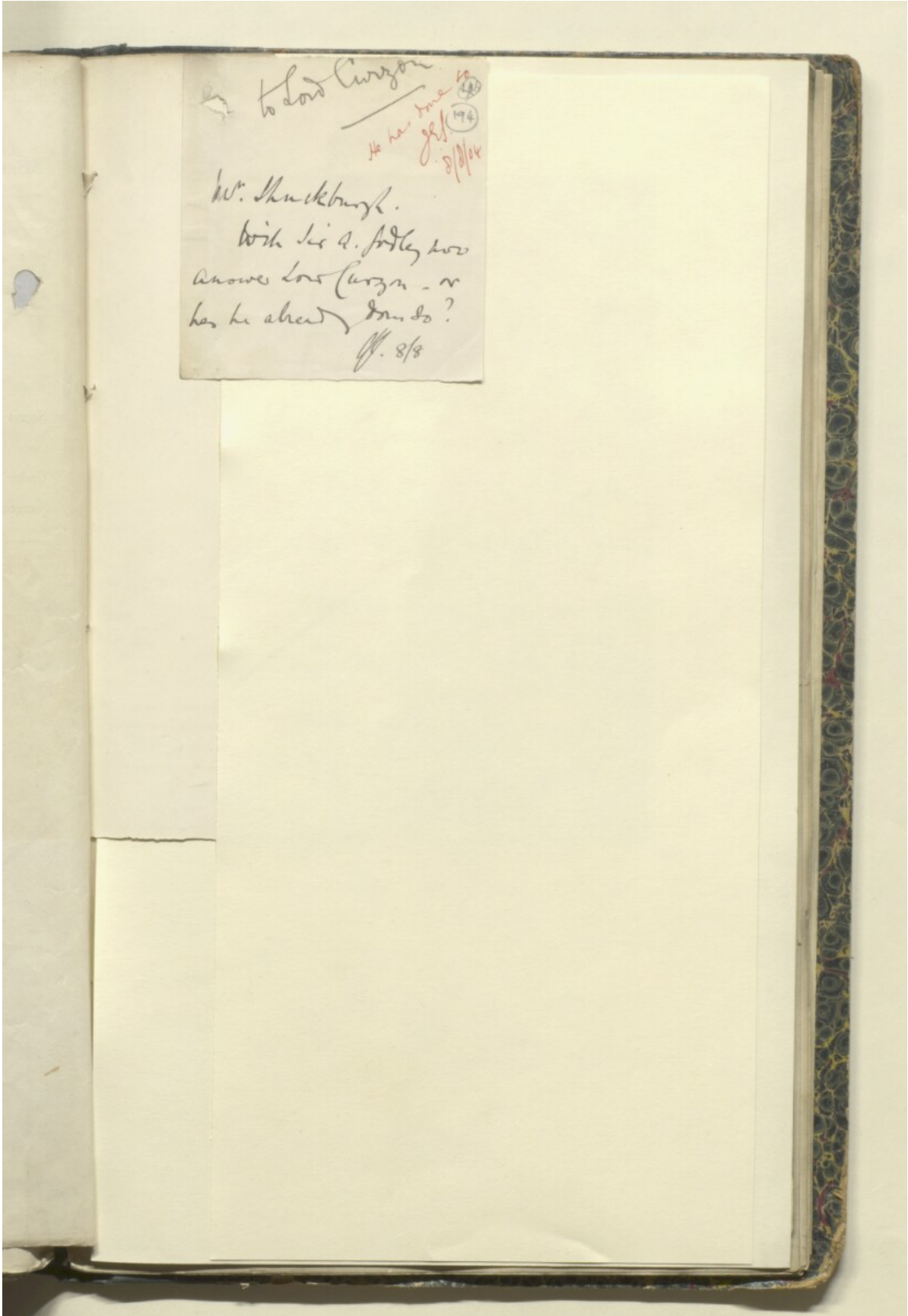


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[١٩٣ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٩١)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٤٤و] (٤٥٤/٣٩٢)



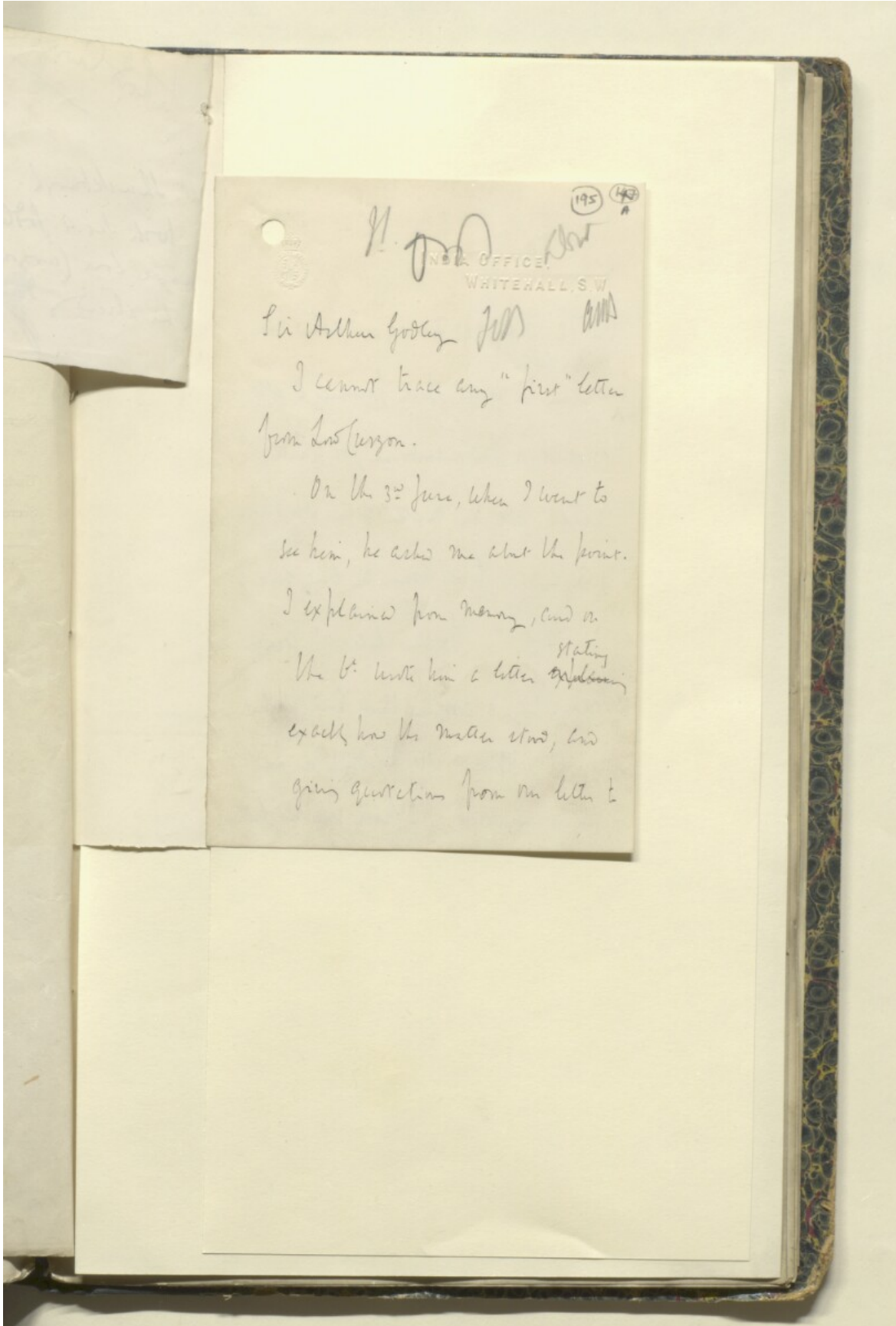


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٤ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٩٣)



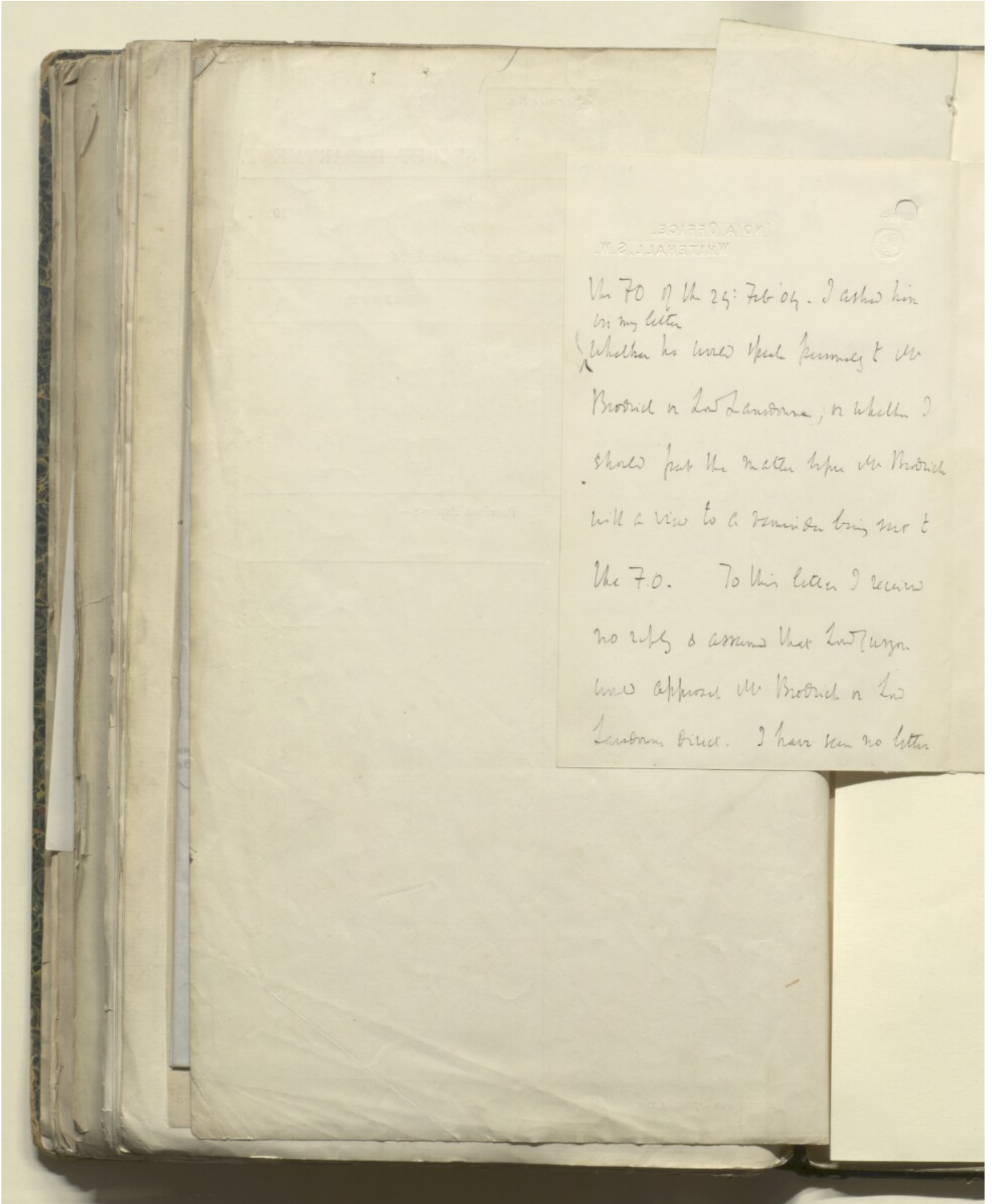


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٥] [٤٥٤/٣٩٤]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٩٥)

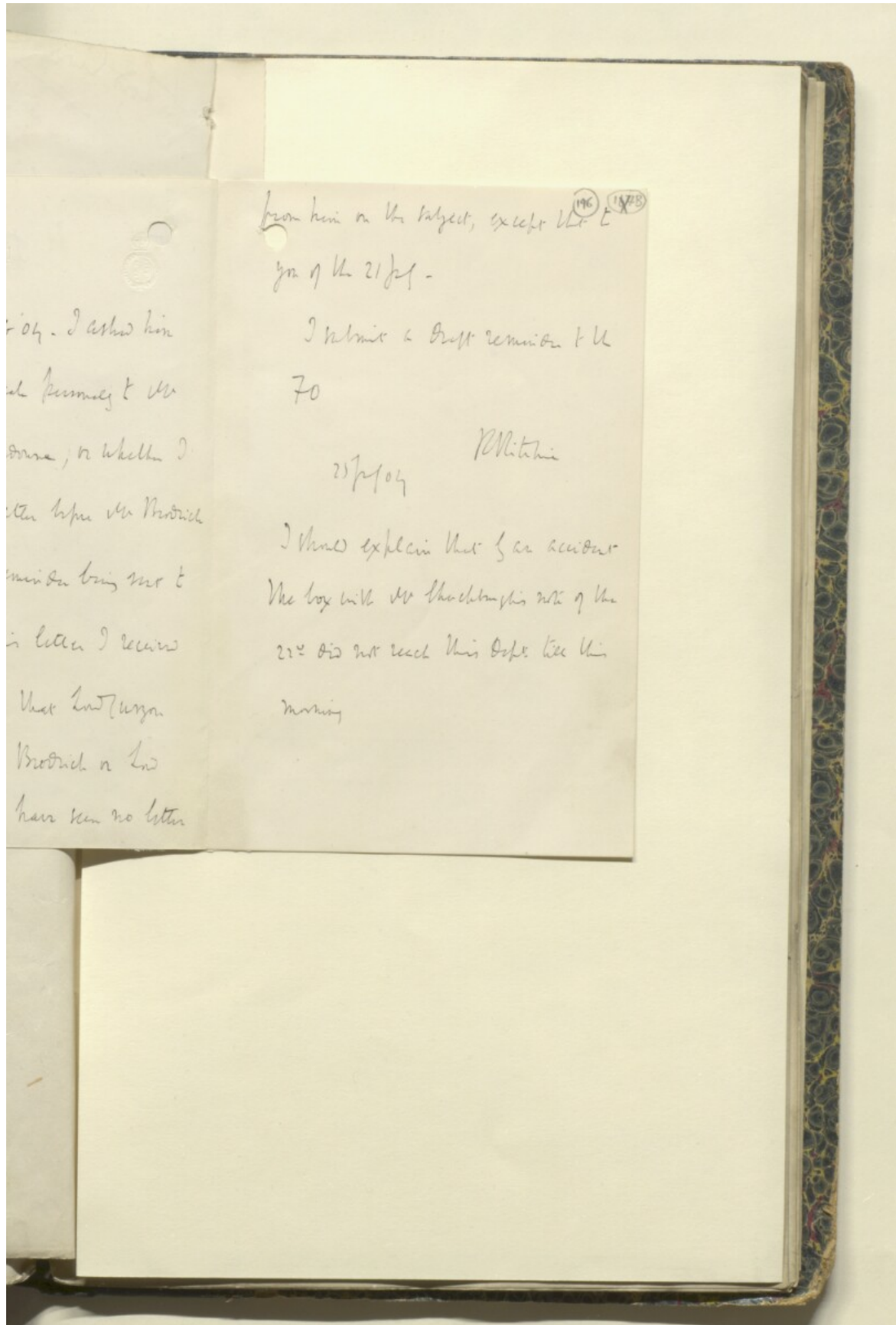


INDIA OFFICE
WATERLOO PLACE
LONDON W.1

The 70 of the 24: Feb '04. I asked him
in my letter
whether he would speak for me to
Brodick or Mr Lansdowne, or whether I
should put the matter before Mr Brodick
with a view to a reminder being sent to
the 70. To this letter I receive
no reply & assume that Mr Lansdowne
has approved Mr Brodick or Mr
Lansdowne's view. I have seen no letter



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم
[١٩٦٦] (٤٥٤/٣٩٦)



from him on the subject, except the 196 1975
you of the 21 July -

I submit a brief reminder to the
70

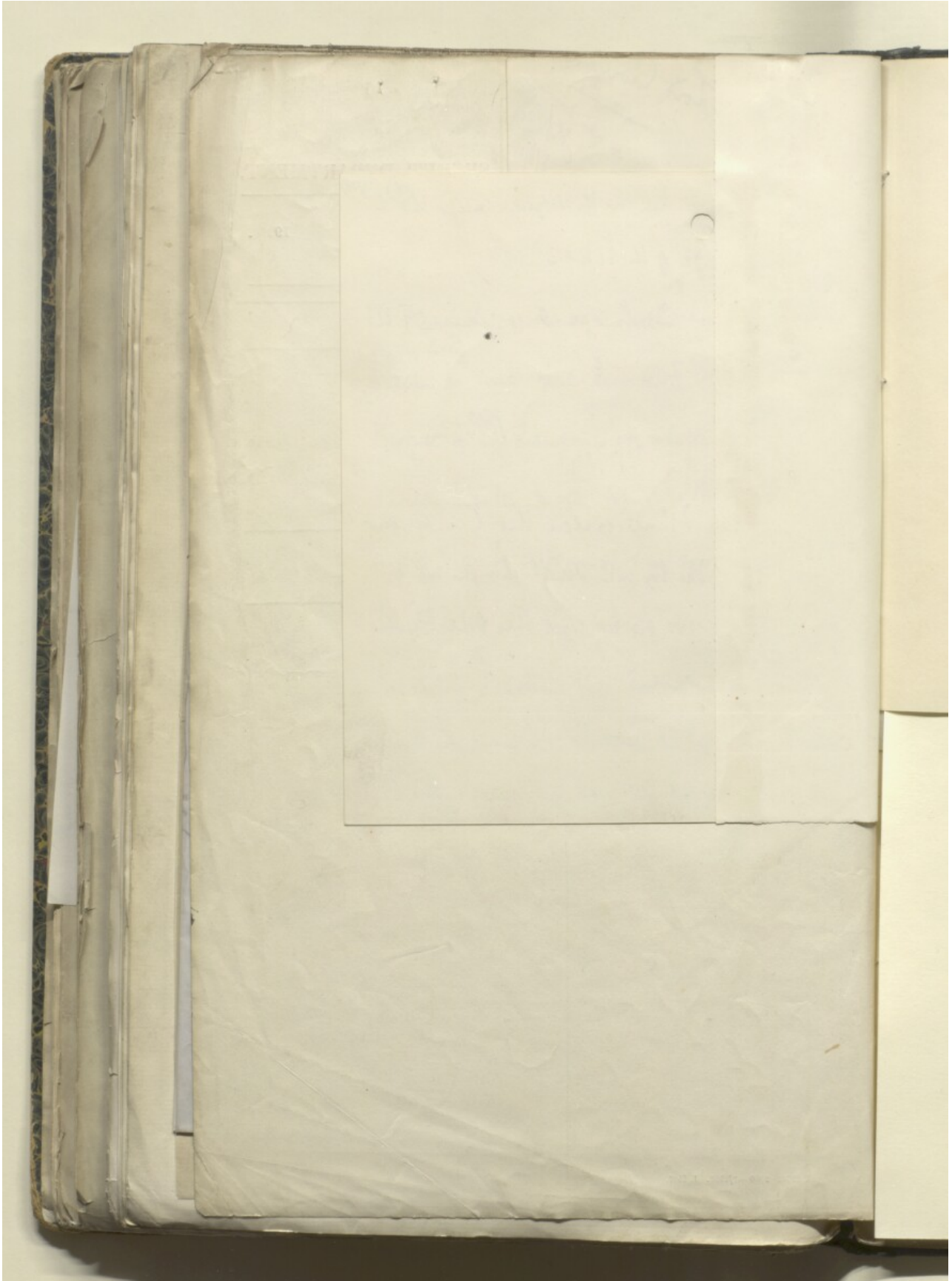
23 July 1964
M. H. H. H.

I should explain that for an accident
the boy with the theochampis note of the
21st did not reach this Dept till this
morning

1964. I asked him
at present & the
some, or whether I
then before Mr. Brodick
mission being met to
in letter I received
that Mr. Brodick
Brodick or Mr.
have seen no letter

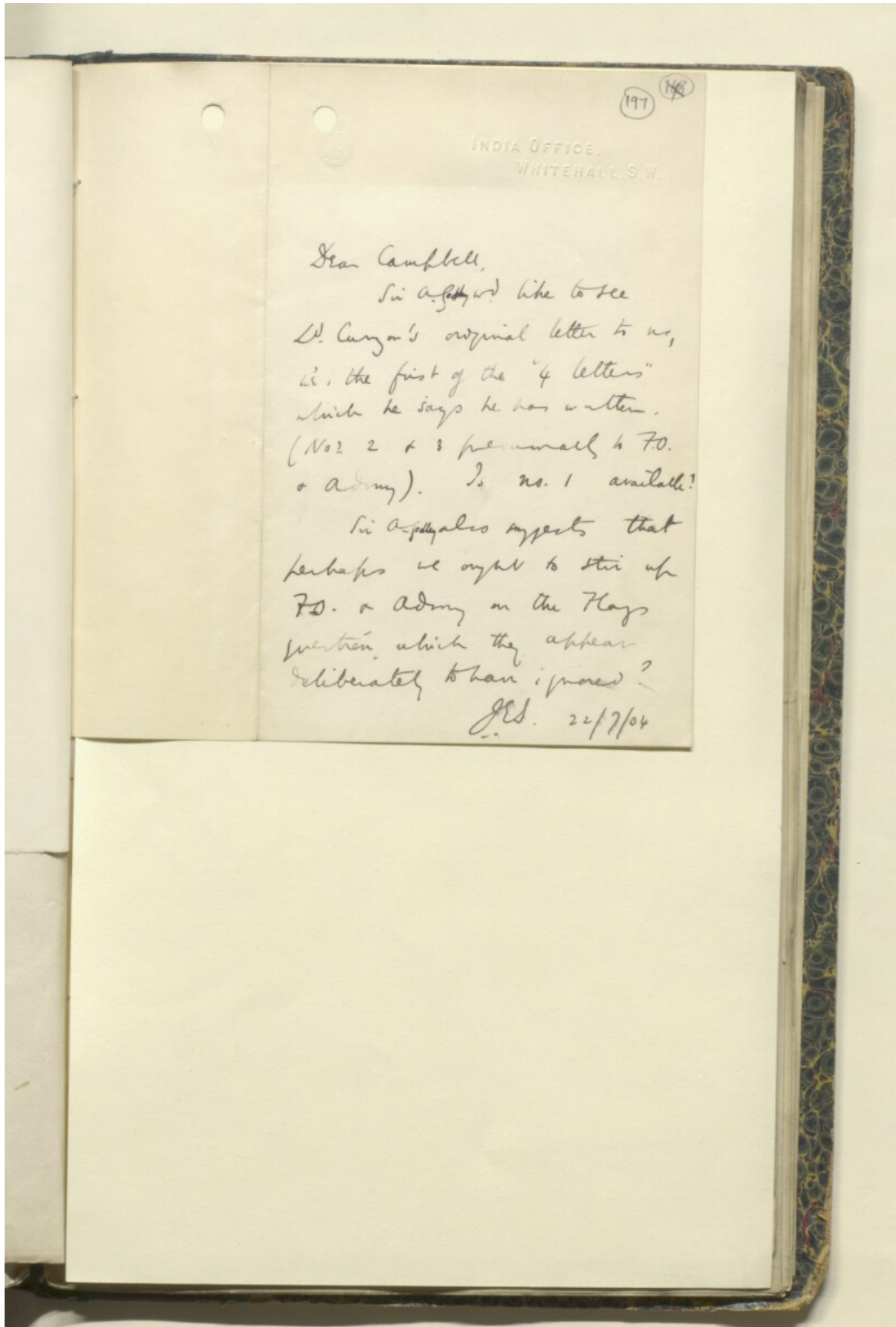


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٦ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٩٧)



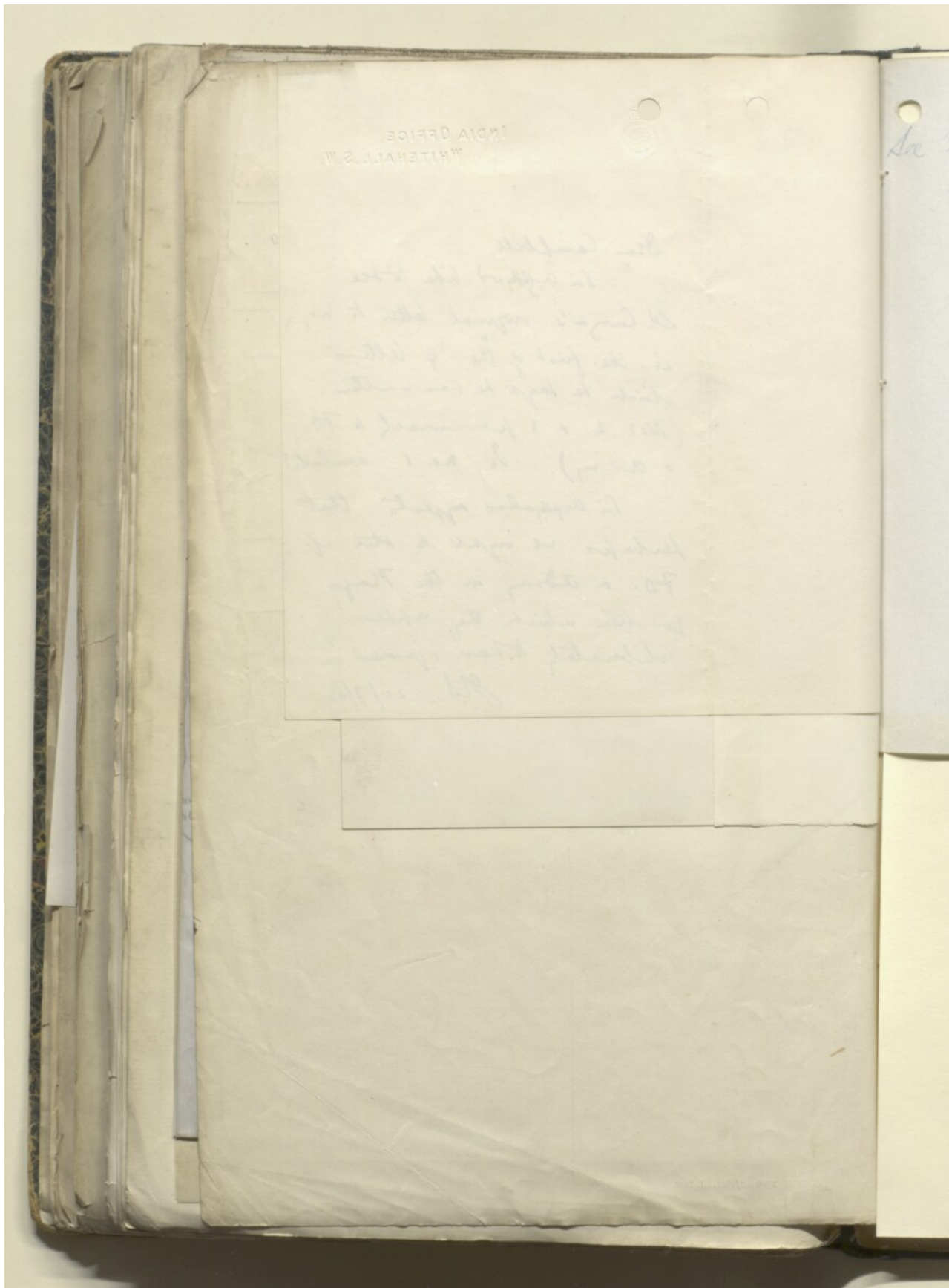


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٧] [٤٥٤/٣٩٨]



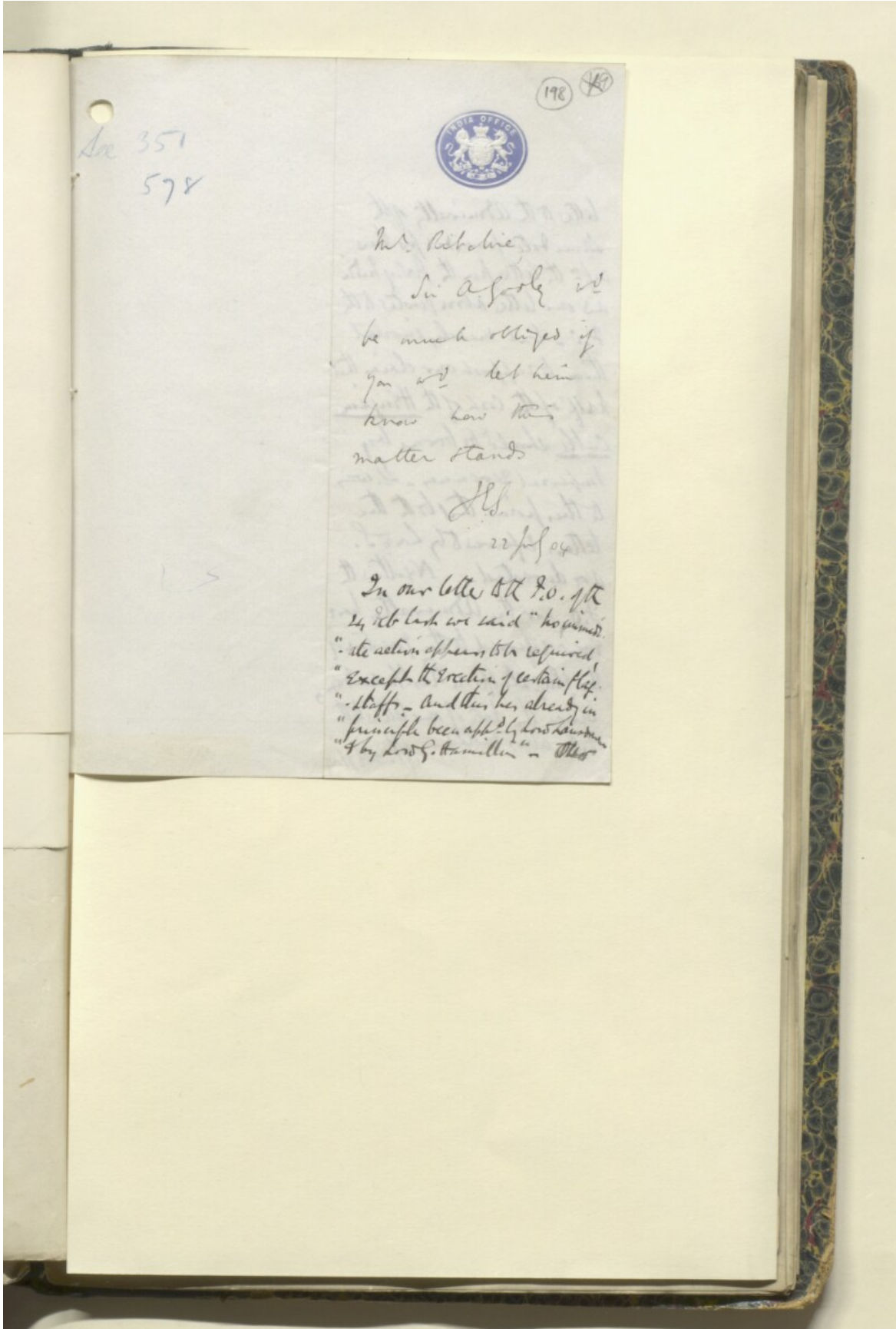


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٧ظ] (٤٥٤/٣٩٩)



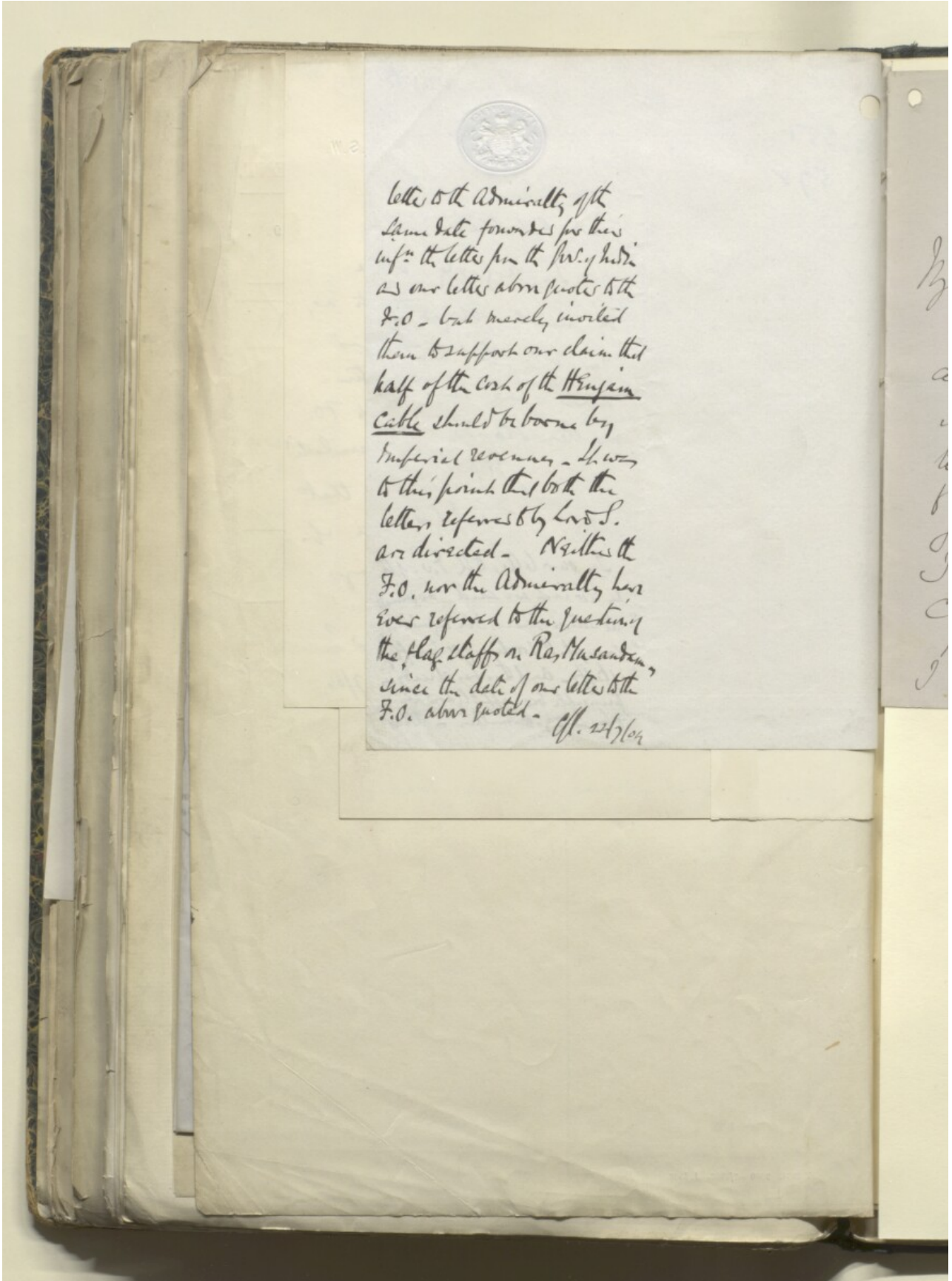


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٨٠] (٤٥٤/٤٠٠)





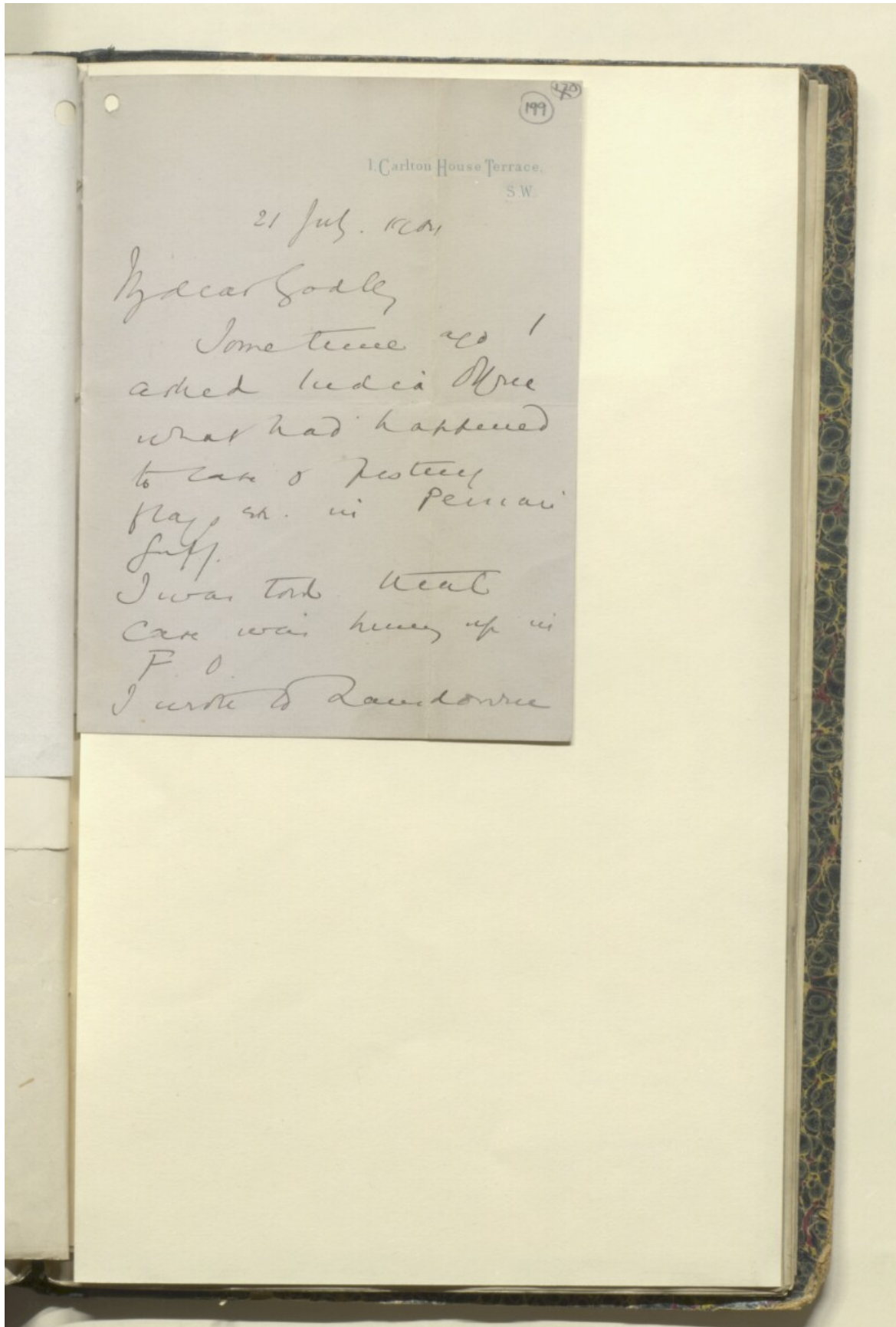
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[١٩٨ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٠١)



Letter to the Admiralty of the
same date forwarded for their
info: the letter from the Secy of India
as our letter above quotes to the
F.O. - but merely invited
them to support our claim that
half of the cost of the Hingain
Cable should be borne by
Imperial revenues. It was
to this point that both the
letters referred to by Lord S.
are directed. Neither the
F.O. nor the Admiralty has
ever referred to the question of
the flag staff on Ras Masandam,
since the date of our letter to the
F.O. above quoted. Off. 24/1/04



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
(١٩٩٩) [٤٥٤/٤٠٢]



1 Carlton House Terrace,
S.W.

21 July 1904

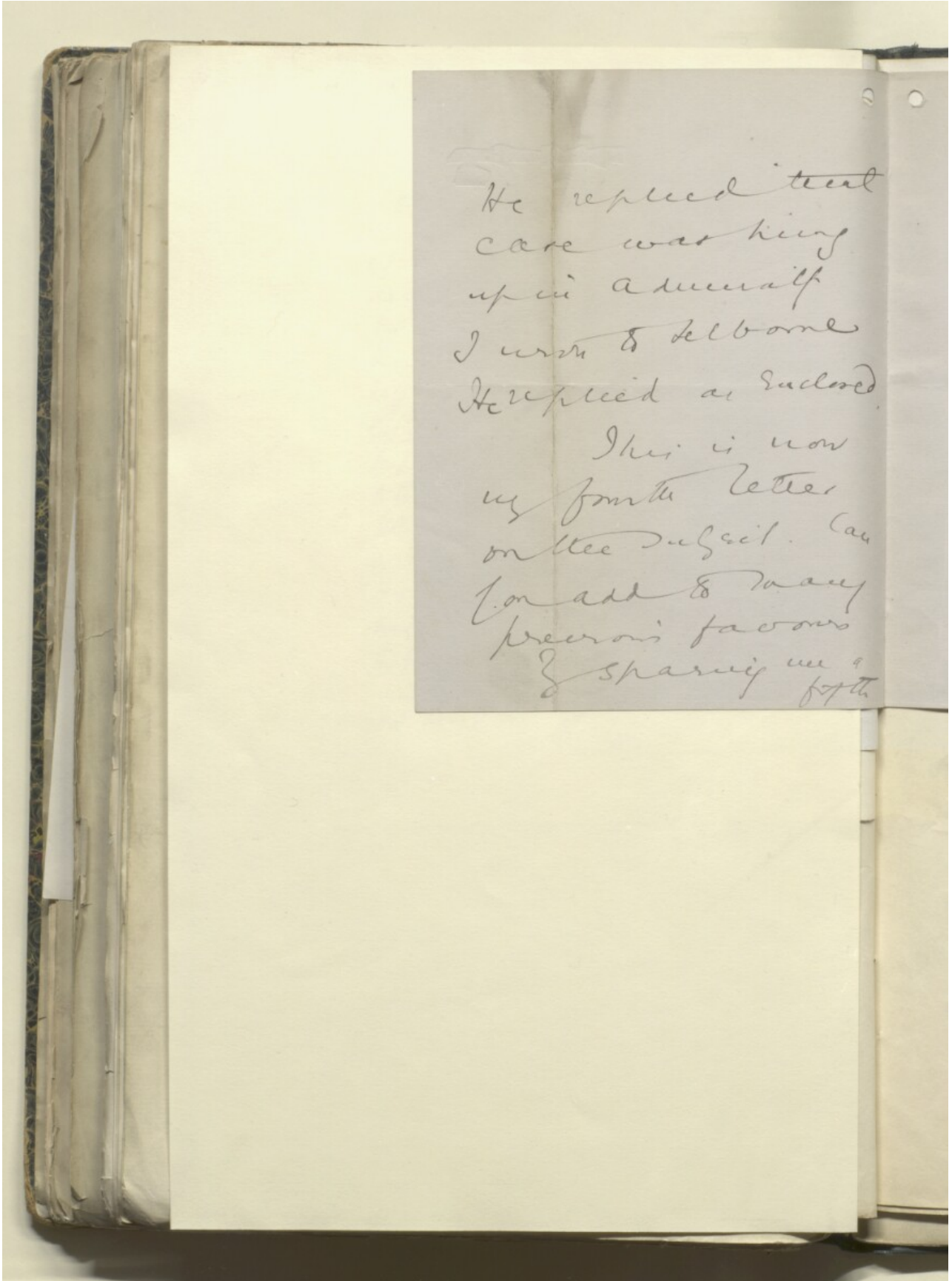
My dear Godley

Some time ago I
asked Lucia Mue
what had happened
to the 8 feet
flag in Penang
Jaff.

I was told that
the flag was hung up in
P.O.
I write to Davidson

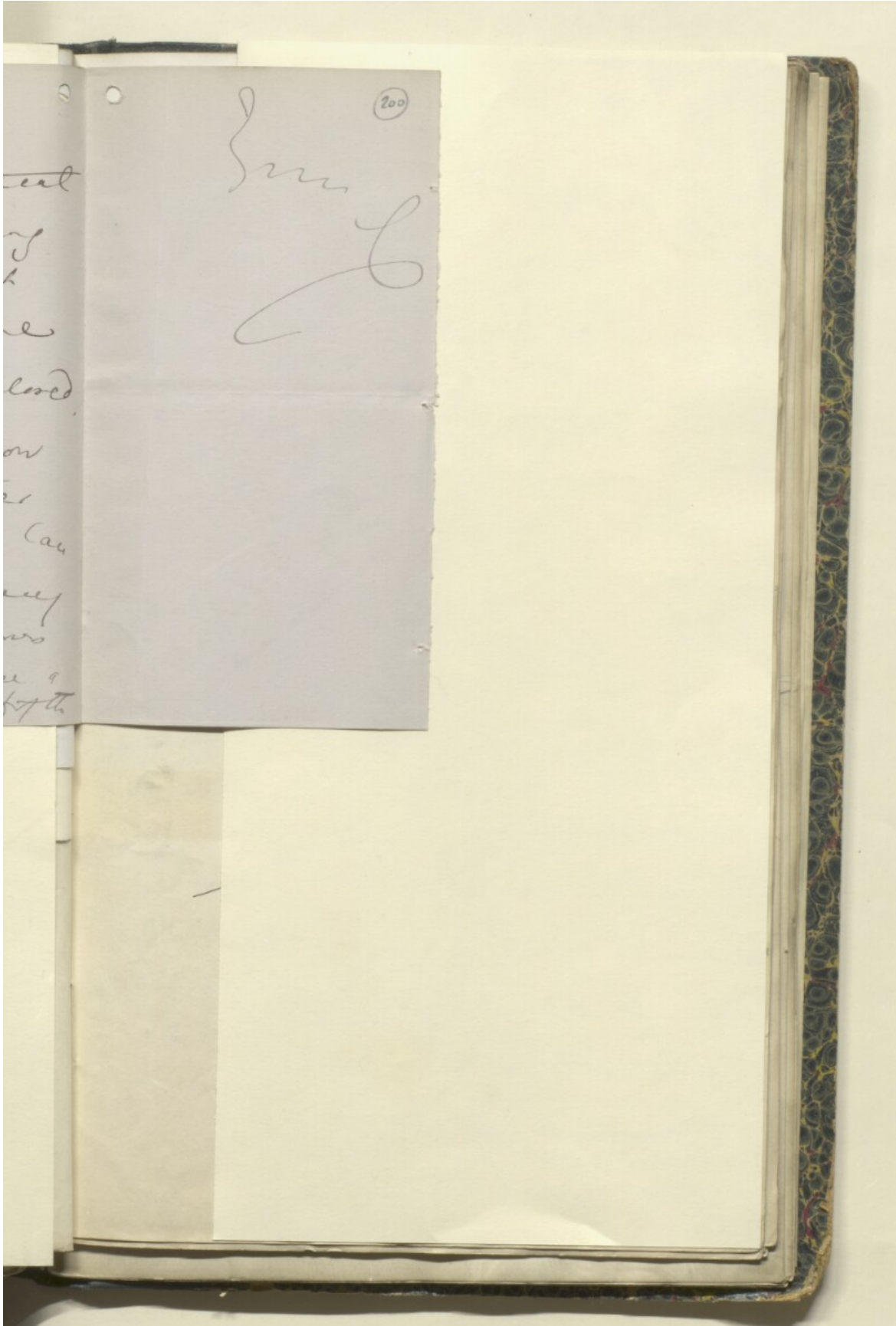


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[١٩٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٠٣)



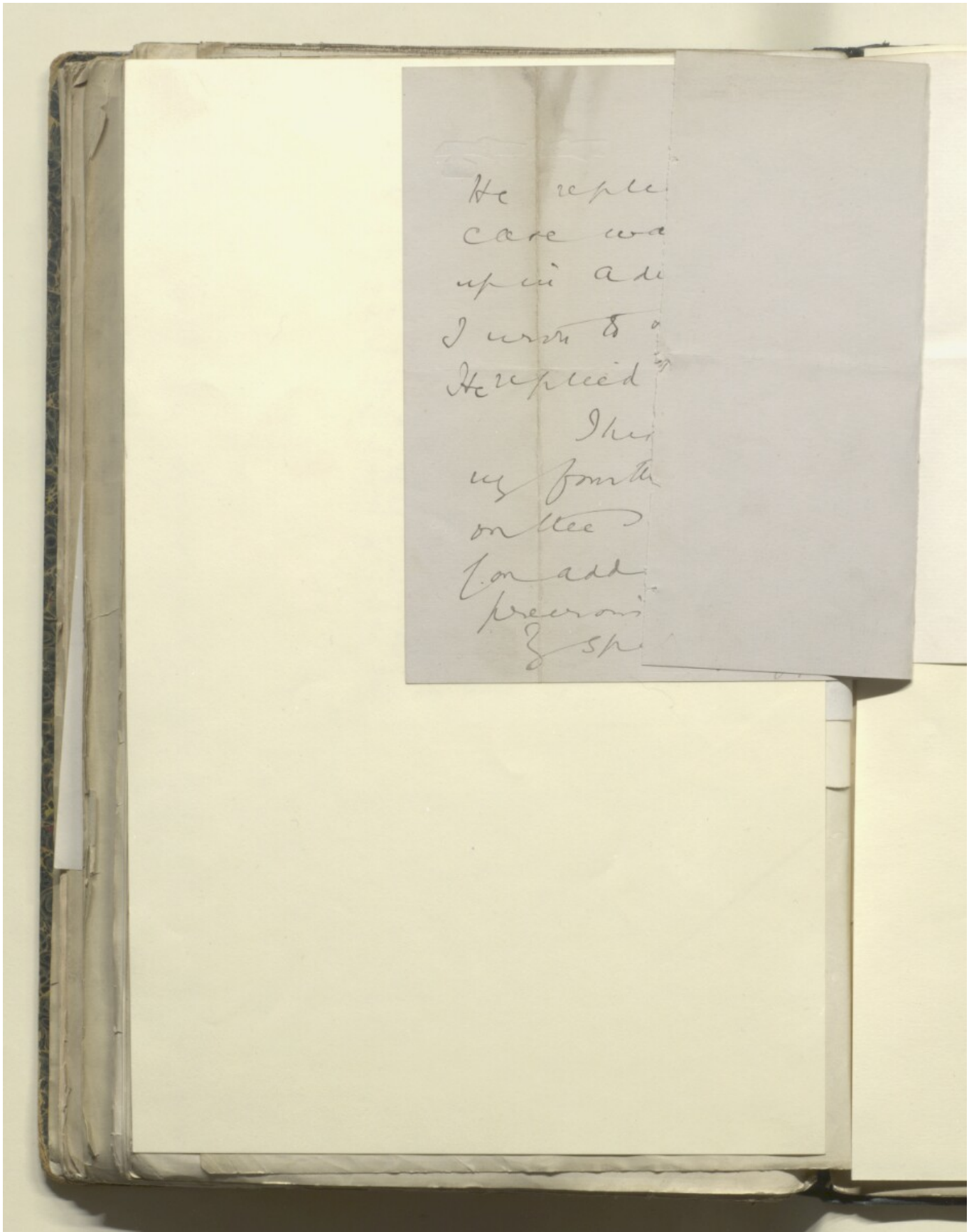


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠٠ و] (٤٥٤/٤٠٤)



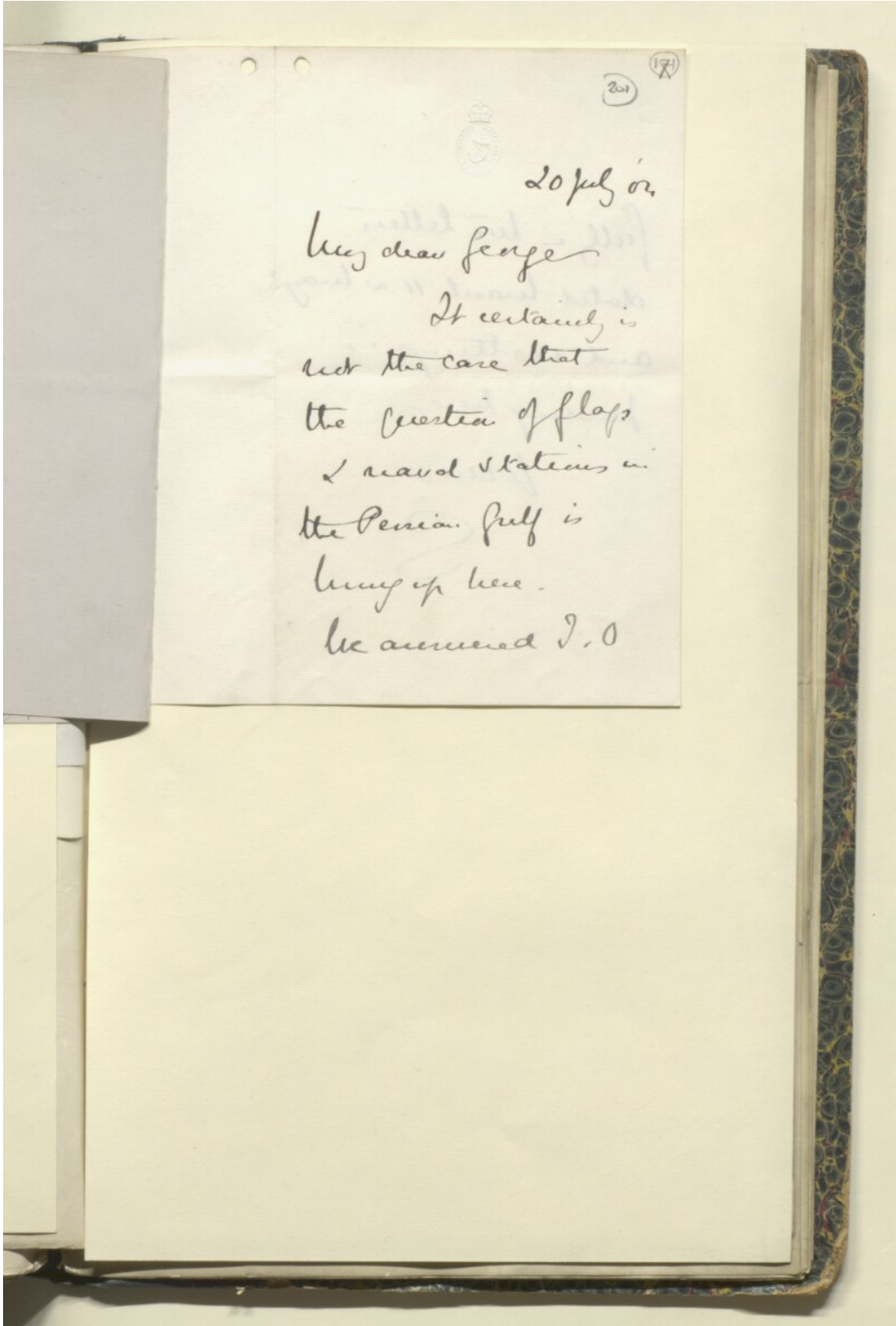


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٢٠٠] (٤٥٤/٤٠٥)





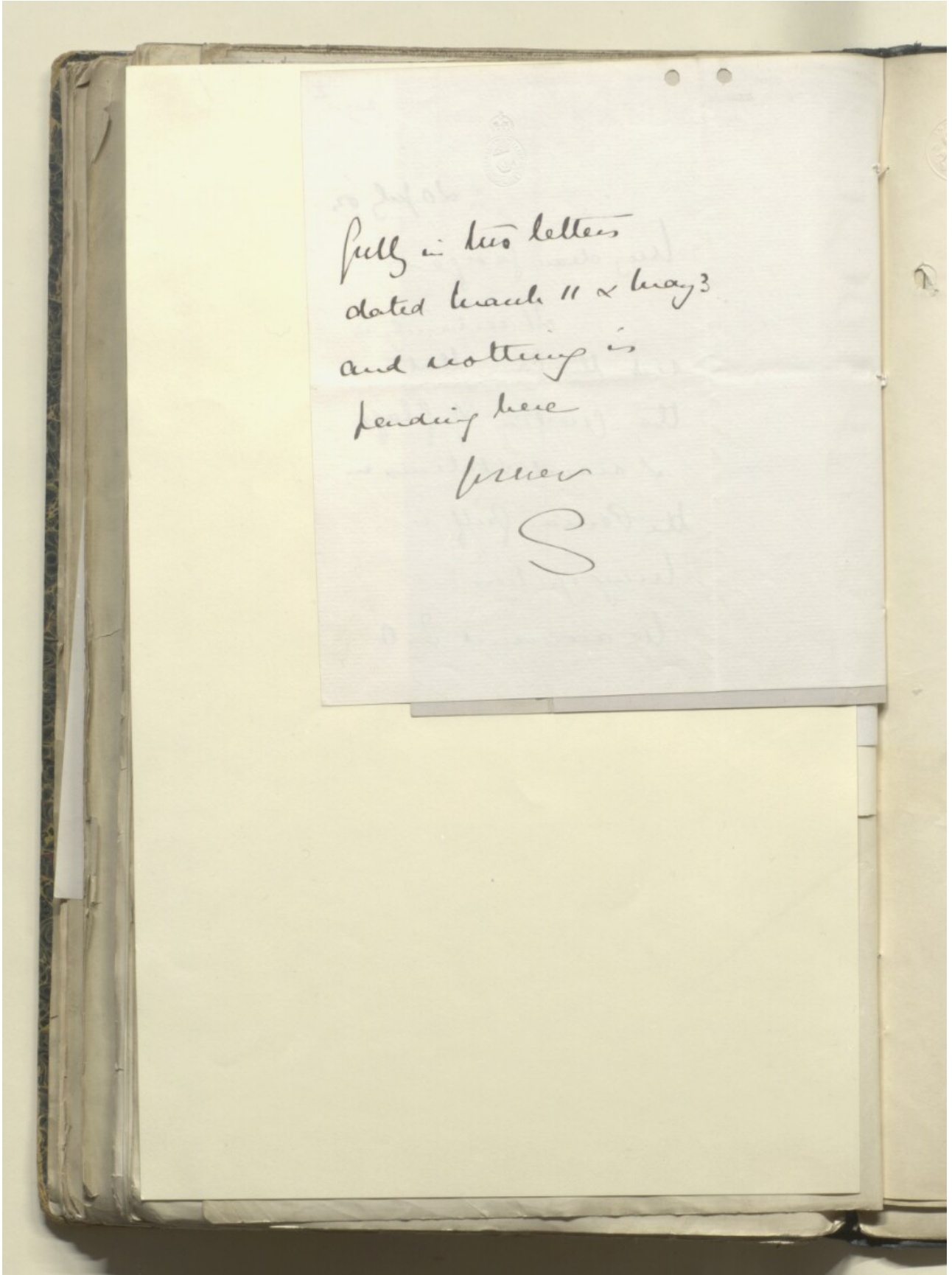
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠١] (٤٥٤/٤٠٦)



20 July 02
My dear George
It certainly is
not the case that
the erection of flagpoles
& mast stations in
the Persian Gulf is
being up here.
We assumed I.O

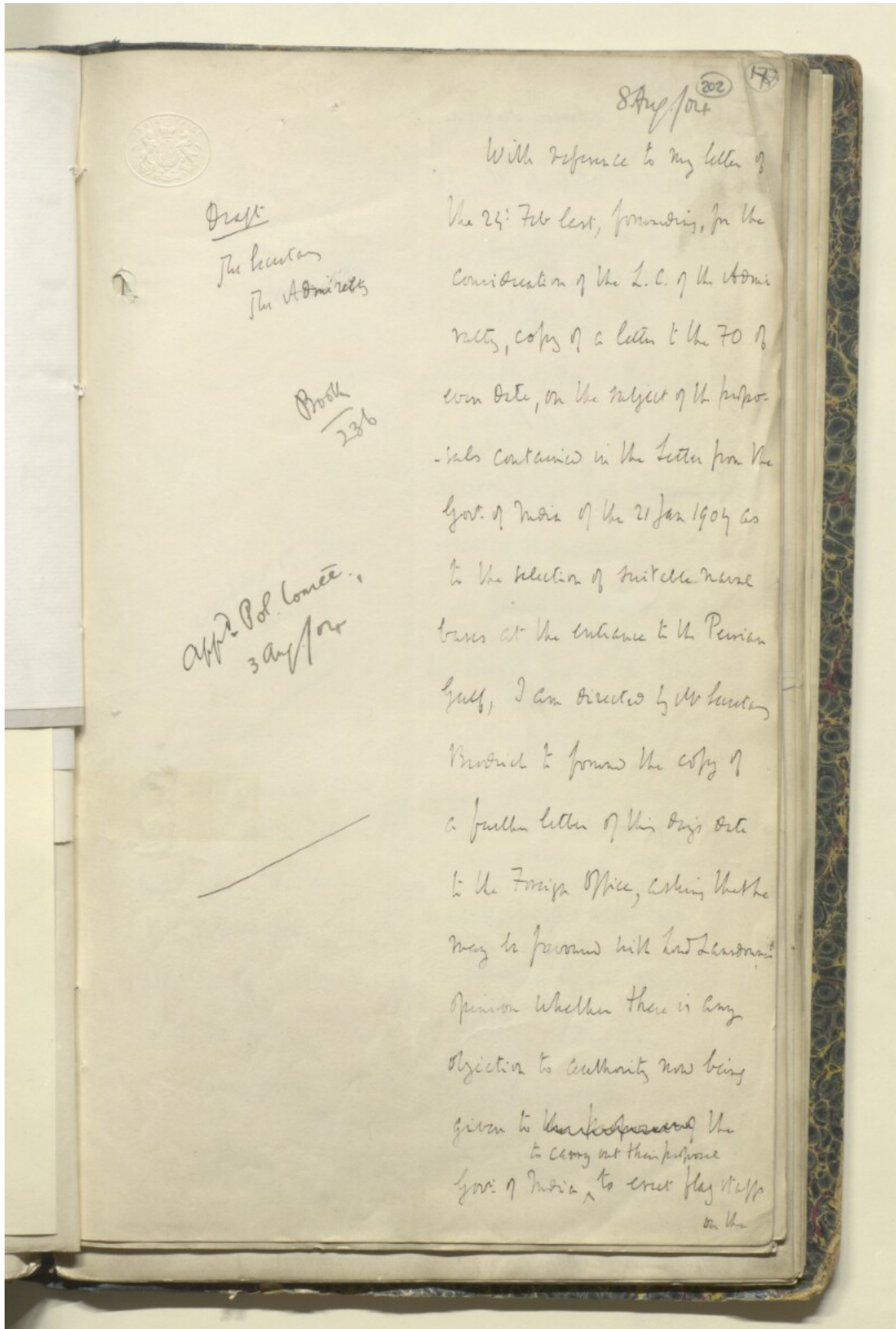


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠١ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٠٧)



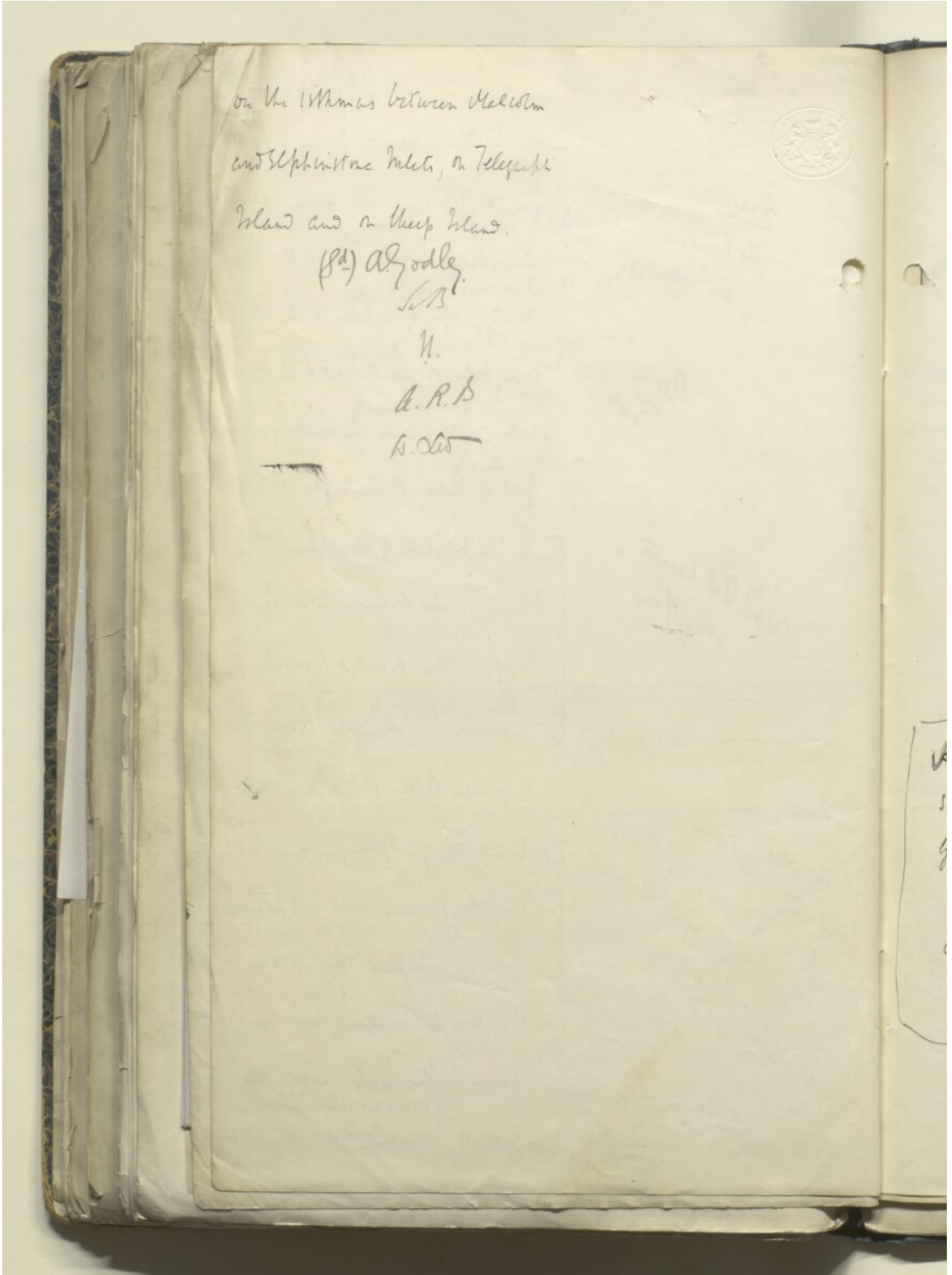


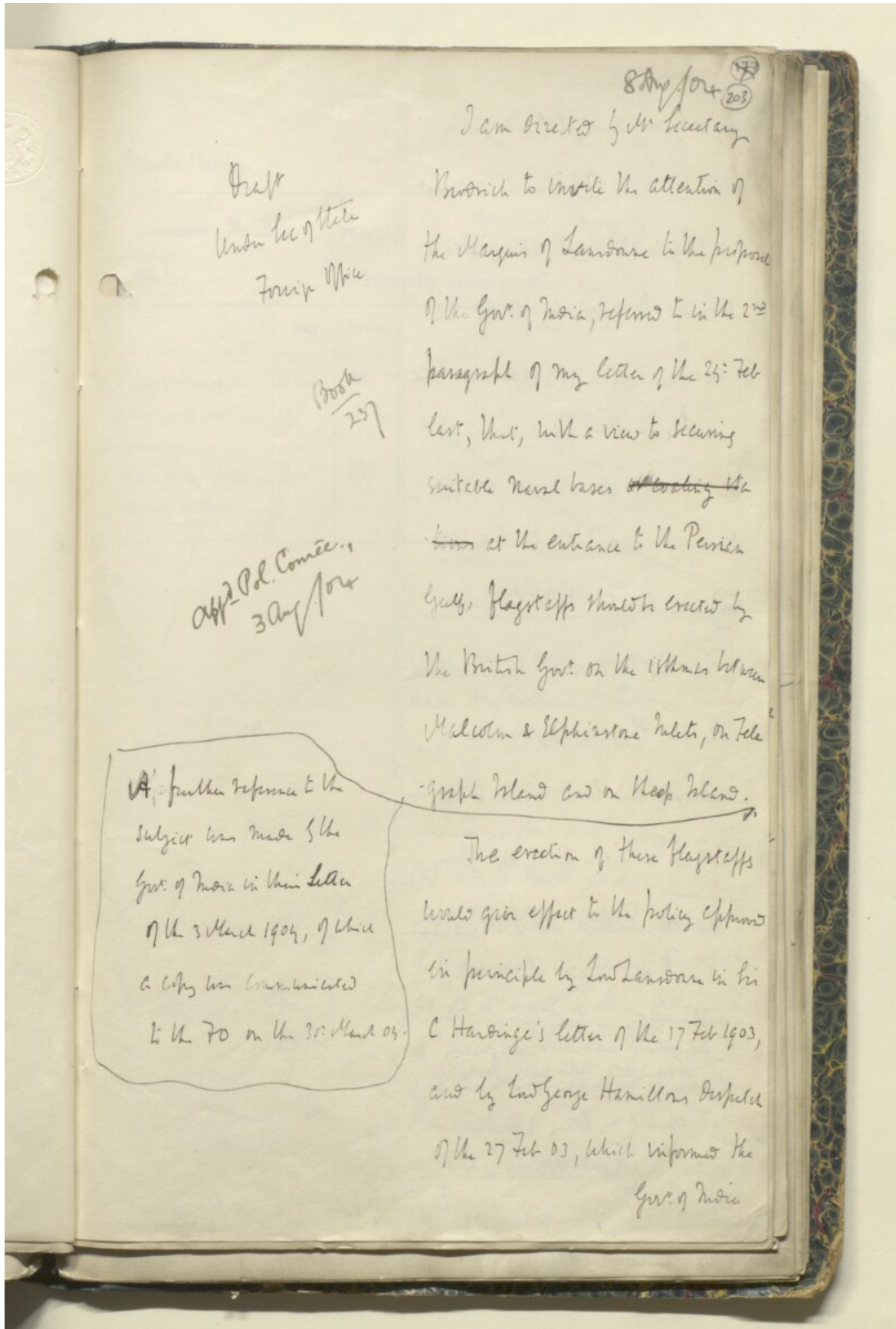
"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
(٢٠٢و) [٤٠٨/٤٥٤]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠٢ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٠٩)







HM Gov: agrees that
Gov: of India that steps might be
taken, when an opportunity occurred
of acting without attracting special
attention, to reoccupy the old Tele-
graph buildings at Kiplingstone Inter.
Mr Brodick ~~(is anxious that~~
~~the matter should not be allowed~~
~~to drop, and I am to state that~~
~~it will be glad to be favoured~~
with Lord Lansdownes opinion whether
whether there is any objection to
authority now being given to the
Gov: of India to carry out their
proposal to erect the keystays.
I am to add that a copy
of this letter is being forwarded to
I.C. of the
the Admiralty, who were ^{being} furnished
with copies of my letter of the 24 Feb &
of the Gov: of India's letter of the 21st Jan.
5th March 1904. (82) al. odley
JMS Y. A.R.S
W. Star

Mir
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Copy to
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"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم

[٢٠٤ و] [٤١٢/٤٥٤]

Minute Paper.

Register No. 351^a

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 16. Dated 21 Jan. 1904. Rec. 8 Feb.

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
11 Feb.	VR	Persian Gulf. Selection of naval positions in the Persian Gulf, &c.
12	ag	
15	SJS	
23.	VR	

Previous Papers:—
3007/03 &c.

The results of the investigations of, and conferences between, the Director and the Admiral are

I. The selection of the following positions for naval bases, in the Gulf

(a) On the north side. Clarence Strait, between Kishm Island & the mainland, commanding Bunde Abbas.

(b) On the south side. Khac Kauri a passage between Qhanem Island and the western shore of Musandam Peninsula.

The latter would be the site for

Sign ag
23 7 04

Copy to J.D. (Off. to Army.)
30/3/04

Copy to India
26 February 1904
Seq. 9.

TH

Y 8964. 3000.—7/1903. 1. 1909.



for a coaling station in time of war. as
would, in that case, be connected by telegraph
with Henjam, and thus be in touch with the
northern base.

Steps which have to be taken to prevent
the occupation of Alphenstone & Malcolm
Inlets by foreign Powers, the actual
steps proposed ~~to be taken~~ are to erect
flagstuffs on the isthmus dividing
these two inlets; and also on the old
telegraph station on an island in Alphenstone
Inlet: also a third flagstuff on
Ghanam Island.

II. The election of Henjam, rather
than Bassidore, as the landing place of
the cable, which it is proposed to continue
to Bandar Abbas, either by land or sea, etc.
The Persian Govt. desire it.

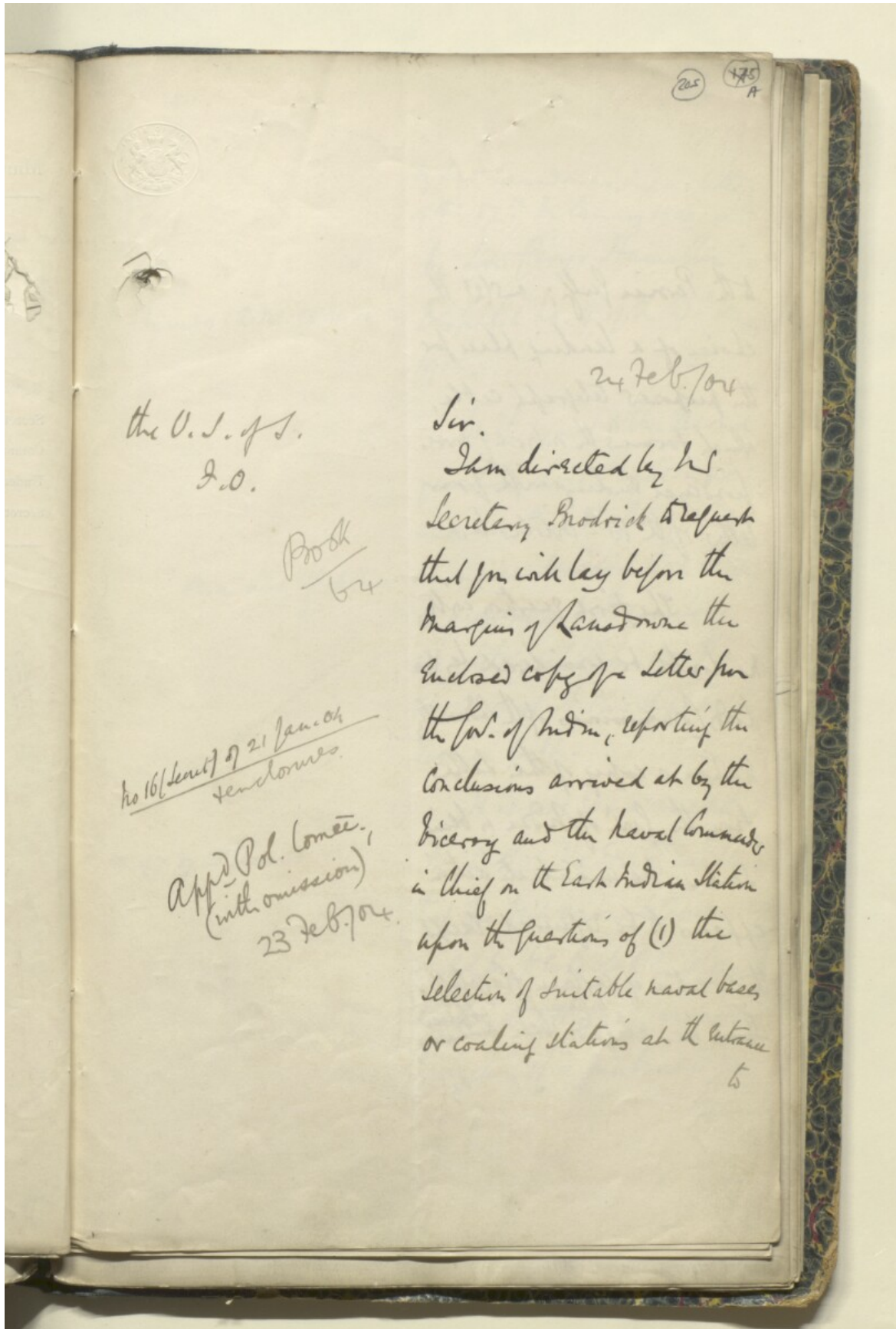
Notwithstanding the refusal of the Treasury,
the Govt. of India press their claim to be relieved
of at least one half of the cost of this cable: and
they desire early orders.

Spk to the F.O. & Admiralty



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[٢٠٥ و] (٤٥٤/٤١٤)



the U.S. of S.
I.O.

Prook
64

no 16 (sent) of 21 Jan. 04
enclosures.

Appd Pol. Comtee.
(with omission)
23 Feb. 1904.

24 Feb. 1904

Sir,

I am directed by the
Secretary Brodrick to request
that you will lay before the
Marquis of Lansdowne the
enclosed copy of a letter from
the Gov. of India, reporting the
conclusions arrived at by the
Secretary and the Naval Commander
in Chief on the East India Station
upon the questions of (1) the
selection of suitable naval bases
or coaling stations at the entrance
to



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠٥ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤١٥)

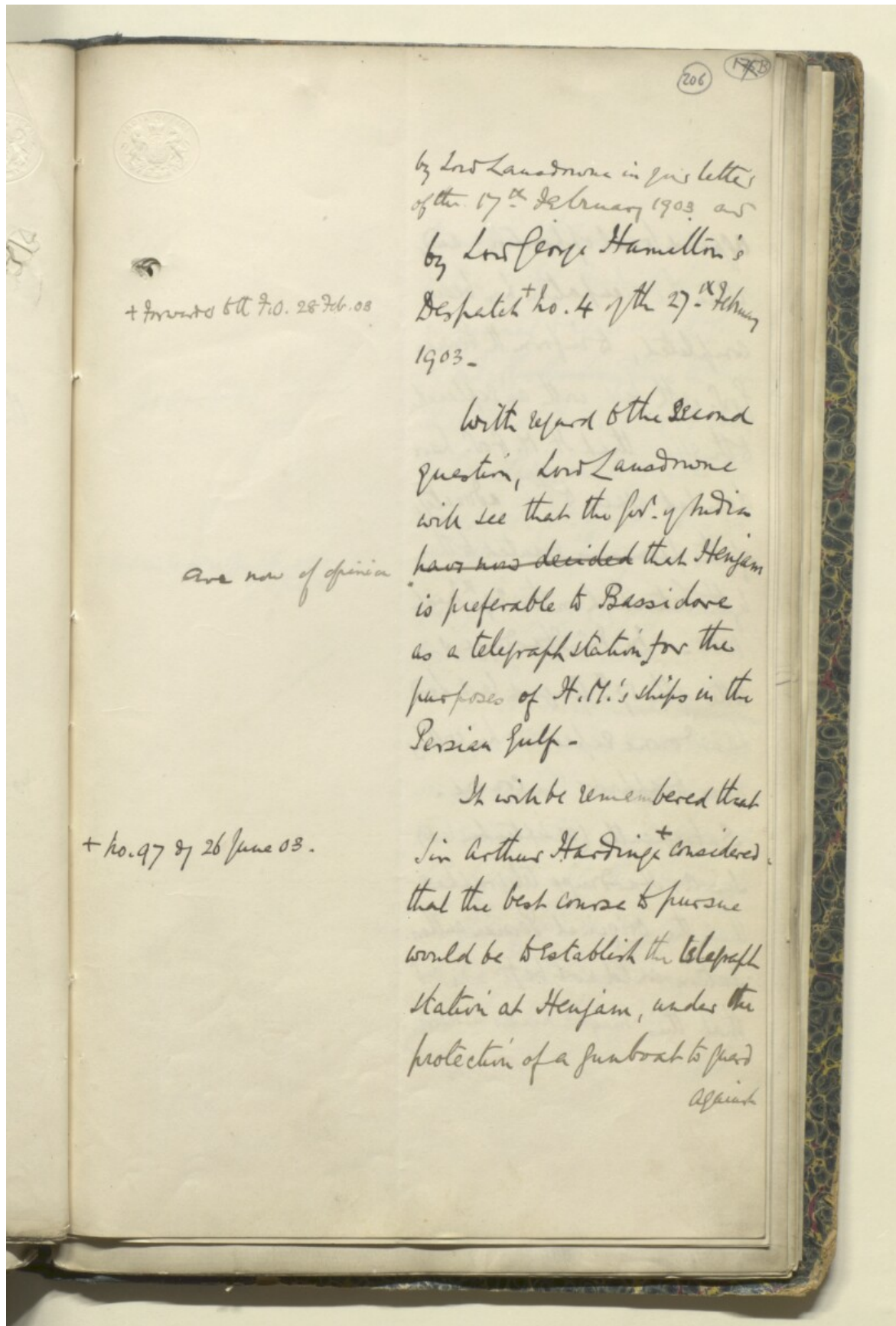
to the Persian Gulf; and (2) the
choice of a landing place for
the proposed telegraph cable,
which forms the subject of a
-proceeding ending with your
letter of the 15th October last.

The first question will
no doubt be considered by the
Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty,
to whom a copy of the letter
from the Gov. of India is being
sent. No immediate action
appears to be required, except
the erection of certain flagstaffs,
which has already ^{in principle} ^{approved} been ~~proposed~~

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"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
(٢٠٦) [٤١٦/٤٥٤]

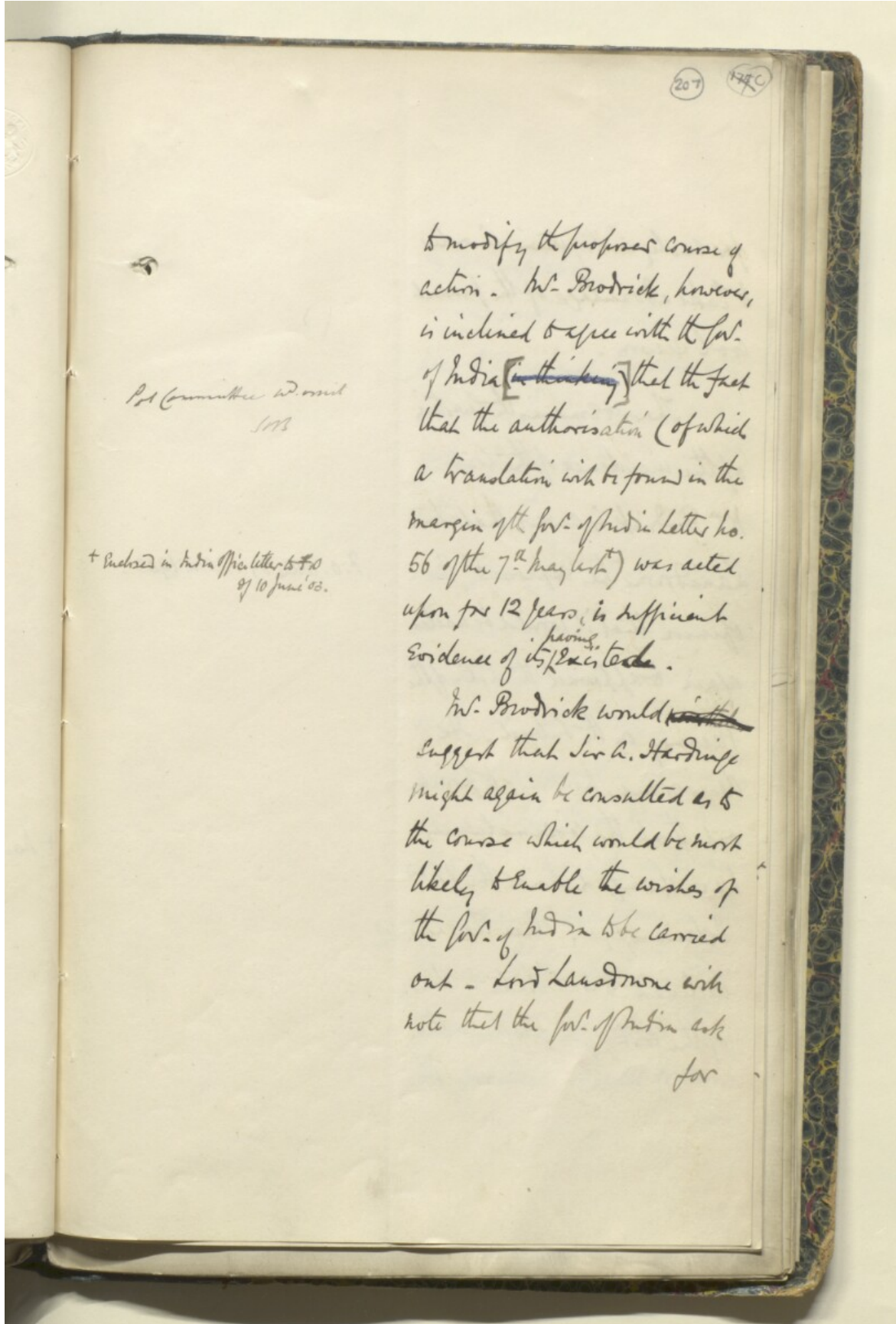




against local opposition; and,
when the occupation has been
completed, to inform the Persian
Gov. of the fact with an explanation
to the effect that H. M. Gov. has
decided again to take advantage
of the permission granted to them
by the late Shah on the 29th March
1868. In Sir A. Hardinge's
letter of the 17th August last Lord
Lansdowne expresses his willing-
ness to approve this course.

Subsequently (21 September last)
Sir A. Hardinge telegraphs
that the original Persian authori-
sation could not be found; and
that this might make it necessary
to

+ P. 10



207 174C
to modify the proposed course of
action. Mr. Brodrick, however,
is inclined to agree with the Govt.
of India ~~(in the matter)~~ that the fact
that the authorisation (of which
a translation will be found in the
margin of the Govt. of India letter no.
56 of the 7th May 1870⁺) was acted
upon for 12 years, is sufficient
evidence of its ^{previous} existence.

Mr. Brodrick would ~~point out~~
suggest that Sir A. Hardinge
might again be consulted as to
the course which would be most
likely to enable the wishes of
the Govt. of India to be carried
out - Lord Lansdowne with
note that the Govt. of India ask
for

P.S. Committee W. 2001
1873

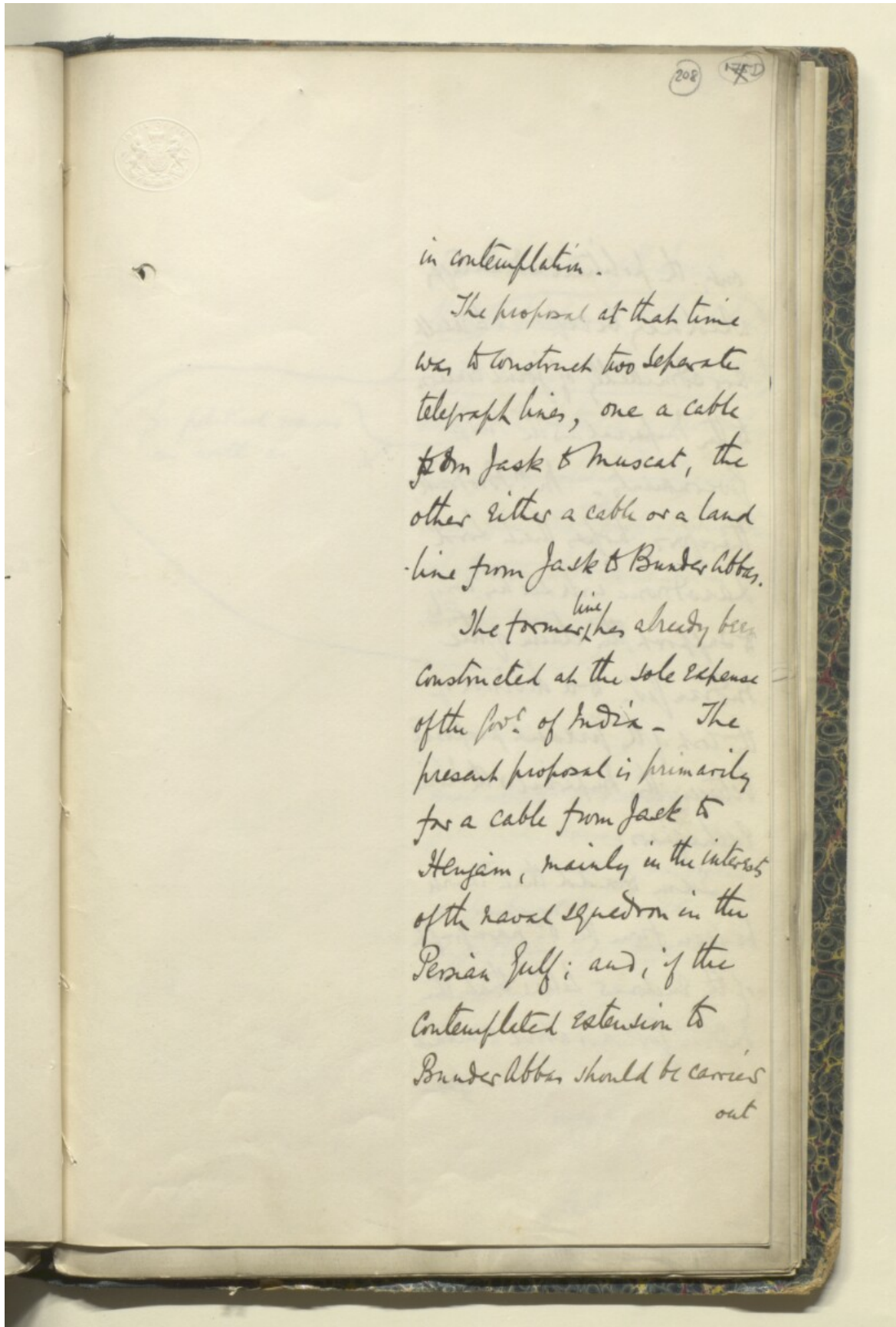
+ enclosed in India Office letter to F.O.
27 10 June '03.



for early instructions, in order
to take advantage of the present
wool season.

There remains the question
of the incidence of the cost.
Mr. Brodrick is aware that Lord
Lansdowne has expressed⁺ the
opinion that it would be useless
again to approach the L.C. of the
Treasury on the subject. He
desires me, however, to point
out that the circumstances
have changed since the 23rd
February 1901, when their Lordships
declined to contribute a share
of the cost of the projects then
in

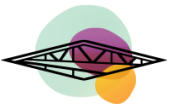
F.O. letter of 15 Oct. 1903.



in contemplation.

The proposal at that time was to construct two separate telegraph lines, one a cable from Jask to Muscat, the other either a cable or a land-line from Jask to Bandar Abbas.

The former ^{line} has already been constructed at the sole expense of the Govt of India. The present proposal is primarily for a cable from Jask to Hengam, mainly in the interests of the naval squadron in the Persian Gulf; and, if the contemplated extension to Bandar Abbas should be carried out

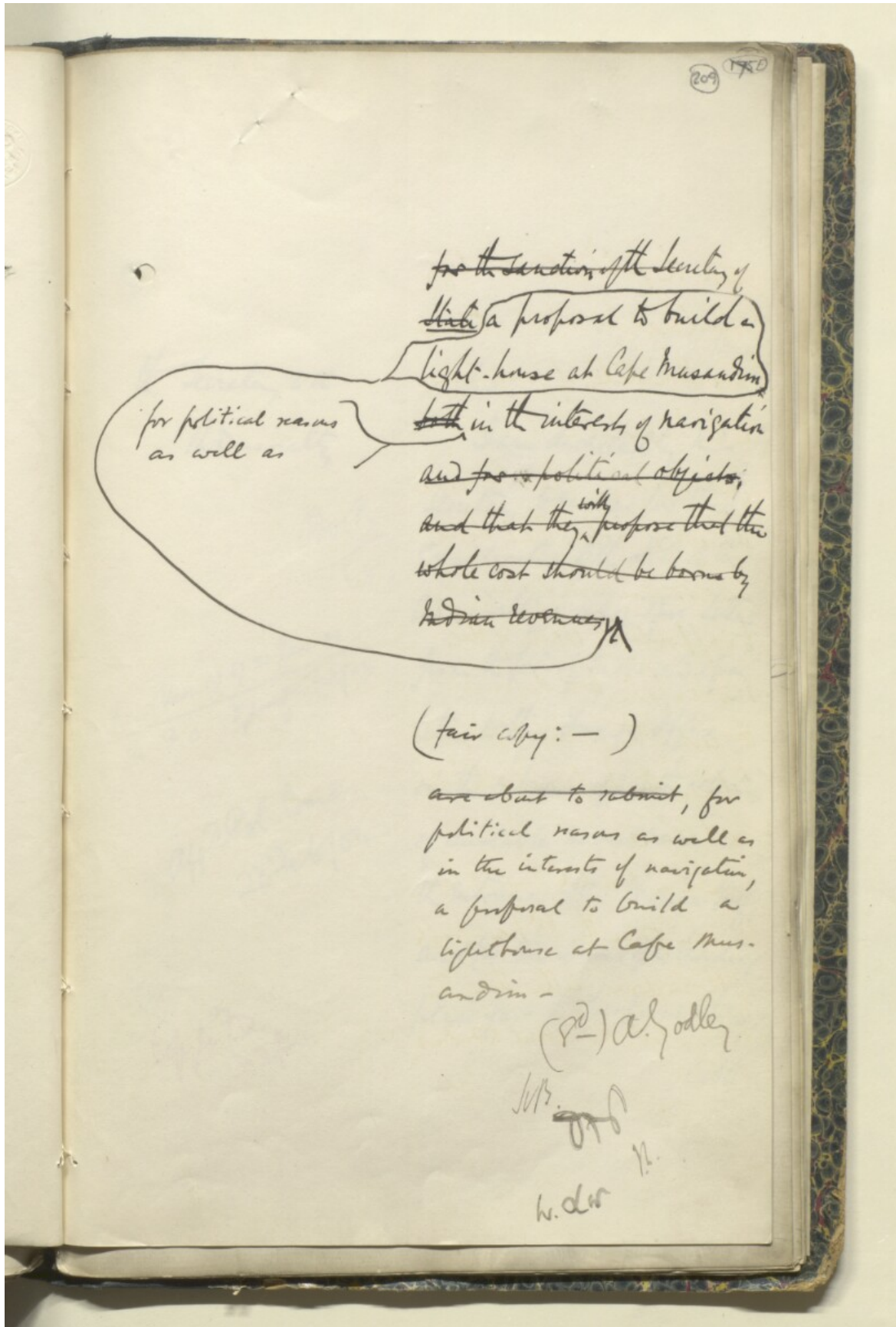


out, the political advantages
which may be expected to result
are admittedly of joint concern
to the Imperial and the Indian
Governments. Mr. Brodrick,
therefore, hopes that Lord
Lansdowne will see his way
to support the claim of the
Indian Govt. to a division of
the work of the present proposal
between the Imperial and the Indian
Exchequers.

I am to add that it will
be seen from the 6th paragraph
of the Enclosure letter that the
Indian Govt. are about to submit
for

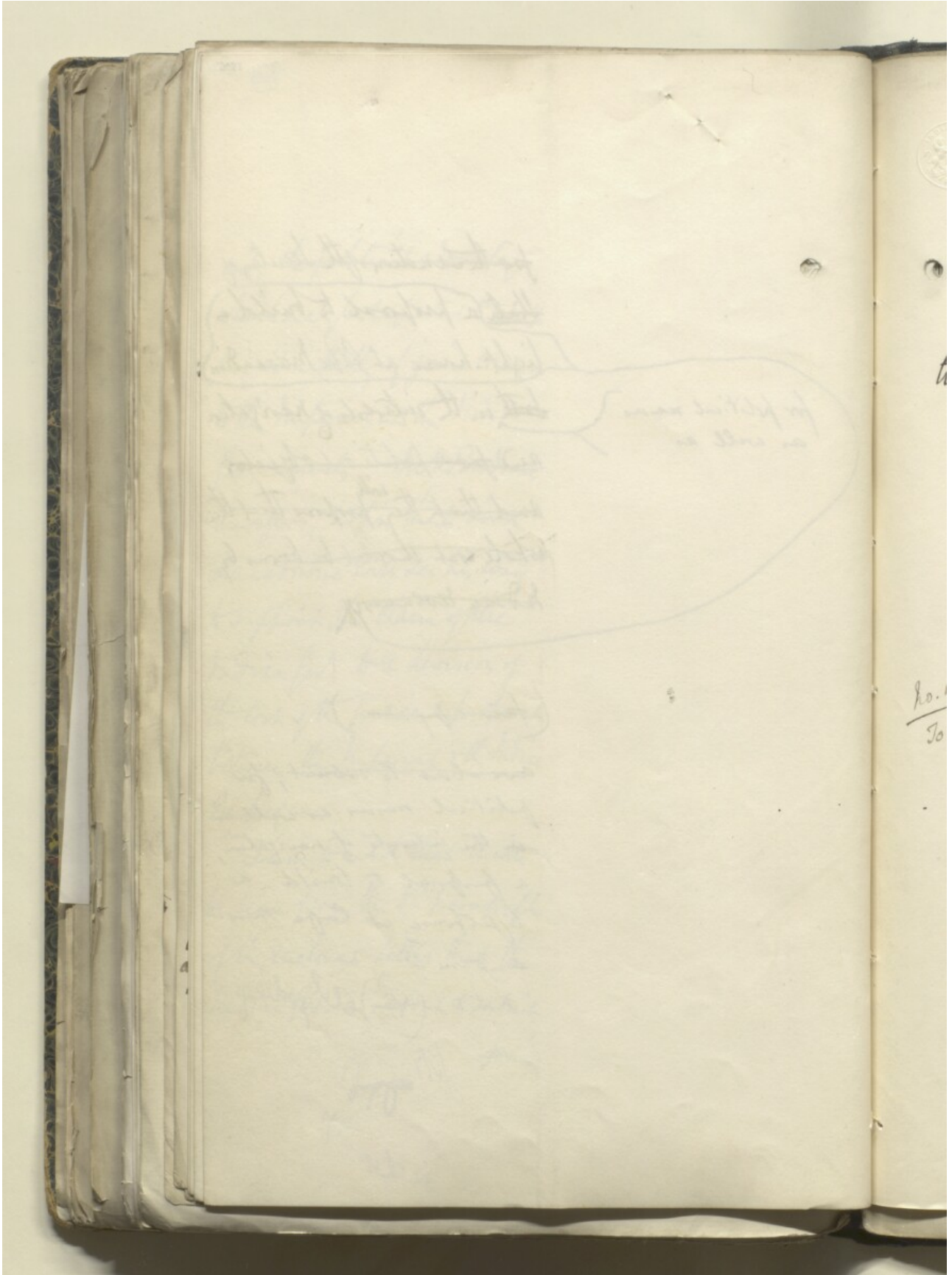


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سواري أعلام بريطانية في مسندم"
[٢٠٩و] (٤٥٤/٤٢٢)



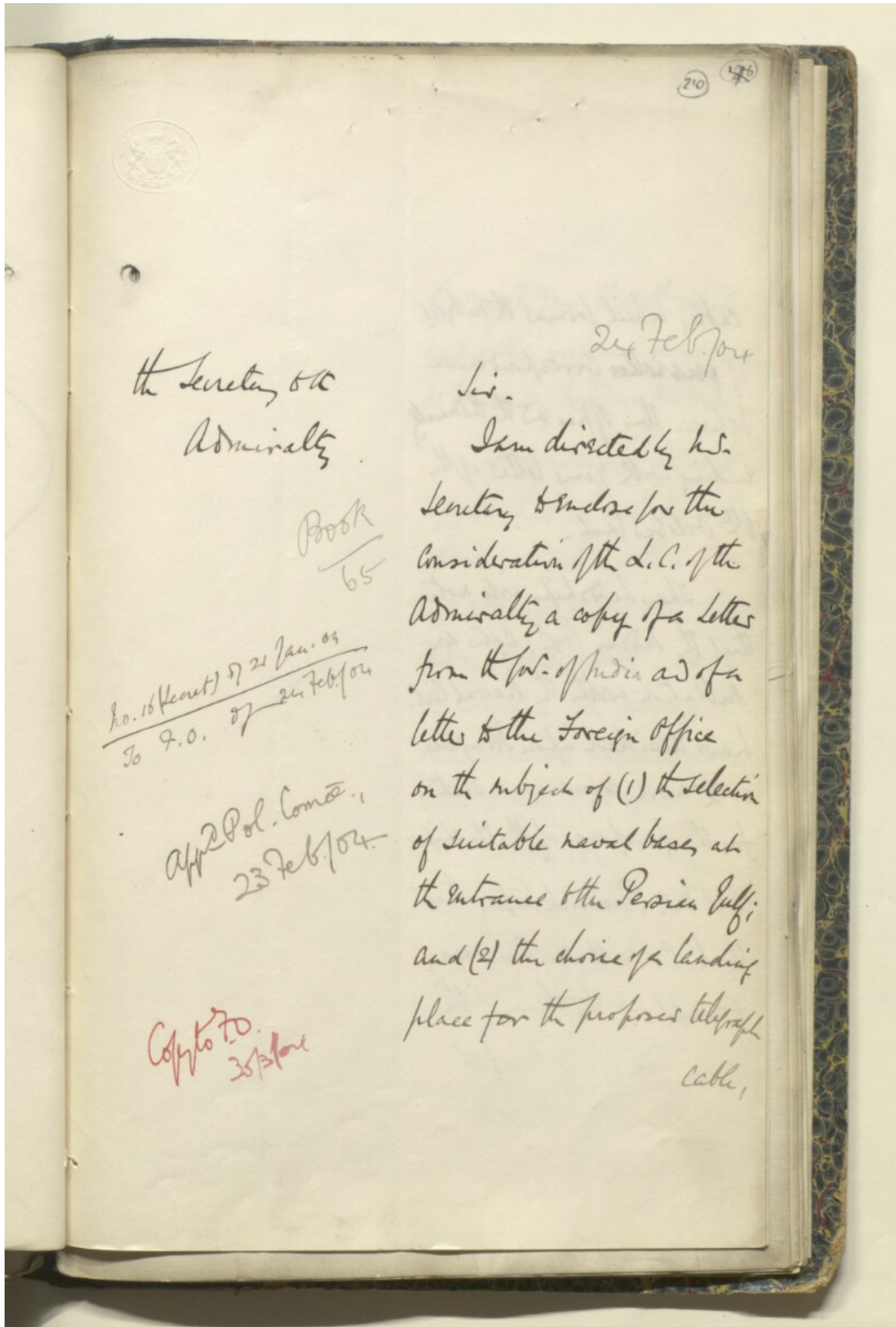


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٠٩ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٢٣)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٠و] (٤٥٤/٤٢٤)



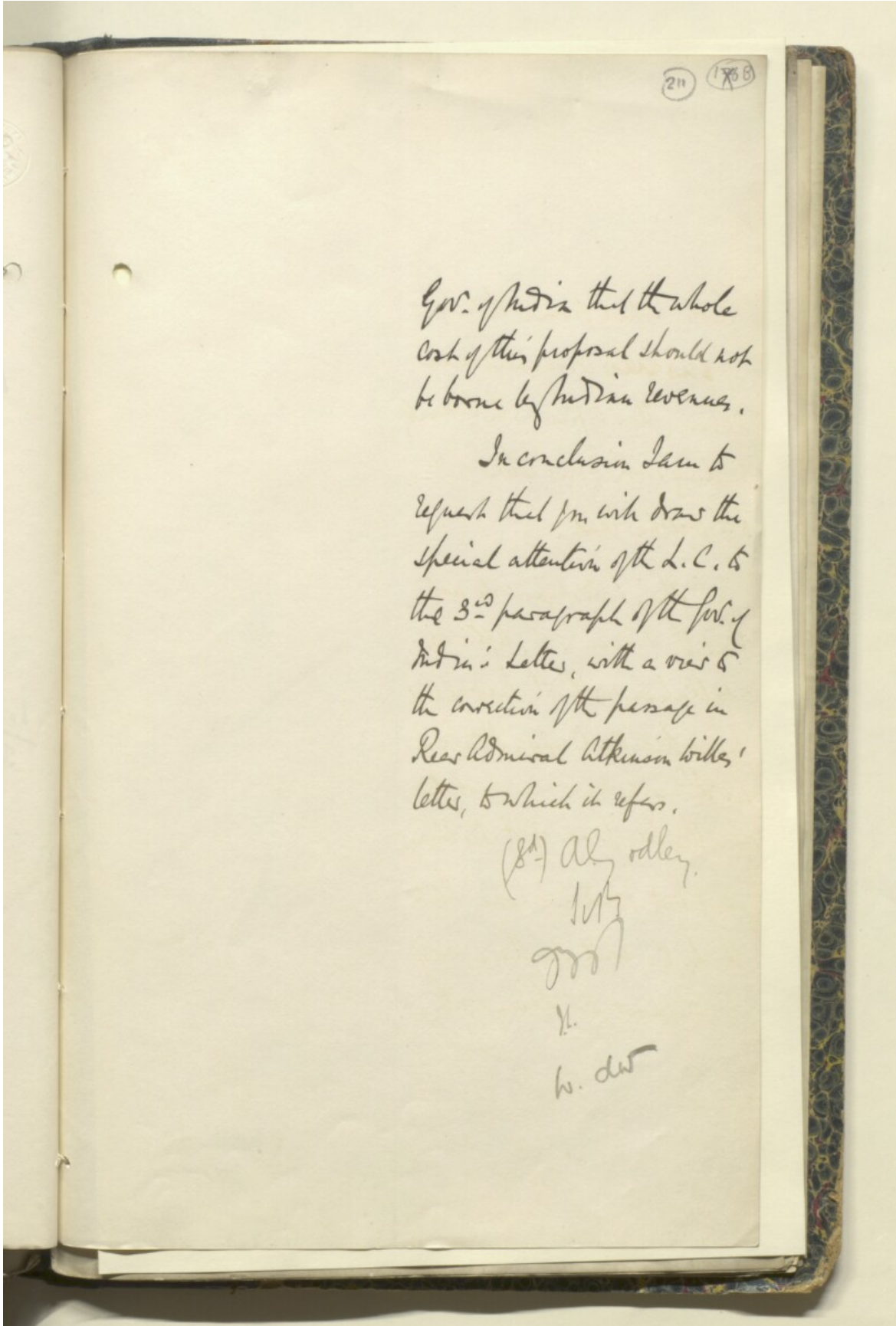


cable, which forms the subject
of your letter Correspondence
between this office and the Admiralty
ending with your letter of the
8th October last.

Their Lordships wish to note
that the Indian Gov^t, after con-
sultation with the Naval Comd.
have decided upon Herjam
as the most convenient station
for the purposes of H. M. ships:
and Mr. Brodrick hopes that
the L. C. will see their way
to support the claim of the
Gov^t

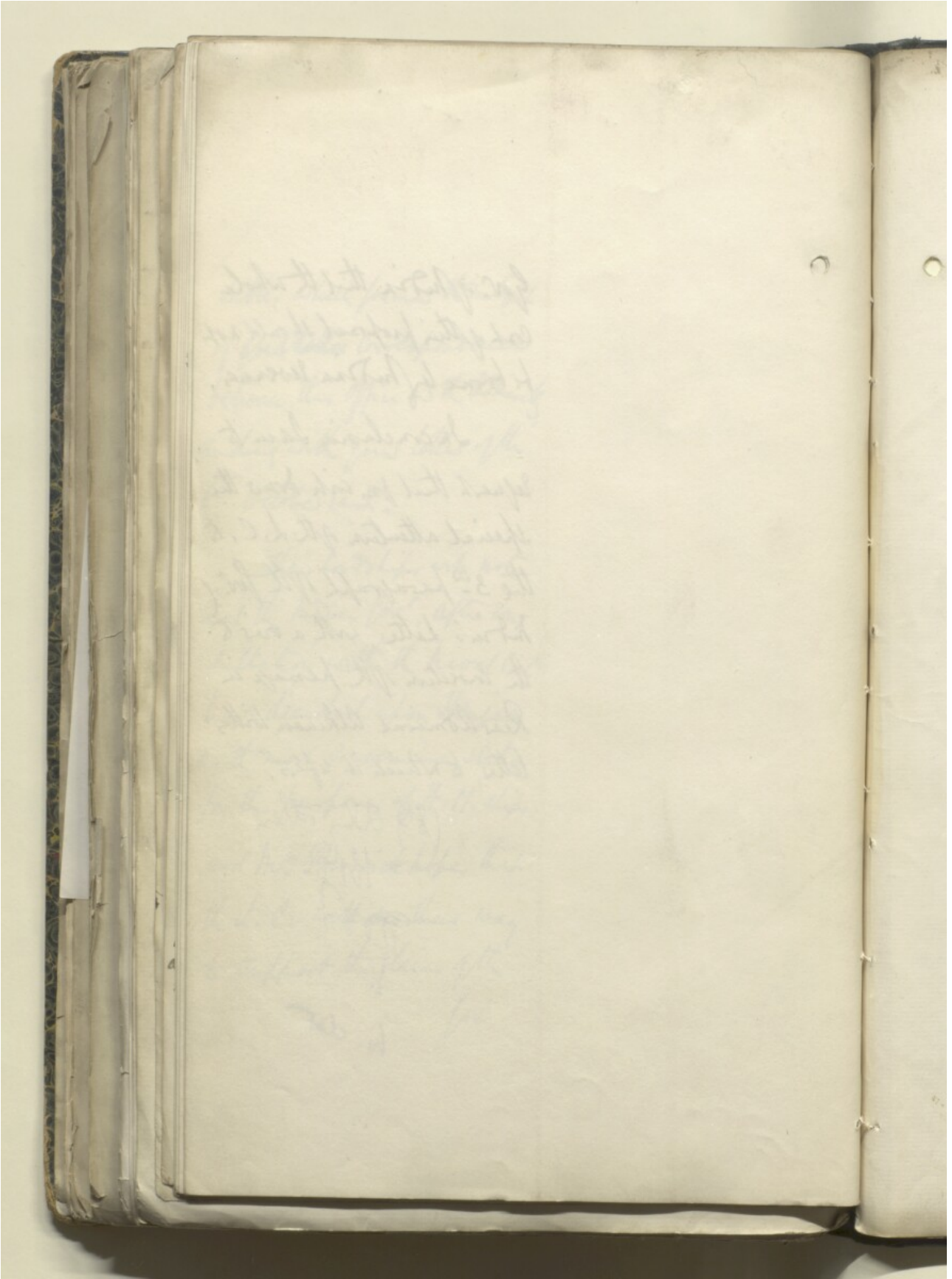


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٢١١و] (٤٥٤/٤٢٦)



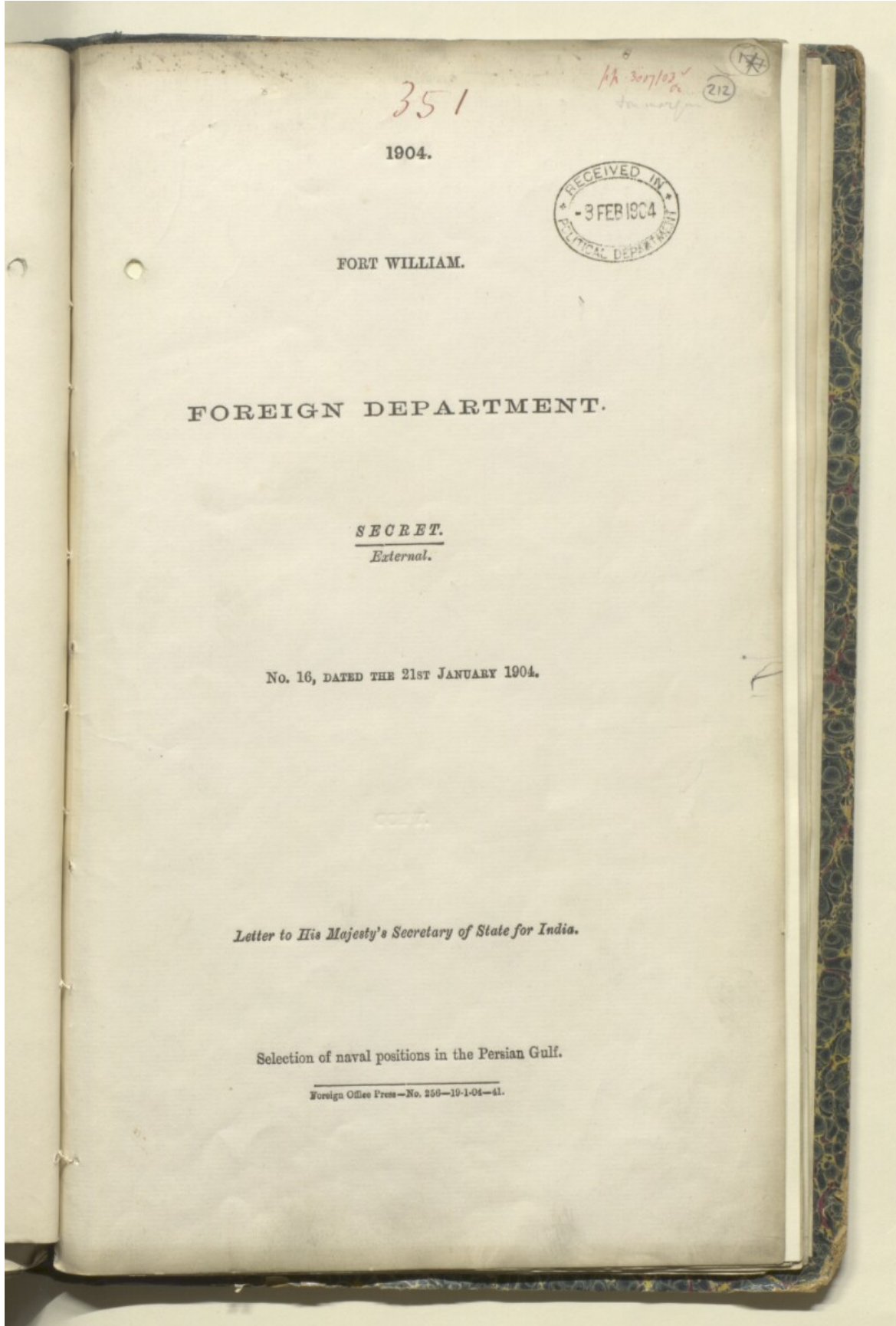


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٢١١ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٢٧)



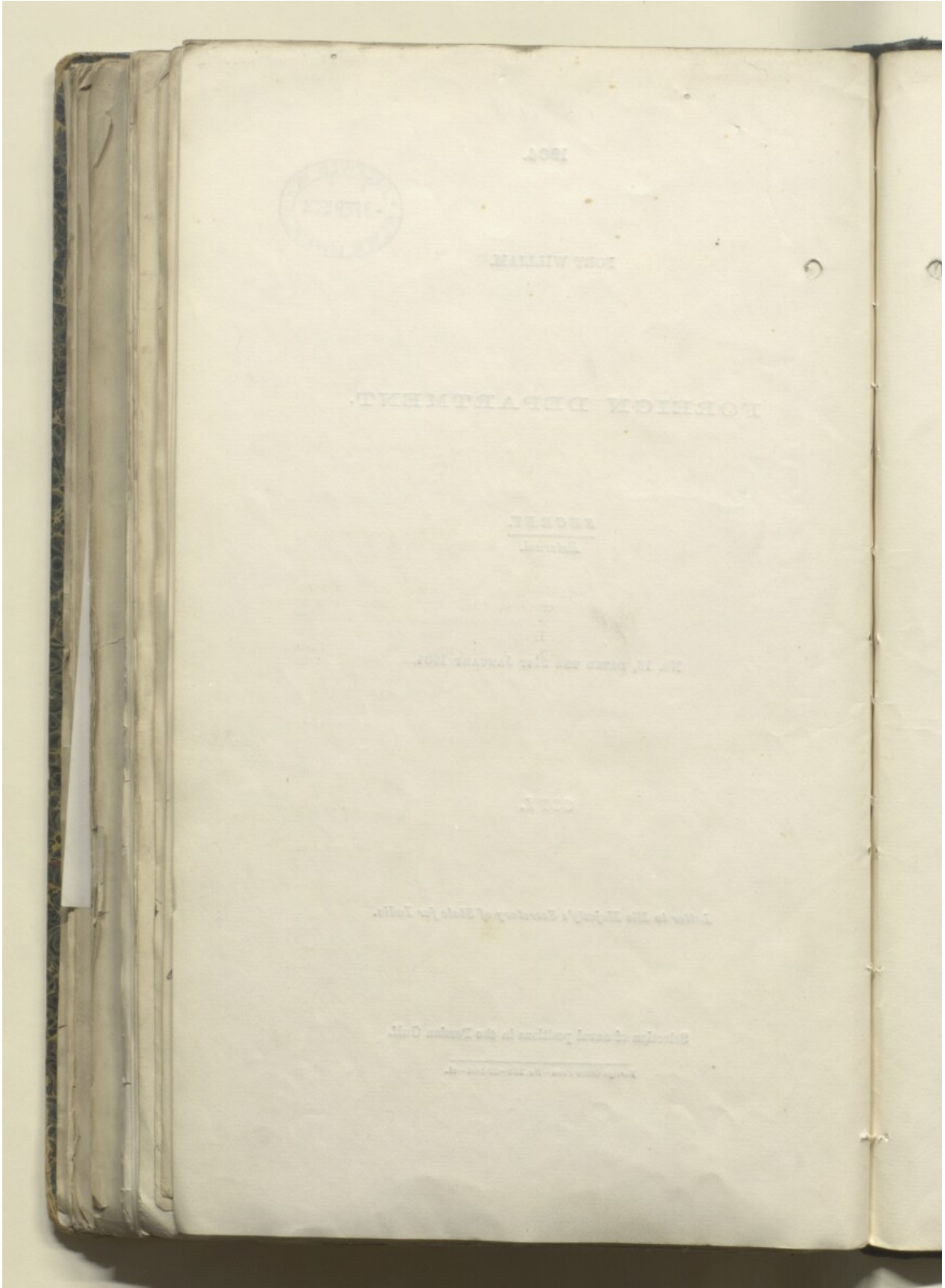


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٢و] (٤٥٤/٤٢٨)



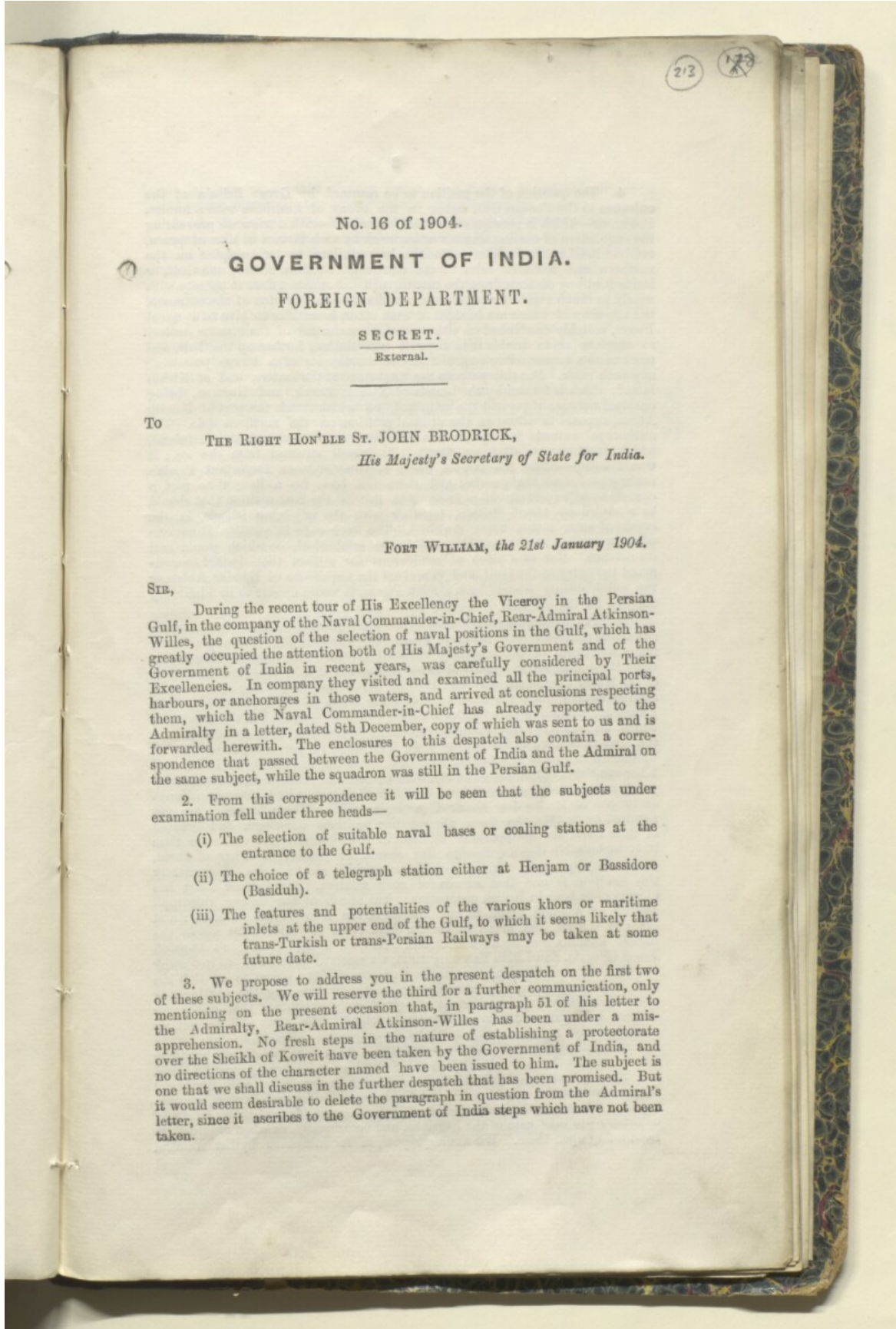


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٢ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٢٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٣و] (٤٥٤/٤٣٠)



No. 16 of 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SECRET.
External.

To
THE RIGHT HON'BLE ST. JOHN BRODRICK,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

FORT WILLIAM, the 21st January 1904.

SIR,

During the recent tour of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Persian Gulf, in the company of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes, the question of the selection of naval positions in the Gulf, which has greatly occupied the attention both of His Majesty's Government and of the Government of India in recent years, was carefully considered by Their Excellencies. In company they visited and examined all the principal ports, harbours, or anchorages in those waters, and arrived at conclusions respecting them, which the Naval Commander-in-Chief has already reported to the Admiralty in a letter, dated 8th December, copy of which was sent to us and is forwarded herewith. The enclosures to this despatch also contain a correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the Admiral on the same subject, while the squadron was still in the Persian Gulf.

2. From this correspondence it will be seen that the subjects under examination fell under three heads—

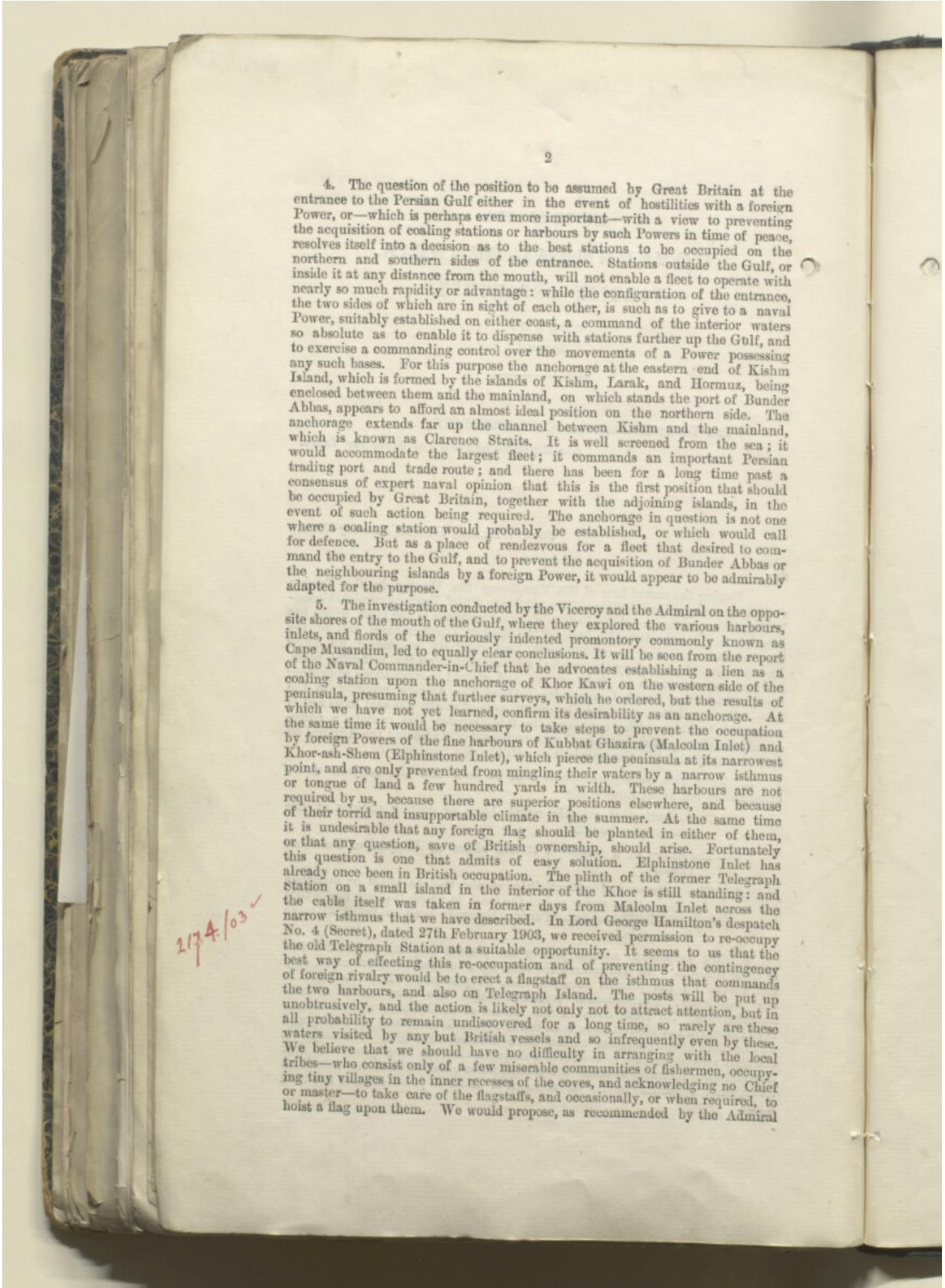
- (i) The selection of suitable naval bases or coaling stations at the entrance to the Gulf.
- (ii) The choice of a telegraph station either at Henjam or Bassidore (Basiduh).
- (iii) The features and potentialities of the various khors or maritime inlets at the upper end of the Gulf, to which it seems likely that trans-Turkish or trans-Persian Railways may be taken at some future date.

3. We propose to address you in the present despatch on the first two of these subjects. We will reserve the third for a further communication, only mentioning on the present occasion that, in paragraph 51 of his letter to the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes has been under a misapprehension. No fresh steps in the nature of establishing a protectorate over the Sheikh of Kuwait have been taken by the Government of India, and no directions of the character named have been issued to him. The subject is one that we shall discuss in the further despatch that has been promised. But it would seem desirable to delete the paragraph in question from the Admiral's letter, since it ascribes to the Government of India steps which have not been taken.



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[٢١٣ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٣١)



2

4. The question of the position to be assumed by Great Britain at the entrance to the Persian Gulf either in the event of hostilities with a foreign Power, or—which is perhaps even more important—with a view to preventing the acquisition of coaling stations or harbours by such Powers in time of peace, resolves itself into a decision as to the best stations to be occupied on the northern and southern sides of the entrance. Stations outside the Gulf, or inside it at any distance from the mouth, will not enable a fleet to operate with nearly so much rapidity or advantage: while the configuration of the entrance, the two sides of which are in sight of each other, is such as to give to a naval Power, suitably established on either coast, a command of the interior waters so absolute as to enable it to dispense with stations further up the Gulf, and to exercise a commanding control over the movements of a Power possessing any such bases. For this purpose the anchorage at the eastern end of Kishm Island, which is formed by the islands of Kishm, Larak, and Hormuz, being enclosed between them and the mainland, on which stands the port of Bunder Abbas, appears to afford an almost ideal position on the northern side. The anchorage extends far up the channel between Kishm and the mainland, which is known as Clarence Straits. It is well screened from the sea; it would accommodate the largest fleet; it commands an important Persian trading port and trade route; and there has been for a long time past a consensus of expert naval opinion that this is the first position that should be occupied by Great Britain, together with the adjoining islands, in the event of such action being required. The anchorage in question is not one where a coaling station would probably be established, or which would call for defence. But as a place of rendezvous for a fleet that desired to command the entry to the Gulf, and to prevent the acquisition of Bunder Abbas or the neighbouring islands by a foreign Power, it would appear to be admirably adapted for the purpose.

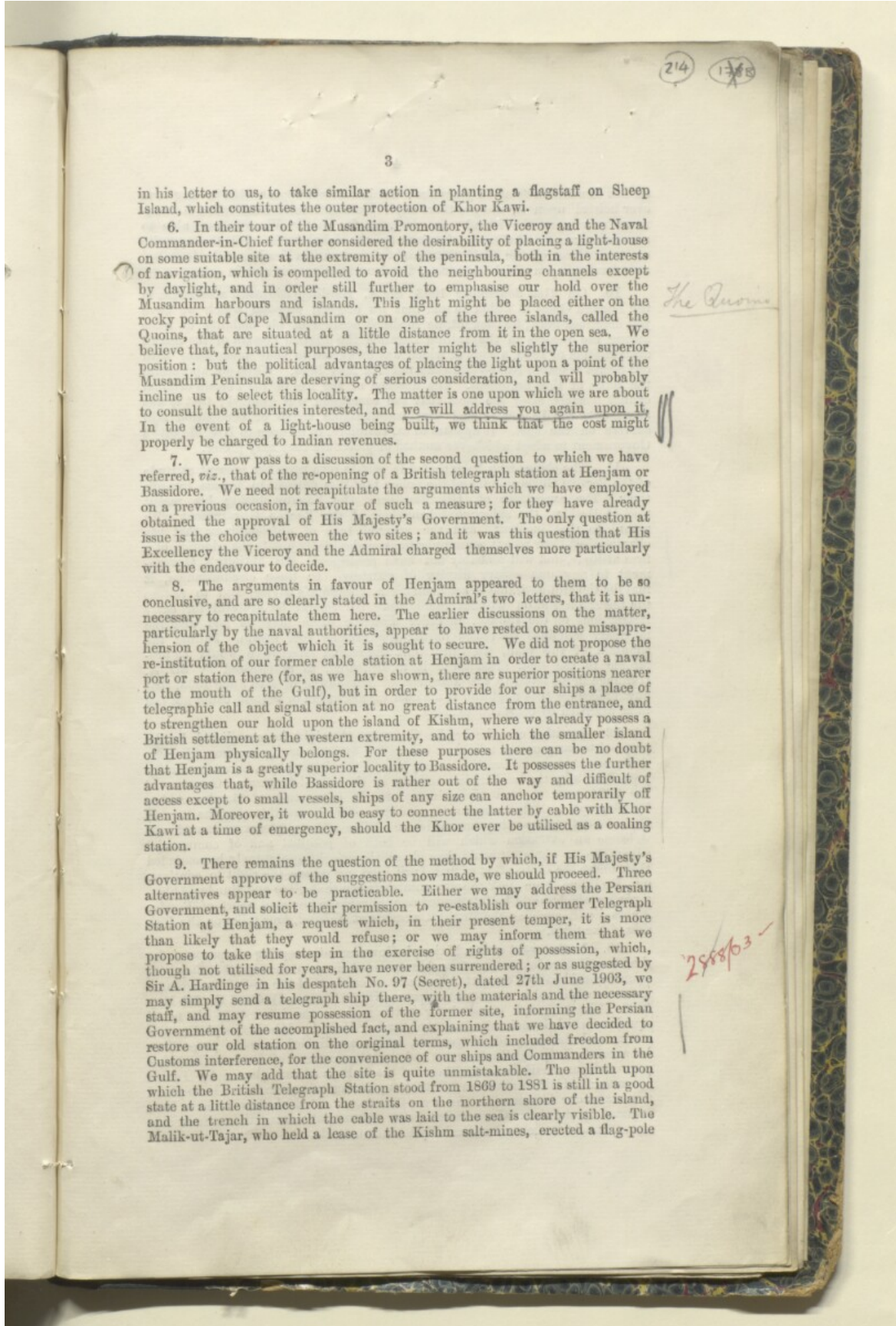
5. The investigation conducted by the Viceroy and the Admiral on the opposite shores of the mouth of the Gulf, where they explored the various harbours, inlets, and fiords of the curiously indented promontory commonly known as Cape Musandim, led to equally clear conclusions. It will be seen from the report of the Naval Commander-in-Chief that he advocates establishing a lien as a coaling station upon the anchorage of Khor Kawi on the western side of the peninsula, presuming that further surveys, which he ordered, but the results of which we have not yet learned, confirm its desirability as an anchorage. At the same time it would be necessary to take steps to prevent the occupation by foreign Powers of the fine harbours of Kubbat Ghazira (Malcolm Inlet) and Khor-ash-Shem (Elphinstone Inlet), which pierce the peninsula at its narrowest point, and are only prevented from mingling their waters by a narrow isthmus or tongue of land a few hundred yards in width. These harbours are not required by us, because there are superior positions elsewhere, and because of their torrid and insupportable climate in the summer. At the same time it is undesirable that any foreign flag should be planted in either of them, or that any question, save of British ownership, should arise. Fortunately this question is one that admits of easy solution. Elphinstone Inlet has already once been in British occupation. The plinth of the former Telegraph Station on a small island in the interior of the Khor is still standing: and the cable itself was taken in former days from Malcolm Inlet across the narrow isthmus that we have described. In Lord George Hamilton's despatch No. 4 (Secret), dated 27th February 1903, we received permission to re-occupy the old Telegraph Station at a suitable opportunity. It seems to us that the best way of effecting this re-occupation and of preventing the contingency of foreign rivalry would be to erect a flagstaff on the isthmus that commands the two harbours, and also on Telegraph Island. The posts will be put up unobtrusively, and the action is likely not only not to attract attention, but in all probability to remain undiscovered for a long time, so rarely are these waters visited by any but British vessels and so infrequently even by these. We believe that we should have no difficulty in arranging with the local tribes—who consist only of a few miserable communities of fishermen, occupying tiny villages in the inner recesses of the coves, and acknowledging no Chief or master—to take care of the flagstaffs, and occasionally, or when required, to hoist a flag upon them. We would propose, as recommended by the Admiral

274/03 ✓



"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

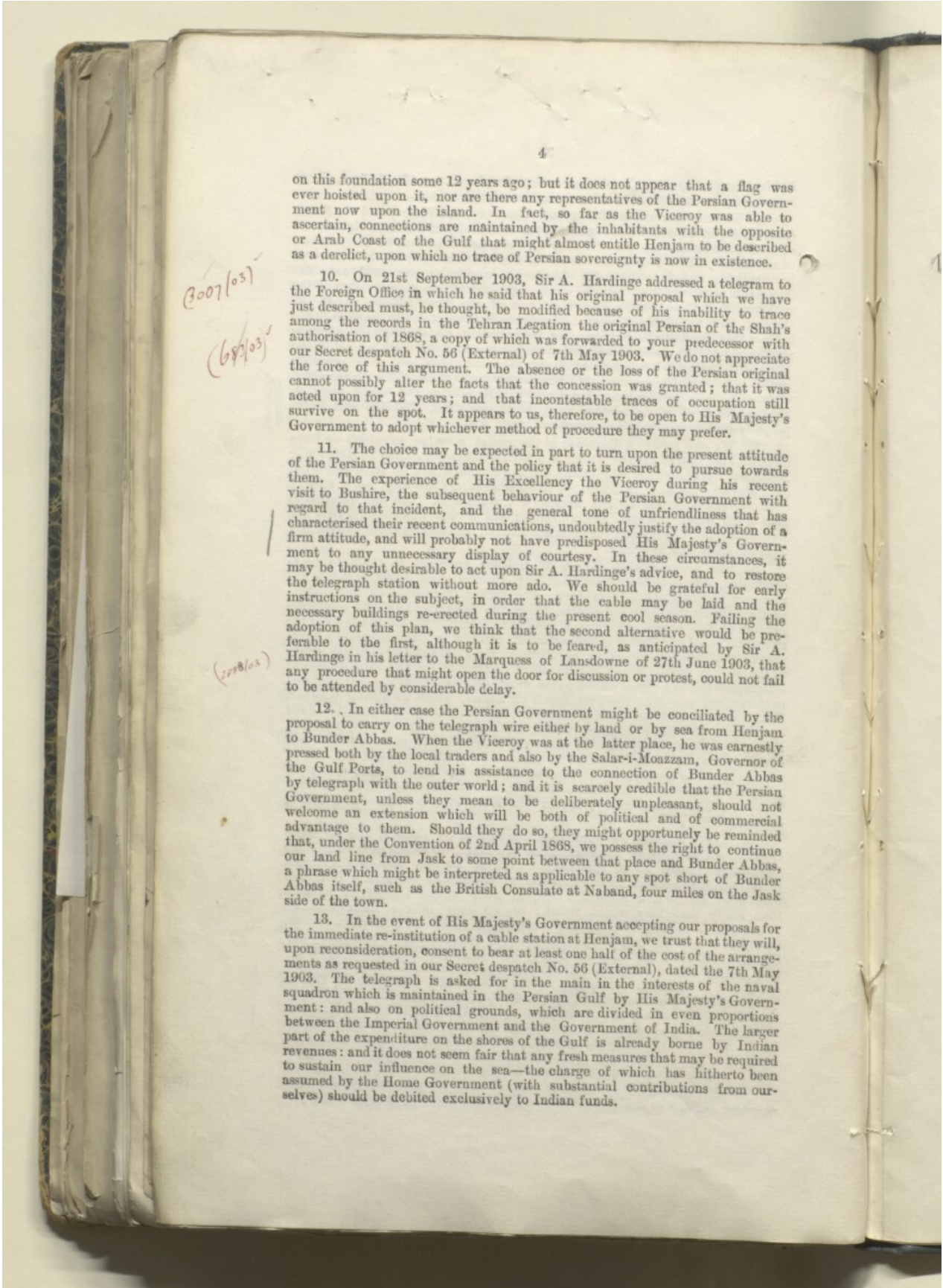
[٢١٤ و] (٤٥٤/٤٣٢)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[٢١٤ ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٣٣)



on this foundation some 12 years ago; but it does not appear that a flag was ever hoisted upon it, nor are there any representatives of the Persian Government now upon the island. In fact, so far as the Viceroy was able to ascertain, connections are maintained by the inhabitants with the opposite or Arab Coast of the Gulf that might almost entitle Henjam to be described as a derelict, upon which no trace of Persian sovereignty is now in existence.

10. On 21st September 1903, Sir A. Hardinge addressed a telegram to the Foreign Office in which he said that his original proposal which we have just described must, he thought, be modified because of his inability to trace among the records in the Tehran Legation the original Persian of the Shah's authorisation of 1868, a copy of which was forwarded to your predecessor with our Secret despatch No. 56 (External) of 7th May 1903. We do not appreciate the force of this argument. The absence or the loss of the Persian original cannot possibly alter the facts that the concession was granted; that it was acted upon for 12 years; and that incontestable traces of occupation still survive on the spot. It appears to us, therefore, to be open to His Majesty's Government to adopt whichever method of procedure they may prefer.

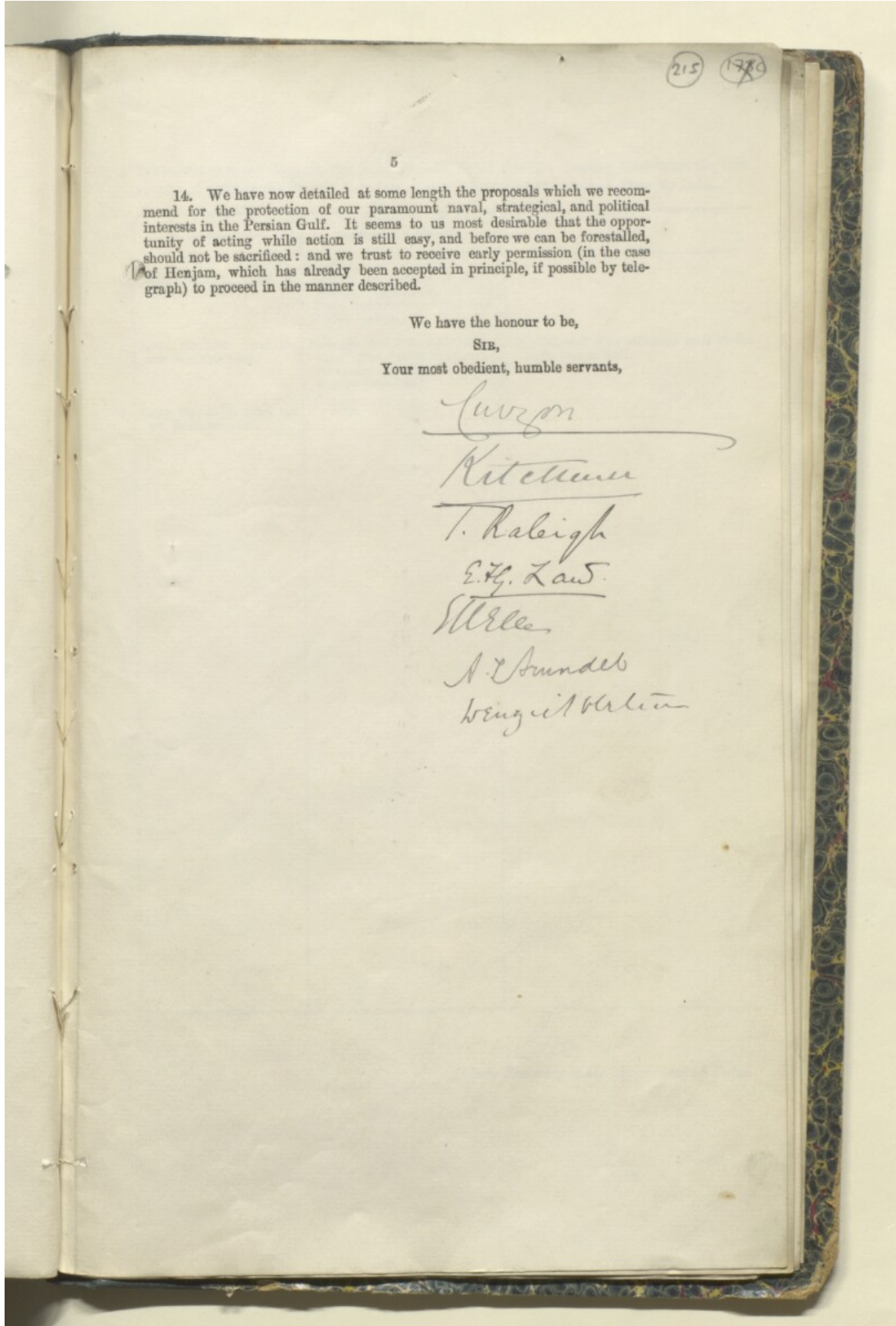
11. The choice may be expected in part to turn upon the present attitude of the Persian Government and the policy that it is desired to pursue towards them. The experience of His Excellency the Viceroy during his recent visit to Bushire, the subsequent behaviour of the Persian Government with regard to that incident, and the general tone of unfriendliness that has characterised their recent communications, undoubtedly justify the adoption of a firm attitude, and will probably not have predisposed His Majesty's Government to any unnecessary display of courtesy. In these circumstances, it may be thought desirable to act upon Sir A. Hardinge's advice, and to restore the telegraph station without more ado. We should be grateful for early instructions on the subject, in order that the cable may be laid and the necessary buildings re-erected during the present cool season. Failing the adoption of this plan, we think that the second alternative would be preferable to the first, although it is to be feared, as anticipated by Sir A. Hardinge in his letter to the Marquess of Lansdowne of 27th June 1903, that any procedure that might open the door for discussion or protest, could not fail to be attended by considerable delay.

12. In either case the Persian Government might be conciliated by the proposal to carry on the telegraph wire either by land or by sea from Henjam to Bunder Abbas. When the Viceroy was at the latter place, he was earnestly pressed both by the local traders and also by the Salar-i-Moazzam, Governor of the Gulf Ports, to lend his assistance to the connection of Bunder Abbas by telegraph with the outer world; and it is scarcely credible that the Persian Government, unless they mean to be deliberately unpleasant, should not welcome an extension which will be both of political and of commercial advantage to them. Should they do so, they might opportunely be reminded that, under the Convention of 2nd April 1868, we possess the right to continue our land line from Jask to some point between that place and Bunder Abbas, a phrase which might be interpreted as applicable to any spot short of Bunder Abbas itself, such as the British Consulate at Naband, four miles on the Jask side of the town.

13. In the event of His Majesty's Government accepting our proposals for the immediate re-institution of a cable station at Henjam, we trust that they will, upon reconsideration, consent to bear at least one half of the cost of the arrangements as requested in our Secret despatch No. 56 (External), dated the 7th May 1903. The telegraph is asked for in the main in the interests of the naval squadron which is maintained in the Persian Gulf by His Majesty's Government: and also on political grounds, which are divided in even proportions between the Imperial Government and the Government of India. The larger part of the expenditure on the shores of the Gulf is already borne by Indian revenues: and it does not seem fair that any fresh measures that may be required to sustain our influence on the sea—the charge of which has hitherto been assumed by the Home Government (with substantial contributions from ourselves) should be debited exclusively to Indian funds.

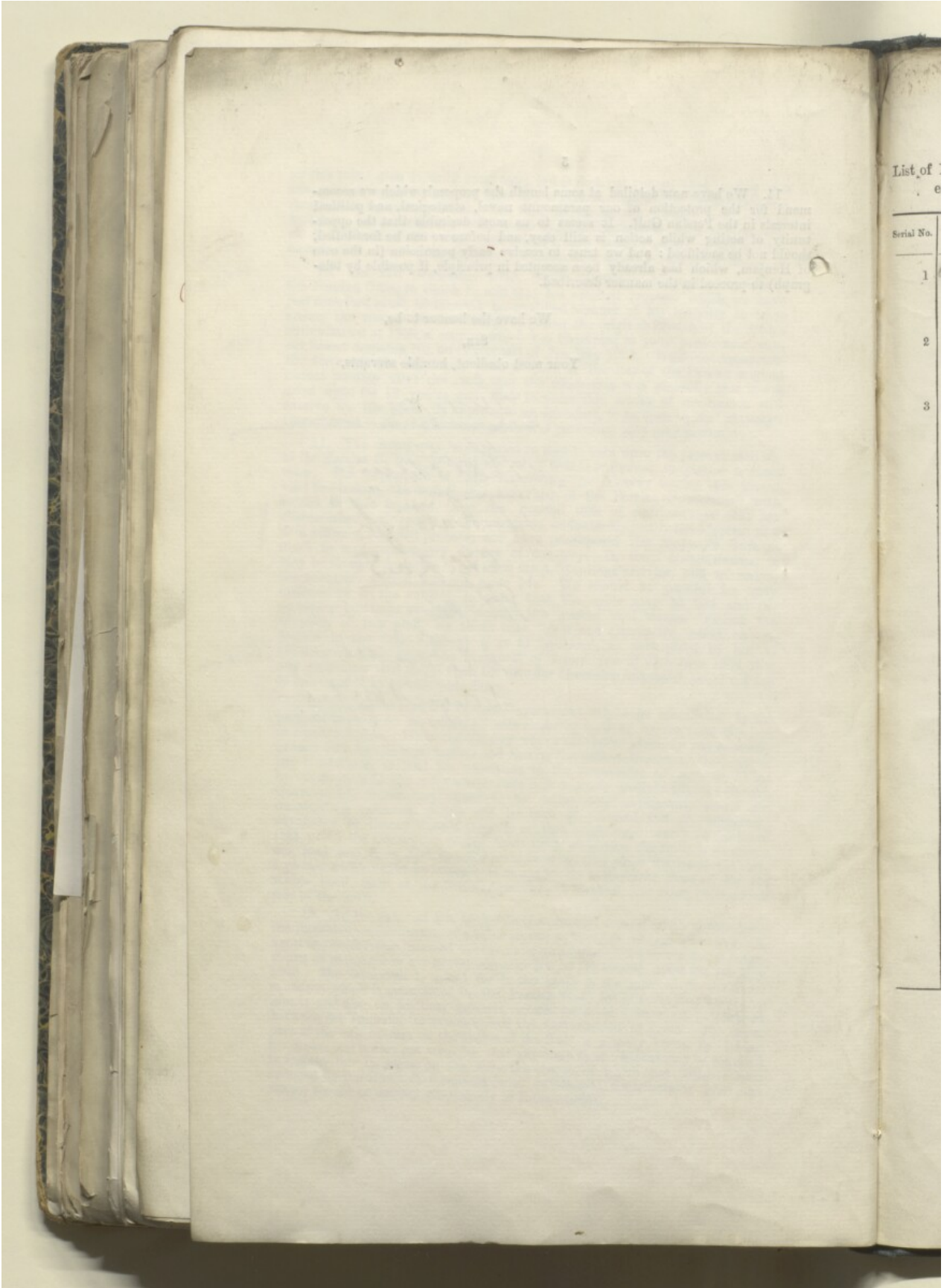


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٥] [٤٣٤/٤٥٤]





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٥ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٣٥)





"ملف 351/1904 الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٦و] (٤٥٤/٤٣٦)

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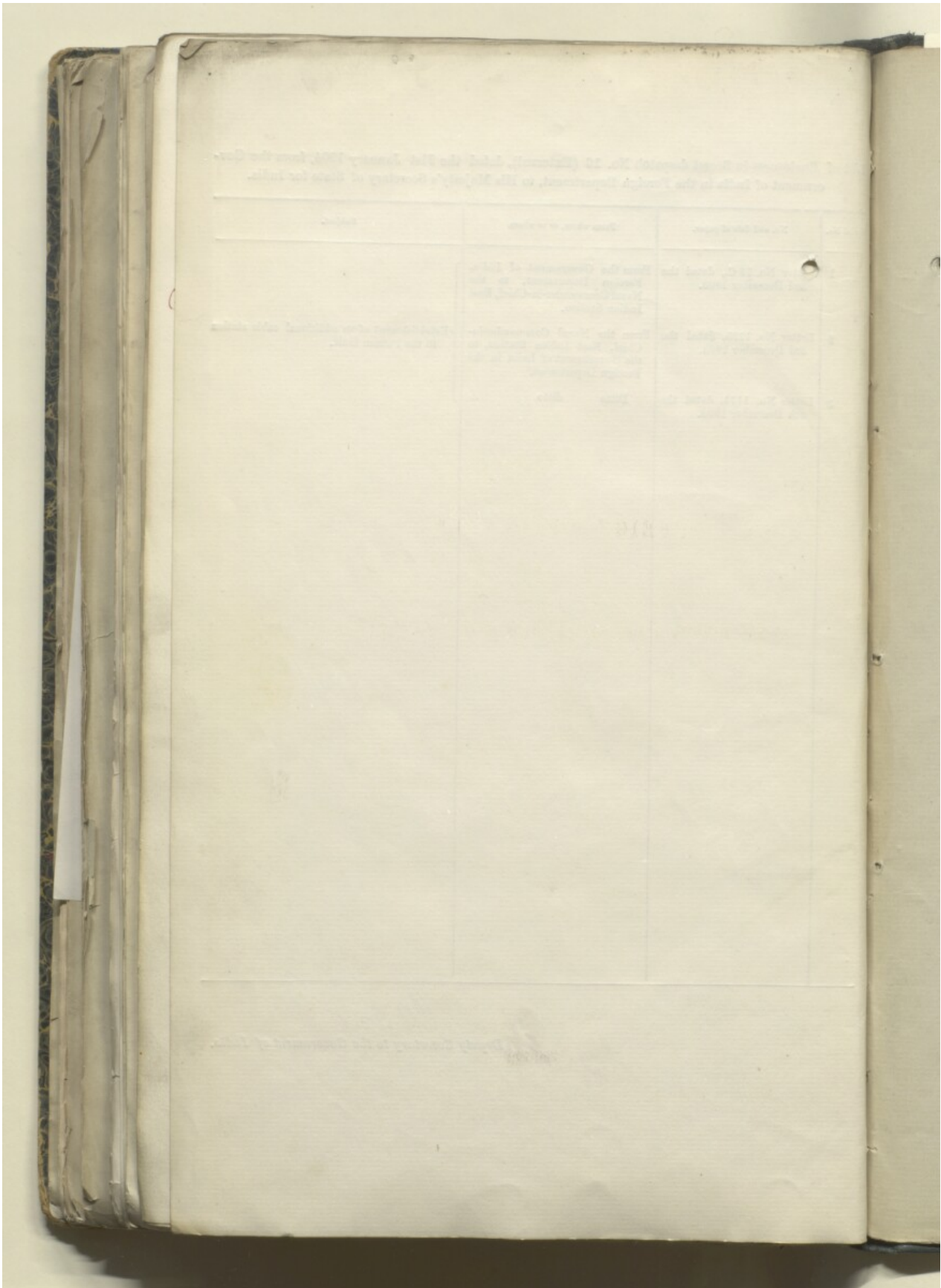
List of Enclosures in Secret despatch No. 16 (External), dated the 21st January 1904, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Serial No.	No. and date of paper.	From whom, or to whom.	Subject.
1	Letter No. 73 C., dated the 2nd December 1903.	From the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indian Station.	Establishment of an additional cable station in the Persian Gulf.
2	Letter No. 1295, dated the 3rd December 1903.	From the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indian Station, to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	
3	Letter No. 1171, dated the 9th December 1903.	Ditto ditto ...	

Coaru
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

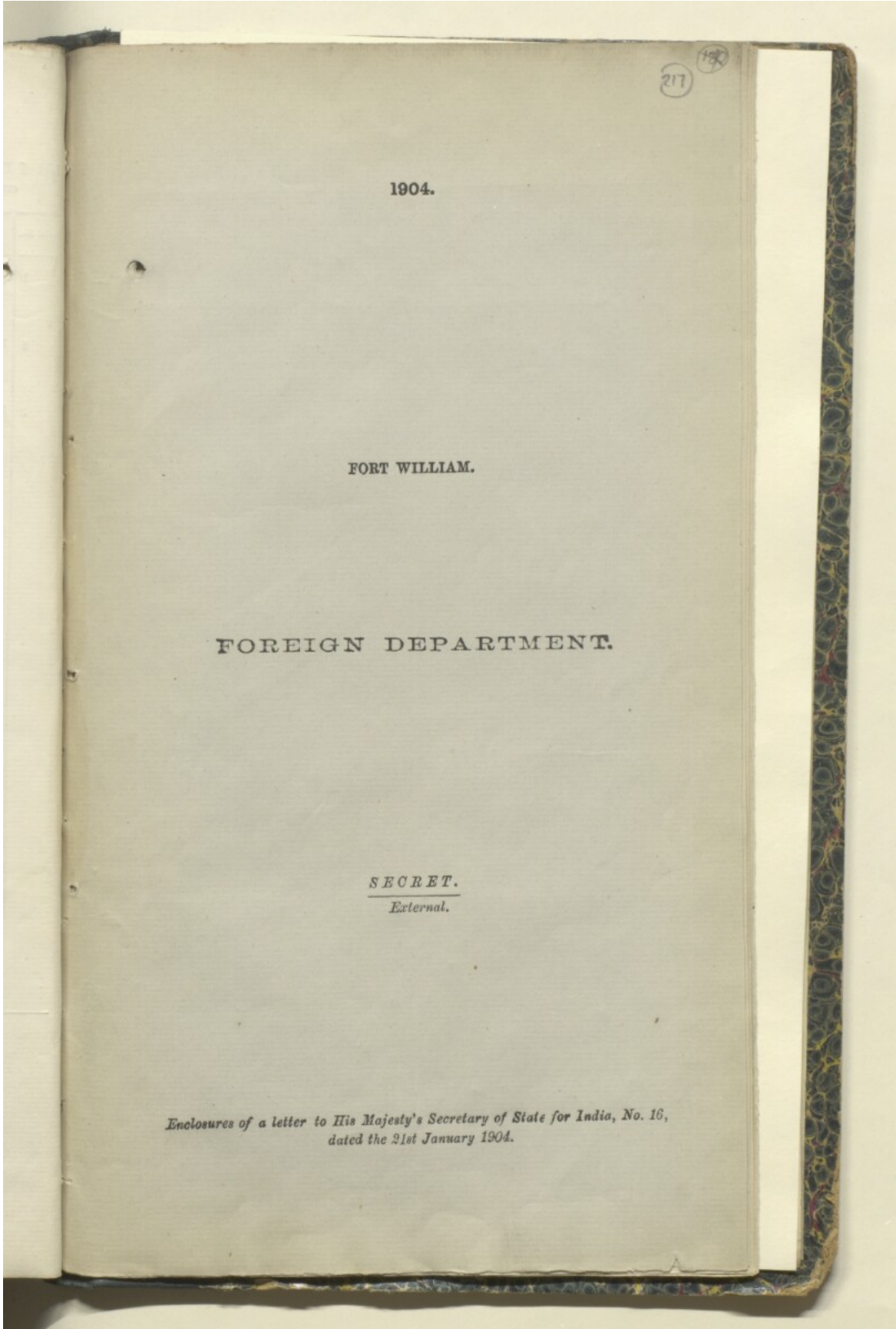


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢١٦ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٣٧)



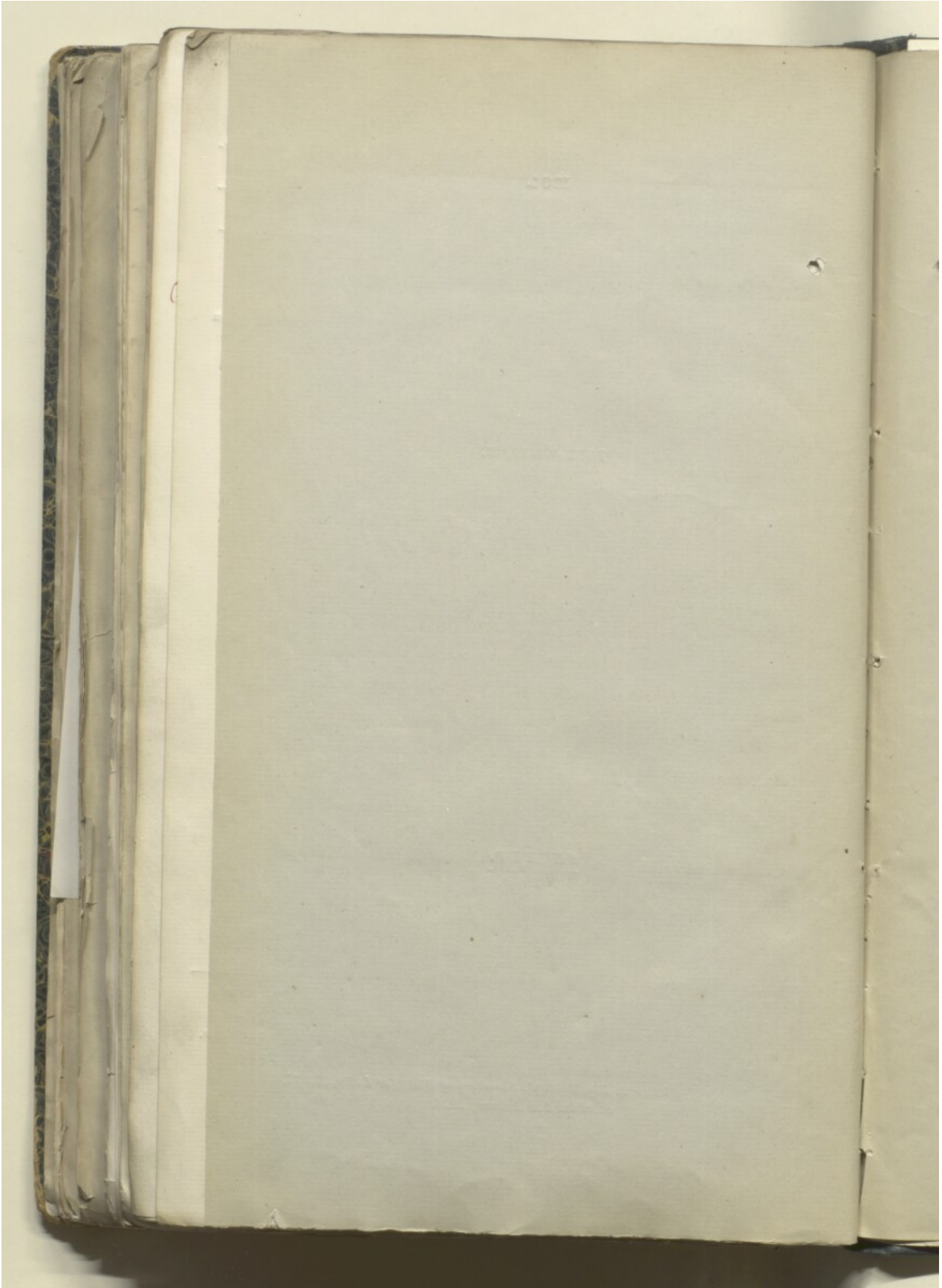


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[٢١٧ و] (٤٥٤/٤٣٨)





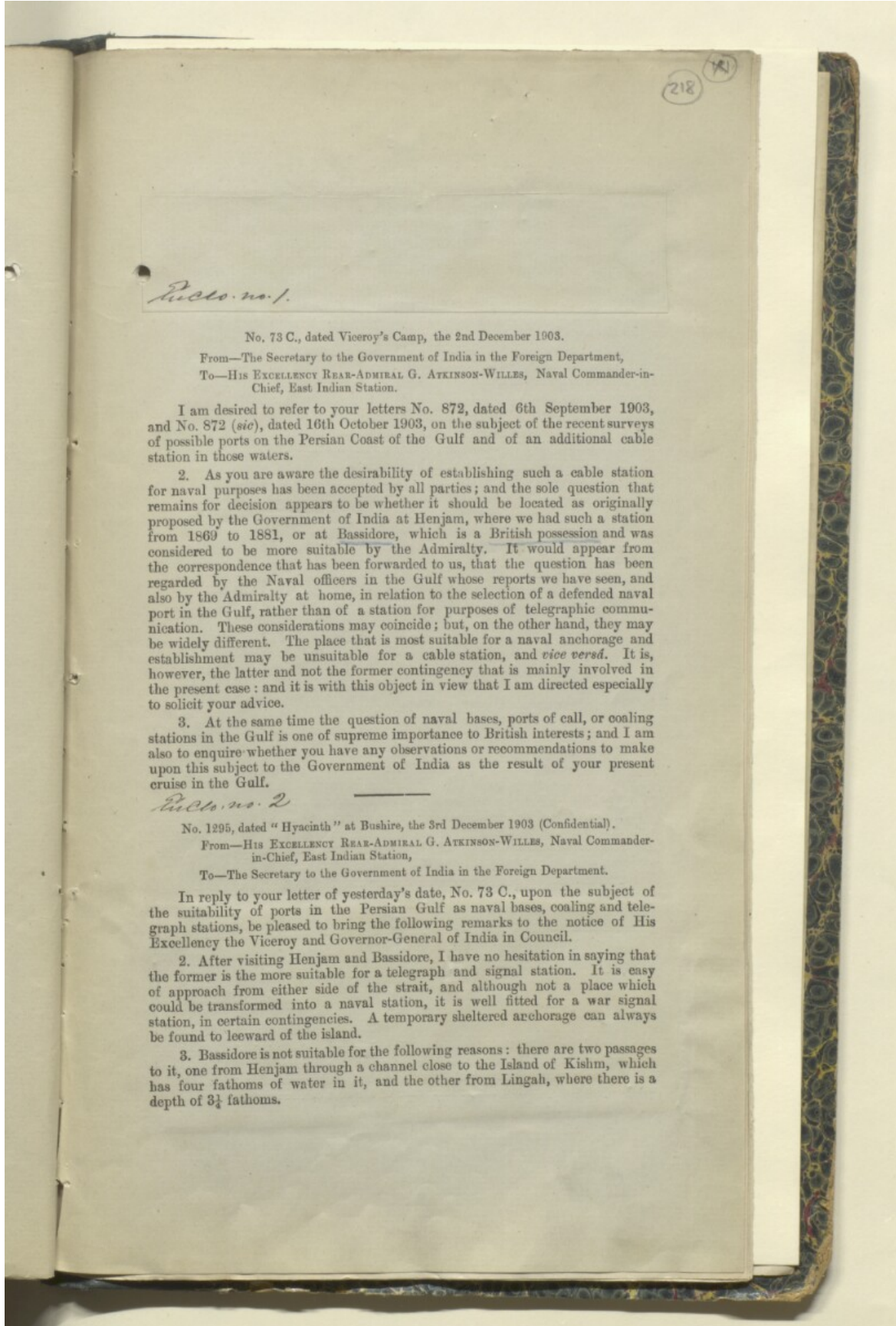
"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانيا فى مسندم"
[ظ٢١٧] (٤٥٤/٤٣٩)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى اعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"

[٢١٨ و] (٤٥٤/٤٤٠)



Pict. no. 1.

No. 73 C., dated Viceroy's Camp, the 2nd December 1903.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,
To—His EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL G. ATKINSON-WILLES, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indian Station.

I am desired to refer to your letters No. 872, dated 6th September 1903, and No. 872 (*sic*), dated 16th October 1903, on the subject of the recent surveys of possible ports on the Persian Coast of the Gulf and of an additional cable station in those waters.

2. As you are aware the desirability of establishing such a cable station for naval purposes has been accepted by all parties; and the sole question that remains for decision appears to be whether it should be located as originally proposed by the Government of India at Henjam, where we had such a station from 1869 to 1881, or at Bassidore, which is a British possession and was considered to be more suitable by the Admiralty. It would appear from the correspondence that has been forwarded to us, that the question has been regarded by the Naval officers in the Gulf whose reports we have seen, and also by the Admiralty at home, in relation to the selection of a defended naval port in the Gulf, rather than of a station for purposes of telegraphic communication. These considerations may coincide; but, on the other hand, they may be widely different. The place that is most suitable for a naval anchorage and establishment may be unsuitable for a cable station, and *vice versa*. It is, however, the latter and not the former contingency that is mainly involved in the present case: and it is with this object in view that I am directed especially to solicit your advice.

3. At the same time the question of naval bases, ports of call, or coaling stations in the Gulf is one of supreme importance to British interests; and I am also to enquire whether you have any observations or recommendations to make upon this subject to the Government of India as the result of your present cruise in the Gulf.

Pict. no. 2

No. 1295, dated "Hyacinth" at Bushire, the 3rd December 1903 (Confidential).

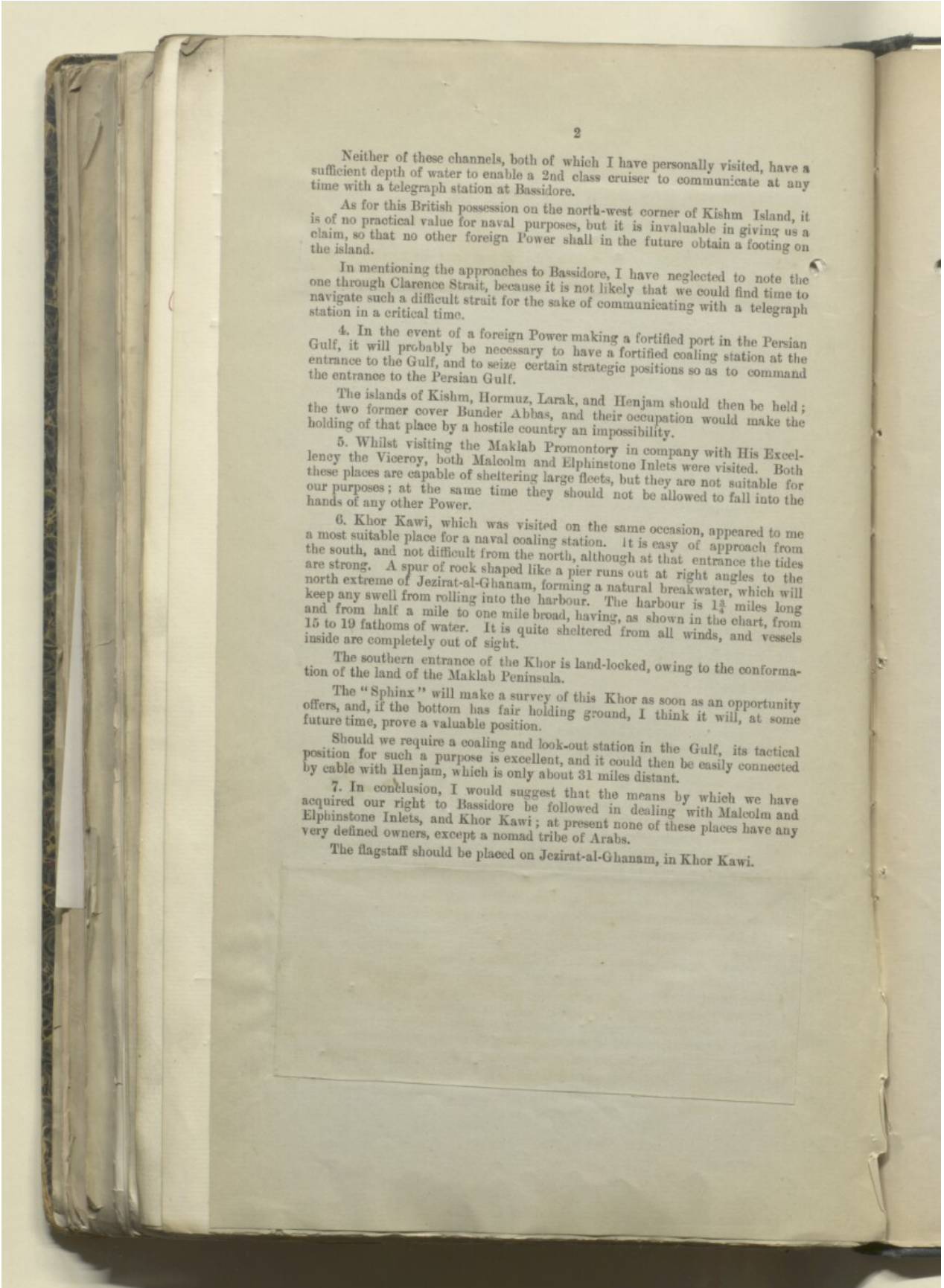
From—His EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL G. ATKINSON-WILLES, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indian Station,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, No. 73 C., upon the subject of the suitability of ports in the Persian Gulf as naval bases, coaling and telegraph stations, be pleased to bring the following remarks to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

2. After visiting Henjam and Bassidore, I have no hesitation in saying that the former is the more suitable for a telegraph and signal station. It is easy of approach from either side of the strait, and although not a place which could be transformed into a naval station, it is well fitted for a war signal station, in certain contingencies. A temporary sheltered anchorage can always be found to leeward of the island.

3. Bassidore is not suitable for the following reasons: there are two passages to it, one from Henjam through a channel close to the Island of Kishm, which has four fathoms of water in it, and the other from Lingah, where there is a depth of 3½ fathoms.



Neither of these channels, both of which I have personally visited, have a sufficient depth of water to enable a 2nd class cruiser to communicate at any time with a telegraph station at Bassidore.

As for this British possession on the north-west corner of Kishm Island, it is of no practical value for naval purposes, but it is invaluable in giving us a claim, so that no other foreign Power shall in the future obtain a footing on the island.

In mentioning the approaches to Bassidore, I have neglected to note the one through Clarence Strait, because it is not likely that we could find time to navigate such a difficult strait for the sake of communicating with a telegraph station in a critical time.

4. In the event of a foreign Power making a fortified port in the Persian Gulf, it will probably be necessary to have a fortified coaling station at the entrance to the Gulf, and to seize certain strategic positions so as to command the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

The islands of Kishm, Hormuz, Larak, and Henjam should then be held; the two former cover Bunder Abbas, and their occupation would make the holding of that place by a hostile country an impossibility.

5. Whilst visiting the Maklab Promontory in company with His Excellency the Viceroy, both Malcolm and Elphinstone Inlets were visited. Both these places are capable of sheltering large fleets, but they are not suitable for our purposes; at the same time they should not be allowed to fall into the hands of any other Power.

6. Khor Kawi, which was visited on the same occasion, appeared to me a most suitable place for a naval coaling station. It is easy of approach from the south, and not difficult from the north, although at that entrance the tides are strong. A spur of rock shaped like a pier runs out at right angles to the north extreme of Jezirat-al-Ghanam, forming a natural breakwater, which will keep any swell from rolling into the harbour. The harbour is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and from half a mile to one mile broad, having, as shown in the chart, from 15 to 19 fathoms of water. It is quite sheltered from all winds, and vessels inside are completely out of sight.

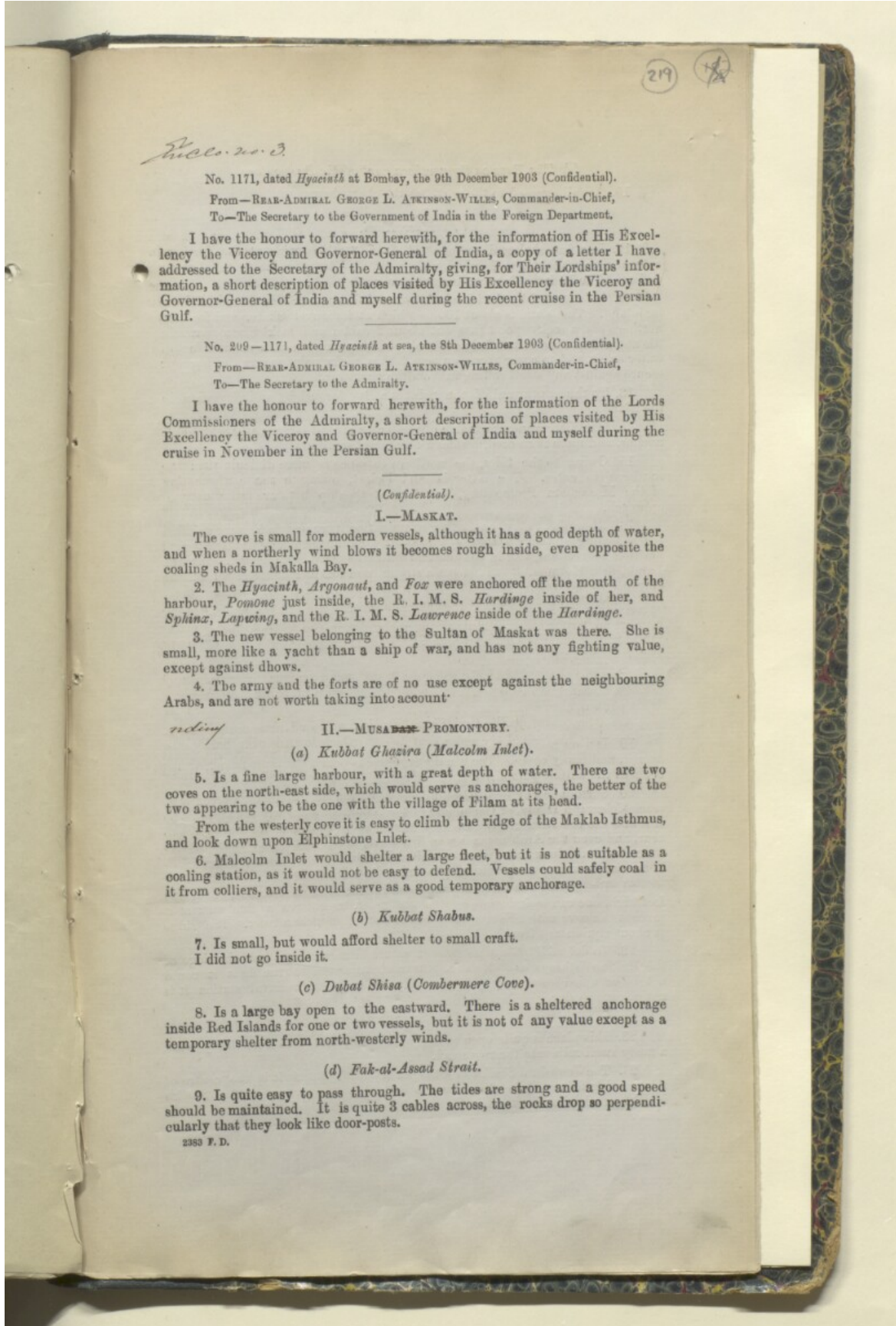
The southern entrance of the Khor is land-locked, owing to the conformation of the land of the Maklab Peninsula.

The "Sphinx" will make a survey of this Khor as soon as an opportunity offers, and, if the bottom has fair holding ground, I think it will, at some future time, prove a valuable position.

Should we require a coaling and look-out station in the Gulf, its tactical position for such a purpose is excellent, and it could then be easily connected by cable with Henjam, which is only about 31 miles distant.

7. In conclusion, I would suggest that the means by which we have acquired our right to Bassidore be followed in dealing with Malcolm and Elphinstone Inlets, and Khor Kawi; at present none of these places have any very defined owners, except a nomad tribe of Arabs.

The flagstaff should be placed on Jezirat-al-Ghanam, in Khor Kawi.



Ms. No. 3

No. 1171, dated *Hyacinth* at Bombay, the 9th December 1903 (Confidential).

From—REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE L. ATKINSON-WILLES, Commander-in-Chief,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, giving, for Their Lordships' information, a short description of places visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and myself during the recent cruise in the Persian Gulf.

No. 209—1171, dated *Hyacinth* at sea, the 8th December 1903 (Confidential).

From—REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE L. ATKINSON-WILLES, Commander-in-Chief,
To—The Secretary to the Admiralty.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a short description of places visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and myself during the cruise in November in the Persian Gulf.

(Confidential).

I.—MASKAT.

The cove is small for modern vessels, although it has a good depth of water, and when a northerly wind blows it becomes rough inside, even opposite the coaling sheds in Makalla Bay.

2. The *Hyacinth*, *Argonaut*, and *Fox* were anchored off the mouth of the harbour, *Pomone* just inside, the R. I. M. S. *Hardinge* inside of her, and *Sphinx*, *Lapwing*, and the R. I. M. S. *Lawrence* inside of the *Hardinge*.

3. The new vessel belonging to the Sultan of Maskat was there. She is small, more like a yacht than a ship of war, and has not any fighting value, except against dhows.

4. The army and the forts are of no use except against the neighbouring Arabs, and are not worth taking into account.

ending

II.—MUSABAH PROMONTORY.

(a) *Kubbat Ghazira (Malcolm Inlet)*.

5. Is a fine large harbour, with a great depth of water. There are two coves on the north-east side, which would serve as anchorages, the better of the two appearing to be the one with the village of Filam at its head.

From the westerly cove it is easy to climb the ridge of the Maklab Isthmus, and look down upon Elphinstone Inlet.

6. Malcolm Inlet would shelter a large fleet, but it is not suitable as a coaling station, as it would not be easy to defend. Vessels could safely coal in it from colliers, and it would serve as a good temporary anchorage.

(b) *Kubbat Shabus*.

7. Is small, but would afford shelter to small craft.
I did not go inside it.

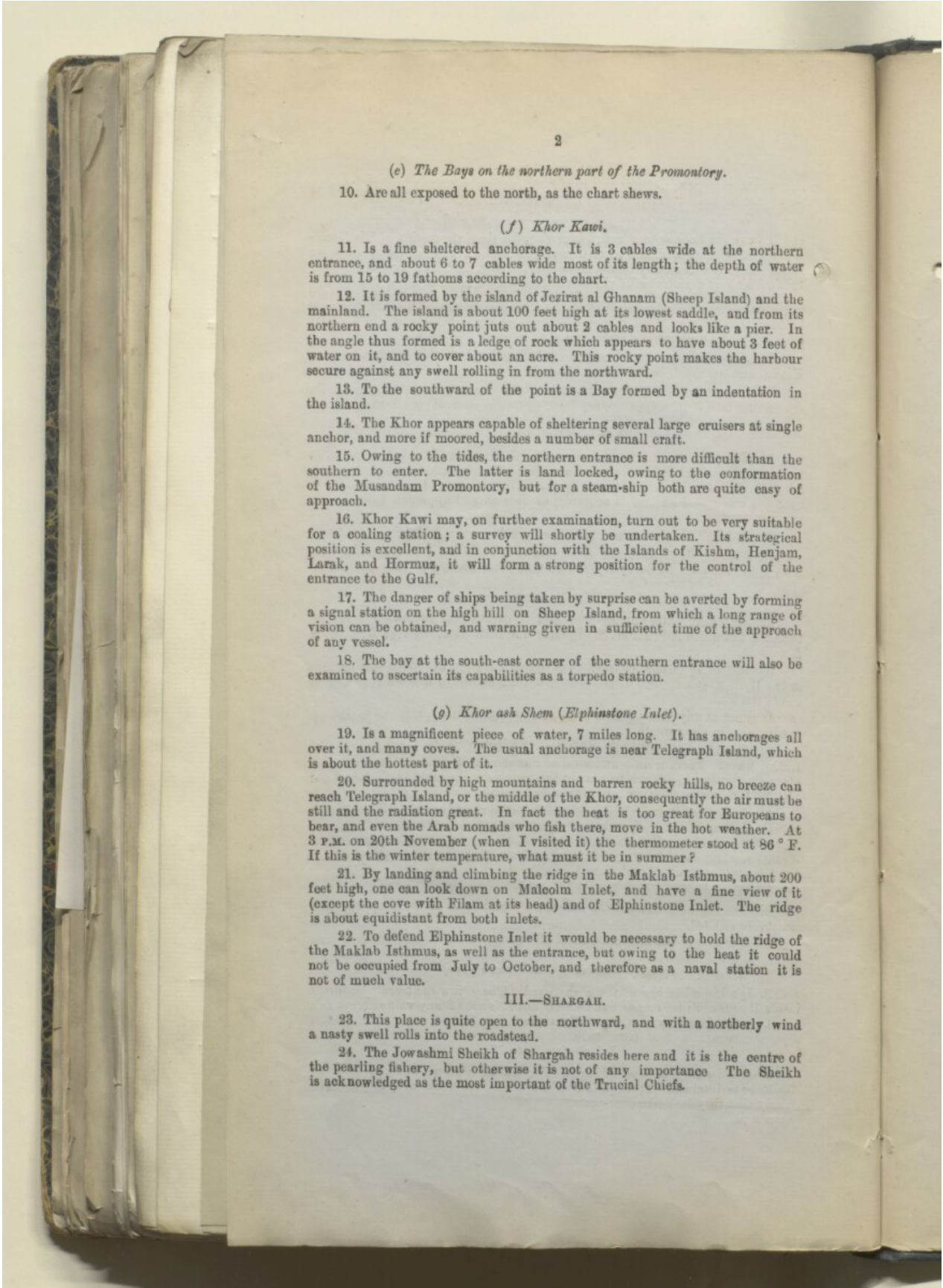
(c) *Dubat Shisa (Combermere Cove)*.

8. Is a large bay open to the eastward. There is a sheltered anchorage inside Red Islands for one or two vessels, but it is not of any value except as a temporary shelter from north-westerly winds.

(d) *Fak-al-Assad Strait*.

9. Is quite easy to pass through. The tides are strong and a good speed should be maintained. It is quite 3 cables across, the rocks drop so perpendicularly that they look like door-posts.

2353 F. D.



(e) *The Bays on the northern part of the Promontory.*

10. Are all exposed to the north, as the chart shews.

(f) *Khor Kawi.*

11. Is a fine sheltered anchorage. It is 3 cables wide at the northern entrance, and about 6 to 7 cables wide most of its length; the depth of water is from 15 to 19 fathoms according to the chart.

12. It is formed by the island of Jezirat al Ghanam (Sheep Island) and the mainland. The island is about 100 feet high at its lowest saddle, and from its northern end a rocky point juts out about 2 cables and looks like a pier. In the angle thus formed is a ledge of rock which appears to have about 3 feet of water on it, and to cover about an acre. This rocky point makes the harbour secure against any swell rolling in from the northward.

13. To the southward of the point is a Bay formed by an indentation in the island.

14. The Khor appears capable of sheltering several large cruisers at single anchor, and more if moored, besides a number of small craft.

15. Owing to the tides, the northern entrance is more difficult than the southern to enter. The latter is land locked, owing to the conformation of the Musandam Promontory, but for a steam-ship both are quite easy of approach.

16. Khor Kawi may, on further examination, turn out to be very suitable for a coaling station; a survey will shortly be undertaken. Its strategical position is excellent, and in conjunction with the Islands of Kishm, Henjam, Larak, and Hormuz, it will form a strong position for the control of the entrance to the Gulf.

17. The danger of ships being taken by surprise can be averted by forming a signal station on the high hill on Sheep Island, from which a long range of vision can be obtained, and warning given in sufficient time of the approach of any vessel.

18. The bay at the south-east corner of the southern entrance will also be examined to ascertain its capabilities as a torpedo station.

(g) *Khor ash Shem (Elphinstone Inlet).*

19. Is a magnificent piece of water, 7 miles long. It has anchorages all over it, and many coves. The usual anchorage is near Telegraph Island, which is about the hottest part of it.

20. Surrounded by high mountains and barren rocky hills, no breeze can reach Telegraph Island, or the middle of the Khor, consequently the air must be still and the radiation great. In fact the heat is too great for Europeans to bear, and even the Arab nomads who fish there, move in the hot weather. At 3 P.M. on 20th November (when I visited it) the thermometer stood at 86° F. If this is the winter temperature, what must it be in summer?

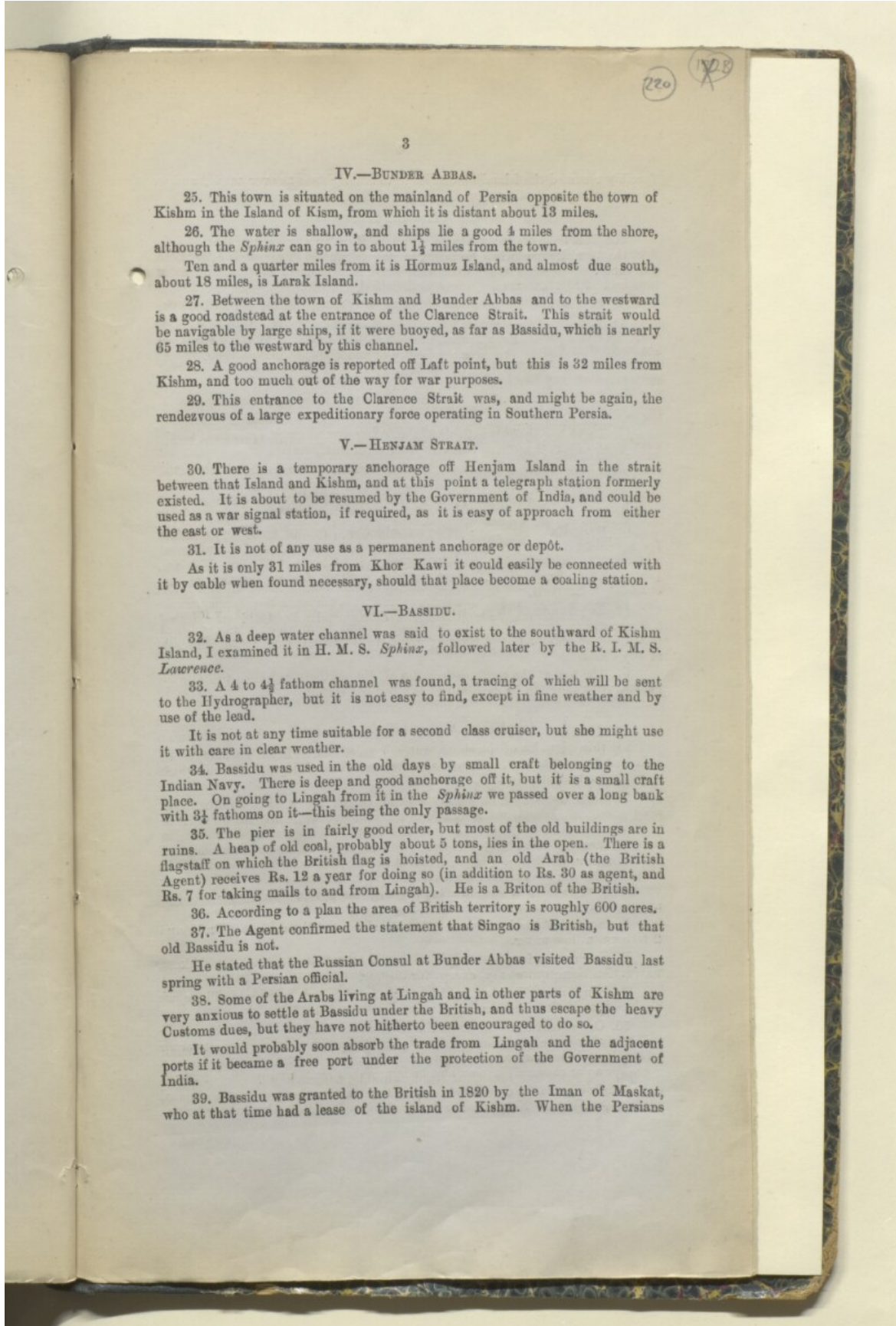
21. By landing and climbing the ridge in the Maklab Isthmus, about 200 feet high, one can look down on Malcolm Inlet, and have a fine view of it (except the cove with Filam at its head) and of Elphinstone Inlet. The ridge is about equidistant from both inlets.

22. To defend Elphinstone Inlet it would be necessary to hold the ridge of the Maklab Isthmus, as well as the entrance, but owing to the heat it could not be occupied from July to October, and therefore as a naval station it is not of much value.

III.—SHARGAH.

23. This place is quite open to the northward, and with a northerly wind a nasty swell rolls into the roadstead.

24. The Jowashmi Sheikh of Shargah resides here and it is the centre of the pearling fishery, but otherwise it is not of any importance. The Sheikh is acknowledged as the most important of the Trucial Chiefs.





forcibly resumed the island no challenge to our rights was ever made, and we have thus kept a footing there.

VII.—LINGAH.

40. This is an important town, owing to it being a trading centre, and the fact that, unlike most Gulf ports, large vessels can lie within a mile or so of the shore.

The anchorage is exposed to the south-west, but sheltered from most winds.

41. Several of the domed cisterns mentioned in N. I. D. Report No. 694 were empty when I was at Lingah and others had only a little dirty water in them. They appeared to have a capacity of about 60,000 gallons each.

VIII.—BAHREIN.

42. I visited this place in the *Sphinx*.

A second class cruiser drawing not more than 22 feet 6 inches could enter Bahrein harbour one hour before high tide, and anchor 5 miles from the town and about 4 miles from Muharrak.

43. Bahrein is not of any value as a base for war purposes.

44. I notice that in the N. I. D. Report No. 694, Bar al Katr is said to be under Turkish control. This is not the case. The British support the independence of the Sheikhs, and have lately objected to a Turkish Mudir being appointed for the district.

IX.—KOWEIT.

45. The importance of the Bay of Koweit has been somewhat over-rated, and that of Khor Abdullah lost sight of until it is too late, the Turks having now established themselves at Umkasr, and on the island of Bubiyan.

46. A large vessel could lie in the anchorage in any weather, but a collier could not lie alongside her in a Shamal. Vessels lie about 2 miles from the shore.

47. During the stay of the squadron many small caravans were observed to enter and leave the town, showing that there is probably a considerable trade overland.

48. I proceeded up the Bay in the *Sphinx*. A second class cruiser can go up to within 2½ miles of the shore near Jehara, which town is over half a mile inland. It is a fine bay, but the shallowness of the water near the shore detracts from its value. The head of the bay is, however, of course more sheltered than the part of it near Koweit.

X.—KHOR ABDULLAH.

49. Leaving Koweit with my flag in the *Sphinx* at 10 P.M., followed by the *Lawrence*, I proceeded to Khor Abdullah, and entered it at daylight on the following day, passing Ras al Geit, the Turkish post on the south-east of Bubiyan Island, where the Turkish flag was flying. This post cannot be approached to within about 3 miles by water, owing to the mud flats off it.

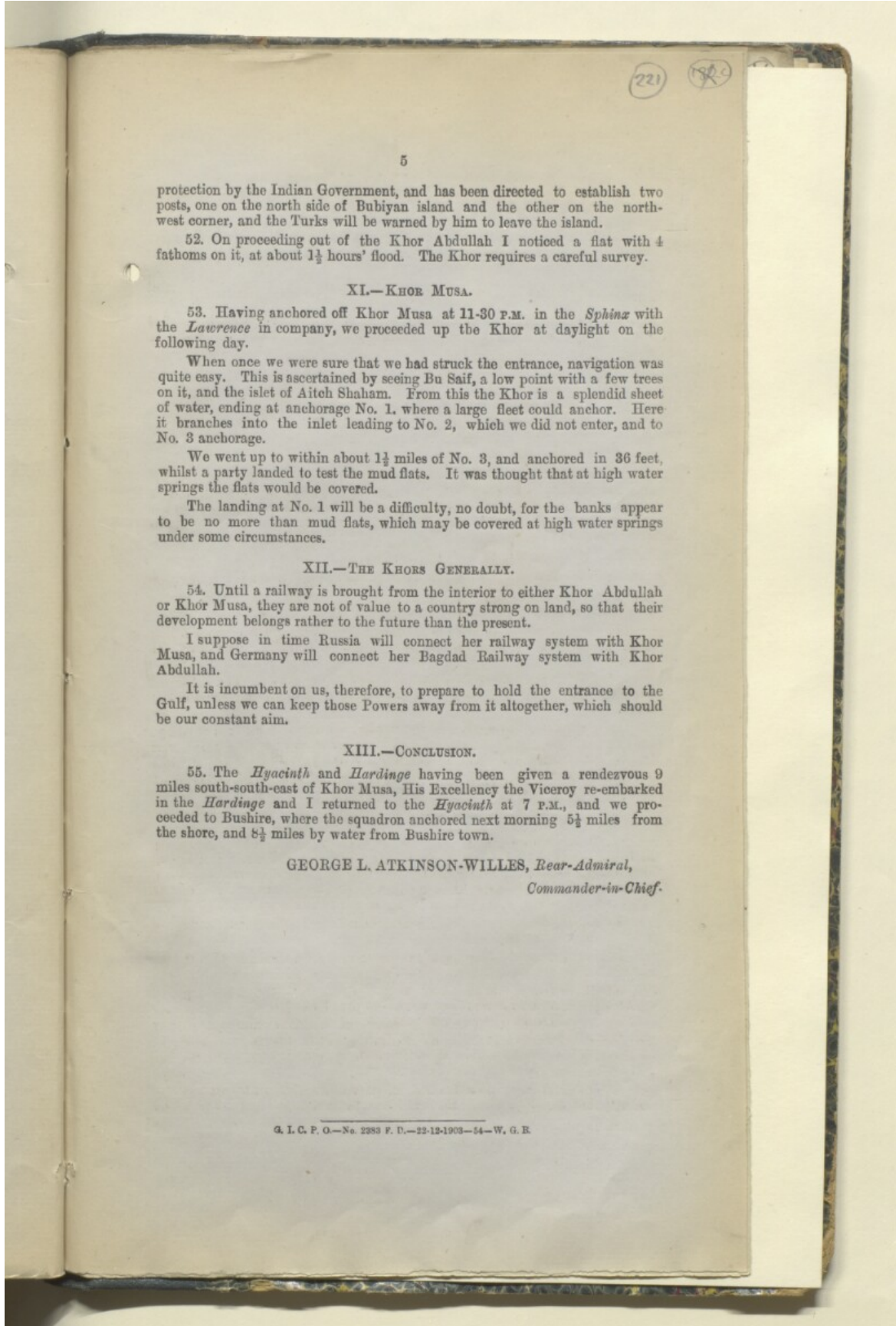
We arrived at the bar between Warba Island and the mainland, and found 2 fathoms at low water.

Passing over it into deep water we entered the Khor leading to Umkasr, navigation being quite easy, except for the bar.

Arriving near Umkasr, which is a Turkish fort with no village, we anchored, and, after looking round, proceeded out of the Khor.

50. Our observation led us to the conclusion that the proposed railway will probably come to a point on the mainland opposite the north-west corner of Bubiyan Island, where there is a sheet of water, with plenty of depth and room for an anchorage. It can also be approached easily at any time of tide.

51. Bubiyan Island and the shore on the mainland opposite are claimed by the Sheikh of Koweit. He has now been formally taken under British



protection by the Indian Government, and has been directed to establish two posts, one on the north side of Bubiyan island and the other on the north-west corner, and the Turks will be warned by him to leave the island.

52. On proceeding out of the Khor Abdullah I noticed a flat with 4 fathoms on it, at about 1½ hours' flood. The Khor requires a careful survey.

XI.—KHOR MUSA.

53. Having anchored off Khor Musa at 11-30 P.M. in the *Sphinx* with the *Lawrence* in company, we proceeded up the Khor at daylight on the following day.

When once we were sure that we had struck the entrance, navigation was quite easy. This is ascertained by seeing Bu Saif, a low point with a few trees on it, and the islet of Aitch Shaham. From this the Khor is a splendid sheet of water, ending at anchorage No. 1. where a large fleet could anchor. Here it branches into the inlet leading to No. 2, which we did not enter, and to No. 3 anchorage.

We went up to within about 1½ miles of No. 3, and anchored in 36 feet, whilst a party landed to test the mud flats. It was thought that at high water springs the flats would be covered.

The landing at No. 1 will be a difficulty, no doubt, for the banks appear to be no more than mud flats, which may be covered at high water springs under some circumstances.

XII.—THE KHORS GENERALLY.

54. Until a railway is brought from the interior to either Khor Abdullah or Khor Musa, they are not of value to a country strong on land, so that their development belongs rather to the future than the present.

I suppose in time Russia will connect her railway system with Khor Musa, and Germany will connect her Bagdad Railway system with Khor Abdullah.

It is incumbent on us, therefore, to prepare to hold the entrance to the Gulf, unless we can keep those Powers away from it altogether, which should be our constant aim.

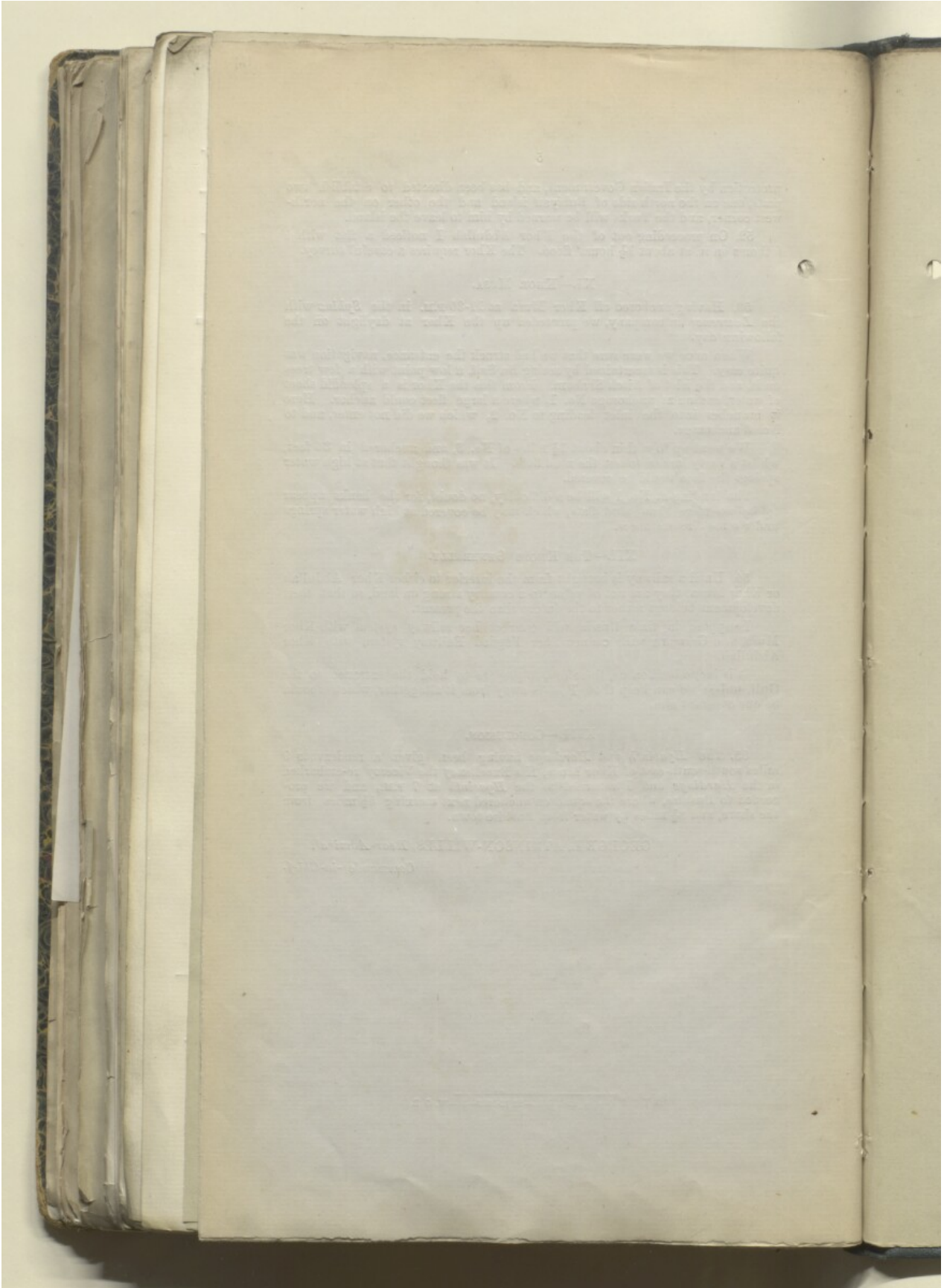
XIII.—CONCLUSION.

55. The *Hyacinth* and *Hardinge* having been given a rendezvous 9 miles south-south-east of Khor Musa, His Excellency the Viceroy re-embarked in the *Hardinge* and I returned to the *Hyacinth* at 7 P.M., and we proceeded to Bushire, where the squadron anchored next morning 5½ miles from the shore, and 8½ miles by water from Bushire town.

GEORGE L. ATKINSON-WILLES, Rear-Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief.

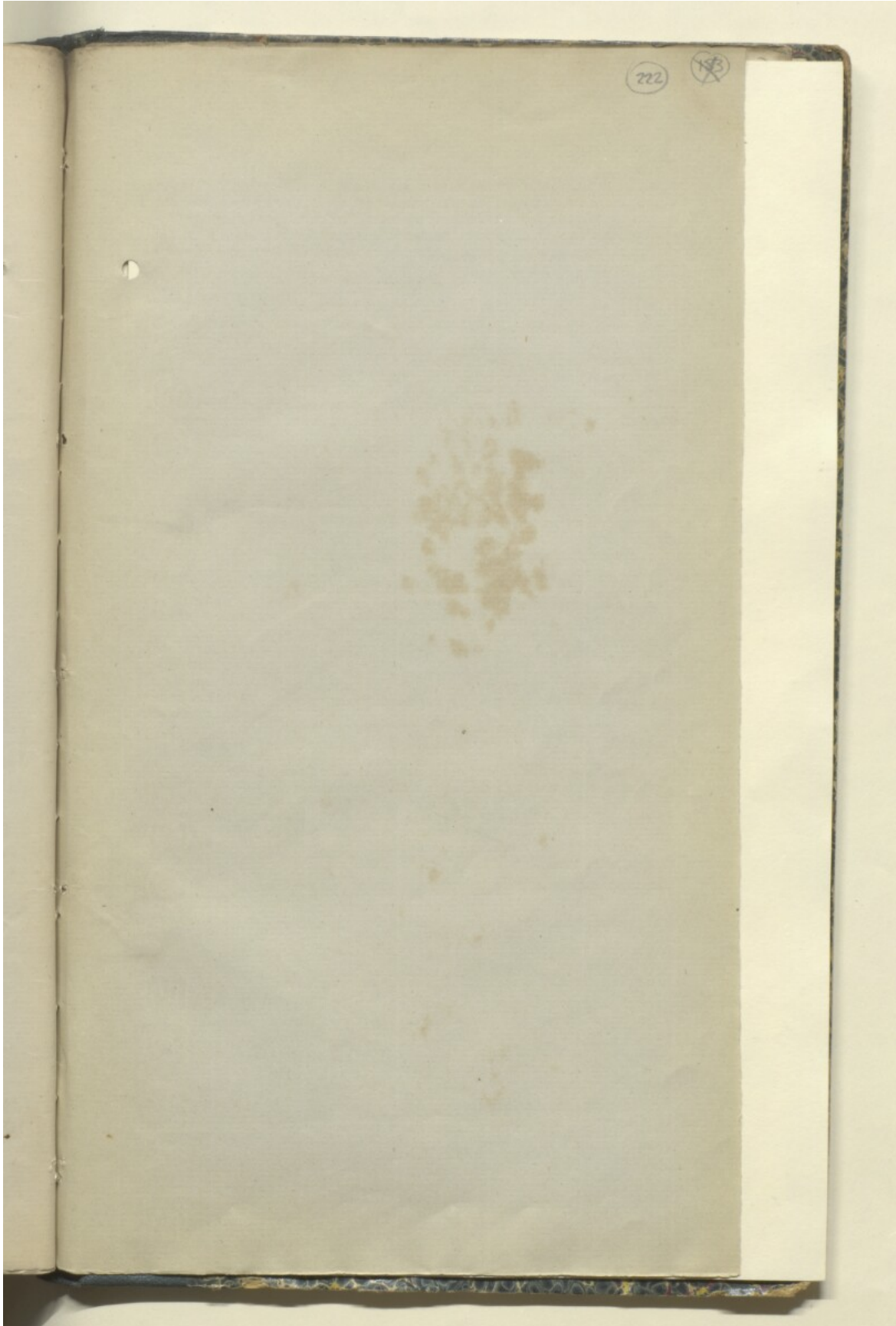


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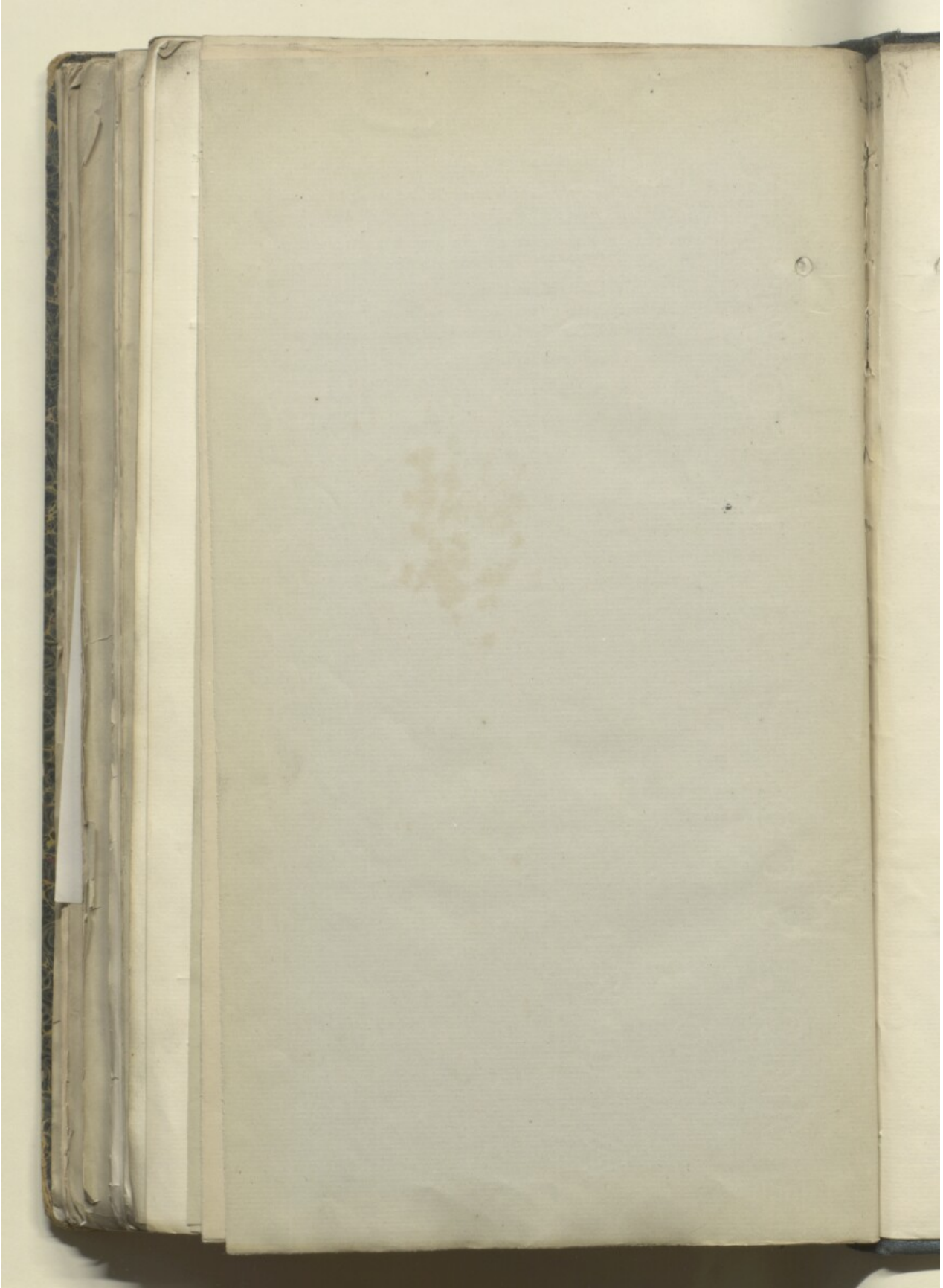


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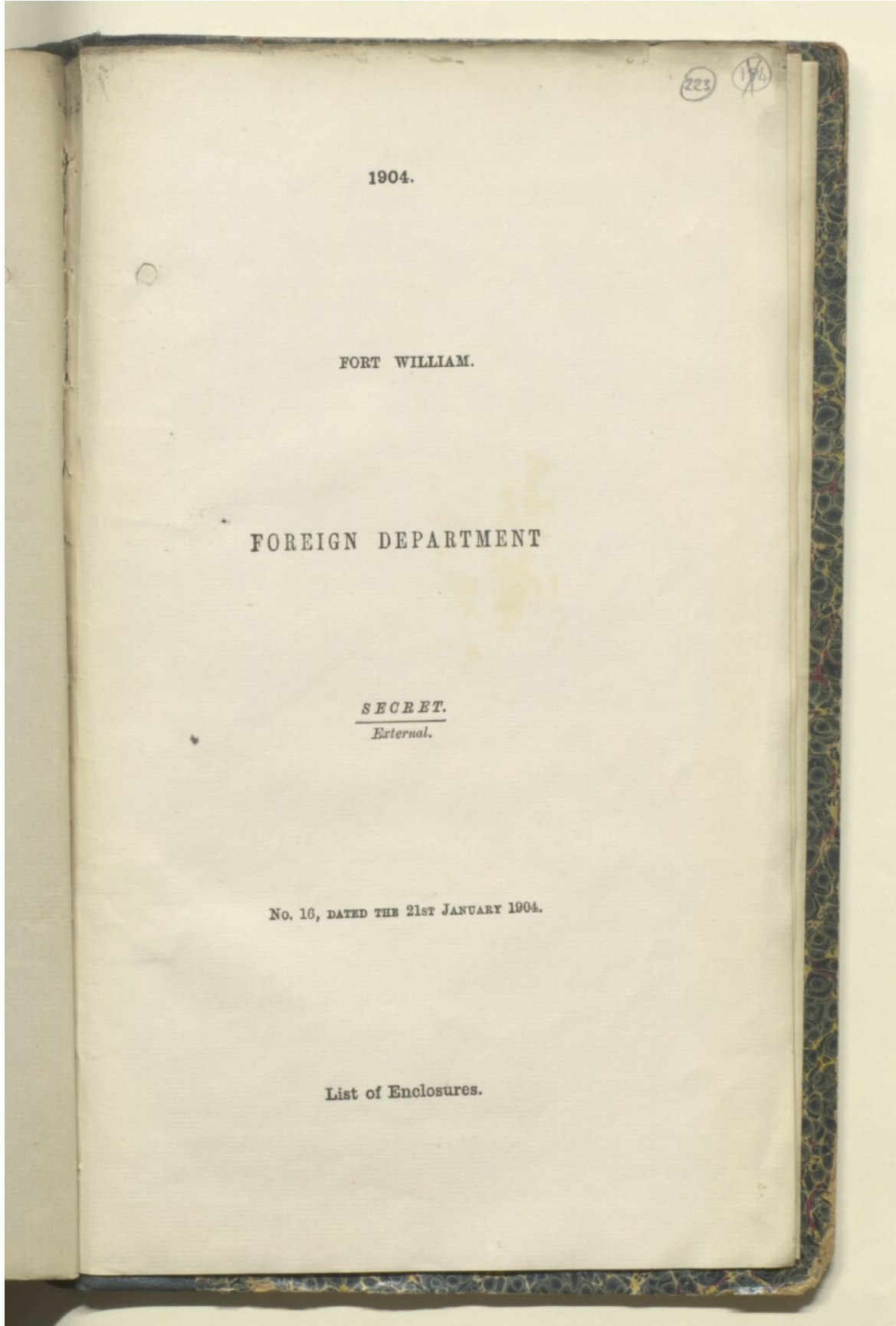


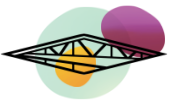
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[ظ٢٢٢] (٤٥٤/٤٤٩)



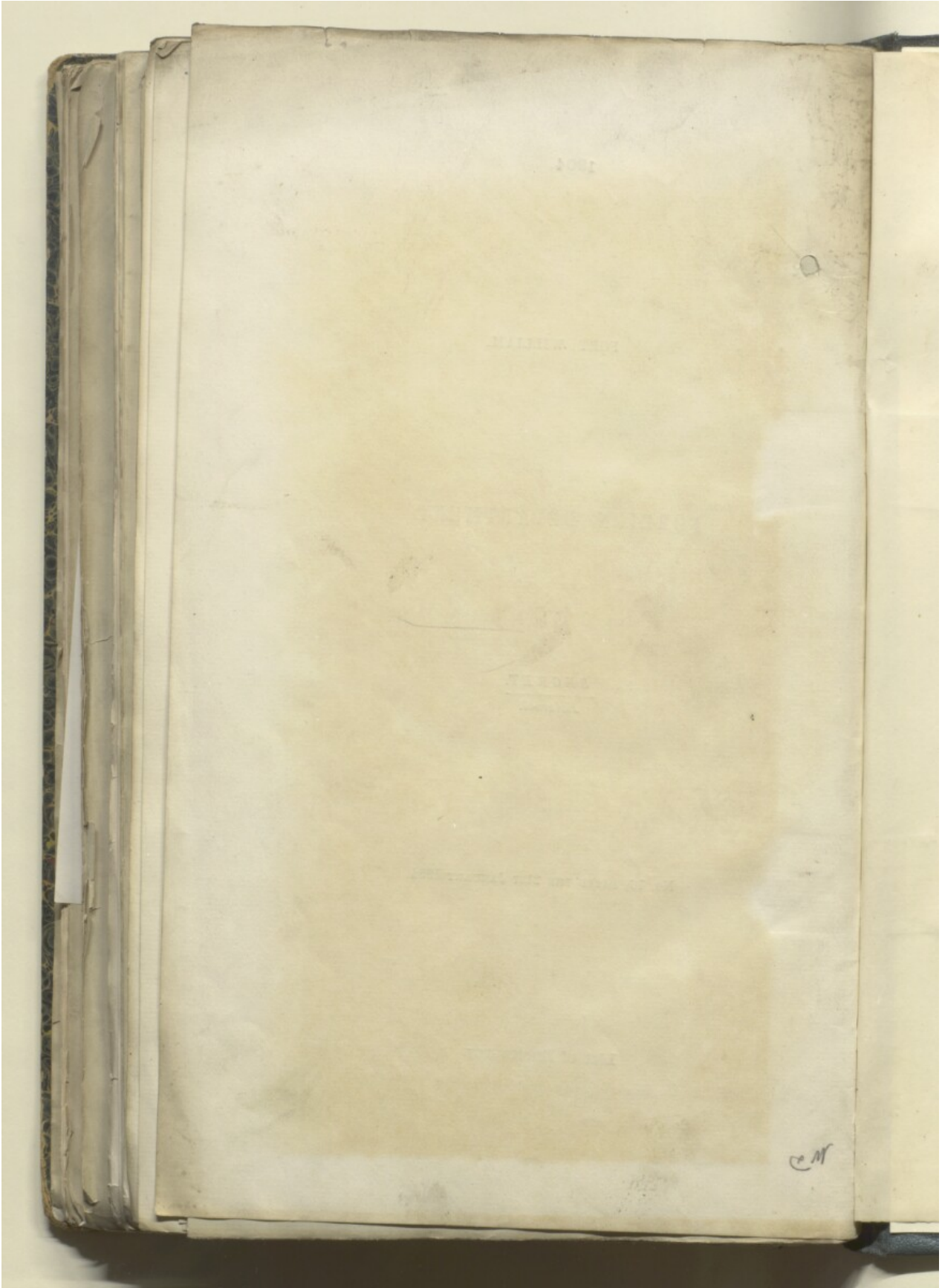


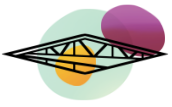
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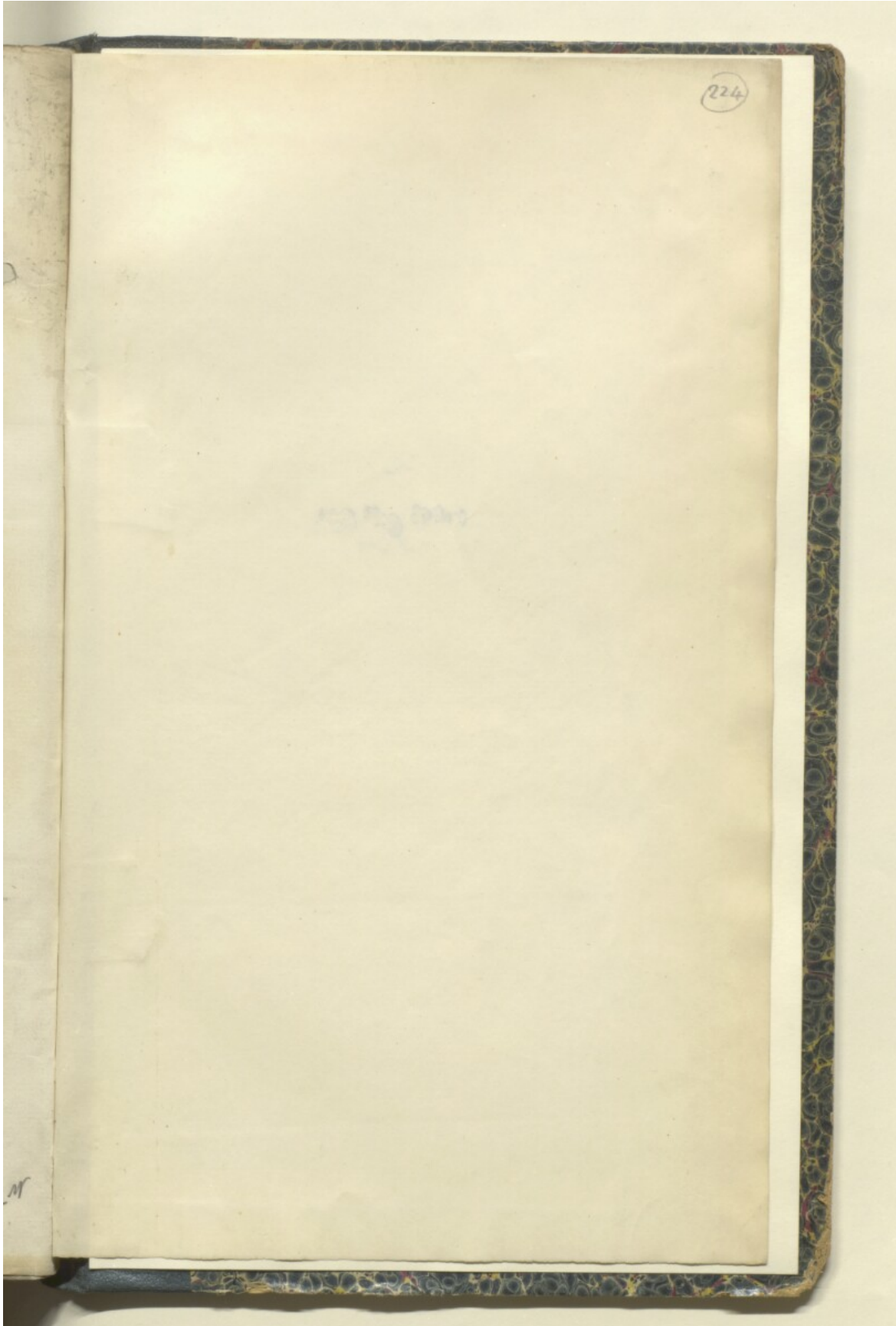


"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[ظ٢٣] (٤٥٤/٤٥١)





"ملف 351/1904 "الخليج العربي"- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٢٤و] (٤٥٤/٤٥٢)





"ملف 351/1904" الخليج العربي:- تشييد سوارى أعلام بريطانية فى مسندم"
[٢٢٤ظ] (٤٥٤/٤٥٣)

