



مكتبة قطر الوطنية Qatar National Library

من المصادر الإلكترونية في مكتبة قطر الرقمية ٢٠٢٢/٠١/١٧ تم إنشاء هذا الملف بصيغة PDF بتاريخ
النسخة الإلكترونية من هذا السجل متاحة للاطلاع على الإنترنت عبر الرابط التالي:

http://www.qdl.qa/archives/81055/vdc_100000000831.0x00024e

تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

ما ورد أعلاه - تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في شمال عُمان XVII ملف "
"القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/R/15/6/22

٢٣ يوليو ١٩٠١-١٨ سبتمبر ١٩٠٣ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية و الفرنسية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (٤٦ ورقة)

الملكية العامة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

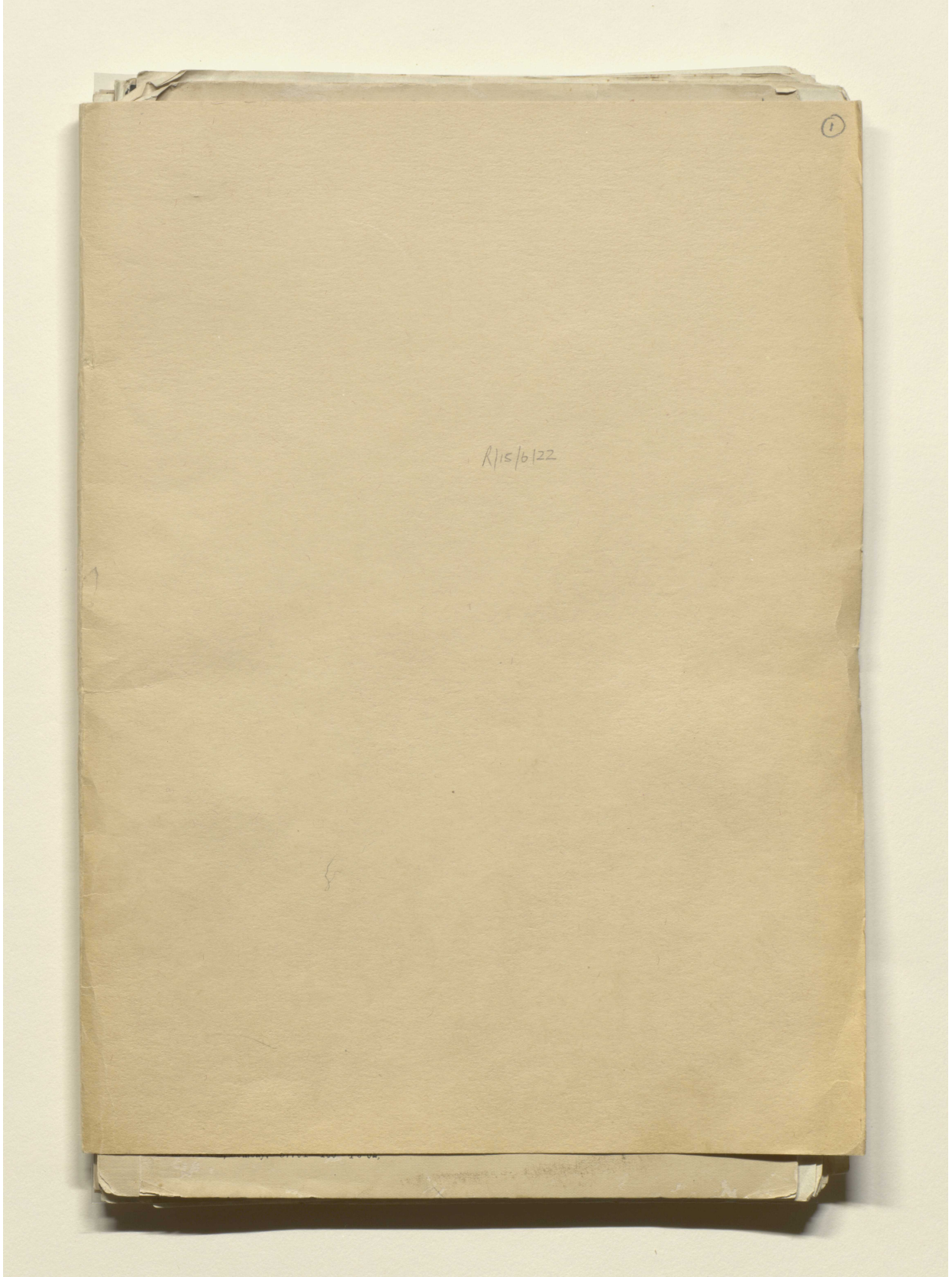
يحتوي هذا الملف على مراسلات بين مسؤولين بريطانيين، وبشكل رئيسي بين المقيمة السياسية في
بوشهر والوكالة السياسية في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية لسلطان مسقط في شمال عُمان (شبه
جزيرة مسندم).

بالإضافة إلى هذه المراسلات، يحتوي الملف على ما يلي:

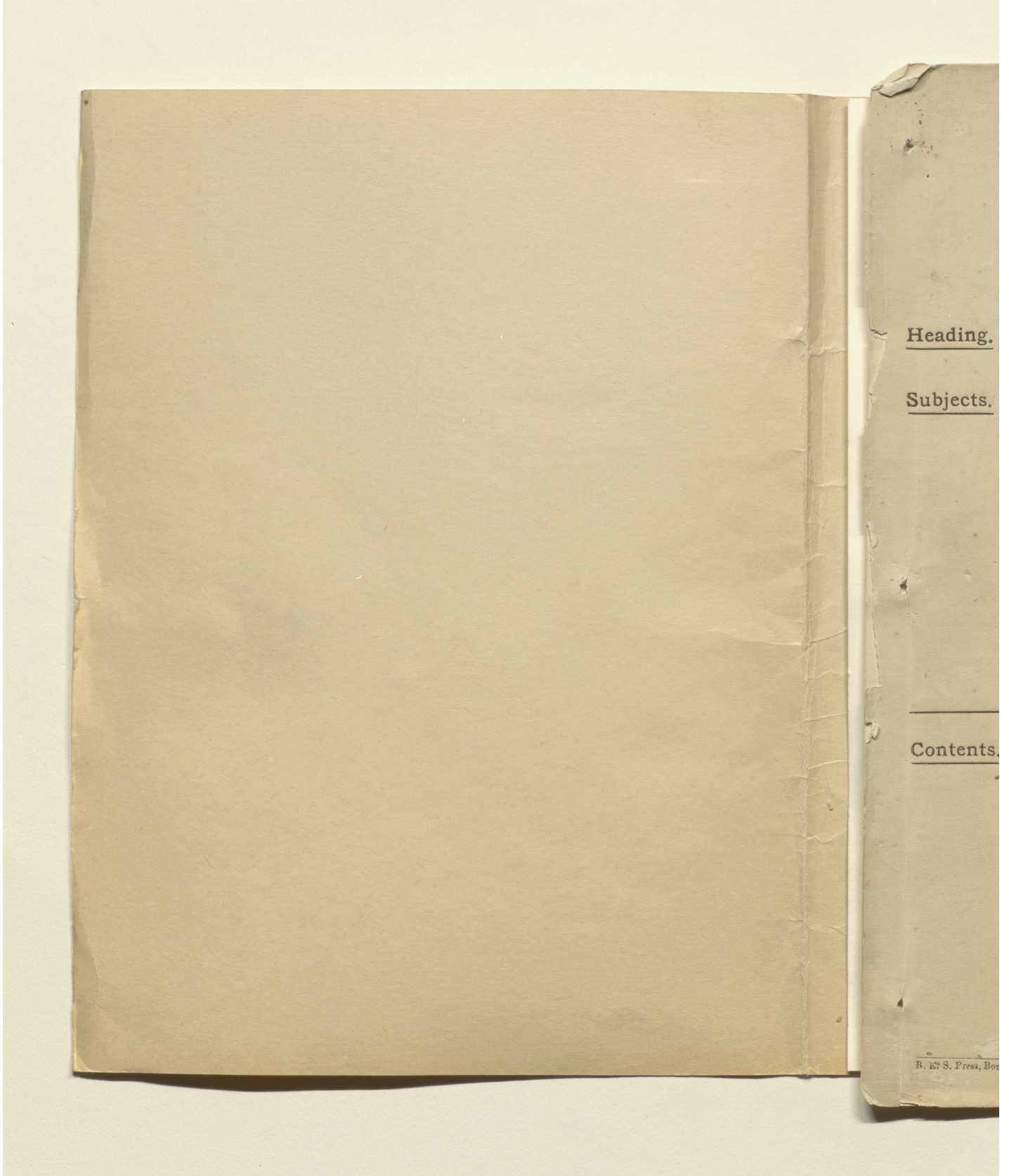
- مقتطف من جريدة "لا ديبيش كولونيال" بعنوان "المصالح الفرنسية في منطقة عُمان"
(الورقتان ٦-٧)

- خريطة لشبه جزيرة مسندم (الورقة ٢١)
- "قائمة بالأماكن المطلة على الساحل من شمال دبا إلى رأس الخيمة" (الورقتان ٣١-٣٢)
- مقتطف من مقالة بجريدة عنوانها "عن الخليج العربي"، بتاريخ مارس ١٩٠٢ (الورقة ٣٥)
- تقرير "بخصوص طبيعة ومدى السلطة القضائية لسلطان مسقط في اتجاه رأس مسندم وشمال عُمان بشكل عام" (الأوراق ٣٧-٤٤)
- "شجرة أنساب أسرة القواسمي بالشارقة" (الورقة ٤٥)
- "قائمة بالقرى الواقعة على طول الساحل من خورفكان باتجاه الشمال ثم ينعطف إلى الطيبة" (الورقة ٤٦).

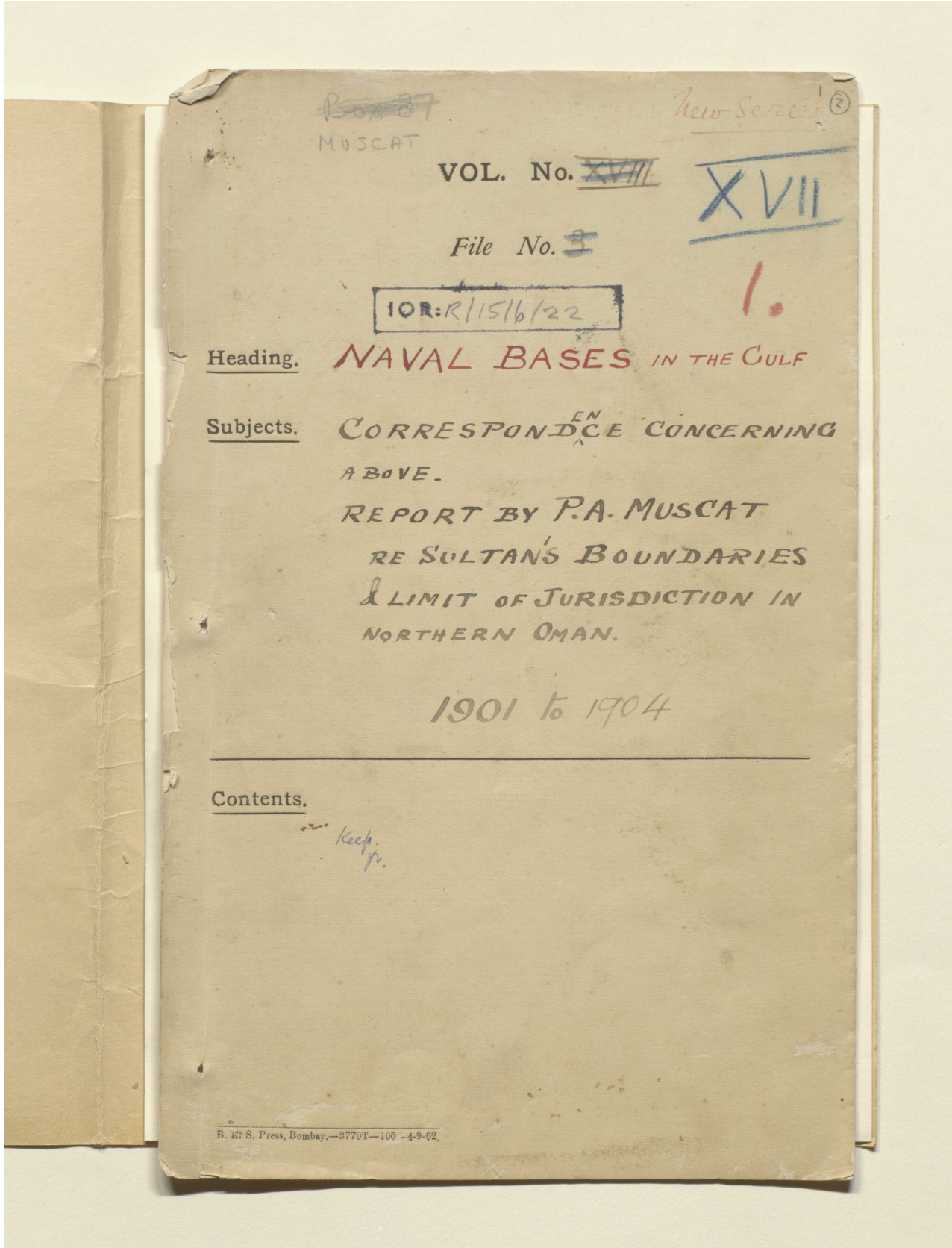
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [أمامي] (٩٦/١)



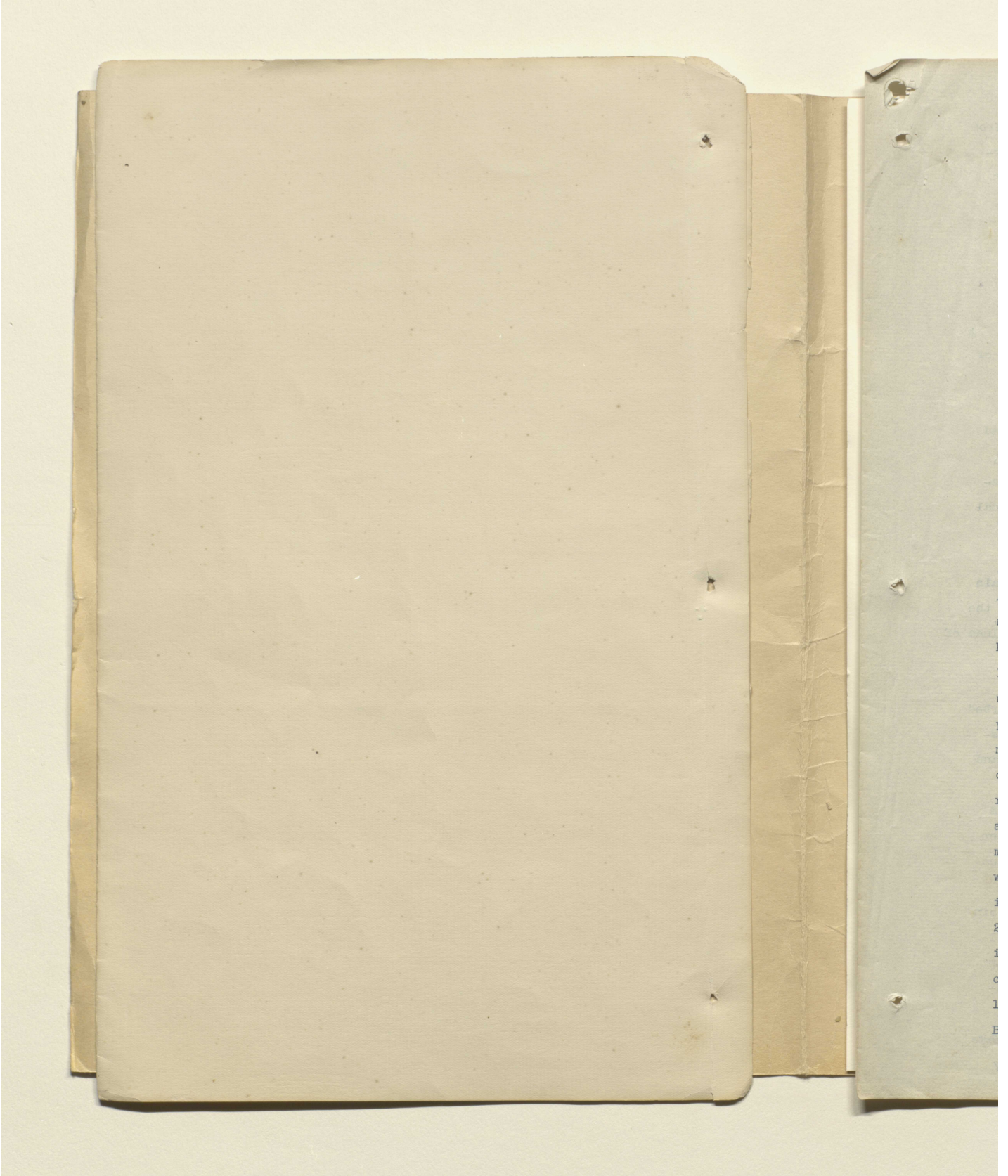
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [أمامي-داخلي] (٩٦/٢)



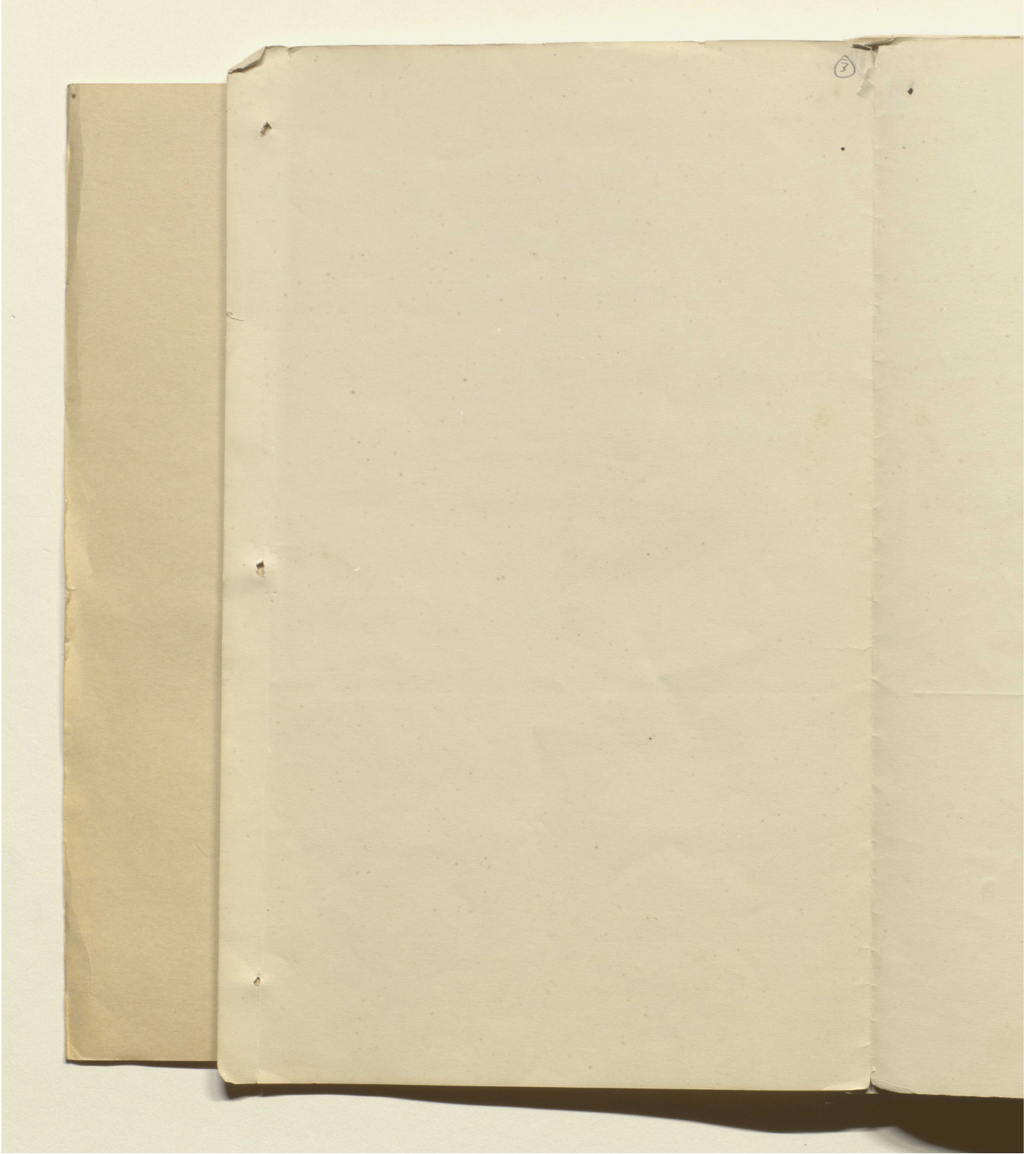
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢] [٩٦/٣]



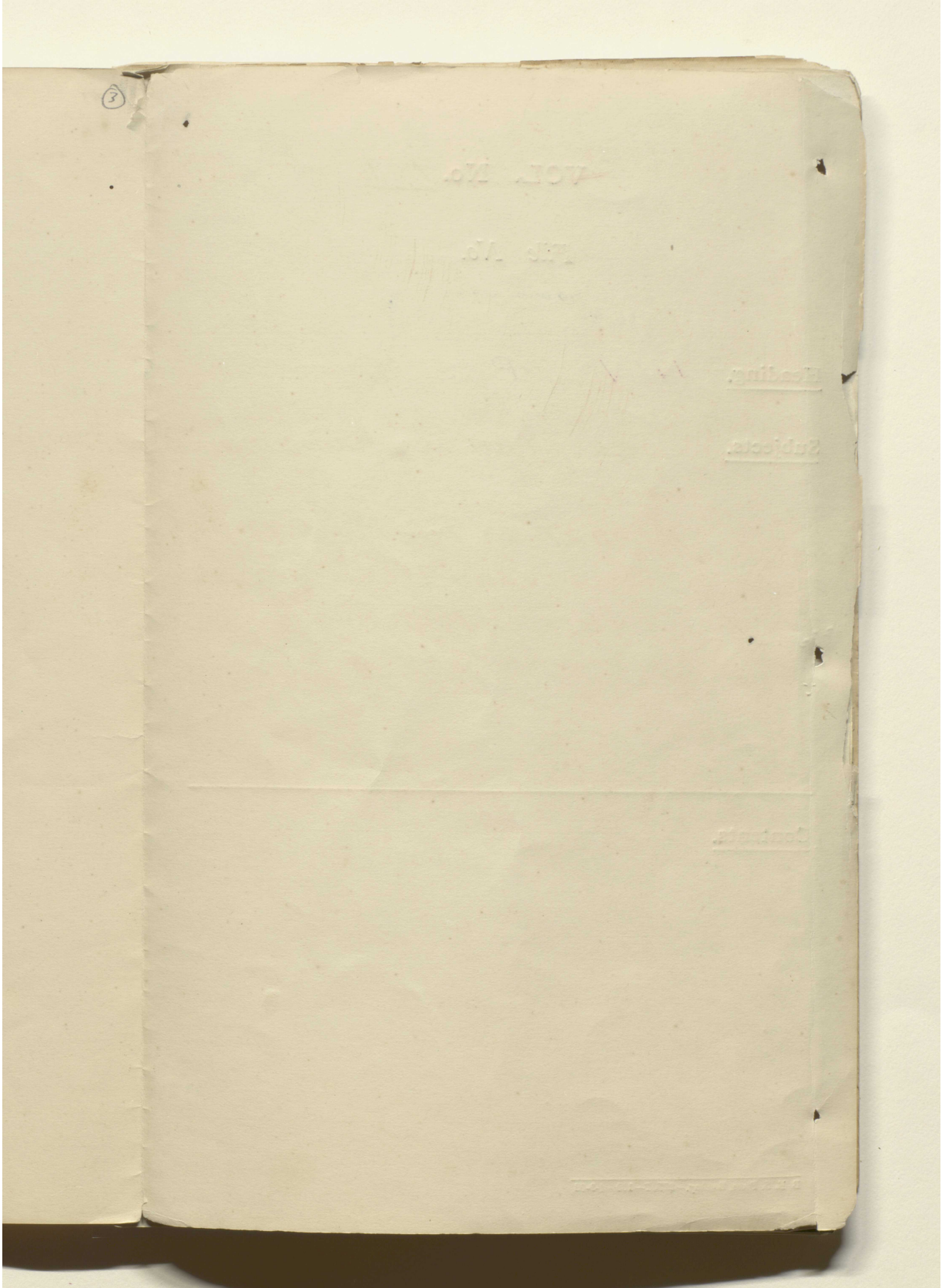
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [ظ٢] (٩٦/٤)



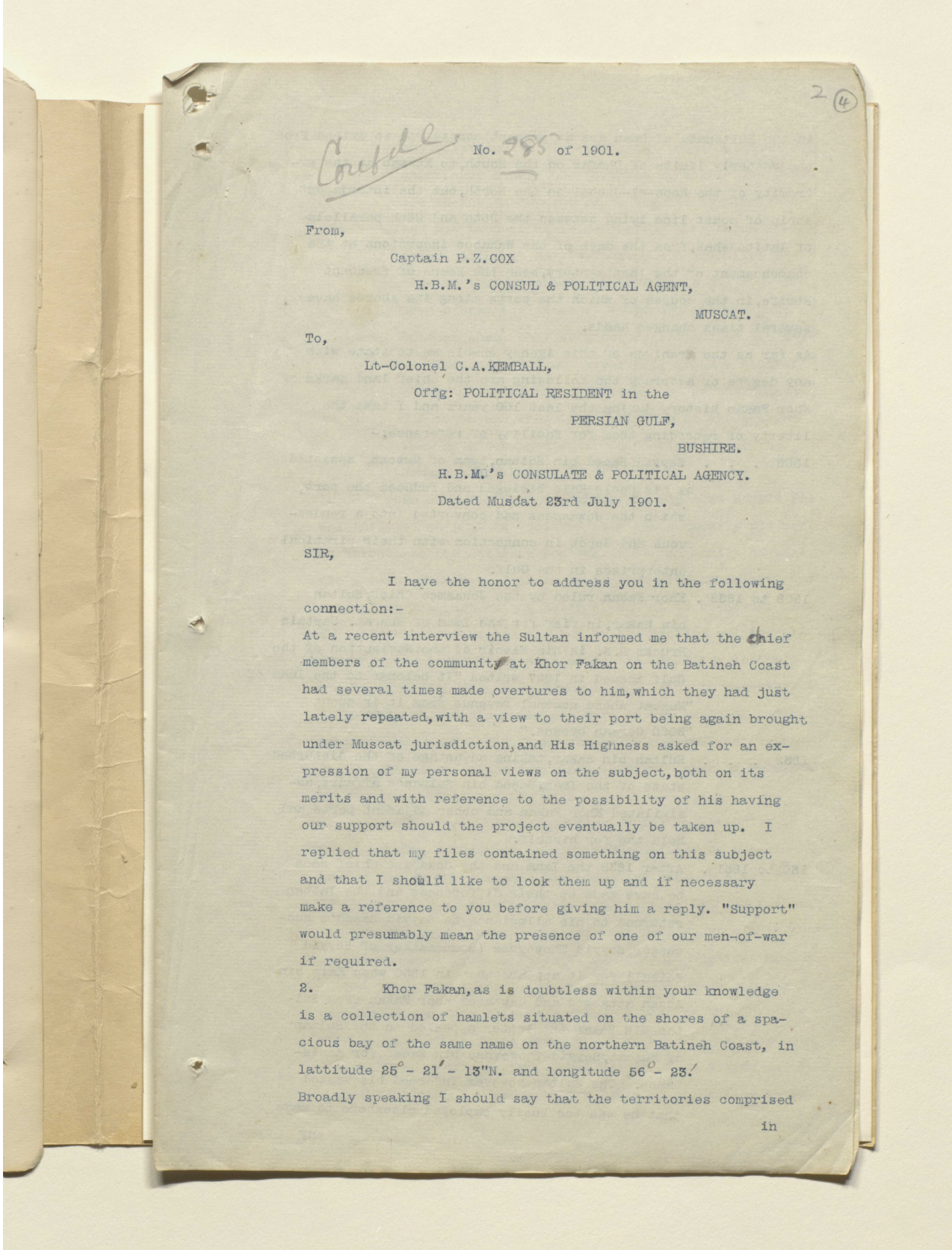
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣و] (٩٦/٥)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [ظ3] (٩٦/٦)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [و٤] (٩٦/٧)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [ظ ٩٦/٨]

in the Sultanate of Oman are at present considered to extend from the westerly limits of Dhofar on the South, to Khasab at the extremity of the Roos-el-Jubbal on the North, but the interjacent strip of coast line lying between the 25th and 26th parallels of latitude has, from the days of the Wahabee incursions at the commencement of the last century, been the scene of frequent strife, in the course of which the ports along its shores have several times changed hands.

As far as the Archives of this Agency enable me to state with any degree of accuracy the following are the chief land marks of Khor Fakan history during the last 100 years and I take the liberty of recording them for facility of reference:-

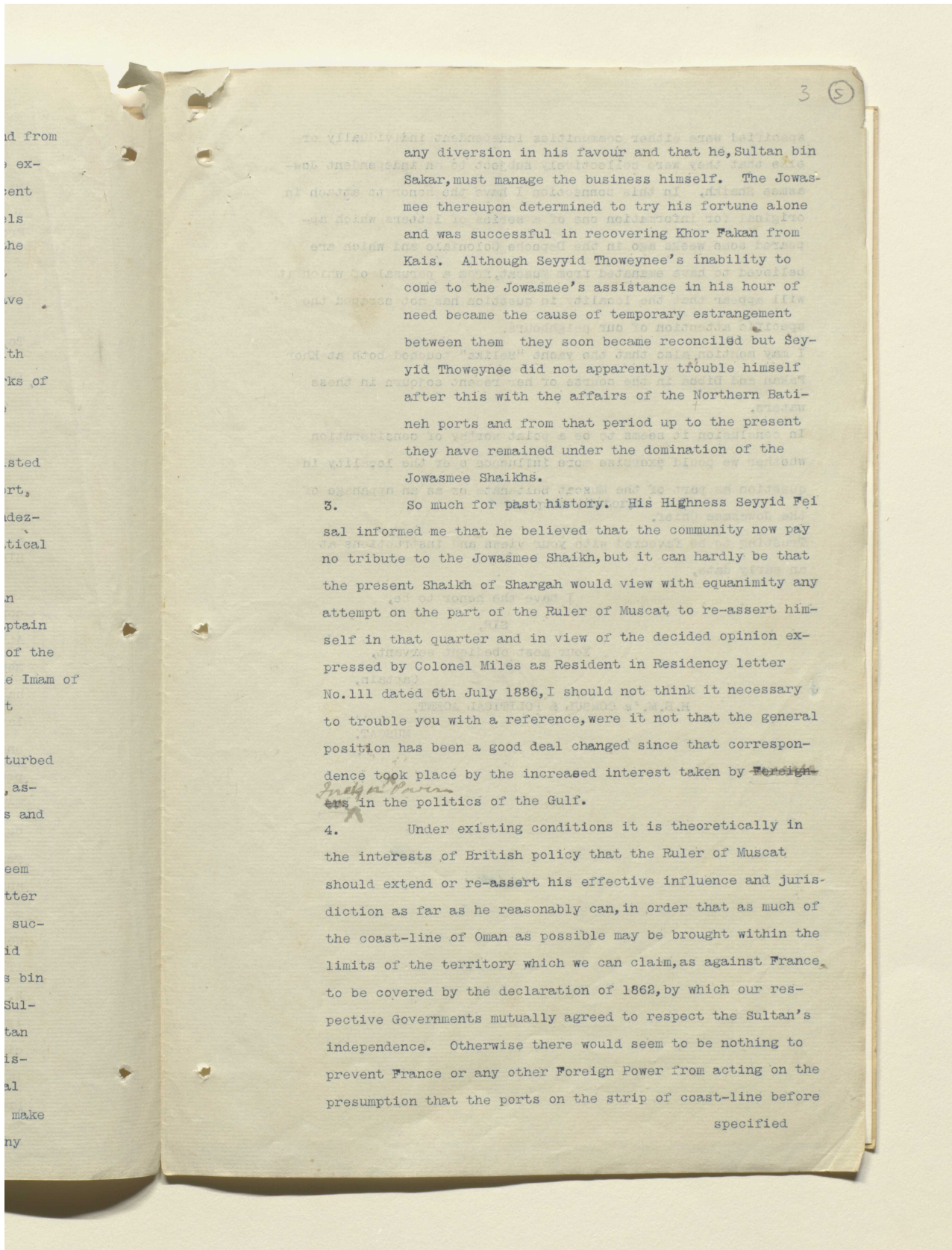
1808 . . . Seyyid Saeed bin Sultan, Imam of Muscat, assisted by his Uncle Kais besieged and reduced the port, which the Jowasmees had converted into a rendezvous and depot in connection with their piratical enterprises in the Gulf.

1808 to 1832 . Khor Fakan ruled by the Jowasmees Chief, Sultan bin Sakar, in chief for the Imam of Muscat. Captain Brucks R.N. in his Memoir of the Navigation of the Gulf issued in 1827 writes "It belongs to the Imam of Muscat whose nominal revenue from it is about 3000 German crowns."

1832 . . . Sultan bin Sakar, taking advantage of the disturbed state of the Imam Saeed bin Sultan's affairs, assimilated Khor Fakan and other adjacent ports and held them for himself.

1850 to 1851 . After 1832 the Imam and the Jowasmees Chief seem to have made up their differences and the latter returned to his allegiance to Seyyid Saeed's successor, Seyyid Thoweynee (^{uncle} ~~grandfather~~ of Seyyid Feisal) for it appears that in 1850 when Kais bin Azzan attacked and captured Khor Fakan from Sultan bin Sakar the latter appealed to the Sultan of Muscat, Seyyid Thoweynee bin Saeed, for assistance. The Sultan however informed his vassal that he was too busily employed elsewhere to make any

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٥٥] [٩٦/٩]



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٥ظ] (٩٦/١٠)

specified were either communities independent individually or else that they were collectively subject to an independent Jowasmee Shaikh. In this connection I have the honor to attach in original for information one of a series of letters which appeared some weeks ago in the Depeche Coloniale and which are believed to have emanated from Muscat, from a perusal of which it will appear that the locality in question has not escaped the specific attention of our neighbours.

I may mention also that the yacht "Selika" touched both at Khor Fakan and Dibba in the course of her recent sojourn in these waters.

In conclusion it seems to be a point worthy of consideration whether we could exercise more influence over the locality in question as part of the Muscat Sultanate or as an appanage of the Jowasmee Chief.

Trusting to be favoured with your views and instructions at an early date,

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

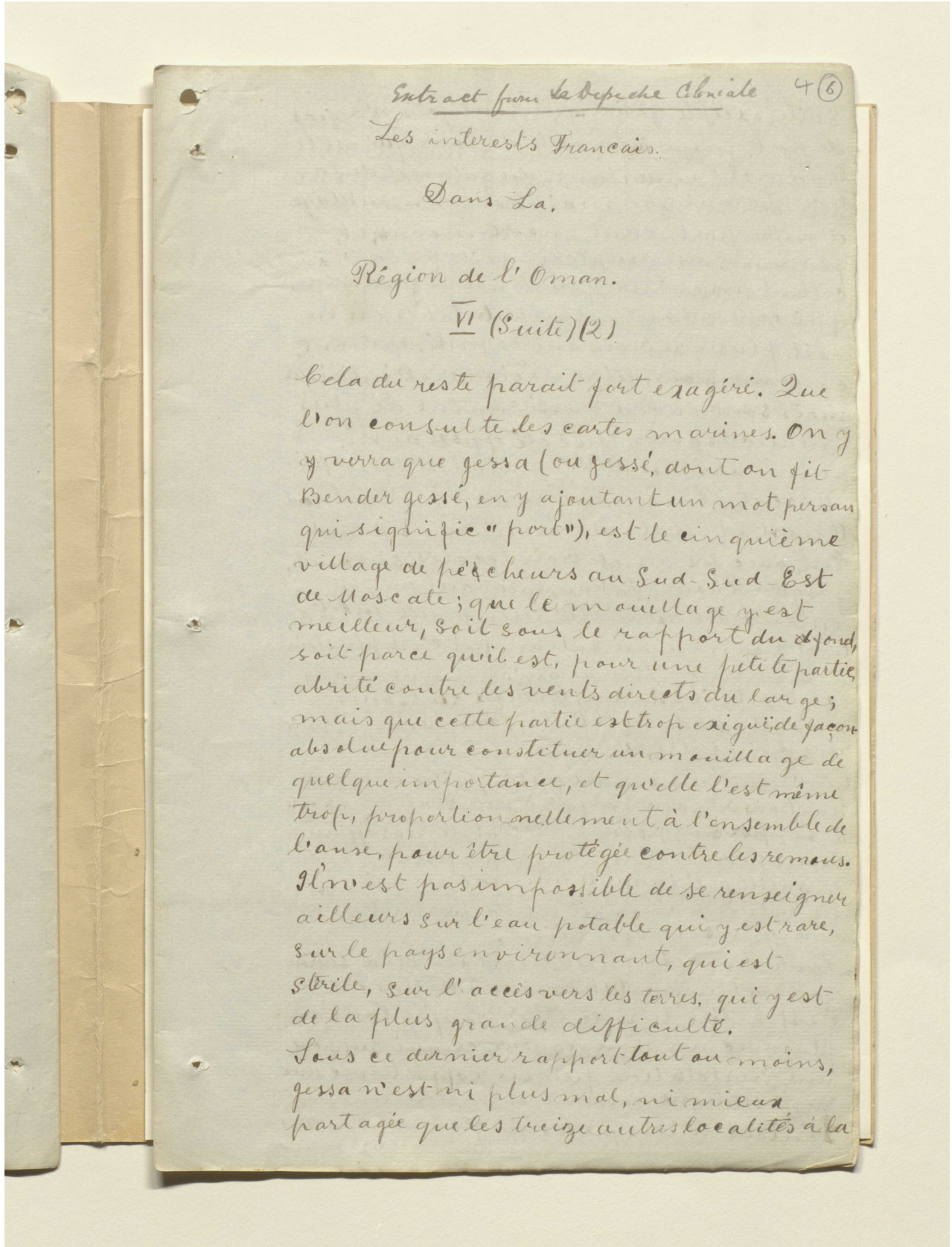
Your most obedient servant,

Captain,

H.B.M.'s CONSUL & POLITICAL AGENT,

MUSCAT.

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [و٦] (٩٦/١١)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [ظ6] (٩٦/١٢)

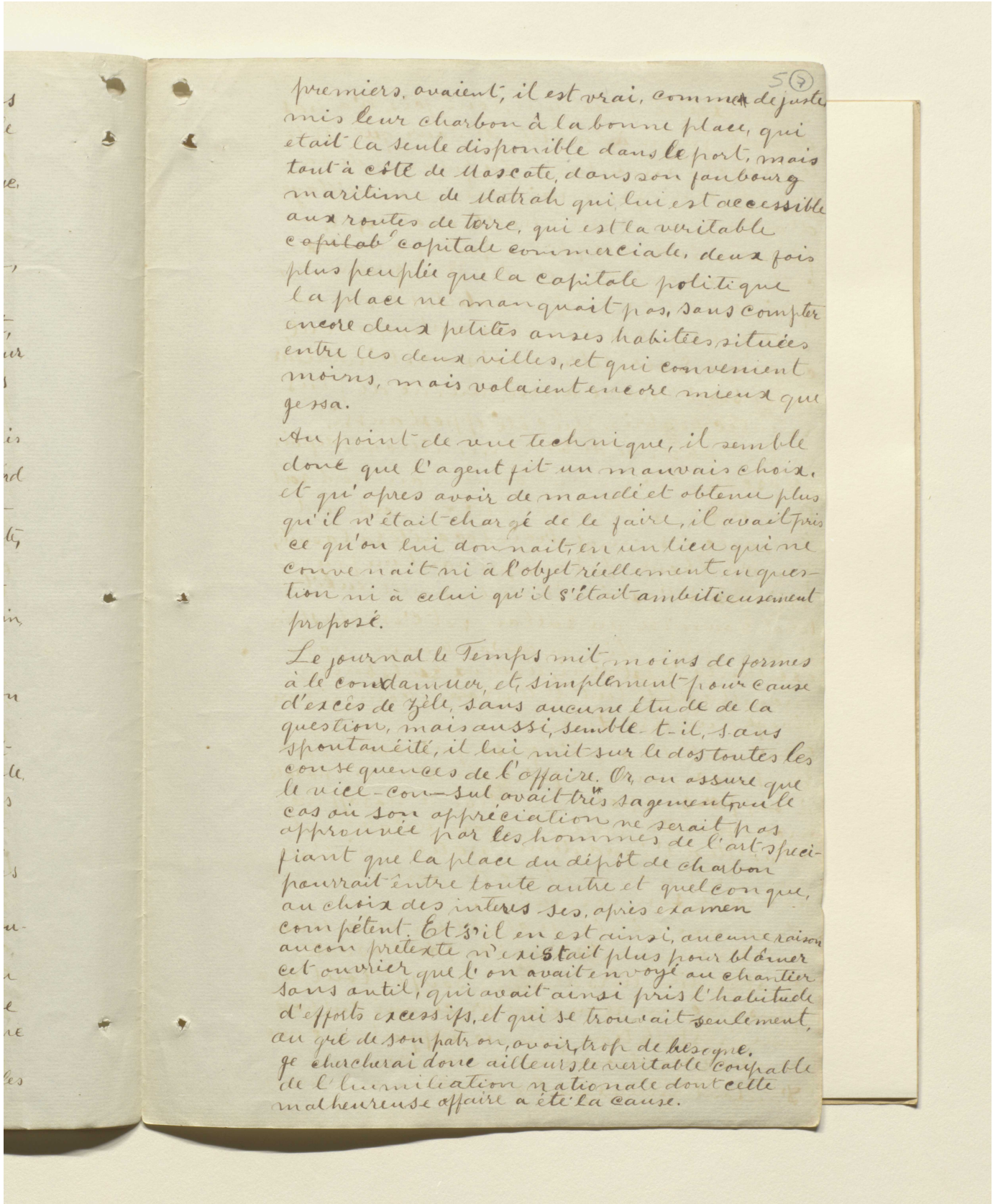
Suite, excepté Gariel qui, toutefois, n'a pas de port, jusqu'à la ville de Sour, qui est le le marché maritime du golfe et de la Gâr Gharquisya, mais dont le mouillage, d'autre part, vaut encore moins; et, plus au Sud, exception faite pour l'excellent mouillage de Khawr-Jerama, qui cependant est inhabitable, on ne voit plus que trois autres ports, qui ont, comme Sour, libre accès vers l'intérieur mais sont encore aussi, même de plus médiocres abris. Du côté opposé aussi, même absence de bons mouillages depuis Mascate, largement ouvert au Nord-Nord-Ouest, et Blatrak, ouvert au Nord-Nord-Est, avec les vingt-trois localités à la suite, jusqu'à Khour-Fakan, qui vaut un peu mieux, à l'extrémité de la partie du littoral soumise au sultan; et c'est plus loin, à Seba puis Lima, qu'on trouve mais excellents il est vrai, les deux seuls bons mouillages de tout l'Oman, y compris son rivage du Golfe Persique.

Gen' était donc qu'il convenait de choisir pour en faire une station navale, à supposer que l'état de nos affaires nous permit pareille manifestation de rivalité à l'égard d'une nation qui s'est habituée à considérer cette partie des mers comme son domaine.

Pour un dépôt de charbon, cela se trouvait à 6 milles (11 kilomètres) de Mascate, c'est à dire hors de portée sans et tout au plus avec un remorqueur, ce qui suppose une installation peu en rapport avec une modeste ligne comme celle-là.

D'autant mieux que les Anglais, venant les

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٧و] (٩٦/١٣)

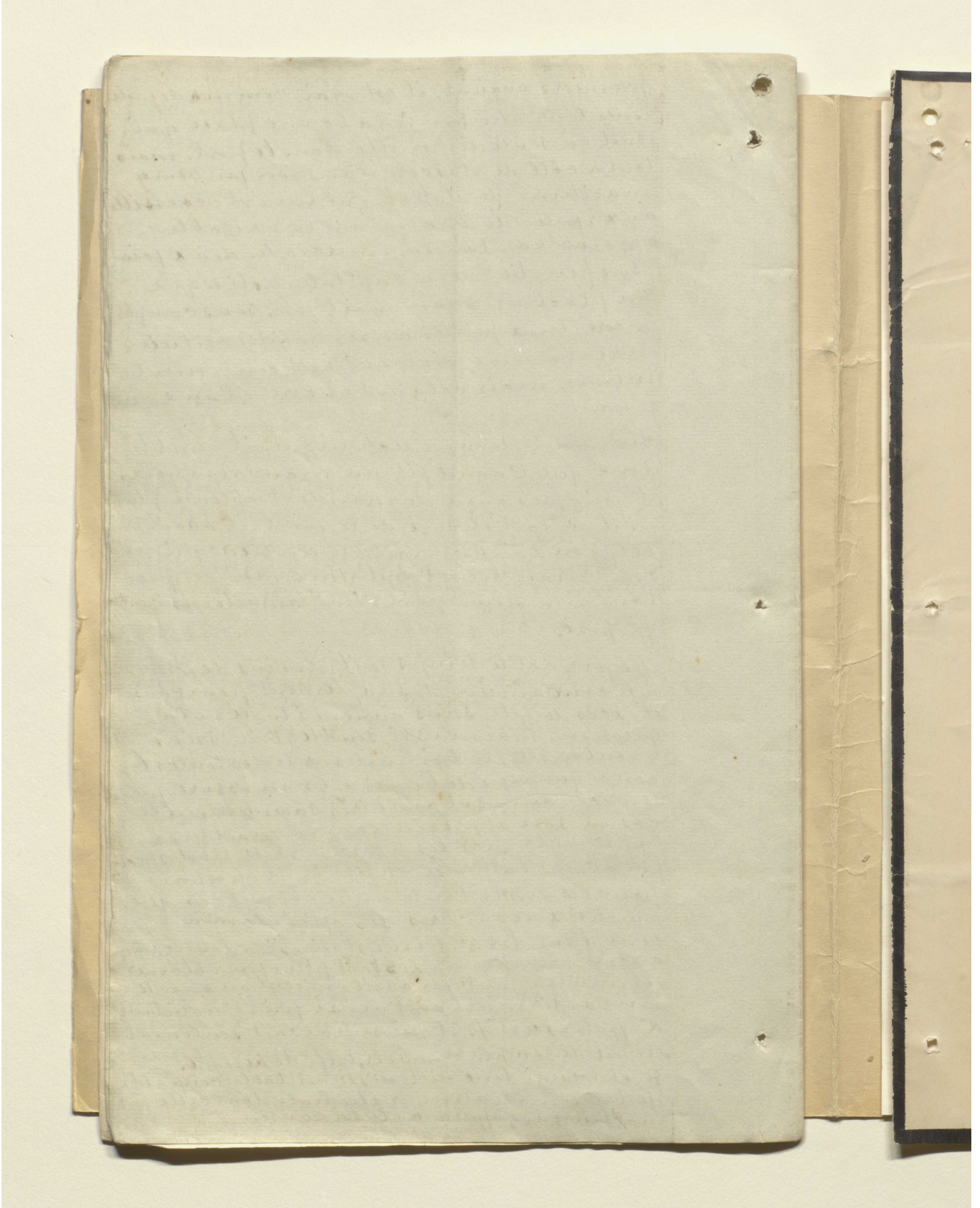


56
premiers, avaient, il est vrai, comme de juste
mis leur charbon à la bonne place, qui
était la seule disponible dans le port, mais
tout à côté de Mascate, dans son faubourg
maritime de Matrah qui lui est accessible
aux routes de terre, qui est la véritable
et véritable capitale commerciale, deux fois
plus peuplée que la capitale politique
la place ne manquait pas, sans compter
encore deux petites anses habitées situées
entre les deux villes, et qui convenaient
moins, mais valaient encore mieux que
gessa.

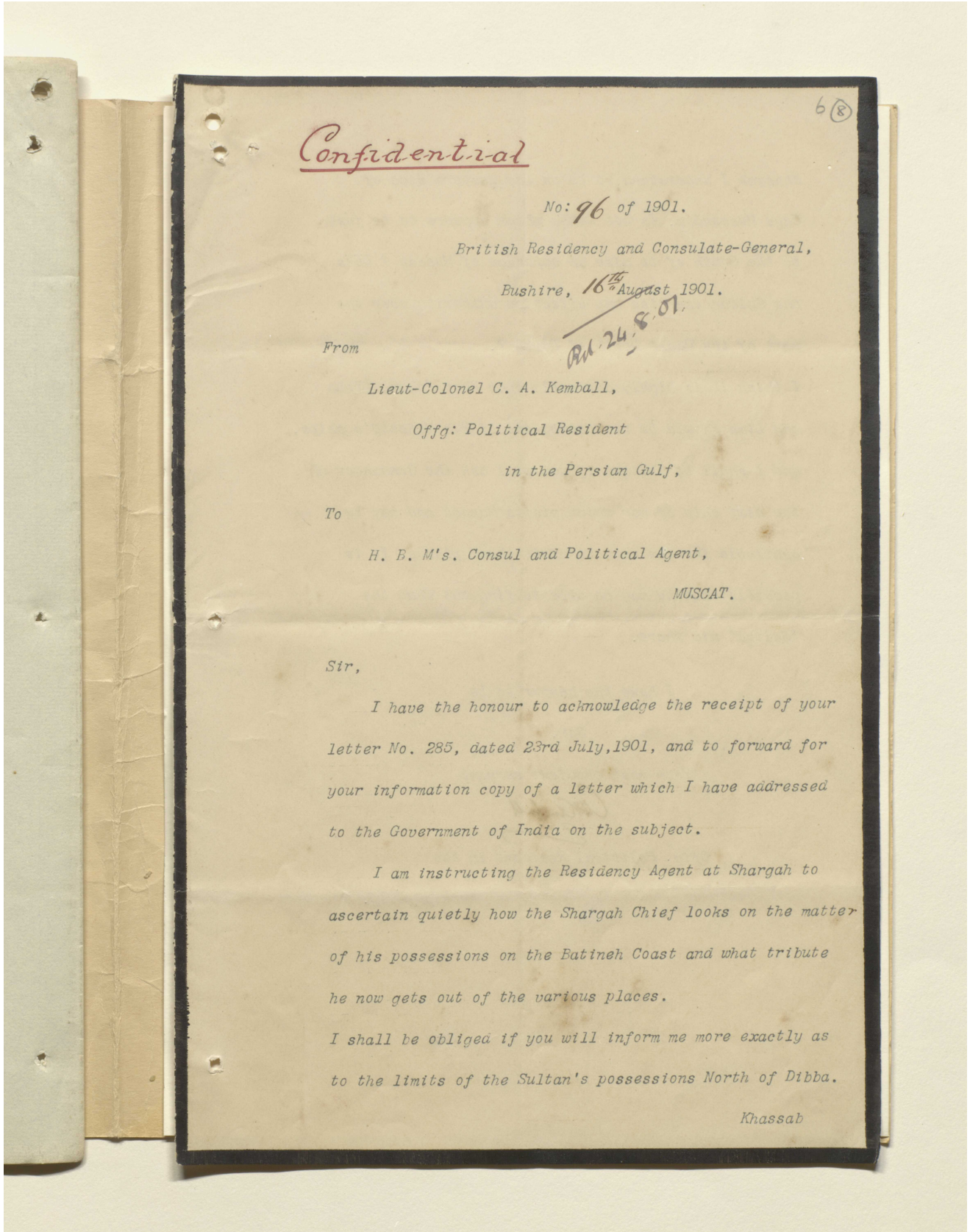
Au point de vue technique, il semble
donc que l'agent fit un mauvais choix,
et qu'après avoir demandé et obtenu plus
qu'il n'était chargé de le faire, il avait pris
ce qu'on lui donnait en un lieu qui ne
convenait ni à l'objet réellement en ques-
tion ni à celui qu'il s'était ambitieusement
proposé.

Le journal le Temps mit moins de formes
à le condamner, et simplement pour cause
d'excès de zèle, sans aucune étude de la
question, mais aussi, semble-t-il, sans
spontanéité, il lui mit sur le dos toutes les
conséquences de l'affaire. Or, on assure que
le vice-consul avait très sagement que le
cas ou son appréciation ne serait pas
approuvée par les hommes de l'art, spéci-
fiant que la place du dépôt de charbon
pourrait être toute autre et quelconque,
au choix des intérêts, après examen
compétent. Et si il en est ainsi, aucune raison
aucun prétexte n'existait plus pour blâmer
cet ouvrier que l'on avait envoyé au chantier
sans avertissement, qui avait ainsi pris l'habitude
d'efforts excessifs, et qui se trouvait seulement,
au gré de son patron, avoir trop de besogne,
je chercherai donc ailleurs le véritable coupable
de l'humiliation nationale dont cette
malheureuse affaire a été la cause.

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٧ظ] (٩٦/١٤)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [و٨] (٩٦/١٥)



Confidential

No: 96 of 1901.

British Residency and Consulate-General,

Bushire, 16th August 1901.

From

Lieut-Colonel C. A. Kemball,

Offg: Political Resident

in the Persian Gulf,

To

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

MUSCAT.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 285, dated 23rd July, 1901, and to forward for your information copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Government of India on the subject.

I am instructing the Residency Agent at Shargah to ascertain quietly how the Shargah Chief looks on the matter of his possessions on the Batineh Coast and what tribute he now gets out of the various places.

I shall be obliged if you will inform me more exactly as to the limits of the Sultan's possessions North of Dibba.

Khassab

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [ظ8] (٩٦/١٦)

Khassab, I understand, to be on the western side of
Cape Mussendum. Is not Bokha which appears to be just
to the South of it also an appanage of Muscat ? Does
the Sultan exercise any effective authority over the
part of the Coast North of Dibba ?.

I think it is highly advisable that Khor Fakan, Dibba
and Lima should be visited by one of His Majesty's ships,
and I shall be obliged if you will ask the Commander of
the next ship of war which visits Muscat and may be
available for the work to visit these places. It is
possible that he may be able to find out what the
"Selika" did there.

I have the honour to be

Str,

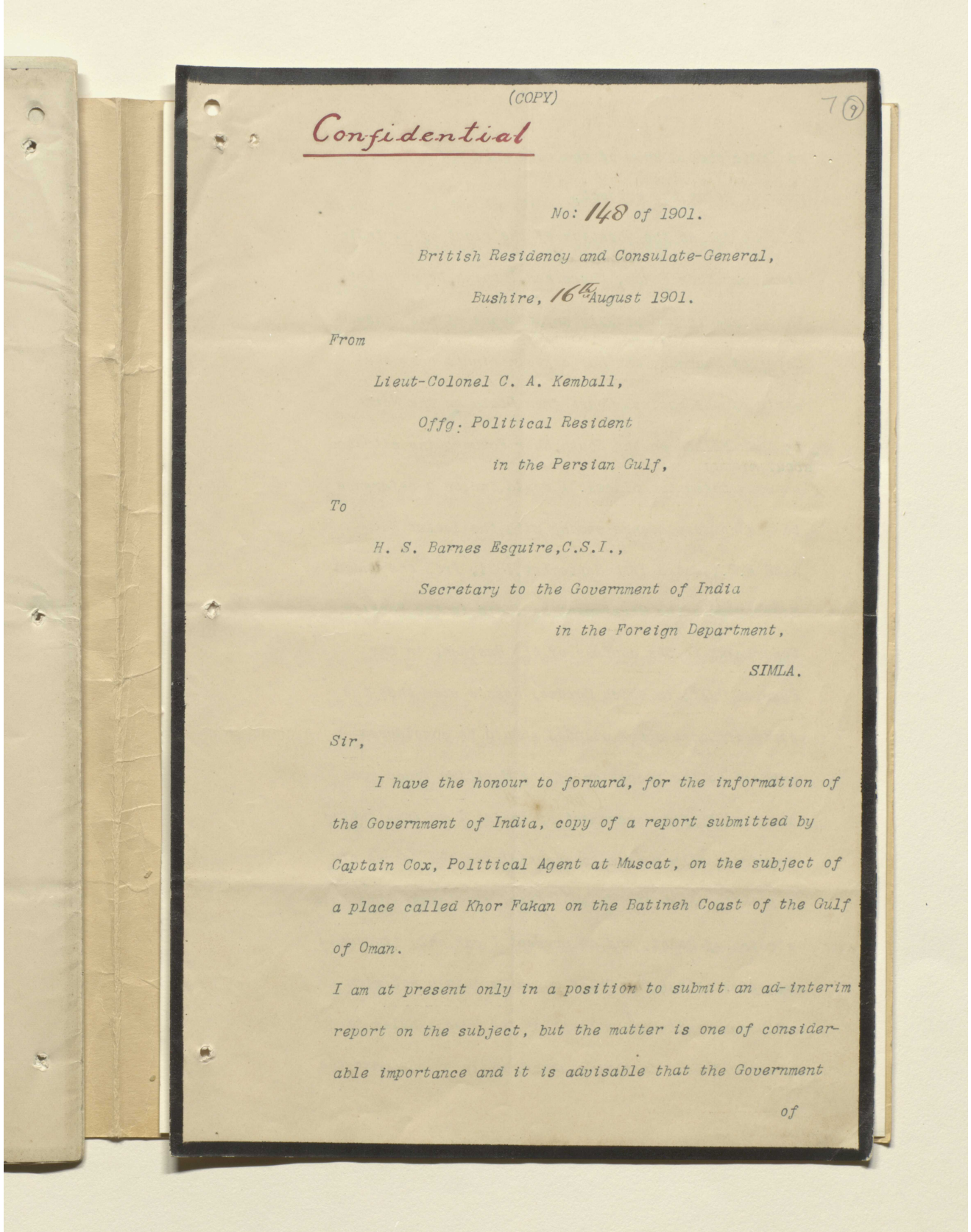
Your most obedient servant

C. Kendall

Offg. Political Resident in the

Persian Gulf.

"ملف ١/XVII القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٩٠] (٩٦/١٧)

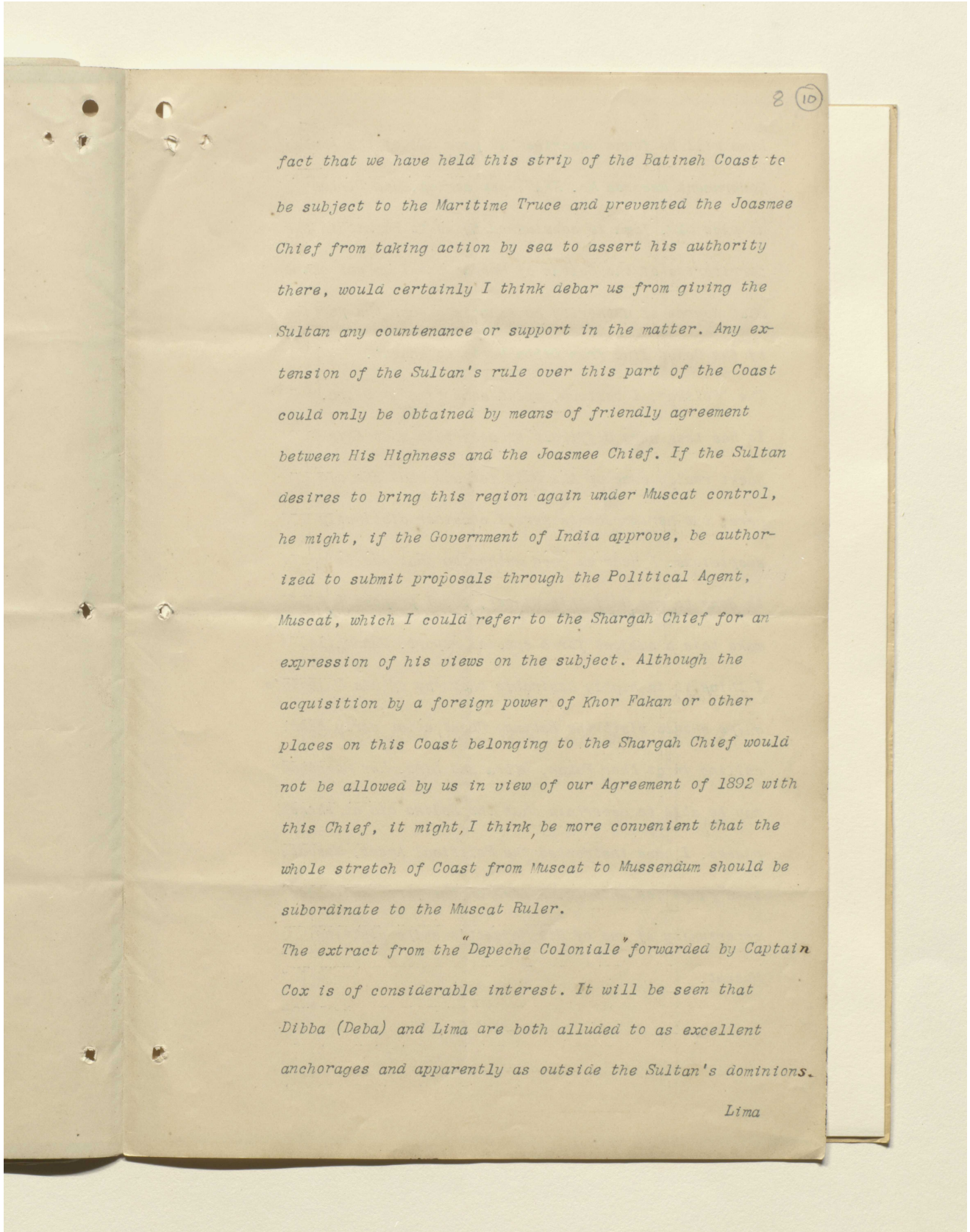


"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٩ظ] (١٨/٩٦)

of India should know of the reference which has been made to me on the subject.

2. So far as the question of the right of jurisdiction over Khor Fakan, ^{is concerned} there can, I think, be no doubt. This place is undoubtedly an appanage of the Joasmee Chief of Shargah, who has certain rights over the strip of the Fatineh Coast from Dibba on the North to Khor Kelbeh on the South, Khor Fakan being situated about midway between these two places. I would invite a reference to the correspondence ending with the letter No: - 2188 E.P., dated 17th September, 1881, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the address of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, in which Colonel Ross's view that the strip of Coast above alluded should be considered subject to the operation of the Maritime Truce, was accepted by the Government of India. I am instituting inquiries with a view to ascertaining the degree of authority which the Joasmee Chief maintains along this stretch of Coast, and at present I can only express my opinion that this Chief would certainly not view with equanimity any attempt of the Muscat Ruler to assert himself in that quarter, while on our part, the fact

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [10] (19/96)

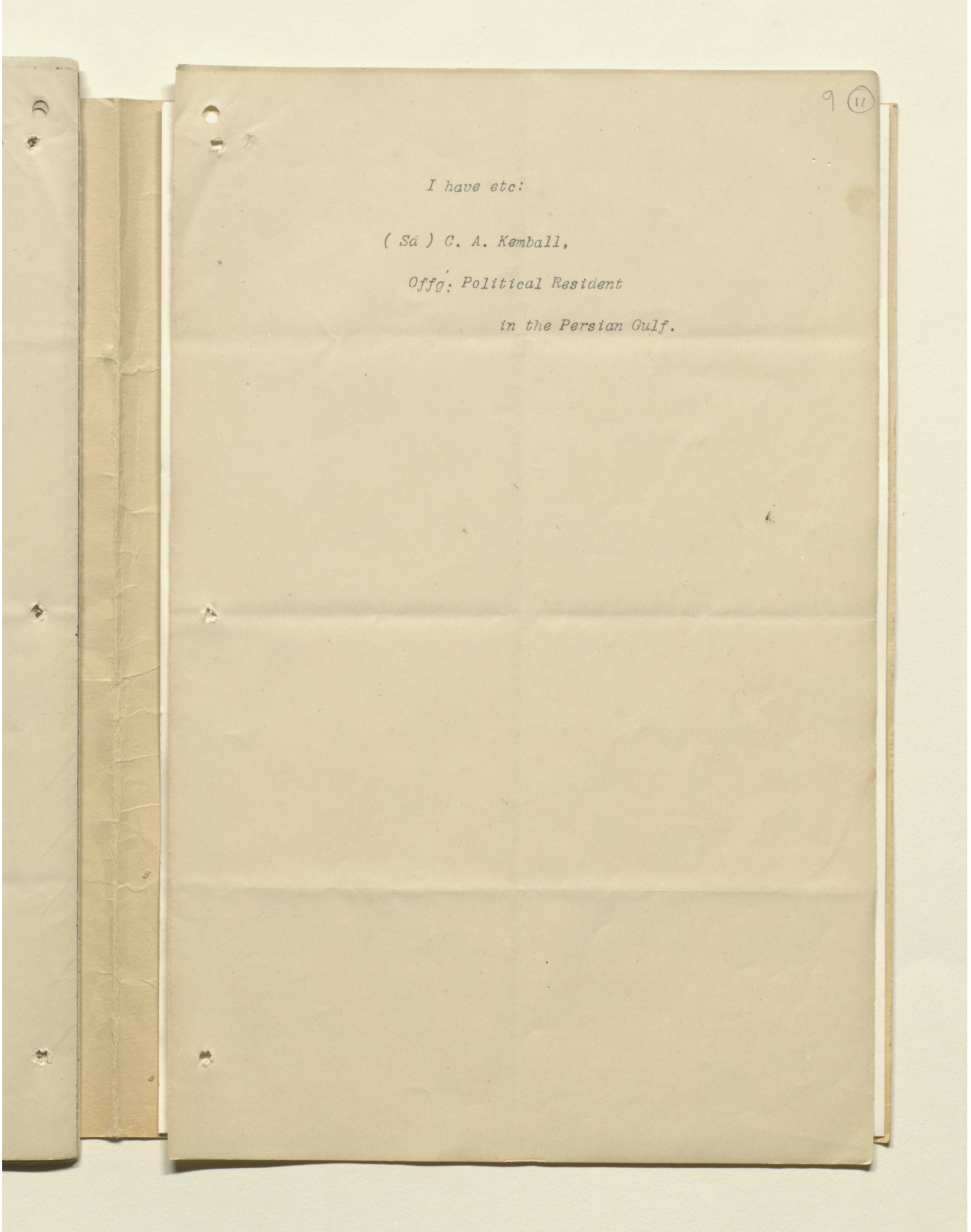


"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [10 ظ] (96/20)

Lima will be found described at page 621 of the Bombay Government Records No. XXIV, new series, and Dibbah at page 623. Lima is considered by us to be within the territories of the Sultan of Muscat but I am not aware what degree of authority he exercises over the portion of the Coast line from Dibba North to Khasab. The "Selika", I believe, spent some time at Dibba. It has been very difficult to ascertain what this yacht really came up the Gulf for, and what she did here; but her movements were, I consider, distinctly suspicious. I hear on good authority that she is again to come to the Gulf this Winter, but I propose to make this a subject for a special report. Meanwhile, I think, it is highly desirable that one of His Majesty's ships should visit the Batineh Coast at an early date, calling in at Khor Fakan, Dibba and Lima. Her Commander may be able to ascertain what the "Selika" did at these places. I have instructed the Political Agent, Muscat, to arrange for this being done on the first suitable opportunity of one of His Majesty's ships visiting Muscat.

I

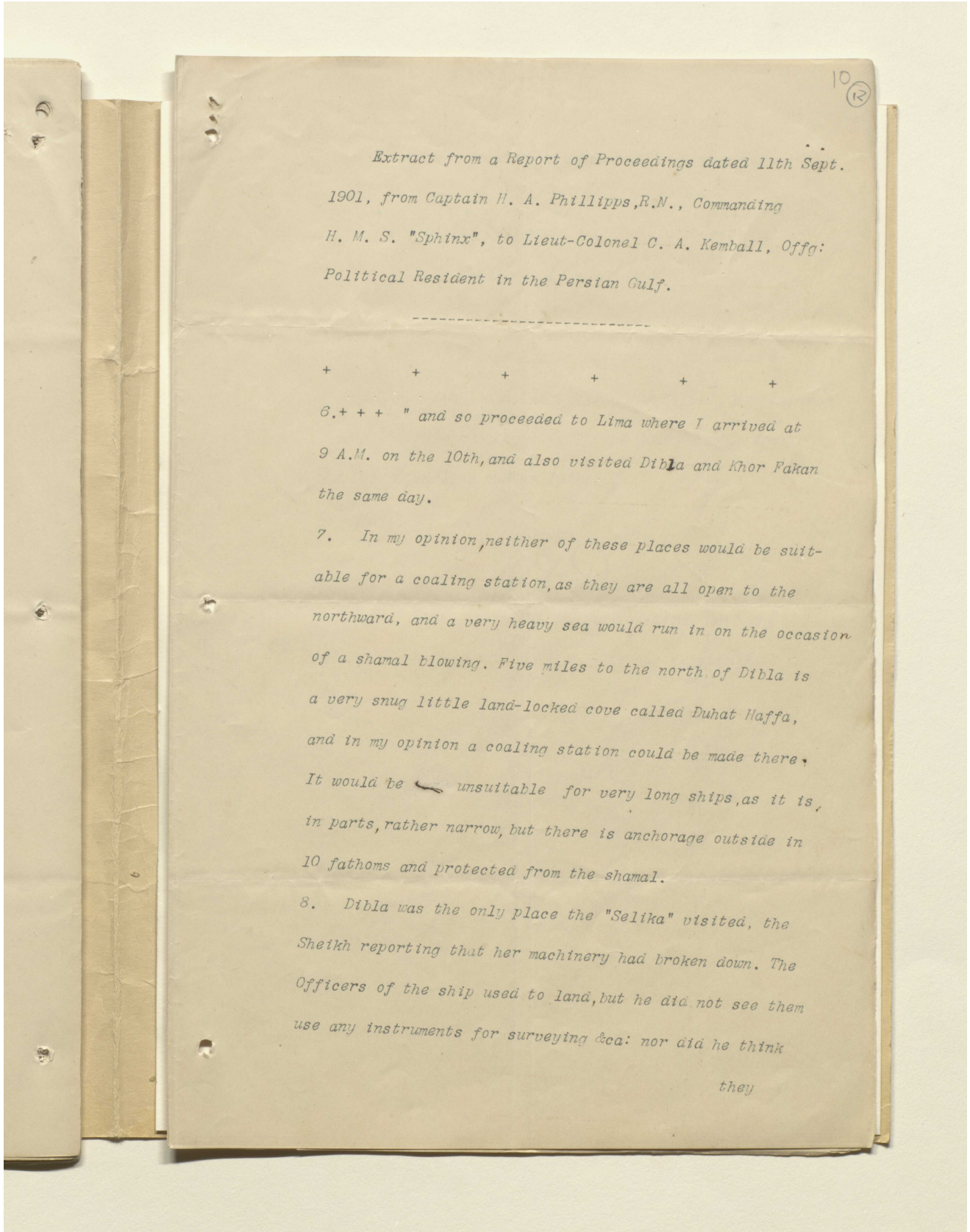
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [101] (96/21)



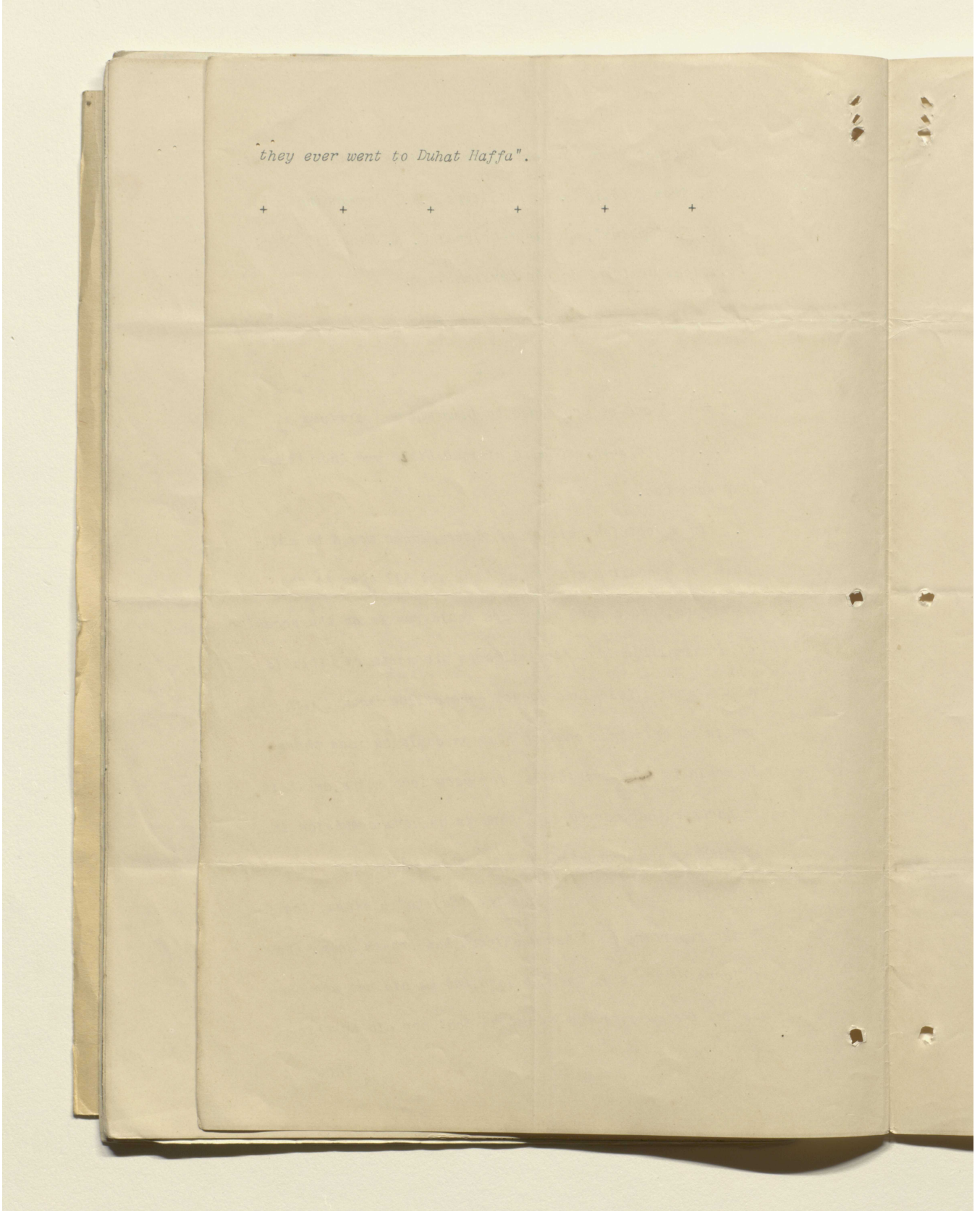
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١١ ظ] (٩٦/٢٢)



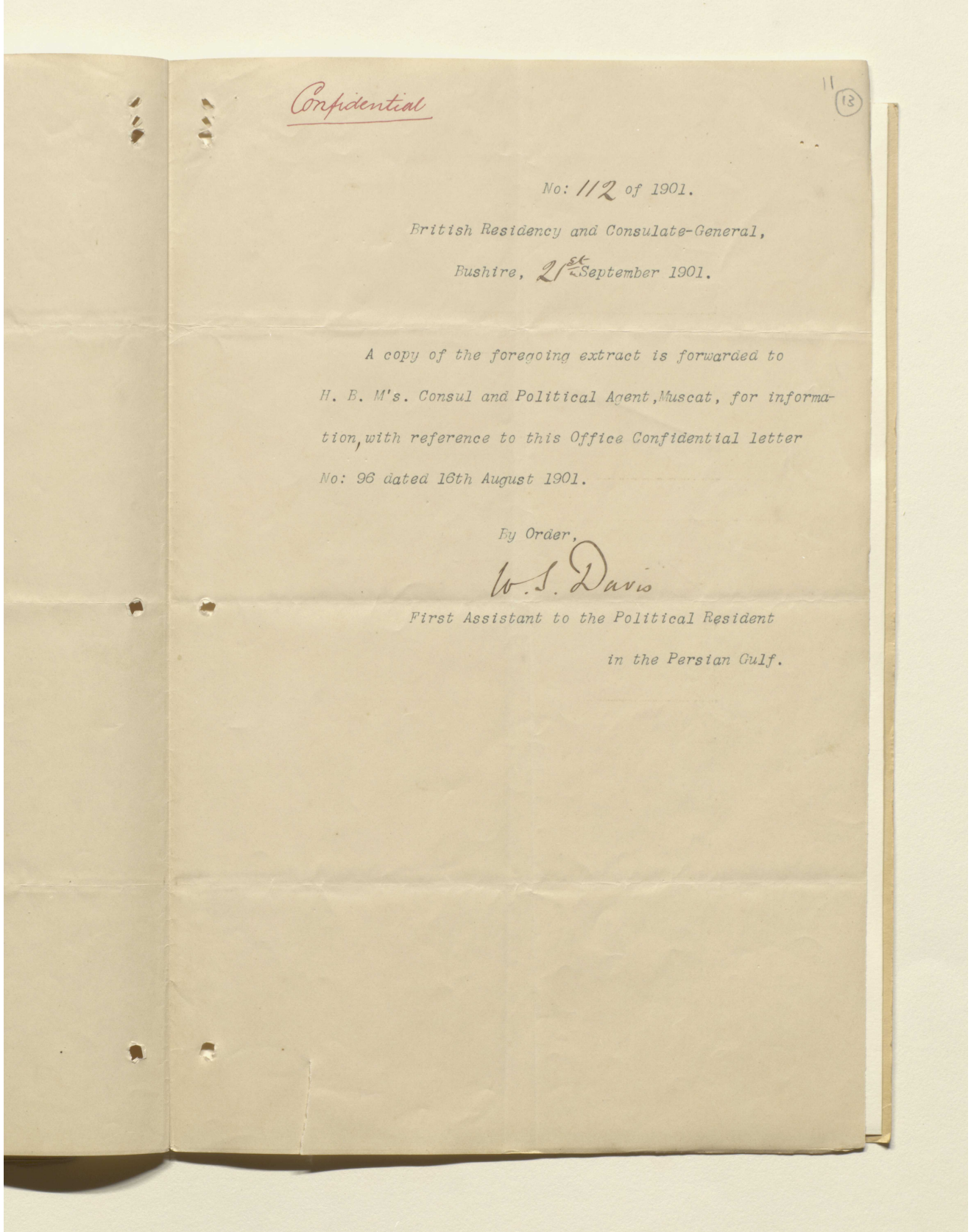
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٢] (٩٦/٢٣)



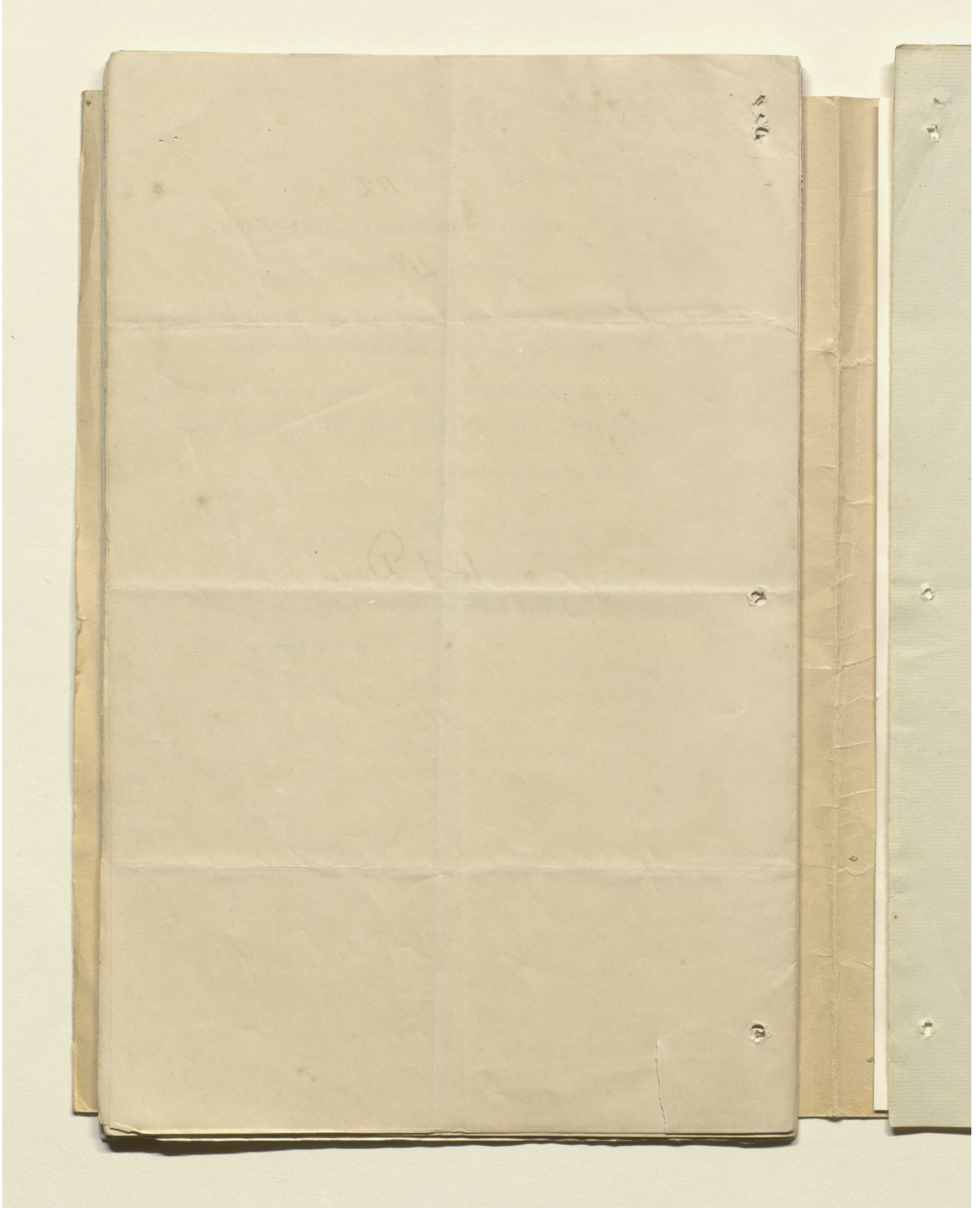
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٢ ظ] (٩٦/٢٤)



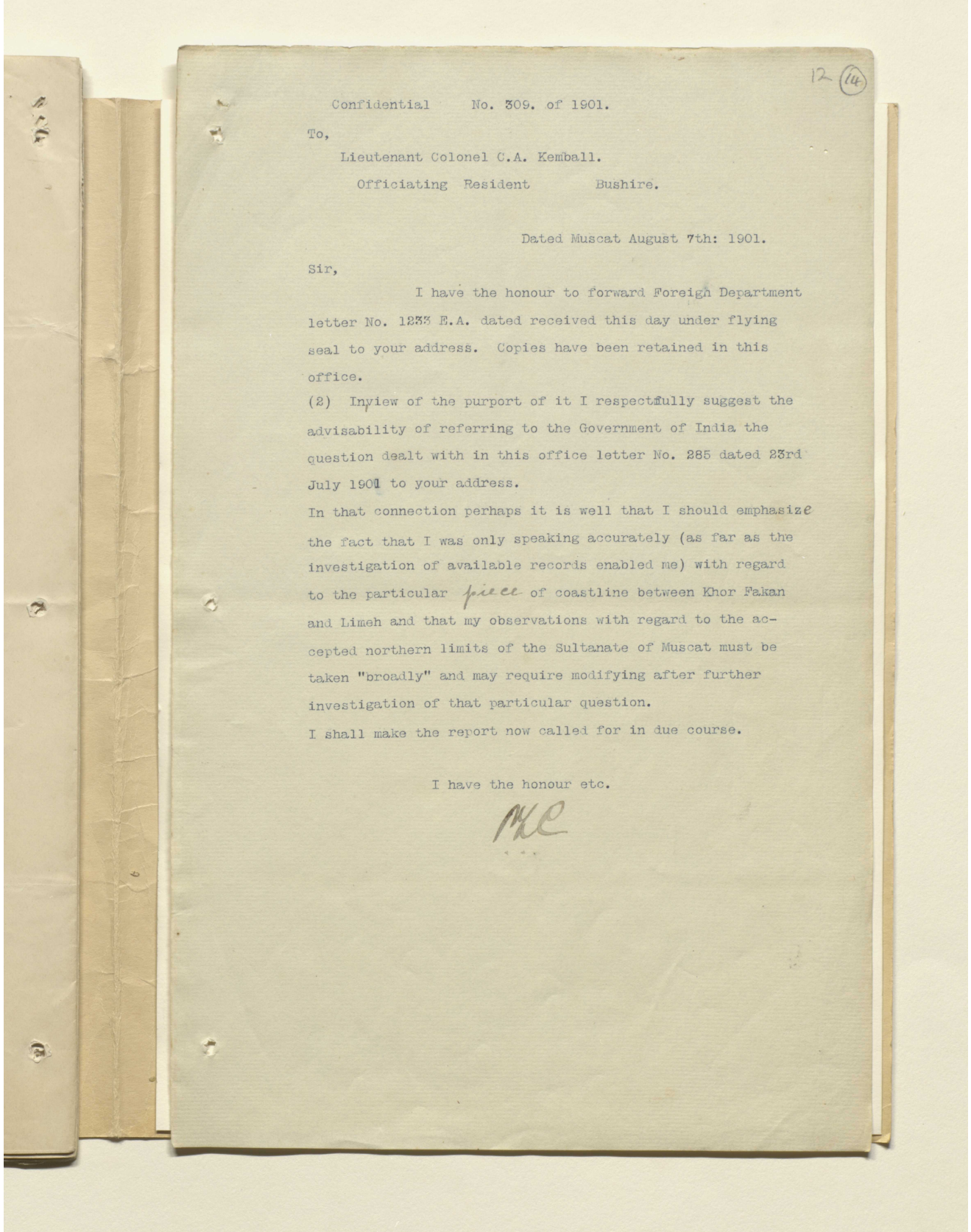
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [13] (96/25)



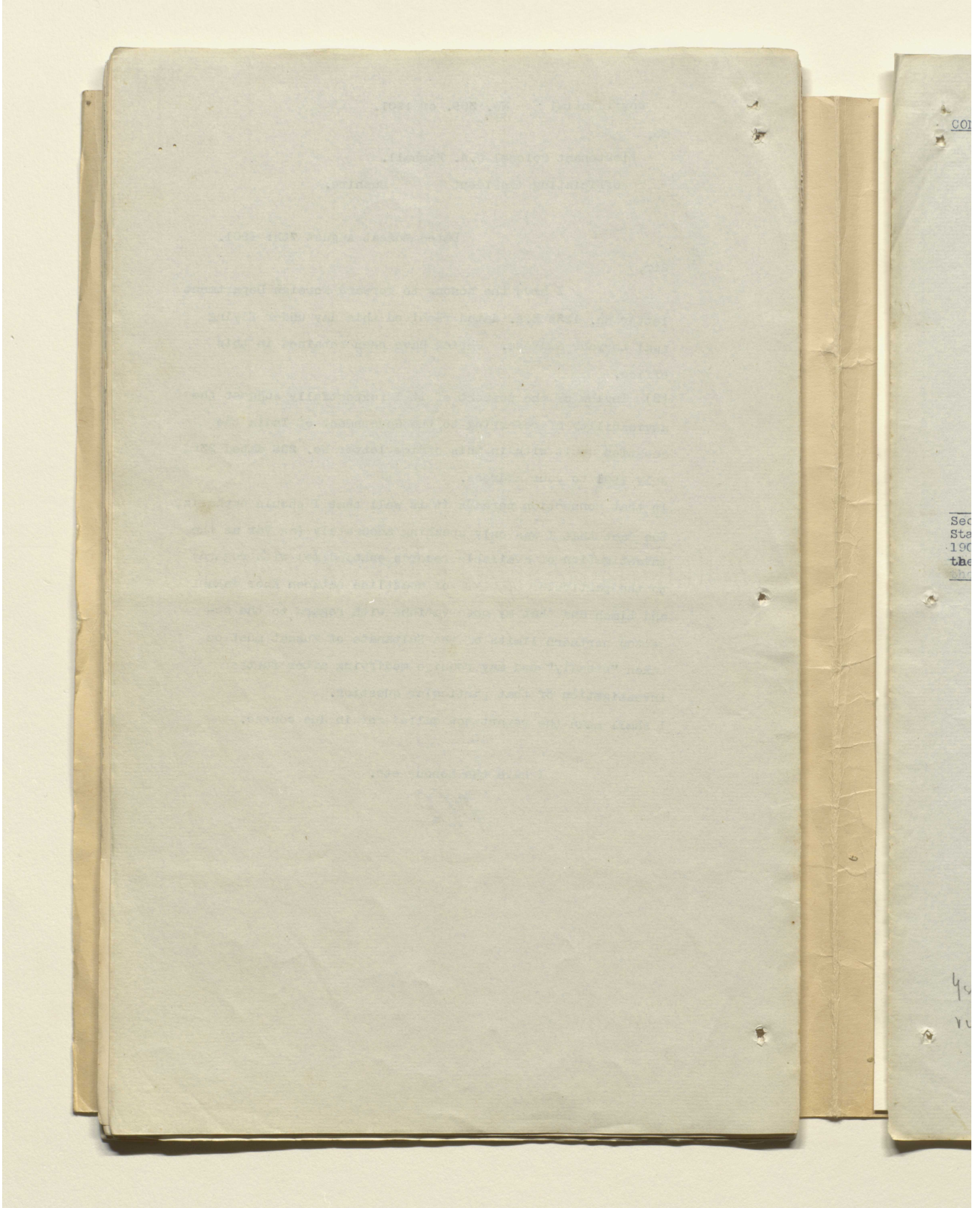
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٣ ظ] (٩٦/٢٦)



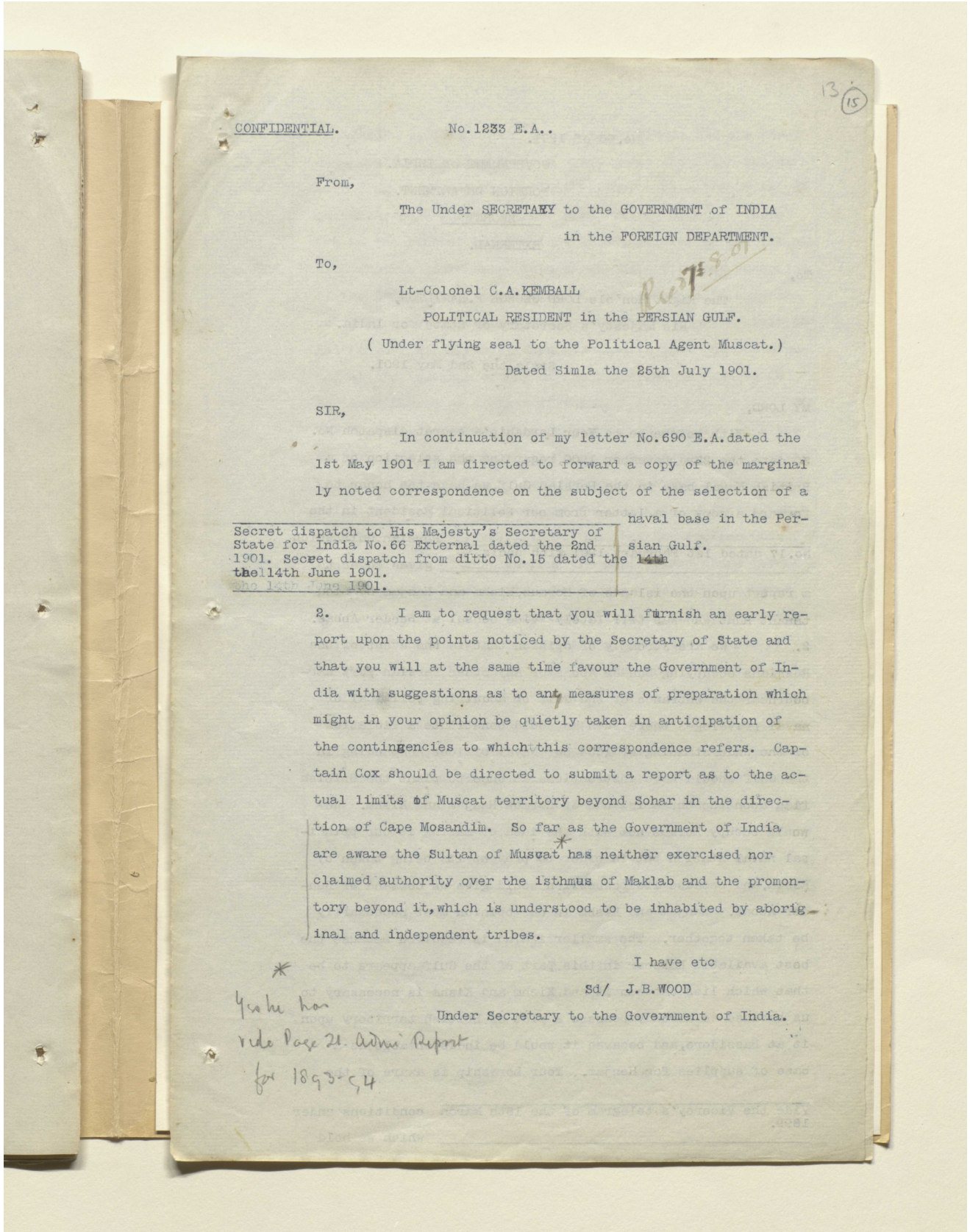
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤١] (٩٦/٢٧)



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٤ ظ] (٩٦/٢٨)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [15] (96/29)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٥ ظ] (٩٦/٣٠)

No.66 of 1901.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SECRET

EXTERNAL.

To,

The Right Hon'ble LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla the 2nd May 1901.

MY LORD,

With reference to Your Lordship's secret dispatch No. 30 date the 23rd November 1900, regarding the selection of a British Naval base in the Persian Gulf, we have the honor to forward a copy of a letter from our Political Resident in the Persian Gulf which No.17 dated 1st February 1901 with encls. gives cover to

a report upon the islands of Hormuz, Kishm and Henjam by Lieutenant Hunt who was till lately Vice Consul at Bunder Abbas. We are strongly of opinion that in the event of the Russians occupying Bunder Abbas or any other Persian harbour near the entrance of the Gulf or acquiring political or naval privileges there such as would constitute a violation of the understanding of 1854 our Naval Officer Commanding in the Gulf should have instructions at once to plant the British flag upon the three islands of Hormus Henjam and Kishm. We would occupy Hormuz not with the idea of making it our principal naval station but in order to prevent its being taken by Russia, and because its possession would give us command of Bunder Abbas. Henjam and Kishm in our opinion must necessarily be taken together. The smaller island is required because the best available harbour in this part of the Gulf appears to be that which lies between it and Kishm and Kishm is necessary to us because we already possess a plot of British territory upon it at Bassidore, and because it would be indispensable as a base of supplies for Henjam. Your Lordship is aware of the

Vide the Viceroy's telegram of the 18th March conditions under 1899.

which we hold

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٦] [٩٦/٣١]

14 (18)

possession of Bassidore. Though we no longer use the place as a coaling depot we keep an agent there who flies the British flag, which seems, for the present, to be all that is required, as an assertion of our proprietary rights. There are no independent local chiefs or authorities in the islands with whom we could enter into relations. With the exception of the tract in our possession at Bassidore the islands are under Persian authority and since Lieutenant Hunt's visit the Kalantar of Kishm, Sheikh Hasan, is said to have been superseded at the instance of the Director General of Customs in Southern Persia by another official.

The Harbour of Khorash Shem or Elphinstone's Inlet upon the Western side of the Musandim promontory possesses many advantages but we consider it less suitable for our ultimate naval station at the mouth of the Gulf because of its distance from the main track of steamers and from the Persian Coast, its total lack of supplies, and the uncivilised character of the aboriginal inhabitants of Musandim. We should however see no objection, in the contingency contemplated, to the simultaneous hoisting of the British flag on the isthmus of Maklab between Khorash Shem and Ghubbeh Ghazireh, not necessarily with the view of ulterior occupation, but in order to anticipate seizure by any other power. The isthmus might we think be annexed without seeking permission either from the Sultan of Muscat or from the Arab tribes in the same manner as it was occupied by the Eastern Telegraph Company in 1869.

We have etc etc
(Sd/-) CURZON
A.P. PALMER.
C.M. RIVAZ
T. RALEIGH.
E.F.G. LAW.
E.R. ELLES.

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٦ ظ] (٩٦/٣٢)

INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON 14th JUNE 1901.

SECRET NO.15.

To,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I have received your letter No.66 (Foreign Secret) of
Persian Gulf: Selection of a naval base. the 2nd May, on the
subject of the selection of a naval base in the Persian Gulf
in view of certain contingencies.

2. I have communicated a copy of Your Excellency's Letter to the
Foreign Office, but there are certain points upon which I request
that you will furnish me with further information.

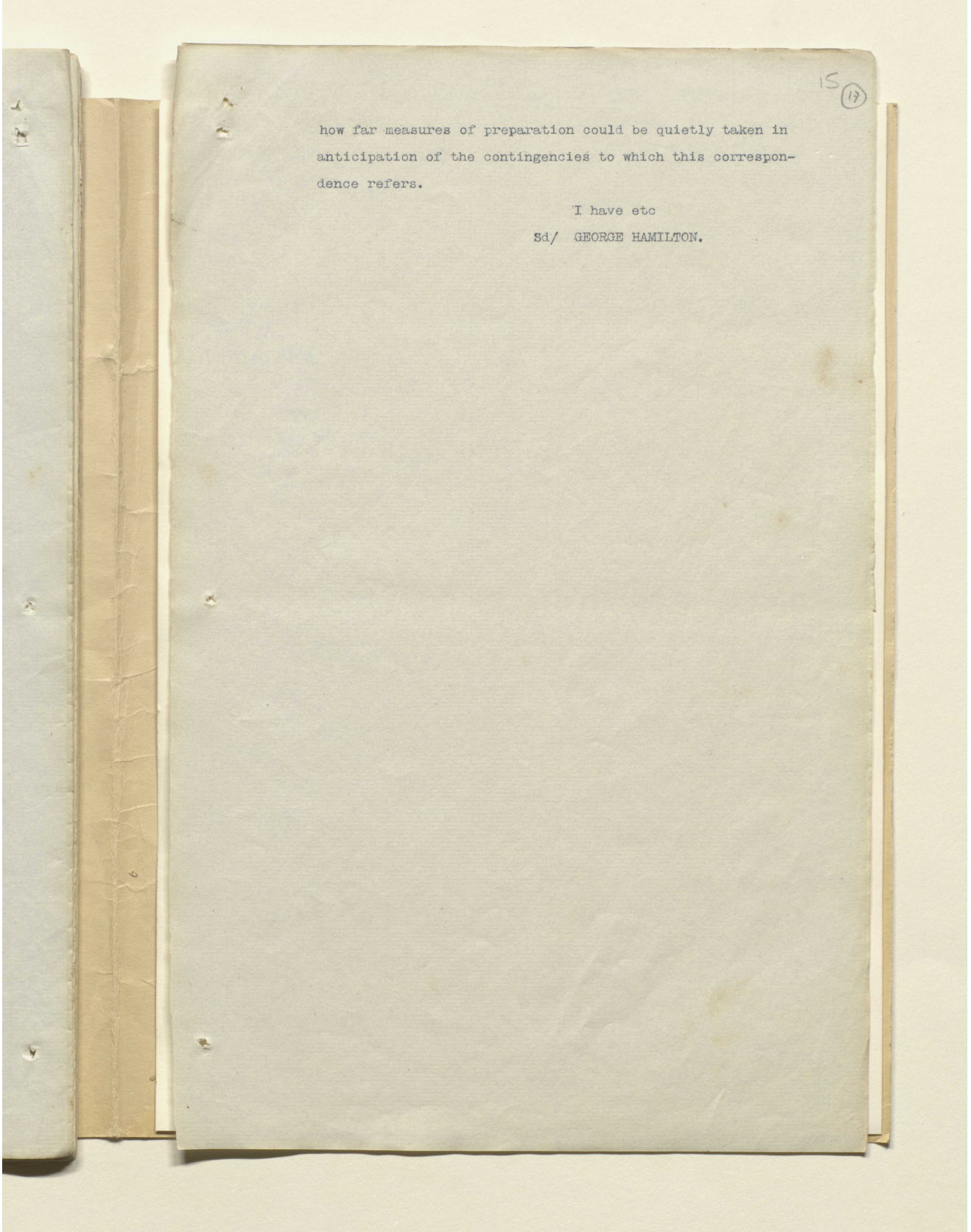
3. There appears to be some doubt as to the exact position of the
Kalantar in the islands of Kishm and Henjam. He is spoken of in
Lieutenant Hunt's report as if he were practically beyond the
control of the Naib Governor of Bunder Abbas of whose district
the islands are nominally an appanage. On the other hand it is
stated in your letter that Sheikh Hassan who was Kalantar when
Lieutenant Hunt wrote "is said" to have since been superseded.
It is of importance that the local conditions of the various
places should be definitely ascertained, and, in particular, whe-
ther the position of the Kalantar is hereditary, and of suffi-
cient practical independence to make an arrangement with him
possible and politically advisable, or whether he is merely ~~li-~~
~~able~~ liable to removal at any time by the Persian Government.

4. As to the isthmus of Maklab, I do not clearly understand
whether it forms a part of the undoubted territories of the Sul-
tan of Muscat or whether the Arab tribes of the locality claim
independence. In the former case the action suggested by Your
Excellency's Government might in some circumstances raise a
question with the French Government under the Anglo-French De-
claration of 1862.

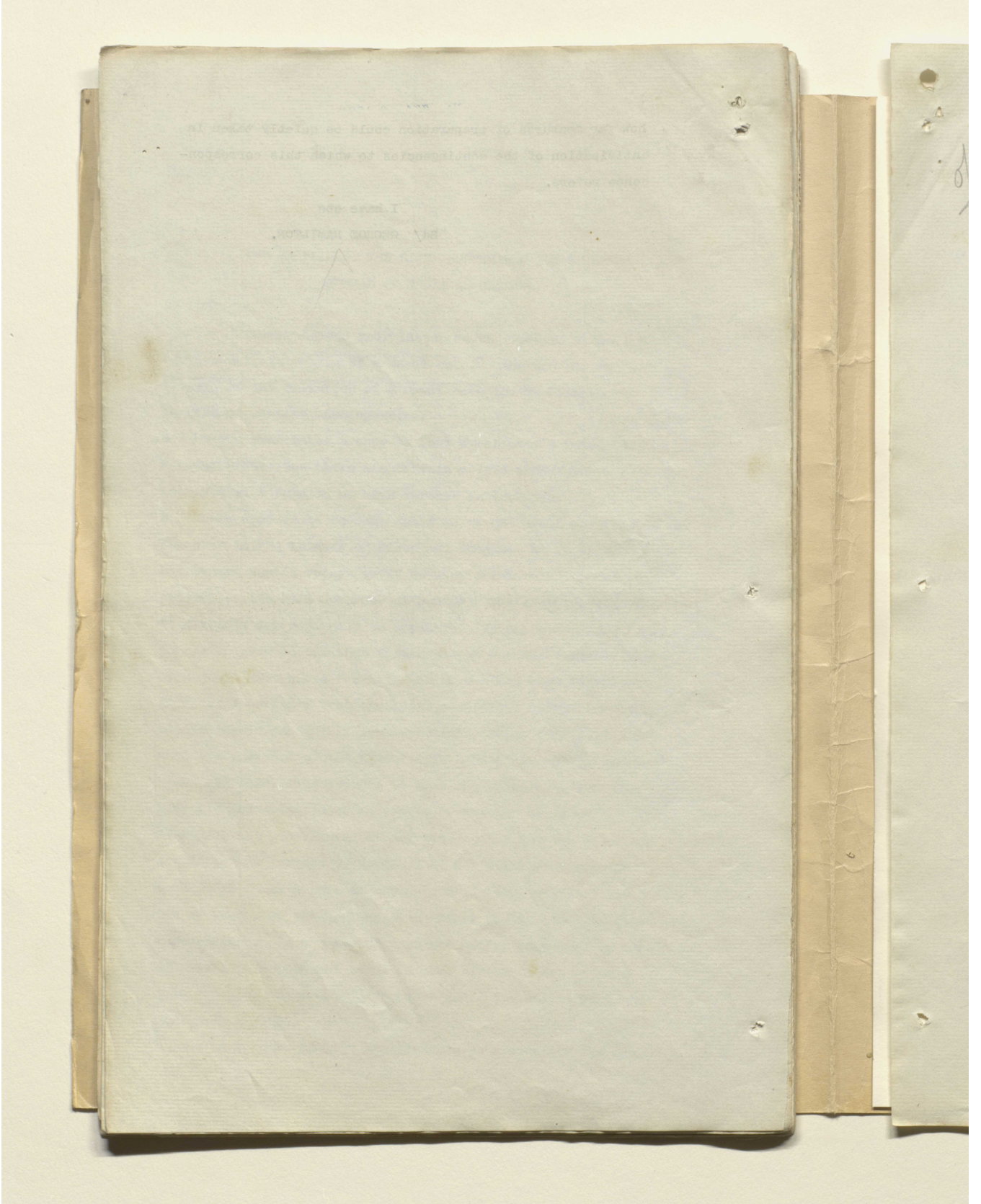
I commend further to Your Excellency's consideration the question

how

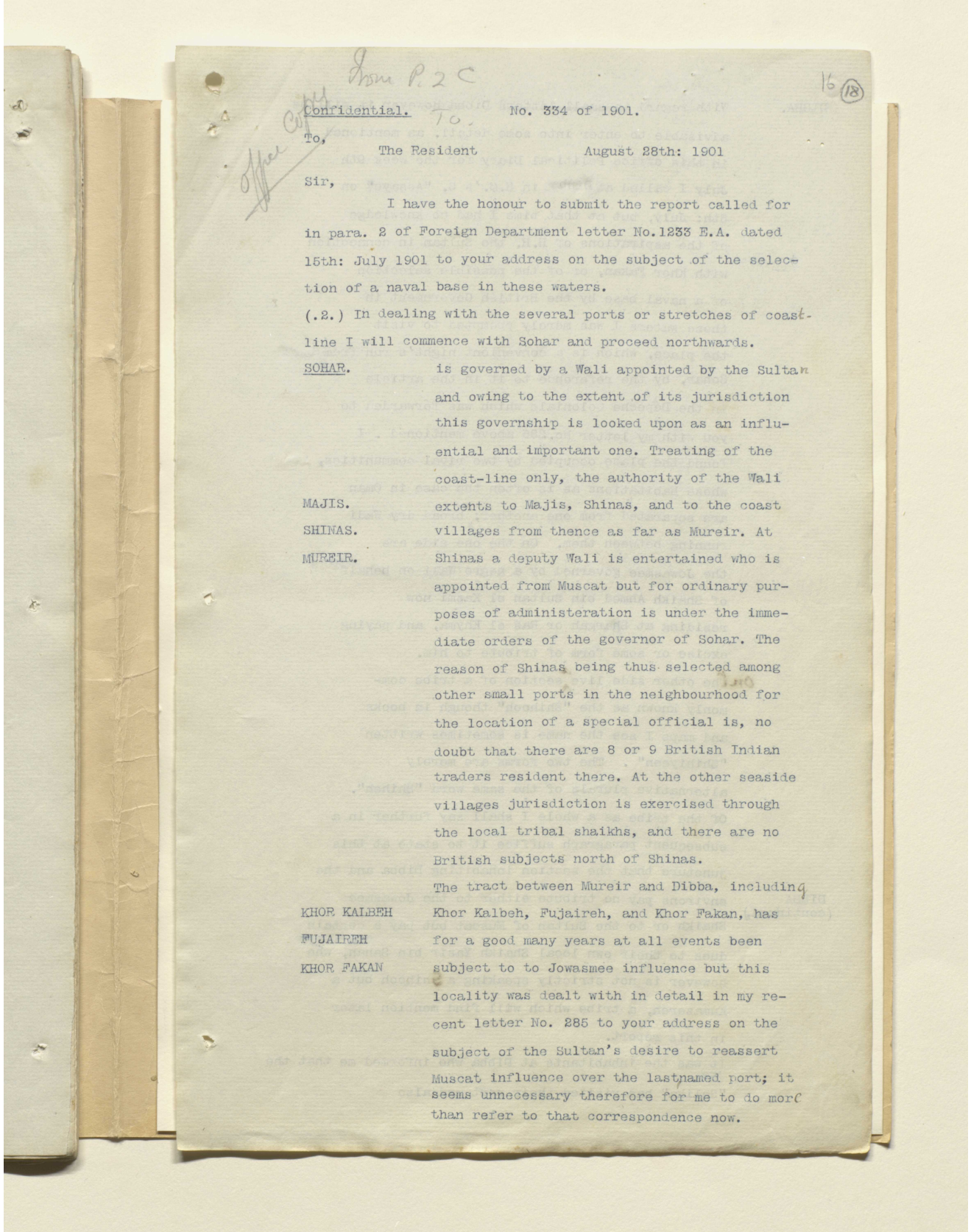
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [17] (96/33)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [17 ظ] (٩٦/٣٤)



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٨] (٩٦/٣٥)



From P. 2 C
16 (18)
Confidential. No. 334 of 1901.
To, The Resident August 28th: 1901

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report called for in para. 2 of Foreign Department letter No. 1233 E.A. dated 15th: July 1901 to your address on the subject of the selection of a naval base in these waters.

(.2.) In dealing with the several ports or stretches of coast-line I will commence with Sohar and proceed northwards.

SOHAR. is governed by a Wali appointed by the Sultan and owing to the extent of its jurisdiction this governship is looked upon as an influential and important one. Treating of the coast-line only, the authority of the Wali extends to Majis, Shinas, and to the coast villages from thence as far as Mureir. At MAJIS. SHINAS. MUREIR. Shinas a deputy Wali is entertained who is appointed from Muscat but for ordinary purposes of administration is under the immediate orders of the governor of Sohar. The reason of Shinas being thus selected among other small ports in the neighbourhood for the location of a special official is, no doubt that there are 8 or 9 British Indian traders resident there. At the other seaside villages jurisdiction is exercised through the local tribal shaikhs, and there are no British subjects north of Shinas.

The tract between Mureir and Dibba, including KHOR KALBEH FUJAIREH KHOR FAKAN has for a good many years at all events been subject to to Jowasmee influence but this locality was dealt with in detail in my recent letter No. 285 to your address on the subject of the Sultan's desire to reassert Muscat influence over the lastnamed port; it seems unnecessary therefore for me to do more than refer to that correspondence now.

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [18 ظ] (96/36)

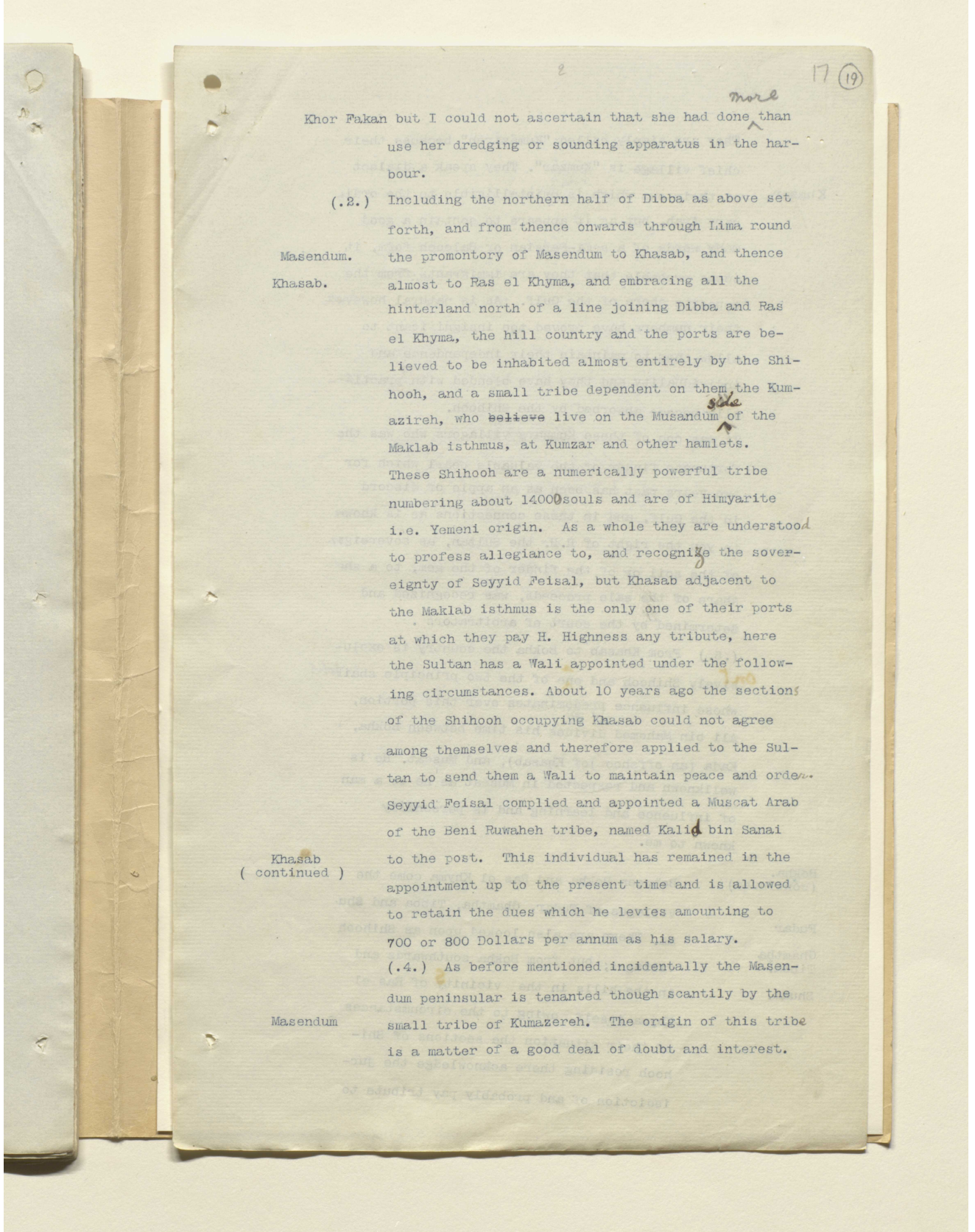
DIBBA. With regard to small letters Dibba however it will be advisable to enter into some detail. as mentioned in this office Political Diary for the week 9th July I called at Dibba in H.M.'s S. "Assaye" on 5th: July, but at that time I had no knowledge of the aspirations of H.H. the Sultan in connection with Khor Fakan, or of the possible selection of a naval base by the British Government in those waters I was merely prompted to visit the place, which is a convenient night's run from Sohar, by the reference to it in the article in the Dépêche Coloniale which was forwarded to you with my letter No.285 above mentioned. I found the place occupied by two rival communities, whose habitations as is often the case in Oman are separated from one another; a broad dry Wadi running between them. On the one side are the Jowasmee governed by a negro Wali on behalf of Shaikh Ahmed bin Sultan el Kasmi now residing at Shargah or Ras el Khyma, and paying excise or some form of tribute to him.

On the other side live a section of a tribe commonly known as the "Shihooh" though in books and maps I see the name is sometimes written "Shihiyeen". The two forms are merely alternative plurals of the same word "Shihev". Of the tribe as a whole I shall say further in a subsequent paragraph suffice it to state at this juncture that the section inhabiting Dibba and the environs pay no tribute either to the Jowasmee Shaikh or to the Sultan of Muscat but pay a certain dues to their own local Shaikh Yasir bin Sanan, who however is not strictly speaking a Shihooh but a Kumazereh, a tribe which will find mention later in this report.

It was the inhabitants at Dibba who informed me that the "Selika" had visited their port and also

DIBBA
(continued,)

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٩] [٩٦/٣٧]



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٩ ظ] (٩٦/٣٨)

Kumzar

They are simply called "Kumāzīrēh" because their chief village is "Kumzār". They speak a dialect of their own which is unintelligible to the ordinary Arab, but as it appears to contain a good many words of a semi-Persian or Balooch form, it seems probable that they are immigrants from the opposite shore of the Gulf. As is natural however their numbers have proved too insignificant to allow them to maintain their independence and individuality and they have blended with practically become absorbed by the Shihooch.

It was one of these Kumzar villagers who was the fortunate finder of the valuable pearl which for two years past has been as an apple of discord in the Gulf, and in these connections as is known to you the right of H.H. the Sultan, as sovereign of the soil or of the finder of the gem, to a share of the sale proceeds, was recognized and determined by the court of arbitrators.

(.5.) From Khasab to Bokha the country is exclusively Shihooch and one of the two principle shahids whose influence predominates over this portion, Ali bin Mahomed divides his time between Bokha, Kada (an offshoot) of Khasab, and Muscat. He is wellknown and respected in Muscat as he is a man of influence and learning and is personally known to me.

Bokha.
(continued)

Fudar

Ghamtha

Tibba.

Shuam.

Between Bokha and Ras el Khyma come the villages of Fudar, Ghamtha, Tibba and Shuam. These are also looked upon as Shihooch villages, but from Bokha southwards and in the hills in the vicinity of Ras el Khyma itself, owing to the circumstances of their situation the sections of Shihooch residing there acknowledge the jurisdiction of and probably pay tribute to

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٠] (٩٦/٣٩)

18 (20)

the Shaikh of that port. Shaikh Ali Mohamed however informed me that whereas circumstances obliged these members of the tribe with the cognizance of the rest, to bow to the Jowasmee nevertheless in an important matter affecting the common interest they would join the majority and that the Shihooch were in fact a united tribe.

(.6.) In the foregoing paragraphs I have furnished the most reliable information that I am in a position to obtain otherwise than from the Sultan or his officials, I think therefore that it may be regarded as a fairly correct statement of the situation but necessarily from a Muscat point of view. Briefly stated it appears from the foregoing that the Sultan's jurisdiction extends effectively only as far as Mureir; that from Mureir to Dibba (including however only half of the port) there is reason to suppose that the Shaikh of Shargeh may make good prescriptive claim to exercise jurisdiction: that over the country from Dibba on to Ras Musendum and thence round to Khasab and Bokha, the Sultan if asked would probably claim rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction; and that from Bokha to Shuam the coast is mainly occupied by sections of the Shihooch who for practical purposes at present recognize the authority of the Shaikh of Ras el Khyma.

In conclusion, if I may presume to do so I would respectfully express the opinion that as regards the Malcolm and Elphinstone inlets on either side of Maklab and the promontory of Ras Musendum the exercise of the Sultan of Muscat's authority thereover is of such a conveniently uncertain character that it would seem possible for Her Majesty's Government to treat the question of its existence according to the political exigencies of the moment. If we require a base there it might be possible to explain to the Sultan that his claim to assert his authority there or power to make it effective is of such an unsubstantial nature that H.M.'s Government are unable to recognize it, but regard the Shihooch (including the Kumazireh) as independent tribes. I think this is in any case a measure with regard which Seyyid Feisal would not feel strongly seeing that he derives no practical or pecuniary benefit from that part of Oman and that he might be prevailed upon to cooperate with us in it.

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٠ ظ] (٩٦/٤٠)

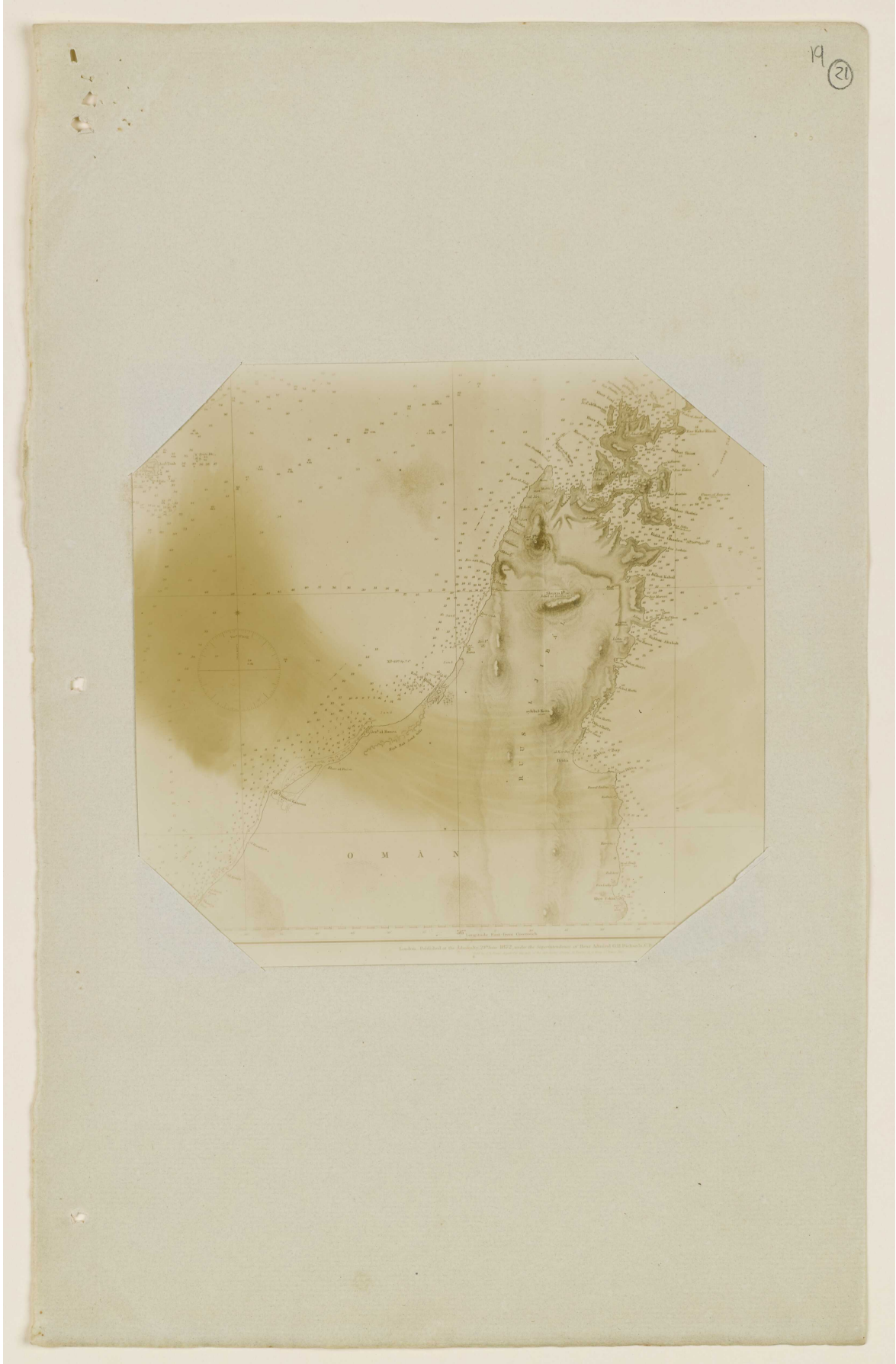
On the other hand it seems to me that in the event of any other power endeavouring to gain a footing in the neighbourhood we can adduce sufficient grounds for maintaining the position that the locality in question is part of the Sultanate of Oman. If to this end it should be considered necessary to make Muscat influence more evident there, it could easily be done by arranging with the Sultan to appoint Walis to one or two of the ports a measure which I do not think prima facie that the Shihooch would resent provided that the said Wali did not make any serious innovations in the direction of collecting tribute. No doubt the most satisfactory way of ascertaining the leanings of the Shihooch Shaikhs and tribesmen and evidence as to the question of influence and jurisdiction is to make inquiries from the inhabitants themselves on the spot and in addition to the coastline from Khor Fakan to Lima as you suggest, I would propose with your approval to take an early opportunity of visiting the whole of the coast between Shinas and Bokha and quietly making inquiries locally ^{at the} ~~various~~ ports.

(.7.) The map which I have used for reference in connection with this report is Admiralty Chart headed "Entrance to the Persian Gulf" and dated 1885.

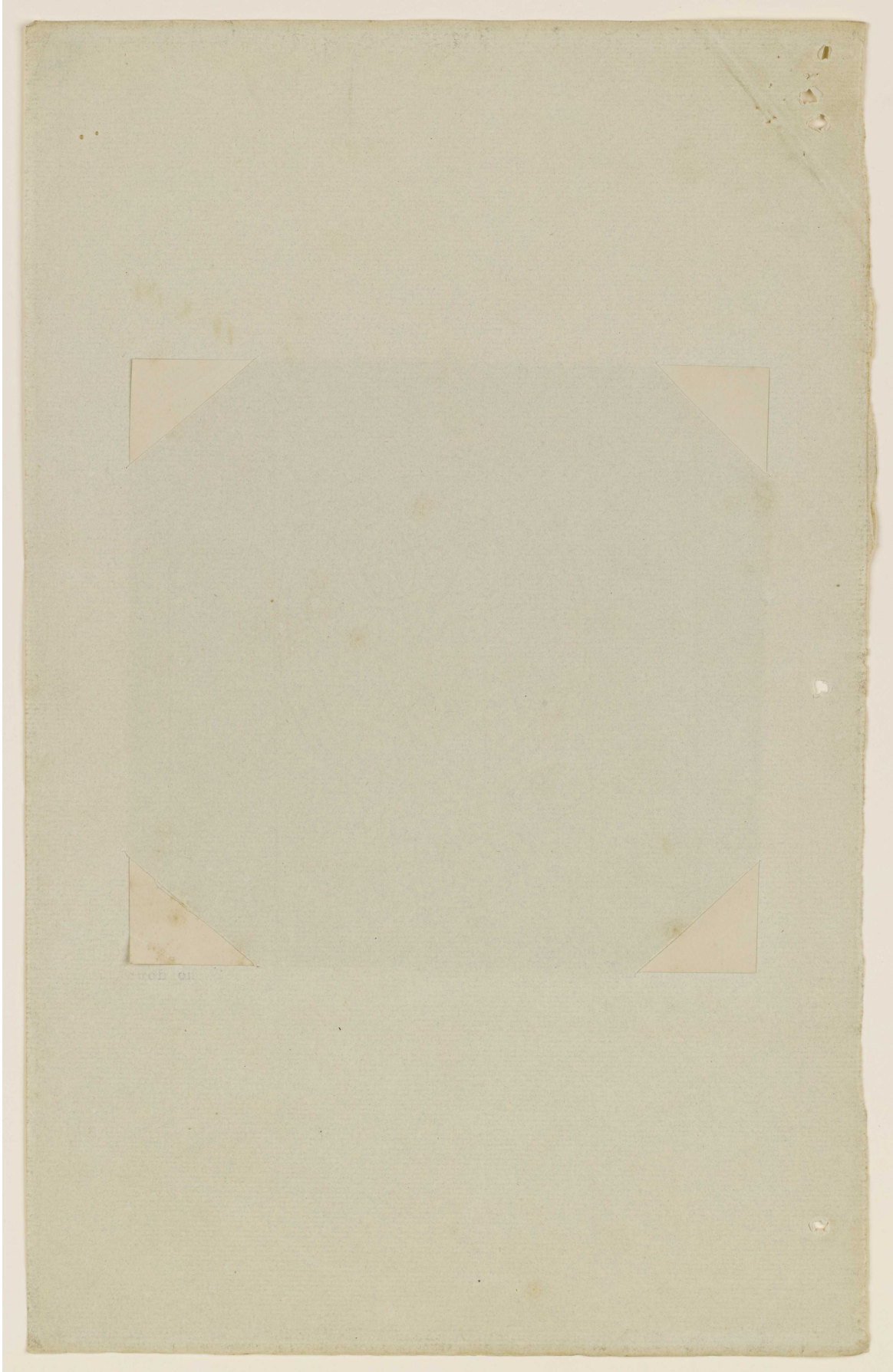
I have the honour to be etc.

MC

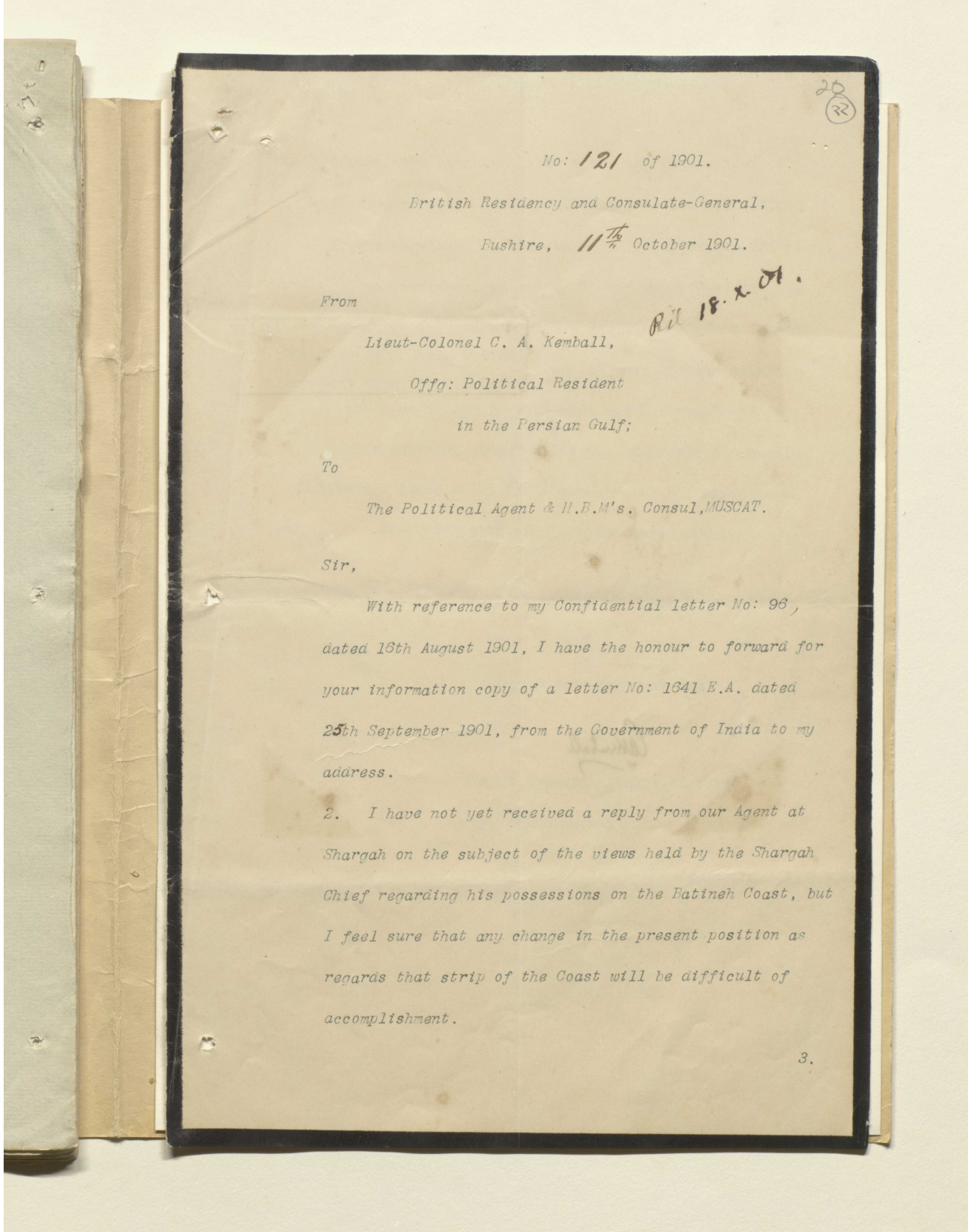
خريطة شبه جزيرة مسندم [٢١ و] (٢/١)



خريطة شبه جزيرة مسندم [٢١ظ] (٢/٢)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٢و] (٩٦/٤٣)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٢ ظ] (٩٦/٤٤)

3. Your subsequent letter No: 334, dated 28th August,
dealt fully with the question of the Sultan's authority
in the direction of Mussendim and at Mussendim itself,
and has been submitted by me to the Government of
India. Captain Phillipps, R.N., has also visited Lima, Dibba
and Khor Fakan and has submitted a report on these
places. It might, however, be advisable that you should,
as suggested by the Government of India, avail yourself
of a suitable opportunity of visiting the Coast.

*A copy of my forwarding letter
No: 163 dated 10th Sept. 1901, is
enclosed for your information.

I have the honour to be

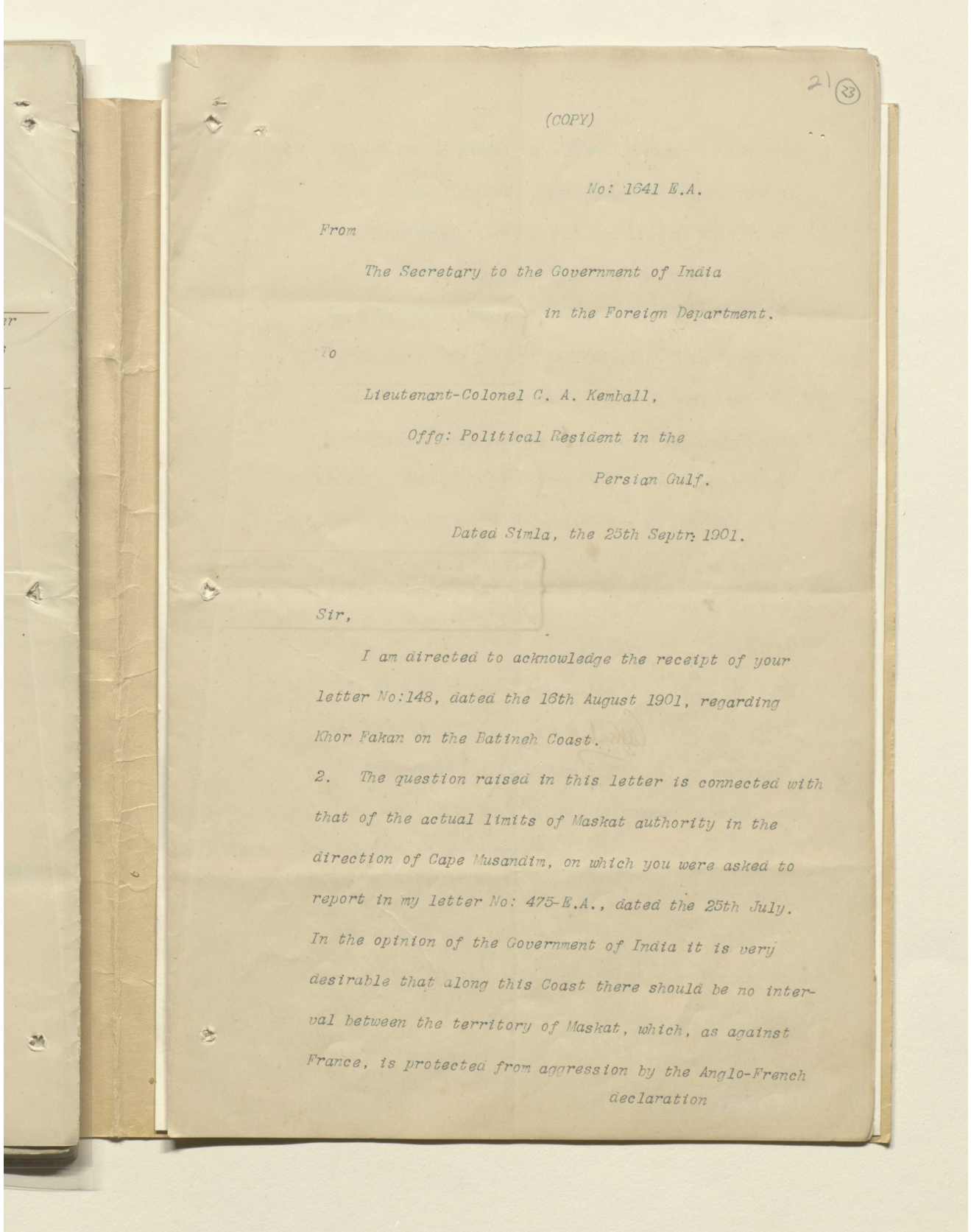
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A. Kimball

Offg: Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [23 و] (96/45)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٣ ظ] (٩٦/٤٦)

declaration of 1862, and the dominions of the Cheifs
of Shargah and Ras-ul-Kheimah, who are bound by treaty
not to cede or sell any part of their territory, save
to the British Government. It is presumed that there
is no doubt as to the reality of Maskat authority as
far north as Khor Kelbah. As regards the tract along
the coast from Khor Kelbah to Dibba, which includes
Khor Fakan, the Government of India have at different
times decided that this portion of the coast is under
the suzerainty of and tributary to the Chief of Shargah,

that it is subject to the
Maritime Truce, and that
it is highly inadvisable

No:1426-E.P. dated the 4th July 1881.

No:2188-E.P. dated the 17th Sept. 1881.

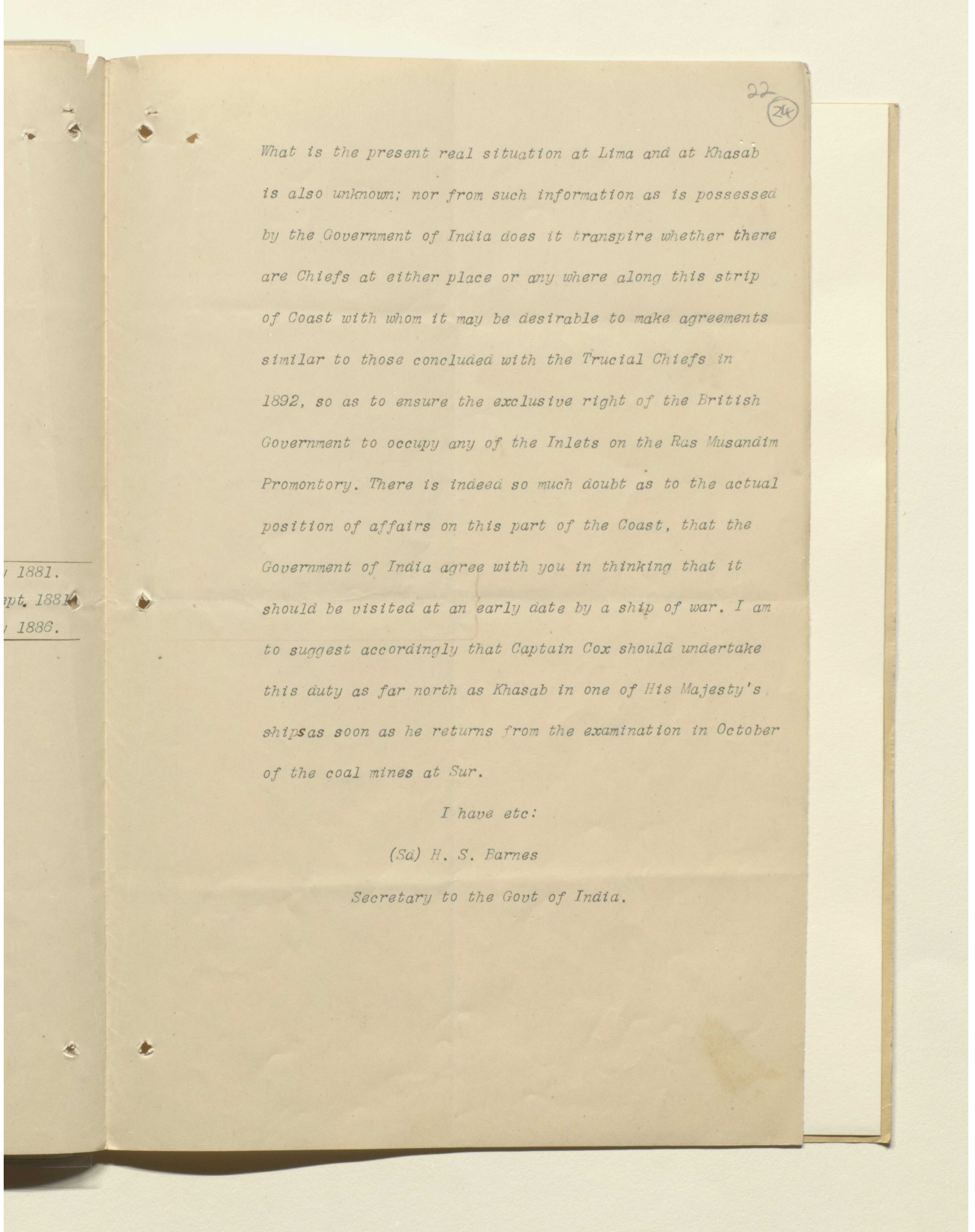
No:1696-E. dated the 27th July 1886.

that the Sultan of Maskat should interfere with it.
If the authority of the Shargah Chief in this tract
continues to be obvious and real, the Government of
India see no reason to modify these views, and the
present Sultan should not be encouraged to encroach
in this direction beyond his present limits.

3. Northward of Dibba, and round Cape Musandim to
the territories of Ras-ul-Kheimah, it is improbable
that at the present day the Sultan of Maskat retains,
if indeed he has ever possessed, any real control.

What

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٤ و] (٩٦/٤٧)



22
24

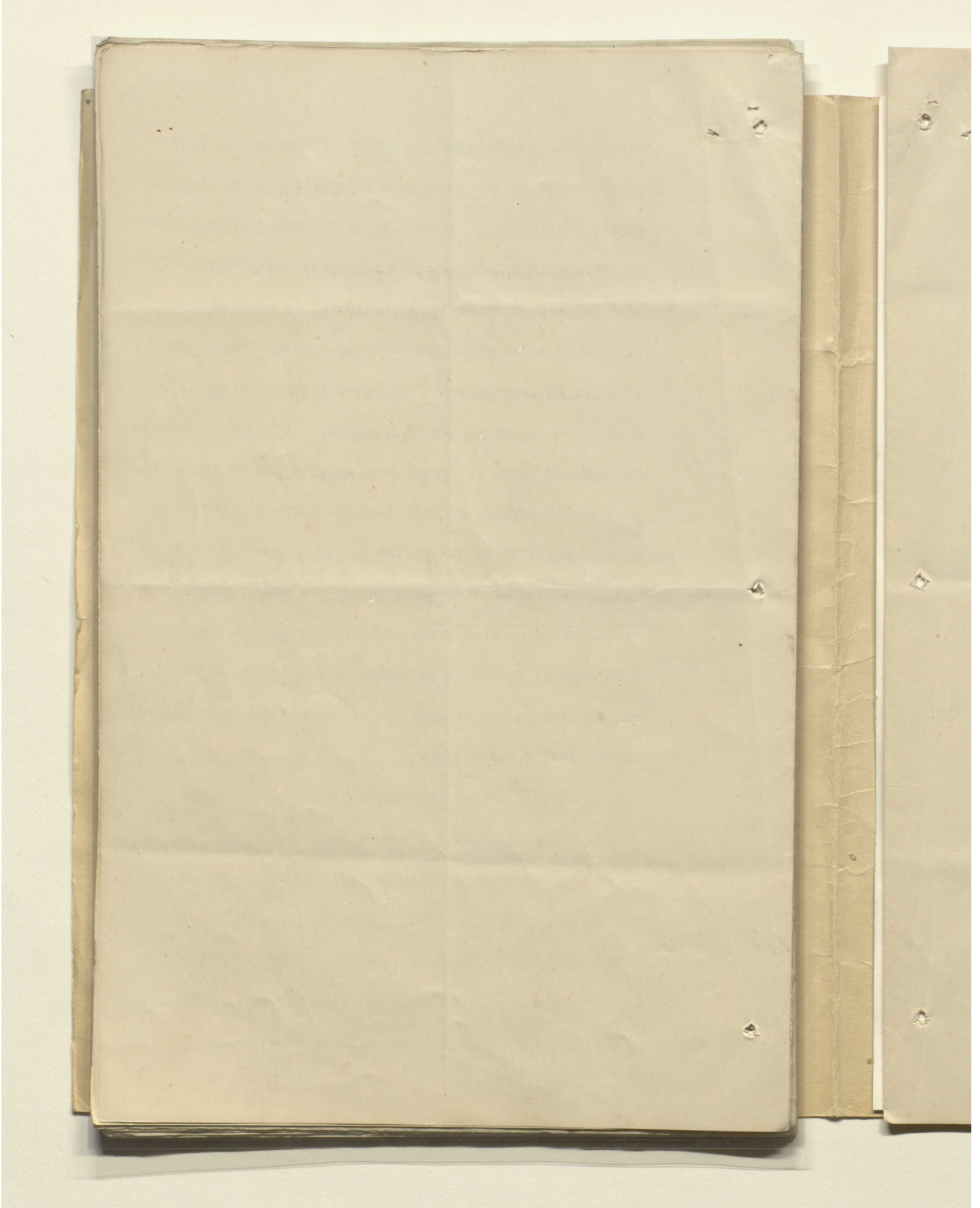
What is the present real situation at Lima and at Khasab is also unknown; nor from such information as is possessed by the Government of India does it transpire whether there are Chiefs at either place or any where along this strip of Coast with whom it may be desirable to make agreements similar to those concluded with the Trucial Chiefs in 1892, so as to ensure the exclusive right of the British Government to occupy any of the Inlets on the Ras Musandim Promontory. There is indeed so much doubt as to the actual position of affairs on this part of the Coast, that the Government of India agree with you in thinking that it should be visited at an early date by a ship of war. I am to suggest accordingly that Captain Cox should undertake this duty as far north as Khasab in one of His Majesty's ships as soon as he returns from the examination in October of the coal mines at Sur.

I have etc:

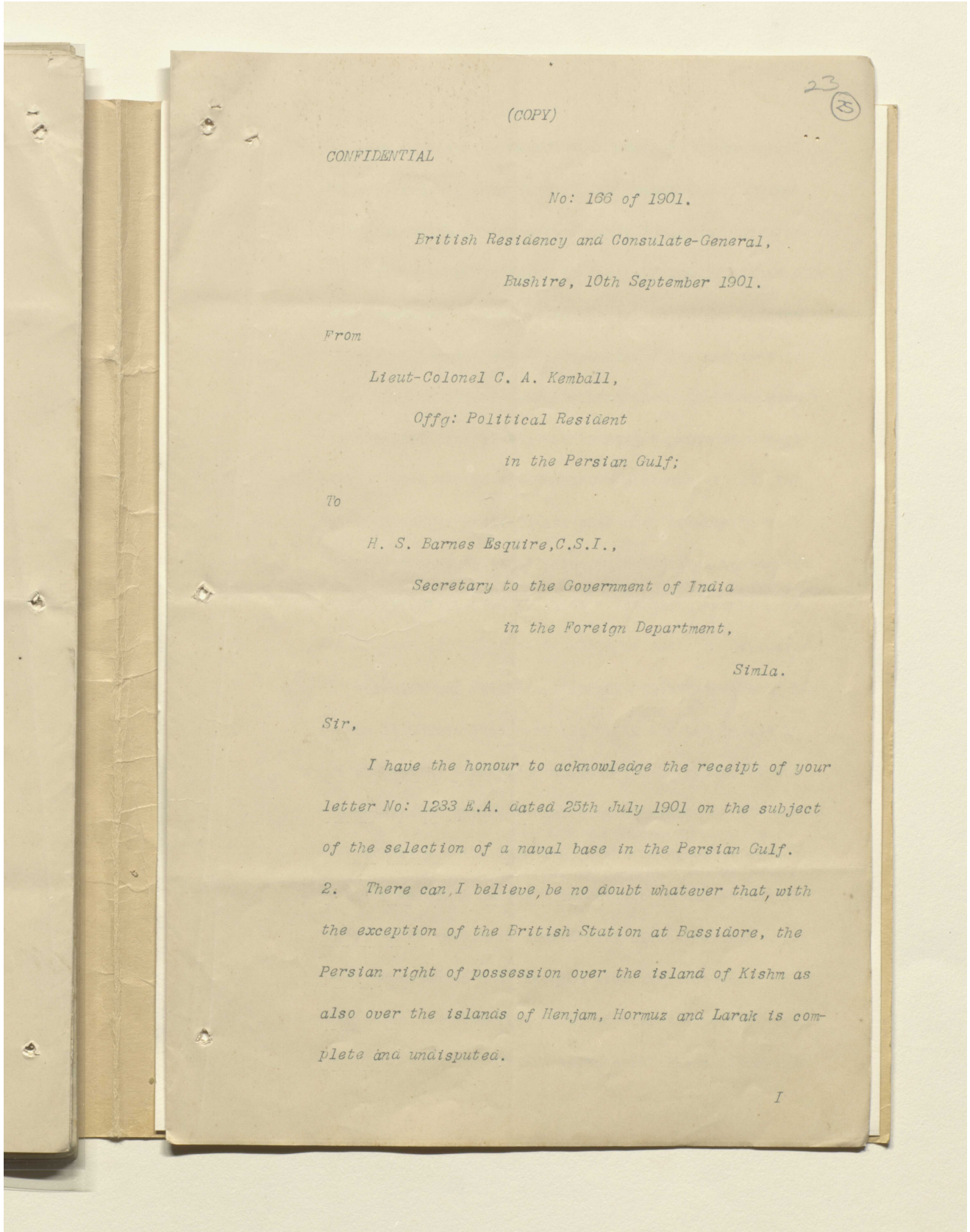
(Sa) H. S. Farnes

Secretary to the Govt of India.

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٤ظ] (٩٦/٤٨)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٥] [٩٦/٤٩]



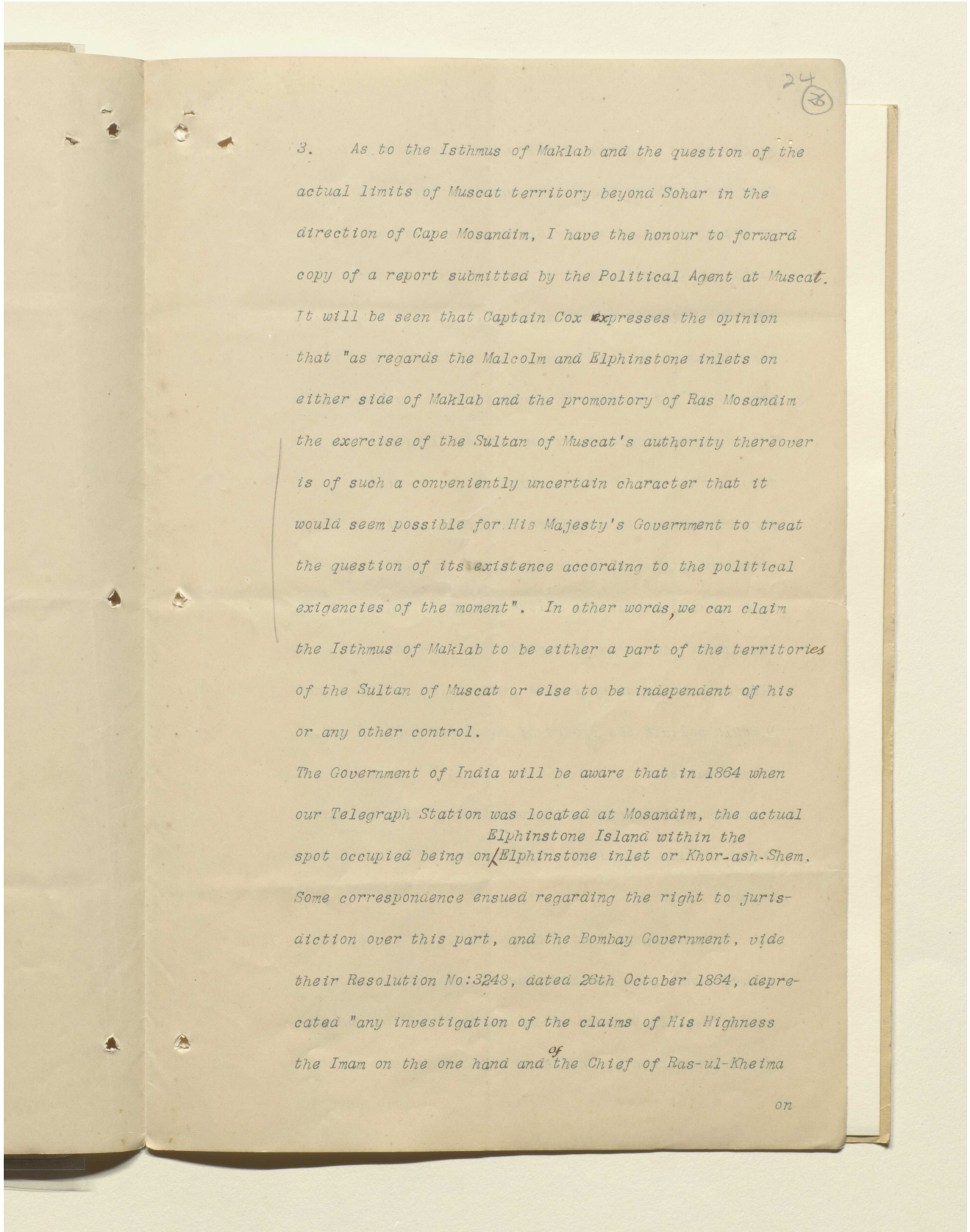
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٥ ظ] (٩٦/٥٠)

I understand that the Arab Sheikh of Kishm or some member of his family usually occupies the position of Kalantar, and as the succession to the Sheikhship is hereditary, the position of Kalantar may also to a certain degree be considered to be so. The arrangement however has apparently been adopted for convenience sake and could undoubtedly be terminated at any time if the Persian Government saw fit to establish a Kalantar in the island independent of the Arab Sheikh.

I am of opinion then that the position of the Kalantar is not of sufficient practical independence to make an arrangement with him possible or politically advisable.

I find that Sheikh Hassan, the Sheikh and Kalantar of Kishm, has not after all been superseded. It was the intention of the Persian Government to reinstate one Sheikh Abdulla, a relative of Sheikh Hassan and a former Kalantar of Kishm, and Monsieur Simais the Director-General of the Gulf Customs Administration took Sheikh Abdulla from Lingah to Bunder Abbas in the Persepolis for this purpose. The arrangement however for some reason or other fell through and Sheikh Hassan is still Kalantar of Kishm.

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٦و] (٩٦/٥١)



3. As to the Isthmus of Maklab and the question of the actual limits of Muscat territory beyond Sohar in the direction of Cape Mosandim, I have the honour to forward copy of a report submitted by the Political Agent at Muscat. It will be seen that Captain Cox expresses the opinion that "as regards the Malcolm and Elphinstone inlets on either side of Maklab and the promontory of Ras Mosandim the exercise of the Sultan of Muscat's authority thereover is of such a conveniently uncertain character that it would seem possible for His Majesty's Government to treat the question of its existence according to the political exigencies of the moment". In other words, we can claim the Isthmus of Maklab to be either a part of the territories of the Sultan of Muscat or else to be independent of his or any other control.

The Government of India will be aware that in 1864 when our Telegraph Station was located at Mosandim, the actual Elphinstone Island within the spot occupied being on Elphinstone inlet or Khor-ash-Shem. Some correspondence ensued regarding the right to jurisdiction over this part, and the Bombay Government, vide their Resolution No:3248, dated 26th October 1864, deprecated "any investigation of the claims of His Highness the Imam on the one hand and ^{of} the Chief of Ras-ul-Kheima

on

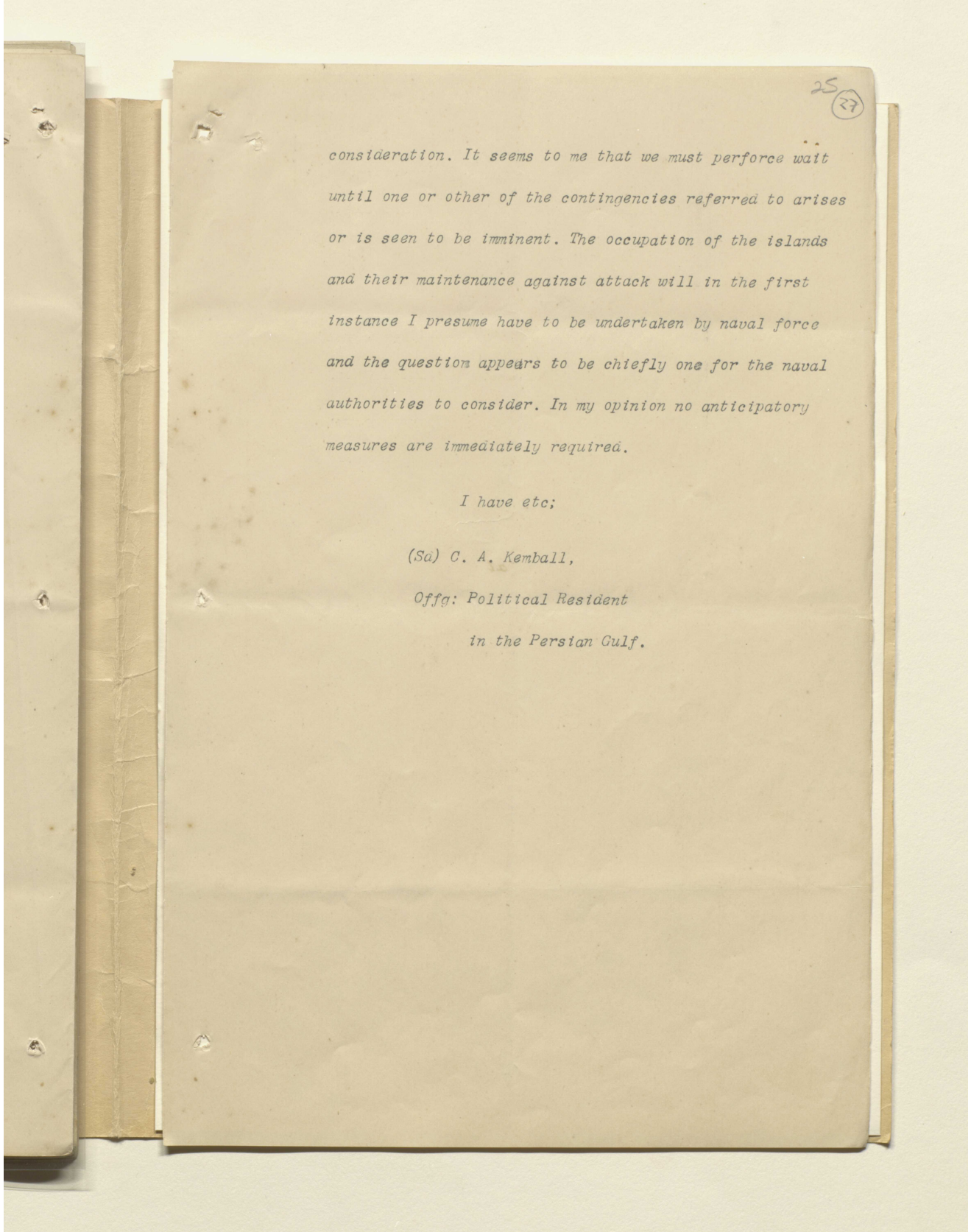
"ملف ١/XVII القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٦ ظ] (٩٦/٥٢)

"on the other to dominion over Cape Mussendaim". Since
then His Highness the Sultan has established a Wali
at Khasab situated on the Elphinstone inlet and further
north the Sultan's authority with regard to Kumzar
near Ras Mosandaim is now apparently not contested by
the Joasmee Chief, as pointed out by Captain Cox in
para. 4 of his letter. It seems to me therefore that
from our point of view, as we are hardly likely to
require Khor-ash-Shem as a naval base, it will be
more convenient to recognize the tract as within the
territories of the Sultan of Muscat. It will be per-
haps advisable that the Sultan should be induced in
the manner indicated by Captain Cox to make his in-
fluence more apparent in the locality in question and
I would solicit the orders of the Government of India
in the matter.

I attach a photographic reproduction of the Admiralty
Chart showing the places referred to in Captain Cox's
report.

4. I much regret that I am unable to offer any
suggestions as to the measures of preparation which
might be quietly taken in anticipation of the contin-
gencies referred to in the correspondence now under
consideration

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٧و] (٩٦/٥٣)



25
27

consideration. It seems to me that we must perforce wait until one or other of the contingencies referred to arises or is seen to be imminent. The occupation of the islands and their maintenance against attack will in the first instance I presume have to be undertaken by naval force and the question appears to be chiefly one for the naval authorities to consider. In my opinion no anticipatory measures are immediately required.

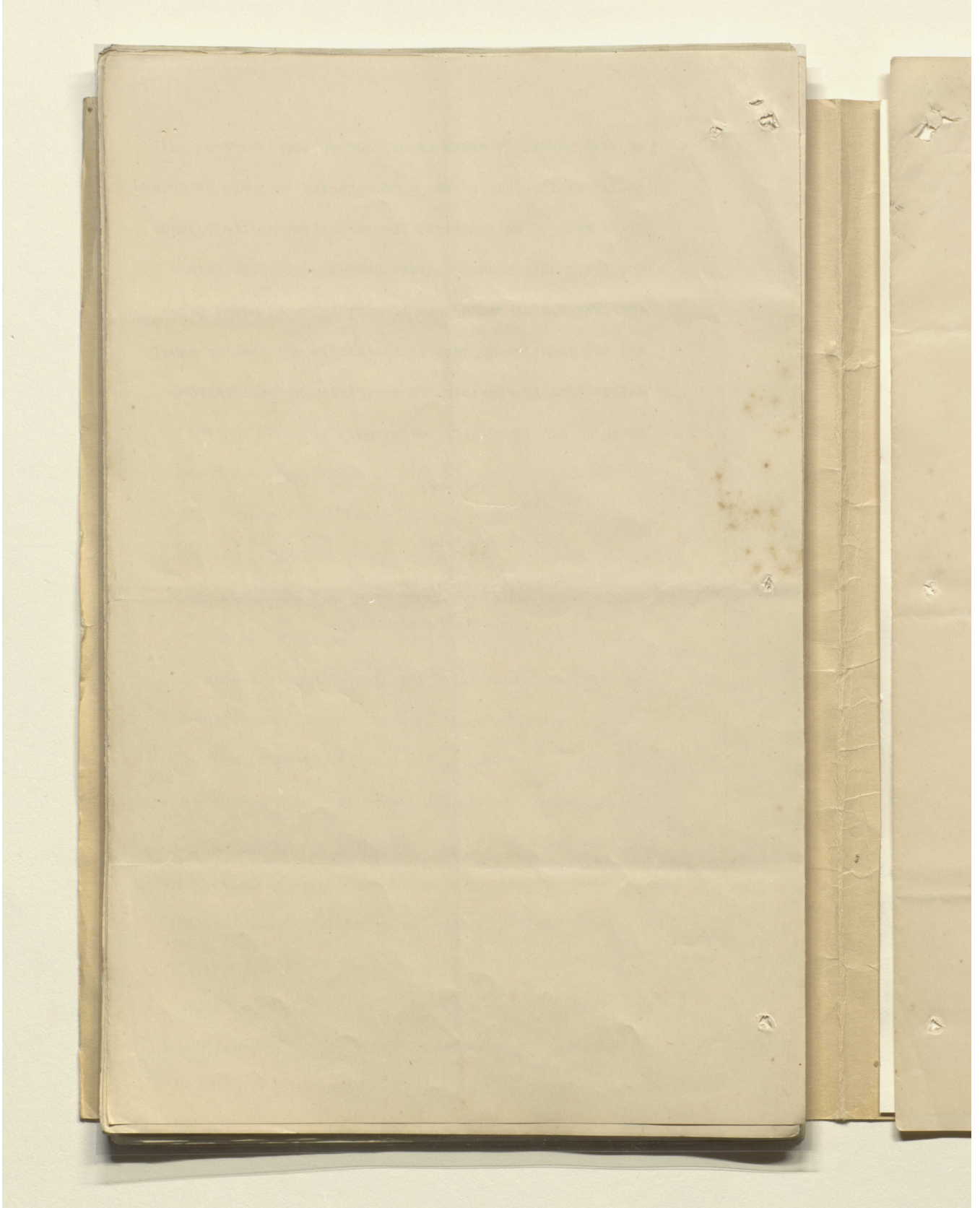
I have etc;

(Sa) C. A. Kemball,

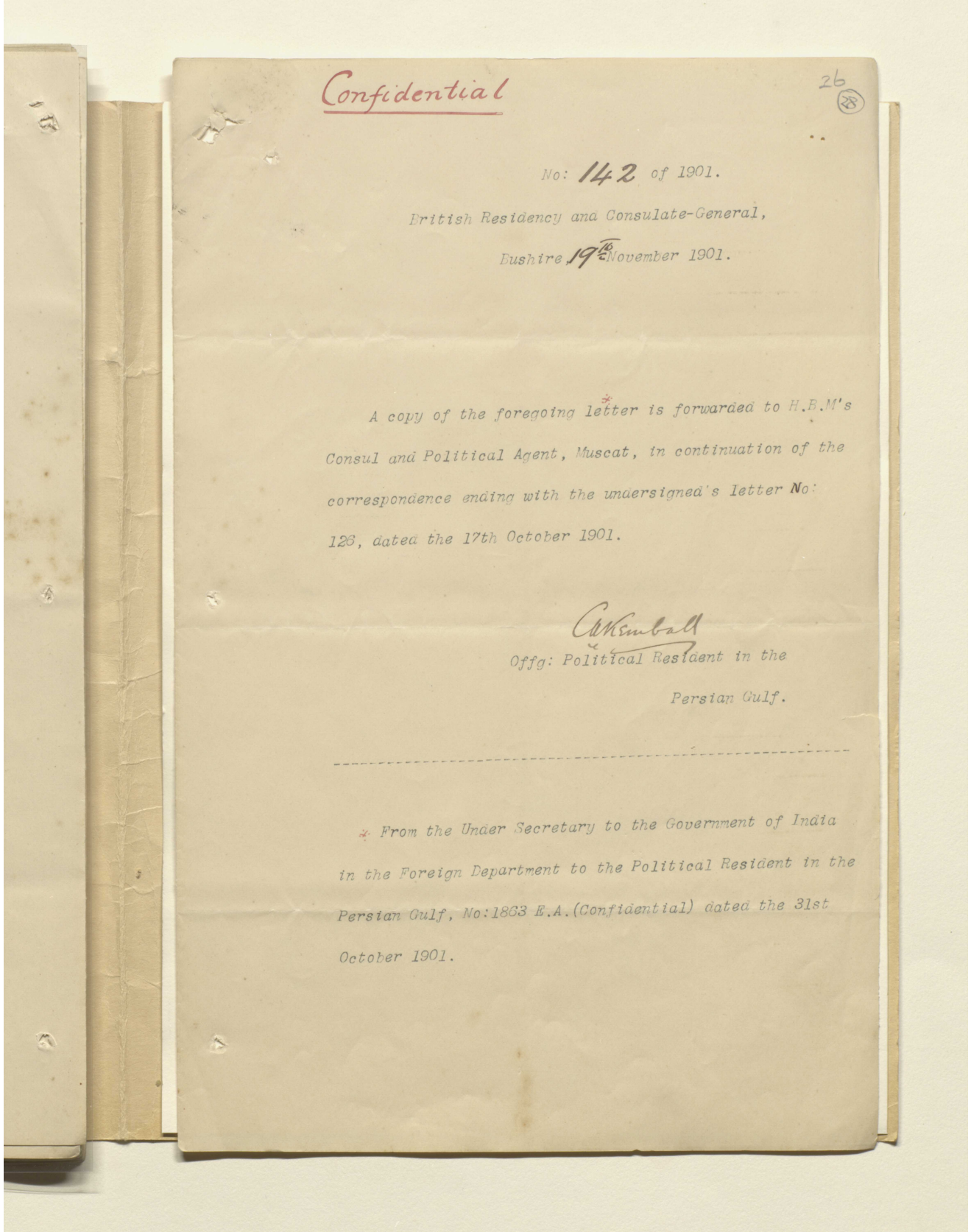
Offg: Political Resident

in the Persian Gulf.

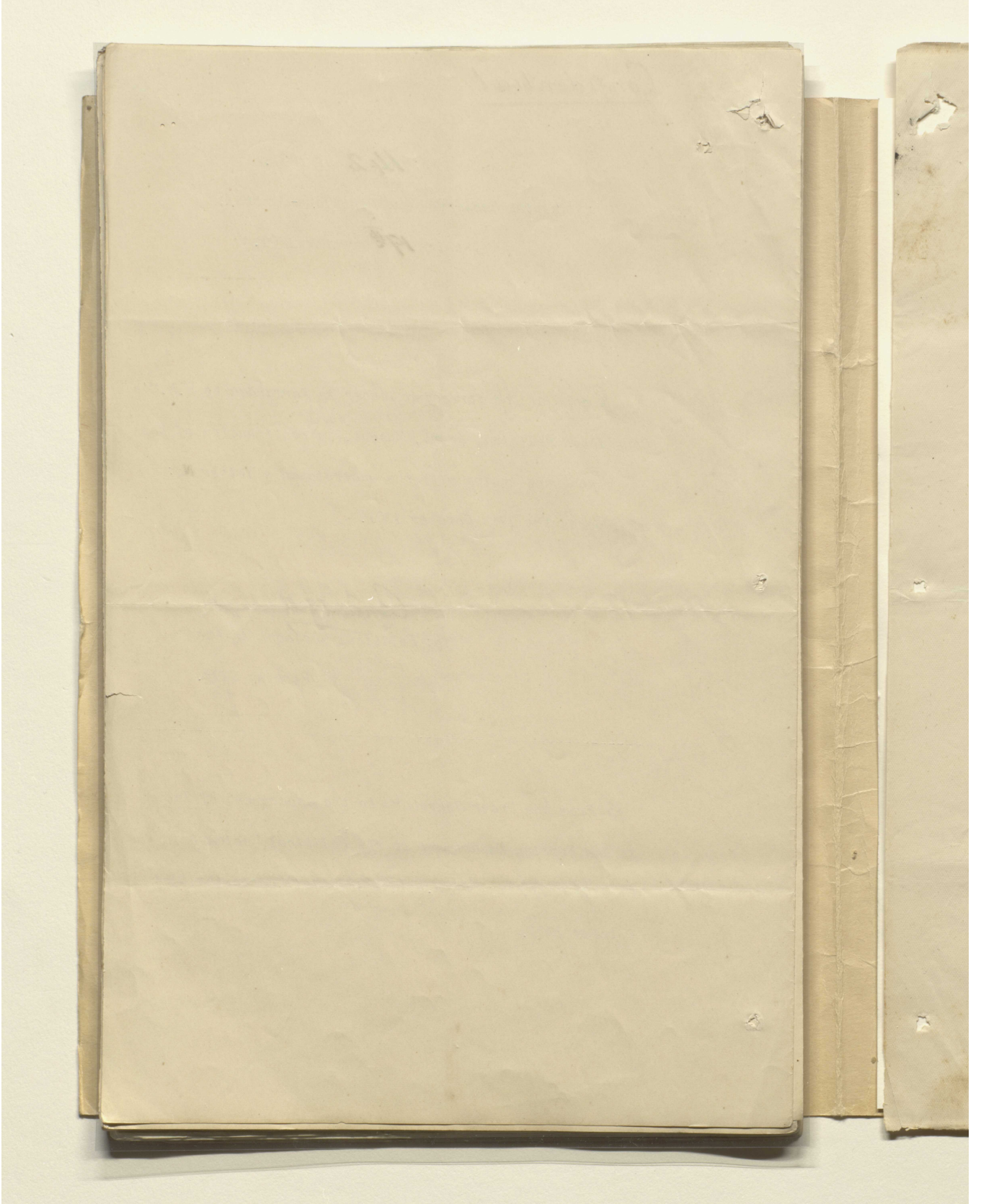
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٧ظ] (٩٦/٥٤)



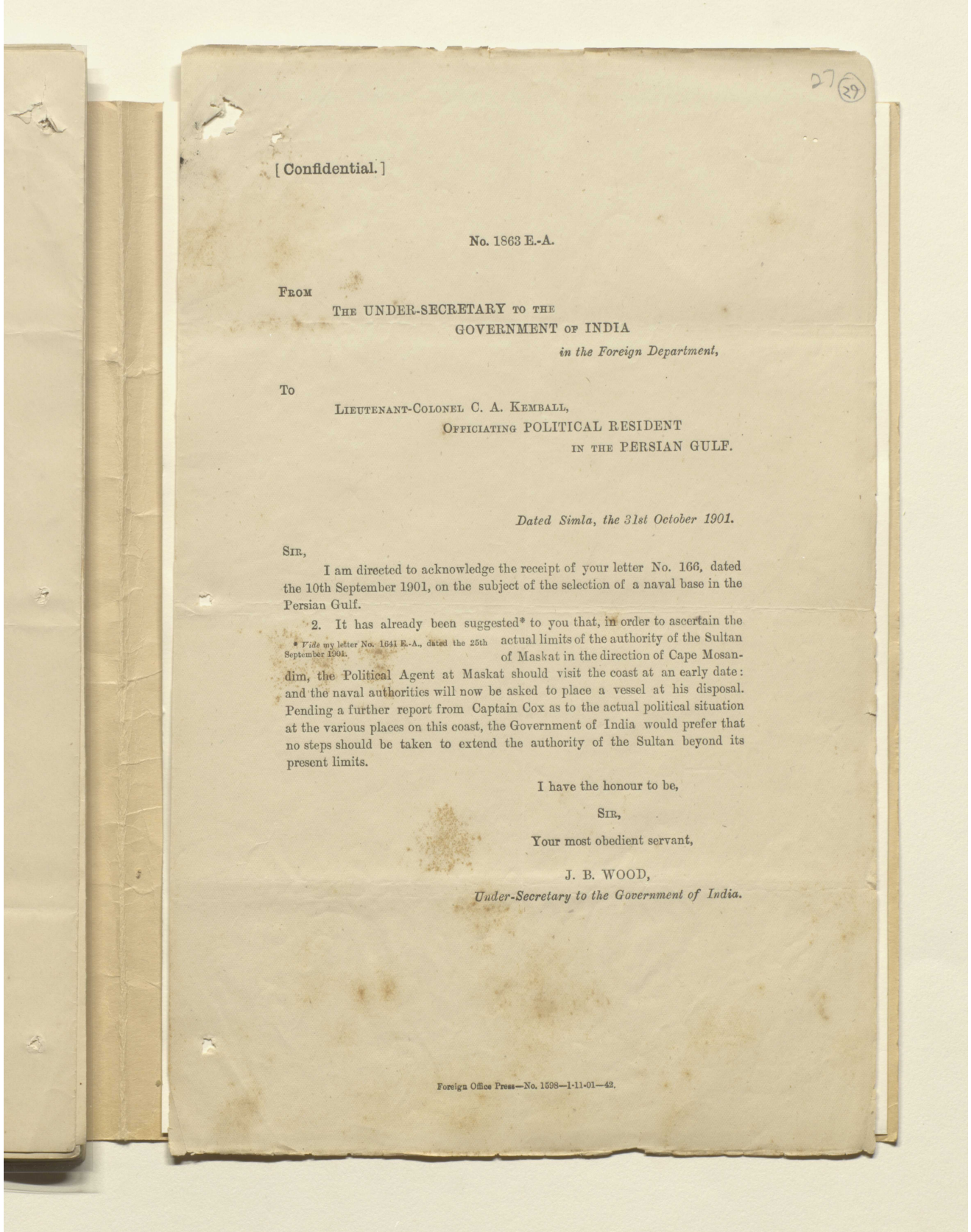
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [28 و] (96/55)



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٨ ظ] (٩٦/٥٦)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٩و] (٩٦/٥٧)



[Confidential.]

No. 1863 E.-A.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
in the Foreign Department,

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL,
OFFICIATING POLITICAL RESIDENT
IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Dated Simla, the 31st October 1901.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 166, dated the 10th September 1901, on the subject of the selection of a naval base in the Persian Gulf.

2. It has already been suggested* to you that, in order to ascertain the actual limits of the authority of the Sultan of Maskat in the direction of Cape Mosandim, the Political Agent at Maskat should visit the coast at an early date: and the naval authorities will now be asked to place a vessel at his disposal. Pending a further report from Captain Cox as to the actual political situation at the various places on this coast, the Government of India would prefer that no steps should be taken to extend the authority of the Sultan beyond its present limits.

* *File* my letter No. 1641 E.-A., dated the 25th September 1901.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

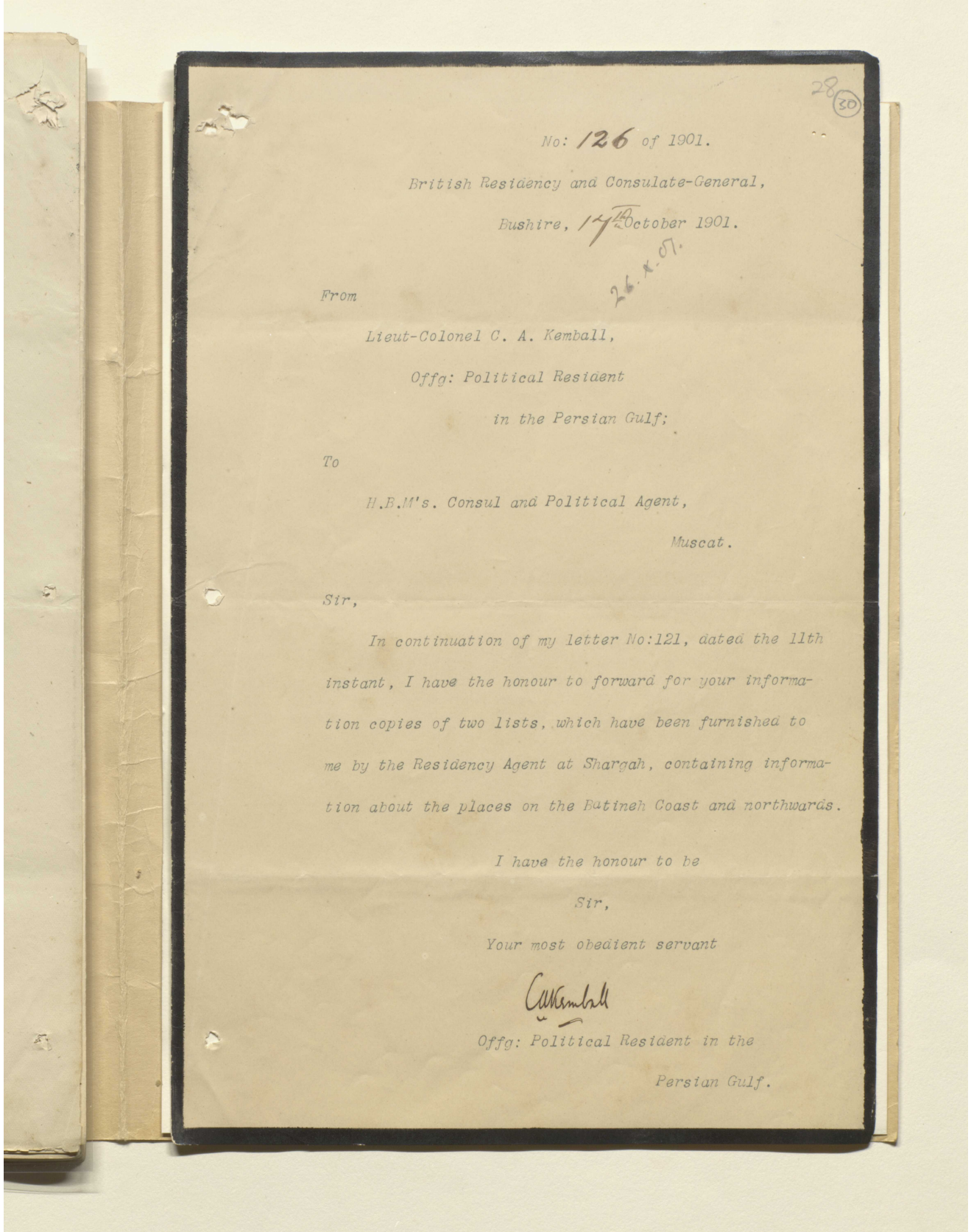
J. B. WOOD,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

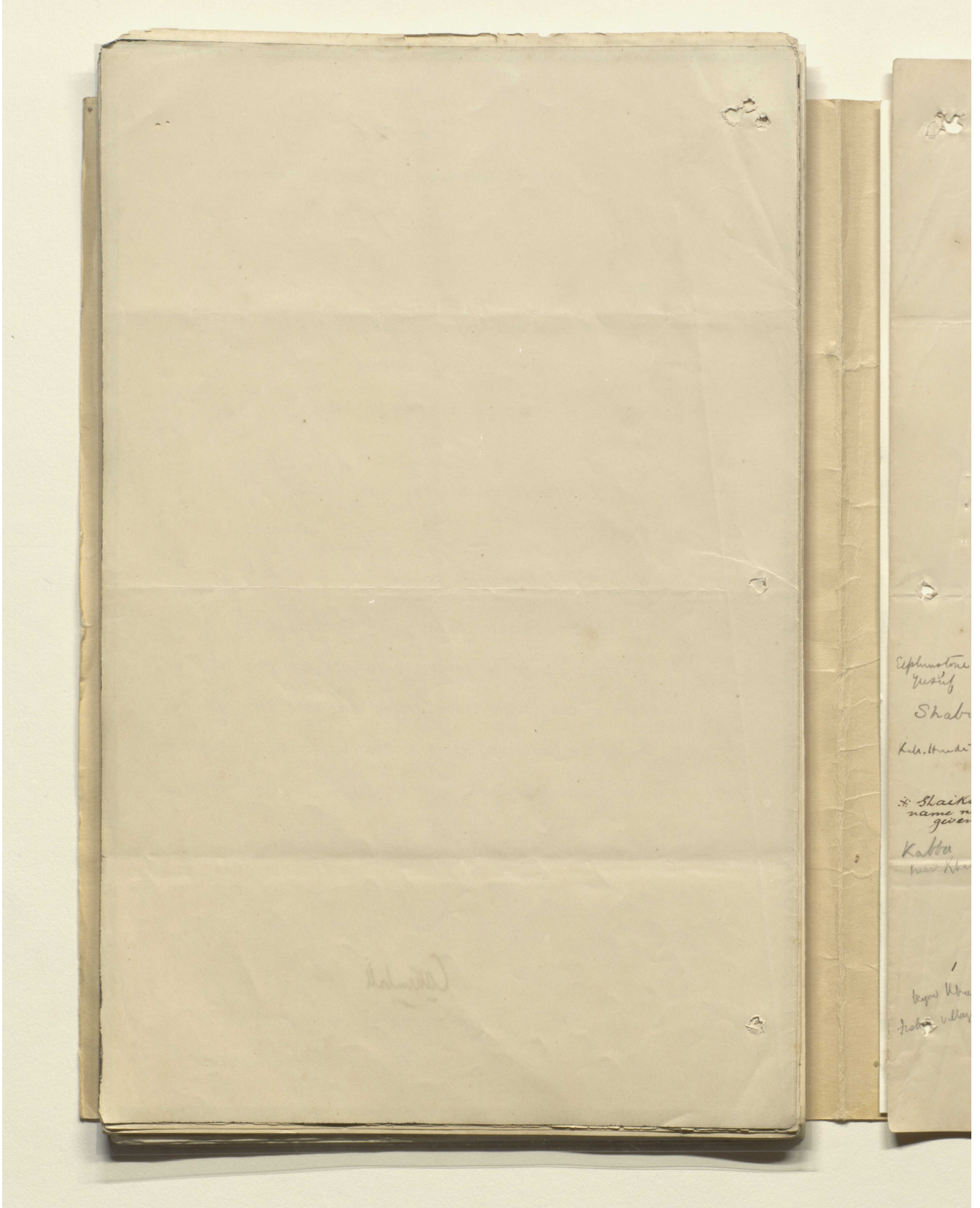
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٩ ظ] (٩٦/٥٨)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [30] (96/59)



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٠ ظ] (٩٦/٦٠)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [31] [96/61]

29 (31)
List of places on the coast from north
of Dibba to Ras-el-Khymah

Names of places	Names of Shaikhs	Names of Tribes	Inhabited or Otherwise	Remarks
Baiāh	Yasir bin Sinan	Shahaijeen	Inhabited	Places between Baias and Jazeerat el-Shanem are under Yasir bin Sinan. It is an independent chief (Permanent) but is considered as a subject of the Sultan of Muscat, to whose Wali at Khawab he pays the revenue or duties.
Kersheh	"	"	"	
Zaghā	"	"	"	
Naffah	"	"	"	
Sherjeleh	"	"	"	
Leemeh	Mahomed Baraim	"	"	
Hil	under Kumzār	"	"	
Shubba Ghazvira	Under Kumzār	Kuhurijeh a distinct clan	"	
Ras Sukkan	"	"	"	
Habalain (or Jabalain)	on K. Ghazvira	"	"	
Seebec	on K. Soh, Shaon	"	"	
Mukāka	on K. Ghazvira	"	"	
Kāṭim Filam	on K. Ghazvira	"	"	
Sheeoā	on Dikat Shevan = Kabr Hindi	"	"	
Dowsinni	"	Shahaijeen Beni-Shevan	Kumzārjeh	
Ras Musandim	"	"	Uninhabited	
Jazeerat el-Khail	"	"	"	
Kumzār	Yasir bin Sinan	Kumzārjeh	Inhabited	
Jazeerat el-Shanem	"	"	Uninhabited	
Ghassā	Hammed Sultan Hadayeh	Shahaijeen Beni-Hadaye	Uninhabited	These places are under Sultan. The date-revenue to the Sultan's Wali at Khawab, otherwise it is independent sovereign.
Xhor Sham	"	"	Inhabited	
razelji	"	"	Uninhabited	
Khut isa port	"	"	"	
Balat-Khasab	"	"	Inhabited	
Khūmeh in Sep. inlet.	"	Kuhurijeh	"	
Kaddch 25	"	"	"	
Nookhi	Khawabjeh in coast with the	"	"	
Jabal Rasos Shaikh	"	"	Uninhabited	
Jiri	beyond Ras-el-Shaikh	"	Inhabited	

Ephraim -
Yasir

Shabud

Kabr Hindi

* Shaikhs name not given.

Kabba
near Khawab

Kayis Khawab
Nookhi village

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣١ ظ] (٩٦/٦٢)

Names of Places	Names of Shaikhs	Names of Tribes	Inhabited or otherwise	Remarks
Jādi	Mahomed bin Suleiman	Shahaiyeen	Inhabited	These places are under Mahomed bin Suleiman who pays no tribute any one but is a friendly Shaikh (in alliance) with the Beni Yas viz. Qatar and Abu Dhabi.
Balad Barha	"	"	"	
Fazghah	"	"	"	
Shamzah	"	"	"	
Tebāt	"	"	"	
Shaam	Chief of Ras-el-Khymah	Shahaiyeen	Inhabited	Mahomed bin Suleiman is the Wali of Shaam on behalf of the Chief of Ras-el-Khymah who can nominate or depose the incumbent for the former post.
Shaleeh	"	"	"	
Xhor Khoveir	"	"	"	
Rams	Chief of Ras-el-Khymah	Taneek	Inhabited	The present Wali is Salih bin Abdur Rahman who can be re-placed by the Chief of Ras-el-Khymah.

Fajreh = p. ١٢

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٢ و] (٩٦/٦٣)

30
32

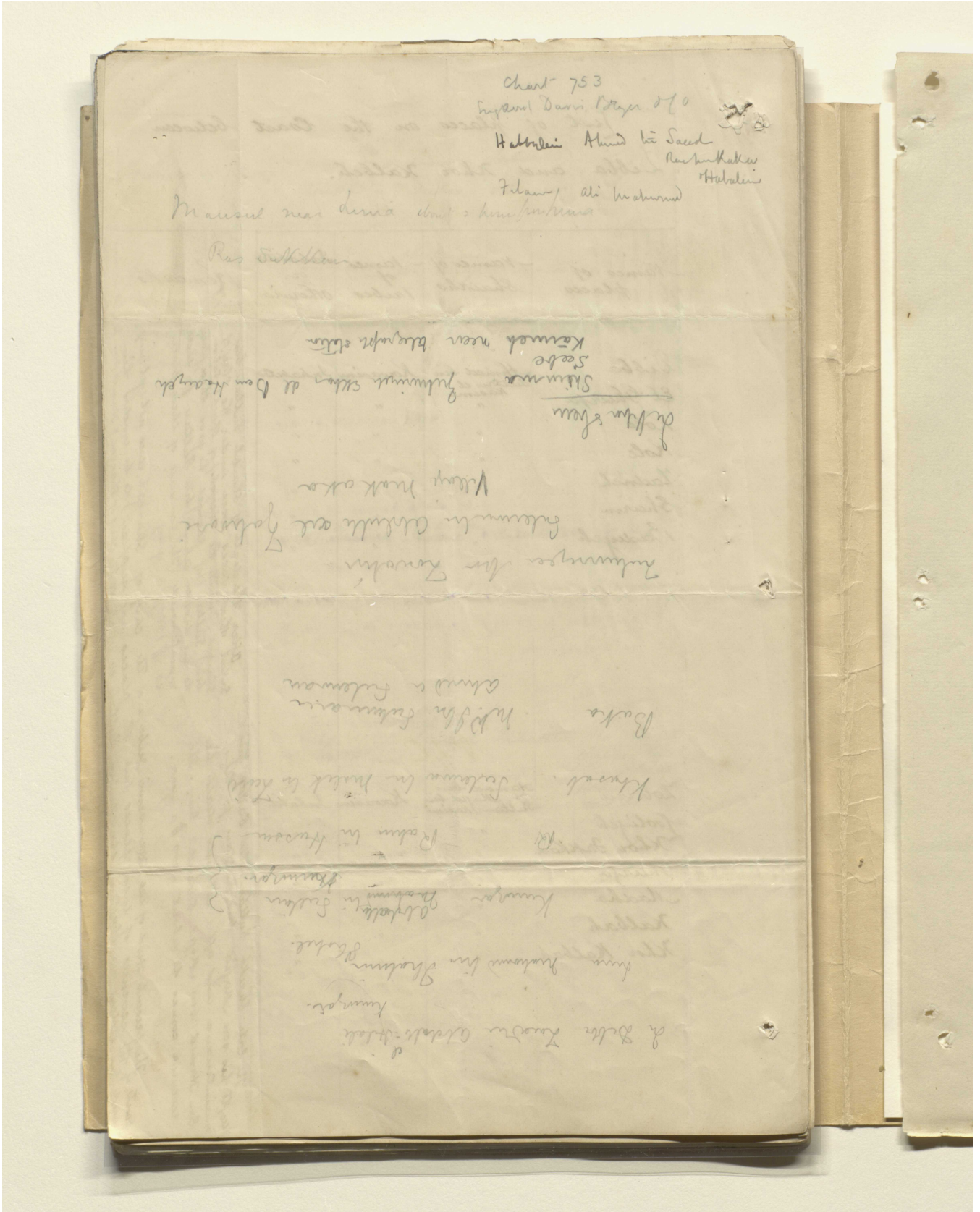
List of places on the Coast between
Dibba and Khor Kalbeh.

Names of places	Names of Shaikhs	Names of Tribes	Inhabitants or otherwise	Remarks
Dibba	Ahmed bin Sultan, cl. Kasimi	Kawasim	Inhabited	After the death of Shaikh Sultan bin Sakar, these places were under the chief of Shargal. During the absence of Sultan bin Sakar, the chief of Shargal gave these places to his brother Ahmed bin Sultan for their maintenance. The revenue of these places is \$ 1,500 per year.
El-Ghurfa	"	"	"	
Kole	"	"	"	
Kole	"	"	"	
Zadneh	"	"	"	
Sharm	"	"	"	
Badiyah	"	"	"	
Zobara	Hamad bin Sultan Kasimi	Kawasim	Inhabited	The late Shaikh Sultan bin Sakar gave this place to his son Majid bin Sultan for his maintenance and after Majid's death his son Hamad bin Majid succeeded him. The revenue comes to about 2000 \$ a year.
Zoolijeh	"	"	"	
Khor Bakhan	"	"	"	
7ijreh = * Ghurfa	"	"	"	
Madha	"	"	"	
Kalbah	"	"	"	
Khor Kalbah	"	"	"	The present head of the Kawasimi tribe, i. e. the chief of Shargal, does not get any part of the revenue of these places but the places are supposed to be under him and his orders are obeyed. Ahmed bin Sultan is much to the chief of Shargal & Hamad bin Sultan is much to the chief of Kalbah.

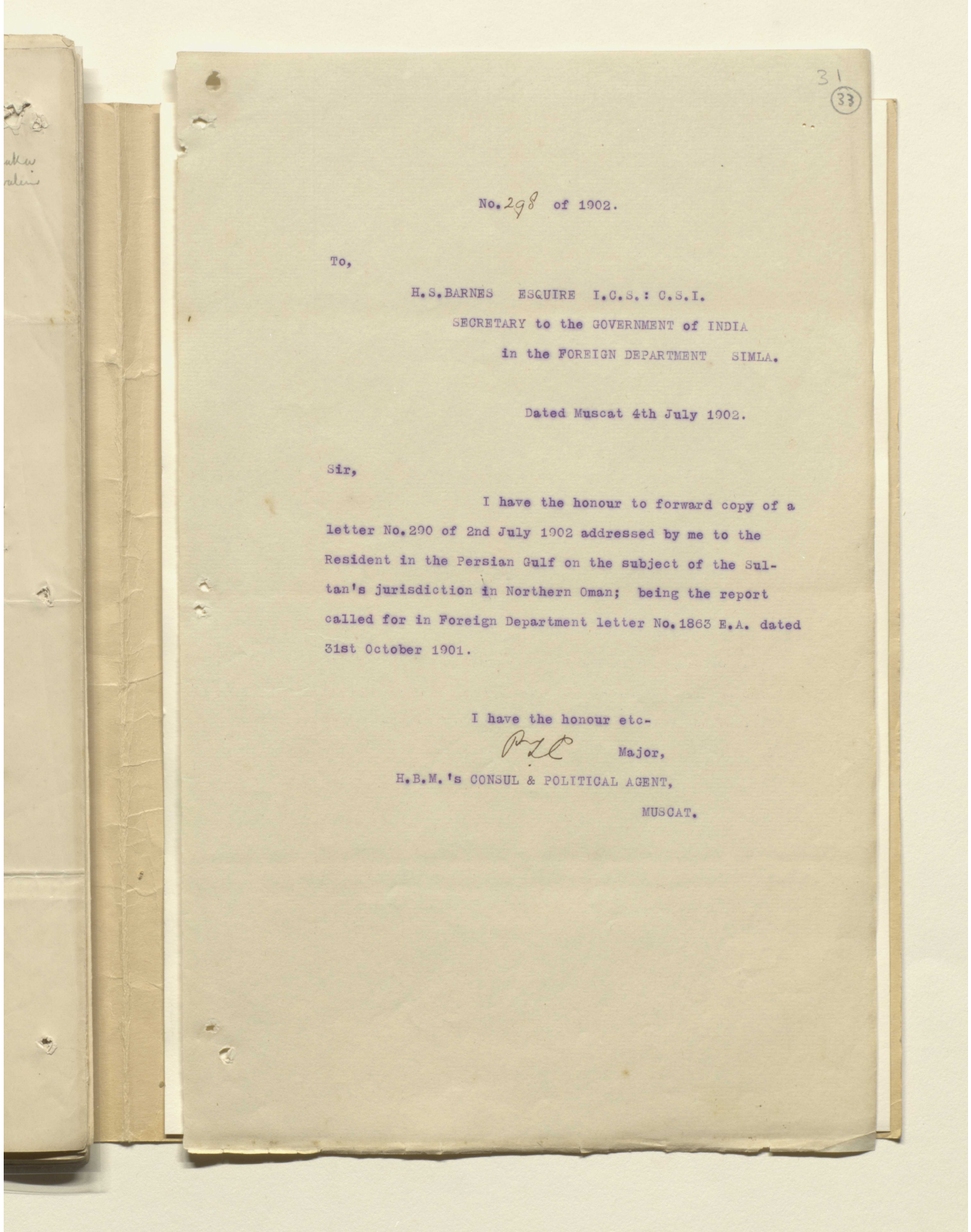
The Beni Sakar are the former part of the Beni Sakar and Abu Dhabi.

The Beni Sakar are the former part of the Beni Sakar and Abu Dhabi.

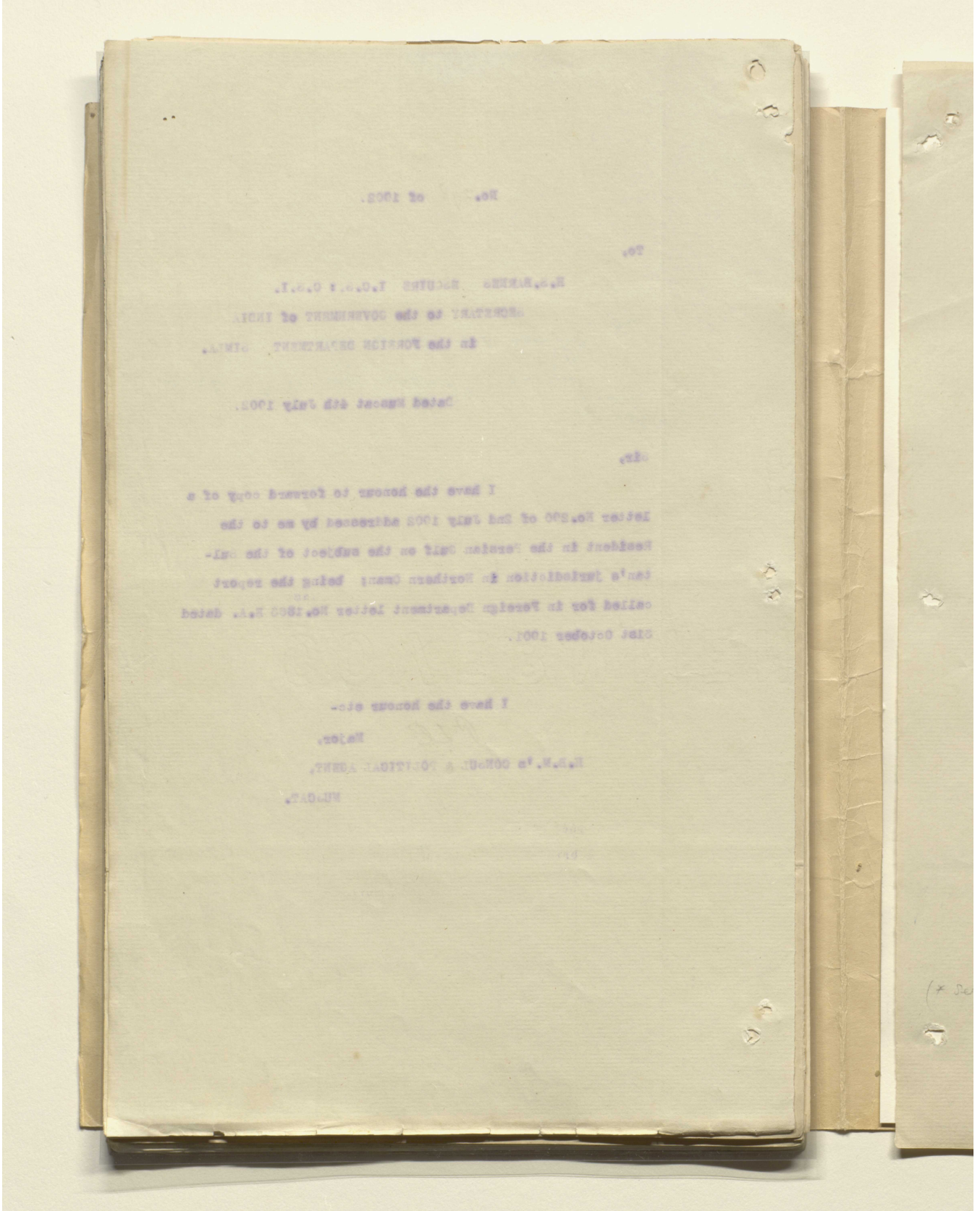
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٢ ظ] (٩٦/٦٤)



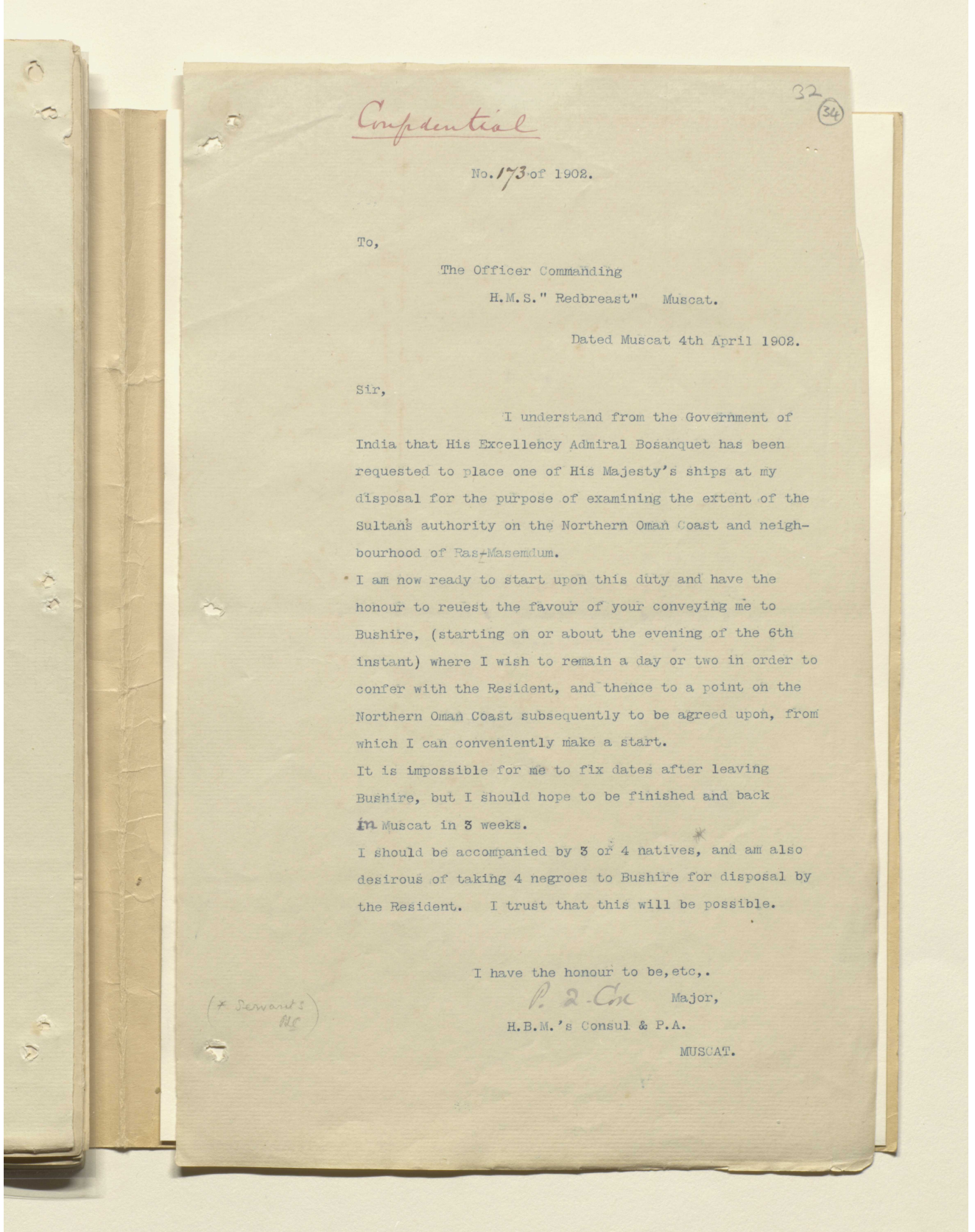
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [33] (96/65)



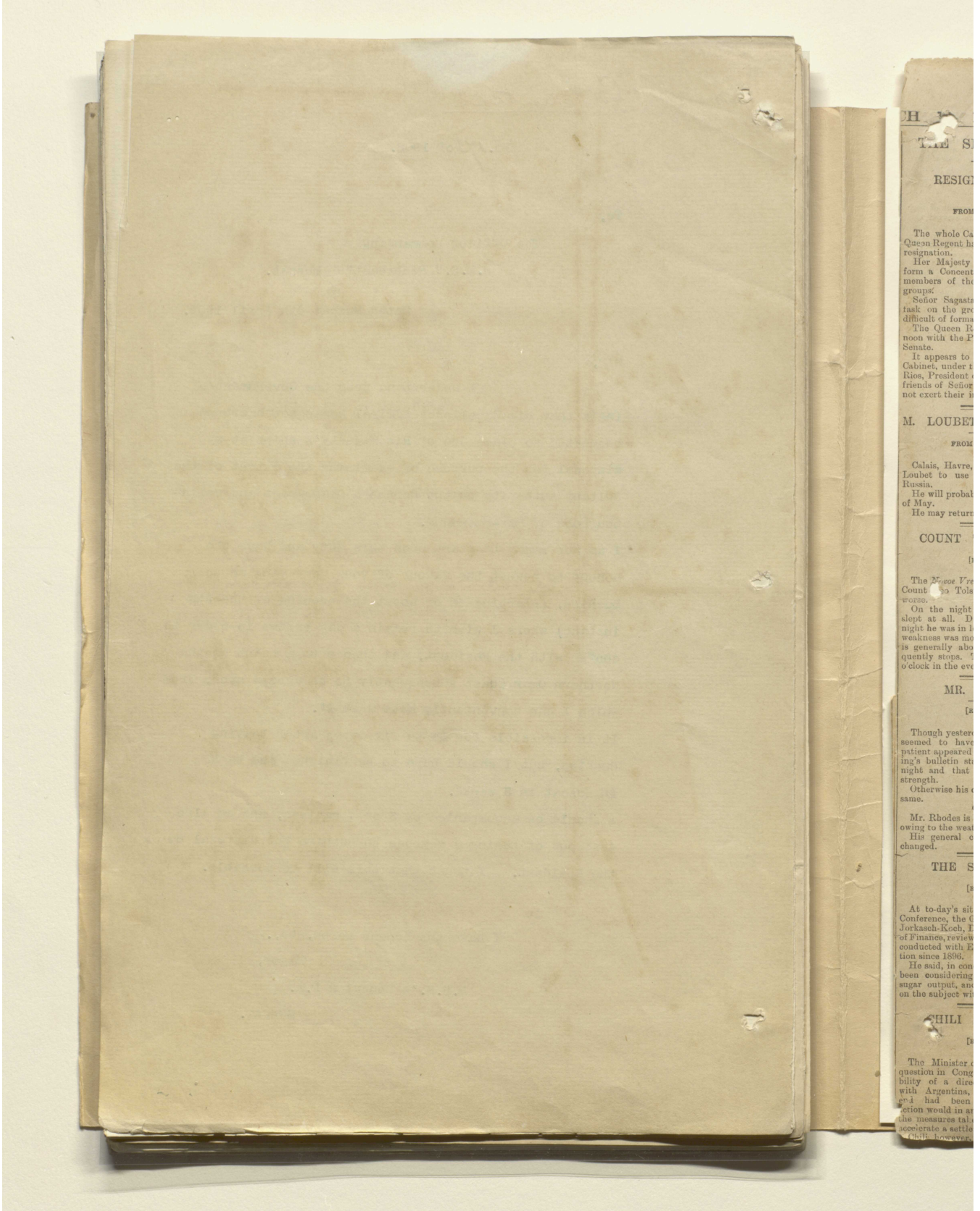
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [33ظ] (96/66)



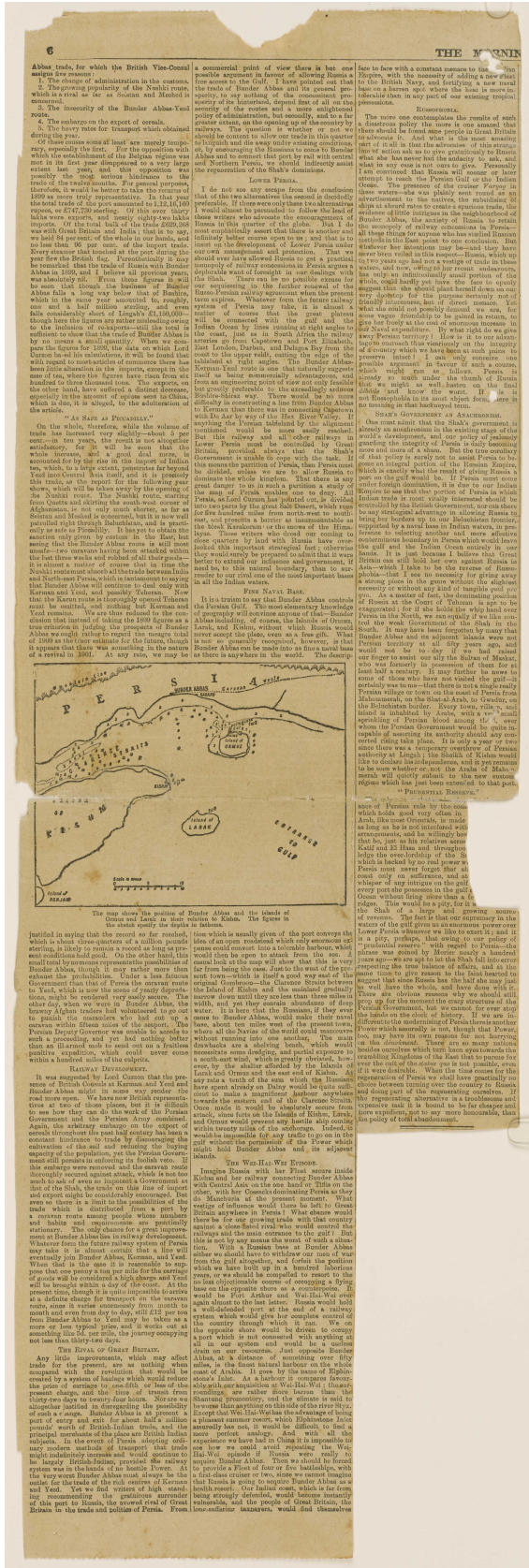
"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٤] [٩٦/٦٧]



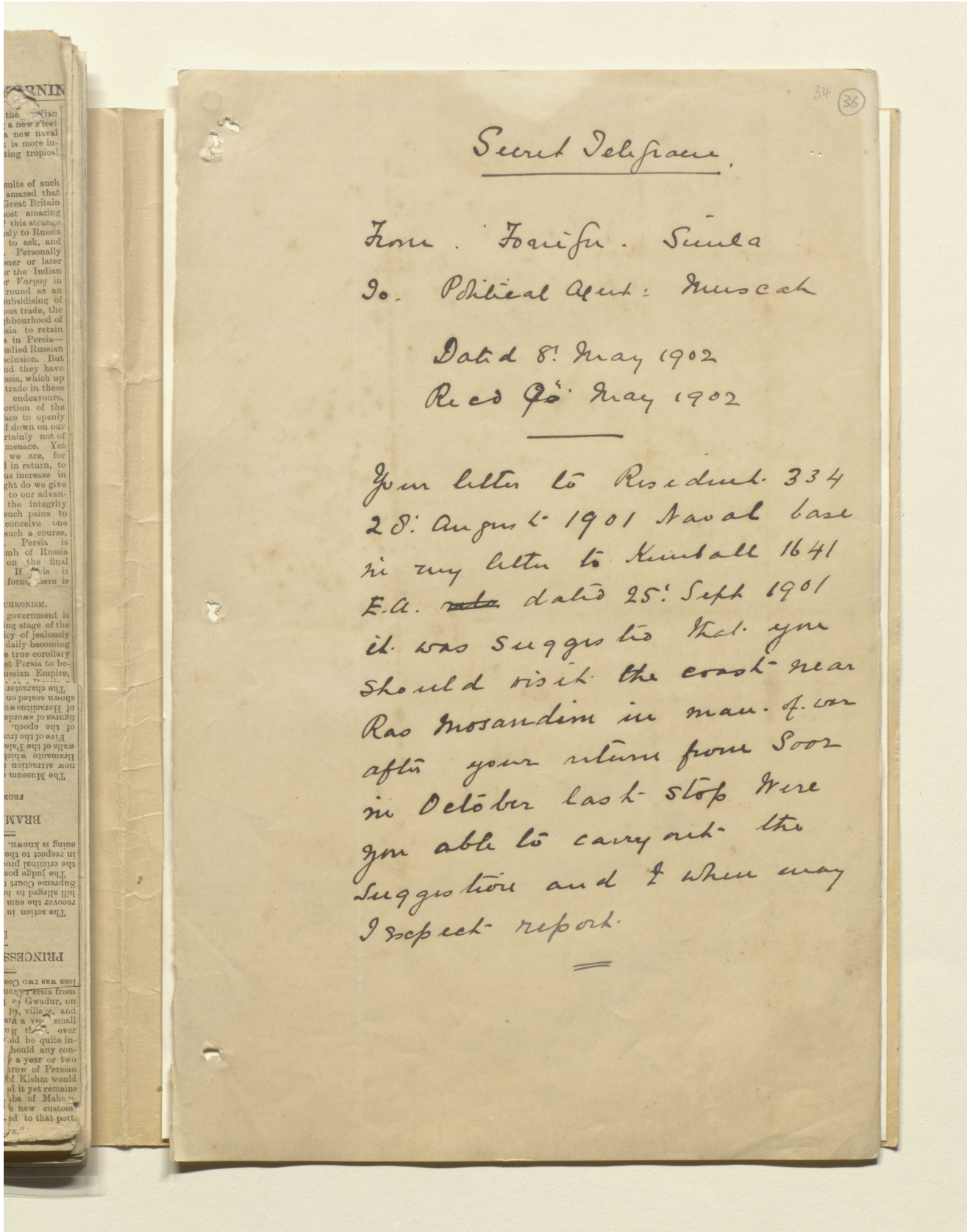
"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٤ ظ] (٩٦/٦٨)



"ملف ١/XVII القواعد البحرية في الخليج. من اسلالت بخصوص ما ورد اعلاه - تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطنة القضائية للسلطان في شمال عُمان" [٣٥] ظ (١٩٦٧/٠)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٩٠٢] (٩٦/٧٢)



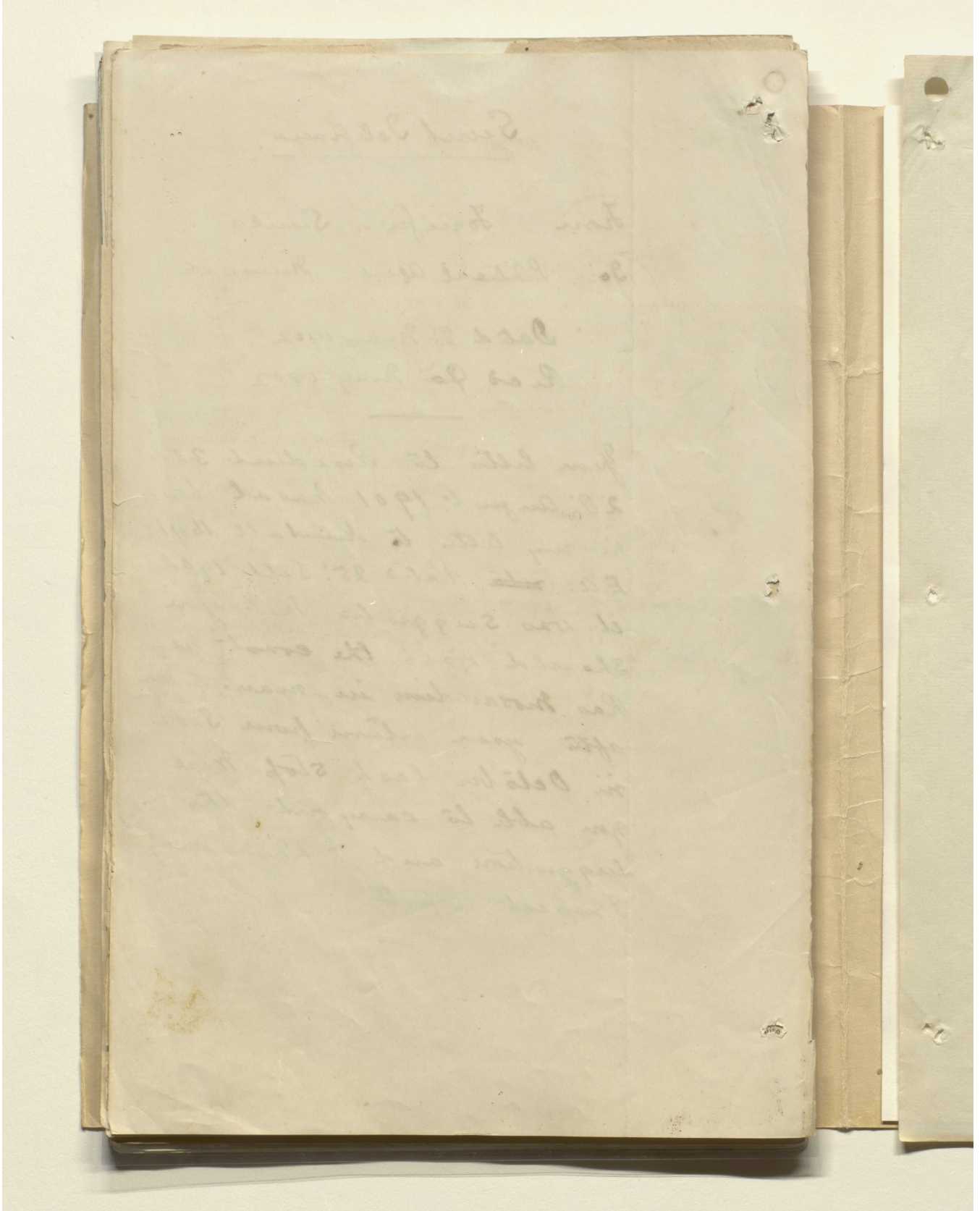
34 36
Secret Deliberate.

From . Fozifa . Simla
To. Political Agent: Muscat

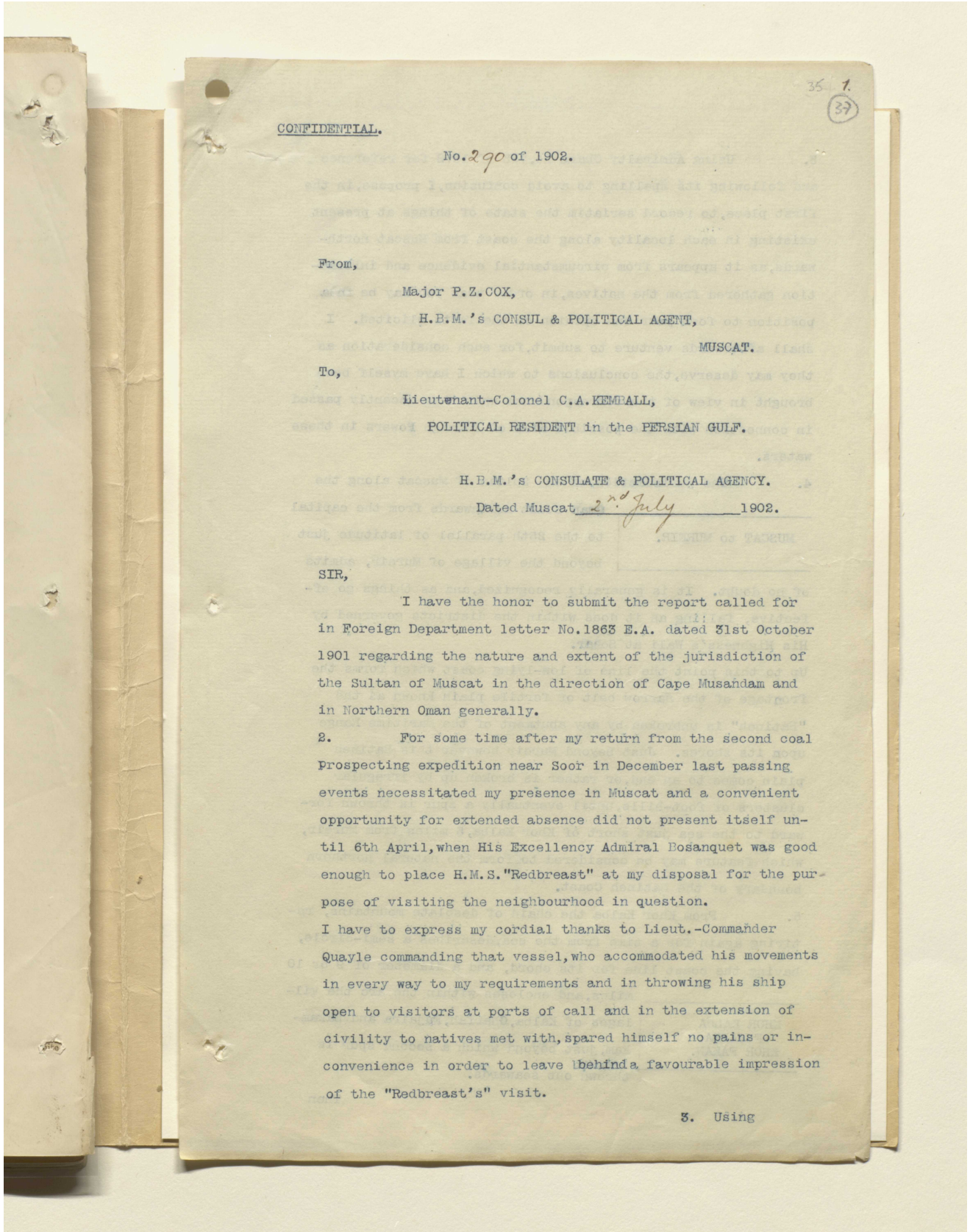
Dated 8th May 1902
Recd 10th May 1902

Your letter to Resident 334
28th August 1901 Naval base
in my letter to Kimball 1641
E.A. ~~date~~ dated 25th Sept 1901
it was suggested that you
should visit the coast near
Ras Musandam in month of May
after your return from Soor
in October last stop were
you able to carry out the
suggestion and if when may
I respect report.

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٦ظ] (٩٦/٧٣)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [37 و] (٩٦/٧٤)



CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 290 of 1902.

From, Major P.Z. COX,
H.B.M.'s CONSUL & POLITICAL AGENT,
MUSCAT.
To, Lieutenant-Colonel C.A. KEMPALL,
POLITICAL RESIDENT in the PERSIAN GULF.

H.B.M.'s CONSULATE & POLITICAL AGENCY.

Dated Muscat 2nd July 1902.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the report called for in Foreign Department letter No.1863 E.A. dated 31st October 1901 regarding the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Muscat in the direction of Cape Musandam and in Northern Oman generally.

2. For some time after my return from the second coal Prospecting expedition near Soor in December last passing events necessitated my presence in Muscat and a convenient opportunity for extended absence did not present itself until 6th April, when His Excellency Admiral Bosanquet was good enough to place H.M.S. "Redbreast" at my disposal for the purpose of visiting the neighbourhood in question.

I have to express my cordial thanks to Lieut.-Commander Quayle commanding that vessel, who accommodated his movements in every way to my requirements and in throwing his ship open to visitors at ports of call and in the extension of civility to natives met with, spared himself no pains or inconvenience in order to leave behind a favourable impression of the "Redbreast's" visit.

3. Using

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [37 ظ] (٩٦/٧٥)

3. Using Admiralty Chart No. 753 of 1872 for reference and following its spelling to avoid confusion, I propose, in the first place, to record seriatim the state of things at present existing in each locality along the coast from Muscat northwards, as it appears from circumstantial evidence and information gathered from the natives, in order that you may be in a position to form your own opinion on the facts elicited. I shall afterwards venture to submit, for such consideration as they may deserve, the conclusions to which I have myself been brought in view of the correspondence which has recently passed in connection with the possible aims of Foreign Powers in these waters.

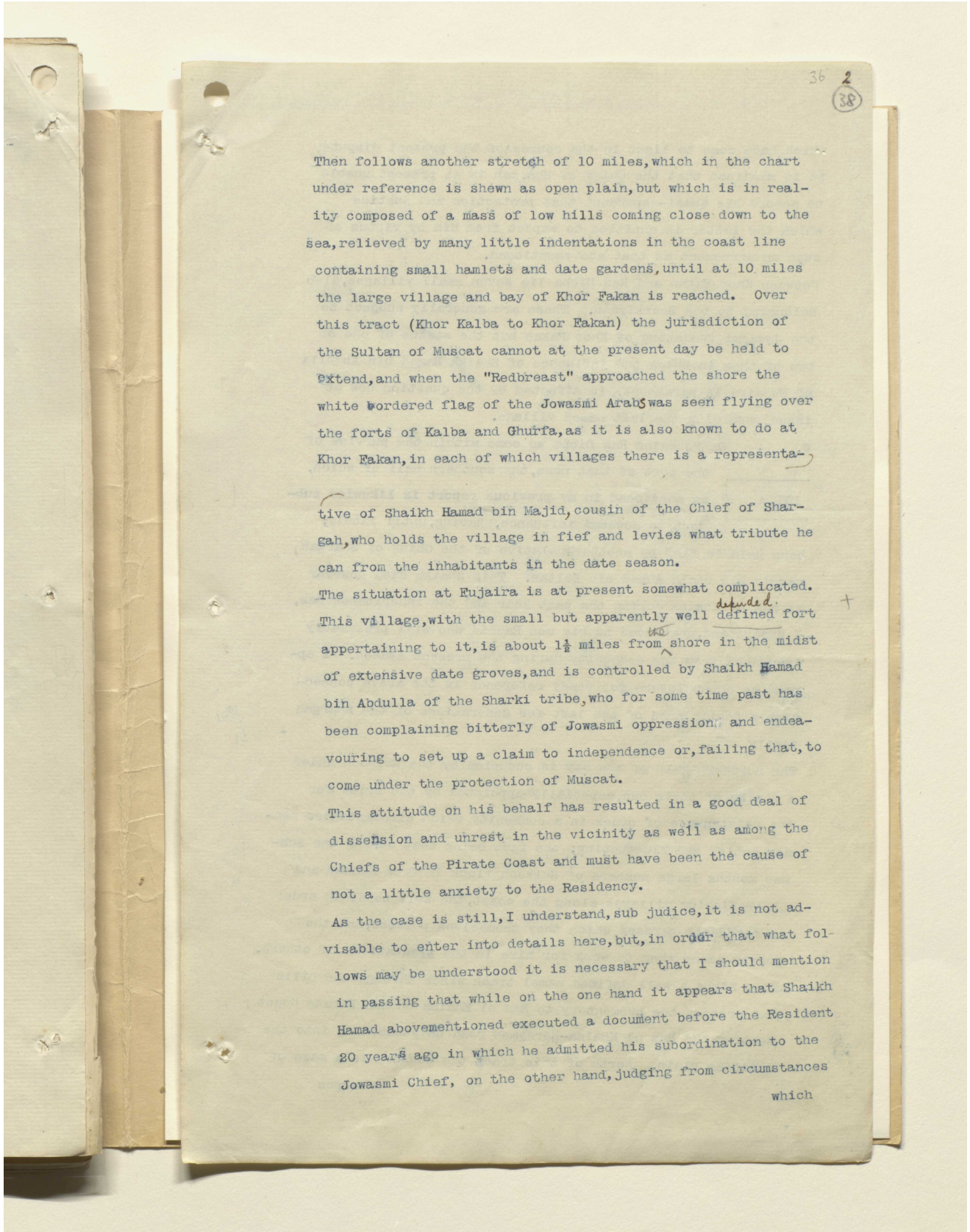
4. The jurisdiction of the Sultan of Muscat along the Oman Coast northwards from the capital MUSCAT to MUREIR. to the 25th parallel of latitude just beyond the village of Mureir, admits of no doubt. It is generally recognized, and as things go effective, falling as it does within the districts governed by His Highness's Wali at Sohar.

Up to this point the line of low-lying coast which forms the frontage of the narrow belt of fertile plain known as the "Batineh" is unbroken by any abutment of the Maritime Range upon its shores. Just beyond Mureir however this Batineh plain comes to an end, or rather is broken up by irregular clusters of foot-hills, until eventually a spur is thrown forward to the sea just short of Khor Kalba, 5 miles from Mureir, which feature may be considered to form the natural northern boundary of the Batineh Coast.

5. From Khor Kalba the chain of desolate mountains, retiring again for a time from the sea, describes a semi-circle, having the coast line for its chord, and a diameter of 9 or 10 miles, and encloses within the arc the villages of Kalba, Gharfah, Fujaira and Sakamkam, just beyond which a second spur is thrown out seawards.

Then

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [38] [96/76]



Then follows another stretch of 10 miles, which in the chart under reference is shown as open plain, but which is in reality composed of a mass of low hills coming close down to the sea, relieved by many little indentations in the coast line containing small hamlets and date gardens, until at 10 miles the large village and bay of Khor Fakan is reached. Over this tract (Khor Kalba to Khor Fakan) the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Muscat cannot at the present day be held to extend, and when the "Redbreast" approached the shore the white bordered flag of the Jowasmi Arab was seen flying over the forts of Kalba and Ghurfa, as it is also known to do at Khor Fakan, in each of which villages there is a representa-

tive of Shaikh Hamad bin Majid, cousin of the Chief of Shar-gah, who holds the village in fief and levies what tribute he can from the inhabitants in the date season.

The situation at Fujaira is at present somewhat complicated. This village, with the small but apparently well ^{defended} defined fort appertaining to it, is about 1½ miles from shore in the midst of extensive date groves, and is controlled by Shaikh Hamad bin Abdulla of the Sharki tribe, who for some time past has been complaining bitterly of Jowasmi oppression, and endeavouring to set up a claim to independence or, failing that, to come under the protection of Muscat.

This attitude on his behalf has resulted in a good deal of dissension and unrest in the vicinity as well as among the Chiefs of the Pirate Coast and must have been the cause of not a little anxiety to the Residency.

As the case is still, I understand, sub judice, it is not advisable to enter into details here, but, in order that what follows may be understood it is necessary that I should mention in passing that while on the one hand it appears that Shaikh Hamad abovementioned executed a document before the Resident 20 years ago in which he admitted his subordination to the Jowasmi Chief, on the other hand, judging from circumstances which

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [38 ظ] (٩٦/٧٧)

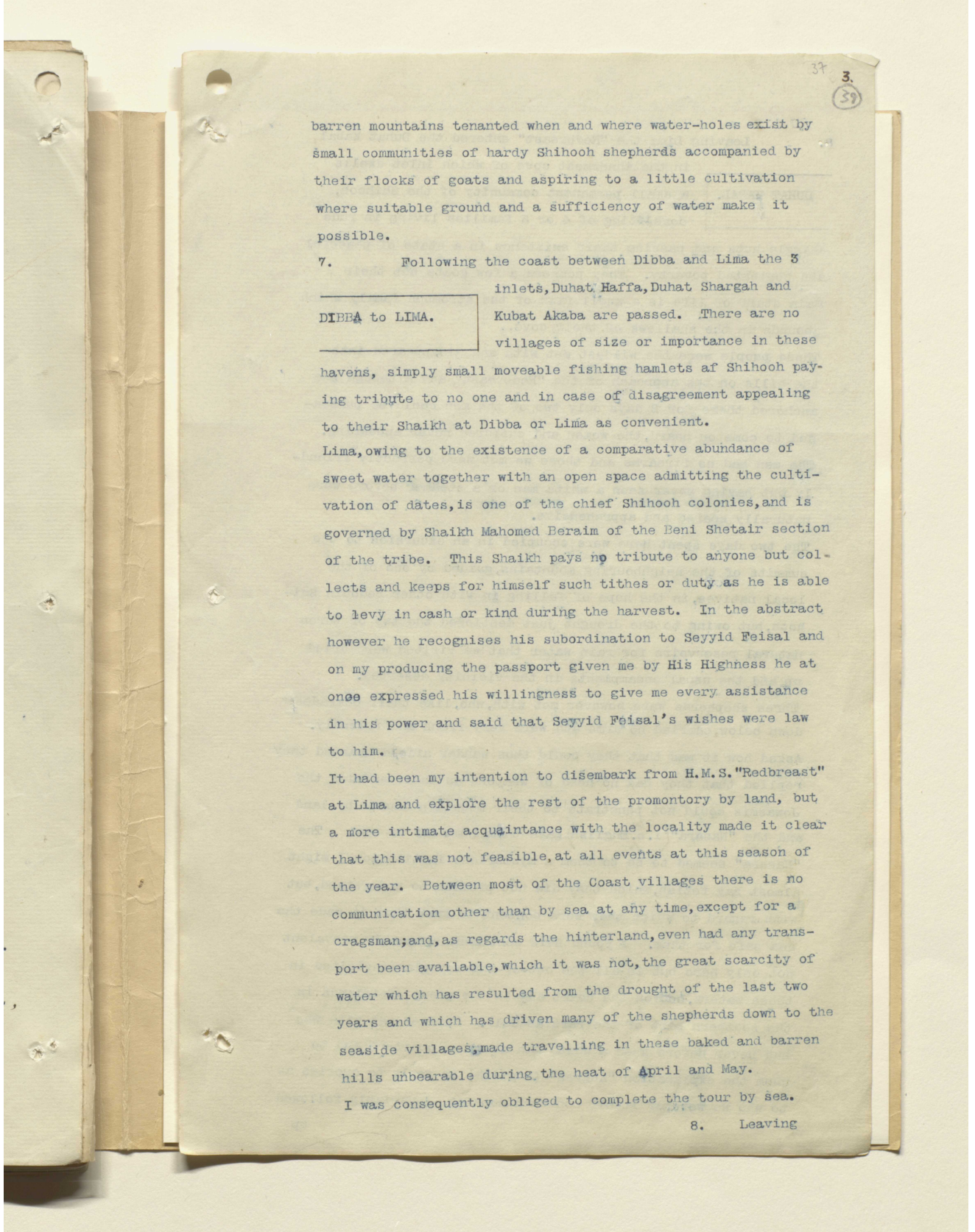
which have come to light in the course of the present dispute, it is manifest that the Chief of Shargah is at present unable to accord his quasi-dependent that protection and justice which the latter is entitled to expect from him by virtue of such an agreement as that abovementioned.

Between Khor Fakan and Ras Dibba lie seven small villages, also belonging to the Sharkiyeen. These are generally subject to the Jowasmi feudatory of Khor Fakan but the status of one or two of them in which the influence of Shaikh Hamad bin Abdulla of Fujaira is paramount, is affected by the question now at issue regarding the last named village.

6. On rounding Ras Dibba we come within the purview of the port of that name, the southern half of which, **DIBBA.** as mentioned in my previous report is likewise subject to Jowasmi influence, having, until lately, been held in fief by another relative of the Chief of Shargah, namely his uncle Ahmed bin Sultan. This Shaikh died however at Ras el Khaima during the past year and the inheritance has, I understand, descended to his son Rashid, who will presumably levy dues from the community during the present season. I append as an enclosure for ready reference in the above connection a family tree of the last few generations of the Shargah family.

The northern half of the bay is occupied by the Shihooh under a Shaikh of their own, especially appointed by the tribe for the maintenance of order in a community which circumstances render motley and fluctuating; the fact being that during the summer months large numbers of Shihooh flock in from Kumzar and other fishing villages along the coast, the well to do in order to tend date gardens which they themselves possess, and the poorer among them to work for hire in the plantations of others. From Dibba a well defined camel track winds through the hills and crosses the promontory to Ras el Khaima on the Pirate Coast, meeting the Ras el Khaima-Bereymee road on debouching into the maritime plain. North of this track the country is a maze of barren

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٩و] (٩٦/٧٨)



barren mountains tenanted when and where water-holes exist by small communities of hardy Shihoo shepherd accompanied by their flocks of goats and aspiring to a little cultivation where suitable ground and a sufficiency of water make it possible.

7. Following the coast between Dibba and Lima the 3 inlets, Duhat, Haffa, Duhat Shargah and Kubat Akaba are passed. There are no villages of size or importance in these havens, simply small moveable fishing hamlets of Shihoo paying tribute to no one and in case of disagreement appealing to their Shaikh at Dibba or Lima as convenient.

Lima, owing to the existence of a comparative abundance of sweet water together with an open space admitting the cultivation of dates, is one of the chief Shihoo colonies, and is governed by Shaikh Mahomed Beraim of the Beni Shetair section of the tribe. This Shaikh pays no tribute to anyone but collects and keeps for himself such tithes or duty as he is able to levy in cash or kind during the harvest. In the abstract however he recognises his subordination to Seyyid Feisal and on my producing the passport given me by His Highness he at once expressed his willingness to give me every assistance in his power and said that Seyyid Feisal's wishes were law to him.

It had been my intention to disembark from H.M.S. "Redbreast" at Lima and explore the rest of the promontory by land, but a more intimate acquaintance with the locality made it clear that this was not feasible, at all events at this season of the year. Between most of the Coast villages there is no communication other than by sea at any time, except for a cragsman; and, as regards the hinterland, even had any transport been available, which it was not, the great scarcity of water which has resulted from the drought of the last two years and which has driven many of the shepherds down to the seaside villages, made travelling in these baked and barren hills unbearable during the heat of April and May.

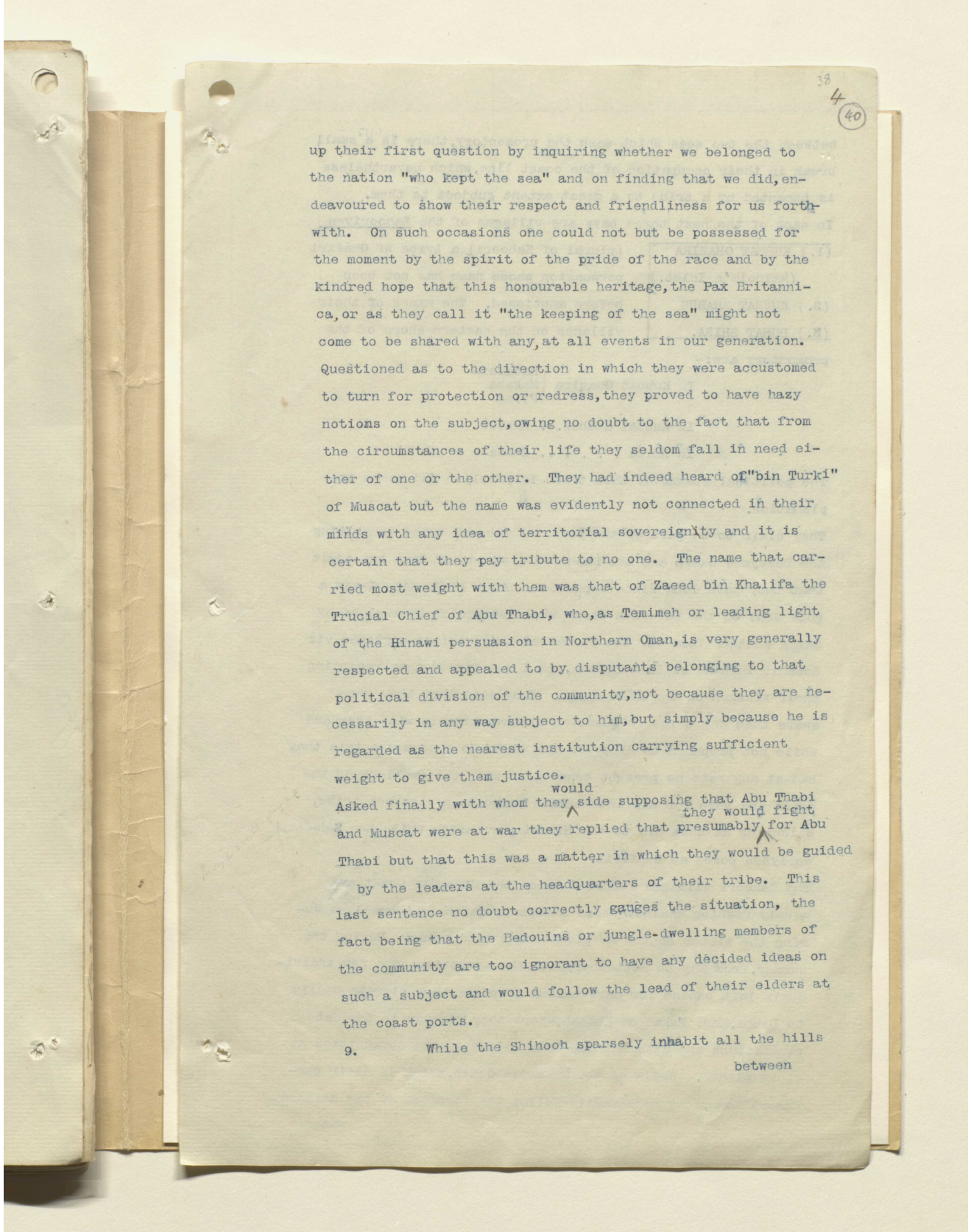
I was consequently obliged to complete the tour by sea.

8. Leaving

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [39 ظ] (96/79)

8. Leaving Lima the "Redbreast" entered the Duhat Kabal,
in the innermost cove of which inlet dwells
DUHAT KABAL. a small permanent community of the Shihooch,
consisting of 4 or 5 families living in rude
shingle huts and passing their existence in a state of peaceful
and contented poverty. They possess a few goats but their
main staff of life is a shell fish of the strombus family which
abounds in the shallows of their cove.
These people were the wildest met with and disappeared into
the hills on the approach of the "Redbreast", and although she
anchored there for 2 days only two of the men could be pursued
to come on board, the women and children never appearing.
The men had no firearms and those we met were perfectly friendly
but having never seen a white man or a steamer before were
naturally scared and apprehensive.
The two days spent here were occupied in an excursion to the
summits of the neighbouring mountains, guided by one of the
local natives, in the hope of falling in with other Bedouin Shi-
hooch, but owing to the drought just mentioned the two or three
natural reservoirs for rain water that we visited were dried
up and the usual encampments in the vicinity deserted.
Three shepherds were however met with, who, like their comrades,
down below, carried no arms and were very frank and friendly.
Asked how it was that they could thus wander afield unarmed they
replied that they had no need of weapons as their enemies the
Jowasmis could not penetrate to their mountain haunts by land
and the "Nasara" (i.e. ^{the} English) gave them immunity by sea. The
"Nasara" seemed to be to them a mysterious institution, I might
almost say fetish, which they did not profess to understand, but
with regard to which they were content to know that it made the
sea safe for them. I found this sentiment agreeably prevalent
not only here but in all the out-of-the-way places visited in
these waters, both on the coast and in the group of islands in
the southern part of the Persian Gulf. Natives met with who
had never before seen a white man at close quarters and to
whom the explanation "Angrez" (English) in reply to queries as
to who we were, of itself conveyed nothing, invariably followed
up

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤٠ و] (٩٦/٨٠)



up their first question by inquiring whether we belonged to the nation "who kept the sea" and on finding that we did, endeavoured to show their respect and friendliness for us forthwith. On such occasions one could not but be possessed for the moment by the spirit of the pride of the race and by the kindred hope that this honourable heritage, the Pax Britannica, or as they call it "the keeping of the sea" might not come to be shared with any, at all events in our generation. Questioned as to the direction in which they were accustomed to turn for protection or redress, they proved to have hazy notions on the subject, owing no doubt to the fact that from the circumstances of their life they seldom fall in need either of one or the other. They had indeed heard of "bin Turki" of Muscat but the name was evidently not connected in their minds with any idea of territorial sovereignty and it is certain that they pay tribute to no one. The name that carried most weight with them was that of Zaeed bin Khalifa the Trucial Chief of Abu Thabi, who, as Temimeh or leading light of the Hinawi persuasion in Northern Oman, is very generally respected and appealed to by disputants belonging to that political division of the community, not because they are necessarily in any way subject to him, but simply because he is regarded as the nearest institution carrying sufficient weight to give them justice.

Asked finally with whom they ^{would} side supposing that Abu Thabi and Muscat were at war they replied that presumably for Abu Thabi but that this was a matter in which they would be guided by the leaders at the headquarters of their tribe. This last sentence no doubt correctly gauges the situation, the fact being that the Bedouins or jungle-dwelling members of the community are too ignorant to have any decided ideas on such a subject and would follow the lead of their elders at the coast ports.

9. While the Shihooch sparsely inhabit all the hills between

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤٠ ظ] (٩٦/٨١)

between the two seas which wash the promontory, there is a small break in their occupation of the coast line, which nevertheless is tenanted by a tribe to a great extent subject to them.

In each of the next three bays are villages of the Zahooriyen,

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1.) KUBBAT GHAZIRA
(Malcolm's Inlet.) | (plural of Zahoori), a tribe of Ghafiri persuasion whose name has not been before mentioned. The names of their villages on the eastern shore of the promontory are:- |
| (2.) KUBBAT SHABUS | |
| (3.) DUHAT SHISA. | |

In Kubbat Ghazira (Habalein
Makaka
Filam

In Kubbat Shabus. . Shabus

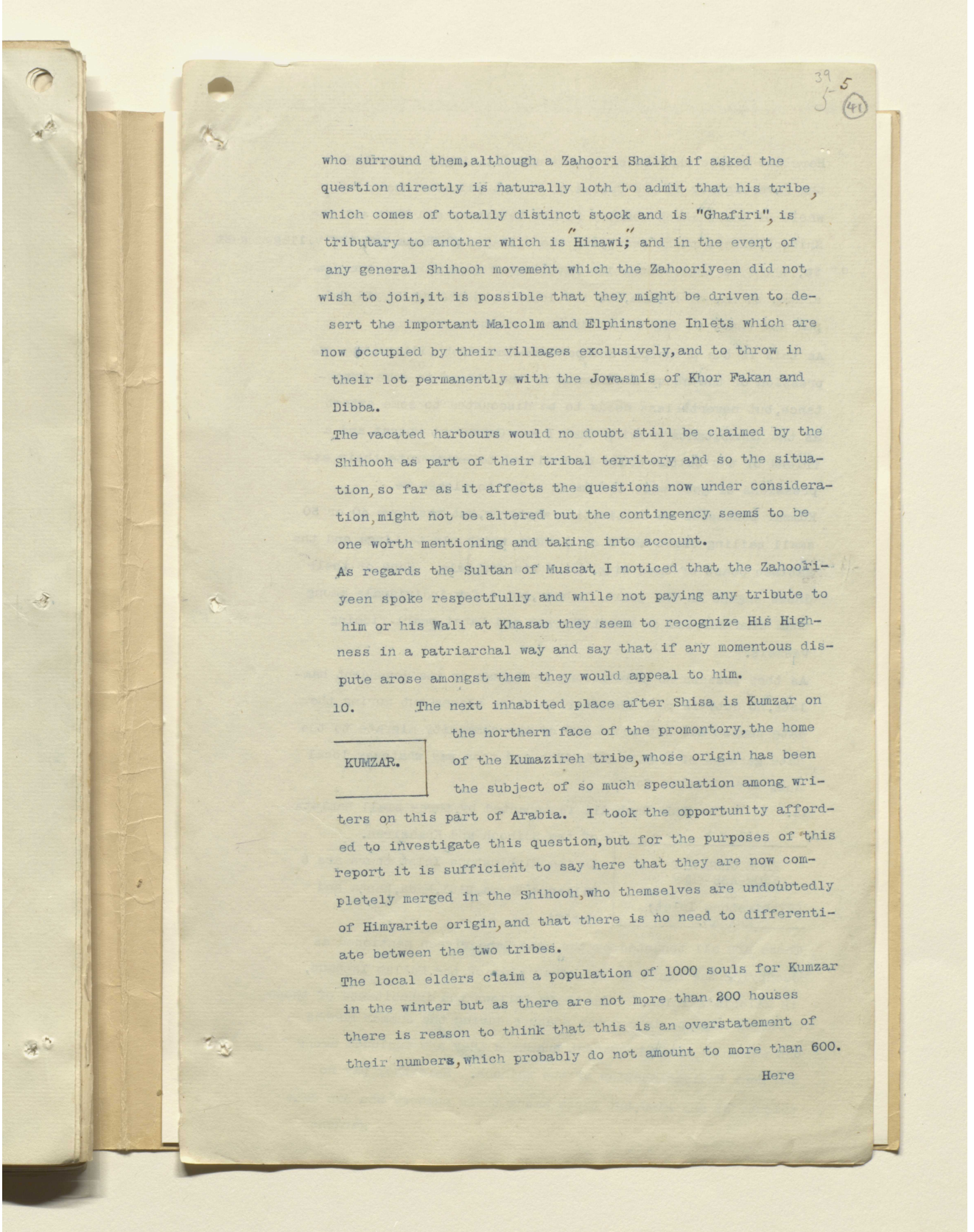
In Shisa Shisa

The political status of this tribe is peculiar and needs explanation.

They claim to be part of the powerful Zahoori tribe inhabiting the Bereynee oasis and the Dhahireh district of Oman but admit that they have long since separated. At a later date I saw a good deal of the Bereynee stock, who distinguish themselves by using another form for the plural of their tribal cognomen, viz Zowahir instead of Zahooriyeen, and I questioned them regarding their kinsmen on the East coast. They said that they were aware that the tribe in question claimed kinship with them and while not prepared to disprove the claim to a common origin they had at any rate no present connection with the dwellers on the coast and were for all intents and purposes a distinct tribe, belonging as they did to the Hinawi persuasion while the Zahooriyeen posed as Ghafiris.

The Zahoori villages referred to on the Musandam Coast are merely fishing hamlets whose occupants maintain themselves during the winter months by piscatorial enterprise. During the summer, from May to September, with the exception of a few individuals left behind for care-taking purposes, they migrate bodily to Dibba, Khor Fakan or Khasab, where they bivouac in the date plantations and attach themselves to one of the communities at those places. While on the Musandam Coast, which is their permanent home, they necessarily follow the fortunes of the Shihooh who

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١٤] [٩٦/٨٢]



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [١ ظ] (٩٦/٨٣)

Here the people unequivocally and unhesitatingly acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan of Muscat and aver that the whole of the Shihoo country is his territory and that all the Shihoo, except those occupying the village of Shuam and the villages west of it, who from their situation have become dependent on the Jowasmas of Ras-el-Khaima, are the loyal subjects of Seyyid Faisal and ready to fight for him when occasion demands.

As this is the principal Shihoo-cum-Kumazireh village, the expression of the above sentiments by the elders is of some importance, but nevertheless needs to be discounted to some extent as the inhabitants knowing that I was Consul at Muscat and a friend of the Sultan would be inclined to exaggerate their expressions of good will to him in order to please me.

Kumzar possesses no cultivation whatever, but they own 40 or 50 small sailing craft and 3 or 4 dhows which ply to Linga and the Batineh Coast of Oman with dried fish for sale. None of their dhows engage in the pearl fishery, but a few individuals among them take service on board Shargah and Dabai pearl-fishing vessels.

As they possess no plantations in Kumzar or its dependent hamlets, no duty is paid whatever in those places but during the date season all but about 200 of the community migrate to the date gardens of Khasab and Dibba and then pay whatever local dues are there in force.

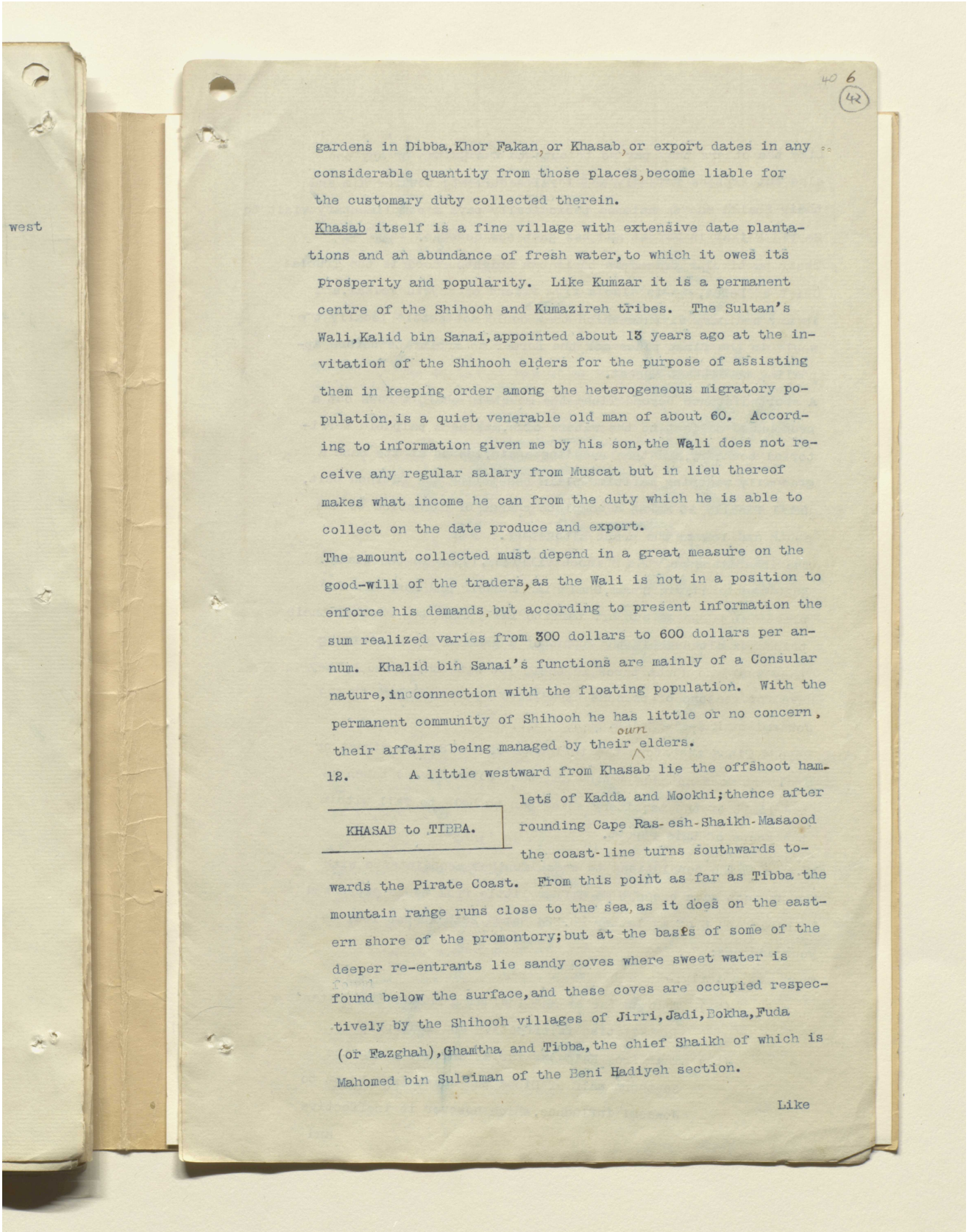
11. The Khor Ghub Ali is tenanted by three small hamlets of the Shihoo and Kumazireh.

KHOR GHUB ALI
KHOR-ASH-SHEEM
or
(Elphinstone Inlet)
KHASAB.

In the Elphinstone Inlet there are 5 villages, Shema, Sibi, Mada, Kanna and Nazifi.

These are all tenanted by the same Zahooriyeen mentioned as occupying the coast on the other side of the Maklab Isthmus, in Malcolm's Inlet. Like their fellows the inhabitants of these villages migrate in a great measure during the summer months but while in their permanent quarters they are included among the Beni Hadiyeh section of the Shihoo. Here they pay no tribute of any kind, but those among their number who own date gardens

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢٤ و] [٩٦/٨٤]



"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٢:٤ ظ] (٩٦/٨٥)

Like the others they pay no tribute to the Sultan or any one else but express friendly and loyal sentiments towards him and their Shaikh above mentioned periodically pays a complimentary visit to Seyyid Feisal in Muscat and has just now done so.

Their particular friend in their own neighbourhood is the Trucial Chief of Debai, who is also a firm friend of Seyyid Feisal, and in any ordinary dispute which they could not settle locally they would in the first place ask the former to arbitrate before appealing to distant Muscat.

A short distance beyond Tibba the mountain chain throws out a pronounced salient to the waters edge, making a palpable territorial boundary, and then receding again, leaves at its base a gradually widening maritime plain resembling the Batineh belt, until finally it makes a complete change of direction to the south and leaves the coast altogether.

The inhabitants of the Shihooch villages, lying in the plain just mentioned, viz Shuam, Ghaleeleh, Khoweir and Ramis are for practical purposes cut off territorially from the rest of their tribe and although in the event of a general Shihooch rising they would no doubt throw in their lot with the Shihooch, they have for reasons of present expediency become subject to the Jowasmi of Ras-el-Khaima.

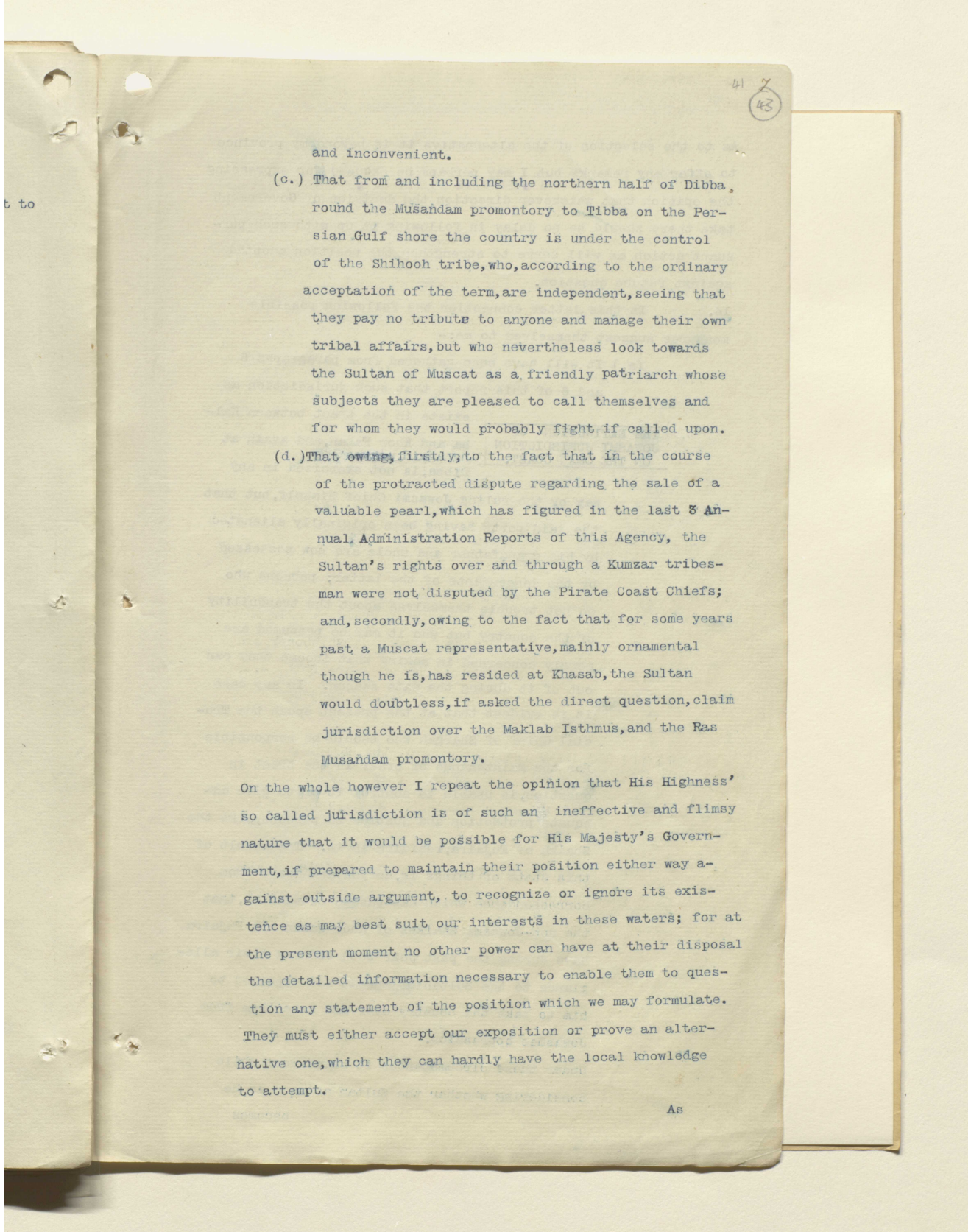
Beyond Tibba therefore the influence of the Sultan direct or indirect does not now extend and this point may be taken as the limit of the territory which can be held to fall within the scope of this report.

13. The conclusions to which further acquaintance with the subject have brought me differ little from those expressed in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 334 dated 28th August 1901 to your address:

They are briefly:-

- (a.) That as far as and including Mureir the Sultan's jurisdiction is effective and indisputable.
- (b.) That from Kalba as far as and including the southern half of Dibba the coast is subject to Jowasmi influence, which however is ineffective and

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٤و] (٩٦/٨٦)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٣٤ ظ] (٩٦/٨٧)

As to the selection of the alternative it is beyond my province to offer any remarks but I may perhaps be excused for expressing the opinion that whichever direction the decision of Government take there should be no delay in following it up with such pursuant action as will serve to strengthen the position adopted against future question.

14. In this latter connection the following possible measures suggest themselves to me:-

(a.) It will have been gathered from paragraphs 5 and 6 of this report that such jurisdiction as exists in the tract between Kal-

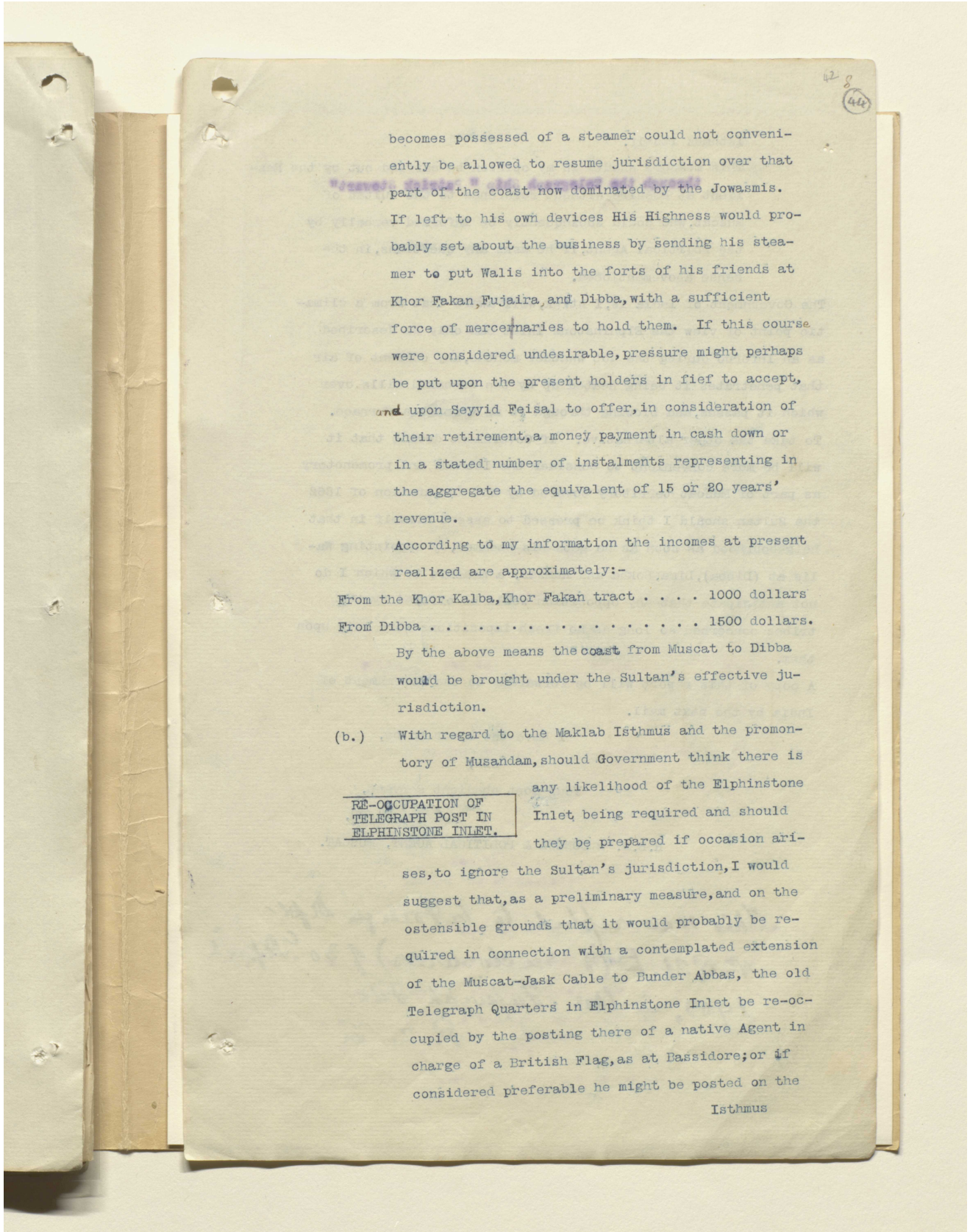
THE EXTINCTION OF
JOWASMI JURISDICTION
ON THE OMAN COAST.

ba and Khor Fakan, and again at Dikka, is not exercised in any

way by the ruling Jowasmi Chief himself, but that the said ports having been originally alienated by his grandfather and uncle are now possessed by the descendants of the latter; persons who do not trouble themselves about the tranquility of the country but who it may be presumed are merely concerned in making what income they can out of it during the date season. In any case it is evident that at the present epoch the Trucial Chief of Shargah who should be responsible for the maintenance of order in the tract in question, is unable to control it or to give adequate protection and justice to persons, like the Shaikh of Fujaira, residing in it. The result of this state of things is, as you are aware from correspondence which has passed between us, that the non-Jowasmi Shaikhs of Khor Fakan and Fujaira have during the past year both offered their allegiance to the Sultan of Muscat and appealed to him to take the country over and save them from Jowasmee oppression.

Under these circumstances it seems worthwhile considering whether the Sultan as soon as he becomes

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤٤ و] (٩٦/٨٨)



428
444

becomes possessed of a steamer could not conveniently be allowed to resume jurisdiction over that part of the coast now dominated by the Jowasmis. If left to his own devices His Highness would probably set about the business by sending his steamer to put Walis into the forts of his friends at Khor Fakan, Fujaira, and Dibba, with a sufficient force of mercenaries to hold them. If this course were considered undesirable, pressure might perhaps be put upon the present holders in fief to accept, and upon Seyyid Faisal to offer, in consideration of their retirement, a money payment in cash down or in a stated number of instalments representing in the aggregate the equivalent of 15 or 20 years' revenue.

According to my information the incomes at present realized are approximately:-

From the Khor Kalba, Khor Fakan tract 1000 dollars
From Dibba 1500 dollars.

By the above means the coast from Muscat to Dibba would be brought under the Sultan's effective jurisdiction.

(b.) With regard to the Maklab Isthmus and the promontory of Musandam, should Government think there is

any likelihood of the Elphinstone Inlet being required and should they be prepared if occasion arises,

RE-OCCUPATION OF
TELEGRAPH POST IN
ELPHINSTONE INLET.

to ignore the Sultan's jurisdiction, I would suggest that, as a preliminary measure, and on the ostensible grounds that it would probably be required in connection with a contemplated extension of the Muscat-Jask Cable to Bunder Abbas, the old Telegraph Quarters in Elphinstone Inlet be re-occupied by the posting there of a native Agent in charge of a British Flag, as at Bassidore; or if considered preferable he might be posted on the Isthmus

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤٤ ظ] (٩٦/٨٩)

Isthmus itself.

This measure should in my opinion be carried out by the Resident at Bushire without reference to the Sultan of Muscat, who could subsequently be informed verbally by the Political Agent, if he asks any questions, in the sense abovementioned.

The Government of India is, I think, well aware that from a climatic point of view the Elphinstone Inlet can only be described as an Inferno during the hot weather months, any current of air that penetrates it being heated up by the sunbaked hills over which it passes, and blowing through it as ^{from} through a furnace. To take the other alternative: if Government decide that it will be more convenient to consider the Isthmus and promontory as part of Muscat territory covered by the declaration of 1862 the Sultan should I think be pressed to assert himself in that neighbourhood as soon as he gets his steamer, by appointing Wallis at (Dibba), Lima, Bokha and Kumzar; a measure to which I do not anticipate that any opposition would be offered by the tribes concerned so long as no fresh impositions were laid upon them.

A copy of this report will be forwarded to the Government of India by the next mail.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

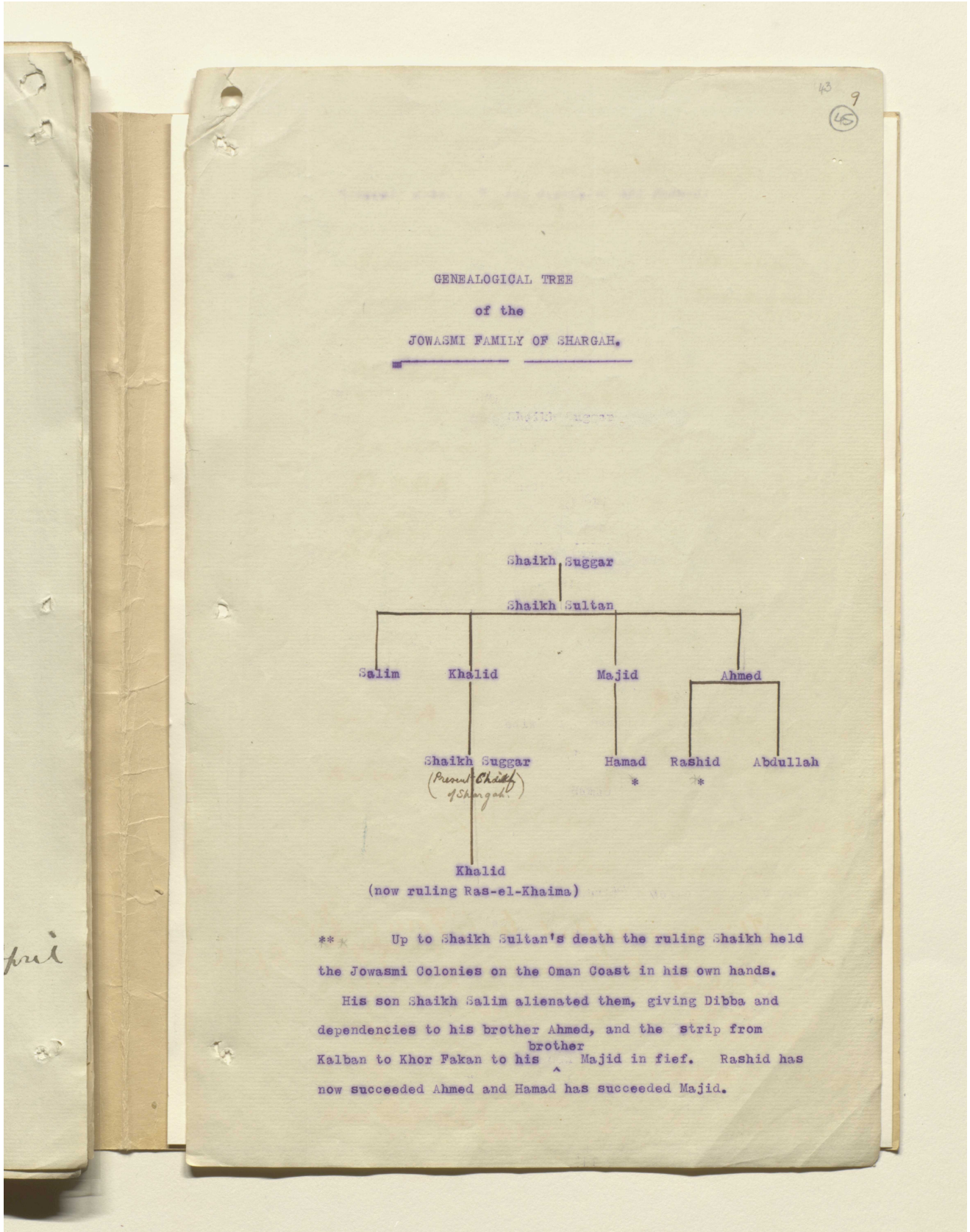
Your most obedient servant,

P. L. C. MAJOR,

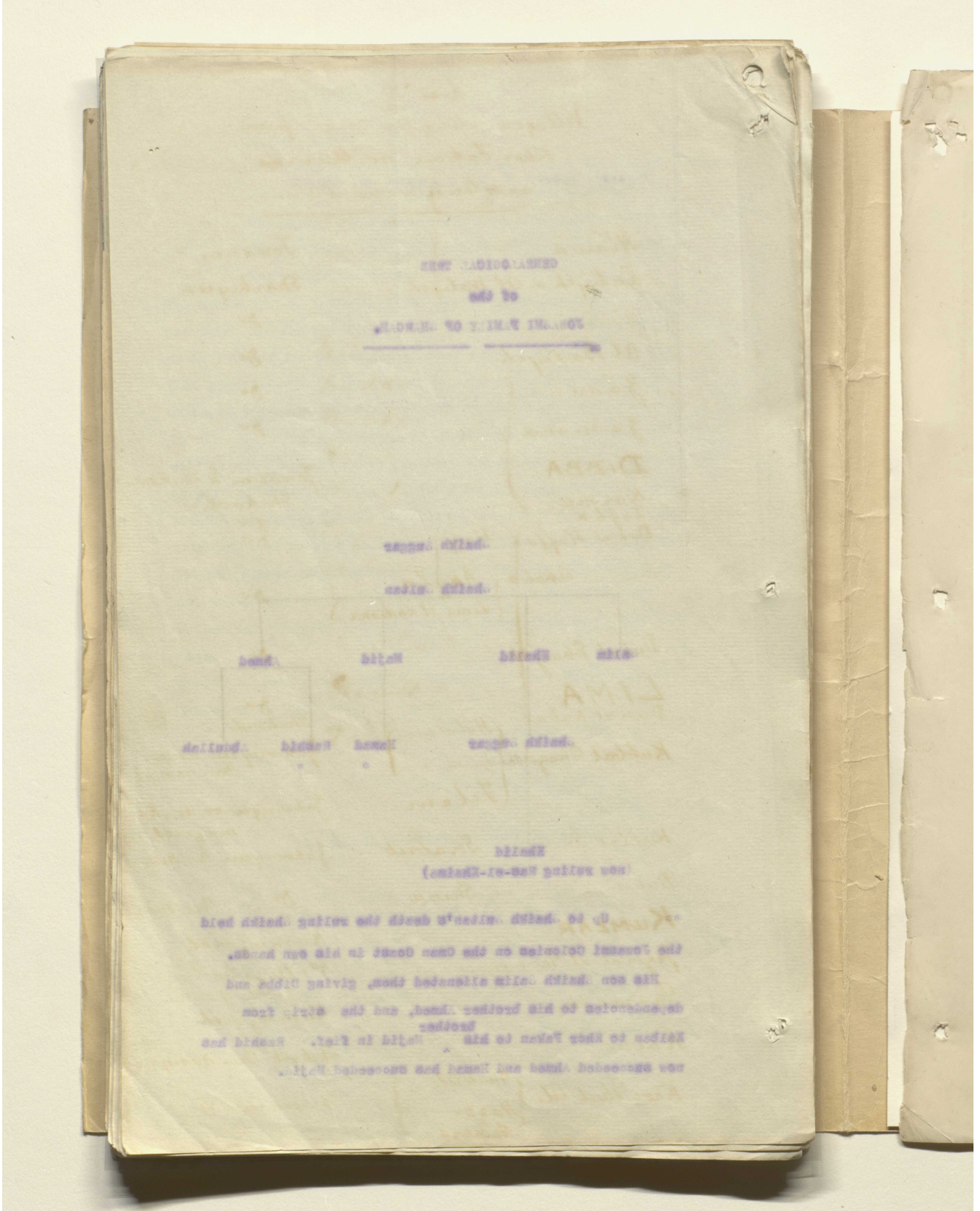
H.B.M.'s CONSUL & POLITICAL AGENT, MUSCAT.

*This was replied to by Foreign Dept
N. 821 E (8 enclosures) of 30th April
1903, in the Fujeriah File.
P. L. C.*

"ملف XVII/١ القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤٥ و] (٩٦/٩٠)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٥٤ ظ] (٩٦/٩١)

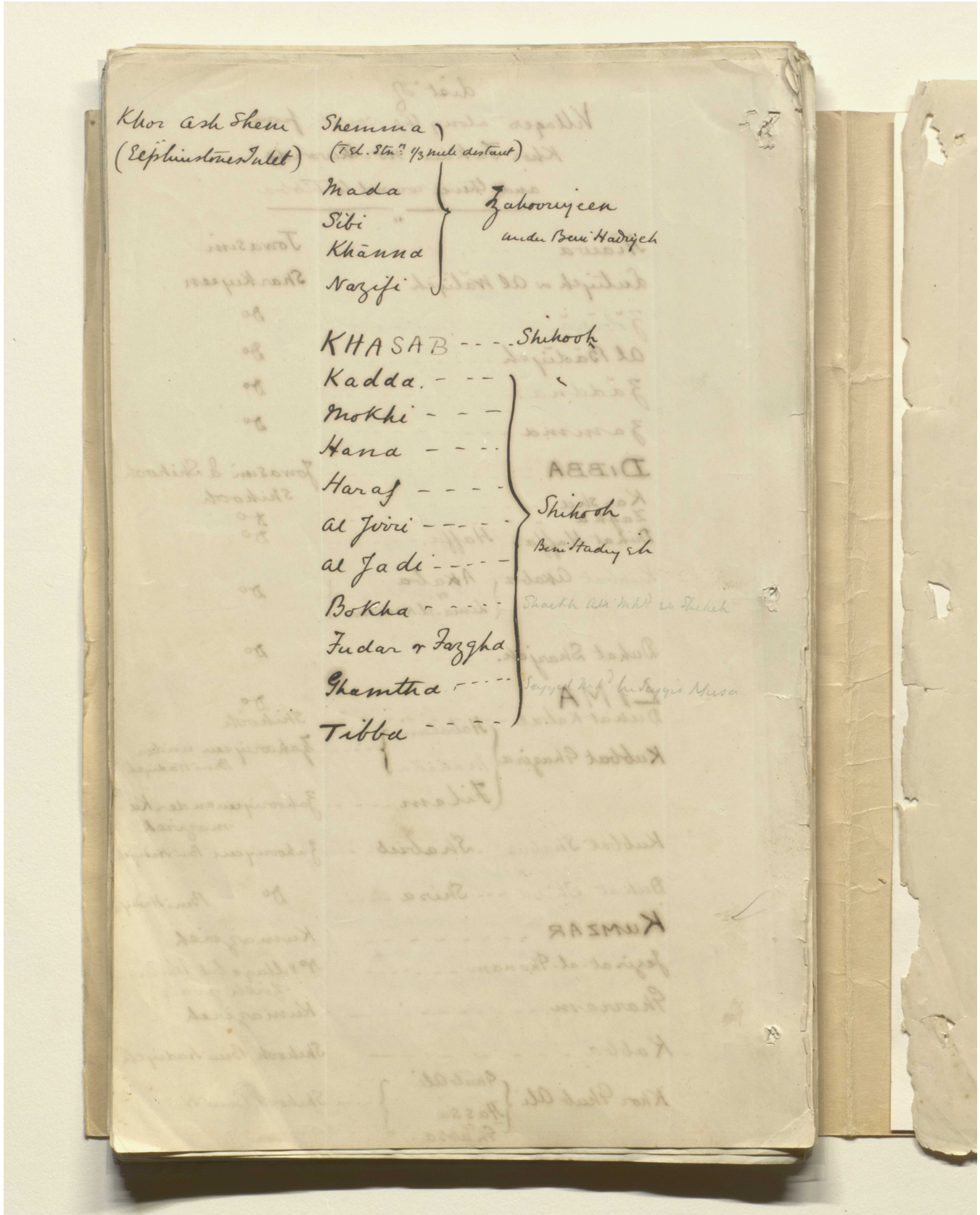


"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤٦ و] (٩٦/٩٢)

dist of
Villages along the coast from
Khor Fakar northwards
and thence round to Tibba

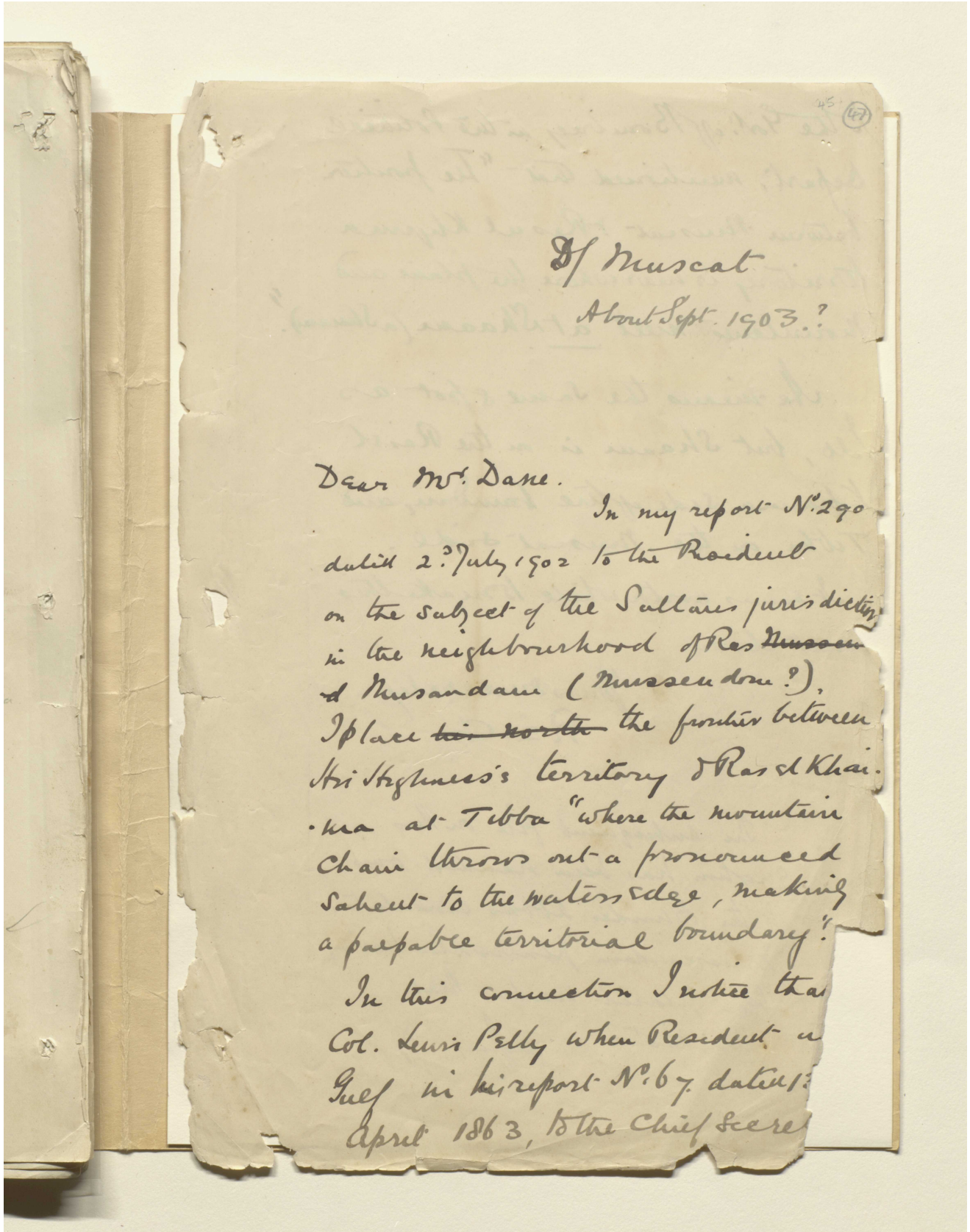
Hiawā	Jowasin
Dūtiyeh or Al Wātiyeh	Sharkiyen
Zōbarā	Do
Al Bādīyeh	Do
Zāddna	Do
Zamma	Do
DIBBA	Jowasin & Shikhooh
Karsha	Shikhooh
Zagha	Do
Dukat Haffa - Haffa	Do
Kubbat Akaba { Akaba { Lima-el-Kadima }	Do
Dukat Sharjeh	Do
LIMA	Do
Dukat Kabal	Shikhooh
Kubbat Ghazira { Habaleen { Makaka }	Zahooriyen under Beni Hadiyeh
{ Filam }	Zahooriyen under Ku- mazirah
Kubbat Shabus - Shabus	Zahooriyen Beni Hadiyeh
Dukat Shisa - Shisa	Do Beni Hadiyeh
KUMZAR	Kumazirah
Jezirat-al-Ghanam	No village but Kumazirah goats.
Gharvam	Kumazirah
Kabba	Shikhooh Beni Hadiyeh
Khor Ghub Ali { Ghub Ali { Hassa { Ghassa }	Shikhooh Beni Hadiyeh

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٦٤ ظ] (٩٦/٩٣)



Khor ash Shem (Sephinstone Inlet) Shemma (Isl. Sta. 1/3 mile distant)
 Mada }
 Sibi } Zahruiyen
 Khanna } under Beni Hadijeh
 Nazifi }
 KHASAB --- Shihook
 Kadda. --- }
 Mokhi --- }
 Hana --- }
 Haraf --- }
 al Jiri --- } Shihook
 al Jadi --- } Beni Hadijeh
 Bokha --- }
 Fudar & Faggha }
 Ghemthd --- }
 Tibba --- }

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٤٧و] (٩٦/٩٤)



"ملف ١/XVII القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [٧٤٧ ظ] (٩٦/٩٥)

To the Govt. of Bombay in the Political
Depart., mentioned that - "The frontier
between Muscat & Rasul Khayma
territory is near where the plain and
Mountains meet at Shaan (a Shan)."

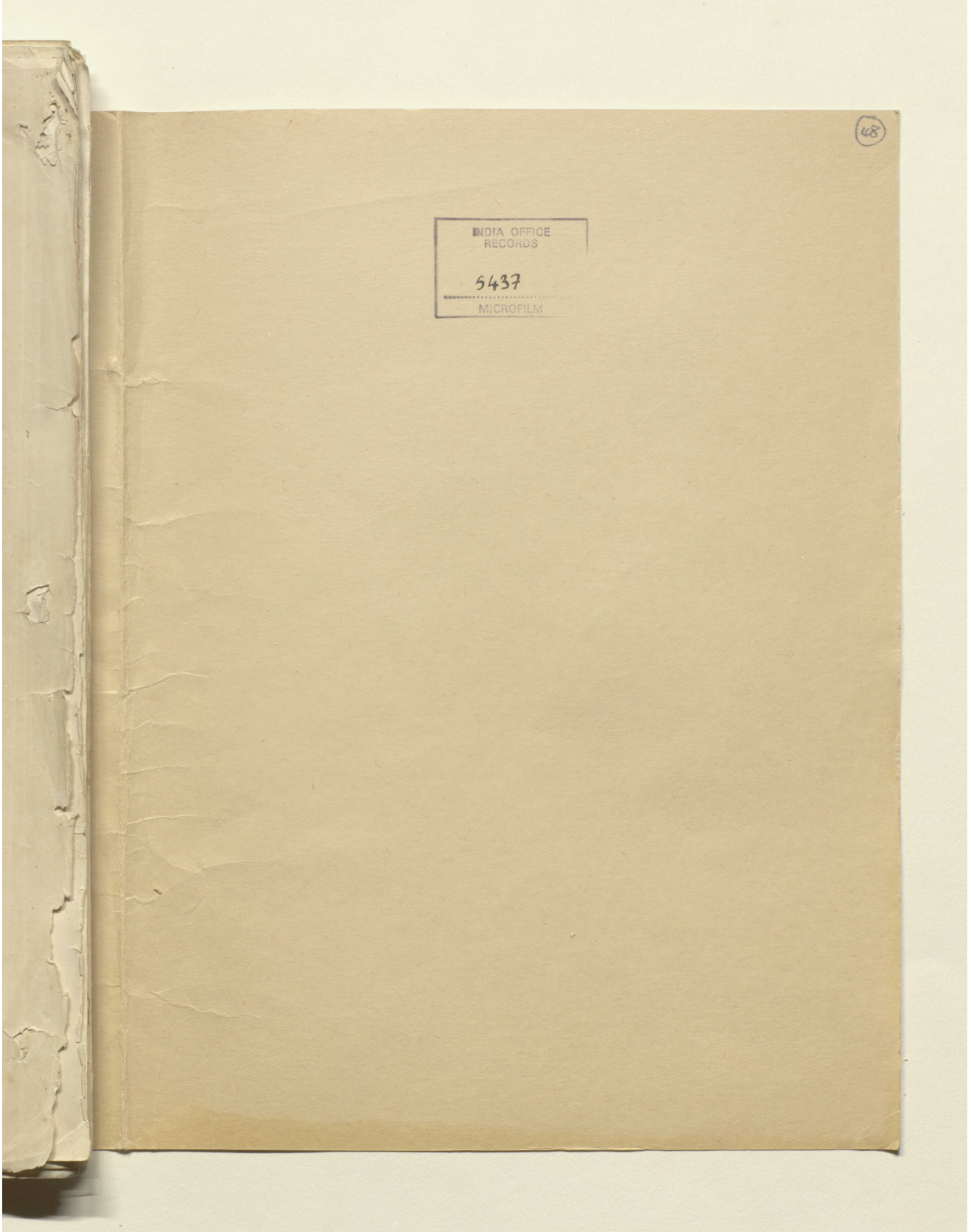
He means the same spot as
I do, but Shaan is on the Rasul
Khayma side of the boundary, and
Tibba on the Muscat side.

It seems worth while to make this
point clear.

Yours sincerely
P. 2. Cox

The subsequent file on this
question has been handed over
to the British Consul at
Mussandam peninsula having
been placed under that
jurisdiction. copy. 1/10/00

"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [خلفي-داخلي] (٩٦/٩٦)



"ملف XVII/1 القواعد البحرية في الخليج. مراسلات بخصوص ما ورد أعلاه -
تقرير كتبه الوكيل السياسي في مسقط بشأن حدود السلطة القضائية للسلطان في
شمال عُمان" [خلفي] (٩٦/٩٧)

