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النسخة الإلكترونية من هذا السجل متاحة للاطلاع على الإنترنت عبر الرابط التالي:

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

### "ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/R/15/6/246

١٩٣٠ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (٢٦ ورقة)

غير معروف

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر

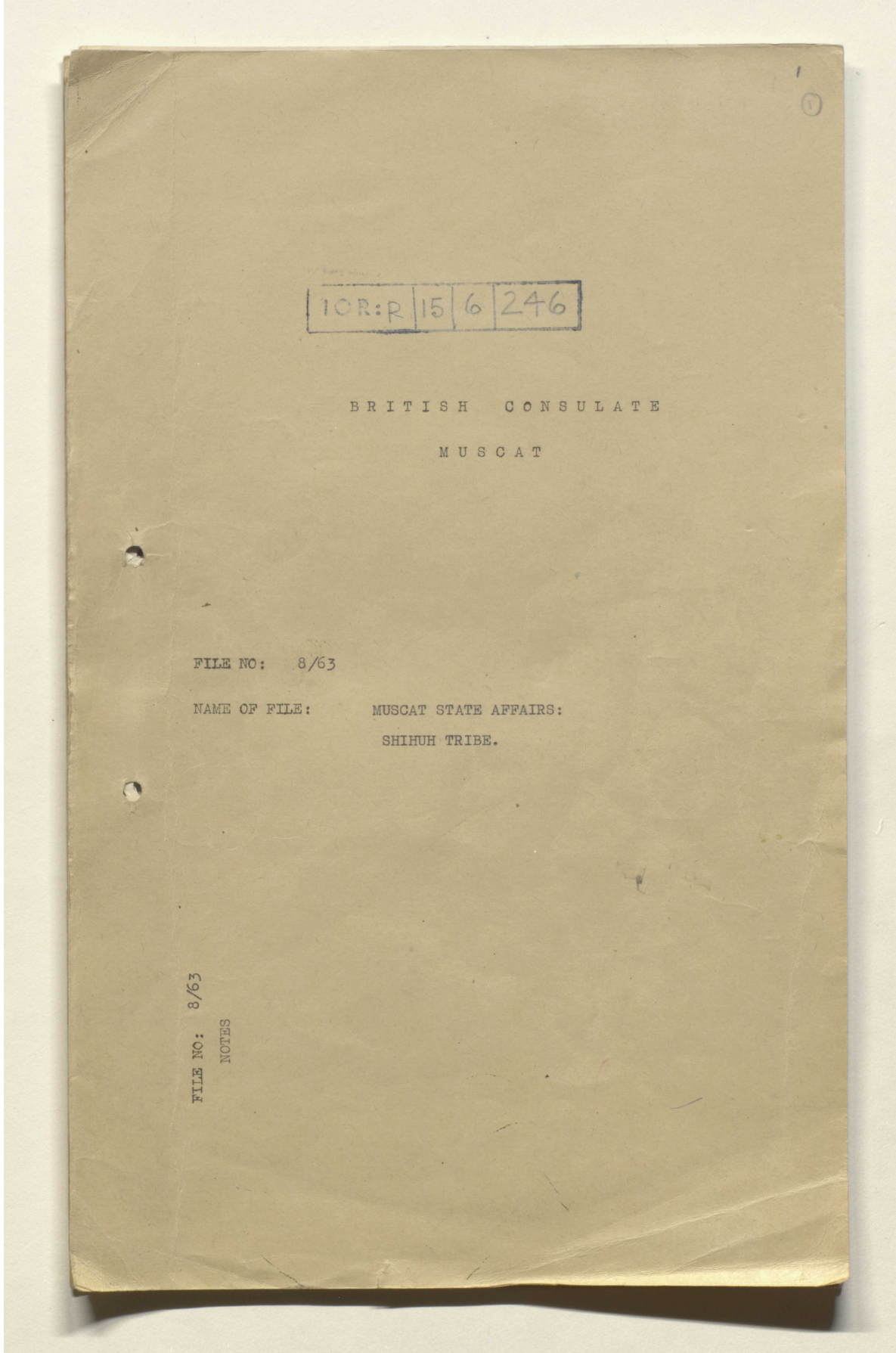


### حول هذا السجل

يتعلق هذا الملف بقبيلة الشحوح في عُمان. ويتكون في أغلبه من ملاحظات حول القبيلة كتبها  
بيرترام سيدني توماس، وزير سلطان مسقط وعُمان، وهي مرفقة برسالة موجهة إلى المقيم السياسي في  
الخليج العربي.

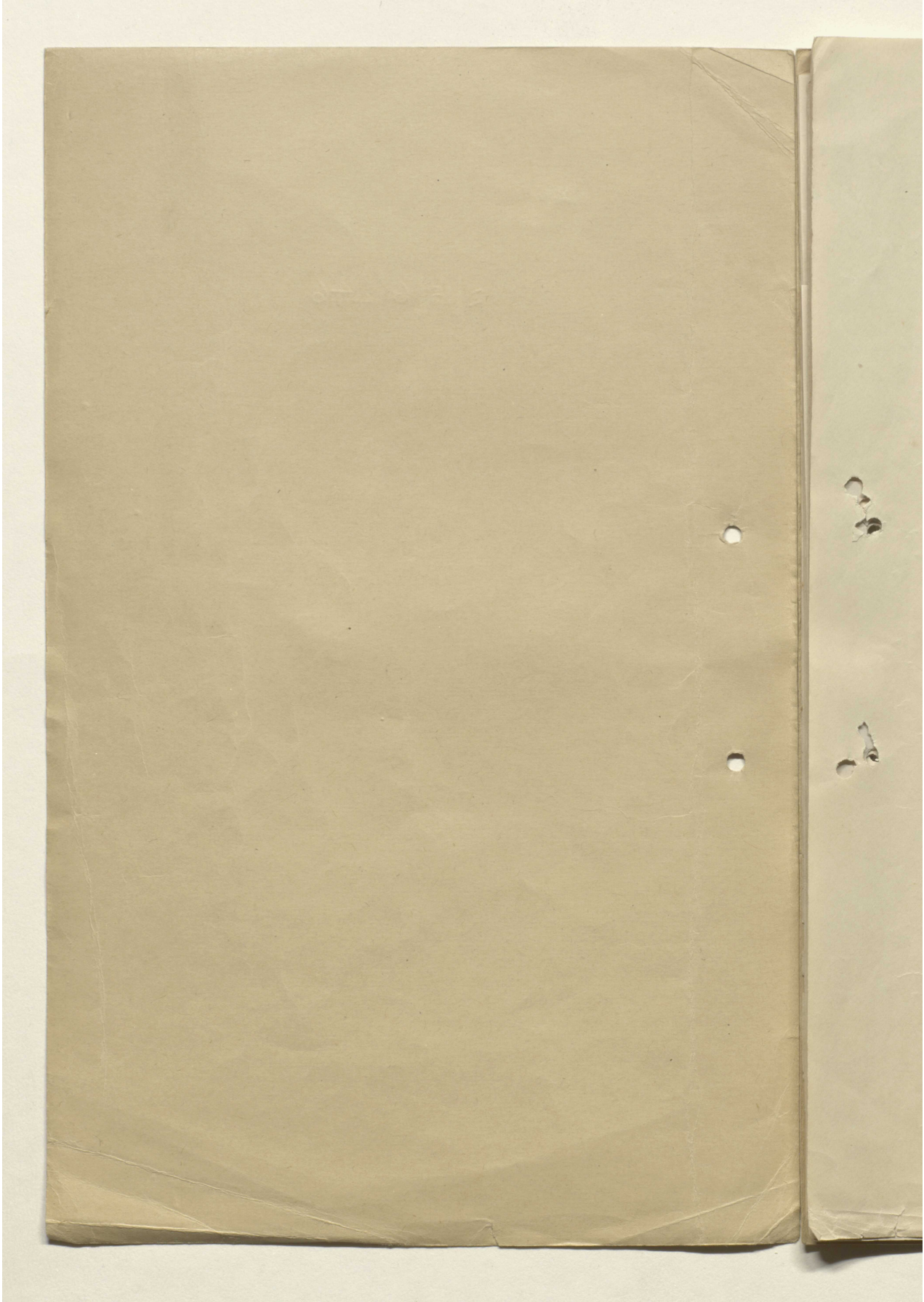
تتضمن الملاحظات ما يلي: ملاحظة أولية حول سياسات الشحوح، قائمة بالقرى والشخصيات الرئيسية  
(مع خريطة مبدئية توضيحية)، يوميات عن رحلة قام بها توماس من مسقط إلى خصب (٠٤ يناير - ١٠ مارس  
١٩٣٠)، ترجمات لرسائل من شيوخ الشحوح، وملخص عن الوضع الحالي. ويوجد قبل رسالة وملاحظات  
توماس، مجموعة من المقتطفات عن القبيلة كتبها مسؤولون بريطانيون سابقون ومصادر أخرى.

"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [أمامي] (٥٦/١)

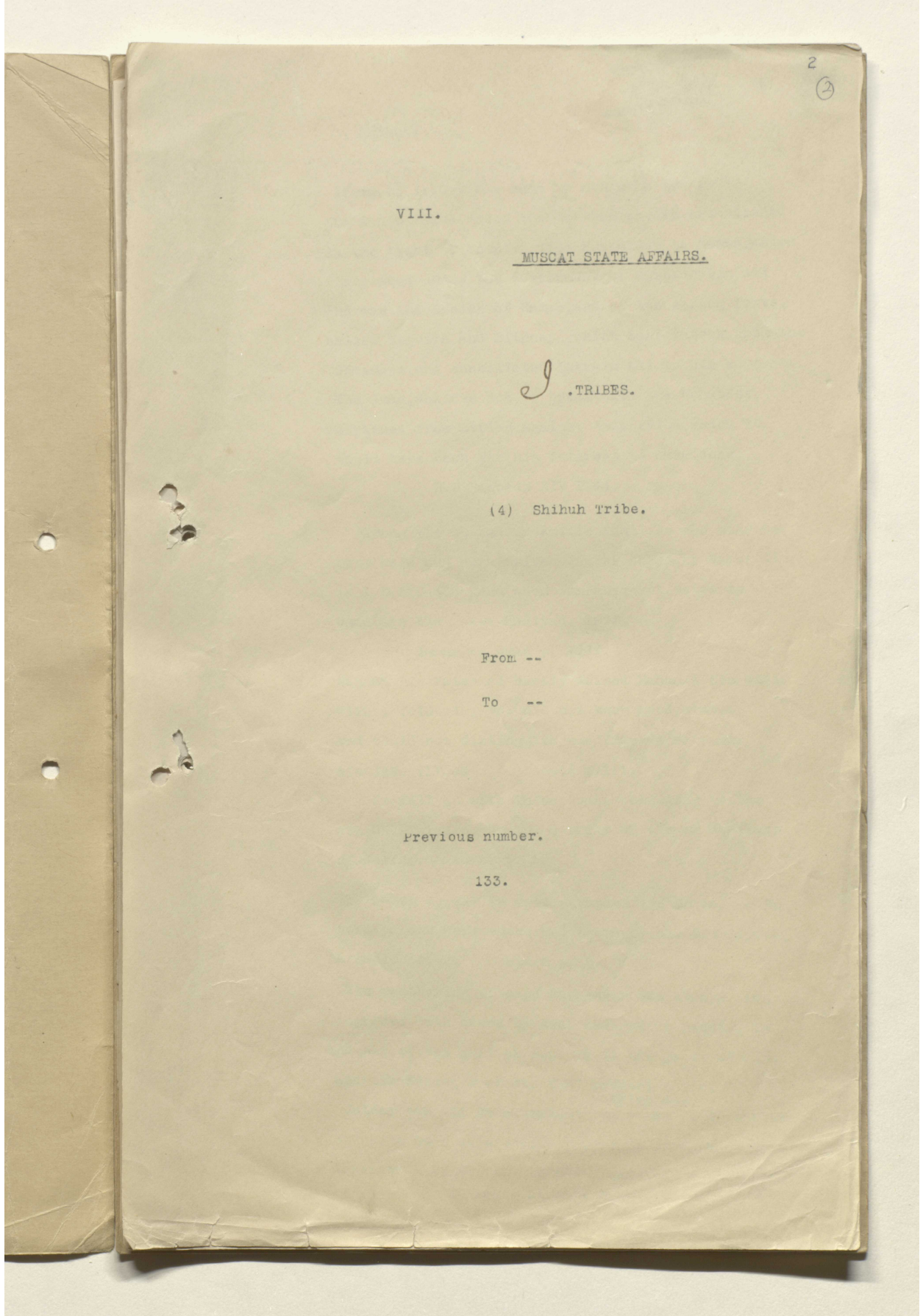




"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [أمامي-داخلي] (٥٦/٢)

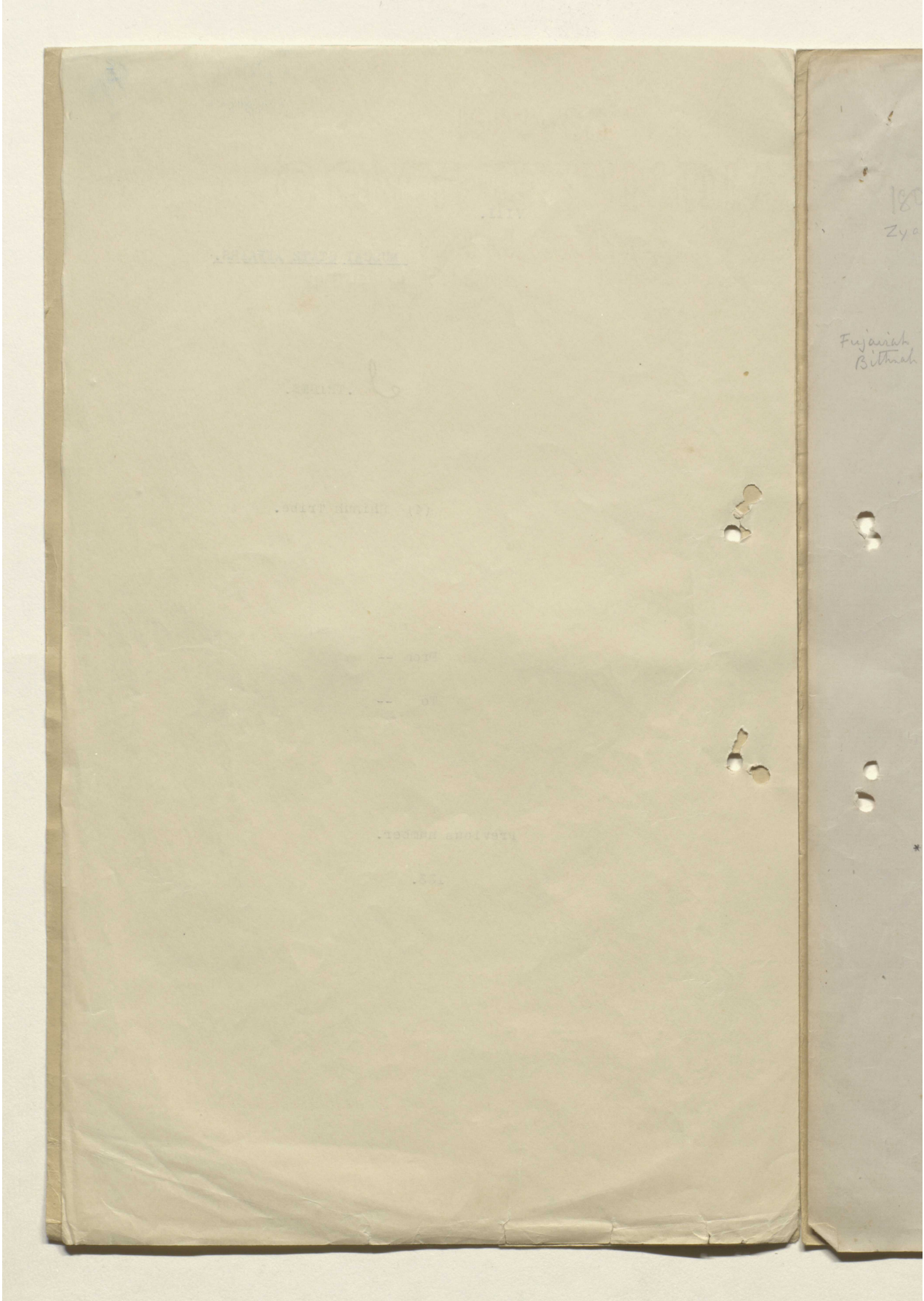


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢و] (٥٦/٣)



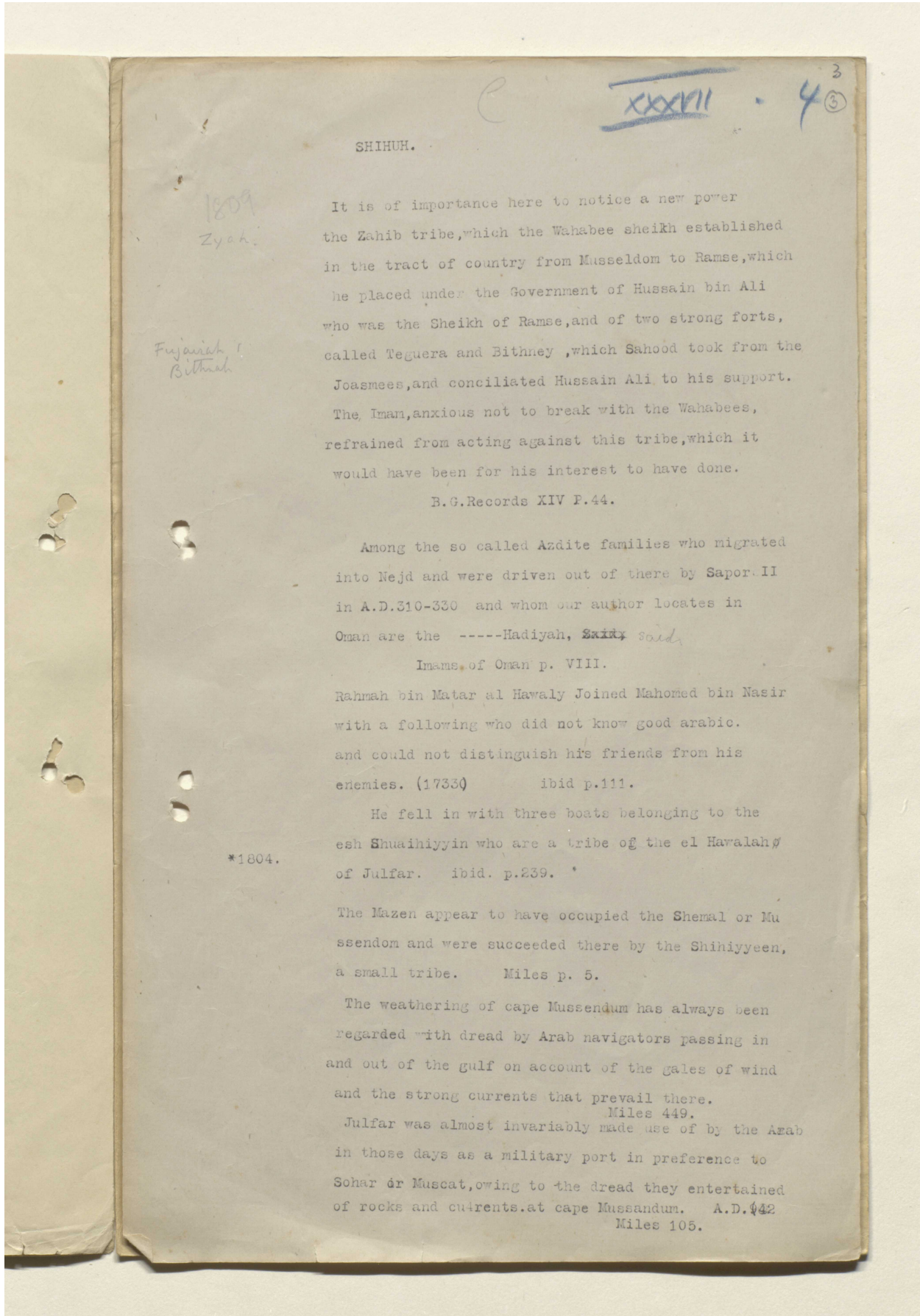


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢ظ] (٥٦/٤)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٣ و] (٥٦/٥)



SHIHUH.

It is of importance here to notice a new power the Zahib tribe, which the Wahabee sheikh established in the tract of country from Musseldom to Ramse, which he placed under the Government of Hussain bin Ali who was the Sheikh of Ramse, and of two strong forts, called Teguera and Bithney, which Sahoo took from the Joasmees, and conciliated Hussain Ali to his support. The Imam, anxious not to break with the Wahabees, refrained from acting against this tribe, which it would have been for his interest to have done.

B.G. Records XIV P. 44.

Among the so called Azdite families who migrated into Nejd and were driven out of there by Sapor. II in A.D. 310-330 and whom our author locates in Oman are the ----Hadiyah, ~~Said~~ Said

Imams of Oman p. VIII.

Rahmah bin Matar al Hawaly Joined Mahomed bin Nasir with a following who did not know good arabic. and could not distinguish his friends from his enemies. (1733) ibid p. 111.

He fell in with three boats belonging to the esh Shuahiyyin who are a tribe of the el Havalah of Julfar. ibid. p. 239.

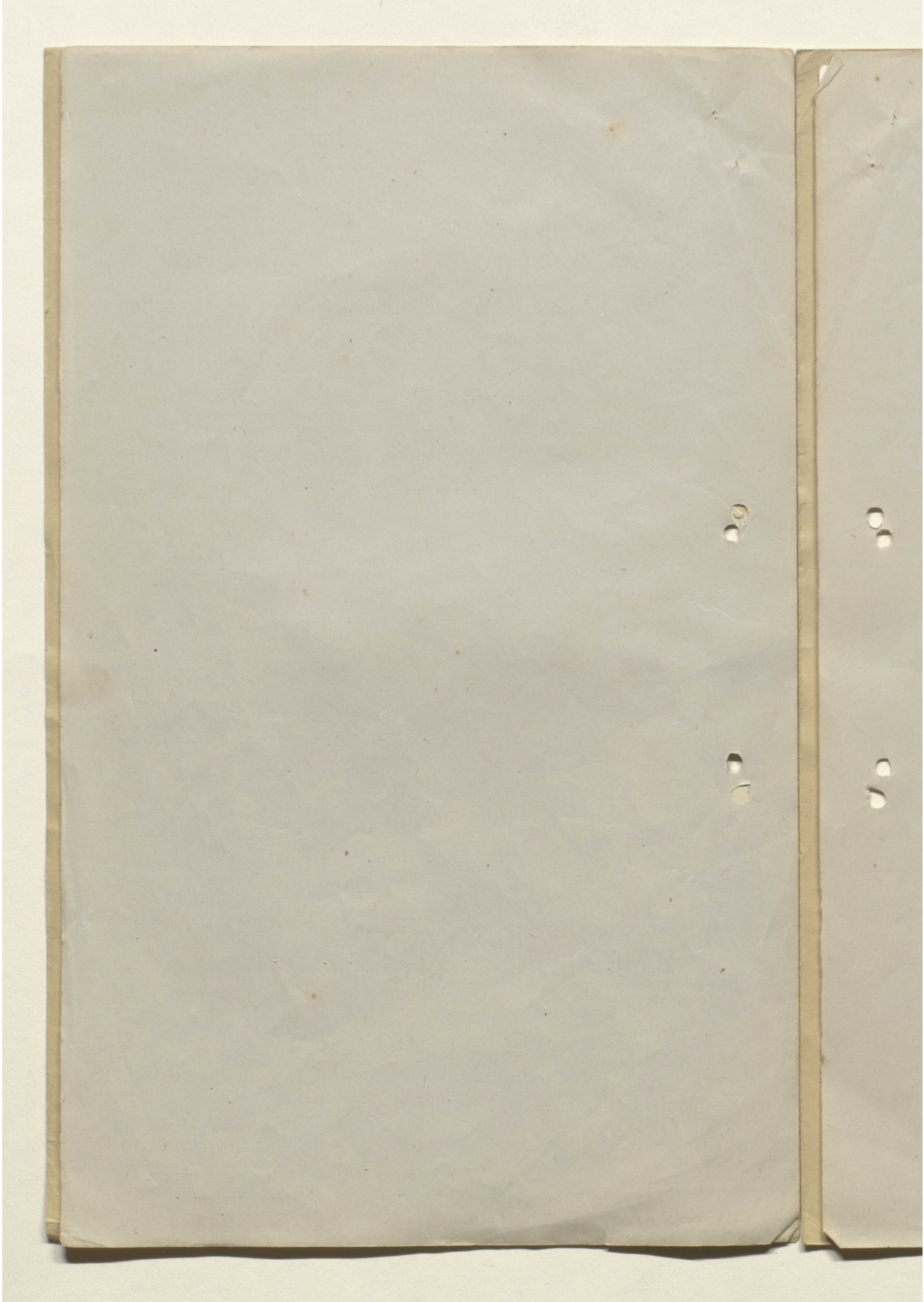
The Muzen appear to have occupied the Shemal or Mussendom and were succeeded there by the Shihiyyeen, a small tribe. Miles p. 5.

The weathering of cape Mussendum has always been regarded with dread by Arab navigators passing in and out of the gulf on account of the gales of wind and the strong currents that prevail there.

Miles 449.  
Julfar was almost invariably made use of by the Arab in those days as a military port in preference to Sohar or Muscat, owing to the dread they entertained of rocks and currents at cape Mussandum. A.D. 442 Miles 105.

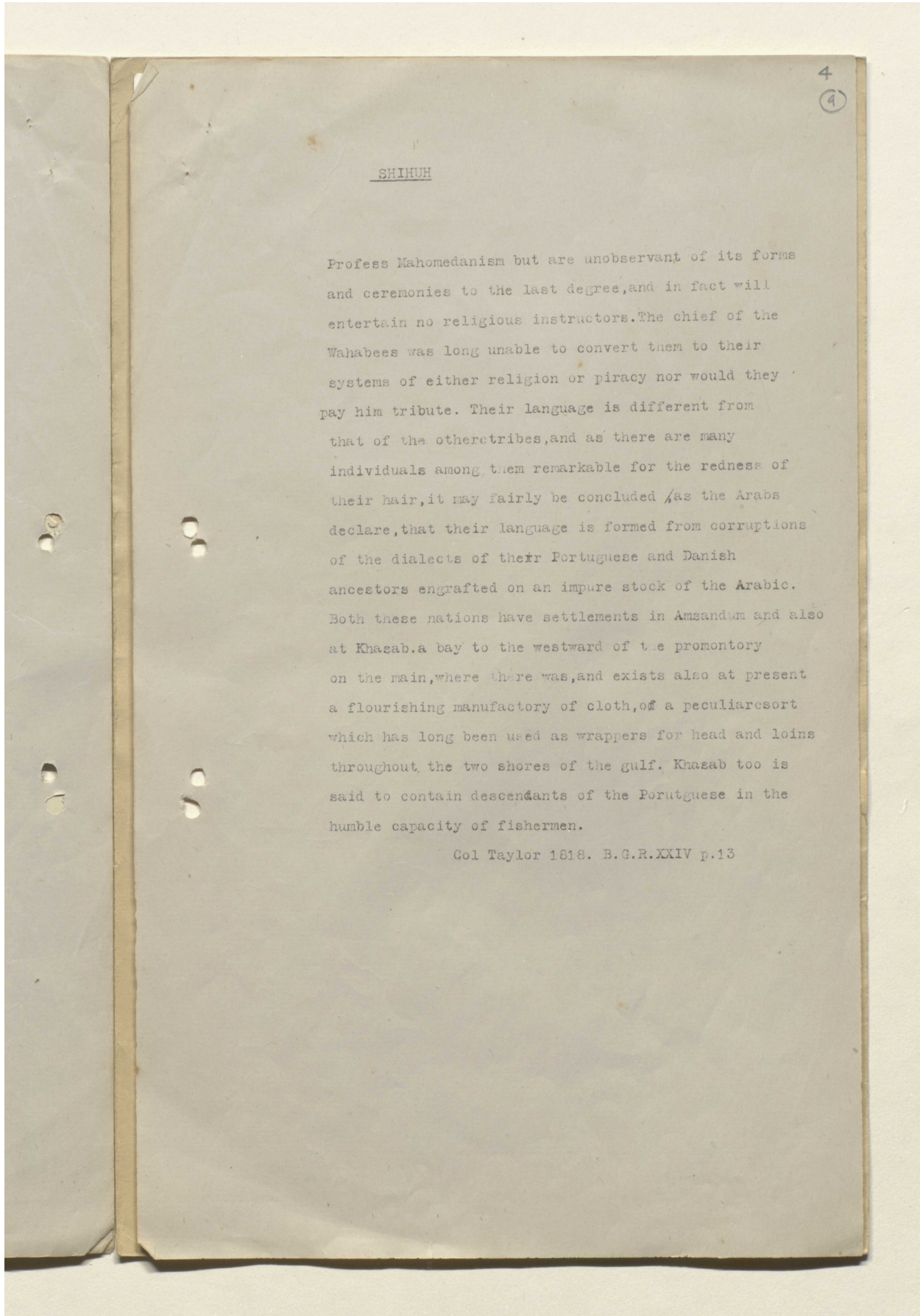
\*1804.

"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٣ظ] (٥٦/٦)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٤و] (٥٦/٧)



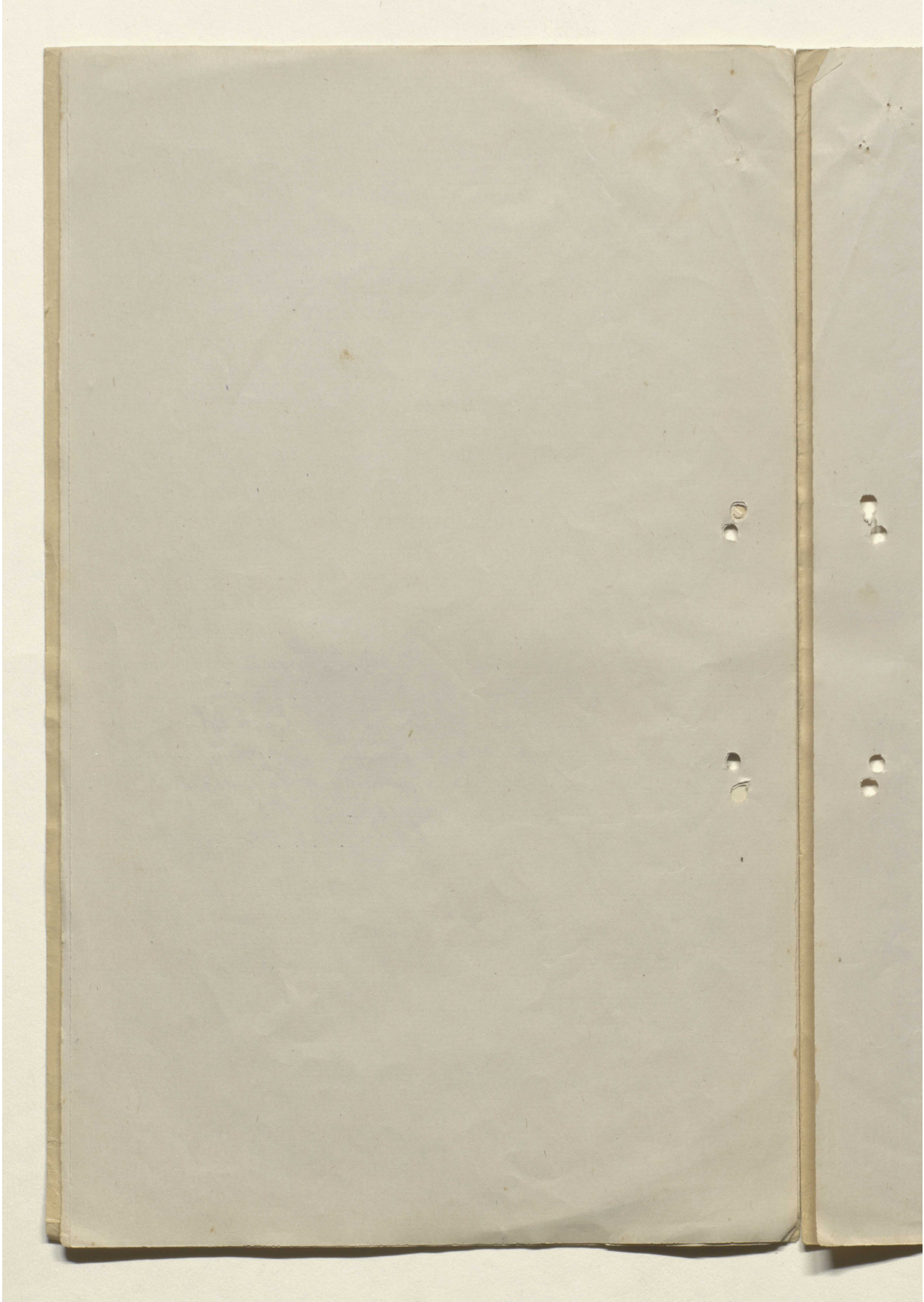
SHIHUH

Profess Mahomedanism but are unobservant of its forms and ceremonies to the last degree, and in fact will entertain no religious instructors. The chief of the Wahabees was long unable to convert them to their systems of either religion or piracy nor would they pay him tribute. Their language is different from that of the other tribes, and as there are many individuals among them remarkable for the redness of their hair, it may fairly be concluded, as the Arabs declare, that their language is formed from corruptions of the dialects of their Portuguese and Danish ancestors engrafted on an impure stock of the Arabic. Both these nations have settlements in Amsandum and also at Khasab, a bay to the westward of the promontory on the main, where there was, and exists also at present a flourishing manufactory of cloth, of a peculiar sort which has long been used as wrappers for head and loins throughout the two shores of the gulf. Khasab too is said to contain descendants of the Portuguese in the humble capacity of fishermen.

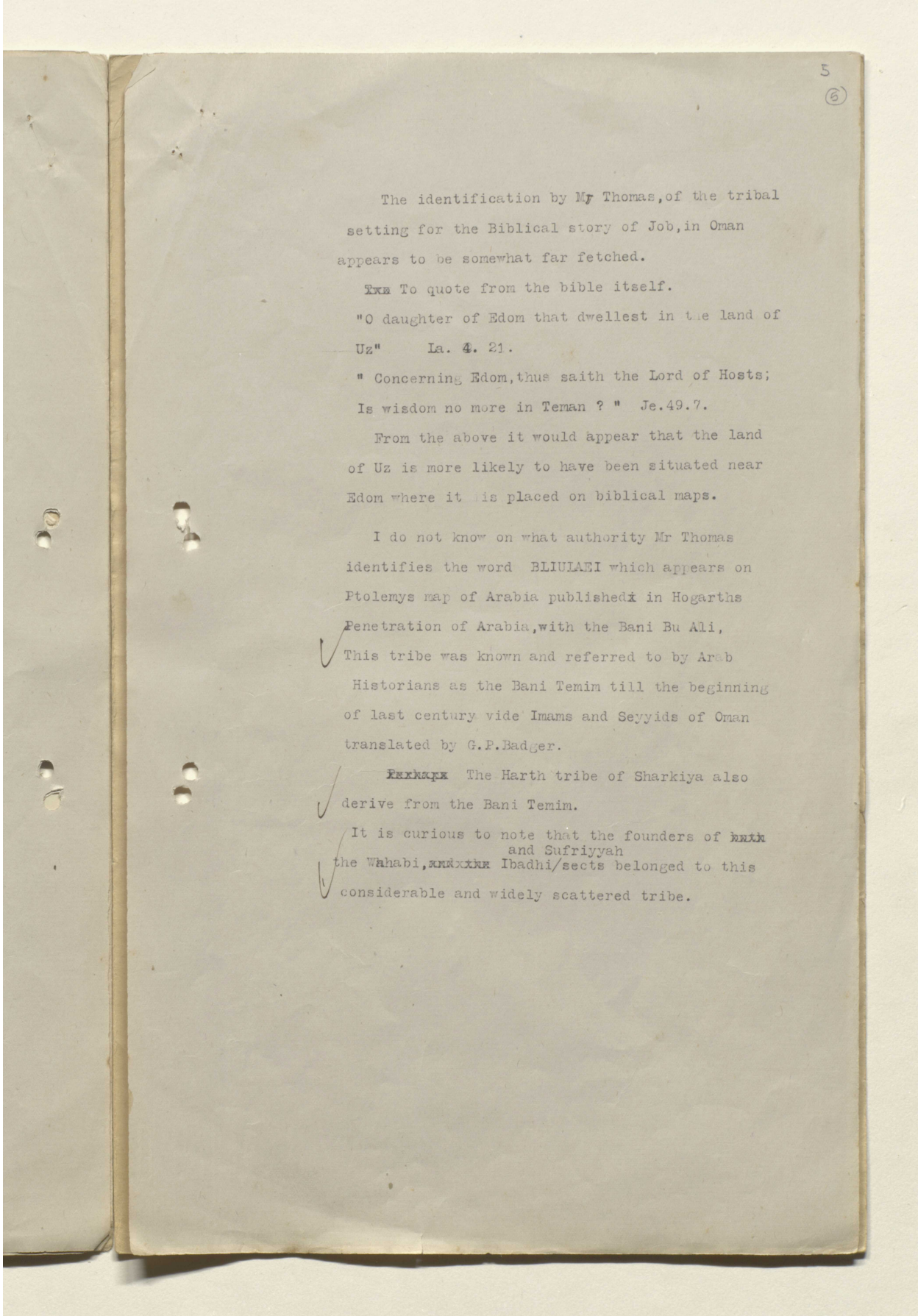
Col Taylor 1818. B.G.R.XXIV p.13



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٤ظ] (٥٦/٨)



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٥٦/٩]



The identification by Mr Thomas, of the tribal setting for the Biblical story of Job, in Oman appears to be somewhat far fetched.

~~Exe~~ To quote from the bible itself.

"O daughter of Edom that dwellest in the land of Uz" La. 4. 21.

" Concerning Edom, thus saith the Lord of Hosts; Is wisdom no more in Teman ? " Je.49.7.

From the above it would appear that the land of Uz is more likely to have been situated near Edom where it is placed on biblical maps.

I do not know on what authority Mr Thomas identifies the word BLIULAEI which appears on Ptolemy's map of Arabia published in Hogarth's Penetration of Arabia, with the Bani Bu Ali, This tribe was known and referred to by Arab Historians as the Bani Temim till the beginning of last century vide Imams and Seyyids of Oman translated by G.P.Badger.

~~Exe~~ The Harth tribe of Sharkiya also derive from the Bani Temim.

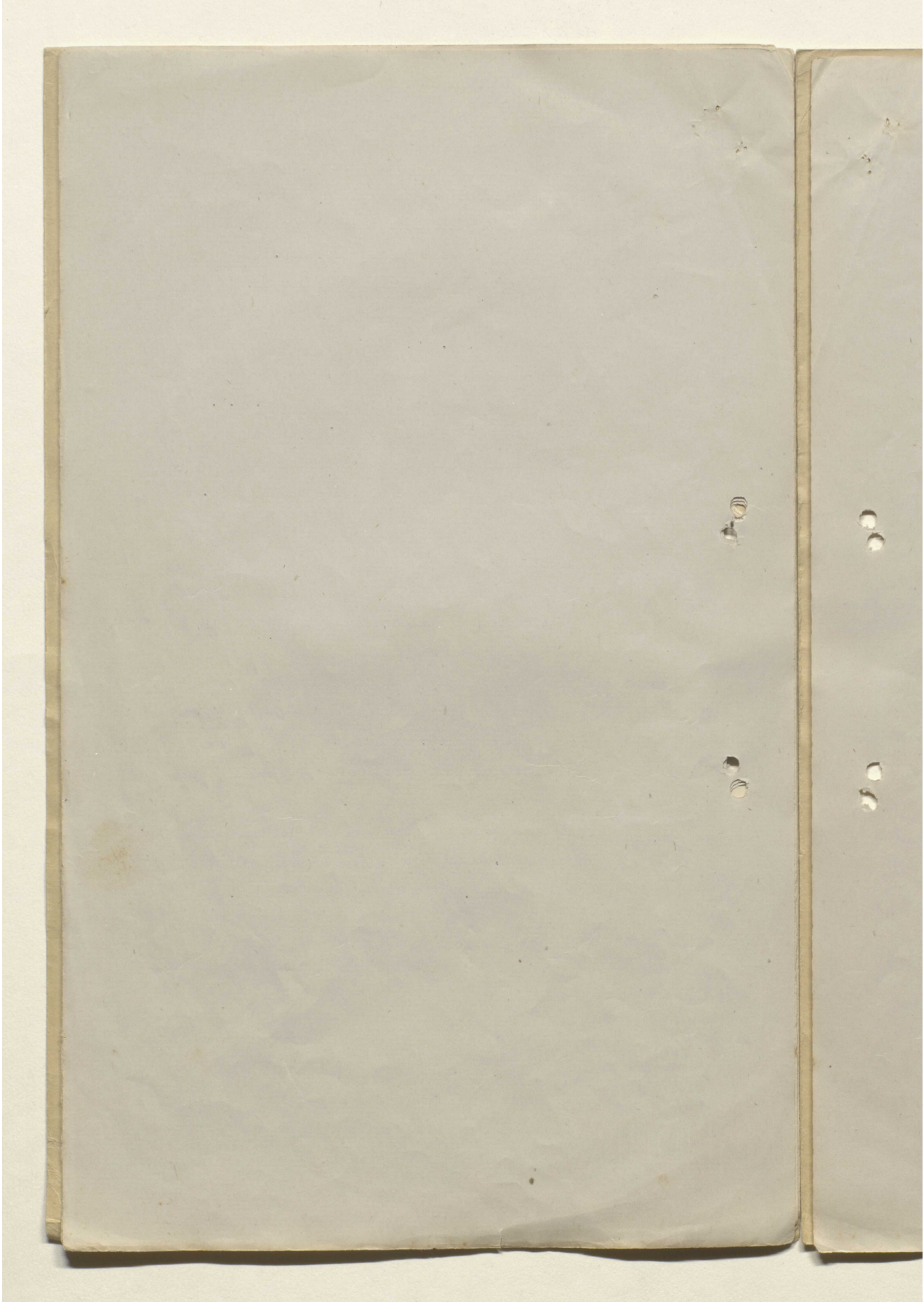
It is curious to note that the founders of ~~Exe~~ and Sufriyyah the Wahabi, ~~Exe~~ Ibadhi/sects belonged to this considerable and widely scattered tribe.

5

(6)

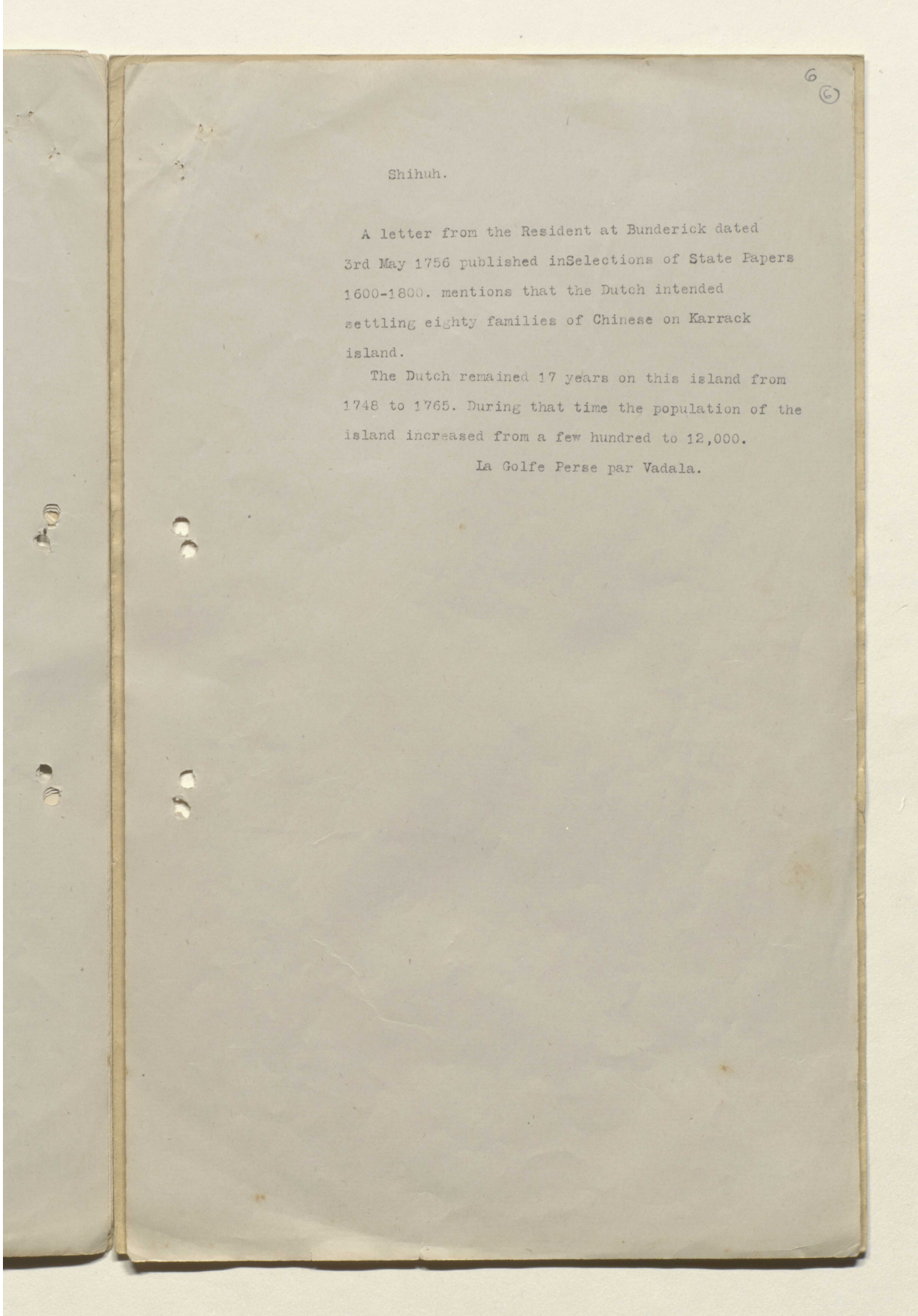


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٥٥ظ] (٥٦/١٠)

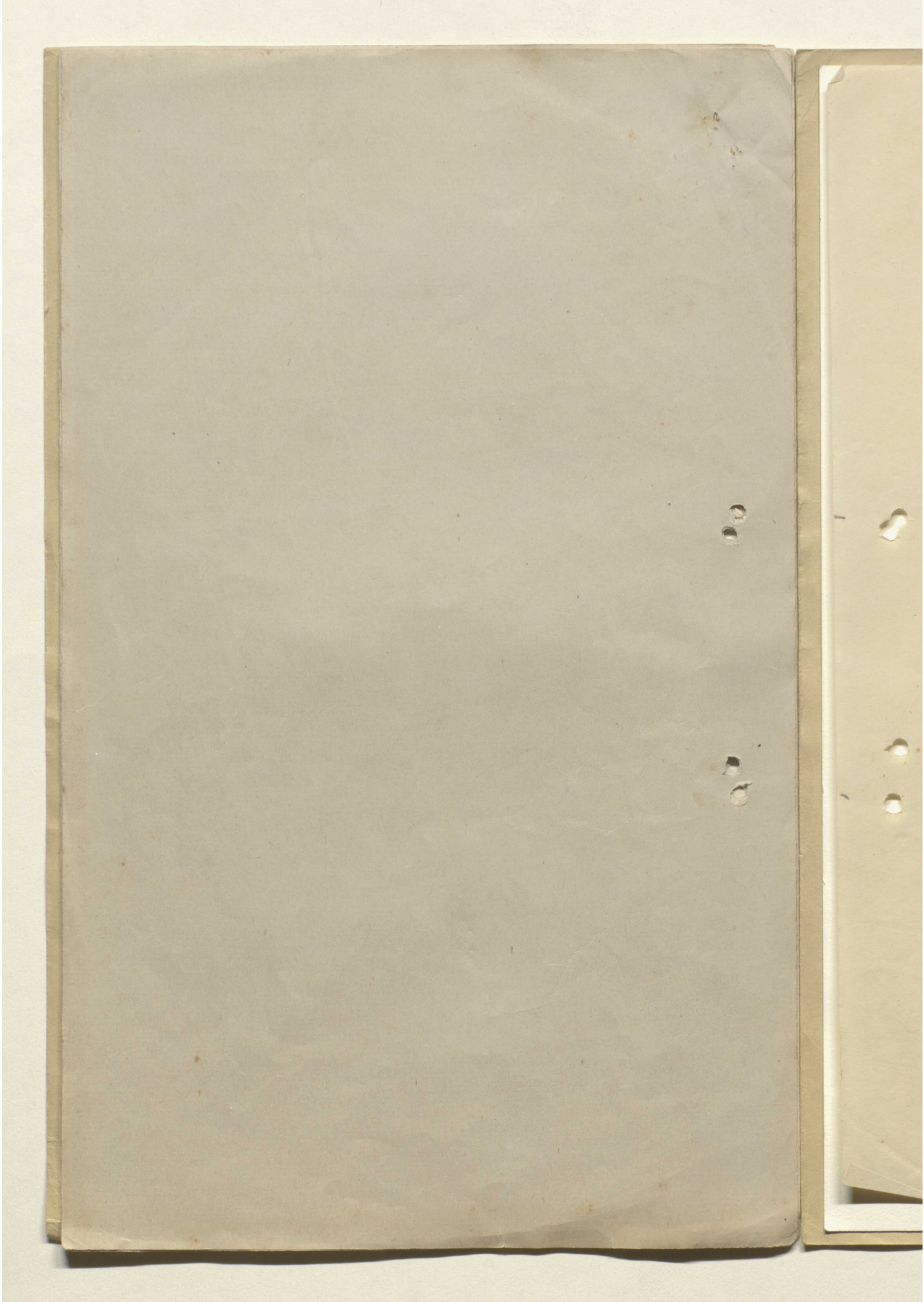




"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٦و] (٥٦/١١)

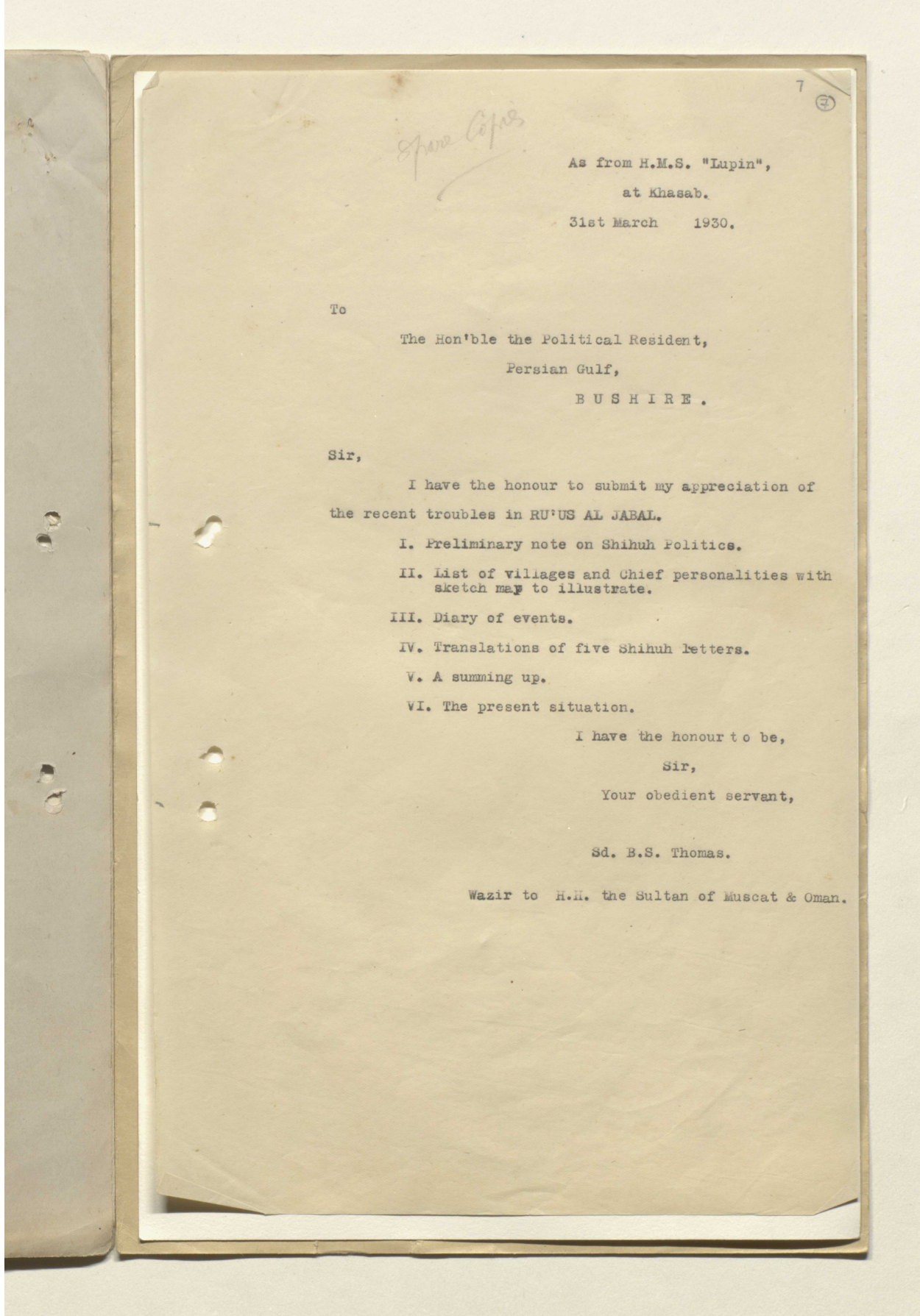


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٦ظ] (٥٦/١٢)



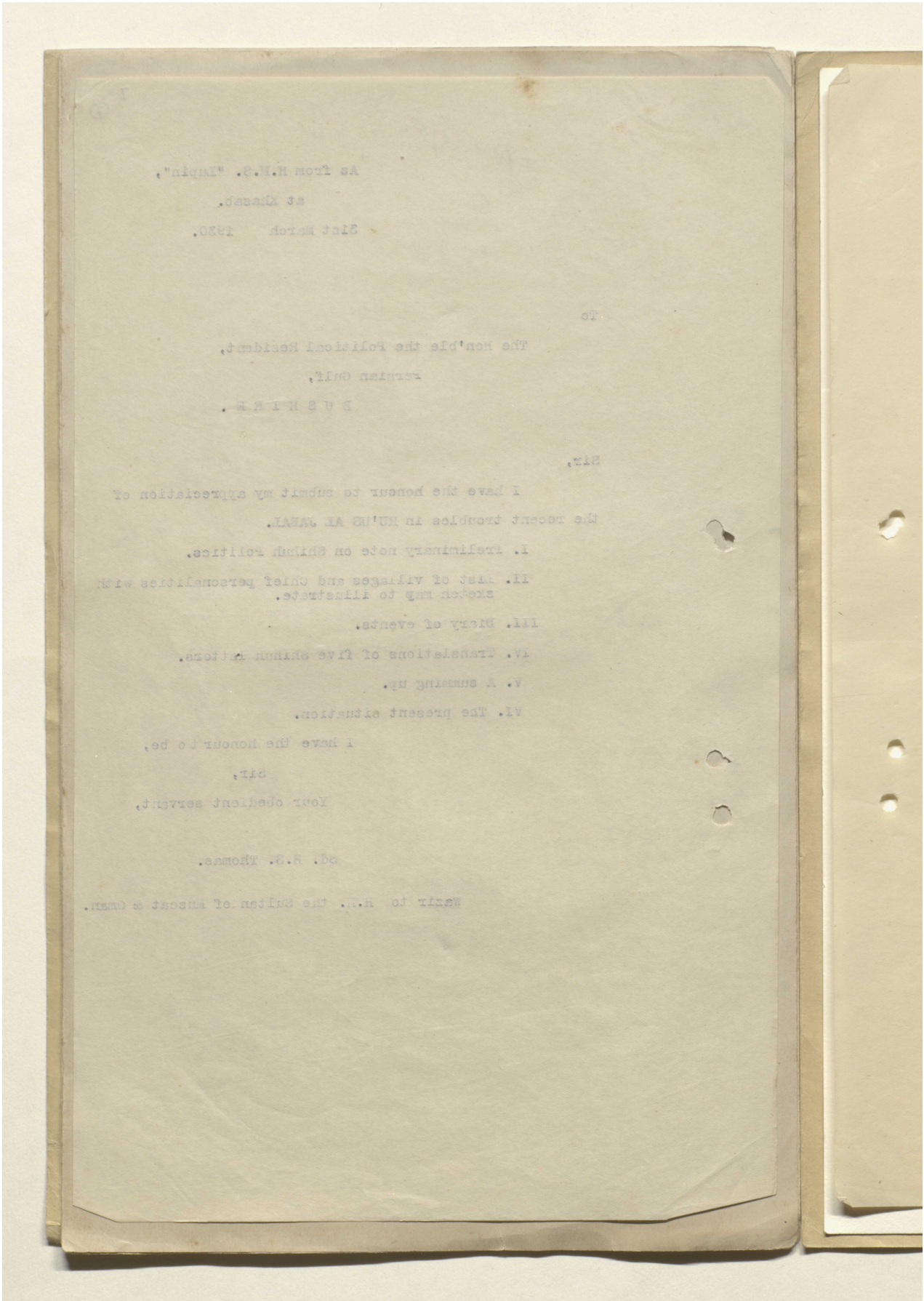


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٧] [٥٦/١٣]

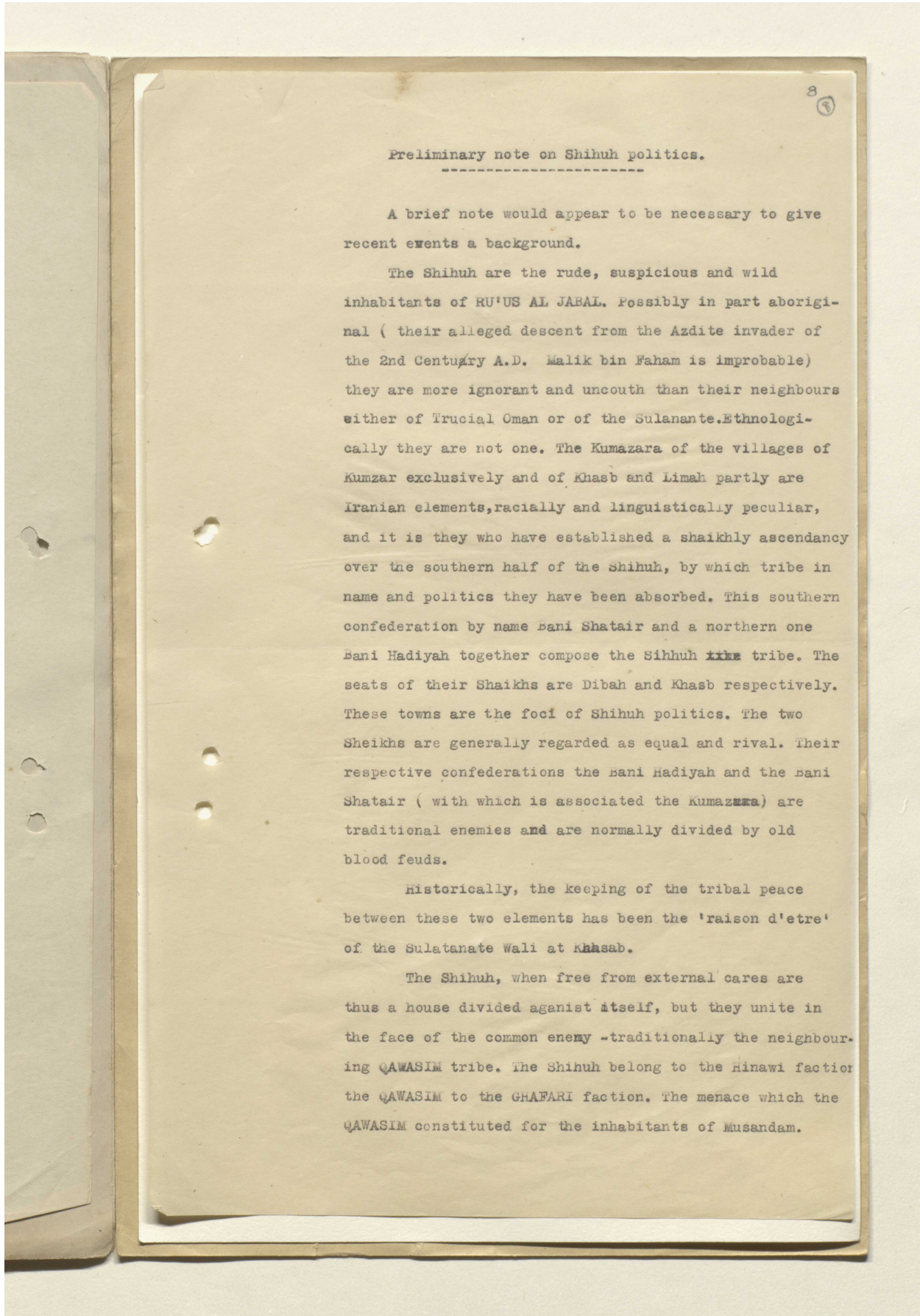




"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٧ظ] (٥٦/١٤)

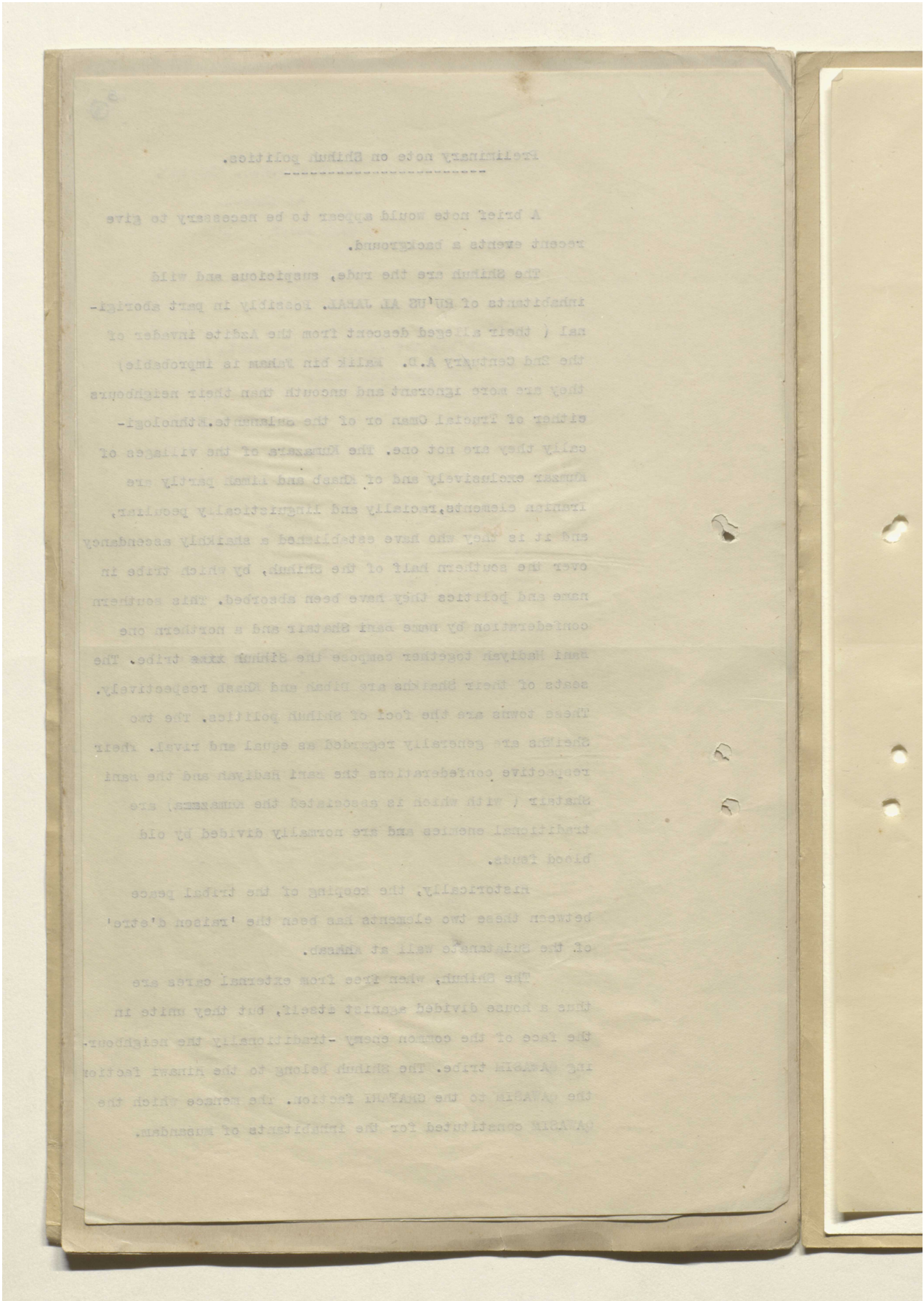








"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٨ظ] (٥٦/١٦)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٩] (٥٦/١٧)

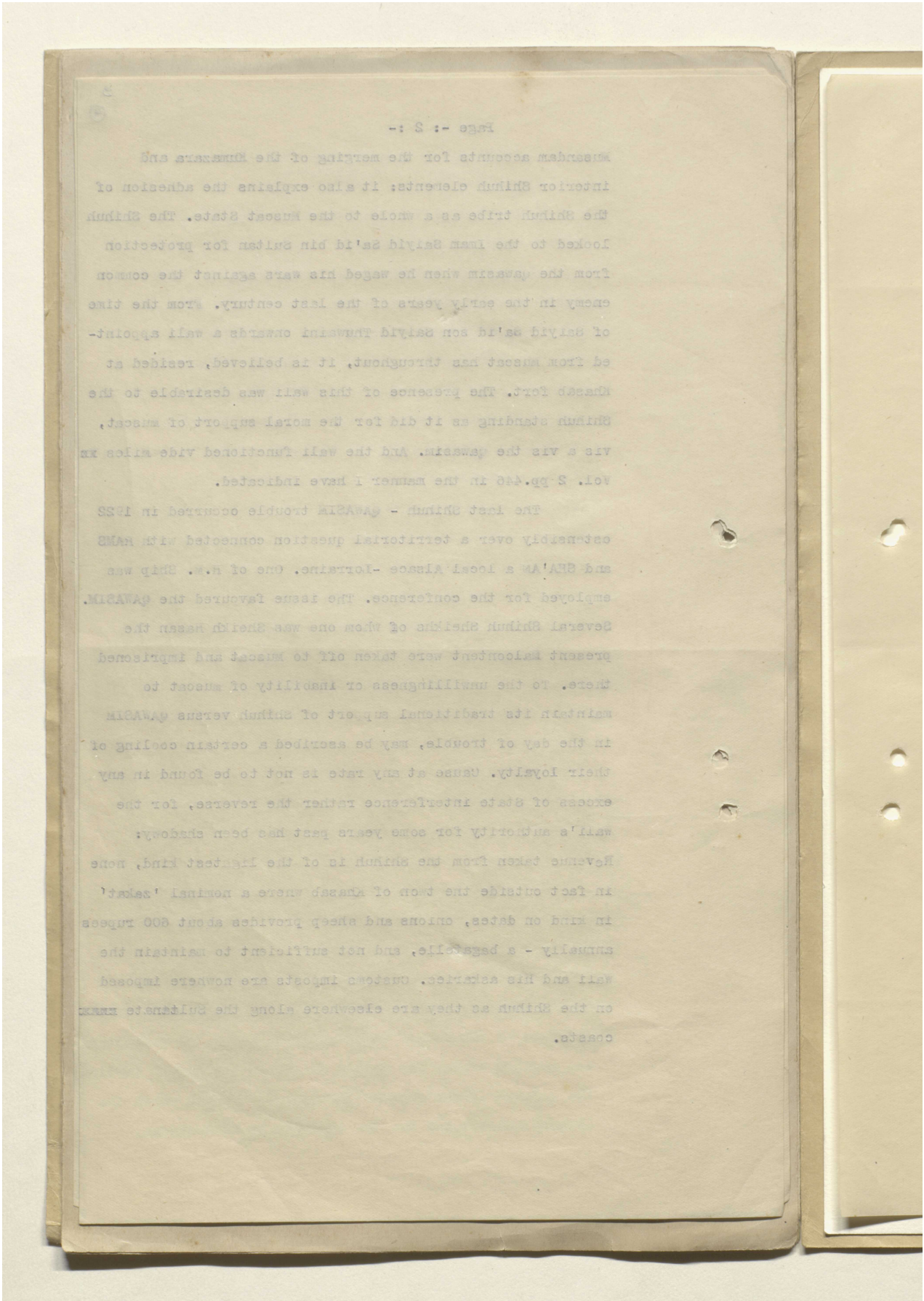
Page -: 2 :-

Musandam accounts for the merging of the Kumazara and interior Shihuh elements: it also explains the adhesion of the Shihuh tribe as a whole to the Muscat State. The Shihuh looked to the Imam Saiyid Sa'id bin Sultan for protection from the Qawasim when he waged his wars against the common enemy in the early years of the last century. From the time of Saiyid Sa'id son Saiyid Thuwaini onwards a wali appointed from Muscat has throughout, it is believed, resided at Khasab fort. The presence of this wali was desirable to the Shihuh standing as it did for the moral support of Muscat, vis a vis the Qawasim. And the wali functioned vide Miles ~~XX~~ Vol. 2 pp.446 in the manner I have indicated.

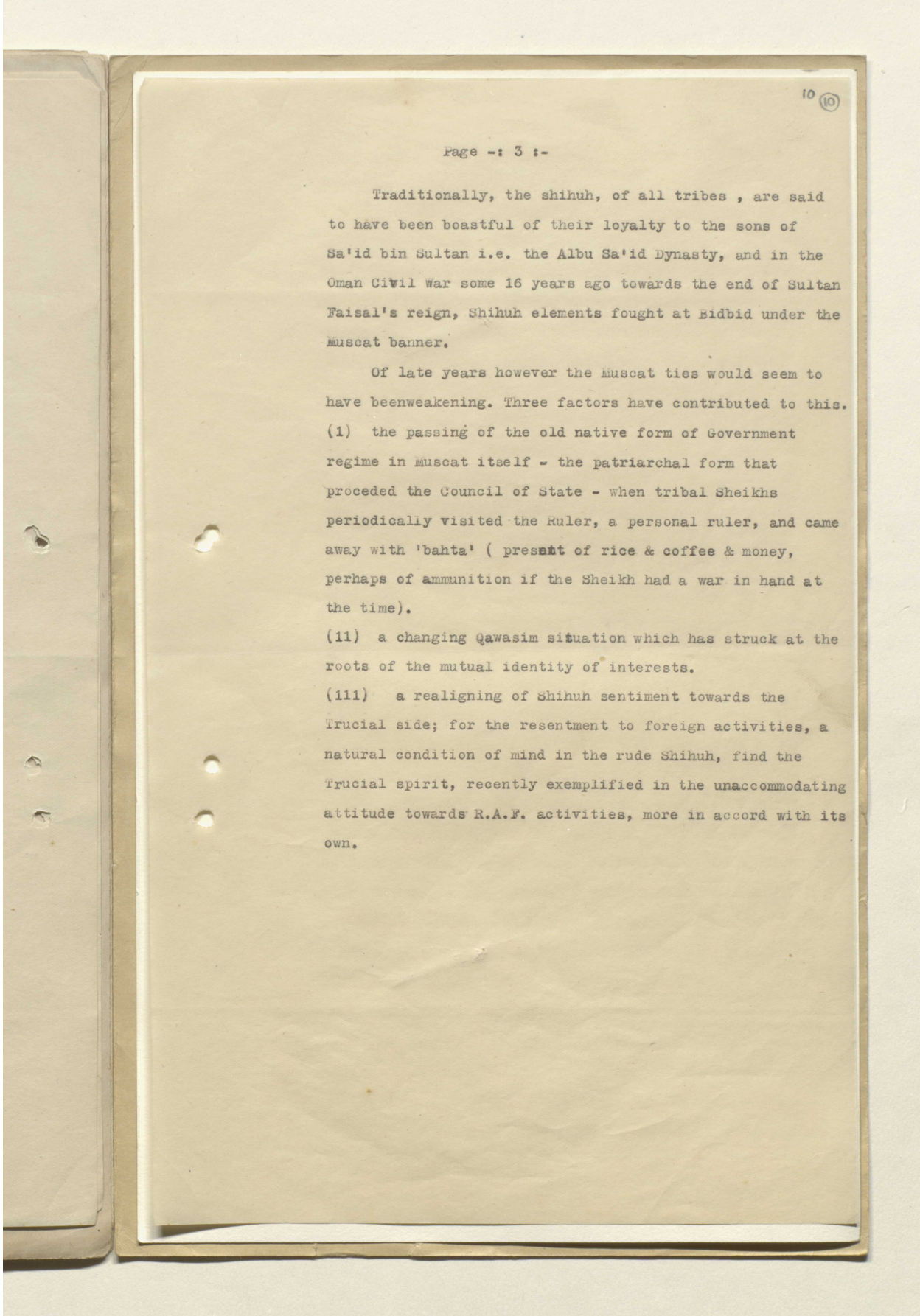
The last Shihuh - QAWASIM trouble occurred in 1922 ostensibly over a territorial question connected with RAMS and SHA'AM a local Alsace -Lorraine. One of H.M. Ship was employed for the conference. The issue favoured the QAWASIM. Several Shihuh Sheikhs of whom one was Sheikh Hasan the present Malcontent were taken off to Muscat and imprisoned there. To the unwillingness or inability of Muscat to maintain its traditional support of Shihuh versus QAWASIM in the day of trouble, may be ascribed a certain cooling of their loyalty. Cause at any rate is not to be found in any excess of State interference rather the reverse, for the wali's authority for some years past has been shadowy: Revenue taken from the Shihuh is of the lightest kind, none in fact outside the town of khasab where a nominal 'zakat' in kind on dates, onions and sheep provides about 600 rupees annually - a bagatelle, and not sufficient to maintain the wali and his askaries. Customs imposts are nowhere imposed on the Shihuh as they are elsewhere along the Sultanate ~~XXXX~~ coasts.



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٩ ظ] (٥٦/١٨)

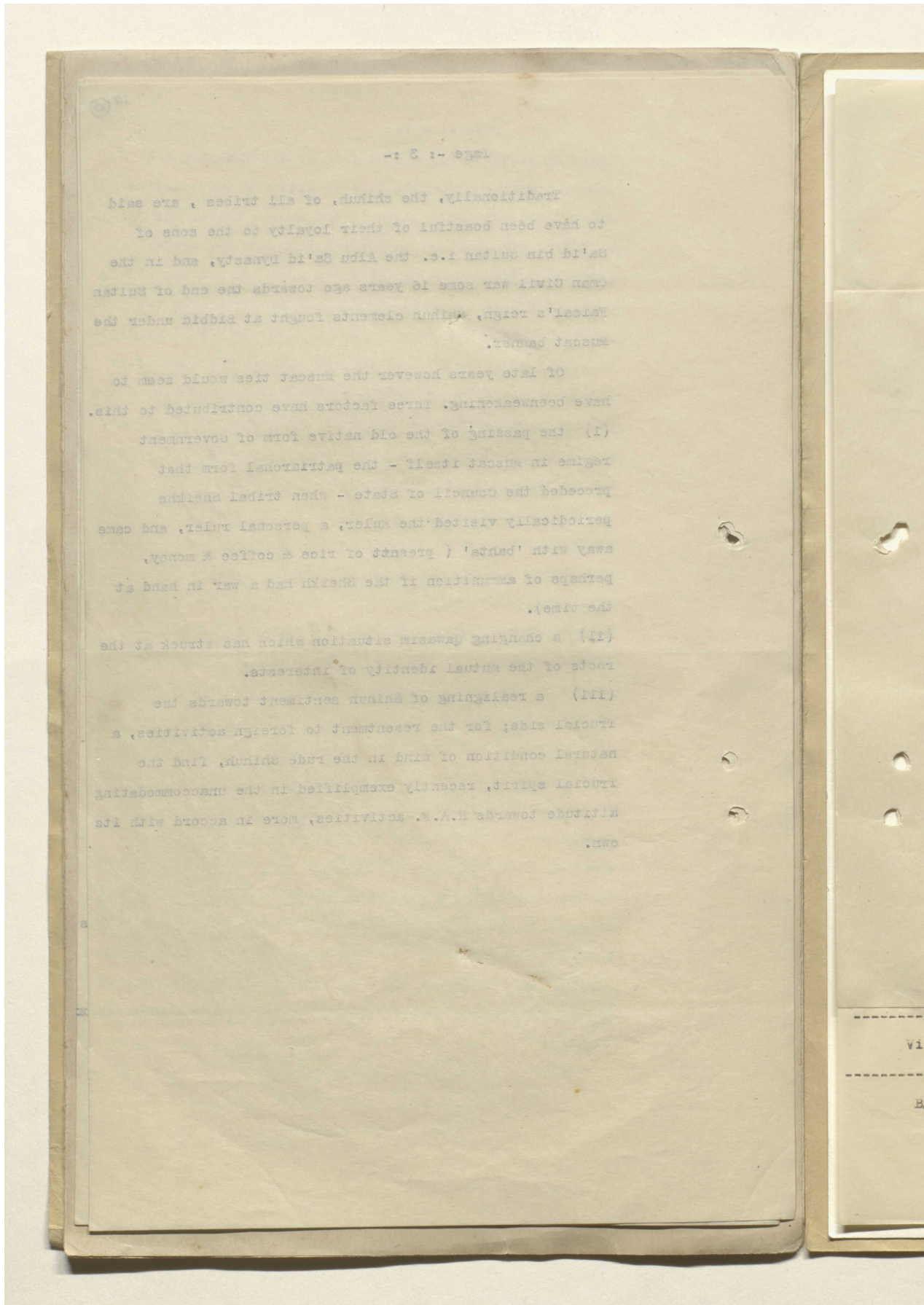






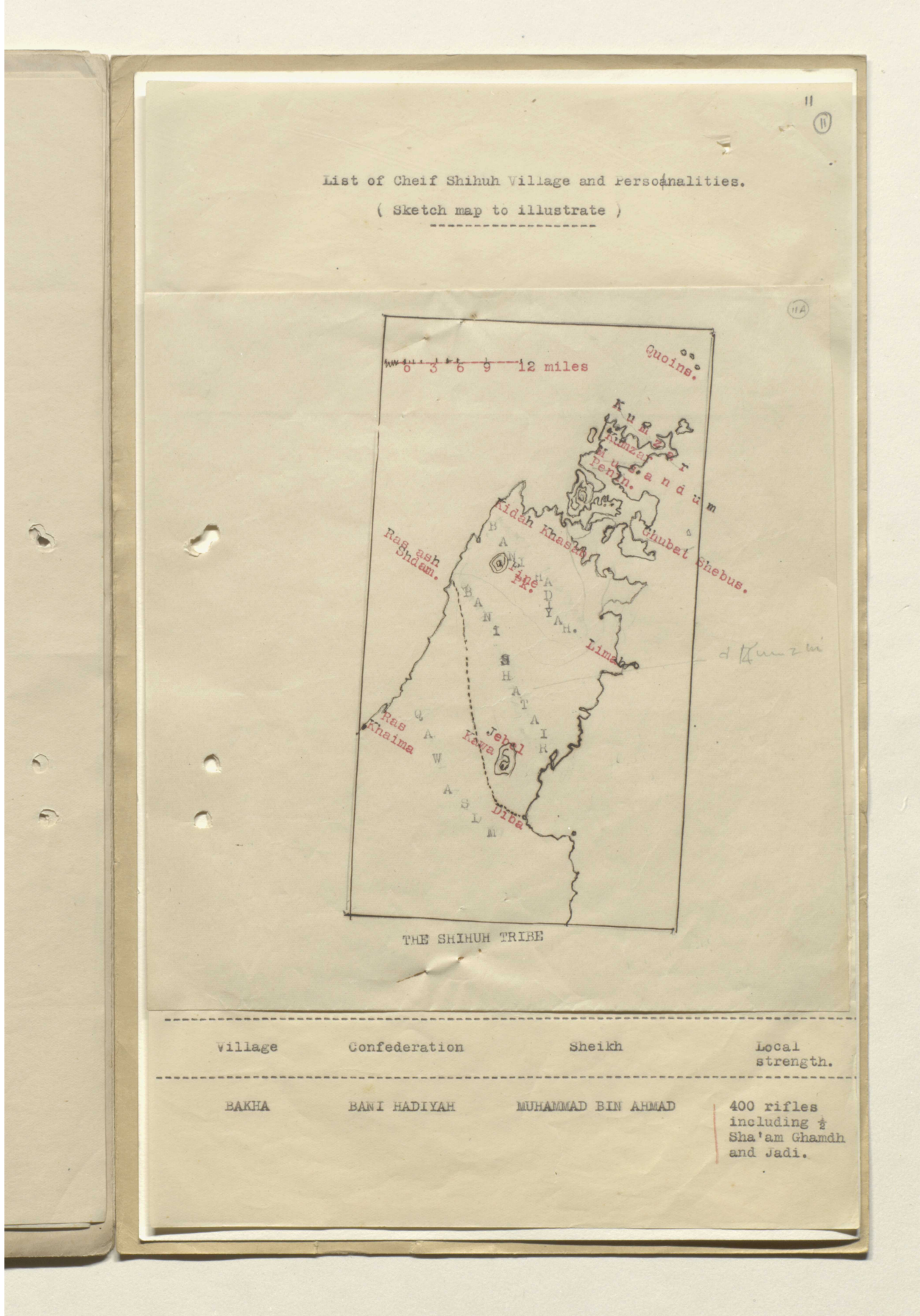


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [١٠ ظ] (٥٦/٢٠)



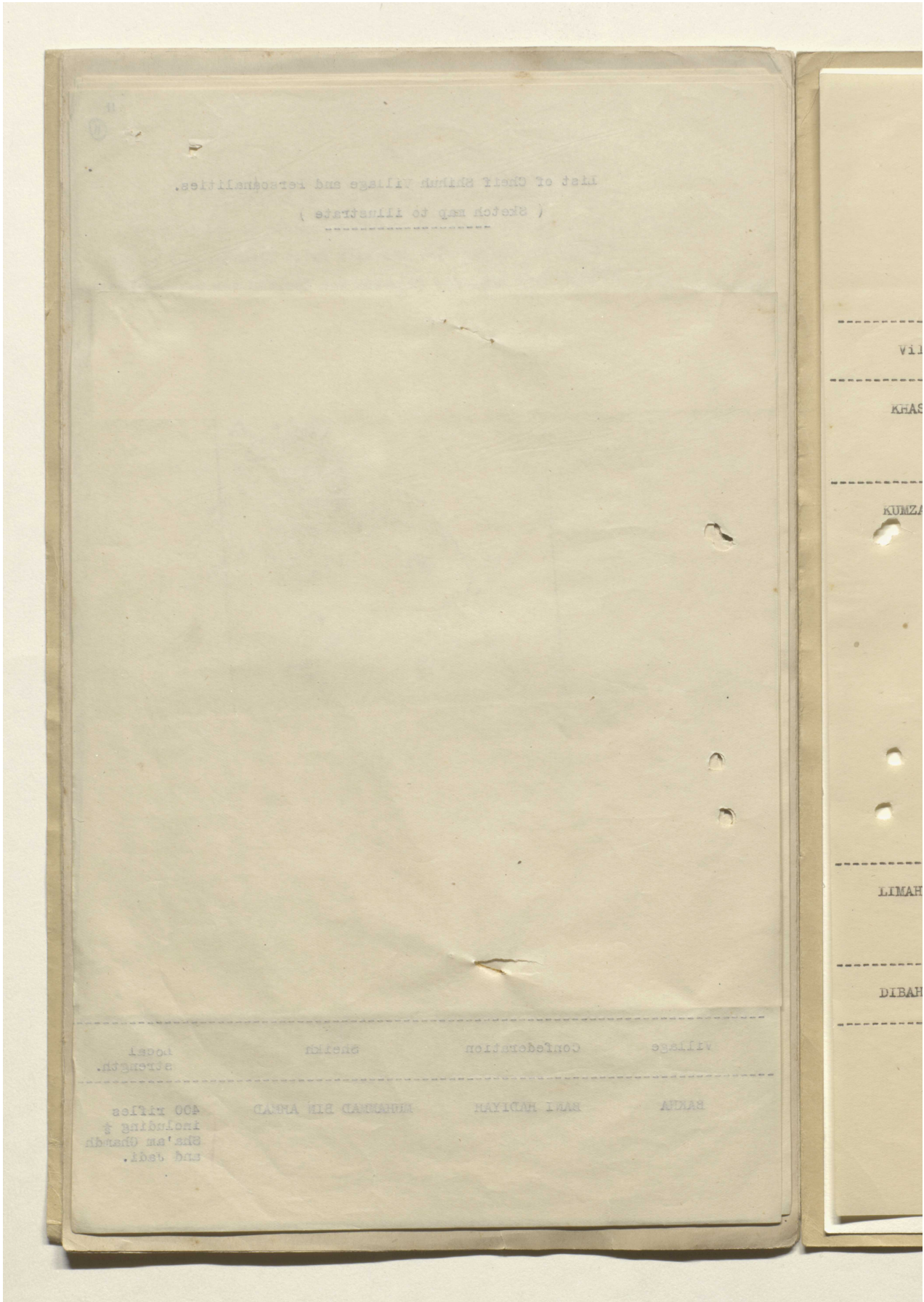


خريطة مبدئية لشمال شرق عُمان [١١] [٢/١]





خريطة مبدئية لشمال شرق عُمان [١١ ظ] (٢/٢)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [١٢] [٥٦/٢٣]

12  
(12)

Page --: 2 :-

Sheikh Muhammad is unquestioned master of bakha though three nephews of importance live with him Ahmad, Abdullah and Sulaiman all aulad Muhammad. One of these would be a probable candidate for Khasab if it were vacant as Sheikh Hasan is only survivor of Sheikhly house of khasab. One of these nephews Ahmad bin Muhammad is in close personal touch with Sheikh Hasan of khasab. he was reported to be intriguing last year to remove his uncle Sheikh Muhammad of bakha in order to succeed him. Sheikh Muhammad and Sheikh Hasan of khasab are not believed to be in friendly terms though they belong to the bani nadiyah confederation.

Village	Confederation	Sheikh	Local strength.
KHASAB	BANI HADIYAH	SHEIKH HASAN bin MUHAMMAD See footnote.	1200 rifles.
KUMZAR	KUMAZARA ( the Sheikhly house of Bani SHATAIR)	(a) Sheikh Muhammad Mahdi. (b) Sheikh Abdullah bin Sultan. (c) Muhammad bin Hilal. (d) Zaid bin Yasir.	500 rifles.

Note.

Four Sheikhs of Kumazara - a poor spiritless people who own perhaps one third of the date gardens of Khasab where they come in the summer - possess a fort on the east side of Khasab ; are the hereditary enemies of the bani hadiyah of the town whom they fear. Sheikh Muhammad mahdi ( 60 ) with the strongest following ( nearly one half of the tribe ) is loyal to the Muscat connection. Abdullah bin Sultan ( 60 ) in close touch with Sheikh Salah of Dibah, is his rival in the tribe. Muhammad bin Hilal ( 40 ) is the most enlightened of a poor lot and a frequent visitor to the Trucial Coast. He is however not trusted. Zaid bin Yasir ( 24 ) a Sheik in name but is young and without much influence.

LIMAH	‡ Bani Hadiyah	Almur bin Ali ( deceased )	50 rifles.
	‡ KUMAZARA	Muhammad bin Saraim.	70 "
DIBAH	Bani Shatair	Salah bin Muhammad See footnote.	2000 "

Footnote.

The outstanding personalities of the Shihuh are  
(a) Sheikh Hasan bin Muhammad, the paramount Sheikh of the bani nadiyah confederation who lives at khasab.  
(b) Sheikh Salah bin Muhammad ( a Kumazari ) the paramount Sheikh of the Bani Shatair confederation who lives at Dibah.



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢١ ظ] (٤/٢٤/٥٦)

Page :- 3 :-

Shahin mentioned as unquestioned master of Bahra, though three reports of importance have with him Ahmad, Abdulla and Sulaiman all listed mentioned. One of these would be a possible candidate for Bahra if it were assumed as Shahin Hassan is only survivor of Bahra's house of Ahmad. One of these reports Ahmad bin Muhammad is in close personal touch with Shahin Hassan of Bahra. He was reported to be migrating last year to Bahra and to have taken Ahmad bin Muhammad of Bahra in order to succeed him. Shahin Hassan and Ahmad Hassan of Bahra are not believed to be in friendly terms though they belong to the same Bahra confederation.

Local strength	Shahin	Confederation	Village
1200 rifles.	SHAHIN MUHAMMAD BIN MUHAMMAD	BANI HADYAH	KHARAB
See footnote.			
300 rifles.	(a) Shahin Muhammad Bahri (b) Shahin Abdulla bin Sulaiman (c) Muhammad bin Hisham (d) Said bin Yassar.	MUHAMMAD (the Bahri) House of Bahri (SHAHIN)	MUMBAR

Note:

Four Shihab of Khawara - a poor spiritless people who own perhaps one third of the date gardens of Bahra more they come in the summer - possess a fort on the east side of Bahra. The hereditary enemies of the Bahri Bahri of Bahra are the Bahri Bahri. Their numbers are (60) with their town when they form. Their numbers are (60) with the Bahri Bahri following (nearly one half of the Bahri Bahri) to the Bahri Bahri. Abdulla bin Sulaiman (60) in close touch with Shahin Hassan of Bahra. In his rival in the Bahri Bahri (60) is the most enlightened of the Bahri Bahri and a frequent visitor to the Bahri Bahri. He is however not trusted. Said bin Yassar (SA) a Turk in name but is young and without much influence.

80 rifles.	Almur bin Ali (deceased)	† Bahri Bahri	LIMAN
70 "	Muhammad bin Bahri	† MUHAMMAD	
300 "	Shahin bin Muhammad See footnote.	Bani Hadyah	DIBAH

Footnote:

The outstanding personalities of the Bahri Bahri are (a) Shahin Hassan bin Muhammad, the Bahri Bahri of the Bahri Bahri confederation who lives at Bahra. (b) Shahin Hassan bin Muhammad (a Khawara), the Bahri Bahri of the Bahri Bahri confederation who lives at Bahra.



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [١٣ و] (٥٦/٢٥)

13

(13)

Page -: 3 :-

Both are men of strength and standing in their tribe. Both are limited in outlook fanatical. Both are ambitious.

Sheikh Hasn bin Muhammad of Khasab is a man of about 32 heavily built - rather boorish stupid in conversation but resolute in action. He succeeded his wiser uncle Sa'id bin Sulaiman some four years ago and from the first showed himself vain and independent. Made a practice of not calling on H.M. ships and when the Sultan paid a visit to Khasab two years ago did not come off to the ship and then delayed an hour before coming to make his call at the fort. When Saiyid Sa'id the present President of the Council came on visit in the early part of this year the Sheikh did not bother to come and pay his respects to all. Sheikh Hasan is traditionally the enemy of Sheikh Salah but entered into agreement ~~with~~ with him for presenting a solid front to protect their supposed mutual interests in the Ormonde incident. He is traditionally in alliance with Bakha and opposed to Kumzar. He married a daughter of the late Sheikh of Limah by whose recent death he is said to have inherited considerable property at Limah. He is well

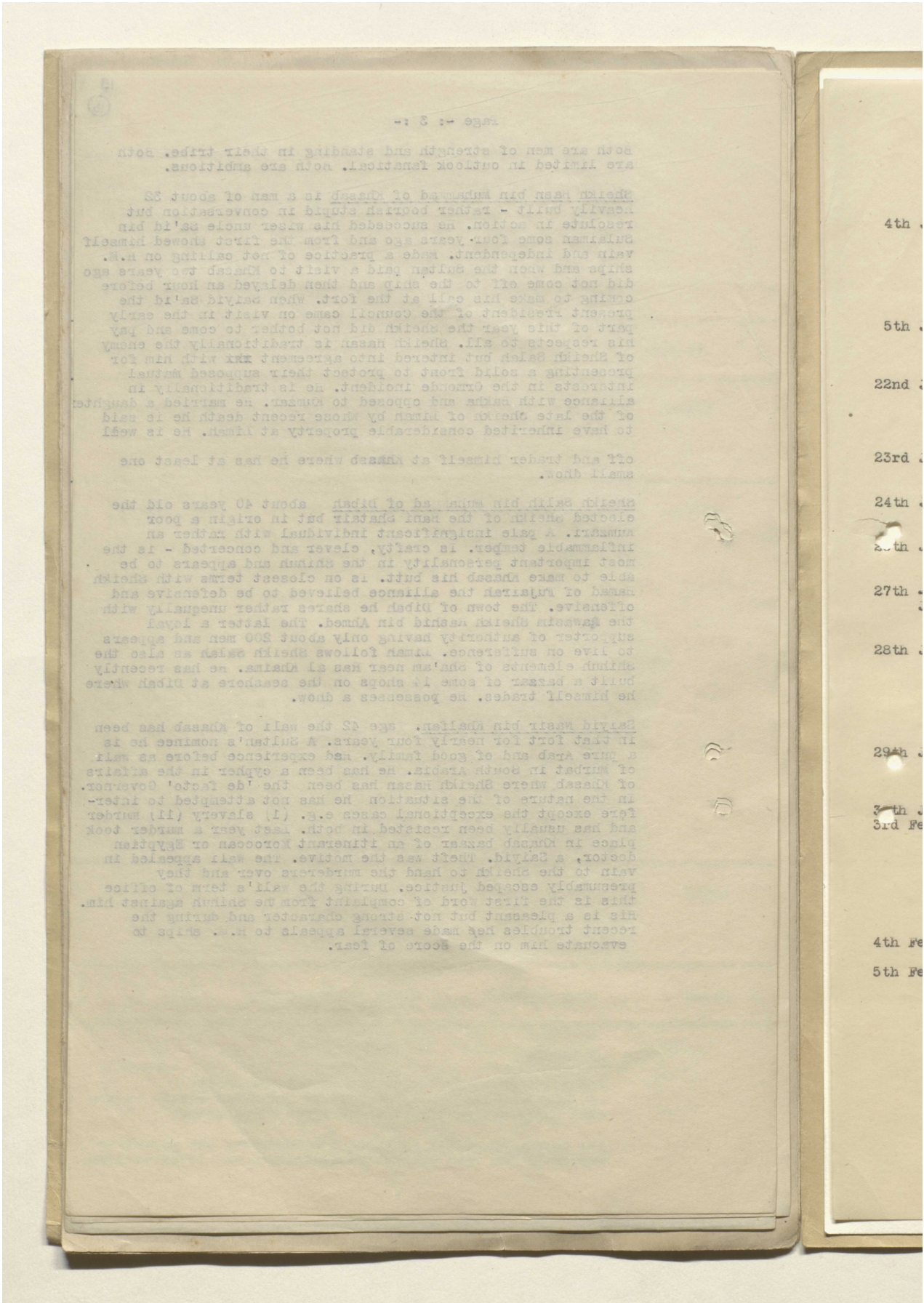
off and trader himself at Khasab where he has at least one small dhow.

Sheikh Salih bin Muhammad of Dibah about 40 years old the elected Sheikh of the bani Shatair but in origin a poor Kumzari. A pale insignificant individual with rather an inflammable temper. Is crafty, clever and concerted - is the most important personality in the Shihuh and appears to be able to make Khasab his butt. Is on closest terms with Sheikh Hamad of Fujairah the alliance believed to be defensive and offensive. The town of Dibah he shares rather unequally with the Qawasim Sheikh Ashid bin Ahmed. The latter a loyal supporter of authority having only about 200 men and appears to live on sufferance. Limah follows Sheikh Salah as also the Shihuh elements of Sha'am near Ras al Khaima. He has recently built a bazaar of some 14 shops on the seashore at Dibah where he himself trades. He possesses a dhow.

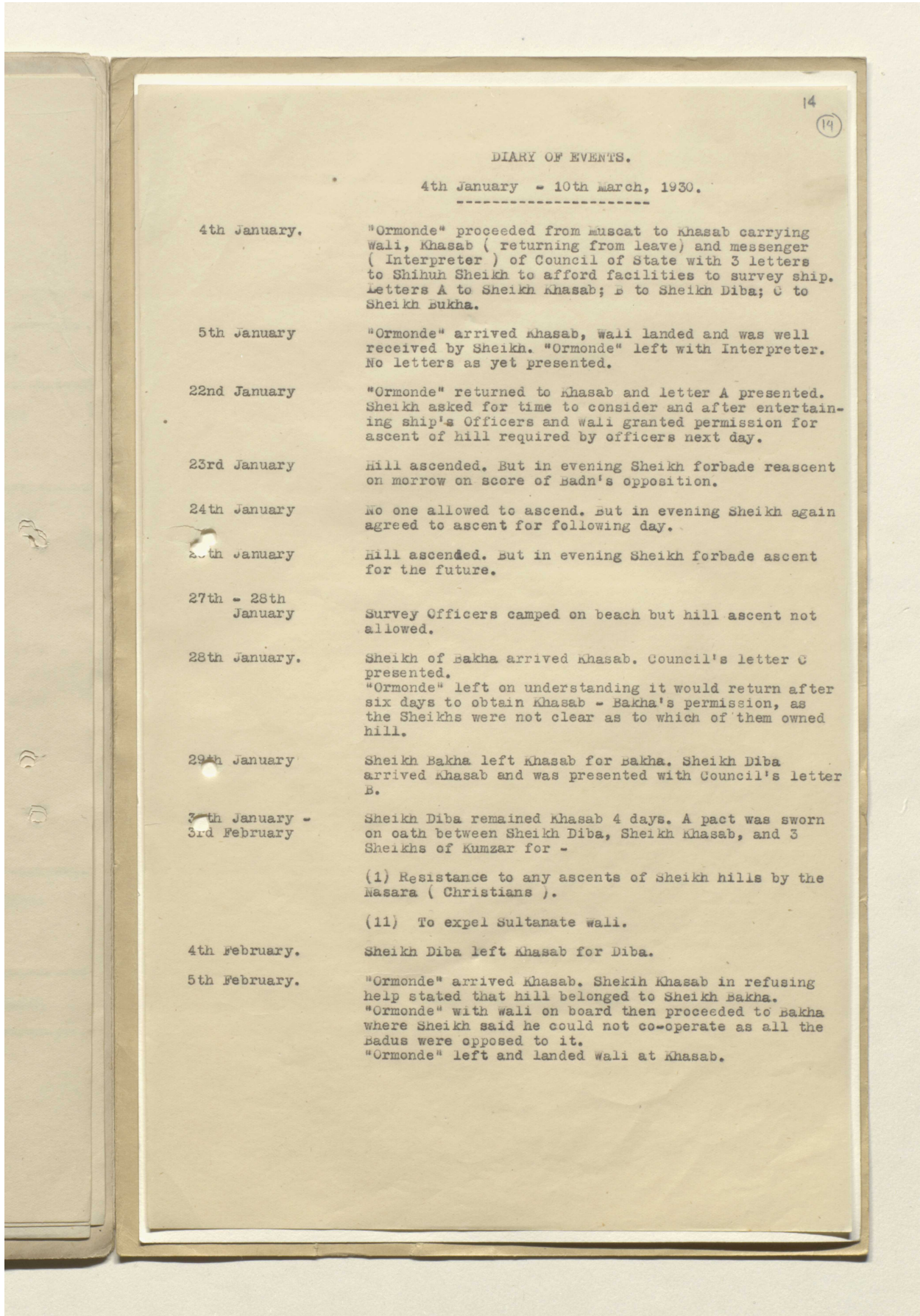
Saiyid Nasir bin Khalfan. age 42 the wali of Khasab has been in that fort for nearly four years. A Sultan's nominee he is a pure Arab and of good family. Had experience before as wali of Murbat in South Arabia. He has been a cypher in the affairs of Khasab where Sheikh Hasan has been the 'de facto' Governor. In the nature of the situation he has not attempted to interfere except the exceptional cases e.g. (1) slavery (11) murder and has usually been resisted in both. Last year a murder took place in Khasab bazaar of an itinerant Moroccan or Egyptian doctor, a Saiyid. Theft was the motive. The wali appealed in vain to the Sheikh to hand the murderers over and they presumably escaped justice. During the wali's term of office this is the first word of complaint from the Shihuh against him. His is a pleasant but not strong character and during the recent troubles he made several appeals to H.M. ships to evacuate him on the score of fear.



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٣ اظ] (٥٦/٢٦)







14

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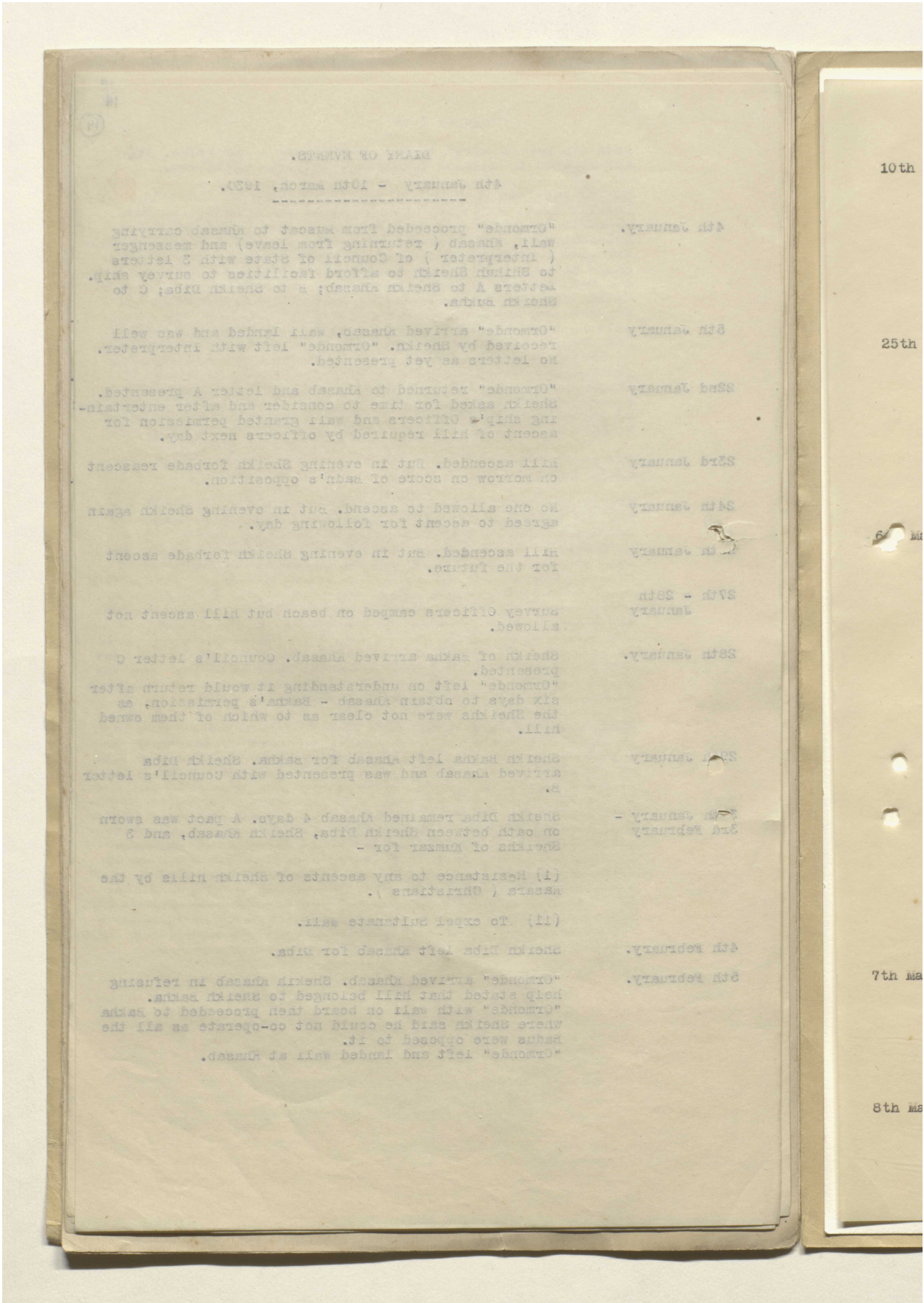
DIARY OF EVENTS.

4th January - 10th March, 1930.

- 4th January. "Ormonde" proceeded from Muscat to Khasab carrying Wali, Khasab (returning from leave) and messenger (Interpreter) of Council of State with 3 letters to Shihuh Sheikh to afford facilities to survey ship. Letters A to Sheikh Khasab; B to Sheikh Diba; C to Sheikh Sukha.
- 5th January "Ormonde" arrived Khasab, Wali landed and was well received by Sheikh. "Ormonde" left with Interpreter. No letters as yet presented.
- 22nd January "Ormonde" returned to Khasab and letter A presented. Sheikh asked for time to consider and after entertaining ship's Officers and Wali granted permission for ascent of hill required by officers next day.
- 23rd January Hill ascended. But in evening Sheikh forbade reascent on morrow on score of Badn's opposition.
- 24th January No one allowed to ascend. But in evening Sheikh again agreed to ascent for following day.
- 25th January Hill ascended. But in evening Sheikh forbade ascent for the future.
- 27th - 28th January Survey Officers camped on beach but hill ascent not allowed.
- 28th January. Sheikh of Bakha arrived Khasab. Council's letter C presented. "Ormonde" left on understanding it would return after six days to obtain Khasab - Bakha's permission, as the Sheikhs were not clear as to which of them owned hill.
- 29th January Sheikh Bakha left Khasab for Bakha. Sheikh Diba arrived Khasab and was presented with Council's letter B.
- 3rd January - 3rd February Sheikh Diba remained Khasab 4 days. A pact was sworn on oath between Sheikh Diba, Sheikh Khasab, and 3 Sheikhs of Kumzar for -  
(1) Resistance to any ascents of Sheikh hills by the Nasara (Christians).  
(11) To expel Sultanate Wali.
- 4th February. Sheikh Diba left Khasab for Diba.
- 5th February. "Ormonde" arrived Khasab. Sheikh Khasab in refusing help stated that hill belonged to Sheikh Bakha. "Ormonde" with Wali on board then proceeded to Bakha where Sheikh said he could not co-operate as all the Badus were opposed to it. "Ormonde" left and landed Wali at Khasab.



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٤ اظ] (٥٦/٢٨)



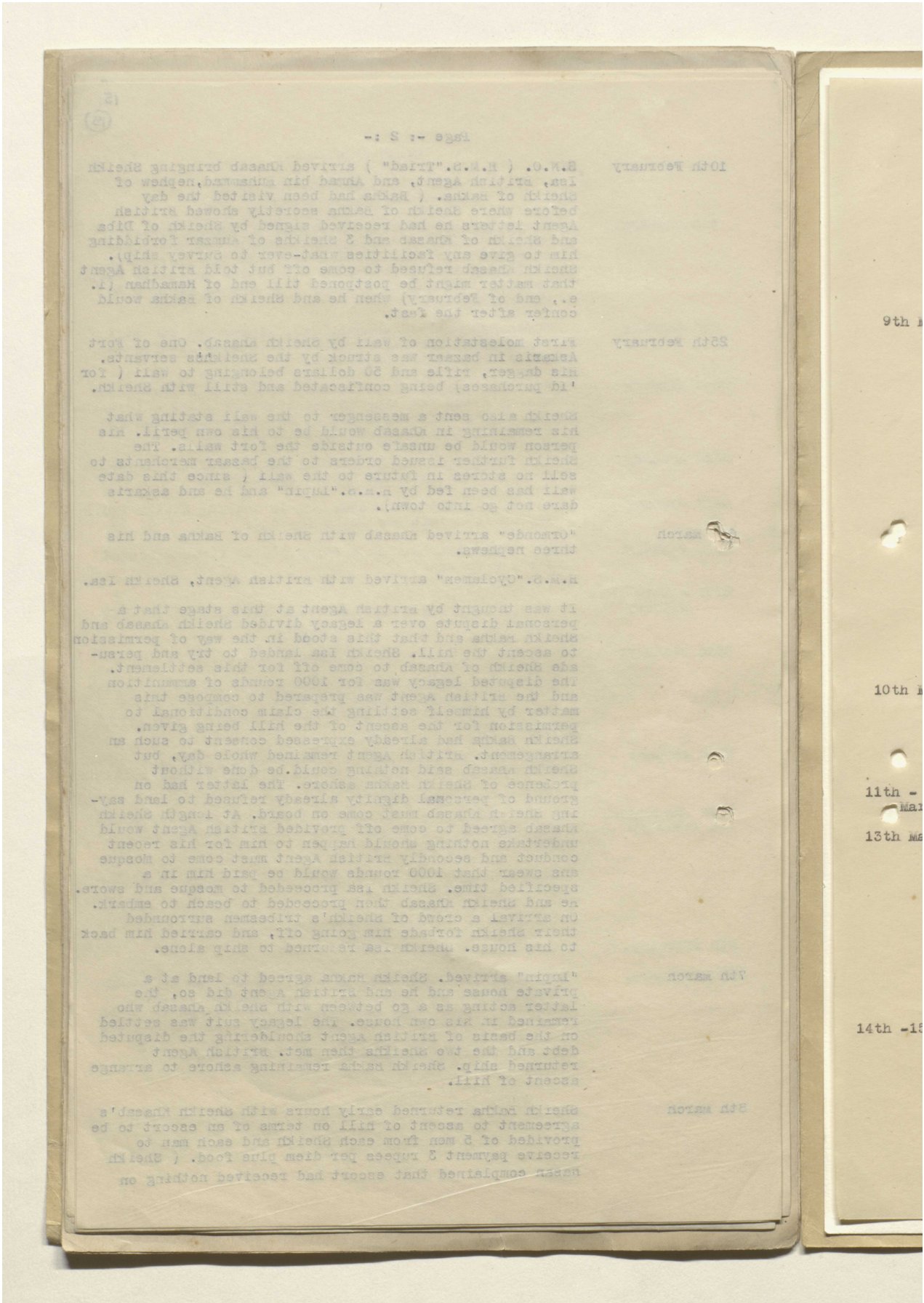


Page -: 2 :-

- 10th February S.N.O. ( H.M.S. "Triad" ) arrived Khasab bringing Sheikh Isa, British Agent, and Ahmad bin Muhammad, nephew of Sheikh of Bakha. ( Bakha had been visited the day before where Sheikh of Bakha secretly showed British Agent letters he had received signed by Sheikh of Diba and Sheikh of Khasab and 3 Sheikhs of Kumzar forbidding him to give any facilities what-ever to Survey ship). Sheikh khasab refused to come off but told British Agent that matter might be postponed till end of Ramadhan ( i. e., end of February) when he and Sheikh of bakha would confer after the fast.
- 25th February First molestation of wali by Sheikh khasab. One of Fort Askaris in bazaar was struck by the Sheikhs servants. His dagger, rifle and 50 dollars belonging to wali ( for 'Id purchases) being confiscated and still with Sheikh.
- Sheikh also sent a messenger to the wali stating what his remaining in khasab would be to his own peril. His person would be unsafe outside the fort walls. The Sheikh further issued orders to the bazaar merchants to sell no stores in future to the wali ( since this date wali has been fed by H.M.S. "Lupin" and he and askaris dare not go into town).
- 6th March "Ormonde" arrived Khasab with Sheikh of Bakha and his three nephews.
- H.M.S. "Cyclamen" arrived with British Agent, Sheikh Isa.
- It was thought by British Agent at this stage that a personal dispute over a legacy divided Sheikh khasab and Sheikh bakha and that this stood in the way of permission to ascent the hill. Sheikh Isa landed to try and persuade Sheikh of Khasab to come off for this settlement. The disputed legacy was for 1000 rounds of ammunition and the British Agent was prepared to compose this matter by himself settling the claim conditional to permission for the ascent of the hill being given. Sheikh Bakha had already expressed consent to such an arrangement. British Agent remained whole day, but Sheikh khasab said nothing could be done without presence of Sheikh Bakha ashore. The latter had on ground of personal dignity already refused to land saying Sheikh khasab must come on board. At length Sheikh khasab agreed to come off provided British Agent would undertake nothing should happen to him for his recent conduct and secondly British Agent must come to mosque and swear that 1000 rounds would be paid him in a specified time. Sheikh Isa proceeded to mosque and swore. He and Sheikh khasab then proceeded to beach to embark. On arrival a crowd of Sheikh's tribesmen surrounded their Sheikh forbade him going off, and carried him back to his house. Sheikh Isa returned to ship alone.
- 7th March "Lupin" arrived. Sheikh Bakha agreed to land at a private house and he and British Agent did so, the latter acting as a go between with Sheikh khasab who remained in his own house. The legacy suit was settled on the basis of British Agent shouldering the disputed debt and the two Sheikhs then met. British Agent returned ship. Sheikh Bakha remaining ashore to arrange ascent of hill.
- 8th March Sheikh bakha returned early hours with Sheikh Khasab's agreement to ascent of hill on terms of an escort to be provided of 5 men from each Sheikh and each man to receive payment 3 rupees per diem plus food. ( Sheikh Hasan complained that escort had received nothing on



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٥ اظ] (٥٦/٣٠)





Page -: 3 :-

on first ascent). The primary condition Sheikh made was the recognition of their independence of the Muscat State but agreed to waive this for a present of Rupees 400/-

In forenoon British Agent, Sheikh Bakha landed to clinch matter. Sheikh Isa returned to ship with 3 of Khasab's escort of 5, it being understood that they would be joined by two others at Kidah on landing there.

9th March.

Sheikh of Bakha came off early hours of morning stating that Sheikh Khasab had declared deal was off British Agent promptly sent his representative ashore with Sheikh Bakha to discover cause. Sheikh Khasab's attitude was - "the hill is my hill and Sheikh of Bakha has no right to partnership in it" I do not agree to anybody ascending the hill". At 7 .a.m. Survey party unwitting of events ashore proceeded to Kidah accompanied by British Agent's son. On nearing shore they saw road was held by 50-60 armed men who told them they would not be allowed to pass. The Survey party remained in launch off shore. They called out that Sheikh Khasab had yesterday given permission. The tribesmen answered that they do not recognise Sheikh Khasab's right to give permission. They were independent; recognised the right of no one to land and would resist anyone who did. The Survey party returned to ship (not heeding the tribesmen's shouts for Sheikh Isa's son to come amongst them) and thence proceeded immediately to a distant spot under Jabal Sham where they landed and carried out observations by French leave. A few hours latter British Agent aboard Lupin received a threatening letter signed by the headman of Kidah.

10th March

Sheikh Khasab placed a guard over the Wall used by the wali to prevent him getting water and issued orders at the same time that no boatmen may carry him to and from ships. British Agent and Sheikh Bakha left Khasab by Lupin which returned after landing them.

11th - 12th, 13th March.

Surveying party continued surveying operations on Jabal Sham supported by Lupin.

13th March

S.N.O. (H.M.S. "Triad") acting on Political Resident's directions sent ashore to request Sheikh of Khasab to meet him and wali at the fort, or on board LUPIN or on beach, to compose Sheikh - wali differences. Sheikh replied that he would not confer with British Authorities. He was willing to state his case to the Sultan of Muscat or his wazir. He also protested that survey party had landed on Jabal Sham and he would not be responsible for their safety.

Saif bin Amir, Council Envoy, arrived by Air from Muscat.

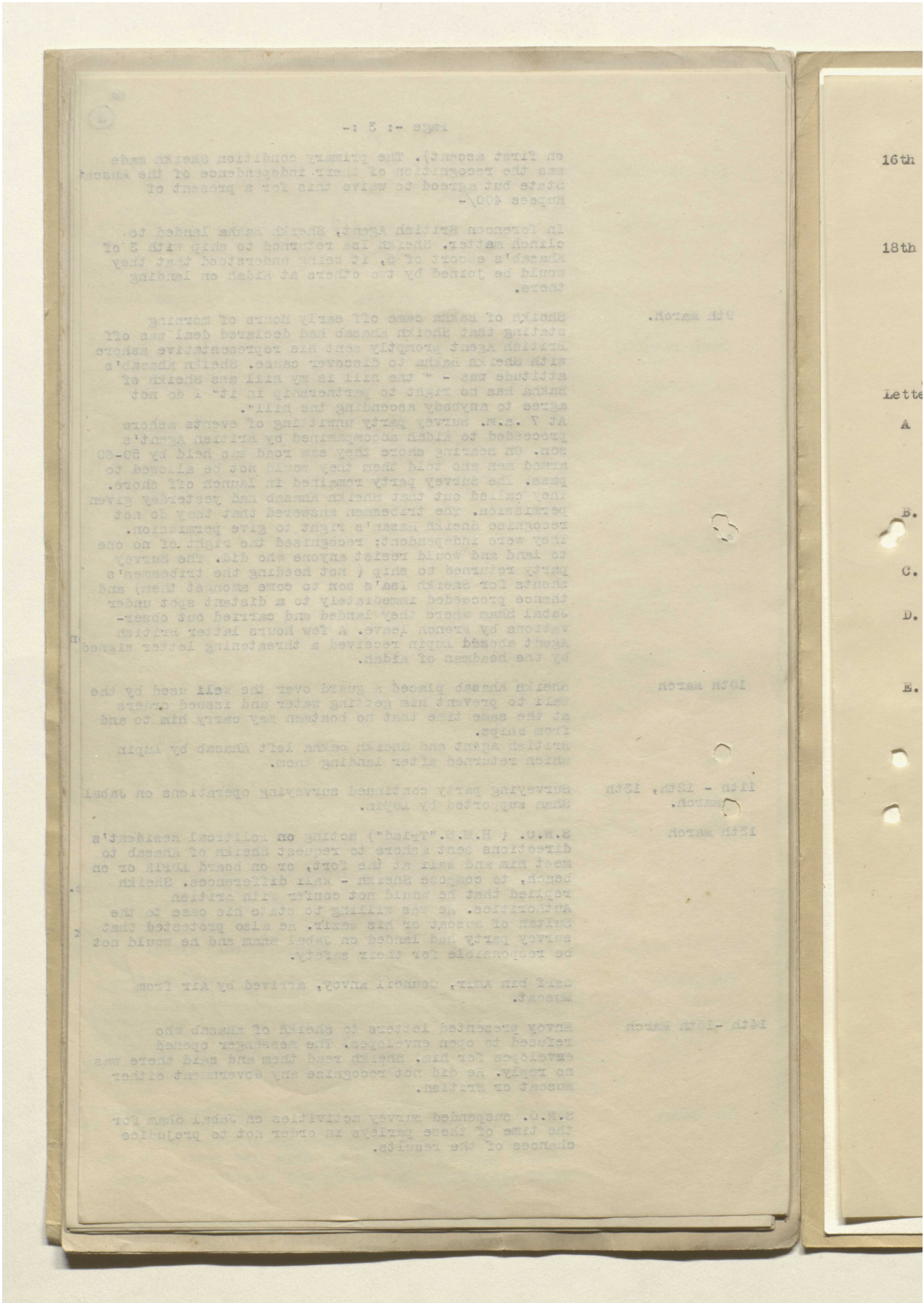
14th -15th March

Envoy presented letters to Sheikh of Khasab who refused to open envelopes. The messenger opened envelopes for him. Sheikh read them and said there was no reply. He did not recognise any Government either Muscat or British.

S.N.O. suspended survey activities on Jabal Sham for the time of these parleys in order not to prejudice chances of the results.



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٦ ظ] (٥٦/٣٢)



16th

18th

Letter

A

B.

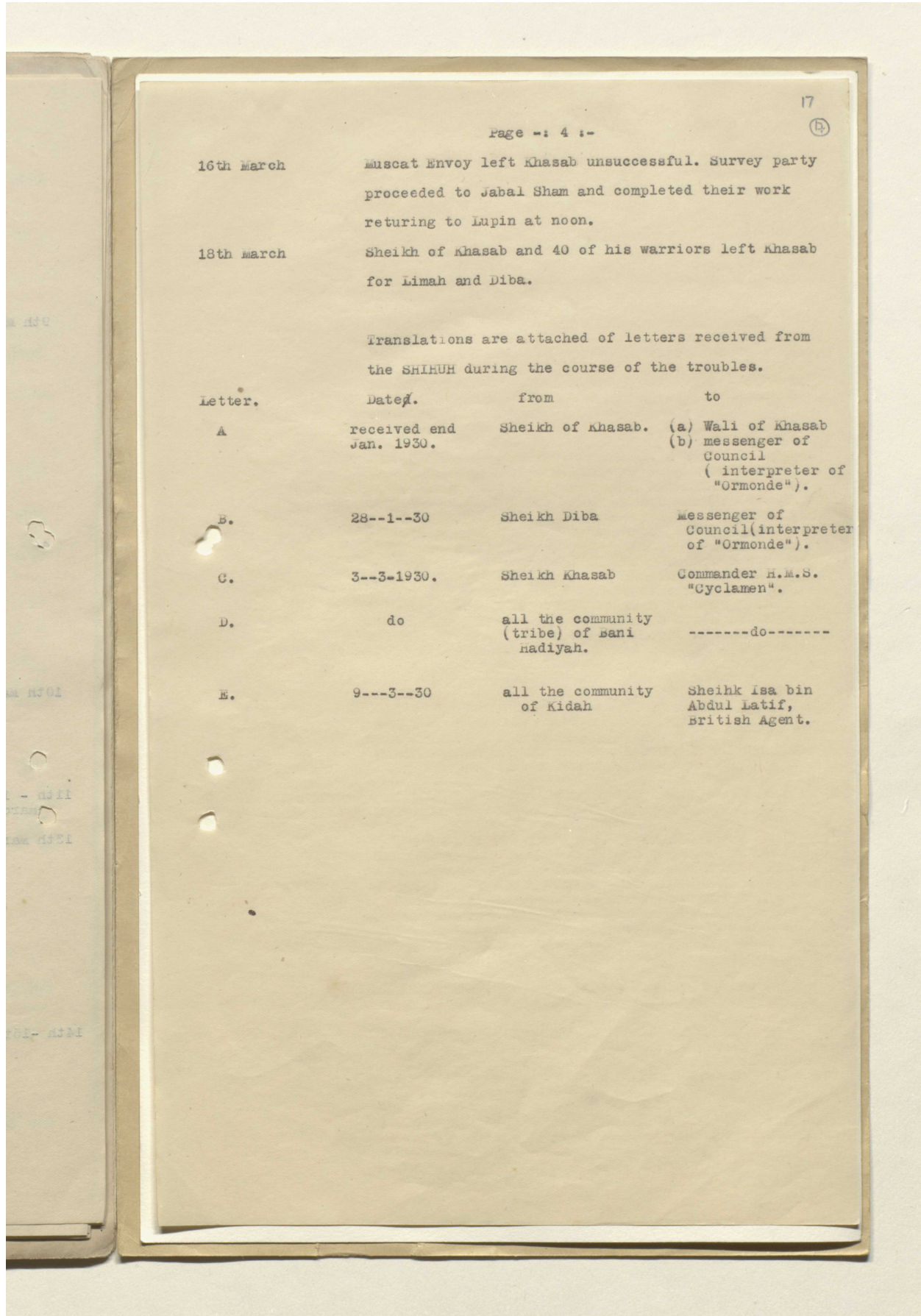
C.

D.

E.

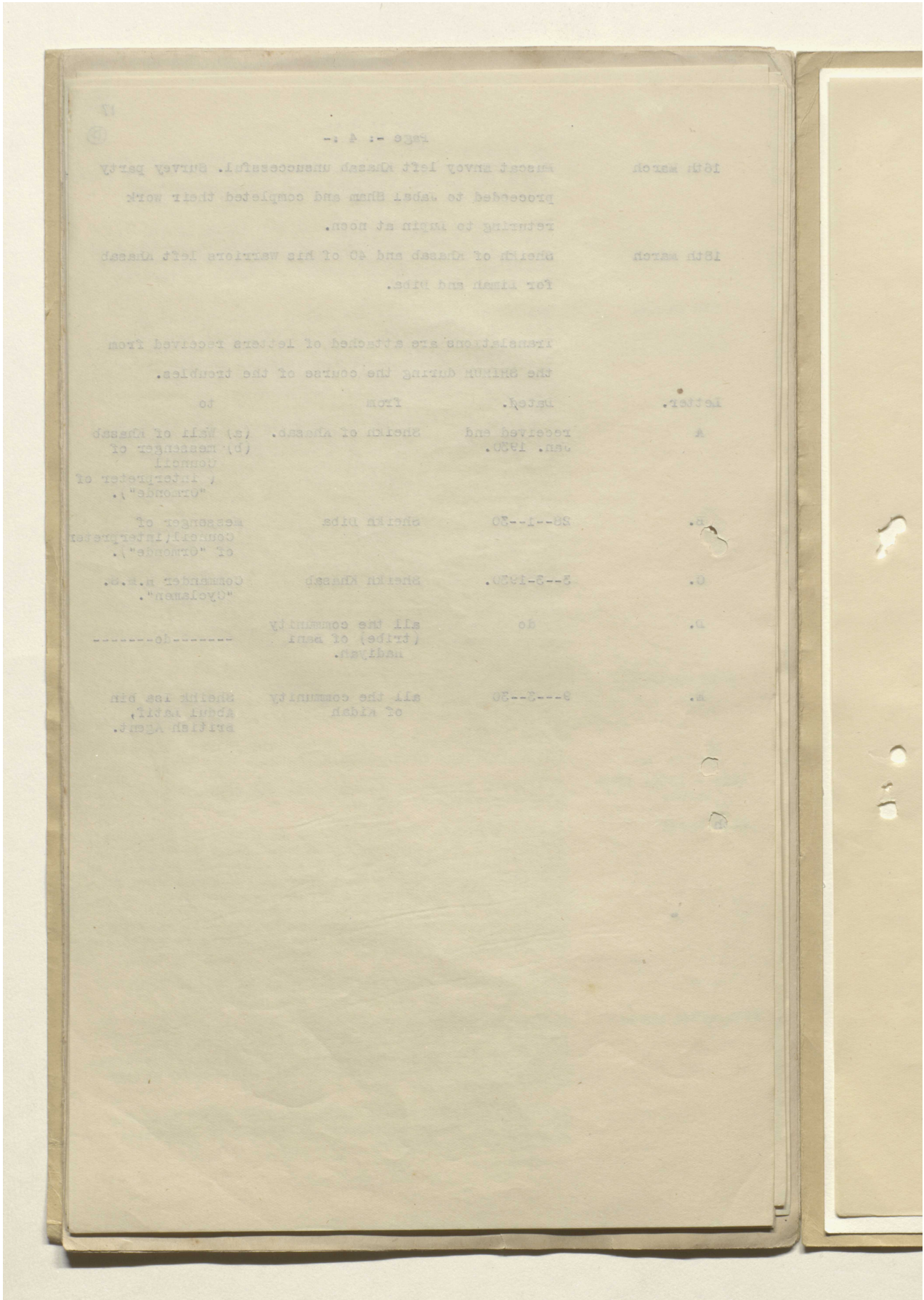


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [١٧ و] (٥٦/٣٣)



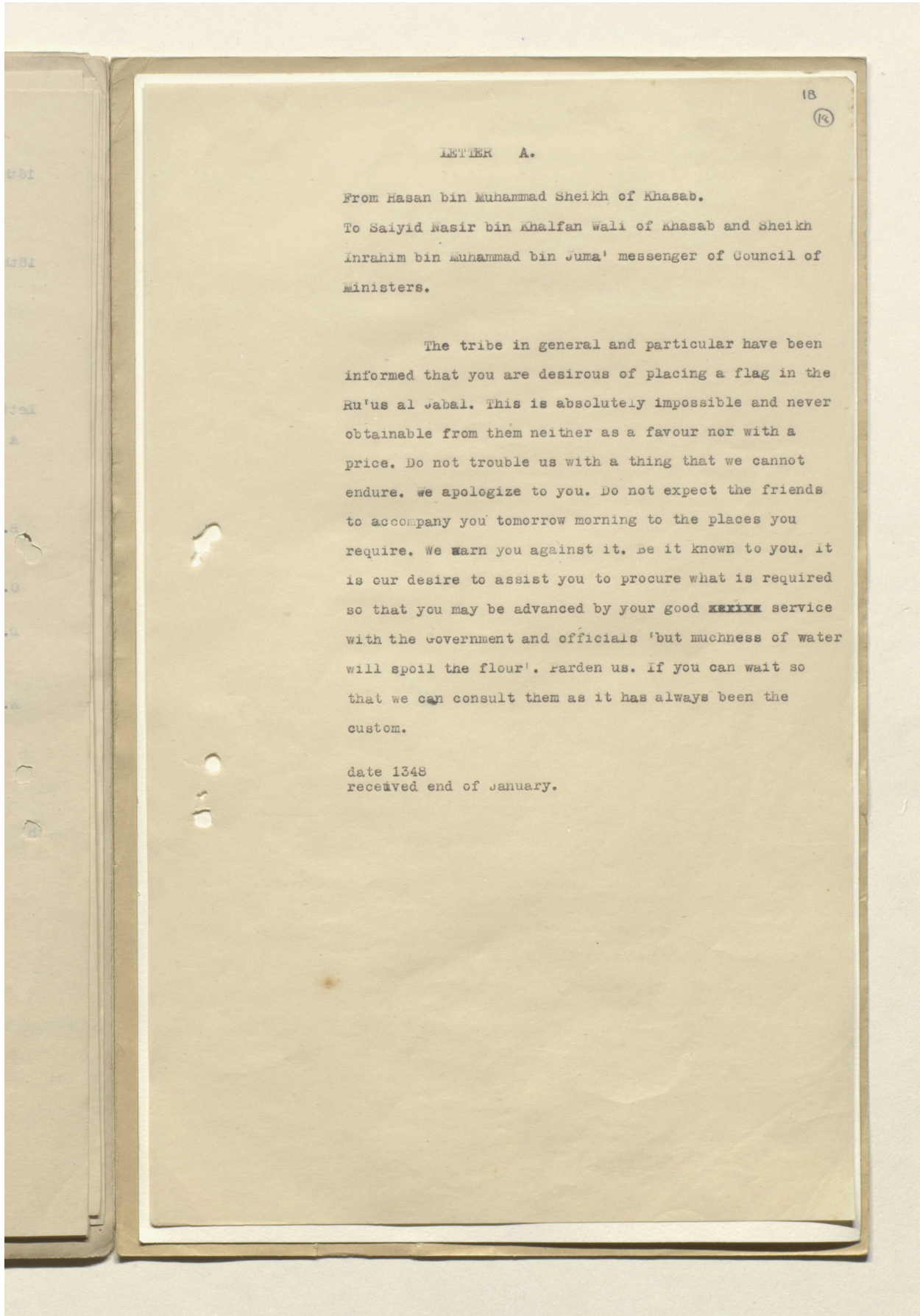


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [١٧ ظ] (٥٦/٣٤)



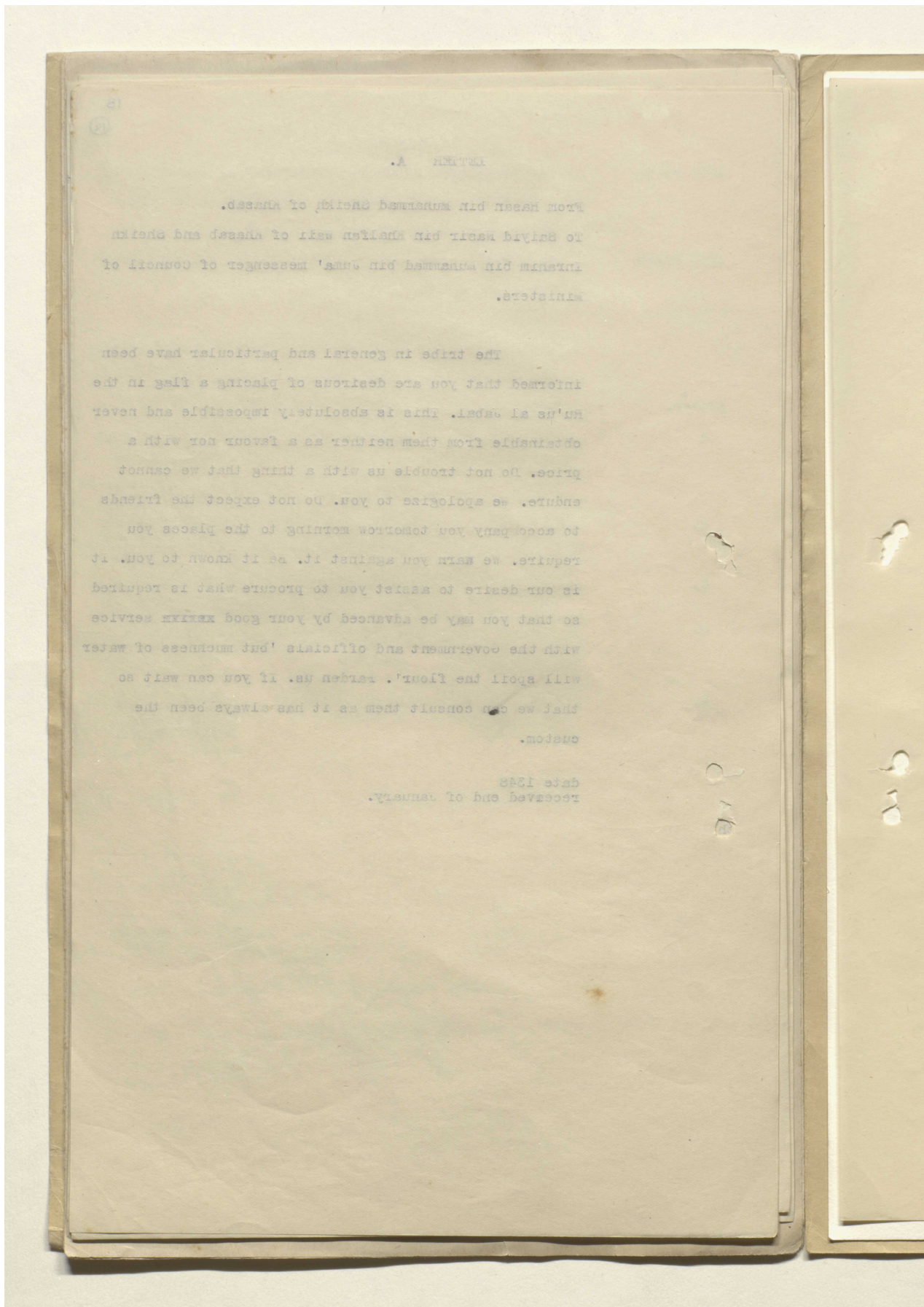


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [١٨ و] (٥٦/٣٥)



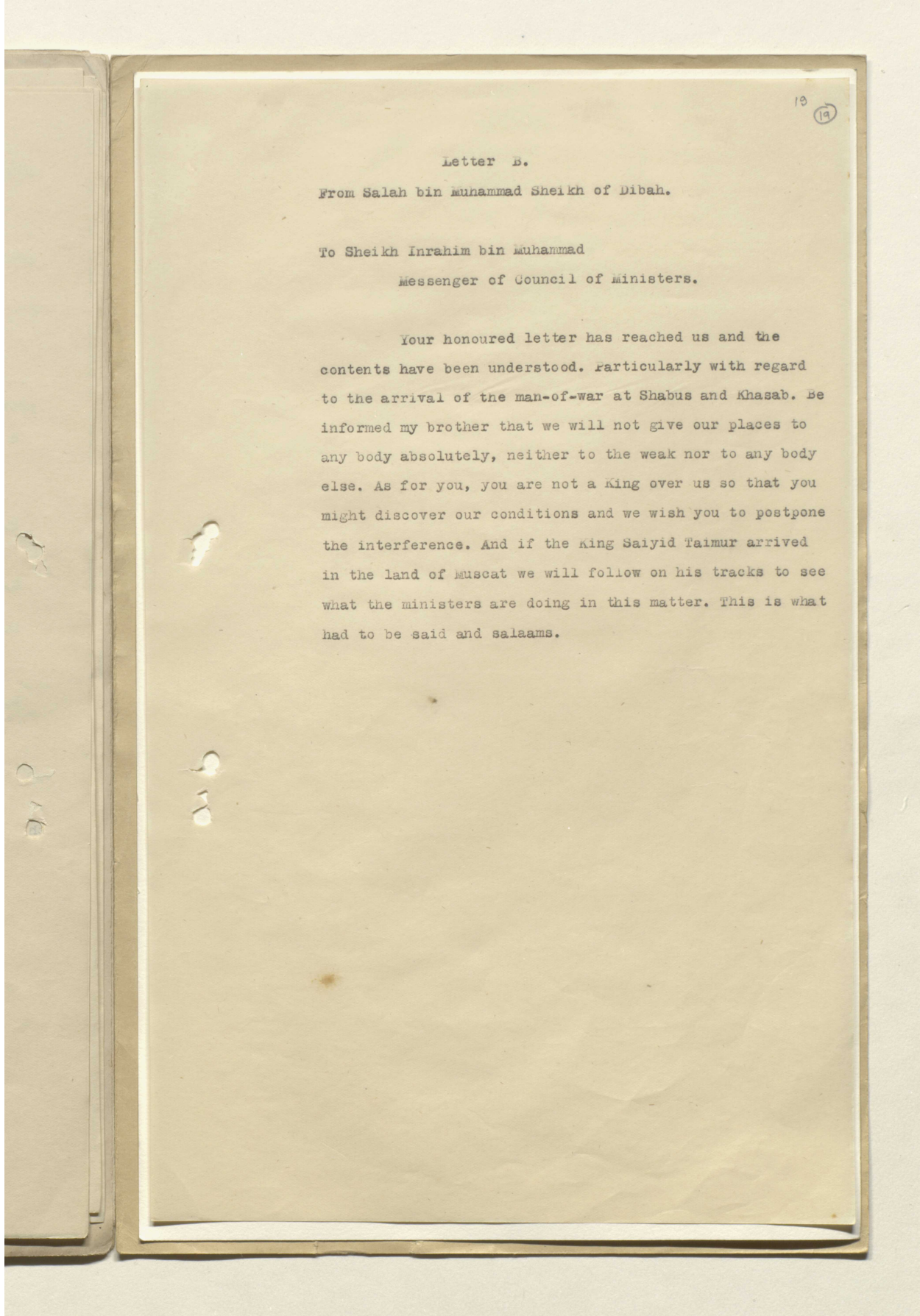


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٨١ ظ] (٥٦/٣٦)



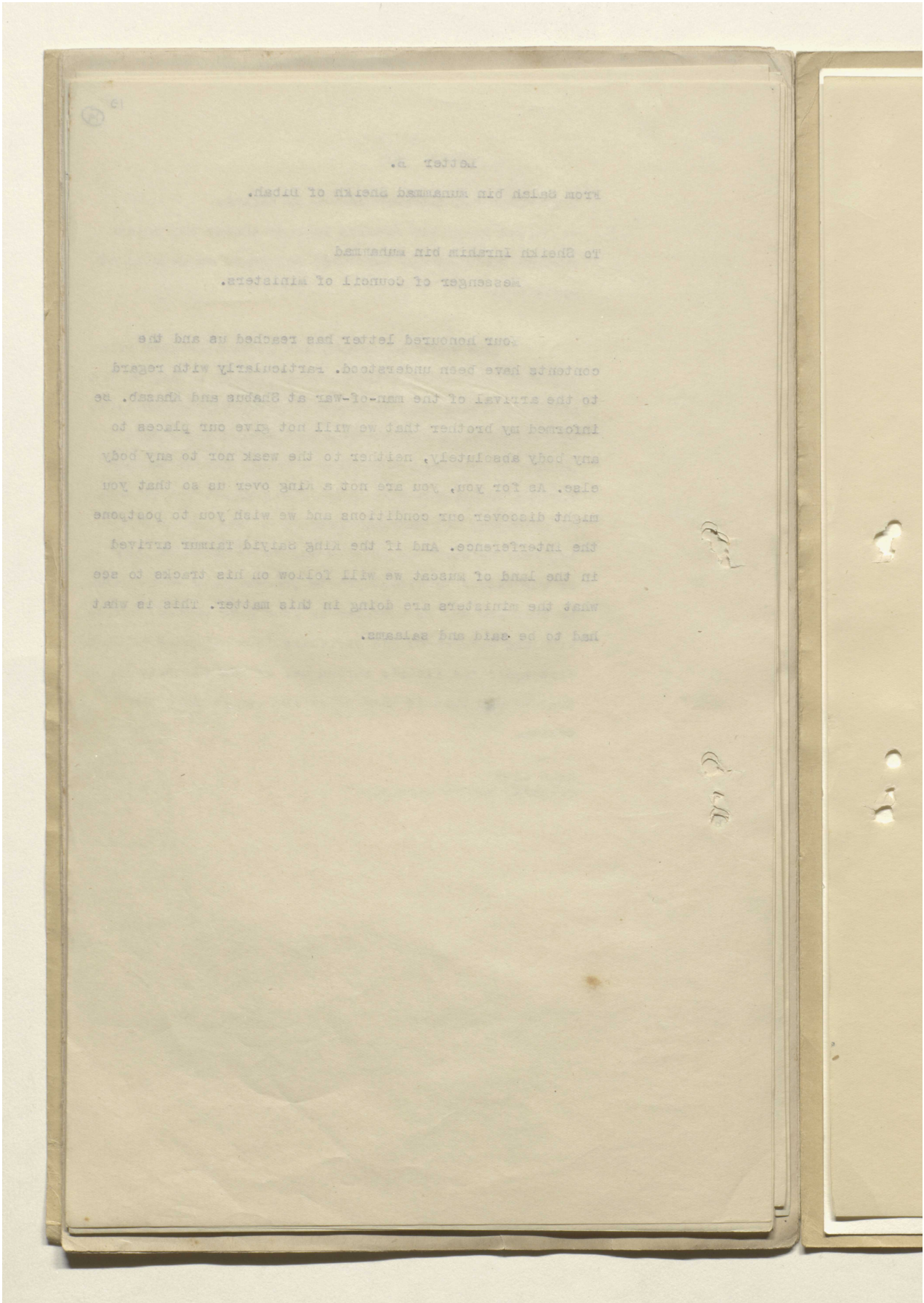


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [١٩] (٥٦/٣٧)



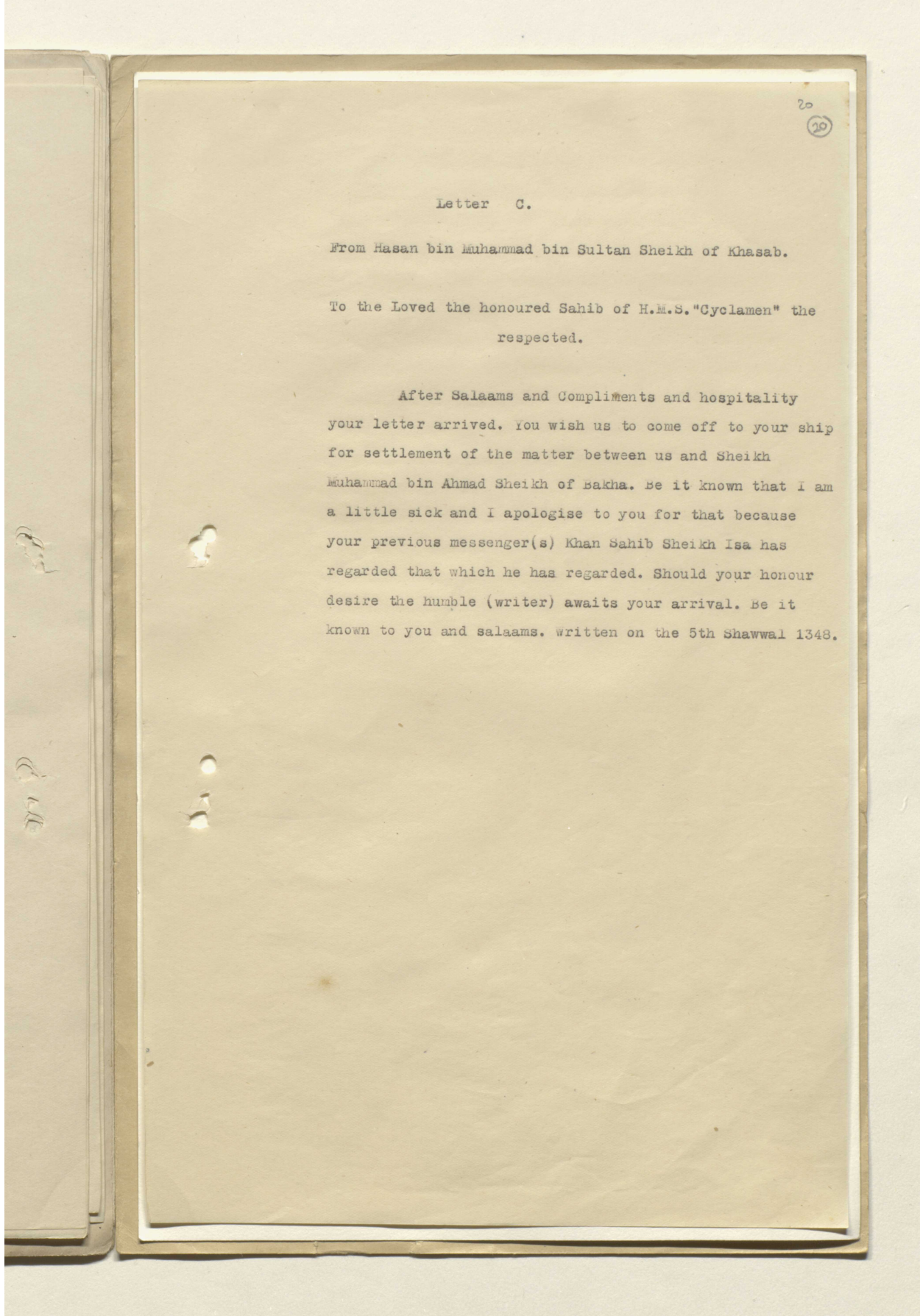


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٩١ ظ] (٥٦/٣٨)



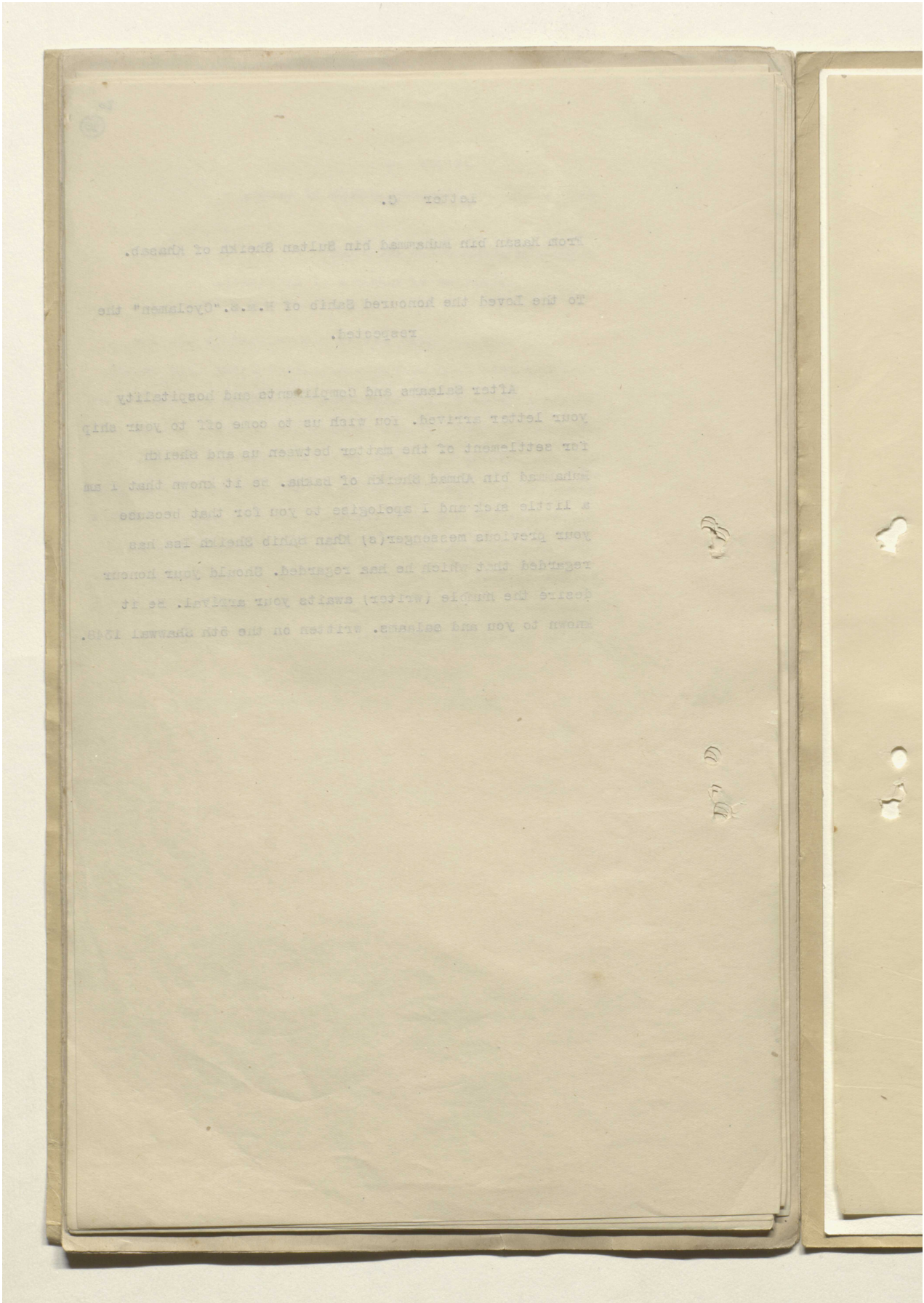


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٠٠] [٥٦/٣٩]



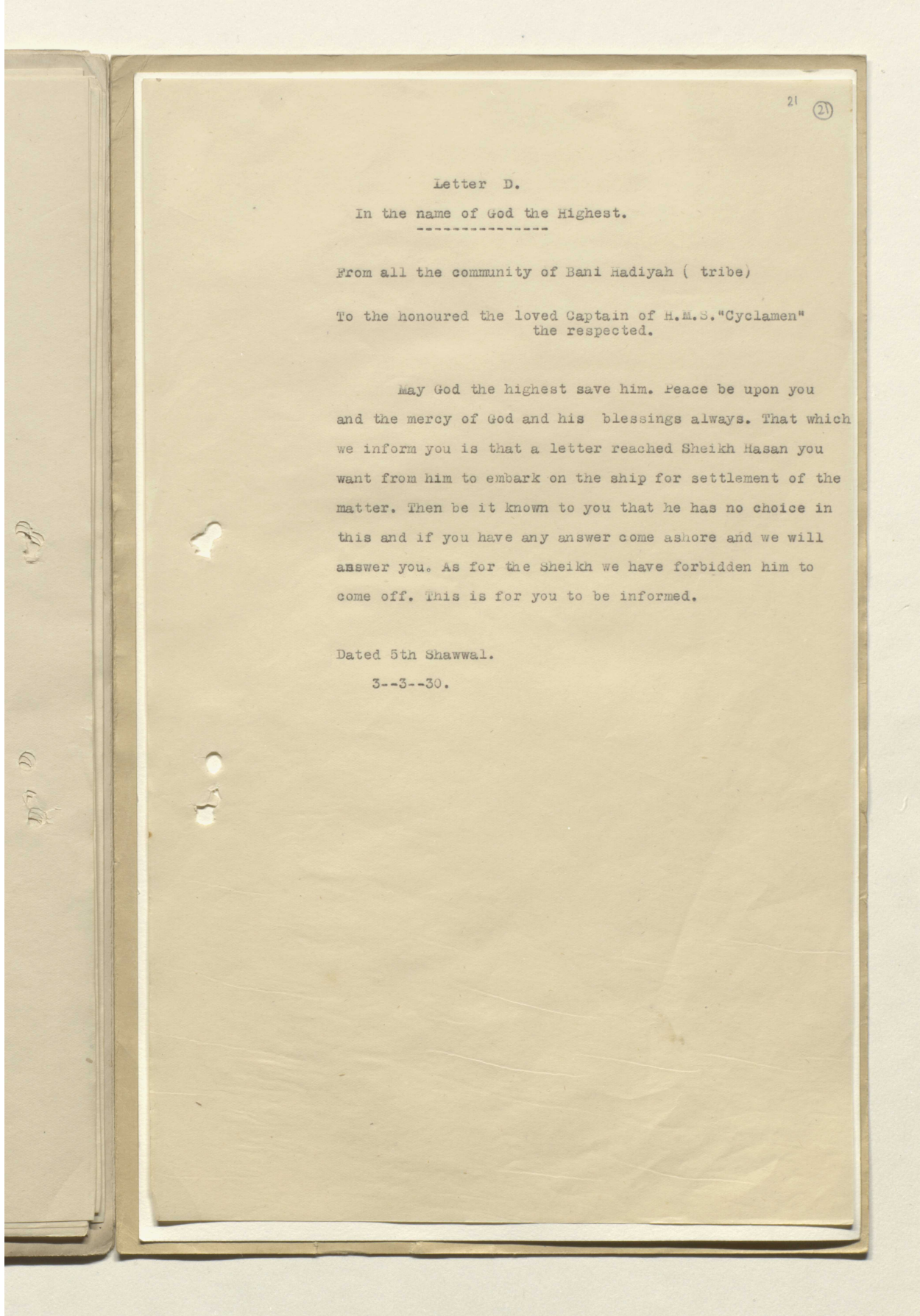


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٠] ظ (٥٦/٤٠)



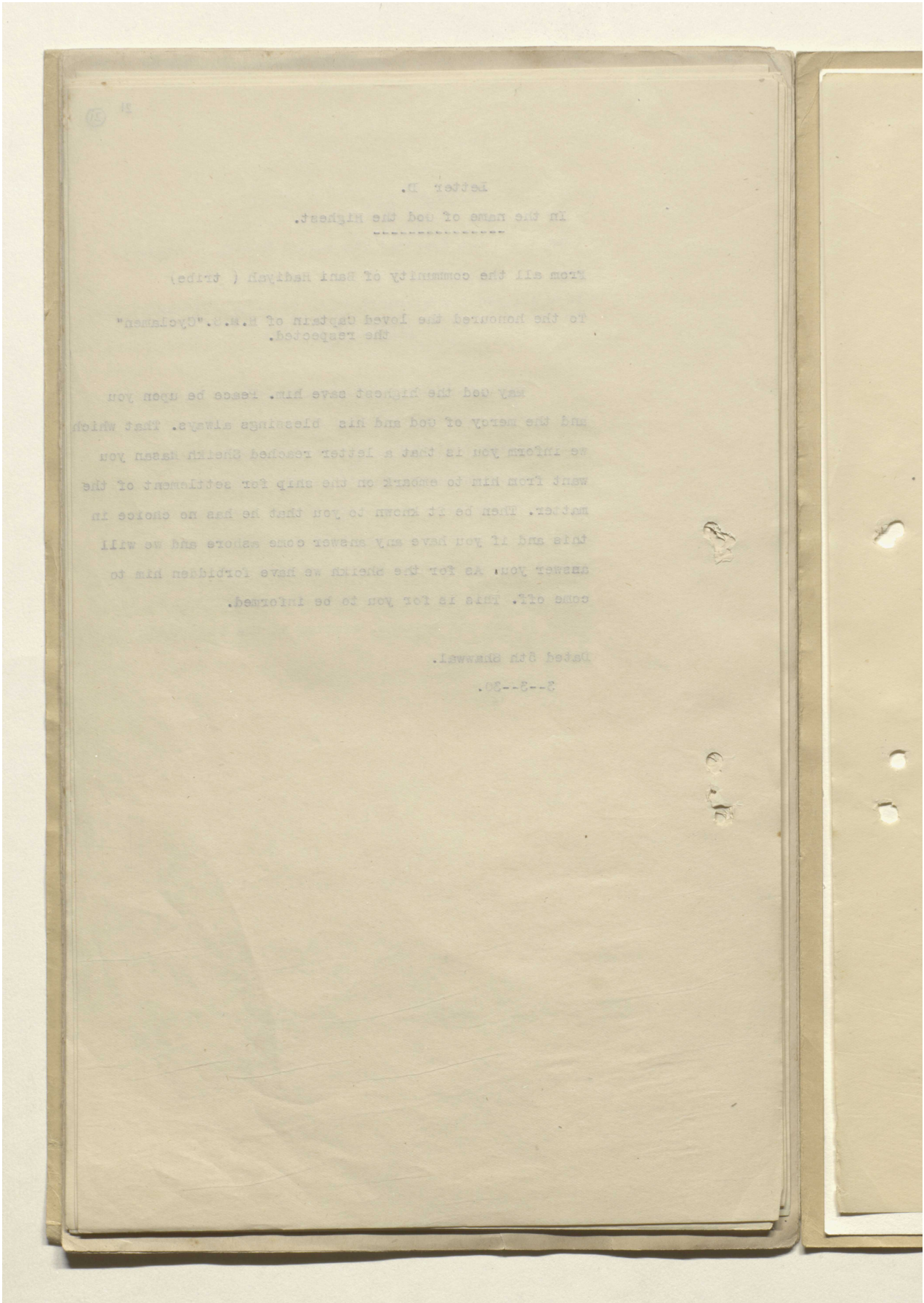


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢١ و] (٥٦/٤١)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢١ ظ] (٥٦/٤٢)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٢ و] (٥٦/٤٣)

22

(22)

Letter E.

(From all the Shihuh community of Kidah to Shiekh Isa bin Abdul Latif, British Agent).

From All Badus of Kidah.

To the high, glorious, honoured and Stately Sheikhs Isa bin Abdul Latif, the respected. May the God highest save him.

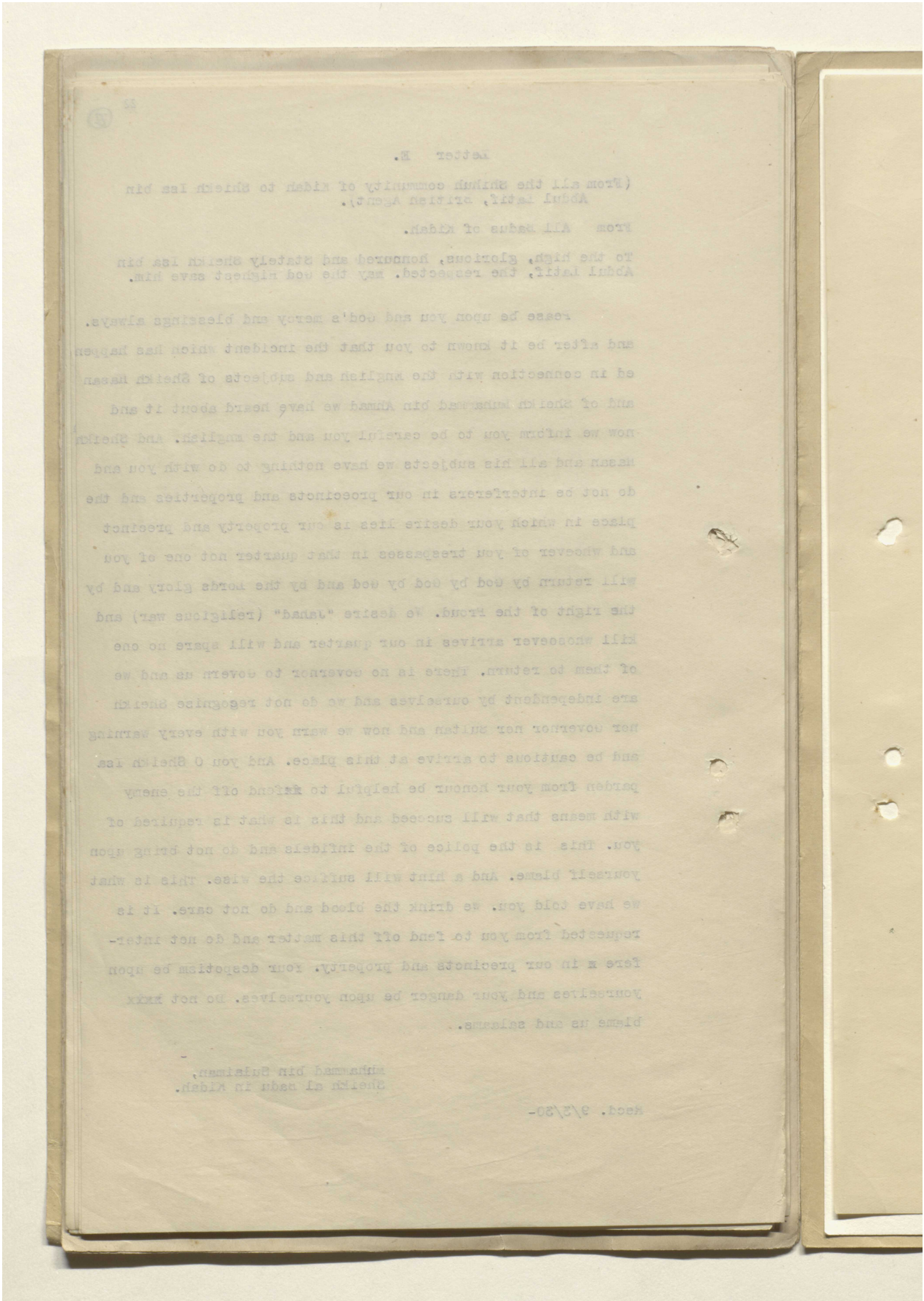
Peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings always. and after be it known to you that the incident which has happened in connection with the English and subjects of Sheikh Hasan and of Sheikh Muhammad bin Ahmad we have heard about it and now we inform you to be careful you and the English. And Sheikh Hasan and all his subjects we have nothing to do with you and do not be interferers in our precincts and properties and the place in which your desire lies is our property and precinct and whoever of you trespasses in that quarter not one of you will return by God by God by God and by the Lords glory and by the right of the Proud. We desire "Jahad" (religious war) and kill whosoever arrives in our quarter and will spare no one of them to return. There is no Governor to Govern us and we are independent by ourselves and we do not recognise Sheikh nor Governor nor Sultan and now we warn you with every warning and be cautious to arrive at this place. And you O Sheikh Isa pardon from your honour be helpful to defend off the enemy with means that will succeed and this is what is required of you. This is the police of the infidels and do not bring upon yourself blame. And a hint will suffice the wise. This is what we have told you. we drink the blood and do not care. It is requested from you to fend off this matter and do not interfere in our precincts and property. Your despotism be upon yourselves and your danger be upon yourselves. Do not blame us and salaams.

Muhammad bin Sulaiman,  
Sheikh al Badu in Kidah.

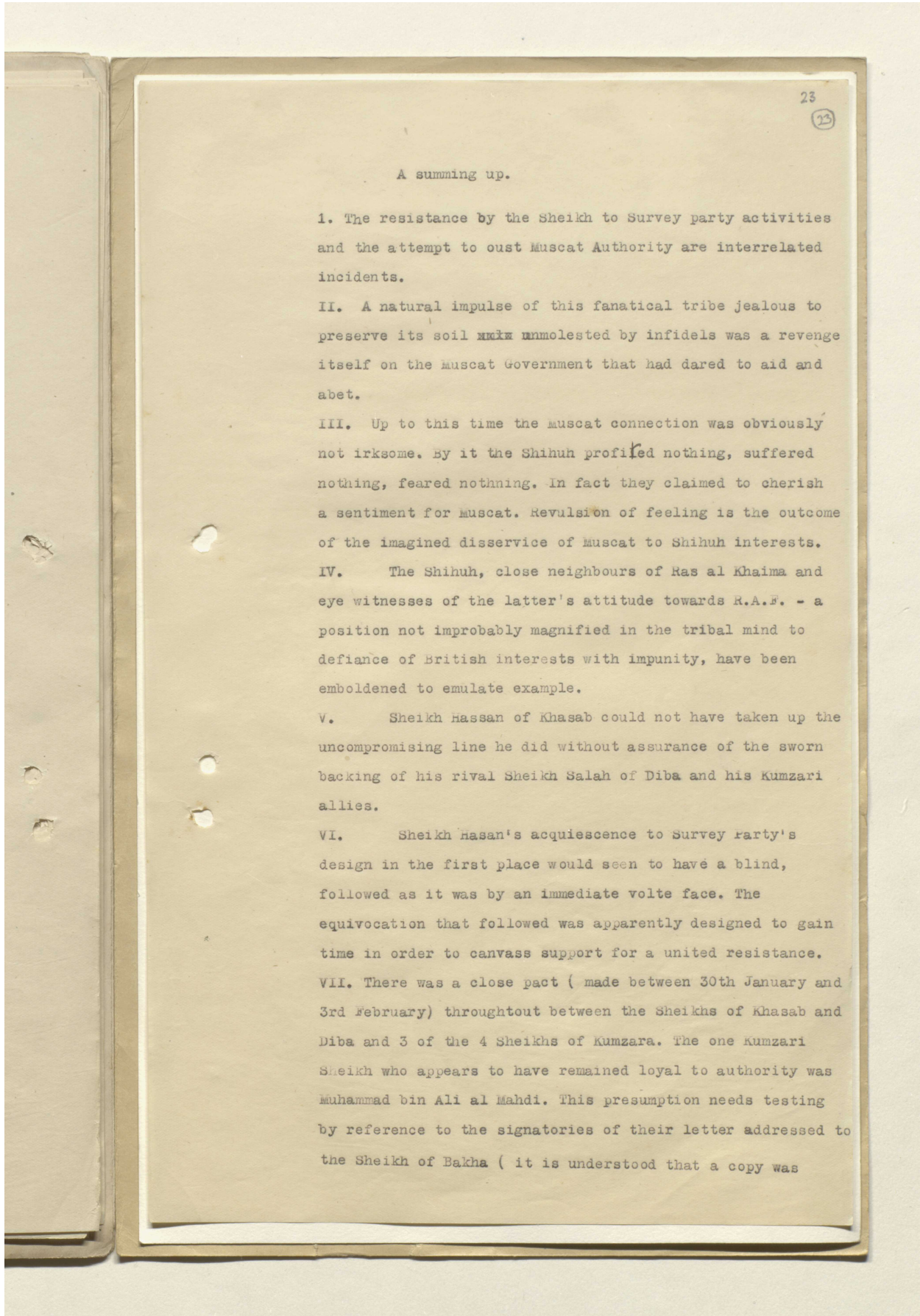
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"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٢ ظ] (٥٦/٤٤)

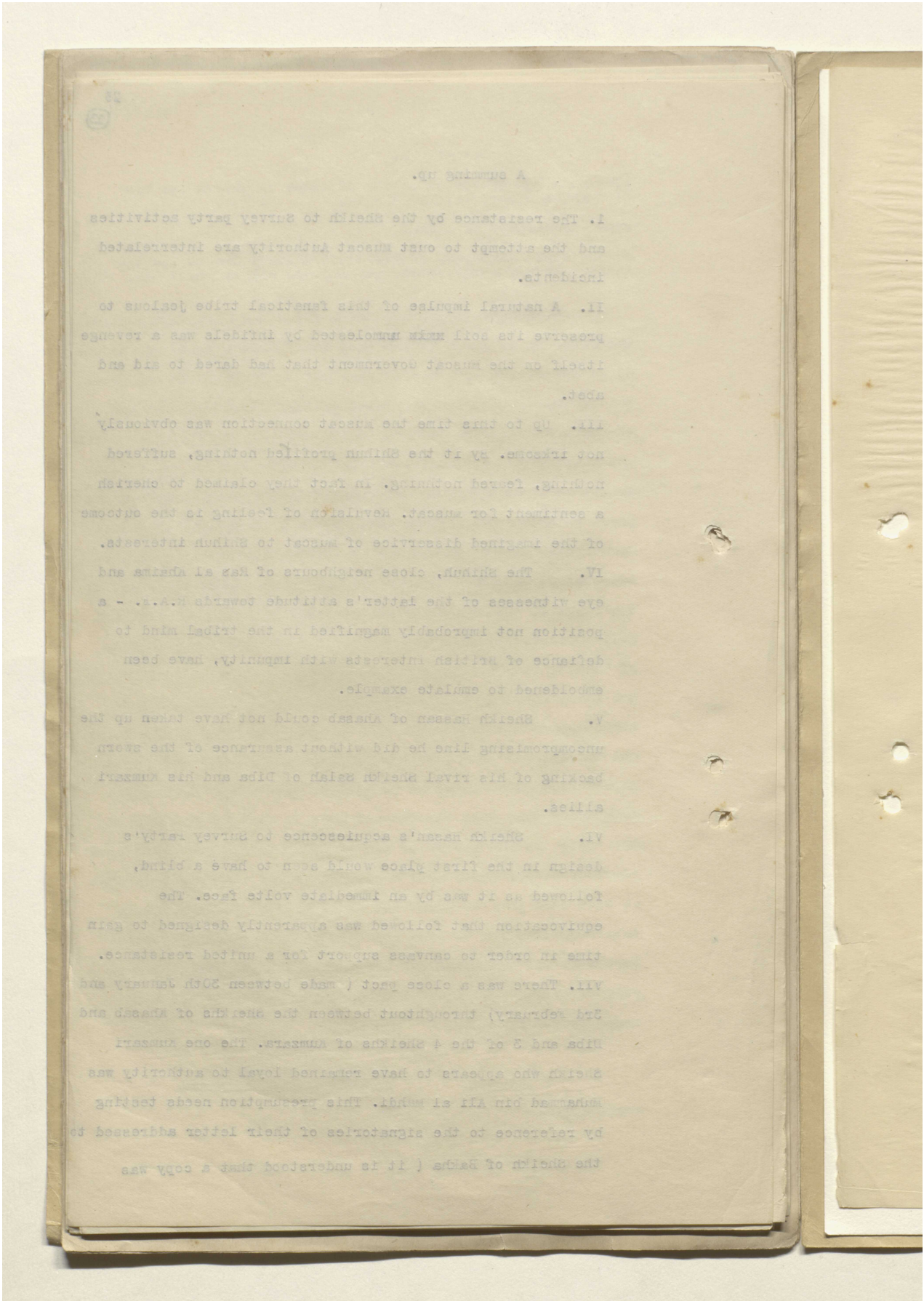






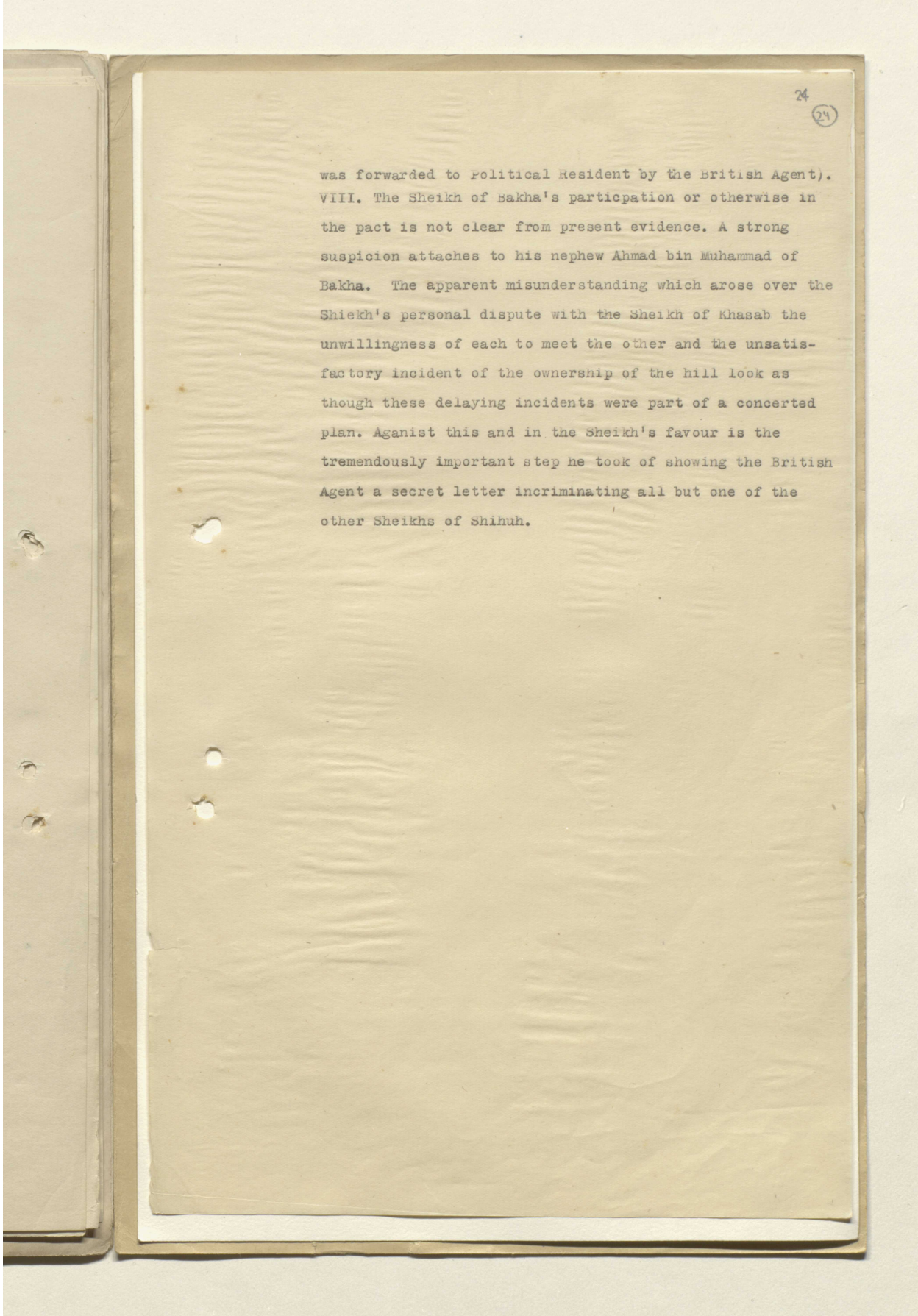


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٣ ظ] (٥٦/٤٦)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٤ و] (٥٦/٤٧)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٤٢ ظ] (٥٦/٤٨)

was forwarded to political resident by the British Agent.  
VIII. The attack of Bahra's participation or otherwise in  
the past is not clear from present evidence. A strong  
suspicion attaches to his nephew Ahmad bin Muhammad al  
Bahra. The apparent misunderstanding which arose over the  
Bahra's personal dispute with the Sheikh of Khasab the  
unwillingness of each to meet the other and the unatta-  
factory incident of the ownership of the hill look as  
though these delaying incidents were part of a concerted  
plan. Against this and in the Sheikh's favour is the  
presumably important step he took of showing the British  
Agent a secret letter incriminating all but one of the  
other Sheikhs of Bahra.

I landed  
on 27th  
situation  
normal. S  
bin Ali a  
Sh. Muham  
are with  
Al Sa'id,  
two Sheik  
Abdullah  
and Sid  
Yasir ar



The present situation.

Sheikh Hasan of Khasab is on a visit to Limah and Diba. The rumour that he has gone there and to Fujairah to enlist the support of the tribes in the event of punitive action being taken against him (as indicated in P.R.'s telegram No. 291) so far lacks confirmation but it is not improbable. He was reported to be at al Marsha near Diba on 27th the day I left Diba. I have written to him to come at Khasab to see me.

The wali is still living in his fort at Khasab but without influence and indeed is unable to go in safely to the village where the Sheikh's order forbidding the bazaar to sell him food still holds. He is therefore still being sustained from one or other of the ships in harbour - at present Al Sa'id.

I landed at Kumazar on 27th where situation is normal. Sk. Muhammad bin Ali al Mahdi & Sh. Muhammad bin Hilal are with me in Al Sa'id. The other two Shields Abdullah bin Sultan and Hilal bin Yasir are in Diba.

The Sheikh has left a retainer one Hilal bin Ali in his place. This man has not called on me in Al Sa'id but in response to my letter inviting him to do so has expressed his willingness to receive me ashore. As this man has no full powers to treat for Sheikh Hasan or the Shihuh I have not considered such a meeting with him necessary.

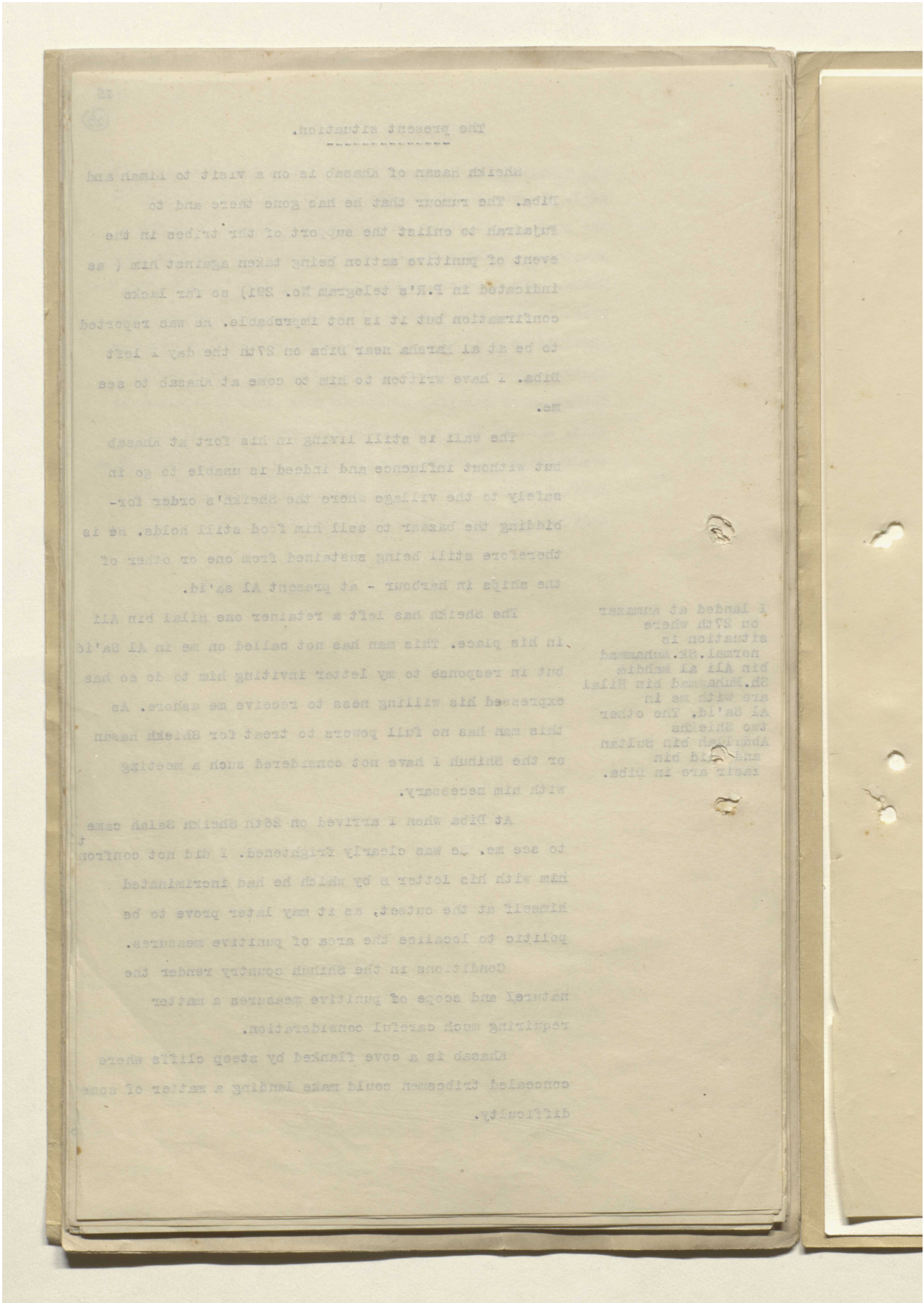
At Diba when I arrived on 26th Sheikh Salah came to see me. He was clearly frightened. I did not confront him with his letter B by which he had incriminated himself at the outset, as it may later prove to be politic to localise the area of punitive measures.

Conditions in the Shihuh country render the nature and scope of punitive measures a matter requiring much careful consideration.

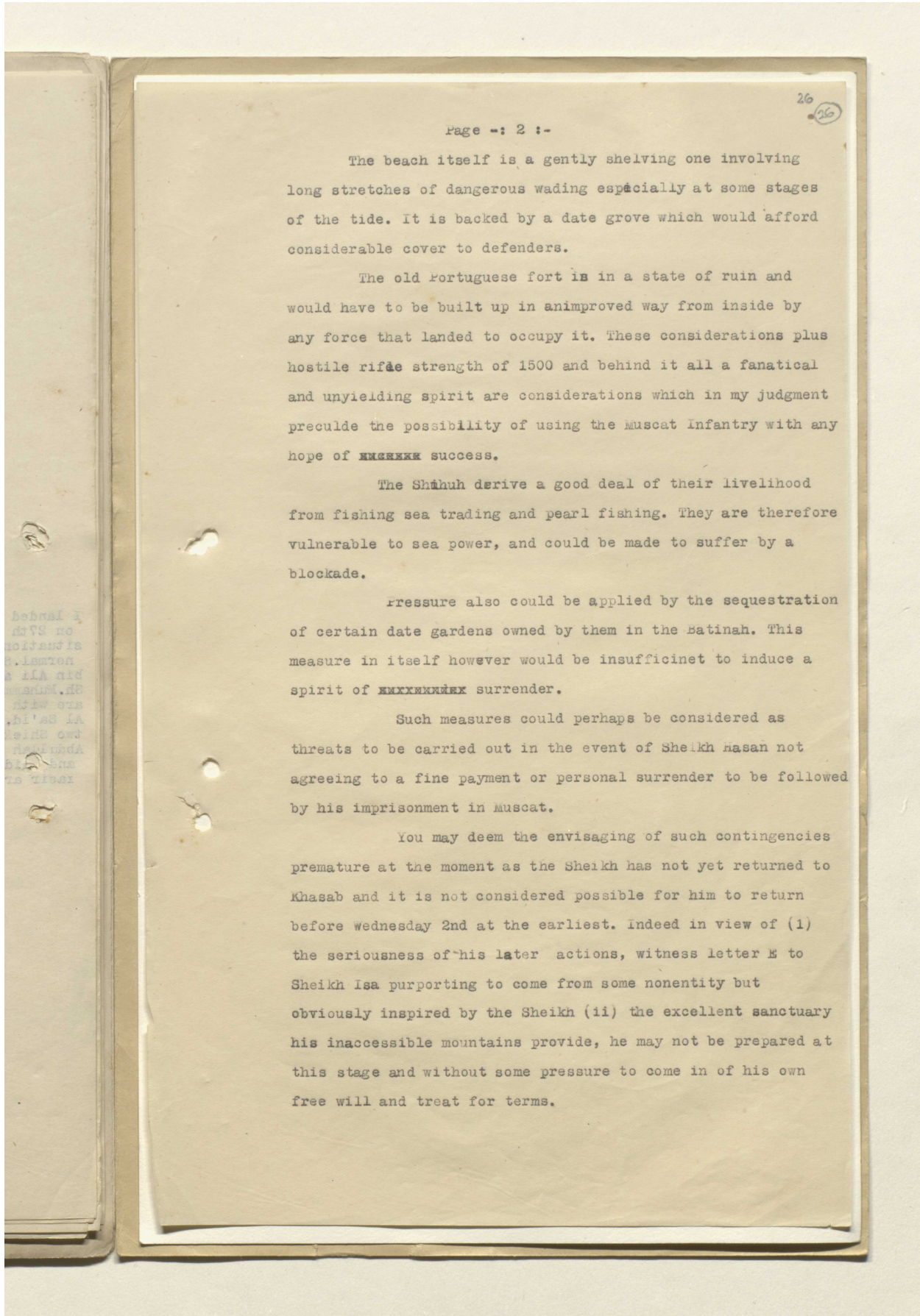
Khasab is a cove flanked by steep cliffs where concealed tribesmen could make landing a matter of some difficulty.



"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٥٢ ظ] (٥٦/٥٠)

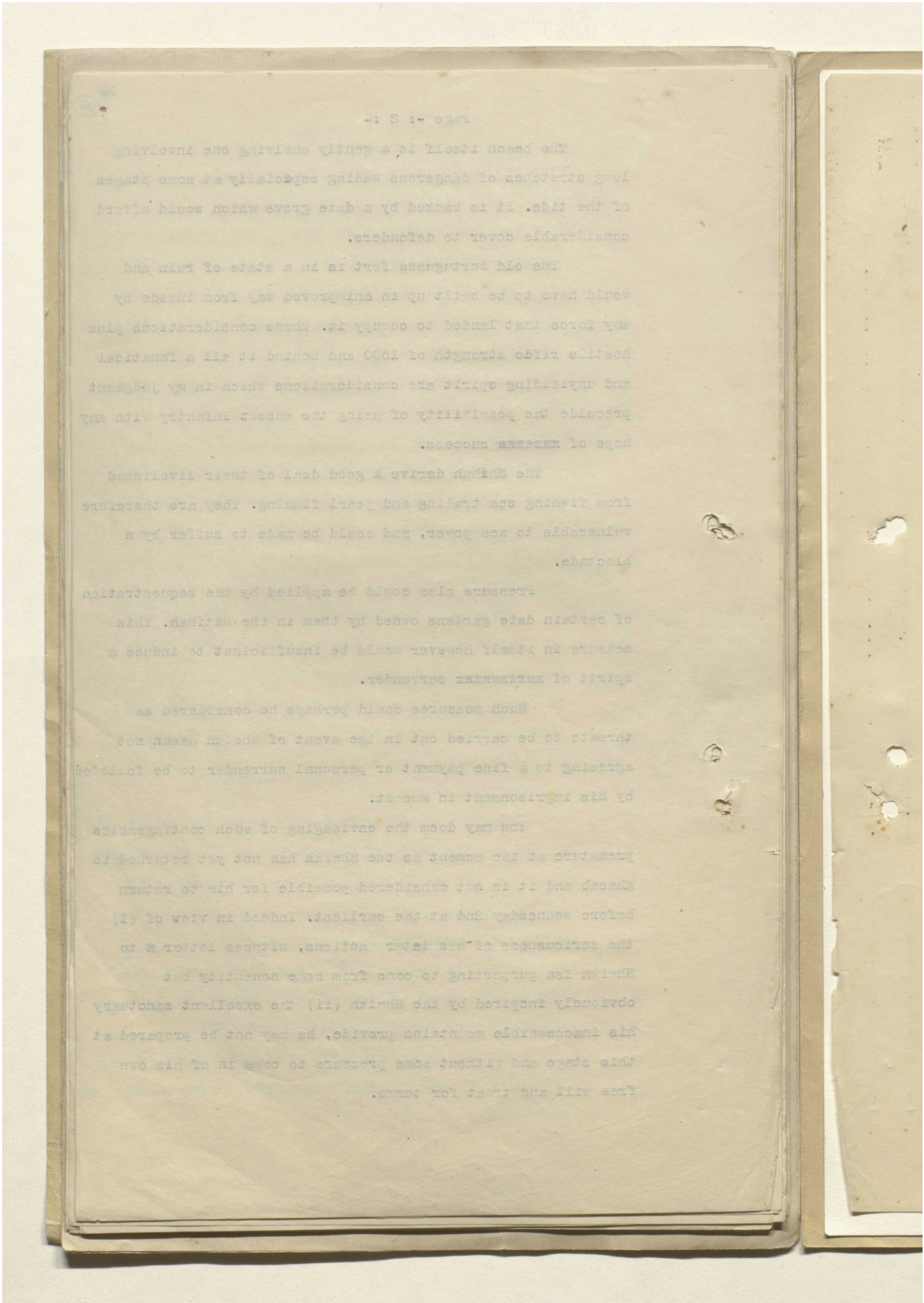






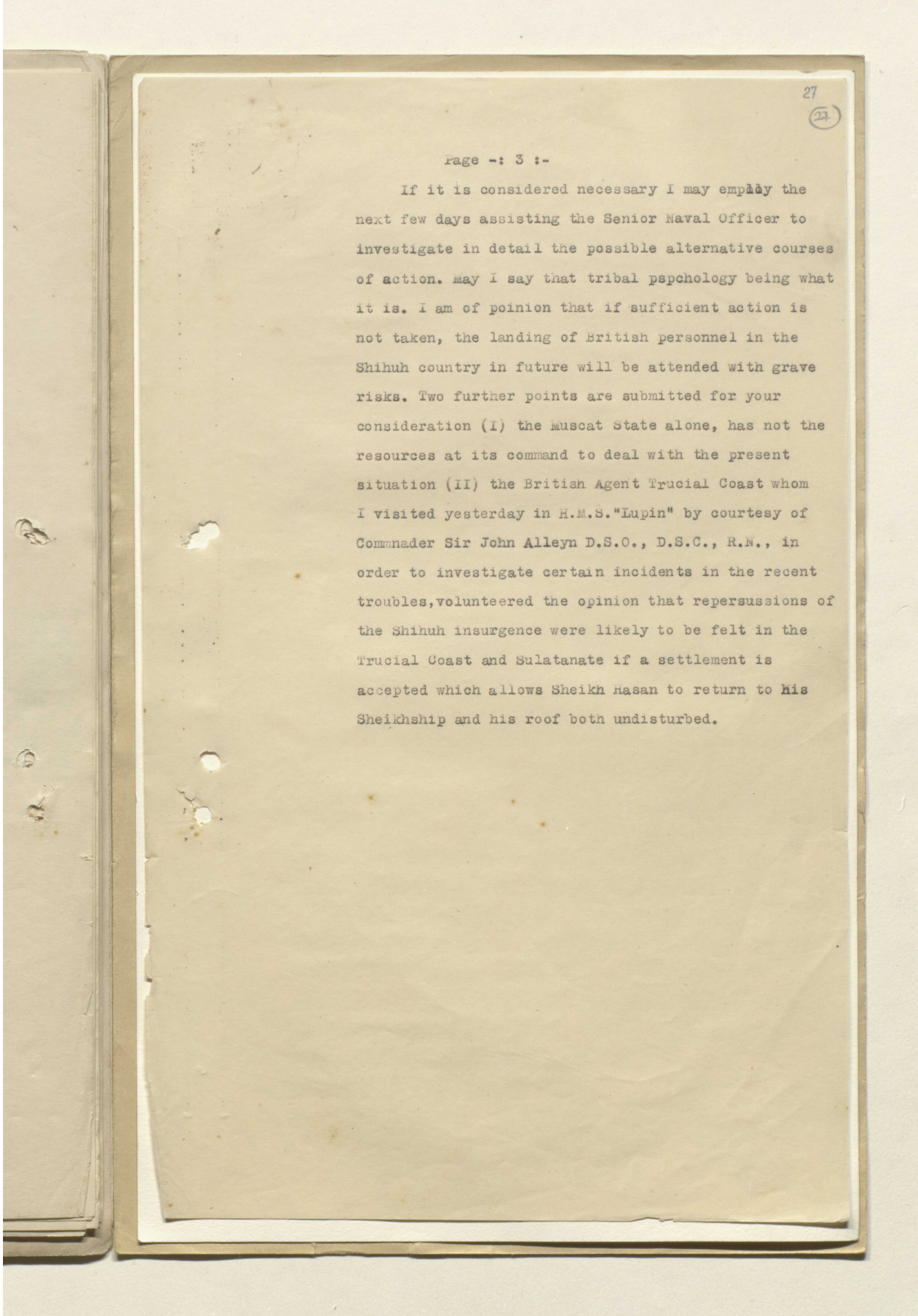


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٦ ظ] (٥٦/٥٢)



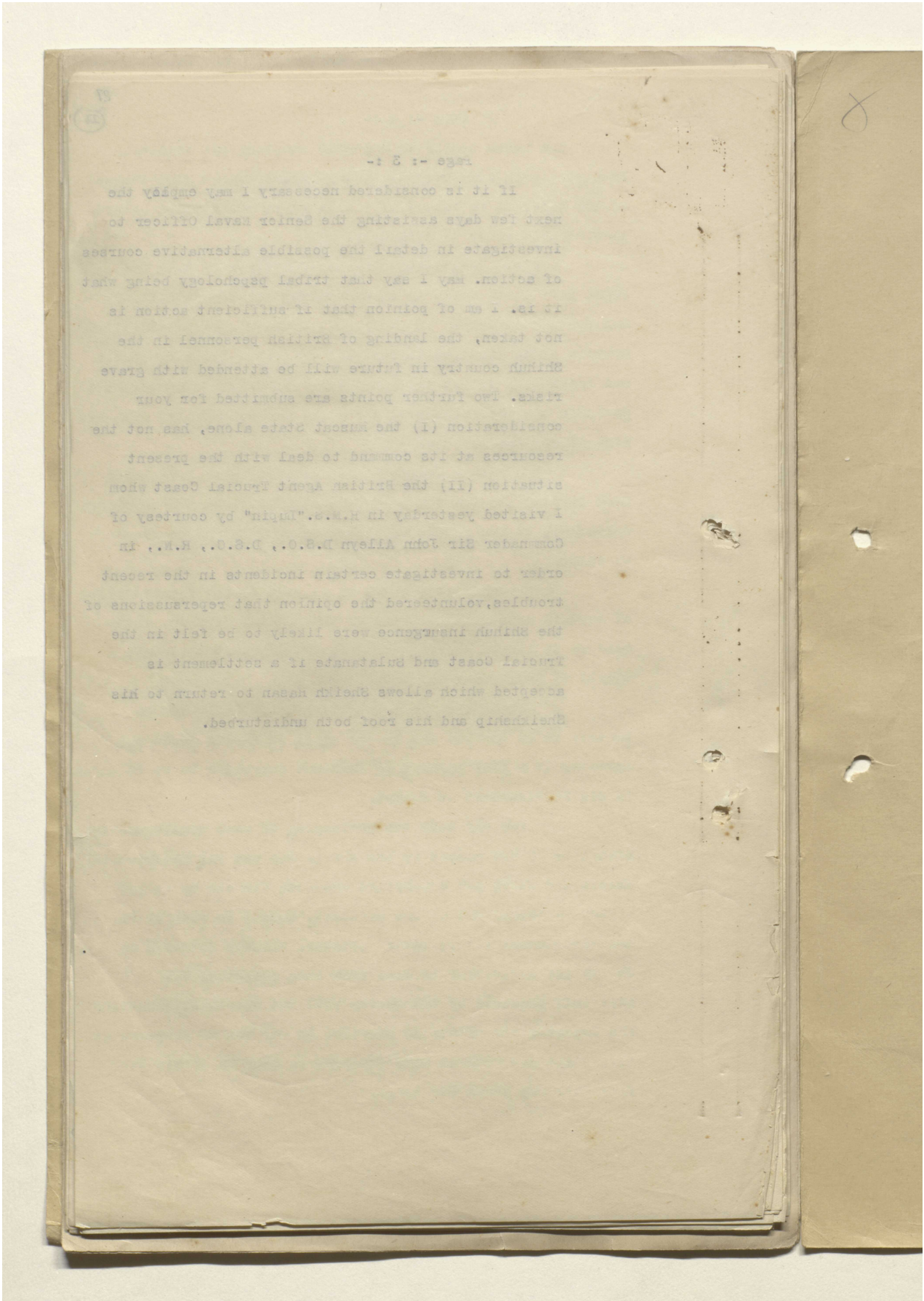


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٧ و] (٥٦/٥٣)



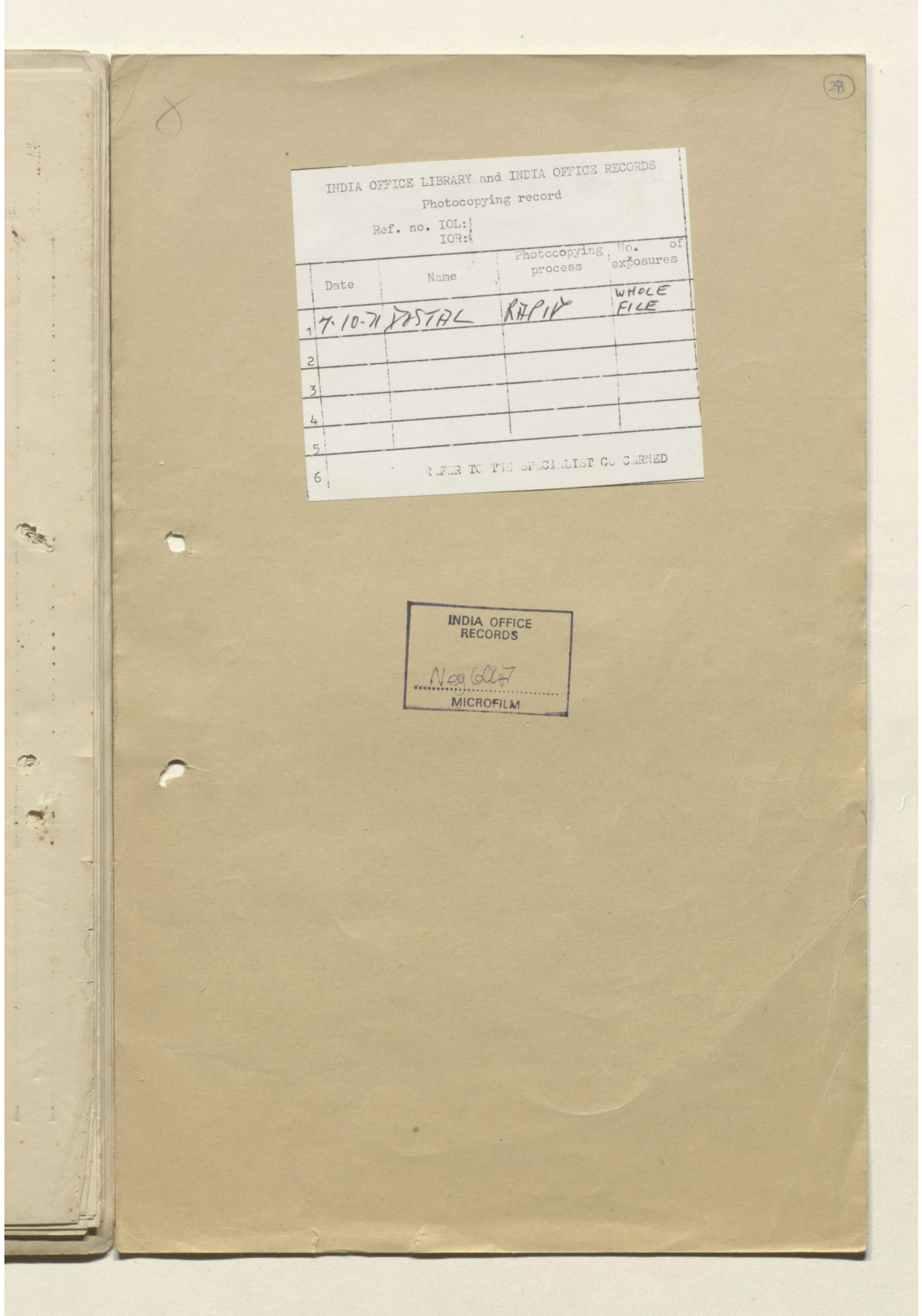


"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [٢٧ ظ] (٥٦/٥٤)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [خلفي-داخلي] (٥٦/٥٥)





"ملف ٦٣/٨ شؤون دولة مسقط: قبيلة الشحوح" [خلفي] (٥٦/٥٦)

