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مرفق برسالة من هنري ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية بتاريخ ٢٦ ديسمبر ١٨٢٠

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/PS/9/69/51

١٧ ديسمبر ١٨٢٠ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مادة واحدة (٦ ورقات)

غير معروف

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

ترجمة لمذكرة من حاجي محمد حسين خان [حاجي محمد حسين خان أصفهاني]، والصدر الأعظم [الصدر الأعظم، رئيس الوزراء] لبلاد فارس [إيران]، وميرزا عبد الوهاب [ميرزا عبد الوهاب نشأت أصفهاني]، معتمد الدولة [معتمد الدولة، وزير الخارجية]، إلى هنري ويلوك، القائم بأعمال السفير البريطاني في بلاد فارس، المستلمة في ١٧ ديسمبر ١٨٢٠.

ردًا على رسائل ويلوك (IOR/L/PS/9/69/49-50)، وجّه الوزراء اعتراضهم إلى ويلوك بشأن دخول السفن البريطانية إلى الموانئ الفارسية دون إذن، وأكدوا على السيادة الفارسية على قشم وهنجام، واحتجوا على إنزال القوات البريطانية في قشم، بحجة أن أمن الخليج يجب أن يؤمن من قبل الأمير (الأمير الحاكم) لفارس وليس من قبل القوات البريطانية. كما أدانا تصرفات ويليام بروس، المقيم البريطاني في بوشهر، فيما يتعلق بجارك [بندر جارك] ولنجه [بندر لنجه]، وطالبوا بروس بتعويض عن

الرعايا الفارسيين، ورفضوا التنازل عن جزيرة لإقامة قاعدة بريطانية في الخليج.

أرقت الرسالة برسالة ويلوك الموجهة إلى اللجنة السرية في مجلس إدارة شركة الهند الشرقية بتاريخ ٢٦ ديسمبر ١٨٢٠ (IOR/L/PS/9/69/46).

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(١٢/١)

LPS/9/69/51 ①

Translation of a note from their Excellencies the
Persian Ministers to H. M. Maj. ty's Charge d'Affaires.
Received the 17th December 1820.

His M. Maj. Charge d'Affaires
stated, that he did not ask permission
for British Ships of war to enter the
Persian Ports, true, no direct request
to this import was made, but from
the general tenour of the note, request
for permission might be understood,
and although it was not directly
expressed, a notification of the pro-
ceeding implies absence of permission.
We do not know why, H. M. Maj. ty's Charge d'
affaires should desavow this
approach act on his part.

His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires
has stated that the 11th Article of the
Treaty refers only to the case of apper-
-tance required by the Persian Govern-
-ments; this is plain to logicians
that if it was necessary that British
Ships of war should require permission
to enter the Persian Ports when
apper-tance

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assentance is required, certainly the same
permission is necessary when no demand
for assentance has been made.

H. B. Mtys's Charge d' Affaires
has stated, that the British Government
in India did not know that Bushm
and Bangann belonged to Persia. This
fact is certainly established, since
H. Mtys's Charge d' Affaires has sent the
information and no doubt orders
have been issued to the troops to
leave it. If they were ignorant of
the claims of Persia to Bushm, cer-
tainly they were aware that Bander
Abapie and Muscat are subject to
Persia and it is very plain that
these Islands are dependencies of
of Bander Abapie and governed
by the Musalm on the part of Persia.

It was stated, that
the British Government in India
had every inclination to cultivate the
strictest relations of amity with
Persia; certainly it must be so.

the

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the Government in India a separate state that they should not act in conformity with the policy of the British Government in England. The friendship of the two states is too well established to require mutual professions on this head.

H. Mtty's Charge d' Affaires has requested that the Mission of a Persian Officer to Reshm may be postponed. Yes, it is sufficient that we have informed H. Mtty's Charge d' Affaires of our sentiments; but it is necessary that the Prince of Fars should with despatch direct the Foumaum of Muscat to inform the officer at Reshm not to erect any buildings on the Island nor unnecessarily to place his Government to expence on this head.

H. Mtty's Charge d' Affaires has thought it necessary to offer assurances of the purity of the views of his Government, for this there was no occasion, as the Persian Government has always recognized the principles of the
British

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British Government and if any distrust
created on our part, on the first expedi-
-tion, when British Ships of War entered
all the Persian Ports to destroy the pirates
without the permission of the Persian
Government, objections would have been
offered to such proceedings and what
is now stated regarding the landing of
the Troops at Bushan does not proceed
from any unpalatable suppositions
in our mind, but from a conviction,
that our mutual interests require the
explanation and that the security of
the seas will be better preserved for the
intercourse of our Merchants, if the
power of the Prince of Pers in the Gulph
be better established, and we consider
that if the British Government in
India wish still to check piracy, the
obligations of our alliance require, that
the security of the Gulph should be
preserved by the Prince of Pers and
not by the establishment of a British
force in the Gulph.

H. Mtg's Charge d' Affaires
has

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③
has agreed that the Piracy of the inhabitants
of the Persian Coast may be checked by
H. B. Highness; but did not consider the
the Akas of Pers capable of contending
with the Jaemes. The Repare explained
that orders would be issued to the
Prince to make maritime preparations
and now that the Jaemes are reduced,
we can preserve tranquility by sea and
land, and every exertion will be used to
effect this object and if by accident
any assistance should be necessary from
India, at such a period, it will be re-
quired and undoubtedly the expense
of equipment attending such an
expedition will be less than the con-
tinued residence of British Ships
in the Gulf, and exertions on the part
of the Prince of Pers are more particularly
necessary as the pirates have not the
power of molesting British Ships and
their depredations are exercised on the
inhabitants of the Persian Coast.

H. M. G. Chargé d' Affaires
made

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made some observations in defence of Mr. Bruce, but as he has acknowledged the destruction of the hongs and the Charack Boats, he will certainly not delude Mr. Bruce's Superiors to Bahrein, and his mediating to effect the views of the Sheiks of Bahrein. The recalculation of Mr. Bruce's conduct is, that the hongs and Charack Boats were destroyed by the Captains of the British Ships. According to the representations of the Shiraz Government Mr. Bruce superintended the destruction of the Charack vessels, if this duty was effected by others, as the officers from India were not acquainted that the people of these parts were subjects of His Prussian Majesty, but acted from the information which Mr. Bruce gave them, he must repair the loss occasioned to Prussian Subjects.

+ H. B. Mtys Charge's Affairs has noticed in his former statements relating to this affair - True - but in this manner, that the ships of the people of hongs and Charack

in

† Subjected every part of the population to the Prussian jurisdiction, amongst the rest the actual destruction of the hongs & Charack boats, and no complaint was uttered. In Mr. Bruce's letter to the King arrived at Shiraz when the expedition had quitted the gulf. But the Shiraz Government if they did not transfer date and circumstances, could not render the late copy-fair of the representation consistent with their present assertions. Henry Melick

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(١٢/٧)

in retaliation for the offences committed
by them and for their disobedience to the
orders of the Prince of Persia and their
connexion with the Jaasemes will be
destroyed." The answer to this commu-
nication was, that the Arabs of the
three ports are the subjects of Persia,
and if they have offended they are
amenable to the Persian Government.
The punishment of the Jaasemes is the
province of the British, the offences
of the Arabs of the Persian Coast must
be stated to the Prince of Persia, who
will punish any that may have
offended against British Subjects.

Mr. May's Charge d'Affaires
continued the firman addressed to the
officer commanding the fleet and
the mark of the Prince's favor to Mr.
Bruce to an approbation of the services
of the expedition - Yes - The officer
commanding (before the transactions
ascribed to Mr. Bruce) in a letter to the
Shah detailed his services in de-
stroying the Jaasemes, which were
worthy of the approbation of His
Persian Majesty and as Mr. Bruce
had

The late copy of the firman emitted with this firman transmitted to Mr. May.

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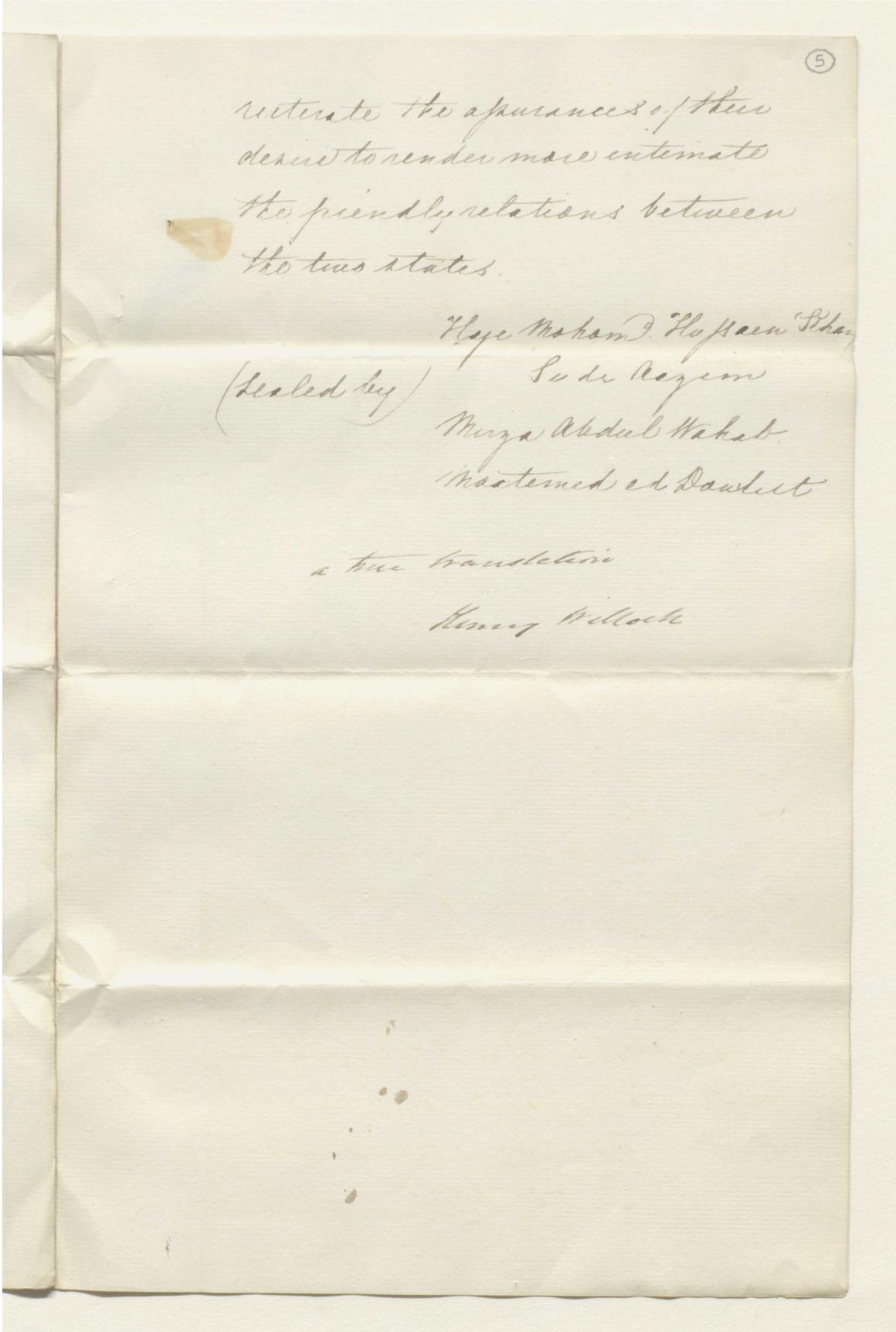
(١٢/٨)

had made a present to the Prince His
Highness was obliged to give him
something in return.

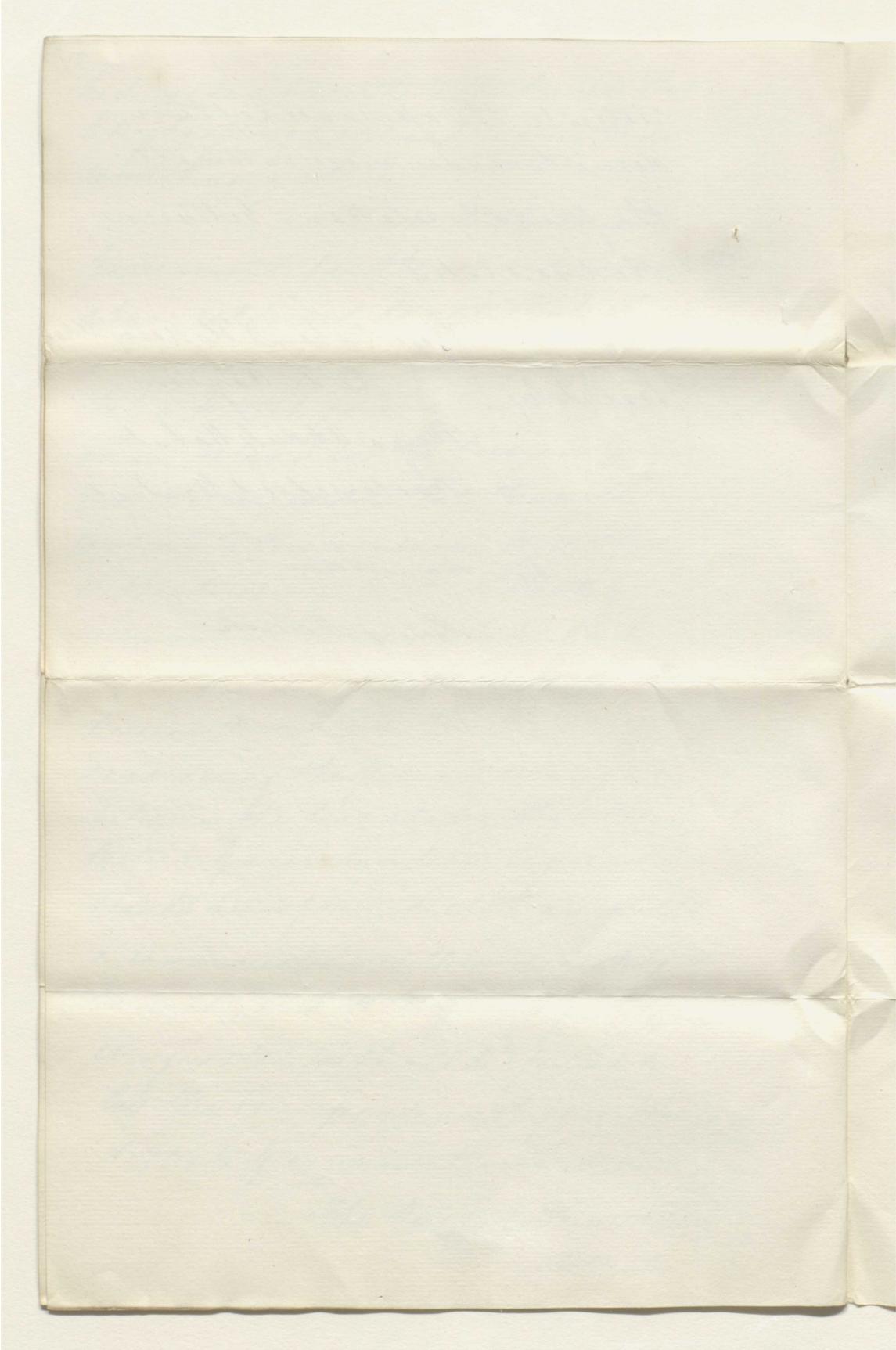
In short the Persian
Government for the several reasons
above explained do not think it
expedient for the interests of either state
that a British force should remain
on an Island in the Persian Gulf
and it is impossible that they will
consent to this measure. State this
without reserve to the British Go-
vernment in India, in order that
they may renounce the idea. As the
Persian Ministers think it necessary,
considering the friendly relations
between the two states, that the
British Government in England
should be informed of these events,
a communication will immediately
be made, and Mr. Mtys' Charge d'Affaires
is requested with all dispatch to
lay this Correspondence before the
British Government in India.

The Persian Ministers
reiterate

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(١٢/٩)



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(١٢/١٠)



مرفق برسالة من هنري ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية بتاريخ ٢٦ ديسمبر ١٨٢٠ [و٦]
(١٢/١١)

