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## Enclosure in Letter from Henry Willock to the Secret Committee of 16 Nov 1824

<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
<b>Reference</b>	IOR/L/PS/9/69/248
<b>Date(s)</b>	Nov 1824 (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English in Latin
<b>Extent and Format</b>	1 item (5 folios)
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### About this record

A translation of additional instructions issued by the Prince Royal [‘Abbās Mīrzā, Crown Prince] of Persia [Iran] to Futteh Ali Khan [Fath-‘Ali Khan Rashti], Beglerbegee [Beglarbeg, Governor] of Tabrees [Tabrīz] for his mission to Tiflis [Tblisi] to negotiate Persia’s frontier with the Russian Empire with General Yermoloff [Alexey Petrovich Yermolov], Governor-General of Georgia.

The instructions detail the bases of the Persian negotiating position, including the survey of Major William Monteith, the Treaty of Gulistan (1813), and historical texts.

The translation was enclosed in the letter of Henry Willock, HM Chargé d’Affaires in Persia, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated 16 November 1824 (IOR/L/PS/9/69/138).

L/PS/9/69/248 ①

Translation of additional instructions  
from the Prince Royal to Lutteh Ali Khan

If you are to separate from the  
face of the Survey and from the Treaty  
you are to follow the underwritten in-  
structions -

Meerza Jaaffer will explain  
to you the frontier of Talish as defined  
in our Chart and we ground our  
claims on the original divisions made  
by the former Governors each of which  
had a separate ruler - for example  
Suzee Beg had charge of Dereck - Ameer  
Gosna Khan presided over Gurgawood -  
Bostar was subject to Ameer Hussein's  
Beg - Kheleefa Sheriffe governed  
Delkutch - As the end of Dereck is  
the commencement of Terwend the  
boundaries of Terwend - Delkutch and  
Gurgawood are explained by that  
circumstances -

Major

Major Mauteitt's survey  
corresponds with the divisions above  
laid down and with the limits  
marked by Mustapha Khan, and  
whatever places have been taken by  
the Russians since the peace must  
agreeably to the basis of the Treaty "Status  
quo ad presentem" be restored.

Your Suttich Ali Khan who were  
Governor of those parts knows all the  
places alluded to -

Regarding Gennee our claim  
to it is founded on the basis of the  
Treaty - "Whatever lands were in  
possession of either party at the time  
of the peace shall remain so" and  
Gennee was in our possession when  
we made peace.

Secondly Regarding the river Keperak  
if they argue the question in the sense  
of

②

of the Treaty as the rivers Mergue and  
Chowander both derive their sources  
from Aleghes and flow into the Aras  
they have no argument stronger than  
ours and if they say the Treaty states  
that the Kepnek runs behind the hills  
of Mergue the answer is this - Mergue  
is divided into two parts and the  
Treaty does not specify behind which  
part the Mergue flows - The river of  
Mergue passes behind a hill on the  
other division of Mergue and therefore  
our claim is just -

The only argument of the  
Persians must be founded on the  
distance of the streams from or their  
proximity to the town of Mergue  
and supposing that this gives force  
to their arguments yet as at the  
time of the peace this river and town  
lay on this river as far as the  
mount

Mount of Shereffau was in our pro-  
prietion and has been so fourteen years  
agreeably to the Treaty though it may  
not correspond with the general  
outline defined by the Plenipoten-  
tiaries it belongs to us and they have  
no just grounds on which to advance  
a claim.

Thirdly If they wish to found their  
claim to the Kapanek river on any  
Armenian books we also can quote  
authors of celebrity - written in the time  
of Chengiz Khan and which in noting  
the great divisions of Karabagh  
Sherman and Azerbijan into different  
districts and governments and places  
of summer and winter resort -  
(Yelak and Kishlak) mention the  
names of rivers and in these books  
no mention is made of a river called  
Kapanek

Mr. Willock

③

Keparek or Separek - If any book has been recently written it cannot be quoted as sufficient authority. We will bring books from Foreign Countries neither written in Persia nor in Russia from the libraries of Constantinople we will obtain them or purchase them.

If you will bring books of this description we agree to your claims.

Fourthly - Regarding the frontier of Shiran and Derelkes - You and Mirza Saaffer must require of the Sindar and must take copies of the papers given and received last year by the respective Commissioners - You must question the arguments of the Sindar and decide on their validity. Whichever you think tenable you must write on a separate paper to which must be attached the seal of the Sindar and you will be guided in

Mr. Folman

in your negotiation by that document  
Our arguments are founded on the sti-  
pulations of the Treaty and will there-  
fore refute all those advanced by Ruper-  
t. If they discuss the meaning  
of "Status quo ad presentem" you will  
say that these four words are neither  
of your language nor of ours. The  
English Ambassador was the mediator  
of the peace and introduced this foreign  
phrase. If you translate it in a  
different manner from us we will  
write to the King of England and request  
H. M. to explain the meaning of these  
four words. As H. M. is your friend &  
and is renowned in the world for  
justice and beneficence and was the  
mediator between us and as H. B. M.  
Ambassador introduced the foreign  
phrase

(4)

phrase both you and me should adopt  
H. M's acceptance of the

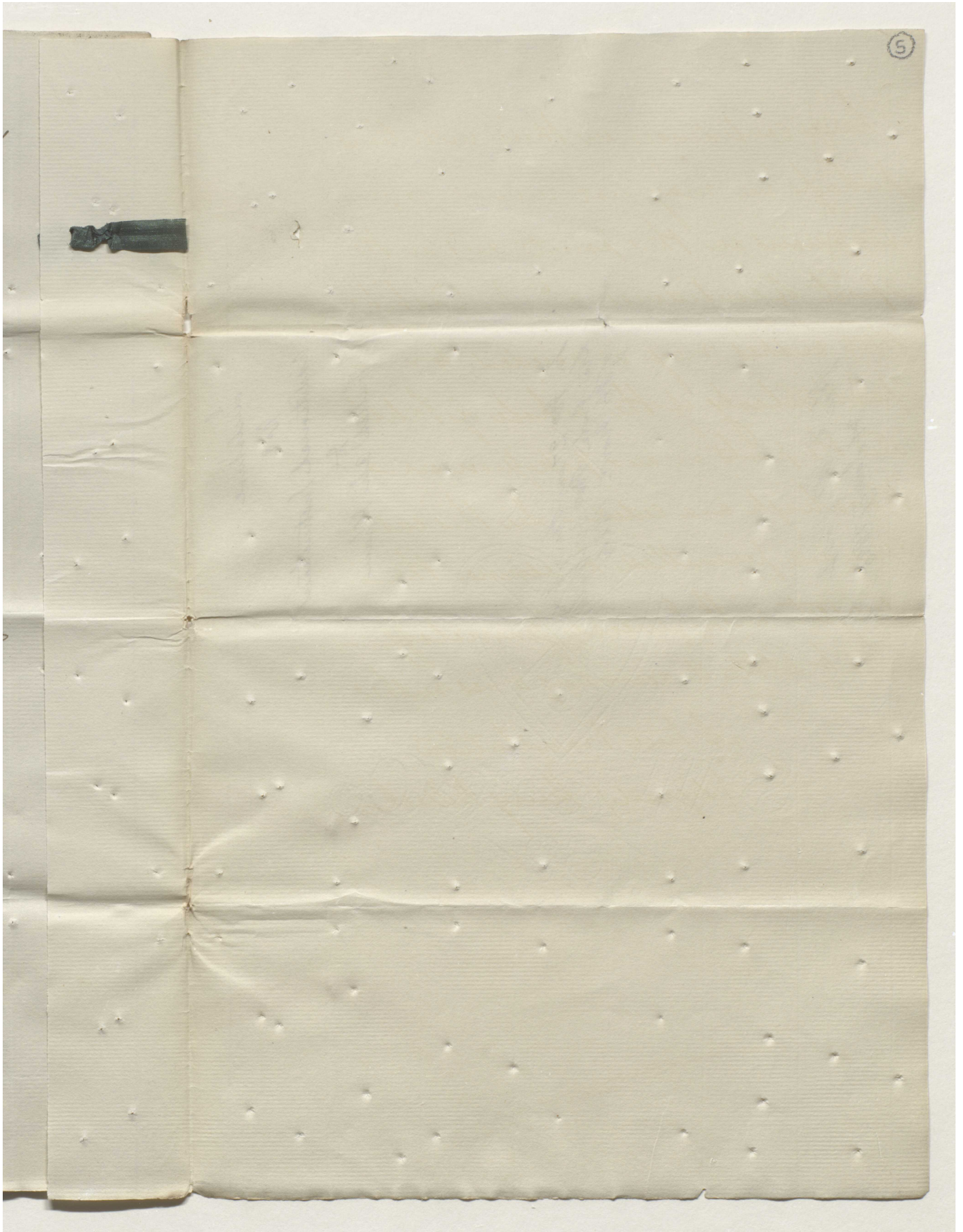
Sixth Regarding Gazerput - should  
they say that it is in Karabagh and  
not in Erivan the best evidences are  
the records of Nadir Shah and the  
Mogul histories. The limits of  
Shoorajib - Gokcheh and Alesan  
are defined in these records - Please  
God there will be no occasion to  
refer to them

Seventh Regarding the Consul General  
As it is stipulated in the Treaty that  
place of his residence is to be settled  
with the consent of both parties the  
Russians cannot advance as a right  
his establishment at Anzelee or in  
Zilan - But if the aspect is favourable  
and you see light on their part and  
have

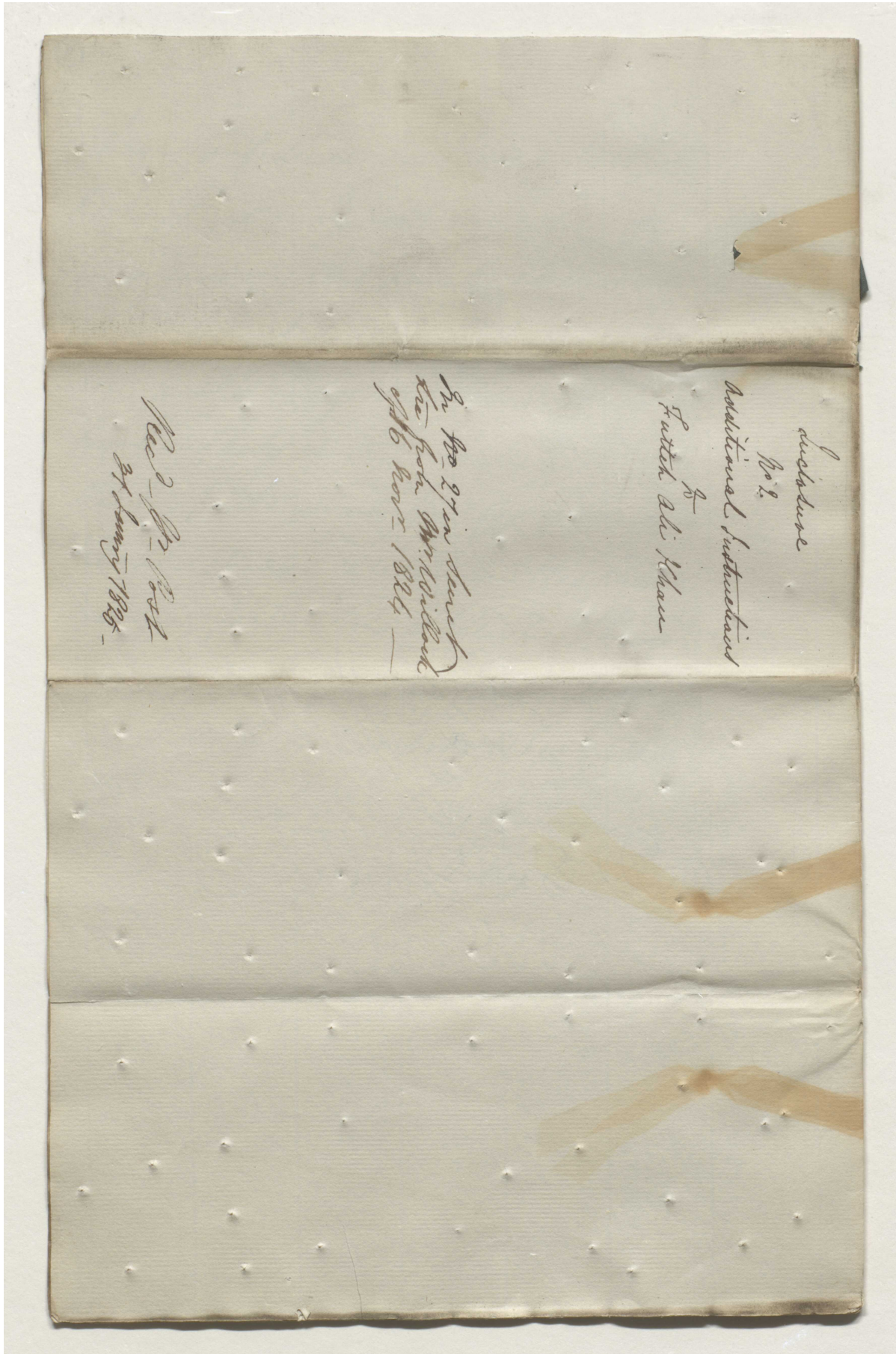


have confidence in their intentions  
perhaps we may not remain so per-  
sistent on this point and in the  
spirit of confidence and friendship  
their wishes may be acceded to  
particularly if the whole of Sabik  
and the parts in our possession in  
Karakagh are ceded - In this case  
you are permitted to resume the  
subject with General Jernsdorff  
and to settle it according to his wishes

A true translation  
(signed) Henry Willock



Enclosure in Letter from Henry Willock to the Secret Committee of 16 Nov 1824  
[5v] (10/10)



Enclosure  
No 2  
Additional Instructions  
To  
Fathel Ali Khan  
  
In the year 1824  
the Hon. Mr. Willock  
of 16 Nov 1824  
  
Recd of Mr. Willock  
27 January 1825