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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.

### "الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/F/4/2324/120975

(١ نوفمبر ١٨٤٨-٠٣ مارس ١٨٤٩) (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مادة واحدة (٣٠ ورقة)

رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



### حول هذا السجل

تتألف هذه المادة من نسخ من مراسلات ومشاورات ومحاضر مشار إليها أو مرفقة برسائل سياسية من حكومة بومباي. توجد هذه الرسائل السياسية في IOR/F/4/2324/120975. تتضمن أطراف المراسلات كلاً من: حكومة بومباي؛ الرائد صمويل هينيل، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي؛ الملا حسين، الوكيل البريطاني في الشارقة؛ وميرزا محمد، القائم بأعمال الوكيل البريطاني في شيراز. وهي المادة الثانية في سلسلة مكونة من ست مواد عن الخليج العربي.

تتعلق المادة بما يلي:

- هزيمة القوة التي يقودها سعد بن مطلق من جانب الشيخ سعيد بن طحنون آل نهيان [حاكم أبوظبي]

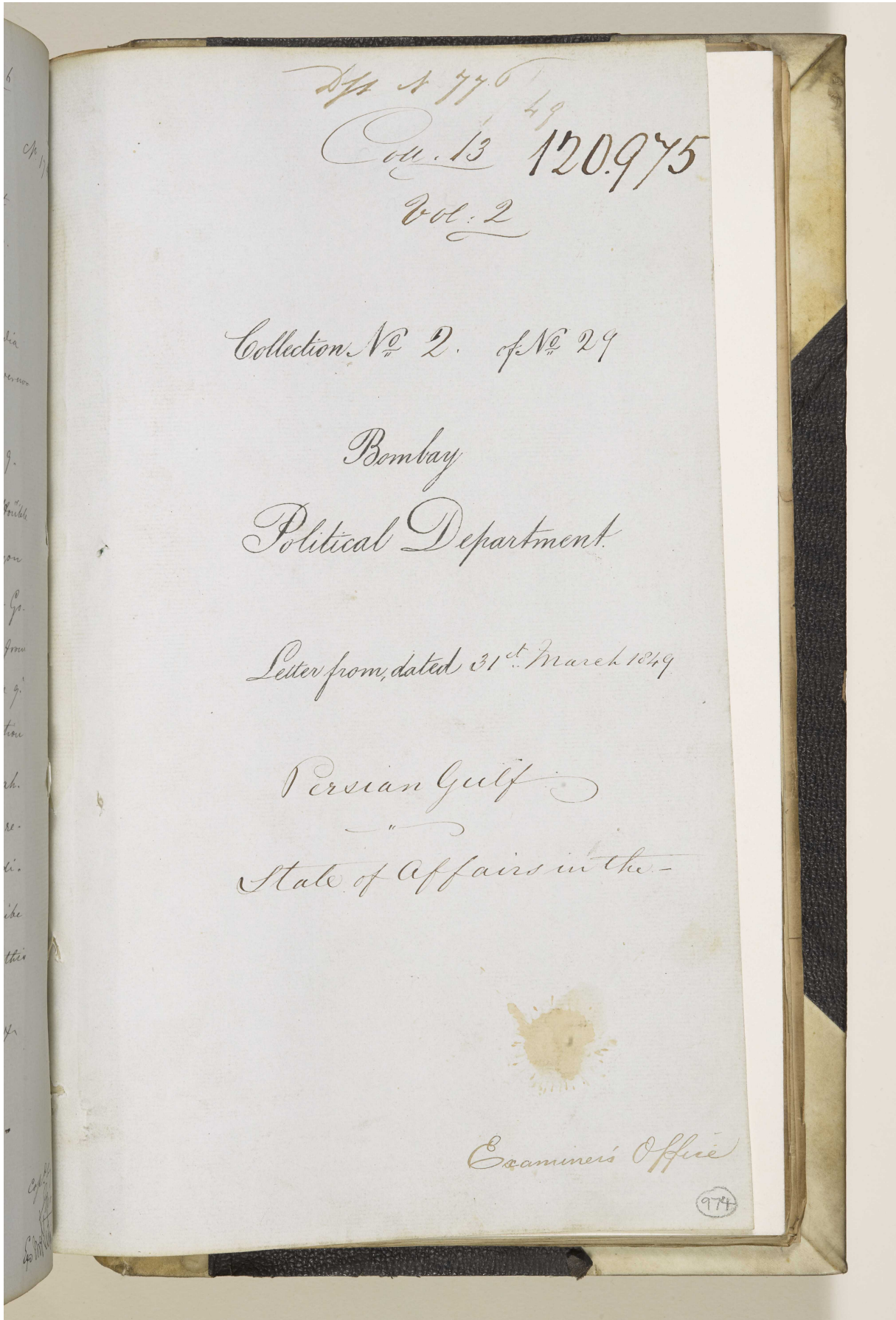
• محاولة سعد بن مطلق تحريض الزعماء العُثمانيين ضد الشيخ سعيد بن طحنون

• النزاعات بين القبائل البدوية التي أدت إلى وقف مؤقت للأعمال العدائية من جانب الشيخ سلطان بن صقر القاسمي الأول [حاكم رأس الخيمة] والشيخ مكتوم بن بطي آل بو فلاسة الأول [حاكم دبي] ضد الشيخ سعيد بن طحنون

• اضطرابات كبيرة في شيراز بعد وفاة شاه بلاد فارس [محمد شاه قاجار، شاه إيران] وتعيين حاكم جديد لفارس، وهو بهرام ميرزا معز الدولة

• شكوى من الشيخ ناصر الثاني آل مذكور حاكم بوشهر، بأن مبلغ الجزية الذي يجبر على دفعه باهظ.

تتضمن المادة صفحة محتويات، وتحتوي صفحة عنوان المادة على المراجع التالية: "المسودة رقم ٤٩١٧٧٦، المجموعة ١٣"، و"المجموعة رقم ٢ من رقم ٢٩".



"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢" [٩٧٤ظ] (٦٠/٢)

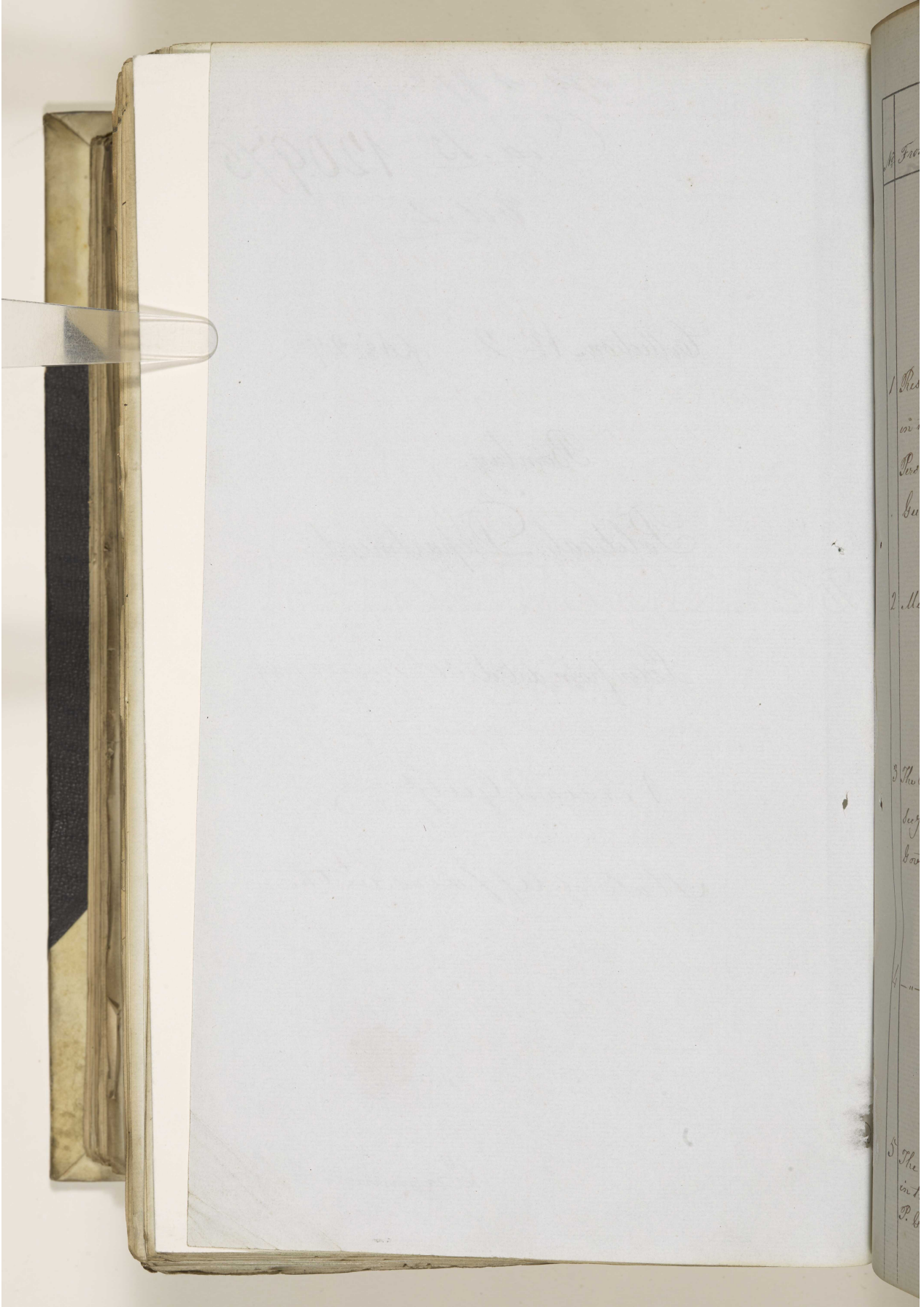


Table of Contents

No.	From	To	Subject.	Date & No. of Documt.	Date & No. of Cons.
<u>Persian Gulf</u> State of affairs in the.					
1	Resident in the Persian Gulf	The Chief Secy to Govt.	Forwarding translated Substance of reports from the Native Agent at Sharga, of the State of affairs in that quarter.	1848 20 <sup>th</sup> Dec. No. 106	1849 22 <sup>nd</sup> Feb. No. 1348.
2	Minutes by His Excellency the Commander in Chief		Concurred in by the Honorable Messrs Reid and Willoughby.	1849 13 <sup>th</sup> Feb.	" " " " No. 1349.
3	The Chief Secy to Govt.	The Resident in the Persian Gulf	Informing him that the existence of tranquillity at sea notwithstanding Persian disturbances on shore is very gratifying.	16 <sup>th</sup> Feb. No. 587	" " " " No. 1350.
4	"	The Secy to Govt. of India with the G. Genl.	Reporting the above intelligence to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India	" " " " No. 41	" " " " No. 1351.
5	The Resident in the P. Gulf	The Chief Secy to Govt.	Forwarding translation of a letter from the Native Agent at Sharga reporting the suspension		

(975)

"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢" [٩٧٥ ظ] (٦٠/٤)

No.	From.	To	Subject	Date & No. of Docs.	Date & No. of Cons.
			suspension of hostile measures on the part of the Resub khyma and Debaie Chiefs, owing to divisions among their Bedouin allies.	1848	1849
6	Minutes by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.		Concurred in by the Honorable Messrs Reid and Willoughby.	27 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 8. 101	1 <sup>st</sup> March 8. 1495
7	The Chief Secy to the Govt. of India with the Bombay Govt. Genl.	The Chief Secy to the Govt. of India with the Right Honorable the Governor General.	Reporting the above information to the	13 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 1849	8. 1496
8	Resident in the P. Gulf.	The Chief Secy to the Govt.	Forwarding Copies of three letters addressed by him to Her Majesty's Charge d' Affaires at Tehran reporting the State of Affairs in the Persian Gulf.	24 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 8. 417	1 <sup>st</sup> March 8. 1497
			Recorded.	20 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 8. 423	1 <sup>st</sup> March 8. 1868
9	"	"	Forwarding Copy of a letter and enclosures addressed		

"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢" [١٩٧٦ و] (٦٠/٥)

No.	From	To	Subject	Date & No. of Docu.	Date & No. of Cons.
			addressed by him to Her Majesty's Charge d'affaires at Tehran, reporting the cessation of disturbances in a	1849	1849
			Sheraz.	31. Jan 1849	7. March 1849
10			Memorandum by the Right Hon <sup>ble</sup> the Governor concurred in by the Board.	31. Jan 1849	7. March 1849
			Chiefly Secy to Govt. of Bombay India - Forwarding Copy of the above for the information of the Right Hon <sup>ble</sup> G. Genl the Governor General.	27. Feb 1849	3. March 1849
			Bombay Castle, 31 <sup>st</sup> March 1849. Noting Secy to Govt.	7. March 1849	7. March 1849

Date & No. of Cons.

1849  
1. March  
31. 1849

31. 1849

1. March  
31. 1849

1. March  
31. 1849

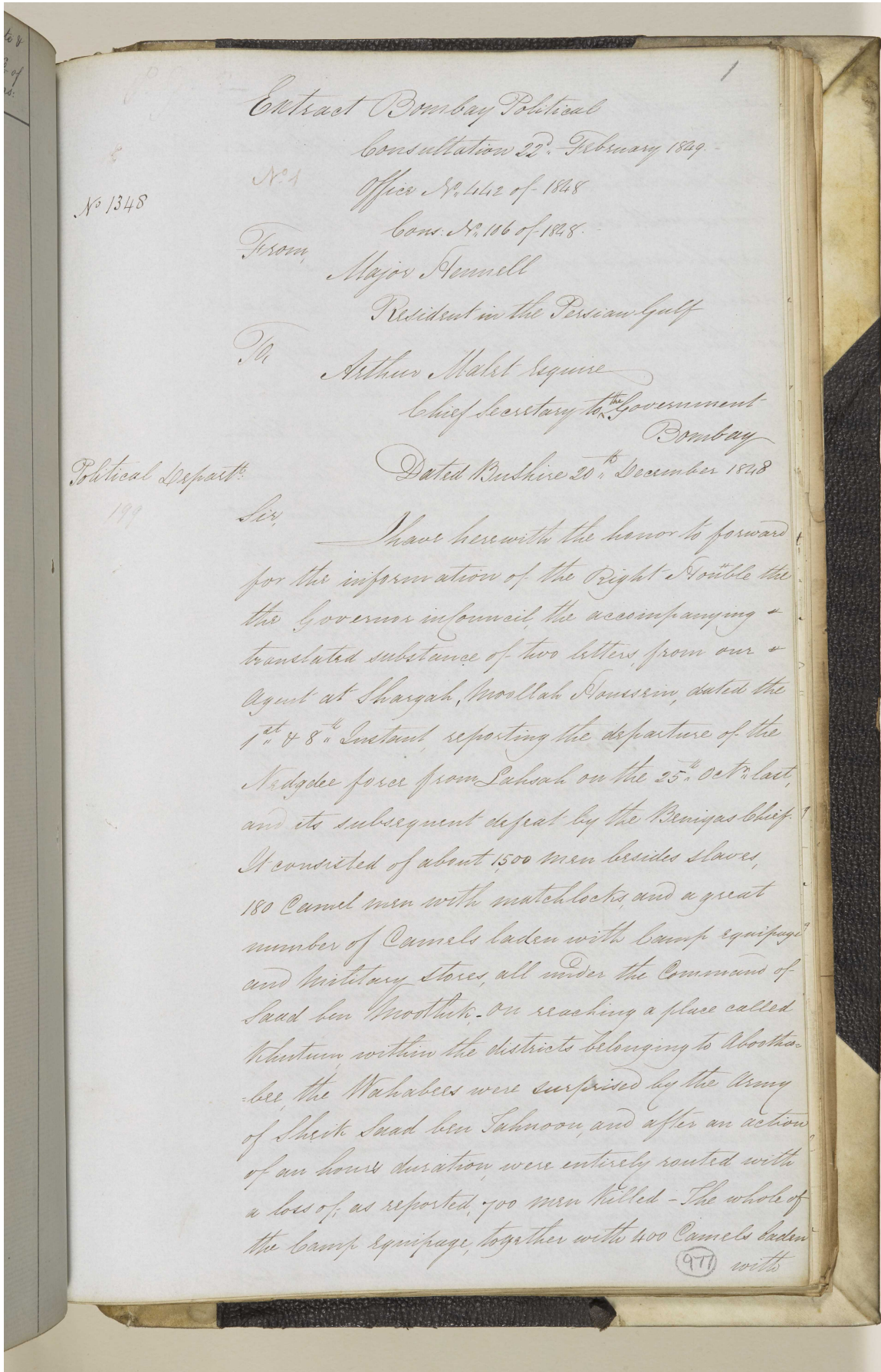
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(976)

"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢" [٩٧٦ظ] (٦٠/٦)

No	From	To	Subject	Date & No of Docu'ts	Date & No of Cons:





248  
 Laden with Military stores 80 Horses and 35  
 suits of mail, fell into the hands of the Victor  
 Saad bin Mootthah himself with about 300 fol-  
 lowers, with some difficulty escaped to the  
 neighbourhood of Debagh and eventually  
 reached that place and Shargah. Since his arrival  
 on the coast, he has been exerting himself to  
 stir up the several Chiefs of Oman to unite in  
 an expedition to drive Sheik Saad bin Tahnoon  
 out of Buzmah. The united forces of Sheik Sultan  
 bin Sagger, Sheik Muteem and Saad bin Mute-  
 tah consisting of some thing under 3000 men,  
 marched on the 4<sup>th</sup> Inst. - The Buzmah Chief,  
 Saad bin Tahnoon, is waiting their approach,  
 with an Army somewhat larger in number than  
 that of the Confederates. He has also with him  
 the Chief of Schar, and the Sonami Governor of  
 Muskat, and having possession of nearly all  
 the strongholds of Buzmah and his people full  
 of courage and confidence from their successful  
 surprise of the Nedgee Forces, it is not likely the  
 Wahabee Expedition will prove successful.

2. Lieut. Gardiner, the Officer commanding  
 the Honble Company's Brig "Saphrates" on his  
 late visit to the Arabian Coast, reports all quiet  
 at sea, and the Shargah Agent informs me that no  
 piracies or irregularities had taken place up to  
 the date of the departure of the Brig.

Residency in the Persian Gulf } I have the honor to be  
 Bushire 20<sup>th</sup> December 1848 } (Signed) S. Fenwick  
 Resid<sup>t</sup> in the Persian Gulf

3  
Translated Substance of a letter from  
Mullah Haussin Agent at Sharqah, to  
Major Hemall Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
dated 14<sup>th</sup> Mohurram 1<sup>st</sup> December 1828.

A. A.  
They first to report the movements  
and proceedings of Saad ben Mootuk and his  
march from Sabha with his forces on the 25<sup>th</sup>  
October - According to various accounts he had  
with him 1500 fighting men, besides slaves  
and followers, of whom 180 were camel riders  
armed with matchlocks and a number of  
camels laden with ammunition, provisions  
and camp equipage - He had also with him  
of the Moosais about 50 men as guides to the  
watering places - On quitting the Lutter Coast  
and entering the Binigas districts of Alava and  
Zaiffrah, Saad ben Mootuk despatched letters to  
Sheik Sultan ben Sagger and Mootoom ben  
Batyer, communicating his approach, and his  
intended march upon Whutian by the watering  
ground of Anjah, asking for information re-  
garding the tribes of Oman distinguishing the  
friendly from the inimical, and calling upon  
them to prepare their forces and be on the watch.  
Saad entrusted three letters to two men of the  
Moosais to be conveyed to Debace, who arrived  
at that place on the 14<sup>th</sup> November and delivered

(978) the

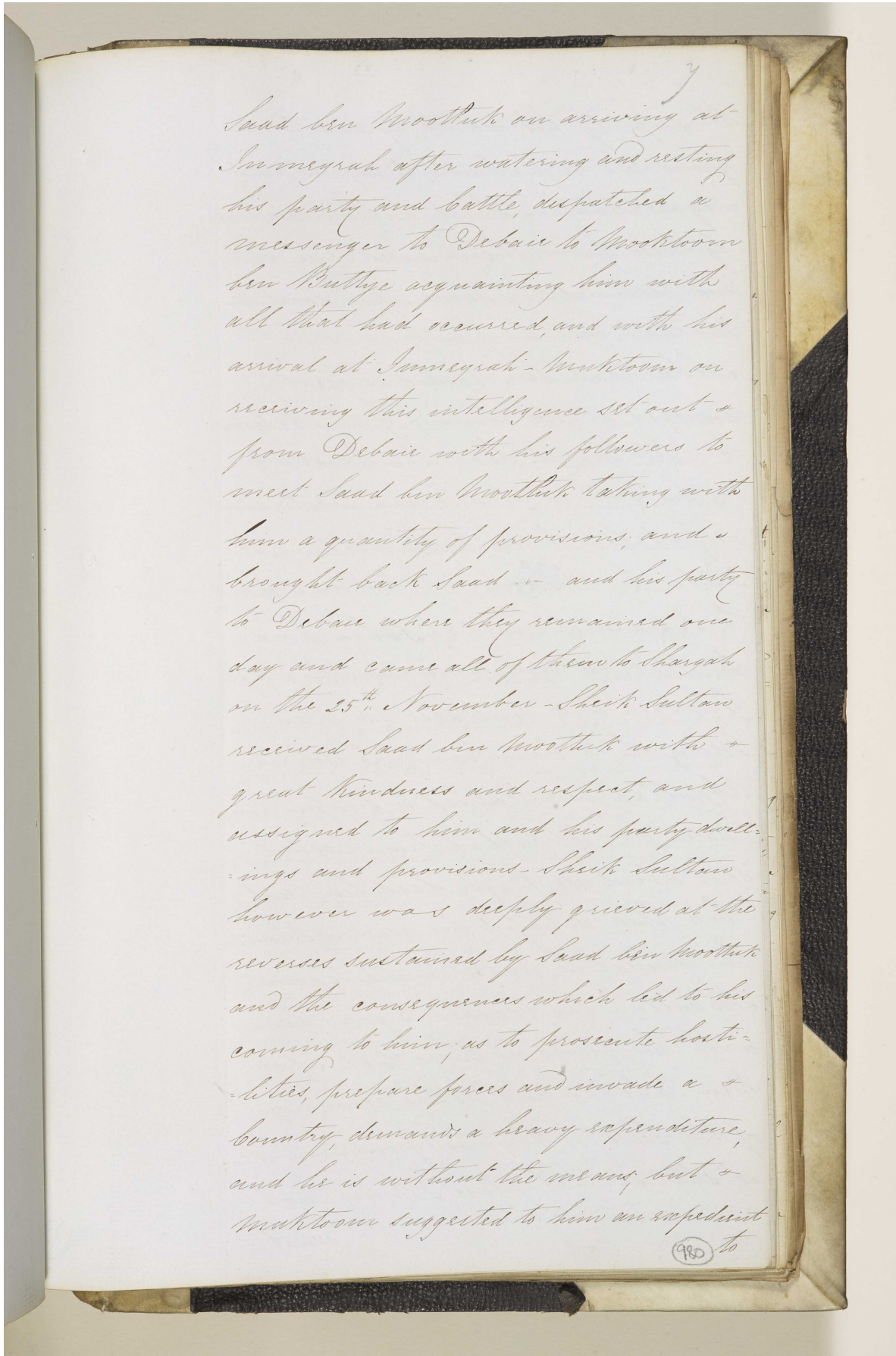
the letters to Muktoum ben Buttye -  
The Chiefs were much rejoiced at their  
receipt and on the 15<sup>th</sup> November Sheik  
Sultem ben Sigger came to Shargah from  
Rasul Khayma and immediately went on  
to Debar to meet Muktoum ben Buttye  
and prepare answers to Saad ben Mootuk -  
I understand they wrote to him to the effect  
that he must bring his forces to this  
neighbourhood, and encamp about Sazeer,  
in order that they and the tribes on the  
Coast might join him prior to the attack  
upon Brynce, and should any refuse,  
unite with him in causing them - They  
then employed themselves in assembling  
their Troops and preparing ammunition  
and provisions - they sent also letters  
to Syf ben Humood, and to the sons  
of Ali ben Humood, as well as to the  
elders of the Nassim Al boo Khureyban,  
and to Rashid ben Humaid chief of  
Ghubren, acquainting them with the  
advance of Saad ben Mootuk and the  
extent of his power and resources. -  
I must now return to Saad ben Mootuk  
His forces were marching devoid of fear  
or suspicion, and glorying in their numbers.  
Saad ben Mootuk and his friends as -  
- suring

Handwritten signature or mark.

assuring themselves that none dare meet  
or oppose <sup>them</sup> in these parts - However for  
two days they were compelled to march  
without finding water, in consequence  
it appears, previous to their arrival, of  
Saeed ben Tahnoon's having detached  
a party of the Muzareh to fill up &  
the Springs and wells on the road,  
on which they placed their dependence,  
and on the 19<sup>th</sup> November early in the  
morning they arrived in the neighbour-  
hood of Kaitan at the springs of &  
Oujah, where they prepared to encamp  
and rest themselves - Thereon observing  
a number of Camels grazing in the  
valleys around, Saad ben Mootook  
detached a party of Horse to seize  
them, but on its reaching the Camels  
there came to view the forces of Saad  
ben Tahnoon in the Valley - Saeed ben  
Tahnoon and his followers seeing the  
Nedjd Horse pass to capture the Camels,  
sprung out of their Ambuscade, and  
rushed upon the Nedjdgers as one man,  
and an engagement ensued between the  
two hostile parties which lasted for &  
about an hour, and ended in the defeat  
and

(٩٧٩)

and route of the Nedjdes, who fled  
throwing down their arms, leaving a  
great number of slain, according to  
rumour upwards of 700 men - Saad  
ben Mootath and his sons with a  
party of about 300 fled to one side,  
and the Beniys employing themselves  
in slaughtering the other fugitives, and  
capturing the horses and Camels and  
plundering the camp equipage, they  
were not pursued, and the night separated  
them - On the third day after the engage-  
ment they reached Imreyrah, to the  
Northward of Debaie and distant about  
7 miles, where they encamped - In  
the fight Saad ben Tahnoon had his  
horse killed under him, but was not  
himself hurt. - His Cousin Mahomed  
Ben Syf was wounded, and of the  
Beniys I hear six were killed, and  
a great number wounded, with the  
loss of 2 horses captured by the Nedjdes.  
Saad ben Tahnoon and his forces  
captured the tents and ammunition,  
as also 400 camels laden with camp  
equipage, and about 80 horses, 35 suits  
of mail, and a number of riding camels -  
Saad



Saad ben Mootthak on arriving at  
 Inmeyrah after watering and resting  
 his party and battle, dispatched a  
 messenger to Debaire to Mooktoom  
 ben Buttye acquainting him with  
 all that had occurred, and with his  
 arrival at Inmeyrah. Mooktoom on  
 receiving this intelligence set out  
 from Debaire with his followers to  
 meet Saad ben Mootthak taking with  
 him a quantity of provisions, and  
 brought back Saad and his party  
 to Debaire where they remained one  
 day and came all of them to Shargah  
 on the 25<sup>th</sup> November. Sheik Sultan  
 received Saad ben Mootthak with  
 great kindness and respect, and  
 assigned to him and his party dwell-  
 ings and provisions. Sheik Sultan  
 however was deeply grieved at the  
 reverses sustained by Saad ben Mootthak  
 and the consequences which led to his  
 coming to him, as to prosecute hosti-  
 lities, prepare forces and invade a  
 country, demands a heavy expenditure,  
 and he is without the means, but  
 Mooktoom suggested to him an expedient

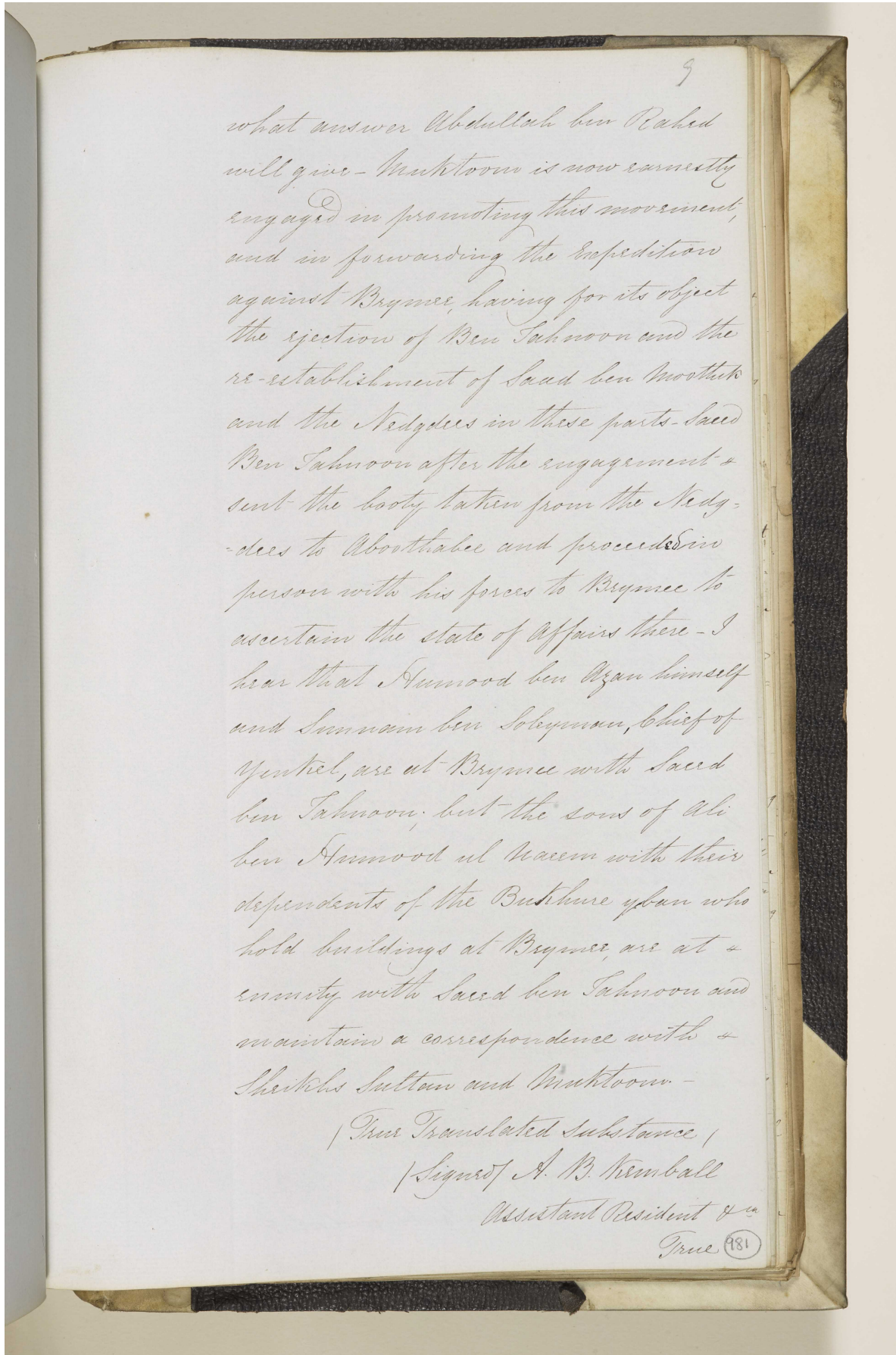
٩٨٥ to

to supply his wants, by exactions  
from the Merchants, Banyans, and  
Hyderabades - Sheikh Sultan accordingly  
- by took from them Dates, Rice & <sup>oil</sup>  
and bestowed the same upon Saad bin  
Mootthak and his party. -

Abdoollah ben Rashid is greatly  
annoyed at the coming of the Nedydes  
to these parts. Saad bin Mootthak  
on his arrival at Shargah wrote and  
despatched letters to the Bedowin  
Tribes to the sons of Ali Ben Humad,  
to Syff ben Humad of Sohar, and  
to Rashed ben Humaid Chief of  
Ghubren, and sent also Ali Ben  
Murzook to Omulganine to solicit  
Abdullah ben Rashed to supply Rice,  
Dates & <sup>oil</sup> Abdullah ben Rashed  
sent about 100 Bags - Saad bin Moot-  
- thak then deputed his cousin Abdulla  
ben Buttal to Omulganine to invite  
Abdullah ben Rashed to join him  
with his forces in the attack upon  
Ben Sahoon and in the recovery  
of the Forts / of Brynce / from him who  
is still at that place, I know not  
what

100



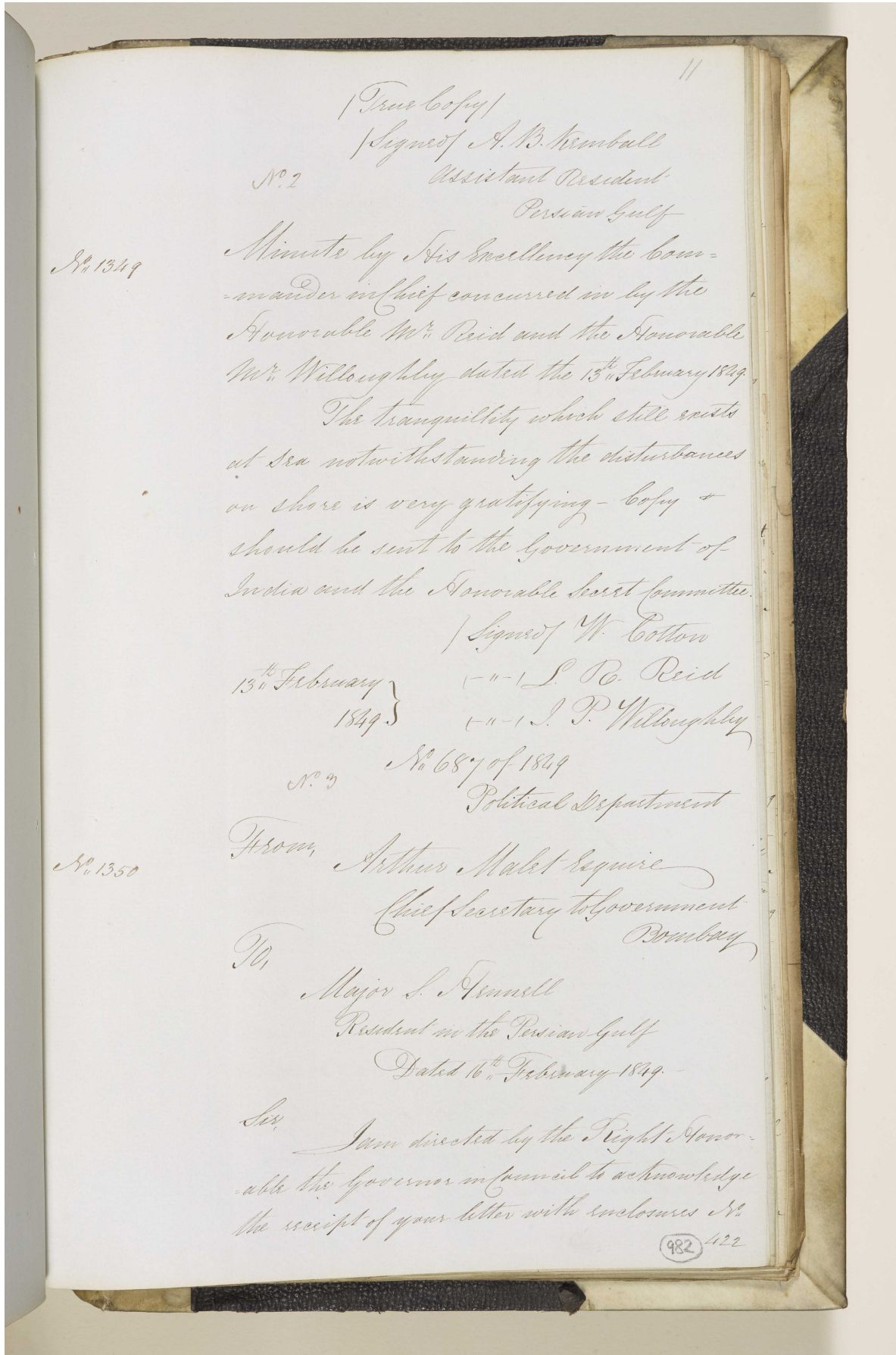


(True Copy)  
(Signed) A. B. Kimball  
Assistant Resident in the  
Persian Gulf

Translated Extract of a letter from  
Moolah Houssein Agent at Shargah to  
Major Ansell Resident in the Persian  
Gulf dated 11<sup>th</sup> Moharrum 8<sup>th</sup> December 1848.

Sheik Sultan ben Suggar, &  
Muktosm ben Butye and Humaid  
ben Rashed, Chief of Gzmann, assembled  
their Troops and followers and on the  
4<sup>th</sup> December set out from Shargah  
with Saad ben Mootah and the rem-  
-nant of the Wedgees to the number  
of 150 men on their march to attack  
Bryme. The forces of Sheik Sultan  
ben Suggar from both Rasul Wyzma  
and Shargah number about 2000 men  
and those of Muktosm from Dibac  
about 400 - They desire that Abdulla  
ben Rashed should join them - I believe  
he will send 200 men - Saad ben Johnson  
is at Bryme. -

(True Translated Extract)  
(Signed) A. B. Kimball  
Assistant Resident in  
True



422 dated the 20<sup>th</sup> December last and to inform you that the intelligence therein & conveyed of the existence of tranquillity at sea notwithstanding disturbances on shore, is very gratifying.

I have the honor to be &c

Bombay letter } Signed A. Malst  
16<sup>th</sup> February 1849 } Chief Secretary

Office No. 688 No. 112 of 1849. - No. 4

From, Arthur Malst Esquire  
Chief Secretary to Government  
Bombay

No. 1351

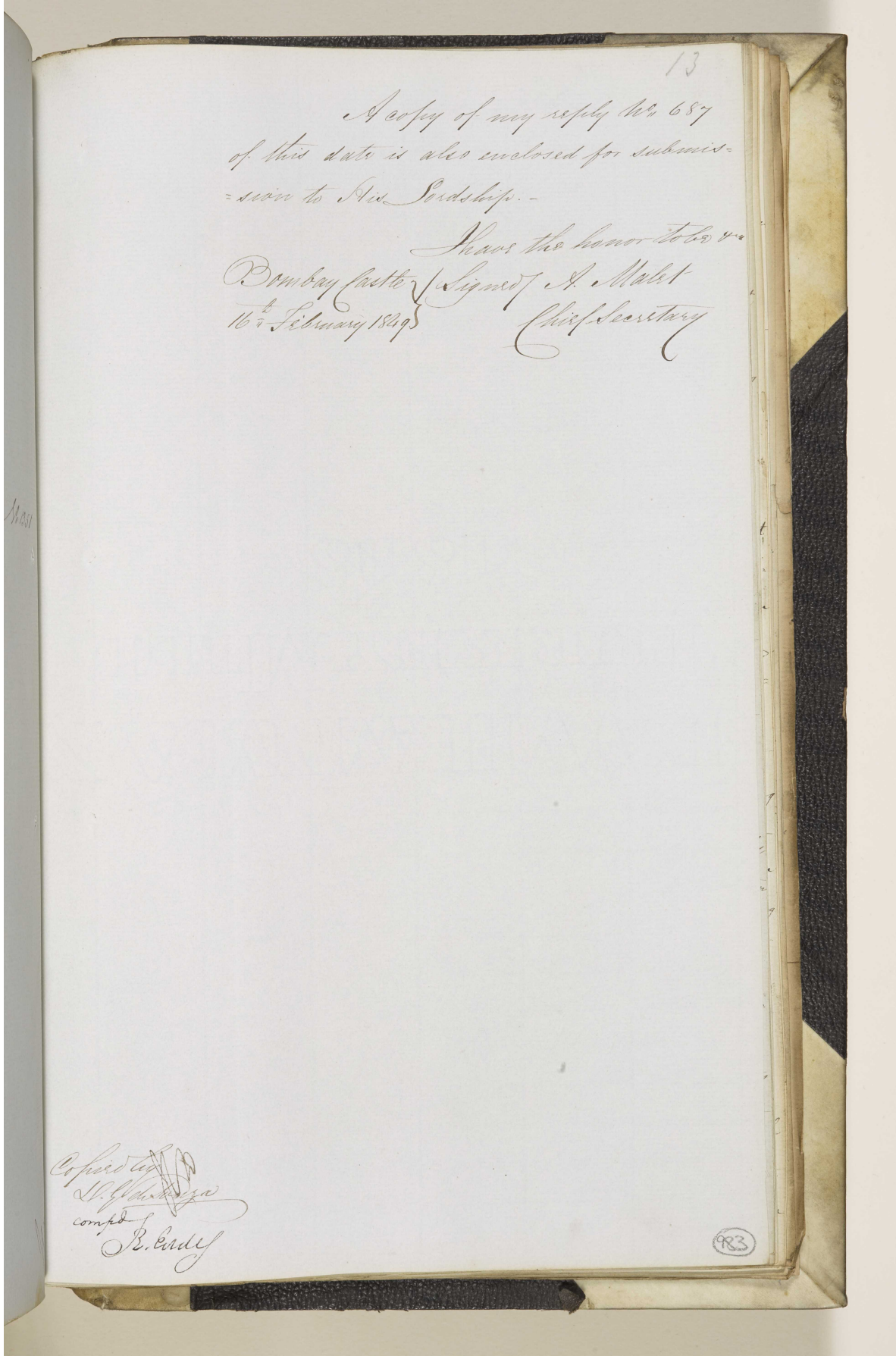
To, H. M. Elliot Esquire  
Secretary to the Government of India  
with the Right Honorable the Governor  
General

Dated 16<sup>th</sup> February 1849 -

Sir,

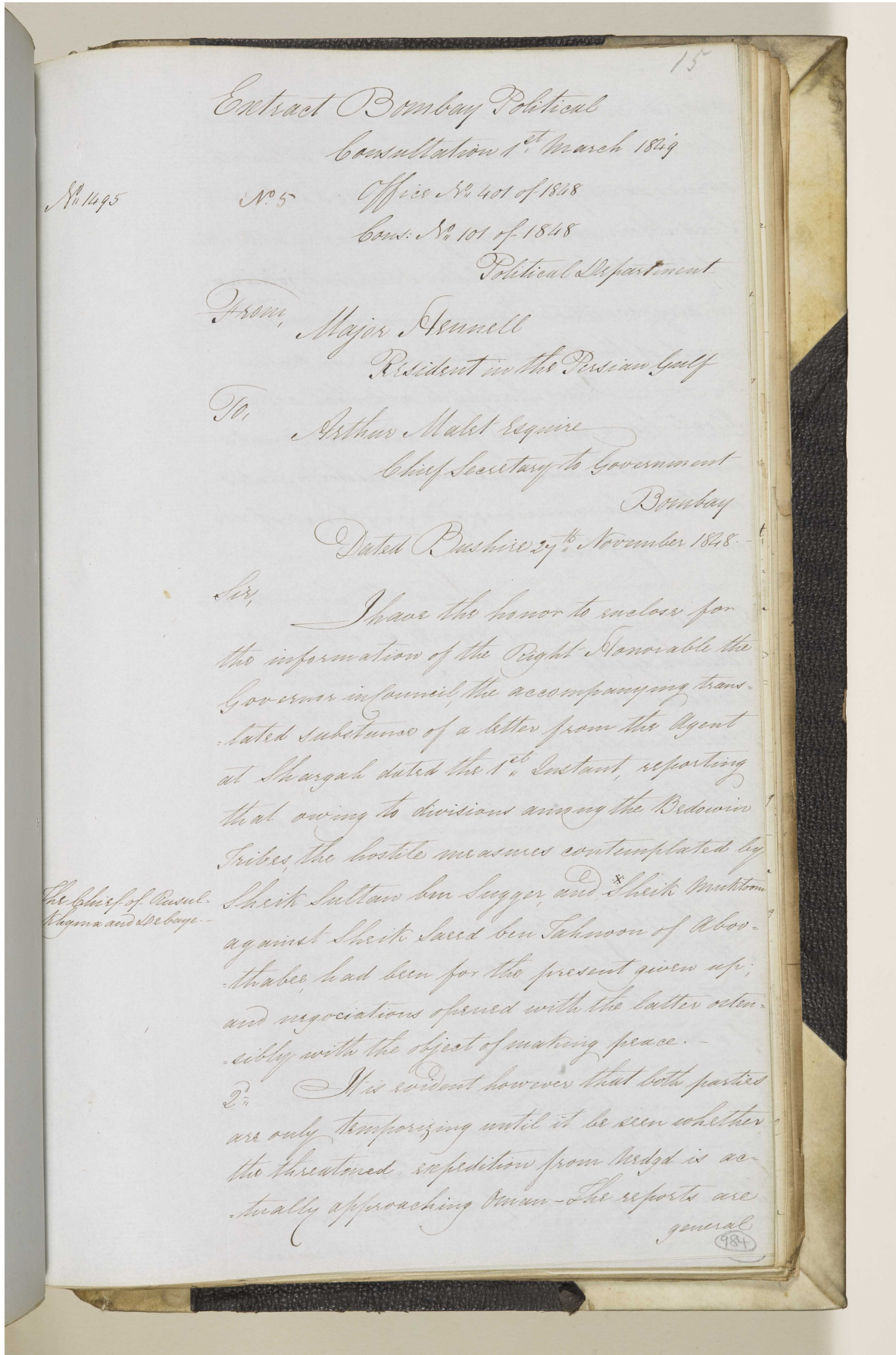
I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, copy of a letter and of its enclosures from the Resident in the Persian Gulf No. 422 dated the 20<sup>th</sup> December last, communicating intelligence from Shargah and reporting the existence of tranquillity at sea.

A copy



"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢" [٩٨٣ظ] (٦٠/٢٠)





general that it has at last quitted Sohar,  
but even in this case, I consider its ultimate  
success as very problematical - As I anticipated,  
Syed Anwood the Chief of Sohar is altogether  
opposed to his son Syf ben Anwood joining  
in any coalition, having in view the re-establish-  
ment of the Mahabee Ascendancy in Oman -  
3<sup>rd</sup> - I was happy to add, that all the  
Boats have returned from the Pearl Banks,  
and that the Fishery season has terminated  
without the occurrence of a single act of ir-  
regularity at Sea -

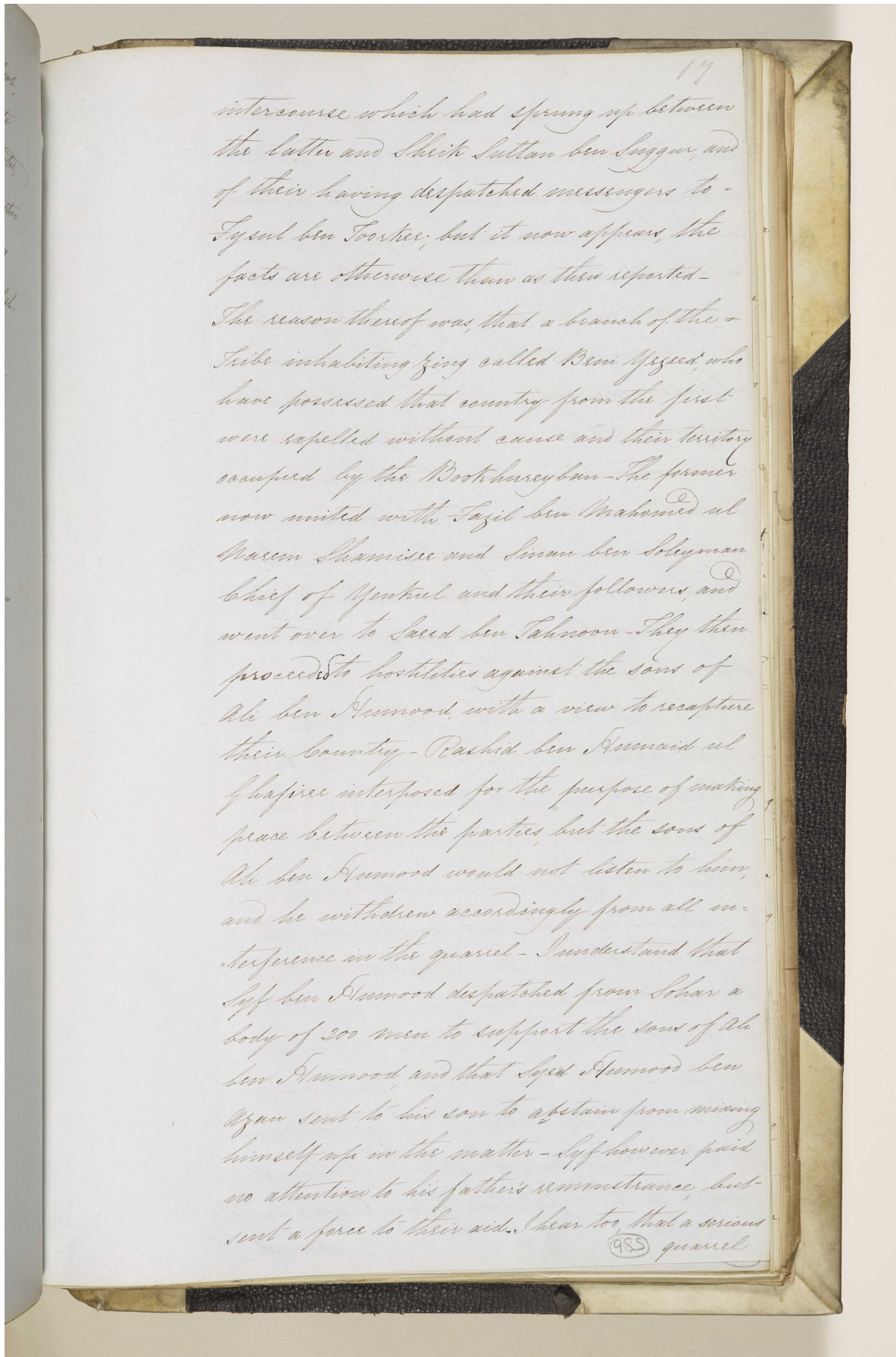
Residency in the Persian Gulf  
Dubai 27<sup>th</sup>  
November 1848

I have the honor to be  
Signed J. Fennell  
Resident in the  
Persian Gulf

Translated Substance of a letter from  
Moolah Foussin Agent at Shargah to Major  
Fennell Resident in the Persian Gulf dated  
1<sup>st</sup> Zilhujeh 1<sup>st</sup> November

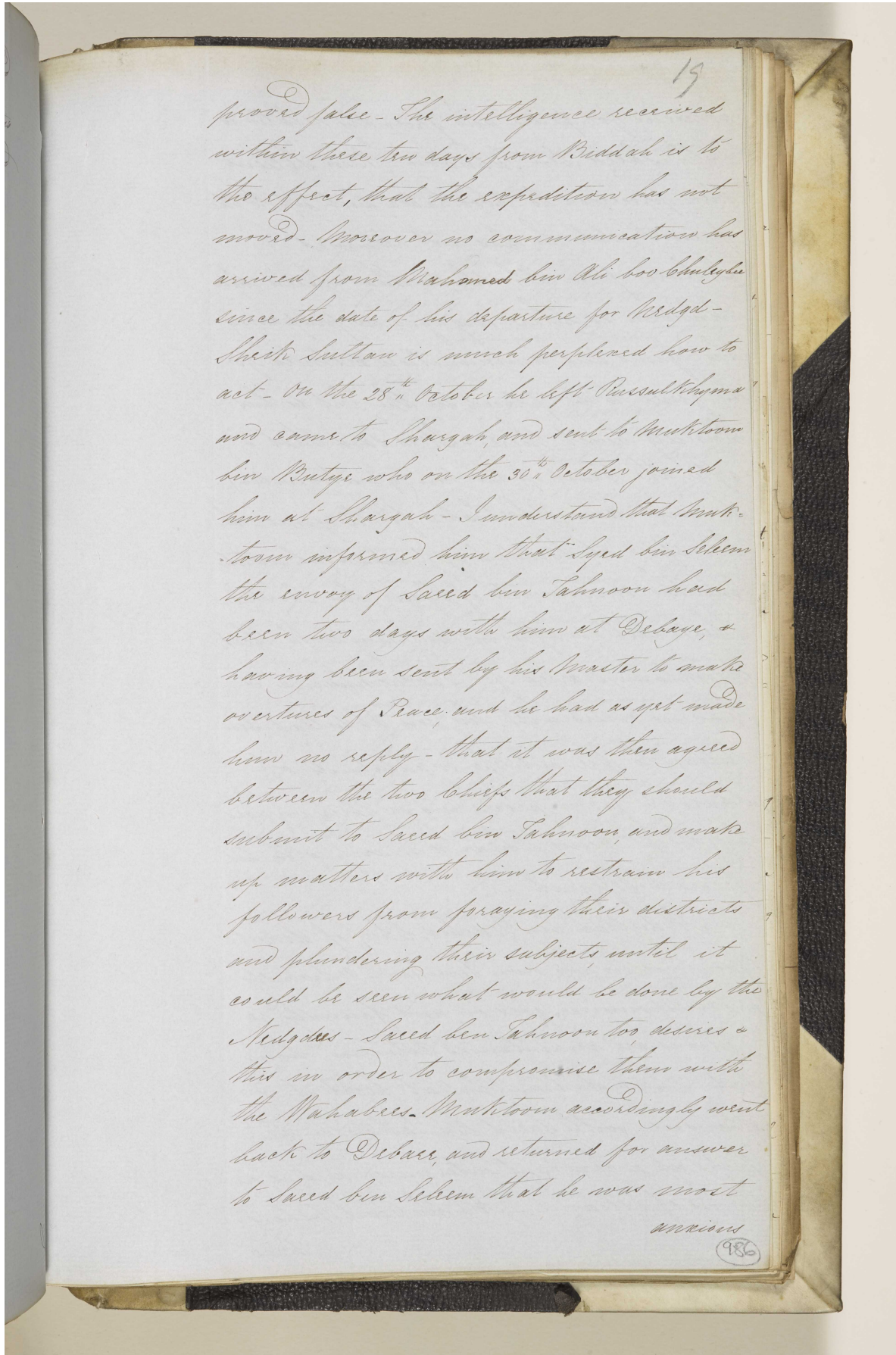
M. I have reported to you in a letter  
dated 25<sup>th</sup> Shawal (24<sup>th</sup> September) the particulars  
of a misunderstanding which had taken  
place on the part of Saad ben Tahnoon with  
the sons of Ali ben Anwood and their de-  
pendents of the Nos. Whareban and Syf ben  
Anwood, by reason of the correspondence and  
intercourse





quarrel has arisen between Syed Annoon  
and his son in consequence of the latter  
having joined the sons of Ali ben Annoon  
and Sheikh Sultan ben Sagger, and formed  
a correspondence with Syed ben Fookhee  
to urge him to dispatch an Expedition  
into these parts, to which he is averse -  
I have received a letter from Sared ben  
Tahnoon which is enclosed for your in-  
formation intimating that Fazil ben  
Mahomed and Sinan ben Solyeman had  
recaptured the territory of Jeng, and that  
Rashid ben Annoon had caused the lives  
of the Bookhureyban to be spared, and carried  
them to Ghabeen, his own country -  
You must know that Sheikh Sultan ben  
Sagger, Mooktoom ben Rutoy, and the tribes  
inhabiting Jeng, with the sons of Ali ben  
Annoon and their dependents of the mareem  
Tribes, and Syf ben Annoon, had formed  
a coalition against Sared ben Tahnoon, when  
it pleased God to cause disunion and divisions,  
amongst them, and thus give the supremacy  
to Sared ben Tahnoon - Sheikh Sultan and  
Mooktoom were much grieved on this account  
and also that the letters lately received from  
the Mahabee Deputy at Bootey reporting the  
march of the expedition from Sabrah, have  
proved

Jho



anxious for peace and friendly relations  
with Saeed ben Tahnoon - Bin Saleem  
then proceeded to Abotthabee, but up to the  
present date he has not returned -

I learn from Abotthabee that Saeed ben  
Tahnoon is there engaged in preparing  
his guns and ammunition destined for  
Bryance to be placed in the Fort he has  
himself built there. - It is said that  
after the Feast of Kurban (7<sup>th</sup> November),  
he will leave Abotthabee for Bryance - he  
has spies at Biddah and Sahrah watch-  
ing the movements of Syeul ben Toorkee  
Sheik Sultan after his meeting with Sheik  
Mooktoom started for Rasool Khayman &  
leaving orders with his son Abdullah ben  
Sultan to prevent the inhabitants of  
Sharqah from proceeding on their voyages,  
his object being, I hear, to march with his  
forces to Ojeyrah. -

Abdullah ben Rashid, Chief of Umul-  
-qavine, is in his own territory - Outwardly  
a correspondence goes on, and friendly re-  
-lations are maintained between him  
and Sheik Sultan, but at heart it is  
otherwise - with Saeed ben Tahnoon he  
keeps up a constant intercourse, and is on  
terms of alliance - All the Pearl Fishers  
have

21  
have returned to their homes, and up  
to the present date no irregularity what-  
ever has occurred at Sea -

(True Translation)

(Signed) A. B. Kimball

Assistant Resident &c

(True Copy)

(Signed) A. B. Kimball

Assistant Resident

Persian Gulf

N<sup>o</sup> 6

N<sup>o</sup> 1496

Minutes by His Excellency the Com-  
-mander in Chief concurred in by the  
Honorable Mr. Reid and the Honorable  
Mr. Willoughby dated 13<sup>th</sup> February 1849 -

Major Fennell's letter of the  
20<sup>th</sup> December reports the discomfiture of  
the Bedasem force, copy of this letter &  
should accompany our letters report-  
-ing that intelligence to the Government  
of India -

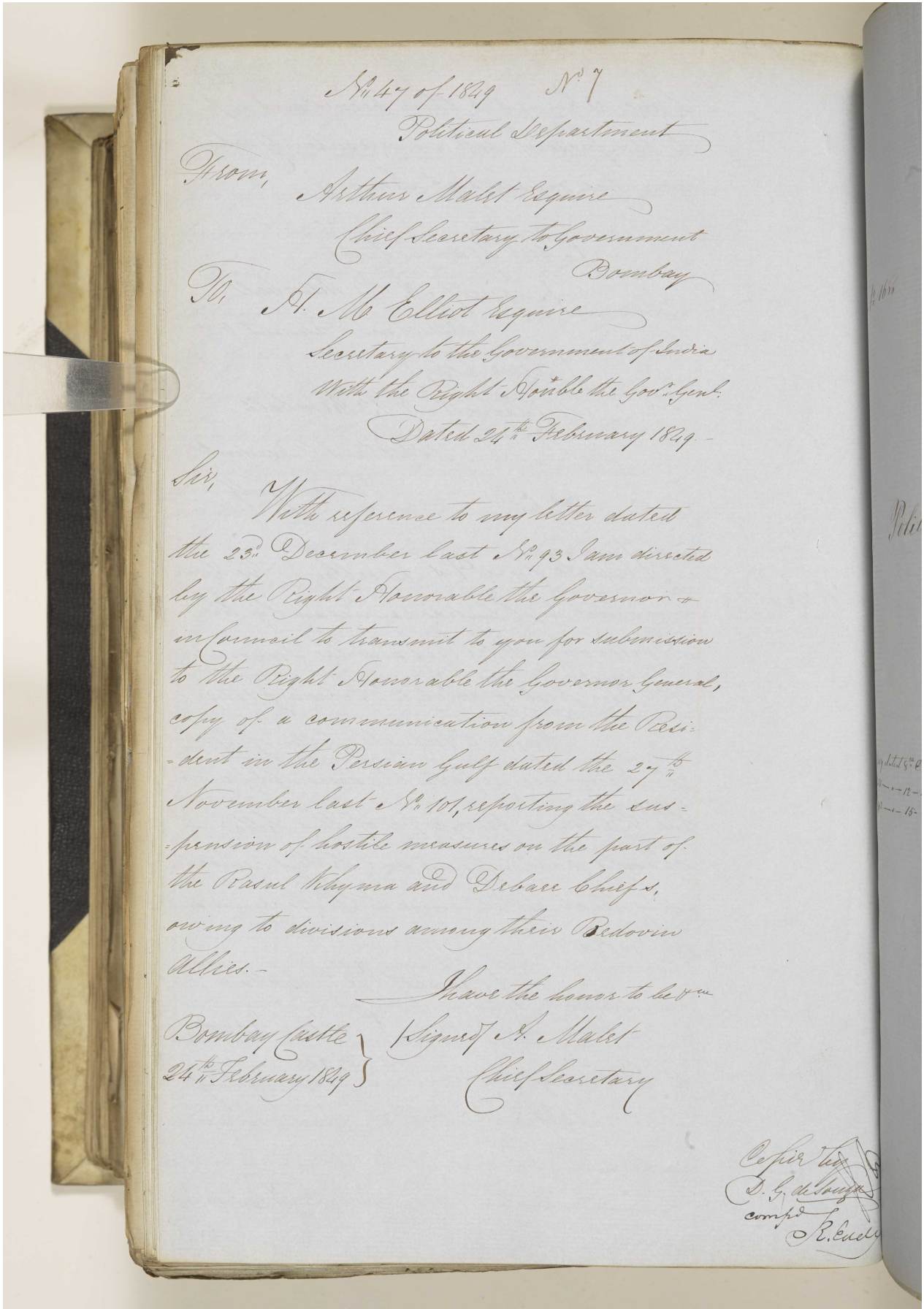
(Signed) W<sup>m</sup> Cothran

" " J. V. Reid

13<sup>th</sup> February } 1 - 1 - 1 J. P. Willoughby  
1849 }

From

(987)



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Extract Bombay Political  
Consultation 1<sup>st</sup> March 1849

N<sup>o</sup> 8 Office. 1<sup>st</sup> 1133 of 1848  
Cons. 1<sup>st</sup> 107 of 1848.

N<sup>o</sup> 1655 From,  
Major Hemmell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
To,  
A. Malet Esquire,  
Chief Secretary to Government,  
Political Department, Bombay,  
Bushire 20<sup>th</sup> December 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for  
the information of the Right Honorable the  
Governor in Council, the accompanying Copies  
of the letters noted in the Margin, addressed  
by me to Lieutenant Colonel Sarrant, Her  
Majesty's Charge' D'affaires at the Court of  
Teheran,

I have the honor to be Dear  
Residency in the Persian Gulf, Signed A. Hemmell,  
Bushire 20<sup>th</sup> December 1848. Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Office. 1<sup>st</sup> 409 of 1848.

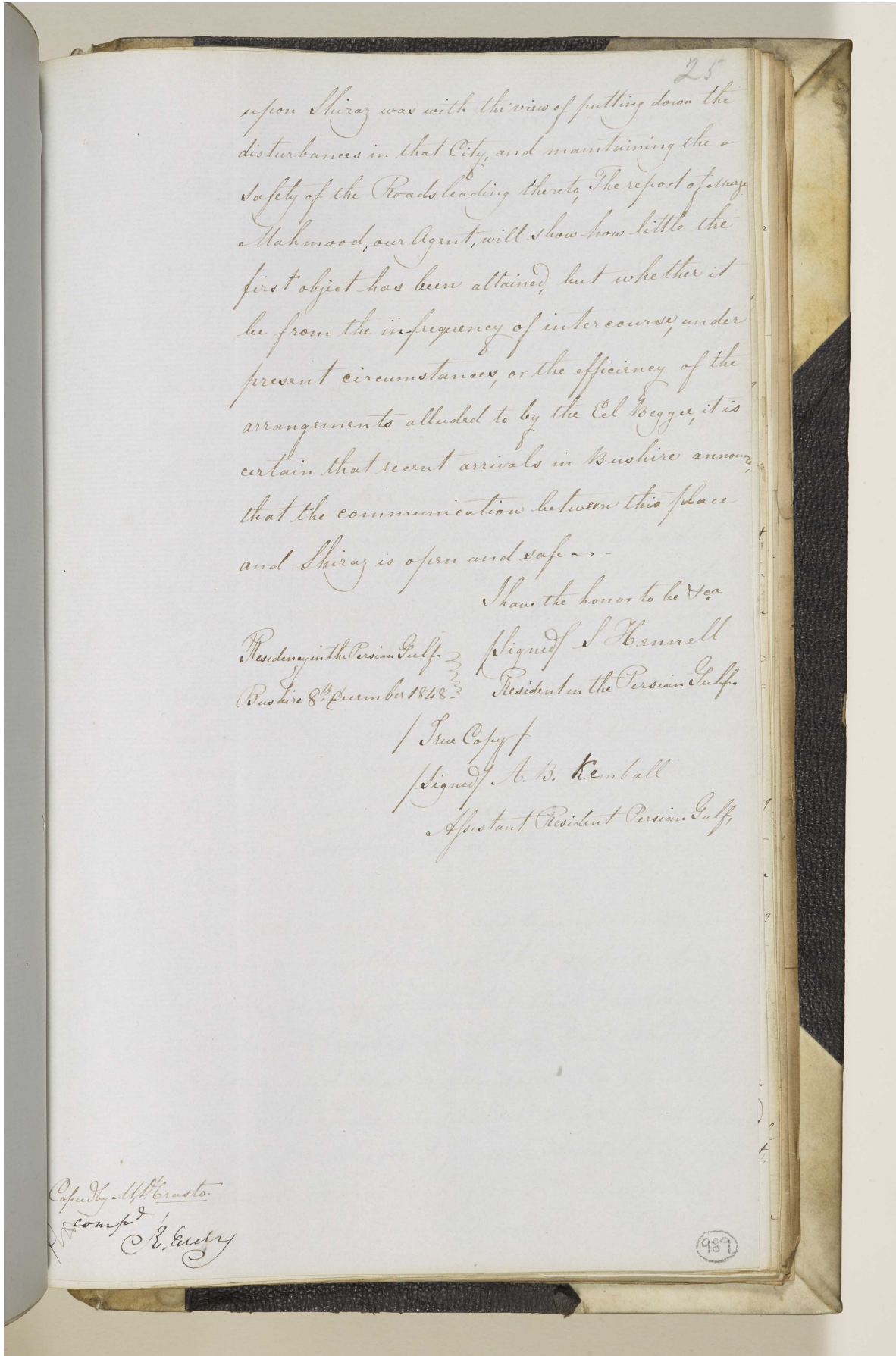
From,  
Major Hemmell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
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N<sup>o</sup> 409 dated 8<sup>th</sup> Dec 48  
N<sup>o</sup> 411 — " 12 — "  
N<sup>o</sup> 412 — " 15 — "

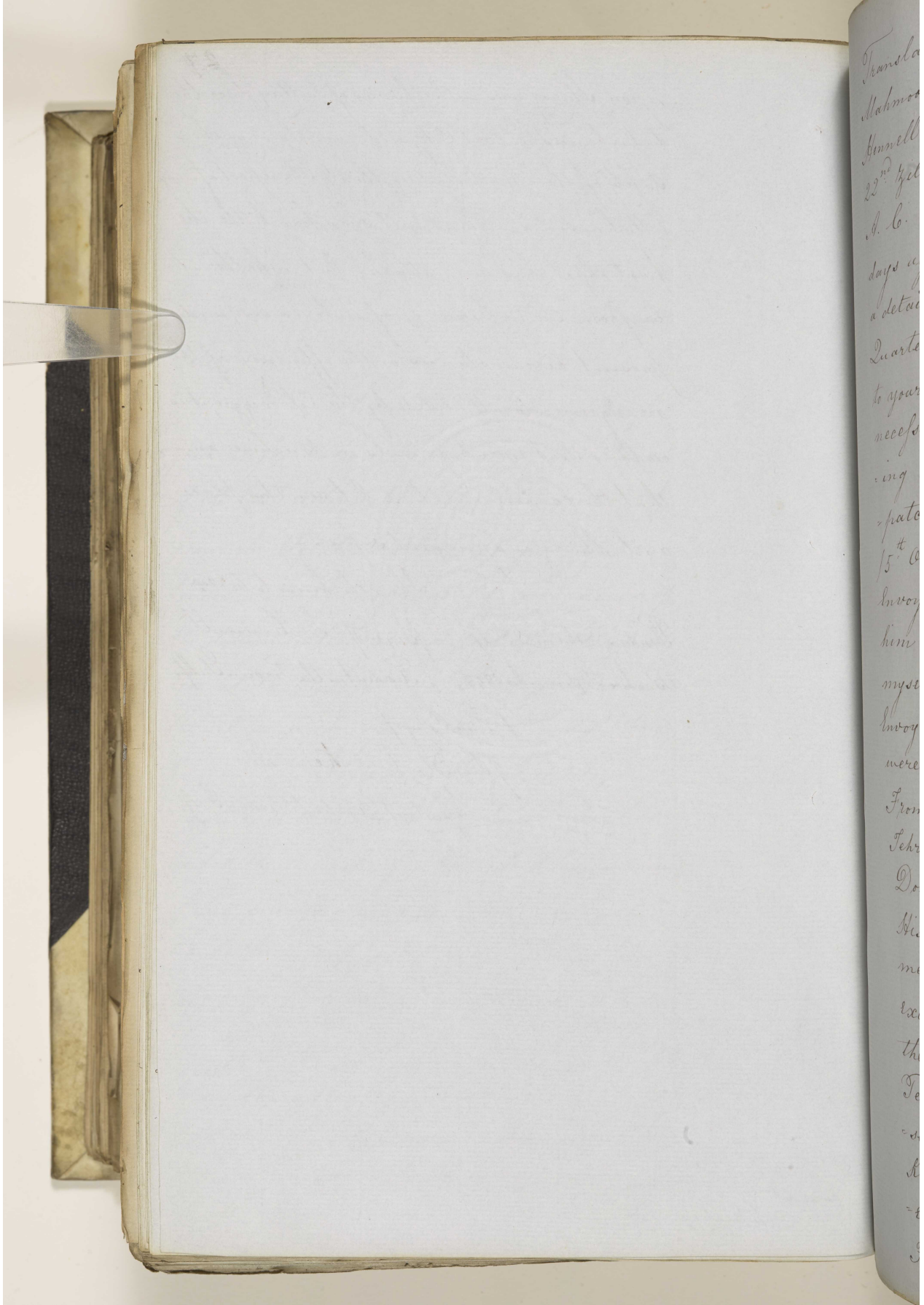
To,  
Lieutenant Colonel Farrant,  
Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires  
at the Court of Persia  
Teheran,  
Rushire 8<sup>th</sup> December 1848.

Sir,  
I have the honor to enclose for  
your information, the translated substance  
of the last letter dated the 19<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, received  
from the Agent at Shiraz, reporting the con-  
tinued disturbance of that City, in consequence of  
the determination avowed by the Rabble [doubt-  
less at the instigation of the Haje Khwaaum and  
the El Begge] to expel the Governor Hussein Khan,  
I have no doubt that the Nizam-oo  
Dowlah will be able to maintain his position  
until the arrival of Ahmed Khan, or even  
of his successor Bahram Meerza, but unless  
the latter be supported by a sufficient force,  
I am inclined to believe, he will find much dif-  
ficulty in reducing the lawless mob of Shiraz  
to a fitting state of obedience.--  
I have received a letter from the  
El Begge, in which he intimates that his move  
upon





"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢ [١٨٩٩ ظ] (٢٠/٣٢)



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Translated Substance of a letter from Mirza Mahmood Acting Agent at Shiraz to Major Kennell Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 22<sup>nd</sup> Zilhiyeh 19<sup>th</sup> November 1848.

S. C. I beg to inform you that some days ago I despatched Ali Dad Cassid with a detail report of the state of Affairs in this Quarter; and now that the bearer is proceeding to your neighbourhood, I have deemed it necessary to address this letter - This morning Abdul Kerem Cassid whom I despatched specially on the 7<sup>th</sup> Zilhaddeh (15<sup>th</sup> October) to Tehran to His Excellency the Envoy, returned to Shiraz, bringing with him letters for the merchants and for myself, but no packet - His Excellency the Envoy wrote to me to say, that as the roads were insecure he did not send a packet - From the intelligence received this day from Tehran it appears that the Nizamood Dowleh is no longer Governor of Fars; His Excellency the Envoy however does not mention any thing on this subject to me, except indeed he writes that the news of the disturbances at Shiraz had reached Tehran, and that arrangements would presently be made to restore order - that Ahmed Khan Furahooee by name had been appointed and despatched from Tehran with Firmans for Fars - More than this His

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Excellency did not write; but from merchants letters which I have myself seen and read, and from letters from friends to myself, I learn that there was some talk of Bahram Meerza and Fereydoon Meerza for the Govern-ment of Fars and that in the course of two or three days one of these two would be appointed, and would set out; indeed from the tenor of the letter addressed by His Excellency the Envoy to the Nizam ood Dowleh himself, it is certain that the latter is no longer Governor of Fars. However the Cossid on his way from Tehran saw the aforesaid Ahmed Khan at Room on his march to Fars with 70 horsemen, and having in his charge thirty Firmans for the Notables and Dignitaries of Fars; and by all ac-counts he must have left Isfahan before this day.

A Sirdar also had been despatched from the Capital to Khorasan with eight Re-giments of Sirbaz, to settle that province and seize the Salar, who, as far as had been ascertained, meditated rebellion. Meerza Tubkee by name was minister of Nassir ud-doen Shoh. Meerza Nubbee Khan continued Governor of Isfahan. Hajee Meerza Agasee through the medi-ation of the Russian Envoy had left Shah Abdool Azeem where he had taken asylum,

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and had started for Kerbela accompanied  
by a person from each the Russian and  
English missions - Tehran and Isfahan  
were both perfectly settled and  
tranquil - Such is briefly the intelligence  
received by the Consid from Tehran -  
The news from this quarter is to the  
same effect as that already communica-  
ted in the letter despatched with Ali  
Dad - On the receipt of the Firman to  
the address of the Nizamood Dowleh  
by the hand of Aslan Khan, as previ-  
ously reported in detail, The rabble  
declared it was a forgery; that the  
Nizamood Dowleh having carried an  
engraver to his own Residence and cut  
a Seal in the name of Nassiruddeen  
Shah; had written the Firman and Stamp  
-ed it therewith; that even if it were  
authentic, they did not want this Govern-  
-nor - In short at this present date of  
writing they are enclosing him round  
more than ever - It is now two days  
and two nights, that without ceasing, the  
Rabble have beleaguered the Nizamood  
Dowleh, night and day discharging  
firearms, and the Turks too (the Govern-  
-nor's party) have certainly fired about  
1000 Cannon but without any effect  
upon the Rabble and populace - Some  
991  
on

on either side have been killed and day and night they are engaged fighting. The inhabitants of the city get no sleep or rest night or day from the firing of cannon and small arms. Notwithstanding the arrival of the Cossid this day, they still continue fighting and have surrounded him on all four sides to compel him to leave the city...

Besides the Rabble of the city who are engaged in this business, assistance has come to the Shirazees from Kazeroon Ardakan &c. for the purpose of attacking and expelling the Nizamood Dowleh. The Nizamood Dowleh's party including Sirbaz and Artillery does not number more than 2000 men, while on this side his besiegers are about 5000; and the Nizamood Dowleh has been obliged to have recourse to his Guns. Some of the more lofty buildings have been destroyed by the shot. May God bring matters to a favorable issue. In truth the affairs of Shiraz are in a bad way, and, I conjecture, will thus continue until the arrival of Ahmed Khan the bearer of the Firmans. The Bel Beggee has come to Jungi-Saadee distant about a mile from the city, where he has pitched his camp, and occasionally sends assistance to the Shirazees.

True Copy (Sig<sup>d</sup>) of A. B. Kemball  
Assist<sup>t</sup> Resident Persian Gulf

True Translated Substance (Signed) A. B. Kemball  
Assist<sup>t</sup> Resident G. C.

copied  
Course of the

Copy  
of the

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Office N<sup>o</sup> 411 of 1848.

From,  
Major Ansell  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To,  
Lieutenant Colonel Farrant  
Her Majesty's charge d' affaires  
at the Court of Persia  
Tehran

Bushire 12<sup>th</sup> December 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for your information, the accompanying translated extract of a letter from Mirza Mahmood the Agent at Shiraz, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> Instant, reporting the execution of the attack of the Rabble of Shiraz upon the Residence of the Governor Houssein Khan, on finding their efforts were altogether fruitless.

The arrival of Ahmed Khan with the Royal Firmans announcing the coronation of the Shah, and the receipt of the intelligence of the nomination of Bahram Mirza to the Government of Fars, has had the effect of mitigating, in some degree the fearful disorders which have hitherto been committed by the mob. It is evident however from the

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"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢" [١٩٩٢م] (٣٨/٦٠)

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the Agent's Report, that the spirit of anarchy and plunder existing in the lower orders of the Shirazees, is very far from being entirely suppressed.

3. In consequence of the suspension of the Kizanoos-Dowleh in the Government of Fars by the appointment of Bahram Mirza, the former has been placed under arrest by his own Troops, with the object of compelling him to pay up their arrears of Pay and Provisions. I believe the removal of Houssein Khan from his present post is regretted by the respectable portions of the Inhabitants of Shiraz, who, as reported by the Agent, have now given up all hopes of any redress or compensation being afforded, for the losses and injuries they have sustained at the hands of the Rabble -

I have the honor to be  
Residency in the Kingdom of S. Annall  
Persian Gulf " " President 4<sup>th</sup>  
Bushire 12<sup>th</sup> December  
1848

(True Copy)  
Signed A. B. Kimball  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

Translated



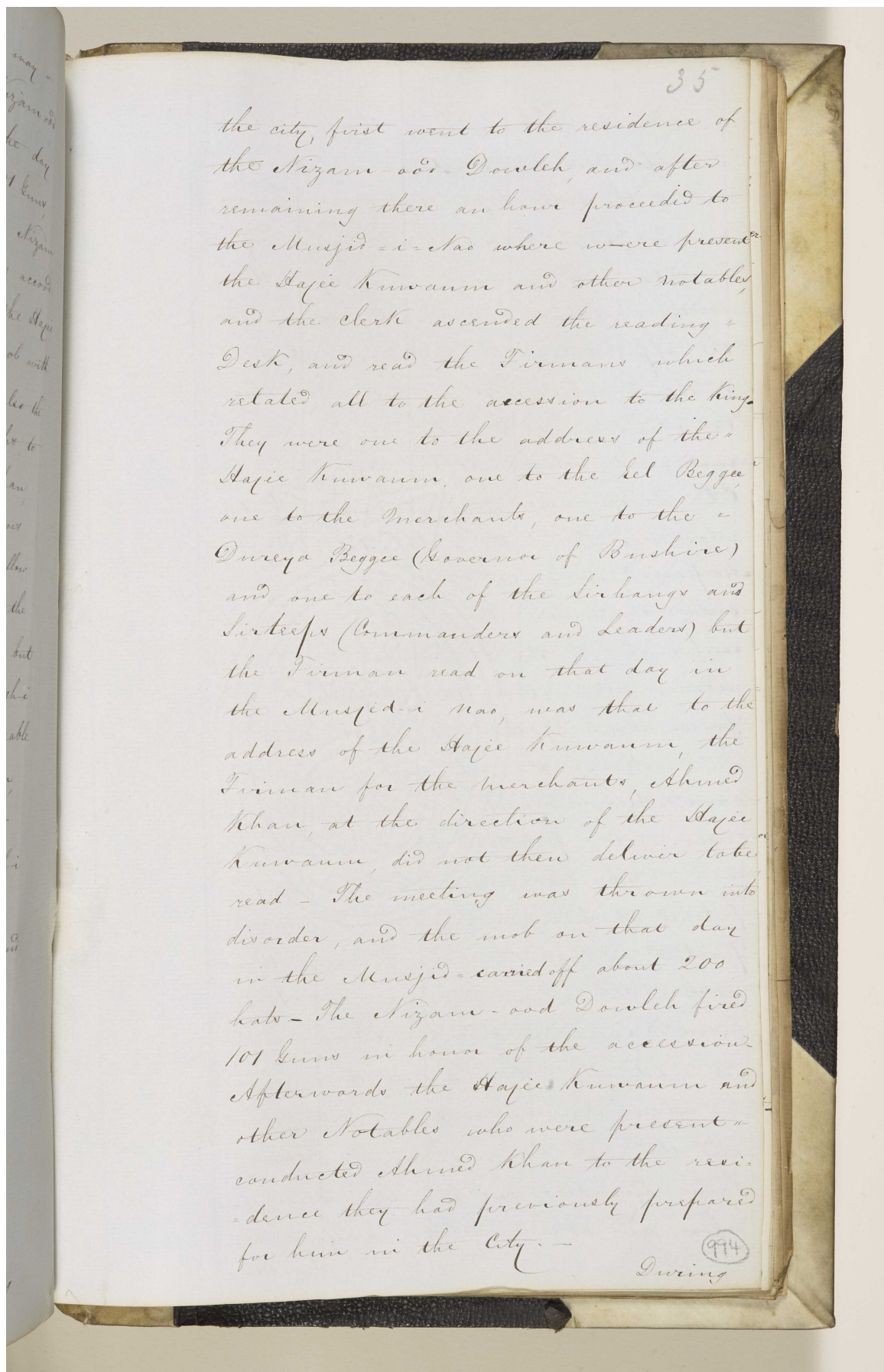
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Translated Extract of a letter from  
Mirza Mahmood Agent at Shiraz, to  
Major Gemell Resident in the  
Persian Gulf dated 6<sup>th</sup> Mohurrem - 8<sup>th</sup>  
December 1848.

A. C. After the despatch of my  
last letter, for about five days the mob  
and populace of Shiraz, continued to  
beleaguer the Nizamood-Douleh, the  
El Begger from without, sending them  
aid, and in the end the Lorbaz and  
Fookhs set themselves in cannon to fire  
cannon and engage in the fight. In a  
few words, the mob finding that their  
work did not advance, gradually relin-  
quished the siege and dispersed; In the  
meantime intelligence arrived that  
Ahmed Khan with 70 horsemen, and the  
Royal Firman was approaching Shiraz.  
The Hajee Kumanum gave orders that  
fighting should cease with the Fookhs  
until his arrival, and it could be as-  
certained what news he brought, &  
what was the tenor of the Firman  
in his charge, and who was Governor.  
In short the mob left off fighting, and  
up to the date of Ahmed Khan's coming  
employed themselves in plundering  
and stripping people in the streets  
and

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and Bazar - While yet on his way - Ahmed Khan wrote to the Miranood Dowleh to the effect that on the day of his arrival he must fire 101 Guns, and parade the Troops, and the Miranood Dowleh made arrangements accordingly, but on the other hand, the Hajee Kurwanum sent a party of the mob with his son Hassan Ali Khan, as did also the Eel Beggee some of the Khairzadeshs, to welcome and introduce Ahmed Khan, who in conformity with instructions from their superiors would not allow him to enter the city and alight at the residence of the Miranood Dowleh, but carried him off the road to the Baghi-Nao outside the city, and there, agreeable to the orders of the Hajee Kurwanum, distributed Sweetmeats to the people - Ahmed Khan remained in the Baghi-Nao four or five days, where he was repeatedly visited by the Eel Beggee and Hajee Kurwanum - On Friday the 4<sup>th</sup> Instant (1<sup>st</sup> December) They fixed an hour for his entry and on the same day the Hajee Kurwanum assembled a meeting of the people of different ranks and professions in the Musjed-i-Nao for the purpose of reading the Firman - Ahmed Khan on entering the

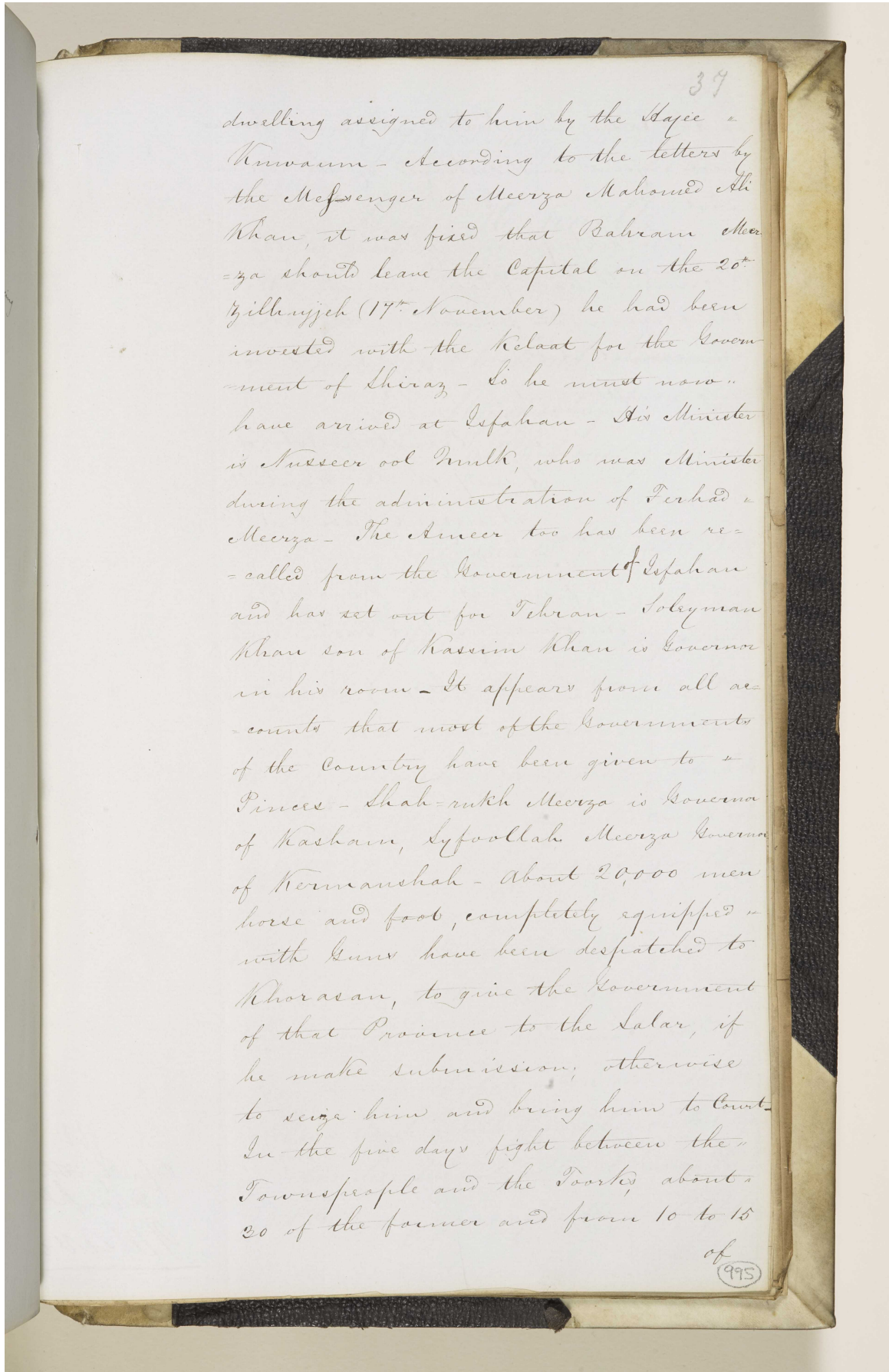


35  
the city, first went to the residence of  
the Nizam-ood-Dowlah, and after  
remaining there an hour proceeded to  
the Masjid-i-mas where were present  
the Hajee Kurvaun and other notables,  
and the Clerk ascended the reading  
Desk, and read the Firman which  
related all to the accession to the King.  
They were one to the address of the  
Hajee Kurvaun, one to the Jel Begge,  
one to the Merchants, one to the  
Darya Begge (Governor of Bushire)  
and one to each of the Sirhangs and  
Sirtseps (Commanders and Leaders) but  
the Firman read on that day in  
the Masjid-i-mas, was that to the  
address of the Hajee Kurvaun, the  
Firman for the merchants, Ahmed  
Khan, at the direction of the Hajee  
Kurvaun, did not then deliver to be  
read - The meeting was thrown into  
disorder, and the mob on that day  
in the Masjid - carried off about 200  
hats - The Nizam-ood-Dowlah fired  
101 guns in honor of the accession.  
Afterwards the Hajee Kurvaun and  
other Notables who were present  
conducted Ahmed Khan to the resi-  
dence they had previously prepared  
for him in the City. -

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During

During the course of these proceedings a messenger from Mahomed Ali Khan son of the late Hajee Hyder Ali Khan, arrived from Tehran, bringing copies of certain Firman and some letters to the Notables and merchants, announcing the appointment of Bahram Meerza to the Government, and the recall of the Etizam and Dowleh - This news gave great delight to the Hajee Kuwarrum, Eel Beggee, and mob generally, but was received with sorrow by the Shopkeepers and Merchants, for they consider that were the Etizam and Dowleh confirmed in the Government, he would recover and restore the property plundered from them by the mob, both within and without the city, but now Bahram Meerza being Governor, they will never get a particle again.

The Eel Beggee has his camp pitched at Jung-i Saadee and the parties who joined him from without such as the Bel-i-Basire, the tribe from Kazeroan, and the Mamasseme are gradually returning to their homes - The Hajee Kuwarrum is in the City and the mob are engaged in the same disorders, but to a less degree than before, and Ahmed Khan occupies the dwelling



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dwelling assigned to him by the Hajeer -  
Khuvaam - according to the letters by  
the Messenger of Meerza Mahomed Ali  
Khan, it was fixed that Bahram Meer-  
za should leave the Capital on the 20<sup>th</sup>  
Zilberjeh (17<sup>th</sup> November) he had been  
invested with the Kelat for the Govern-  
ment of Shiraz - So he must now  
have arrived at Isfahan - His Minister  
is Ameer ool Mulk, who was Minister  
during the administration of Firdad -  
Meerza - The Ameer too has been re-  
called from the Government of Isfahan  
and has set out for Tebran - Solyman  
Khan son of Kasim Khan is Governor  
in his room - It appears from all ac-  
counts that most of the Governments  
of the Country have been given to -  
Prince - Shah-rutch Meerza is Govern-  
or of Kashan, Syfoallah Meerza Govern-  
or of Hermandshah - About 20,000 men  
horse and foot, completely equipped -  
with Guns have been despatched to  
Khorasan, to give the Government  
of that Province to the Salar, if  
he make submission, otherwise  
to seize him and bring him to Court.  
In the five days fight between the  
Townpeople and the Doorkis, about  
20 of the former and from 10 to 15

of  
995

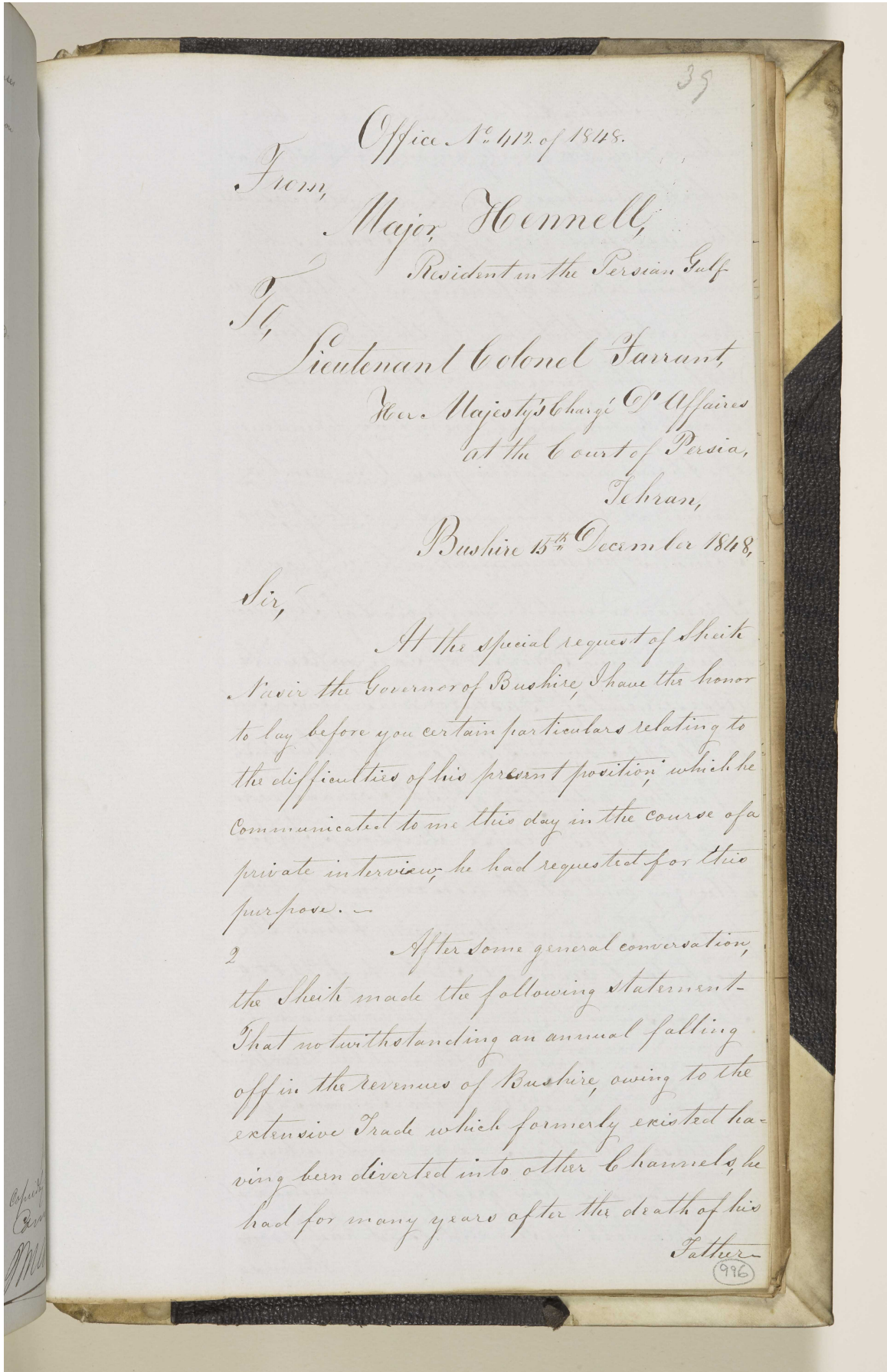
of the latter were killed, and some houses were injured and destroyed by the Cannon shot.

The Lieutenants and Quartermasters of the Regiments have placed a guard over the *Stizam-rod Dowleh* in the Citadel on account of their claims, & are demanding a settlement.

True Translated Extract  
Signed A. B. Kimball  
Assistant Resident &c

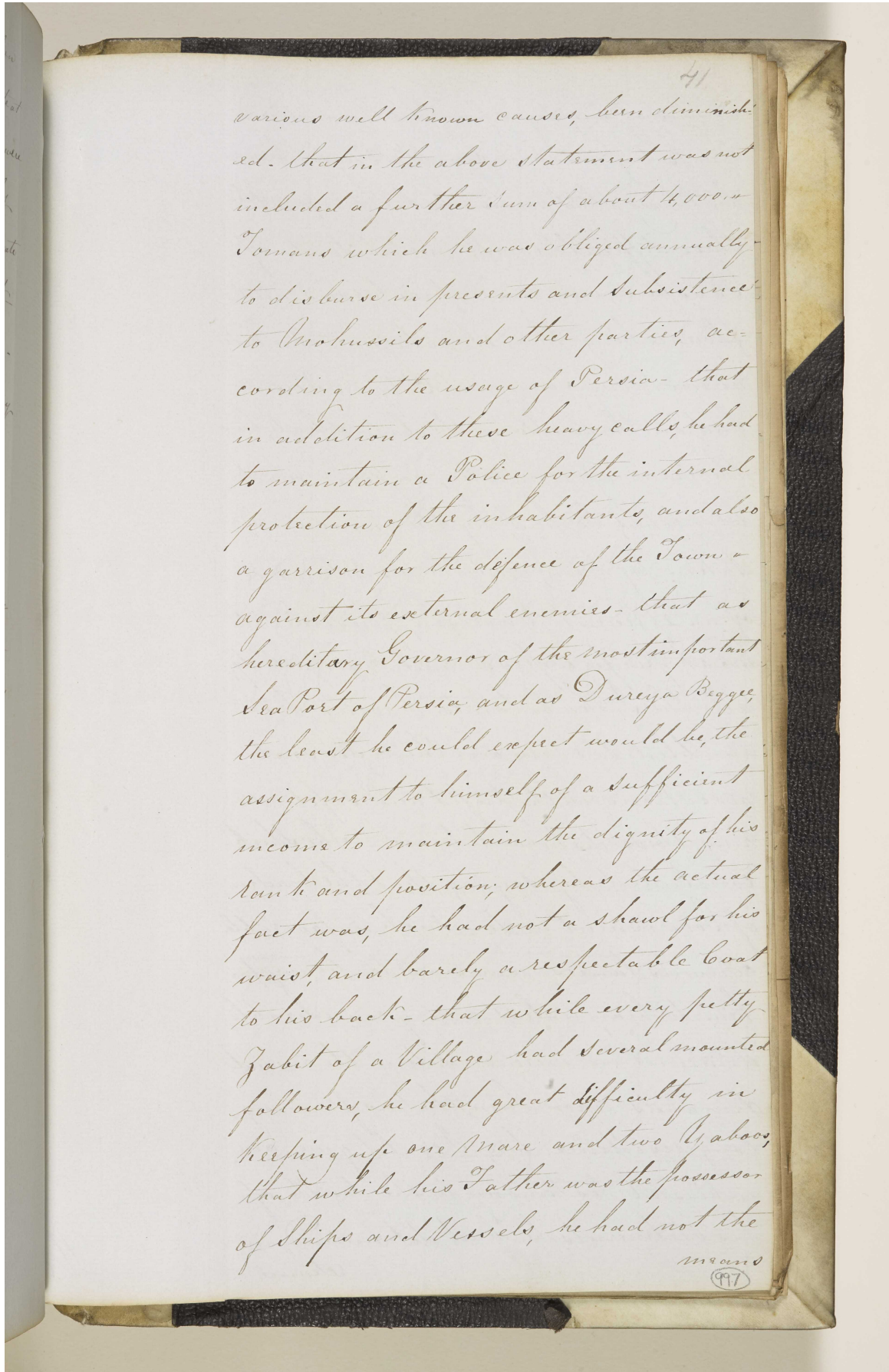
(True Copy)  
Signed A. B. Kimball  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

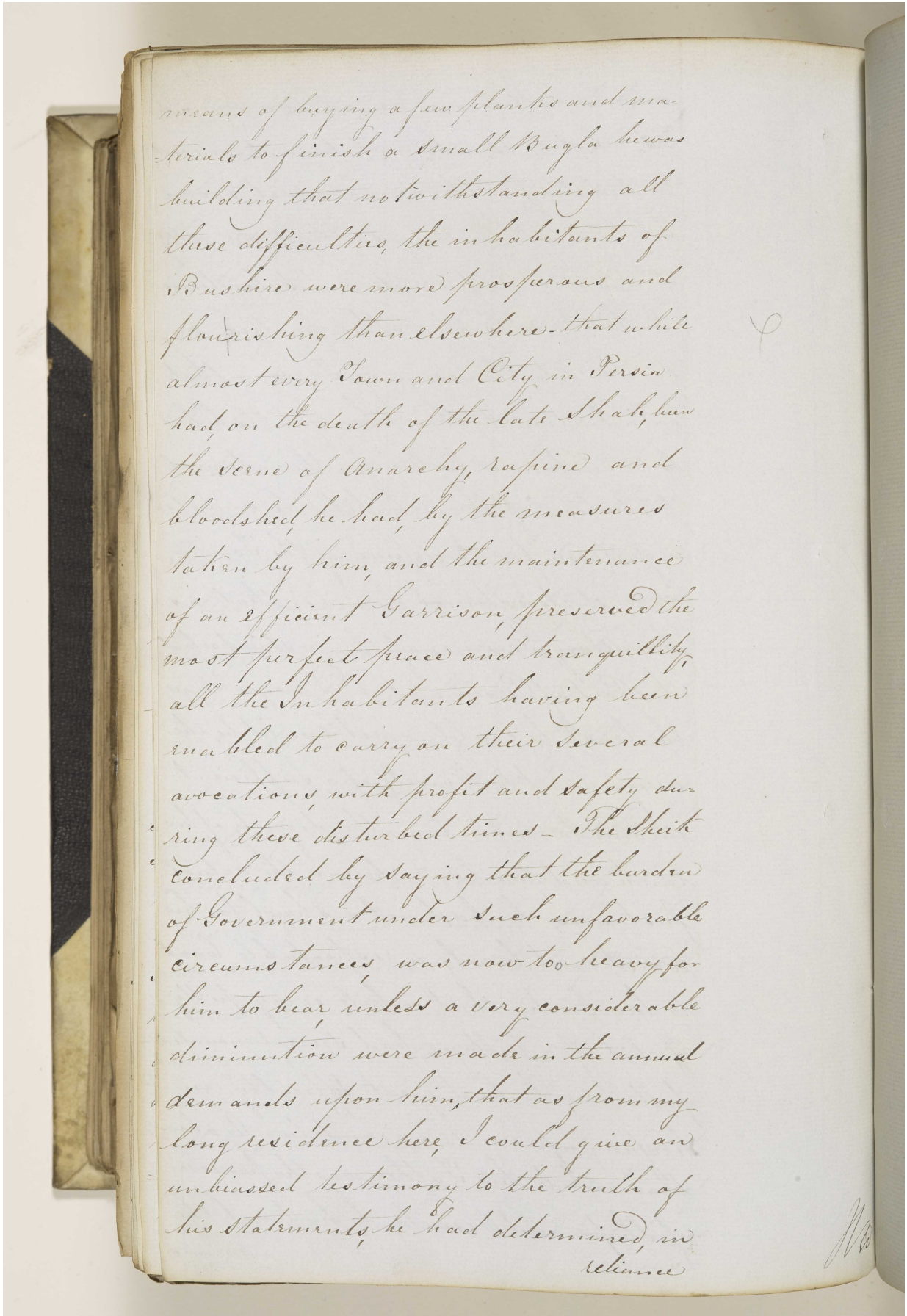
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Father, Sheikh Abdul Mussol, only been able to pay the yearly amount of Tribute at which Bushire and its dependencies were then assessed viz. 17798 Tomans, by making up the deficiency out of the private property left to him by the late Sheikh that in the time of the Moatinud-oo-Dawleh, his most lucrative dependency of Ahrum was taken from him, and a nominal reduction was made of 2,000 Tomans per annum, at which figure it remained until the period of Percydon Merzo being Governor of Fars, when the Assessment of Bushire, was increased to 20,060 Tomans a year. To this sum, a further addition of 2572 Tomans was made by His Royal Highness's Serhad Merzo, and at the accession of the present Governor, Houssein Khan, the exorbitant annual Tribute of 26,000 Tomans was demanded from him, being an increase since the time of the Moatinud-oo-Dawleh, of nearly 10,000 Tomans a year, all these additions being made, when it was notorious how greatly the revenue of Bushire both by sea and land had from  
Various.







means of buying a few planks and ma-  
terials to finish a small Bugla he was  
building that notwithstanding all  
these difficulties, the inhabitants of  
Bushire were more prosperous and  
flourishing than elsewhere - that while  
almost every Town and City in Persia  
had, on the death of the late Shah, been  
the scene of Anarchy, rapine and  
bloodshed, he had, by the measures  
taken by him, and the maintenance  
of an efficient Garrison, preserved the  
most perfect peace and tranquillity,  
all the Inhabitants having been  
enabled to carry on their several  
avocations, with profit and safety dur-  
ing these disturbed times - The Shah  
concluded by saying that the burden  
of Government under such unfavorable  
circumstances, was now too heavy for  
him to bear, unless a very considerable  
diminution were made in the annual  
demands upon him, that as from my  
long residence here, I could give an  
unbiassed testimony to the truth of  
his statements, he had determined, in  
reliance

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reliance on the long friendship which had subsisted between us, to entreat me to lay his case before you, under the hope that by the exertion of <sup>my</sup> influence at Court, you might be able to obtain the issue of a Firman to the Governor of Fars, to reduce the annual Tribute of Buschire to the same amount at which it was formerly assessed in the most prosperous times viz. 10,000 Tomans a year.

5 I told the Shik in reply, that agreeably to his request I would submit his application to you but that it was impossible for me to say how far it would be in your power to promote his object. I can bear willing testimony to the general mildness and justice of Shik Nasir's Government, while the efficiency of the measures adopted by him for the maintenance of the tranquillity of the Town and the protection enjoyment of their <sup>enjoyment</sup> during the late interregnum is sufficiently attested by contrasting its present flourishing situation, with the distress and ruin existing in most of the other Cities and districts of Persia owing to the state of Anarchy to which they were reduced on the occasion of the death

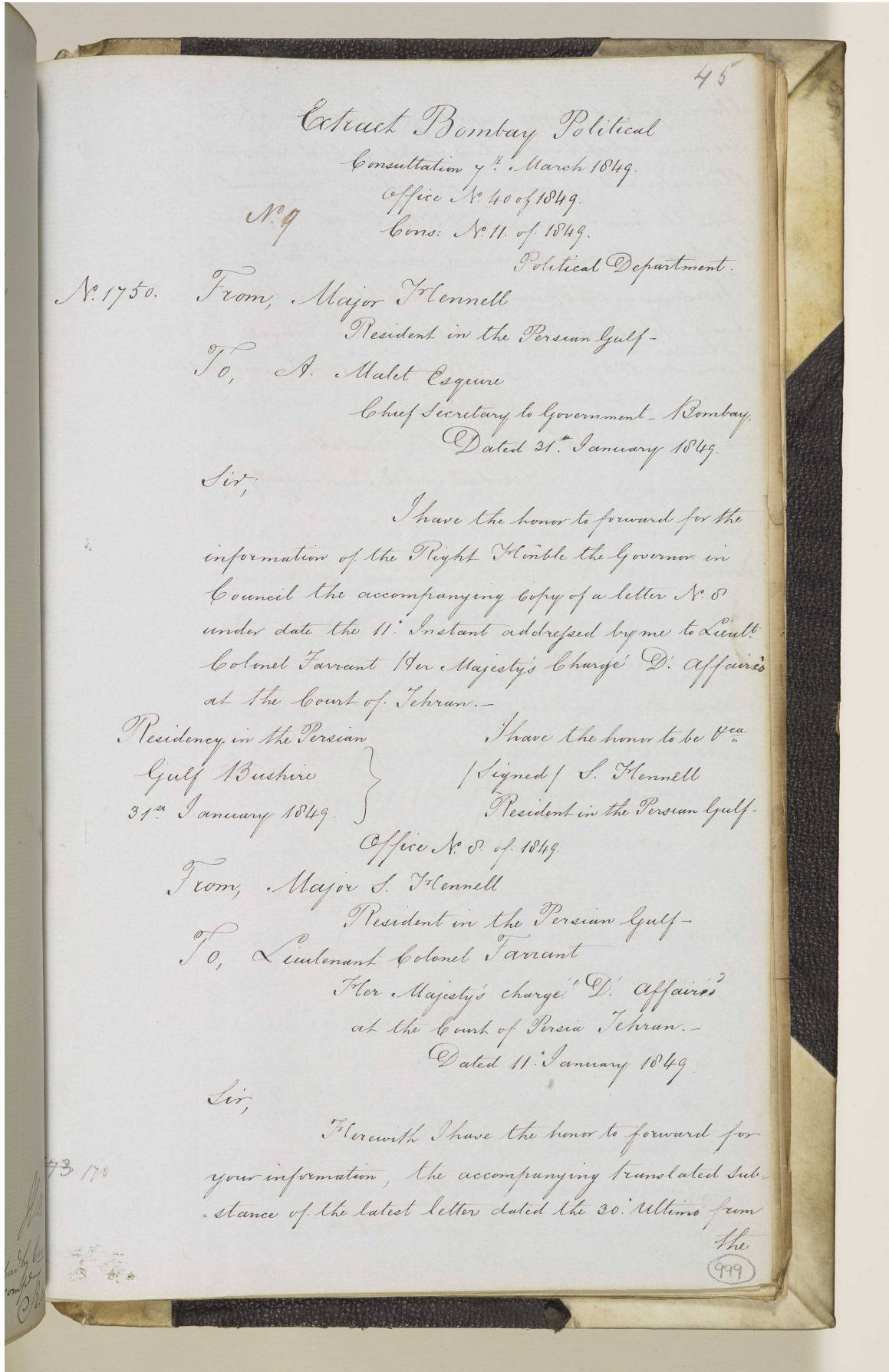
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of the late Shah. I have also every reason to believe that the declarations of the Sheik regarding his straightened domestic circumstances, are founded on truth, while the great falling off of the revenue derived from the Customs, owing to the Trade which formerly existed being turned into other Channels, is notorious to every one. With the personal demeanour of Sheik Nasir towards myself and every subject of Great Britain, I have much reason to be perfectly satisfied.

Under these circumstances, should it be in your power to assist Sheik Nasir in his present difficult position, by obtaining for him a reduction of the exorbitant, and really unattainable amount of revenue at which Bushire is now assessed, you would, I venture to think, be aiding a Chief who deserves some kindness at our hands, and at the same time materially increase our influence in this quarter.

I have the honor to be &c.  
Residency on the Persian Gulf } Signed S. Kemball  
Bushire 15<sup>th</sup> Decr 1845 } True Copy Resident &c.  
Signed A. B. Kemball  
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf.

Copied by G. B. ...  
R. Endley



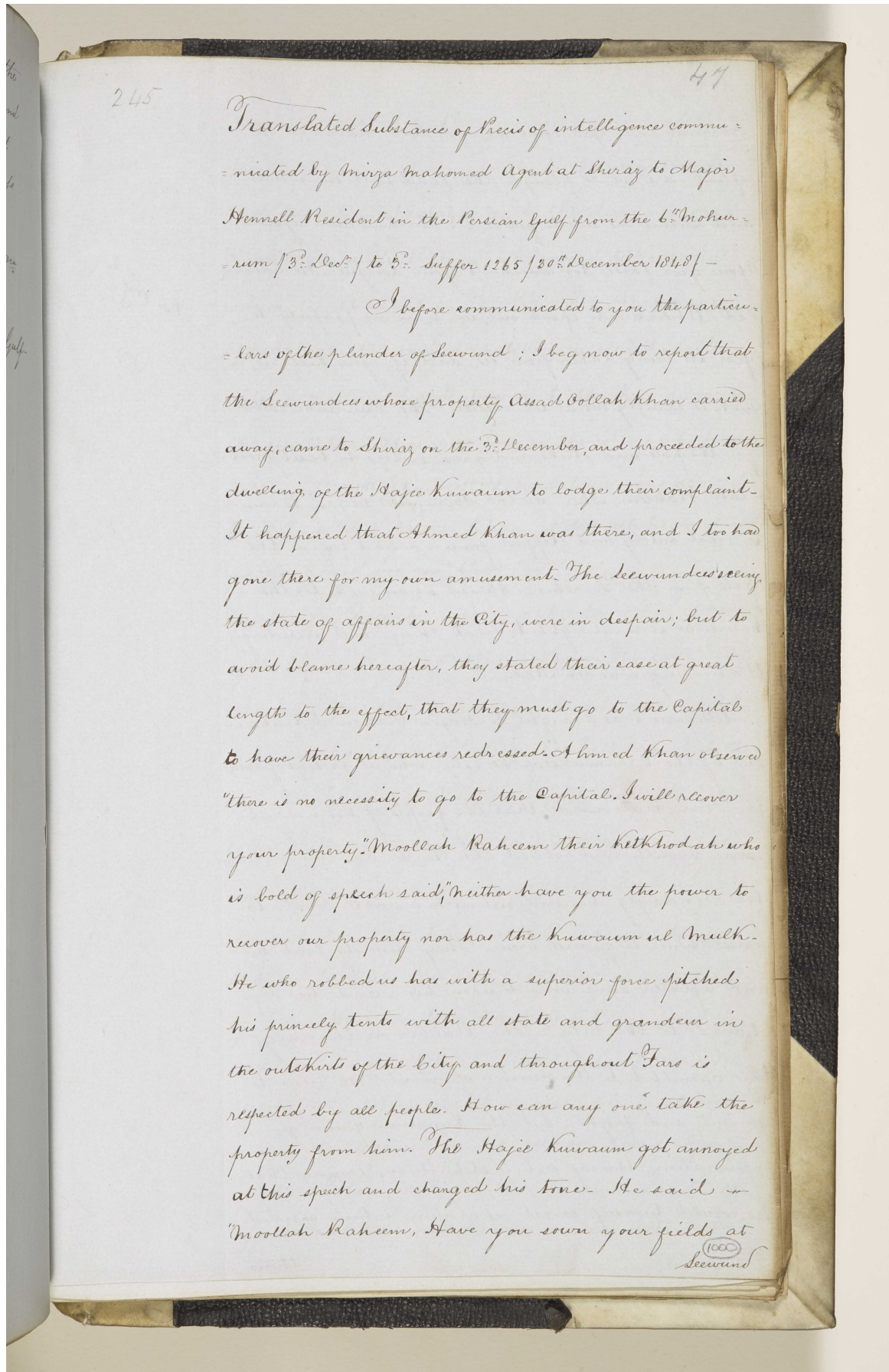
the Agent at Shiraz, reporting the cessation of the  
dis-orders which have so long existed in that city, and  
the improved appearance of Affairs, consequent  
upon the near approach of His Royal Highness  
Bahram Meerza the new Governor of Fars.

Residency in the Persian Gulf - Bushire. 11<sup>th</sup> } I have the honor to be  
January 1849. } Signed / S. Hennell  
President in the Persian Gulf -  
True Copy.

Signed / A. B. Kimball.  
President in the Persian Gulf -

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Translated Substance of thesis of intelligence commu-  
-nicated by Mirza Mahomed Agent at Shiraz to Major  
Hennell Resident in the Persian Gulf from the 6<sup>th</sup> Mohur-  
-rum / 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec: / to 5<sup>th</sup> Suffer 1265 / 30<sup>th</sup> December 1848 / -

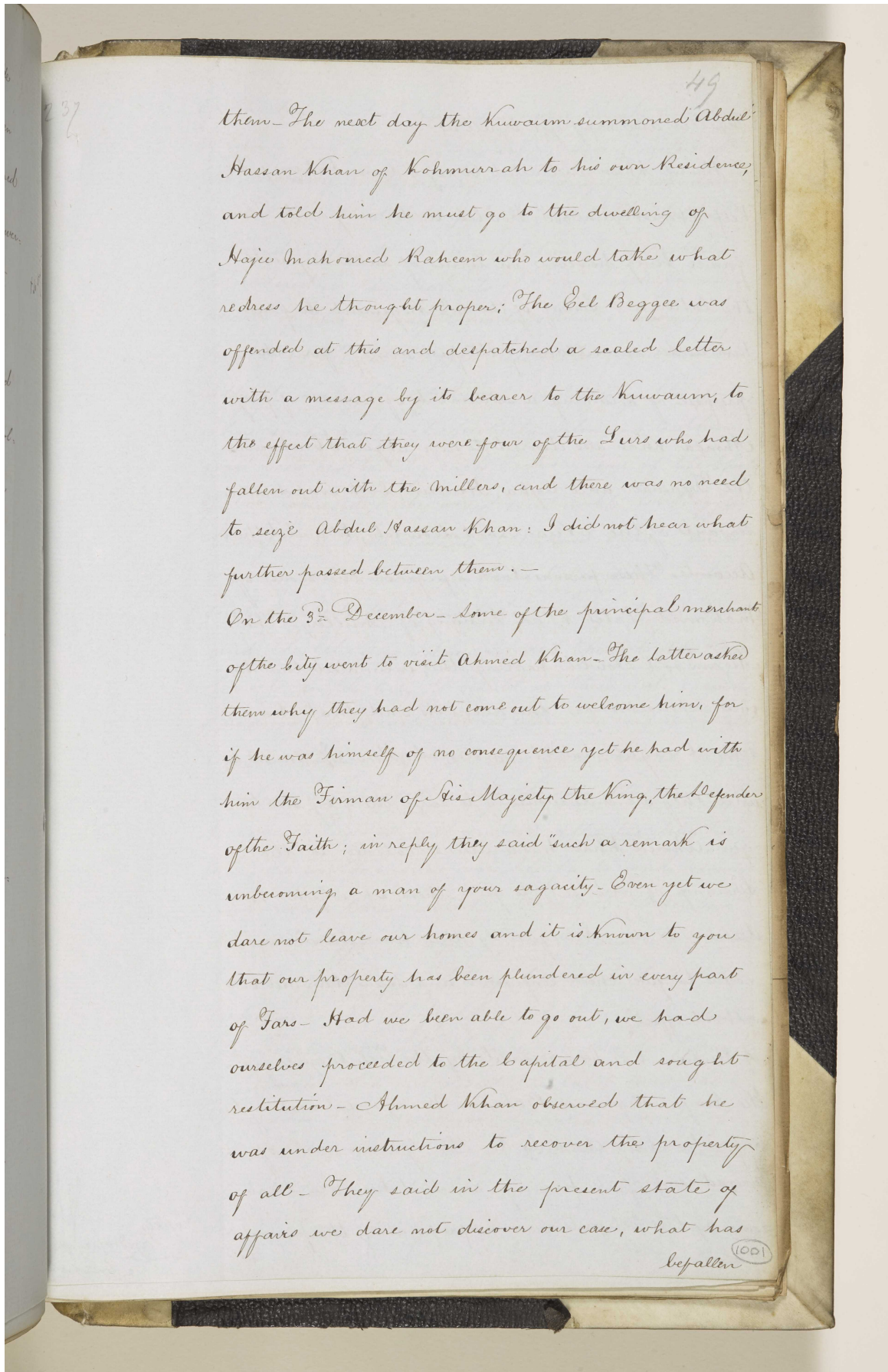
I before communicated to you the particu-  
-lars of the plunder of Secwand ; I beg now to report that  
the Secwunders whose property Assad Gollah Khan carried  
away, came to Shiraz on the 3<sup>rd</sup> December, and proceeded to the  
dwelling of the Hajie Kuwaum to lodge their complaint.  
It happened that Ahmed Khan was there, and I too had  
gone there for my own amusement. The Secwunders seeing  
the state of affairs in the City, were in despair; but to  
avoid blame hereafter, they stated their case at great  
length to the effect, that they must go to the Capital  
to have their grievances redressed. Ahmed Khan observed  
"there is no necessity to go to the Capital. I will recover  
your property." Moolah Raheem their Kethhodah who  
is bold of speech said, "neither have you the power to  
recover our property nor has the Kuwaum ul Mulkh.  
He who robbed us has with a superior force pitched  
his princely tents with all state and grandeur in  
the outskirts of the city, and throughout Fars is  
respected by all people. How can any one take the  
property from him. The Hajie Kuwaum got annoyed  
at this speech and changed his tone. He said -  
"Moolah Raheem, Have you sown your fields at  
Secwand

Sewund that you come here to talk nonsense" He replied "are we to plough the land with our women and whence are we to get seed?" The Kuwaum rejoined "You give loose too much to your tongue." He answered "When we are to speak out, we have no property to fear its being taken from us, and if you kill us, such is exactly what we desire." The Kuwaum called for the pole and sticks and gave orders to beat Mool-lah Raheem, when all the Sewundees began to raise a great outcry and stepped forward and seized the pole from the Ferashes. Ahmed Khan said to the Kuwaum "it is not right to beat them" and accordingly the beating was remitted. —

Intelligence was brought to Hajee Mahomed Raheem one of the "balamahs" of the city, who at present farms the Flour Mill outside, that the people of Kohmurrak came nightly and robbed the Mills. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> Decem-ber accordingly he went out with a small party to repress them. A quarrel arose. They severely beat him and inflicted some wounds upon him, and he re-turned to the City. The Rabble on learning this assembled to the number of about 2000 men to go out and fight, but the Kuwaum gaining information thereof sent to stop them, saying that he would himself exact reparation which quieted them

فجوة





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them - The next day the Kuwaum summoned Abdul Hassan Khan of Kohmurr ah to his own Residence, and told him he must go to the dwelling of Hajie Mahomed Raheem who would take what redress he thought proper; The Sel Beggee was offended at this and despatched a sealed letter with a message by its bearer to the Kuwaum, to the effect that they were four of the Fars who had fallen out with the Millers, and there was no need to seize Abdul Hassan Khan: I did not hear what further passed between them. -

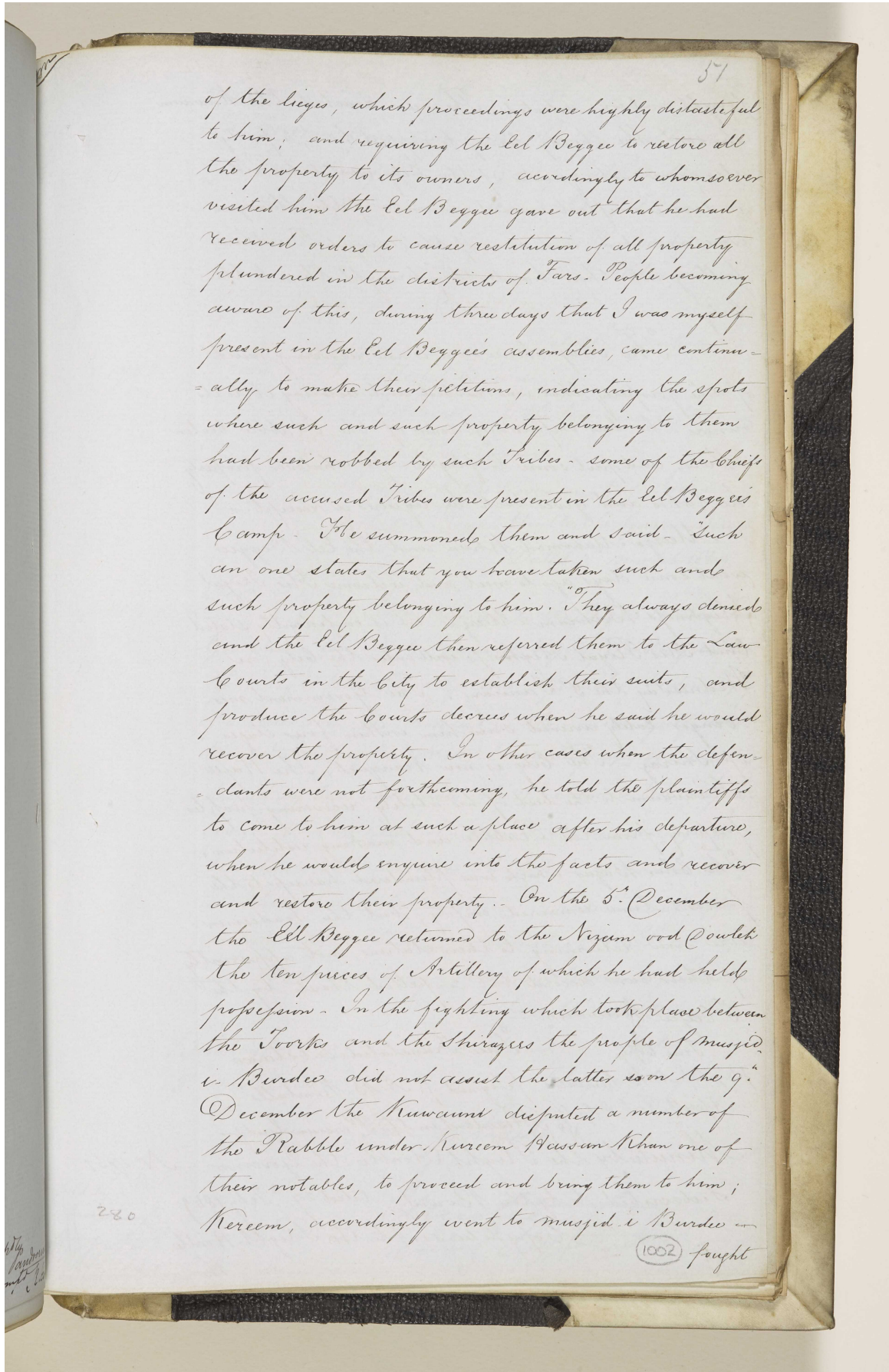
On the 3<sup>rd</sup> December - Some of the principal merchant of the city went to visit Ahmed Khan - The latter asked them why they had not come out to welcome him, for if he was himself of no consequence yet he had with him the Firman of His Majesty the King, the Defender of the Faith; in reply they said "such a remark is unbecoming a man of your sagacity - Even yet we dare not leave our homes and it is known to you that our property has been plundered in every part of Fars - Had we been able to go out, we had ourselves proceeded to the Capital and sought restitution - Ahmed Khan observed that he was under instructions to recover the property of all - They said in the present state of affairs we dare not discover our case, what has befallen (1001) befallen

befallen and may yet befall us"

Ahmed Khan instructed Azeez Khan Sirhang, to keep the Nizam ood Dowlah under a guard. The former being however on terms of intimacy with the latter sent Sirbaz of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment to place him under surveillance / lit. pile arms / for the purpose of obtaining a settlement of arrears of pay. Ahmed Khan also desired to seize Aga Ibraheem, the Treasurer and Agha Hussein, both confidential servants of the Nizam-ood-Dowlah, to audit their accounts. These persons took refuge in the house of Mahomed Saleh Khan Sirhang of Artillery. The Nizam ood Dowlah hearing this, intimated that he was responsible for the accounts and that his servants ought not to be molested. He was attended to, and they are endeavouring to seize them by strata-gem. Ahmed Khan has written repeatedly to the Sirhang of Artillery to give them up which he declines to do. Subsequently they have tried various means to give them confidence and draw them out but without effect.

A Rukham has been received by the Del Beggee from His Royal Highness Bahram Meerza, intimating his appointment by the King to the government of Fars, advising of its having reached his ears that some of the Beliant's were appropriating the property of

Copy  
Laudonville  
Compt. E. B. B. B.

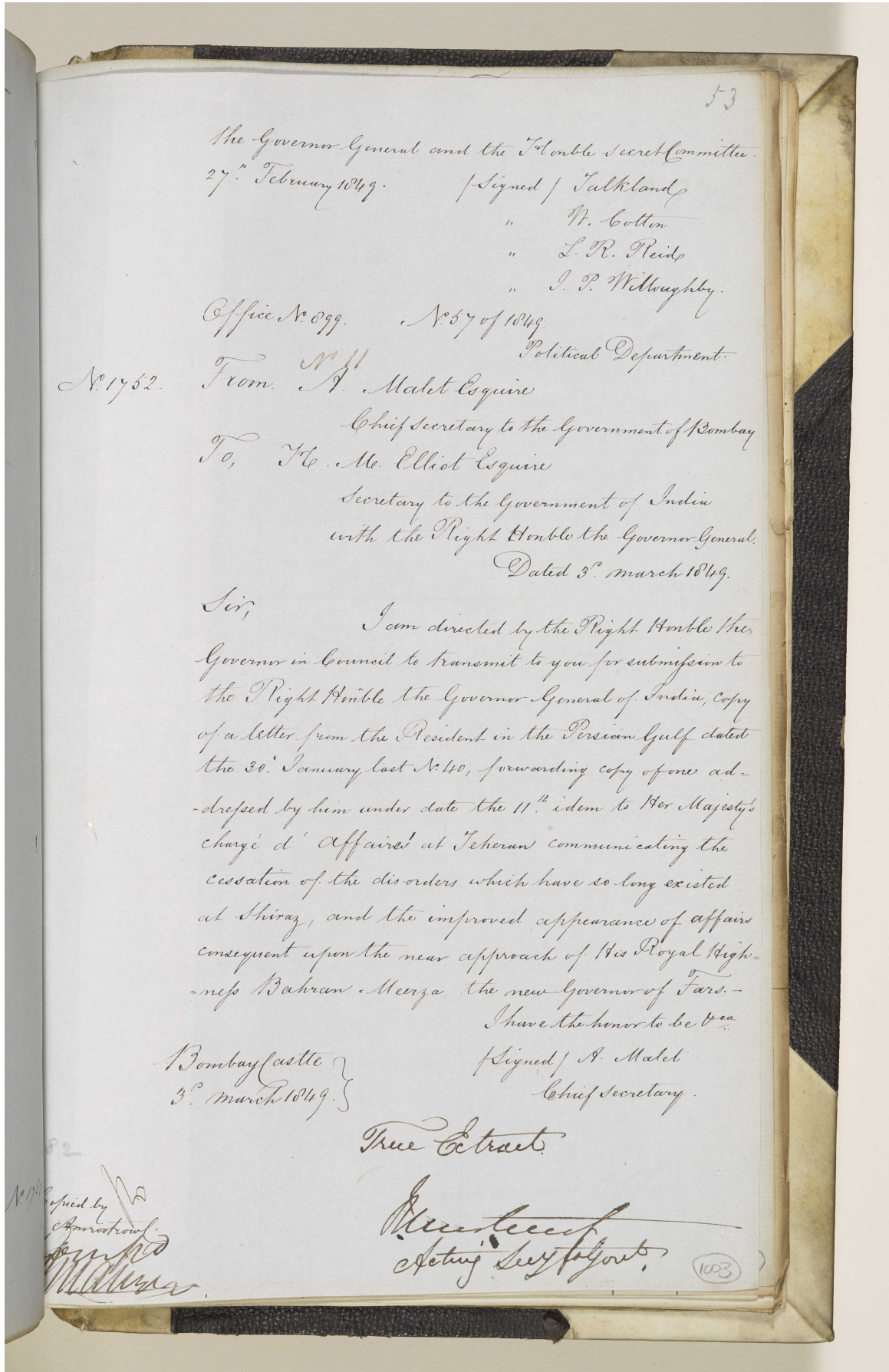


fought and was defeated. The news reached the Kuwaum who sent the Shiraz Sirlaz to support him; a party also from each quarter of the City went to his aid - a severe conflict ensued a number of the Shirazees were wounded, and some of the Musjid Bunderies falling into their hands they brought them to the City.

The Hajie Kuwaum is now recovering much of the property that was robbed and restoring it to its owners - he has imprisoned some of the Rabble, beaten others, and put some to flight - for whatever property he takes and gives back he requires a receipt.

Meerza Mahomed Khan and the Eel Beggee went some days ago to meet and welcome His Royal Highness Bahram Meerza. It is confidently stated that His Royal Highness will enter the City on Wednesday the 3<sup>d</sup> January. The Government messenger lately arrived saw him within four stages of Shiraz - The City is now tranquil, The Hajie Kuwaum to the best of his ability recovering peoples property from the Rabble and making restitution. The Char Bazar which was plundered has up to the present time remained empty; but the tradesmen are now returning to their stations, not apparently of their own accord but compelled thereto by the Hajie Kuwaum.

True copy. True translated substance  
Signed J. A. B. Kemball Signed J. A. B. Kemball  
Asist<sup>t</sup>. Sect. P. Gulf. President in the Persian Gulf  
Minute by the Right Honble the Governor N<sup>o</sup> 1751.  
Subscribed to by the Board; dated 27<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1849.  
Copy to be sent to the Right Honble the



"الخليج الفارسي. الأوضاع فيه - المجلد: ٢ [١٠٠٣ظ] (٦٠/٦٠)

