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'Persian Gulf. State of affairs in the – Vol: 2'

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	IOR/F/4/2324/120975
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Written in	English in Latin
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About this record

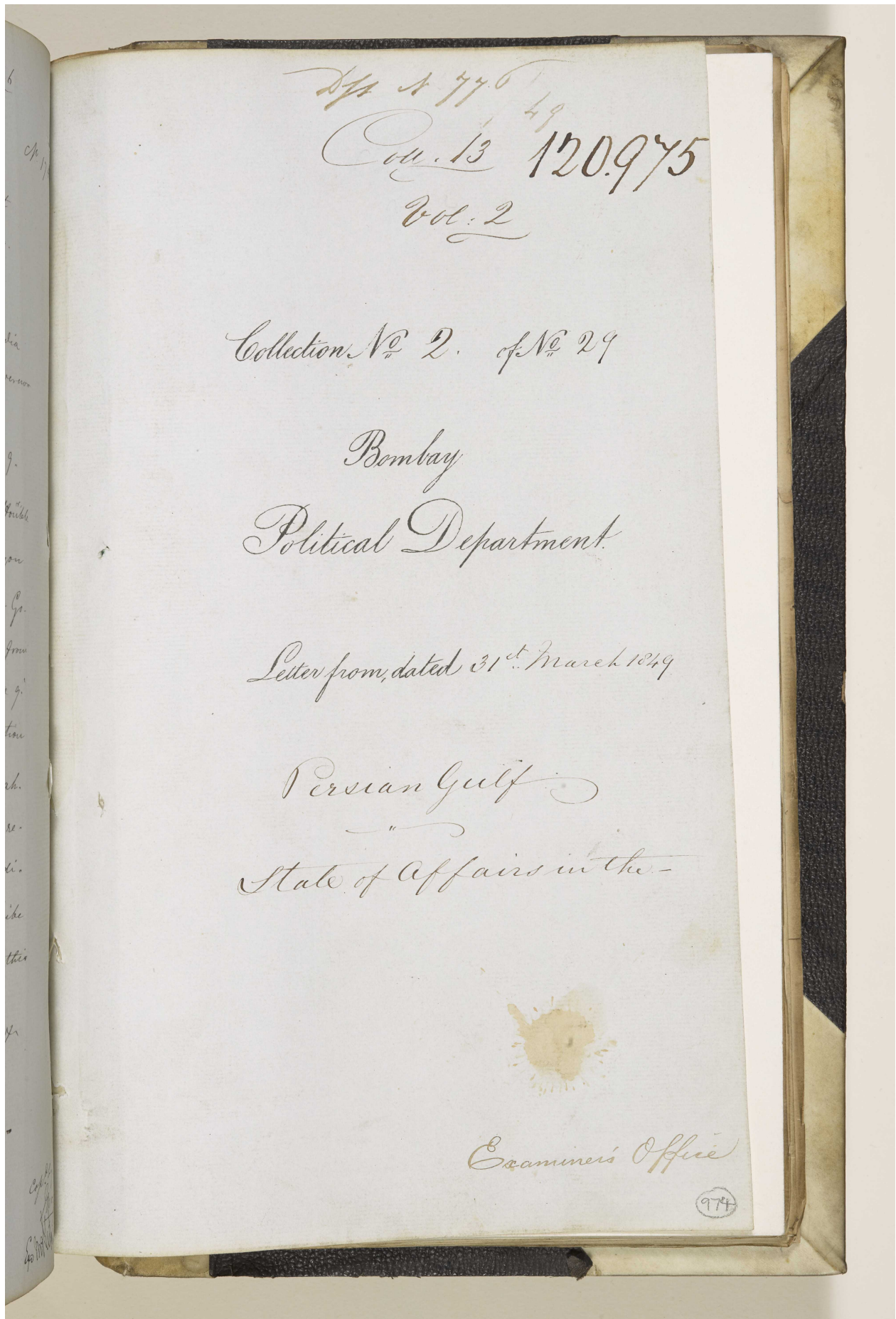
This item consists of copies of correspondence, consultations, and minutes cited in, or enclosed with, political letters from the Government of Bombay. These political letters appear in IOR/F/4/2324/120974. The correspondents are: the Government of Bombay; Major Samuel Hennell, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; Moollah Houssein [Mullā Ḥusayn], British Agent at Shargah [Sharjah]; and Mirza Mahmood [Mīrzā Muḥammad], Acting British Agent at Shiraz. It is the second in a series of six items on the Persian Gulf.

The item concerns:

- The defeat of the force commanded by Saad ben Mootluk [Sa'd bin Muṭlaq] by Sheik Saaed ben Tahnoon [Shaikh Sa'īd bin Ṭaḥnūn Āl Nahyān of Abu Dhabi]
- Saad ben Mootluk's attempt to incite the Omani chiefs against Sheik Saaed ben Tahnoon
- Disputes between the Bedowin [Bedouin] tribes which resulted in the temporary cessation of hostility by Sheik Sultan ben Suggest [Shaikh Sulṭān I bin Ṣaqr al-Qāsimī of Ra's al-Khaymah] and Sheik Muktoom ben Buttye [Shaikh Maktūm I bin Buṭṭī Āl Bū Falāsah of Dubai] against Sheik Saaed ben Tahnoon
- Major disturbances at Shiraz after the death of the Shah of Persia [Muḥammad Shāh Qājār, Shāh of Iran] and the appointment of a new Governor of Fars, Bahram Meerza [Bahrām Mīrzā Mo'ezz-al-Dawlah]

- A complaint by Sheik Nasir [Shaikh Nāṣir II Āl Madhkūr], Governor of Bushire [Bushehr] that the amount of tribute he is forced to pay is extortionate.

The item contains a contents page and the title page of the item contains the following references: 'Draft no 776/49', 'Coll[ection] 13', and 'Collection No 2 of No 29'.



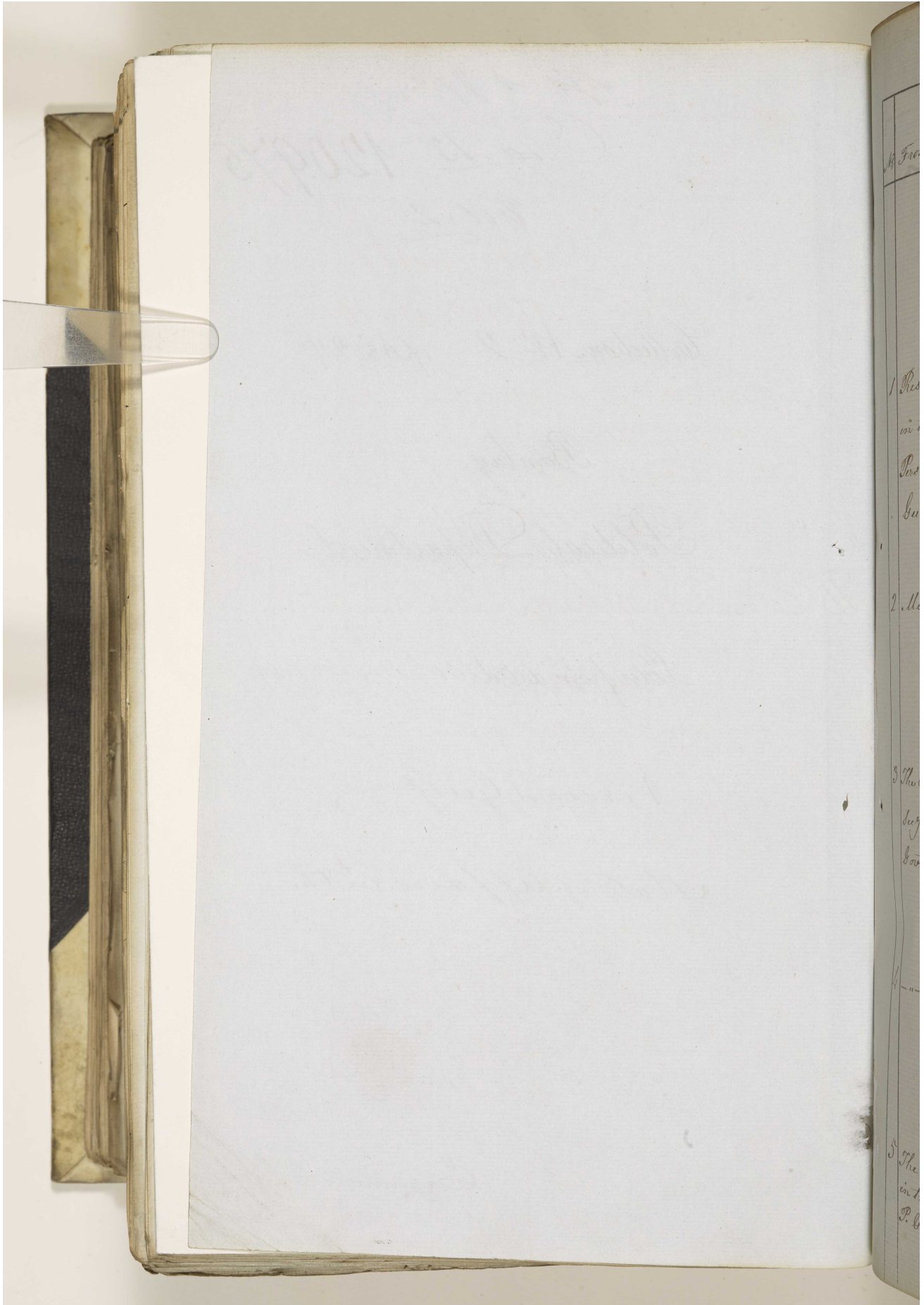


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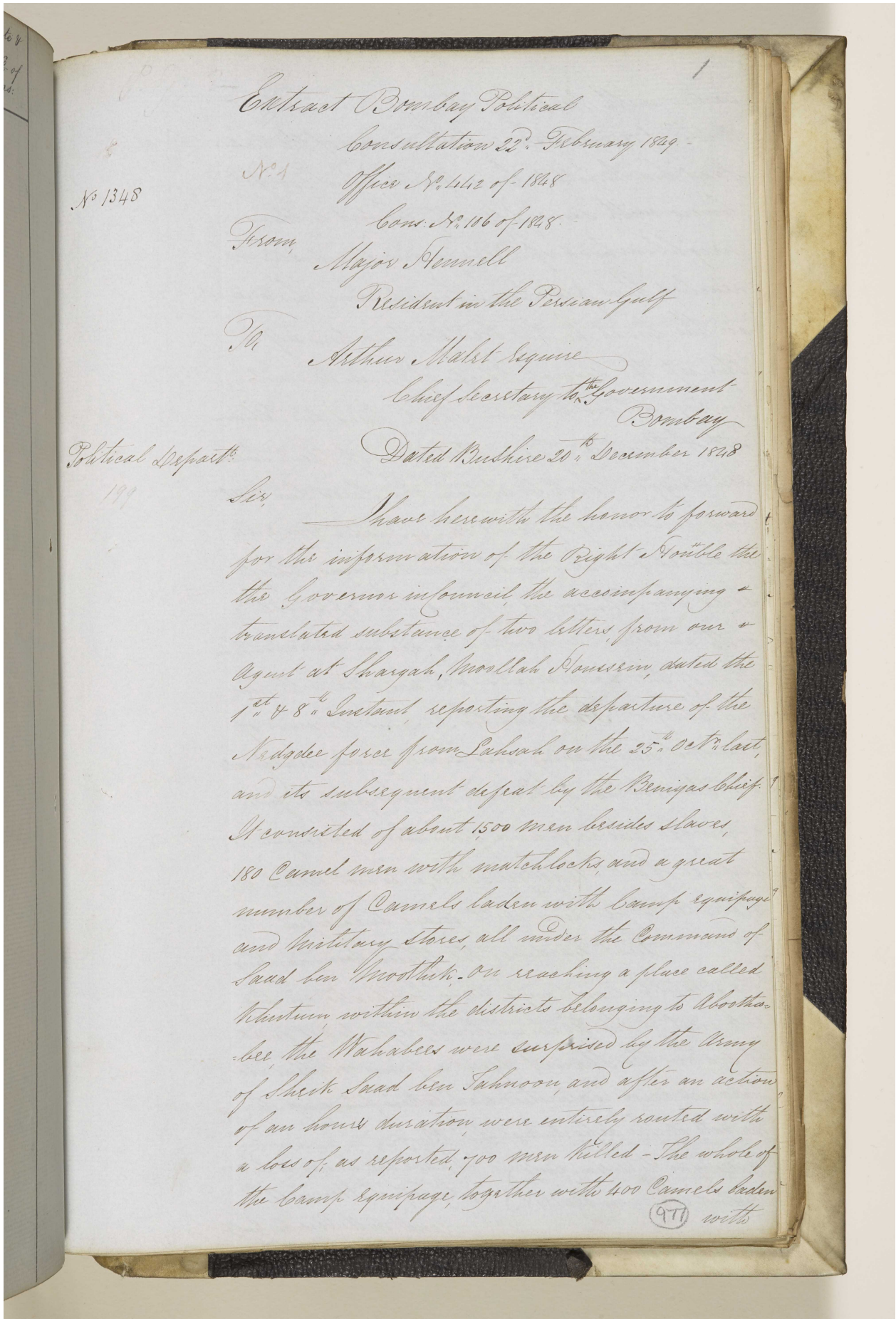
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			addressed by him to Her Majesty's Charge d'affaires at Tehran, reporting the cessation of disturbances in the Sheraz.	1849 31. Jan ^y 1849 No. 110	1849 7 th March No. 1750.
10	Memoirs by the	Right Honble	the Governor concurred in by the Board.	27. Feby No. 1751.	
11	Chief Secy to Govt. of Bombay India	to Govt. of	Forwarding Copy of the above for the information of the Right Honorable G. Genl. the Governor General.	3 rd March No. 57	7 th March No. 1752.
	Bombay Castle		<i>Secretary</i> Acting Secy to Govt.		
	31 st March 1849.				

Date & No of Cons.
1849
1st March
No. 1495
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1st March
No. 1497
1st March
No. 1888

S. E. G.
S. E. G.

<i>No.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date & No. of Docu^t</i>	<i>Date & No. of Cons:</i>



248.
 Cadres with Military stores, 80 Horses and 35
 suits of mail, fell into the hands of the Victor.
 Saad bin Mootath 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 Buzmee - The united forces of Sheik Sultan
 bin Sagger, Sheik Muktoum and Saad bin Muht.
 consisting of some thing under 3000 men,
 marched on the 4th Inst. - The Beniqa 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 Oman's Governor of
 Yental, and having possession of nearly all
 the strongholds of Buzmee and his people full
 of courage and confidence from their successful
 surprise of the Sledgee Forces, it is not likely the
 Wahabee Expedition will prove successful.

2. Lieut. Gardiner, the Officer commanding
 the Assable 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 &c
 Bushire 20th December 1848 } Signed S. Hennell
 Resident in the Persian Gulf

3
Translated Substance of a letter from
Mullah Gaussein Agent at Shargah, to
Major Scumell Resident in the Persian Gulf,
dated 6th Moharrum 1st December 1828.

A
They first to report the movements
and proceedings of Saad ben Moothak and his
march from Sabha with his forces on the 25th
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 Monasir about 50 men as guides to the
watering places - On quitting the Gutter Coast
and entering the Binayah districts of Alwa and
Zuffrah, Saad ben Moothak despatched letters to
Sheik Sultan ben Sagger and Munktoon ben
Bayer, communicating his approach, and his
intended march upon Whutum 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 these letters to two men of the
Monasir to be conveyed to Debae, who arrived
at that place on the 14th November and delivered

(978) the

the letters to Muktoum ben Ruttige -
The chiefs were much rejoiced at their
receipt and on the 15th November Sheikh
Sulthan ben Sagger came to Shargah from
Rasulkhayma and immediately went on
to Debar to meet Muktoum ben Ruttige
and prepare answers to Saad ben Mootak.
I understand they wrote to him to the effect
that he must bring his forces to this
neighbourhood, and encamp about Suzey,
in order that they and the tribes on the
Coast might join him prior to the attack
upon Brynee, and should any refuse,
unite with him in coarsing 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 Macem Al boo Khurreyan,
and to Rashid ben Humaid Chief of
Ghubren, acquainting them with the
advance of Saad ben Mootak and the
extent of his power and resources -
I must now return to Saad ben Mootak
His forces were marching devoid of fear
or suspicion, and glorying in their numbers.
Saad ben Mootak and his friends as-
suring

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assuring themselves that none dare meet
 or oppose ^{them} 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 Muzarek to fill up &
 the Springs and wells on the road,
 on which they placed their dependence;
 and on the 19th November early in the
 morning they arrived in the neighbour-
 hood of Khaton at the Springs of &
 Oujah, where they prepared to encamp
 and rest themselves - Thereon observing
 a number of Camels grazing in the
 Valley around, Saad ben Mootuk
 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

(979)

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 Moottah and his sons with a
party of about 300 fled to one side,
and the Beni yas 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 Imneyrah, 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
Beni yas 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

3
Saad bin Moottook on arriving at
Jumeyrah after watering and resting
his party and cattle, dispatched a
messenger to Debar to Moottoom
bin Butty acquainting him with
all that had occurred, and with his
arrival at Jumeyrah - Moottoom on
receiving this intelligence set out
from Debar with his followers to
meet Saad bin Moottook taking with
him a quantity of provisions, and
brought back Saad - and his party
to Debar where they remained one
day and came all of them to Shargah
on the 25th November - Sheik Sultan
received Saad bin Moottook 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 bin Moottook
and the consequences which led to his
coming to him, as to prosecute hosti-
lities, prepare forces and invade a
country, demand a heavy expenditure,
and he is without the means, but
Moottoom suggested to him an expedient

980 to

to supply his wants, by exactions
from the Merchants, Banyans, and
Hyderabades - Sheik Sultan according
- by took from them Dates, Rice &c^o
and bestowed the same upon Saad bin
Moottick and his party. -

Abdollah ben Rashid is greatly
annoyed at the coming of the Redgees
to these parts. Saad bin Moottick
on his arrival at Shargah wrote and
despatched letters to the Bedouin
Tribes to the sons of Ali Ben Fumed,
to Syff ben Fumed of Sohar, and
to Rashed ben Fumaid Chief of
Ghubren, and sent also Ali Ben
Muryood to Amulgawine to solicit
Abdullah ben Rashed to supply Rice,
Dates &c^o Abdullah ben Rashed
sent about 100 Bags - Saad bin Mout-
- tick then deputed his cousin Abdulla
ben Burtal to Amulgawine to invite
Abdullah ben Rashed to join him
with his forces in the attack upon
Ben Tahoon and in the recovery
of the Forts / of Bryance / from him who
is still at that place, I know not
what

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what answer Abdullah ben Rahed
will give - Muktoor is now earnestly
engaged in promoting this movement,
and in forwarding the expedition
against Brynee, having for its object
the ejection of Ben Sahnoun and the
re-establishment of Saad ben Moothak
and the Nedjees in these parts. Saad
Ben Sahnoun after the engagement &
sent the booty taken from the Nedj-
-dees to Abouthabee and proceeded in
person with his forces to Brynee to
ascertain the state of Affairs there - I
hear that Humood ben Ojan himself
and Sumaim ben Sohyoman, Chief of
Yentel, are at Brynee with Saad
ben Sahnoun, but the sons of Ali
ben Humood ul Waceem with their
dependents of the Bushure yban who
hold buildings at Brynee, are at a
unity with Saad ben Sahnoun and
maintain a correspondence with
Sheikh Sultan and Muktoor -

{ True Translated Substance, }

{ Signed } A. B. Kemball

Assistant Resident of

True (981)

(True copy)

(Signed) A. B. Kemball

Assistant Resident in the
Persian Gulf

Translated extract of a letter from
Moolah Houssein Agent at Shargah to
Major Hemmell Resident in the Persian
Gulf dated 11th Moharrum 8th December 1848 -

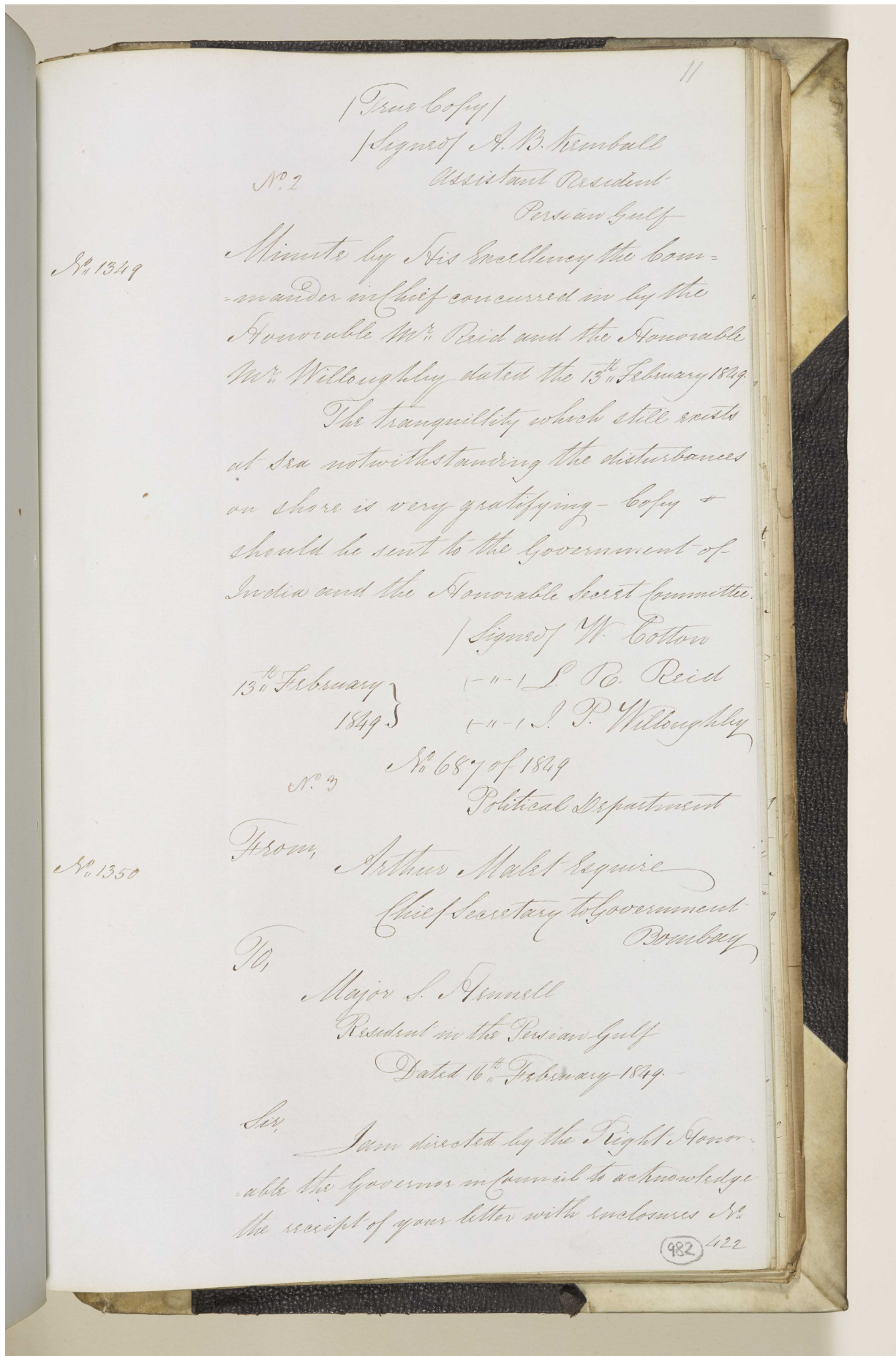
Sheik Sultan ben Suggur, &
Mukhtom ben Butye and Humaid
ben Rashed, Chief of Gorman, assembled
their Troops and followers and on the
4th December set out from Shargah
with Saad ben Mootah and the rem-
-nant of the Bedgodes to the number
of 150 men on their march to attack
Bryme - The forces of Sheik Sultan
ben Suggur from both Rasul Wiyana
and Shargah number about 2000 men
and those of Mukhtom from Debace
about 400 - They desire that Abdulla
ben Rashed should join them - I believe
he will send 200 men - Saad ben Tahoon
is at Bryme. -

(True Translated extract)

(Signed) A. B. Kemball

Assistant Resident of

True



422 dated the 20th 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 Castle } Signed A. Malet
16th February 1849 } Chief Secretary
Office No. 688 No. 42 of 1849. - No. 4

Hisson, Arthur Malet 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

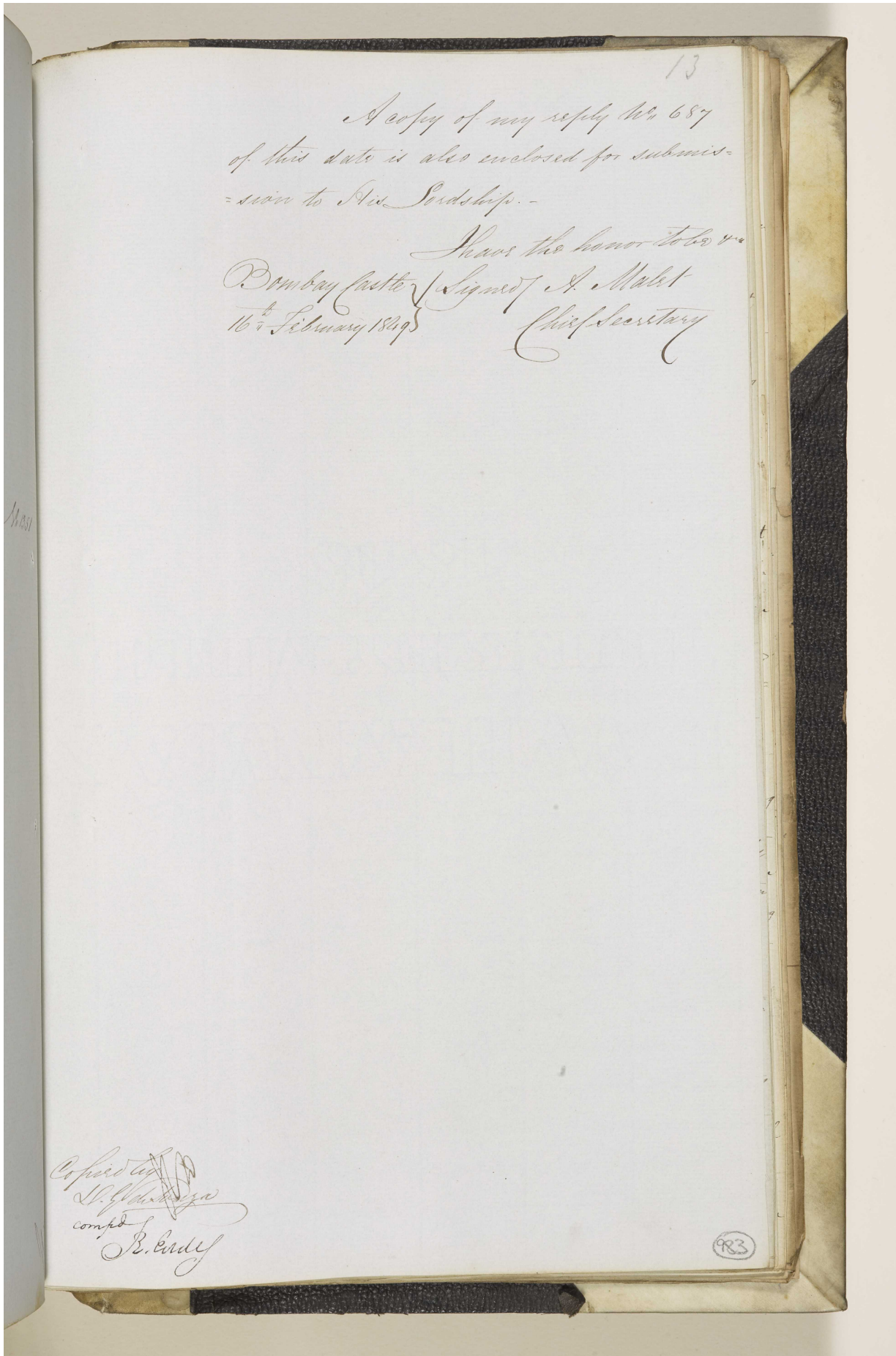
Dated 16th February 1849.

Sir,

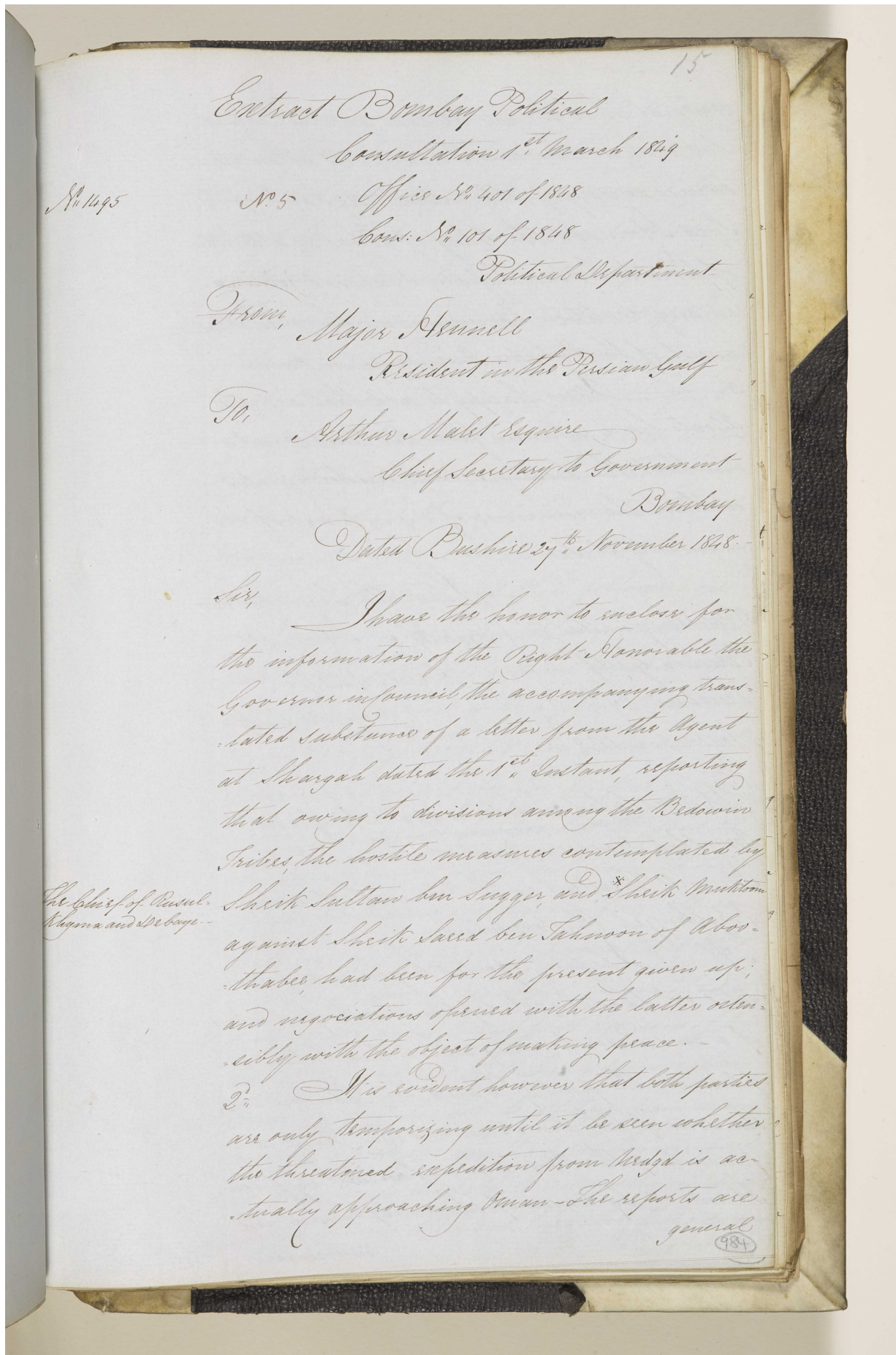
I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, copy of a letter and of its enclosures from the Resident in the Persian Gulf No. 422 dated the 20th December last, communicating intelligence from Shargah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

A copy

Speed
S. G.
comd







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 Hamood the Chief of Sohar is altogether
opposed to his son Syf ben Hamood joining
in any coalition, having in view the re-establish-
ment of the Mahabee Ascendancy in Oman.

3^d 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.

Residecy in the
Persian Gulf
Bussire 27th
November 1848

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

Translated Substance of a letter from
Mowallah Anwarin Agent at Shargah to Major
Hennell Resident in the Persian Gulf dated
17th Zilhujeh 11th November.

M. I before reported to you in a letter
dated 25th Shawal (24th September) the particulars
of a misunderstanding which had taken
place on the part of Saeed ben Tahnoon, with
the sons of Ali ben Hamood and their de-
pendents of the Boo. Khareyban and Syf ben
Hamood, by reason of the correspondence and
intercourse

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intercourse which had sprung up between the latter and Sherif Sultan bin Saqqar, and of their having despatched messengers to - Faysal bin Fooker, but it now appears the facts are otherwise than as then reported - The reason thereof was, that a branch of the - Tribe inhabiting being called Beni Muzed, who have possessed that country from the first were expelled without cause and their territory occupied by the Bokharyban - The former now united with Fajil bin Mahomed ul Maran Shamisee and Siman bin Solyman Chief of Mentkul and their followers, and went over to Saied ben Tahsoon - They then proceeded to hostilities against the sons of Ali ben Humood, with a view to recapture their Country - Reached ben Humaid ul Ghafiree interposed for the purpose of making peace between the parties, but the sons of Ali ben Humood would not listen to him, and he withdrew accordingly from all interference in the quarrel - I understand that Saf ben Humood despatched from Sohar a body of 200 men to support the sons of Ali ben Humood, and that Saf ben Humood ben Wyan sent to his son to abstain from mixing himself up in the matter - Saf however paid no attention to his fathers remonstrance, but sent a force to their aid. I hear too, that a serious

(985) quarrel

quarrel has arisen between Syed Amood
and his son in consequence of the latter
having joined the sons of Ali ben Amood
and Sheik Sultan ben Sigger, and opened
a correspondence with Syed ben Foshee
to urge him to dispatch an expedition
into these parts, to which he is averse -

I have received a letter from Sared ben
Tahnoun which is enclosed for your in-
-formation intimating that Fazil ben
Mahomed and Sinan ben Soleyman had
recaptured the territory of Zing, and that
Rahid ben Amoud had caused the lives
of the Bookhoneyban to be spared, and carried
them to Ghabeen, his own country. -

You must know that Sheik Sultan ben
Sigger, Mooktoom ben Butyr, and the tribes
inhabiting Zeng, with the sons of Ali ben
Amood and their dependents of the Masem
tribes, and Syf ben Amood, had formed
a coalition against Sared ben Tahnoun, when
it pleased God to cause disunion and divisions
amongst them, and thus give the supremacy
to Sared ben Tahnoun - Sheik Sultan and
Mooktoom were much grieved on this account
and also that the letters lately received from
the Mahabee Deputy at Kuteef reporting the
march of the expedition from Sushah, have
proved

J. No

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proved false - The intelligence received within these ten days from Biddah is to the effect, that the expedition has not moved - Moreover no communication has arrived from Mahomed bin Ali bin Shuleh since the date of his departure for Bidgh - Sheik Sultan is much perplexed how to act - On the 28th October he left Russulkhuma and came to Shargah, and sent to Mustoorn bin Butye who on the 30th October joined him at Shargah - I understand that Mustoorn informed him that Eyed bin Sehem the envoy of Saced bin Tahnoon had been two days with him at Debye, & having been sent by his Master to make overtures of Peace, and he had as yet made him no reply - that it was then agreed between the two chiefs that they should submit to Saced bin Tahnoon, and make up matters with him to restrain his followers from foraging their districts and plundering their subjects, until it could be seen what would be done by the Nedjdes - Saced bin Tahnoon too desires this in order to compromise them with the Mahabees. Mustoorn accordingly went back to Debye, and returned for answer to Saced bin Sehem that he was most

anxious

986

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

I learn from Absoothabee 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 (7th November)
he will leave Absoothabee for Bryance - he
has spies at Biddah and Sahrah watch-
ing the movements of Syeul bin Toorkie -
Sheik Sultan after his meeting with Sheik
Mooktoom started for Rasul Khayama &
leaving orders with his son Abdullah ben
Sultan to prevent the inhabitants of
Sharjah from proceeding on their voyages,
his object being, I hear, to march with his
forces to Ojeyrah. -

Abdullah ben Rashed, Chief of Amul-
-gavine, 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

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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^o 6

N^o 1496

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

Major Pennell's letter of the
20th December reports the discomfiture of
the Bedoon force, copy of this letter &
should accompany our letters report-
-ing that intelligence to the Government
of India -

{ Signed } Wm Cotton
- - - L. R. Reid

13th February } - - - J. P. Willoughby
1849 }

From

(987)

N^o 47 of 1829 N^o 7

Political Department

From, Arthur Malet Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay

To, F. M. Elliot Esquire
Secretary to the Government of India
With the Right Honorable the Gov. Genl.

Dated 24th February 1829 -

Sir,
With reference to my letter dated
the 23rd December last N^o 93 I am directed
by the Right Honorable the Governor &
in council to transmit to you for submission
to the Right Honorable the Governor General,
copy of a communication from the Presi-
- dent in the Persian Gulf dated the 27th
November last N^o 101, reporting the sus-
- pension of hostile measures on the part of
the Rasul Nayma and Debase Chiefs,
owing to divisions among their Bedouin
Allies.

I have the honor to be Sir

Bombay Castle }
24th February 1829 }
Signed A. Malet
Chief Secretary

Copied by
J. G. de Souza
comp^d
R. E. de Souza

23

Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 1st March 1849.

N^o 8

Office. N^o 113 of 1848

Cons: N^o 107 of 1848.

N^o 1655

From,

Major Hemmell,
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To,

A. Malet Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government,

Political Department, Bombay,

Bushire 26th 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 Tarrant, Her
Majesty's Charge d'affaires at the Court of
Tehran,

N^o 409 dated 8th Dec^r
N^o 411 - " - 12 - "
N^o 412 - " - 15 - "

I have the honor to be Dec^r

Residency in the Persian Gulf, Signed S. Hemmell,
Bushire 26th December 1848. Resident in the Persian Gulf,

Office. N^o 409 of 1848.

From,

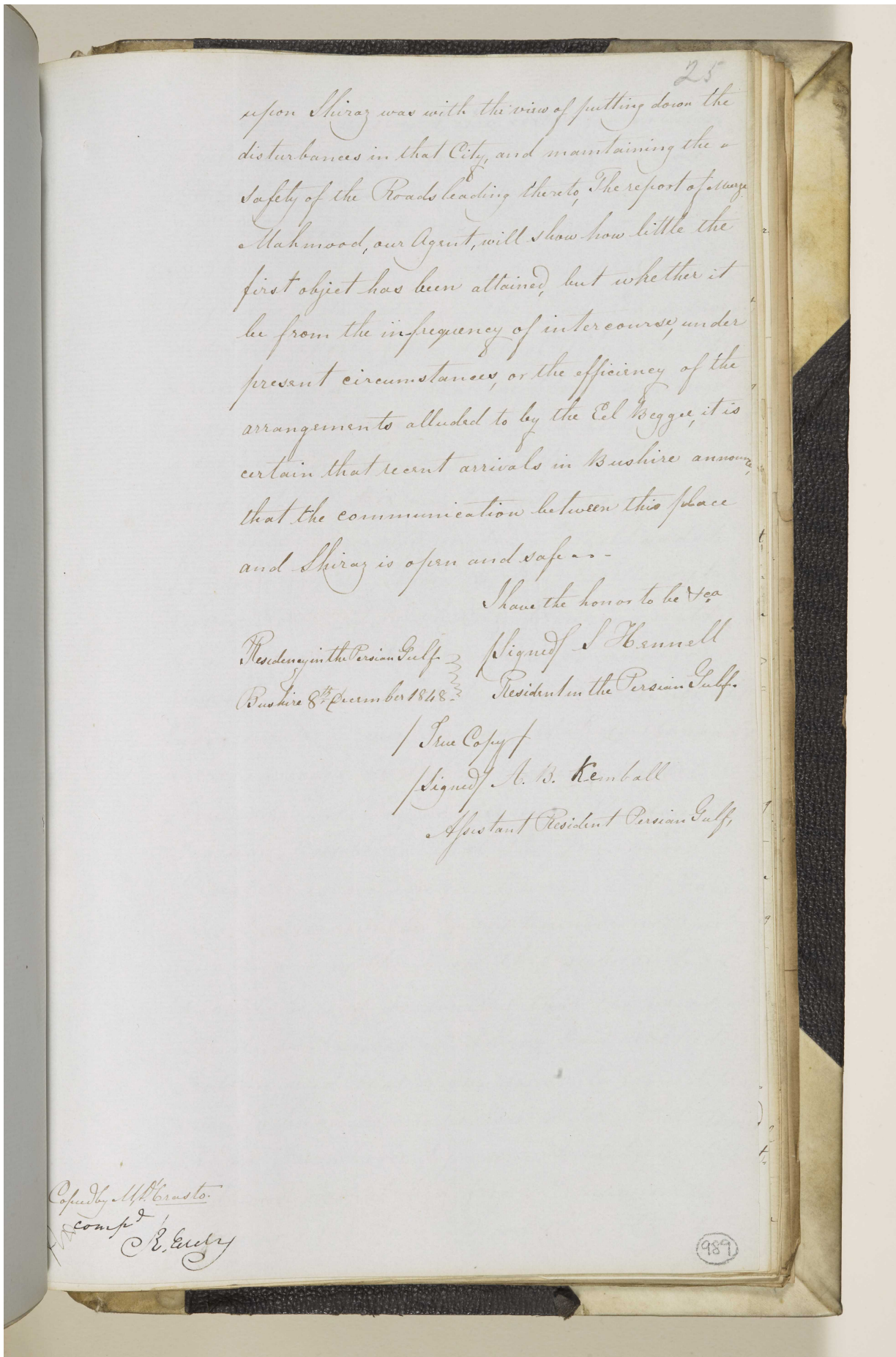
Major Hemmell,
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(S) Lr

1/1
Lieutenant Colonel Tennant,
Her Majesty's Charge d'affaires
at the Court of Persia
Tehran,
Rushire 8th December 1845.

Sir,
I have the honor to enclose for
your information, the translated substance
of the last letter dated the 10th 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 Hajee Kuvaum 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



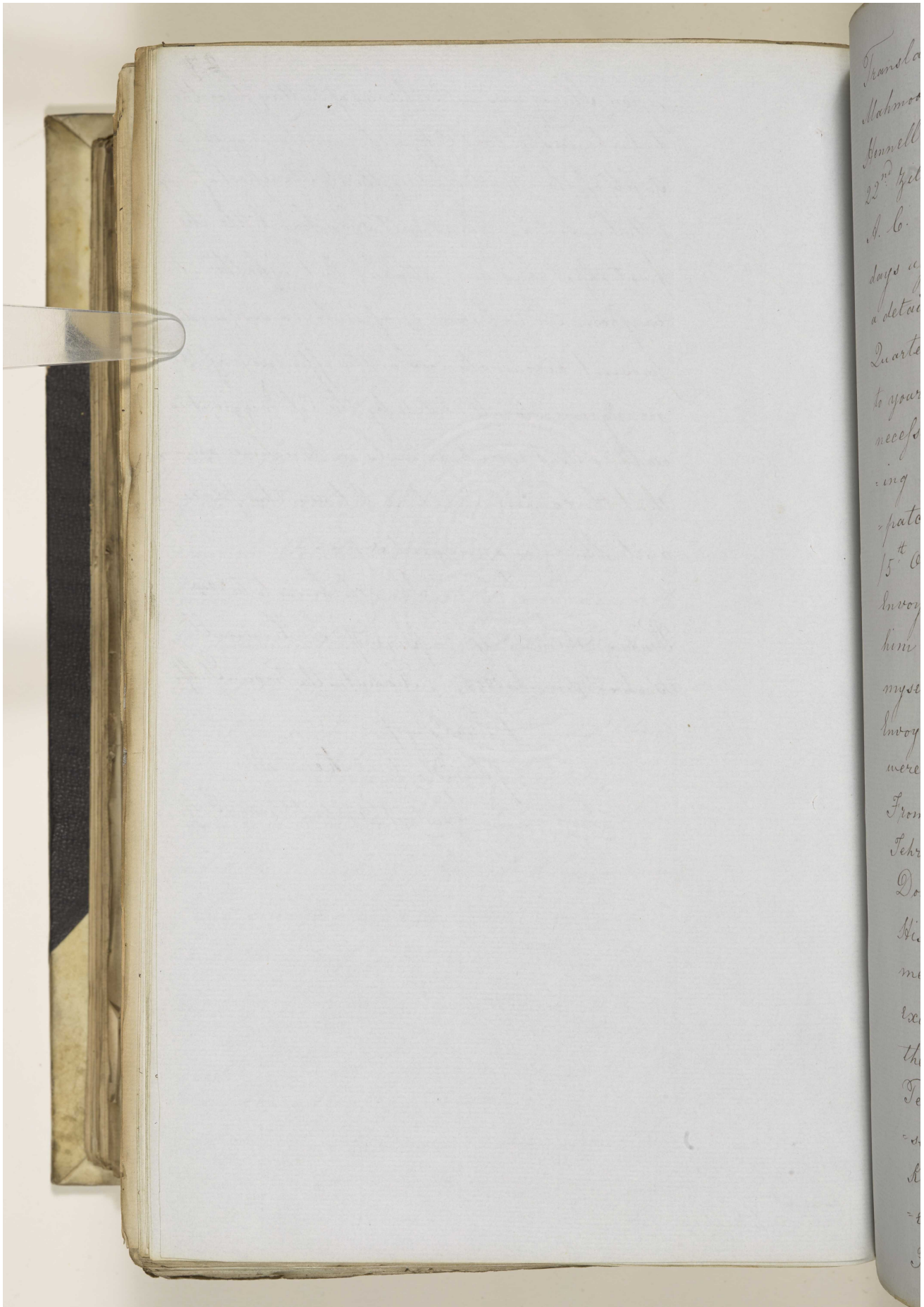
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upon Shiraz was with the view of putting down the disturbances in that City, and maintaining the safety of the Roads leading thereto. The report of Mung Mahmood, our Agent, will show how little the first object has been attained, but whether it be from the infrequency of intercourse, under present circumstances, or the efficiency of the arrangements alluded to by the El Begge, it is certain that recent arrivals in Bushire announce that the communication between this place and Shiraz is open and safe as -

I have the honor to be
Resident in the Persian Gulf
Bushire 8th December 1848. Signed S. Kennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/ True Copy
Signed A. B. Kennell
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf.

Copied by Mr. Crusto.
comp. R. E. E. E.

989



27

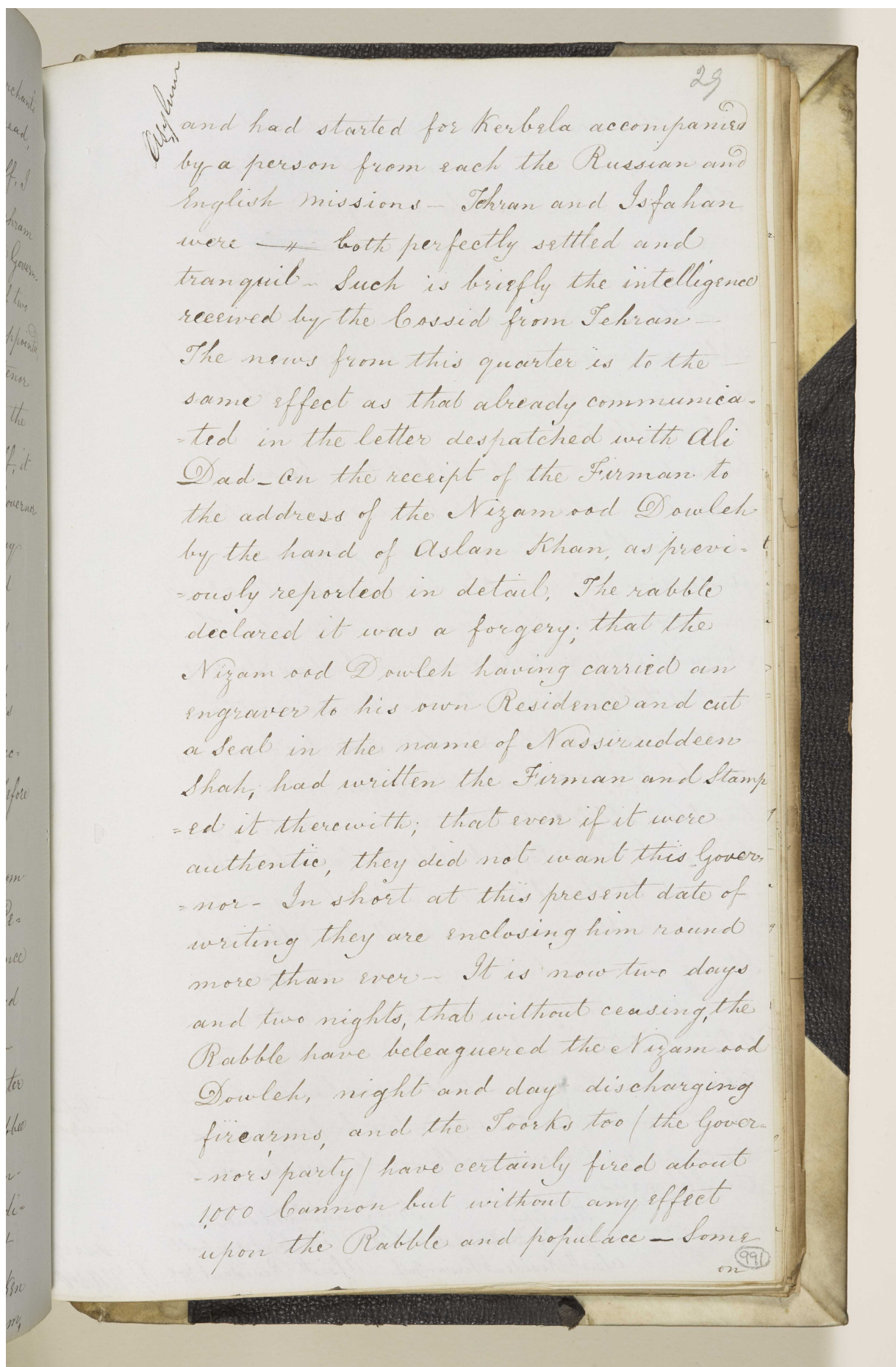
Translated Substance of a letter from Mirza Mahmood Acting Agent at Shiraz to Major Kennell Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 22nd Zilhijjah 19th November 1848.

A. C. I beg to inform you that some days ago I despatched Ali Dad Cossid 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 Cossid whom I despatched specially on the 7th Zilhaadeh 15th (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 merchant's 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 Government 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 accounts he must have left Isfahan before this day.

A Sirdar also had been despatched from the Capital to Khorasan with eight Regiments of Sirbaz, to settle that province and seize the Salar, who, as far as had been ascertained, meditated rebellion. Meerza Turkee by name was minister of Nassir ud-deen Shah. Meerza Nubbee Khan continued Governor of Isfahan. Hajee Meerza Agasee through the mediation 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 Cossid 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-
 or - 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-
 or's party) have certainly fired about
 1000 Cannon but without any effect
 upon the Rabble and populace - Some
 on (99)

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 a 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 2,000 men, while on this side his besiegers are about 5,000; 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 Kel Beggee has come to Tungi-Saadee distant about a mile from the City, where he has pitched his Camp, and occasionally sends assistance to the Shirazees.

True Copy (Sig²) ed. B. Kemball / True Translated Substance (Signia) A. B. Kemball
Assist^t Resident Persian Gulf. Assist^t Resident G.
Copied
Course
J. M. W.

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Office N^o 411 of 1848.

From,

Major Hurrell

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To,

Lieutenant Colonel Farrant

Her Majesty's charge d' affaires
at the Court of Persia
Tehran

Bushire 12th 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^d Instant, reporting the cessation 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 Firman 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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the Agents 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 supersession of the Kizan-oo-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 portion 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 Persian Gulf
Bushire 12th December
1848

Signed J. Stannell
Resident &c

(True Copy)
Signed A. B. Kemball
Assist^t Resident Persian Gulf.

Translated

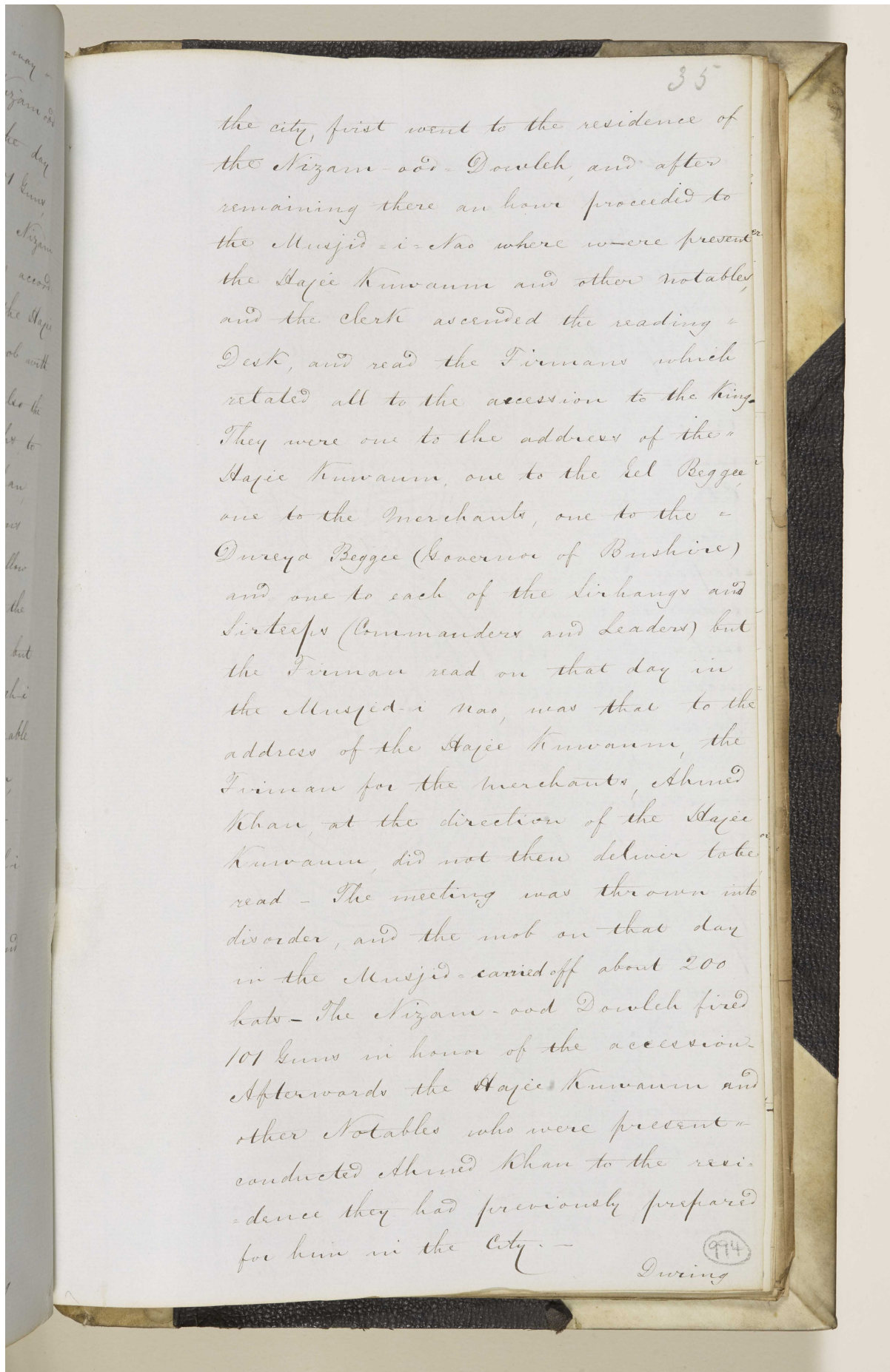
33

Translated Extract of a letter from
Mirza Mahmood Agent at Shiraz to
Major Gemell Resident in the
Persian Gulf dated 6th Mohurrum - 8th
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 Kiran od. Douleh, the
Red Beggar from without, sending them
aid, and in the end the Linbaz and
Tookhs set themselves in earnest 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 Ferman was approaching Shiraz.
The Hajie Kerman gave orders that
fighting should cease with the Tookhs
until his arrival, and it could be as-
-certained what news he brought, &
what was the tenor of the Ferman
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 Nizam ood
 Dowleh to the effect that on the day
 of his arrival he must fire 101 Guns,
 and parade the Troops, and the Nizam
 ood Dowleh made arrangements accord-
 -ingly, but on the other hand, the Hajee
 Kurvaum 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 Nizam ood Dowleh, but
 carried him off the road to the Baghi-
 -rao outside the city, and there, agreeable
 to the orders of the Hajee Kurvaum,
 distributed Sweetmeats to the people -
 Ahmed Khan remained in the Baghi-
 -rao four or five days, where he was
 repeatedly visited by the Eel Beggee and
 Hajee Kurvaum - On Friday the 4th
 Instant (10th December) They fixed an
 hour for his entry and on the same
 day the Hajee Kurvaum assembled
 a meeting of the people of different
 ranks and professions in the Musje-
 -i Rao for the purpose of reading
 the Firmans - Ahmed Khan on entering
 the

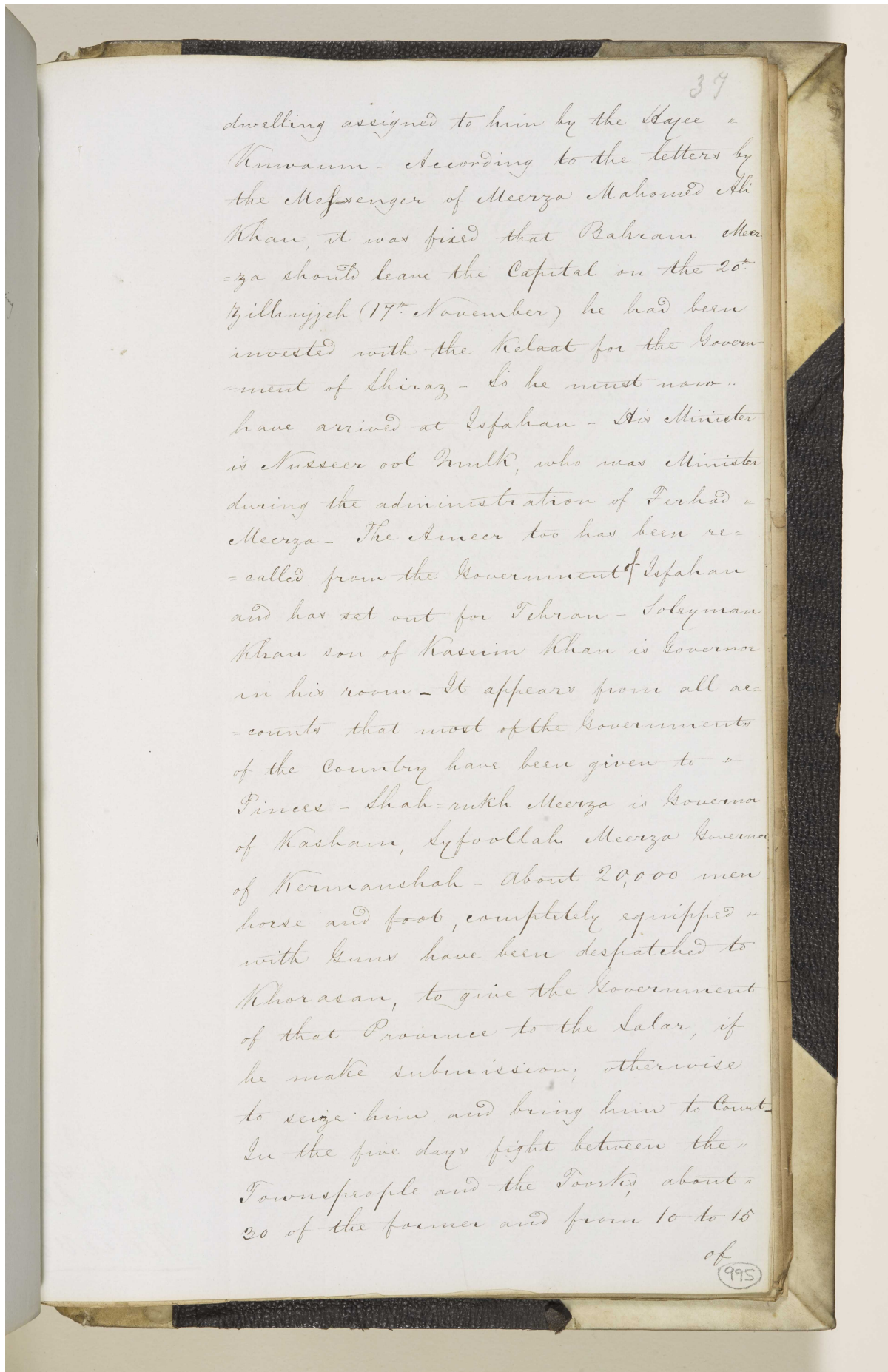


35
the city, first went to the residence of
the Nizam-ood-Dowleh, and after
remaining there an hour proceeded to
the Musjid-i-Nas where were present
the Hajee Kurvaun and other notables,
and the clerk ascended the reading
Desk, and read the Firman which
related all to the accession to the King.
They were one to the address of the
Hajee Kurvaun, one to the Hajee Beggee,
one to the Merchants, one to the
Dunya Beggee (Governor of Bushire)
and one to each of the Sirhangs and
Sirtseps (Commanders and Leaders) but
the Firman read on that day in
the Musjid-i-Nas, 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 Musjid-carried off about 200
hats - The Nizam-ood-Dowleh 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 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 Firmans and some letters to the Notables and merchants, announcing the appointment of Bahram Meerza to the Government, and the recall of the Shizam and Dowleh. This news gave great delight to the Hajee Kuwam, Eel Beggee, and mob generally, but was received with sorrow by the Shopkeepers and Merchants, for they consider that were the Shizam 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 partiers who joined him from without such as the Bel-i-Basire, the tribe from Kazeroan, and the Mainasmees are gradually returning to their homes. The Hajee Kuwam 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 Bayce =
Kunwam - 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 20th
Zilkhajeh (17th November), he had been
invested with the Kelaat for the Govern-
ment of Shiraz - So he must now
have arrived at Isfahan - His Minister
is Nusseer ool Mulk, who was Minister
during the administration of Ferhad =
Meerza - The Duceer 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 =
Pincee - Shah-rutk Meerza is Govern-
or of Kashan, Syfoollah Meerza Govern-
or of Kermandshah - 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 Poorke, about =
20 of the former and from 10 to 15

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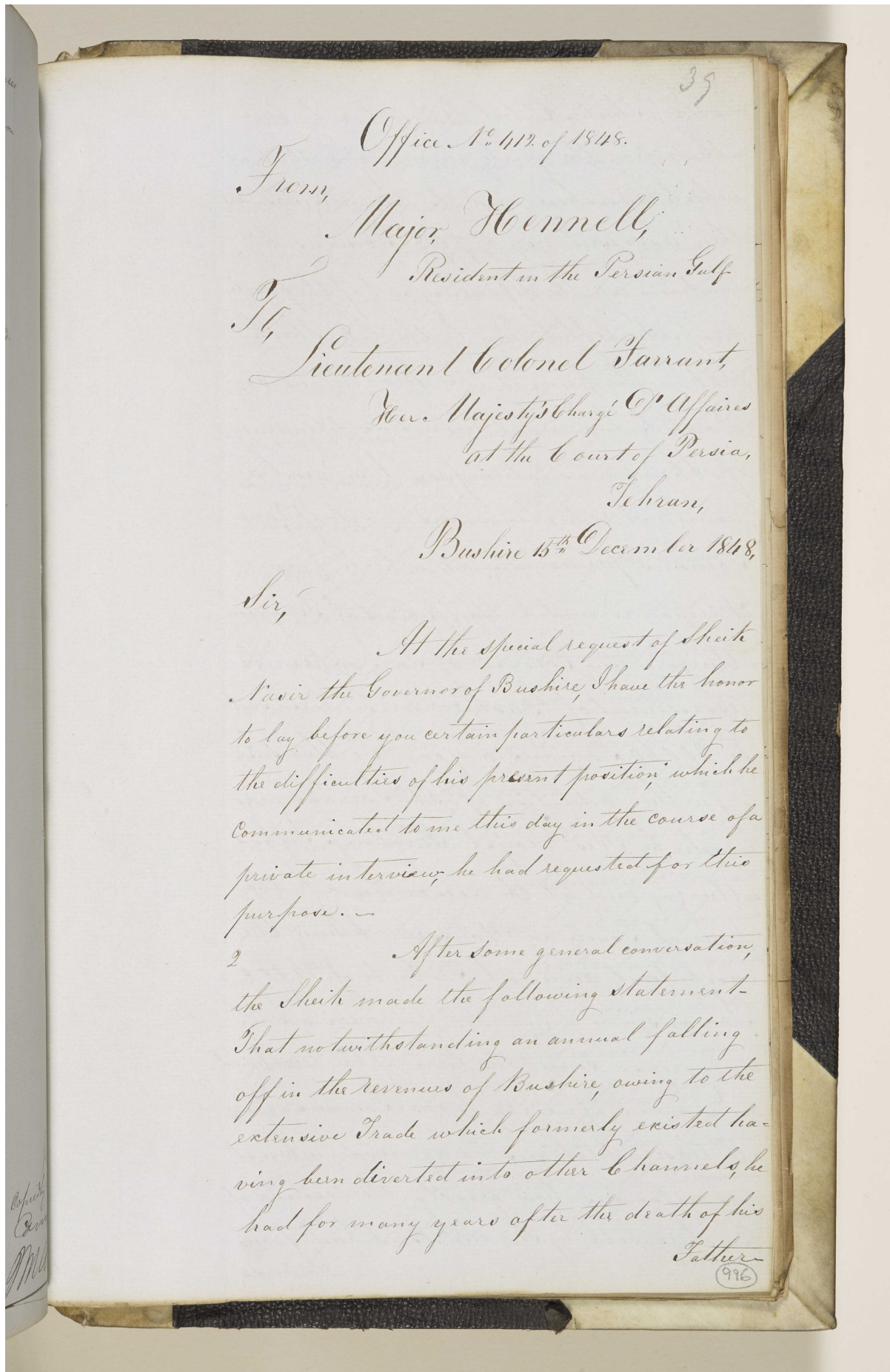
of the latter were killed, and some houses were injured and destroyed by the Cannon shot.

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

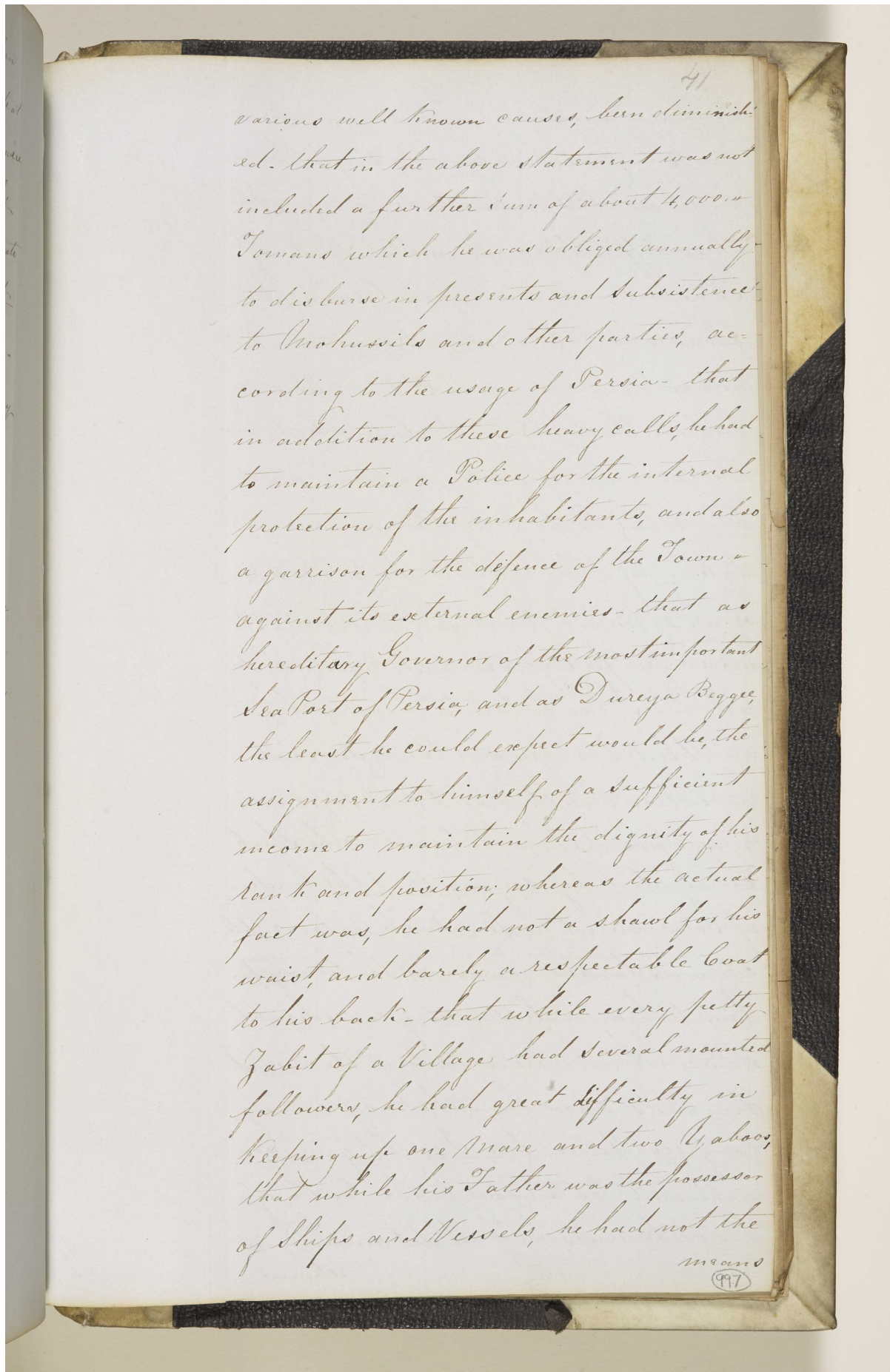
True Translated Extract
Signed A. B. Kimball
Assistant Resident &c.

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

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Camp
Mansour



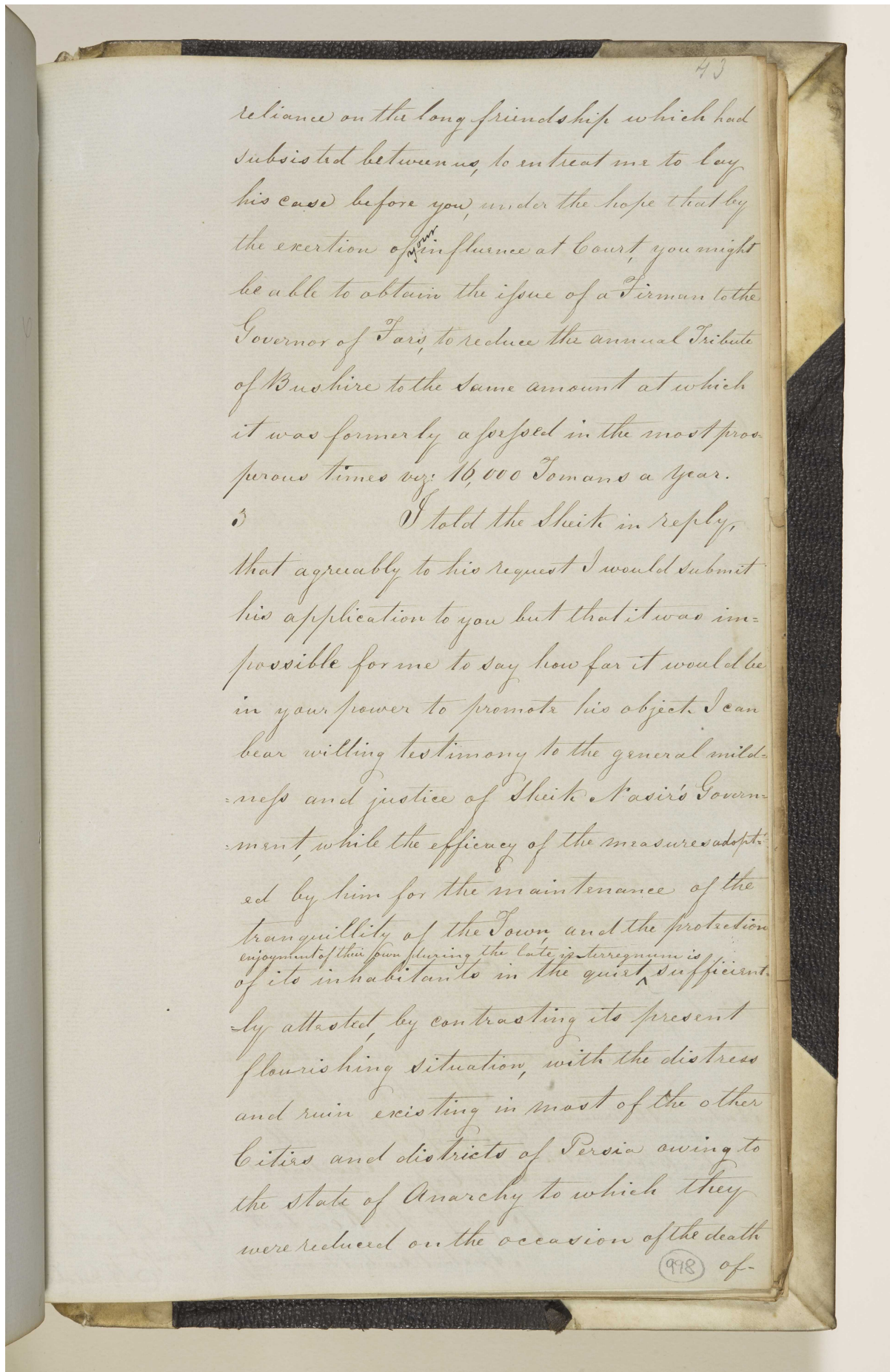
Father, Sheikh Abdul Mussol, only been able to pay the yearly amount of Tribute at which Bushire and its dependencies were then assessed viz. 17,798 Tomans, by making up the deficiency out of the private property left to him by the late Sheikh - that in the time of the Moatinud-oo-Dawleh, his most lucrative dependency of Shrum 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 Fereydoon Murza being Governor of Fars, when the Assessment of Bushire, was increased to 20,060 Tomans a year. To this sum, a further addition of 2,512 Tomans was made by His Royal Highness Ferhad Murza, 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 -



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various well known causes, been diminish-
ed. that in the above statement was not
included a further sum of about 4,000.⁰⁰
Tomans which he was obliged annually
to disburse in presents and subsistence
to Mohussils and other parties, ac-
cording to the usage of Persia - that
in addition to these heavy calls, he had
to maintain a Police for the internal
protection of the inhabitants, and also
a garrison for the defence of the Town -
against its external enemies - that as
hereditary Governor of the most important
Sea Port of Persia, and as Dureya Begge,
the least he could expect would be, the
assignment to himself of a sufficient
income to maintain the dignity of his
rank and position; whereas the actual
fact was, he had not a shawl for his
waist, and barely a respectable coat
to his back - that while every petty
Zabit of a Village had several mounted
followers, he had great difficulty in
keeping up one Mare and two Caboo;
that while his Father was the possessor
of Ships and Vessels, he had not the

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means of buying a few plants and ma-
terials to finish a small Bagla 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, seen
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



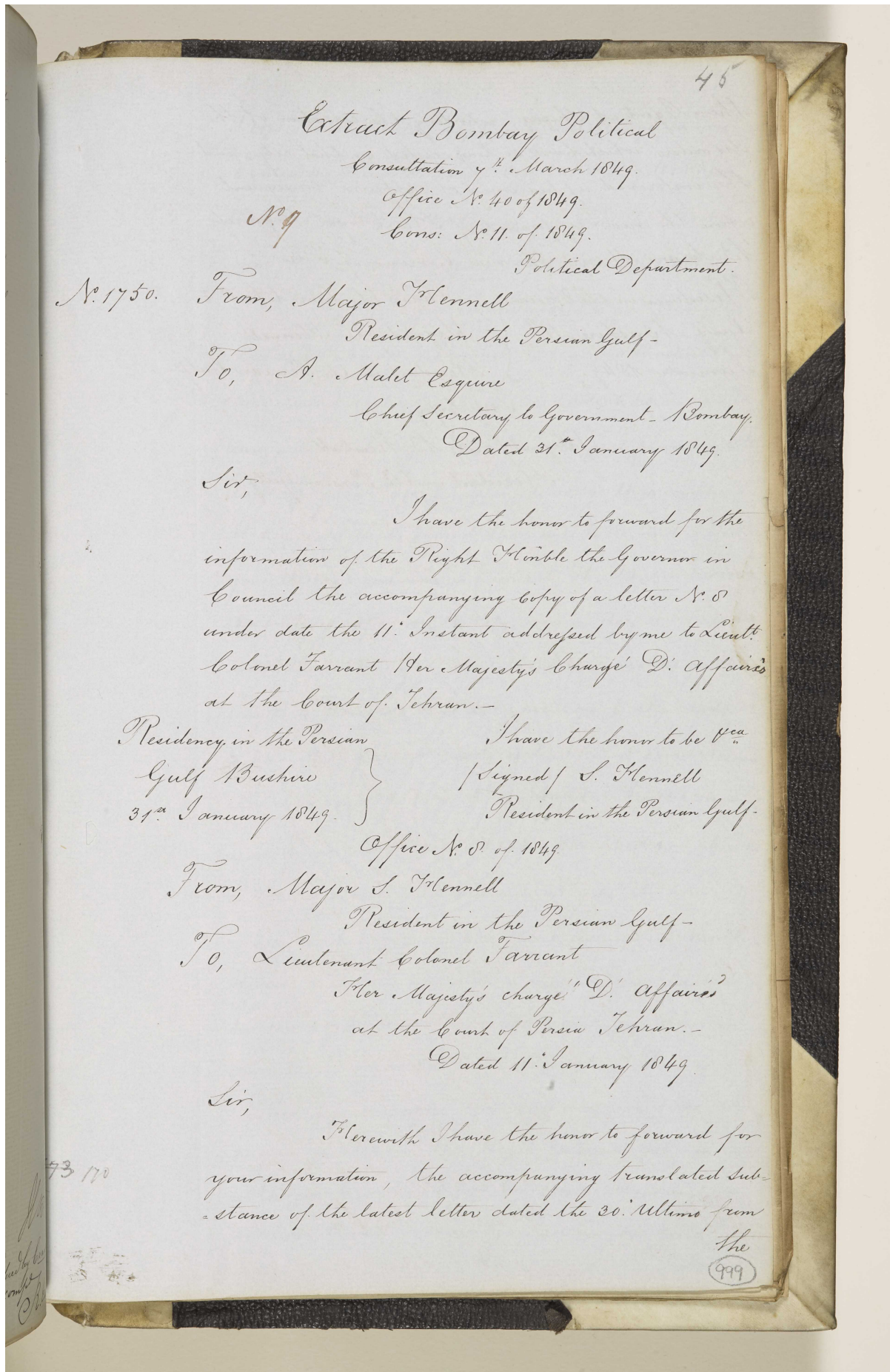
of the late Shah. I have also every reason to believe that the declarations of the Sheik regarding his straightened domestic circumstances, are founded on truth, while the great falling off of the revenue derived from the Customs, owing to the Trade which formerly existed being twined into other Channels, 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 Dear
Residency in the Persian Gulf }
Bushire 15th Decem^r 1848 }
Signed J. W. Remell
Resident Genl
True Copy

Signed A. B. Kemball
Assistant Resident Persian Gulf

Copied by Grants
comp^d
R. E. B. B. B.



45
Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 7th March 1849.

Office N^o. 40 of 1849.

Cons. N^o. 11 of 1849.

Political Department.

N^o. 1750. From, Major F. Hennell

Resident in the Persian Gulf -

To, A. Malet Esquire

Chief Secretary to Government - Bombay.

Dated 31st January 1849.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Right Honble the Governor in Council the accompanying copy of a letter N^o. 8 under date the 11th Instant addressed by me to Lieut^t Colonel Farrant Her Majesty's Charge's D. Affairs at the Court of Tehran.

Residency in the Persian

Gulf Bushire

31st January 1849.

I have the honor to be Y^{ca}

| Signed | S. Hennell

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Office N^o. 8 of 1849

From, Major S. Hennell

Resident in the Persian Gulf -

To, Lieutenant Colonel Farrant

Her Majesty's Charge's D. Affairs

at the Court of Persia Tehran.

Dated 11th January 1849.

Sir,

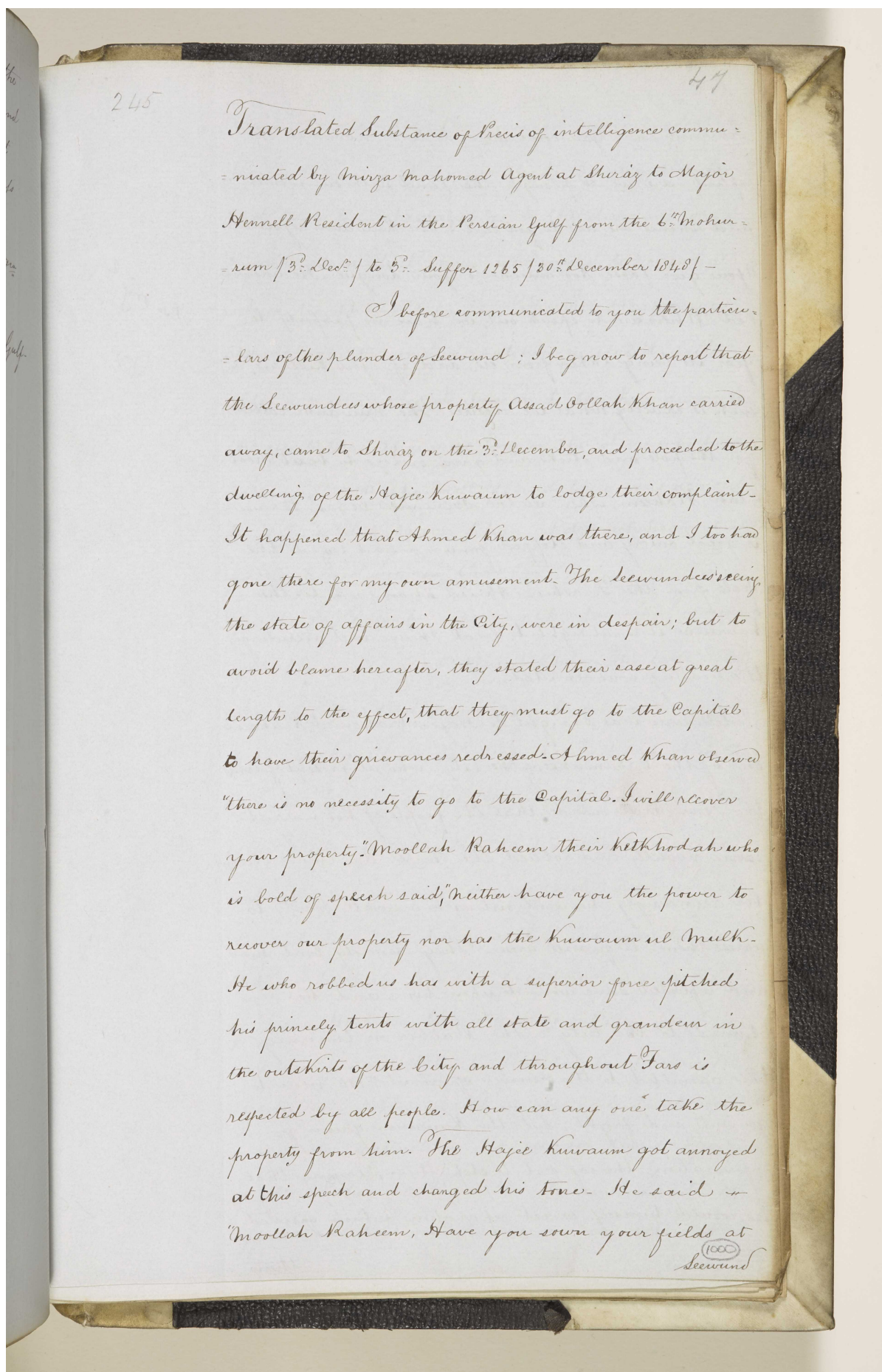
Herewith I have the honor to forward for your information, the accompanying translated substance of the latest letter dated the 30th Ultimo from

the
999

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. 11th } I have the honor to be
January 1849. } Signed / S. Stennell
President in the Persian Gulf -
True copy.

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



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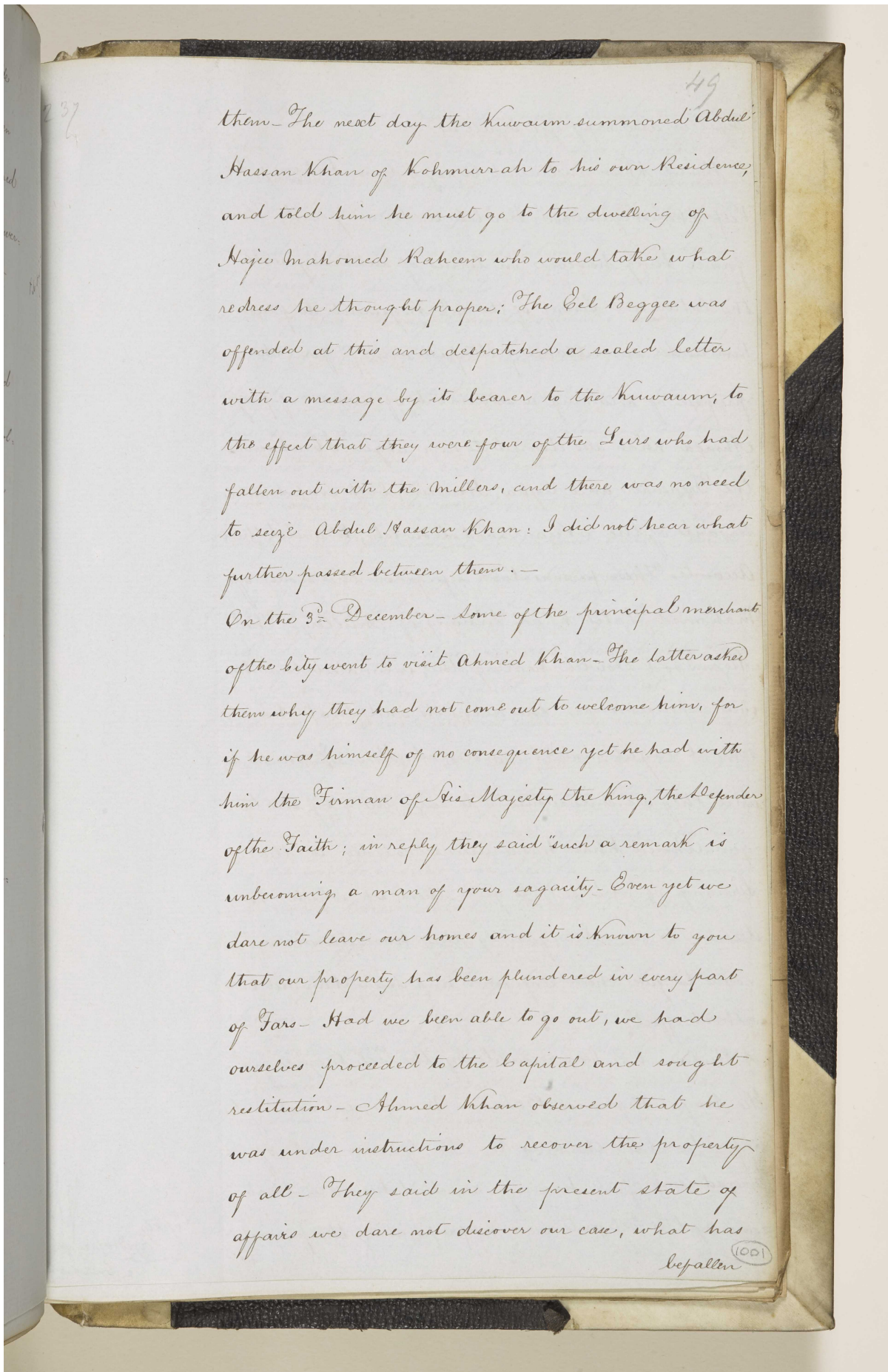
Translated Substance of Precis of intelligence commu-
-nicated by Mirza Mahomed Agent at Shiraz to Major
Hennell Resident in the Persian Gulf from the 6th Mohur-
-rum / 3rd Dec^r / to 5th Suffer 1265 / 30th December 1848 / -

I before communicated to you the particu-
-lars of the plunder of Seewund ; I beg now to report that
the Seewundes whose property Assad Bollah Khan carried
away, came to Shiraz on the 3rd 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 Seewundes 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." Moollah 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 -
"Moollah Raheem, Have you sown your fields at
Seewund"

Secund 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 Kuvaum rejoined
"You give loose too much to your tongue." He answer-
ed "When⁺ 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 Kuvaum 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
Kuvaum "it is not right to beat them" and accordingly
the beating was remitted. —

Intelligence was brought to Hajie Mahomed Raheem
one of the "babamahs" of the city, who at present farms
the Flour Mills outside, that the people of Kohmurrak
came nightly and robbed the mills. On the 3^d 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 Kuvaum gaining
information thereof sent to stop them, saying that
he would himself exact reparation which quieted
them

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them - The next day the Khwaim summoned Abdul Hassan Khan of Kohmurr ah to his own Residence, and told him he must go to the dwelling of Hajio 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 Khwaim, to the effect that they were four of the Gurs 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. -

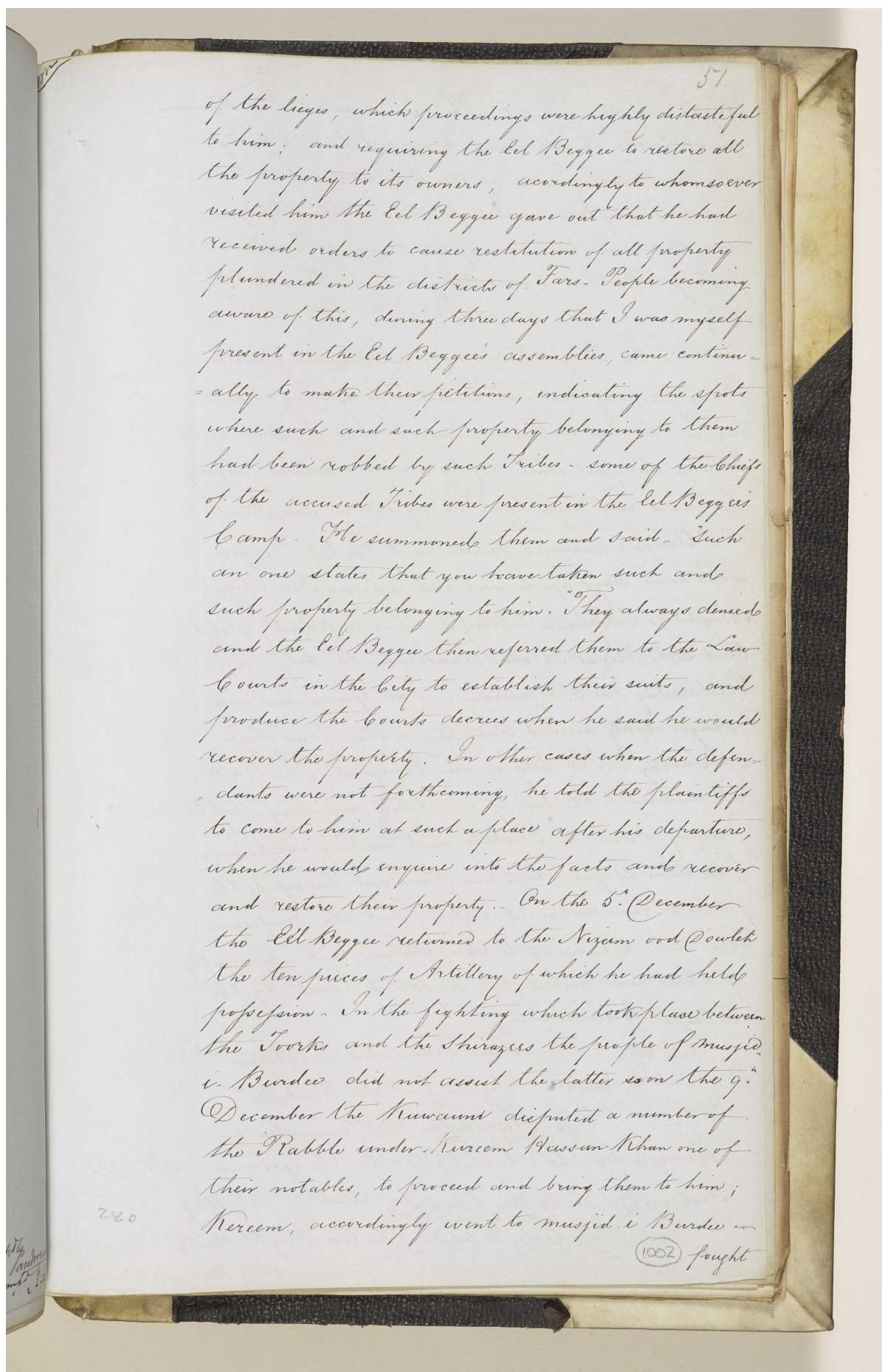
On the 3^d December - Some of the principal merchant of the city went to visit Ahmed Khan - The latter asked them why they had not come out to welcome him, for if he was himself of no consequence yet he had with him the Firman of His Majesty the King, the Defender of the Faith; in reply they said "such 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 and may yet befall us"

Ahmed Khan instructed Azeez Khan Sirhang, to keep the Nizam ood Dowleh under a guard. The former being however on terms of intimacy with the latter sent Sirbaz of the 4th 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 Aza Ibraheem, the Treasurer and Agha Hussein, both confidential servants of the Nizam-ood-Dowleh, to audit their accounts. These persons took refuge in the house of Mahomed Saleh Khan Sirhang of Artillery. The Nizam ood Dowleh 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 Nekham 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 Deliants were appropriating the property of

Copy
Andronugh
Compt. E. Saleh



fought and was defeated. The news reached the Kuwaum who sent the Shiraz Sirbaz 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 Muejid Burdhees 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 Cel 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^d 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

Asst. Sect. P. Gulf. Resident in the Persian Gulf
Minute by the Right Honble the Governor No. 1751.

Subscribed to by the Board - dated 27th Feb 1849.
Copy to be sent to the Right Honble the

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the Governor General and the Honble Secret Committee.

27th February 1849. [Signed] Falkland

" W. Cotton

" L. R. Reids

" J. P. Willoughby.

Office No. 899. No. 57 of 1849.

Political Department.

No. 1752. From N^o 11 A. Malet Esquire

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay

To, The Hon. Mr. Elliot Esquire

Secretary to the Government of India
with the Right Honble the Governor General.

Dated 3rd March 1849.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honble the Governor General of India, copy of a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 30th January last No. 40, forwarding copy of one addressed by him under date the 11th idem to Her Majesty's charge d' Affaires at Teheran communicating the cessation of the disorders which have so long existed at Shiraz, and the improved appearance of affairs consequent upon the near approach of His Royal Highness Bahran Merza, the new Governor of Fars.

I have the honor to be &c.

Bombay Castle }
3rd March 1849. }

[Signed] A. Malet
Chief Secretary.

True Extract.

W. Cotton
Acting Secy Genl.

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Copied by
Amir al-Dowlat
Mulla

