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Reports by Haji Ahmed, the Residency munshi and others on trade, travel and history of the Gulf Region

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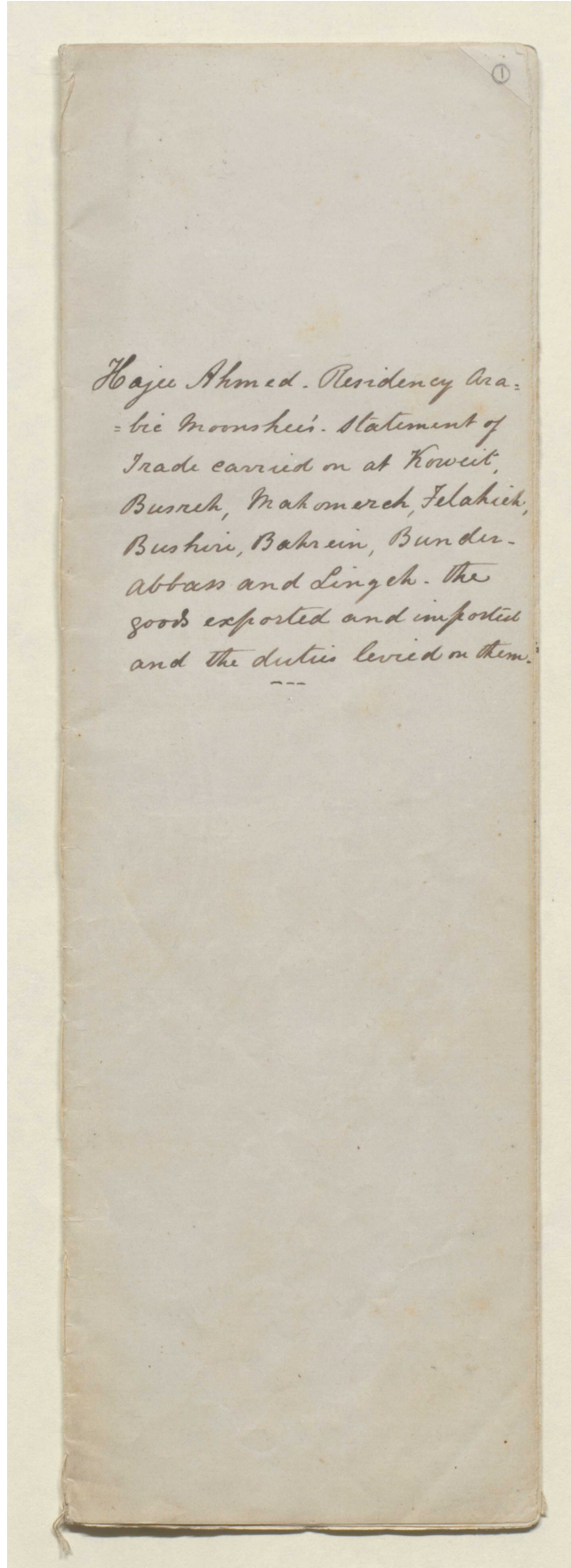


About this record

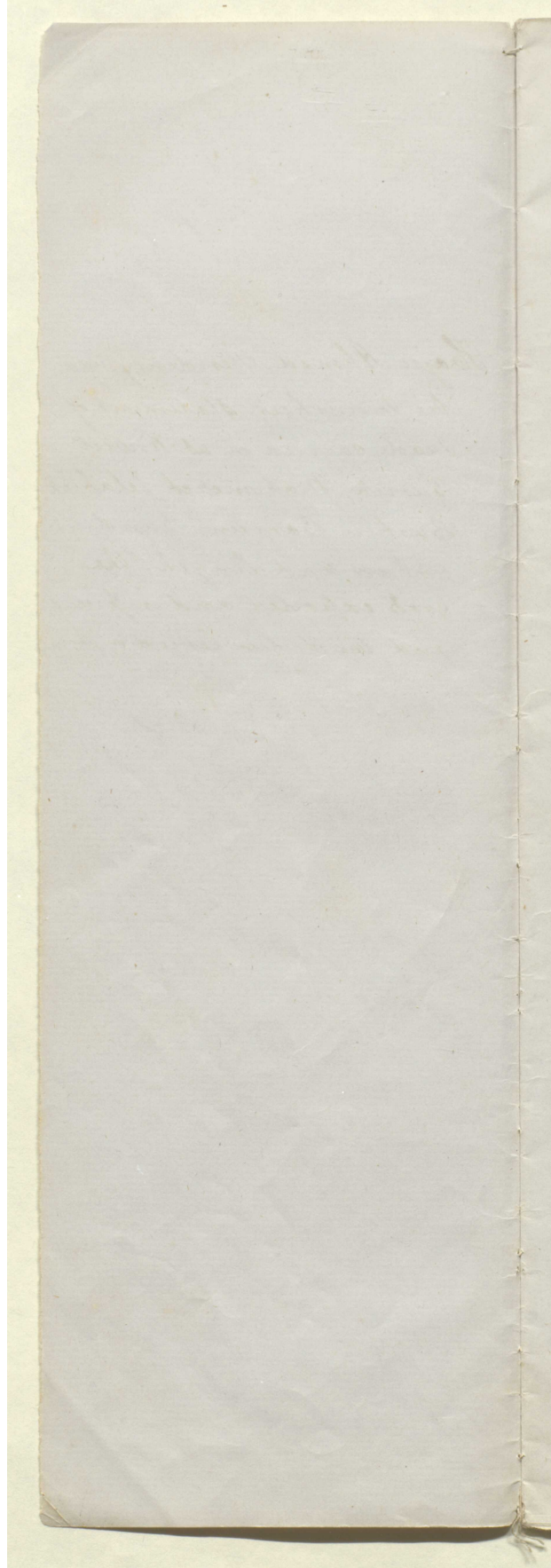
The file contains two reports in Arabic and English by Hajee Ahmed [Haji Ahmed], the Residency Arabic Moonshee [Munshi] on trade in the Gulf Region and a journey he undertook from Bushire to Felahieh via Busreh [Basra], Koweit [Kuwait] and Mahomerah [Khorramshahr].

Also contained in the file are histories of Guttur [Qatar] and Bahrein [Bahrain] written in Arabic and translated into English.

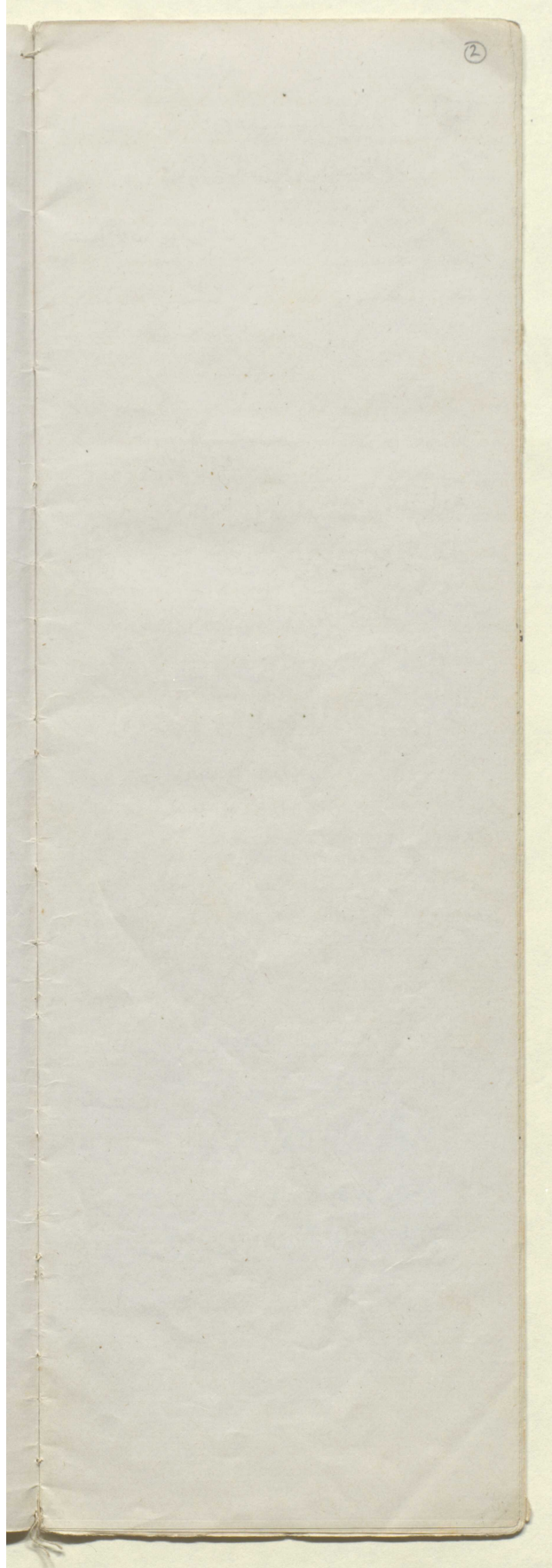
'Hajee Ahmed, Residency Arabic Moonshee's, Statement of Trade carried on at Koweit, Busreh, Mahomereh, Felahieh, Bushire, Bahrein, Bunder-Abbass and Lingeh. The goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them.' [1r] (1/24)



**'Hajee Ahmed, Residency Arabic Moonshee's, Statement of Trade carried on at
Koweit, Busreh, Mahomereh, Felahieh, Bushire, Bahrein, Bunder-Abbass and Lingeh.
The goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them.' [1v] (2/24)**



**'Hajee Ahmed, Residency Arabic Moonshee's, Statement of Trade carried on at
Koweit, Busreh, Mahomereh, Felahieh, Bushire, Bahrein, Bunder-Abbass and Lingeh.
The goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them.' [2r] (3/24)**



'Hajee Ahmed, Residency Arabic Moonshee's, Statement of Trade carried on at
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The goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them.' [2v] (4/24)

بسم الله
بيان تفصيل معاملة هذه البلدان المذكورة والأجانب
الداخلين فيها والحاجرة والغنم الذي يؤخذ على الأموال بموجبها
حصل الاطلاع من اهل الخبرة

بند الكويت

مبلغ ثمن الاجناس التي تدخل فيها من الهند والنيبال وكذا
من القماش والقهوة والعيس وغيره من السقط مثل الفلفل
والسكر واللحطب والليجان والحرير والكنجار الذي يخص
لاهل الكويت بانفسهم مقدار ذلك ريال فرانسه بلكثير
وهذا مئى ينصرف في البلاد بنفسها واكثر يتفرق في البلدان
التي فوق عنها وفي نواحي البصرة ايضا

الذي يخرج منها ثمن التمر الذي ينطلقون اهل الخشب الى
وليشتره منه تقرب ثمن سنين الف ربيد سكة
وثن الخيل التي تتحلل منها كل سنة بقدر ستماية واس عن مبلغ
لكين وحين الف ربيد سكة
وثن الصون مبلغ اربعين الف ربيد سكة
فالنصف من ثمن الخيل ماخوذ بسبيل القرين فاذا ابتاع
الخيل ماخوذون حوائل دراهم لاجل اهل القرين
وان فيها عسور بل احيانا الاوكا برد الوعيان والتجار
واهل الاخوان يعطون بعض الثمن للشخ على سبيل
المساعدة لا غير

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3

A detailed Statement of Trade carried on in the undermentioned Towns - the goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them according to the information received from people acquainted with the business -

Koweit -

The value of articles annually imported into it from India such as Piece goods, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Sugar Wood, Plank Iron and Coir - on account of the Inhabitants themselves amounts to about a lakh of Dollars at most. These are partly consumed in the Town itself - and the great part of them sent to the Towns higher up and to those surrounding Busrah.

Dates are exported from here by ship owners to Busrah and the amount of its sale is nearly 60,000 Rupees -

The value of Horses of which about 600 are exported every year, amounts to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees -

Loan is given by the Owners of Buggies for half the value of the number of Horses taken - the value of which when sold is remitted by Bills to the Creditors -

The amount of Wool exported is about 40,000 Rupees -

There are no Custom duties here, but occasionally the great people, the merchants and the Ship Owners give a certain amount as subsidy for the Sheekh -

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بند البصرة
الذي يصل اليها من القماش سواد وبياض وصور في كل سنة
تقرب بمائة رطله ثمنها تقرب اربع لكوكة ريبه كة
القهوة التي تصل اليها من الهند واليابا وتقرب لك وخمسين
الف ريبه كة
السكر تقرب ثمن ثمانين الف ريبه كة
الفلفل تقرب ثمن خمسين الف ريبه كة
النبات اربعين الف ريبه كة
العيش خمس وعشرون الف ريبه كة
الجاهي خمس وعشرون الف ريبه كة
ما بواجانا من القط مثل الوزرة وحصاوف والرصاص
وغيره الجميع تقرب ثمن كل واحد عشرون الف ريبه كة

كادج منها
التمر تقرب اربعين الف كات ثمن كل كات اربعين ريبه كة
يصير ثمن عشرة لكوكة ريبه كة
ثمن الخيل كل سنة ثلثماية اربع مائة راس تقرب لك ريبه كة
الصوف تقرب ثمن كل دين ريبه كة

كذلك يخرج منها الاطراف العرصة مثل الكوب والبرون
ولبنان وغيرها من الخشب والشمع وشمس تقرب ثمن كل دين
وخمسين الف ريبه كة

عشور المال الذي يصل من محصول الهند خمر و دخول في المانية
ثمان والدي يعل من محصول الوبان مثل القطن والروالي
والبيط والنخي والزبيب والبيذم وامثاله في المانية اربع
فالاوجاس التي تصل اليها بعض ينصرف فيها وبعض يتقلونه
الى سوق النيوخ وبلك كنواحي الى اطراف بغداد
اطل مقاطعة كرات بصرة الذي يتسلم الدولة احد
عشر لكوكة ريبه كة

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Busreh. (4)

Imports:-
 About 700 Bales of English & Surat
 piece goods dyed or otherwise, to the
 amount of _____ 400 Thousand Rupees
 Coffee _____ 150 " _____
 Sugar _____ 90 " _____
 Pepper _____ 50 " _____
 Sugar Candy _____ 40 " _____
 Rice _____ 25 " _____
 Tea _____ 25 " _____
 Spices, Soap, Lead &c. 120 " _____

Exports:-
 Dates about 40 thousand Karsahs -
 (20 Baskets) (40 Rupees amount
 to _____ 1600 Thousand Rupees
 Horses from 3 to 4 hundred
 value _____ 100 " _____
 Wool _____ 200 " _____
 Wheat Barley & Rice are
 sent to the Forns on the
 Coast i.e. Koweit Bah. } 250 " _____
 -rein length &c. amount to)

Duty on goods exported and imported
 from India is 8 per cent -
 - is - on Persian produce imported
 such as cotton wool, rugs, carpets,
 gram, raisins almonds & the like
 is 4 per cent -

All goods imported are partly
 consumed in the place itself
 and partly carried to Sooh-el-
 Sheikh and the Countries
 adjacent Bagdad -

The real Customs Revenue pay-
 - able to Govt. is 11 lakhs of Rupees.

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بند المحرمه
الاجناس التي نزل اليها من الهند نحو الفاس تقرب اثنى عشر
لك قران
السكر تقرب ثمن سبعين الف قران
الفنوق ثمن اربعين الف قران
العيس تقرب ثمن خمسة عشر الف قران
الفلقل تقرب ثمن خمسين الف قران
سائر اجناس السقط والوزرة والاصاص وغيره
تقرب سنه لكونك وخمس وعشرين الف قران
هذه الاجناس بعض منها ينصرف فيها والاكثر ينقلونه
الى شوشتر والحوزة ودرزفول والاهواز والقلاحة
الذي يخرج منها
الصوف تقرب ثمن لك وخمس وعشرين الف رسته
القطن تقرب ثمن لك وخمسين الف رسته
التمر تقرب ثمن خمس لكونك رسته
سائر الاشياء مثل النفط والوقلام والحب والشعير
تقرب ثمن خمس وعشرين الف رسته
العنود في الدخول ما عليه كمن الخردج على كل جوبينه صق
قرانين وكل جوبينه قطن خمس قرانات
وعلى الفاس الذي يتحمل الى شوشتر وغيرها كل حال اربع
قرانات
مقطع الخمر الذي يدعونه للديار من كل جهة النجارات
وغيرها كل سنه كين واربعين الف قران

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Mahomereh. (5)

The goods imported into this place from India are :-

These goods to the amount of 1200 Thousands

Sugar	70	Thousands
Coffee	40	"
Rice	15	"
Pepper	50	"
Other goods such as Spice	625	"
Lead &c		"

A part of these is consumed in the place and most of them carried to Shushter, Hawizeh, Deffool, Ahwas and Felahieh.

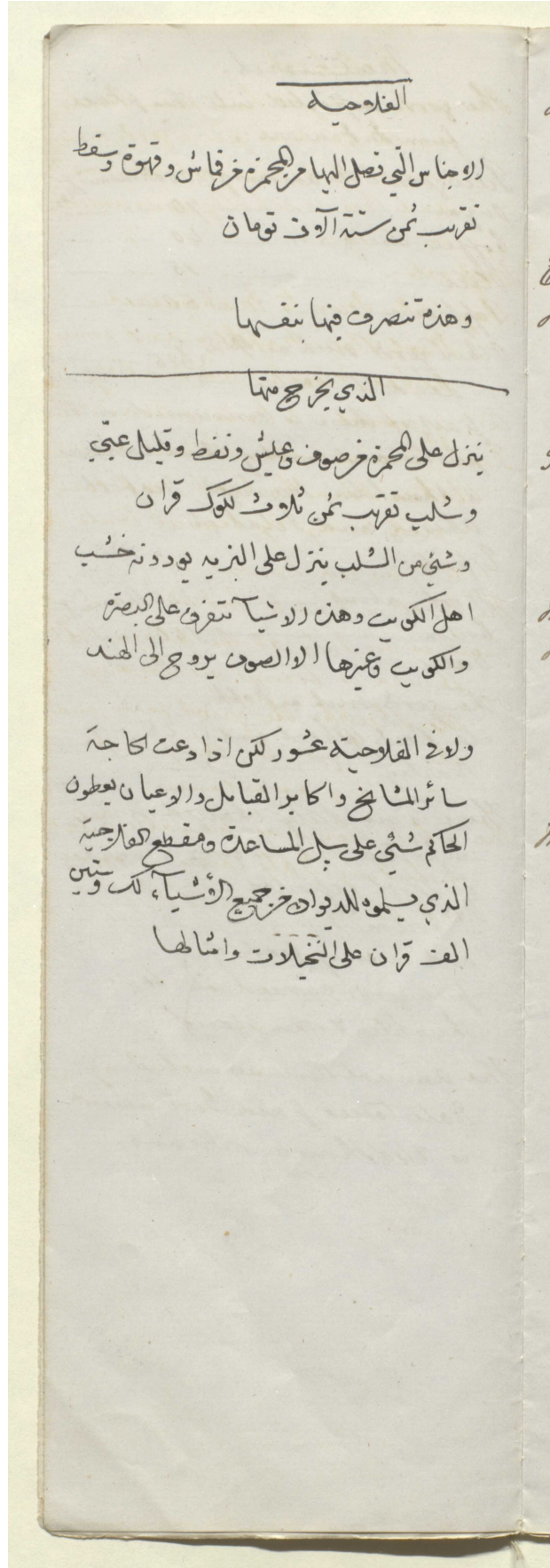
Exports:-

Wool - about	125	Thousands
Cotton	150	"
Dates	500	"
Other goods such as Kaph-ta, Needs Wheat and Barley	25	"

There is no duty charged on things imported, but for every sunny bag of Wool exported - 2 Keans
Cotton " 5 " -
and on every load of
precious goods carried into
Shushter & other places } 4 " -

The Annual Revenue including Date-taxes paid Government is 240 Thousand Keans -

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The goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them.' [5v] (10/24)



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Felahieh. (6)

The goods brought here from Maho-
- mereh such as piece good, coffee
amount to 6 Thousands and 500
and this is wholly consumed
in itself.

Exports:-

They take down to Mahomereh -
Wool Piece Naphtia and some
Abbas (cloths) amounting
to about - 3 laks of Ruans -
Some ^{of the} Rice and other articles also is
taken down by land, and car-
- ried away by Koweit boats
to Busreh Koweit St.

The Wool is sent to India -
there is no duty at the place, but
should it become necessary
the Sheikh, the great men, and
the rich give the chief a pe-
- cuniary assistance.

The whole Revenue payable to Govt
including Date taxes is one
lak & sixty thousand Ruans.

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Bushire ⑦

Imports:-

Sugar amounting to	1200	Thousand Rupees
Piece goods	700	"
Sugar Candy	100	"
Tea	100	"
Pepper	100	"
Other goods such as spices, lead, Iron and Coffee	350	"

Exports:-

Cotton	1000	"
Wool	200	"
Silk	100	"
Wheat	400	"
Dates, Gallnuts, Rose- water, Vinegar, Ann- fatidn, Almond Raisins	300	"

The Customs Revenue, if the year is a plentiful one amounts to 16 Thousand and 700 Rupees.

The Annual Revenue of the place and its districts - that which is given to Govt. with the pickings is 30 Thousand and 700 Rupees.

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The goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them.' [7v] (14/24)

بند الحبوب
الذي يصل اليها من الهند والنيبال كل سنة
القمح ثمان مائة الف قران
العيش ثمان مائة الف قران
القماش ثمان مائة الف قران
سائر الاشياء القطعات والفلفل والوزرة وحسك
والليجان والكنار والحديد والرصاص وغيره
الجميع ثمان مائة الف قران

المطبخ الذي يخرج منها
القهوة ثمان مائة الف قران
ومن السون والتمر ثمان مائة الف قران
وهو على الداخل خرجت المجموع كل سنة يصير
مبلغ ثمان مائة الف قران

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Bahrein. (B)

Imports :-

Coffee amounting to 150 thousands: Kians	
Rice	600 -- "
Rice goods	500 -- "
Pepper, Spices, Sugar,	
Plank, Cori, Iron,	250 -- "
Lead &c.	

Exports :-

Pearls	500 -- Dollars
Dates	100 -- Rupees

The annual custom duties on
goods imported amount to
20 thousand Kians.

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بند عباس
الذي يصل اليها كل سنة
التيل تقرب من كس ربه ك
العباس تقرب من عشرين كس ربه ك
السكر تقرب من اربع كوك ربه ك
سائر الوشياء مثل البوزرة والعين والقهق
والقطيات حرة عشر كوك ربه ك

الذي يخرج منها الى الهند
الفض تقرب من كوك ربه ك
الصف من كين ربه ك
الحجر من كين ربه ك
الاضيون من خمس كوك ربه ك
سائر الوشياء مثل الفوه والزبيب والبنام والنبال
والورد والروابي وكبيط وغير تقرب من
عس كوك ربه ك

الاجناس التي تصل اليها بعض منها ينصرف عنها
والاكثر تبقى في الويران يزد وكرمان واصفهان
ديبرز والاور
مقاطعة ديوانها من كل جهة مع الباكس كل سنة
بلغ عشرين الف تومان

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Bunder Abbap. (A)

Imports:-

Indigo, amounts to	100 thousand Rupees
Piece goods	2,000 " " "
Sugar	400 " " "
Spices, Rice, Coffee & other articles	1,000 " " "

Exports:-

Cotton	600 " " "
Wool	200 " " "
Silk	200 " " "
Opium	500 " " "
Madder roots, Raisins Almonds, Tobaccoes Rose-buds, woollen rugs, Carpets &c.	500 " " "

Some of the Import goods is consumed
in the place itself. and the
most part is carried into the
Interior - to Gezd, Kerman
Sofahan. Sabir & Lar.

The annual revenue with the
pishtkesh payable to Gov^t is
20 thousand Tomans.

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بندر لجه
الذي يصل اليها كل سنة من الهند والنيبار
القماش بقراب من ثلث لكوك قران
العيس بقراب من سبع لكوك قران
القهوة بقراب من ثلث قران
سائر الاوسا القطنيات من الفلفل والابزوة
والصاوي والحديد واللجان والكتار وغيره
بقراب من اربع لكوك قران

الذي يخرج منها قليل
من زواله ويط وبناله وزبيب وبنيام وورد
وقوه الجمع بقراب بقراب قران
ولا تقر فيها الى ان غير معلوم لكن حقلها ياخذ
من تجار واهل الخب عند ضروره بسبل المساعده
غير الخيالات
والمقطع الذي تقرر يملونه للديوان من كم سنة
كل سنة عشرين الف قران

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Lingeh.

Imports:-

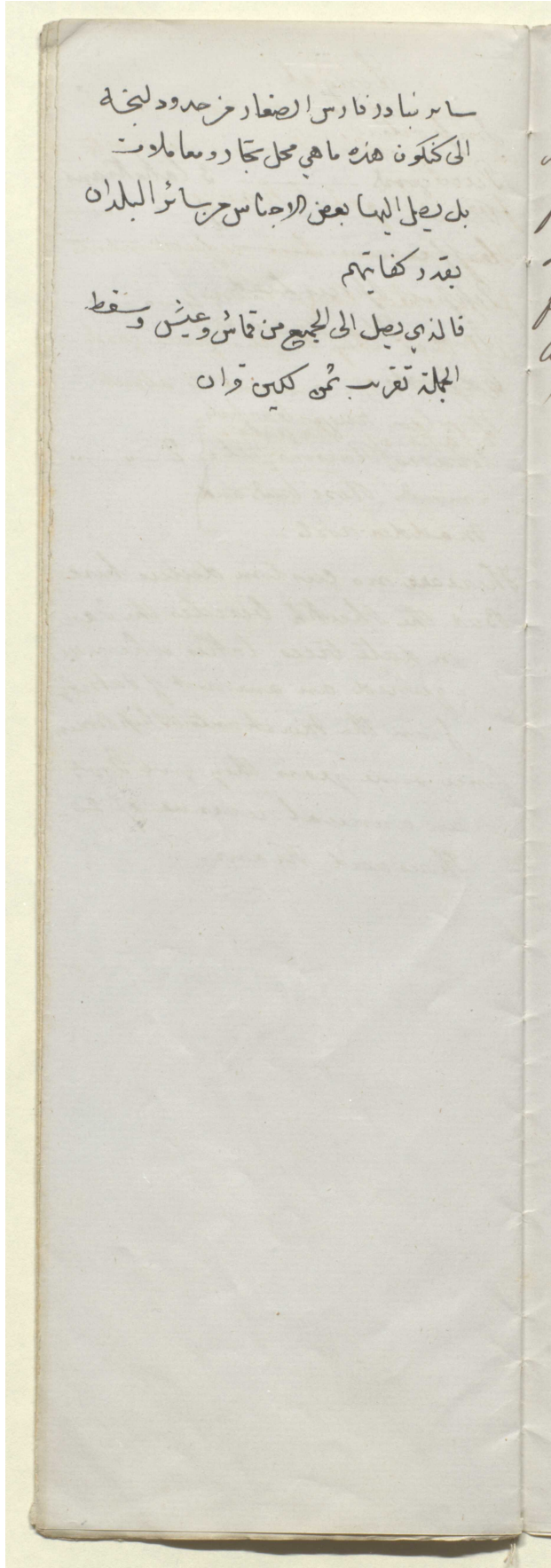
Piece goods	_____	3 lakhs Ruans
Rice	_____	7 " " "
Coffee	_____	1 " " "
Pepper, Opicus lead,	} _____	4 " " "
Iron, Plants, coir &c		

Exports:-

Woolen rugs, Carpets,	} _____	2 " " "
Tobacco, Raisins, Al-		
monds Rose buds and		
Madder roots	_____	

There are no custom duties here.
But the Sheikh besides the Tax
on date trees, takes when re-
quired an amount of subsidy
from the Merchants & Ship Owners.
Since some years they give Govt.
an annual revenue of 20-
Thousand Ruans.

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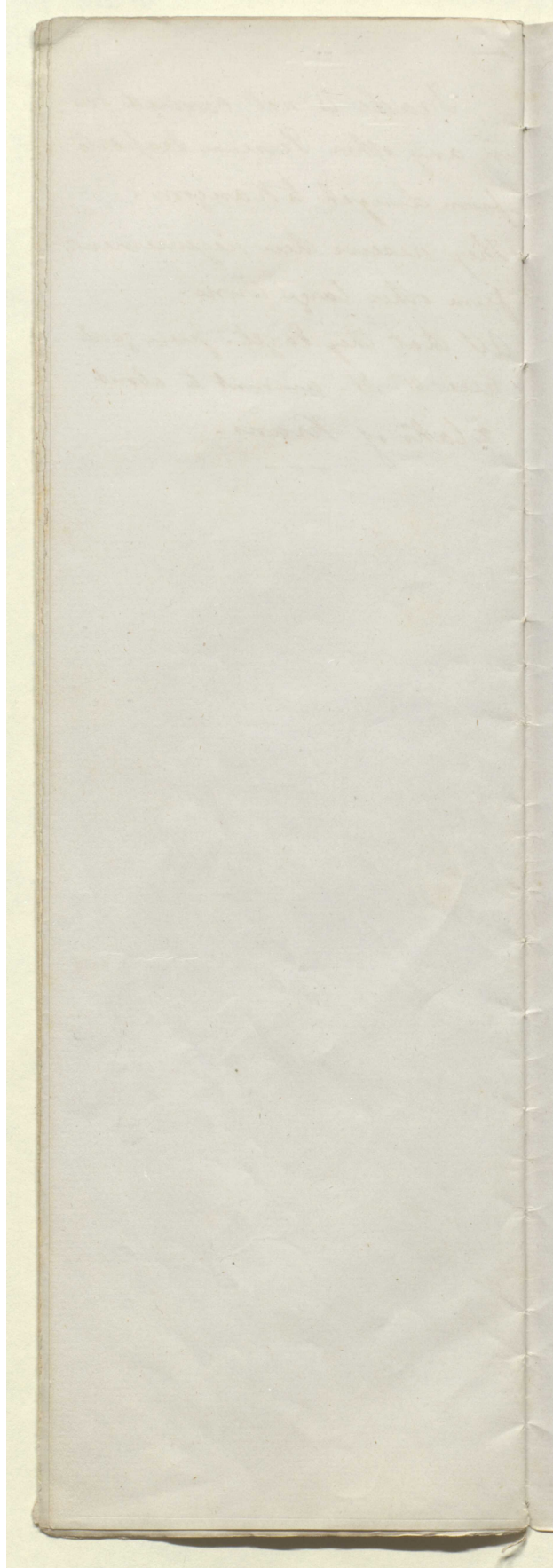


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The goods exported and imported and the duties levied on them.' [11r] (21/24)

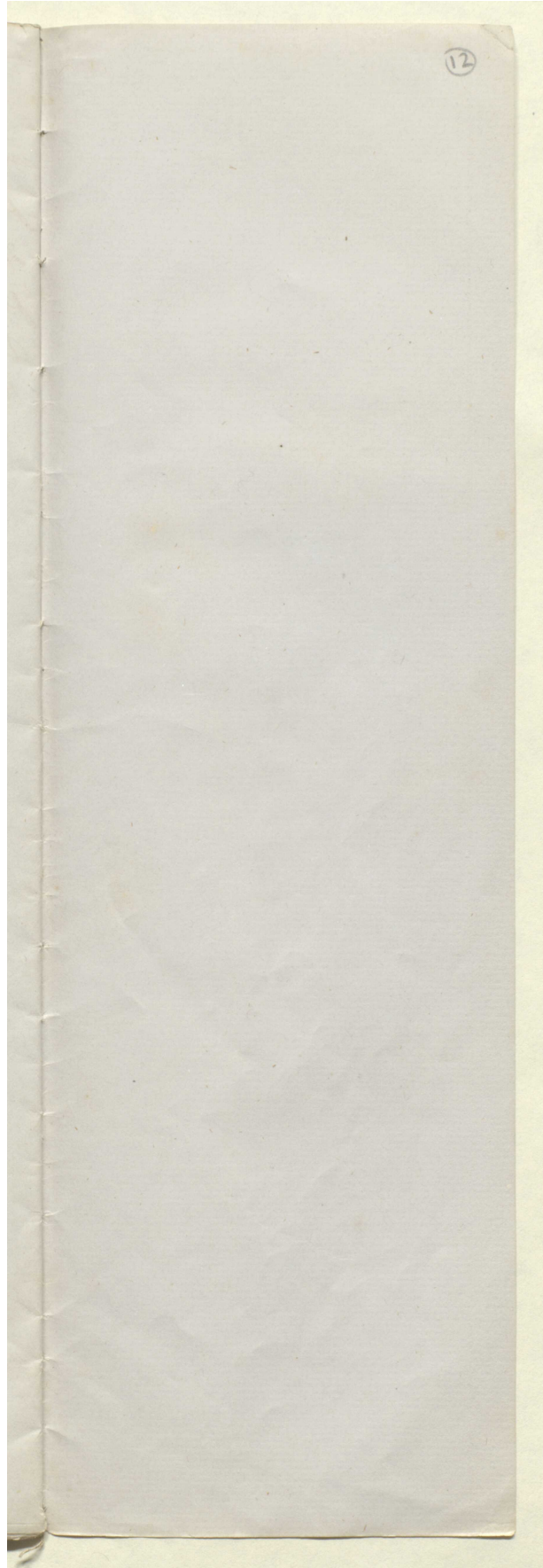
(11)

Trade is not carried on
in any other Persian Seaports
from Lingeh to Kangoon.
They receive their requirements
from other large towns.
All that they do get - piece goods
rice &c. &c. amount to about
2 laks of Ruans.

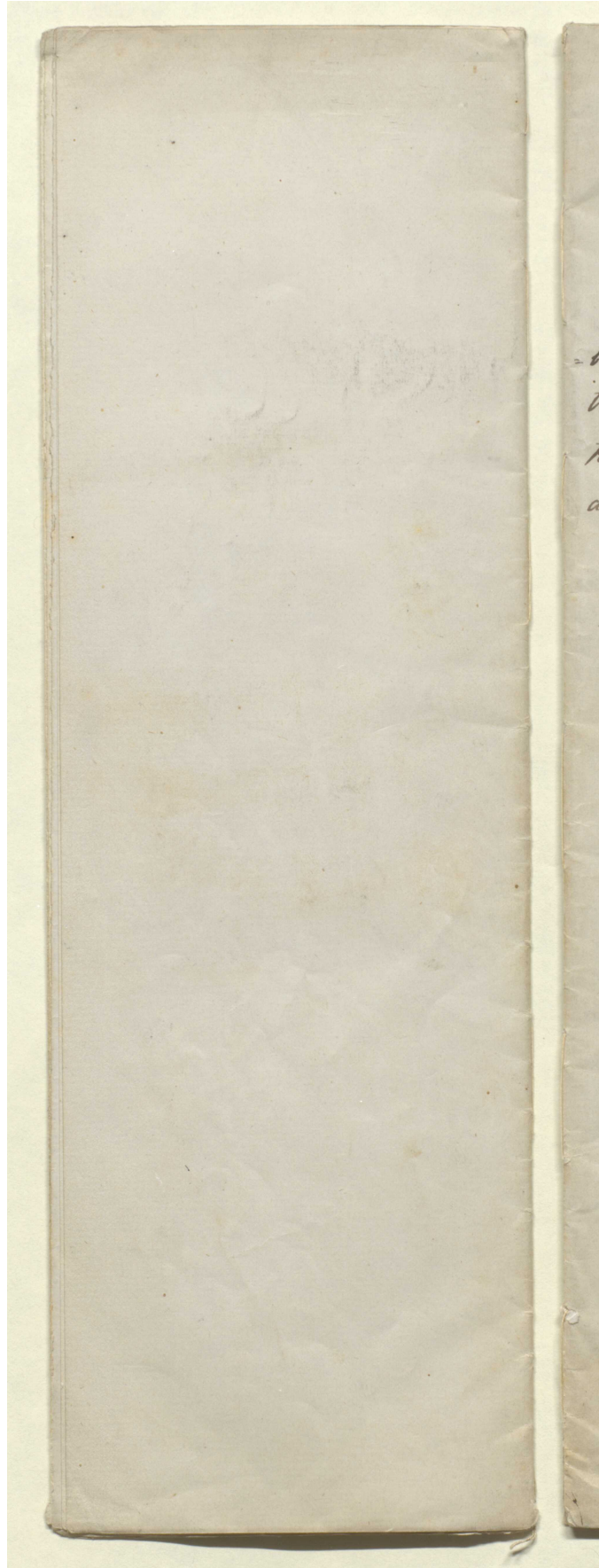
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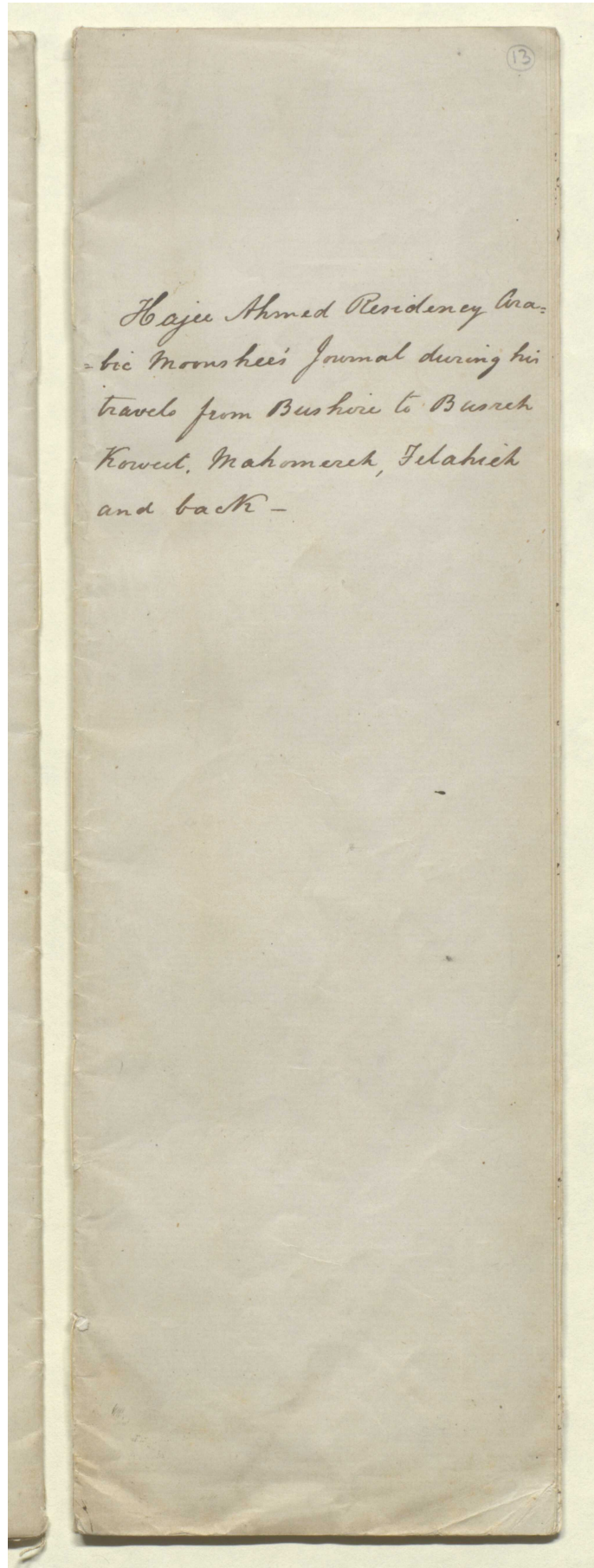
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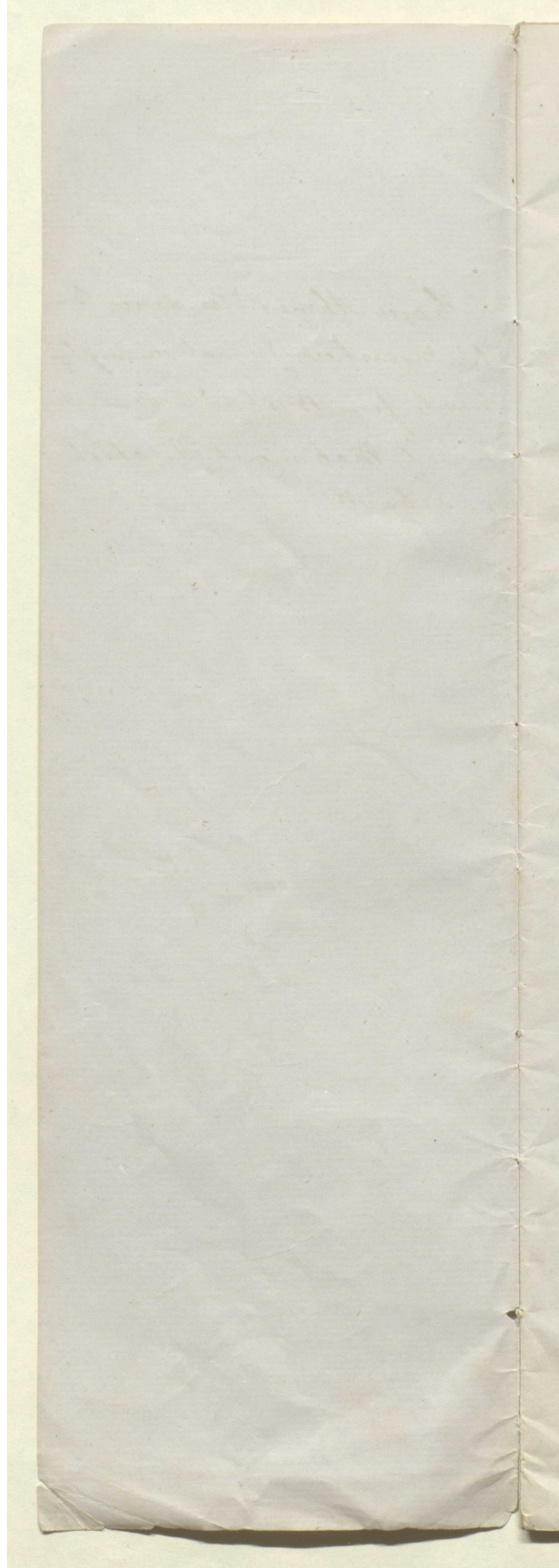
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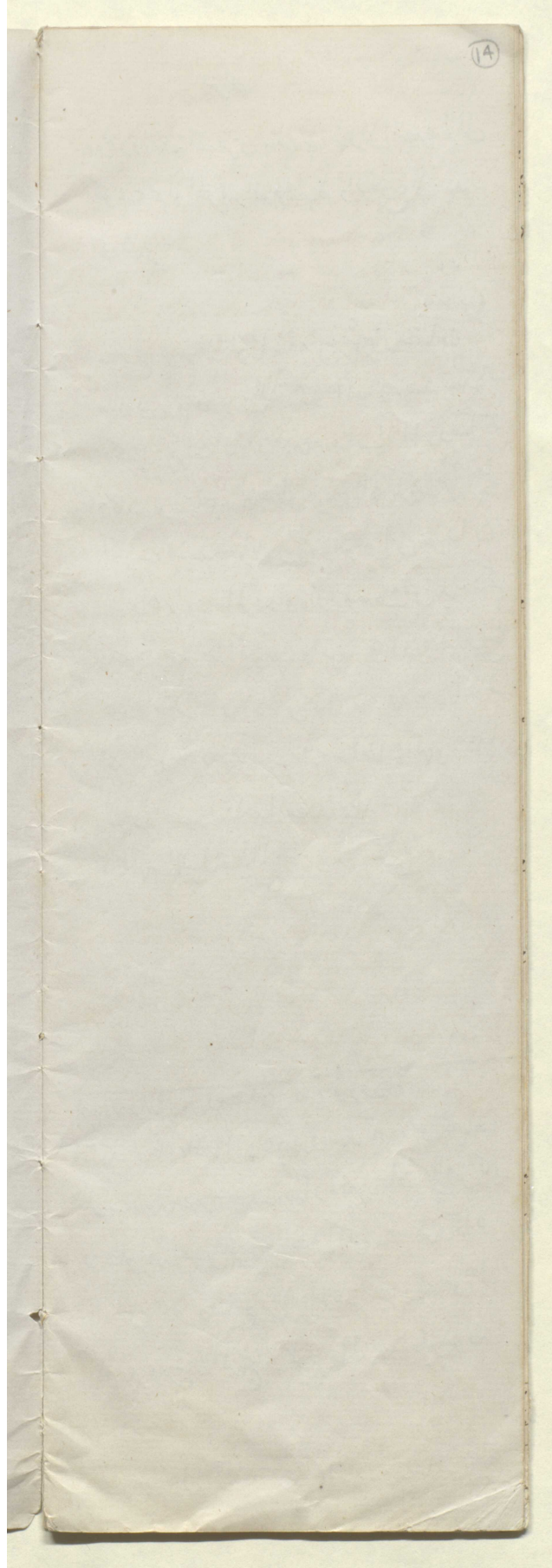
'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [13r] (1/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [13v] (2/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [14r] (3/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [14v] (4/32)

بسم الله
 هذه روزنامه السفر من بندر ابى شهر الى البصرة ثم الى
 الكويت ثم الى الحمرة والفلاحية والرجوع الى بندر
 ابى شهر

١٢٦٩
 بتاريخ يوم الثلاثاء خامس فرس شهر رمضان
 مطابق ٢٤ فبراير سنة ١٢٦٩ الساعة ١٢ بعد الظهر
 ركبنا في مركب الدخان بخدمه جناب الباليوز صاحب
 وكان الوقت حينئذ مطر فوجدنا في المركب جماعة اهل
 الكويت الشيخ محمد بن رزق وموسى بن جوعان
 وابراهيم بن سالم وداود بن يوسف ابن بدر وكم
 نفر غيرهم من اهل الكويت والزبير وكان فيه ابن اخ
 محمد علي ملك التجار قادم من كلكتة عند ورودنا نزل
 البر وكانت موجرة المركب اخذت سلطان كتهو ومعهما
 جمع من الهنود اتباعها لقصدهم الى
 بيتنا تلك الليلة في المركب.

يوم الاربعاء ٦ رمضان ٢٥ فبراير
 اشتد طوفان الشمال ولا يقدر احد يتردد من البر الى
 المركب بعد العصر وصلت بقارة بعد علاج كلجى من البر
 وصلوا فيها بعض من اهل الكويت الذي كانوا
 نازلين ببر وطاح من بقارة في البحر ولدى من اهل
 الزبير ومن شدة الريح والموج ما قدروا بلزومونه
 وفات
 قوا جمعا اهل الكويت الذي في المركب مع الباليوز صاحب.

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [15r] (5/32)

Journal of a travel from Bu-
shire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh,
Felahieh and back.

On Tuesday the 5th of Ramazan 1279
corresponding with the 24th of February 1863
at 2 o'clock P.M. We embarked on
board the Steamer in attendance
on the Resident. It was raining.
We met a party belonging to Koweit,
Sheikh Mahomed ibn Kheir, Mossa
ibn Juan, Ibrahim ibn Salem. Sa-
wood ibn Joseph ibn Beder and some
others belonging to Zobeir.

There was on board the nephew of
Mahomed Ali chief Merchant, come
from Calcutta, who on our arrival
disembarked.

There was also on board the charterer
of the ship, the sister of the King of
Sucknahore, with a number of
Indian attendants. intended to
go on a pilgrimage.

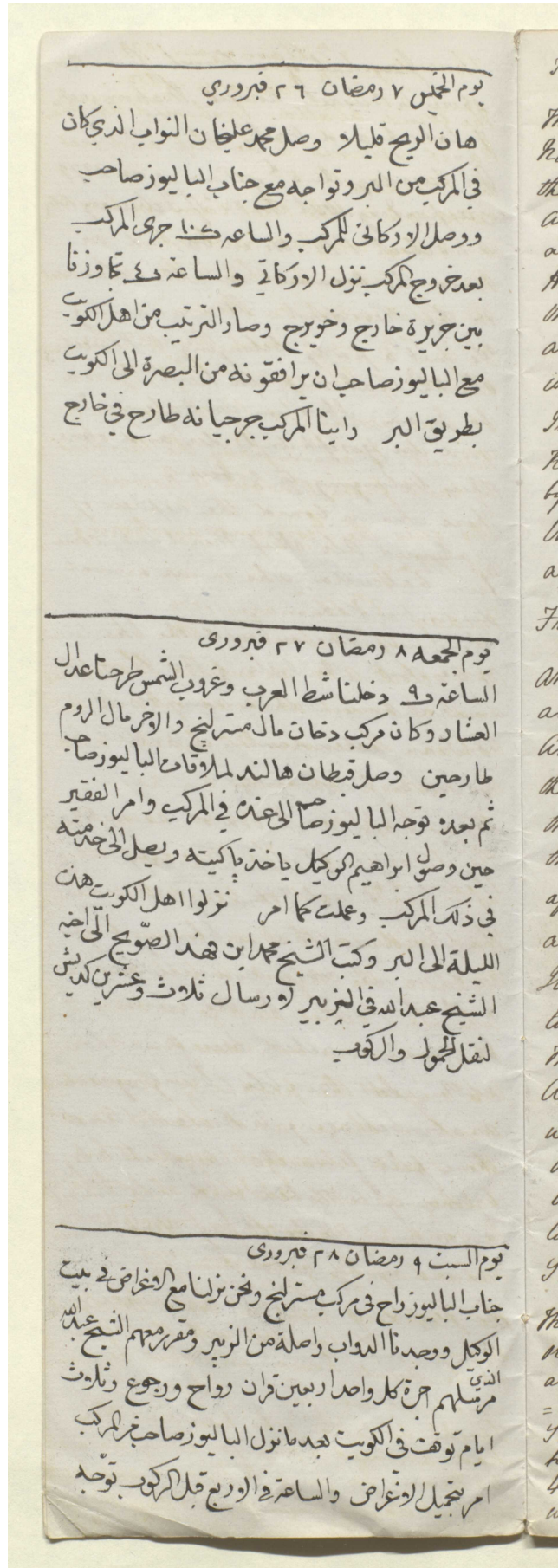
We remained on board all night.

Wednesday 6th Ramazan 1279
25th February 1863.

The Northwester was blowing hard,
and no one could communicate
with the town. In the evening a
buzzarah reached here from shore
with great trouble, bringing some
arabs belonging to Koweit. And
there fell from the buzzarah a boy
belonging to Zobeir and was drowned
and owing to the strong wind waves
no one could catch him.

The people of Koweit that were on
board met the Resident.

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [15v] (6/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [16r] (7/32)

Thursday 7th Ramazan 1279 (16)
26th February - 1805 -
The wind abated. Mahomed Ali Khan Kavot returned to the ship and met the Resident -
At 10.50 a.m. the Pilot came on board and they weighed anchor -
Having taken the ship to the outer road the Pilot went on shore -
At 2 p.m. we passed through the islands of Kharg and Khovirey -
It was arranged by the people of Koweit to accompany the Resident by land from Busreh to Koweit -
We saw the Georgiana anchoring at Kharg -
Friday 8th Ramazan 1279
27th February 1805 -
At 9 o'clock a.m. we entered Ghatal Grah and at sunset anchored opposite the Ashar. There were Mr. Lynch's and the Turkish Steamers anchoring there. Captain Holland came to meet the Resident. The Resident also afterwards went on board to see him and ordered that on arrival of Ibrahim the Agent to tell him to take the Packet and go on board. This was done as ordered -
At night the people of Koweit went on shore, and Sheikh Mad. bin Fakh Alsoveyeh wrote to his brother Sheikh Abdella at Gobeei to send 23 animals for baggage & riding.
Saturday 9th Ramazan 1279
28th February 1805 -
The Resident went on board Mr. Lynch's steamer. We landed with the baggage at the Agent's house, and saw the animals arrived from Gobeei -
Sheikh Abdella who had sent them had arranged to pay for every animal 40 Reans for going to Koweit and back without staying longer than 3 days there. When

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [16v] (8/32)

الى ابي طالب شيخ محمد علي الزهير للفرج على الخيل ثم جدنا السيد
بعد العزيب وصلنا الزبير وصار مضرب الخيام قدام الباب خارج
عن السور والفقر باذن الصارحت بيت الشيخ عبدالله الصويح
لجعل بعض الضردات مثل ماء وطب وغيره وكنت هناك اذ جعل
الشيخ سليمان الزهير الحكيم وسئل عن الصاحب وقال كنا نحب
الوصول الى خدمه الصاحب ونزلنا في البلد لكن صاويل
الماسه من البصره الى الزبير ساعه
ولا يمكن

يوم الاعداء ١ رمضان اول مارح
الضحى وكنا من الزبير قاصدين السفوان فوصلناها بعد العصر
والمسافه ساعه وهي قصر مربع بالبروج خالي من الكتن سوى ان
حوله كم بيت شعر للبدو وماءه حلون من الوبار وغدير من المطر
ويزرعون حولها والمسافه منه الى البحر ساعه وصار مضرب
الخيام في ذوى القصر من جنوب وجماعة الكوت وصلوا في اثرنا
وتواجموا مع جناب الصاحب سلمنا في هدا المنزل الى الكاربه
على الحساب من جهة ما يتن قران

يوم الاثنين ١١ رمضان ٢ مارح
حملنا لقافلته قبل طلوع الشمس ساعه وكان البرد شديداً وسبعونا
اهل الكوت وعلى ما يزعمون ان الطريق غير آمن صار ترتيب طيسر القافل
ولجميع على حذر واحياط الطهر ورددنا بحجره ماء غدير في الوادي
صار الكنت قليلا لاجل اكل وشرب ماء ثم جد المسير الى غروب الشمس
وصار النزول في وادي سمي الروضين بين الطول والجبال لا
فيه ماء ولا مسكن سوى الخصى ولا نزلوناه الا لعدم العلاج
وبعد الطريق والمسافر الى هنا ساعه
وجدنا جاري كثيره في الطريق ودار ابن يوسف صاحب
على ظهره كان معه من البصره واهداها للصاحب

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [17r] (9/32)

When the Resident came on shore he ordered to pack off the Baggage At 4 o'clock P.M. before riding he went to the stable of Sheikh Mah. Sheleby Alzoheri - to have a look at the horses -
We then took our way and after sunset reached Robeei -
Tents were pitched before the gate outside the walls -
With the permission of the Resident, I went to the house of Sheikh Abdella Alsoveyeh - for some requirements - such as water, fuel &c.
I was there when the Chief Sheikh Yelaiman Alzoheri came to inquire after the Res. and said he would be happy to wait upon the Res. if he came in to the village; but as the night approached it could not be possible -
It took us two hours & half coming from Busrah to Robeei -
Sunday 10th Ramazan 1279
1st March 1870 -
At noon we rode to Deffwan and reached there towards evening - The road took us 6 hours - This is a small square fort with towers and is uninhabited - around it there are a few huts belonging to Bedouins, some wells & ditches of rain water and some cultivation -
It is 3 hours road from this to the sea - Tents were pitched near the fort on the north side. The people of Koweit reached after us, and sent the Res. Here we gave an advance of 200 rials to the Muleteers on acct. of their hire -
Monday 11th Ramazan 1279
2nd March - 1870 -
The animals were loaded an hour before sunrise - It was severely cold -
The people of Koweit accompanied us - and as the road was thought to be unsafe arrangements were made for going on very carefully -
At noon we arrived at a Lake in the desert - where we halted a while to take some refreshments -
We went on again and dismounted at a place called Roozteen, situated between some hills and mounds -
There is no water here and is quite uninhabited - It is full of pebble stones and no one ever remains here except the

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [17v] (10/32)

يوم الثلاثاء ١٣ رمضان ٣٠ مارح
مع طلوع الشمس جد المير قاصد الجهرة في عرض الطريق صادفتنا
قافلة من بعيد فظنوا انهم قطع طريق فلما خالطوهم واذاهم
قافلة بدو جاتين من الكويب يريدون الزبير وصلنا الجهرة
عند الظهر والساعة فسياسة وكان عبد العزيز بن يوسف ابن
بدر واخوه سليمان قادمين من الكويب لاستقبال الصاحب
كذلك كان مبارك بن الشيخ صاحب قادم هناك فاول نزول
الصاحب في القلعة بعدة انتقل الى مضر الخيام جلس قليلا
عند اهل الكويب ثم التفتوا ثم دخل الخيمة
تحدثت مع الشيخ صاحب فرجانيه كبا ليو ز اخبارا عن القديم
بمن في الليل وصل مبارك بن صاحب مع سليمان ابن يوسف
لملاقات الصاحب
الجهرة هذه قرية صغيرة فيها قصر بروج وسوت ومرابط
خيل ليوسف ابن بدر وكتم بيت اتباع يوسف ونزعون فيها
جت وصل وغيره ماء الاربيا والتي فيها ما هو حلو لكن
يجبون الماء الحلو من بئر عنهما مسافة ميل

يوم الاربعاء ١٤ رمضان ٣٠ مارح
قبل طلوع الشمس جد المير من الجهرة طالبين الكويب وهو لا يجتمع
كلهم معنا جميعا والطريق سهل ولما قاربنا البلد وصل
الشيخ عبدالله بن الشيخ صاحب مع سعود ابن زين وسليمان ابن
جاسم لاستقبال الباليوز صاحب والظفر صاد الذبول في
الكويب والتمزل صار في مجلس الشيخ صاحب ثم وصل الشيخ صاحب
لملاقات الباليوز وحصلت الصحة والولن بينهم
ثم بعدة وصل يوسف ابن بدر وتواجه مع الصاحب
وانصت الالفنة بينهم
المسافة من الجهرة الى الكويب مسافة

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [18r] (11/32)

who are compelled to do so, either by ne-
-cessity or the fatigue of a long travel.
It took us 12 hours coming here -
We saw a number of Hawks on the way
and Dawood ibn Joseph got one caught
by a Hawk brought with him from Koweit,
and presented it to the Resident.

Tuesday 12th Ramazan 1279
3rd March - 1803 -

At our rise we took our way to Jahrah.
On our way we met a caravan, which
when at distance was taken for a party
of highwaymen, but on approaching them
we found they were some Bedons from
Koweit going to Gobeei.

By noon we reached Jahrah, being 5
hours on the road. There was abdel-
-aziz ibn Joseph ibn Beder and his
brother Suliman come from Koweit
for receiving the Res^t. There was also
Moobarek ibn Sheikh Outah come there.

On dismounting the Res^t went first
to the fort and then proceeded to the
spot where the tents were pitched.
He sat a little with the people of Koweit
to take some coffee, after which he
retired. A letter was written by Res^t
to Sheikh Outah to give notice of his going
in tomorrow to Koweit. At night Moo-
-barek ibn Outah with Suliman ibn Joseph
came to meet the Res^t.

Jahrah is a small village and has a fort
with towers to it. It has also some houses
and places for horses belonging to Joseph
ibn Beder. Some of the houses belonged
to the dependents of Joseph, who culti-
-vate this place with wheat, Orms &c -
The water of the wells here is not sweet,
but they bring fresh water from wells
about a mile distant.

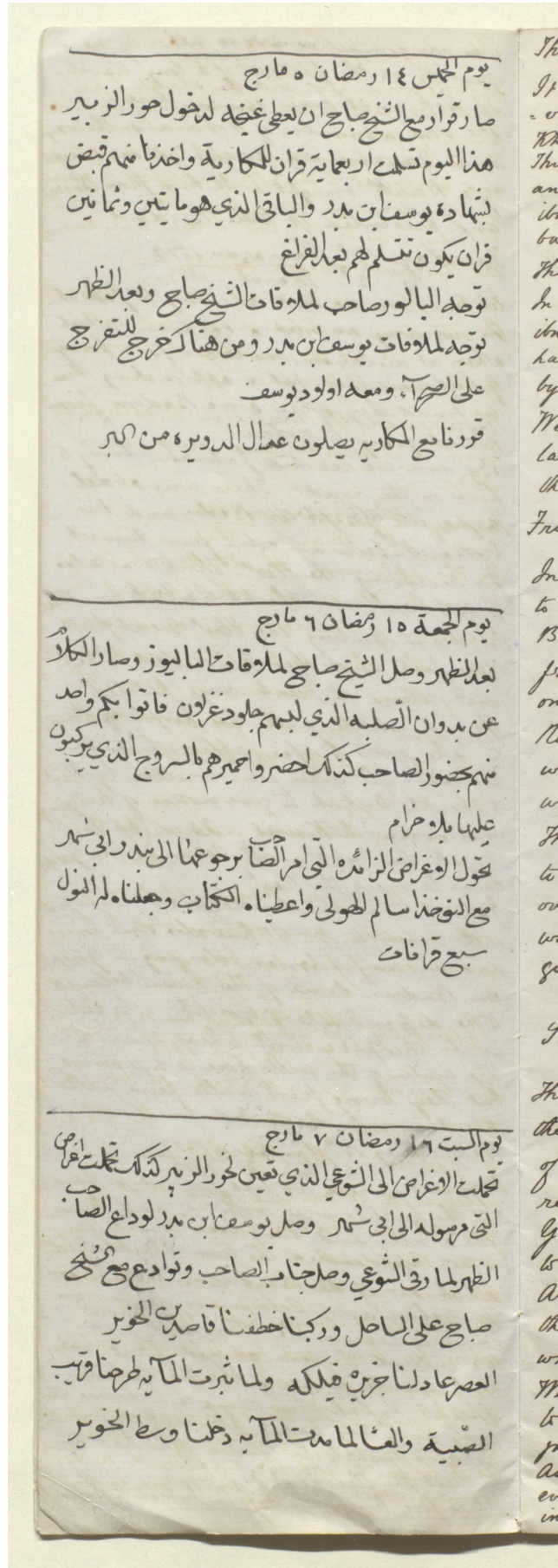
Wednesday 13th Ramazan 1279
4th March - 1803 -

Before our rise we left Jahrah for Koweit
all the parties were with us, and the road
was a nice and easy one.
As we approached the town Sheikh Abd-
-elhak son of Sheikh Outah with Saood
ibn Beben and Suliman ibn Jussim
came to receive the Resident.

We entered the town at noon - and were
-led into the house of Sheikh Outah.
Sheikh Outah then came to welcome the
Res^t and they had a pleasant conversation
as also Joseph ibn Beder who had come
to meet the Resident.

It is five hours road from Jahrah to Koweit.

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [18v] (12/32)



يوم الخميس ١٤ رمضان هـ مارج
صار قرار مع الشيخ صاحب ان يعطى غنجه لدخول حور الزبير
هذا اليوم تسلمت اربعماية قران للكارية واخذنا منهم قبض
بشهادة يوسف بن بدر والباقي الذي هو مائتين وثمانين
قران يكون تسلم لهم بعد الفراغ
توجه بالالو وصاحب ملاقات الشيخ صاحب وبعد الظهر
توجه ملاقات يوسف بن بدر ومن هناك خرج للتفرج
على الصحرا، ومعه اولاد يوسف
قرود فابع الكارية يصلون عمال الدويره من البحر

يوم الجمعة ١٥ رمضان ٦ مارج
بعد الظهر وصل الشيخ صاحب ملاقات المايوز وصار الكلام
عن بدوان الصلبيه الذي لبسهم جلود غزلون فاتوا بكم واحد
منهم حضور صاحب كذا حضر واحميرهم بالسروج الذي يكون
عليها بلا حرام
تحول الوغراض الزمده التي امر الصا برجعها الى بندر ابى شهر
مع النوخدا سالم الهولى واعطينا انكساب وجعلنا له النول
سبع قرافات

يوم السبت ١٦ رمضان ٧ مارج
تخلت الاغراض الى الشويج الذي يعين حور الزبير كذا تخلت عن
التي مرسوله الى ابى شهر وصل يوسف بن بدر لوداع الصا
الظهر لما رقى الشويج وصل جناد الصاحب وتوابع مع شيخ
صاحب على الساحل وركبنا خظفا قاصدين الحوير
العصر عاد لنا جرين فيلكه ولما نثرت المايه طر جافق
الصبيه والمالمات المايه دخلنا وسط الحوير

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [19r] (13/32)

Thursday 14th Ramadan 1279
5th March 1807. (19)

It was arranged with the sheikh to provide us with a Shonka to carry us to the shore of Zobeir.

This day 400 krams were given to the Muleteers and a receipt to this effect certified by Joseph ibn Buder, was taken from them, and the balance was to be paid on their being discharged.

The Resident visited sheikh Subah.

In the afternoon he went also to see Joseph ibn Buder, and hence he went out to have a look at the country, accompanied by the sons of Joseph.

We directed the Muleteers to return by land to Doweirah and wait for us there.

Friday 15th Ramadan 1279
6th March 1807.

In the afternoon sheikh Subah came to see the Resident. He spoke of the Bedouins of Dulbeh whose dress was from the skin of Gazelles, and brought one of them on purpose to show the Resident. They also got some drinkings with the saddle, the Dulbeh ride on with belts ^{kit}.

The extra ^{kit} that was ordered by Res^t to be returned to Bushire was made over to Nakhoda Saleem el Hourly, with a letter, and 7 krams was to be given him for freight of it.

Saturday 16th Ramadan 1279.
7th March 1807.

The baggage was shipped on board the Shovaiy, prepared for the shore of Zobeir. The kit that was to be returned to Bushire, was sent off.

Joseph ibn Buder came to bid farewell to the Resident.

At noon as the Boat was launched the Resident came to the sea shore, where he bid good bye to sheikh Subah.

We embarked on board to proceed to Khoveir. In the afternoon we were just in front of the island of Felahieh. As it began to ebb we anchored, until evening, when at high water we entered into the middle of Khoveir.

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [19v] (14/32)

يوم الأحد ١٧ رمضان ٨ مارح
صرا ناخطف نير مع مدت الماية وطرع مع الشبر

يوم الاثنين ١٨ رمضان ٩ مارح كذالك

يوم الثلاثاء ١٩ رمضان ١٠ مارح
بعد الظهر وصلنا عدل الدويوه ووجدنا الدواب واصلة
فانتم جابا لصاحب اهل الفضة خميس قران وللمعلم عبد الله
المطيري خمس وعشرين قران والى جراح ابن الشيخ صاحب الذي
مرسله مع الباليوز صاحب قطعة ماهوت عمارة
تجلىت او غراس على الدواب ركبنا قاصد الجامع المشهور جامع علي
شرق الزبير وصلنا المغرب والمسافة اربع ساعات
فامر الباليوز صاحب بتجوير كابل الشيخ سليمان الزهر حاكم الزبير
بعبابه بعد حصول الاحترام عند الوصول ويحكم على
اللكاريه بخون يبا تون في الخيم عندنا فاقامه جواب
مع رجاله باظهار المودة وارسل دليل لوجله طريق الزبير
وجاب الصاحب على طيب مع رجاله شفاها ما لعتاب ليلغنه

يوم الاربعاء ٢٠ رمضان ١١ مارح قبل طلوع الشمس
ركبنا مع الجامع قاصد الزبير وصلناها الظهر والمسافة
خمس ساعا وهي قرية صغيرة فرغنا من البصر على جافة الشط
كبيرها يوسف بن غانم توجه مع الباليوز صاحب
سلمنا لللكاريه باقى اجرتهم وهي مائتين وثمانين قران
واخذنا منهم قبض بينهما دة يوسف بن غانم ركبنا في الوبين
قاصد الحجرة فوصلناها ونزل الصاحب في النخل غرب البلد
توجهنا مع الحكيم صا الى عند الشيخ محمد بن الشيخ جابر راجل

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [20r] (15/32)

Sunday 17th Ramadan 1279
 8th March 1800 - 20
 We tried to go on at high water, and
 anchored as it commenced to eb-

 Monday 18th Ramadan 1279
 9th March 1800 -
 We did just as on the preceding day -

 Tuesday 19th Ramadan 1279
 10th March 1800 -
 In the afternoon we reached Doveirah
 and saw the animals arrived there -
 The Resident made a present of 50kes
 to the crew of the Ghoncha. 25 to Abdelle
 el Moteiree, the Moallem, and a piece
 of red cloth to Jerah ibn Sheikh Butah
 who was sent to accompany the Res^t.
 The Baggage was packed off and we
 proceeded to the Mosque called Jameh
 Ali - situated east of Gobeei - and
 after 4 hours at sunset we reached there -
 The Resident ordered to write a letter
 to Sheikh Suleiman al Gobeei, chief
 of Gobeei remonstrating ^{with} him for not
 paying any respect on Nesti's first
 arrival here - and desire the muleteers
 to be sent here to the tents -
 A friendly reply was sent by the Sheikh
 with his servant, and a guide for the
 way to Been -
 The Resident made further remonstrances
 verbally - for the servant to tell his
 master -
 Wednesday 20th Ramadan 1279
 11th March 1800 -
 Before sunrise we started from the Mosque
 and rode to Been, where we arrived at noon
 It took us 5 hours to go there - This is a small
 village a dependency of Busrah, situated
 on the river - The chief Joseph ibn Khanem
 came to see the Resident -
 We gave the muleteers the remainder
 of their hire 280kiam, and took ac-
 cepts from them, certified by Joseph
 ibn Khanem -
 We started in Bahams for Mahomereh
 We arrived here and the Resident ~~stayed~~
 under some date trees on the west side
 of the town -
 I accompanied the Doctor to Sheikh's ~~place~~
the

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [20v] (16/32)

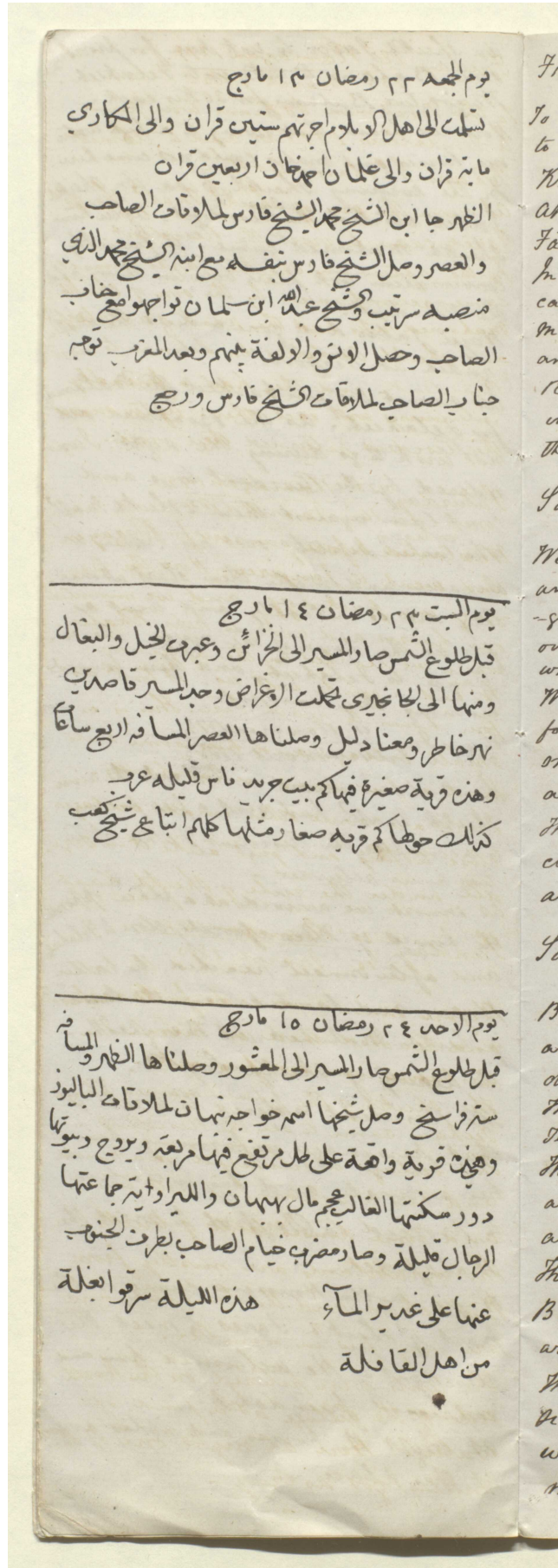
تعيين ابلاوم للمير الى الفلاحيه فقاطعتا بلين كل علم
تلايى قوان وصمعا ان الخيل والبغال من مسبت زود
الماء ما وصلوا الفلاحيه الصدر وصل الشيخ عيسى ابن
الشيخ جابر ملاقات الصاحب وبعد وصل الشيخ محمد تواجبه
مع جناب الصاحب واظهر الصبحه والولفة وكان الحاج جابر
متوجها الى الشاهزاده في درنول
المغرب وكنا في ابلاوم قاصدين نهر الفلوة اهل ابلاوم
ما رتبعلون عن المير في الليل بموجب امر الصاحب توجهت
الى عبد الشيخ محمد لكناية عليهم فارسل اخوه فرعل وهدوهم
وامرهم بالمير فسروا الى ان عادوا راس النهر الذي يكون
يدخلونه للفلاحيه وطرحو الى الفجر

يوم الخميس ٢١ رمضان ١٢٠٣ مارج
جرت ابلاوم في النهر وكان الشيخ محمد مرسل كم نفر تسيار
واحترام الصاحب وبعد نحو ساعتين رجوا
المغرب عاد لنا بيوت الخنا فوه اول الفلاحيه والعتاد
وصلنا ها وصاد الزول عدال بيت الشيخ محمد ابن برغن
فائب الشيخ لفته وامر الصاحب بتحويل كتاب له اخبارا عن
الوصول بلغنا انه متوجه الى درنول عند الشاهزاده
وصل الحاج ملاحين فخر في الشيخ فارس ملاقات الصاحب
يرحب بالورود ويظهر المودة
وحبنا الخيل والبغال هذه اللبالة واصلة الى الفلوة

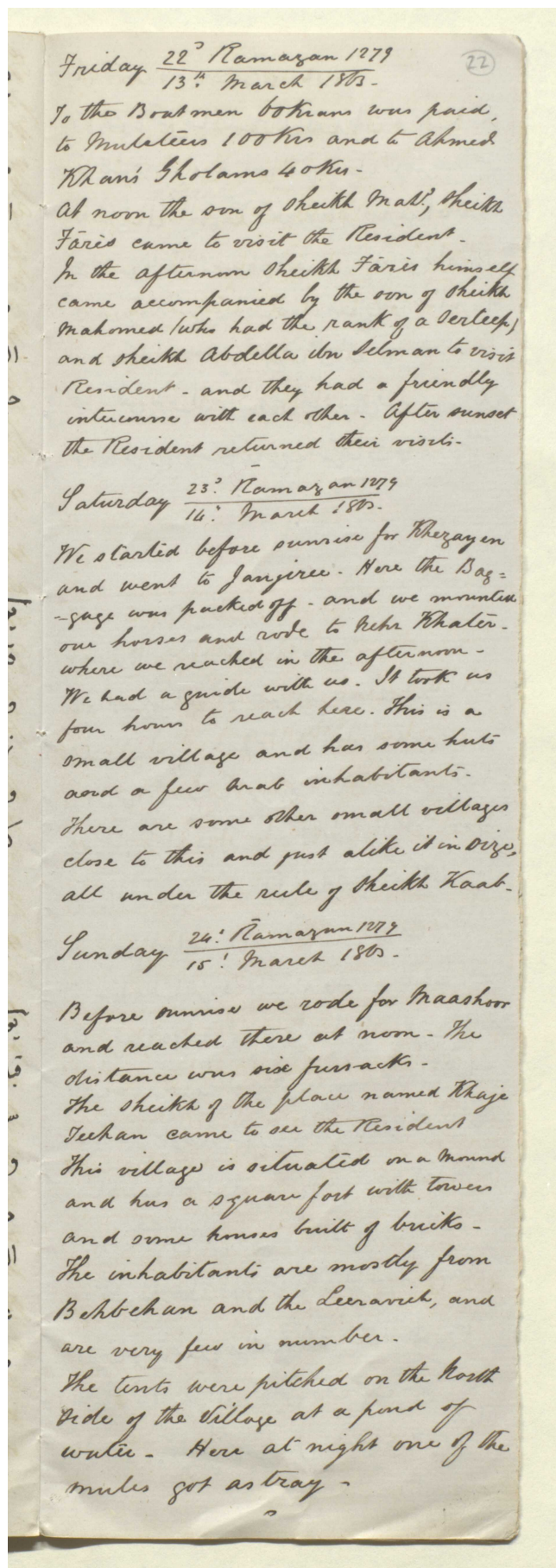
'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [21r] (17/32)

in Sheikh Jaber to ask him for providing
 some Balams to take us to Felahieh.
 We got two Balams for 30 Rias each - (2)
 Here we heard that owing to a high water
 our horses and mules could not come here.
 In the evening Sheikh Gisa in Sheikh
 Jaber visited the Resident. After him
 Sheikh Mohamed came. A friendly
 conversation took place between them and
 the Resident.
 Hajee Jaber had gone to meet the Sh.
 - Zadeh at Derfool.
 At sunset we embarked the Balams
 for Felahieh. As the Boatmen did
 not wish to go during the night. I was
 ordered by the Resident to go and
 complain against them to Sheikh M.
 who ^{or he was} immediately sent his brother to
 threaten and make them start alone.
 They did so instantly and went as
 far as the head of the river, the en-
 -trance to Felahieh, and then towards
 morning they anchored.
 Thursday ^{21 Ramadan 1279}
 12 March 1863.
 The Balams moved on towards the river
 Sheikh M. had sent a few persons
 to accompany the Resident & who after
 two hours returned.
 At sunset we arrived at a place opposite
 the house of Whenafureh, close to Felahieh,
 and after sunset reached the latter
 place, and landed near the house
 of Sheikh Mohamed ibn Berfesh -
 the deputy of Sheikh Lufleh.
 The Resident ordered to write to
 that personage informing him of
 his arrival, and his intention
 to proceed to Derfool to meet the
 Shahzadeh.
 Hajee Molla Hussein came on the
 part of Sheikh Fares to meet the
 Resident. He welcomed him and
 expressed friendship.
 At night the horses and mules arrived
 at this place.

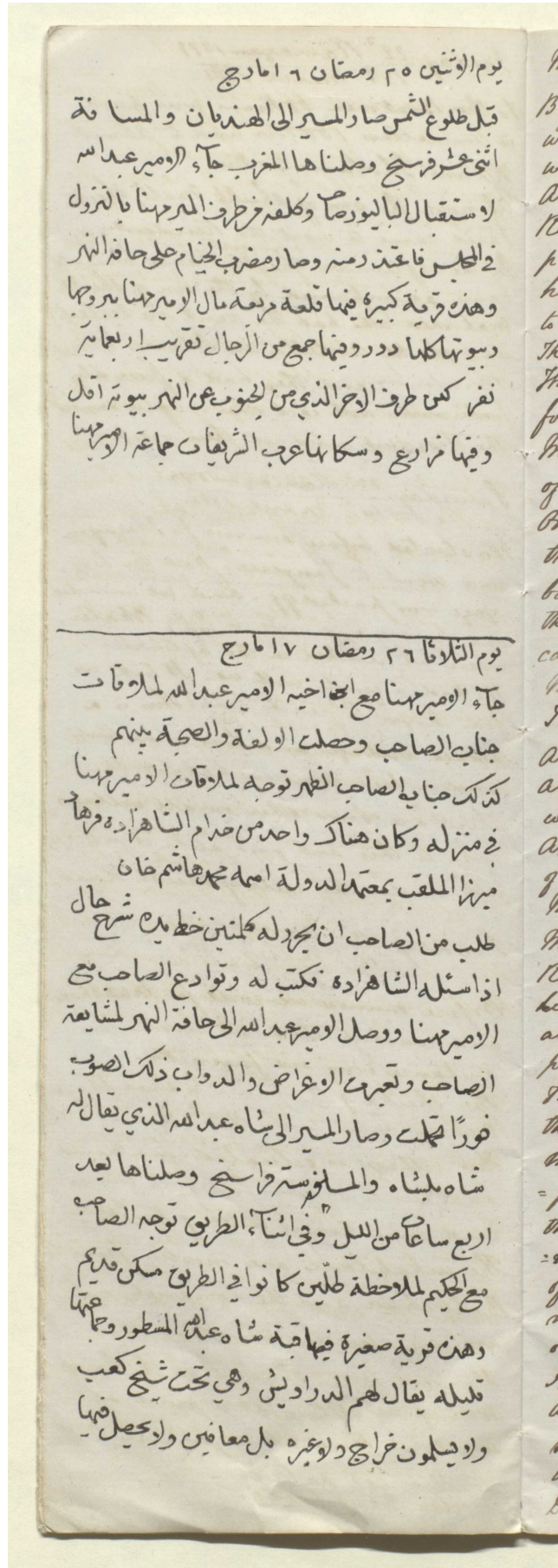
'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [21v] (18/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [22r] (19/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [22v] (20/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [23r] (21/32)

Monday 25th Ramazan 1279 (23)
16th March 1860.
Before sun rise we rode for Hendeyan which was 12 fursakhs from here - and we reached there at sunset. Ameer Abdella came to receive the Resident, and invited him on the part of Meer Mahmood to the latter's house - for which the Resident asked to be excused. The tents were pitched on the bank of the Keher. This is a large village, and has a square fort with towers belonging to Meer Mchenna and some houses built of bricks, with about 400 inhabitants. On the other side of the Keher, towards the north the houses are much less but there are grounds for cultivation there. The inhabitants are Arabs called el Sherifat - the people of Meer Mchenna.

Tuesday 26th Ramazan 1279
17th March 1860.
Ameer Mchenna and his nephew Ameer Abdella came to visit the Resident who also at noon returned their visit. At Meer Mchenna's house, there was one of the servants of Shahzadeh Furhad Mirza, named Muli Hauskem Khan Mokedmed el Dowleh. who asked the Resident to write a few lines regarding his health and condition to the Shahzadeh and give it to him to take it, in case the prince inquired about him. The Resident wrote and gave him the letter - and bid good bye to Ameer Mchenna. Ameer Abdella accompanied the Resident to the bank of the river. The Buzguz and Anis-mah having passed to the other side of the Keher - (river) we immediately mounted and rode to Shah Abdella otherwise called Shah bol Shah. It is six fursakhs to the place - and we reached there four hours after sunset. On the way to this place the Resident in company with the Doctor went to examine some mounds.

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [23v] (22/32)

علوفة للدواب وماءها غير جالي كتن يجيئون الماء
الجالي من بجيد وجميع الاشياء متعصرة عندهم

يوم الاربعاء ٢٧ رمضان ١١٠٨ هـ
بعد طلوع صارا المسير الى ديلم فوصلناها الصبح
والسافر فرحين وقلعة مربعة قريب ديلم نصف
فرسخ يقال لها النوب يكتمها واحد يسمى السيد محمد
الجبل العالمي
عند قدم الصباح وصلوا حيا ديلم واستقباله
وصار مضرب ضام الصباح على طل بطون القبالة
مقابل البحر جنوب البلد
وهذه قرية كبيرة فيها قلعة وبرج وبيوها دور
على ساحل البحر سكانها من قديم كانوا طائفة شتى
للخيفات وهم عرب لكن هذه الايام ما بقى منهم الا قليل
وغالب سكانها بهمانيين ومن كل فرقة تتردد اليها
الارضاب للتجارة وماءها غير جالي كتن يجيئون
الماء الكلو من تقريب ربع فرسخ من الوبار وهي
من توابع بندر ابى شمار العصر وصل ضابطها
الملا احمد ملاقات الصباح وحصل له الالتفات
من جناب الصباح

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [24r] (23/32)

which were said to be some old buildings
The place where shah Abdellah lives is
a small village. It has a very few
inhabitants, who are called Deravish.
They are under the rule of sheikh
Kaab, but give no tribute to him.
Here no grass is to be got for animals
and the water is brackish.
They bring fresh water from a distance
Almost every thing is not procurable
here - — 27th Ramazan 1249
Wednesday 18th March 1865
After sunrise we proceeded to Deeloom
where we reached a little before noon
a distance of two fursakhs.
There is a square fort half a fursakh
from Deeloom called Al tenoot. wherein
lives one named Sayed Mahomed
Aljebel Amelee.
On Residents approaching Deeloom
a party from the place came out to
receive him.
The tents were pitched on a mound
towards the west opposite the sea. in
spot on the south side of the place.
This is a large village having a square
fort with four towers and some houses
built of bricks, and is situated on the
former inhabitants of the place
were arab called Khalifat - of whom
very few have remained.
Its present inhabitants are Bed-
-behanes. From every place some
go there for the purpose of trade
In itself there is no fresh water. as
they bring it from wells at a distance
of a quarter of a fursakh.
This is under Bushire territory.
In the afternoon the chief Mothu
Ahmed came to see the Resident.

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [24v] (24/32)

يوم الخميس ٢٨ رمضان ١٩ مارچ
 فطلعت الشمس صارا السير من ديلم فاصد قلعة صار وهي اول
 حدود كنداره فوصلنا لها قبل الظهر والمسافة اربع فراسخ
 وكان القصد النزول على ابار الماء لكن لما راى جناب البليوت
 ان كبيرها غمر حاصر وجامعتها اضطراب عجيبة الزمان الذي صار
 بينهم وبين اتناج حاكم بهمان فصد السير للقلعة فائد حيدر
 والمسافر اليها صرة فراسخ والطريق كله طول وجمال واودية
 روية في الطريق نساء ورجال مع عنهم ورجالهم من اهل كنداره
 سئلنا عن الحال قالوا كانوا هارين من القوم وطلحين في بلد
 وآون راجين لما رجع القوم عنهم وقد وصلنا قلعة فائد حيدر
 العصر وهي قرية صغيرة فيها كنيستين وحديد ومخولق قليل
 ولا هي بعيدة عن البحر ما وها حلو ثم قرية اخرى كبر منها فيها
 قلعة وبروج يسكنها كبير هم خاضلي وهو الحاكم على كل اهل كنداره
 وبعيد عنها تقريبا فراسخ
 وحصار هذه قلعة صغيرة فيها بروج وحيطان بيضاء قليلة كاش
 كبيرها يسمى فائد شاه قلى وبطون القلعة عنها قبة ليمونها
 امام من يقولون هناك بيتك محل بيوت وانا قد تيمت

يوم الجمعة ٢٩ رمضان ٢٠ مارچ
 عند كوي الصباح وصل فائد على ولس كبير قلعة فائد حيدر
 الى ضفة الصباح يعقد رانه البارحة ما كان حاضر
 صار السير الى شط بنى تيم جناب الصباح يعرض على نادر القديمة
 التي في كنداره وانا قلعة يقال لها شكوه وملك بعض ارجاء
 منها للعادة ويقولون للبلد القديمة كرامته ويحيط بها
 نهر كبير يدخل الماء فيه خر البحر ويصير الماء فيه عميق والمعبر
 طرف معلوم واما يقولون ان في الزمان السابق كان ياتي الماء
 الحالي من الجبل ويملي هذا النهر ويعبر من على اراضهم للترودع
 لكن وقع على عين الماء طرف من الجبل وسد طريق الماء
 عن هذا النهر

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [25r] (25/32)

Thursday 28th Ramazan 1279 (25)
19th March 1805 -

Before sunrise we started from Deelom and proceeded to Kala Kassar, the first place on the boundaries of Gunawe - where we reached before noon (the road being only four fursacks) and intended to dismount here by the wells of water. But as the chief was not present, and the inhabitants were confused on acct. of a dispute that had taken place between themselves and the dependts of the chief of Babbahan - the Resident moved on to the fort of Kayed Hyder. The road to that place is six fursacks, and all along is covered with mound hills & ruttles.

We found on the way men and women belonging to that place, with their sheep and baggage, and inquired about their circumstances. They said that they had fled from a party of armed men and taken refuge at Beeng and as those people had gone away, they were returning to their place.

We reached the fort of Kayed Hyder in the afternoon. This is a small villey and has some huts and a few inhabitants. It is not far from the sea, but has sweet water which they get from wells.

The villey next to this at about a fursack distance is larger and has a fort and towers - wherein resides the great chief Khan Ali, who is the ruler of all the people of Gunawe.

The enclosure of that fort / Kayed Hyder is small and has towers and around it some huts. The chief of it is called Kayed shah Koly. On the west of the place there is a dome called Emaum Hassan where it is said there are some traces of ancient ruins.

Friday 29th Ramazan 1279
20th March 1805

The Resident was just going to Madoon the horse when Kayed Ali the chief of the fort of Kayed Hyder came to see the

'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [25v] (26/32)

الظهر وصلنا بندر ربيع والمسافة اليها اربع فراسخ
 فجاو جمع من احيان البلد والريحمة لا استقبال جناب
 الصاحب وعرضوا انفسهم للخدمة فاظهر الصاحب لهم
 المجزة والوقتان ووادعهم وجد المير لسطاطهم
 فوصلنا هاهنا بالعصر والمسافة اربع فراسخ
 فائق فرسخ صالح سوادى كبيرهم معكم لا استقبال جناب
 الصا وعرض نفسه للخدمة وصار مضرب الخيام على
 حافة النهر
 والمجدية قلعة مربعة بيروها منزل فرسخ صالح
 ورحلها بيوت جريد وكشاش
 وقرابا سبط بنى نيم عشرة متفرقا على طول النهر
 ورجلها حرره سباعية نفر عروب

يوم السبت فزه شوال ١٢٠٣ مارج
 مع طلوع الشمس صا والمسير من قلعة الكهدية فاصدين
 (شخادج) جفادك والمسافة اليها سبع فراسخ
 قبل الظهر وصلنا نوكال وهي قرية صغيرة فيها بيوت مربع
 من لبن عليه برج دكم بيوت جريد وكشاش وجماعة قليلة
 عجم ثم نفر ثم بعدها وصلنا اهدى والمسافة من الشط
 اليها خمس فراسخ وهي قلعة مربعة بيروها ورحلها
 بيوت كشاش وجرهد تقرب مائة بيت وجماعتها
 يقال لهم القديمات بنى روى تقرب سبعين نفر
 ثم تجاوزناها ووصلنا جفادك العصر
 والمسافة اليها فرسخين

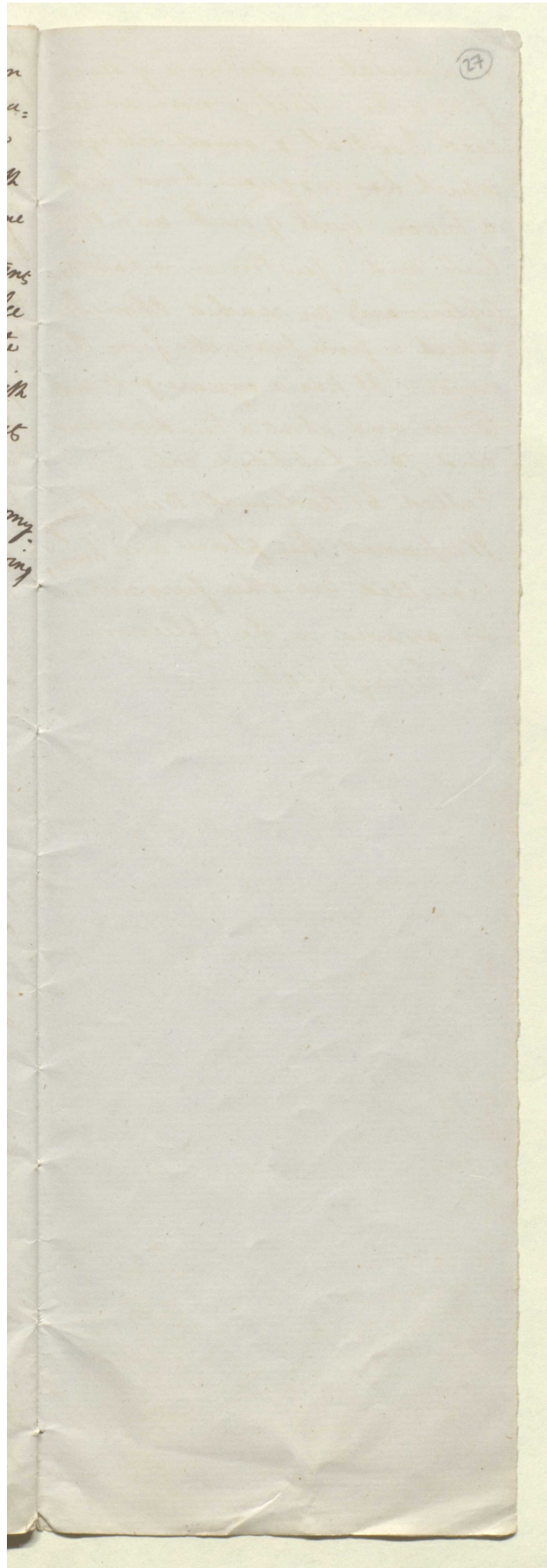
'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [26r] (27/32)

the Resident asking to be excused, for his absence from here yesterday. We proceeded to the river called Benni-Jemeem, and the Resident looked into the ruined places of Gunaweh, and the traces of a fort called Tostook from where he took some pieces of stones. This place is called Kerameh. A large canal winds into the place and is watered from the sea to a great depth, and there is a certain place where it could be crossed. It is said that in former days, sweet water used to flow from the mountains, fill the canal and spread to the surrounding grounds for cultivation. But a part of the mountain falling on the spring of that water, obstructed the passage. At noon we reached Mundeel Kheif a distance of four fursakhs. A number of the inhabitants came out to receive the Resident and offered their services to him. The Resident returning his thanks and good wishes to them, bid them good bye. We proceeded to the river of Mahomedie a distance of 4 fursakhs and reached there in the afternoon. Sheikh Saleh Dowaides the chief and some others came, to receive the Resident & offered their services. The tents were pitched on the bank of the canal. Mahomedie Fort is a square one with forts. It is the residence of Sheikh Saleh. Around the fort there are some huts. The Villages on the river Benni-Jemeem are ten, situated on the length of it, and their inhabitants, are about 700 in number. Saturday 17th Shewval 1279
21st March 1865
By sunrise we left the fort Mahomedie for (Shekhadej)

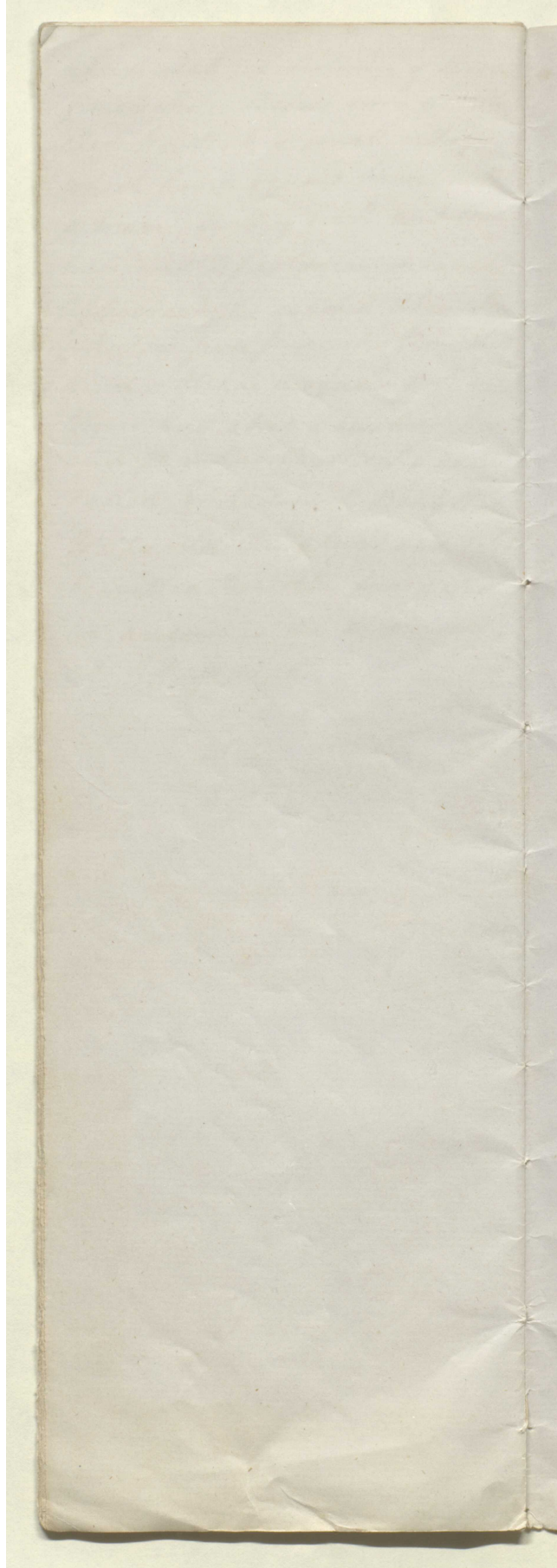
'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [26v] (28/32)

Chaghudak. a distance of seven fursacks. Before noon we reached Kookal, a small village which has a square house, with a tower, built of brick and some huts and a few Persian inhabitants. Afterwards we reached Ahmedee which is five fursacks from the river. It has a square fort with towers and about a hundred huts and 70 inhabitants, who are called El Kedimat. Beny Romy. We passed this place and having travelled two other fursacks we arrived in the afternoon at Chaghudak.

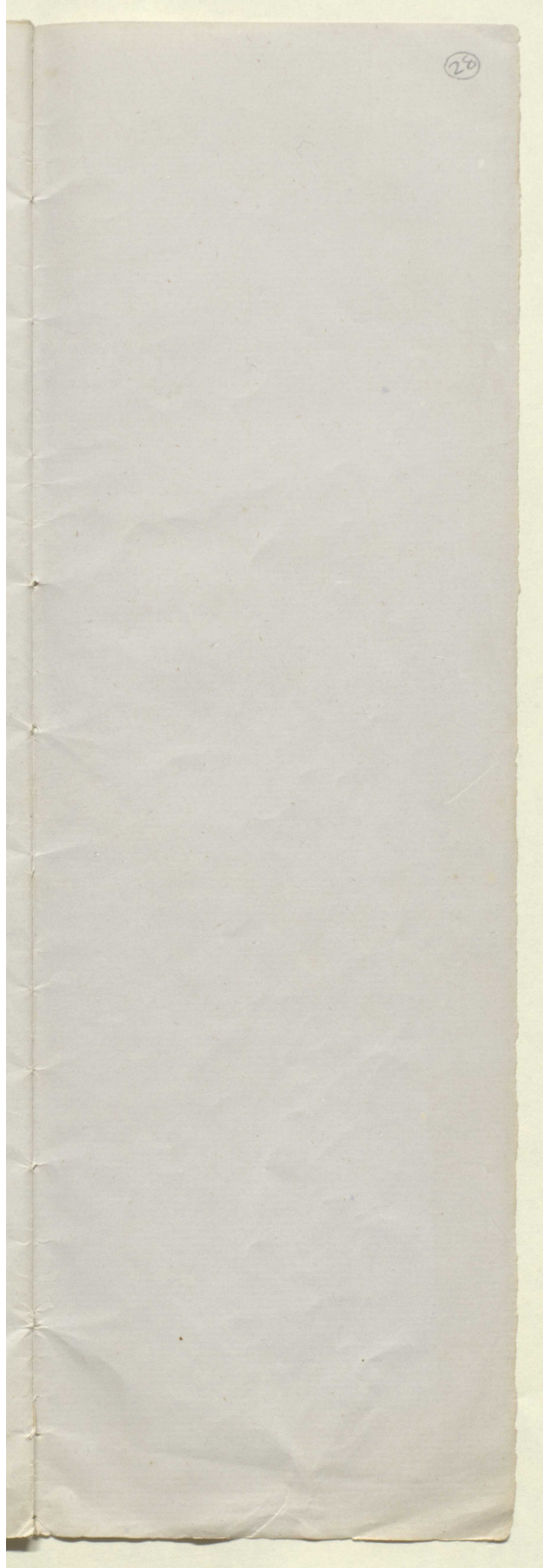
'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [27r] (29/32)



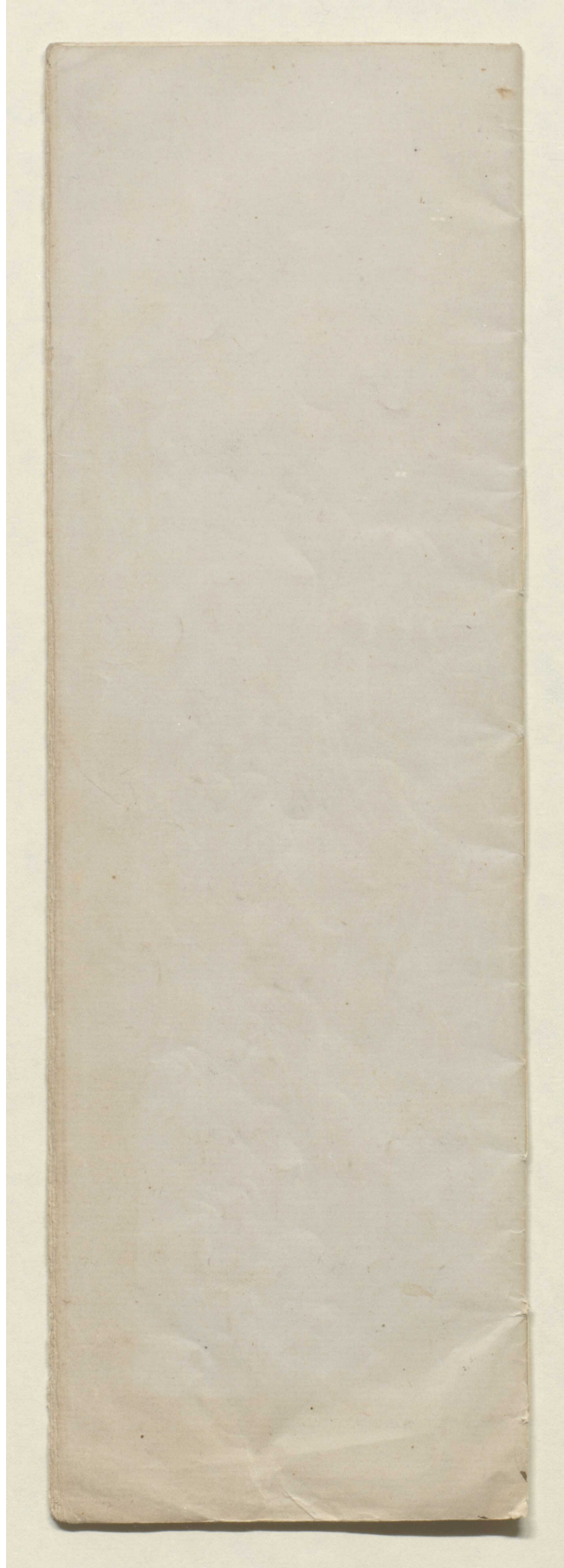
'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [27v] (30/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [28r] (31/32)



'Hajee Ahmed Residency Arabic Moonshee's Journal during his travels from Bushire to Busreh, Koweit, Mahomereh, Felahieh and back' [28v] (32/32)



'Memo: by Abol Cassim Moonshee concerning the district of Guttur [Qatar]' [29r]
(1/8)

MSS Eur F126/50
29

Memo: by Abol Cassim Moonshee
concerning the district of Guttur.

In the year 1218*, the Dowk at M
Bidaa was occupied by the M.e. Boo-Kowared Tribe
under a Shaikh of the M.e. Mossallim Tribe.

M. Makrah was occupied by the
M.e. Boo-Aynain Tribe, Khos Shejay by the M.e.
Mohandel; and Khos Harsaun by the M.e. Ghebsch.

M. Lotarah was the residence
of the M.e. Soodan and M.e. Jelabemat Tribes
whose Shaikh was Akhamah ben Jaubn.

These Tribes of Guttur possessed
a few boats which they employed in the Fisheries
and sold the produce at Bahrein whence they
obtained all their requirements.

Bahrein was at that time the
residence of Merchants, and was ruled by Persians.

Selman ben Alee ben Khalifeh
and his brother Ahmed Merchants of the Khezal Tribe
came to Lotarah and met Akhamah ben Jaubn.
They settled at Signal Borays where they built
a fort and were joined by some Bedouins. They
afterwards attacked M. Bidaa and took it from
the hands of the M.e. Mossallim Shaikh.

The Rulers of Bahrein, on hearing
of the above occurrence, proceeded against Lotarah
and attacked the place. They were, however, defeated
and returned to Bahrein. Thereupon Akhamah
ben Jaubn with his Tribes together with Selman and
his brother Ahmed embarked on their boats and attacked
Bahrein. They took possession of the place and expelled
its Rulers the Persians.

Selman and his brother Ahmed
then became Rulers in Bahrein and Akhamah

* 70 years ago
 Papers were found by accident
 when the two papers which
 went to the eye bridges are translated at 27/5/72
 return them home with this paper 2/12/72

'Memo: by Abol Cassim Moonshee concerning the district of Guttur [Qatar]' [29v]
(2/8)

ben Jaubir returned to his place. He used however
to visit ^{Bahrain} ~~the place~~ occasionally -

After some time Ahmed died and
his son Abdullah succeeded him. And in the
same manner when, shortly after, Selman died, his
son Khalifeh succeeded him. All continued well
between them for a long time - until Abdullah ben Ahmed
joined ^{Yezan} ~~Yezan~~ ben Jarrah Chief of the Ben Alee and
expelled Khalifeh ben Selman from Bahrain -

Khalifeh went to Ben Saood and
asked his aid against Bahrain. Arhamat ben Jaubir
also fell out with Abdullah ben Ahmed - Khalifeh
arranged with Ben Saood that the latter should write
to the people of Guttur to aid him in taking Bahrain,
and that, if they did raise with him and assist him
in becoming ruler of Bahrain; and further that if
Guttur remained under his authority, he would
pay Ben Saood twenty thousand Dollars a year -
Ben Saood agreed to the same and wrote to all the
Guttur people to act accordingly -

When Khalifeh ben Selman arrived
at Guttur with the letter from the Imam of Najd, the
people rose with him and took Bahrain and plundered
the place. Khalifeh ben Selman then became Shaikh. -
Abdullah ben Ahmed with Yezan ben Jarrah fled
from Bahrain and settled at Bahrasah - (this happened)
in the year 1258*. They used to go out to sea & plunder -
and so did Arhamat ben Jaubir with the Toodon
who were the most powerful of all the Tribes.

* 30 years ago -

Abdullah ben Ahmed, however, could
not obtain assistance from any quarter for retaking
Bahrain, and he went to the Sultan of Muskat, the
Layed Saed and asked his aid - He received
promises of aid - but after a residence of four years
at Muskat, he died there - shortly after Yezan
ben

ben Tareek also died at Saia.

30 24

Khalifet ben Selman continued Ruler at Bahrein and paid the "Lehat" to Ben Saood as arranged. He levied taxes on the pearl fishing boats of the Guttur people - receiving from them 1500 Dollars a year. After his death his ^{son} Mahomed succeeded.

For seven years, Mahomed ben Khalifet, like his father, paid the "Lehat" to Ben Saood and received taxes from the Guttur people - afterwards he expelled the sons of Abdullat ben Ahmed from Bahrein - and fearing lest the Bedoons of the Loodan Tribe residing at Sobarah should rise against Bahrein, he himself proceeded to Sobarah and destroyed the place whereupon Akamat ben Jauber was annoyed, and left the Bahrein Shaikh's territory and went to Dammam. Some of his people went to Daireen - and they used to be pirating at sea.

Mahomed ben Khalifet ~~now~~ discontinued the payment of "Lehat" to Ben Saood unless when compelled to do so (occasionally). Sometimes he would declare his territory to belong to Persians and would ask their aid - sometimes again, he would ask the aid of the Turks and offer to become their dependants.

age -

Some of the (Bahrein) Pearl Divers having, after the conclusion of the fishing season, retired to Hiddah - and some also to Kuwait - Mahomed ben Khalifet fined the Guttur people in the sum of 20000 Rials - In consequence, the merchants left the place and went away - some to the Persian coast, and some to Kuwait.

Ben Saood would go on well with Mahomed ben Khalifet, and ^{was willing to accept} ~~was not~~ ^{from him} ~~to take~~ anything below the usual "Lehat".

'Memo: by Abol Cassim Moonshee concerning the district of Guttur [Qatar]' [30v]
(4/8)

By a continual gathering and settlement
of Merchants ^{at Sidra} ^{which} ^{was} ^a ^{place} ^{of} ^{no} ^{name} ^{it}
became an important place. And as it lies on the
Arabian coast, it is said to be within the jurisdiction
of Ben Saood - Also because formerly Khalifeh
ben Selman had arranged with Ben Saood, that
it should be under Bahrein, and its Tekat be collected
with that of Bahrein, and paid in a lump, through the
Chief of Bahrein, to Ben Saood the Bannam of Nejd.
This arrangement continues from that day.

* Meaning
Guttur.

The Loodan Tribe having experienced op-
pression, left Guttur and settled ^{at} ^{the} ^{Bay} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Arabian} ^{coast} -

بيان تفصيل اخبار القطر بخير الوصية

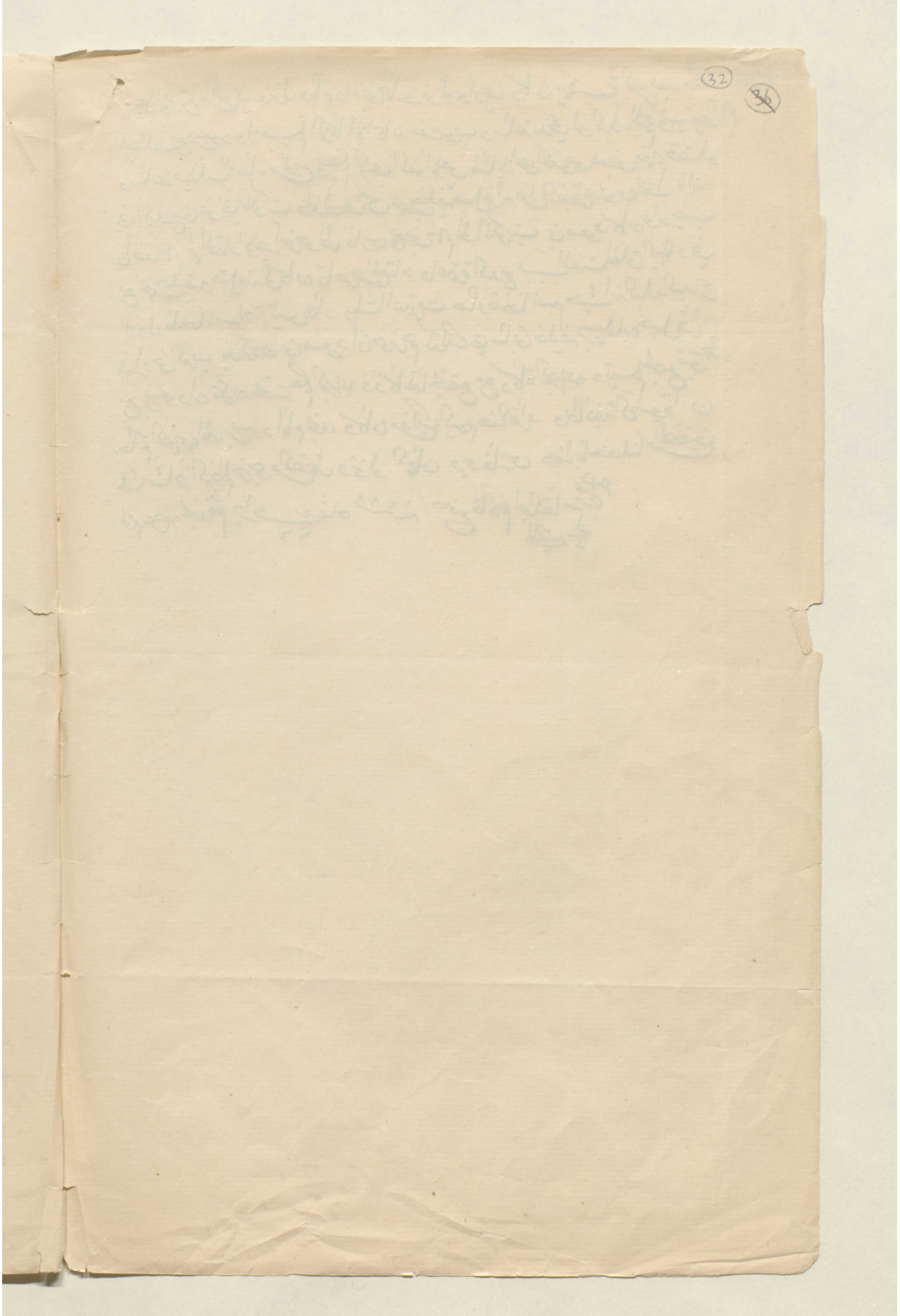
31
35

في سنة ١٢١٨ كان دوق كبدج نازلها طائفة البوكوان وشيخ طائفة السلم والوكرك
ساكنها آل بو عيني وخير شقيق فيها الهمانده وخوجان الحب والزبان
ساكنها آل سودان وطائفة الجاهود وشيخهم ارعد جبار وجميع طوائف قطر عندهم
بعض الخشب ينفون وقت الكفوس وفي كفال يصدون سمك ويبعون فاشهم
في البحري ويشرونه كان قصورهم البحري بسبب تجار كاهم في البحري والحكم كان
في البحري سلمان بن علي بن خلفه مع اخيه احمد بن جبار الكندي بياعه وشاوي نزلو
فاصدوا الزبان الفوعند ارعد جبار ونزلو على عيني المرير وبنق قلعة عليها واجمة
حطم بعض البدو وغارو على كبدج اخذوها من السلم حكام البحري لما سمعوا بذلك سيرو
عليهم وماربو الزبان وتوافقوا كسر حكام البحريه وجعلوا البحريه ارعد جبار مع طوائف
مع سلمان واخذ احمد كبدج في خشم وماربو البحريه واخذوها حكامها البعم وطردوهم
وصادوا سلمان واحكام البحريه وماربو جبار ورجعوا الى مكانه فاركني تتودد عليهم الى بلد
مدينه مات احمد جبار في منزله وولد له عبد الله كذلك بعد مدة قليلة ماتت جبار في منزله
ولد له خليفة اقاموا الى مد كان زيني عبد الله احمد تداخل مع عيسى بن طريف كبدج بن علي
وطرد خليفة سلمان البحري خليفة توجه الى بن سعود واستعان به على البحري وماربو جبار
اختلف مع عيسى بن احمد الامد خليفة بن سلمان جعل قرار انه يكون بسعود بكنه خطه فواخذ
القطر ان يفرضه على اخيه البحري وقال لابي سعود ان كان قامو القطر عي وحرى حاكم في البحريه
ويكون لقطر تحت امرى كل سنة اسلم لك عشوي الف ريال بسعود رضا بذلك كتب
الى كاهة القطر ان يفعلوه ذلك فلما جاءهم خليفة سلمان ومعه خط من ابي جبار قامو
معه واخذوا البحري وهو ابله وصار شيخ خليفة بن سلمان عيسى بن احمد مع عيسى بن طريف
شردو البحري ونزلو جبارك مد فله انه كان يطلعون البحريه يهون كذلك ارعد جبار ما حصل
مع سودان الذي كان اقوام كقبائل يطلعون البحريه يصبون الامد عيسى بن احمد ما حصل
فوجه على اخيه البحري سافر الى مسكة عند سلطان مسكة السيد سلطان واستعان به
اوعد الامد اقام في مسكة اربع سنوات ومائة هناك وعيسى بن طريف بعد مات
في قيس خليفة بن سلمان جلس حاكم في البحريه وبادي كوكا الى بسعود بموجب اقرار واخذ
طراز اهل قطر على خشم كفوا وبعي كل سنة الف خسمه ريال وطال الحكومه الى ان اتمامة
وصاد حاكم مده وولد الالوي بن خليفة الى مده سبع سنين كان يعلم كوكا الى بسعود مثل ابيه
واخذ طراز اهل قطر بعد ذلك طردوا وبعيهم ارعد جبار وخاف لوقه على البدو كبدج
ساكني في الزبان طائفة سودان يدولون على البحريه وارجح طم ضربت الزبان ارعد جبار
زعل فرج

'Memo: by Abol Cassim Moonshee concerning the district of Guttur [Qatar]' [31v]
(6/8)

Handwritten Arabic text on aged, yellowed paper, likely a memorandum or report. The text is densely packed and appears to be a detailed account or list of items or events related to the district of Guttur in Qatar. The script is a traditional form of Arabic calligraphy, possibly Maghrebi or Maghribi, and is written in dark ink. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration, particularly along the right edge and bottom. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines, filling most of the page area.

'Memo: by Abol Cassim Moonshee concerning the district of Guttur [Qatar]' [32r]
(7/8)



دخل فرج كويجي نزل دام وبعض جماعة نزلوا داري وكان ينهب في البحر بعد ذلك مجر خليفه
 اخذت مع سعود واهل الزكاة الامانة مفصوب وساعة يدعي ان كبداء الخمر في بيتي ام
 وساعة يطلب العفانة واليوم في ظلم كويجه كفواويص لما واحوا كفوس بعض منهم قفلوا
 في الكبداء في كويت ونزلوا هناك مع خليفه جيل غرام على كقطر عنونه الف وقانه
 واخذ منهم ثم التجار كويجه اخذوا الى فارس وبعض منهم الى الكويت بنى سعود كان حواد طيب
 مع خليفه قبل ذلك كان قاصر المعتاد واعتمه الكبداء بسبب الفتى الذي كبداء وفي
 الاول كالحا اسم لونه ليس عمار ولما اعتمت صار كالحا اسم حيث انه كبداء كبداء
 في ارض كويج يذكرون بنى سعود ان حوزهم كذلك في سابي خليفه بن سلمان جيل قرار
 مع سعود ان تكون تحت حكم كويجه وذكاتها المجتمع مع ركاة كويجه وتسلم المجتمع بنو
 حاكم كويجه التي بنى سعود امام نجد وكان ذلك اليوم هذا كقطر وطائفة كرسودان
 لما مشاوا في ظلم خروج كقطر ونزلوا الى عمان وبو فارس هذا ما حصلنا من كقطر
 لهم عرضة نجدكم جازي برفاه سنة ١٢٨٨ هـ مع فاهم ابو القاسم بن
 المكي بن
 ٩٦

Memorandum - from Ebrahim ben Rujeb
Translated 17 February 1872

What I know about Bahrein is as follows -

I learn it was in the possession of the Persians till the time of Nadir. A person from the country of Oman Yurehee came with troops & took Bahrein killing many people. This happened in the year 1112 -

Nadir again conquered Bahrein from this person on his return from Muskat & killed every person in the Island - This the Island fell again into the hands of the Persians until the time of the Government of the Zend - the foot of whom was here in Khon - The Al Muz Koor were then there on the part of the Persian Govt.

The Wthobee's tribe were residing in a Port on the Eastern Coast called Zoborrek -

In the year 1197 a War took place between the Wthobee and the Al Muz Koor - The Al Muz Koor came with troops against Zoborrek and were defeated - The Wthobees followed them to Bahrein and killed all those who remained there - Sheikh Ahmed ben Mohamed Al Dhaleefa was with them & he remained there as Chief till he died - He had two sons Sulman and Abdolrah who remained as Governors

In the year 1215 Sultan ben Ahmed
the father of bred Saad came &
took possession of the Island with
a large force - The Wotobees fled
to Yutur - Sultan ben Ahmed left
a deputy at Bahrein who remained
there about 6 or 7 months -

The Wotobees went for protection
to Abdul Azeey ben Saood and asked
for help to recover Bahrein from the
oppressed Sultan and entered into
an engagement with Abdul Azeey ben
Saood - They then came and took
Bahrein from the deputy of Sultan
ben Ahmed - This was in the year
1216 - when Ahmed was in possession
for a short time -

Abdul Azeey ben Saood
then sent for Bahman and Aboukhor
at Khulefa to meet him for purpose
of entering into sworn engagements
but imprisoned them when they
went there - Abdul Azeey then put
his own deputy at Bahrein - This state
remained for 9 years -

At this period one Abdul
Bahman ben Roshid al Fajil
appeared and went to Oman to
Med Saad ben Sultan and asked
him to help him - An engagement
was entered into and Abdul Bahman
succeeded in driving out Abdul
Azeey ben Saood's deputy & himself
assumed Government of the Island

(34) (35)

Sulman and Abdulla then
 obtained their release and come
 to Bahrein where they took the rule
 in hand - Godness then sprung
 up between themselves & they raised
 who on two occasions brought forces
 against Bahrein once in 1231 &
 also in 1244 but did not succeed
 in taking possession of the Island
 and was defeated. Thus Bahrein
 remained in the hands of the Mutashees
 until such time as enmity arose
 between Abdulla ben Ahmed and
 Mahomed ben Khuleefa in the year
 1258 - Abdulla ben Ahmed was
 defeated and Mahomed ben Khuleefa
 returned & took possession
 in the year 1259 -

From the time Mahomed
 ben Khuleefa took possession of
 Bahrein to date his proceedings
 are well known to every body -

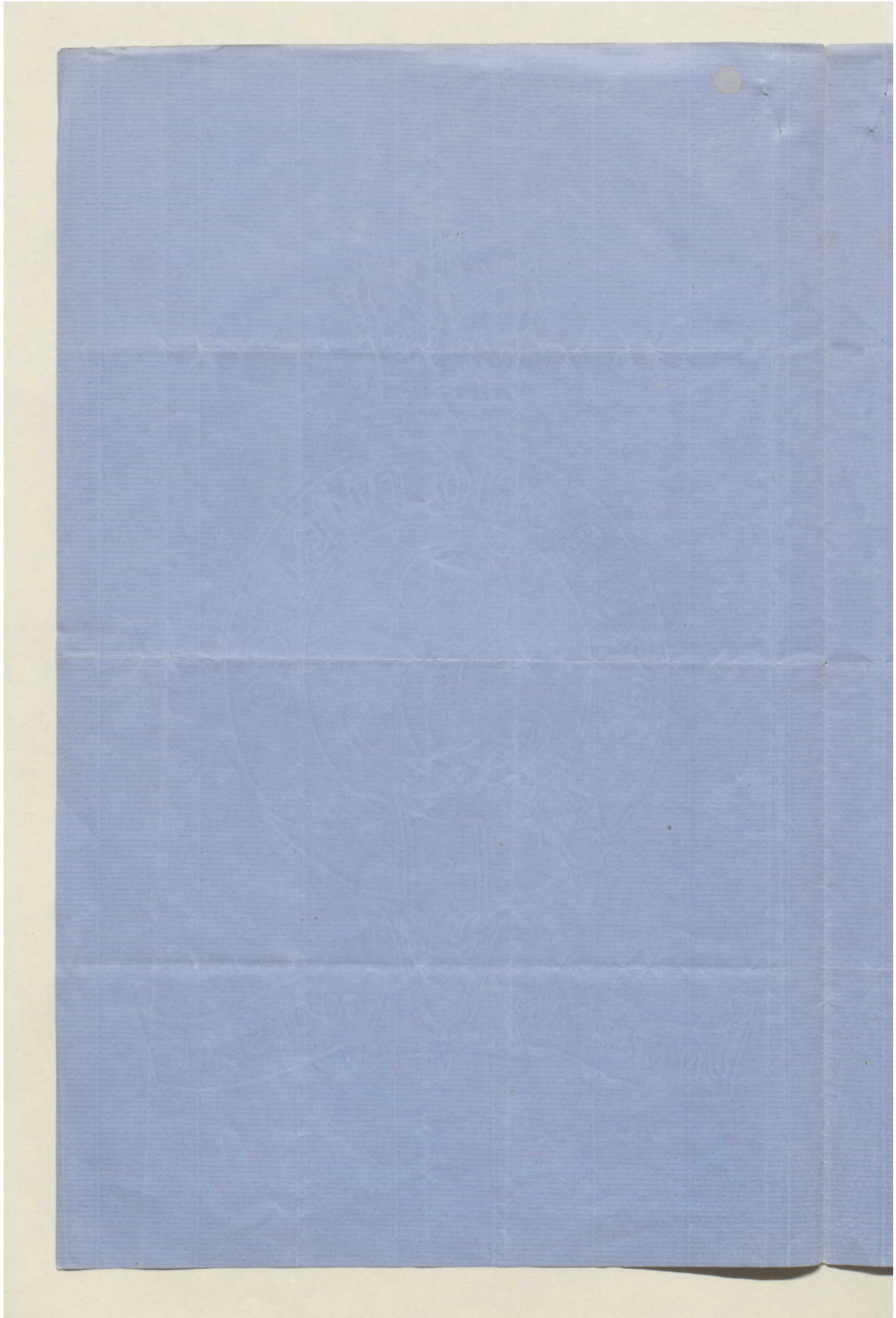
But as regards Zutter
 It was not in possession of any
 known Chief or Ruler - Some Arabs
 resided there - and some their live
 hood from the Sea and the land
 Every Chief had authority over his
 own tribe with one Zeyab appeared
 from Oman who was powerful and
 he made an engagement with those
 residing at Zutter for a yearly allowance
 who fearing oppression both by land &
 sea consented to pay this tribute - This
 they continued to pay but whenever they
 had the power of resisting payment they

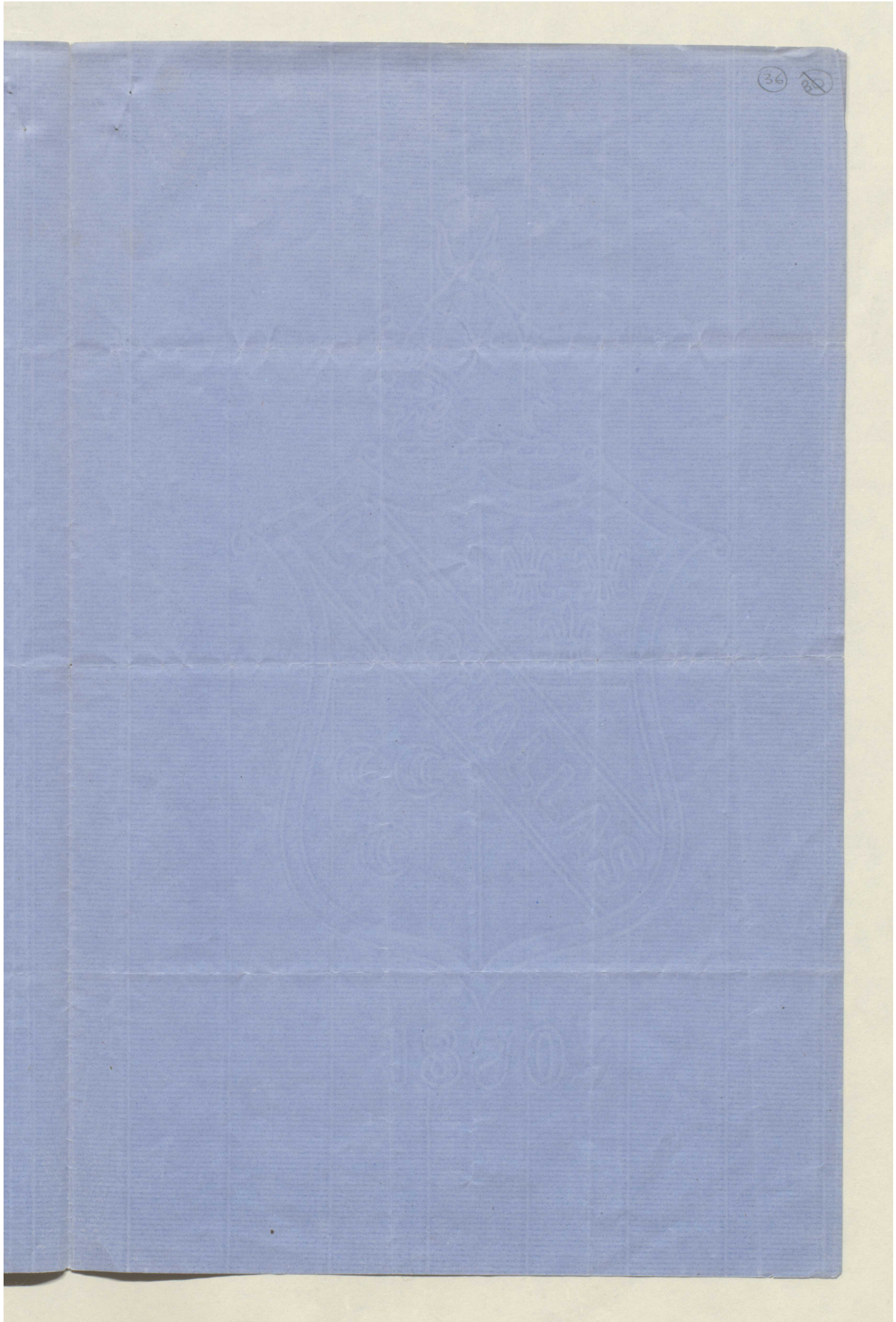
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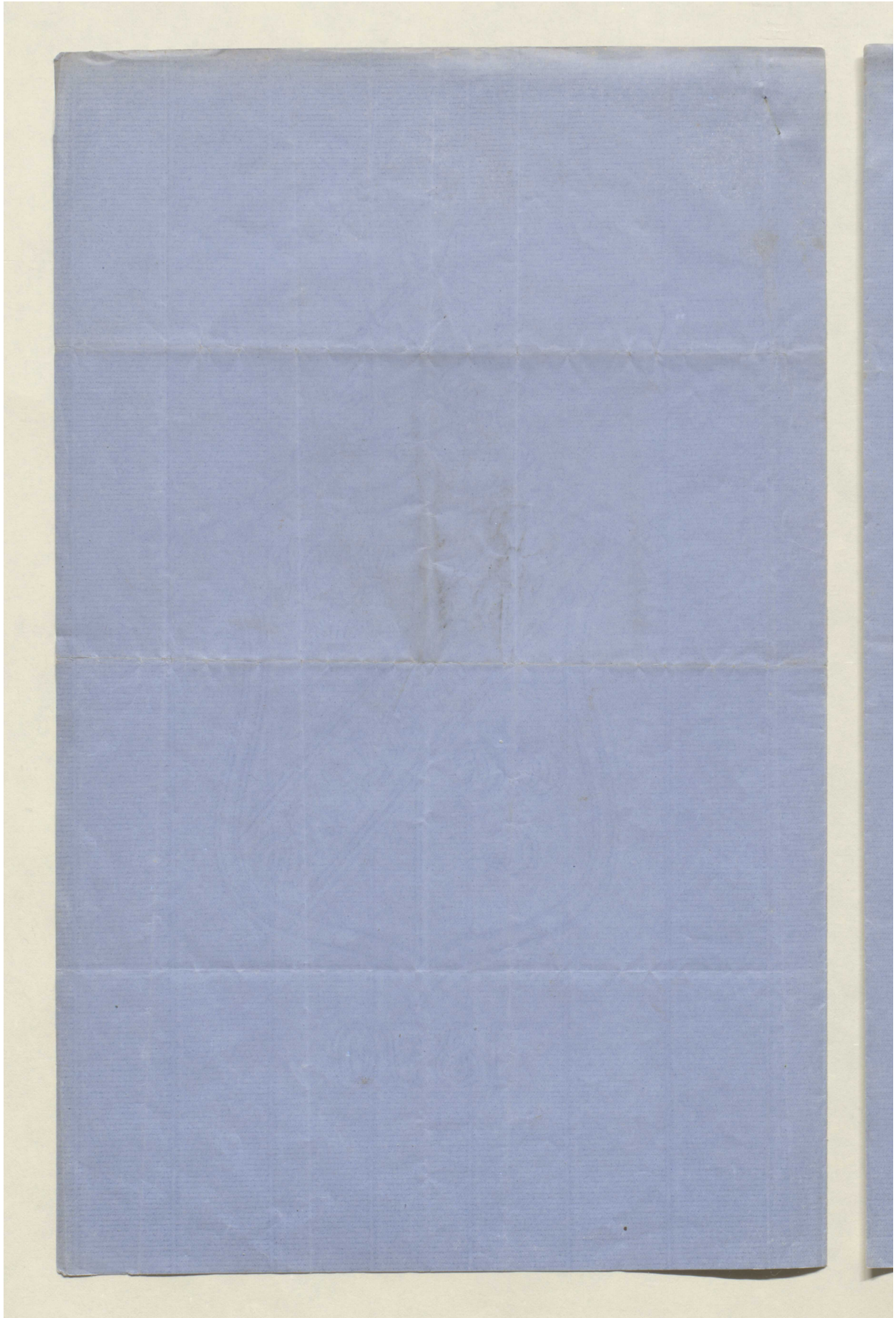
35

بسم

الذي انتهى اليها علم البحرين انها كانت في يوم الصفر في ابي يوم الياوم الناس
فجوز عليها ملك بحان العربي واخذها عنونا وذبح في فيها وذلك في ١٤٠٠
فترجعها لنا ولرب فتحه مسكده وقتل في فيها فبقيت في ابي يوم الياوم
ملوك الزين اخوهم كريم خان وكان ولائهم المذكور وكانت العتوب
سكانه احد بلدان قطر في الزين وفي ١٤٠٧ وقعت المشاجرة بين
والامدكو وجوز عليهم الى الزين وقت الحضر على المذكور وتبعهم العتوب
الى البحرين فاجرو منها المذكور عنوى وكان في ذلك الزمان احمد بن محمد الخليف
فتم في ملكه فيها الى ان مات وتخلت في يده ولدا سما وعبد
حكوا الى ١٥٠٠ فمجز عليهم سلطان بن احمد والاسيد عبد عليهم
على الملك وانهم الى قطر ووضع فيها اعمال في قبله واقام فيها اربعة
سبعين مقاس سما وسبعين شهر فالجوال العتوب الى عبد العزيز في
المدد والاعانة على اخذ البحرين في سلطان المذكور بشرط اشتراطها عليهم فان
الى البحرين واخذوا حاضرا على سلطان المذكور واخروهم منها وذلك في ١٤٠٤
فاقاموا على ذلك مره فامر عبد العزيز بن احمد الى عمان وعبد
ليباليه وحبره عنه ووضع فيها على في قبله فيها وتدل البلد بنقه
واقام ملك فيها ١٥٠٠ وفي ذلك خوي عبد كومان بن راشد
الفاضل ومضا الى عمان واستجد بالاسيد حيدر سلطان وعلم المدد
والاعانة فامته على شرط اشتراطها عليه فاني واخوي على جمال بن حود
منها وتولى الملك بنقه وان سما وعبد الله فدا طلقا في حبس ووصلا
الى البحرين وتولياها وفي اثناء ذلك جرى بينهم وبين اسيد حيدر سلطان
معاونه فمجز عليهم من بين احداه في ١٤٠٤ وكثاينه في ١٤٠٤
ولم يضر بها وصرح كفلت عليه فمكثت البلد في ابي العتوب الى حوت
المنانر عبد بن عبد كمان بن حود بن ابي حنيه بن محمد بن خليف في ٥٨٠
وصح كفلت الى عبد كمان بن حود واخوي عبد خليف منها وتولى الملك بنقه
ولب مدته ثمانية اشهر الى محمد بن خليف في قطر واخوي عبد كمان بن حود واواده
منها وتولاهم في توليت له لها الاحكام هذا التاييخ وما وقع بينه
وبين اخوته وبني عمه في المشاجرة واختلاف فانهم مطعون به







الذي استمر اليه علم كبريت انها كانت في ايام الصفوية في ابدى البحر الى ايام النادر بن علي
 ملك عمان العربي واخذها عنوه وبيع من فيها وراكث في جبل بلبل واسترحمها النادر بن
 فتحه سنة ١١٧٢ ومثل من فيها فيقعية في ابدى البحر الى ايام بؤرك الزيد افرهم كرم خان وكانت ولائ
 البحر في ذلك الزمن ال المذكور وكانت العتوب ساكنين له بلدان قطر وهي الزبار وفي البلد
 وقعة المشاجرة بين العتوب وبين ال المذكور وجرهم وعليهم الى الزبار فوعدة للفرعيد على ال مذبور
 فتبعوهم العتوب الى البحرين واخرجوهم منها عنوه فكان فيهم الشيخ احمد بن محمد الخليفة فقتل ملكها
 اثنان مات تخلف من بعده ولده سلمان وعبد الله وعصوها الى جبل بلبل فجز عليهم سلطان
 بن احمد ووالد السيد عبيد وعليهم على الملك وانهم حوالى قطر ووضع فيها عمال قبله فاقاموا فيها
 ملكة قليلة مقدار سنة او سبعة اشهر فلحق العتوب الى عبيد الغزي بن سعود و
 المدد والاعانة على اخذ البحرين من السلطان المذكور بشروط اشترطها عليهم فانوا الى
 البحر وواخذوها من عمال السلطان المذكور وراكث في جبل بلبل فاقاموا على ذلك
 ملكه فأرسل عبيد الغزي بن سعود الى سلمان وعبد الله ليأبوعوه وحسبهم عنده ووضع
 في البحرين عمال من طرفه فتولى الملك تسع سنين وبعده ذلك خرج عبيد الرحمن بن سلطان
 ومضى الى عمان واستخفى بالسيد عبيد بن سلطان وسئل المدد والاعانة على شروط اشتر
 طها عليه فامه واتي عبيد الرحمن المذكور واخرج عمال ابن سعود منها وتولى الملك نفسه وان
 سلطان وعبد الله قد اطلقا من الحبس ووصلوا البحرين وكما فيها وقد جرابينهم وبين كسيرة
 مقامه فجز على البحر من مرتين مرة في ابدى بلبل وكثانية في عجمية ولم يدركها
 وبعيد الغلب عليه فمكة البلاد في ابدى العتوب الى ان حوزة المنارة بين عبيد
 بن احمد وجز بن خليفة وراكث في بلبل وفتح الغلب الى عبيد الله بن احمد
 وجز بن خليفة خرج من البحرين وبعده ذلك رجع جز بن خليفة واخذها في ابدى
 فمن تولاهما الى الان الذي خرج منها لم يخف حالهم الجاري واما احوال قصر
 فمما كانت تحت يد ملك معروف ولا سلطان موصوف بل كانت بر وكانت
 اناس من العرب سكنوها اهل مساعي يربو بحر وكل صاحب قبيلة شيخ على جبا عنة
 الا ان ظهر ملك من ملوك عمان يسماذياب واظهر عليهم القوة والغلبة وانفقوا معه
 على ان يسلموا له في كل سنة شي من الخراج وراكث جزرا على انفسهم من الطوائف
 البر والبحر واقاموا مع على هذا الحال مدة يسلمون له فلما روي انفسهم القوة عليه طردوا
 وهكذا لما كانوا ال المذكور حكام في البحرين ولهم القوة عليهم من طرف البحر واخذوا عليهم
 الخراج وتسلمهم ذلك جزرا كما ذكرناه فلما كانت لهم القوة اشتغوا عليهم
 وها ريوهم ولم يسلموا لهم شي وهكذا كانت سيرتهم مع اهل البحرين وغيرهم
 رؤ في انفسهم القوة امتنعوا ومنه رد الغلب لحو الخراج جزرا على انفسهم مع كل
 يكون وعلى هذا المصوب لم يخف عليهم متولي معلوم هذا ما صح وصوله اليه
 اعلم

'Memorandum - from Ebrahim ben Rujeb: What I know about Bahrein' [37v] (10/12)



'Memorandum - from Ebrahim ben Rujeb: What I know about Bahrein' [38r] (11/12)

