

“The Eastern Coast of the Gulf and its Economic Role During the Nineteenth Century”

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Assistant Professor of Modern History – College Of Sharia and Islamic Studies –
Department Of History and Civilization – Umm Al-Qura University

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Abstract

The study aimed to shed light on the ports of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf in general. And its economic role during the nineteenth century AD in particular, and the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf was discussed. And its most important coastal beaches, and mentioned its most important islands and their importance. After that, light was shed on these ports and some of them were talked about, such as the port of Linja, as it is one of the most prosperous Gulf ports located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. It has become an important political and commercial center in the Arabian Gulf. The arrival of European colonists to the region after the new geographical discoveries of trade routes increased its strategic and commercial importance in the region. Finally, the study focused on the economic role of the ports of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf during the nineteenth century.

The researcher followed the descriptive historical research method, and the most important results are: that most of the ports on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf have been Arab lands since ancient times. It was occupied by foreign powers at the time, with the support of the Persian state in that occupation, and that Persia alone could not do this. The researcher reached other results and made some recommendations.

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Introduction:

Although the history of the coasts of the Arabian Gulf, whether eastern or western, has included many studies that many researchers contributed to, they did not address the history of each region of the eastern coast in detail. Rather, these studies focused on the history of the West Coast regions because of its importance in terms of the presence of pearls, as well as the emergence of oil in it. This is in addition to the West's increased interest in the western coast, and this is due to the fact that the eastern coastal region of the Arabian Gulf is of great importance, as it is a region that has witnessed a lot of competition and conflict between local powers on the one hand and internationally on the other. This is in addition to the role of the Arabs in this region. The majority of the population of Linja were Arabs, and for this reason we find that they were able to reach power for more than 100 years.

The Gulf is of great importance, as this vital waterway was part of the Arab and Islamic world of great importance.

This importance is represented by several major species. Among the most important of these are the political and economic aspects, in addition to the important site that is considered a link between East and West. It also controls the trade routes passing from India to the Middle East and even to Europe and vice versa. Through this location, the Gulf has gained great importance, which has made it the focus of attention for aspirants since early times.

In addition to this, the location enabled Arab merchants in this region to control trade in general, and control Indian Ocean trade in particular. Accordingly, the regions of the Arabian Gulf enjoyed great wealth, and thus this region flourished urbanly and agriculturally, and the fishing movement in it became active. Its population became richer and took control of global markets, especially those related to the pearl trade, specifically the Bahrain region, which was famous for the finest pearls in the Gulf. This in turn led to the development of trade routes, which made it easier for commercial caravans to pass to export areas¹.

The goods that the East and West need can only move through the Arabian Gulf, and this adds importance to its importance. There are some goods coming through the European continent whose supplier cannot be reached except through this route, such as iron trade, lead trade, wood trade, wool trade, paper trade, and other trades. This is in addition to the fact that the Arabian Gulf represents the only outlet for Iraqi products, such as perfumes, henna, dates, cotton fabrics, and others².

First: An overview of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf

The Arabian Gulf constitutes the easternmost extension of the Arab world, and is centered between the eastern coast of the flat land of the Arabian Peninsula and the western coast of the Iranian plateau. The Arabian Gulf region is considered a maritime extension of the Indian Ocean, and the Strait of Hormuz is located at the entrance to the Gulf from the south, linking it with the Gulf of Oman.

Around the coasts of the Gulf, there are many “cregs.” The creeks are bodies of water intertwined with the land, and they are used as natural harbors. The most famous of these creeks are Dubai Creek, Khor Fakkan, Doha Creek, and Salwa Creek³. The Arabian Gulf is located in the southwestern corner of the continent of Asia. As we mentioned, it extends from southern Iraq to the Strait of Hormuz and is bordered to the east by the Iranian plateau and to the west by the

¹ Portuguese influence in the Gulf, Nawal Al-Serafi, p. 51.

² Portuguese influence in the Gulf, Nawal Al-Serafi, p. 52.

³ Al-Qutb and Al-Rumaihi, 1978 AD, p. 708.

eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Thus, the Arabian Gulf is an integral part of the geography of the Arabian Peninsula⁴.

The Arabian Gulf is connected to the Gulf of Oman through the Strait of Hormuz, which connects it to the Indian Ocean. The Arabian Gulf expands between 200 km to 350 km and narrows in width to 60 km at the Strait of Hormuz, and its length is approximately 1,000 km⁵. Westerners, "the ancient travelers and the forces of Alexander the Great," mentioned the Arabian Gulf under the name of the Persian Gulf, despite the fact that its contemporary entity is Arab in its appearances and characteristics, as all the countries that overlook its western coast are Arab, and although Persia (Iran) overlooks its western coast, This means sharing the name, but the cultural, historical and economic influences that have prevailed in this Gulf over many long decades are Arab influences⁶.

The Arabian Gulf has gained great geographical and economic importance, as it is considered an important military and commercial corridor, and we find that its importance has increased significantly after the Arabian Gulf became the main energy corridor, the need for which is known to be rapidly increasing globally⁷.

Currently, there are Arab countries and emirates on the coast of the Gulf. The Republic of Iraq is located at the head of the Gulf from the north, Kuwait is located at the northwestern corner of the Gulf's head, Bahrain is located in the middle of the navigation route through the Arabian Gulf, and Qatar is located, which is a small peninsula intertwined with the Gulf. The Arabian Gulf on its western coast. The United Arab Emirates is located in the southern part of the Arabian Gulf. The Sultanate of Oman is located at the eastern end of the Gulf and overlooks its entrance at the Strait of Hormuz. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is located along the western coast of the Arabian Gulf, starting from the borders of the State of Kuwait to the borders of the State of Qatar⁸.

As for the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. This coast is based on the state of Iran. Geological studies have proven that the Arabian Gulf was, at the time of the “Miocene” geological era, a narrow water rift extending on the eastern side with extensions of the western coast of the Iranian plateau and up to the west along the eastern coast of the peninsula. The Arabian Peninsula, which was lower than the other coast, and on the supply of the slopes of these areas there are huge numbers of fresh springs and salty lakes. As a result of the enormous pressure from the

⁴ Munir Youssef Taha, *The Emirates and the Arabian Gulf in Antiquity*, Emirates 2003, p. 27.

⁵ Haya Ali Jassim, *The Arabian Gulf in Prehistoric Times*, Cairo, 1997, p. 37.

⁶ Dr. Mohsen Najm al-Din, *History of the Arabian Peninsula from the most ancient times until the middle of the second millennium BC*, Cairo, p. 21.

⁷ Abdul Mahdi Al-Shraida, *The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, Its Mechanisms, Its Declared Objectives, and its Relations with Regional and International Organizations*, Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, Arab Gulf Issues, 1995.

⁸ Suleiman Saadoun Al-Badr, *the Arabian Gulf region during the third and fourth millennium BC. AD*, Kuwait, 1974 AD, p. (21/32).

northeastern regions, many of those low-lying parts turned into what we know at the present time under the name of the Arabian Gulf, and at this stage Geologically, the Mediterranean basin was separated from the Red Sea, in addition to the fact that the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were flowing during this geological stage into the Arabian Sea⁹.

Second: An overview of the ports of the eastern coast

As for the ports located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, they were governed by well-known Arab families, the first of which was Siraf, one of the oldest and most prosperous commercial centers in the Arabian Gulf. It relied on supplies other than the sea, and in general, Siraf rivaled Basra in its economic prosperity. Geographers described the city of Siraf as a city built of teak wood imported from India and other wood brought from East Africa.

Siraf gained a great position due to the weakness of Basra as a deep port, due to the encroachment of river silt on the coast, in addition to the effects of devastation and destruction that had befallen it due to the Mongol invasions. Siraf remained an important trading station in the Arabian Gulf without a competitor from the tenth century AD until the second century. In the tenth century AD, the port was also distinguished by being a factor that attracted merchants. This was due to the presence of warehouses and storage areas, in addition to the profits that merchants obtained from monetary and commercial exchange operations. The volume of excise duties on commercial goods in the world amounted to approximately a quarter of a million dinars, and Siraf amounted to an amount As a result of commercial activity, the houses of its people were built like ports in Egypt and from teak wood imported from India, as we mentioned. The Sirafs did not limit themselves to trade, but rather produced perfumes and perfumes from camphor, aloes, and sandalwood. The Sirafs collapsed due to an earthquake that befell it, which led to its ruin in 367 AH, 978 AD, and caused the Emir of Qabas to seize it and divert trade to his country.

As for the port of Qais, which replaced the port of Siran and occupied the importance that was occupied by Siraf, Qais played a major role as a major center for the assembly and distribution of goods in the Arabian Gulf from the late eleventh century AD until the beginning of the fourteenth century AD. Qais was ruled by an Arab family known for its maritime activity. Its control extended over the region between the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. Being an island, Qais enjoyed the advantage of being easy to defend. As well as being far from the political turmoil sweeping Persia.

Then the city of Hormuz, which was considered one of the most important ports in this region, was at the beginning of its life. It is a city that connects the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, and its width is about forty miles, from which the name Strait of Hormuz came. The Italian traveler Marco Boll described it in the year 1271.

⁹ Munir Yusuf Taha, *The Emirates and the Arabian Gulf in Ancient Times*, 2003 AD, p. 29.

Hormuz is located on an island at the entrance to the Arabian Gulf and is a port frequented by merchants from all over India, bringing with them spices, medicines, precious stones, pearls, gold foil and ivory.

Hormuz also included customs duties on its ports, and the state's income from these duties alone was estimated at sixty thousand riyals. As described by European travelers, it became the Arabian Peninsula on the one hand and Persia on the other hand, and in the days of the arrival of foreign merchants it appeared with a prouder and more beautiful appearance than any other city. In the East, people from all over the world came to exchange peace and conclude commercial deals in an atmosphere of politeness and care, something the likes of which is rarely found in any other commercial place. The streets were covered with mats and in some places with carpets, and the gilded pots and Chinese porcelain were filled with flowering plants or scented flowers. Decorate their homes.

The population of Hormuz reached about forty thousand people, and Hormuz became an example of wealth, to the point that it was called the “Pearl of the East,” as the English poet called it¹⁰. One of the largest emirates on the eastern Gulf coast is the Qawasim Emirate. The Qawasim are a tribe that established a large emirate on the eastern coast in Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah, and Bandar Lenge. The beginning of the Qawasim leadership was in the second half of the twelfth century AH, following the dissolution of the Ya'aribah state.

Its beginning was in what is called today Ras Al Khaimah and Sharjah, and then it began to spread until it included parts of the eastern Arabian Gulf on its northern and southern coasts, in addition to the islands. In the seventeenth century AD, the Qawasim were able to gather the largest naval force in the region, and then they clashed. With Britain, which prompted the British to send a naval expedition to attack the Qawasim. The Qawasim played a pioneering role in Arab history, and one of their ancestors was “Qasim al-Kabir al-Husayni al-Samrani”¹¹.

There was also on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf the Emirate of Al-Maraziq, who were Arabs from the desert of the Arabian Peninsula in the Najd region¹². They were a branch of the Suleiman family and belonged to the Ajman lineage of “Nashwan bin Marzouq bin Ali bin Hisham, Batn Min Yam”¹³ and their lineage goes back to Hamdan¹⁴.

¹⁰ Dr. Fouad Tariq Kazem, lecture entitled: “Ports of the Eastern Coast of the Arabian Gulf,” University of Babylon, College of Education for Human Sciences, Department of History, 2011 AD.

¹¹ Khaled Al-Saadoun, A Brief Political History of the Arabian Gulf from its Earliest Civilizations until 1971 AD, Jawadul Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, 1st edition, 2012 AD.

¹² Abd al-Razzaq Muhammad Sidqi, Horseback Riding in the History of the Arabs of Persia, 1st edition, Al-Maarif Press, 1993 AD.

¹³ Muhammad bin Dakhil Al-Usaimi, Arab Fares, 1st edition, Dammam, Saudi Arabia, Al-Shati Hadith Publications, 1418 AH.

¹⁴ Kamila Al Qasimi, History of Linga, Dubai Library for Distribution, Emirates, 3rd edition, 1993 AD.

As for the Emirate of Al Ali, which was also present on the eastern coast, it is a family that ruled the Shibkuh region on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. They are the Arabs of the desert of the Arabian Peninsula, and originally they were residents of Najd in the Arabian Peninsula, and they spread from Najd throughout the various parts of the Arabian Peninsula. The lineage of this tribe goes back to the Tay tribe, and there are many tribes descended from this ancient tribe in lineage. Among them, but not limited to, are (Al-Mu'alla), who are the sheikhs and rulers of the Emirate of Umm Al-Quwain, whose lineage goes back to the Banu Rabi'ah, the Al-Ta'is. In a recent study entitled “Al-Ali from Tay, who trampled the pearl of the Arab tribes,” which is a study prepared by Butti bin Ubaid bin Humaid, The family of Ali, the descendants of Ali, the Banu Ali, and the Banu Bu Ali, which is one of the families of the finest who trace their lineage back to Namara, Lakhm, Fajdila, and Taa, are all of one origin and one tribe, until the conditions of the environment and the scattered areas in which they settled, over a long period of time, changed. The clans into tribes are what influenced the distortion of the pronunciation and the talk here about the clans and tribes whose lineage goes back to Tay. Also, there is nothing known there as the (Al-Alili) tribe, but a person from the Ali family is called, when he is referred to, and this is said (Al-Alili), i.e. From (Al Ali), and it is worth noting that this family has nothing to do with the Al Ali tribe J in Iraq, which belongs to the Bani Malik tribe, whose origin is descended from the Al-Azd tribe¹⁵.

As for the Emirate of the Nasuri family, they are Arabs from the tribe of Jabour and belong to the Bani Khalid tribe. They lived in Al-Ahsa and were headed by Sheikh Khaled bin Muhanna Al-Jabri when they migrated to mainland Persia. Then they settled in the village of Laklanda¹⁶. In the year 1297 AH / 1911 AD, the Emirate of An-Nasur was subjected to a Persian attack under the leadership of Habibullah Qawam, the ruler of the Persian province, in which Sheikh Mathkour was wounded, but he did not leave the battle, so the resolve of his soldiers increased and they defeated the Persians in the battle.

Then the Dashtiya notables (neighbors of the Nasuri Emirate) interceded, and the ruler of Persia himself was with them. They demanded that Nasuri stop the fighting and declare a truce instead of war and bloodshed, and here Nasuri fell into the trap and believed them. Then Al-Nasuri met with them in the tent of Khan Al-Dashtiya, and instead of dialogue, the Iranians arrested him, while he was under the protection and hospitality of the Dashtiya, then they transferred him to the city of Shiraz, and upon his arrival, they set up a gallows for him, executed him while he was bleeding, and left his body to hang for three days in the middle of the city¹⁷.

As for the emirate of Al Haram, they go back to the Razia clan in the Arabian Peninsula, and the reason for calling them Al Haram is because they were residents of the Holy Mosque in Mecca,

¹⁵ <https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D9%84D8%> .

¹⁶ <https://www.neelwafurat.com/itempage.aspx?id=lbb221158>.

¹⁷ Hamid Al-Kanani, article “So that we do not forget the fingerprints of men” by Prince Mathkur bin Jubara Al-Nasuri Al-Khalidi, published on the Caron Cultural website.

and their migration was to the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. This is because of a dispute that occurred between them and the Thaqif tribe, and they took the village of “Halat Naband” as their headquarters. They were accompanied in the migration by Banu Tamim and Banu Malik, and they settled in the village of Jah Mubarak, and Banu Malik settled in the village of Al-Jazzah. Their migration took place in the year 1061 AH.

Then the Emirate of Al-Hammadi: that is, “Bani Hammad, one of the Arab tribes that moved to the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf,” Shibkuh, which means (slope of the mountain), which is a coastal plain along the shore of the Arabian Gulf. They were previously called “Al-Hamidi,” and this is in reference to their eldest, “Hamad bin Hamid” and they are a clan of the Hamidin in the Arabian Peninsula and belong to “Jzam”¹⁸.

They moved to Khor Al Udayd, south of Qatar, in the year 1543, and some of them, “Al Udayd,” lived next to the “Abadla,” who had inhabited the region in 1524 AD. Through “Ras Abu Aboud,” they moved to the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf following a dispute with the Abadla, and they lived on the eastern coast of the Gulf. The Arabs in “Al-Abidiyat” and they were accompanied by a large group of various tribes headed by Hatem bin Hammoud. This group was called the Bedouins. Then they moved to the villages of “Al-Jazza” and “Al-Majahil,” and the Bedouins lived in the village of “Nakhilwa”¹⁹.

And the Emirate of Bani Bishr. They belong to the (Al Murra) tribe. They moved from the Arabian Peninsula, accompanied by Al Ali, to the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. They landed in a place called “Aljezah,” and from there they moved to the village of (Tahunah). There was also the Emirate of Al-Dawasir, and they moved from the Arabian Peninsula to the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. They were headed by Mubarak bin Muhammad Al-Dosari from Wadi Al-Dawasir, and they settled in the village of Nakhilwa. They joined the Bani Hammad tribe during the rule of Sheikh Allaq Al-Hammadi.

And finally, the Emirate of the Kindah family: “Al-Kindi” and the Kindah are a large Arab tribe that migrated from the Arabian Peninsula to the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, and the name of Kindah is Thawr bin Ufayr bin Adi bin Al-Harith bin Yashjab bin Ya’rab bin Qahtan, and he was called Kindah because he disobeyed his father, i.e. disbelieved in his grace, and Kindah. This is the nephew of Judham and Lakhm, and his country is in Yemen, and they had a kingdom in the Hijaz and Yemen, and among them was the great companion “Imru’ al-Qais bin Abbas al-Kindi,” may God be pleased with him²⁰.

¹⁸ http://www.albasrah.net/ar_articles_2015/1015/sahel_sharqi_281015.htm.

¹⁹ The previous reference

²⁰ http://www.albasrah.net/ar_articles_2015/1.

Third: An overview of the port of Lingeh

The port of Lingeh is considered one of the most prosperous ports located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. Since the establishment of the Safavid government and the subsequent arrival of the European colonizers to the east, and of course to the Arabian Gulf, the port of Lingeh has become a hub for the Arabian Gulf region, as the Portuguese colonizer was the first European colonizer to He acquired many colonies in the Arabian Gulf region, especially after discovering new trade routes for this.

This region became the focus of competition for the colonists to control it in order to obtain political, economic and military control. Each colonizer tried to seize this region or establish an agency in it on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf close to the islands of the Arabian Gulf²¹. The port of Lengeh was the port responsible for transporting goods. This was due to the presence of a large number of sailors and major merchants, as well as the presence of transport companies in this port, and because of the richness of the region in fish and pearls, it attracted Arab tribes to settle on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf²².

The Linge area is located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf in the far northwest of the Emirate of Sharjah, approximately 141 km away from it and 154 km west of Bandar Abbas²³. The coast of Lingeh was the same as the coast of Saif Amara, which was mentioned by Persian and Arab geographers in the Middle Ages²⁴, and this is in reference to an Arab tribe that was called Al Amara²⁵. The length of Lingeh reached 64 km from west to east and its width was 40 km, and it was bordered to the east by mountains (Tasula, Burgarjo, and Khab). , Zir, Desk, Singul, and others from the Arabian Gulf to the west). Linga was also linked to the island of Sari, which was administratively affiliated with it²⁶. As for the location of Lengeh in terms of longitude and latitude, it is located at a longitude of 54 degrees Celsius to the east and a latitude of 27 degrees Celsius to the north²⁷.

²¹ The rule of the Qawasim in Lingeh until 1898 AD, Zainab Abd al-Kadhim Mohsen al-Marmadhi, 1441 AH / 2019, p. 1.

²² The rule of the Qawasim in Linja until 1898 CE, Zainab Abd al-Kadhim Muhsin al-Marmadhi, 1441 AH / 2019, p. 1 / 2.

²³ Mustafa Aqil, Iran's Policy in the Arabian Gulf during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah al-Qajari 1141-1184, Nass Printing Company, Cairo, 7448, p. 131.

²⁴ J. G. Lorimer, Gulf Guide, Geographical Section, Part 4, translated by the Office of the Ruler of Qatar, Dr. T, p. 1352.

²⁵ Al Amara: They are from the Zad, the sons of Al-Julandi, who controlled a large area of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf before peace, as they secured the shipping routes and imposed taxes on his ships. See: Mahmoud Shaker, Encyclopedia of the History of the Arabian Gulf, Part 1, Osama Publishing House, Amman, 7443, p. 44.

²⁶ Lorimer, Gulf Directory, Geographical Section, Part 4, p. 1352.

²⁷ Mitra Imami, Tarahi Group Meskouni Shayalat Bandar Lenkeh (Bayan Namah Karshnasi Arshad) Mantashir Nashdeh Ast (Daneshkah Hunar Hai Ziba), Danshkah Tehran, 1341, p. 3.

Among the features that contributed to the importance of the port of Lingeh:

1. Lingeh is distinguished by the depth of its port, which made it a docking station for ships near it.
2. Its location is close to the islands in the Arabian Gulf: Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa²⁸.
3. The presence of mountains, which causes the reduction of sediments, and accordingly, the waters of Lingeh become fresh, and this is what distinguishes it from the rest of the ports, in addition to the presence of the Strait (Khoran)²⁹, which has become of great importance to the port of Lingeh, as tidal phenomena occur in it, and here It has two benefits: reducing sediment, filtering the water, and taking the salt for trade³⁰.
4. Lingeh's location on the northern coast has given it great importance, due to the absence of a port on the southern coast of the Arabian Gulf that can accommodate large ships³¹.

Fourth: The economic role of the port of Jannah

One of the most important things that distinguishes Lingeh from an economic standpoint is that it is a place for collecting pearls and exporting them, in addition to being a center for distributing foreign goods to the neighboring provinces of Fars and the ports of the Omani coast, which made Lingeh a prosperous port for ships to visit³². At the beginning of 1833 AD, Lingeh became a center for pearl export on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. Thus, Lingeh developed from a small village whose residents relied on the export of firewood and coal to the main source of pearls on the eastern coast³³.

Thus, we find that the eastern coast was for centuries a region of great commercial importance because of its location on trade routes in addition to its economic importance. Therefore, we find that many peoples settled there for political or economic motives³⁴. Therefore, Lingeh was

²⁸ Kamila Abdullah Ali Al-Qasimi, History of Linja, Part 1, Dasmal Press, Dubai, 1993 AD, p. 10.

²⁹ Khoran: It is a strait located in the south of Persia in Hormuzkan. It is much smaller than the Strait of Hormuz and separates Qeshm Island from Persian lands. It is now called the Clarence Strait. The strait contains mangrove forests, which are most widespread on the eastern coast and are known locally as the hot forests. See: Sazman Geography of Nairohai Armed, Department of Geography, Farhank Geography of Abadhi, Astan Hormozgan - Shahrstan Bandar Nikah, Publications of Sazman Geography of Nairohai Armed, Tehran, 1313, p. 2.

³⁰ Kamran Al-Ray and Dikran, Presentation of the evidence of my experiment with precipitation transmission in Bandar-e-Langah (Do Faslanama Alami, Zohshi Hydrophysis, Dora Dom, Shamara Dom, 1385, p. 5.

³¹ Muhammad Hassan Al-Aidarous, The Arab Islands and the Iranian Occupation, A Model of Arab-Iranian Relations, An Archival Documentary Study, 1282-1871, Part 1, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Hadith, Cairo, 7447, p. 144.

³² Zainab Abdel Kadhim Mohsen Al-Marmadhi, Al-Qawasim rule in Lingeh until 1898 AD, 1441 AH / 2019 AD, p. 66.

³³ Luciana T. Ricart and Charles L.O. Buder, The Gulf Islands Dispute: A Journey through international Law History and politics, BRILL, 2018, P38.

³⁴ Mustafa Aqeel, p. 131.

considered one of the most important major ports on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, economically and politically³⁵.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the traveler William Palgrave³⁶ Gifford visited Linge and described it as a small, courtly city with a population of 4,000/5,000 people. He completed his description of it by saying that the narrow markets occupied half of its area and that it was distinguished by the presence of cafes and many other establishments. He described the area from an urban standpoint, saying that the construction of its houses is solid, while others are built of stone and others are built of tile. The houses are also painted white and some inscriptions were found on them. In addition, the sculptures are not devoid of Persian taste, and this is what he saw clearly in the doors. Houses, windows, and balconies. He also described the green gardens located next to and directly behind the lange as gardens for display and not for production³⁷.

He also described its soil as sandy and infertile, with salts, and this is one of the reasons that made Linge water scarce. He also attributed the reason for Linge's lack of springs and springs to the fact that it was sandy soil, which leads to water seeping easily into its interior, in addition to the fact that Linge is far from the mountains of Persia. A half-day's journey inland, but the main source on which it relies for obtaining water is from the reservoirs in which the water resulting from winter torrents collects, which it reaches through torrential streams in the plain coming from the distant mountains on the northern side until it reaches the seashore, where it is stored for use. People come from it all year round.

Belgerbef also described these tanks as being at a depth of approximately (12/20) feet³⁸. In many cases, these tanks are surrounded by some high stone walls and there are domes to protect their contents from drying out. Underwater stones have also been found in them that help raise the water to the domes. The tank is also described as containing a ladder that reaches the bottom of the tank. A door through which one can enter and descend via the stairs to the bottom of the tank. There are also five doors in it, and through these doors those who come to fetch water enter.

³⁵ Safa Muhammad Abd al-Husseinawy, *Strengthening British Control over the Emirates of the Coast of Oman*, (1946/1971), Adnan Library, Baghdad, 2015 AD, p. 53, and Ibrahim Muhammad Bashmi, p. 36.

³⁶ William Gifford Belgrave: A British traveler who came from Britain to the Arabian Peninsula in the year 1862 AD on the orders of the King of France, and he succeeded in his journey without being discovered, and this is a result of he was fluent in the Arabic language, in addition to his outward appearance, which appears to the seer as if he was of Arab origin. Accusing him of espionage as a result of writing complete and comprehensive reports on the Arabian Peninsula, where he talked about the beginnings of the Wahhabi call and the campaign of Ibrahim Pasha bin Muhammad Ali, and other matters. These details, in the eyes of analysts, express that he is a spy. For more, see: Fahd Aldallah Al-Samari, the rare works on The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Peninsula: Selected Examples, King Abdul Aziz Public Library, Riyadh, 1995, p. 92.

³⁷ William Gifford Belgrave, *Central and Eastern Arabia*, translated by Sabri Muhammad Hassan, Volume Two, Supreme Council of Culture, Egypt, 2001, p. 337.

³⁸ William Gifford Belgrave, *Central and Eastern Arabia*, translated by: Sabri Muhammad Hassan, Volume Two, Supreme Council of Culture, Egypt, 2001 AD, pg. 339.

No one is excluded from entering these doors, and there are no fees, which means that it is a public benefit for everyone. Some of these tanks were square and others were rectangular in shape. Rectangular tanks had one door, while square tanks had five doors. Belgrave also described the purity of the tanks' water and explained this by the limestone layer in the tank's lining, which caused the purity of the water³⁹.

The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Pelly Lewis⁴⁰ Col.LT, visited Linjh in 1863 AD and described it as prosperous, and ships belonging to the Indian Shipping Company visit it during their trips between Bombay and Bushire, in addition to the fact that it is a town located between the sea and the barren mountains. In addition to containing a fort, it is surrounded by a series of stone houses intertwined with trees, which are represented by palm trees. Its road is an open road, and although it is protected from the northwest, it is considered a danger to shipping during its travel due to the influence of the southeastern and southwestern winds. But a solid breakwater can provide protection for small craft⁴¹.

He also estimated its population at about 8/10 thousand people, including a percentage of dark-skinned Africans, while the most numerous and wealthy class are Arabs. There are also about 20 Hindus residing in the companies' location in Bombay⁴². The British Political Resident in the Arabian Gulf, Colonel Lewis Pelly, pointed out in 1868 AD that the great economic and commercial importance of the Lingeh region is due to the geographical location of the Lingeh region, which made it a commercial station for ships coming from India to markets along the coasts of the Arabian Gulf, and this importance It is based largely on two points:

First: It does not impose customs duties on exported and imported goods.

Second: It is considered the main center in the distribution of trade with the western coast of the Arabian Gulf. This is an alternative to internal trade with Persia. Billy points out that there are ten boats operating in Lengeh in order to obtain pearls.

³⁹ William Gifford Belgrave, Central and Eastern Arabia, translated by: Sabri Muhammad Hassan, Volume Two, Supreme Council of Culture, Egypt, 2001 AD, pg. 339.

⁴⁰ Lewis Pelly: A British political resident in the Arabian Gulf between the years (1862AD / 1873AD), and an officer in the East India Company, he joined the Bombay Army in 1841AD, then rose to the rank of lieutenant in 1843AD, then transferred to the political corps of the Government of India, and in 1857AD he participated in the war The British-Persian was also considered a major figure in the history of the Arabian Gulf, and this is due to the role that distinguished him as a result of the maritime armistice treaties that he concluded since 1862 AD / 1873 AD. See: Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani Ibrahim, p. 110.

⁴¹ Maharashtra State Archives, Mumbai, Vol.38, Visit to Lingah Qishm and Bandar Abbas by Lt.Col.Lewis pelly Acting political Resident in the Gulf, 1864, p1.

⁴² Maharashtra State Archives, Mumbai, Vol.38, Visit to Lingah Qishm and Bandar Abbas by Lt.Col.Lewis pelly Acting political Resident in the Gulf, 1864, P2.

He also mentioned that there are 150 local boats of all different sizes in Lingeh, which made the Lingeh port the strongest ports on the eastern coast and became a port for transporting goods to the western coast of the Arabian Gulf⁴³.

He also described the region in 1868 AD through his letter that he sent to the Minister in Persia, Sir C. Alison, and described it as a small village located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf and consisting of a small number of huts, and its houses are built of mud. Estimating its population at about 10/13 thousand people, Lanja does not depend on Bushehr or Bandar Abbas, and this is because of its rule by an Arab sheikh. It is also considered strong because of its Persian ruler's connection to the Arab coast⁴⁴.

In 1890 AD, Vaughan visited Lingeh during his trip to Persia, and he described the region as consisting of It is located on a low land, and in the north there is a series of sandy undulations that start from its outskirts, and in which gravel hills are scattered in the form of blocks of stones, and as for its edges, it ends in the sea and thus It consists of marine fossils, and in some places there are layers of rocks, while there is a group of grass and other plants. As for its population, he estimated its number at nearly 8,000 people, most of whom are Arabs. There is also a group of Hindus, as well as a number of corporate agents for India residing in Lingeh.

The population depends on wells or ponds with a high dome to drink water, because the area has little rain, and he described the winds there as east winds, and he described its houses as being built of bricks dried in the sun and the presence of an English post office, and its ruler resides in a fortified castle that was built near the coast He described its markets as small, and Vaughan mentioned that the ships used to anchor on the western side, at a distance of one kilometer, and from here small ships transported goods⁴⁵ and went to Herat, Sistan and Kerman, but without fees, and they were controlled from the north side because they were high⁴⁶.

In December of 1982 AD, the traveler Weeki Edwin visited the city of Lingeh, describing it as extending along the coast and its port resembling a basin, where Arab ships called the dhow and mule were built, similar to the ones Sinbad sailed on in his historical voyages. He also described the wood and said that the wood that is used in building ships is widely spread everywhere and he described the beauty of Linga as he said it was a city surrounded by dark palm trees and there is a crowded market in the city and most of them were Arab sailors, and in the late nineteenth century Patterson Paterson visited Lingeh and described it as large and beautiful in that it is surrounded by trees and there is also a place where ships dock in large numbers called Al-Baghla.

⁴³ Luciana T. Ricart and Charles L.O. Buder, Op.Cit, P.36-37

⁴⁴ British Library, L/P-S/5/262, Uk, Correspondence regarding Lingah affairs, 1868, pp3-5.

⁴⁵ Calcutta printed by superintendent of government printing India, Report A Journey through Persia, IOR/L/PS/20/91, p10.

⁴⁶ Calcutta printed by superintendent of government printing India, Report A Journey through Persia, IOR/L/PS/20/91, p10.

In Lingeh there are ships of various sizes that cruise in the waters of the Arabian Gulf. He described Lingeh as a commercial city and most of its residents work in trade, especially pearl trade, which they obtain from the other side of the Arabian Gulf. He also mentioned in his description of Arab merchants in saying that there are merchants of Japanese nationality who live in Lingeh and they are spread in the Arabian Gulf along the coast of East Africa. Patterson also said that Lingeh, despite its limited natural resources, is distinguished by being a tourist area visited by European tourists and travelers⁴⁷.

Fifth: The political role of Janna Port

Among the features that contributed to the importance of the port of Lenge politically:

- Lingeh is distinguished by the depth of its port, which made it a nearby ship docking station.
- Its location is close to the islands in the Arabian Gulf: Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa⁴⁸.
- The presence of mountains, which causes the reduction of sediments, and accordingly, the waters of Lingah become fresh, and this is what distinguishes it from the rest of the ports, in addition to the presence of the Strait (Khoran)⁴⁹, which has become of great importance to the port of Lingah, as tidal phenomena occur in it, and here it becomes It has two benefits: reducing sediments, filtering water, and taking salt for the purpose of trading in it⁵⁰.
- Lingeh's location on the northern coast has given it great importance, due to the absence of a port on the southern coast of the Arabian Gulf that can accommodate large ships⁵¹.

Among the things that also indicate the great importance of the port of Lingeh is the increased interest of the British in the port of Lingeh, and this is due to the prosperity of trade in it, and with the consent of its Arab ruler, the British established in 1856 AD their agency there under the supervision of the British Resident in Bushire, and the agent's task was limited to supervising the interests of British nationals who They settled in the city, most of whom were Albanians, who enjoyed British protection and played a prominent role in the pearl trade⁵².

⁴⁷ Mustafa Aqeel, p. (131/132).

⁴⁸ Kamila Abdullah Ali Al-Qasimi, History of Linja, Part 1, Dasmal Press, Dubai, 1993 AD, p. 10.

⁴⁹ Khoran: It is a strait located in the south of Persia in Hormuzkan. It is much smaller than the Strait of Hormuz and separates Qeshm Island from Persian lands. It is now called the Clarence Strait. The strait contains mangrove forests, which are most widespread on the eastern coast and are known locally as the hot forests. See: Sazman Geography of Nairohai Armed, Department of Geography, Farhank Geography of Abadhi, Astan Hormozgan - Shahrstan Bandar Nikah, Publications of Sazman Geography of Nairohai Armed, Tehran, 1313, p. 2.

⁵⁰ Kamran Al-Ray and Dikran, Presentation of the evidence of my experiment with precipitation transmission in Bandar-e-Langah (Do Faslanama Alami, Zohshi Hydrophysic, Dora Dom, Shamara Dom, 1385, p. 5.

⁵¹ Muhammad Hassan Al-Aidarous, The Arab Islands and the Iranian Occupation, A Model of Arab-Iranian Relations, An Archival Documentary Study, 1282-1871, Part 1, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Hadith, Cairo, 7447, p. 144.

⁵² D: Al-Majd, Kamal, Ahmed, (The United Arab Emirates, a comprehensive survey study), Egyptian Printing and Publishing Company: Cairo, 1978 AD.

Conclusion:

In this study, we talked about the Arabian Gulf in terms of its location and what it consists of in terms of division, as we mentioned that it is divided into two parts:

- ❖ **Section One:** East Coast.
- ❖ **Section Two:** West Coast.

This is in addition to talking about the aforementioned sections, especially the eastern coast, its location, components and ports.

We also allocated a mention about the ports of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, the port of Lingah, and we mentioned its location, its components, and its importance, whether economic or political.

Recommendations:

In this study, we recommend the following:

- Conducting more studies concerned with Arab affairs.
- Increasing education in Arab history.
- The necessity of knowing the importance of our Arab geographical locations and their influence in all aspects.

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