

Excerpt from the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Sultanate of Muscat

Preamble:

The long established and increasing trade of the United States in the Indian Ocean, and particularly with Muscat, Zanzibar, and the Persian Gulf has lately attracted public attention both in India and England, from the fact American cottons are silently making their way not only into all parts of Central Africa but also into India itself. The following treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Muscat was negotiated by Mr. Edward Roberts of Portsmouth, N.H. in the year 1833.

...Article 1. There shall be perpetual Peace between the United States of America and Seyed Syeed bin Sultan and his dependencies. The Citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the Ports of His Majesty Seyed Syeed bin Sultan, with their Cargoes of whatever kind the said cargoes may consist, & they shall have the liberty to sell the same, to any of the subjects of the Sultan, or others who may wish to buy the same, or to barter the same for any produce or manufacture of the Kingdom, or other articles that may be found there—no price shall be fixed by the Sultan or his Officers on the articles to be sold by the Merchants of the United States, or the merchandise they may wish to purchase—but the trade shall be free on both sides, to sell, or buy, or exchange on the terms, & for the prices the owners may think.

Context documents



Figure 1 Map of the Arabian Peninsula 1831 Library of Congress

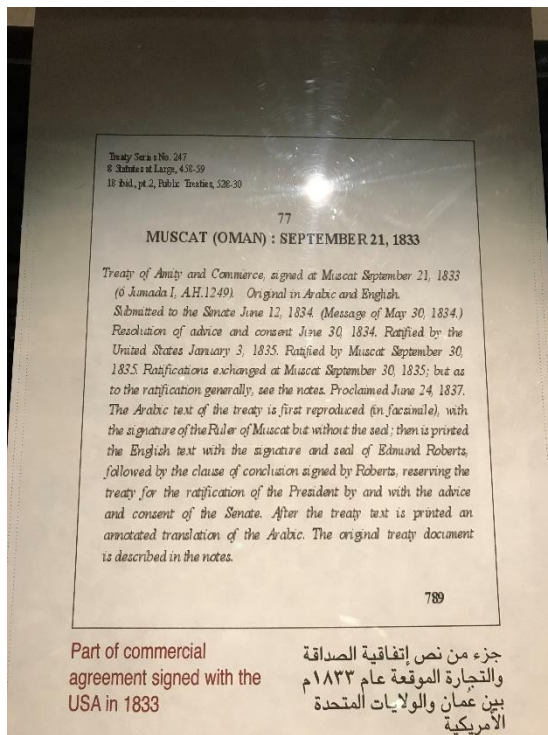


Figure 2: Museum displays from the Museum of Frankincense Land in Salalah, Oman. Photos: Kenneth V. Anthony



Figure 3: Museum displays from the Museum of Frankincense Land in Salalah, Oman. Photos: Kenneth V. Anthony