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## Maps and Associated Documents Relating to the Post-war Realignment of Boundaries in the Former Ottoman Empire

<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
<b>Reference</b>	Mss Eur F112/570
<b>Date(s)</b>	Early 1890s-1920? (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English, French and Italian in Latin
<b>Extent and Format</b>	42 map sheets and 8 folios
<b>Copyright for document</b>	<u>Unknown</u>



### About this record

Maps and documents prepared for the re-alignment of boundaries in the former Ottoman Empire in the aftermath of the First World War. As follows:

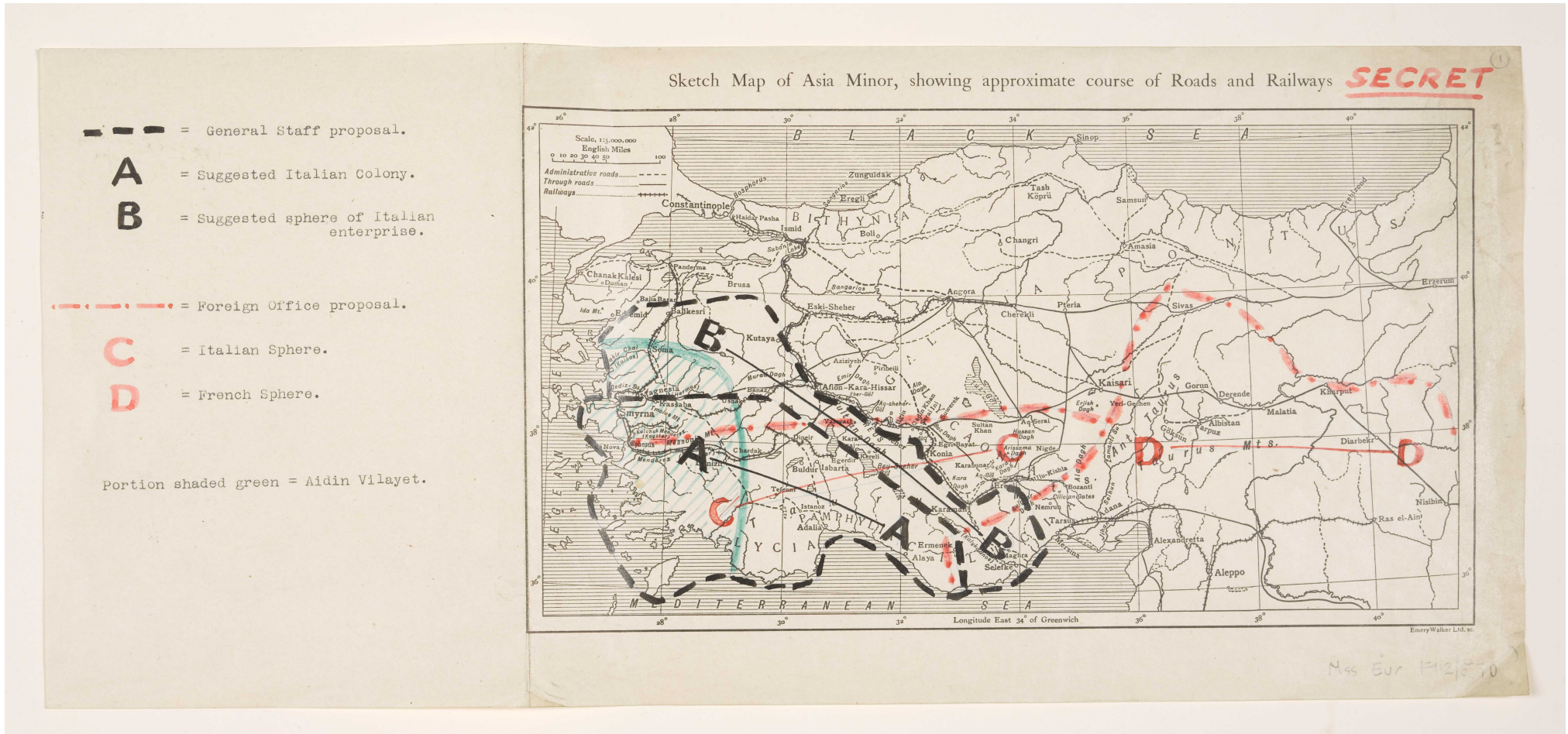
- f 1 'Sketch Map of Asia Minor, showing approximate course of Roads and Railways'. With boundary additions. Engraved by Emery Walker Ltd. [1915-17]
- f 2 Western Turkey, showing the Zone of the High Commissioner and areas ceded to Greece and Italy. [Early 1890s-1920?]
- ff 3-4 'Boundary of Demilitarized Zone about Constantinople [Istanbul]. (Meeting of Allied Naval & Military Advisors, London 16.2.20.)' Created by the Geographical Section, General Staff
- f 5 'Izmir (Smyrna)'. With boundaries and population statistics added in manuscript. 1916-20
- f 6 'Anatolia'. Created by the War Office August 1919 with boundaries and population statistics added to 20 February 1920
- f 7 'Anatolia'. Created by the War Office August 1919 with boundaries and proposed

boundaries added to 30 March 1920

- f 8 'Map No. 1. Turkey in Europa. Zone of the Straits, Smyrna, the [Aegean] Islands'. Created by 'S[ervice].G[éographique de l']A[rmée]. 28.7.20.'
- f 9 'A Map of Turkey in Asia'. Proposed division of Ottoman Empire after the First World War. [1918?]
- f 10 'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' Created by Edward Stanford. [1918?]
- f 11 'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' Created by Edward Stanford and the Foreign Office, October 1918
- ff 12-14 'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' Created by Edward Stanford and the Foreign Office, January 1919
- ff 15-16 'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916.' Turkey in Asia. Created by Edward Stanford, October 1919
- ff 17-23 'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [Published by the Political Intelligence Department, Foreign Office, 21 November 1918]
- ff 24-30 'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [Published by the Political Intelligence Department, Foreign Office, 21 November 1918]
- f 31 'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia [Iran]'. With international boundary annotations. 1917-20?
- f 32 'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With repatriation annotations. 1917-20?
- ff 33-34 'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With overprints showing ethnic information, boundaries and communications. 1917-20?
- ff 35-35a 'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia (Ethnographical)' with attached key. 1917-19
- f 36 [Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia]. Fragment of south-east corner, with additional railway information. 1917-18
- f 37 'Arménie. Dressée par le Capitaine de Corvette Z. Khanzadian' [1919]
- f 38 'Map to show territory which was Turkish prior to War 1914-'18 which it is proposed to include within Northern, Western and Southern Boundaries of Armenia.' Created by the Geographical Section, General Staff, 1920
- f 39 'Persia and Afghanistan'. With manuscript additions showing 'Persian Territorial Claims'. 1919-1919?
- ff 40-40a 'Caucasus Boundaries' with attached note. [1919]
- f 41 'Tabriz'. Created by the Royal Geographical Society and the War Office. With manuscript additions. 1916-20
- f 42 'The Middle East'. Published by 'Admiralty War Staff I[ntelligence].D[ivision]'. With manuscript additions showing Arabic language areas. [1917]
- f 43 'The Middle East'. Published by 'Admiralty War Staff I[ntelligence].D[ivision]'. With manuscript additions showing areas of British direct control and spheres of special political influence. [1917]

• f 44 'Syria. Jaffa – Damascus'. Published by the War Office. With manuscript additions showing boundary information. 1916-[1920?].

'Sketch Map of Asia Minor, showing approximate course of Roads and Railways'. With boundary additions [1r] (1/2)





Western Turkey, Showing the Zone of the High Commissioner and Areas Ceded to Greece and Italy [2r] (1/2)



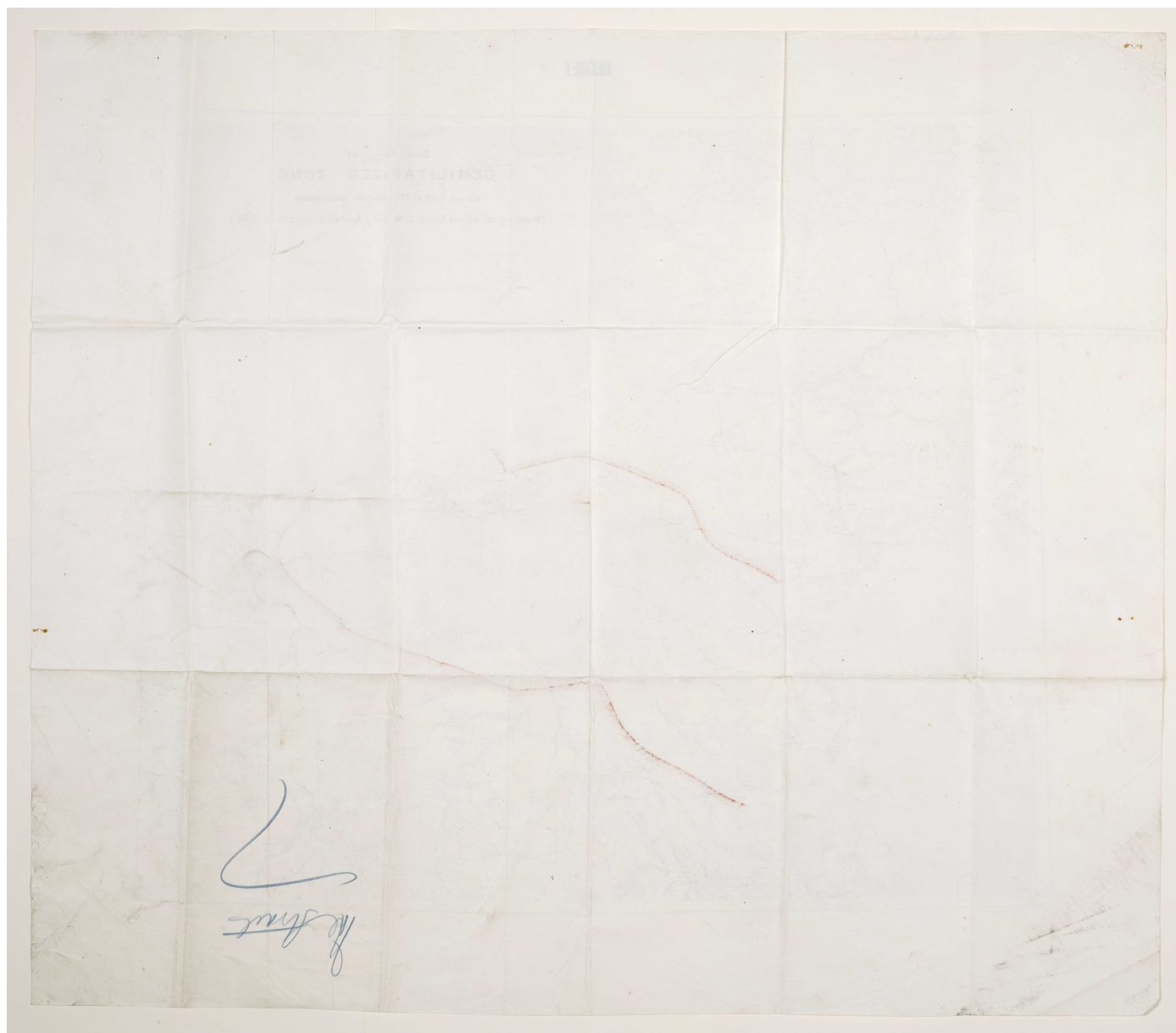
Western Turkey, Showing the Zone of the High Commissioner and Areas Ceded to  
Greece and Italy [2v] (2/2)



'Boundary of Demilitarized Zone about Constantinople. (Meeting of Allied Naval & Military Advisors, London 16.2.20.)'  
[3r] (1/4)



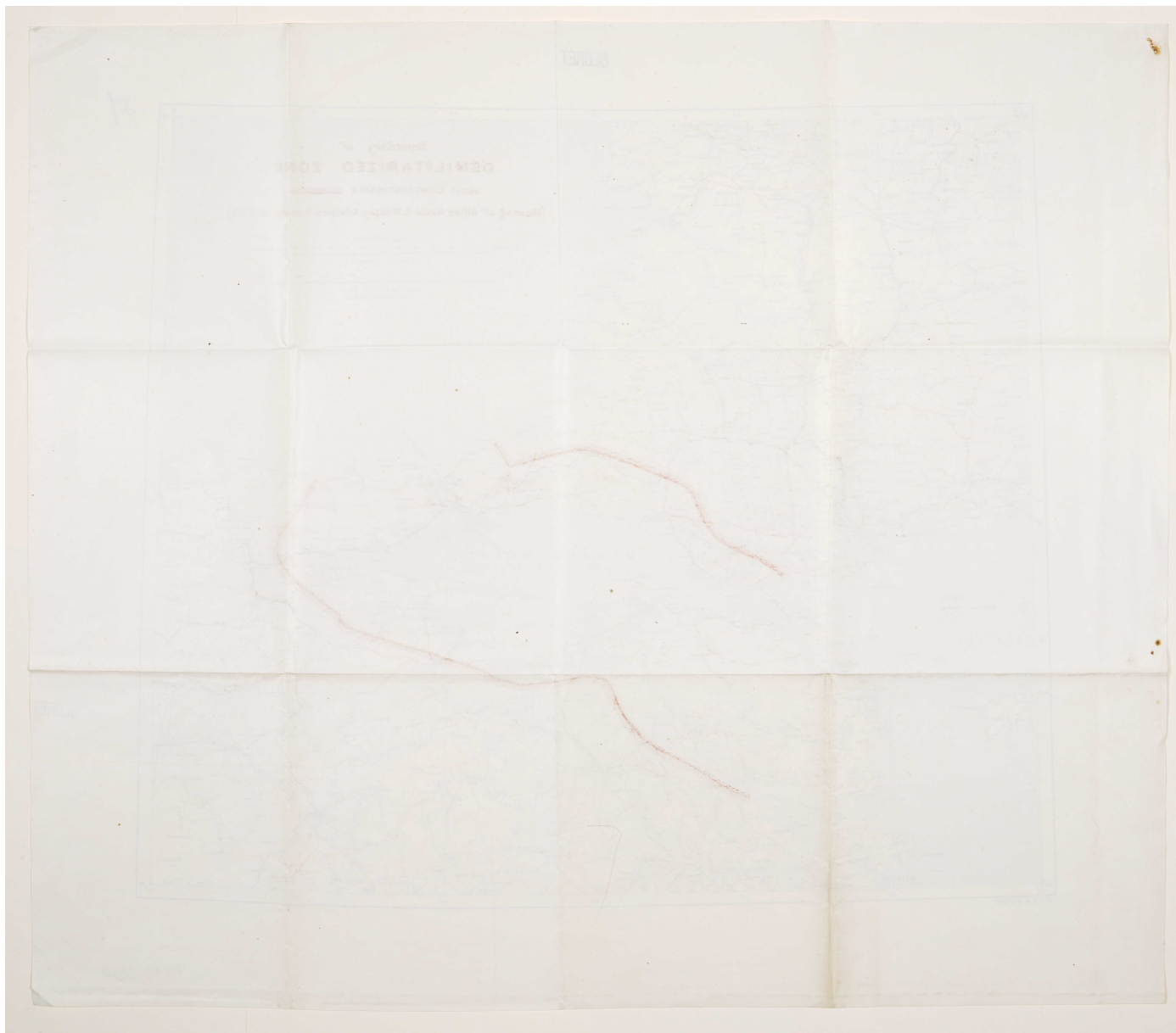
'Boundary of Demilitarized Zone about Constantinople. (Meeting of Allied Naval & Military Advisors, London 16.2.20.)'  
[3v] (2/4)



'Boundary of Demilitarized Zone about Constantinople. (Meeting of Allied Naval & Military Advisors, London 16.2.20.)'  
[4r] (3/4)

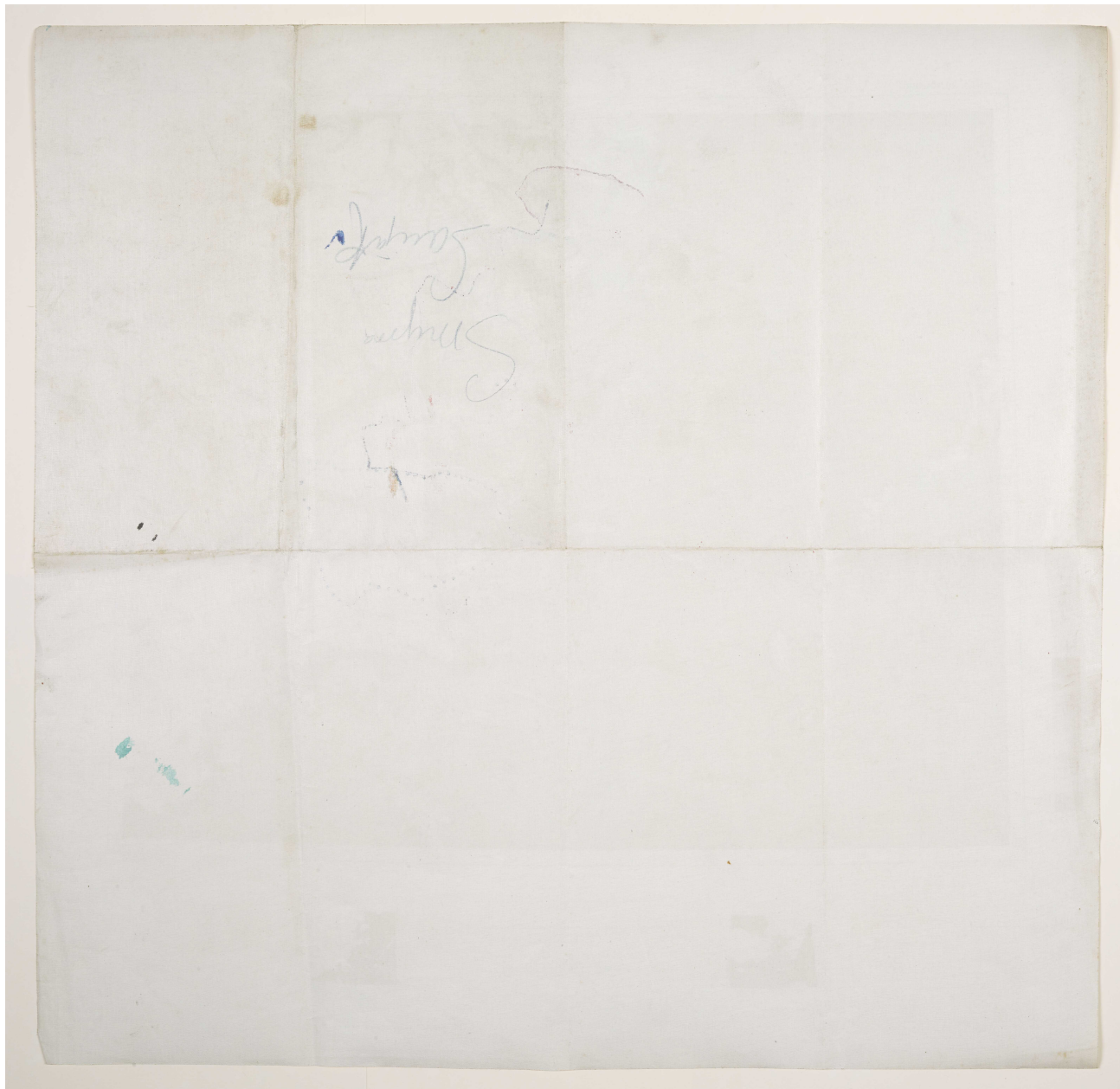


'Boundary of Demilitarized Zone about Constantinople. (Meeting of Allied Naval & Military Advisors, London 16.2.20.)'  
[4v] (4/4)



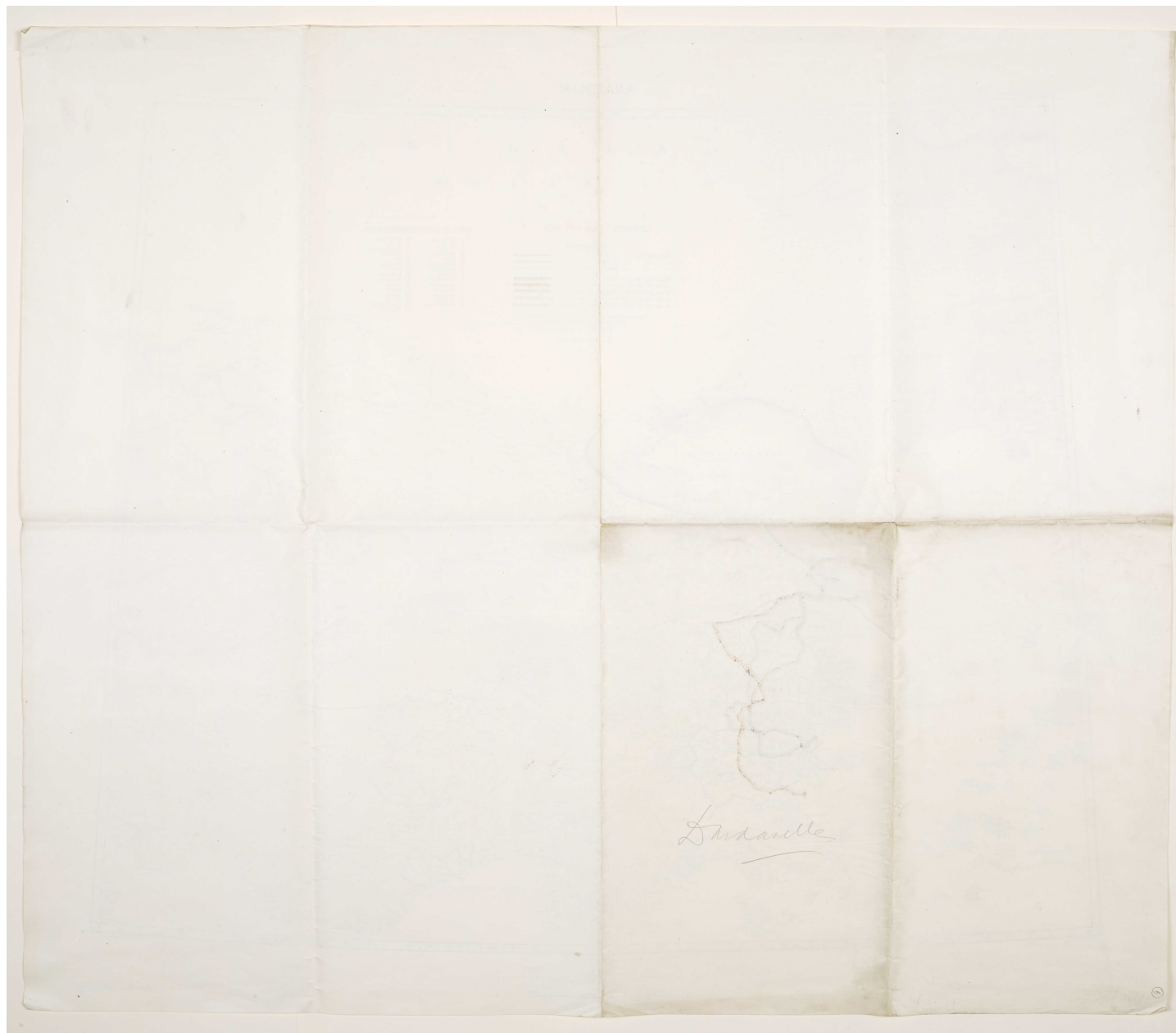


'Izmir (Smyrna)'. With boundaries added in manuscript [5v] (2/2)

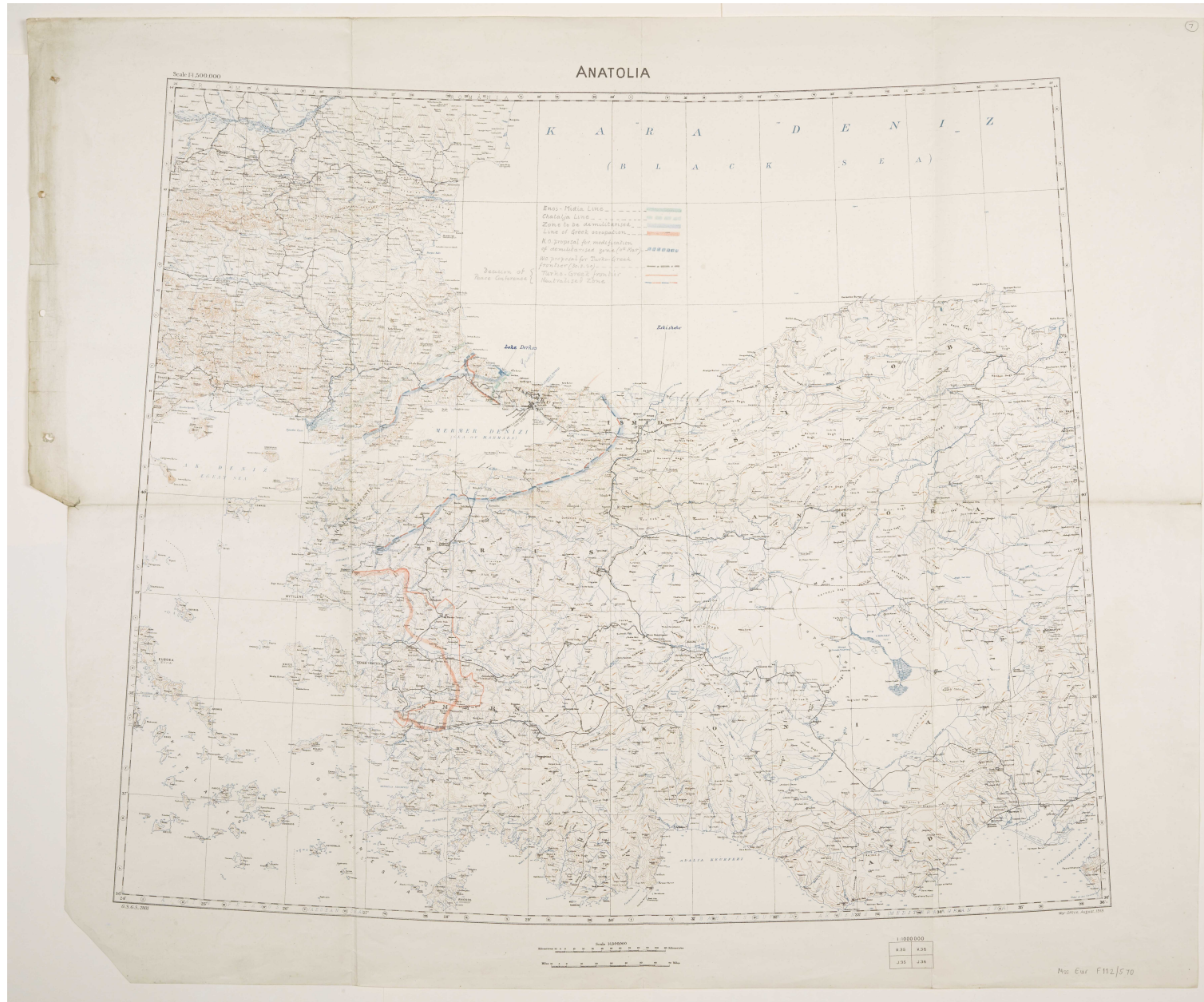


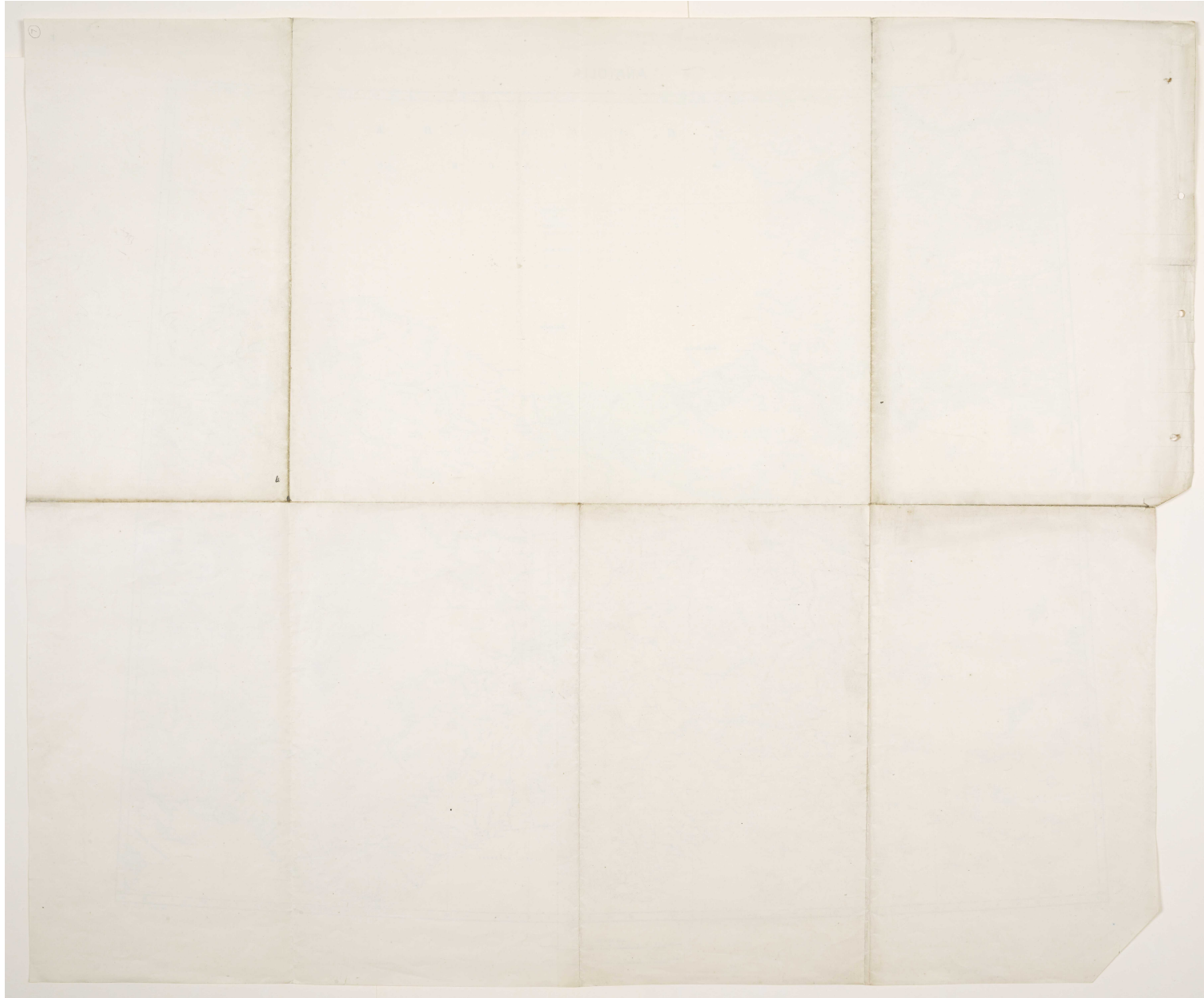


'Anatolia'. With boundaries added to 20 February 1920 [6v] (2/2)



'Anatolia'. With boundaries and proposed boundaries added to 30 March 1920 [7r] (1/2)

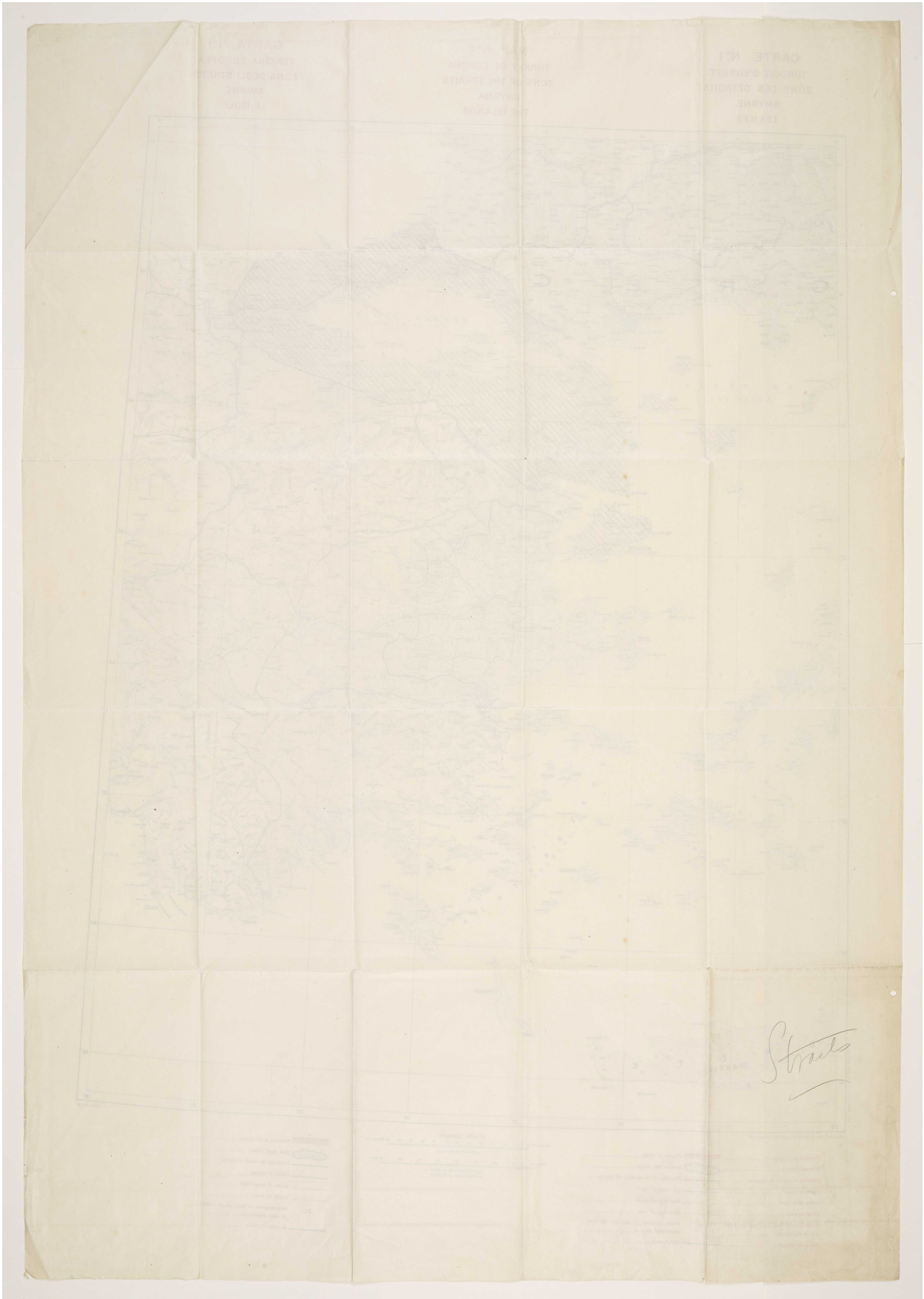




'Map No. 1. Turkey in Europa. Zone of the Straits, Smyrna, the [Aegean] Islands'  
[8r] (1/2)



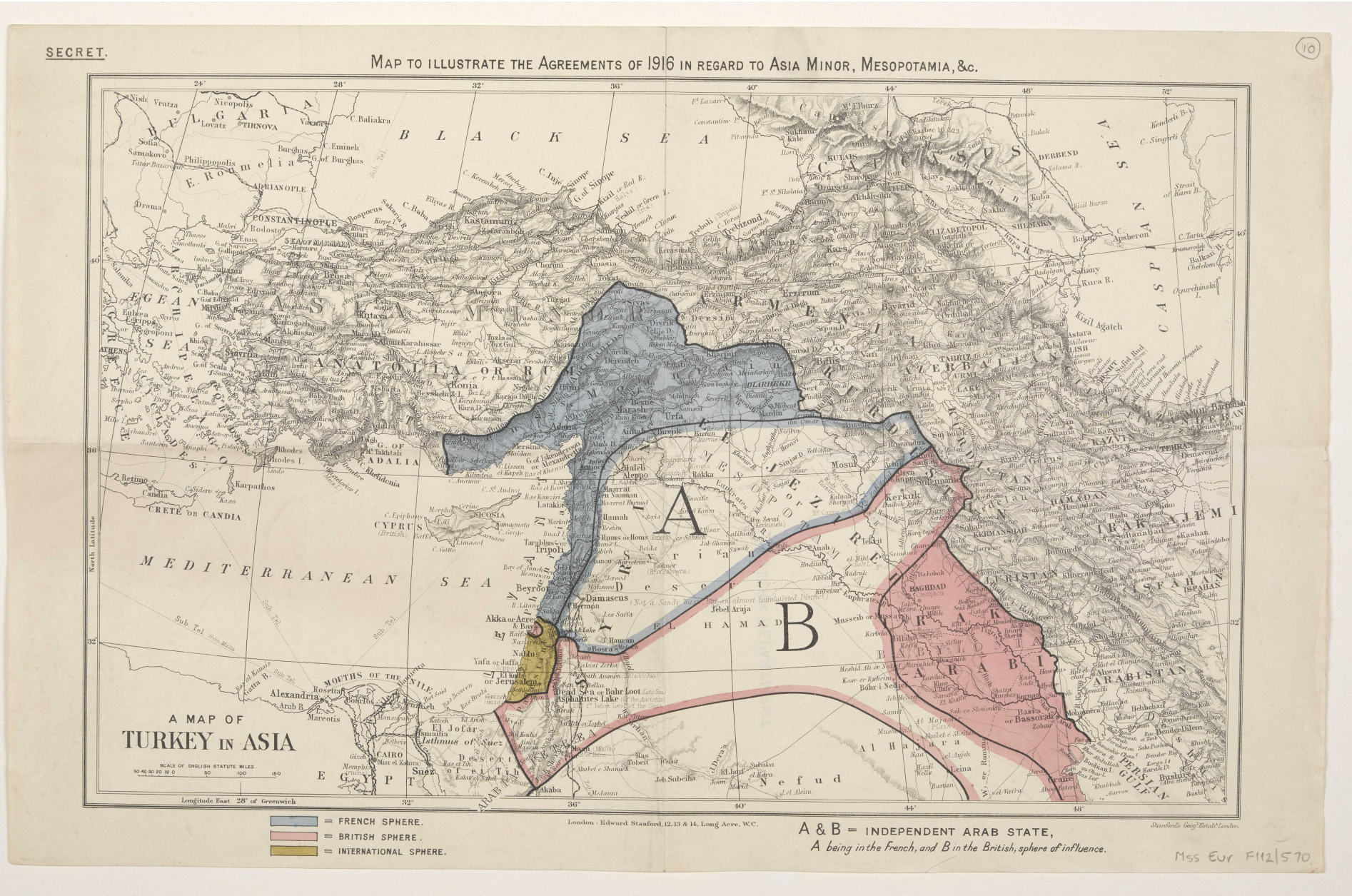
'Map No. 1. Turkey in Europa. Zone of the Straits, Smyrna, the [Aegean] Islands'  
[8v] (2/2)



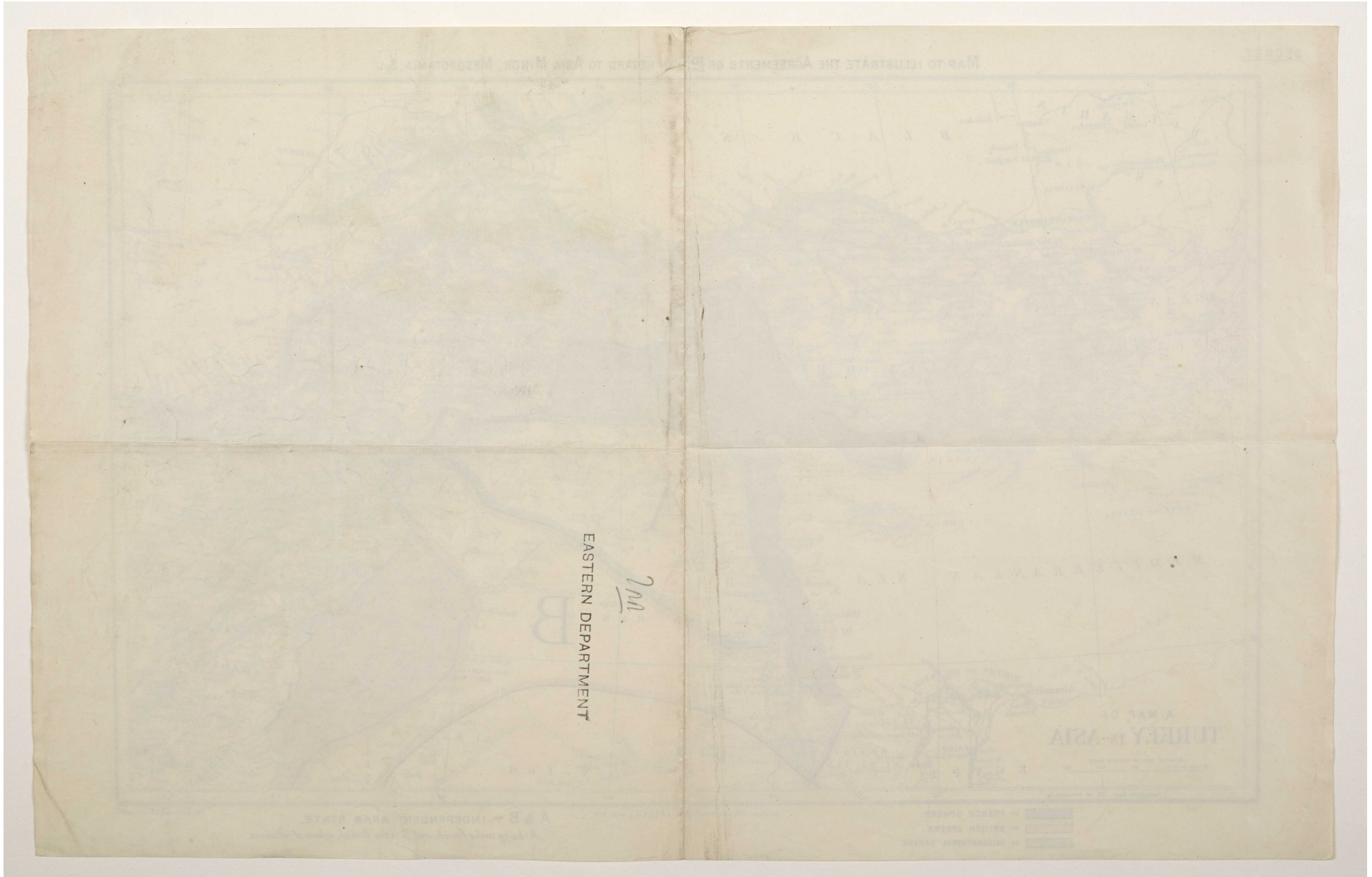




'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' [10r] (1/2)



'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.:' [10v] (2/2)



'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' [11r] (1/2)

SECRET.

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE AGREEMENTS OF 1916 IN REGARD TO ASIA MINOR, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

MAP 1



A MAP OF  
TURKEY IN ASIA

SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.  
0 50 100 150

(40-1/2-10-100) 11-228.

- FRENCH SPHERE.
- BRITISH SPHERE.
- ITALIAN SPHERE.
- INTERNATIONAL SPHERE.

C = Italian sphere of influence.

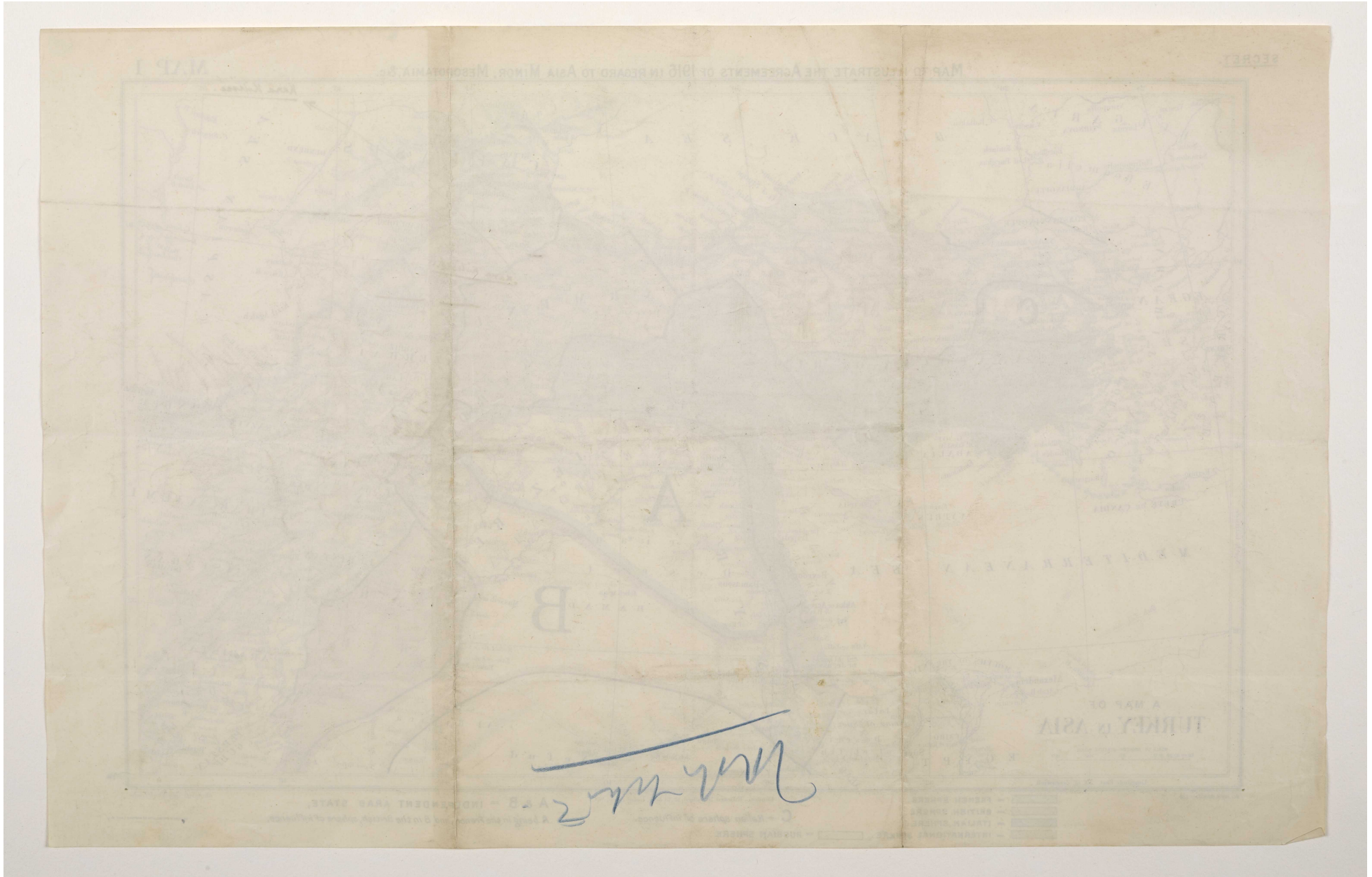
A & B = INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE,  
A being in the French, and B in the British, sphere of influence.

Stanford's Geog. Atlas, London.

© 1916 by EDWARD STANFORD & CO. LTD., LONDON.

Mss Eur F112/570

'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.:' [11v] (2/2)



'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' [12r] (1/6)

SECRET.

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE AGREEMENTS OF 1916 IN REGARD TO ASIA MINOR, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

MAP 1



A MAP OF  
TURKEY IN ASIA

- FRENCH SPHERE.
- BRITISH SPHERE.
- ITALIAN SPHERE.
- INTERNATIONAL SPHERE.
- RUSSIAN SPHERE.

A & B = INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE,  
A being in the French, and B in the British, sphere of influence.

(150 1/16. 6048) F.O.

London: Edward Stanford, 12, 13 & 14, Long Acre, W.C.

Stanford's Geog. Inst. London.

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN BY EDWARD STANFORD & CO. LTD.

Mss Eur F112/570

'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.:' [12v] (2/6)



'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' [13r] (3/6)



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'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.:' [13v] (4/6)



'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916 in regard to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c.' [14r] (5/6)



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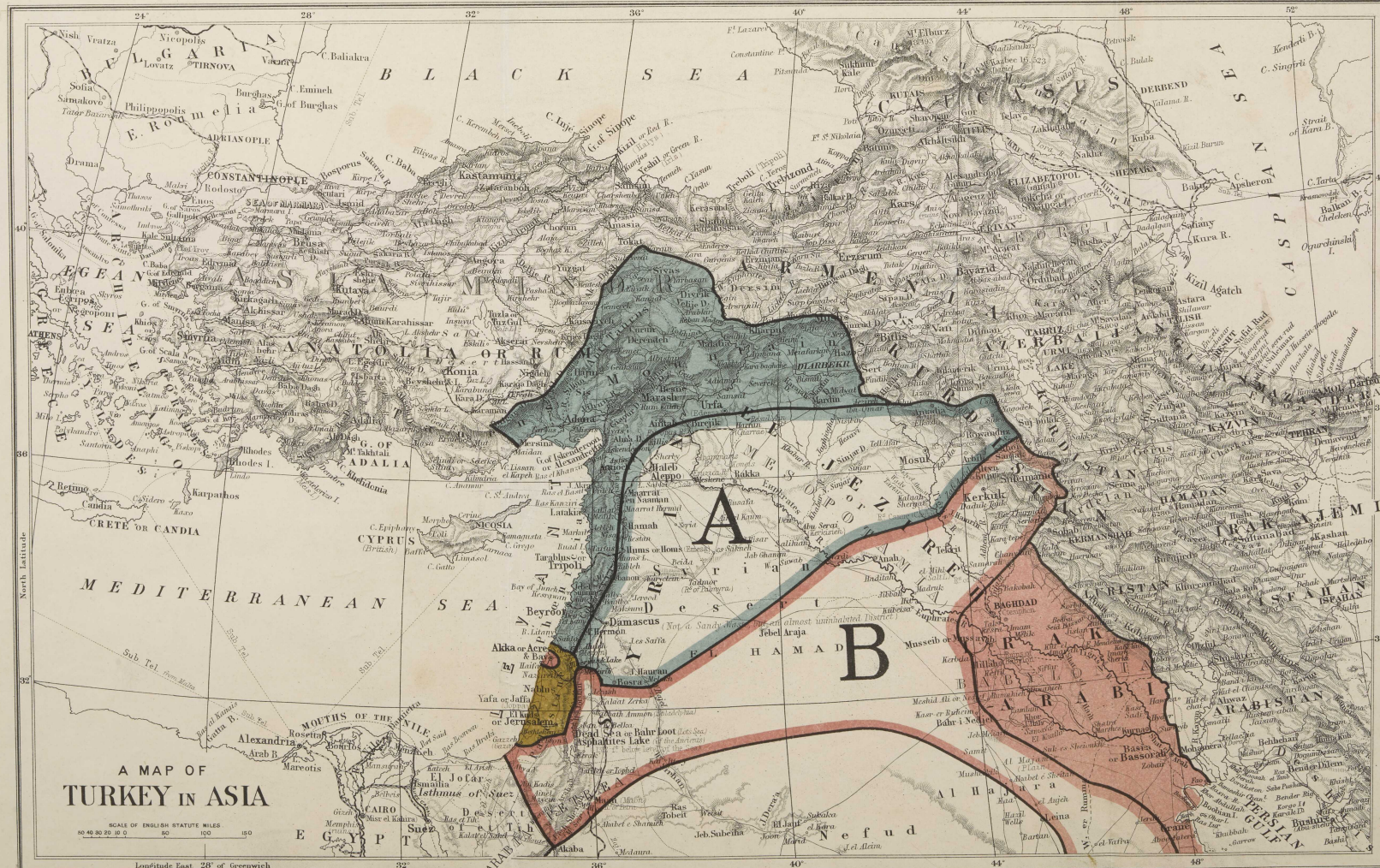


'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916.' Turkey in Asia [15r] (1/4)

15

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE AGREEMENT OF 1916.

MAP 1354



A MAP OF  
TURKEY IN ASIA

SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES  
0 40 80 120 160

8395. 2/1911 [51. 135. 10. 19.

Legend:  
 = FRENCH SPHERE.  
 = BRITISH SPHERE.  = INTERNATIONAL SPHERE.

London, Edward Stanford, 12, 13 & 14, Long Acre, W.C.

A & B = INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE,  
 A being in the French, and B in the British, sphere of influence.

Stanford's Geog. Dictat. London.

Mss Eur F112/570

'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916.' Turkey in Asia [15v] (2/4)



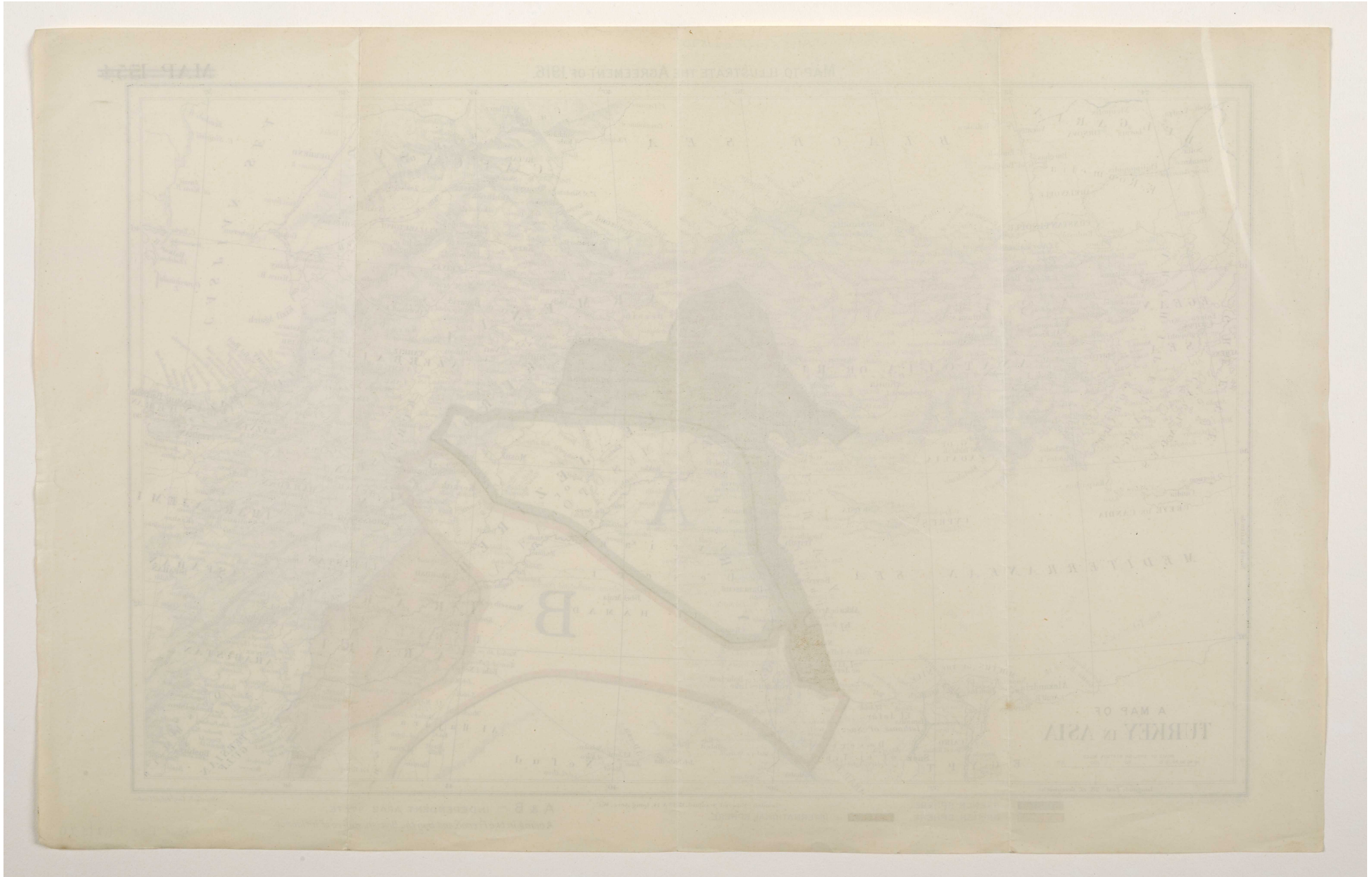
'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916.' Turkey in Asia [16r] (3/4)



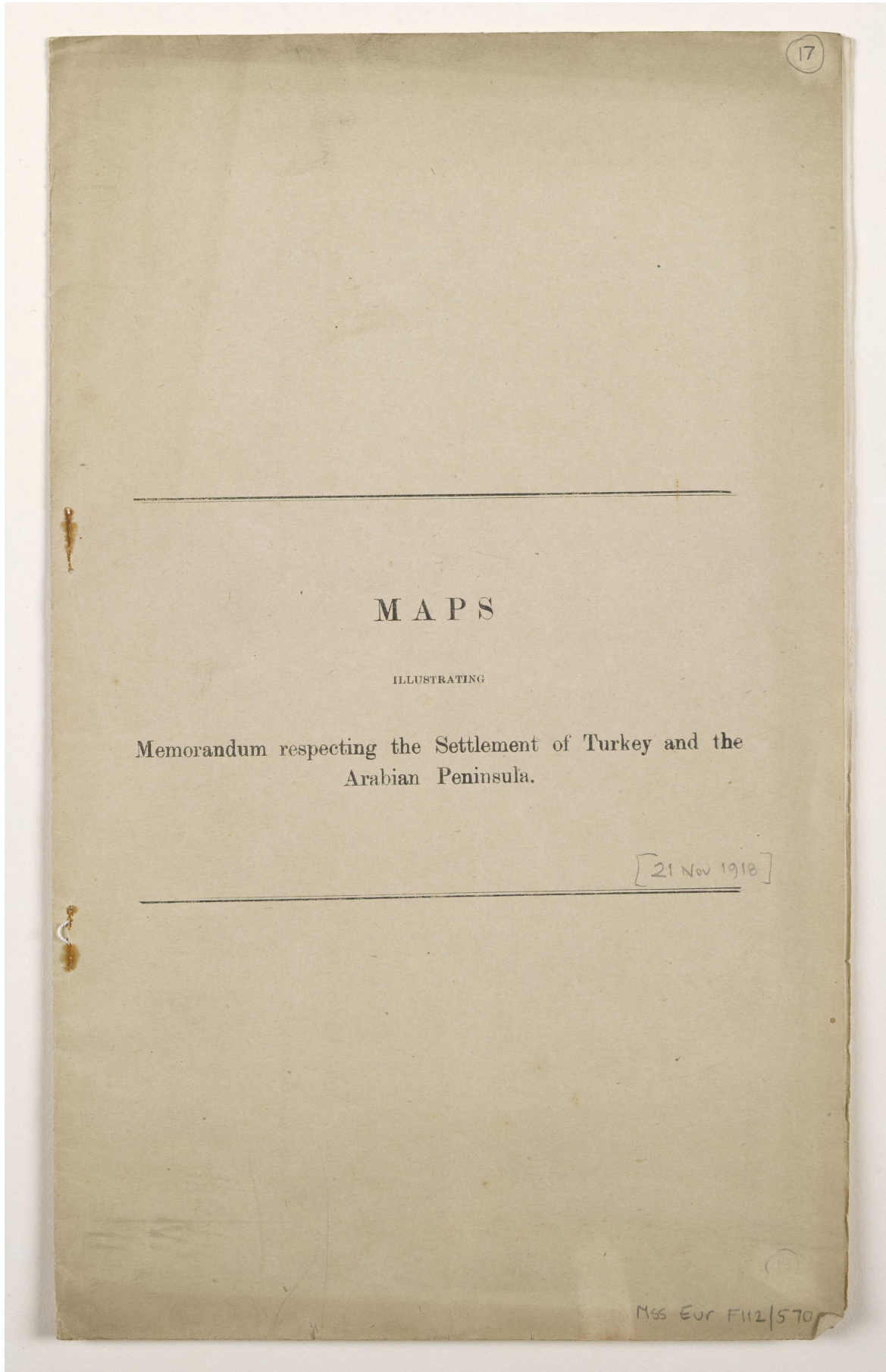
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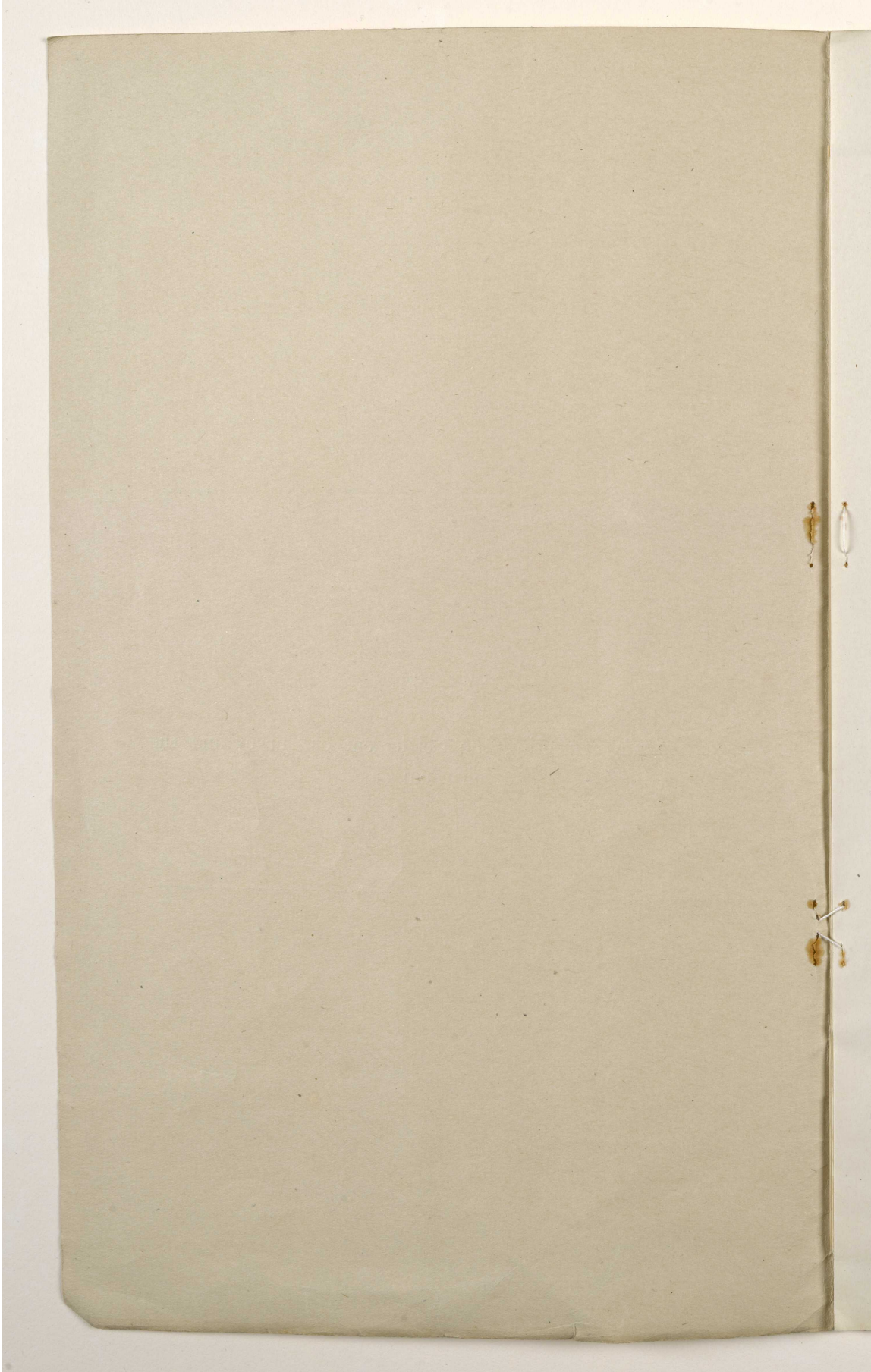
'Map to illustrate the Agreements of 1916.' Turkey in Asia [16v] (4/4)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
Arabian Peninsula.' [17r] (1/14)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
Arabian Peninsula.' [17v] (2/14)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [18r] (3/14)

(18)

NOTES ON MAP 2.

1. *Turco-Bulgarian Frontier*.—This question is being dealt with in the series of memoranda on the British case in relation to Southern and South-Eastern Europe. The line shown on this map is that of the Turco-Bulgarian Treaty of 1915, and has the merit of leaving the Dedeagatch Railway to Bulgaria and the tombs of the Sultans in Adrianople to Turkey. Any other line must deprive either Turkey of Adrianople or Bulgaria of access to the Aegean.

2. *Frontiers of Armenia*.—The suggested western frontier follows the natural line of the Taurus Range, and is identical with the boundary between the blue and green areas in the agreements (Nos. 11 and 12) up to a point north of Sivas. From there it is carried northwards to Cape Yasun on the Black Sea, leaving Turkey in possession of Samsun, which is the natural port for North and North-Central Anatolia. Trebizond and Kerasond, having a mixed Greek, Turkish and Armenian population, should be assigned to Armenia, since they are the outlet for a great part of the Armenian interior towards the Black Sea. There is also an ancient trade route from Trebizond across Armenia to North-West Persia. This route will certainly regain its importance, and it would be equitable to make Trebizond a free port, and to secure free transit across the Armenian hinterland for trade with Persia.

The area marked C is the Karabagh district, and there is a large Armenian population in the mountains, which preserved its liberty against Persia in the pre-Russian period, and has held out against the Turkish invader during the last few months. On historical grounds it should go to Armenia, but there is also a strong Azerbaijani element in the population, and the best permanent settlement might be to bring about a segregation of the Armenians and Azerbaijanis into separate areas by persuading the Karabagh Armenians to emigrate to the Erivan district and the Erivan Azerbaijanis to Karabagh. If this were done, Area C would of course fall to Azerbaijan.

The area marked F and coloured green has a mixed Armenian, Kurdish, and Arab population, and should probably be divided between the Armenian and Arab States when the exact local conditions have been ascertained by investigation. If it were feasible to carry a railway from Alexandretta north-eastwards through Aintab, Urfa, and Diarbekir, it might be desirable to keep all these places on the Armenian side of the frontier, but such a railway might be impracticable. In any case, the track of future railways ought to be taken into consideration in settling the frontier here.

From the Euphrates to the Mediterranean the suggested frontier practically follows the northern line of Arabic speech, taking in the Armenian villages of Jebel Musa, the inhabitants of which were rescued in 1915 by the Allied fleets, and have since then been refugees in Egypt.

3. *Frontiers of Georgia*.—The area marked D and coloured green is territory formerly belonging to Turkey which is inhabited by Lazes, that is, tribes which are Georgian in language but Moslem in religion.

East of D the line assigns to Georgia the Akhaltzikh and Akhalkalaki districts, which are inhabited chiefly by Armenians, descended from refugees who crossed the Russian frontier from Turkey at various periods during the last century. On grounds of nationality, therefore, these districts ought to belong to Armenia, but they command the heart of Georgia strategically, and on the whole it would seem equitable to assign them to Georgia, and give their Armenian inhabitants the option of emigration into the wide territories assigned to the Armenians towards the south-west.

The area marked A is inhabited by Abkhazians, an indigenous Moslem tribe who are not Georgians in language. The Georgians have been attempting to annex Area A during the last few months, and it is reported that the Abkhazians have been resisting them by force of arms. This area should not be forced to unite with Georgia against its will, and should either be left as part of Russia or kept separate and given foreign assistance as an independent unit.

The two areas marked B are doubtful as between Georgia and the tribes of Daghestan. As between Georgia and Azerbaijan, there are no difficulties of demarcation.

4. The area marked E and coloured green belongs to the Nestorian (Assyrian) Christians, who speak a Semitic dialect, and are distinct in every way from the surrounding Kurds. The Nestorians have been badly treated during the war by the

[920—1 A]

'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [18v] (4/14)

2

Kurds at the instigation of the Turkish authorities. They should be formed into an autonomous principality on the same lines as the Lebanon, and there should be the same assisting Power as in Southern Kurdistan.

5. *The Lebanon*.—The area marked G and coloured green covers the Lebanon vilayet within the boundaries defined in 1861, with the addition of the Beirut enclave.

6. *Frontiers of Palestine*.—It is assumed that the Jordan and the Dead Sea will form the frontier on the east. The suggested frontier on the north is the River Litany. This would give Sur (Tyre) to Palestine and Saida (Sidon) to the Lebanon. Saida is wrongly marked on the map south of the River Litany, where Sur ought to be.

Towards the south it is difficult to draw a precise line between settled and Bedouin country, but it would be a sound principle to include all country capable of cultivation (e.g., in the direction of Rafa and Beersheba) in the settled area.

The Bedouin area here is marked H and coloured green, and this should probably be attached to Egypt, since the tribes are identical with those in the Sinai Peninsula, and the pre-war frontier is quite arbitrary from the tribal point of view.

Akaba should be left to the Arabs, but it might be advisable to include some of the wells on the east side of the Bay in Egyptian territory, so that we might be able to make a British harbour here if it proved desirable to do so hereafter.

NOTES ON MAP 3.

1. *Natural Areas*.—In considering the internal boundaries of the Arab area, it is important to realise at the outset that the "desert" cannot be carved up arbitrarily on American or Australian lines. The Arabian Desert, and above all the Syrian part of it, is not a no-man's land. Every foot of it is private property. Wells, grazing rights, rights of transit, &c., are jealously defined and maintained. And the apportionment of them between the tribes is not a matter of caprice but of economic necessity, just as much as the apportionment of mines, harbours, &c., in settled countries. The tribal areas have been worked out by the experience of thousands of years, and are so arranged as to support the maximum population in a country where, on account of physical characteristics, the nomadic life will always remain the most economic method of exploitation. Any arrangement of boundaries must therefore be based on the permanent underlying areas. It must consist simply in grouping them in one way or another, and if it is to work it must never ignore them or partition them.

At the same time Bedouin tribal boundaries are of course more elastic than the frontiers of settled countries, and the lines marked on the map are only approximate.

2. *The "Blue" or "Feisal" Group*.—This includes the settled towns and cultivated districts of Syria (blue wash) and the tribal areas economically dependent on them (blue outline).

3. *The "Red" or "Abdullah" Group*.—This includes the settled districts of Irak and the tribal areas economically dependent on them. In Irak there are also semi-settled tribes inside the settled area, for example, the tribes of the Shatt-al-Hai and the Muntefik. These will have to be absorbed into the settled population, and cannot be dealt with on lines of tribal autonomy.

4. *The "Yellow" or "Husein" Group*.—This includes the tribal areas and oases which are likely to be dependent on Mecca, especially the principality of Jebel Shammar, the ruler of which, bin Rashid, has lately sent in his submission to King Husein.

5. *The "Jezireh" or "Zaid" Area*.—This country is at present in transition from nomadism to settlement. There are cultivated patches round Harran, Ras-ul-Ain, Mardin, Sinjar, and Mosul; purely nomadic Arab tribes, like the Northern Shammar; and other tribes, principally Kurds, which are in process of settling down.

6. *Kurdistan*.—This country is purely tribal in the mountains and settled in the lowlands towards the south-west. The Kerkuk district has a great industrial future on account of its oil-fields, and certainly cannot be treated tribally.

7. *Koweit*.—The area shown on the map is that assigned to the Sheikh of Koweit, as the outer limit of his tribal suzerainty under the Anglo-Turkish Convention of the 29th July, 1913. The Turkish military posts of Safwan and Umm Kasr on the mainland, just north of Bubian Island, ought now to be included in his dominions.

'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [19r] (5/14)

SECRET.

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE AGREEMENTS OF 1916 IN REGARD TO ASIA MINOR, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

MAP 1



MAP 1.  
Areas referred to in the Agreements between Great Britain,  
France, Russia, and Italy.

(155.11) 18. 0423. F. O. 230.

- FRENCH SPHERE.
- BRITISH SPHERE.
- ITALIAN SPHERE.
- INTERNATIONAL SPHERE.
- RUSSIAN SPHERE.

C = Italian sphere of influence.

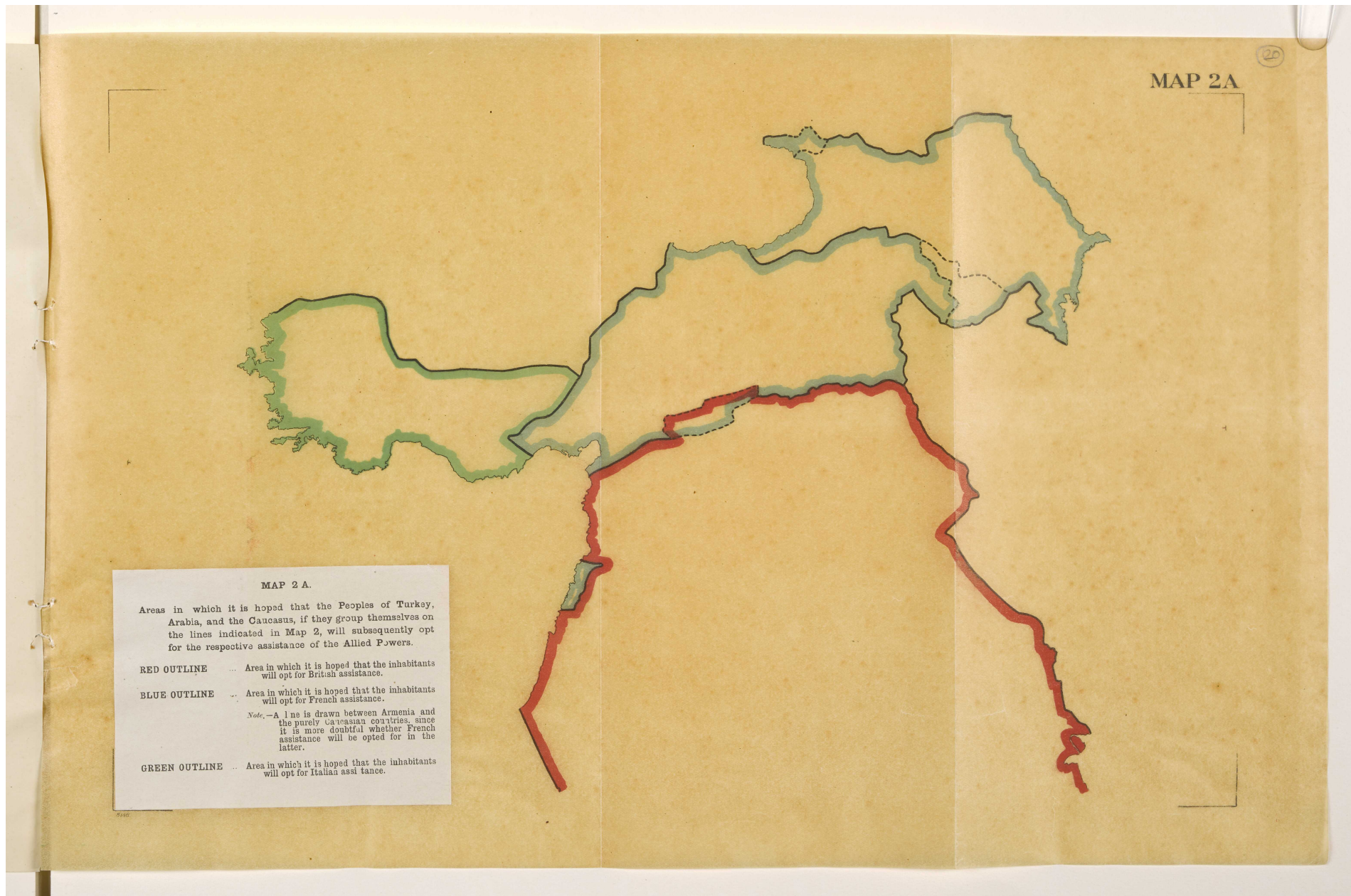
A & B = INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE,  
A being in the French, and B in the British, sphere of influence.

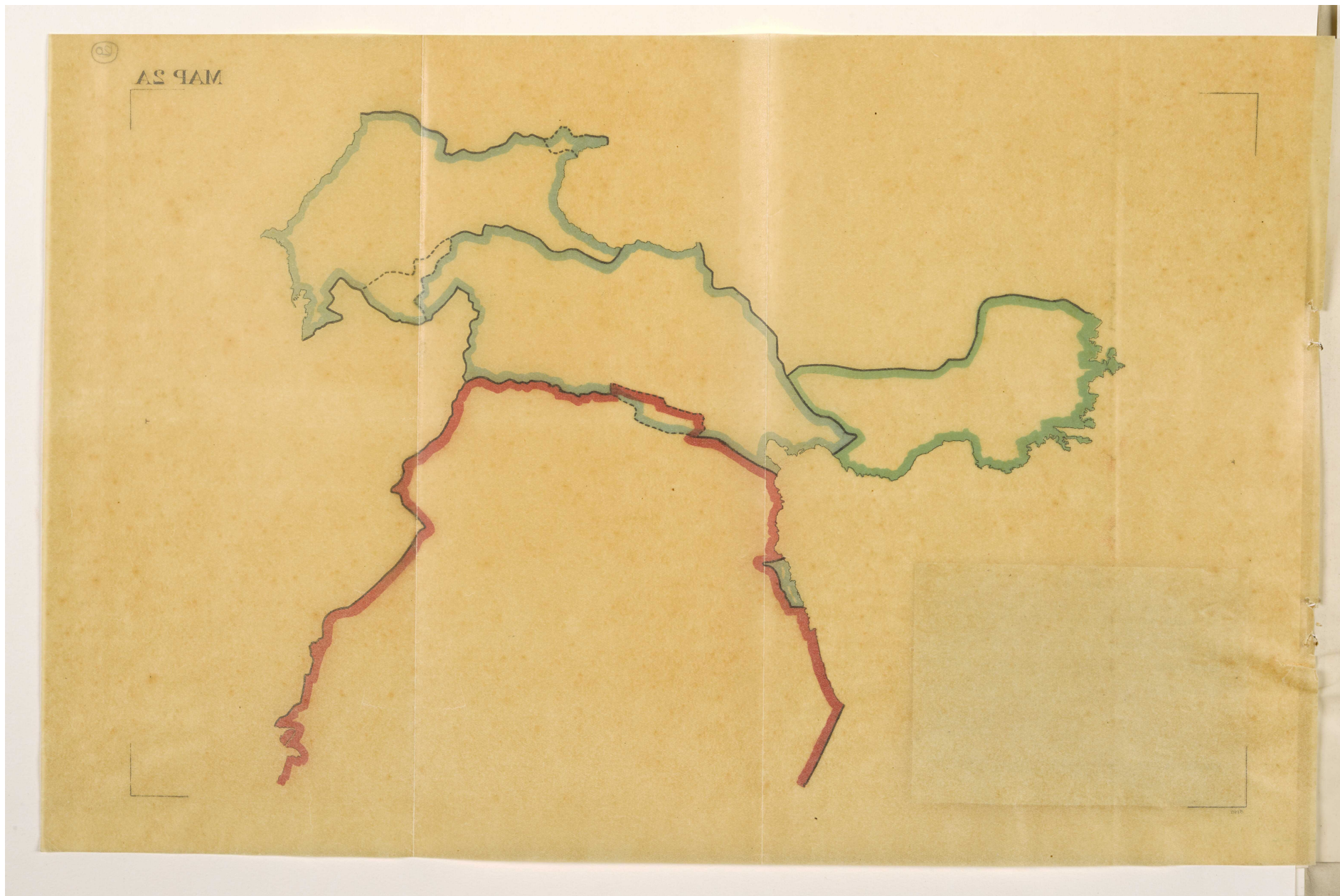
London: Edward Stanford, 12, 13 & 14, Long Acre, W.C.

Stanford's Geog. Dept. London.



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [20r] (7/14)





'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [21r] (9/14)

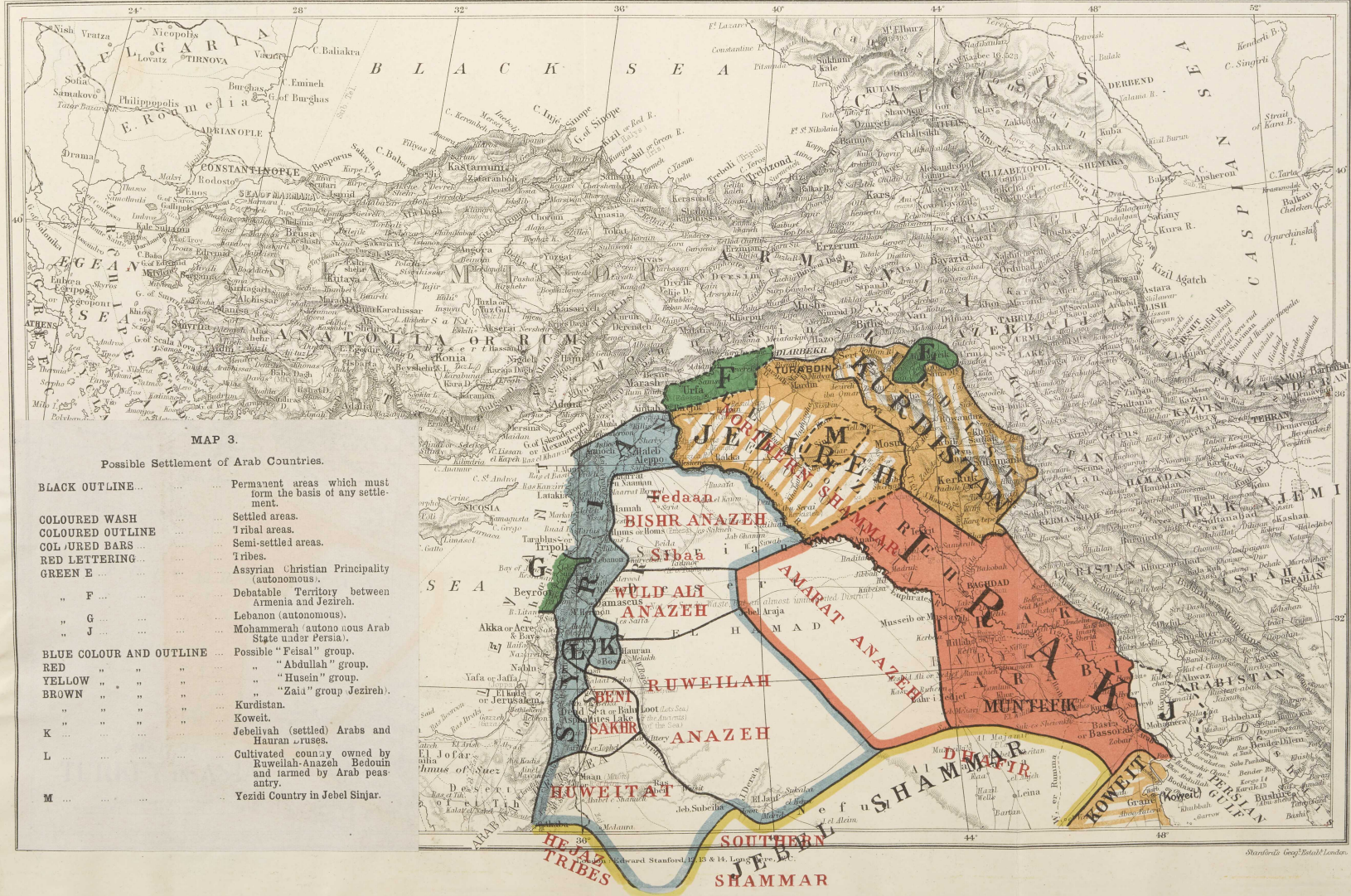




'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [22r] (11/14)

3  
MAP 1

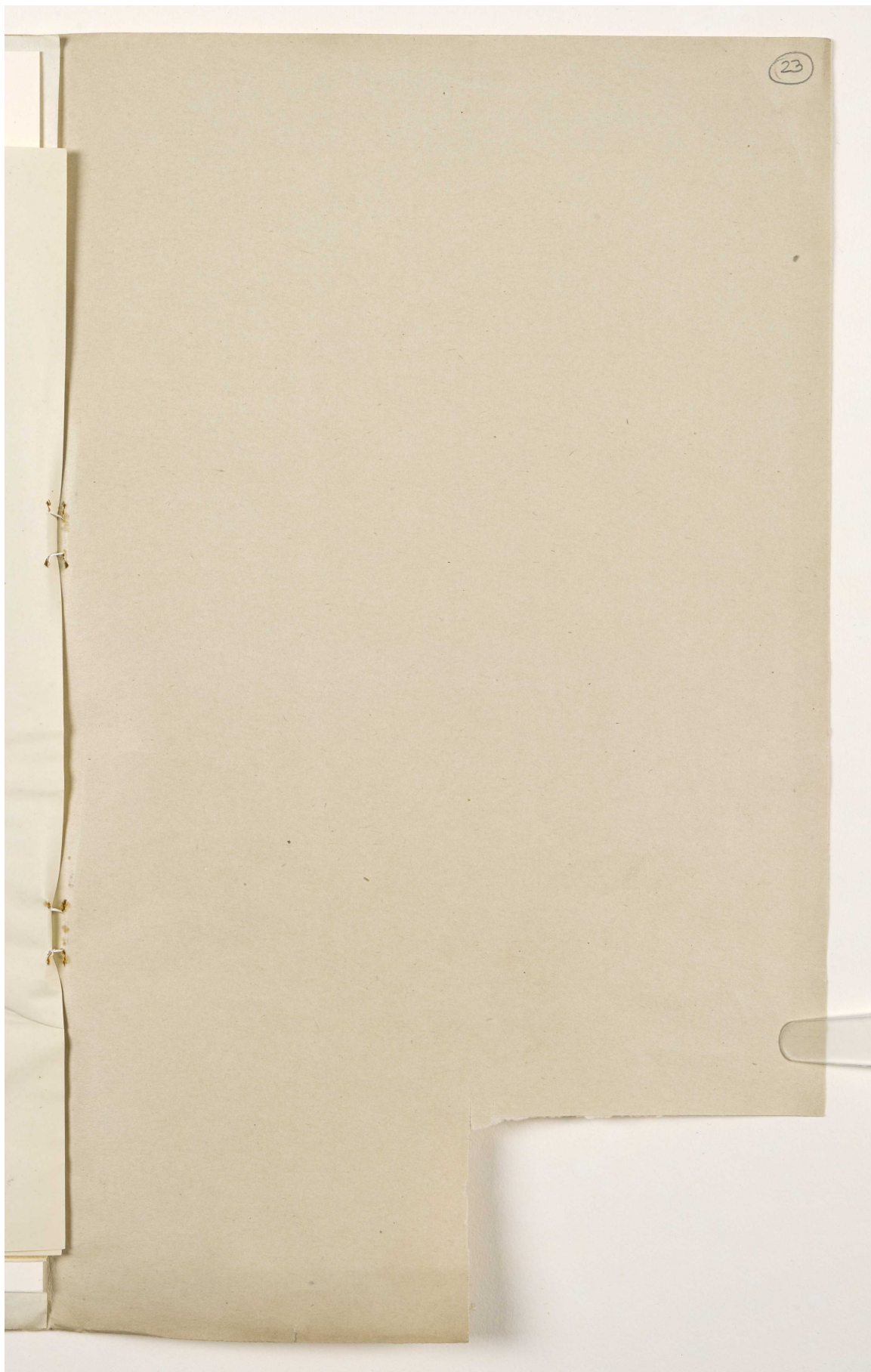
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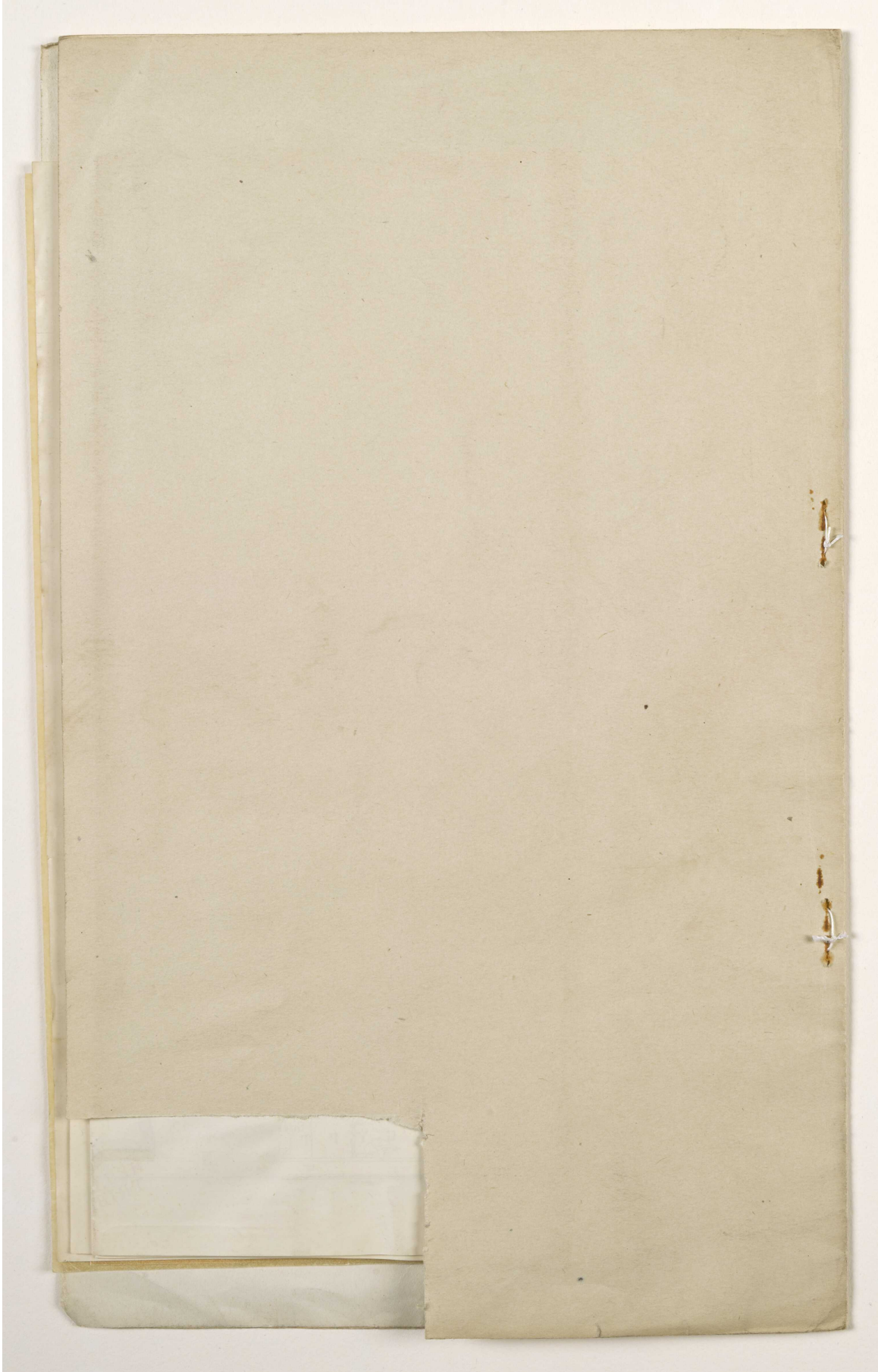
'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [22v] (12/14)



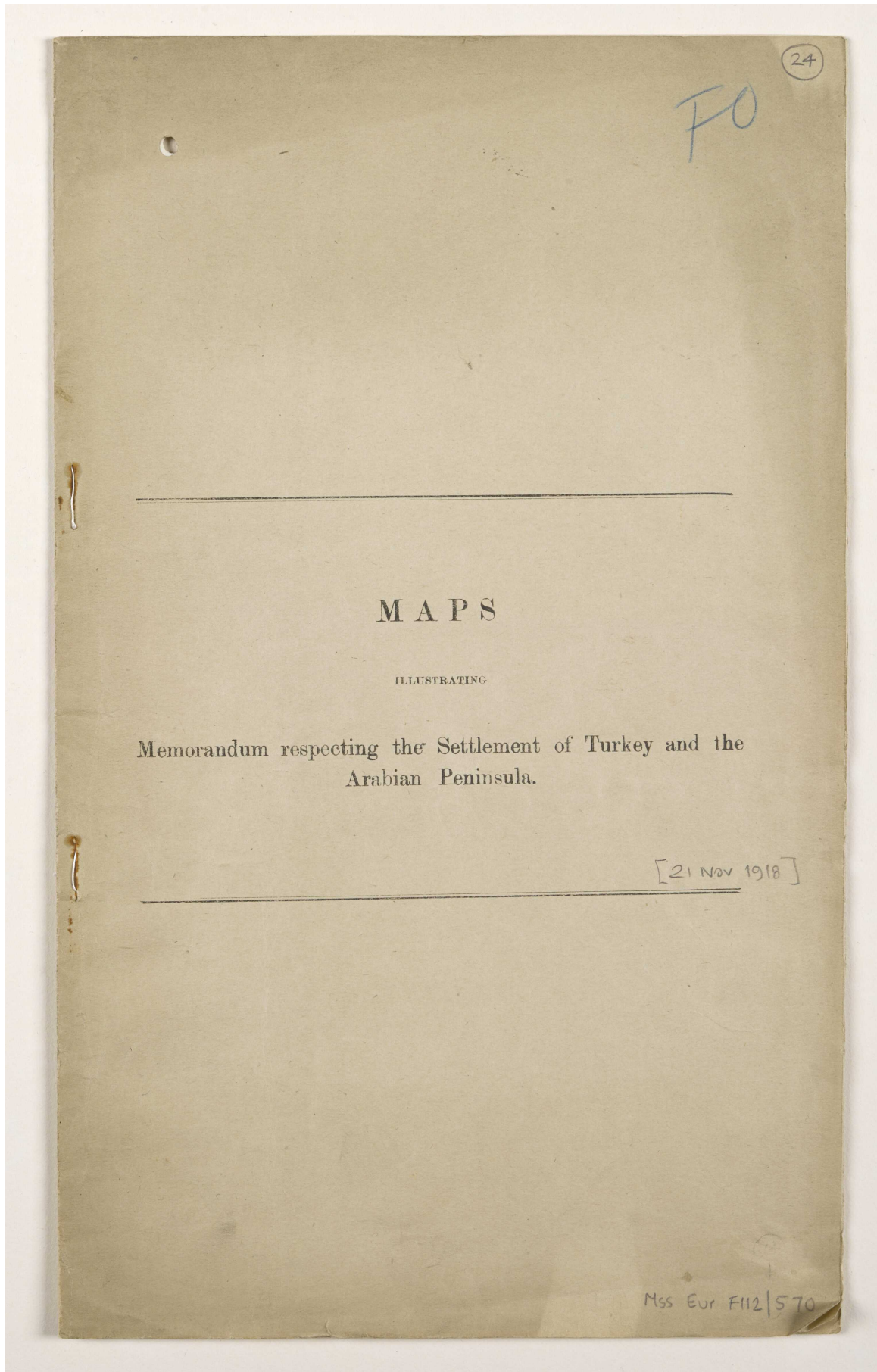
'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
Arabian Peninsula.' [23r] (13/14)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
Arabian Peninsula.' [23v] (14/14)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
Arabian Peninsula.' [24r] (1/16)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
Arabian Peninsula.' [24v] (2/16)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [25r] (3/16)

25

NOTES ON MAP 2.

1. *Turco-Bulgarian Frontier.*—This question is being dealt with in the series of memoranda on the British case in relation to Southern and South-Eastern Europe. The line shown on this map is that of the Turco-Bulgarian Treaty of 1915, and has the merit of leaving the Dedeagatch Railway to Bulgaria and the tombs of the Sultans in Adrianople to Turkey. Any other line must deprive either Turkey of Adrianople or Bulgaria of access to the Ægean.

2. *Frontiers of Armenia.*—The suggested western frontier follows the natural line of the Taurus Range, and is identical with the boundary between the blue and green areas in the agreements (Nos. 11 and 12) up to a point north of Sivas. From there it is carried northwards to Cape Yasun on the Black Sea, leaving Turkey in possession of Samsun, which is the natural port for North and North-Central Anatolia. Trebizond and Kerasond, having a mixed Greek, Turkish and Armenian population, should be assigned to Armenia, since they are the outlet for a great part of the Armenian interior towards the Black Sea. There is also an ancient trade route from Trebizond across Armenia to North-West Persia. This route will certainly regain its importance, and it would be equitable to make Trebizond a free port, and to secure free transit across the Armenian hinterland for trade with Persia.

The area marked C is the Karabagh district, and there is a large Armenian population in the mountains, which preserved its liberty against Persia in the pre-Russian period, and has held out against the Turkish invader during the last few months. On historical grounds it should go to Armenia, but there is also a strong Azerbaijani element in the population, and the best permanent settlement might be to bring about a segregation of the Armenians and Azerbaijanis into separate areas by persuading the Karabagh Armenians to emigrate to the Erivan district and the Erivan Azerbaijanis to Karabagh. If this were done, Area C would of course fall to Azerbaijan.

The area marked F and coloured green has a mixed Armenian, Kurdish, and Arab population, and should probably be divided between the Armenian and Arab States when the exact local conditions have been ascertained by investigation. If it were feasible to carry a railway from Alexandretta north-eastwards through Aintab, Urfa, and Diarbekir, it might be desirable to keep all these places on the Armenian side of the frontier, but such a railway might be impracticable. In any case, the track of future railways ought to be taken into consideration in settling the frontier here.

From the Euphrates to the Mediterranean the suggested frontier practically follows the northern line of Arabic speech, taking in the Armenian villages of Jebel Musa, the inhabitants of which were rescued in 1915 by the Allied fleets, and have since then been refugees in Egypt.

3. *Frontiers of Georgia.*—The area marked D and coloured green is territory formerly belonging to Turkey which is inhabited by Lazes, that is, tribes which are Georgian in language but Moslem in religion.

East of D the line assigns to Georgia the Akhaltzikh and Akhalkalaki districts, which are inhabited chiefly by Armenians, descended from refugees who crossed the Russian frontier from Turkey at various periods during the last century. On grounds of nationality, therefore, these districts ought to belong to Armenia, but they command the heart of Georgia strategically, and on the whole it would seem equitable to assign them to Georgia, and give their Armenian inhabitants the option of emigration into the wide territories assigned to the Armenians towards the south-west.

The area marked A is inhabited by Abkhazians, an indigenous Moslem tribe who are not Georgians in language. The Georgians have been attempting to annex Area A during the last few months, and it is reported that the Abkhazians have been resisting them by force of arms. This area should not be forced to unite with Georgia against its will, and should either be left as part of Russia or kept separate and given foreign assistance as an independent unit.

The two areas marked B are doubtful as between Georgia and the tribes of Daghestan. As between Georgia and Azerbaijan, there are no difficulties of demarcation.

4. The area marked E and coloured green belongs to the Nestorian (Assyrian) Christians, who speak a Semitic dialect, and are distinct in every way from the surrounding Kurds. The Nestorians have been badly treated during the war by the

[920—1 A]

'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [25v] (4/16)

2

Kurds at the instigation of the Turkish authorities. They should be formed into an autonomous principality on the same lines as the Lebanon, and there should be the same assisting Power as in Southern Kurdistan.

5. *The Lebanon*.—The area marked G and coloured green covers the Lebanon vilayet within the boundaries defined in 1861, with the addition of the Beirut enclave.

6. *Frontiers of Palestine*.—It is assumed that the Jordan and the Dead Sea will form the frontier on the east. The suggested frontier on the north is the River Litany. This would give Sur (Tyre) to Palestine and Saida (Sidon) to the Lebanon. Saida is wrongly marked on the map south of the River Litany, where Sur ought to be.

Towards the south it is difficult to draw a precise line between settled and Bedouin country, but it would be a sound principle to include all country capable of cultivation (e.g., in the direction of Rafa and Beersheba) in the settled area.

The Bedouin area here is marked H and coloured green, and this should probably be attached to Egypt, since the tribes are identical with those in the Sinai Peninsula, and the pre-war frontier is quite arbitrary from the tribal point of view.

Akaba should be left to the Arabs, but it might be advisable to include some of the wells on the east side of the Bay in Egyptian territory, so that we might be able to make a British harbour here if it proved desirable to do so hereafter.

NOTES ON MAP 8.

1. *Natural Areas*.—In considering the internal boundaries of the Arab area, it is important to realise at the outset that the "desert" cannot be carved up arbitrarily on American or Australian lines. The Arabian Desert, and above all the Syrian part of it, is not a no-man's land. Every foot of it is private property. Wells, grazing rights, rights of transit, &c., are jealously defined and maintained. And the apportionment of them between the tribes is not a matter of caprice but of economic necessity, just as much as the apportionment of mines, harbours, &c., in settled countries. The tribal areas have been worked out by the experience of thousands of years, and are so arranged as to support the maximum population in a country where, on account of physical characteristics, the nomadic life will always remain the most economic method of exploitation. Any arrangement of boundaries must therefore be based on the permanent underlying areas. It must consist simply in grouping them in one way or another, and if it is to work it must never ignore them or partition them.

At the same time Bedouin tribal boundaries are of course more elastic than the frontiers of settled countries, and the lines marked on the map are only approximate.

2. *The "Blue" or "Feisal" Group*.—This includes the settled towns and cultivated districts of Syria (blue wash) and the tribal areas economically dependent on them (blue outline).

3. *The "Red" or "Abdullah" Group*.—This includes the settled districts of Irak and the tribal areas economically dependent on them. In Irak there are also semi-settled tribes inside the settled area, for example, the tribes of the Shatt-al-Hai and the Muntefik. These will have to be absorbed into the settled population, and cannot be dealt with on lines of tribal autonomy.

4. *The "Yellow" or "Husein" Group*.—This includes the tribal areas and oases which are likely to be dependent on Mecca, especially the principality of Jebel Shammar, the ruler of which, bin Rashid, has lately sent in his submission to King Husein.

5. *The "Jezireh" or "Zaid" Area*.—This country is at present in transition from nomadism to settlement. There are cultivated patches round Harran, Ras-ul-Ain, Mardin, Sinjar, and Mosul; purely nomadic Arab tribes, like the Northern Shammar; and other tribes, principally Kurds, which are in process of settling down.

6. *Kurdistan*.—This country is purely tribal in the mountains and settled in the lowlands towards the south-west. The Kerkuk district has a great industrial future on account of its oil-fields, and certainly cannot be treated tribally.

7. *Koweit*.—The area shown on the map is that assigned to the Sheikh of Koweit, as the outer limit of his tribal suzerainty under the Anglo-Turkish Convention of the 29th July, 1913. The Turkish military posts of Safwan and Umm Kasr on the mainland, just north of Bubian Island, ought now to be included in his dominions.

'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [26r] (5/16)

SECRET.

26

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE AGREEMENTS OF 1916 IN REGARD TO ASIA MINOR, MESOPOTAMIA, &C.

MAP 1



MAP 1.

Areas referred to in the Agreements between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

- FRENCH SPHERE.
- BRITISH SPHERE.
- ITALIAN SPHERE.
- INTERNATIONAL SPHERE.
- RUSSIAN SPHERE.

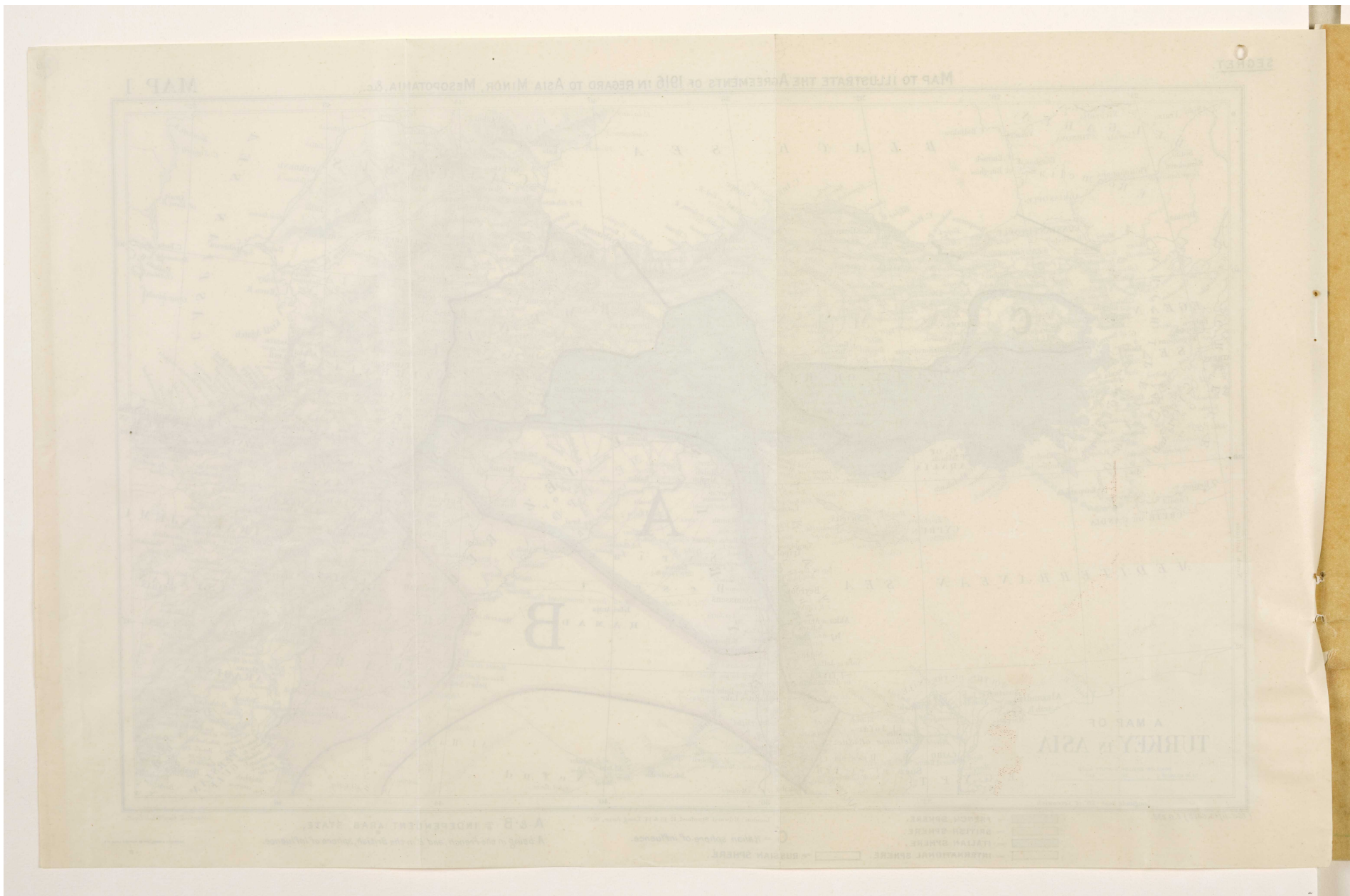
A & B = INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE,  
A being in the French, and B in the British, sphere of influence.

(155.11/18.6423) F.O. 258.

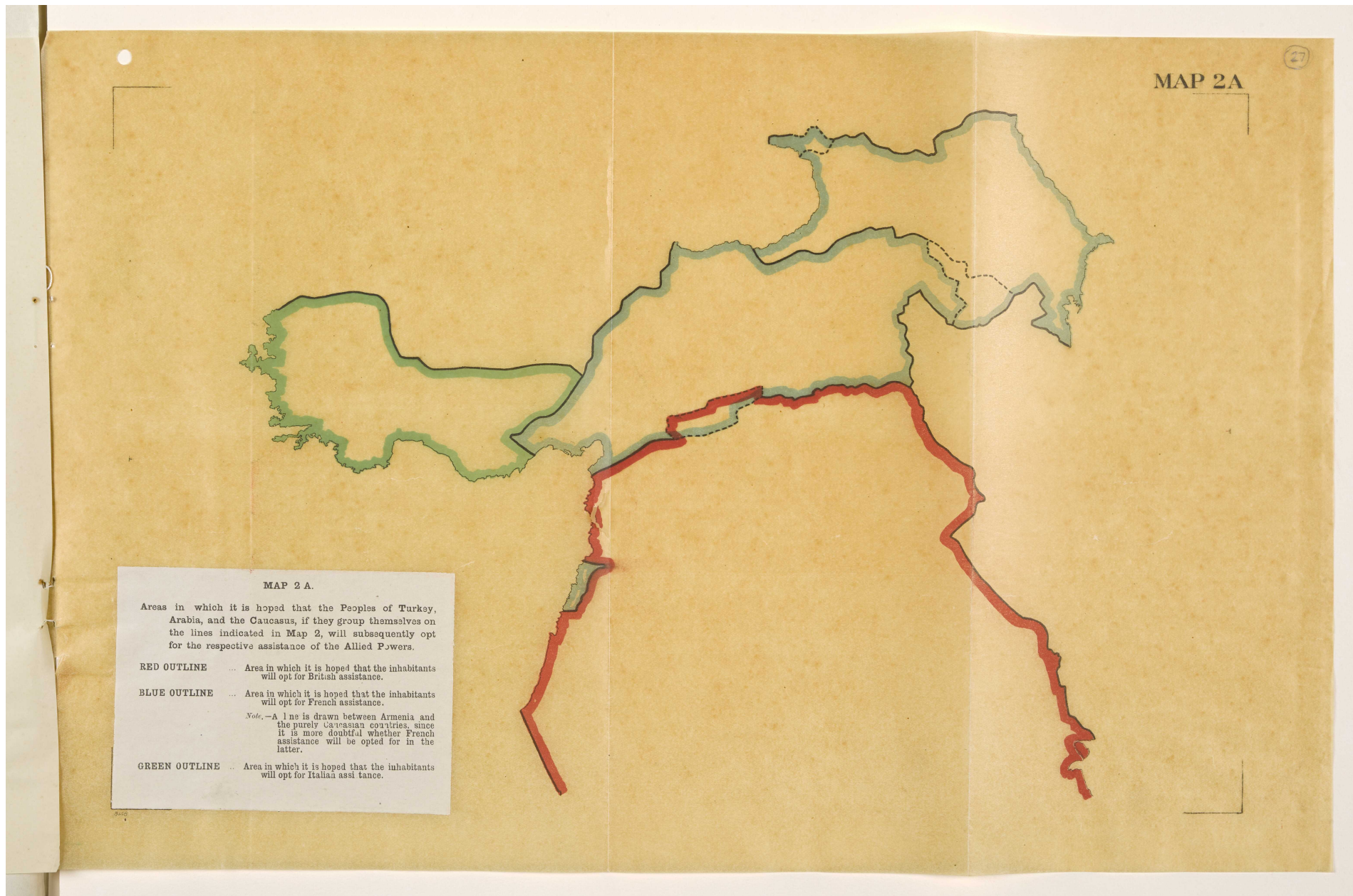
London: Edward Stanford, 12, 13 & 14, Long Acre, W.C.

Stanford's Geog. Publ. London.

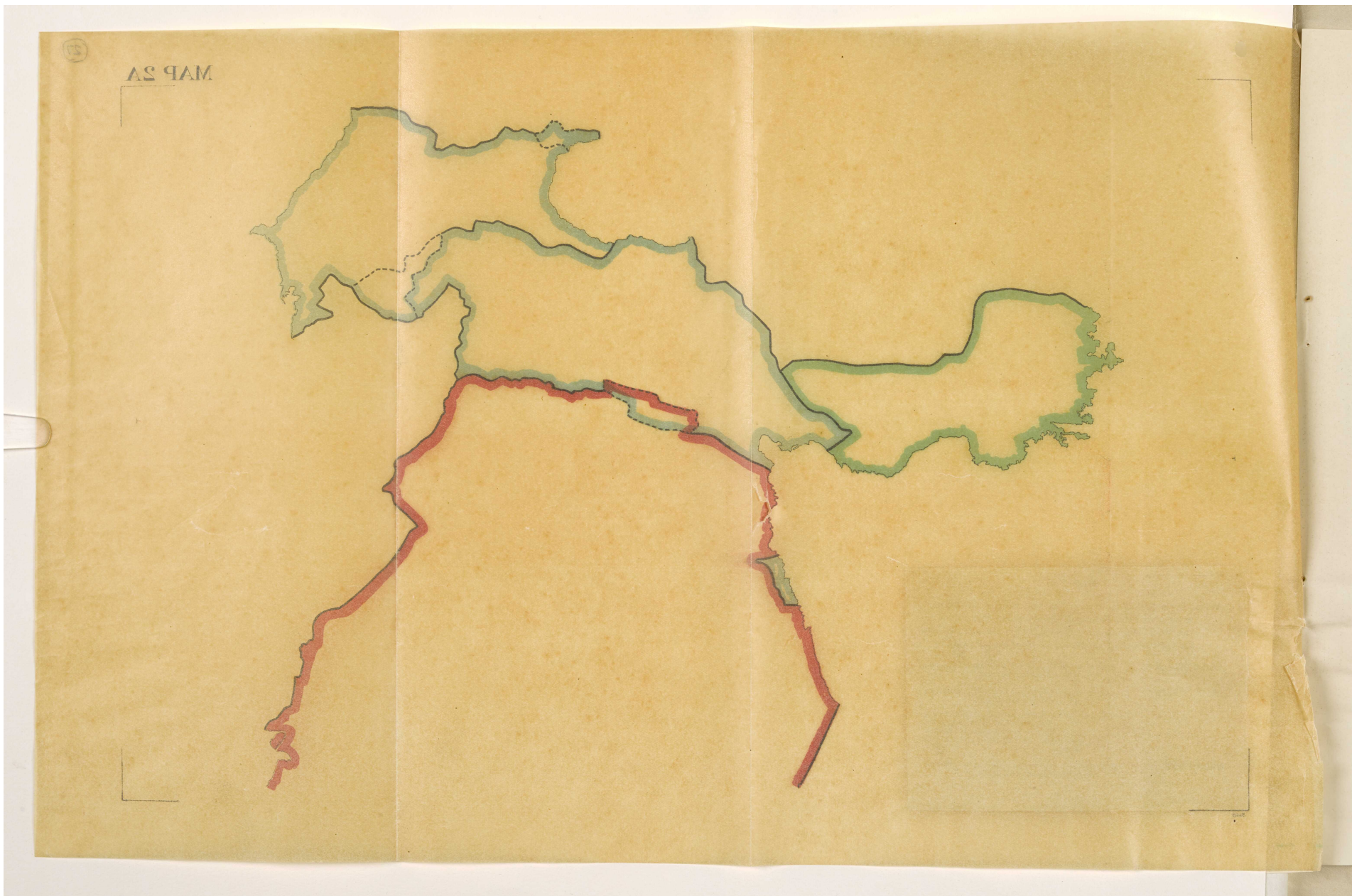
HARRISON & SONS, LTD., 25, ABINGDON ROAD, LONDON, W.C.



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [27r] (7/16)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [27v] (8/16)





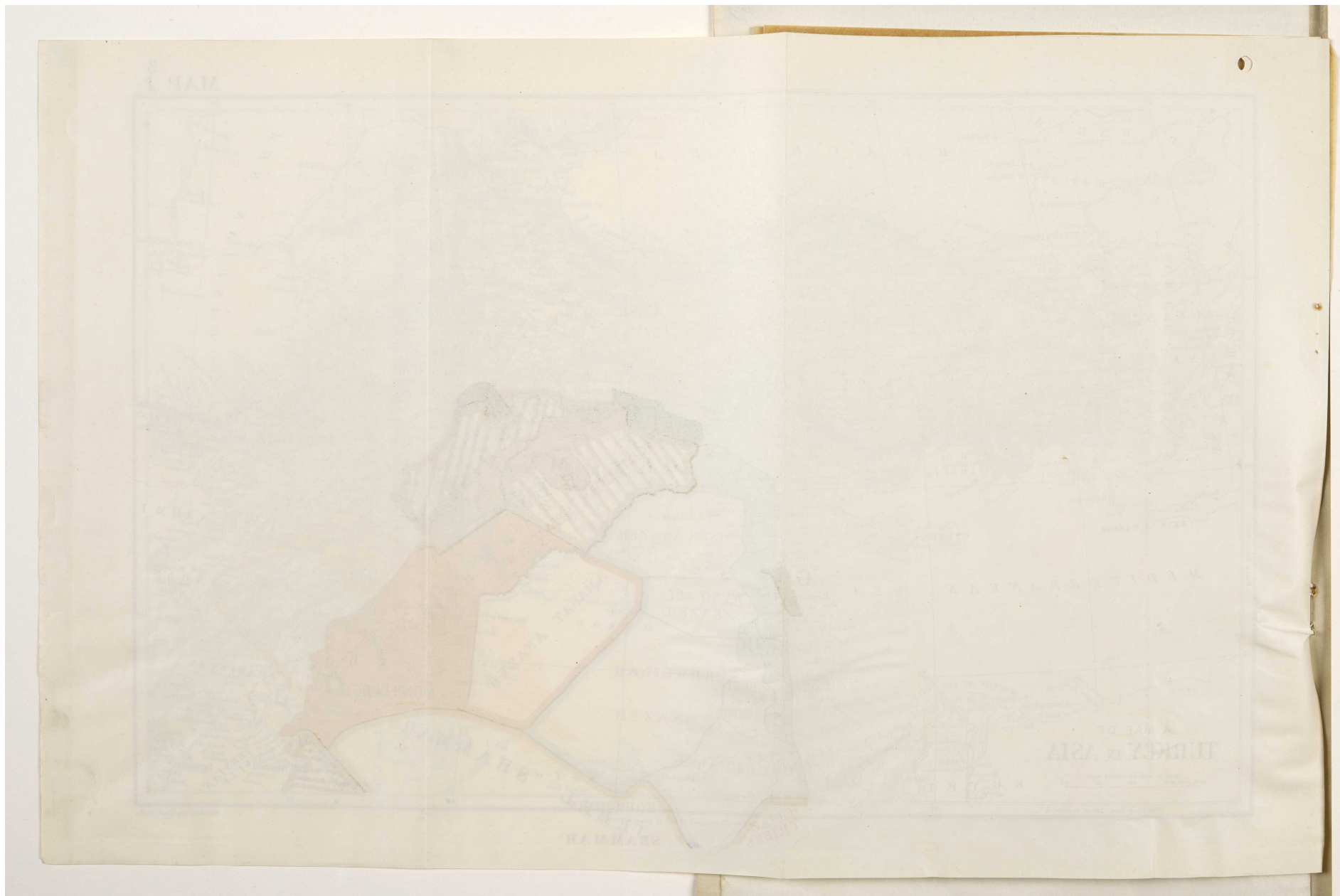
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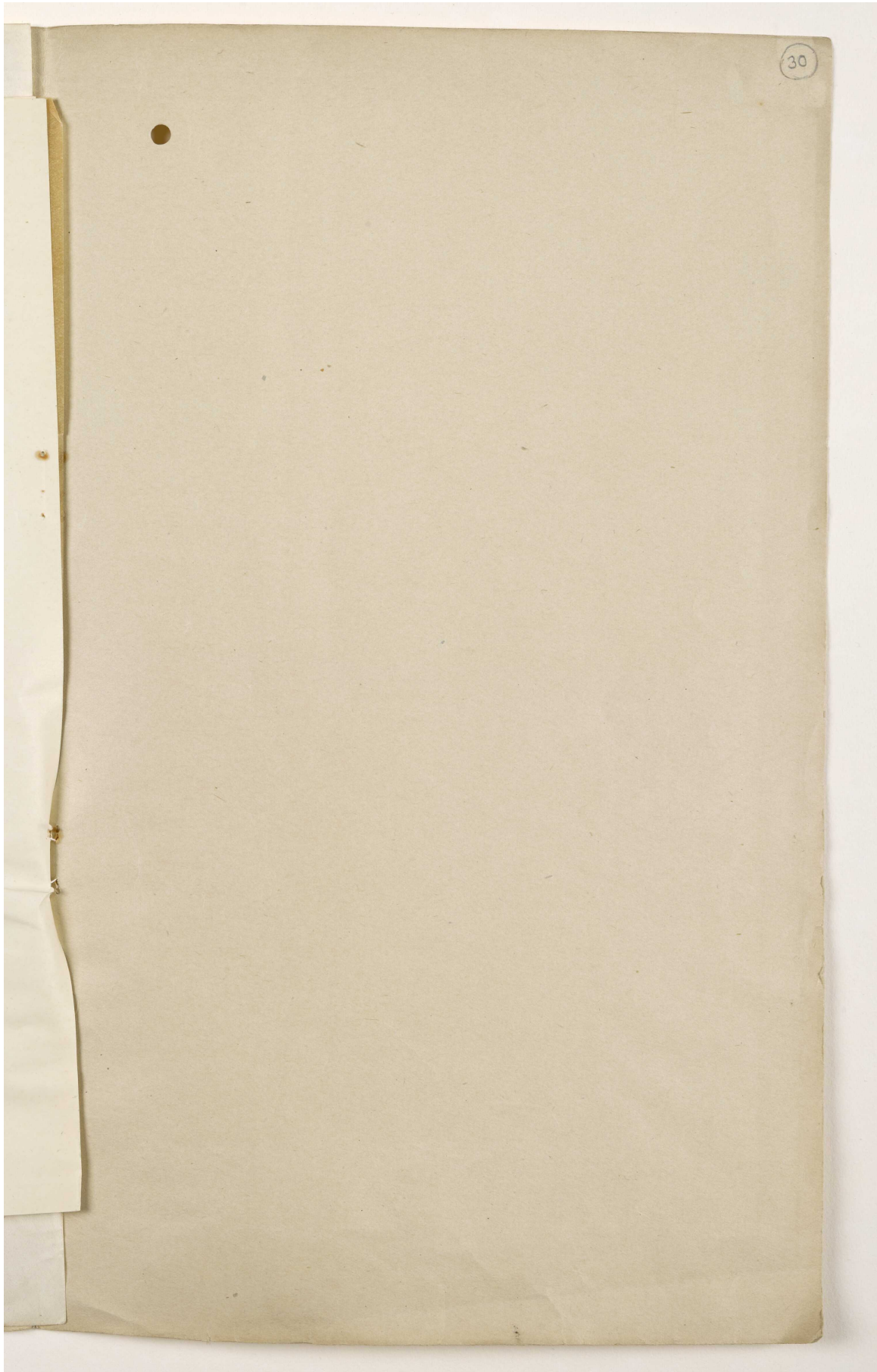
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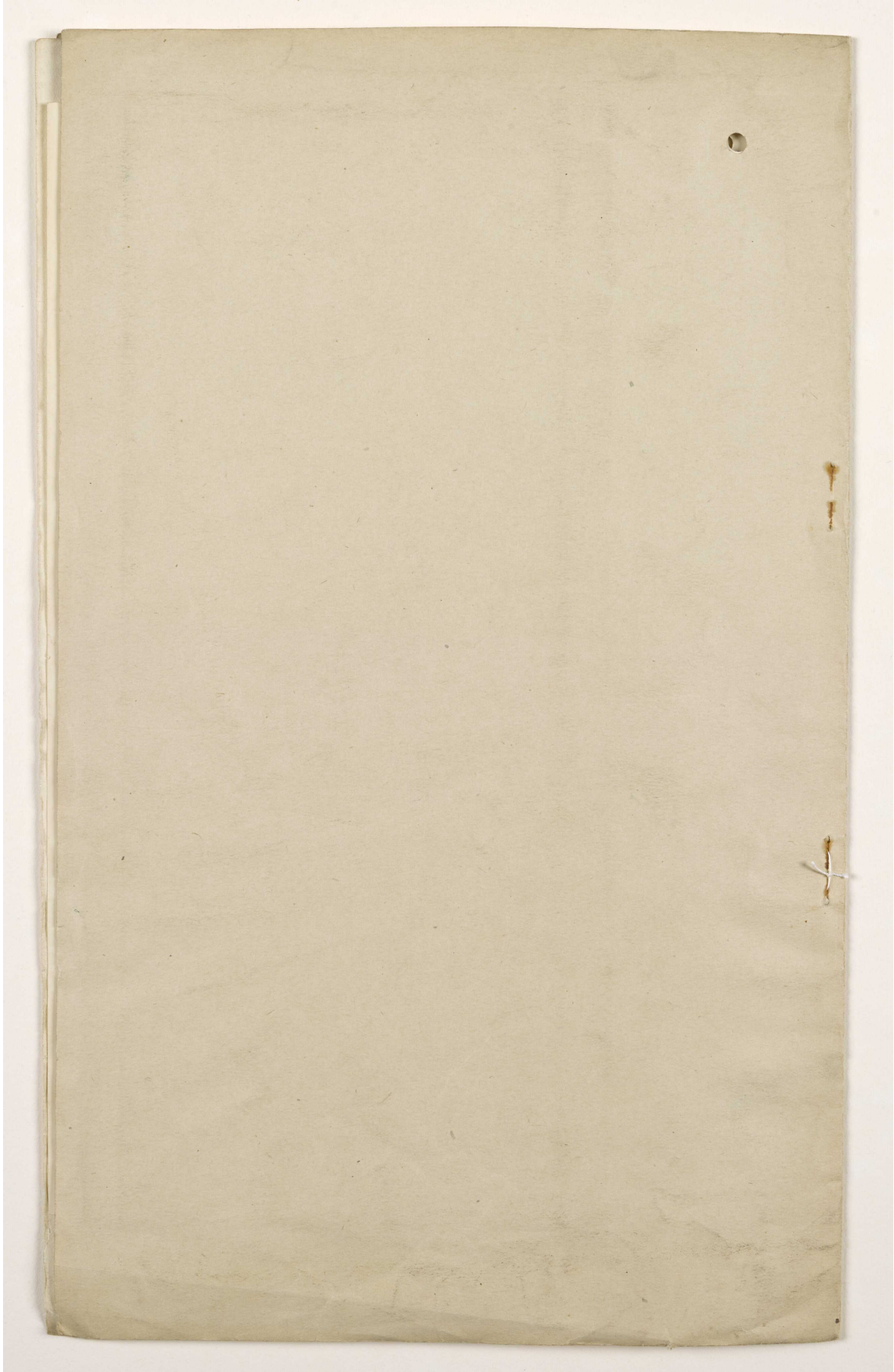
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'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
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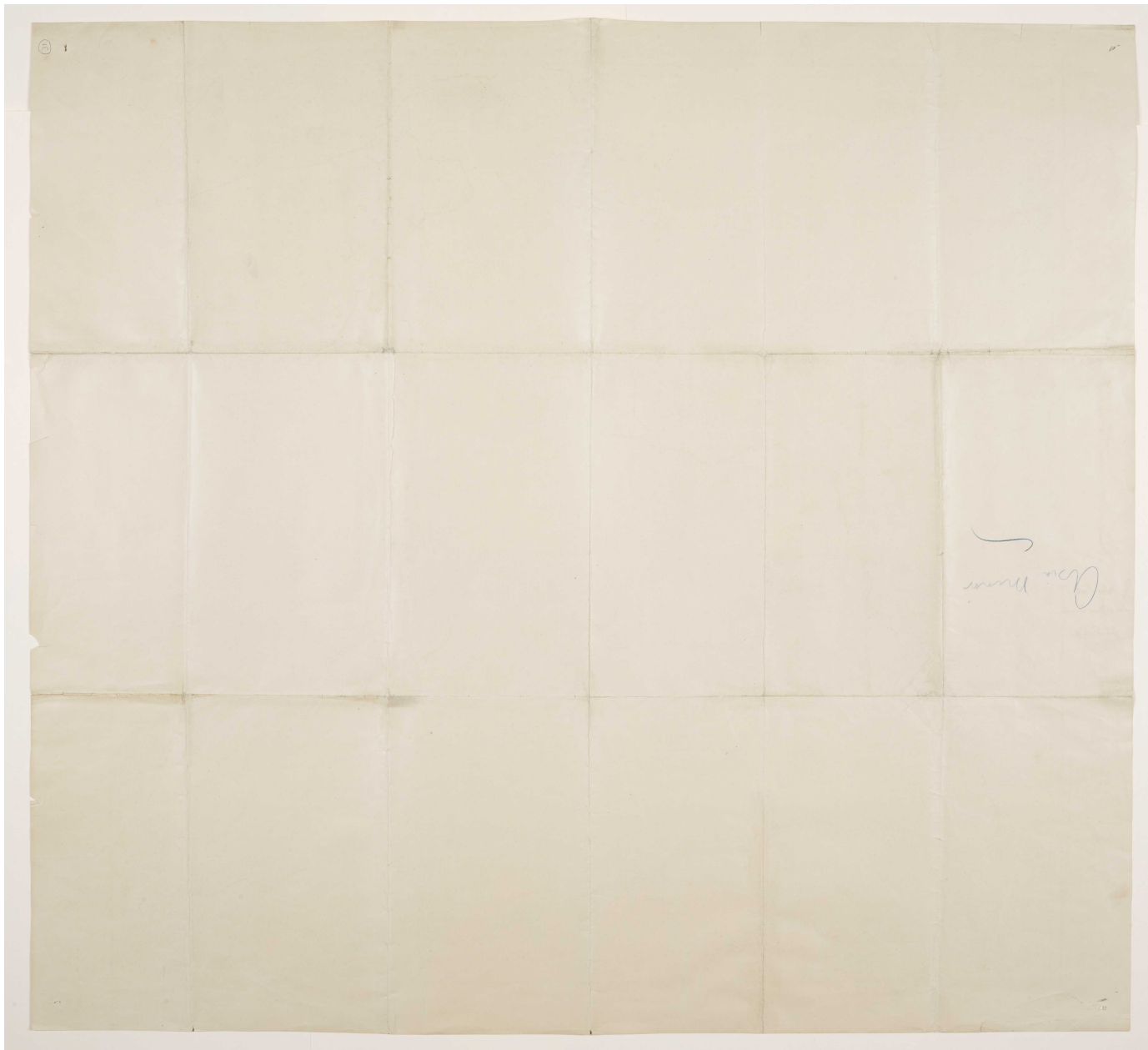
'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the  
Arabian Peninsula.' [30v] (14/16)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [31r] (15/16)



'Maps illustrating Memorandum respecting the Settlement of Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula.' [31v] (16/16)



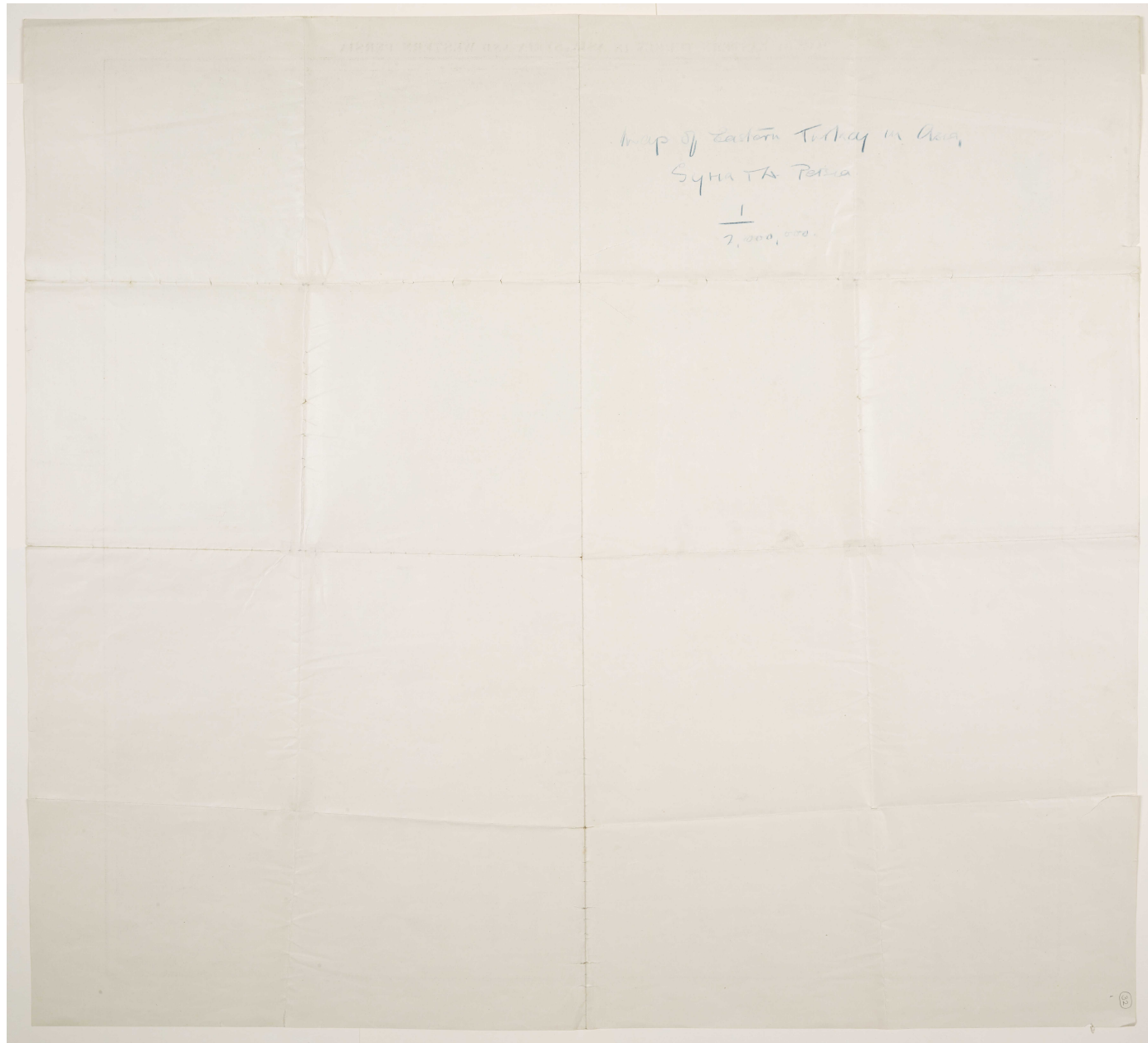
'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With repatriation annotations [32r] (1/2)



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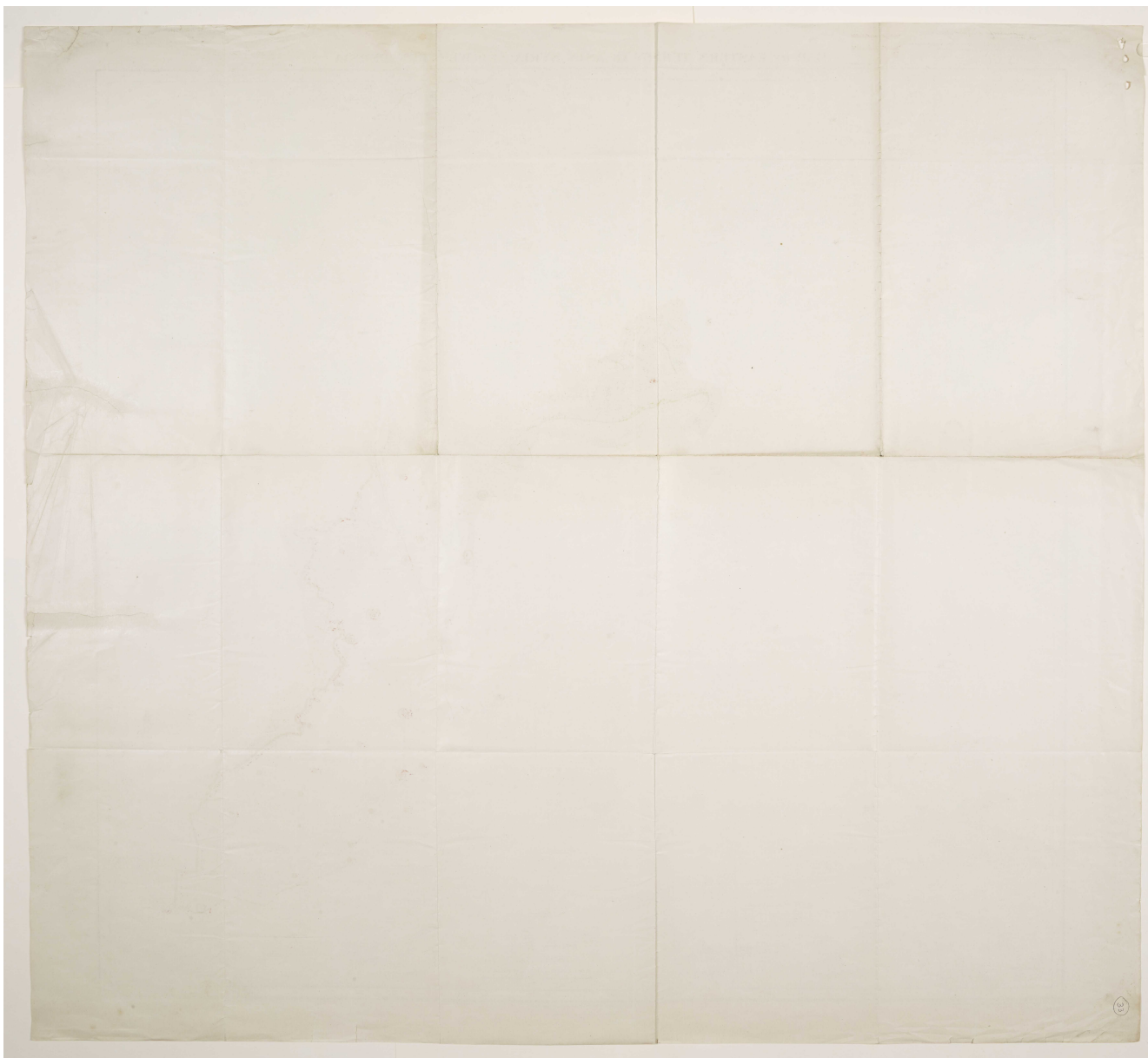
'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With repatriation annotations [32v] (2/2)



'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With overprints showing ethnic information, boundaries and communications [33r] (1/4)



'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With overprints showing ethnic information, boundaries and communications [33v] (2/4)



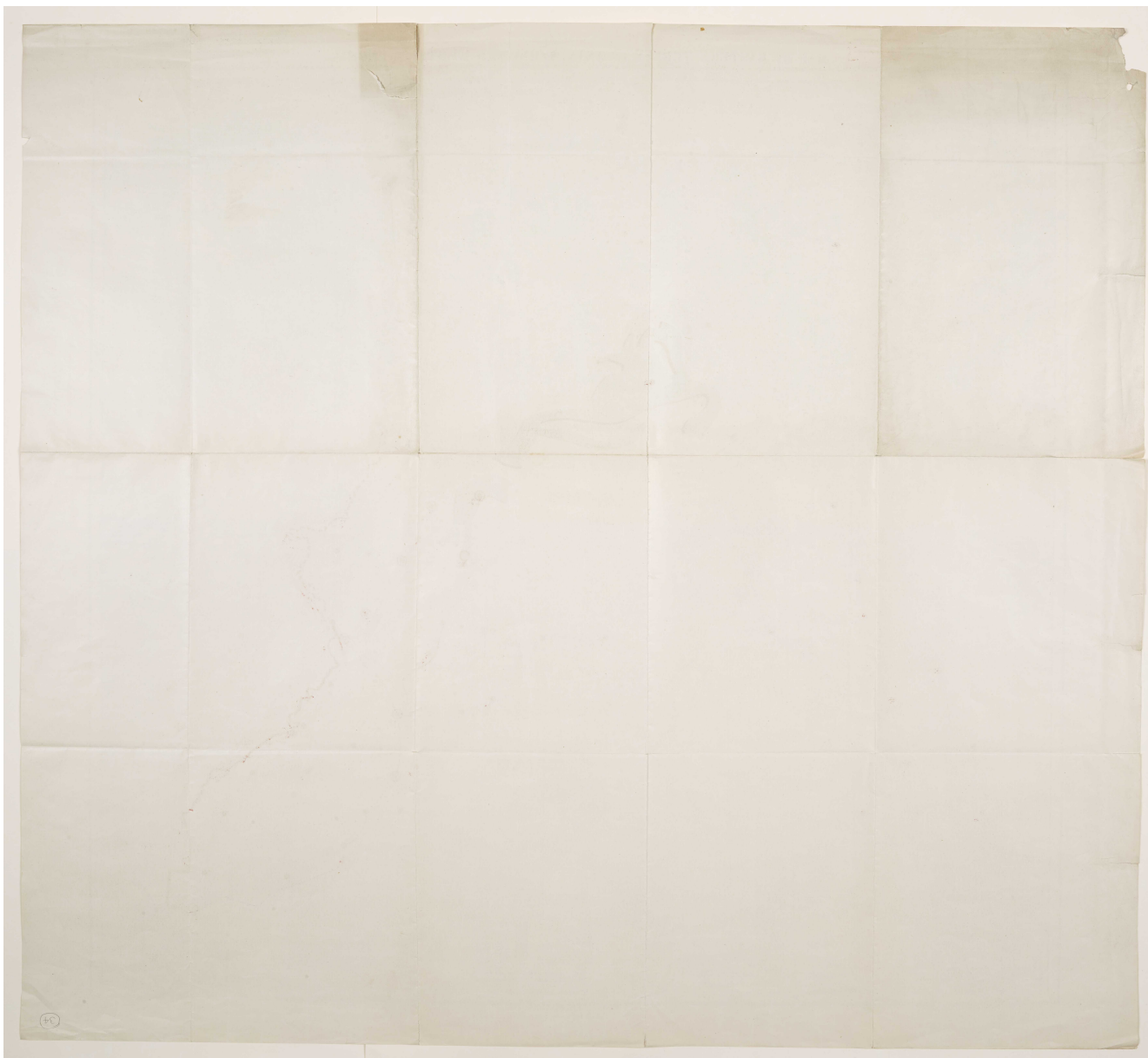
'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With overprints showing ethnic information, boundaries and communications [34r] (3/4)



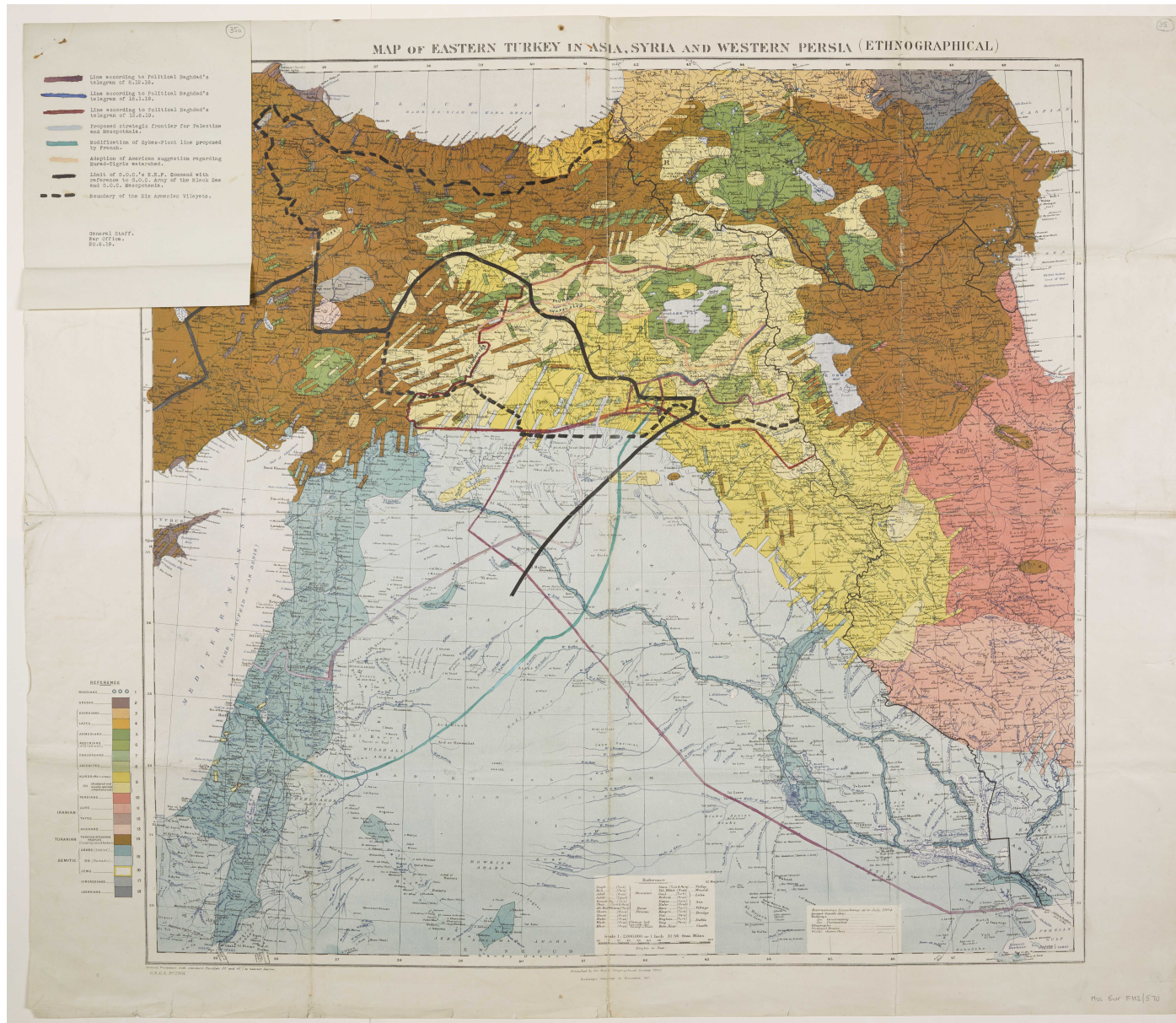
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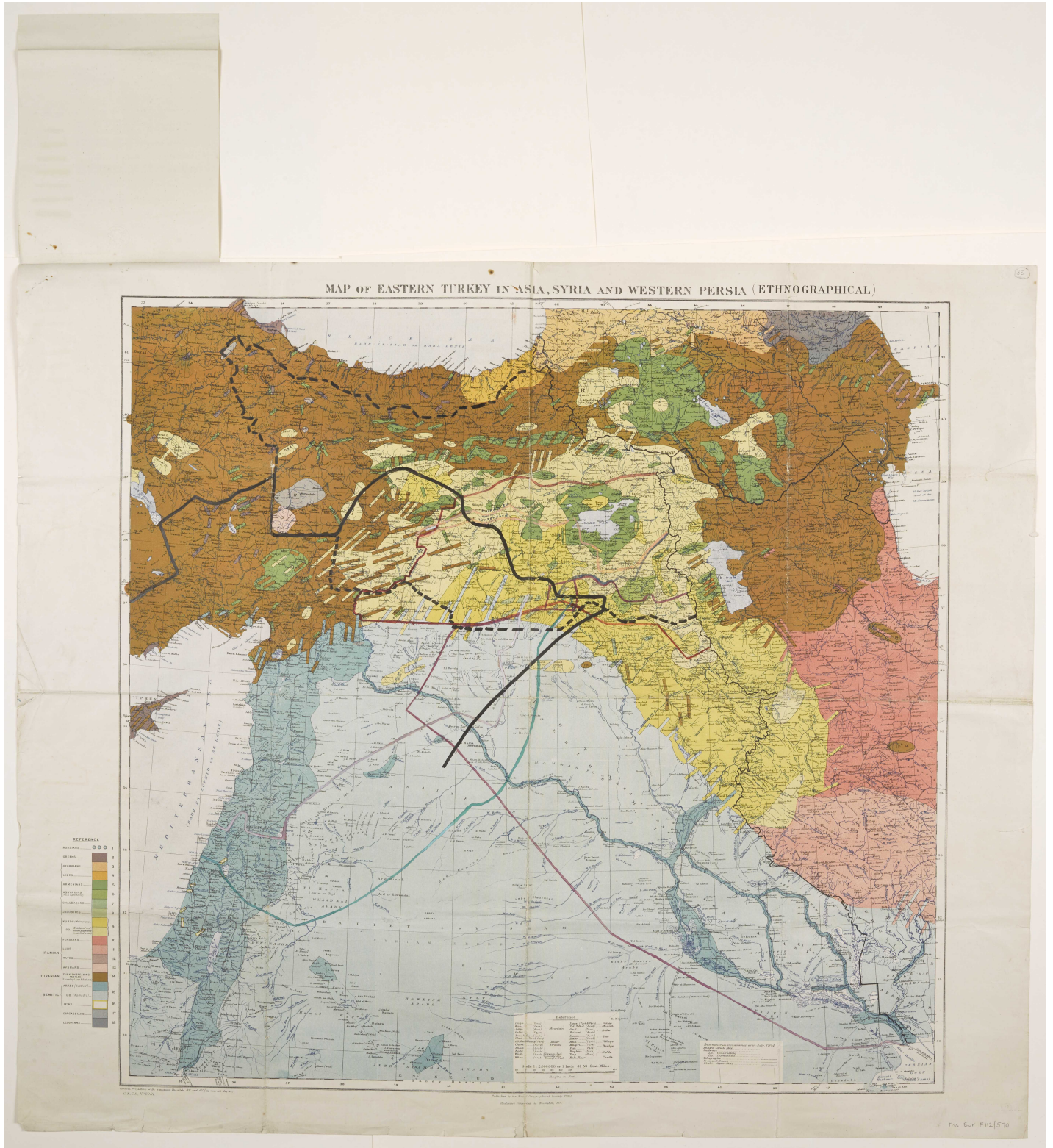
'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia'. With overprints showing ethnic information, boundaries and communications [34v] (4/4)



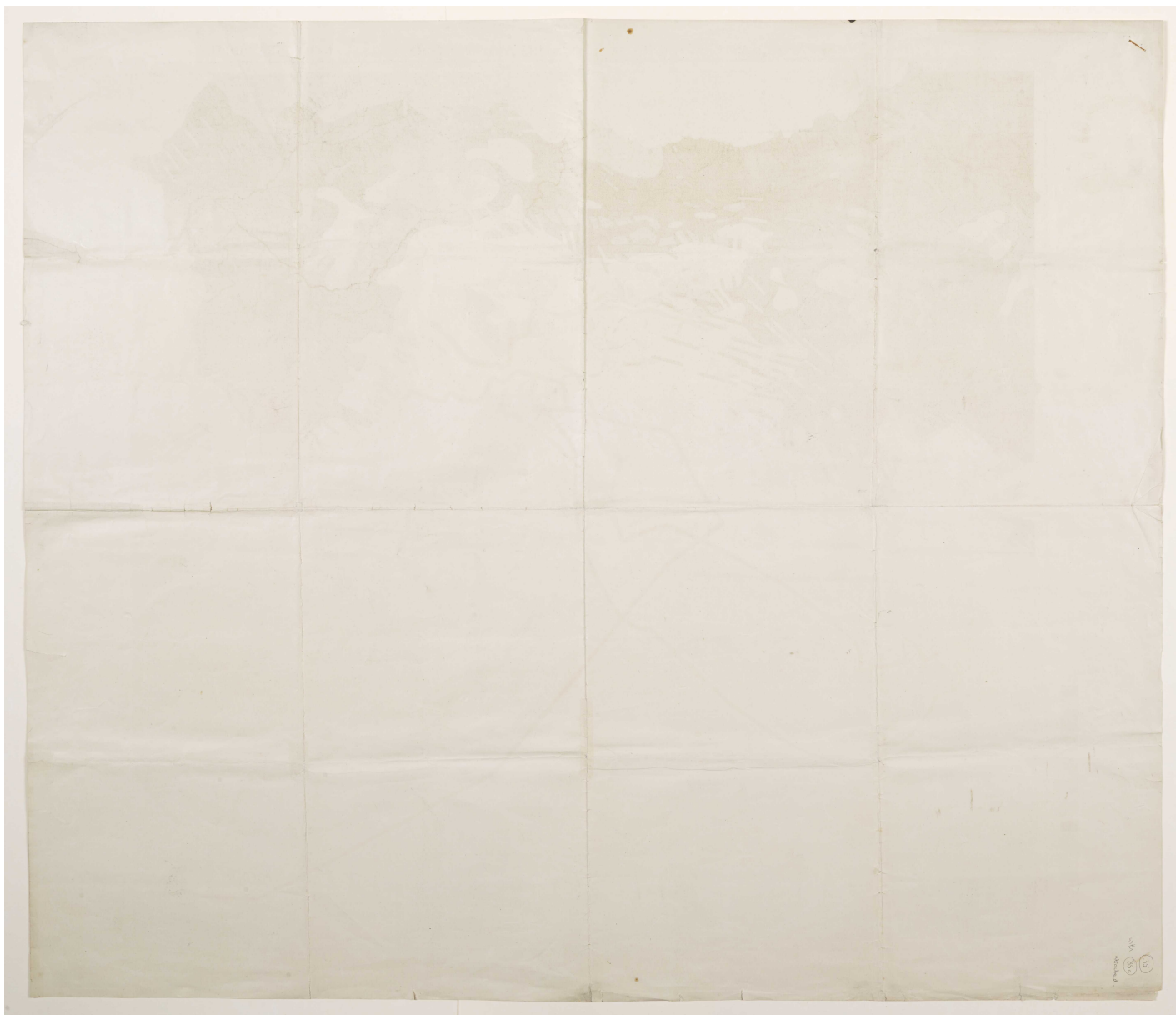
'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia (Ethnographical)' showing additional frontiers with attached key [35ar] (1/3)



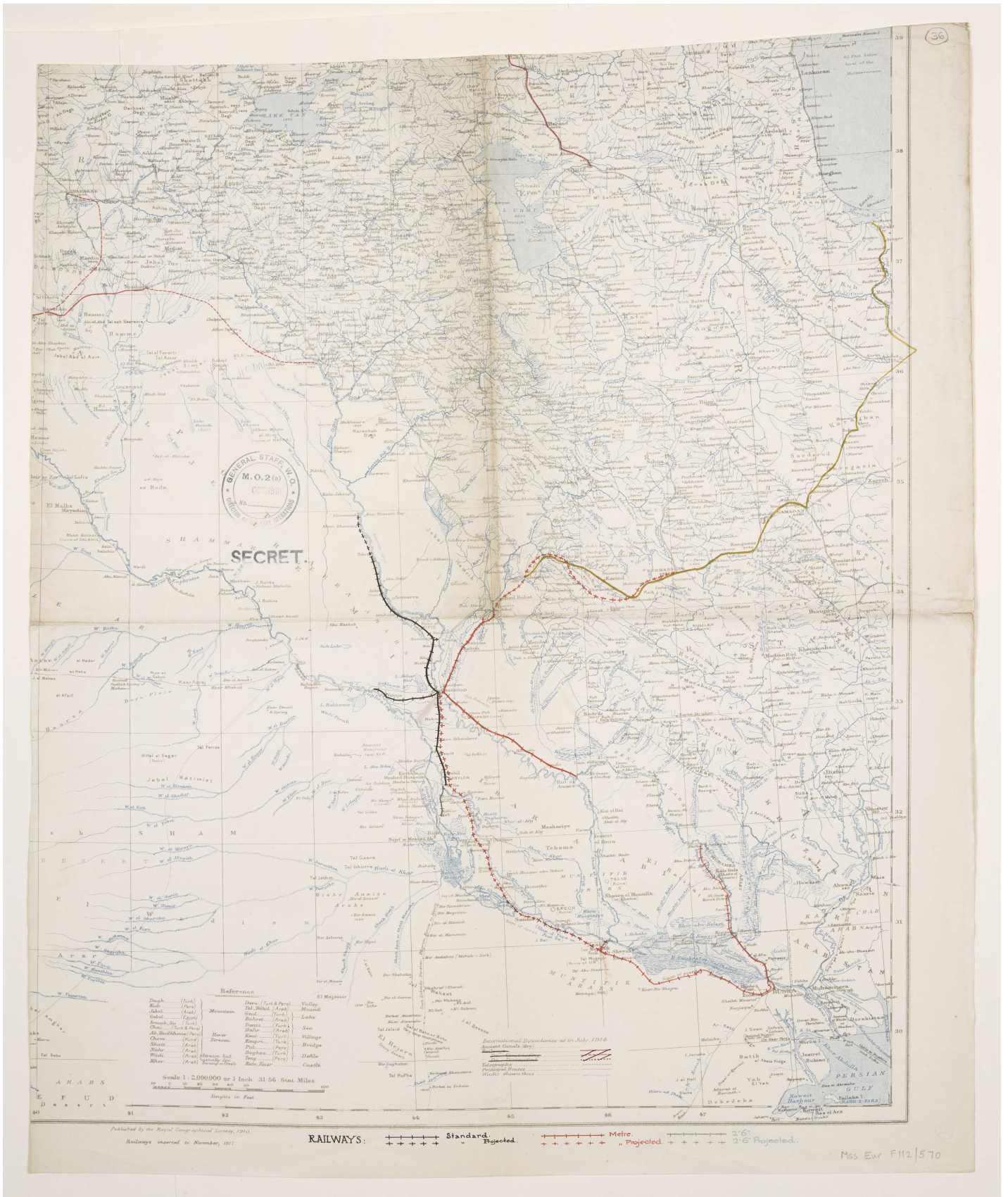
'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia (Ethnographical)'  
showing additional frontiers with attached key [35r] (2/3)



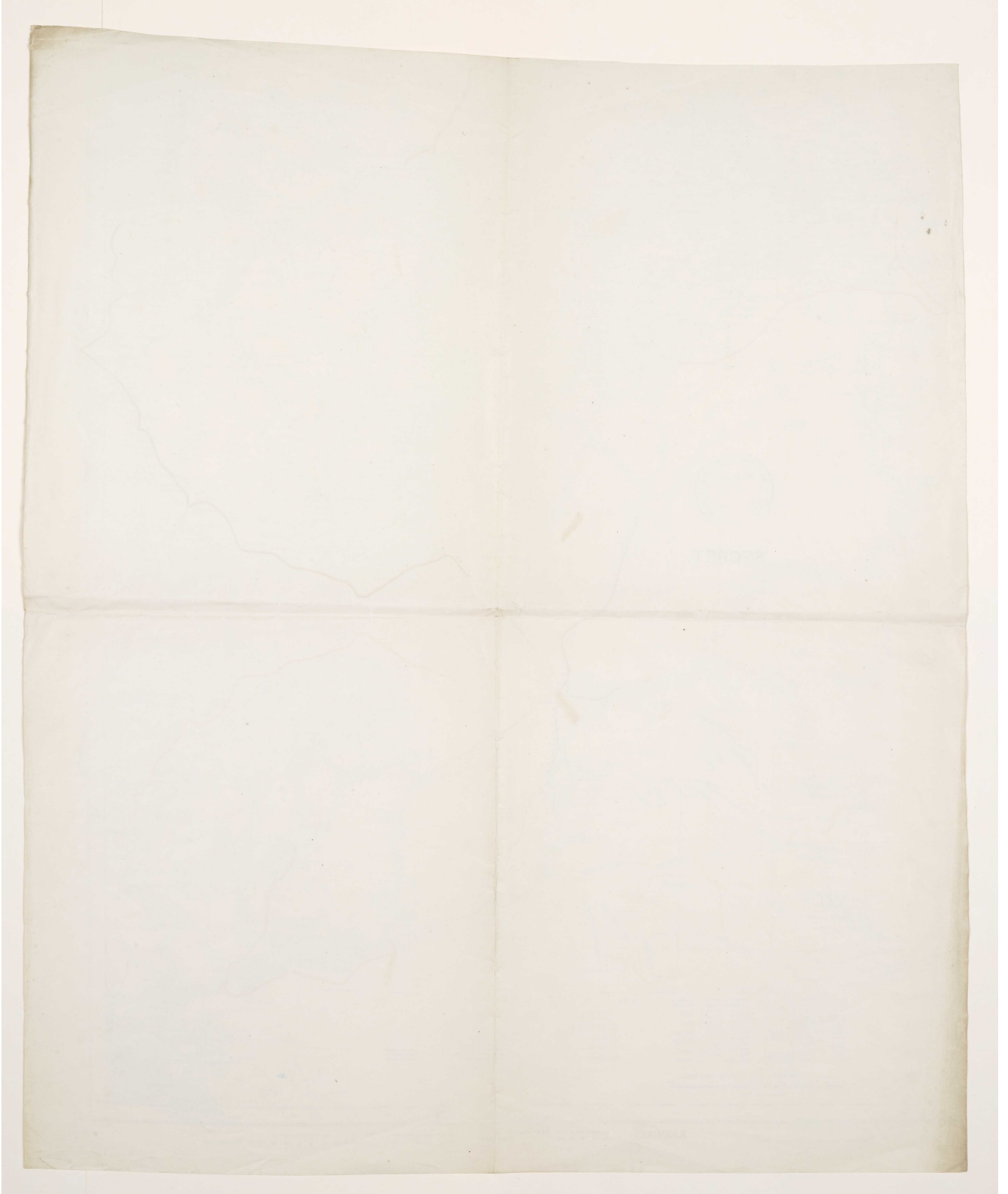
'Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia (Ethnographical)' showing additional frontiers with attached key [35v] (3/3)



Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia. Fragment of south-east corner, with additional railway information [36r] (1/2)

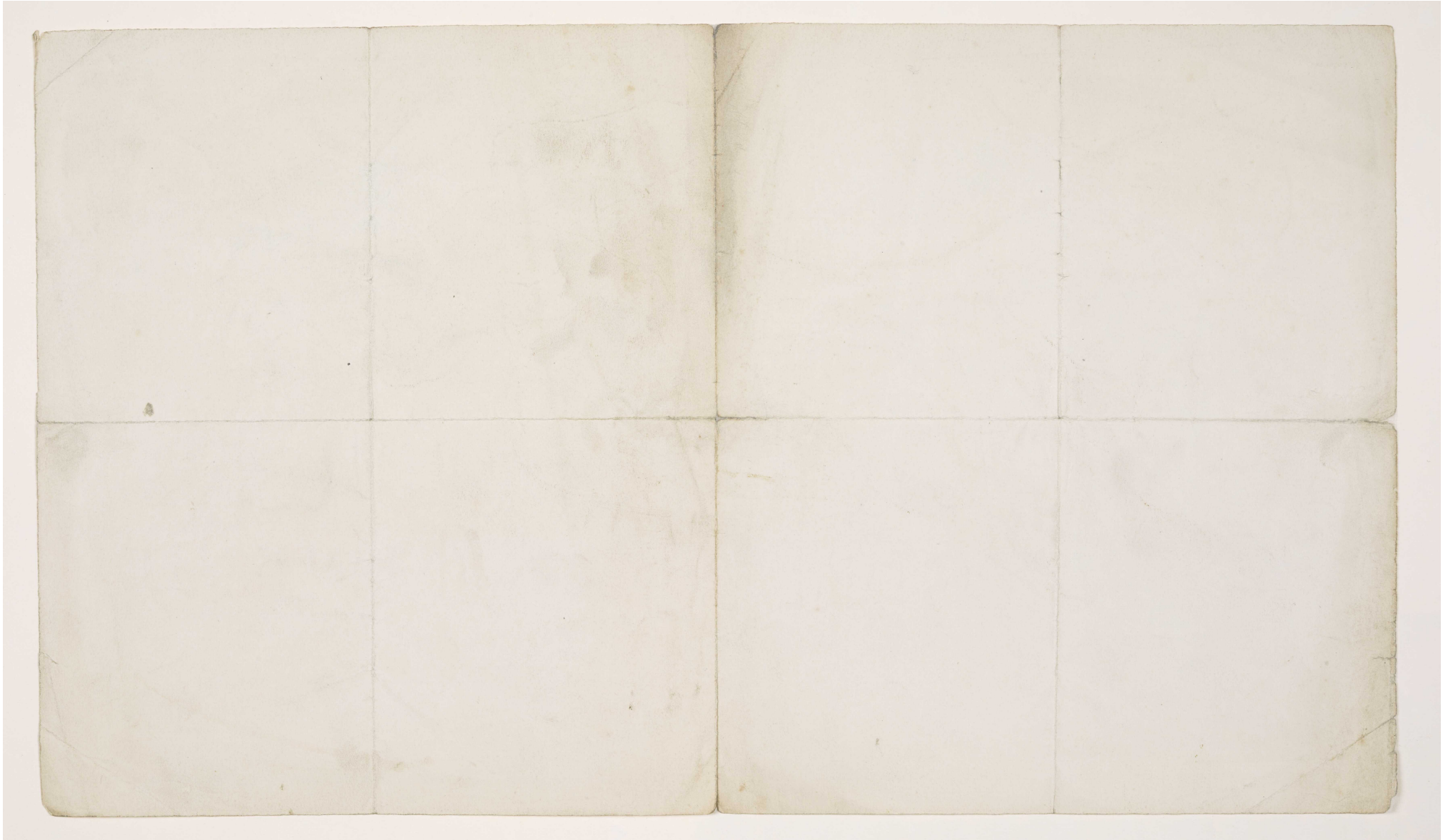


Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia. Fragment of south-east corner, with additional railway information [36v] (2/2)



'Arménie. Dressée par le Capitaine de Corvette Z. Khanzadian' [37r] (1/2)

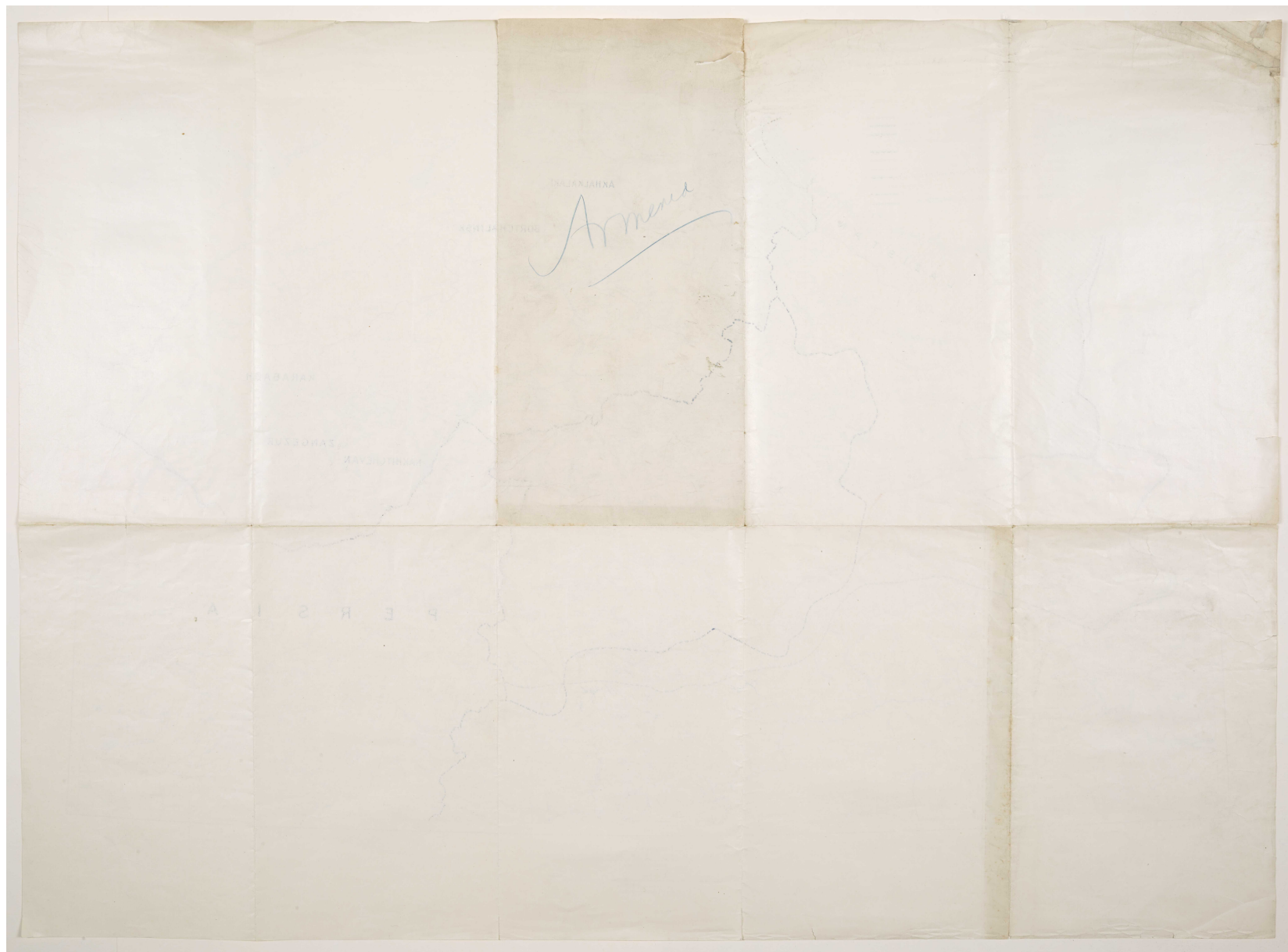




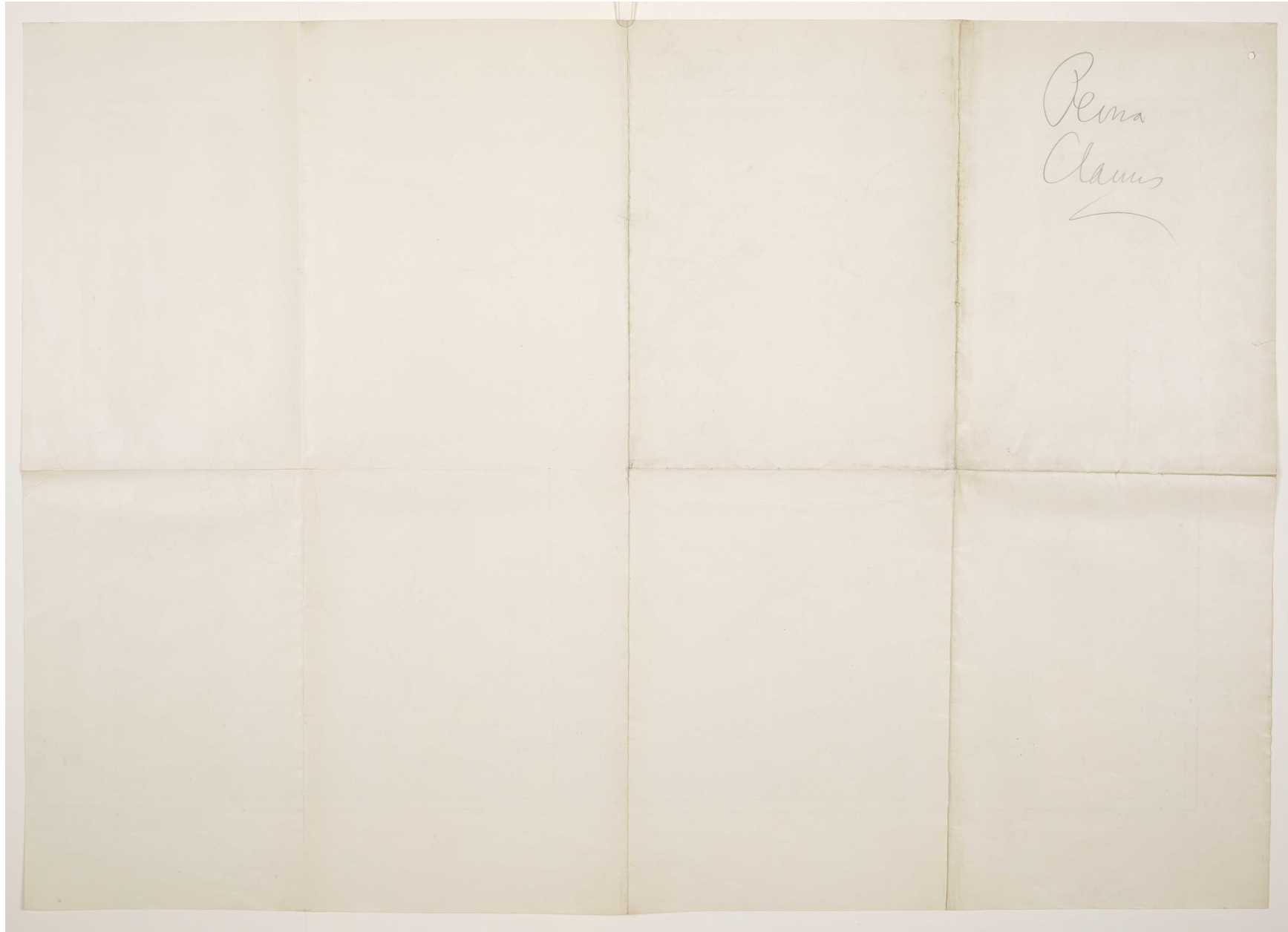
**'Map to show territory which was Turkish prior to War 1914-'18 which it is proposed to include within Northern, Western and Southern Boundaries of Armenia.' [38r] (1/2)**



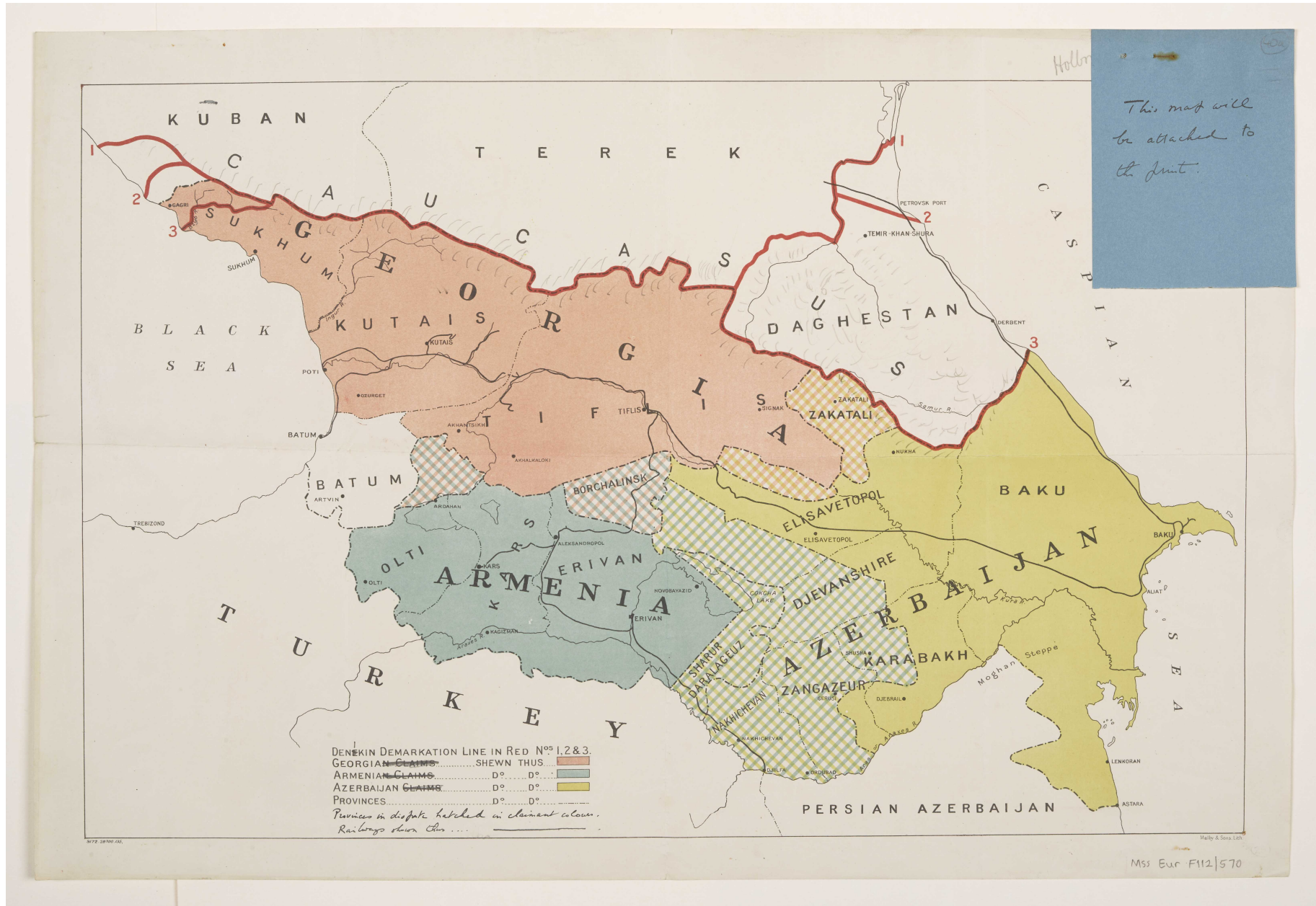
**'Map to show territory which was Turkish prior to War 1914-'18 which it is proposed to include within Northern, Western and Southern Boundaries of Armenia.' [38v] (2/2)**



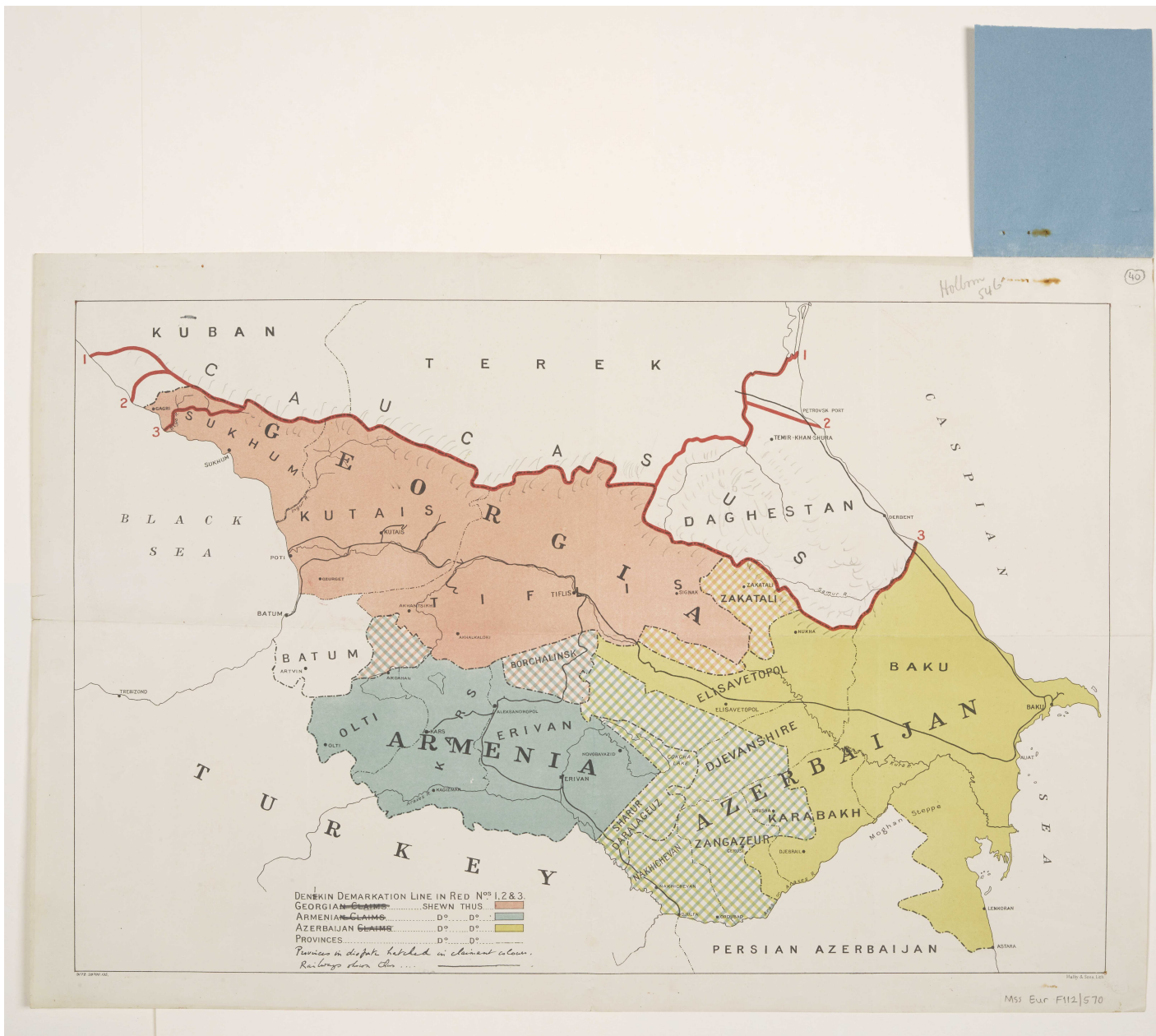


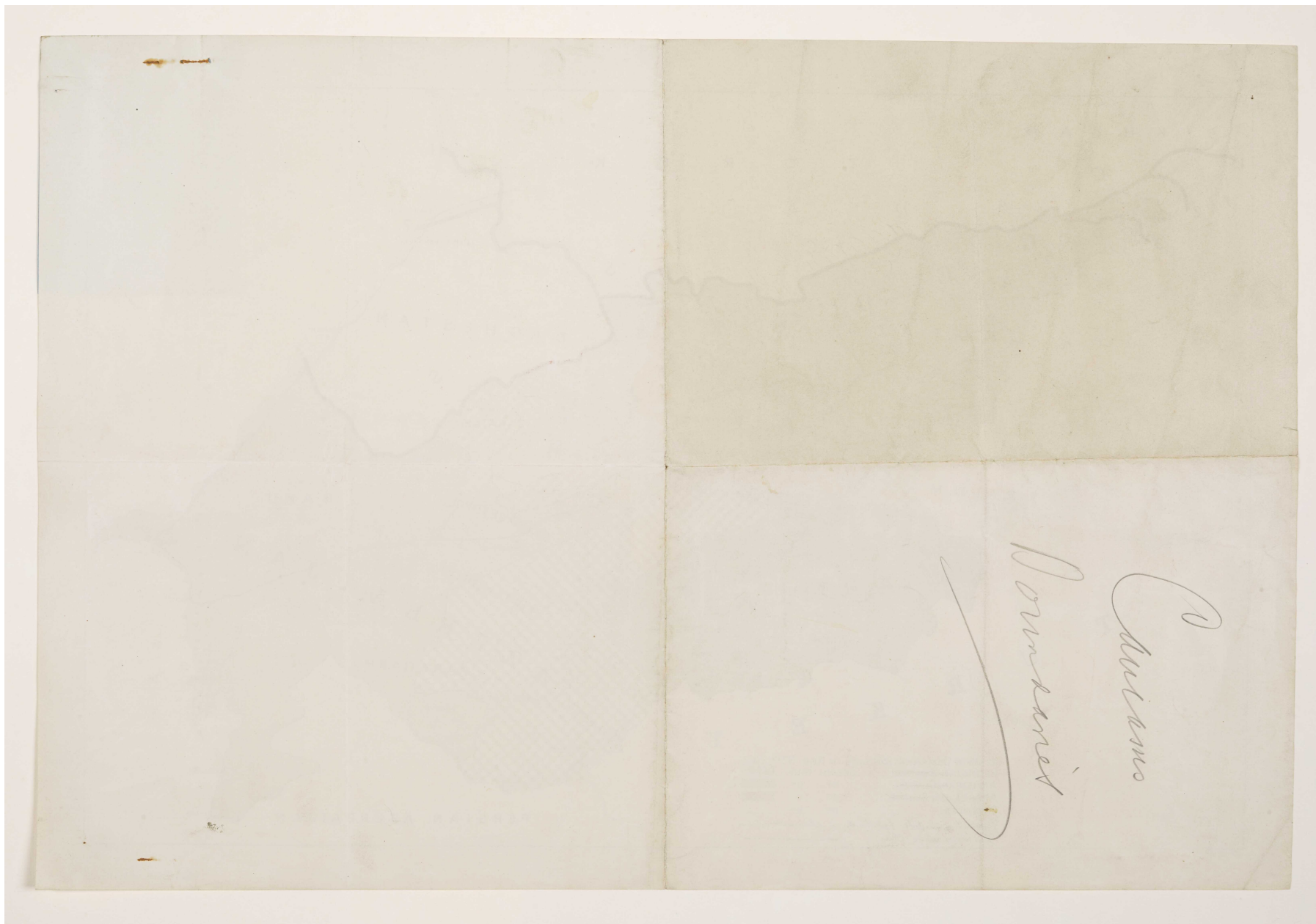


'Caucasus Boundaries' [40ar] (1/3)



'Caucasus Boundaries' [40r] (2/3)



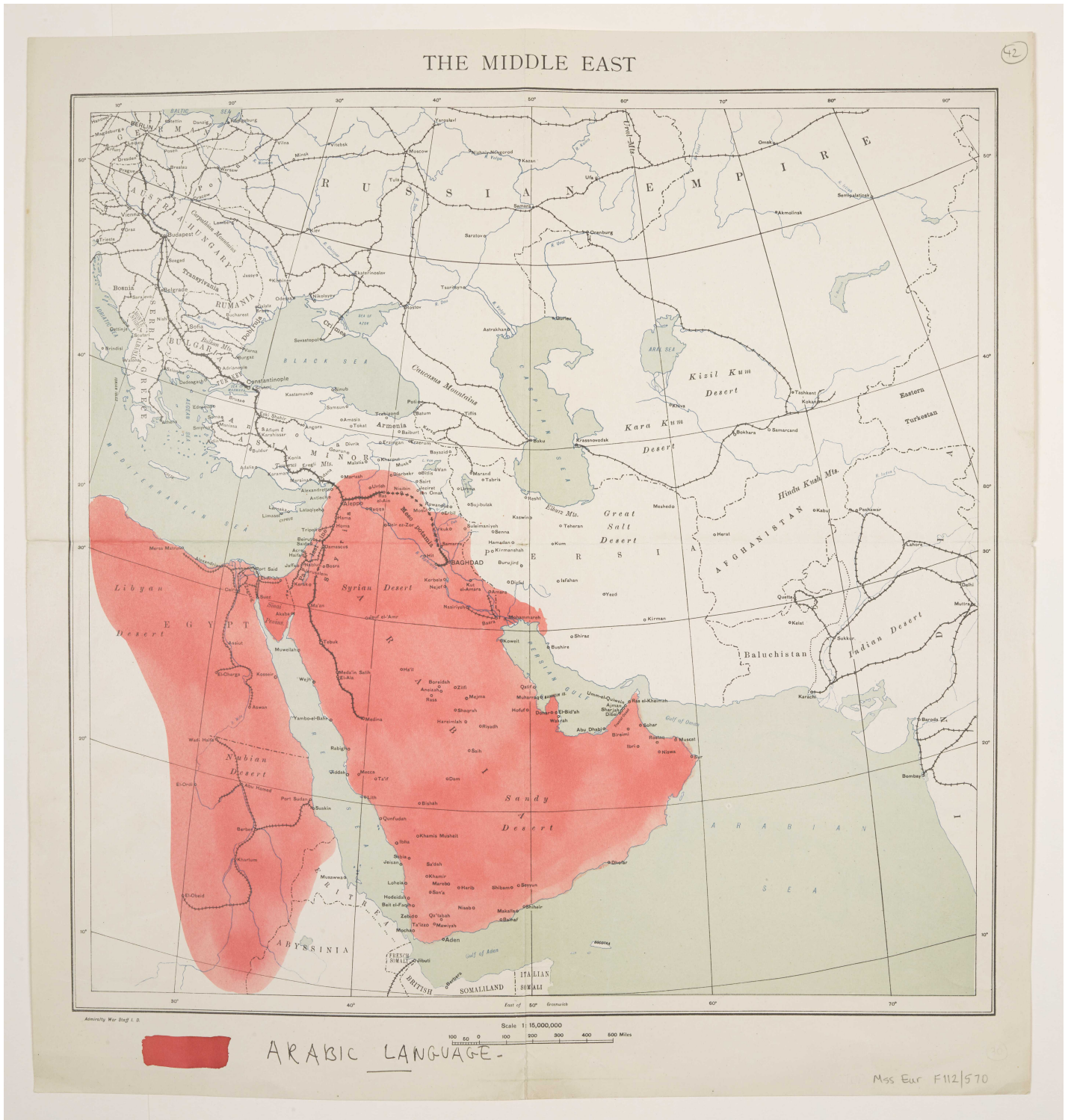




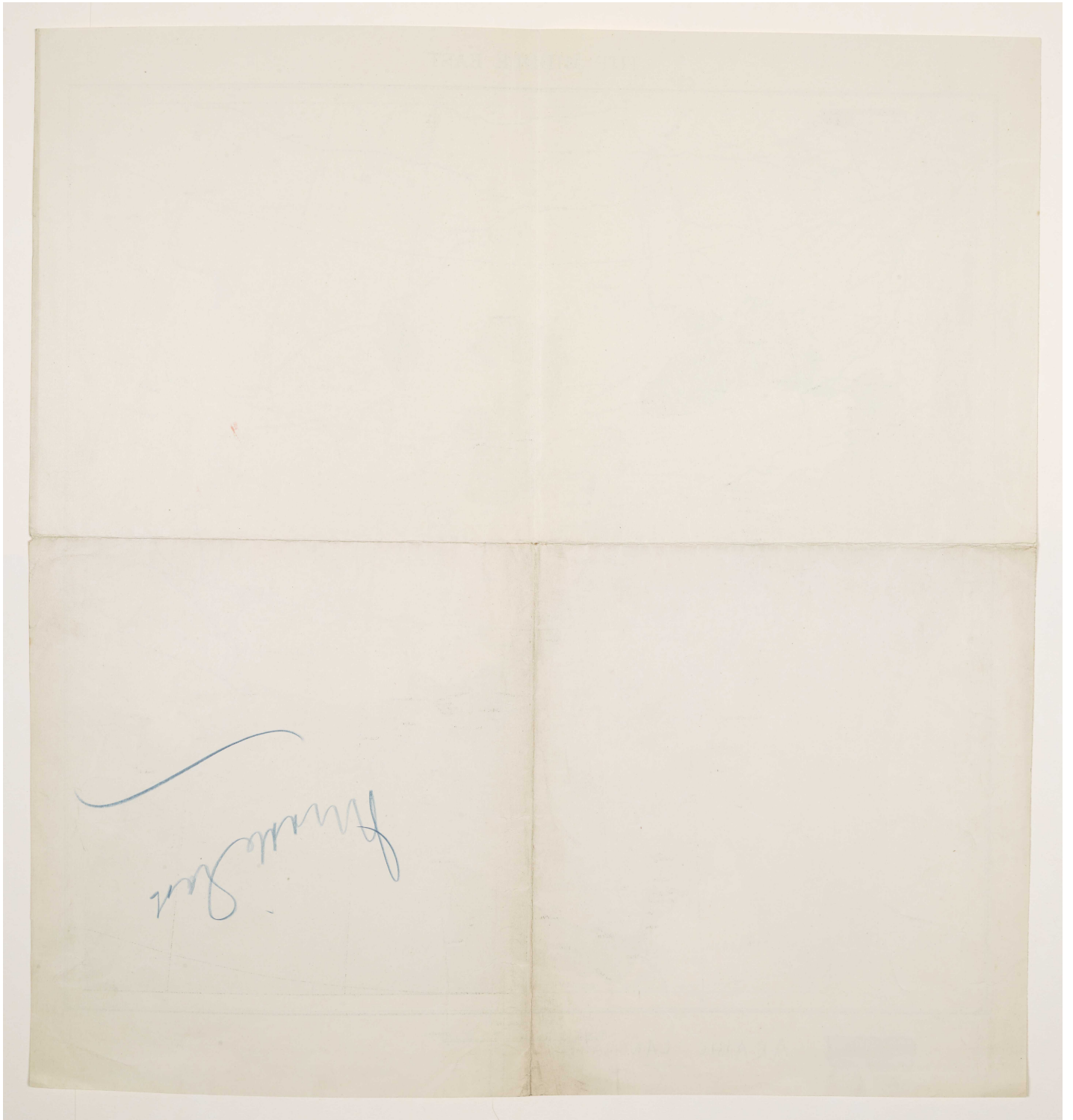
'Tabriz'. With manuscript additions [41v] (2/2)



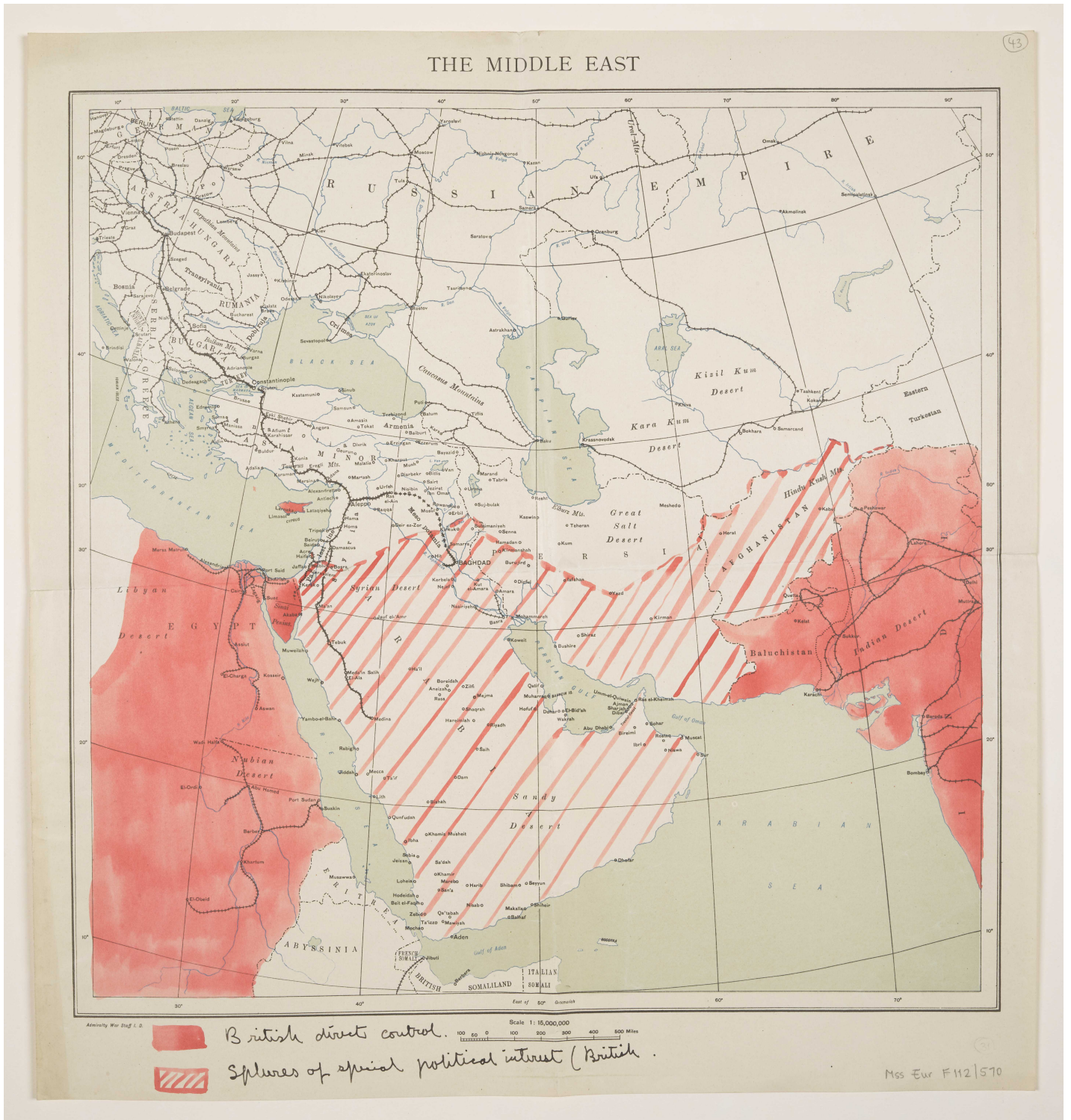
'The Middle East'. With manuscript additions showing Arabic language areas [42r]  
(1/2)



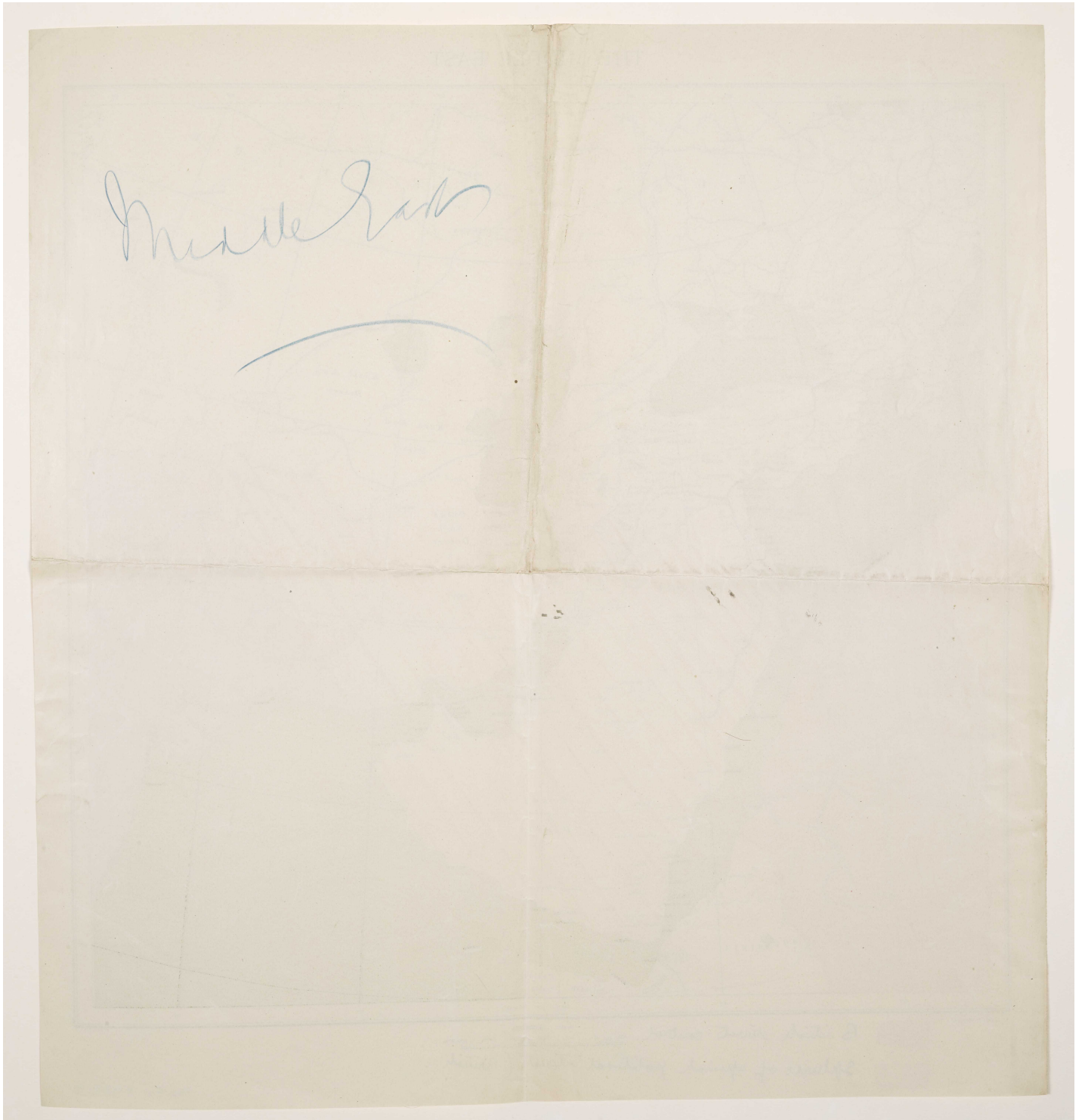
'The Middle East'. With manuscript additions showing Arabic language areas [42v]  
(2/2)



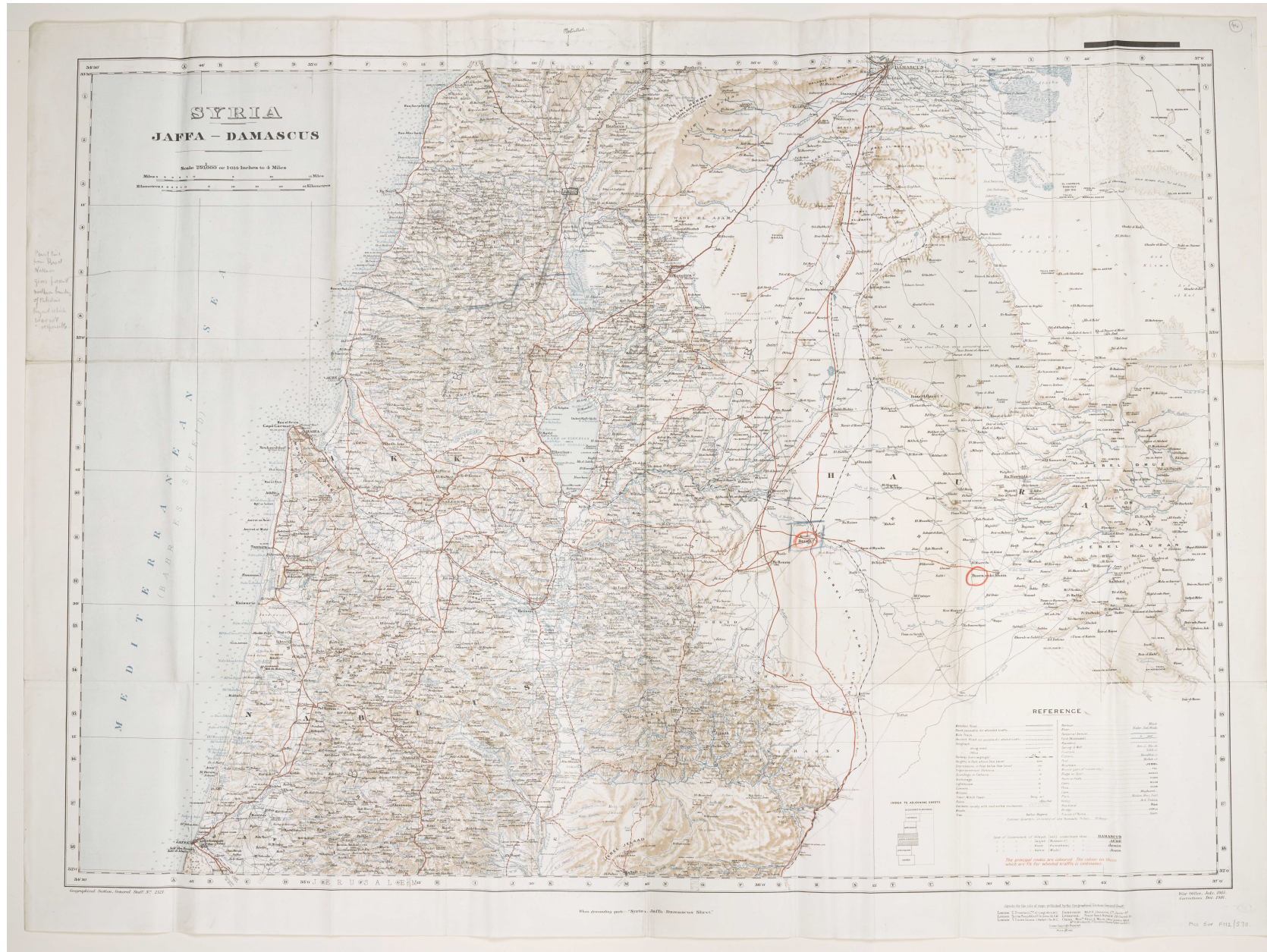
'The Middle East'. With manuscript additions showing areas of British direct control and spheres of special political influence [43r] (1/2)



'The Middle East'. With manuscript additions showing areas of British direct control and spheres of special political influence [43v] (2/2)



'Syria. Jaffa - Damascus'. With manuscript additions showing boundary information [44r] (1/2)



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