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تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

Mss Eur F126/57

١٨ فبراير ١٨٦٥ - ١٧ مارس ١٨٦٥ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (٣٥ ورقة)

رخصة حكومية مفتوحة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

تحتوي اليوميات على إدخال كل يوم في رحلة لويس بيلي وتسجيل المسافات الدقيقة التي قطعها كل يوم والوقت اللازم لتغطية المسافة. خطوط الطول وخطوط العرض مسجلة متى أمكن باستخدام نجم الشمال ورجل لتحديد الإضافة إلى الارتفاع في نقاط متعددة.

يقدم بيلي أوصافاً تفصيلية لكل مكان مرّ به في رحلته بما في ذلك أسماء القرى والمدن والسهول والتلال والميادين الرملية ومواقع الآبار وأعداد الأكواخ والمنازل، فضلاً عن المناظر الطبيعية وجغرافيا مقاطعة نجد بخرائط مبدئية بالقلم الرصاص مرفقة (الأوراق ٣، ٤، ١٤، ١٦) وأماكن وجود قاع النهر واتجاهات هذه المعالم الرئيسية. كما أن هناك أيضاً قصصاً عن قوافل ومسافرين آخرين قابلهم من بينها قصة عن مجموعة من النساء اللاتي كن يرغن في شراء أزهار معدنية ووشاحات حرير السيد لوكاس، المترجم، وعندما رفض بيعها قمن بقطع الأزهار وسرقة الوشاحات.

تصف الورقة ٤ أ بعض أنواع الزهور البرية التي يتم جمعها مع بعض النباتات الصالحة للأكل التي كان يستفيد منها البدو. تُسجل الورقة رقم ٦ النسيج القبلي لنجد ويتضمن قصصاً عن العادات والتقاليد بالإضافة إلى الضرائب المدفوعة إلى الأمير. تشرح الورقة رقم ١٠ قوانين الميراث في الدولة، والقواعد التي تحكم الرجال بخصوص عدد الزوجات لديهم وحقيقة أن الخيليات غير مسموح بهن، وإحصاءات السكان التي جرى تنفيذها وحقيقة عدم إدراج النساء والأطفال في التعداد.

لدى وصوله إلى الرياض، يمضي ببلي في وصف سكنه، والسكرتير السري للأمير والاجتماعات التي جرت معه، وازدراء قبائل نجد وكرهها للنقيب جونز، المقيم السياسي السابق، الذي ينظرون إليه على أنه أهانهم. في اجتماع مع الأمير فيصل بن تركي، الإمام، يصف ببلي عمره والملاحم البدنية بالإضافة إلى شخصيته الواضحة وطبيعته قبل أن يسرد بالتفصيل محادثتهما التي ناقشت أسباب زيارة ببلي، ومسؤولية الأمير عن مقاطعته والفروق التي رسمها بين الحرب الدينية والحرب السياسية. كما ناقش اتجاهاته وآراءه عن الموقف مع مسقط ووجهة نظره بأنها أرض تابعة لنجد.

تصف إدخلالات إضافية في اليوميات لقاءً خاصاً مع الإمام والذي تم فيه مناقشة خطوط التلغراف الممتدة عبر الخليج بالإضافة إلى خبرات الإمام في إنشاء خط بريدي بين مصر ونجد كما تمت مناقشة سياسة الحكومة البريطانية نحو الشرق. كما أن هناك محادثة تفصيلية بشأن خيول نجد حيث تركزت بصورة خاصة على الألوان المختلفة والمجموعات المتنوعة الموجودة. كما أن هناك إشارات إلى نزهة بحرية، إلا أنها واردة في جزء من اليوميات، يصعب فك شفرة كتابتها لتلاشي خط القلم الرصاص بشدة.

تسجيل المزيد من المحادثات مع السكرتير السري للإمام في اليوميات حيث تناولت محاولات الأمير إبرام معاهدة للسماح لعرب عُمان في صور بالإعفاء من عقوبات القرصنة وفي المقابل يحصل البريطانيون على ضمان بحماية الاتصالات التلغرافية. تُسجل اليوميات أيضاً رحلة العودة إلى الكويت، والتي تتشابه العديد من إدخلاتها بتلك التي تم تسجيلها في الرحلة إلى الرياض. تشمل المراجع الإضافية المسجلة على معلومة أن الملازم داويز قد رسم الإمام والرياض بناءً على طلب ببلي، كما أن هناك بعض الملاحظات حول تقاليد قبيلة السيلابي وأهمية معاطفهم كجزء من طقوس بلوغهم سن الرشد، وإشارات إلى المناخ ودرجة الحرارة وجودة الهواء.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١] (٧٢/١)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
Feb 18th 18	Kowid	1 1/2 days Hort Malah	24 1/2	Khumb Lat 29-22-56 Long 47-59-51	① Went on hour 5 1/2 - then gradually turned to S. S.E. for the Hort Malah which is five hours distance from Khumb. There are some wells close to the Hort, & a few temporary but general character of the country a bounded plain slightly undulating, the long deposited waves - for the first hour then pass 'cater' by Scumt. - Afterward the plain sprinkled with low bush' wood which the camels browsed as we went along. Water at the halting place after the winter rains. Sound of rain and strong wind from the South during the march. A small conical hill bearing S.W. & by S from the halting place. Its name Wuraah. A larger one dislaid hill named Sebakhah bearing S by W. - The conical hill is one hour & one half distant. We are to pass near the Sebakhah tomorrow. The halting ground is not marked by any hut or Hort - no water would be probable here in the hot weather. determined on changing the route of going to Sedawi instead of direct to Riyadh. Had a fight about this question but with my Corporal leader was later during the halting.
19 Feb	allah	24	24	Lat 29-1-17 Long 47-59-51	South Lat 29-1-17 Long 47-59-51

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[ظ١] (٧٢/٢)

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٠] [٧٢/٣]

Back East to the sea is known as the Khare or creek of Rame. There was a pool of brackish water in it near where we posted the next day. After leaving Rame we followed the sea about one day's journey. After eight hours we camped at a place named Dehagedh being West 1/2 an hour off and a mile round. Dehagedh is an hour in front of us South. The Wufra lands being 1/2 an hour East. The lands South beyond the Dehagedh are called Dehagedh. Rame to day like that of yesterday. - met some Bedouins of the Wahabee tribes - A large number at the station we are now at. The low hills bending round our point marked the inland boundary. The ground of Dehagedh is a desert of the Bedouin in that it is a hill in the direction of the low hills say SE NW.

After 1/2 an hour came to the Dehagedh - saw a hill about 2 hours East called Dehagedh. I dug the back which leads away North to Sulphur Hills near Dehagedh. The hill is of Shug follows the curve of the hills which mark the boundary of the Dehagedh. Spent to day rising, & stopping very gently Eastward, the mountains are regular, the general character more that of a - with a general gradual rise on our right to Wards. A small hill 2 hours East called - five separate irregular hills around our point an hour 1/2 a hill called the Sulphur Hills - only two of them however however have suffered - our returning this

Wahabee as they are dogs
Dehagedh is a place
in the hills of Dehagedh
Dehagedh is a place
in the hills of Dehagedh
Dehagedh is a place
in the hills of Dehagedh

Rame
water at this season

July 21
no water

S by W. & SW - South
Lab. 28-13-4

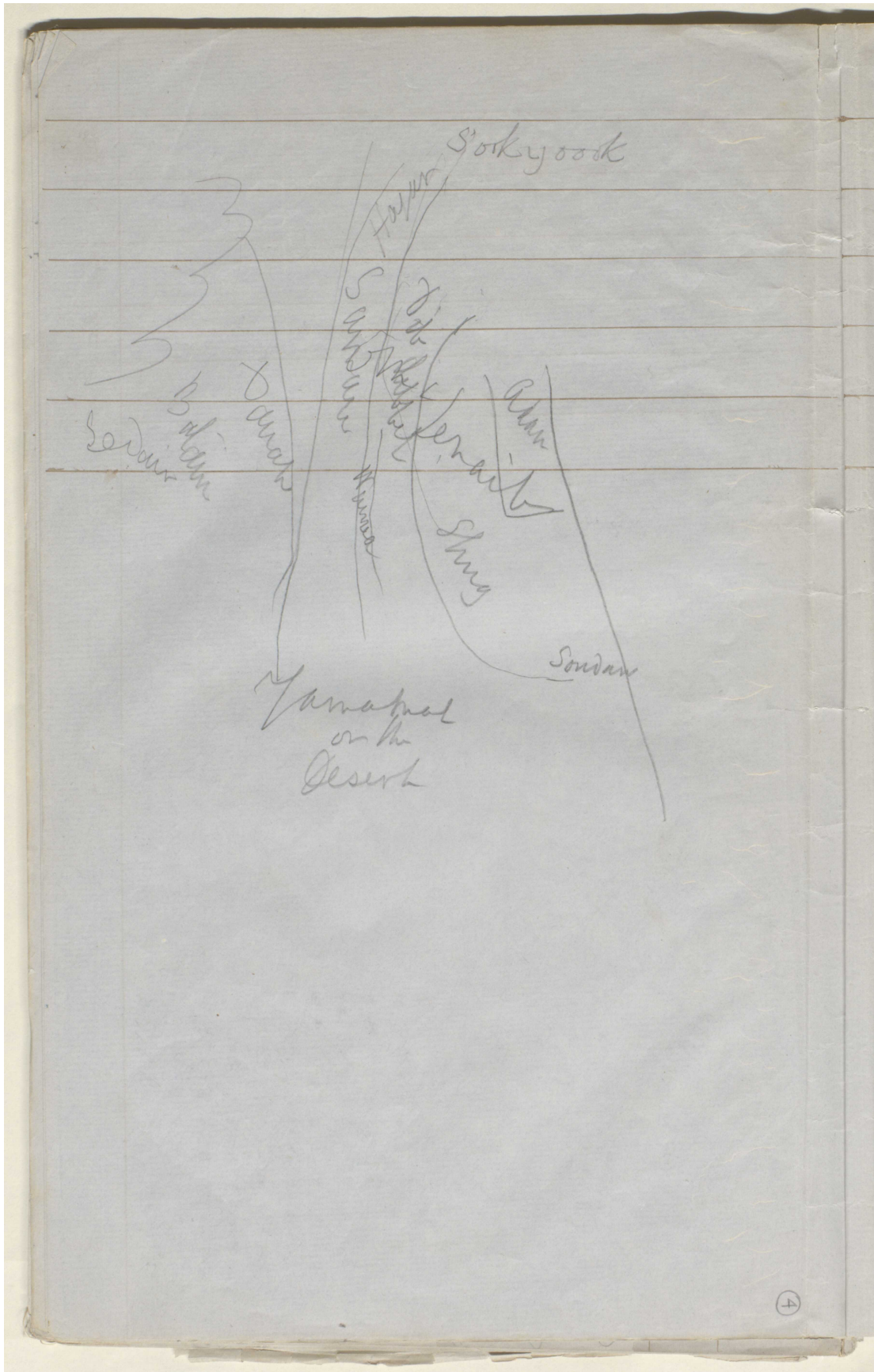
10
Dehagedh ul Chabreeth - in Shug
or Sulphur Hills

3

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on starting to direct, commenced to be of the same character as that of the latter portion of yesterday. After one hour ③ we entered the Old Salt Run on Waresa. The Camels we have just left being those wintered here below Waresa, of which I am so proud. Waresa is a sort of threshold to Samman; that is to say, the ground gradually becomes more broken up into patches & covered with pebbles & stones of sand & sand some, until after 5 hours or about 18 miles SW. of our starting point we enter the Samman proper. This is a region of sand & on the 9 sandy line low flat topped hills with undulating scumings from the water rain water & winding flat valleys with grass filled basins & hard mud at this season of spring. The hills become higher & more tangled, as you proceed into Samman. After 8 hours we descended at some black tents. The men of the caravan had gone to the coast to sell their sugar. Their women were asked for sour milk. They asked who we were as the said our forms were not those of Bedouins & that our dress did not become as sleek as the Arabs said we were & that our own forms were different. The women wanted to know why we then did not be soldiers. The explained that though soldiers we were not soldiers. So they gave us some. A girl was signing by S. A. P. & was invited to offer 15 dollars for her. The girl was carrying a sack of wheat & the woman saw us off saying God protect the 3's men take with the hands of our friends. - The had intended to go on to the water at Wabara. If it was too far, & we latter for the night at an hour short of the same length of the 'Soudan' (Soudan) tribe. The Bedouins brought me an Abyssinian cloth for sale. Mrs. & I set as a present - for which I paid 2 dollars & the woman then smiled another half dollar on the cloth. - Samman is said to extend right down to the Red Sea, where the report here from said that the water, some of them being

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٤و] (٧٢/٧)



(٧٢/٨) [٤ظ]

 $\wedge$

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٧٢/٩] [٤٠]

days & many enormous sand hills. They turned to the small dunes
no longer - of the ground in the desert of the country to a hill as at the (40)
right way. Did they miss the road? They are sometimes two days in
entering their way out round the excursions of mountains
33. The route is S.W. by W. while the desert
route is S. by E. W. It is occupying five whole days in transit to reach
Riyadh. The suspicions of the driver might be increased, and my food
my mind may be in a pitiable condition of more or less than neutralized
on the whole it seems rather almost sure to be safe.
My following made the rate a low and fast, on the first day. Most
probably I am idling; but on many however a turn off somewhere
further south and by a camel caravan to the desert in place of my
returning the latter form as a convenient point where to find the return
of my approaching arrival.

After an hour over the desert sand dunes
mountains came on a valley where we got a little food from within part
enough to fill our silver skins. I turned off to some tents belonging to
the tribe of my people. The women of the tribe brought out large round
metal trays filled with butter and some (my) dates, also some red
butter in a bag and to buy some milk. We made a good meal of it. The
little girls & boys of the tribe young men led long bands of black camels at the
back of the herd, & the youth led the herd. I saw some more boys with
and in the same herd into the valley in which we selected the wells
of Wabra. This at certain season is a great centre of Wabra
camping ground. There are upwards of a hundred wells all within a
space of four hundred yards or more. Only a few were in good repair, and no

South of ~~East~~ occasionally dune South of South
1/2 East

From 1/4 to 7/8 to 1/4 to 5 to the or 10 hours inclusive of a halt at
the Wabra wells where our camels also were watered for the first time
+ in leaving the wells.

Lat of North Star 21-20-21 To a point in Samman
Long of Star H 6-36-18 Long of Star 89-34-50 East of Wabra
Lat of Star 80-21-30 or as before reaching the wells at
Wabra

X 2 No water at the
halting place

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[ظأ] (٧٢/١٠)

Date	From	To	From	Distance	Remarks
					one extended survey than the others which are all trace parts with the common result. When the bedrocks are seen in numbers they clear the way for wells. The wells are dug some 3 or 4 fathoms through the sandstone rock. The wells are said to be of very ancient date. Was this a point of convergence on the route from Kuwait across Arabia in ancient days? Standing at the wells the route for the caravan bears across the sand stone hills S.W. by W. The road to Riyadh sheet leads up at once over some broken ground in a direction S.W. by W. a mile S.W. of the wells are the traces of a small lake bed. They say it is very old. It does not so appear here. Dried up some able evidence about it. From this point the caravan becomes more open - the hills being less confined - the valley broader and flat lying generally in an easterly direction. The side hills consist of flat topped with frequent level topped ridges near their bases. And in some instances to the hills are covered the summits of the cones are back to back. We followed on the long ridges in a westerly direction with some rest when we halted with the rising ground ahead and before us out of the valley just in front of us. Reached after many miles into the country. The common level and of the country seems a wide passably open. The guide picked one a plant with a bulb. The hills

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٧٢/١١] [٥٠]

with myrtle. The guide picked one plant with a bulb. The bulb
off the side of the bulb & the same bulb in ^{the} ~~the~~ state as when it was
of a brass nut. There is a quantity of water over some of the
caynes supports up it up from Egypt. I knowed for a while that they
immediately gather the redskins. - The camel came on a little farther
to day as they moved, but while walking the ground being, frequently
much better & flatter, even where sprinkled with grass & brushwood
less full of than in former marches. - I observe a camel with
view as he walks a stick made his ten miles an hour.
May as being a mile or more in length & some 500 yards in
width, & large white stones with much round it - greater in
the neighborhood. It is supposed to be very ancient & I saw the
chief bar of it above its time. As they the ancient

The ground for the first three hours
like that of yesterday, & only a long valley running nearly
due east & west, with low flat topped sandstone hills at either side.
General aspect of the Tammur mounds. After three hours the ground
became more broken and irregular - patches of green grass in the valleys
with some wild flowers & the coarse brush wood of the Tammur mixed
with the wild mulla which predominates in the soil at Sana. Lower
gradually evening - heat considerable during the day & at Sana the heat
by the sun. The morning coldish. - We had in the evening a little light
fear. After a long march, among some low broken sandstone hills

5 1/2 W for 4 hours - 5 1/2 SW
for 3 hours - 5 SW about 1/2
the hour -
no observation
From 1/2 after 5 o'clock to 1/4 to
5 PM - 10 - 1/4 Lower incline
gone short of the hour for the first
To a further point in
Sannan Sah
From a point and Sannan
Sah - long
2 animals came along
2 well

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٥٧] (١٢/٧٢)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
					<i> I have been a skilled horse rider, a competent old gentleman with a certain rather refined features and character in a few of his features. The amount of his hair is much like this before he died, & a little with my friends of the family. He says that the majority of his people are dogs, but that there are some among them here of a superior description. That they are a very superior. Then I heard that his appearance is as superior to that of many of the Indians I have seen. I have seen a few of the English gentlemen in a superior to that of a country boy. I believe that the old man is a superior to the Arab and observes all their ways, starts as they do during the day & depicts the physics of these long marches - the long ranges. It is quite impossible to be other with the strict manner in which these people adhere to their religious forms - in which I believe that these people observe the most insubstantial marching days. When the sun is down they take their coffee - much as before as they may have with them in their sacks. They can find out a good deal of it if you are they try to get it. They can find water out of their water skins, take some of the water & a few of the water skins. </i>

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(٧٢/١٤) [ظ٦]

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١٥

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[٧٢/١٦] (٧٢/١٦)

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مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٨٧] (٧٢/١٧)

⑧
saw. They are now ready to be used for...
of Khalifa. The first hills on route to Mecca are...
10th July from 5-10 days from Riyadh, 11th July
11th July from 10-15 days, from Riyadh to Khaur 12
days. The full route from Mecca to Khaur is 12
days. 13th July. Khaur. Riyadh to the south.

From the first half hour on the same
as yesterday; then the country opening out into plains
and the hills gradually diminish in height until they
sink into gentle undulations of sand dunes and low
Hills. The last half hour that is in desert
Samman you approached the first range of hills. The
of the hills over a gentle slope of sand dunes. The ground is
the further edge of which the sand dunes rise in a
long and gentle do much directions of ridges along the sea
land. The sand ridge is low and is 80 or 90 feet. 90 miles
with vegetation which is much higher than the low dunes. The
in Samman. Indeed the tops of Samman seems low hills
or no rain this year. Looking forward from my camp
ground I can see another plain & in the distance a second ridge
of sand hills. The ridge Samman now on is not more than a few
hundred yards wide. In fact as I can judge the general direction
of the ridge when Samman crossing it is N. of N. of N. of N.

S. by W with occasional windings
to S. by W for short distances
Lat S. 26° 30' - 15°
Long E. 45° 45' - 38.5 - 45-26-30
From 1/4 after 5 am to 1/2 to 3 pm
or 10 hours half baggage camels
and moving on as usual
to the first ridge of sand hills
in Khaur
From a further point in Samman

26

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٨ ظ] (٧٢/١٨)

Date	From	To	How	Distance	General Direction	Remarks -
						After about four hours marching this morning I came to a great arched gateway in the rock. I shot 20 feet down there was a sort of basin green like a 'liver' green. I saw for 30 or more feet down. The descent of the upper part of the hill may be 35 feet or so. I cannot determine whether the hill is natural or wholly or in part artificial. It looks however artificial. This is seen on the ground itself. One of my guides described the form of the hill as a 'liver' and discussed the lower side of the same. He found the water however, a few miles further on we found a little water & dipping in a sandy depression. I was not apparently they collected two of these hills. I saw this is something as we have a record of five days without water. Yesterday my servant guide had a narrow escape with his life. He had gone a mile or two with the head camel men & they were a mile or two from some Bedouins. When they turned out the Bedouins from Wady Tamar with whom the Bedouins are at present. The camel man's intention was to then the guide was in a moment shot to, before the Bedouins could see him. He came back bounding from his horse, on the ground, was a private gratulation to him. It seems the people killed 70 of the enemy people last year. Another for conversation today!

Via Sund 18000

2000

wa. Lab. 30000

na the above farm area. 150000

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٩ ظ] (٧٢/٢٠)

Date	From	To	Amount	Remarks
				3 The owner is Saudi money, from his Subashanah as follows, in camel loads of 60000 value per camel: From El Akher 80000 " x The Hadrami tribe a load 8. 74000 From the people of Oman in the Subashanah from Persia and Hadrami Arabian loads of the full 40000 From the mandarin Arabs 12000 From Al-Murad 12000 From Bahrein 60000 x From Subul Shuman 60000 From Khudiffe 513,000 From Arabian tribes of Hajj x El Akher 90,000 From the tribes of Hajj x El Akher The revenues also 18 sheep in 50 & 1 camel in 100 - From many tribes passing and horses to revenues present of horses for untame from Subul Shuman Revenues carried by 10 horses being the number used to take from Shuman however is not called Tribes had a present Shuman. - From it also to the present

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١٠] [٧٢/٢١]

had a good show. - From station to station
of the Arabs & their manufactures. The queen has
a husband & I show on Khalifa an order for goods
and a quantity of dates -

8th. The names of the tribes & the number
of men & women in each is estimated as follows.

They Arab have no poll tax since it is no
way to give her sons. They do not count women & children.

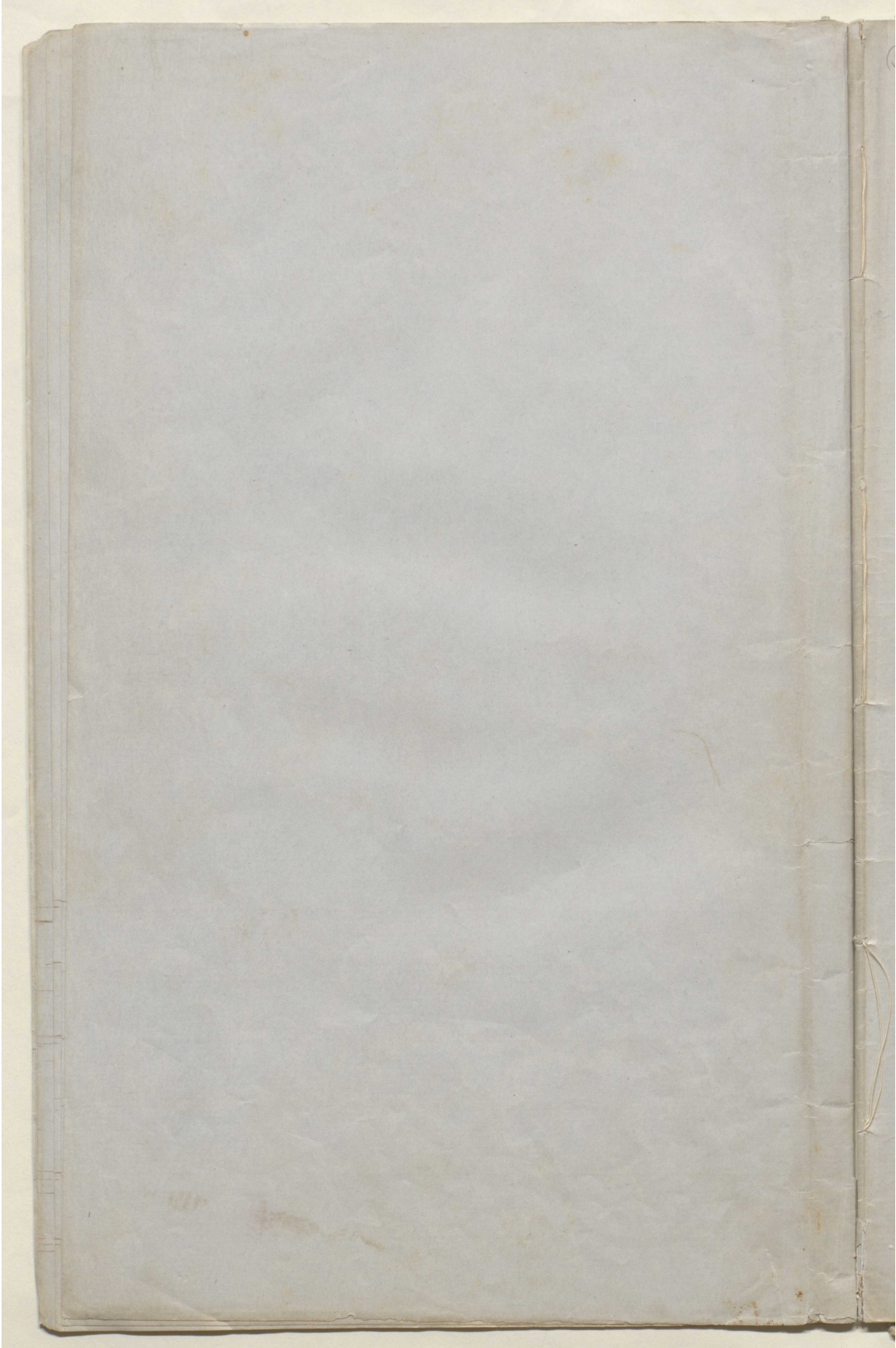
7th. The Amens father is an Arab.
This father was a Hindu slave of the Amens father. The latter
eventually became a son of his by a woman of his. The latter
the son. Concubinage is not approved in Arab. A
man may have four wives at one & the same time, may
divorce at pleasure. But the woman for the time must be
with no concubine. They do not allow of the son & daughter
an African woman and Arab wife. As in father's generation
perhaps my husband had been Arab. Then no believes in
the east.

8th. The law of inheritance is that of the
Arab. A man divides not more than 1/3 of his property - the

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١١] (٧٢/٢٣)

today clay, or a pulley shown with some pieces of
dried grass & bone. The flora on the sand hills seems different
from that of the Symplocos. I have seen a few specimens.
The string of grass is light green or yellowish green.
I immediately began halting we had a
false alarm. The only approaching train was the same
men of Wade Townsend. We were looking for them for their
suspense, but the railroad owned that it was not possible
of the arrival had left the place. The Engineer tried to get
some information about Townsend. But he did not see when
the train arrived. I told him to go to the railroad which is a line
to have the communication. Some of the questions,
Tide, of the mountains towards the sea.
I say this is his head of the mountain. The always goes with the gun
a long barrelled mule shot. I was not the first missed one shot.
The same hunter is a matter of course they do hit. - The train
are small but good eating. We have seen the game in the one
and the other - our house - a few others. I saw also a few
beaten eggs. They snakes are plentiful in the place. I
a dozen or more daily as they walk along. - The lizard also
are frequent as are also the pulley in places, both seen to have
some curious snakes.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١١ ظ] (٧٢/٢٤)



مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١٢] [٧٢/٢٥]

(12)		Remarks -	
Traversed the last half of the plain and crossed the fifth ridge which is the highest and most dreary we have yet come to. I was too tired to note the time occupied in crossing the ridge and plains today but the plain looks along the fifth ridge to ridge is I think the largest I call and there are in all seven the largest of sand regions in Bahrain at the point where I have crossed. There are one or two smaller intervening ones but these are of no account and the Sahara at this point may be included in latter seven ridges with intervening plains of sand. Landing on the top of the last ridge which may be about a couple of miles wide you overlook an horizon limited practice sprinkled with brush wood and colored here & there by thin stands of palm. You may suppose yourself standing on a high ridge guard above a sea beach and looking to the sea. The land between the base of the sand ridge and the plain of Ar Rasmah looks quite as defined as that between the sand beach of the sea.		General Direction S. by E.	
Lat: North Star 25-52-26		Long: Rigel to West of meridian 5-44-38.5 @ 94-29-10	
Hours From 6 A.M. to 3 P.M. continuously		To -	
From		Date 28 Feb.	
The crest of the last ridge ^{of Bahrain} over looking the plain of Ar Rasmah -		The middle of the plain between the fourth & fifth ridge	

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢١ ظ] (٧٢/٢٦)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	General Direction	Remarks
1 st March	The top of the last sand ridge of the Dchna	To a point in Ormah 5 hours beyond the wells.	From 6.15 A.M. to 5 P.M. being 11 hours including a 45 minutes halt at the wells.	no observation	9.9 W.	from the present Ormah & from Dchna from Alkhaw - Their wells are cut off by the desert - they cultivate their date & other produce acknowledge the Ormah but pay no tribute - It is said that the Dchna ends in these hills on the south while the Ormah and the Dchna bend north east of the Dchna and hence road east north of Ormah Ormah & ends in the neighbourhood of the plain in which we look down from the ridge is not Ormah but the lower part of Dchna - After 6 hours marching we entered Ormah at the wells of that name in rather these wells are called Ormah in which is a continuation to some other wells in the same direction a little more to the eastward which is called Ormah proper - The both set of wells are on the bank of a dry bed of a torrent running from S.W. towards East a little northward this torrent is due to the rain storm of the hill lands of Ormah to the westward and it loses itself in the Dchna to the eastward - On a grass path close to the wells and some Mesquite bushes the first Ring in the shape of a tree since we landed in Arabia at Khaybar compared with the most which we have now crossed even the most desert parts of Arabia are wooded and peopled - for we have not seen a tree, had it not been for the recent rain we should have seen a few acacias. We have not seen a single bird in a single hour. found some and left Khaybar -

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[١٣] (٧٢/٢٧)

13
 found since we left Kuwait -
 Leaving the wells we follow the course of the lowest bed for some little
 distance - It is fringed with scrubby trees - the country becomes much better
 as you go westward through Oman - reminding me of Yemen now, were
 it not for the total absence of trees in the latter district - The highest
 hills of Oman are shut in a narrow valley and towered bed at the point
 where we halted - We met a few Dromedaries at the wells where
 they water for their loads - Our camels had their second drink
 since they left Kuwait - I observed that the camels seem to know their
 ways through these trackless wilds as well as the Bedouins - I observed
 also that one of our camels is always tied in the feet when halting
 It appears that he was bought from the Shaffer tribe near the height
 and his owner says that he were not forgotten he would for months
 start off for his home -
 The ground continued broken up into low hills - We followed
 the dry bed of the torrent at which we had halted for Ghazal until we
 found the source in the belt of hills which formed a western backdrop of
 the Oman - These hills form a most amplification from right and
 left point and in the centre of them a semicircle was a sudden re-
 markable gap - each arm of the hills breaking off in a scarped
 bluff - These hills are the water shed of Oman - The streams to
 the eastward flowing down into the valley to the Red Sea and those
 to the westward scarping suddenly into a narrow plain which
 lies between a steep western plain and the hills and one large ridge of
 sand which forms the extreme western outwork of Oman - The

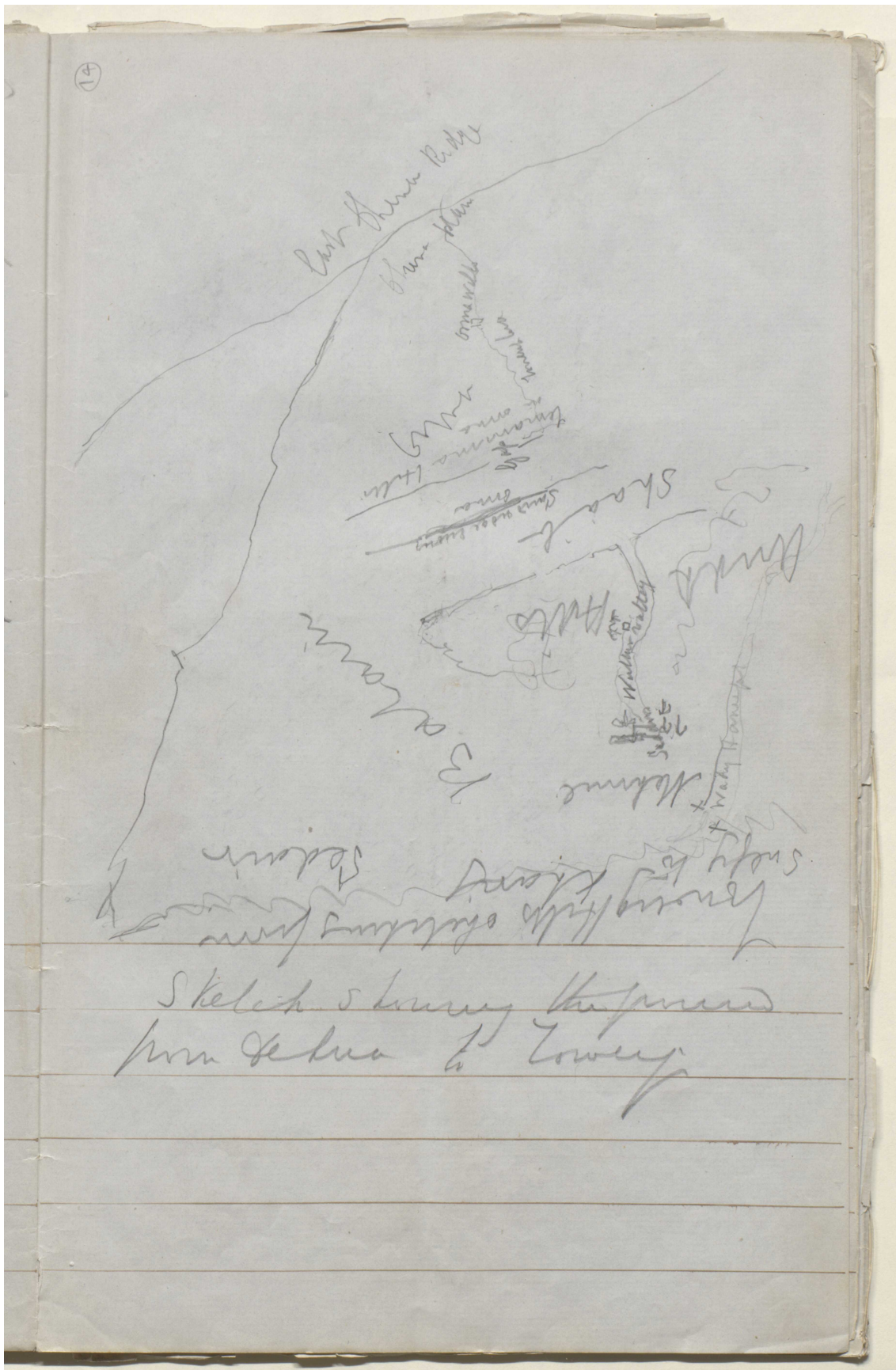
The Southward observation and
 Y.M. occasionally a little
 25-13-49
 13
 Sun on alt. of more lower dunes (to
 north of measured) 6-17-31.5
 Alt. 55-14-30
 From 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. continuously
 2. Sand ridge on the
 the western boundary of the Oman
 district -
 from a point 6 hours west of the Oman
 wells -
 2nd March

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٣١ ظ] (٧٢/٢٨)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
					Remains - crossed by soon the ravine formed by the gap. It is the first picturesque spot we have met, rugged land with steep sides, steeply winding, moderately treed, and after rain evidently a rushing torrent. The section laid bare on the sides of the canyon immediately below the gap is a narrow strip of plain, and the lower the sand ridge above referred to, forming the extreme western boundary of the area. This sand ridge is higher than the other than which we passed in the desert. It occupied us an hour and a quarter in crossing. We camped immediately on the plain side close to a very remarkable pair of mud-brick huts of sand. That pair of huts was seen from the head of the gap, forming above the sand ridge and one S.W. from our halting place. We could see a tall chimney apparently the top of a chimney of the little things where gaps at last were passed. The name of the range is Samman. It marks as a whole moved somewhat one of Samman, and in fact the forested beds are more marked on the plain with trees & low mounds of a more important rock district. The lower the plain, the is greater it doubtless. The whole of the valley is a high plain, the face of the water shed is more concentrated in the center. The climate since we left Medina has moved improved. The sand mounds are plainly

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١٤] (٧٢/٢٩)



مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٤٦] (٧٢/٣٠)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	General Direction	Remarks
March 3	From the sand ridge on the Arabian side of canal	Sidra	From 4 after 5 a.m. to 5 P.M. continuously	Long: Lower mounds altitude of meridian - # 6-49-38 H 6-51-26.5 H 6-52-43 67-32-16 + 66-35-20 + 65-54-10	SW - SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W - S. S W - S. W W. W. W. 4 hours 2 hours remainder	pleasantly cold. the afternoon hot & the sun glares & shines. We passed a few tents of the Kadkan tribe in day. They refused us milk and mutton all their good as provided at Sidra, they wanted them for milk. During the sand ridge we crossed a plain for about 9 hours then came on the low broken outskirts of the Mird hills. The name of the plain is Saad which is Arabic & the locality of the Arab hills at the right of our march. At the end of one day journey the combination of the plain was deep, marked Saad, Mird & Sidra is called Saad from the long the found where you can see the tops of the low ranges of Mird and Sidra. A day further North & Mird the plain becomes Saad and Sidra. In midday below the sandy hills and turning S.W. from Sidra the low ranges the plain is known as Mird (or the reeds). From 4 till 5 P.M. We entered the broad range by a Valley known Wadwa which cuts the range transversely from one side to the other. It is a deep well defined valley with a broad bed. In places the oases lay bare the sand skin lying in longitudinal striations we were several hours in getting through the valley. After

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١٥] [٧٢/٣١]

we were several hours ingesting through the valley. After
3 hours we came on a bright little spot - on the head of the river⁽¹⁵⁾
in a small patch of water where some date trees & a small grove.
This is the first building, the first date tree & the first enclosure.
We leave some on either side of the river. The highest point
of the range seems to be about 5 hours from the first date tree
to the spot of the water. We started that morning at the Wahab
floury between Siddow. From that point onward along the
sides of the valley, sides as before. The hills are now grassed &
rounded or conical. We looked at Siddow a pleasant
small village with numerous detached date groves, groves
little dwelling houses & some scattered groves. The town had
passed between the date groves, & from the suburbs of the
town we looked westward down into the land as across
to the higher ranges of Jomel. I speak of after of course
for none of these ranges are as high as Jomel. Neither is there
any thing peculiarly rugged or wild in their aspect.
There is an elegant column of low sandstone
at Siddow. Its top is broken off. But the column is still
nearly level in height. The blocks of stone are arranged in a
curving line with the side of the column. The blocks of stone
the latter square are also of sandstone & are of good proportion
as I thought & described. The column is raised on a mound, &
is surrounded by a mound, some of the debris of former buildings

(٧٢/٣٢) [٥١ظ]

The hills on either side the
Mather valley today were
in places sandstone & in other
places limestone

(٧٢/٣٤) [٦١ظ]

[illegible]

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[١٧] [٧٢/٣٥]

(17) Immediately after leaving Siddos we ascended the length of the Middle. It is narrow but not difficult path & detaches on a plateau a few hundred feet above the Siddos. The plateau was stony with fragments of sandstone & a thin track of grass was very when visible. In our night camp we looked back over the hills lying under the Towering hills which were clearly visible. The village of Siddos are four hours to the westward of Siddos where you descend slightly into the alluvial district. In our night camp we marked a point in the Towering range which our guide pointed out as the northern entrance to Waddu Hamayyah. The called the point. From that point toward the S & we enter trace the higher range of the Towering proper stretching away to Khany. & between that range & us on our night camp down hills coming up and forming the right hand cliffs of the Waddu Hamayyah valley as situated from its northern extremity to our left point near the Andul Hills. The guide indicated Bayath as lying from the point where we stood in an E & S or E & S direction. Sed & Salween a little more south than Jemal Khany, & from Hamat about South. Sed & Salween is not quite so far as Siddos is from Bayath. Hamat is three days from Bayath. The highest part of the plateau was that which we reached almost immediately after ascending it. In our left was some rolling ground, & Semmes as I said about the river. Our bridge lay down a gentle slope formerly a tributary valley to the Hamayyah, which we climbed & easily

Push up the length of the guide range for an hour. Then E & S for three hours across the top of the range to end with the Hamayyah valley. S & S 8 miles for three hours down the valley - then S & E for a little less & E with varying. Alt. of moons lower about 46-37-1.5. No 2 meridian — 96-50

Lab-G.P.S. at 24-38-46

From 12 after 6 to 5 P.M. the baggage animals marching continuously

To a point in the Waddu Hamayyah valley a little beyond where the valley branches towards Semmes & to Bayath

From Siddos

4th March -

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١٧٥] (٧٢/٣٦)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
					Exactly at the point where the ruins form of El Cynan & Baghdad along it. This town was the capital of Baghdad when the ruled here. It was also the birth place of Abdul Wadud. The founder of the present dominion in rather unimproved state in Iraq. It must have been a considerable place. Its ruins in detached groups occupy the entire top of the valley on either side of a gravelly torrent bed. Some 100 or 150 feet high the ruins of a great city appear. The Waddy (Wadud) is only a few hundred yards wide, at this point the ruins of the town are the chief monument. The old city is on the right bank of the Waddy. The ruins are jammed in between the sand hills of the present. We found only a few cultivators among the ruins. They have a Persian wharf on the river and were building some sort of good looking concrete dam. Labor has been expended in building the flood dam. It is said that the ruins of the town are on the side of the bed is covered with numerous walls of burnt brick & lime but without cement. And these walls are still in moderate repair and appear as a distance of a mile or more. On the whole the whole of the ruins of the town are quite lost to me of surprise. The course of the Waddy through the ruins is not indicated as its commencement at that time was

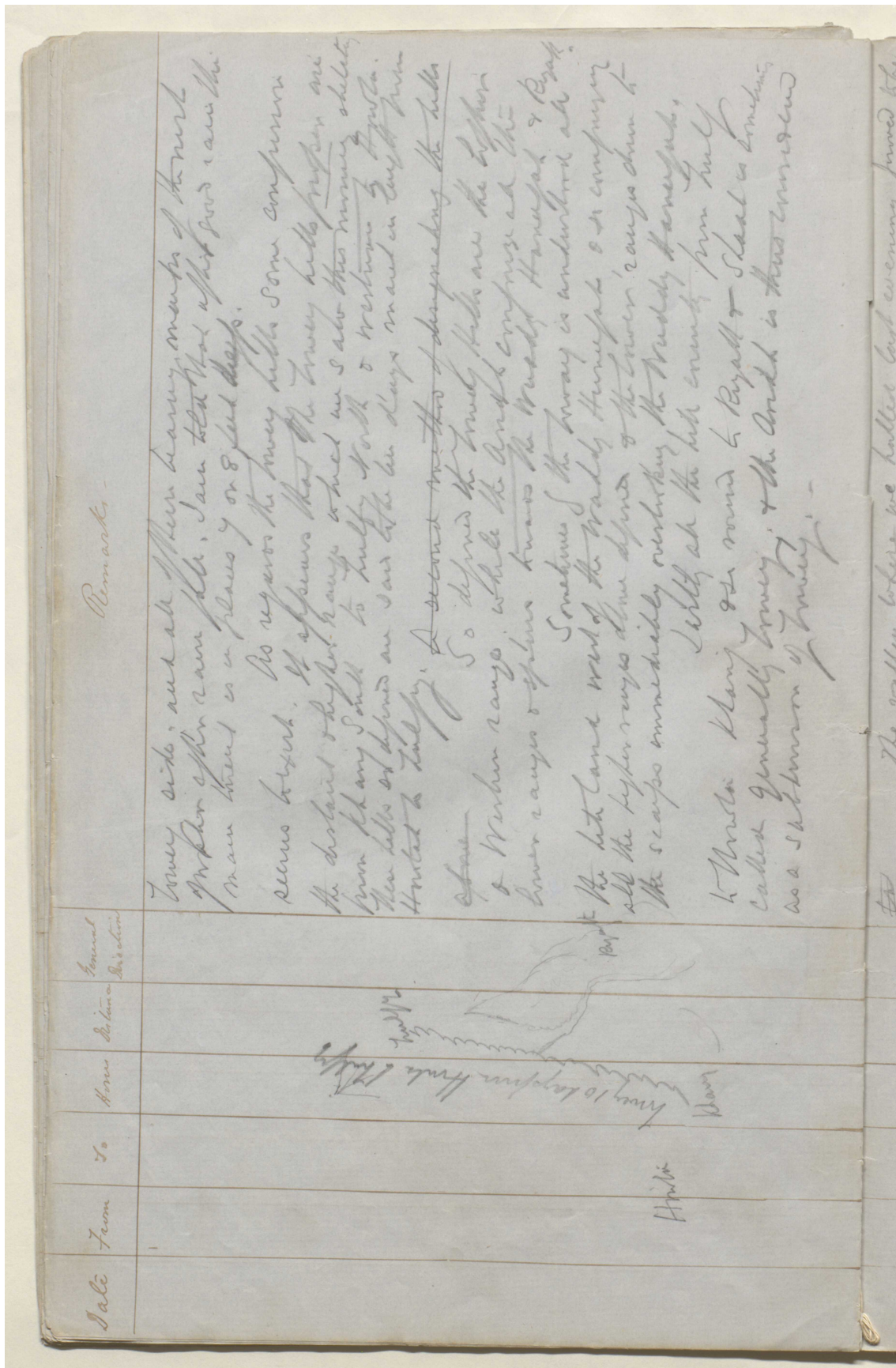
مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[١٨] (٧٢/٣٧)

point indicated as its commencement & that when we
cut out it is from the East or nearly our road lay along
its trend line for the whole of the remainder of the day. March
The same about our general direction with frequent but not sudden
variations was E or S. Then we went South for a half hour or so
& then turned I got S or S.E. until about sunset we reached
a point where the valley for the first time turned in a S. direction
the line turned S. & the then with turning sharp East & then South
to the point distant ~~about~~ 12 miles or so where we are halted.
At Dhamir El Dyan we came about
immediately upon the valley. I estimate at the side of the
lowest led & having some depth and then has pretty rising up
the valley. After two or three hours more we passed a
simultaneously at the same place, only larger than
observed an orange tree along the whole process. At all the villages
the lowest line is composed of a range of hills or low mountains
We met some camels of the Arabs at
Dhamir El Dyan - also a man riding a camel
his wife in a ladybird on a second. All were civil enough. El
Dyan they gave us some camels milk
The Wady Hanafed or for as I have
traced seems to have a uniform character & valley of a
few hundred yards in width with flat topped ridges
alternating with low slopes or buttes. In no case are the
immediate heights more than one or two hundred feet high. Numerous
buttes from the valley, the largest being those from the Wady

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٨١ ظ] (٧٢/٣٨)



5th March -

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[١٩ ظ] (٧٢/٤٠)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Amount Paid	Remarks
						depression of the plateau which leads down to the Wady Bander. The ruins are of a considerable extent, but the place was in the first instance destroyed by the Amir's predecessors when they seized Riyadh from the Beni Sawad tribe and removed their capital there, destroying the old town of the Wady Bander and compelling the inhabitants to congregate at the new capital, Riyadh. Afterward the Mahabbe ruler temporarily created Riyadh for Sarced as the ground and fortifications. The latter place were better adapted for his defence against the invasion of the Turks. About an hour before reaching Riyadh we passed a country house & garden of the Amir. Riyadh itself is situated in the plateau. It is a considerable and neat looking town built of sun dried bricks. The meaning of the term, Riyadh in the plural and there are numerous gardens, I do not know. The land is watered from wells some of which are deep and every thing looks carefully and in good repair. I was met outside the town by an emissary of the Amir.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٠] [٧٢/٤١]

I was met outside the town by an emissary of the Amir and conducted to the garden house set apart for me in mid city outside the town. Shortly afterwards the Amir's confidential secretary called ~~Knaboth~~ and explained that we could have been lodged in the town but that they were afraid of intrusions. He hinted also that as we smoked the harmful tobaccos we were better apart. I introduced my staff and immediately after the Secretary had left me he asked my interpreter whether the person I introduced was a naval officer was one of those emissaries who used to merge vessels in the Pen. Gulf. He then expressed his feelings of the Gulf very bitterly and said that ~~he~~ had he remained in the Gulf, they had resolved on retreating when for the injury he had done them. In the evening the Secretary called again and renewed his objection to the presence of my staff. The time was evidently after an inconsiderate conversation with the Amir and he explained that the cause of the Amir's first most discomfiting letter to me was his dense prejudice at Captain Jones' proceedings in regard to the deaths in general.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٠ ظ] (٧٢/٤٢)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
					The Secretary was absent the present I suppose to give the Amir this box and also some for himself. The only body also he seemed in absolute awe of the Amir was afraid to receive any thing himself for fear of a even to seem to have seen the present and he had feared his departure and he said that there were other workers him - In my asking when I don't call on the Amir he was quite unable to reply - and but he said that bismillah is a first day of the Amir and probably should not be able to see him then - No one came in the morning and it began to look like a case of cool reception - a little after 1 P.M. however the Imam sent word that he would receive me in his Deewan - His place of audience & prayer I at once went to him - The reception was what I in a word - I found him seated in a carpet with cushions on his back with only his confidential Sec- retary & no other men with him -

at Riyadh -
6 March

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢١ و] [٧٢/٤٣]

them or to talk with only his confidential secretary who talked on with him - (21)
a very remarkable face about 70 years of age, calm and very self possessed and very stern - he is quite blind or my approaching him, he rose a little to the right and left over it, and told me to be seated by him - I explained to him that my object in coming was to make his pen and appearance, to remove any little uneasiness that might have been in his mind in regard to former events and to assure him that I had no ill will towards him and they desired to see peace peacefully obtaining every where - He said that he had few relations with foreign states - though he has his agents every where and was well informed of matters He always spoke of himself in the plural number and nearly all Arabian names, Ahmad, Rasid, Shah inclusive having been given to him while he lived He said that in previous years the British had made some of his territory but he did not fear them - He spoke well of the English politically and said one

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٢١ ظ] (٧٢/٤٤)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	General Direction	Remarks
						God was utterly good but that he hated our religion and then manipulated a small prayer that God might forgive these infidels of the men of these ways. He drew a distinction between religious & political warfare. In the former he said his rule was to kill every enemy. He said that he understood that a French vessel had gone to Muskat and offered them military aid in their present war with him. I assured him that I had no knowledge of the affair but that my private opinion was that he must be well informed. He then launched into very bitterly about the Dr. of Muskat. He said that Muskat was his brother by true faith. That the former Dr. of Sayed Saad always informed this condition, but that Sayed Saad was a weak man himself and surrounded by weak men. He spoke of him with contempt and disparaged enlightened him to a drowning man catching the straw. He then reverted to the French - and said that he was also he had received a letter from the French.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٢ و] (٧٢/٤٥)

The other day I then reported to the French - and said that
one year ago he had received a letter from a French⁽²²⁾ officer
offering him assistance by sea or land in case of his need
it - He did not reply that letter - He said that about
two years ago as he had rec'd a second communication
in a similar manner with a request that he would send
his reply to the French Consul at Damascus - He said
that he had sent a reply to Damascus accordingly and
returning Barker said saying that he did need any assistance
He then asked me whether I had any request to make
in an official business - I assured him I had not -
that my sole object with them was, as we have both
one common object with regard to the Persian Gulf to enter
into direct communication with him - strengthen mutual
confidence and prevent the third parties from making
mischief - He then said that this was the most of concern
& he hoped that I would come alone of an hour a private
interview with him -

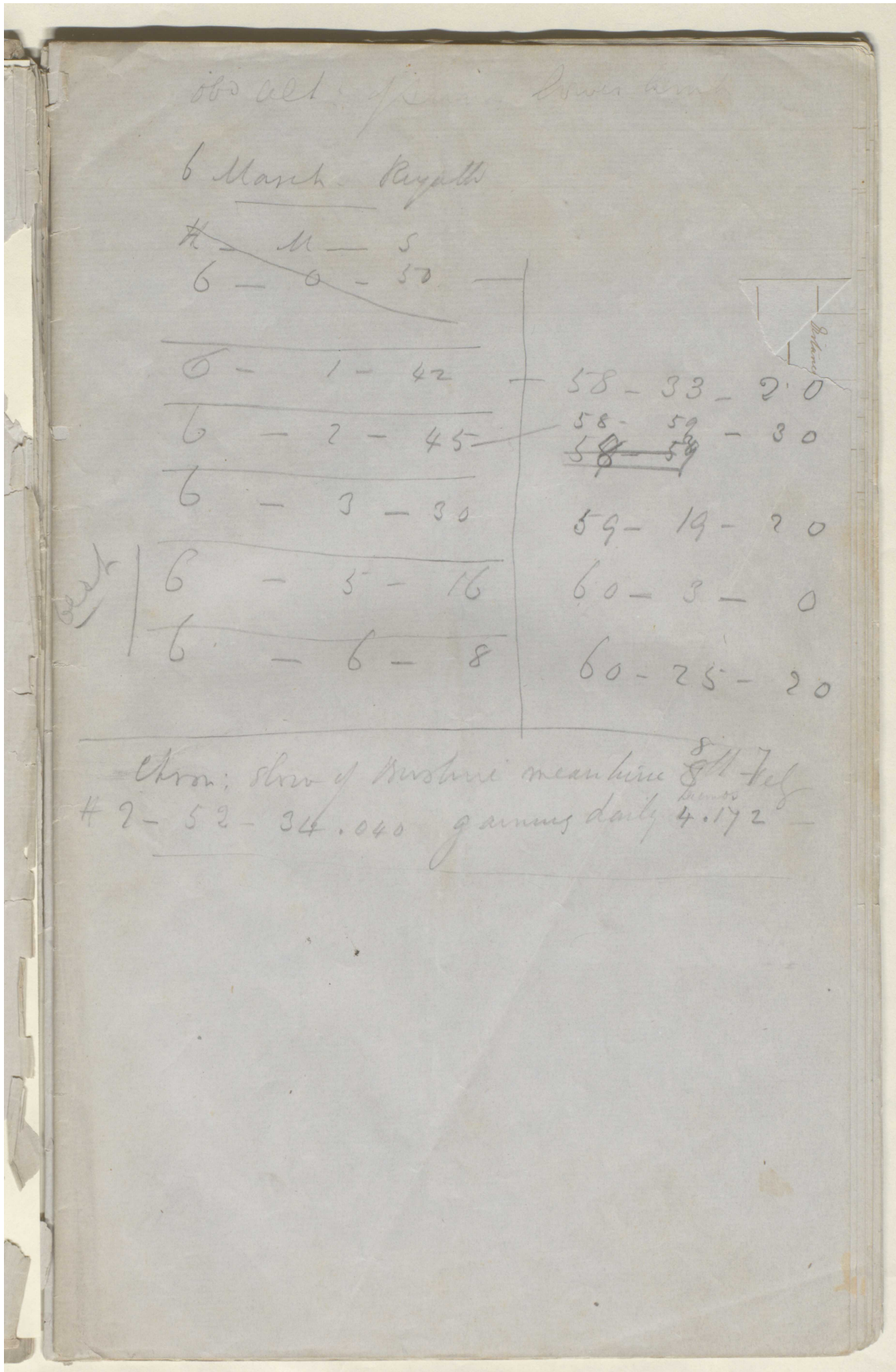
(٧٢/٤٦) [ظ٢٢]

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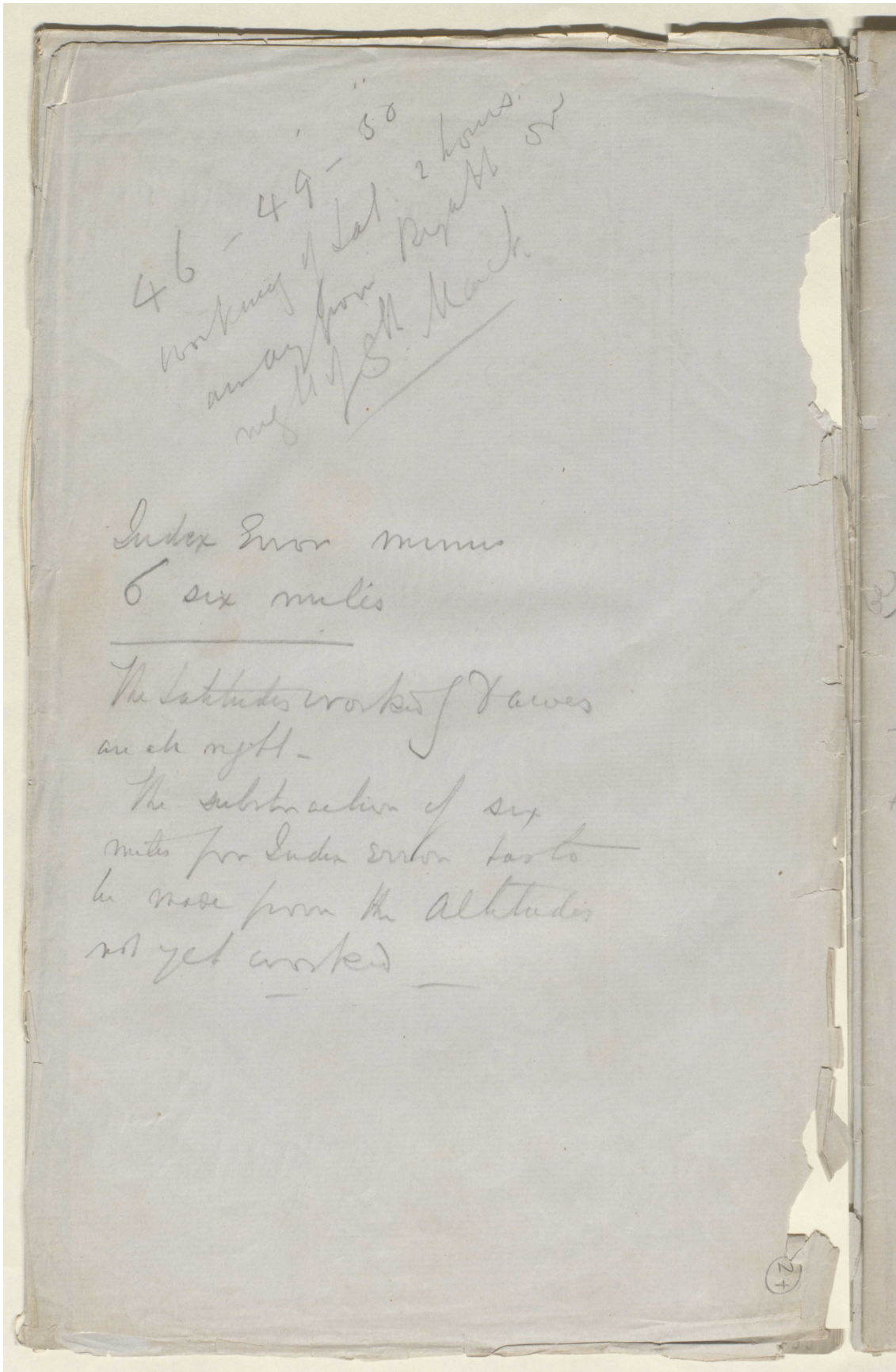
مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٣ و] [٧٢/٤٧]

The frequently told Arabian story of a man who has been
out of the world for a long time and has been found
in the desert. It is said he could manage his own horse - that his
place was to run down several of the chiefs of tribes when they
were plundered or committed crime. If you want the full
he added you will see several more copies of the story. I saw
very few of them but I am sure. - ~~the story is all true~~ I will
tell you the horses which are all taken from all these seasons
trying. He told me I might see many copies of horses from
except there is a present for him of that the journey
might buy any number of settle matters of the
which I was here. I suppose that my intention is to buy
the horses are not to be a gift but that I will at my first
rate Arab horses I was naturally desirous of making my
of the present of purchasing for seeing the present of the
to the world. He did it was a gift among ourselves when one
gentleman asked to see another's. He said he was
for many or the better. - I told him I was at the time of the
a day of the horse and I found that it had been called in
Sunder any to be sold. He said the first or the best of
of the horses were of a green color - that before the month
presented color among present horses was grey. but that

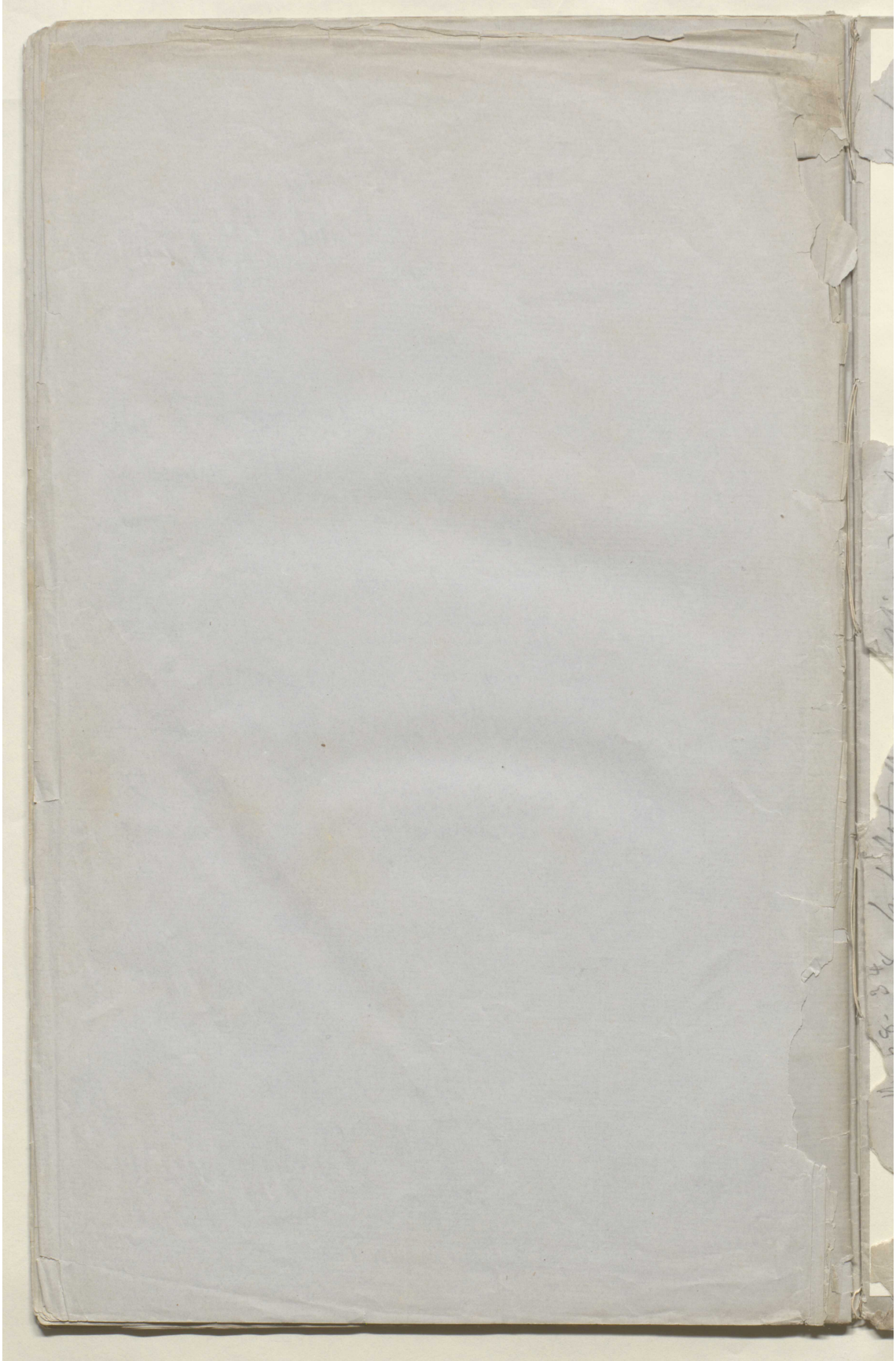
مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٣ ظ] (٧٢/٤٨)



مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٤و] (٧٢/٤٩)



مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٤ ظ] (٧٢/٥٠)



مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٥] (٧٢/٥١)

But that all was planned, & I
said I had no more to do from
anything I might - certainly not.
The Sidwell expected me to speak the
musical phrase - & the proposition of the Sultan for me to
substitute. But I knew that I was not to commit myself until
I had had some evidence as to what would be the result.
The said Sidwell is supposed to be a man of
and that he hoped we should not have a man to turn of
relations. That he was always with me & kept me informed
of all matters relating to his people as to the people. After
my departure he expected himself to be moved from the
world. - I sent him some presents, such as a good wife of
in case - a gold watch - some new cloth - a gold pocket
and a Williams sword made to place the sword in. I saw
the sword was more admired than anything else.
After my departure the Secretary
called on me. I said I had no more to do from
Set in the event of my buying horses. In the morning the Secretary
called again to propose my remaining some days at Riyadh.

7/10/1904
Riyadh 1904
The long of Riyadh was determined from the
mean of fine observations taken on our house
at Riyadh on 6 March. and was found
to be $45^{\circ} - 45' - 51''$ N
The lat. was computed from the lat. taken on
night of 4th. allowing 6 hours south of Riyadh.
and 20' 0" on night of 8th two hours S of E
of Riyadh - giving for Riyadh $24 - 30 - 39$

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٥ ظ] (٧٢/٥٢)

Report what I heard from the natives. Since this was put out of the
mouth as the day passed he hoped to hear something more. I waited for me
I said that I am too busy to write. I am from my heart tired &
the end is order to see the common sense but had a picture of days and
to much. Afternoon I had been carefully examined before writing. I had
a no second to say more than a couple of days. I was in fear of accident as I had in
my telephone got large the night before. I had seen to hand some things
during the day which I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
a corroboration that what I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
about here some of the things I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
I am over one. I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
news of carriage has made. I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
I have told the Secretary that I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
for the morning. I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
written to the President of the day. I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
business. It is not the first time that I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things
I had heard. I was in a hurry to write. I had seen to hand some things

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اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/arabic/archive/81055/vdc_100023485423.0x000036

A.S. Early -

an network of spans and hills as it had in the heart after coming from

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٨ و] (٧٢/٥٧)

as network of sand hills as it had at the point after coming through
the gops. As the camel men started late and were obstinate I deliber-
ated to make them go on until they could promise me that we
should reach the water at the entrance of the Sehan tomorrow - I carried
them on accordingly until night fall about 6-30 P.M. - Immediately on
halting the lead camel man turned in with disavowing and the men
pretended to desert during the night. The man made over to me by the
In am has not shown himself. The lead camel man in order to come
himself a dollar a day has failed to bring any guide and we are
thus on a trip of 250 miles across these wilds without a single man
in the camp who has ever been the way before unless for the old
Belabee a man of about 70 years of age who has become blind
at an age when he had not yet turned his skin shirt.
for it appears that he putting on the skin coat is the sign
of the Belabee arriving to an end. - The most amusing part
of the business is that water is findable at only one point during the
next 7 days journey and the nearest approach to water the car
make the pond is that it is too dry journey hence all the mouth
of the rafford -

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٢٨ ظ] (٧٢/٥٨)

10th March From the halting place in Bruch
To a point within
sight of the Hoffonds
from a quarter past
at 11.15 a quarter
past five P.M.
General description
of the R.
Lat. of W. Star.
24-30-15
Long. of W. Star.
H 7-22-5
alt. 76-16
Winds of monsoon

Came and we started early and in good humor as I had given them some
coffee and promised them a sheep last night. Country of Bruch much as before
described only perhaps rather more broken up. After 6 hours much of which
was passed in winding along the edge of well defined dry bed of a brook, we
ascended about 7000 feet on to a second plateau called 'Vetarian' and
whence we could overlook the distant tops of the Hoffonds to our left front. The
country was open and we wound along a series of shallow depressions - until
about a little before 5 o'clock on emerging from the head of the last of these
the Hoffonds were visible at no great distance right ahead. The water is
scarcely to be within a short distance of us - I concluded that as it was
stated there were some black tents in sight - and there with them be no
difficulty in finding guides to the water in the morning. After halting we found
through the telescope that the supposed tents were only dark ledges of rock
I have now for again took out for the water and the loss through this time
is so rapid that the quantity which filled 7 skins last evening has
dried up now from skins by tonight. The appearance of the sand

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٢٩ و] (٧٢/٥٩)

hills at the entrance is different from that by the Dehna as we passed it - In the latter the sand hills were long continuous unbroken lines - here they are broken up into cones and variously shaped hills, hence in the place they are called Dehna while here they are called Hoffmans - The country we have passed over seems newly up and down, a great deal of the ground being strewed with sandstone trash. We saw some antelope today also some stunted trees along the nullah banks - Found also two *Hottentots* - The nest was simply a slight circular depression in the naked ground - I observed also one very large lizard - also a variety of beetles - Also some birds apparently of the kind of finches tribes - One people to not seem to know of the Amargosa a fish of the Colorado river - but they say there is a little called Gebr seen near Alahad -

Started at 1/4 after 6 AM & moved down a gradual slope
hills. The base of the staffords were several wells, deep, small
& walked with the stone. We found in some some of them enough to
fill 150 tons. I have observed more in some of them than in the
wells. These wells are said to be very old - some said to be
from months has been worn as well as so deep of the passing up & down
of heavy ropes. We were detained there for at the water falling
our skins, smothering the camels -

Note -
A secretar -
compensation relative
to a Pump -
I suppose the
camels carry a lot
of water -

11th March
From a point
within sight of the
staffords to the
eastern side of
the first stafford.
3 hours
Marching about
about
5 1/2 miles from the station
to the 5th in distance of day

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [٢٩ ظ] (٧٢/٦٠)

From the hills we were an hour reaching the base of the Kafford. A conspicuous and
left mound in the range to the land mark for passing. There is no track - the sand
of mixed or orange color is piled up in various shaped heaps & the mounds high up to a
couple of hundred feet or so. The range lies N. & S.E. It is a continuation of what we passed
going to Riyadh under the name of the Kafford. It proved the wider than any of the Kaffords in
Qatar. A mile past a steep ascent was wholly barren of any vegetation. The camels
led round about in crossing it. After the first hour the sand became harder & scattered
with burnt wood. We were four hours on it & halted at 5 P.M. after having left what seemed
to be an boundary about 1/2 of an hour behind. On opening the new water skins it was found
that they had remained the water undrinkable. It seems the stuff used in preparing the skins is very
unwholesome. The water is colored & smells of it. The pulp of the stuff is found in it. Pharaoh this
evening with a wretched march of 5 days before me. I have ordered all the old skins to
be sealed up. Stakes him is the total of four days swimming. The water is watered &
it is swifter than the skin. Two days ago this & skins full - the next evening
all that had not been out was rarely drawn with 4 skins.

One of my women for reasoning to remain from delaying
at Riyadh was that I found & looked on matters openly & found her words true in
the most public place of the house, in spite of my impression on this subject.
In leaving Riyadh I particularly cautioned her to refrain
from collecting any more plants as we were to be visited by the Imam's men.

When we were the last hour he sat on his bed & read in the (30)

This evening after the last found him seated on his bedstead in the open plain, with his plans laid open before him. It is chance that at the same moment the Somali men who had hitherto behind rejoined us, were already looking down on us within a few yards. Truly I have reason to play no longer with danger with such an officer in my camp. -

It appears that after arriving here he had this other night the Somali men went this house & started the next morning took the Southern road which is shorter than the one I am following - but along which the Naffors are too steep for loaded camels. Finding himself on the wrong track he sent his men back - & eventually crossed the country by way where he came on my track. He seems a swell & has some 8 followers. He is camped some little distance off. I will keep him so - the name of a Sorbeah Shukh whom I took on the way to Bayat & he has probably been paid him 50 Dollars more much as a Bayat. - The climate continues beautiful for this region. Not much cooler & the air purer than on the road up although the spring is advancing. - The early mornings are almost too cold. The sun has but the heat cool & fresh about cold during the day. - Not some of the former but today in the Naffors - on fellow come galloping up on a great curly mane - a bay.

The Naffors are wholly blackish as to foot parts. They are smooth as down snow a sitting. The shedding of camels that have passed before to the sun on the peaks. But our old Salub seems to have been moved. At a point where they

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[ظ ٣٠] (٧٢/٦٢)

that he knows it. In passing from looking my 8th evening but I don't know because
to declare he was uncertain as to the position of the wells. For this morning he pointed like
no longer take us any where in the country. I might say, I might say again
he will not see any more many days. I wish he is reaching the place; & the heavy the
names men have pointed out. This morning I went to a herd I stayed to the wells.
I found him satisfied that what had been told me was true. I had then went down the well
the I know necessary, & they were down up of his companions above.

Our march today has been through a
continuous of sand hills & reaches well.
In & there are wide intervals patches where the
soil is dark & green with small dark colored
shires. Sometimes the sand hills were in confused
eminences & hollows as we went as they assumed the
appearance of a series of long rollers - then they
seemed to be steps.
In the last of the day the view was more open to
our left some low hills & some more into plains of sand.
In no part was there any heavy for camels. In all parts

March 12th
From the Eastern side
of the first of the
Alford two hours before
reaching the Eastern
boundary of the Haffas
in general
about 1/2 of 2.
from 1/4 after 5 am to
1/4 after 5 p.m.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٣١] (٧٢/٦٣)

It was sprinkled with the vegetation common to this region - (31)
There are some scattered bushes here. There was no track, or so
far as I could observe very early the possibility of land marks. Yet
our guide went on at 8 of 8 dead - without even hesitating. I then saw
some ferns here to have many compasses, but he was insistent in his same
course: After we saw a few hills when all new was put out. I never
once saw him, but looked on either side as though looking for marks. Now
might he had a compass at his saddle too he could not have held a
true course. We passed some badmash and got some more mud.
The Arabs had sleep. I told one of the camel men that they could one
for his party some for the camels. But the badmash did not sleep as they said
the camels were in and so as they were. The morning was very cold - & the
climate always delightful - the air peculiarly light - & causing an enormous
appetite. - The Arabs men saluted me in meeting me. But I kept
kept satisfaction of them during the day - & allowed no person to
arise. -

For an hour and one half the journey of the same character as
yesterday afternoon - slightly less rolling to the eastward than of
the Hapwells or Gheras. Then a plain country as of the Hapwells
was reached or defined rather between the Hapwells and the Hapwells.

March
18th
from 5 1/2 AM to
10 minutes before 8 AM
Course of 5 1/2

Alt. of Aldehira
to West of Jordan
4' - 45' - 25'
5' - 21' - 30'

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٣١ ظ] (٧٢/٦٤)

Summar, which stood before me, broken here & there
N.W. 33° parallel with the sea. The intervening plain itself
is dotted with them said. It seems like a line of sand dunes
right clear immediately along the cliffs of Summar, the stones
of the prevailing winds from N.W. 33°. The Summar cliffs are
from 50 to 100 feet high & make a line of broken up & low
ascending the water from the journey in a short distance old & low
hard surface stretches over a broken plateau. The again comes said
in numbers & stretches like another of dunes. This sandy beach
maybe the earlier deposit of the sand from the wind along the wind
summe of a valley above the water. After two hours & one half - that is
from before from the time of mounting the morning, the character of
the plateau changed & opened out into bare unbroken dunes
bordered by a series of dunes shining with sand & small broken
stones. That is the Summar plain. The country maintained this
character to our point of leaving the evening. The broad
Solanian old and then low in the hills. Saw her during the mid day.
Morning almost unpleasantly cold. The heat sand like as much.
This evening the temperature perfect. - No fear this evening for the comets.
And some very strong for fuel. - Water tanking with tanks of the sea, (32)

From a point two
hours before reaching
the earlier boundary
of the Solaf rocks in
general -
In a point 4 hours
before reaching the
earlier boundary
of Summar -
Lat. North Star
Observation
doubtful. -
25° 33' 52"

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٣٢] (٧٢/٦٥)

and some very stuffy for fuel. - Volunteering with Kante to the sea side
waterskins. Myself & Kante from third during the march. I was
satisfied that their skins were better. Kante for Kante's feet think under
under seven - but observations of the York Star & Alderson were taken
under observation last night - as the target for only was a camped just in
front of our Bunker. I hope to note yesterday that we passed in the
as also a Barrow of Belgium from Paris for a while of Riyadh
& Mecca.

country the same as yesterday from
the first four hours. Then broken up
into two flat topped hills with sandy mounds
of a smaller and lower description than the
of the Hafford. The Arabs call them the
Hafford Hafford. - Plain in the
Suff part of the day quite bare. At first
for our camels last evening. A few
A small sand hill wood, but did not

March 14th
from a point
4 hours before
reaching the
Eastern boundary
of the Hafford
to a point within
a couple of miles
of the black line
of hills called
when Kante is water
course of the river

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٣٢ ظ] (٧٢/٦٦)

unwilling to compare with Nabokov's we have passed
back to the - Paley's some Adornus & the largest & long
of animals we have yet met. - The new even of the
Gowasser's but I had a good start's name. - I had the
not sick but that they were prepared to go for a
spud/purple 7400 to 8000. - Curate's conclusion
warmer. Sun 100 during for now - 3 by afternoon overcast
the air more like that from the sea. - Rained much
a bird's pond in the evening - the last mark for the water is
black & being range now facing as a white & yellow
with the splendor we have passed down & 1000 to 1000
as

From 1/2 after 5 PM to 1/4
after 5 PM. Lat: 5 North Star - 25-50-184
Long. 7-28-42
Head of merchant Alt 54-45-30

77

34

(۷۲/۶۹) [۹۳۴]

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلى عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٣٤ ظ] (٧٢/٧٠)

16th March from a point a
long day journey from the
town of El Ador.
a point immediately on
the better side of the land
range of hills which overlook
the water plain in which
El Ador is situated.
Long
Sad
From 5 AM to
6 PM. continuing
March 14th a short
with the same view in order to reach
El Ador before the caravan to avoid the

The country today has been much
the same as that of yesterday. Sand
mounds, low hills. The camel have
found more fodder. There consequently
come on better. During the afternoon
we crossed ~~three~~ ^{two} ranges of hills with
intervening valleys & lalled at sun down
just before rising the west of the last range.
Looked over the El Ador plain. The
hills are known as

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

[٣٥] [٧٢/٧١]

with the dromedaries in order to reach
El Ados before the caravan & encamp there.
things but beds. The road lay down a gradual
incline of a winding pass from the west of the pass
& range. This range is properly called
immediately on reaching the foot of the pass in
opened the plain & could distinguish the tops
of the distant date groves of El Ados. We struck east
across the plain for a detached hill with immediate
behind the further slope of which lies the town of El Ados.
on our left were long lines of date groves but
right the range. Beyond the date groves were
distant hills rising up with a short part. & more to the east
a detached hill called Ghara where are some large
caverns. - As we approached the foot of
El Ados which together with its adjacent
town is almost hidden among groves of
sarcurus we left the old road & turned
off to the west by a narrow path for our left &
then striking along the date groves encamped at a

Moved into El Ados
long of town of El Ados
by observation of
Lab. of Polar star -
From 1/4 to 1/2 Ados to
12 men with 1st camels
the caravan came in along
3 P.M.

مسودة يوميات لويس بيلي عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها
[٣٥ ظ] (٧٢/٧٢)

