

This PDF was generated on 28/01/2022 from online resources of  
the **Qatar Digital Library**

The online record can be viewed at:

[http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc\\_100000001524.0x0003c4](http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000001524.0x0003c4)

It contains extra information, high resolution zoomable views and transcriptions.

## Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back

<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
<b>Reference</b>	Mss Eur F126/57
<b>Date(s)</b>	18 Feb 1865-17 Mar 1865 (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English in Latin
<b>Extent and Format</b>	1 file (35 folios)
<b>Copyright for document</b>	<a href="#">Open Government Licence</a>



### About this record

The journal contains entries for each day of Lewis Pelly's journey and records the exact distances travelled each day and the amount of time required to cover the distance. Where possible longitudes and latitudes have been recorded using the North Star and Rigil to determine them along with the altitude at various points.

Pelly gives detailed descriptions of everywhere he travels through on his journey including the names of villages, towns, plains, hills and sand ranges, locations of wells, numbers of huts and residences, the landscape and geography of the Nejd [Najd] country with pencil sketches to accompany (folios 3,4,14 and 16) and where the river beds occur and which directions these landmarks run in. There are also accounts of the caravans and other travellers encountered including an account of a group of women who wished to buy the metal buttons and silk handkerchiefs of Mr Lucas, the interpreter and when he declined to sell them they cut the buttons off and pickpocketed the handkerchiefs.

Folio 4a describes some of the specimens of wild flowers being collected along with some of the edible plants that the Bedouins make use of. Folio 6 documents the tribal structure of the Nejd and includes accounts of customs and traditions as well as the tributes paid to the Amir. Folio 10 explains the laws of inheritance in the country, the rules that men are governed by with regard to the number of wives they have and the fact that concubines are not permitted, the censuses that have been undertaken and the fact that women and children are not counted.

On arrival at Riadh [Riyadh] Pelly describes his accommodation, the Amir's confidential secretary and meetings

with him, the Nejd tribes disdain and dislike of Captain Jones, the former political resident whom they viewed as having done injury against them. On meeting with Amir Faisal ibn Torky [Faisal ibn Turki], the Imam, Pelly describes his age and physical features as well as his apparent character and nature before detailing their conversation which discussed Pelly's reasons for being there, the Amir's account of his own territory and the distinctions he draws between religious and political warfare. Also discussed are his attitudes and opinions on the situation with Muscat and his view that it is a tributary of the Nejd.

Further entries in the journal describe a private meeting with the Imam in which the telegraph lines being extended throughout the Gulf are discussed along with the Imam's experiences of establishing a postal line between Egypt and Nejd and the British Government's policy with regards to the East. There is also a detailed conversation about Nejd horses focusing in particular on the different colourings and varieties that exist. There are also references to slave cruising: however, they are contained within a portion of the journal which is difficult to decipher as the pencil has faded badly.

Further conversations recorded in the journal with the private secretary of the Imam revolve around the Amir's attempts to secure a treaty to permit the Oman Arabs at Soor [Sur] to be exempt from punishments for piracy and in return the British would receive a guarantee of protection for telegraphic communications. The journal also records the journey back to Koweit [Kuwait], for which many of the entries are similar to those of the journey to Riyadh. Additional references which are recorded include the fact that Lieutenant Dawes had sketched the Imam and Riyadh at Pelly's request, some notes about the traditions of the Selaibee tribe and the significance of their coats as part of their coming of age rituals, and references to the climate, temperature and quality of air.

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [1r]  
(1/72)

Date	From	To	How	Distance	Remarks
Feb 18 <sup>th</sup> 18	Kuwait	1 1/2 days Fort Malah	17 1/2	Khamul Lat 29-22-50 Long 48-59-51	Went on hour S & E - then gradually turned to S. S. E. for the Fort Malah which is five hours distance from Kuwait. There are some wells close to the Fort, & a few temporary huts - general character of the country a boundless plain slightly undulating, the long dispersed wadis - for the part known then pass 'elater by Louah'. - Afterwards the plain sprinkled with low brush' wood which the camels browsed so we went along. Water at the Lalling plain 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 Lalling plain. Its name Worrab. A larger one dislaid had name Sebakhah bearing S by W. - The conical hill is one hour & one half distant. We are to pass near the Sebakhah tomorrow. The lalling ground is not marked by any hut or Fort - an water will be findable here in the hot weather.
19	Malah	Laguna by same trail	4 - 24 - 4 - 28 51 - 3 - 30	Lat 29-1-11 North Star	detoured or changing the route of going to Seidawi instead of direct to Riyadh. Had a fight about this question but my Egyptian leaders were like I am doing an hour

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [1v]  
(2/72)

Remarks -

Sheik Saad professes to fear attacks on route & accordingly with a chief of the Soodehah tribe who is afraid of the Wahabites made a detour of my looking at his country. Finally Yung Saad & Sulaiman came in against my going. I was compelled to storm a trench before I could gain my point.

Found two towns. S. by W. - then S. by E. for an hour and finally South for an hour and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Sababiah hills are West after 3 hours, & some distance away. - The ground passed over today resembles that of yesterday and finds among Pomegranates - Sprinkles with low brush wood. There is a slight depression of ground known as a *deh* - spot quite unmarked of any dwelling. we only passed one black hole today. A *Wardim* appeared with three camels in the morning. Spent a day here. - Rain water at least in this season, but some as he predicted here in the hot season. - I noted a good number of wild flowers in this season today.

Latitude by North Star . . . Sassame

That we have passed over 82 miles of ground - my diff. of latitude 23 miles 5 miles of height & 3 miles transverse - From our halting place tonight the road to Tuleys drivers. We are taking a medium course *Qeephawon* the road to Riyadh has to our left.

After three hours came on a depression with a hole bearing west for an hour / name of high ground - the depression which leads East to the sea is known as the *Khase* or creek of *Rane*

Date From To Name Distance Remarks  
 20 Legair on 8  
 28-37  
 X  
 The distance of my journey is about 100 miles. I have passed over with a *Wardim* & his camels. The latter have not been seen since. The distance of my journey is about 100 miles. I have passed over with a *Wardim* & his camels. The latter have not been seen since.

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [2r]  
(3/72)

Back East to the sea is known as the Khawr or creek of Rome. There was a pool of bad rain water in a near where we passed the well. After heavy rain water flows abridged to the sea this took one day's journey. After eight hours encamped a hill named Rihayed being West 1/2 an hour off and a hill named Dala at Dala 1/2 an hour in front of us South. The Wufra lands lying 1/2 an hour East the lands South beyond the hill Dala all Dala are called ~~Dala~~ Dala. Dala to day like that of yesterday. - met some Bedouins of the Wahabee tribes - A Kawa ends at the station we are now at the low hills benching round our point mark etc inland boundary. The ground of Dala is - dark purple & the bottom in that it should be in the direction of the low hills say SE NW

After 1/2 an hour came to Hill Dala ul Dala - saw a hill about 2 hours East called Dala ul Sharaq <sup>at Sharayah</sup> Dala ul Sharaq which leads away South to Sulphur Hills near Sober: The Shā'ir of Sharaq follow the curve of the hills which mark the bound of the Qubair. Found to day rising, & slopes very gently Eastward, the undulations are regular, the general character more that of ~~the~~ with a general gradual rise on our right to Wards. A low hill 2 hours East called ~~the~~ - this separate irregular hills round our point an hour 1/2 a land called the Sulphur Hills - only two of them however ~~the~~ have sulphur. - our returning this

X  
S by W. & SW - South  
Lat. 28-13-4

10  
Dellake ul Chebrech - in Sharaq  
or Sulphur Hills

Feb 21  
no water

Note  
Wahabee as they say for  
the water of power for days  
in the Sharaq & have  
cannals & more  
via or more

Rain water at this season



Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [3R]  
(5/72)

on Sharbaty in Smeed got turned to be of the same  
character as that of the latter portion of yesterday. After one hour ③  
we entered the old well known as Wareca. The Camels we have sent  
to bring these water-bells between Wareca, of which I saw as a rule. Wareca  
is a sort of threshold to Summan. That is to say the ground gradually  
becomes more broken up into patches & holes with patches of numerous  
of sand & sandstone until after 5 hours or about 17 miles SW of  
our starting point we entered Summan proper. It is a region  
of sandstone & sandstone bar that topped hills with numerous  
scorings from the water rain water & winding flat valleys with  
grass hills of low & high and at this season of spring. The hills  
become higher & more tangled as you proceed and Summan. After  
5 hours we descended at some black level. The men of the  
had gone to the sand to get their water. Their women who were  
for some milk. They asked what we were as the said our camels were  
not those of Bedouins & that our dress did not become as  
sharp as the Arabs said we were & that our camels were  
different. The women wanted to know why he then sold such  
to soldiers. He explained that though soldiers we were not  
soldiers. So he gave us some. A girl was signing by. So I  
wrote to offer 15 dollars for her. The girl saw something and  
took into the hands of our tent. He had intended to go to  
the water at Wabra. If it was too far, & we talked for the night at  
an hour & half of it. The 'Soldier' (Summan) tribe. The  
Bedouins brought me an Oryzoid collection & about as a  
present for which I paid 2 dollars. The Oryzoid described another  
half dollar or the Oryzoid. Summan is said to extend right down  
to the sea, where the region has some sand & low wet banks, some of them being

S West 1/2 South or SW 1/4

x mid 24h  
long 24h - 6-30-18  
80-37-36

No water July 27-37-22  
Summan 6-37-50

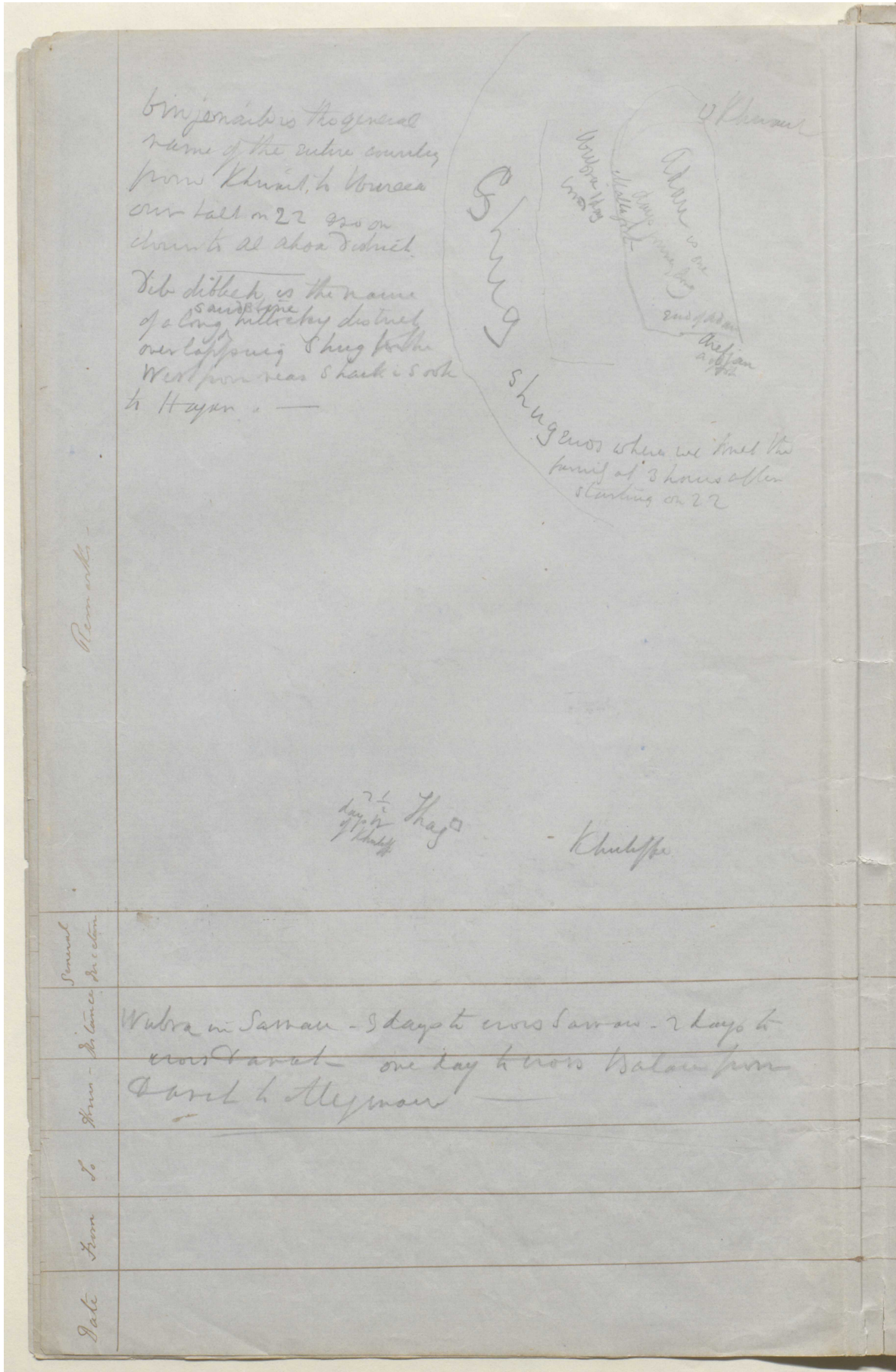
from 5 1/2 alk to 4 1/2 Plo = 16 1/4 inclusive of two one  
halls for the faster camels - The caravan as usual searching  
continuously

To a point in Summan an hour or so before reaching  
the water at Wabra

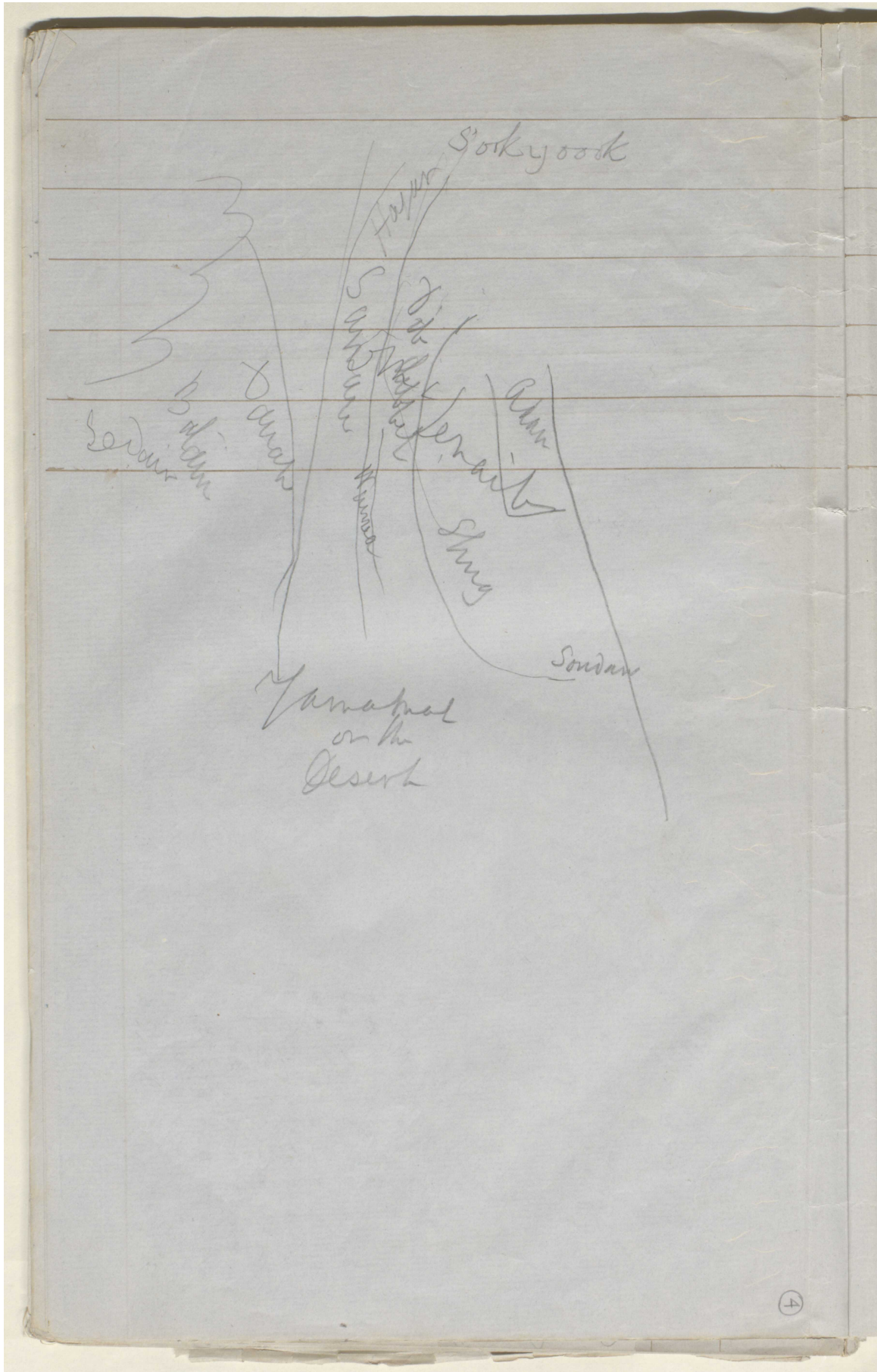
The halting ground an hour before entering Wareca

23  
No water

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [3v]  
(6/72)



Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [4r]  
(7172)



Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [4v]  
(8/72)

here

Remarks.

them large & black. The Hagar reaches to Sakh i think. The sky being  
of the terms is very good some of my boys are probably broken & faint.  
No Summer water but the water is good. The water is good & the water is good.  
In the night into the dark. The water is good & the water is good.  
That is old. The water is good & the water is good.  
people & a few more. The water is good & the water is good.  
because of the manner of the people. The water is good & the water is good.  
The water is good & the water is good.  
and still have to be. The water is good & the water is good.  
ad night but we must have them. The water is good & the water is good.  
bushes, & picked his next spots of his bushy. -  
The water is good & the water is good.  
know hence near the water so my. The water is good & the water is good.  
matter of my taking the water. The water is good & the water is good.  
route and to be. The water is good & the water is good.  
we are allowed to. The water is good & the water is good.  
and two good days in the water. The water is good & the water is good.  
right about for 10 days. The water is good & the water is good.  
of water. The water is good & the water is good.  
The water is good & the water is good.  
days & many more. The water is good & the water is good.

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [4ar]  
(9/72)

days & many enormous sand hills. They turned to the small dunes  
on the north - of the point in the desert of their coming to a stop at 12.30 as to the (70)  
right way. But they must be to do they are sometimes ten days in  
waiting their way out round the obstructions of mountains  
3. The route is S W by W while the direct  
route is S by East. We did occupy five whole days in transit from  
Riyadh. The suspicions of the Arabs might be increased, and my food  
my mind may be in a pre-heat of fear of more than neutrality in  
on the whole it seems rather timid and suspicious. Most  
my following on the route alone and foot, on the few days. Most  
apparently I succeeded, determining however to turn off somewhat  
further south and to Al-Mudailah which is the address in place of my  
returning the latter. I was as a consequence found stranded to find the return  
of my approaching arrival.

After an hour over between since the  
morning came on a valley where we got a little food from water part  
enough to fill our sheep skins. I turned off to some tents belonging to  
the tribe of my friends. The women of the tent brought me a large amount  
of milk & some fat. I had a little of it. My daks, also some butter  
butter in a tub and to buy some milk. We made a good meal of it. The  
little girls & also the poor young man had some bread of that kind at the  
back of the tent, & the youth had his own. I had some bread & some  
and in 1/2 an hour came down into the valley in which are situated the wells  
of Wabra. This at certain seasons is a great centre. Wabra  
contains many wells. There are upwards of a hundred wells all within a  
space of four hundred yards of one another. Only a few were in good repair, and no

South of ~~East~~ occasionally due South of South <sup>West</sup> <sub>1/2 East</sub>

From 1/4 to 1/2 PM to 1/4 to 5 PM the or 10 hours inclusive of a halt at  
the Wabra wells where our camels also were watered for the first time  
+ in leaving Riyadh.

24 Lat of Wabra 21-20-21  
Long of Wabra H 6-36-18  
Line East of Wabra 80-21-30

To a point in Summan  
Long of Summan 89-34-55  
From a point in Summan an hour  
or so before reaching the wells at  
Wabra

24 No water at the  
halting place

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [4av]  
(10/72)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
					<p>one estimated sweety than the others which are all Grae-forts with                      common roots. When the beds are seen in numbers they clear the adjacent                      wells. The wells are dug some 3 or 4 fathoms through the sandstone rock.                      The wells are said to be very ancient date. Was this a point of emergence                      or the water from the great rivers Arabia in several days.                      Standing at the wells the route for                      the men are bears across the sand stone hills S.W. by W. The route to Riyadh                      about leads up at once over some broken points in a direction S. E. W.                      of a small belt of hills. They say it is very old. It does not so appear                      to me. Spiked up some able crevices about 2                      from this point the summer becomes                      more open - the hills being less confined - the valley broader and                      flat by way generally in winding for a long S. north. The side hills                      south of flat topped with frequent but about ridges near their tops                      had in some instances seen the hills are covered the summit of the                      cross are back stone. We followed on the long ridges in a westerly direction                      until sunset when we halted with the wind ground about west to be                      to west of the valley just in front of us.                      packed a good many water skins. wild                      parakeet also. The summer bird and of the country seems a white                      wild magpie. The guide picked one a plain with a bulb. The bird</p>

wild figs etc. The guide picked one a plant with a bulb. The petals  
 off the sides of the bulb & the entire bulb is <sup>used</sup> to make a drink  
 of a grape nut. There is a quantity of milk & our small wheat flour  
 is used as a substitute for bread. The Bedouins know the taste of our  
 bread as they know it. The camel carries a little of the  
 milk & some of the flour. The whole of the journey the ground being  
 less fertile than in former marches. - I saw a camel & a camel  
 have a white mark on its side. - I saw a camel with a white  
 mark on its side. The guide directed the men of the caravan  
 that was being a mile or more in length & some 500 yards in  
 width, a large white stone with many round holes & water in  
 the neighbourhood. It is supposed to be very precious & I saw the  
 chief town of El Aboon in its time. So they the caravan  
 the town for the first three days  
 like that of yesterday, & finally a long valley running nearly  
 due east & west, with low flat topped sandstone hills at either side.  
 General aspect of the Sammar mountains. After three days the ground  
 became more broken and rugged - patches of green grass in the valleys  
 with some wild flowers & the coarse hard wood of the Sammar, mixed  
 with the wild miller which predominates on the Dr. al Sepant. Some  
 gradually evening - heat was still during the day & at 10 am, the day  
 by the sky. The morning coldish. - The hot sun in the evening a little before  
 five after a pleasant march, among some low hills and thin

5 g W for 4 hours - 5-5 W  
 for 3 hours - 5 W about for  
 three hours  
 no observation  
 From 1/2 afternoon 1/4 to 1/4 to  
 5 P.M. - 10 - 1/4 lower enclosure  
 done short of the way for the party  
 To a further point called  
 Sammar Lab  
 From a point called Sammar  
 Lab. Long  
 10 animals came along  
 2 will

Remarks -

I saw a white young Salab band, a long and  
 old gentleman with a white beard, a long and  
 in a fine, dervish. The account of his tribe is much like this  
 before the British & a number with my letters of the Sultan. He  
 says that the majority of his people are Jews, but that there are  
 some among them of a superior description, & that these few  
 are very superior. Then of the bands that his own appearance is as  
 superior to that of many of the Salab bands toward the  
 appearance of the English gentleman is superior to that of a  
 country boy. I observe that the old man sits with the Arab  
 and observes all their prayers, & that as they are during the day  
 & night the prayers of these long marches - the long marches. It  
 is indeed impossible not to be struck with the strict manner  
 in which these people adhere to their religious forms - in which  
 I believe to be far more than any other people in the world  
 marching days. When the sun is down they take their coffee - and  
 lead fire as they may have with them in their sacks. They can find  
 and afford a sleep or if I saw one they try to get a little  
 water out of their water skins, take some down & use it a few days  
 & spend themselves thus.



Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [6v]  
(14/72)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Amount	Receipt	Remarks
							<p>The matter is not thus wholly dependent. For within a party of my acquaintance at Kuwait intended to visit the Sultan. They had in view for him. Hence his father gave 12 or 15 dollars that money. I have taken the matter as being or his part since of the wounded men were to thrust or kill him. In my hand today the flag money, for the matter would be called. It has long since gone that one would of the people's system of relations among the tribes must work individuals, except for they wear the arks of it. Since I consider my own safety secured for their minds being subjected to this line of thought they will naturally apply it to my tribe.</p> <p>The tribes pay the Armer in Taxes &amp; kind as a rule. The arming are the people of all above &amp; below of the region of Kuwait when as money as a condition for giving purposes of trade a portion of it reaches the Capital. The Armer sends a man once a year to receive his tribute from a tribe, or the Chief or his Deputy brings his tribute to Riyadh. The Armer in return gives him one or more dollars of Armer. These dollars these at all Armer are worth 10 or 20 Tomahs. It takes about 2 years to earn of them in trade.</p> <p>Some of the tribes have their Summer Camps near as the Capital. Others have theirs elsewhere. For instance the Los Leads (the Brave) are a sort of body guard to Armer. They lived also at Riyadh.</p>

N. Pelly  
 General Manager  
 of the  
 Gulf & North  
 Africa  
 Co.





Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [8r]  
(17/72)

③  
 success. They are now ready to exchange prisoners. -  
 Khalifa Taha is a person of honor & are subject to the Amir.  
 1. July was Stage. It was 5 to 6 days from Riyadh, 4 days  
 days. The full journey was 12 days from Riyadh to Khairat 12  
 days to July. It was Riyadh to the south. -

From the first half hour to the same  
 on Saturday. The country is opening out into plains  
 and the hills gradually diminish & lay to until they  
 sink into gentle undulations of sandstone & sandstone.

For the last half hour that is in desert  
 Samman you approach the ridge of the sandstone  
 of the Jeddah over a gentle slope. The sandstone ground is  
 the further edge of which the sandstone ridge is  
 and at the point do much disturbances of nature along the sea  
 beach. The sand ridge is low early, 20 to 30 feet. 20 miles  
 with repetition which looks more like a ridge than that of the  
 in Samman. Indeed the steps of Samman seem to have little  
 or no rain this year. Looking forward from my camp  
 ground I can see another plain & in the distance a second ridge  
 of sandstone. The ridge Samman now is and more than a few  
 hundred yards wide. In fact as seen from the general view  
 of the ridge when Samman crossing it is N 80 W or S 70 E.

S 80 W with occasional ridges  
 to S 80 W for short distances  
 Lat 26° 26' - 30' - 15"  
 Long 45° 45' - 38.5' - 45' - 26' - 30"  
 From 1/4 after 5 am to 1/4 to 5 pm  
 or 10 hours. Half baggage camels  
 to the first ridge of sand hills  
 in Jeddah  
 From a further point in Samman

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [8v]  
(18/72)

Remarks -

After about four hours marching this morning I saw a great artificial plateau in the road, & about 20 feet down there was a sort of dam or gate like a woman's ornament for 30 or more feet down. The diameter of the upper part of the dam may be 8 or 10 feet. I cannot determine whether the dam is natural or wholly or in part artificial. It looks however artificial. This plain or threshold looked very fine of my previous descent to the town & the road was very often obstructed the lower with the same art. He found the water however, a few miles further on we found a little water & dipping in a sandy depression. It was not difficult they collected a few shells. But since then is something as we have a record of five days without water.

Yesterday my saddle guide had a narrow escape with his life. He had some a hole probably a mile with the head camel men & they me a mile or more from some Bedouins. When they turned to the Bedouin from Wady Douran with whom the Bedouins are of this kind. The camel man returned with 5 then they were watching his movement to the top, before the Bedouins could see him. He came back breathing from head to foot. On the way this was a private gratulation to him. It seems the people killed 70 of Government people last year.

Further from conversation today!

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [9r]  
(19/72)

①  
 System from conversation today!  
 It is that there is an outbreak trade between  
 Yemans who have a religion of their own, they are Aweyeds.  
 The Arab pilgrims do not go to them and the Salak do not  
 as they have no sheep or other organization or recognition  
 of each other as between the Imam & his sons is that the Imam  
 who has to receive the tribute money from 12 to 40 or 50 others  
 The Deputy at Darned is paid & allowed as the right of person  
 but the Imam himself is at the bottom of the matter.  
 3) Before the Imam's family came and  
 former chief of Bahai has put forward many numerous  
 independent small chief.  
 Pilgrims coming through today & paid that most of the several  
 chief through Bahai pilgrims of the land. They now collect  
 that is the names of pilgrims not any head for a camp or  
 1798 to them or had is found of the Imam. I wish to give to the  
~~head of money following~~  
 names of others of them 10 only. & to the chiefs of tribes who are in the  
 road to Mecca. Bahai, Coptive.  
 The number of pilgrims coming annually is now forward,  
 Via Darned 18000  
 via Kuwait 2000  
 via Salona 30,000  
 via the other from Darned 150000

Date	From	To	From	General Debit or Credit	Remarks
					<p>3<sup>th</sup> The Amiri said to give money from his Subordinates as follows, in camel loads of 60000 Dinar per camel: From Doha 80000</p> <p>" x The Bahari tribe a load of 80000</p> <p>From the people of Oman in the Sultanate from Ras al Had to the Arabian beds of the Gulf - 40000</p> <p>From the marshes beds 12000</p> <p>From Alwadh 12000</p> <p>From Bahrein 60000</p> <p>x From Subul Shumman 60000</p> <p>From Khuffe 60000</p> <p>From Arabian tribes of Dajl x 50000</p> <p>From Ma. D. beds of Dajl x 40000</p> <p>The revenues also 18000 in 50 or 1 camel in 100 -</p> <p>From many tribes promising food horses to revenues present horses for instance from Subul Shumman revenues amount to 100 horses being the number of beds from Shumman however is not called Tated</p> <p>had a present from. - from station of the present</p>

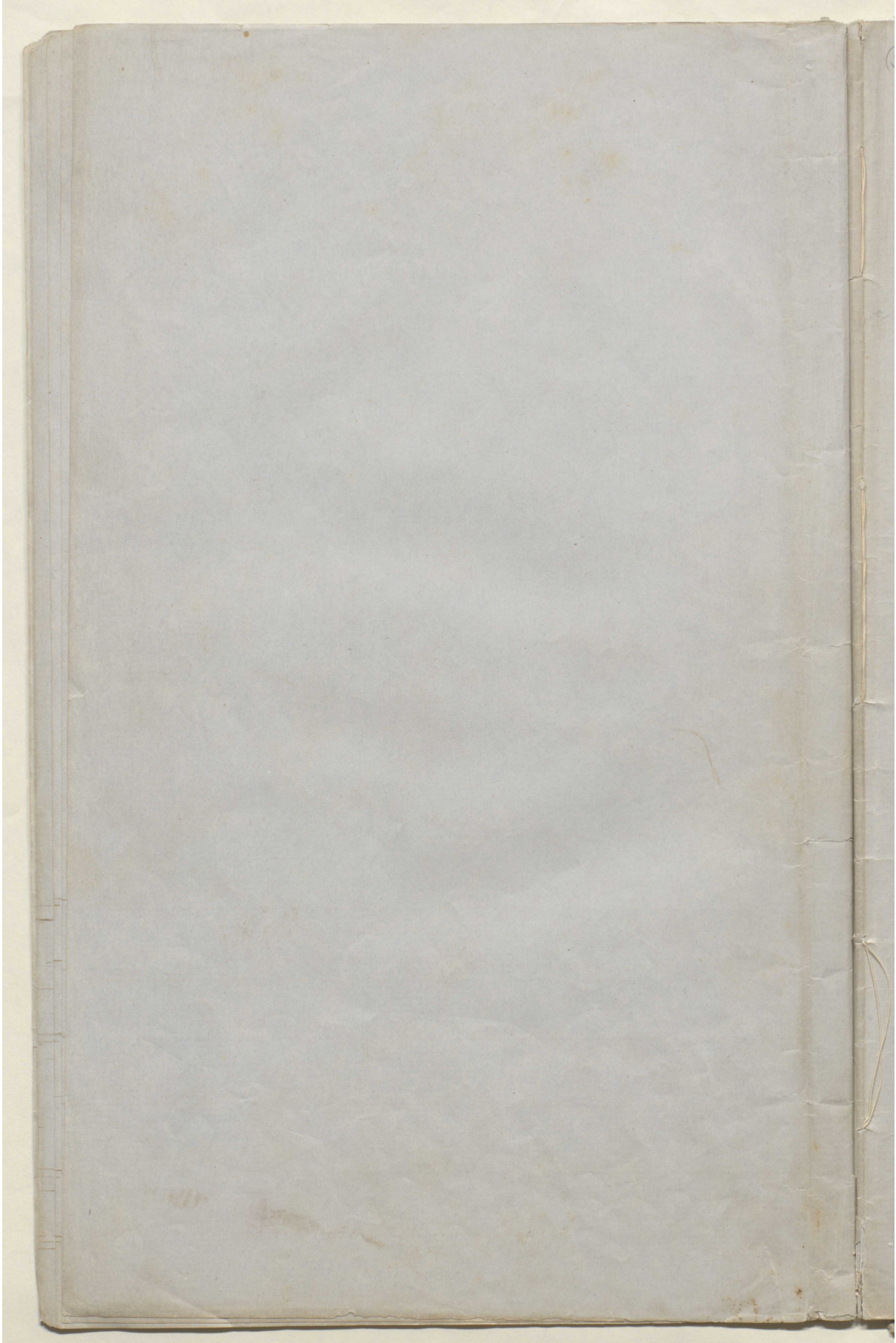
Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [10r]  
(21/72)

had a present known. - From it also to the present  
of the latter & their manufactures. The queen has also  
to purchase such. It shows on the whole an order for goods  
and a quantity of dates -  
O.K. The names of the tribes & their several  
numbers of your men is estimated as follows.  
The Arabs have no poll tax since it is no  
way to give her answers. They do not count women & children.  
This father was a Hindu slave of the Amirs father. The latter  
eventually returned to him one of his Goyman slaves. He had in  
the house. Conventage is not approved in Mecca. A  
man may have four wives at one & the same time, may  
divorce at pleasure. But the woman for the time must be  
kept in seclusion. They do not allow of the son & daughter  
see African weaving and Arab night dress in white garments  
pomp my has had back to Mecca. Then as follows on  
the coast.  
S.M. The laws of inheritance is that of the  
African & man division not more than 1/4 of his property - the

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [10v]  
(22/72)

Remarks.	<p>Priests appropriate one third. A Madaw m'kind children sets her front as usual, with helms her S. -</p> <p>The first ridge of sand was some 60 or so feet high and a few hundreds of yards broad. The plain between the ridge and the second ridge occupied us 2 1/2 hours in morning 9.1 entered at half 7 and 7 miles. The second ridge occupied us about 1/2 an hour, the second plain 1 1/2 hours. The third ridge on low 15 miles then plain another - the fourth ridge one hour. - We were crossing the fourth plain when the dysentery from which I have been suffering for two or three days became so painful that I was no longer able to travel. The country is low as yet crossed 3 P.M. it one of the ridges is said we have as yet crossed one of any altitude. I presume that the general character of the country is that which I described immediately after leaving Kuwait namely a generally plain country with a series of slight undulations at intervals &amp; here a woman checked. My the Alina is a high plain that has been toward &amp; the sand can be piled over it collecting in depressions other by masses &amp; here it met with the obstruction of the vegetation &amp; by way in the sand over the undulating plains, the soil is here shown to be very fertile in low plains, in patches of light taking clay, or in patches shown with more pieces of</p>
Amount	506 rasha.
Distance	No observation as I have had fever
Time	1/2 an hour to 3 P.M.
To	To the middle of the plain between the first and second ridge of sand
From	From the first ridge of sand to the Alina
Date	27





Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [12r]  
(25/72)

Date	28 Feb.	
From	The middle of the plain between the first & fifth ridge	
To	The crest of the last ridge <sup>of Bahras</sup> over looking the plain of Ar Raimah -	
Hours	From 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. continuously	
Station	Lat: North Star 25-52-26	Long: Rigel to West of meridian 5244-38.5 @ 94-29.10
General Direction	S. by W.	
Remarks -	<p>Traversed the last half of the plain and crossed the fifth ridge which is the highest and most dreary one I have yet come to. I was too tired to note the time occupied in crossing the ridge and plains today but the plain takes about the fifth ridge to ridge is I think the largest I all and there are in all seven the highest sand regions in Bahras 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 considered as like seven miles with intervening plains of sea. Standing on the top of the last ridge, which may be about a couple of miles wide you over look an horizon bounded practice sprinkled with brush wood and colored here &amp; there by thin streaks of trees. You may often see small standing on a high ridge guard about a sea beach and over looking the sea. The land between the base of the sand ridge and the plain of Ar Raimah looks quite a different as that between the sand beach &amp; the sea.</p> <p>It appears from the conversation of my people that there are some people at Bahras between the white dunes with some towns &amp; that they are rather numerous but you can only see some of them. It is said that they are rather numerous but you can only see some of them.</p>	

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [12v]  
(26/72)

Bismillah

From the present Yamama & some days from Adhwa - The hills are cut off by the deserts - they cultivate the water & other produce acknowledge the Imam but pay no tribute - It is said that the Adhwa ends in these hills on the South - white hills (Northward) the Adhwa bend with east of the way and Revere round east bank of Adhwa Hamman & ends in the night our head of the plain on which we look down from the ridge is not correct but the low land of Adhwa - After 6 hours marching we entered Ormat at the wells of that name a rather than wells are called. Ormat is in continuation to some other wells in the same district - a little more to the eastward looked in called Ormat proper - The both set of wells are on the bank of a dry bed of a torrent running from N.W. towards East a little further this torrent is due to the rain that the hill lands of Ormat to the westward and it loses itself in the Adhwa to the eastward. On a grassy path close to the wells are some Minocin bushes the first thing in the shape of trees since we landed in Arabia at this compared with the rest which are here 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 and I should say we have seen water. We have not seen a single bird in a single hour.

13

General Direction	4.9 W.
Distance	no observation
Hours	From 6.15 A.M. to 5 P.M. being 11 hours including a 45 minute halt at the wells
To	To a point in Ormat 5 hours beyond the wells.
From	The top of the last sand ridge of the Adhwa
Date	1 <sup>st</sup> March

ford since we left. Kowled -

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [13r]  
(27/72)

found since we left Kuwait -  
 Leaving the wells we follow the course of the current bed for some little  
 distance - It is fringed with scrubby trees - the country becomes more broken  
 as you go westward through Armath - reminding me of Armanan, were  
 it not for the total absence of trees in the latter district - The low flat  
 hills of Armath shut in a narrow valley and torrent bed at the point  
 where we halted - We met a few Dewanseres at the wells below  
 my water for their tents - 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 Shuffen tribe near the Hijra  
 and his owner says that he were not hobbled he would go for months  
 past 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 3 hours until we  
 found the source in the belt hills which form a western outcrop of  
 the Armath - These hills form a most amphitheatre from right and  
 left front and in the centre of their semicircle was a sudden re-  
 markable gap - each arm of the hills breaking off in a scarped  
 bluff - These hills are the watershed of Armath - The streams to  
 the eastward flowing down winding valleys to the Behran and those  
 on their western scarpes falling suddenly into a narrow plain which  
 lies between a steep western plateau of the hills and the large ridge of  
 Armath which forms the extreme western outcrop of Armath - On

The southward <sup>Gullies occur usually a little</sup> ~~below~~ toward -

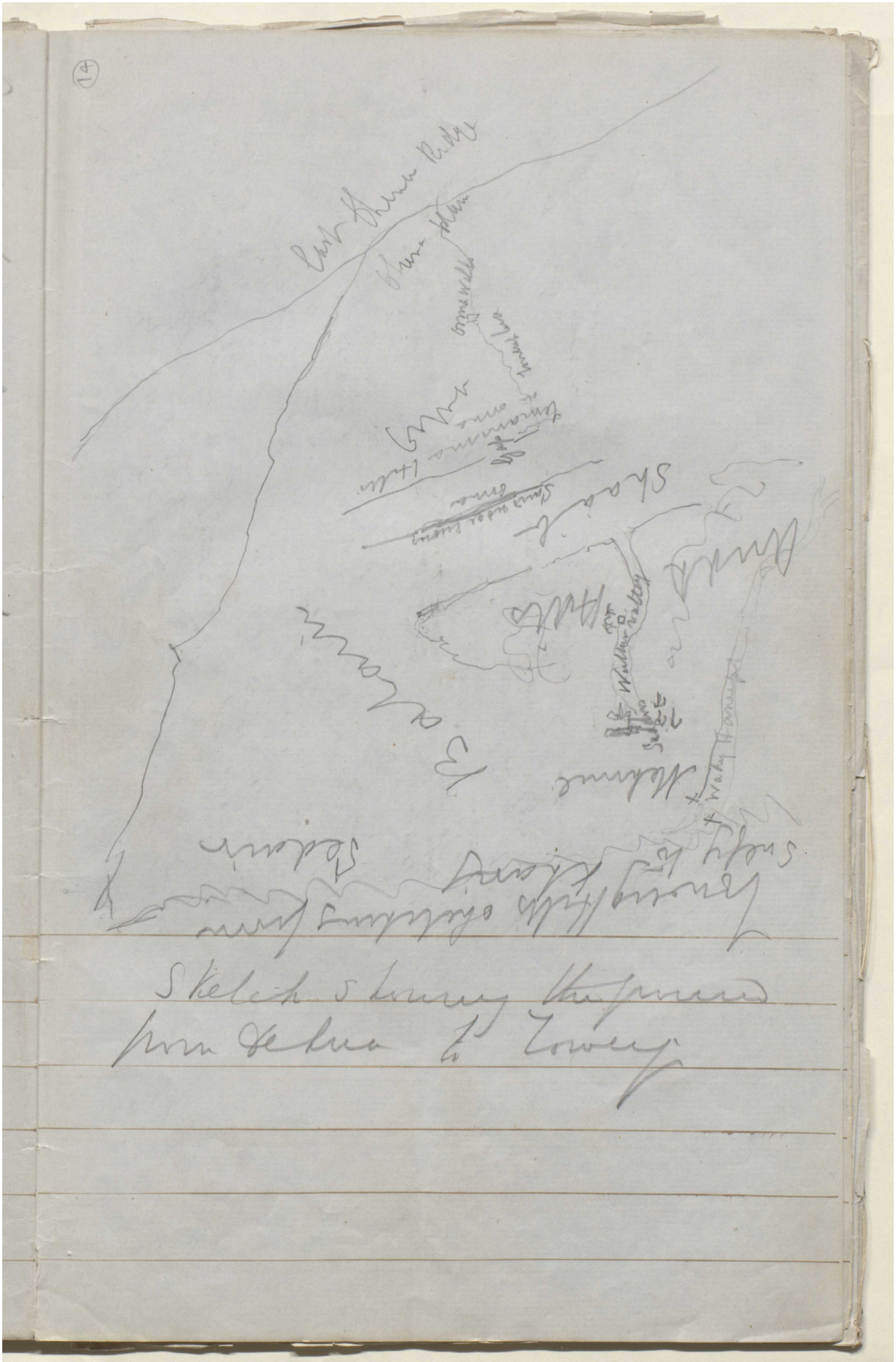
Lat 25-13-49 13	Long on hill: 1 mome lower double to with measured 6-17-31-5 alt. 55-14-30
-----------------------	--

From 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. continuously  
 to the <sup>south side of the</sup> western boundary of the Armath  
 district -  
 From a point 6 hours west of the Armath  
 wells -

2<sup>nd</sup> March



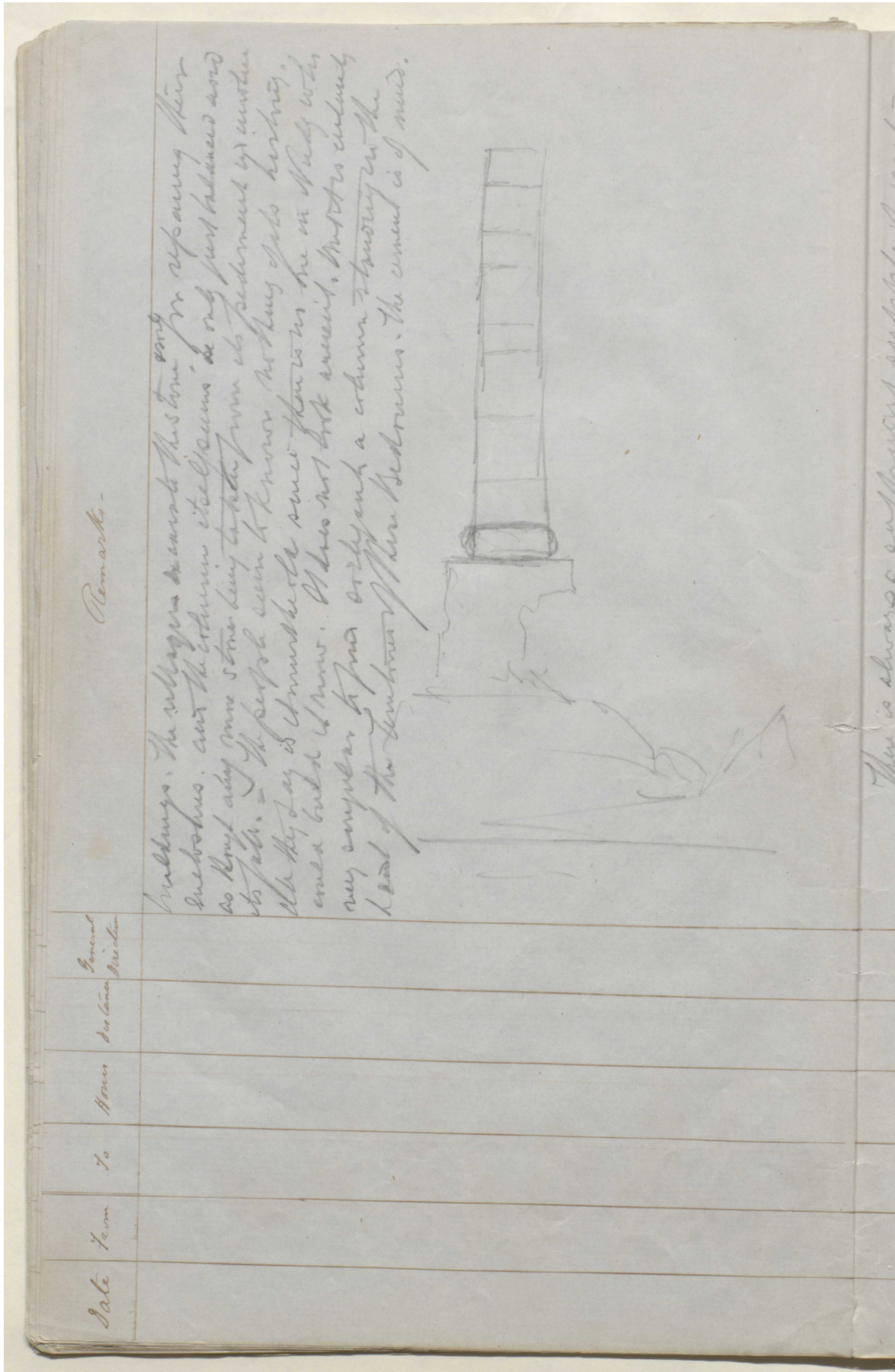
Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [14r]  
(29/72)



Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	General Direction	Remarks
March 3	From the sand ridge on the Arabian side of road	Sidros	From 1/2 after 10 till to 5 P.M. continuously	Long: higher means altitude lower limits to Westward of Arabian - # 6-49-38 # 6-51-26.5 # 6-52-43 67-32-10 + 66-35-20 + 65-54-10	SW - SW 1/2 W - SSW - SW WNW 4 hours 2 hours 2 hours	pleasantly cold, the afternoon hot & the sun glared & the evening. We passed a few tents of the Hadrami tribe in day. They appeared as huddles and we did not see them until we ascended at 5 to goats, they wanted them for milk. During the sand ridge we crossed a plain for about 3 hours & then came on the low for low outskirts of the Midd hills. The name of the plain is Sadeh it is like a valley & the extremity of the Arab hills at distance one day journey to the right of our march. At the continuation of the plain we desc. march East & East & Medina is called Balaad from the being the point where you can see the base of the low ranges of hills and toward a day further North of Medina the plain becomes Sed and by evening I am probably below the Jazir hills and turning SW from Sidros the low ranges the plain is known as Medinet (or the rivers). It is three days journey from Medinet to Sidros. We entered the broad range by a Valley called Wadwan which cuts the range transversely from one side to the other. It is a deep cut well defined with a broad bed. In places the rocks lay bare the sand stone being in long narrow strata. We were several hours in getting through the valley. Sidros



Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [15v]  
(32/72)





Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [16v]  
(34/72)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
					<p>they know are. The study years of the study by hands is for summer consumption. - The handwriting the village was made at Wadwan to Sidhwa quiet &amp; not more than naturally anywhere. I have had a series of letters with me from Sidhwa to Sidhwa. They had been that they fear the work of the Madaba amount of my denoting from the westward to Riyadh. To last took of my school quite was long he had left a clock with my schooling message &amp; to request permission to go and fetch it. The I believed &amp; he came on. During our ride he asked me of Sidhwa with the answer on a by they offered him in a few days. I was with much pleasure. He then said that he would settle down in study altogether the answer with you in a beautiful that first with my eyes &amp; long have &amp; hundreds of counts &amp; thousands of sheep, houses &amp; such things. At 30 mi. he left town &amp; night to your series. You shall have been &amp; enjoyed of you and mine.</p>

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [17r]  
(35/72)

(17)  
 Immediately after leaving Siddoo we ascended the  
 length of the North. It is narrow but not difficult path & detached  
 on a plateau to few hundred feet above the Siddoo. The plateau  
 was stony with fragments of sandstone & a thin coat of grass was  
 very water with. In our night camp we looked back over the hills  
 lying under the Tower hills which were clearly visible. The villages  
 of the hills are our town of the Westward of Siddoo where you  
 descend slightly into the plain which is our night camp. It  
 marked point in the tower range which our guide pointed  
 out as the northern entrance to Waddah Hamayyah. He called  
 the point. From that point toward the S.E. we could  
 trace the higher range of the tower proper stretching away to  
 Khany. & between that range & us on our right front lower  
 hills coming up and forming the right hand cliffs of the Waddah  
 Hamayyah valley as entered from its northern extremity to our  
 left point was the small hills. The guide indicated Riyadh as  
 being from the point where we stood in an E or S or E.S. direction  
 S.E. & Salween a little more South than Jemalath Khany. I found  
 Hamayyah about South. S.E. he says is not quite so far as  
 Siddoo is from Riyadh. How far is three days from  
 Riyadh. The highest part of the plateau was that which  
 we reached almost immediately after <sup>as indicated by</sup> ~~our~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~our~~  
 left was some rolling ground & Eminence as it had stood on  
 the view. Our track lay down a gentle slope forming a  
 tributary valley to the Hamayyah, which we struck exactly

Climb up the length of the guide range for an hour. Then E to S for  
 view across across the top of the range to end with the Hamayyah  
 valley. S to S South for three hours down the valley - then S to E for a while  
 then S to E with varying alt. of moors lower about 46-37-1.5  
 24-38-46 | 1100 of meridian — 96-50

From 4 after 6 to 5 P.M. the baggage  
 animals marching continuously  
 To a point in the Waddah Hamayyah  
 valley a little beyond where the valley branches  
 toward Hamayyah & to Riyadh  
 From Siddoo

4<sup>th</sup> March -

Remarks.

Date	From	To	From	Distance	Remarks
					<p>Exactly at the point where the rounded form of El Eynan straggles along N. This town was the capital of Hady when the wild sea. It was also the birth place of Abdul Madat the founder of the present dominion or rather numerous such in Had. It should have been a considerable place. Its ruins in detached groups occupy the lower part of the valley on either side of a gravelly level bed. Some bas &amp; other trees give the scene peculiar appearance. The Waddy however is only a few hundred yds wide, &amp; at this point the lower side of the valley is a narrow channel. The old cultivated or cultivated fields when the channel was jammed in between the small hills &amp; the mountains we found only a few cultivators among the ruins. They have a Persian wheat or bar and were producing some plants of good looking corn. Mixed labor has been expended in collecting the floods through &amp; across down the mountain after rain. Either side of the bed is traced with retaining walls of sun dried mud &amp; built without cement. And these walls are still in moderate repair and appear at intervals for a distance of a mile or more. On the whole the whole station harbored of these works quite took me by surprise. The course of the Waddy through the point indicated as its commencement &amp; that where we</p>

(18)  
 point indicated as its commencement to that when we  
 cut out it is from 10 to 8 and in nearly our road lay along  
 its border line for the whole of the remainder of the day. March,  
 For some days our general direction with frequent but not sudden  
 changes was E or S. Then we went S with a little more or less  
 & then turned S or E. S. E. until towards sunset we reached  
 a point where the valley forks to the N for Khamis & to the S. S. W. for  
 the other. Then with turning sharp east & then west  
 to the point distant <sup>two</sup> ~~one~~ mile or so where we are halted.  
 Approaching El Dyr an we came along  
 immediately upon the valley of S. the side of the  
 broad bed of a heavy sand & there his pretty plain is  
 the valley? After two or three hours more we passed &  
 similarly situated with the former places, only larger than  
 observed an orange tree among the date groves. At all the villages  
 the trees are in groups & retaining the old form & here unimpaired  
 The most some camels of the Amman  
 some of his people - also a man riding a camel & a  
 his up in a bed of sand on a second. All were well enough. At  
 Dyr an they gave us some camel milk  
 The Waddy Hamud or for as I have  
 traced seems to have a uniform character - a valley of a  
 few hundred yards in width with flat topped banks  
 alluvial, with low slopes on either side. In no case are the  
 immediate heights more than one or two hundred feet high. A narrow  
 bed of sand runs from the valley, the largest being those from the



The valley where we halted last evening proved to be  
only a short tributary of the Wady Hamfah. Immediately on starting  
this morning we ascended 2000 hundred feet on to the Aarabeh  
and turning South moved across undulating open downs to Riyadh.  
To our left a eastward. The town extended far in the distance and  
the horizon was shut in by distant swelling crests of the Aarabeh  
hills. We kept the Wady Hamfah immediately on our right,  
winding here and there at an average distance of a mile or two  
from it. It is a ravine rather than a valley. We could see  
the tops of the scarps of the ravine itself and of its tributaries  
flowing like cracks in the floor which stretched away to the  
westward & southward as far as the eye could reach, always  
drooping gently toward the southward and a line of the horizon  
broken entirely in our front, by the distant swelling & high peak  
of the Taway & Aarabeh.

On first ascending the plateau we passed a small  
village on our right called ~~Bay~~ <sup>Bay</sup> - and after an hour or so of  
marching <sup>made</sup> passing the ruins & outworks of the old Capital of  
Darceykh close on our right picturesquely situated in a

South - a little eastward -

From 6 A.M. to Noon -

To Riyadh -

From the above mentioned point in the Wady Hamfah -

5<sup>th</sup> March -

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [19v]  
(40/72)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	General Direction	Remarks
						<p>depression of the plateau which leads down to the Wady <sup>Plumet</sup> The ruins are of a considerable extent - but the place was in the first instance destroyed by the Amir's predecessors when they sized Riyadh from the Beni Sawaf's tribe and removed their capital there, destroying the old town of the Wady <sup>Plumet</sup> and compelling the inhabitants to emigrate to the new capital Riyadh - Afterwards the Wahabee ruler temporarily vacated Riyadh for Dar'eed in the ground and fortification of the latter place were better adapted for his defence against the invasion of the Turks -</p> <p>About an hour before reaching Riyadh we passed a country house of garden of the Amir - Riyadh itself is situated on the plateau! It is a considerable and neat looking <sup>country</sup> town built of sun dried bricks - The meaning of the term <sup>Riyadh</sup> in the plural and there are numerous gardens <sup>of the Amir</sup> it - The land is watered from wells some <sup>of which</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Amir's</sup> <sup>own</sup> Every thing looks cared for and in good repair -</p> <p>I was met outside the town by an emissary of the</p>

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [20r]  
(41/72)

I was met outside the town by an emissary of the Amir and conducted to the garden house set apart for me <sup>(20)</sup> in mid city outside the town. Shortly afterwards the Amir's confidential Secretary called ~~Hasbullah~~ and explained that we could have been lodged in the town but that they were afraid of an invasion. He hinted also that as we smoked the Shamshul 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 commanders who are brought vessels in the Pen. Gulf. He then expressed the feelings of the Gulf very bitterly <sup>against Capt. Jones</sup> and said that ~~he~~ had been around in the Gulf. They had resolved on retaliating when for the injury he had done them. In the evening the Secretary called upon me and renewed his objection in the presence of my staff - this time was evidently after an intermeditate conversation with the Amir and he explained that the cause of the Amir's first most discomfiting letter to me was his sense of outrage at Captain Jones' proceedings in regard to the deaths in general.

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [20v]  
(42/72)

Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Amount	Remarks
						<p>The Secretary was given the present I proposed to give to the Amir this day and also some for himself. Like any body else he seemed in absolute awe of the Amir and was afraid to receive any thing himself for fear of a rebuff. He even seemed to have seen the present and he had turned his back on it and he said that there were other worthies here - In my asking when I should call on the Amir he was quite unable to reply - I said call on the Amir tomorrow is a fair day if the Amir and probably I should not be able to see him then -</p> <p>No one came in the morning and it began to look like a case of cool receptions - A little after 1 P.M. however the Imam sent to say that he would receive me in his Deewan - His place of audience &amp; prayer. I at once went to him - The reception was in a parlour. I found him seated in a carpet with cushions on his back with only his confidantial Secretary &amp; two attendants with him -</p>
						<p>at Riyadh - to Muzh</p>

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [21r]  
(43/72)

a very remarkable face about 70 years of age, calm  
 and very self possessed and very stern - he is quite bland  
 On my approaching him, he rose a little took my hand  
 and felt over it, and told me to be seated by him - I  
 explained to him that my object in coming was to make  
 his personal acquaintance, to remove any little uneasiness  
 that might have been in his mind in regard to former events  
 and to assure him that the Govt have no ill  
 feeling towards him and they desired to re-  
 -pente 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 meant all Arabia Muskat, Kowad, Ras al  
 -Haf and elsewhere having been given to him under by God  
 He said that in previous years the British had seized  
 some of his territory but he did not fear them - He  
 spoke well of the English & politically and said our

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [21v]  
(44/72)

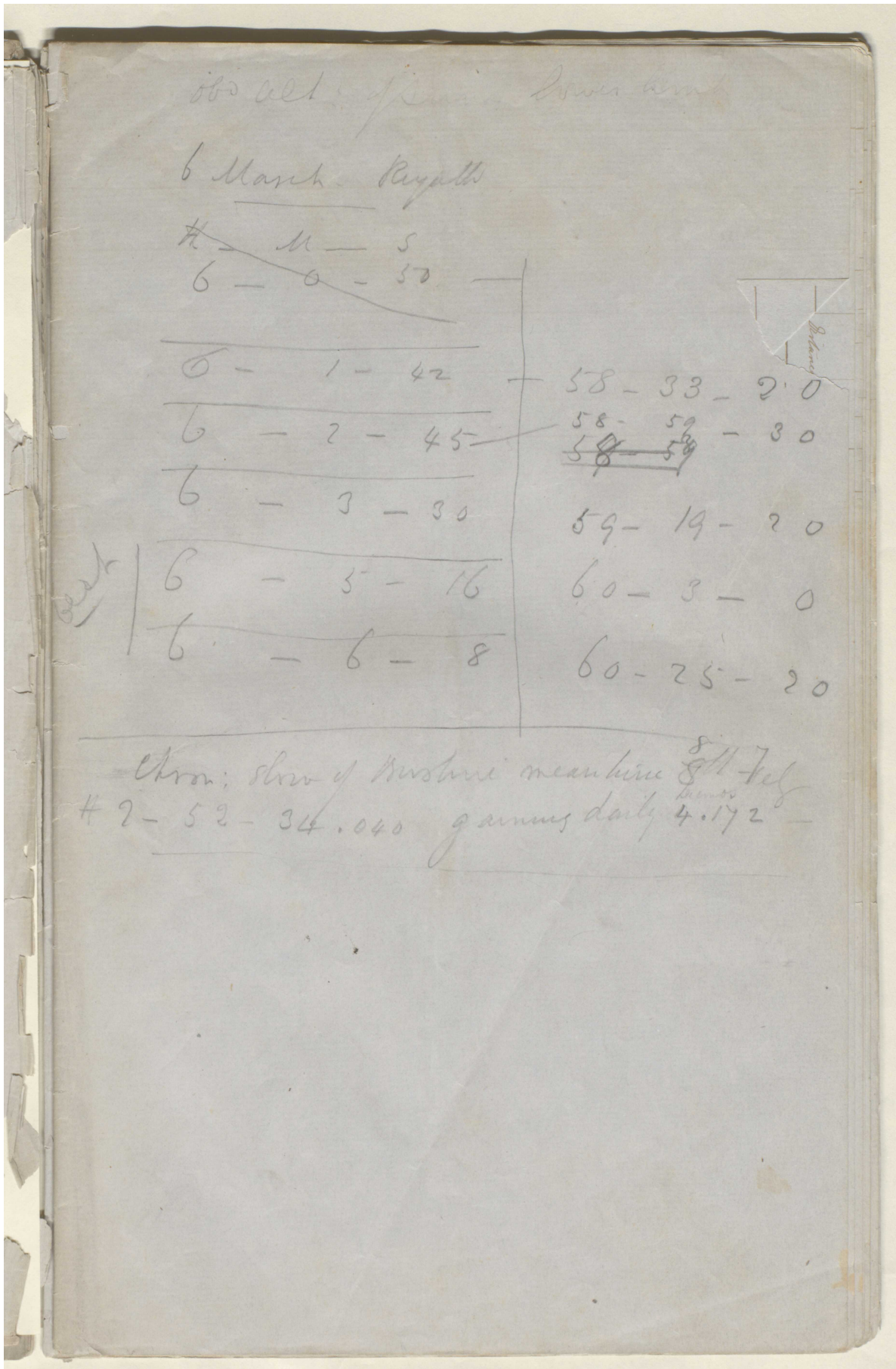
Date	From	To	Hours	Distance	Remarks
					<p>God was already good but that he hated our religion and then interpreted a small prayer that God might forgive these infidels of the error of their ways - He drew a distinction between religions &amp; political warfare &amp; the former he said his rule was 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 out very bitterly about the doctrine of Muskat - He said that Muskat was his tributary by force of arms - That the former Governor Yayed Sa'eed always informed of this condition, but that Yayed Sa'eed was a weak man himself and surrounded by weak men. He spoke of him with contempt and <del>disparaged</del> likened him to a drawing man catching the shadow - He then reverted to the French - and said that some years ago he had received a letter from a French</p>

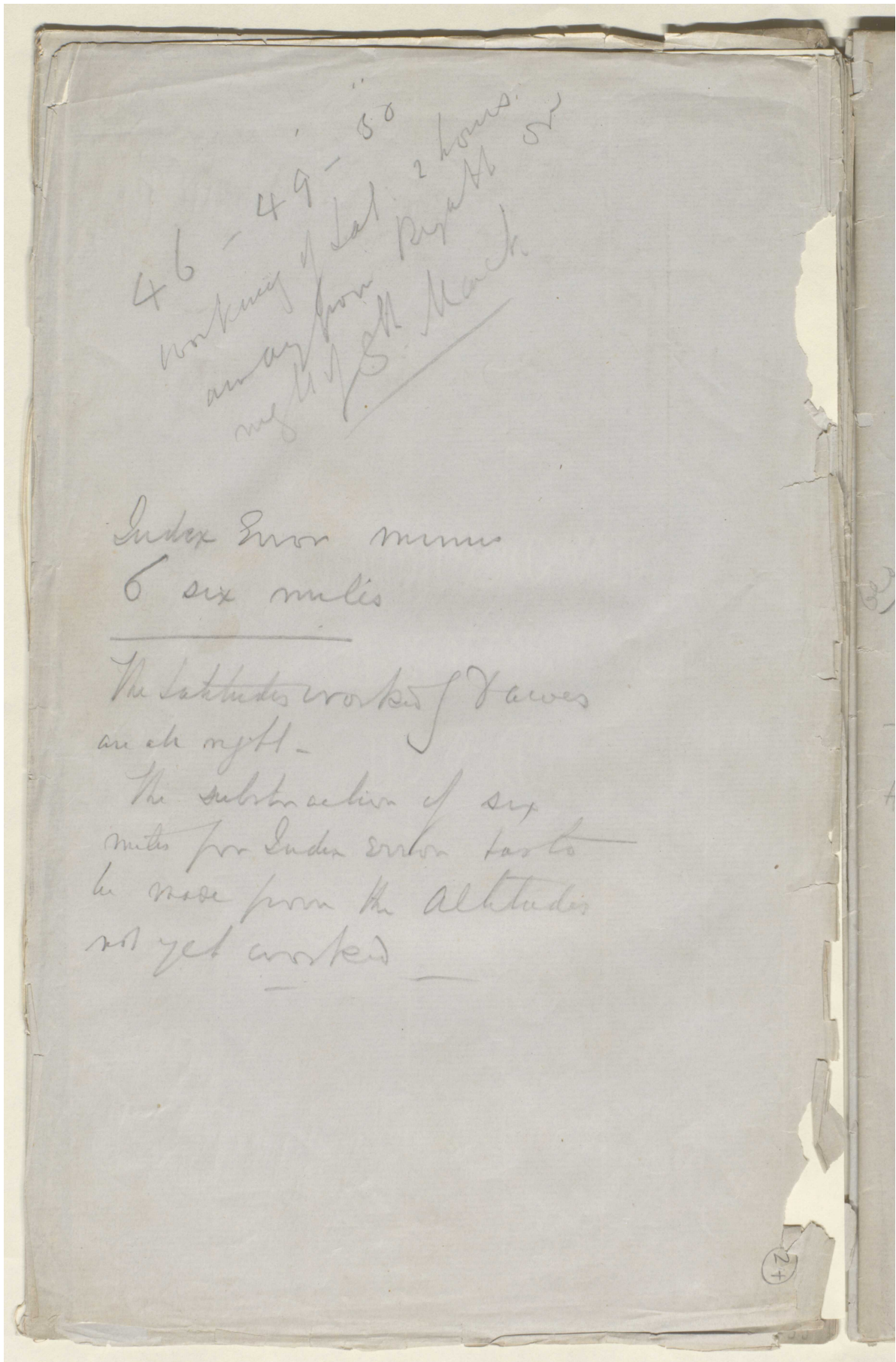
Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [22r]  
(45/72)

He showed me then forwarded to the French - and said that  
 some years ago he had received a letter from a Frenchman<sup>(22)</sup>  
 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 or so 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 tried  
 that he had sent a reply to Damascus accordingly an  
 returning Banks said saying that he had need any assistance  
 He then asked me whether I had any offer request to make  
 or an special business - I answered him I had not -  
 that my sole object with him was, as we have both  
 the common object with regard to the Persian Gulf to enter  
 into direct communication with him - strengthen military  
 confidence and prevent the third parties from making  
 mischief - He then said that this was the sort of circum-  
 stances that I would come alone of an I have a private  
 interview with him -

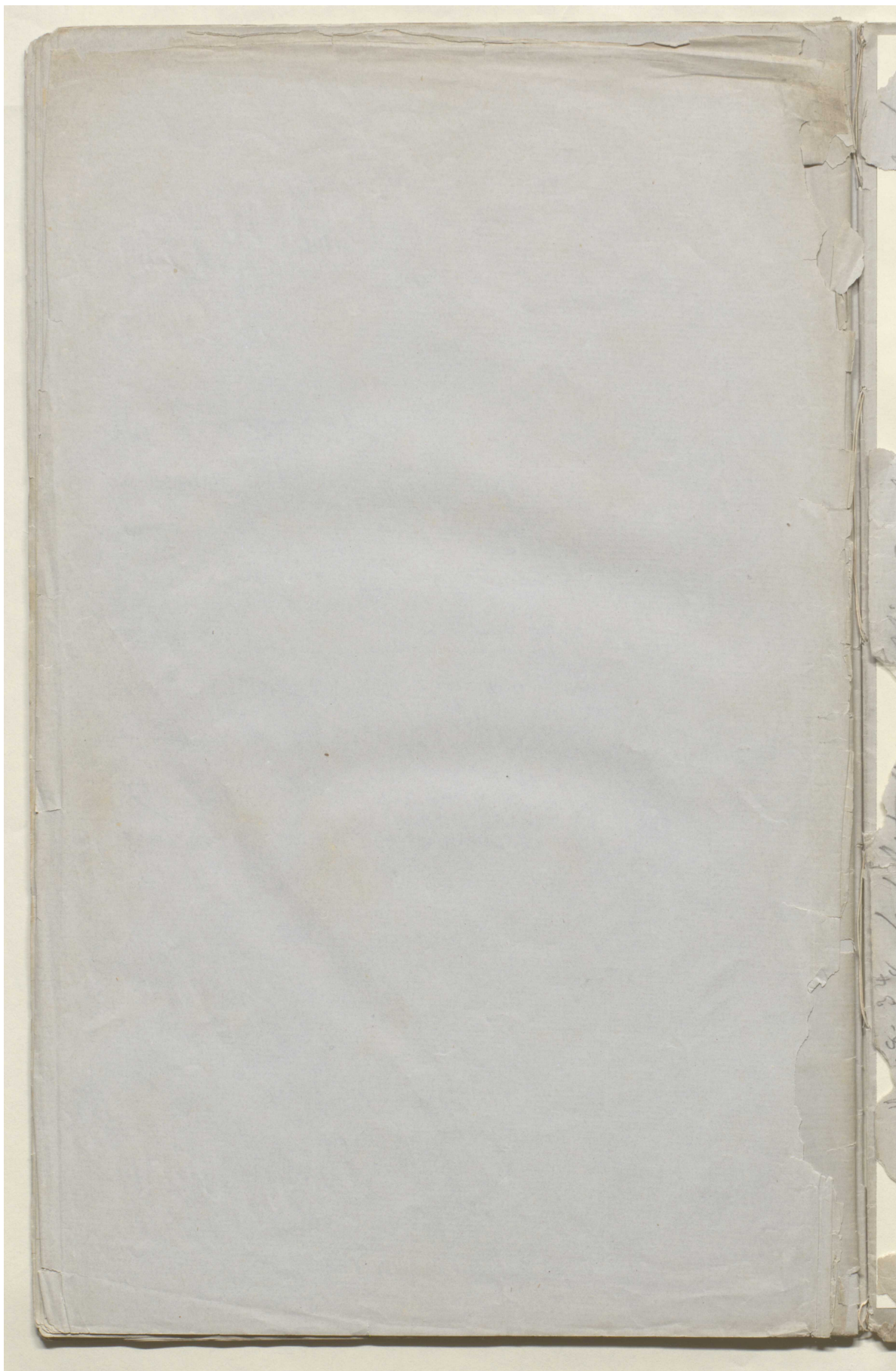








Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [24v]  
(50/72)



but that all was missed. As  
 I feel anxious to return from  
 Riyadh - certainly I might  
 be to  
 (25)

The incident excited me to refer to the  
 present journal - & the proposition of the Sultan for me to  
 undertake. But I deem it better not to commit myself unless  
 I feel I shall have confidence in my horse and driver in the Arabian  
 desert.

The said Knight's suggestion is to his country  
 and that he hoped we should see a man who would  
 relations - that he is always with me & keeps me informed  
 of all matters relating to his people as he does in the field. After  
 my departure he proposed himself as my second plan for the  
 ride. - I sent him some present such as a good rifle & a  
 in case of old watch - some red wax cloth - a felt jacket  
 and a Williams' gun made to please the Arab taste. It seems  
 the sword was more admired than anything else.

After my return to the Secretary  
 called on me. I talked low I should say with mess of  
 set in the tent of my buying horses. In thinking the Sultan  
 called again I proposed my remaining some days in Riyadh

7. The long of Riyadh was determined from the  
 mean of four observations taken in our house  
 at Riyadh on 6<sup>th</sup> March. and was found  
 to be 45° - 45' - 51" N.

The lat. was computed from the lat. taken on  
 night of 4<sup>th</sup> allowing 6 hours south of Riyadh.  
 and 20' obs. on night of 8<sup>th</sup> from house N. 32  
 of Riyadh - giving for Riyadh Lat 24 - 30 - 39.



26

would be in an even course other than that of our route I am writing as called  
 The secretary of the office with the greatest respect as successful Parties - but under  
 of possible help from me some fresh paper which the Arabs of the  
 the other half would be exempted our journey - The whole business stands in  
 the north hills. The Secretary has offered on the part of the British an exchange  
 of Paper - his language for all the Uman Gulf and to prevent injury on the part  
 of the Arabs to our ally of the operations also however two piece of Arabic in  
 disputes at sea. He would like to send a party of Secretary was rather  
 favorable tonight - I checked upon, He wanted to send for a Worker to make  
 a draft agreement at once as to road. I was in New Capital. I looked at myself. The  
 to mischief in this Secretary's mind; I do to have I must see the British however  
 my journal and depart. He could not afford no more.

It's eye of the Secretary of the Uman this  
 morning. I have asked about the number of water  
 skins to be carried for the Uman - for that is one part of our road  
 when we must go three days without finding water on the road.  
 and the skins are of different quality. About 11 Uman the Secretary has  
 up - to order of the Uman to be - I proposed to buy again - I said  
 I want to buy 11 - I expect to take on the Uman to be carried after.

Riyadh  
 46-49-50  
 24-38-3  
 31-39  
 170-43-33

After two afternoon prayers. - No camels - sent for the dead camel  
 man - found he was in his bed with dysentery - went over to him & returned  
 him that if he contributed to get me into a mess I would provide for the life  
 & his family should pay for it or return to Kuwait. He pointed as a guide, towards  
 the caravan in at al-Bah cam. post. In the afternoon Sajida went over to the  
 camel. A boy turned back to attend to the camels but had been previously sent  
 some days journey away & was delayed by order. After PM the keep looked as  
 unpleasant that I wished to arrange affairs as to prevent complications in  
 the event of our baggage being searched. For up the port of the stream & off  
 I killed a gazelle which I gave to make. Reached at our camp at the address with  
 my baggage and demand an interview of the stream - the man at our gate traded  
 I felt my baggage searched - when at this moment the approach of the camels was announced  
 Went over to the stream. There the man found & I then knew of his presence  
 in my camp. I went in with me for the search. But the search was to be  
 suspicious or chargeable. The stream rejected the days of his captivity in Egypt  
 spoke freely of the foreign representations he had the night expressed with the  
 in regard to the charge & of your had information of prayer on Wednesday happened, as day  
 had found still more to the extent. He begged me to be treated in like manner his  
 man's interests or the Roman court. He repeated his word that day

I believe here the secretary found - other would meet to him. I told him that would  
 to him, but that I had received my letters in an unenviable manner. He said that was  
 owing to his previous relations with the British, but that he did not know more  
 than that. He said I had written to the Chiefs of Khiffa & Eldhah. To the former I  
 sent two fine horses (which he had undertaken as present to the Pasha of Baghdad)  
 to of our to meet me at the point of embarkation. The Secretary says on to a while to -  
 the other a day. - The man said he pleased me I had expected one of his implacable servants  
 at my disposal to accompany me to Ghari. The man would have been the better to the  
 Governor of Eldhah. Or going out of the added the man was pointed out to me  
 the Secretary & accompanied me to my house. The Governor's permission to be allowed to join  
 me on route tomorrow as his camel is fast downed soon next to me. I told him so. It is the  
 the camel plays me false. Or because the camel the I added to me - found the camel given  
 obstacle - which - at night I hit a the expedient of allowing the man's servant who was  
 been at my house that I was determined to go. Had of they could get the camels in combi-  
 of which the journey showed up there well - tomorrow they I'd not have any further -  
 with a wretched horse I managed to move on - I immediately ordered the man the  
 had come to man's purpose that. I told him I was not of that to be to them  
 we moved to noon tomorrow. The contractor has no choice - I told him that I'd be to speak  
 you I would take him about my skinier at the work I said I'm in no way of his chief  
 at Kuwait - this made the old servant for the moment. I talked as if that is  
 the town after leaving Riyadh as I want to have the latitude of the North Star since we  
 been prevented today by the fact might be Riyadh. I'd choose - & the second night to come

In many spots (some 10) in the slope of ground round the house that I like  
 shows not a single olive tree. Whiting 46-49-00 - at 3.00 - same  
 distance the two towns may be about - country like that of what is opposite Riyadh  
 more than the side.

*Qubair*  
 named  
 hundreds of air -

1 1/2 hours -

A.S. I as early -

I started at 7 a.m. and crossed the desert for 3 hours in a S.W. & E.  
 direction when we came on the same line of hills running N.W. & S.E.  
 which we had passed on going to Riyadh under the name of Temamed -  
 at the point we now crossed it is called ~~at Qubair~~ and forms as to  
 the northward the western boundary of barch which as a whole may be  
 described as a plateau of about 14 days journey in breadth and broken  
 up into low flat & conical hills with flat intervening valleys each  
 valley having a gully or dry torrent bed down the middle of its entire  
 length - barch reaches northward to 4 or 5 hours distance beyond  
 Zolgy and southward into the eastern confines of ~~at Qubair~~  
 or by an arch - at the point where we entered it barch has

no outward hills as it had at the point where we entered

no outwork - 75 and hills as it had at the point after coming through  
the gap. As the camel men started late and were obstinate I deter-<sup>ed</sup>  
mined to make them go until they could promise me that we  
should reach the water at the entrance of the Dehra tomorrow - I carried  
them on accordingly until night fall about 6-30 P.M. - Immediately on  
halting the head camel man turned in with dissenting and he then  
pretended to desert during the night. The man made over to me by the  
Inamun has not been himself. The head camel man in order to  
himself a dollar stores 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 been here  
for it appears that he has not yet found his own skin shirt -  
of the Belabee arriving at Manhad - 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 to the point is that it is too dry journey hence all the month  
of the journey -

16th March From the halting place in Basmal  
 To a point within sight of the Hoffnids  
 from a quarter past 12 to 1.30. to a quarter past five P.M.  
 General description  
 E. by N.  
 Lat. by W. Stein -  
 24 - 30 - 15  
 Long. by N. from  
 H 74 5  
 7 - 22 - 26  
 alt.  
 76 - 16  
 to W. of 1/2 m. from

6 am I started early and in good humor as I had given them some coffee and promised them a sheep last night - Country of Basmal much as before described only perhaps rather more broken up - After 6 hours' march further we 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 'Nastadan' and whence we could overlook the distant tops of the Hoffnids 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 Hoffnids were visible at no great distance right ahead. The water is asserted to be within a short distance of us - I conceived that as it was stated there were some black tents in sight - and here with Basmal he no doubt really in finding guides to the water in the morning - After halting we found through the tales of the Hoffnids that the supposed tents were only dark ledges of rock I have seen from a point of view out for the water and the low range of hills is so rapid that the quantity which filled them last evening has almost than than from them by tonight - The appearance of the land

hills all the distance is different from that by the Dehna as we found  
it - In the latter the sand hills were long continuous unbroken lines - here  
they are broken up into cones and irregularly shaped hills, hence in the one place  
they are called Dehna while here they are called Hoffins - The country  
we have passed over seems nearly 1/2 and there, a great deal of the ground  
being brown with sandstone trash. We saw some antelope tracks also  
some stunted trees along the nullah banks - found also two *Hottentot* eggs  
The next 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 Finch tribes - One people to  
not seem known of the Arabian region a Jubbal Gebrreen tribes - but they  
say there is a hill called Gebrreen near Adaba -

Started at 1/2 after 6 AM. I moved down a gradual slope  
wards. The base of the staffords were several wells, deep, small,  
& watered with flow stone. We found water in some of them enough to  
fill 15 s kams. I have observed more id low watered clearing the  
wells. These wells are said to be about 1000 years old - some land & some at  
their mouths has been worn as well as to keep the passing up & down  
of darning ropes. We were detained there from at the wells by  
our skins, surrounding the camels -

11 March  
From a point  
within sight of the  
staffords to the  
eastern side of  
the post stafford.  
3 hours  
duration about  
2 hours from the  
to the 5 PM in afternoon of day.

Note -  
A secretar'ys -  
company's action relative  
to a Pump. -  
I stopping the  
camels company in  
Riyadh.

From the wells we were an hour reaching the base of the Stafford. A conspicuous and  
left; mound in the range is the land mark for passing. There is no track - the sand  
of a yellow or orange color is piled up in various shaped heaps & the numerous heights up to a  
couple of hundred feet or so. The range lies N. & S.E. This is a continuation of what we passed  
going to Riyadh under the name of the Sehera. It proved to be wider than any of the Nejjos in  
Arabia. 8 miles long & steep ascent was wholly barren of any vegetation. The camels  
led round north in crossing etc. 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 the boundary about 1/2 of an hour behind. On opening the new water skins it was found  
that they had increased the water undrinkable. It seems the stuff used in preparing the skins is very  
unwholesome. The water is colored by small bits of it. The pulp of the stuff is floating in it. Pheasant this  
certainly with a wretched march of 5 days before me. I have ordered all the old skins to  
be scalded up. Besides him is the toilet for daily consumption. The water is wanted for  
its suspension through the skin. Two flights of 8 & 8 skins full - the next evening  
all that had not been out was easily drawn with 4 skins.

One of my women pressing me to refrain from delay  
at Riyadh was that I found & collected some birds openly - I found the church birds in  
the most public place of the house, in spite of my injunction on this subject.  
In having Riyadh I particularly cautioned her to refrain  
from collecting any more plants as we should be detected. The women were

The women after the last showed her water on his led skin in the (30)

This evening after the last I found him seated on his led sled in the 30  
open plain, with his plans laid open before him. It is charged that at  
the same moment the Somali men who had hitherto behind rejoined us, were absolutely  
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 asking him to be sent the  
other night the Somali man went this house & started the next morning took the  
Southern road which is shorter than the one I am following - but along with 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 here when 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 driver of a Sorbeek Shuck whom I took with me  
to Riyadh & he has probably been paid him 50 Volleum more more than at  
Riyadh. - The climate continues beautiful for this region. Not much  
water & the air purer than on the road up although the spring is advancing. - The  
early mornings are almost too cold. The sun hot but the breeze cool & fresh almost  
cold during the day. - Met some of the followers to be today on the Naffors - one  
fellow came galloping up on a goodly cart, mare - a bay.

The Naffors are wholly trackless as to foot paths. They  
are smooth as driven snow on entering. I have heard of camels that have passed before to  
the sun on the peaks. But our old Salub seems to have been moved. It is afraid to own that

that he knows it. I suppose from looking my 8th evening bit of beef had become  
to demand he was uncertain as to the position of the wells. For this morning he pointed to  
us & said take us any where in the country to night or day & shows the well. I might again  
be not sure say how many days we shall be in reaching Al Ahsa; & this evening the  
names men have pointed us. This morning I went on a head & bought 4 of the wells.  
I find him uncertain that what had in Al Waha, & had then found him the well  
the 8th successful, & they were down up of his companions above.

Our march today has been throughout a  
combination of sand hills & reaches well.  
In of them a wide interval patches where the  
soil is black & steam with much dark colored  
shales. Sometimes the sand hills were in compact  
eminences & follows as we went as they assumed the  
appearance of a series of long rollers - then they  
seemed to be steps  
The last of the day the view was more open to  
our left some black hills ~~show~~ view into plains of sand.  
In no part was the sand very heavy for camels. In all parts

March 12<sup>th</sup>  
From the Eastern side  
of the first of after  
to  
Al Fara the two hours before  
reaching the Eastern  
boundary of the Koffas  
in 2 or 3  
hours at 8 of 2  
from 1/4 after 5 am to  
1/4 after 5 p.m.

It was sprinkled with the vegetation common to this region. - The  
 & then we saw a stretched bank or two. There was in track. & so  
 far as I could observe very easy the possibility of land marks. The  
 our guide went on at 8 of 8 dead - without any limitation. But he has  
 come from here to have my compass, but he was inwardly in his same  
 course: After we saw a few bellows when all new was but out. I never  
 one saw here but looked on the other side as though looking for marks. Now  
 might be had a compass at his saddle but he could not have had a  
 better course. We passed some Bedouins and got some from them.  
 The Arabs had sheep. But I told one of the camel men that they a couple one  
 for his party some for the Emams. But the Bedouins did not allow as they said  
 the Emams were not to pay them. - The money was very old - & the  
 chaudi always dilytful - the air peculiarly light - & causing a constant  
 appetite. - The Emams men saluted or met me. But I have  
 kept quiet about them during the day - & allowed no pictures to be  
 taken. -

For an hour and one half the wind of the same character as  
 yesterday's - slightly descending to the East. The wind  
 the Kaffir or Arabs. Then a plain / money as a Bedouin  
 was held or defined in the day. The Bedouins & the chiefs of the Emams

March  
 18<sup>th</sup>  
 from 5 1/2 miles to  
 10 minutes before 8 AM  
 came at 8 1/2

Lat north 25° - 2 - 3  
 Alt. of Aldebirou  
 to West of meridian  
 46 - 45 - 25  
 59 - 21 - 30



and saw any staff in fact. - Notwithstanding with thanks to the seated  
 Arab's tents. Myself sufficed from that during the march. I was  
 obliged to let them speak their mind. Had for standfasten feel think under  
 hands seen. - but observations of the Galk Star & Aldeben were taken  
 under observation last night. as the Fayeth party was encamped just in  
 front of our tents. I got down yesterday that we passed in the  
 as also a caravan of pilgrims from Bosnia going on a Hajj to Riyadh  
 & Mecca.

country the same as yesterday but  
 the first four hours. Then broken up  
 into long flat topped hills with sandy mounds  
 of a smaller and lower description than those  
 of the Najd. The Arabs call them the  
 Tuzayt al-Hafud. - Plain in the  
 SW part of the day quite bare. At 10 AM  
 for our camp last evening. At 11 AM  
 the usual small burnt wood, but dried &

March 14th  
 from a point  
 4 hours before  
 reaching the  
 Eastern boundary  
 of Lamma. Paper  
 to a point within  
 a couple of miles  
 of the black line  
 of hills called  
 when they are  
 covered with scrub

and will have as companions with them what we have passed  
 back for. - Several some persons of the largest & best  
 of whom we have yet met - The narrow of the  
 Goussier Lake & his good arts man. which they in  
 set side. but that they were prepared to pay for a  
 spirit purgus of 4 or 5000. - Church to be made  
 banner. Sun. Red during for noon - 3 by of an overcast  
 & the air more like that from the sea. - Reached near to  
 a water pond in the evening - the land mark for the water is  
 the black looking range now facing us & which they call  
 with the splendour we have passed since 8 PM. & then  
 as

From 1/2 after 11/4  
 after 5 PM. Let: S North Star - 25-50-34  
 Long. 7-28-42  
 Head of merchant Alt 54-45-30

(33)

Saw the Imam and witnessed another. The  
 chief of the Muhammad tribe. He has three horses  
 which he owned which he used in riding and  
 riding to town or to the hills in the Co'loops. He  
 speaks both English and Arabic. He calls the  
 great desert the South Lehama. He speaks the  
 Soohal Chy which is accompanied by the dog  
 of a Soohal. He came in beginning to knock up. I built  
 of the rock mine. Mine the lake is called the Sea shore. The Imam  
 is a good man for we shot him more than 800 meters in 25 minutes  
 days with only one ball & that (He then spent one day for the horses)  
 1 day in going out to the hills for going guns, one day in returning

---

March 15th.  
 From the point forming the  
 division between Samman and

From the ridge of sand hills on a road we were  
 descended the country fell suddenly in steps & sand  
 ridges, for our horses, & then stepped more

were gradually down to the wells at the base of the  
 black rock - together at a point a mile or so to the  
 southward of the last spring. - There was plenty of good  
 water in the wells and at a depth of only a dozen feet  
 or so. - From the hollow in which the wells are situated  
 we again ascended some some sand ridges exposed on  
 the downs or rolling plains of El Ahsa. There are occasional  
 sand dunes in places rather with a soft mounding sand <sup>on the</sup>  
 of the north part shown with stones & something in general  
 character the more open portions of the country. The direction of  
 the country is surely far from that of yesterday morning - &  
 the only memory was comparative upturn. The most sudden fall  
 of consequence that we have yet come on was that of this morning. The  
 from the above, from the Arabian Sea we thought the general  
 slope of the country has been toward the Eastward.  
 The black hills were visible (of dark  
 colour) throughout the day to our S. E. - The route since  
 leaving Ahsa has been very arid & composed with that we passed in  
 the  
 From 6 AM to  
 1/2 after 6 PM continuing  
 General direction E. S. E.  
 and occasionally S. E.  
 Southward -  
 Last night clear  
 long  
 (34)

(34)  
 in going to Riyadh. And I do not find in the July entry of Sammar  
 any of those fine plains which he between Babeluk & Sammar, &  
 which afforded our camels such abundant fodder. - The date  
 seen on that day. At the wells I took coffee with the Amman men.  
 There was a good deal of Saffron in it. A hot coffee a small measure of  
 was passed round. ~~The~~ Bedman held it close under his mouth closed his  
 mouth & inhaled the essence for one or more inspirations. - The sun during the  
 day was disagreeably hot, but the breeze / started as usual about eleven  
 o'clock. The camels were much distressed, some or being used to lay down.  
 I had intended to travel on horse or on foot, so as to make use of  
 reaching El Ahsa & Amman & Suwayy. But I find the camels very useful  
 the more. - It is about mid-morning as they ride do stop us to again.  
 The Selack <sup>me</sup> since the day I saw I wish to  
 day. The was very much <sup>me</sup> a pretty arrival, but in course he was  
 this with as he had apprehended. -  
 I gave help a day to our men came / a dinner  
 but very, they cook washed & between the bedding & laid on our own  
 dinner. The beds <sup>me</sup> making the room not to have been kept under a  
 & refused the sleep or prepared to - for they had to sit when they found  
 no notice taken of them. -

Draft journal of Lewis Pelly's journey from Kuwait to Riyadh and back [34v]  
(70/72)

16<sup>th</sup> March from a point  
long day journey from the  
town of El Adon -  
a point immediately on  
the northern side of the long  
range of hills which overlook  
the vastest plain in which  
El Adon is situated

long  
Lad

From 5 o'clock to  
6 P.M. continuing

March 17<sup>th</sup> a short  
El Adon to El Adon

The country today has been much  
the same as that yesterday - sand  
mounds & low hills. The camels have  
found more fodder & have consequently  
come on better. During the afternoon  
we crossed ~~three~~ <sup>two</sup> ranges of hills with  
intermining valleys & halted at sun down  
just before reaching the neck of the Larwanj  
which overlooks the El Adon plain. The  
hills are known as

Started ahead this morning  
with the same men in order to reach  
El Adon before the Larwanj & establish

with the same men in order to eat  
 El Adra before the caravan & eat the  
 things to be had. The road lay through a  
 (35) intricate & winding pass with the crest of the hills  
 & range. This range is perhaps called  
 immediately on reaching the foot of the pass in  
 joined the plain & ended at the point of the pass in  
 of the distant date fives of El Adra. We struck east  
 across the plain in a detached hill with immediate  
 below the further slope of which lies the town of El Adra.  
 On our left were long lines of date palms but  
 right the range. Beyond the date palms were  
 distant hills grey with short grass. & more to the east  
 from 1/4 to 1/2 a detached hill called Ghawa where an some large  
 caverns. - As we approached the foot of  
 12 men with 100 camels  
 the caravan came in about  
 3 P.M.  
 El Adra where the caravan will be at night  
 Town is almost hidden among Ghawts &  
 Surbun we left the old caravan track & found  
 a short cutting immediately on our left &  
 then striking along the date grove we camped at a

a park. But some immediately on the Southern side of the town -  
 the town seems more considerable than that of Riyadh. It is far  
 the largest & better populated than the Wadiah townships. It is also that  
 the Atlas & some of the sons are now speaking. We were not unacquainted  
 with the former but supplies. But no one called. & the speaking of  
 the Wadiah part is evidently marked in regard to the Province. It being  
 no less so since it is a confirmed Province. & is consequently close to the  
 sea board. - The people seem less civilized here. Tobacco is sold in the  
 Bayan. -

MSS Eur F126/57