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### نسخة سليمة من مذكرات ببلي اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

Mss Eur F126/58

18 فبراير 1865 – 27 فبراير 1865 (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (7 صفحات)

[رخصة حكومة مفتوحة](#)

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



### حول هذا السجل

النسخة السليمة للمذكرات غير كاملة ولا تشمل إلا المُدخلات لأيام من 18-21، و24، و26-27 من فبراير.

توضح مُدخلات كل يوم المسافات التي تم قطعها، والوقت المُستغرق في كل مرحلة، وإحداثيات خط الطول والعرض لوجهتهم كل يوم، وتعليقات حول وفرة المياه، ووصف للمناظر الطبيعية، وملاحظات حول الأفراد والقبائل التي قابلوها على الطريق وبعض التقديرات التقريبية لأعداد الحجاج المسافرين من البصرة والكويت ولاهسة ودمشق

انظر الملف 126/57 للحصول على الدورية الكاملة التي تتضمن المزيد من الوصف المُفصل لمُدخلات كل يوم.



نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلي اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [و١] (١٤/١)

MSS Eur F126/58

①

| Date  | From   | To    | Hours | General direction                               | Remarks.   |
|---|--------|-------|-------|---|--|
| 1865.<br>Feb 21 <sup>st</sup><br>18 <sup>th</sup> | Kowait | Malah | 7-1/2 | Kowait<br>Lat: 29° 22' 58"<br>Long: 47° 59' 51" | Went on horse 5 1/2 E. then gradually tended to S. S. E. for the Fort Malah which is five hours distance from Kowait. There are some wells close to the Fort and a few temporary tents. General character of the country a boyudapp plain slightly undulating like long depressed waves. For the first hour thin grass eaten by Locusts. afterwards the plain sprinkled with low brush wood, which the camels browsed as we went along. of rain and strong wind from the Southward during the march.<br>A small conical hill bearing S. W. and by S. from the halting place. Its name Wurrah. A longer and more distant hill named Sebahiah bearing S. and by W. The conical hill is one hour and one half distant. We are to pass near the Sebahiah tomorrow. The halting ground is not marked by any tent or Fort. No water would be findable here in the hot weather. |

نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلى اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [ظ] (١٤/٢)

| Date   | Hours                                      | General direction | Remarks  |
|--|--|-------------------|--|
| Feb 17 <sup>th</sup> 1844                          | Malak Segait 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | South             | Determined on changing the route and going to Sedair instead of direct to Riyadh. Had a fight about this question with my caravan leader Bedrain, who would prefer to fear attack en route, and secondly with chief of the Sobehian tribe who is afraid of the Wachaes in the account of any looking at his country. Finally young David and Sulceian chewed in against my going. I was compelled to storm and threaten before I could gain my point.  |
| By evening star supposed hours 4.44.38<br>57. 3.30 | Box Westward of Meridia                    | South by West     | First two hours South by West. Then South and by East for an hour and finally South for an hour and three fourths. The Seballiah Hill bore West after three and three fourths of an hour; and some distance away. The ground shaped over today resembles that of yesterday. Vast gently waving Prairies sprinkled with low brushwood. Patted in a slight depression of ground known as Segait. Spot quite unmarked by any dwelling. We only pitched one black tent today. Bedrain appeared with three bands in the evening. I purchased two of them. Rain water at Segait in this season, but none will be findable here in the hot season. I noticed a good number of wild flowers in blossom today. Latitude by North star I perceive that we have passed over 32 miles of ground, viz: difference of Latitude 23 Miles; 6 Miles of Longitude; and 3 Miles traversing. |

(2)

نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلي اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [و٢] (١٤/٣)

30 July (2)

From our halting place tonight the road to Taully diverges. We are taking a medium course. A riqiyah on the road to Riyath lies to our left.

After three hours came on a depression with a hill bearing West (an hour). Name of hill: Graue, and the depression which leads East to the sea is known as the khou or creek of Graue. There was a pool of bad rain water in it near where we passed the creek. After heavy rain water flows along it to the sea distant one day's journey. After eight hours encamped a hill named Rehayah bearing West half an hour off, and a hill named Delaa at Della hill an hour in front of us South. The Wafra lands lying half an hour East. The land South beyond the hill Delaa at Della are called Shug, ground today like that of yesterday. Met some Bedouins of the Wahabee tribes. Adau ends at the station we are now at, the low hills bending round our point mark its inland boundary. The ground of Adau is identifiable by the Bedouin in that its strata lie in the direction of the low hills, say South East by North West.

20 Legrit Wafra 8  
m.  
L. 28-37-13

نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلى اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [ظ٢] (١٤/٤)

| Hours   | Directions          | Remarks   |
|---|---------------------|---|
| <p>21 1/2<br/>22 1/2</p> <p>10</p> <p>Della<br/>Wufra<br/>Sulphur<br/>Hills</p> | <p>Oct: 28-13-4</p> | <p>South After half an hour came to Hill Delaa ul Della, saw a hill about two hours by Nat. East called Delaa ul Khadaf or typed plus district which bends away North to South a point between Sanghar and Sulphur Hill near Fohair. The strait of Sulphur South follow the curve of the hills which mark the boundaries of the District. Ground West today rising and sloping very gently Eastward, the undulations are regular, South the general character show that of a general gradual rise on our right or Westward. Conical Hill shows East called Five separate irregular hills round our front an hour half ahead called the Sulphur Hills, only two of them however have Sulphur. Our reckoning this evening by the North star gives us 24 Miles of Latitude gone our today, or I have probably made three Miles of Westing.</p> |



نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلى اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [ظ3] (١٤/٦)

| Date | From | To | Hours | General direction | Remarks  |
|------|------|----|-------|-------------------|--|
|      |      |    |       |                   | <p>old. It does not so appear to me. I picked up some old cracker about it.</p> <p>From this point the Semman becomes more open, the hills being less composed the valleys broader and flat lying generally in winding fashion north and south. The side hills lowish flat topped with frequent brick colored ribbons near their bases; and in some instances where the hills are conical the summits of the cones are brick color. We followed one of these long valleys in a southerly direction until sunset when we halted with the rising ground which will take us out of the valley just in front of us.</p> <p>I picked a good many wild flowers, wild parsley, &amp;c. The country brushwood of the country seems a wild myrtle. The guide picked me a plant with a bulb. We peeled off the rind of the bulb and the inside both in view and taste reminded me of a Brazil nut. There is a quantity of sour sorrel which they say was imported into Naga from Egypt by Moorshed Pasha, and is now commonly eaten by the Persians. The camels came on a little faster today as they browsed less while walking, the ground being frequently quite barren and glaring; and even where sprinkled with grass and brackwood less fully so than in former marches. I observe a camel will browse as he walks and still make his three miles an hour.</p> <p>The guide described the ruins of the Fort at Huz as being a mile or more in</p> |

④ 5

Ninth. The Ard Hills en route to Mecca are occupied by the Khaitan Tribe, who possess good horses and are subject to the Arabs.  
Tenth. Balfy is from 5 to 6 days from Riyadh. If you go to Balfy via Shagra it is 7 days. From Balfy to Kerwait is 12 days. The pilgrim route from Buech passes near Zobair, Kharah and so to Balfy. It leaves Riyadh to the South.  
Our halting ground last evening was 5 km. S. W. from here. The day had a ground for the first half hour or so the same as yesterday. <sup>the</sup> The country then opened out into plains and the hills gradually diminished in height until they sank into gentle undulations of sandstone and sandstone flaps. For the last half hour that is on leaving Summan you approach the first range of the sand hills of the Delma over a gentle plain of hard pebbly ground, on the further edge of which the sand hills rise much as they would (and with quite as much distinctness of outline) along the sea beach. The sand ridge is low, say 70 to 80 or 90 feet, and sprinkled with vegetation which looks much fresher than that we have passed in Summan. Indeed the strip of Summan seems to have little or no rain this year. Looking forward from any camping ground I can see another plain and in the distance a second ridge of sand hills. The ridge I am now on is no more than a few hundred yards wide. So far as I can judge the general direction of the ridge when I am crossing it is North West and by West and South East and by East.

26 From To the From  
a further first 7 after  
Point in ridge of 8 A.M.  
Summan about 10 to 5  
Hills out. M. or  
Dehual 10 hours  
I had  
baggy  
Cahela  
continues  
by moving  
as usual

26th  
The country  
opened out into plains  
and the hills gradually  
diminished in height  
until they sank into  
gentle undulations of  
sandstone and sandstone  
flaps.

For the last half hour  
that is on leaving  
Summan you approach  
the first range of the  
sand hills of the  
Delma over a gentle  
plain of hard pebbly  
ground, on the further  
edge of which the sand  
hills rise much as they  
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نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلى اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [ظ٤] (١٤/٨)

| Date | From | To | Hours | General Direction | Remarks.  |
|------|------|----|-------|-------------------|---|
|      |      |    |       |                   | <p>After about four hours marching this morning I came to a great circular fissure in the rock sand about 20 feet down there was a sort of beam and then a lower circular fissure for 30 or more feet down. The diameter of the upper fissure may be 35 feet or so. I cannot determine whether the hollow is natural or wholly or in part artificial. It looks, however, artificial. Its sides are throughout solid rock. One of my guides descended to the beam by the aid of a rope and then re-descended the lower well by the same aid. He found no water however. A few miles further on we found a little water by digging in a sandy depression. It was with difficulty they collected two khusful. But even this is something as we have a reach of five days without water.</p> <p>Yesterday my <del>Sabbek</del> guide had a narrow escape with his life. He had gone ahead for half a mile with the head camel man to buy me a witch camel from some Bedouins. When they turned out to be Bedouins from Wady Dowasir with whom the Sabbeks are at blood feud. The camel man retreated first, and then the guide watching his moment bolted for before the Bedouins could seize him. He came back trembling from head to foot, and in the evening there was a general gratulation to him. It seems his people killed 70 of Dowasir people last year.</p> <p>Gather from conversations today</p> |

(5)

First - That there is an outcast tribe towards Yemaneh who have a religion of their own. They are <sup>twizem</sup> Aweyehs. The Mahomedans designate both them and Selahs outcasts in that they have no Chiefs or Tribal organization or recognition.

Second - It seems that the real state of the question as between the Imam and Muscat is that the former wishes to increase the tribute money from 12 to 40000 Dollars. The Deputy at Busrah is put forward as the aggressor but the Imam himself is at the bottom of the matter.

Third - Before the Ben Saoud Family came into power Central Arabia was partitioned among numerous independent small Chiefs.

Fourth - Down to within three or four years ago Pilgrims passing through Nejd paid black mail to the several Chiefs through whose grounds they moved. They now contract, that is the Persians and Pilgrims not being Arabs, for a lump sum of 72 Dollars which is paid to the Imam, and of which he gives to the Sheriff of Mecca Dollars twenty; and to the Chiefs of Tribes who are on the road to Mecca Dollars twelve. The number of Pilgrims passing annually is roundly estimated -

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Via Busrah                  | 18,000  |
| Via Kowait                  | 2,000   |
| Via Sabsa                   | 30,000  |
| Via the N. or from Damascus | 150,000 |

نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلي اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [٥ظ] (١٤/١٠)

| Date | From | To | Hours | General Direction | Remarks  |
|------|------|----|-------|-------------------|--|
|      |      |    |       |                   | Fifth - The Ameer is said to receive money Revenue from his subordinates as follows, in camel loads of 6,000 Dollars per camel: -  |
|      |      |    |       |                   | From El Ahsa _____ 80,000  |
|      |      |    |       |                   | The people of Oman in the interior or coming from Ras-ul-Khad to the Maritime Arabs of the Gulf } 45,000   |
|      |      |    |       |                   | The Maritime Arabs _____ 12,000  |
|      |      |    |       |                   | Muscat _____ 12,000  |
|      |      |    |       |                   | Bahrain _____ 6,000  |
|      |      |    |       |                   | Khuttife _____ 60,000  |
|      |      |    |       |                   | Bedouin Tribes of Nejd _____ 573,000   |
|      |      |    |       |                   | Other Districts of Nejd _____ 90,000   |
|      |      |    |       |                   | He receives also one sheep in 50 and one camel in 100. From many Tribes professing good horses he receives presents of horses; for instance from Subbal Shummar he receives annually 18 horses being the number which he gets. From Shummar however, is not called tribute but a present. Equally from El Ahsa he gets also presents of fine Abbas and other manufactures. He gives his retainers and deputies sent to El Ahsa or Khuttife an order for such and such a quantity of dates. |

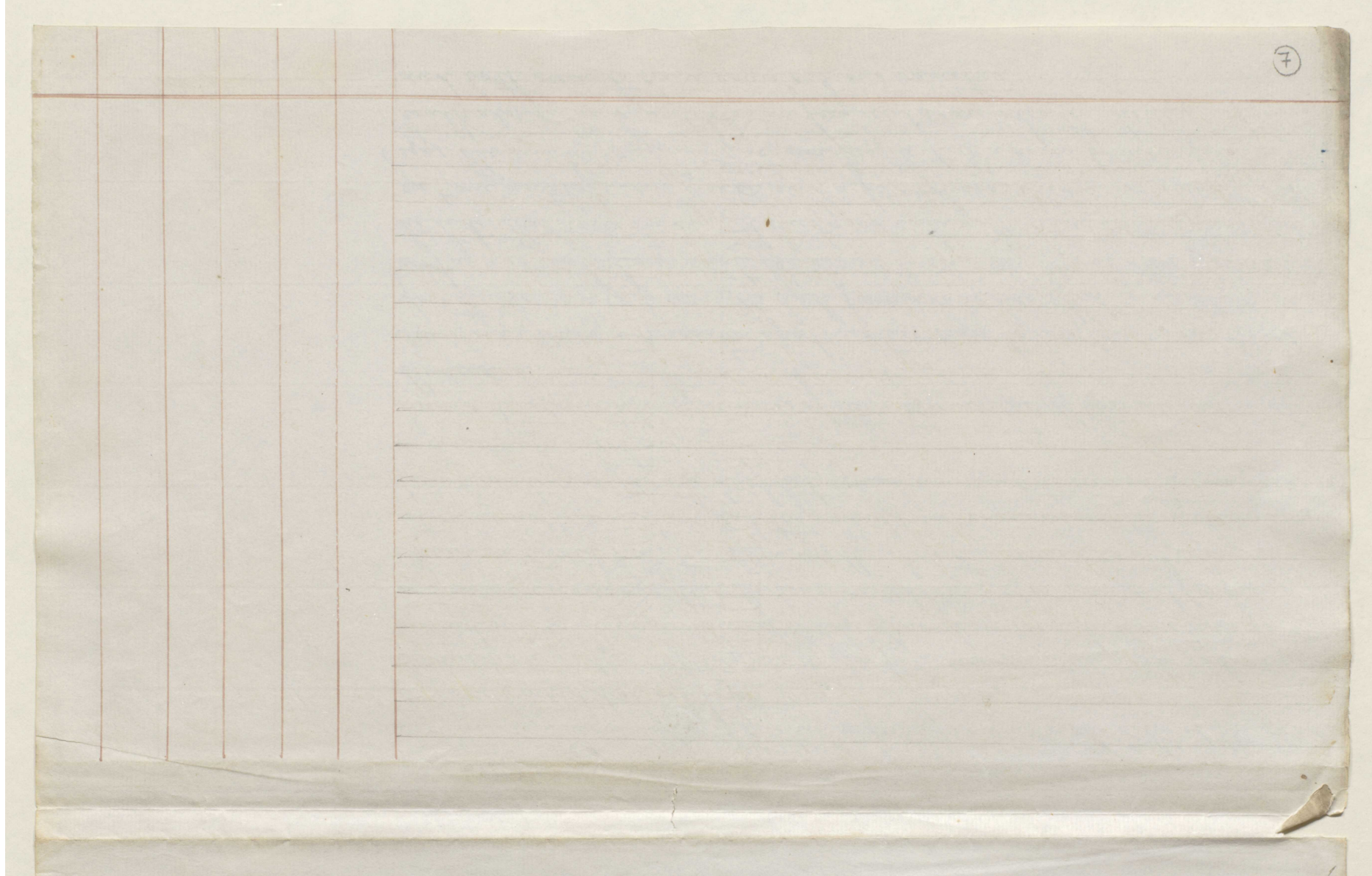
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نسخة سليمة من مذكرات ببلي اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [١٤/١١] (١٤/١١)

| Date                         | From   | To                   | Hours           | General Direction            | Remarks  |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1865<br>Feb 27 <sup>th</sup> | From the ridge of hills in plain between the fourth & fifth ridges of sand | To the ridge of sand | 4 after 10 P.M. | South East<br>Dunes had four | The first ridge of sand was some 50 or 60 feet high and a few hundred of yards broad. The plain between this ridge and the second ridge occupied us 2 1/2 hours in crossing, and I estimate its breadth at 7 miles. The second ridge occupied us one hour and 1/2 in crossing; the second plain half an hour. The third ridge one hour 10 minutes; the third plain one hour. 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 could no longer bear the camels' jolting and ordered a halt at 3 P.M. None of the ridges of sand we have yet crossed are of any altitude. It seems to me 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 and have a common direction. Only the Delma is a higher plateau than that near Kuwait; and the sand has drifted over it collecting in deeper and broader masses where it met with the obstruction of the undulations and lying in thick sands over the unheaving plains. The soil indeed shows itself frequently in these plains in patches of a lightish looking clay, or in patches strewn with small pebbles and the debris of sandstone. The flora on the sandhills seems different from that of the |

Sixth - The names of the Tribes and their several numbers of grown men is stated and estimated as per List  
They, Arabs, have no poll tax, hence it is not easy to give their census. They do not count women and children.  
Seventh - The Amier's factotum is one Maboor. His father was a Mulsang slave of the Amier's father. The latter eventually bestowed on him one of his Georgian wives. Maboor is the issue.  
Concubinage is not approved in Nud. A man may have four wives at one and the same time, and may divorce at pleasure. But the woman for the time must be his wife and not concubine.  
They do not allow of the son of an Arab by an African receiving an Arab wife and so in future generations purifying his breed back to an Arab. This would be allowed on the coast.  
Eighth - The law of inheritance is that of the Mussulmans in general. A man derives not more than half of his property. The Priests appropriate one third. A widow without children gets her fourth as usual, with children, her eighth.

نسخة سليمة من مذكرات ببلي اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [٧و] (١٤/١٣)



نسخة سليمة من مذكرات بيلي اليومية عن رحلته من الكويت إلى الرياض والعودة منها [٧ظ] (١٤/١٤)

Sunnam. I have today plucked a few specimens. The color of the sand is light red or reddish orange.

Immediately after halting we had a false alarm. The party approaching turned out to be some men of Wadi Dowapir. We were too strong for them so they were civil, but the Soobeah owned that if it were not for fear of the Amir he would kill the fellows. My Interpreter tried to get some information about Dowapir. But they would not even return the salaam; and told him to pray to the prophet, which is a hint to turn the conversation and not ask questions.

I find that one of my men is of the Apeer Tribe, of the mountains towards Hodeidah.

One of our Arabs, a Kowaiter, shot another hare today; this is his third or fourth. He always fires with ball from a long barreled matchlock; and has not as yet wiped one shot. He seems to consider it a matter of course that he hits. The hares are small but good eating. We have seen little game as yet; one antelope - our hares - and a few oobara. I have got also a few oobara eggs. The snakes are plentiful; our people kill a dozen or more daily as they walk along. The lizards also are frequent as are also the beetles in places; and both seem to have some curious varieties.