

Hadramut
1893-700



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No I

Hadramout 1893-4

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Macalla Dec 14, 1893

Fine coast line jagged and peaks
in plastered on to a reddish limestone hill
with mountains coming right down to shore.

White minaret of mosque like a lighthouse
busy little bay only harbor between Aden &
Muscat & this not available in SW monsoon
when all boats go to Borium - eclipsed Shoh
All business done by Parsee firm of Daljee
& govern ^{nepher} son of Nizam of Hyderabad to
M is far more Indian than Arabian ✓

Gates to harbor blocked up with tanks so that
only can man water with washed feet, just by the
sea with crowds of sea birds perched on its ^{open} ^{porch} ^{side}
battlements with zigzag bricks glowing by
white & behind it red and hills of Arabia
big bazaars in harbor with fantastic stores
huge picturesque but very dirty

big white palace of Jemadar, rather like
^{white wash}
a mill with small carved wooden windows
reception hall to the side. Jemadar receives
us in his crimson velvet coat & jewelled dagger
& sons & an air of India about everything
Gets a dollar a day from Excheq Gov. & is
appointed by people subject to British approval
town - like market. In centre is great
cemetery with trees (Stamoni) & sacred
tomb of ^{Wali Jacob} saint in centre.

Saljio is a sort of prime minister everybody
who comes does business through him & Jemadar
seems for him to know nationality of visitors -

Everybody runs about with wooden keys for the
elaborately carved locks & attached to it an iron
hook called Khaswah to insert into sacks to test
quality of grain or rice -

Stone pipes made here of a sort of limestone
Silver powder flasks & guns without stocks

Bazaar of m. full of flies & smells, weighs
put on measures grain with name carved on

flat round boards for oars -

^{loom}
weaving street with carved eaves, Vile G.B.

most of stalls are narrow with mat roofs
Sherbet shop, & best low powder horn maker

Dates, bananas & fruit market hardly possible for
flies. fish market hardly possible for smells

Beyond Bab anas & the walls of town are
huts where the Bedonko live who come down from
the mountains. Guard house & prayer place at gate.

Threats on hill to keep off Bedonko attacks
M. built on narrow peninsula, pretty view on
either side like a Riviera town -

Then we met in narrow bazaar funeral, but
raised on shoulders of many men covered with a
red & white pall, & the men ^{in weird rhythm} singing as they
trothed along "Allah is God & Mahomed is his
prophet -"

Woma who works as at market with
sugar bowls & many are converted to bazaar
wild unkept women from mountains.

Jemadar's palace is six stories high with an open
place on the roof where they sleep in summer
between edge

Reception by grand vizier Abdul Kadir
take small bits of silk, watch & scissors
& lump of sugar with us. no gift is given

To Jemadar we give better things & slumps of sugar
when we are in presentation but complimentary
talk &

Grab some of work in harbours have penetrated all over
the East - hand clapping when hauling or
launching a boat -

Gateway of Assab - with square masonry
place outside & place for arms of soldiers
to the left - powder horn, flint -

Steels & bullet bags with silver front -
outside great huts for Bedouins & ground
sheep with camels. they feed them on small fish
dried in sun & leaves of a plant. I see it is
a good thing to buy camels once a year to see side
to eat fish it strengthens their backs -

Arid waste all around Macalla except in valley with irrigation. The valley is called "the making of light" palms bananas, cocoa nuts, grow & flourish except for irrigation the ground is almost leafless mesembrianthemum or two & the inevitable balloon plant, the milk of which ~~the Arabs use for ophthalmia & drop into eye~~, taking ^{as} hair off skins —

Bedouin women wear exceedingly heavy girdles
throm extractors attached & iron nose rings.

Flute made of 2 legs of a crane side by side
& bound with wire —

Fishermills at this end of the atouin.

& when wind is in this direction turn in ^{prone}

Bedouin women wear also heavy brass
anklets 4 inches deep prettily decorated
& to their belts large brass pendants for ankling
with a brass pood with which they beat their
yellow tomere or waras & hemme

wyffnes. Children little girls painted a
brilliant yellow with turmeric & black
streaks of antimony, & their poor little ^{2 nose} ears
are perfectly distorted into the bangles & rings
inserted for ornament? into their orifices.

Scents in bazaars like an a frank incense
rose leaves & roses, ^{altar of} giving little holes almost
stifling to enter -

Windows & doors of houses very prettily decorated
no glass but a sort of openwork shutter with
carved panels generally the circular and above &
below.

Jemada a Sultan & 2 was side out in afternoon
Dance in a corner sheet affected by beating
Drums & rattles but a hot seething mass of
brown skins apparently enjoying themselves.

Everything at M. built on an ambitious style
our great wandering palace full of huge rooms
ours had 12 unglazed ones -

Leave Makalla Dec 23rd Terrible difficulties
some 70 packages to go on 22 camels journey
to Al Hajarem to be paid for by weight. Long haired
naked Bedouins let loose on our things like so
many devils from hell. prancing, jumping, swearing.
The difficulty began at 7 o'clock & we were not off
till 12. Vices of bazaars came to help us & at last
we came to terms for 22 camels for 20 days at 175
dollars to Hajarem. - Every body bazaars included
found their way up to our room to increase confusion
& things we have often started on journeys before
this was quite the worst.

No sooner had we got well outside the town than to our
dismay we found our camels unloaded in the
midst of smells & stockpiles amongst the Bedouin tents
& here we were expected to stay till evening nothing but
a fierce fight, threats of returning to tell the Sultan &
get them beaten & put in prison & settled us to
break through this conventional Arabic rule of
encamping for the first stage just outside the gate.

Pass Bedouin women so in number carrying
bundles of faggots singing loudly as they walked
& dancing "to give them spirit for their work" we
acquire amulets & trappings from Bedouins -
This Sultan has done much for their reception
when he came to Macalla. Bedouins used to raid
right into town so he built the numerous
fortresses up the Bucherain valley;
Caucasians may Bed. & now the road is quite
safe. Bucherain is bright & cheerful white
wells put up for the benefit of wayfarers
with niches through wh. you pass your hand &
get the water in the receptacle provided; palms,
almonds & Buggalaw of Sultanis in which we
used to sleep but found it revolent with dried fish.

Interested to see Bedouin form of making
contracts, Vizier lead Bedouin Mokaic
exchanged daggers wh. they held on flat hands
& this was a binding as any contract could be
Contracts in bazaars made by placing

2 first fingers of hand of one contract on
hand of the other & these contract as always kept

Curious type of man Harramat Bed. quite
small rich brown, long black tangled wavy
hair tied into leather thongs, wears gear
& girth & loincloth -

First camel ride to El Bussora 10 miles

Dry arid valleys with an occasional group of
palms & a few houses where there is water.
Irrigation, the rest is almost desert with a
little scrub. Pass & get bit of toothbrush
tree chewed & the clean teeth (- tree, Rocks)
& toothbrush misonak) - slightly bitter but
unsuccessful in removing tartar - Vide G.P.

Outspan by stagnant water 5 miles.

To Shafeet, Wadi ^{Marbat} Shafeet 2 hot springs
in the lower trachyte valley, at its head Shafeet
has palms & gardens with irrigation from the
warm spring; Bedouin would not encamp in open
wild men with no restraint, without soldiers we
could do no good -

• Poisonous cucumber about size of an orange
Arabs clean out inside fill skin with milk
^{rub it 2} & make a purgative of it (Hadak dak)

Bedouins secure themselves from praying & washing
on road because they are always unclean with
camel excrement on road often no water &
as prayers are no good if not clean, they only
pray when they are at home. Don't appear
have much religion about them remain, one
force of the Yonubus of Asia Minor the
primitive ones which have never been properly
changed under the influence of Islam.

^{lower part of the road}
Leaving broad valley of Shafet we enter
narrow gorge of Howera. Tortuous & some
igneous rocks in distorted strata on either
side. after a very hot ride of 12 or 13 miles
reach water with scores of camel lying
around, warmed up to pitch ten low down
for fear of fire. Soldiers & some Bedouins
cross mountains & bring us large lumps

3000 ft in 200 miles

15 ft in one mile

of myrtle. In sandy valley we only find
green bullon plant. A few and things
but up by spring the maidenhair fern
grows in startling contrast to its surrounding
name of place Tahiyah.

10 miles to ~~Marj El Riad~~ El Riad
2000 feet above sea level

High up at end of Wadi Howari is village
& palm gardens of ^{Ghail} El Riad, many
hundred of palms in the narrowest of gorges
very pretty with little fields & refreshing verdure
maidenhair hanging by the roadside. High rocks
& the stony waterless bed of the river

Village an uninteresting collection of stone huts
women with iron ornaments & nose rings
little flat spaces with walls & small stones
on which they dry their dates before sending
them to Aden. Woman with babe in original
cradle a sort of hencoop made of bamboo &
matting above side to shield it from sun
& above it hung an iron handle & ring for
infant to play with. They cover the heads of children

with black line of something astrigent rather
tend to harden infants skull.

El Bathh mineral specimens in possession
of Sa'ed Abdullah Bakermoun of the
[Hilich] tribe and as Bedouin are -
3400 ft above sea level with local stream
of water a few palms & pleasant
cultivation -

At El Bath there are several large shady
trees of the ficus tribe wh. produce tiny
uneatable figs. these trees the Bedou call
Suthla & they are the proverb they call a
man who is good for nothing a Suthla -
anything useful wh. shelter one from terrible sun of Arabia
Steep approach to El Bath which we have
to walk up of 1400 ft. the path for camel
caravans is really very creditably
engineered & our caravan was not
more than an hour behind us -

Gradual ascent from El Bath of 2 hours
up a narrowing gorge. the watershed

Between the west of the Hadramout valley
Then suddenly one reaches a high desert
plateau 5000 ft above sea level stretching
in every direction as far as eye can reach
^{Habal yabdin highest point of plateau 5300 ft above sea}
covered with stones sand & a few
stunted trees - none of them highland seem to
reach a much higher elevation than the
5000 perhaps 200 ft or so at the edge

The formation of mountains forcibly reminding us
of the ascent to the high plateau of Abyssinia
only here it is considerably further back
from the sea -

This plateau arid stony & with small
elevated hills stretches 30 miles before the
descent into the Hadramout begins.
It is studded with scrub & many trees
of myrsine which is now thorny &
leafless; also frankincense grows in
abundance here & is collected by the
Bedouins & sold in Maskalla

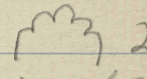
wells are dug in the stone & are full of water at various intervals -

Curious fact that Somalis come over from Africa & collect the myrrh & frankincense, going from tribe to tribe of Bedouins & buy the right to collect the spice, sometimes paying as much as 50 dollars. They go round & cut the trees & return after 5 days & collect the scented sap -

Branches of frankincense tree brought,

1 1/2 hours ride 2 1/2 walk brought us to the edge of the great bare plateau & we looked down precipitous cliff into the narrow fertile wadi ^{Alwa} - This descent is exactly 1500 ft & in most places the wadi is shut in by precipitous cliffs whilst the narrow river bed below is green with palms and cultivation most difficult but skilfully engineered

footpath led down to the valley, below
scrubbing but with the sun's rays reflected
from the limestone cliffs. The camel
went a longer way round but so difficult
was our short cut that they got before us.

Village of Kharleh is at head of
Wadi Eliza very populous & well to do
the home of our own Bedouin &
Ma'ari took us to see his father
Ibrahim. Women have massive silver
bangles & always the eyelet holes
By a way, with cornelian. Cornelian
seems to be favourite Bedouin stone ^{vide Q. 13}
Children's amulets etc. Houses are tall
square & mud with neat arches  2
holes for windows. They put up to
welcome us Ma'ari gave us a goat
people very friendly & store only good
humoured & handsome silver
shapros General air of prosperity

Road down Wadi Tieg a succession of
villages & palms & fields, Great-camel
troops, & cultivation all the way.
Junction into Wadi Dowan about
3 miles below Khindal, 5 miles
more we reach picturesque village of
Sheif, built on a rock with its mud
brick walls in castellated form & little
attempt at architecture would be more
picturesque if it was not exactly the
same colour as the rocks behind &
hence it stands out badly.

Little girls here are dressed extraordinarily
little embroidered frocks ^{with bits of red green & yellow} with massive silver
girdles & ears hanging down into rings
bodies ^{of face} painted yellow as the ground
they have stripes like clowns over their eyes
the colour preferred for the nose is red
red at corners of eyes. Altogether they look
droller than words can express.

Very fanatical & don't allow their women to
Speak to a Christian woman they all run
away when she goes. nevertheless there are
seen more friendly & less suspicious than
the Bedouin crowd.

An hour from Shief is Kiadum a big
village with its own private little valley
a tributary of the bigger one. Here dwells
a very pious Saed ^{al Hadeed} ^{al Hadad} ^{Tahaq Ali}
who never leaves his house but gets thousands
of dollars sent him from India elsewhere
& is celebrated all the country round. He
has went to Aden & was feted by all the
merchants there. Vide G.B.

Camelthorn in steam fine old trees
give a sort of little apple much eaten
at Aden. Leaf is dried & powdered & used
as soap - called Dome - B'dom
6 hours ride to Hajareen seat of
governor
Gathar & the most important town of the

valley built plastered on a high hill with
fortresses & machicolations in unbaked bricks
All around are many sand hills, soil washed
down from the mountains standing in banks
of from 50 to 60 feet high covering many acres
amongst them are planted the palms etc -

Steep ascent to main gateway where we are
met by soldiers of Sultan Abdul Ambarak
of Hajreen & conducted ^{Hamud-Alquiatz} down the tortuous
streets to his palace. Very fat man fatter with
small face, red & yellow turban. Small reception
room crowded by ourselves & camel men. Gives
us only a glass of water. As we had
learned from sunrise & it was 3 p.m. we
did not feel cheerful. Gives us a house near
where we are all located. our room has nine
most app. water, windows some on the ground
& some ~~to~~ high to see out of. dusty but clean
Sultan sends us 2 fat kids & returns
our visit about sun down. Time

to look round & note the peculiarities of the place. Hajarian might be an old fortified medieval town on the Rhine built of mud & without any water in its moat. All the houses are tremendously high each storey provided with kitchen & oven, its cupboards &

Qiraki ^{family names} ~~is~~ at Hajarian.

Sultan does not like presents but wants 40 dollars + Fills of town excessive all drains open into streets narrow dusty places between high mud walls building material consists of sun dried bricks mixed with straw about 2 ft square not beds of disease, not a healthy person like seen when cholera comes they die like flies.

Nocturnal wedding at Hajarian as soon as dark bridesmaids procession marches with torches speeches & cheers to bride's house. women use gumpins

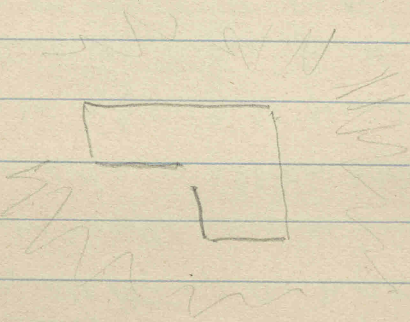
greeting the inhabits of Alessimian here
called Ghatamej & we hear dancing &
singing all through the night.

Sultan is under Macalla, a miserable wretch; first
asked for 100 dollars in addition to present. Then
when I give him 12 Rupees for his present to me he
asks for twenty wh. I refuse. finally seeing there
is no good trying for big coin he tries for annas
saying here 800 sats & annas worth of fodder instead
of the four wh. I usually paid. —

Monuments of Arab architecture. Chevron pattern
in openwork bricks seems their highest form
of decorative capacity. Doors are occasionally
nicely carved & niches, but here all art ends,
filthy streets. Impossible to avoid walking in
cesspools.

Visit to Al Meshed ruins of great Sabean
town in middle of valley, almost swallowed
by sandy soil, some few square buildings
at top of mounds large stone foundations

* They will not take me to Al Meshad as it is a very sacred place the tomb of Ali bin Hassan the great prophet of the Hagarain valley. Saw by the Sheikh's house men beating lime to prepare tanks of water for the pilgrimage which is to take place in 2 months time.



2 fragments of inscription of various periods scattered about must have been an enormous town.

Sultan accompanied me & 8 soldiers singing & dancing on the way. Sultan promises to let us dig & then says it is dangerous.

Sepron Mollah accompanied us & tells wonderful stories about Emperor King who lived at Hagarain, & that Emperor, Turks & Arabs are all descendants of King Sam - Story of ad. *

Sheikh halfway with gold turban greets me with "Salaam to all who believe Mohamed is the true prophet." receives 19 rupees for letting me see ruins. Everything done to drain out pockets. Dollars, Rupees & annas are sought for at slightest provocation. Sepron Mollah tells us the Arabic fable how giants & rich men tried to make a Paradise

of their own & defied God & destruction came on them
Mahomedan battle concerning destruction of Sabean
Empire. This town extended for miles perhaps
Dawsay in what is still called Wadi Dowan.

Thorp one head of valley has distinctive name.

Start next day reach Akked as Sheekh & Mulla
of Al Meschaad don't mind us to stay there.

Place with a mosque & a well. Mosque deep
well & tank for travellers. Very campy with us
for dipping our cups in the tank & we dare not sit
& have tea under shade of mosque. Women disturb
us at night peeping into tent & tumbling over guys
sides with brass bangles & pendant beads. Women
seem very independent here.

Heavy waste of sand past Kerren & Budora
At village of Budora they were busy making
indigo in big 40 lb. jars. People very rude
ask us to come down from our camels that they might
cut our throats, call us pigs, dogs &c. & although
leave a very unpleasant impression on us.

We are accompanied by 4 men of the Nakad tribe
a we have their territory & they are not under the
Sheikh of Mocalla 10 rупees each. also 3
soldiers from Hajarain & our own 4.

Reach Haura a big castle belongs to Sheikh
of Mocalla ruled over by an agent whom some of our
best soldier receives in his guest chamber
& gives us reports of coffee with ginger & spices in it
Very fine building with towers & bastions and it
was not all in mind it would be truly regal
by Central tower ^{v. de G-B -} picked out in white wash
or dull brown gives a very good effect,
inside is clean & well kept - just mention
mountain & seen through palm grove the
effect is exquisite 100 ft high with round
tower battlements & covering an acre of ground,
Hajarain Sultan is not entirely under the
Mocalla man hence his rapacity. Haura is
under him & our prospects improve

3 miles from Itaura we reach wide opening
of wadi ~~Dowan~~ ^{Kasr} into the great Hadramut
valley. Ruined village & village of
Alimanah just at the entrance.

YOUTH with 2 moustils stopped up with
plugs, for a wound in his arm for which the
crossed injurious to smell certain smells. Perhaps
fastened round his neck & moustils horribly disturbed.

Great valley is one sea of sand which has evidently
overpowered the former fertility. very wide
nearly 50 miles wide just here where
Wadi Dowan & Wadi Menah join it
it narrows again at Al Koton.

Quite possible that all early civilization & towns have
been swept away by sand from desert & soil washed
down from high plateau on the entry down of trees.

Young girls wear a loin cloth of things like
plaited bootlace. women's skirts are long behind
& short in front. Tall hats ^{shams} 1 1/4 feet high
rudely painted with indigo are worn over the
head & face wrap making women odd creatures

Furud.

at

Stop at village, Ba — one mile from ^{at} Khottan
as Sultan is not ready to receive us. Very
pretty well 2 palm trees & brackish water;
red sandstone out of which they make a red
colour for painting inside of houses.

Vizier of Sultan & brothers come galloping on
horseback to know if we have all we want.
Grand men in plaided turbans & gold necks
fixed on to their daggers, good fast horses, one of
wh. runs away & vizier gets a serious fall.

Asked to stay for grand reception next morning.

Quantity of swallows at Furud —
Castle of Al Khottan answers in every way

to ones imagination of what an Arab castle
should be with its white pointed gable ends &
chevron work peering out of a dense mass of
palm trees & the and red rocks of the plateau
edge above them. Smaller windows in the white
palace are painted red & effect is most imposing.
Al Khottan seemed like an enchanted
palace in the midst of the wilderness. The

Sultan too was like an enchanted prince in the
midst of savages. grand reception of soldiers & letting
off of guns led up to a room with many carpets
given coffee or lait & Sultan promises to provide
everything for our table -

Sultan is added to Mooculla but is independent
in father-in-law ^{Wattainlang} & uncle to him Chief man
of the Gaps ^{Our hater} table & has 2 palaces one here
& the other at Schiebam. Agrest at Mooculla
of Sultan of Hajarain & promises everything
Receives silks etc. as he has been many years
in India ^{born} at Hyderabad & has still shops at
Bombay. Nizam of Hyderabad has an Arab wife
& Sultan of Mooculla holds rank of Jemadar
in it who he still holds in Mooculla & Arabs
who have been to India from Hadramout are
very recognizant of all that the English govt has
done for him -

Dinner was trying Pile of rice, curry soup & an
acid soup. fowl, ^{roast} meat lamb & dates. But
on the table & nothing but our fingers to eat with

we secretly call for our own implements & enjoy
our change of diet immensely - Gardens
around al Khollam are very refreshing to the eye
all worked by irrigation, & the green of the
young wheat is almost dazzling to look upon.

Jan. 12th Sultan ^{Galat} ~~al Sultan~~ takes us on
horseback 6 miles from al Khollam to
ruins, perched on a rock beneath the
high wall of the plateau prettily situated
with palms, gardens & wells, but there
are only a few traces of foundations of
an old Sabean fortress on which the modern
inhabitants have perched their mud buildings
place called ^{al Qan} ~~Qan~~. Sultan on his
canary coloured saddle abbas on white horse
looked very imposing. People give us
coffee in dirt room. Every room has its
corner for ~~coffee~~ ^{coffee} ~~turning~~ ^{multi} smartly decorated
which is burnt in little pottery stand
during smoking, also they have ~~disappears~~

habit of putting their trembles over the incense
smoke thereby imparting a rather sickly
flavour of incense to the water.

In an evil moment we consented to be fed by
kind sheikhs for fear of insulting him & we soon
repented. soup of cold spice made several of the
party ill. the rice was dry & tasted of a horrible nut
the meat was dry & they never gave us anything to drink.
Moreover our meal was the same with the
exception that we got dates for breakfast & more for
dinner. Arabs are wonderfully uniform
we rarely saw anything new when we had once
become accustomed to peculiarities of Hadramout.

Coffee is different in shape from Bahrein
but in other points little difference.

Each room has its coffee corner where the coffee
maker has his tiny fire his incense place his
spout for washing up communicating with the
outside. Curious mixture of quidness &
refinement in this huge palace. Sanitary

arrangements & secreted & the flocks & herds were
nightly housed under our windows. The floor
above us was given up to women who gurgled
for joy when we came & continually ^{worried} amused
us with the monotonous sound of their tambourines.
But then we were given an American oil lamp, our
Persian carpets were of the best & the Sheikh took
special interest in inspecting botanical & natural
history specimens. Has 2 wives & complained
bitterly of the trouble they gave him, & if how the
Arab wives were like servants & took no interest
in the affairs of their husbands, wanting his property
& trying to get as much out of him as they can &
when they can get no more they leave him -

His arrangement good houses all on same principle,
courtyard & beaten lodge, ground floor given up
to merchandise & cattle, 2nd floor servants
3rd floor for guests, 4th floor for women &
then the roof. Each floor has its long narrow
passage with musabak or water spout.

Lamps in the draught. the bath room & etc
in one ^{big} ^{or} ^{Vide 8 B} each floor like a separate flat

Round stone from mosque at Al Fran
circular with late Sabcean letters
on it 𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩, Al Aman to the
protection perhaps the stone of a treasury
same style of circular stone at Al Reshad
(perhaps Raida for place whose ruins
are is still called Raidoon).

Circular stone from Al Fran is 1.4 1/4
in circumference & 2 1/2 ft high made of a
coarse marble

Sheikh's daughter come to see us. face &
painted & hands like gloves 11 yrs old.
women in harem have their feet
painted like shoes & must spend
much time in thus adorning themselves
as they have nothing else to do & we never
saw them go out - lots of female slaves
little slave girls also accompany

the soil & grow up one tree it seems to
be particularly happy in Hadramout -
more than Africans -

2nd Stone from El Ghar stand for a
tower or water receptacle with 2 lines
of dedication all round it.

Sultan tells us it has sustained a drought
for 2 years & fodder even for cattle has to
be obtained by irrigation. plenty of water
deep down in valley but great labour
drawing it up by wells with cattle runs
& conducting it to fields by small canals.

Male & female spathes of palm very
pretty male flower - Sultan disposes
with his surroundings & ignorance of people
this 2 crimes spanned as ^{number} One left him
but returned when number 2 was chosen
to keep them in separate houses &
never lets number one know when he
pays a visit to number two but

pretends he is going to Shibam for 2 days.
They will talk each other if they meet, & he says
he has grown old before his time owing to
domestic worries & certainly he will be taken
for 60 in Europe though he affirms he is
only 46 - He enjoys intelligent society but
thinks his harem is a veritable hell -

Traces of wealth of ancient Hadramaut
Mysrah is still plentiful enough & so are
aloes & cassia but the frankincense
trees which seem to be getting scarce a ruinous
country probably owing to its source of wealth

Caravans go from Shibam to Najd &
Muscat. The Sultan does not know how
long they take 25 days from here to Seehat &
5 to Moulla.

Tomb of Wali near palace, beautifully white
like a wedding cake set in the reddish sand
& with the background of red sandstone hills
surrounded by more humble graves when
his Sayyid dies he becomes a Wali's job.

simulacrum

Dreadfully diseased old patient for one morning
Old man with flame in his stomach after
sating he has been fired ^{Kayya} twice for it & no better
tongue swollen & stomach felt. I diagnosed
it as an abscess & having nothing better to give I
gave him a tea spoonful of honey & borax
which he took but he would not eat & exclaimed
that the flame was gone.

Next patient a withered distorted infant 13
months old the most emaciated specimen of
humanity I ever saw, gnawing its withered arm
& moaning in anguish. I told them there was no
hope & recommended whey instead of milk wh.
they said it would not keep down, it died in a few
hours.

3rd patient a man with a bullet in his leg &
wound would not heal, recommended him to
take the first opportunity of going to Aden &
getting it ~~strongly~~ ^{promptly} saturated. he objected that
they would cut off his leg & I don't think he
went away convinced that they would not.

4th patient a leper who wd not be satisfied
that there was no remedy until he heard it from
my lips. warned him against salt food & things
heating to the blood - Pills genuine, & ointments
work miracles in the milder cases but unfort-
unately they generally bring the hopeless ones.

Sultan Salak bin Mahmud of the

Yafi tribe -

Ignorant - a major in Indian army -
Child died next day. Thankful we didn't give
way to temptation to give it a little chloroform
or we should have been s^t to have killed it if it
was the vizier's child & a consequence of the Sultan's
women raise a death wail in adjoining house

Start from El Ghann for Wadi Sere & Kabr Salak
Wednesday Jan 17th. Sultan insists on our taking horse
& donkey his Grand Vizier took after us 2 camel loads
of food for animals & fowls & many soldiers & 2
men of Bahad tribe as guarantee for our security
He accompanies us to skirt of palm trees &

Thus we start soldier sounds conch shell which
they do at war & for a salute wh. Jacques
At Entrance to Wado. See we see Shiban, all sand hills
like the desert an unpromising looking spot. Encamp
under a dome a camel thorn full of green ripe fruit.

Tomb of Saleh is object of pilgrimage from all
country round & lots of offerings put on his tomb
which rot & cover tomb or they become blind. Once
a Bedouin not knowing it to be the tomb took a cup
from it which he put in his girdle. He found it stuck
to him & he could not get it out till he took it back.

Pilgrimage is unknown when they make tanks for
pilgrims in al meschad. Bedouins dont like
our going wout let us sleep there. Tomb said to be
very long & no one can count its length sometimes
it is 25 ft sometimes 18 & never twice the same.

Prophet Saleh made camels come up out of a split
rock & hence he is dear to Bedouin & Arab alike

Camel thorn tree complicated fruit called ^{6'} dome
leaves eat of which they make soap ghasl
Tree itself called aill -

useful medicinal plant —

half similar but not quite like our cross grass much

higher seeds used for inflamed eyes, man says he

puts ^{for inflammation} it in eye, and also for mustard plaster

& eat it as a purgative

Jan 17, encamp near tiny village of Horaya where

they grow Durra millet & a few palms almost

in the sand —

Wadi Ser principally a waste of sand very

sparsely populated, dotted here & there by clusters

of 2 or 3 houses & solitary homesteads belonging

to the Kati tribe at war with the Yafi once

held Shehr & took El Gotten, but Engl. supports

the Yafi hence their friendship 20 years ago,

but still the animosity continues & there is little

intercourse between Shibam & Sawa only 12 miles

apart — Kabiri are nine of the Bedouin the Yafi of the

Arab. Given handful of some like apples with

a big stone but repacking on a lorry of 5 hours from

Horaya. 4 hours reach a little hamlet where they

are preparing the ground for the rain which may

never come. it never came last year but they say

that if they get crops once in 3 years it is sufficient
for them. As it comes in torrents ^{2 with a run} they provide
each field with a high ^{3 ft high} dyke & a dam by which
to let water off. This is made by scraping the
surface sand or soil to the side with wooden
scrapers which are yoked to camels & bullocks
when this is done they lightly plough it & sit
wait for the rain. mountains as they go north
get lower & denser get eventually look like the
great central desert -

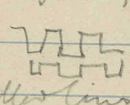
Walk to stone with Sabean letters nicely
chiselled on it not smooth & no depth
central word Mastabam caravan way
town with many old stores about built
by the side of the stream at the junction
of Wadi Ser & another wadi running
East. Wadi Ser is 4 days longer than
great desert? was this the old
Hankineuse road across the desert -

Bedouins like Turkomans here live
in scattered abodes. Near us was one
house & holes excavated in sand for
dependents & cattle -

Stone with letters on it visited again about 10 ft high
& looks as if had lately fallen from mountain.

Bedouin Sheikh & a retinue come to see that we
don't take any treasure. tells us that there is a
tradition that years & years ago, I think less than 500 then
was a caravan road up the valley to the desert &
Nacca but since the water supply ran short it was abandoned.

Near village of ^{Algaon} at junction of Wadi
Ser & Wadi - - on raised ground are tombs

remains of square wall about about 20 ft square
& inside tombs constructed of large unburnt stones
resembling one of Dolmens of Brittany, on some of
this  pattern rudely marked with
character lines like the letters on above stone.
one grave was surrounded by a circular
wall -

Village of Algaroon some big clusters of mud houses
surrounded by stable & houses excavated out
of the sand hills where the inhabitants live in the
hot weather & when they stable their cattle.

Quite a Bedouin idea who live in caves in the
mountains & in this part of Arabia don't have tents.

Bedouin plays on a flute with two reeds. Leg
bones side by side rather a pretty sound.

Wild Bedouin dancing at night, not unlike
San Roque. Two rows who clap with their hands,
stamp with their feet. One man is called upon to
make a rhyme. "The European boat (merkab-i
Rou) comes with merchandise". "They shot at the
musket with 1000 cannon" so this is taken up by
all the dancers & chanted & between the rows
2 or 4 dancers execute steps backward & forward
exceeding wild by the light of the moon & camp fire.
Cold at night & our men & soldiers keep up a
perpetual noise wh. admits of little sleep →

Up the bank valley of Khonab about
5 miles from Algaron is the tomb of the first prophet
Saleh. ⁶⁷⁰ 25 feet in length & about 3 high with
a stone ^{7 feet in width} erected at either end like a long potato
pie ^{several courses about size of a football} made of rough stones. Once there was a
dome over it but Saleh did not like the stone &
now it is pored to elements. Tell us lots of
legends concerning it. Once a man took a stone
from it & gave it to his children to play with
& it stopped until it was taken back. We only
approach within about 20 yards for fear of
murder. Then an man first go to head stone
stand & ^{ask for} pray, strike stone & then their breast, then
pass round from North to South & do the same
of other stone. About 10 yards to the North is
a little ^{coffee shop} ~~mess~~ ^{mess} with 8 or 10 ~~pages~~
white ~~pages~~ ^{pages}. Curious feature about the
its ~~cabane~~ length & perhaps its simplicity, or
perhaps its ground. Lots of fossils at the head
both in writing

Main valley is more especially Arab. Side valleys & plateau Bedouin. Kahr Nakh Salah is in Bedouin lands & would seem to be more entirely a Bed. saint.

Coffee house with 16 cups, 6. Upper part of a few old carpets is never sold, but left on faith upon the wall. A stolen man goes blind. Grand Vizier was willing to take us up to tomb but old Bedouin Nakh Salah who takes care of place would not allow us.

When Bedouin woman is ill, her husband goes to Arab doctor at Shubam or elsewhere & takes a hair of his wife wh. doctor smells, looks on, asks symptoms & prescribes.

Religion of Hadramut is the surviving spirit of the place without religion the place wd have been abandoned or useless long ago, but the inhabitants look upon it as the most sacred spot on earth & hence their objection to be visited by unbelievers. The men go in Shu'ab to India, Bataria & elsewhere sometimes

absent from wives & families for 20 years indeed
we were told of one *casta* in *uh*. a husband had been
away from his wife for 60 years. & then they returned
to die & spend their gains in their native
sanctity. Sultan of Shikam says they are
all animals here. I was such an animal myself
before. I spent 12 yrs in India. Tells us story of
stone with letters. Stone went round that I had
abstracted jewels worth thousands of rupias
from it & that my business was to go round &
abstract these treasures. Sultan brought him in to
room where stone was & asked him if it were
just as it was & added you feel how could he
abstract stones from it without breaking it?

A stroll round the Sultan's cultivated area
is very interesting. Quantities of things grown
for spices. *Zamanta* an umbelliferous
plant the seed of *uh* is used for coffee
^{also good for colic.}
Habat anoba. like a green seed, for putting
in bread. Coriander, fennel, chilies

2 half acres. Purple creeping bean ^{attar} very
pretty & good to eat also another low growing bean,
egg apples, cucumbers & water melons grow about.
Turning to another part of the garden we saw a
Lenna tree the leaves of which the women dry &
pound & make a paste to paint themselves

A sort of indigo a low growing grey plant wh.
they dry & put in ⁱⁿ pots with water produce
^{non-dimin} the blue dye for their clothes. Close by was
a ^{in cattle} *Dourra* radishes & cress all grow together
in a hopeless mass, radishes & a few other
vegetables. Then we saw a man going round
with an apron full of dried male spathes with
which to fructify the female plants with re-
markable agility he climbs up & with a long
rounded knife cuts off the hard bark which
encircle the female plant & shakes it out into
a bushy shape. Then he takes the male plant
& shakes the dried pollen over the female & as he
does so sings in a low chant "may ^{God} ^{make} ^{the}
grow & be fruitful ~~in the name of God~~. The

from nutty part which grows at the bottom of the
male & female flowers the Arabs are very fond of
& call Korrogam it has a delicious nutty flavor
& we found it very good. Different kinds of date. Vide Palmer's
Sultan has a private enclosure in which he has
lime trees, near the wells where the palms grow
high & shady it is delicious & as the ^{stone} buckets come
up with a creaking noise & upset into the little
channels it be carried to the garden one realizes
the value of water in a thirsty land. Early morning
at sunrise the views in the Harramat are lovely
the red trip over the Emir's mountains, the
deep purple of the shade, the green of the palm trees &
the white washed houses combine in forming a
charming picture.

Sultan Salim bin Mahmud busied himself
next kind about our future journey writes
7 letters to Sheikhs & Sultan in the Siwa
& Fermi district & has satisfactory answers.
from some only the Sultan of Siwa is
surprisingly silent. Sheikh of Kather

tribe comes & promise to take us, but we
hear by message that Sultan of Suwayn proclaimed
last Friday at mosque to his people not to allow
unbelievers to enter their town. Thus we could
scarcely go, caravan was leaving Suwayn three
miles to one side & so through Terim. Sultan
deems it wisest for us not to go as some brawl
might arise the 2 tribes being at war. So we
decide to mount high plateau pass to the
inhabitable sultan of Suwayn's Terim &
reach by that way the friendly Tamimi tribe.
Saqiyah of Suwayn had brought pressure to
bear on their Sultan having got up a subscription
for that purpose.

Even passing has to be done by purchase 25
dollars to tribes up Wady Ser to let us pass
Jan 25th. Ride 12 miles to Schibam capital
of district & situated on rising ground in the
centre of the valley. It is surrounded by a mud
brick wall with bastions & so forth. Most
of the houses which creep over the walls

are whitewashed so that the appearance is as if a large round cake with sugar on it, many palms & large indigo works just underneath.

Big palace built by grandfather of present Sultan very imposing structure, magnificent carving.

Firstly the gateway is a masterpiece of carving in intricate patterns, the beam tops in other lofty ~~rooms~~ are elaborately cut. All the windows are filled with pretty lattice work. Holts, doors windows all are beautiful worked. Seldom lived in now as some of the ^{Qinai} Gaffer family live at Shibam so we had the whole of the huge pile of buildings to ourselves.

Shibam is like the fortiers town of the Gaffer tribe 4 or 5 miles up the valley you see the village of their enemies the Ratori, but as Shibam commands the whole of the valley at its narrowest point the position is a strong one. To the north are 2 valleys & to the south Wadi Ben Ali.

There are about 500 houses in Shibam 2
probably a population of 5 to 6 thousand
it is all built of mud brick. (Kutcha)
& the streets are exceedingly narrow & continue
down the middle runs the open drain &
the dust & stenches are indescribable

Probably the dust somewhat neutralizes
the evil of the drains but in drought,
but with see bazaars a horrible market
place with meat & other honors, crowd
following intense & almost suffocated with
dust & heat, houses very high & many of
them falling into ruin.

Ride two miles to Khamoon where is an
inscribed stone a huge fallen boulder
at the mouth of a narrow slit or gorge
leading up towards high plateau, words
thereon in light red, dark red & scratched
decipherable words. "Morning light &
"offerings" point to its having been a

Sacred stone during period of Sun worship
also letters are good & bistrophedon.

Many ruined houses about on plain.

45 years ago great war between Kateri &
Yaper when the Kateri's got a par. &
got them & did great damage. Sultan of
Sivoua Laseven Leudmer was invited
into palace at Shibam on friendly
terms & murdered in gold blood & 40
after followers killed outside.

Great Shibam industry is indigo dyeing
Great place before town where the crushed
leaves are rotted & put in water &
squeezed to make dye. horrid smell.

Hard by are houses where they calender
the material by beating it with wooden
hammers on large stone. noise sounds
mysterious & we followed it until we
identified it. Most houses of Shibam
are five stories high, small & of mud

Sultan's palace is 7 storee & of same material East showing how they stand. Square with well & raised ramp which one must have been very handsome - Our palace not finished. Built by Sultan of Morilla but owing to difference about his wives he has abandoned it with 2 storeys unfinished. Our looking done on the top on the unroofed ^{upper} storeys - Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*) species & small red flower leaves are dried in sun & powdered then bruise jars with water & stirred with long poles & sort of churn at end which makes it froth & produces oxidation for several hours then left to stand till following morning without stir. The indigo at bottom this is poured over cloth water sink & indigo remains. This they take home & after 3 days they mix it with date & shoot a sort of salt & 4 lbs of indigo to a gallon of water makes the respective dye

only dye used in Arabia. The calendering process
Ropes made out of palm branches, the
special palm wh. makes the best rope is
called (saaf) & grows wild on mountains
it is put in water for 3 days then beaten & the
fibres separate wh. they weave into ropes

Line for whitewash is obtained from sheep
boring wool, & they have quite a number of
little Kulis opposite Shabam, cotton is
plants cotton plants are in cultivation

Grandfather of present Yafi family was a
very powerful chief in these parts, it is now
divided but they work together, Sultan of
Mocalla has Shabam & Mocalla but his crown
at Ula then administers the realm they
40000 rups. a year for the purpose, his
brother was at Shehr & their respective sons
& daughters have intermarried -

Means of Yafi Mocalla & Me & much
got from India where the Yafi family

has much interest at Hyderabad
Two or 3 days of slight cold. day 5 had temp. 62 -
26th Jan 94

After Friday's prayer Alhabib Jaber bin
Abdullah Soomait stood up & said
following 3 times

أبى الله جليلة ^و ^و ^و
"O God! this is ~~is~~ contrary to our religion
erase them away."

This head Mullah of Shikam is well known as
a great fanatic. Some time ago he was put
in prison for praying God to deliver them from
their liberal minded Sultan, but people
clamoured so that he was released -

They have some old cannon in round
ramparts pointed against the Kationi
the nearest qub. once belonged to the East India
Company this dated 1832

Series effect of early eastern oil berries manifested
on our work interpreter & Boharist, hours of
greatness & writing increased to a panic by the
statement of the natives that camels always die of

eating it - all three shattered but better in the morning.
At Shikam they are at constant tension for fear of Katin.
7 months ago they attempted a surprise & 5
Katin & the Yafi were killed about 1/4 mile from
Shikam. Sultan has erected bastions & forts all
about he has from 3 to 400 armed soldiers & the
walls are patrolled every night.

Dams of preparatory stair run down into a circular
puddle in middle of public square. As water is scarce
they carry off this liquid in ^{republic} murrachs to make bricks of
Katin are not allowed to remain in Shikam
after dark for 7 months ago some of them were
discovered trying to blow up palace with gun
powder. So order was made -

Visit to house of our soldier ^{name of slave GFB} Maphok. His grand
father was a Swahili slave nearly all the soldiers
are of slave origin. His wife with ad veil sits
on the coffee seat & cooks for us whilst Maphok
plays the flute & mandolin. Incense pot
passed round which they put into their clothes

to give a nice smell to them. Another soldier is busy
embroidering a cap. Children all over the place -

Jan. 25th Khatris from Suiban unsatisfactory
opposition being at Suiban obvious, we
cannot put our noses out of doors with
being insulted & mistreated, so we determine
to return to El Gotta & ask of the Sultan
what it all means. He tells us the Khatris
have sworn on the Koran not to let us proceed
on our journey, that after the proclamation of
the Sultan of Suiban the chief swore on the Koran
with the same oath, that they had sent messages
to all the other tribes the Tamimi at Bir
Barhut, the Jabari in the wadi Beni Ali
the Khatris & all were against us. They
said "One man came disguised to see us" i.e.
Wode "One man came undisguised" i.e. Hiver
now a party has come, next time I will be
larger still, & then it will be all over with the
sacred valley of Hadramout. The Khatris

are a powerful organization & once held Sheds
& Mowalla until the English put the opium trade in
possession, many go to India. 2 or 3 of a
family with 5000 rupees, start a credit
savings 50000, then one of the firm absconds
& hides in Kadravunt & the other goes bankrupt
& returns to English spirit. Hundreds of families
have grown rich in this way & probably this was a
reason why they did not wish for our presence there.

A leaving Shikam woman chide me as well
with drawing too much water "we have to
wash our town from the infidel" was the
reply. Report that we eat pork & drink
liquor shocked them all. Every exaggeration
spread about us & we were rudely looked
on with extreme horror -

Home made from palm flowers chiefly made
in the narrow valleys Al Sin, Amud, Radjy
etc. A Sin to be photographed hence
difficultly in getting any personal representations

Tammimi came to fetch a but Katin stopped
them & threatened war if they came on.

Arabs great forcatsers & men will find a goat
& cram bunches of grease into their mouths.

White tomb at Mt of the Sheikh Abouker
Ben Hussein. his royal family are buried if
Sheikh of Saqqiya permit. Saqqiya
all powerful in these matters & Sultan cannot
do anything if they are not willing. not even be
buried in his own family tomb -

Letters from. A Sultan of Suva borrowed
3 lac rupias from grand father of Gopi
& never repaid constant squabbling & case
was referred to English at Aden who on
considering the papers & gave Mivulla &
Sheher to the

Sultan away to an army about an affair with
& some places down & home has appearance of
vice with cat -

Date stones in courtyard with the grain & make
into cakes for cows & goats. at evening making

to see women feeding bullocks & cows. They make up
packets of straw of Indian corn with a few stalks
of green clover & then they hand to the cows. Evening
at the well is pretty sight, time of watering the fields
really wonderful how they can keep so large an
acreage with these ^{old} skin buckets drawn up &
down by bullocks - water or cows make a peculiar
& refreshing noise. View of El Gotten with its
white palace, its minaret & red mountains
behind as seen from palm groves is most
striking & fairy like.

Something patriarchal too about the palace
immediately under our windows & along the
whole of east side of palace are the pens for
the sheep & goats; To the north in the court
yard the horses have mangers in each corner
& the cows live. To the west in the mosque
& to the S. is the drainage where live
the cocks & hens each side has its
own peculiar farmyard & well

300 years ago Yafi left neighbourhood of Aden
& settled in Hadramaut, they were a lawless predatory
tribe plundering caravans etc - By degrees they
settled down & the grand father of the present man
was rich respected & did everything for the country
he appears to have had all the Yafi territory in
his own hands & by will to have divided his realm
into 3 parts, 1. for the good of the state, gov^t
2. & one for each of his two sons which is
now divided into 3. Relationship with
Indra has doubtless made all the difference
into this tribe & the maintenance of an Arab
residence for the Nizam of Hyderabad, Building
seems to have been their mania, Sultan has
heaps of houses about Salythan & Shubam &
now he wants to spend 20000 rupees & rebuild
his father's house for this palace is not his own
being state property & the strip of land across
the valley goes with it. He is buying up land
for himself in Wadi al Ein & elsewhere

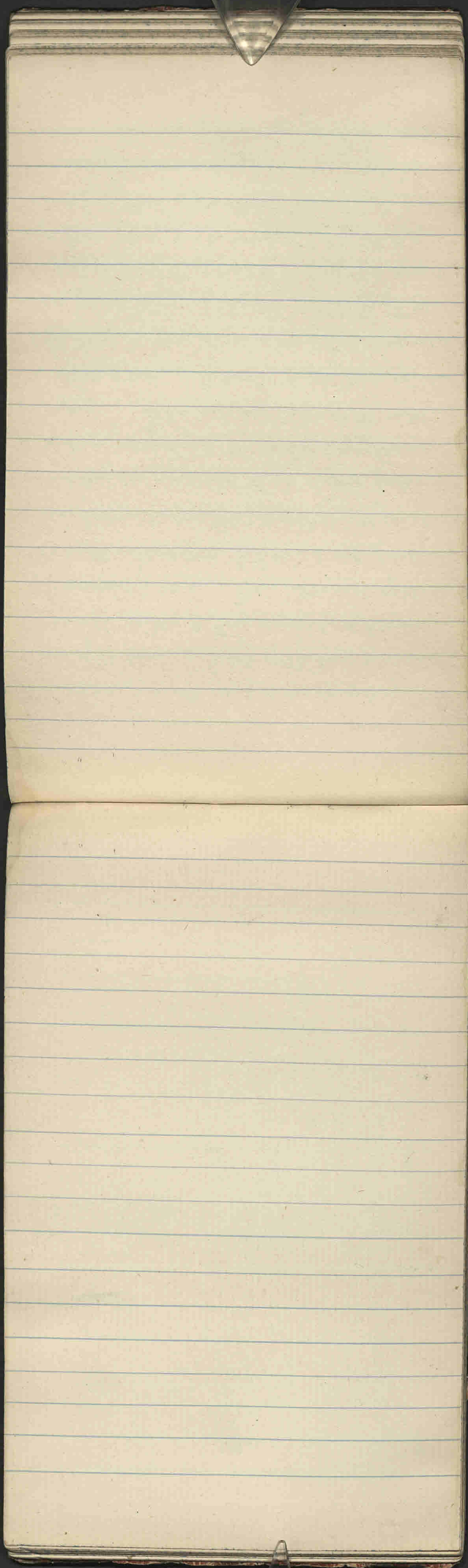
everyone seems better by love of possessing things
than our house. El Shollen originally was
the name of cotton hence the name when the family
first came there are only a few plants now left.

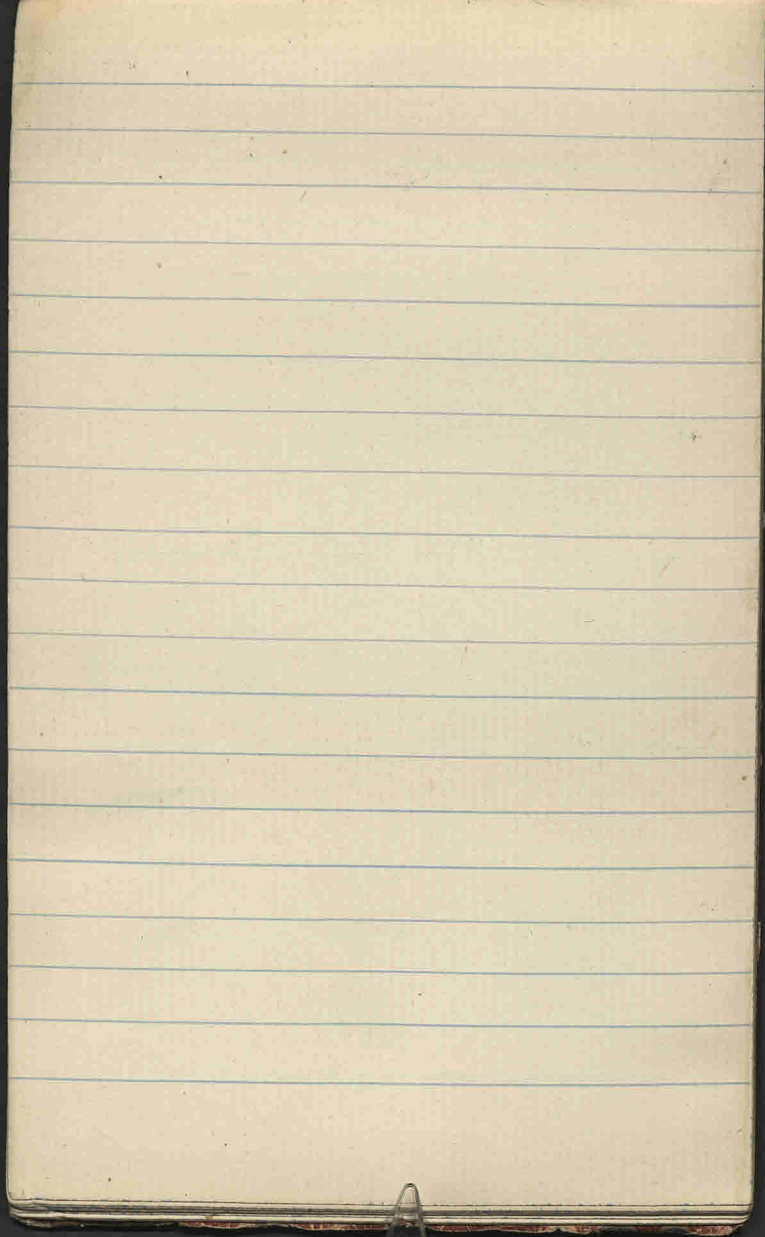
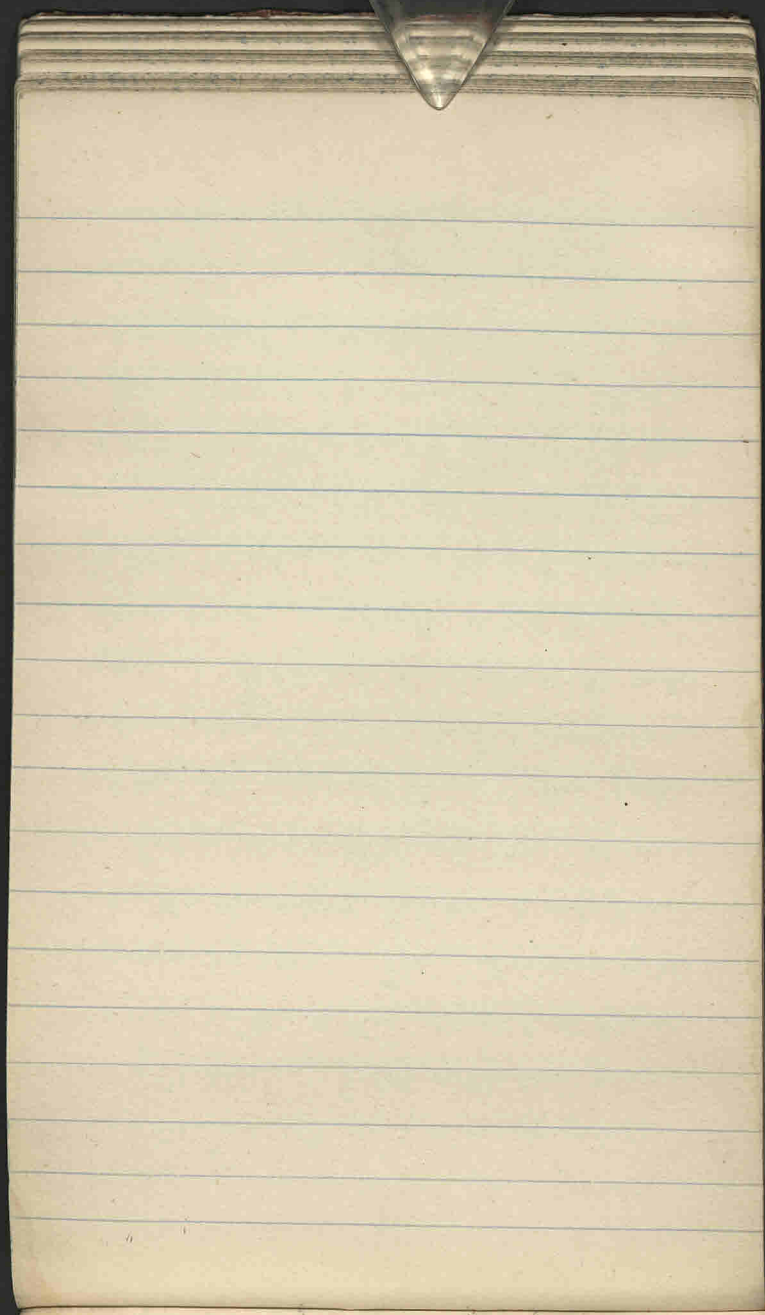
Sheikh Abombekir called Gafi family
from the Gebel Gafi near Aden to come & help
him organize the distracted Hadramut. Abombekir
being from 1st Caliph's house origin. Videl/B.

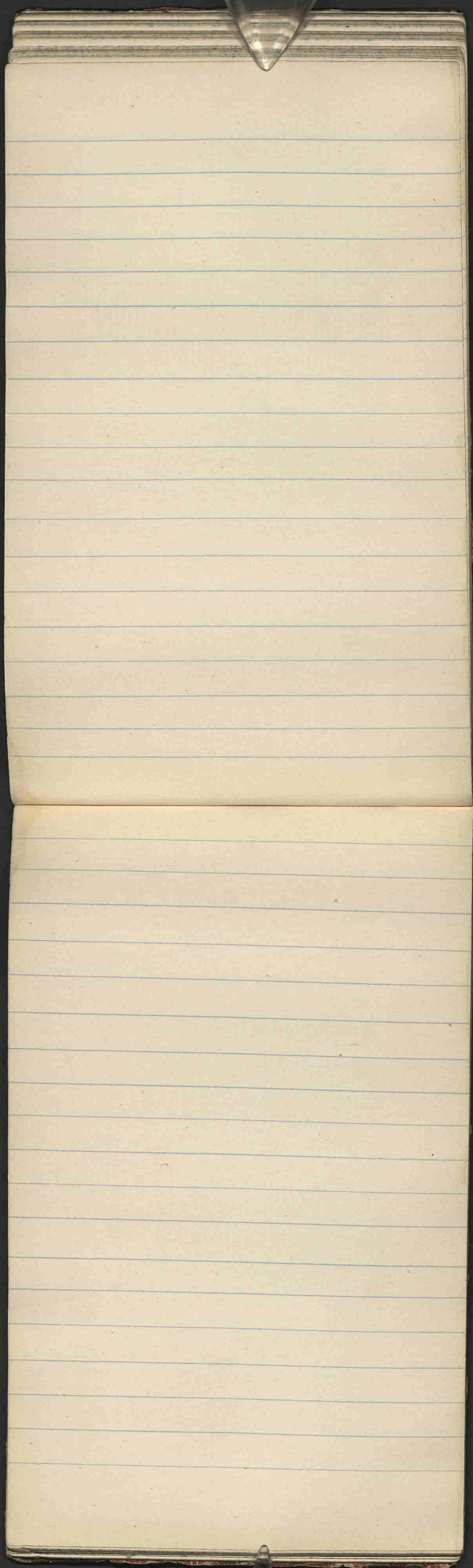
Sultan has a large number of slaves, all his
servants & soldiers are of African blood, they
look very happy & are particularly furnished.
women go about with bare faces from an
important part of population.

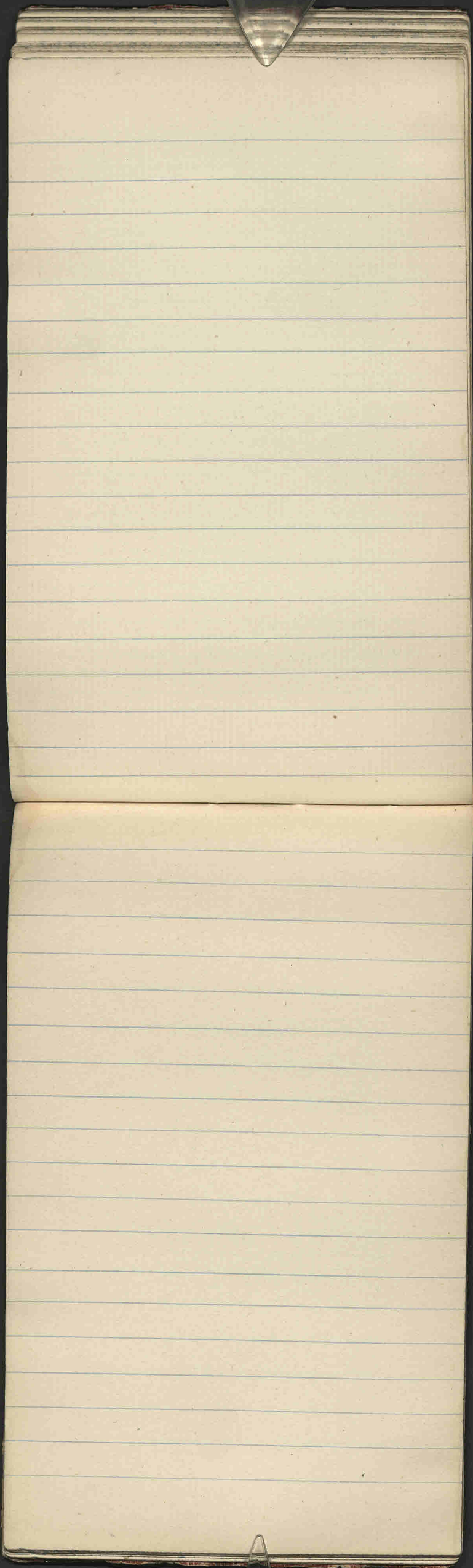
Lime beating, with long sticks done to tune
of Allah it Allah ^{do} seem in harmony
just under our windows & very noisy
music really very weird & pretty. ^{4 on each side as they raise clubs of thump} ^{lime}
1st one from slowly & then other four
just outside town wall are six or seven built
places for beating the leaf of a ^{an acacia} kind of tree
which they call Kharrad & use for giving

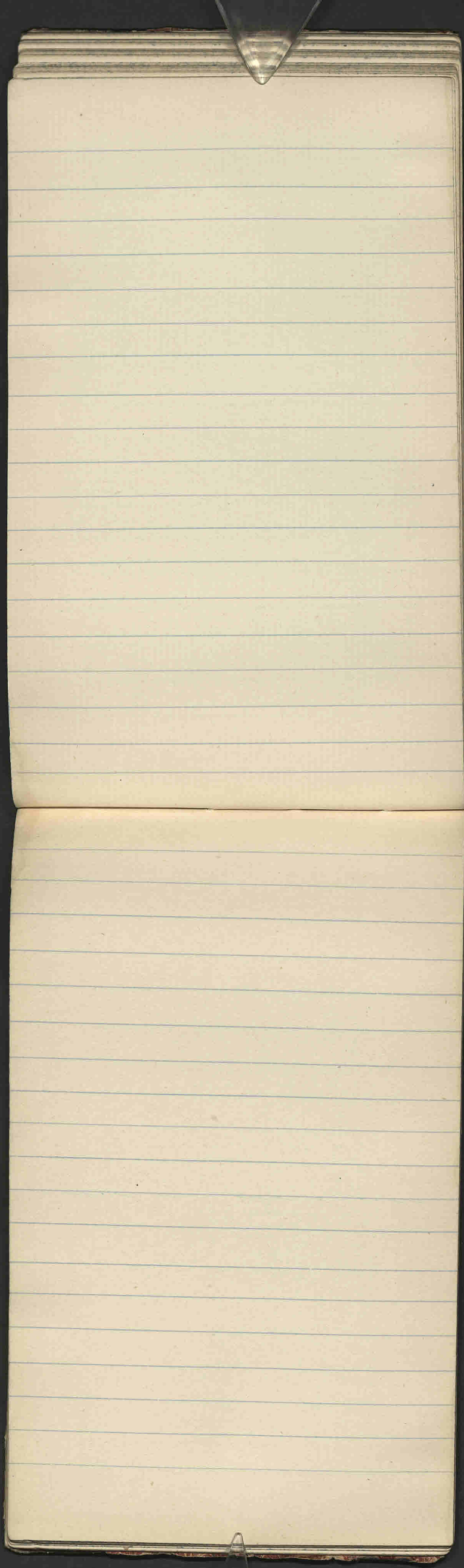
Family relationships of Yafi family are terribly complicated
Mananchi of Muculla has had 5 wives & of
them 3 are now dead & one daughter of ^{his} ~~her~~
widow of Phibam. Saleke of Phibam married to
Mananchi's sister & their daughter is to marry one
of Mananchi's sons. Then House of Phibam
has another daughter of Saliki & at present
in the last generation they were equally complicated
but not then it is impossible to go. His father left
11 million rupees to 5, all divided amongst numerous
progeny. Takes into his villa in the middle of
the sandy plain, in garden & gets more air than
at Phibam & when it rains they go there. We see all the
green around them: place only cultivated for ^{the} rain
& 2 years since they had it properly to remember
also there were 3 showers: & they always
speak some about March —

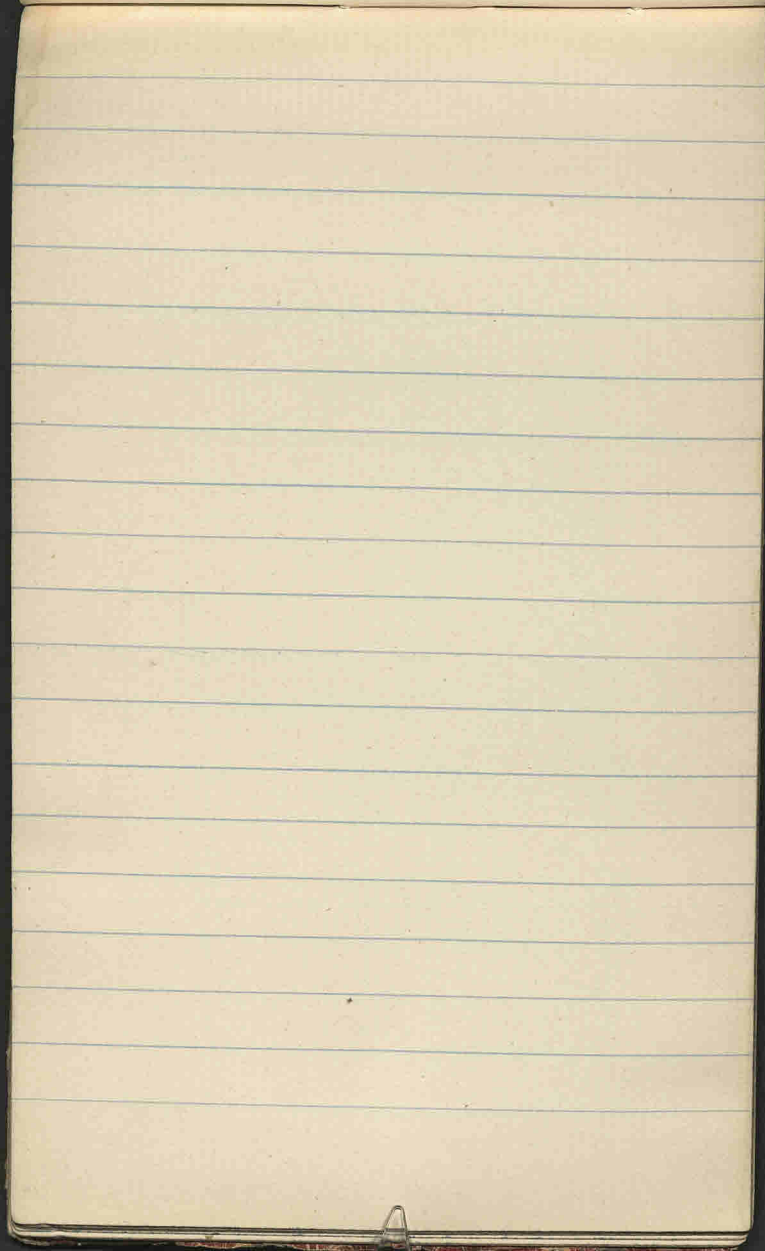
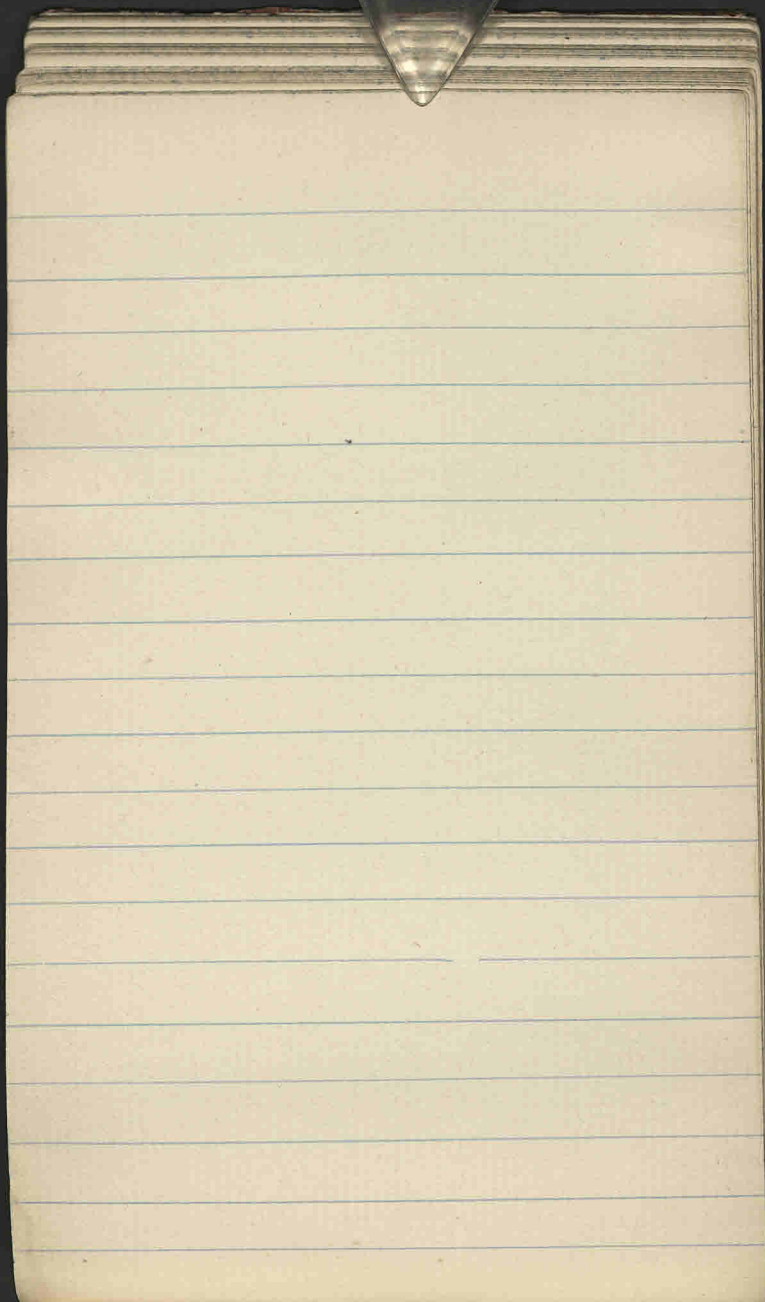


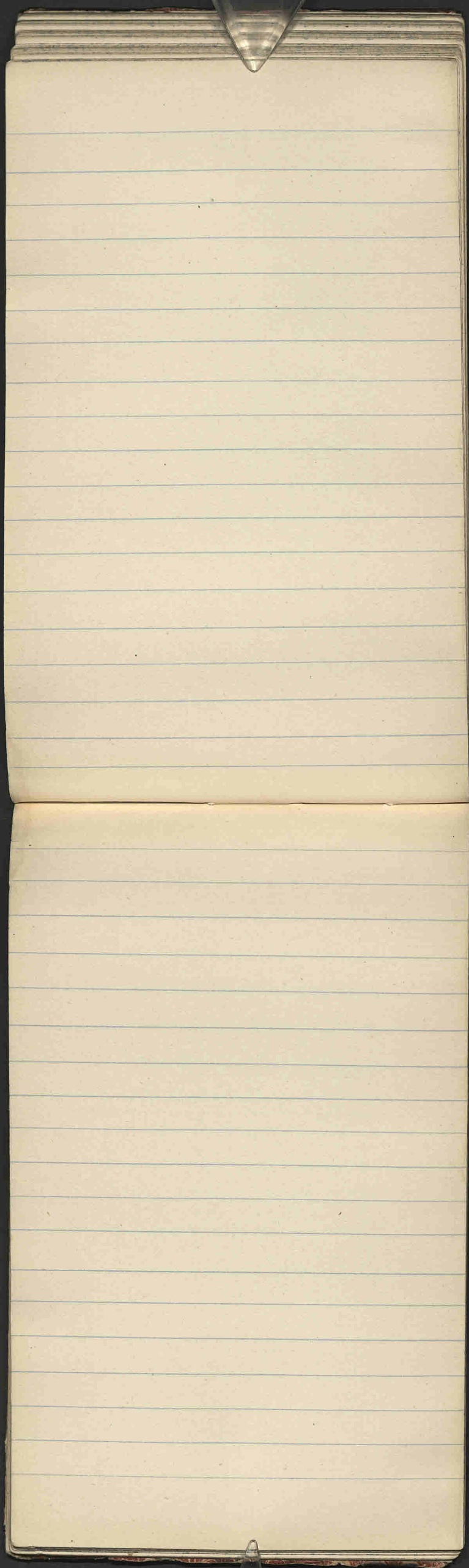


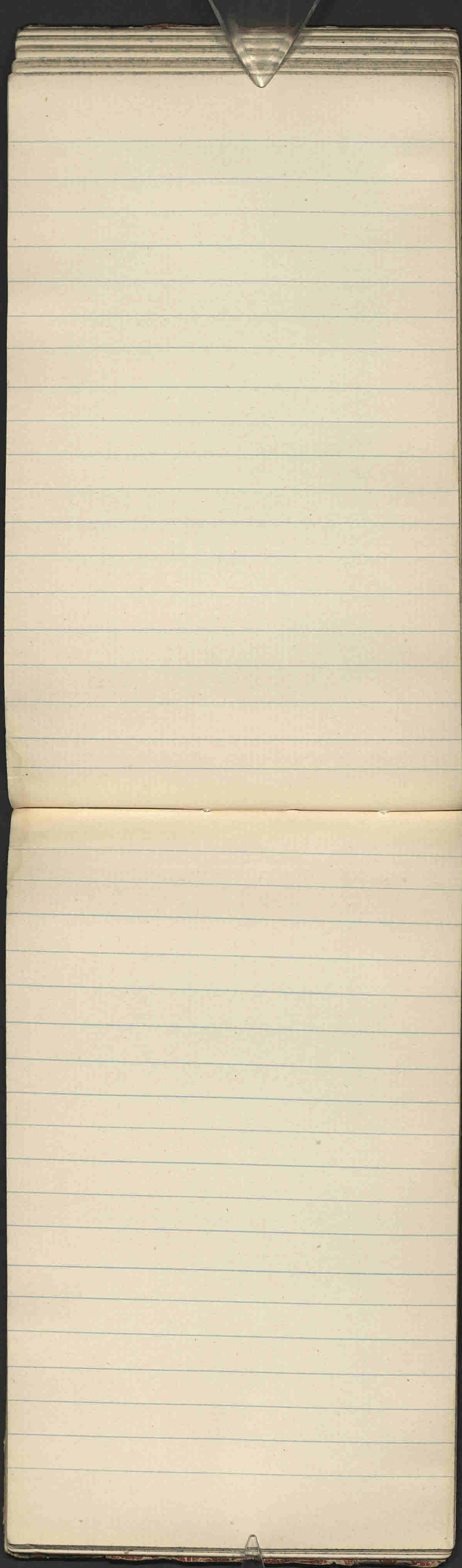


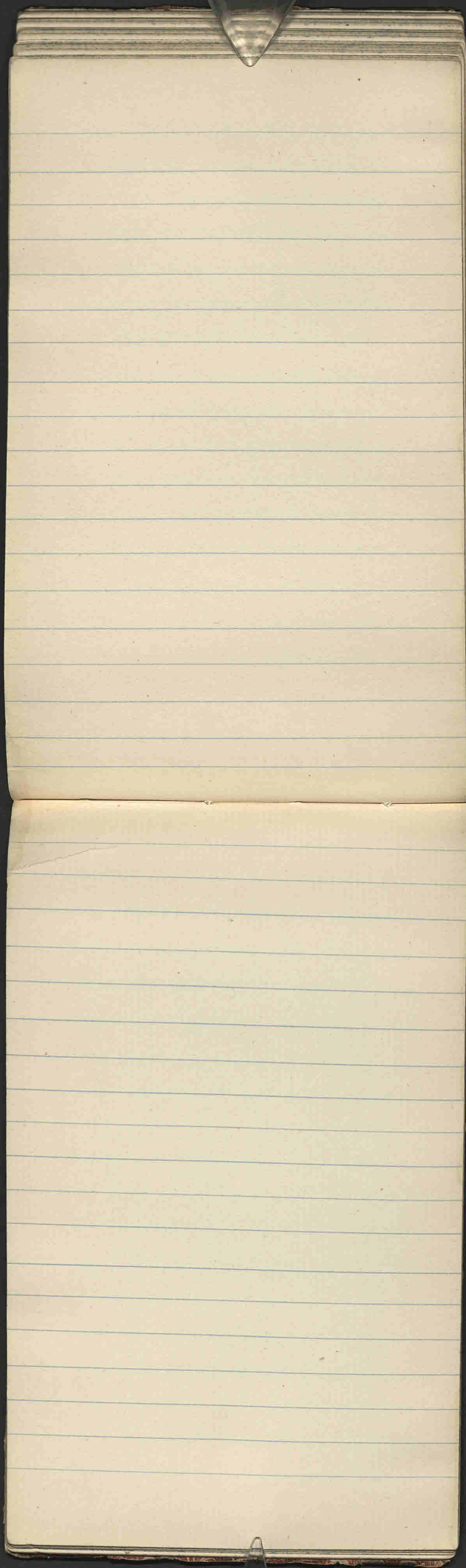


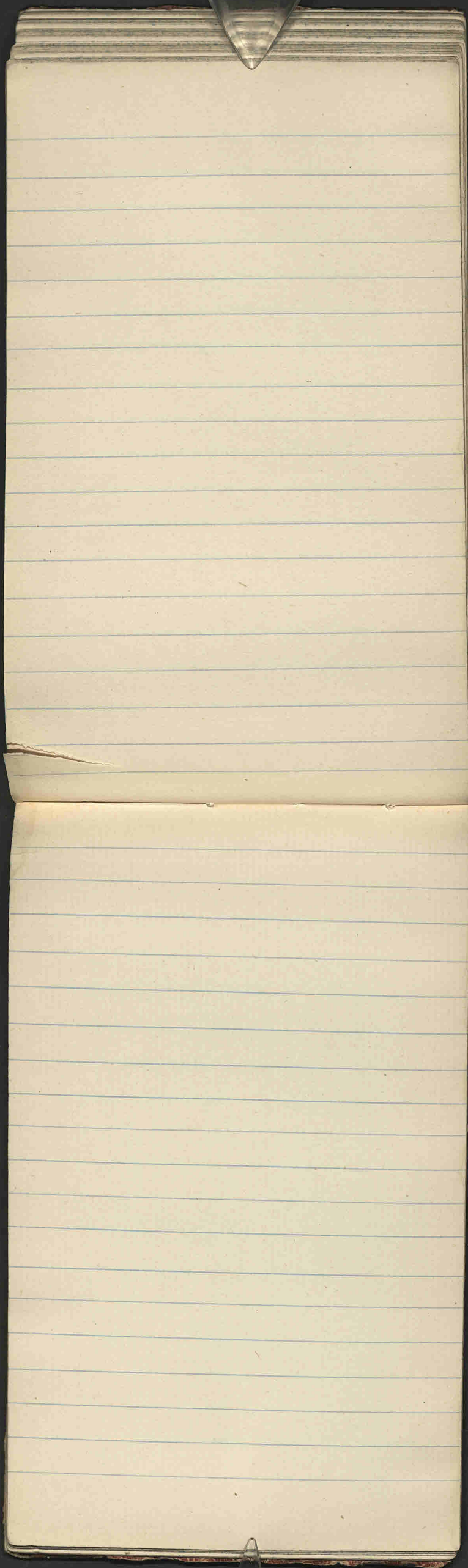


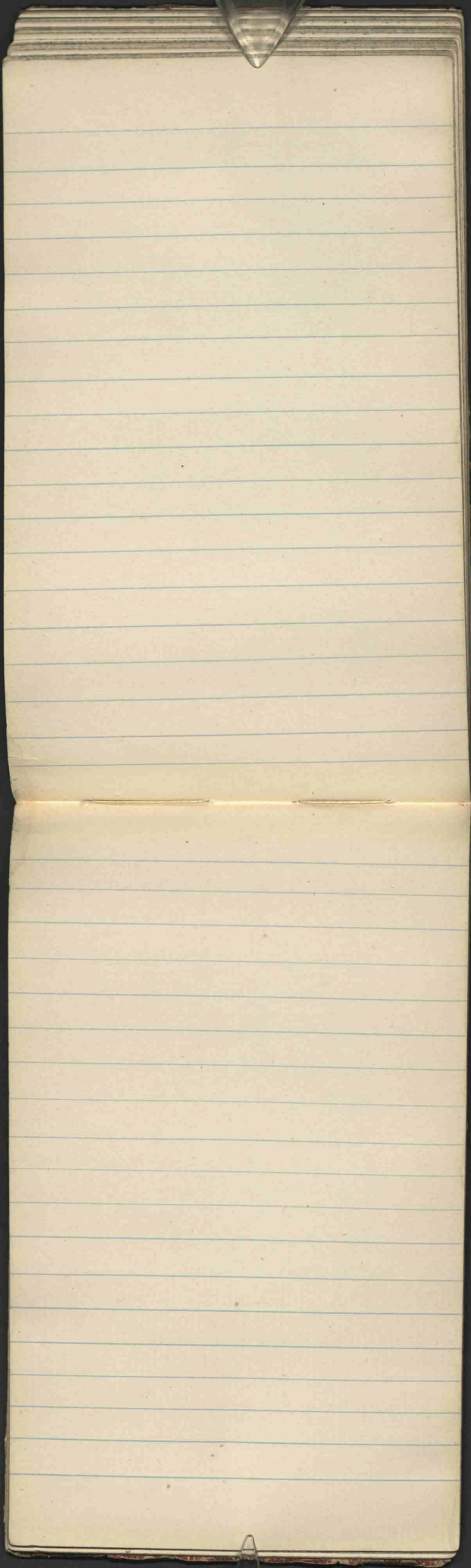


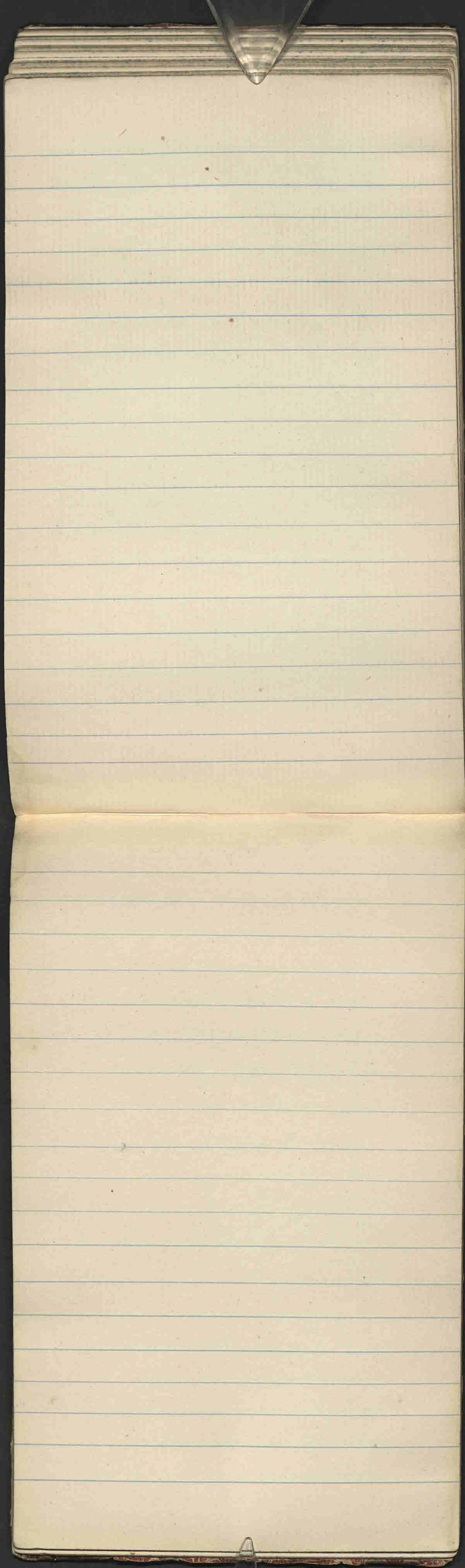




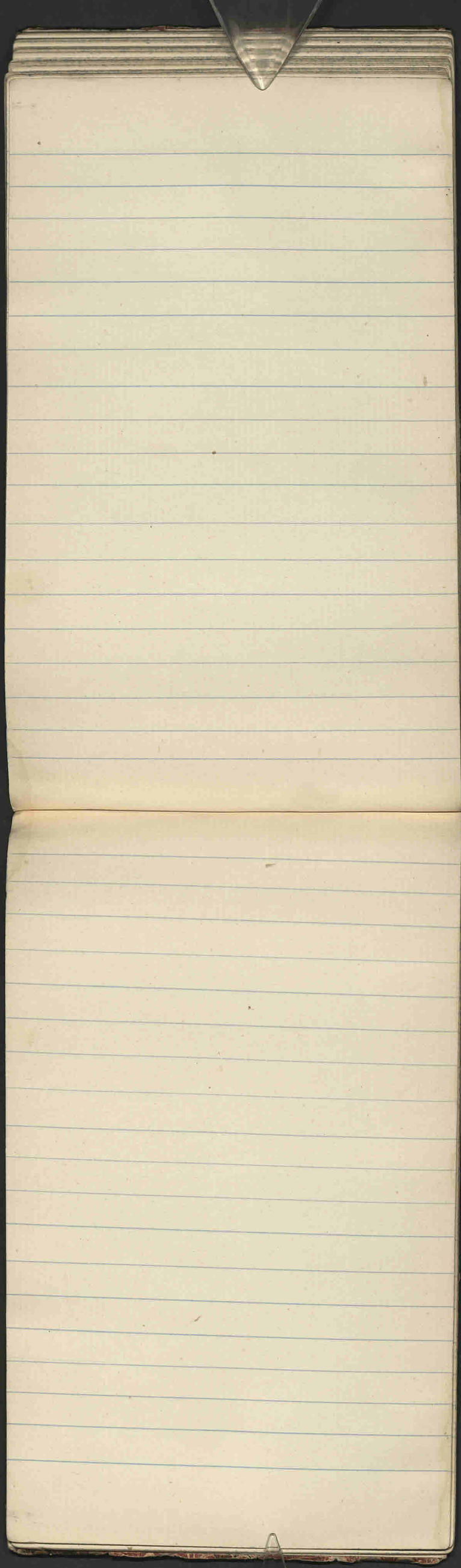


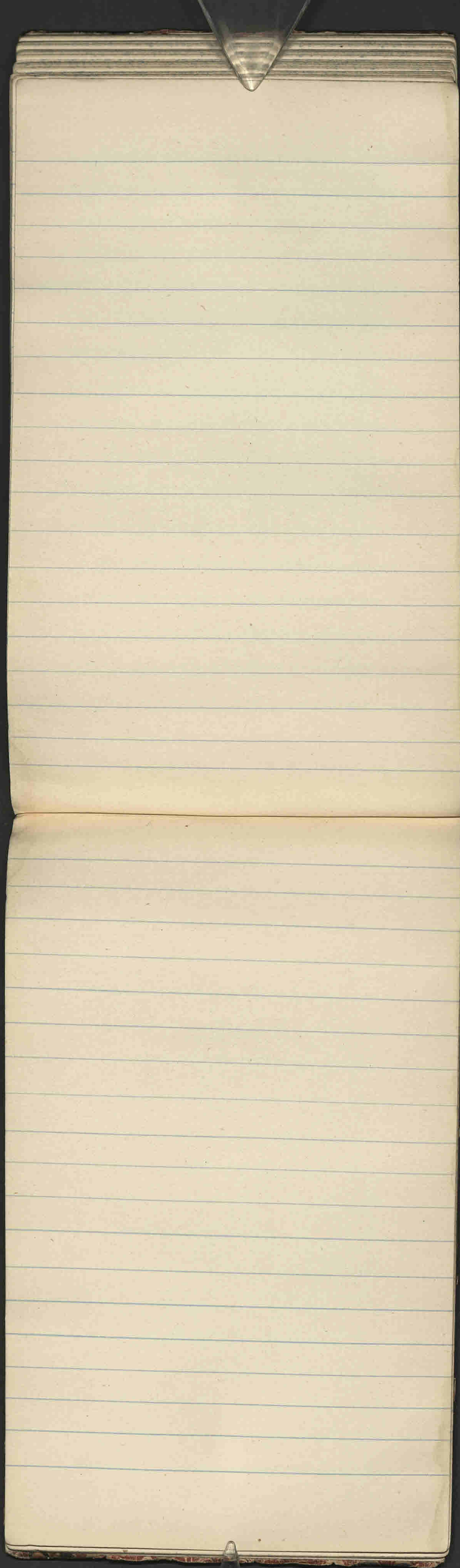


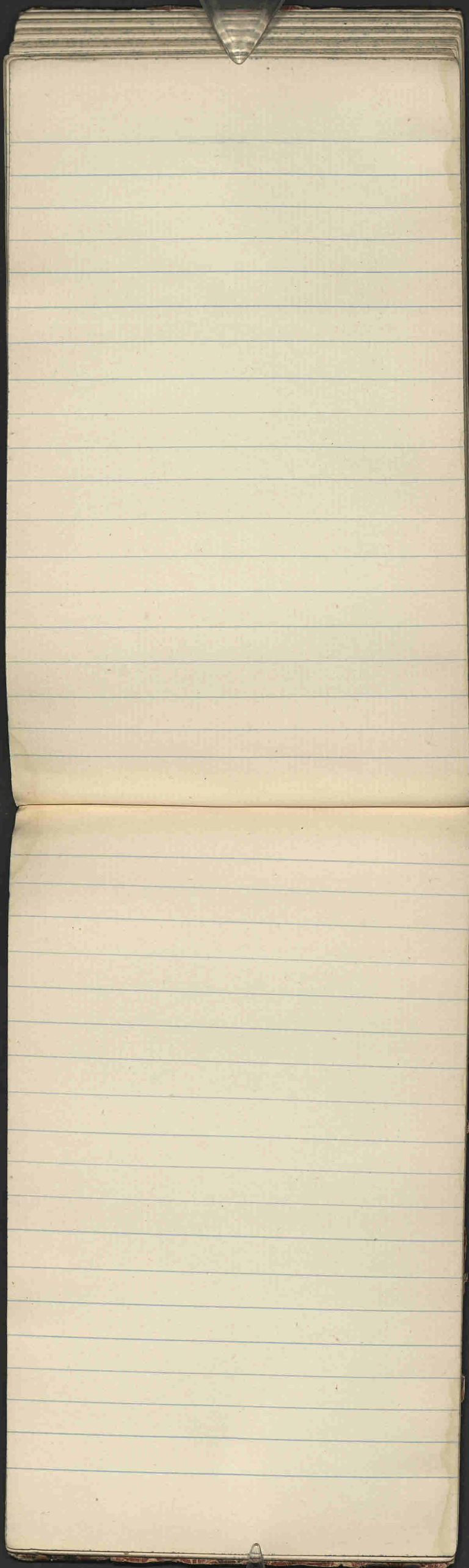


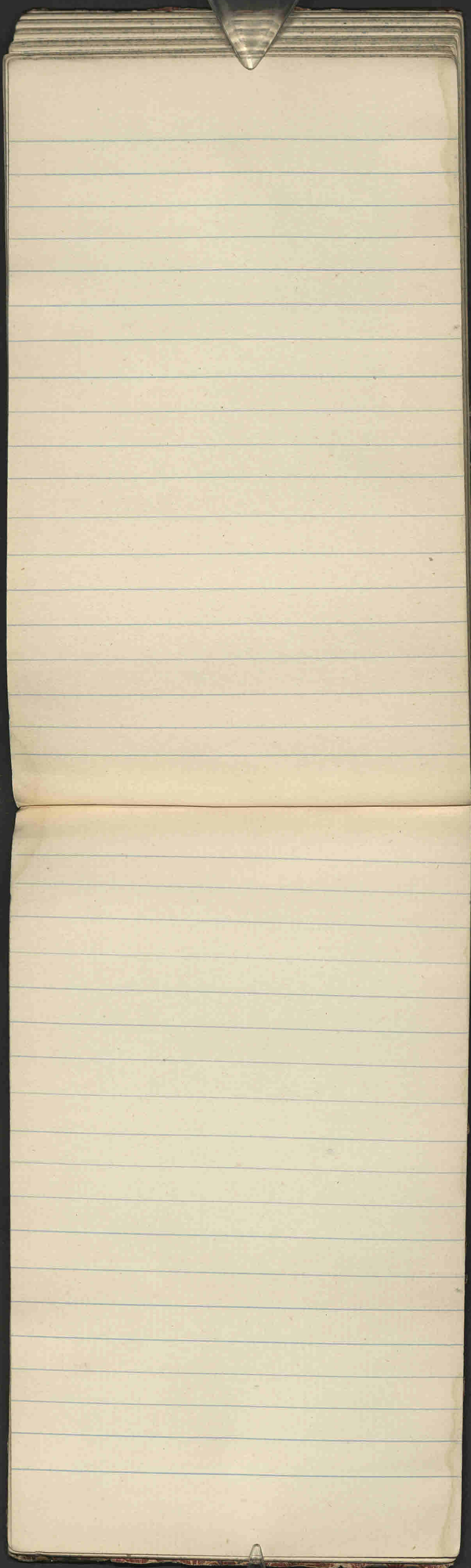
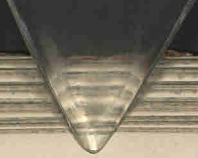


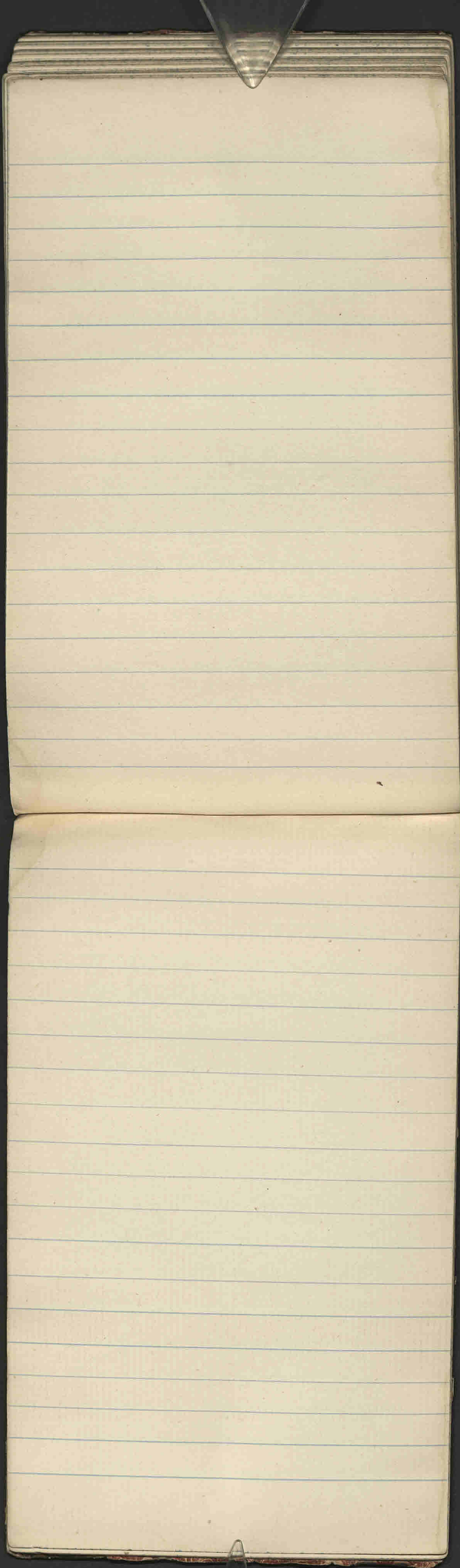


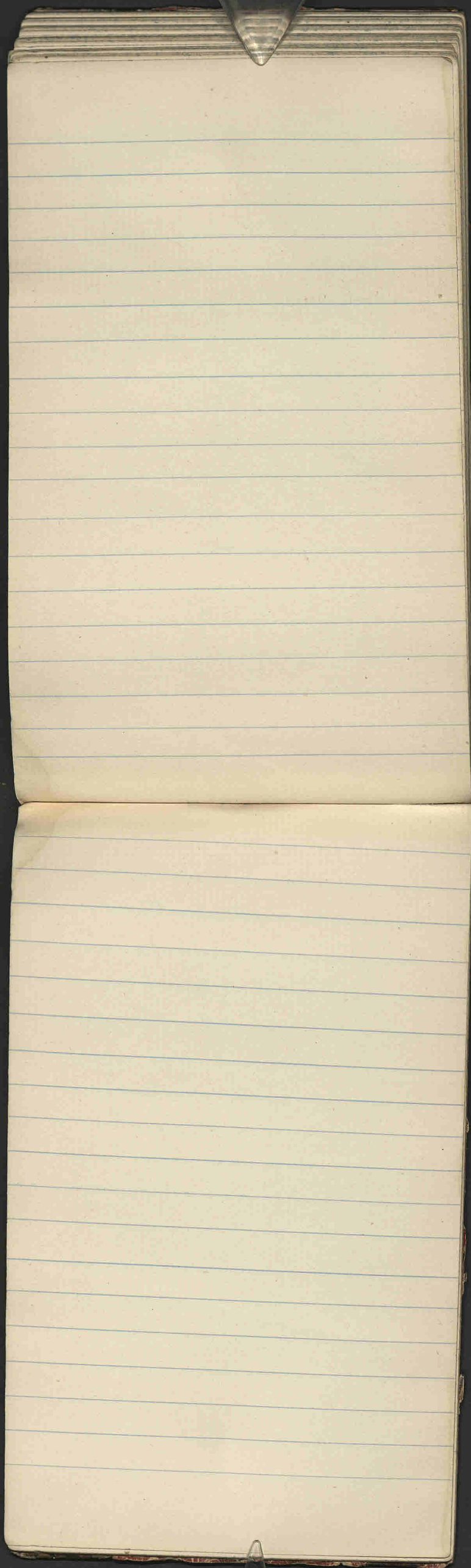


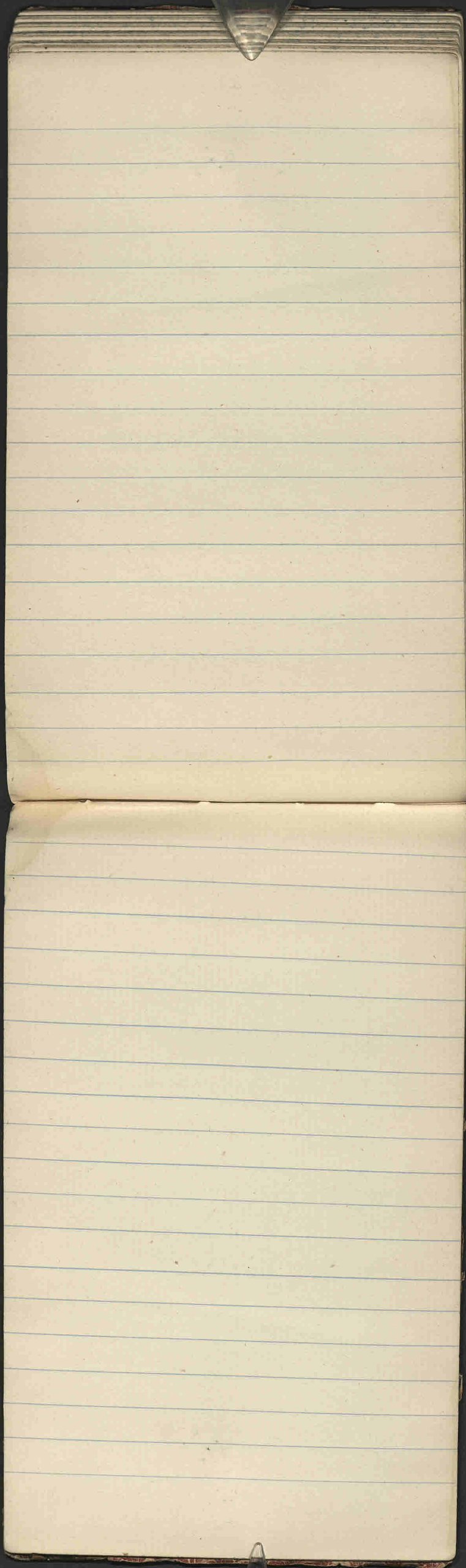


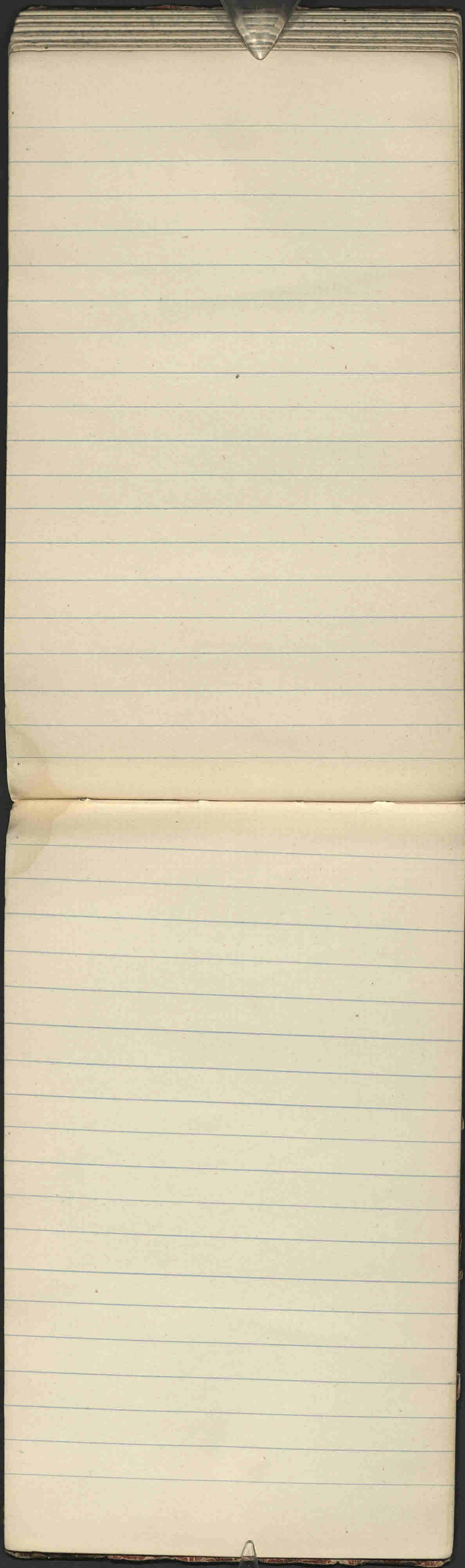












Theory. Shikhar = Sakthota & Saba Capital
 of Magadha - 2 seals from there.
 25 miles west of Wasi in old Magadha.
 near Uttara in Shikhar with Wasi.
 No hole in it & big well in middle of ground.
Shikhar very fertile.
 all salt, with little quartz & deposits of water.
 no signs near in direction, was under the king
Baker Emp found it by Bedouins. Wasi
Rudra does not run along N. E. Term but
Shikhar is at the end of Magadha and Wasi
OXXI = OHHI in Magadha = Wasi.

Seal at Shikhar -
Brahmika
Shikhar & Wasi
Wasi Magadha



(repaired)

7M > > 71

(searched)

8) 0 8
B) 0 8
B) 0 8

4
1
0

10 85

Henry and his writing on rock 2 miles from Shubam

Red paint

Y O D
B A T O Y
B H Q B
X C Q B
1 X 9 2 B

Red paint
X
O
P
U
M
O
U
T
I

Red paint

TL

(Scratches)

morning light

TX
HT
R

scratches

1
3
E
H

Red paint scratched

B
()

(Scratches)

X
H
B
C

(Scratches)
X
H

Y
O
+
B
O
I
L
Y
L
O

Salomon Ba Sid -
3 p. time 1.
Kalongi Bai Chand -
Bania

