

THE LIBRARY  
OF THE  
SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
HELLENIC & ROMAN STUDIES.

50 BEDFORD SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.C. 1.

Brief sketch of Hist of Yaman - *India Office*

Yamanite tribes most ances in Arabia traces  
descent from Kahtan whom later identify with doctan  
of the Jewish scriptures; the progenitor of Hadramaweth  
(Hadramut) Usal, Sheba (Saba) & others -  
Arab writers call east - Arab - i. - Must'a' arabah or raa

from Ishmael son of Abraham.

Yamanite tribes claim descent from Saba (Sabaeans)  
a Abdul Shems servant of the sun & 3<sup>d</sup> in descent  
from Kahtan, introduced sun worship & built  
dam at Mass, bursting of "flood of Arim"  
dispersed so many Yamanites - Kahtante tribe  
found Bedouin here - These original tribes were  
divided into Ad - Jamanid, Thasim, Jads  
said to be descended from Shem - They are  
mentioned by Strabo as Thamudeni dwellers on shores  
of Red Sea - aboriginal race - last sight of but  
probably are expelled from Yaman -

Himyarite best known of Yamanite tribes  
descended from Abdul Shems, King ruled till Abyssinia  
& Sassanians of Persia annexed it



Nevelne Bents dray  
date unknown.

After capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar  
many Jews are supposed to have settled in Hejaz  
& founded cities near Medinah - many of Himyar  
kings professed Judaism, & Jews joined Arabians in  
incense trade. Cf. Tatali Jew of Abyssinia &  
Jews of Aden now with distinctive curl.

Christians A.D. 390 - 400 sect of  
1st activity in Province of Najran

Dhu Nowas last but one of Himyar was  
of Jewish faith & persecuted Christians whom  
as "Lord of the Pit" from a fiery furnace into  
which he cast Christians. Dhu Hadan or Jadan  
his successor 500 A.D. was invaded by Abyssinians  
who held Yaman for 73 years  
Abyssinians descended from Himyarite ladies  
Habasha - fled after "flood of Arim" -

after conquest by Abyssinians. Dhu Yazan  
of royal stock wandered to Byzantium & Persia  
for assistance - his son Seif got assistance  
from Amshirwan Sassanian King of Persia  
500 Persians under Wahrz assist him take Aden  
& joined by 5000 Himyarite conquer Abyssinians at

Masruq & their leader was slain - he  
reigned for a short time at Ghumsan. but  
on his assassination Arabia was annexed to  
Persian empire. A.D. 575 - & 6 governors  
followed. Badhan the god in Mohammed's time  
became an early convert & was confirmed  
Amir of Yemen - after Badhan's death Yemen  
was divided into several provinces & Shakar  
son of Badhan received province of Sana'a &  
made the town of that name his capital.

A.D. 800 Yemen became a province of the Emperor  
of the Khalifs & various tribes & families were  
brought under the power into which it was divided.

Best known were Ziyadites whose ancestor  
was appointed Amir of Yemen by the Abbasid  
Khalif Almamun. On the decline of that  
family a family of Hamdanite Arabs held sway.  
The Sulaymids were next, & the Karmathian  
heresy was introduced by them by partisans of the  
Fatimid Khalifs of Egypt.

In 1173 an army commanded by Shams ad Dowla  
Turani Shah brother of Gannous Saladin & put



an end to the families. Conquered Aden by  
lived at Ta'izz, <sup>the</sup> his descendant ruled for long

1504 Yaman was invaded by army sent by last Mameluke  
Sultan of Egypt & last Sultan of Yaman was killed  
at Sana'a - meanwhile Turks were conquering  
Egypt & their influence came in.

The Imams of Sana rose to power & ruled for  
300 years.

The tribes in the vicinity of Aden gradually acquired  
independence as central authority grew less &  
in early part of 18<sup>th</sup> century the ancestors of the  
Sultan of Lahj laid the foundation of the independence  
of his family -

Tihama of Yaman lowlying track that behind  
Aden & mountains is called Abyan from the  
name of an ancient Himyaritic King -

The county of the lower Yafii  
nearest point 40 miles, all mountains -  
Yafii from a remote ancestor Afif - tribe is  
divided into 2 parts & is composed of several subtribes  
each under its own Sheikh or Dhur. Upper & Lower  
Tribe is of Himyaritic origin s<sup>d</sup>. to be from branch  
of Zayd-al-Jamhur a descendant of Abd. es  
Sham & Kahtan. Yafii divided 1000 yrs ago &  
before it was one of great divisions of Yemen in  
East & West <sup>to Hadramut</sup> - Just prior to 15th cen  
The Fadli wrested from them coast probably under  
terms of Ja'wala & Al Asala - 4000 yrs ago Yafii  
gained footing in Hadramut - Sheikhs Mowalla

Upper Yafii live in a lofty plateau southern edge  
corresponds to 14° N Lat have land but valleys are  
rich - great product wazas a best of saffron, wheat  
wheat, millet & waad & honey in large quantities - They  
are not dependent on Turks, ruling family is related  
to the Abdalli Sultan of Lahij



Lower Yafi bounded on W. by Wadi Bana.

on N. by Scarps plateau of Upper Yafi, on S.  
by Fadhli tribe, or E by Fadhli & Markashi  
& Kasadi - a subtribe of Yafi - at South end  
is between Khanfur & Al Khatt latter being an <sup>independent</sup>  
tribe, & this part is included between channels of  
Wadi Hasan & Wadi Bana only 5 or 6 miles apart  
& upper course of Hasan, separates Yafi from Fadhli  
Yafi 2400 square miles - very mountainous

Hills adjoining low country are sandstone overlain on older <sup>rock</sup>  
Jebel Am Am is an outcrop of older rock

Radfan range is 8000 & 6000 ft. above sea of sandstone

Lower Yafi has no marked peaks but summit reaches  
7000 ft. - Bana is great western watershed of  
Yafi - course visible from Radfan & reaches the  
plain at Al Masna'a. After Al Husn it gets lost  
in sand but banks fertile & grow lamarsak &

Salicornia Persica - & best for irrigation & at  
Al Masna'a a channel runs <sup>for irrigation</sup> across Wadi Karanli  
fertile lands of Fadhli near Tawran & a fertile  
source of gravel between two. Vids hollow marks on trees

Wadi Hasan receives drainage S & S of Al Kara  
& valley is known as Yoramis - 4 tributaries  
from down Yafi are - 1. Wadi Siliq 2 Wadi  
Sarrar 3 Wadi Thariba & 4 W. Hatat -  
1<sup>st</sup> 3 join W. Hasan near village of Naat. - 10<sup>th</sup> is  
known as Wadi Roud in lower part of its course

Wadi Hatat - joins Hasan 14 miles N.E. of Al  
Huson. Trees from wh. arabs make the timber  
used in matchlock guns grow here - hence name  
& road to Al Kara follows this valley  
Land route to Hadramut follows Yoramis valley  
probably ancient Indian & frankincense route  
Cebel Mobergat has highest peaks of down Yafi  
7276 highest & hills around Al Kara are all  
over 6000 ft Al Kara is 6631 ft short ridge  
running S & W & covered with fields terraced to top  
Towers of Arab are built of slabs of rocks with black  
tree resembling banyan tree

Valleys of Al Kara are 5000 to 5500 ft above sea  
Yoramis at Naat is 1000 ft & Hatat (abr  
plain W of Al Kara) is about same -



Nasaba Kasad of Upper Yafi is 7585 ft high  
Al Hum in Aleyam is 500 ft.

Dempts the results of survey operations

Very few old men -

Yemen ulcer very prevalent as bears below agree  
Yafi live in towers or defensible houses built on  
hill tops & slopes - Khanfur, Al Hum, Al  
Masana, Ar Rawa, Ar Rikat, Am Misdana  
As Sarrav, Al Kumer, & Al Kara the capital

Khanfur - group of huts & a fort in which Sultan  
lives for greater part of year as village is situated  
on frontier between his tribe & Fadliti - older than  
& mounds where gold coins are found 1/2 a mile  
long by one quarter wide & fragments of glazed  
pottery etc. coins 3<sup>d</sup> to date 300 yrs back &  
are used by natives to decorate yambean

1/2 a mile from modern fort are ruins of an  
ancient mosque

Khanfur on left bank of Wadi Bana, which is  
2000 ft from village

Sub tribe of Yafi is Al. i. Khanfur

Hamdani <sup>945</sup> mentions tribe of Hamdani  
bearing this name as well as a village of  
Khanpur in Abyan - evidently old town  
W of Khanpur & 6 miles away a hill of barren  
remains of a fair sized fortified position  
with cistern for storage of water & paved road  
still in good repair -

Al Husn 7 miles N of Khanpur unhealthy  
wadi Bana 3 miles W of Al Husn -  
permanent water belongs to several tribes of  
Hajiris & Khadrins - no Arab wd, many are  
& negro type - some reside in interior & the  
sweep hill soil -

Rawm seen here a hill 300 ft. known as  
"hill of Abyssinians". summit covered with  
ruins of houses crowded together & trace of a  
paved road leading up - fragments of glass,  
Al Masana given by Yafi in inam  
to Sayad in ancient days. Right of W  
Bana - Najia irrigation canal leaves  
stream a few 100 yds above J. Langer  
murdered near here -



17 miles N N W of al Khon halt, place of  
Hiswa Mobarak where water is obtained  
by digging holes 6 or 7 ft deep in bed of Wadi

Ar Rikab abrupt rise 1500 ft. fine spring  
picturesque spot & waterfall - coffee here -  
2 fortified houses 4000 ft high - Large town  
of Ahl Sidara <sup>side</sup> take - bad road on

As Sarrar 5500 ft. above sea level  
narrow valley S. Jebel Dasta & Musthaf  
& N. Jebel Manfara -

Al Kara 12 miles N N W of As Sarrar  
head of Wadi Am Haddara in a  
gangling of hills from which off both <sup>off</sup> hands

Town of Sultan's residence built on  
hill 300 ft. by 200 - 6631 ft. above sea  
paved road up to it

Upper Yafi plateau 12 miles on -  
villages at head of Wadi Am Haddara are  
all terraced - & water from wells - one 2 or 3  
cisterns at top of castle for water, wells below -  
Castles or fortified houses square or parallelogram

built singly or in groups - some 30 or 40 ft  
high - sometimes surrounded by a courtyard  
with office & cattle sheds & built for defence -  
entrances outside doors bound or studded with  
iron. No system of flanking defences to protect  
windows with casements of carved design  
killed at top - corners sharp & well  
finished off - 2 4 ft from top a projecting  
 cornice is carried right round built on outside  
 walls thick & dark inside - 2 walls of  
 public apartments decorated with a pattern in  
 ornamentation as well as verses of Arabic poetry

Bedouin much less pretentious abodes tent  
strip of matting or cloth 8 to 10 ft. in length  
stretched over a pole supported by 2 forked sticks  
& kept in position by stumps tied to the 4 corners  
& fastened to rocks or trees - a wall 3 or 4 inches high  
is carried round 3 sides of tent for wind - women  
look after home - men inactive except in chase &  
war. & children tend flocks

Old Bedouin camp with oval like erections  
for young of flocks -



60  
8  
480  
106000

Lower Yafis is said to have 22 subtribes  
each ruled by its own sheikh & would only act in  
unison in emergency - fought Sheikhs 6000?  
& cant. hold their own against Fadli - in 1879 a  
Sultan was murdered by a band of Fadli near  
Ar-Rikab well within his own country  
Much power lies in hands of Sheikhs - Sultan  
confined to Ruling Chief - authority limited to  
election in Royal family - they swear to observe  
usage & customs of tribe & if he does not they  
elect another - has his resources are revenue  
f. by subtribes. It can be withheld if wished -

Revenue  $\frac{1}{10}$  of all produce of country  
flocks & herds too - is to be 8000 dollars  
outgoing he maintains himself & subsidises  
Bedons on trade routes - entertain tribesmen  
when summoned to Al-Kare & present garment  
to leading men on festivals - The Sayyids &  
Sheikhs also get something & they are numerous.  
Sultan is supposed to regulate his life rigidly &  
religiously - Present one auster & does not smoke  
his horses, parties. Katis only marriage ceremonies

Terracing & sustaining walls show  
the greatest pains irrigation not  
so much practiced

Argem soil alluvial rich but owing to qanats  
not much used

Beehives of wood Section of trunk of tree taken  
inside scooped out so as to form a pit or hole  
hives placed in trees in suitable localities

3 Trade Routes Al Kara to Aden

1 - Crosses Wadi Baniā traverses

Habib Jibr plain to Jimil.

2. Descends into head waters of W. Silib

& follows that to its junction with

W. Hassan at Khampur

3. descends W. am Haddāra

till it joins Wadi Sarrās & crosses

Nabil Maskaba to head of Wadi

Habat. & from Al Husn & Khampur

Yafi. amount with oil & rub indigo warts

birds are of a dark blue color so to

protect them from cold - saanty kilt



11 half miles = 10 miles

5 1/2 miles = 10 miles

10 <sup>1/2</sup> miles = 10 miles

6-7

2 Dances at Fair at Fmad 13 miles  
from Aden, men & women dance together  
other dance men alone in circle like a  
highland fling.

Hamstringing cattle as a sign of welcome  
welcome very formal. Parties stop 60  
or 80 paces apart, then receives gallop up  
& execute horseplay, or if no horse  
walk up, singing low chant.

Utmost dignity observed on either side  
discharge of matchlocks & mimic warfare.

Altars raised to Jinn are found  
frequently on which they sacrifice to  
propitiate the deities in sickness or  
other occasions.

markashi  
Illegitimate sons in Fadhli Bedouin  
more honored than legitimate & take  
name of mother. Ben Fatma is

Bobri net in Yafi dentition like a bear  
toes are destitute of nails or talons, small size  
like a large cat when grown up, fur soft & dense

born - - returned in habits is a shy  
humblest best -

Read - Abdul Qadir

Tareekh - i - Tabari

Khulasah ul Akhbar

Omarah's hist of Yaman - Kazi

Manus Polo Yule

Majir Rawertyj Tabakat - i - Nasiri

---



Route from Aden to Al Kara -

Imad . 4 miles

Bri Mijhar 17 -

Small fortified house (Fad thli

Al Husn . 16. -

Al Khatt 4 3/4 with cultivation

4 3/4 on cross bed of Bana 1

1 mile Khanfur -

Al Husn unhealthy

Hiswa Mubarak - 16. water hole in Wadi Habak

1 3/4 Nazia irrigation channel &

wash leads across bare plain Habib

Barak - 2 miles from camp, good

road enters gorge -

Ghail Ar Rakab 15 . on road are

1. Ghail am Mahil 6 -

2 Al Jijor 3

3 al Maksara 1

4. Am Mathab 2

5 Ar Rakab 2

at Rahab water, 2 coffee road bad  
Sarrār - 4 miles

rapid 100 feet high - 2300 yds  
to left road up side valley to  
Muskala Pass. small towers  
half a mile several towers. belong to  
Ahl-i-Sidara substitute of Gaffi &  
locality Am Misdara

ascend of the Nabal or Muskala pass  
paved anciently, now in disrepair

2000 ft. above tower at Am Misdara  
Sarrar. Shear & fork - Karbi &  
road leads westwards into Wadi Banā  
2 another Testners into Yerannu valley  
following course of Wadi Sarrār -

Al Kara 11 miles - road follows W.

Sarrar for 3 1/2 miles, where it  
turns up W. Am Haddāra - crosses  
frequently in boggy ground - Towers seen  
& Al Kara long before reached



Kharoo Bedouin food

Roast millet seed - boil milk

pour in & drink hot -

Al Ak Kara was eastward to Jimil  
crossing Wadi Bara & traversing Habal al  
Jabr. & Taim plains north. Jimil is situated

Amshar leads via W. Sidra into Yemen  
country where it joins road from Hadramout to

Aden at Na'ab & thence to Dirjaj of  
Fadhli & via Khairpur to Aden

From Na'ab to Dirjaj

Al Kurnia 10 miles

al Ma'ir 6 miles

Dirjaj - 18 -

Shuqra.

§ 87. In Hamdani's time the Swabian was the Asbahier or Asbah. a race ruling in towns & villages. except cosmopolitan Aden of Himyar origin - & occupying Lake, Abyan & Dattayn.

§ 93. Appeared by Kusay = Shuqra where one saved 2 days land journey for Zaphar. Capital of Himyar here.

§ 303. From Aden to Marib.

Plolung, <sup>at gins</sup> Bana. or Abyan or Chanfar 2 days from Shuqra & 3 from Aden

§ 410 The capital of Abyan is called Khanpur which belongs to the Asbah tribe & Himyar Hamdani describes Lake as Dorf al Habt which belongs to Bann Magy.

Bana. Abyan, Khanpur. important town appearing on all itineraries from Aden to Zaphar, from Aden to Hadramut, & there was a road leading to Hama Mocha.



Em. Holmes - Notes on myrrh

4 kinds of myrrh 1. Somali myrrh -

has a peculiar fragrance & an aromatic, very little  
somewhat acid taste

2. Myrrh of Hamburg Arabian - ordinary myrrh

3 Arabian myrrh of Djenné or Mecca, taste  
like Somali myrrh, very less fragrant

4 Yemen myrrh - resin of arb. dissolves in  
petroleum - is regarded as an inferior dark  
coloured myrrh -

Meyyagi

Sabur q'naat address him

Uhamni kabbar - um saik minna  
wa Tabbu shil ma gillar. Kallan  
Had min hama saduwa wa had  
'Bon lankar'a ciwe' haa luttu  
Nakun birasi fe belad me  
lakukuddu el lakun wa libad  
Belu qa hanson fitarut el  
Kallatti arba'a nya shid el  
wa turayhu la bakkar tamul  
Hadi el mumma ilaga shen  
wat el gebel wodiin haraqa  
Mabait kalif Kulla Lafi  
Butsunna zerkall wo usbi  
Hoda meglati M'band 7 affee  
wom mahana atushi min  
Bambakar ma' kalif on

Dsembaku Ahmed -

katigis ushur Yeramus -  
du Yappi kabayou mi' A den  
Kod Kibicchi -  
unda takatt - -  
gibla  
murabun -  
Magibi -  
midina wa arba'a nyat Shilla ndig fe <sup>miskatta</sup>  
bin Kabain -  
dawa leben s  
eshay fe  
mabaita -  
ukunumun -  
da karon meghilbay -  
bi ushur karon  
Esse al ulthun -  
mahad gidub -



Ptolemy calls - Dathyna  
"The eastern moorland country"  
Sarw = high land - Pliny

Kawr Hamdan 159 "

Alpaxio by Kuzuy = Shuqra or Asali  
second 2 days on way to Sapphar

Spencer - from Aden to Hadramut

Agry Bagidurov Ptolemy -

This capital of the <sup>eastern</sup> moorland country lies on the  
road from the coast from Aden & Shuqra to  
Sabotta & Hadramut.

Ibn Mogawir describes this road from Aden to  
Ziagi 4 farsakhs, i.e. one day. Then  
Alyan i.e. Chanfar 4 farsakhs.

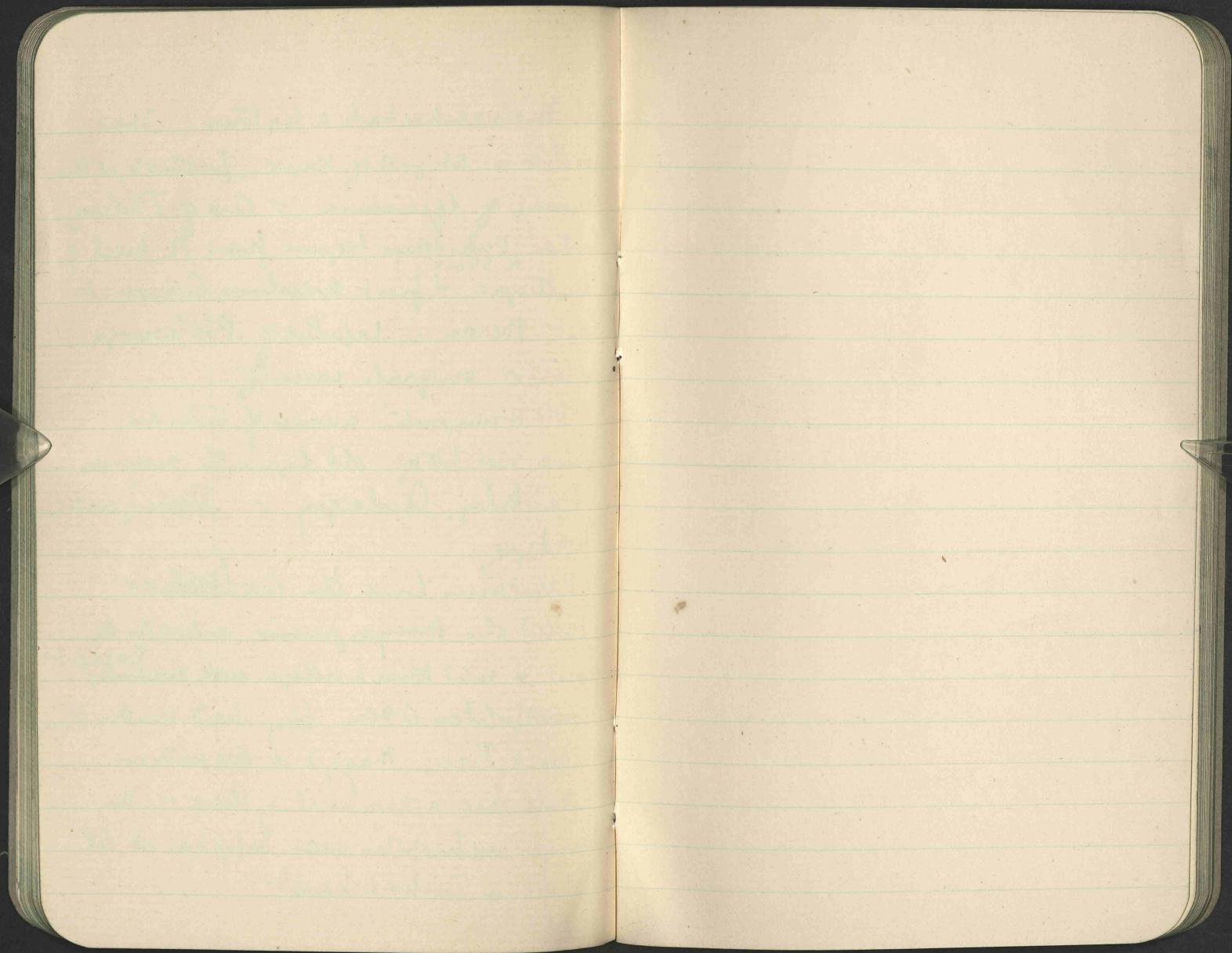
Then Dar Zayna - (Qamus says Dar al  
Zayna is 9 farsakhs from Aden = El Kaur)

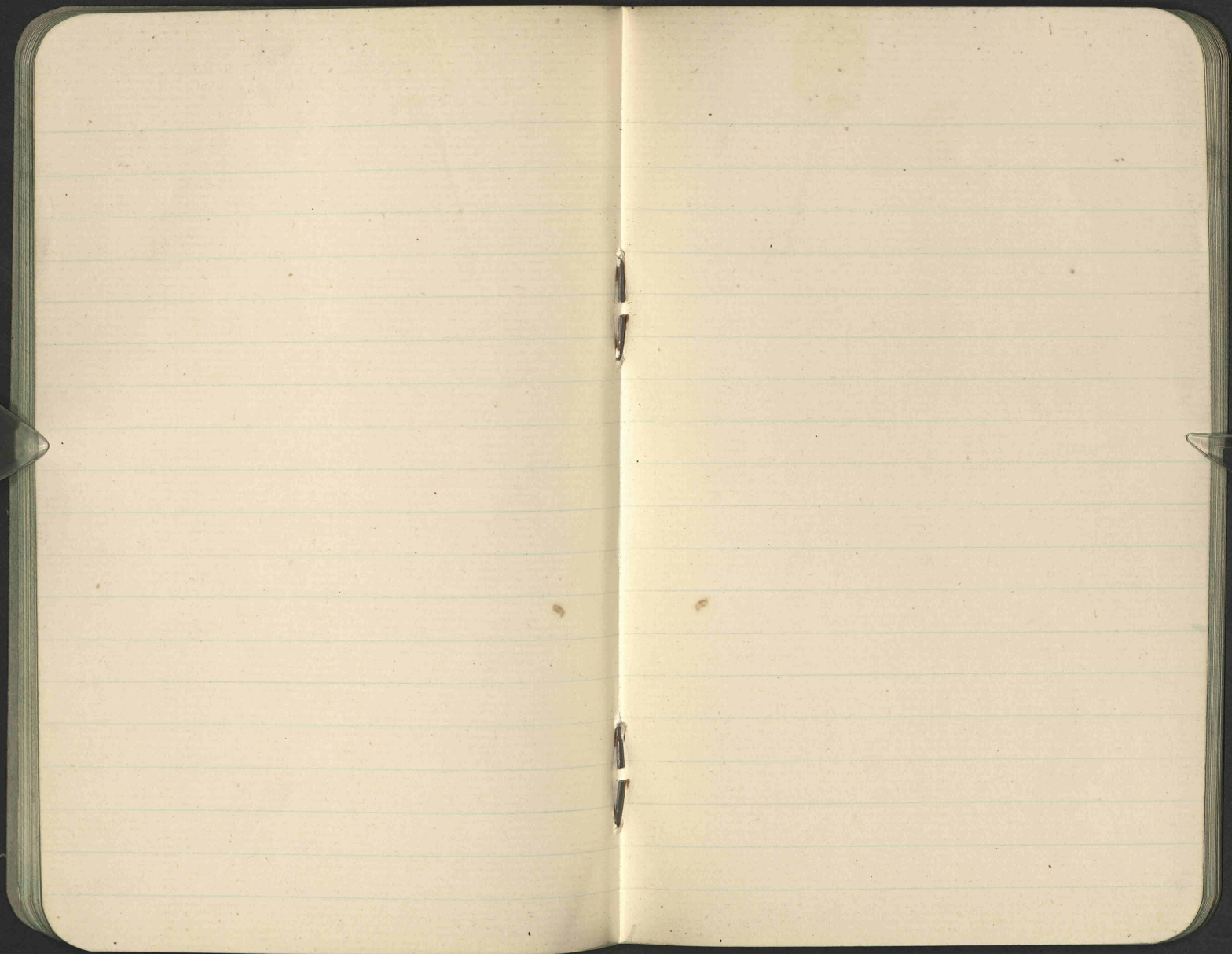
The capital of the chiefs of this country is called  
Dathyna <sup>Um Mogawir</sup> & was on 9. Stars 54 42 ft  
above sea - Dathyna like Alyan is name  
of district - the boundaries of which Hamdan  
gives us N. Berg el Kaur. S. Gebel Aswad  
on coast. W. up to Yaramis E. W. Akwas

And from Ibn Mogawir dwelling in Dathyna  
Arzan Hamdan is "The beginning of  
Dathyna is called Arzan & belongs to  
the Banu Kobayf. To them belongs also

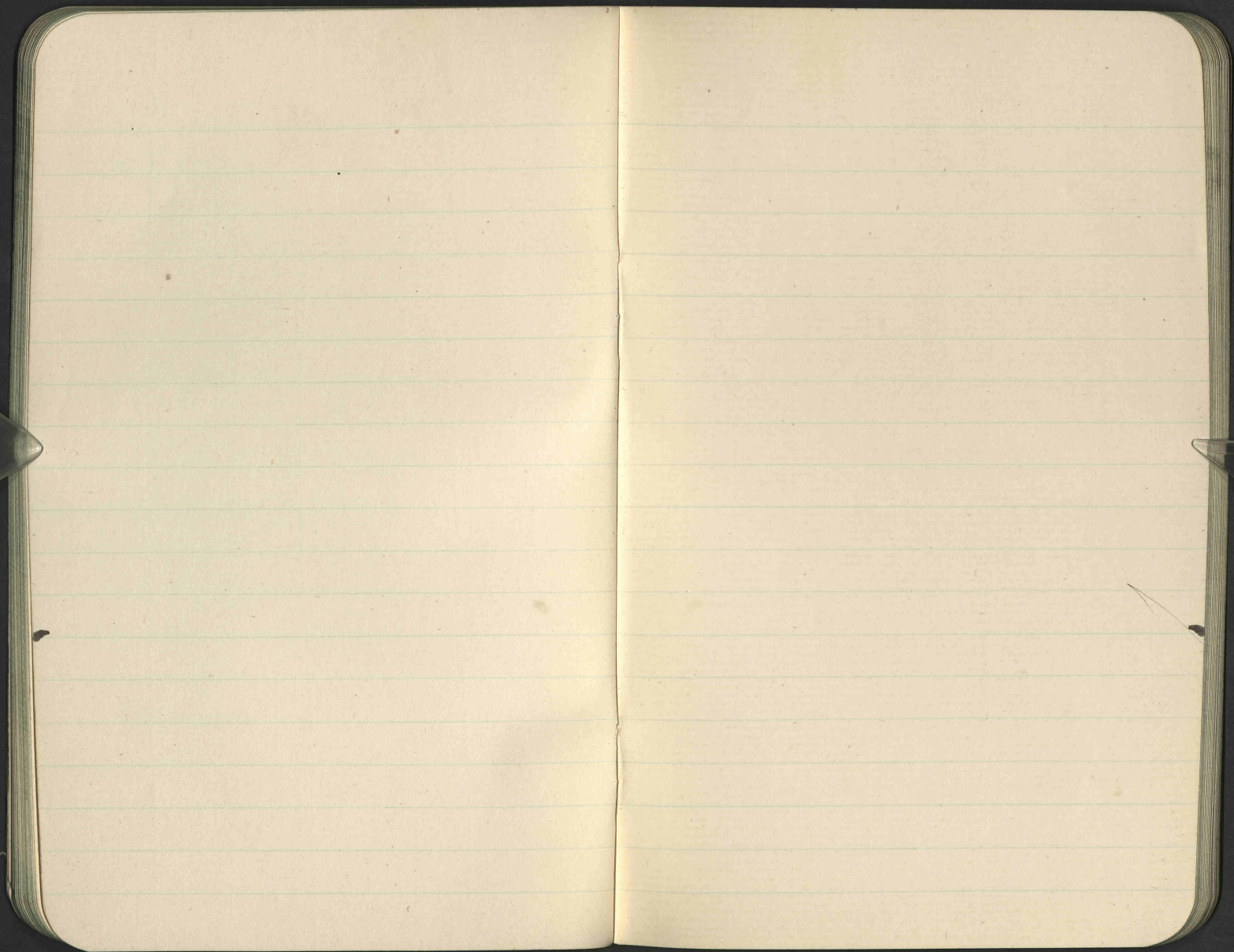


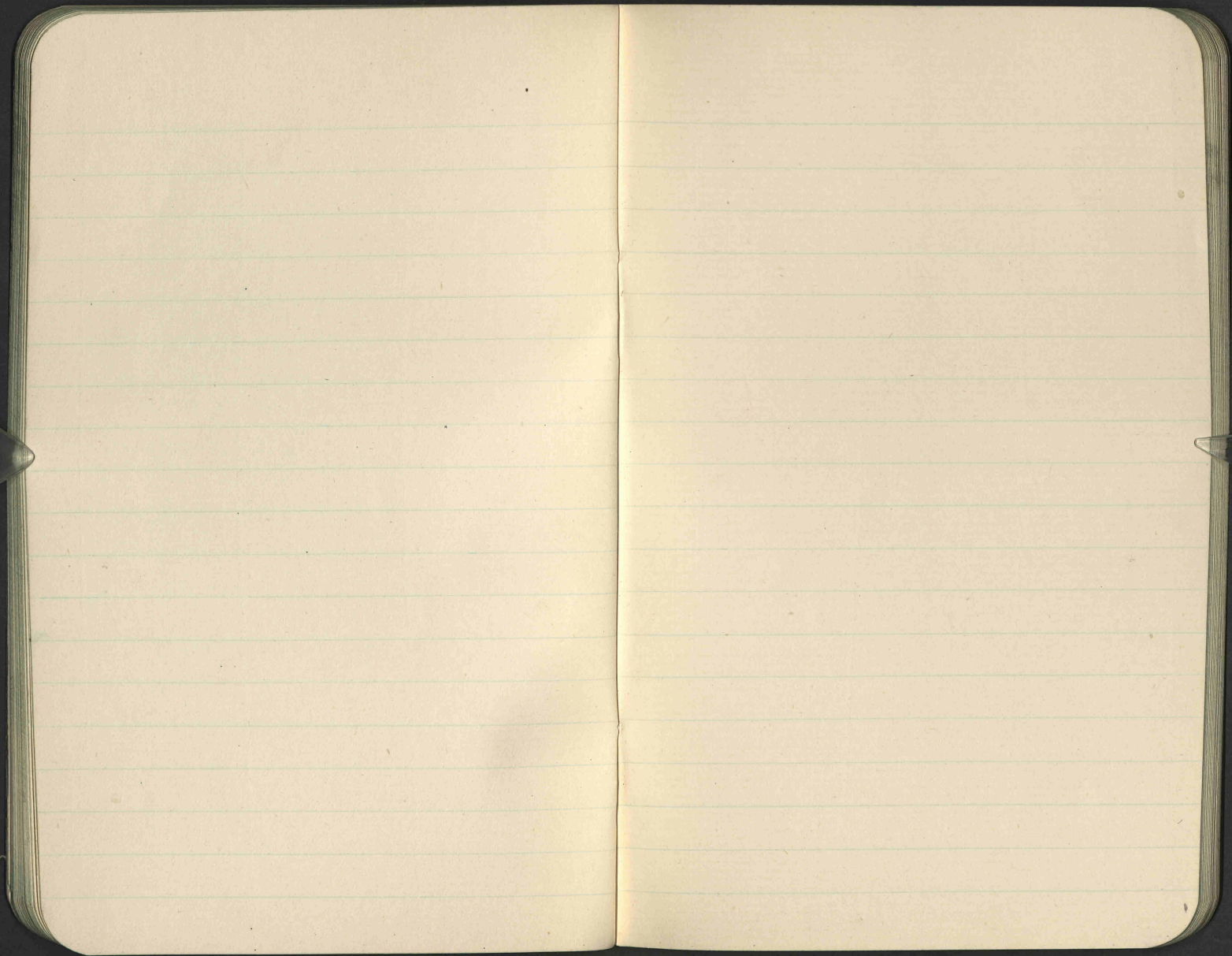




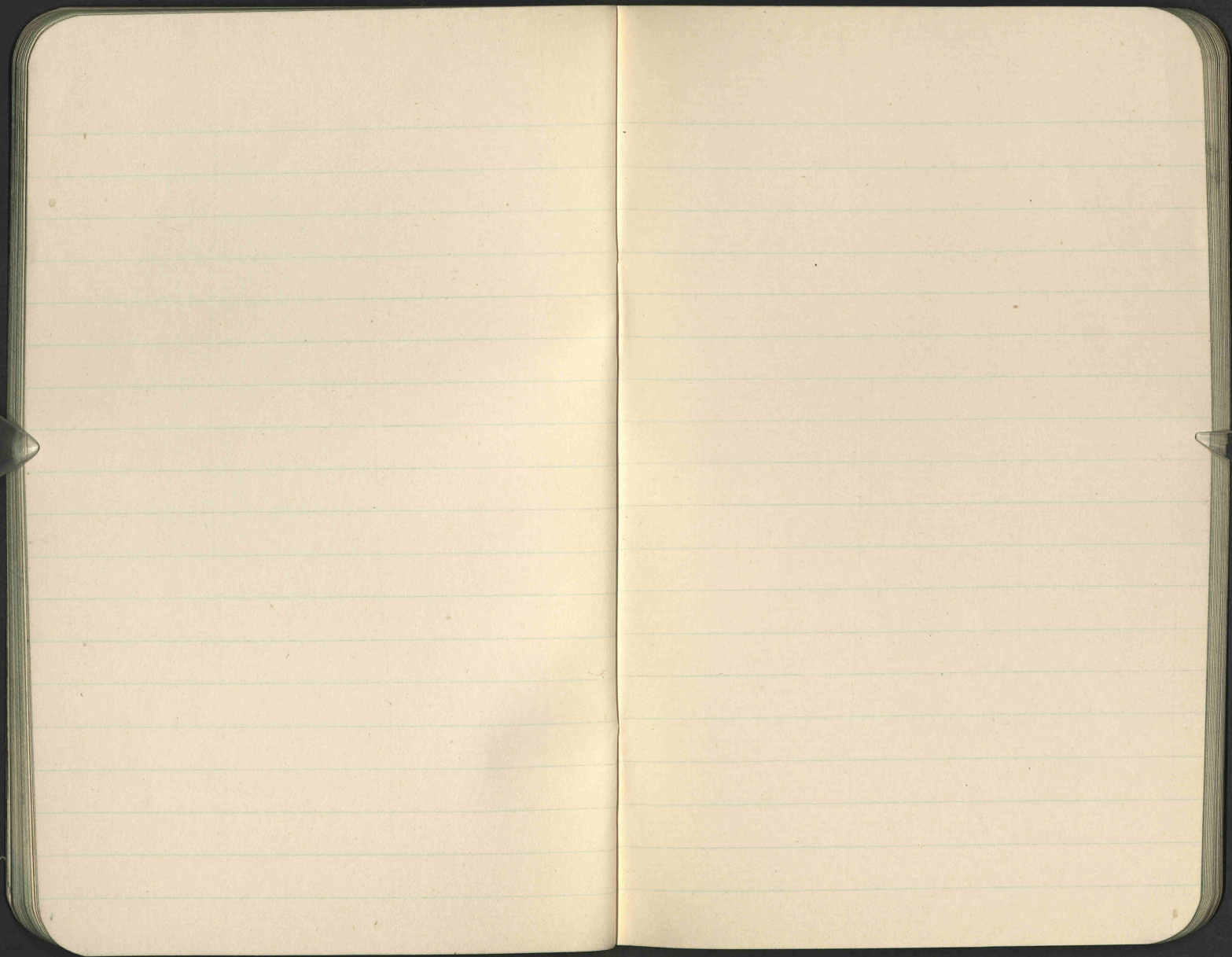


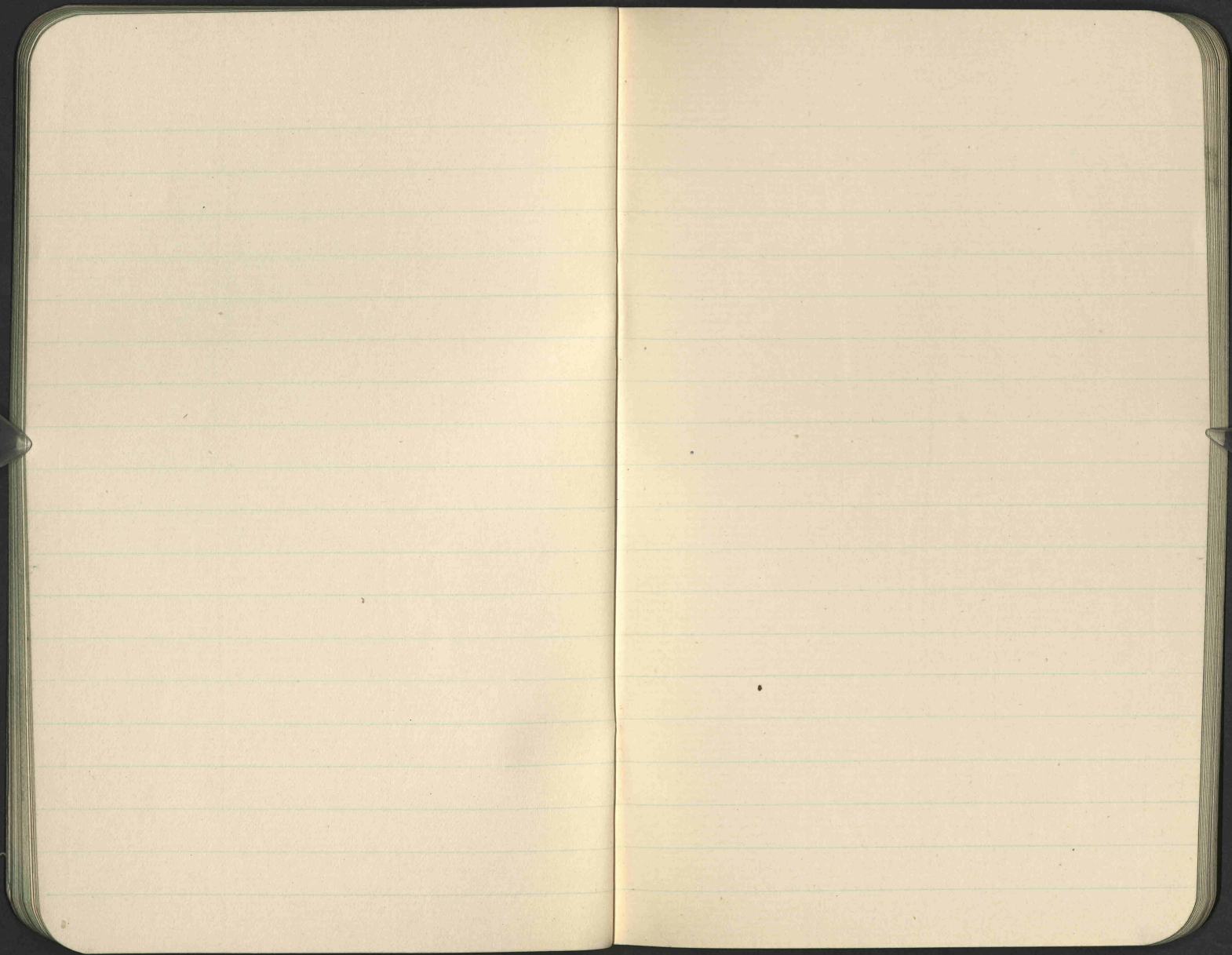




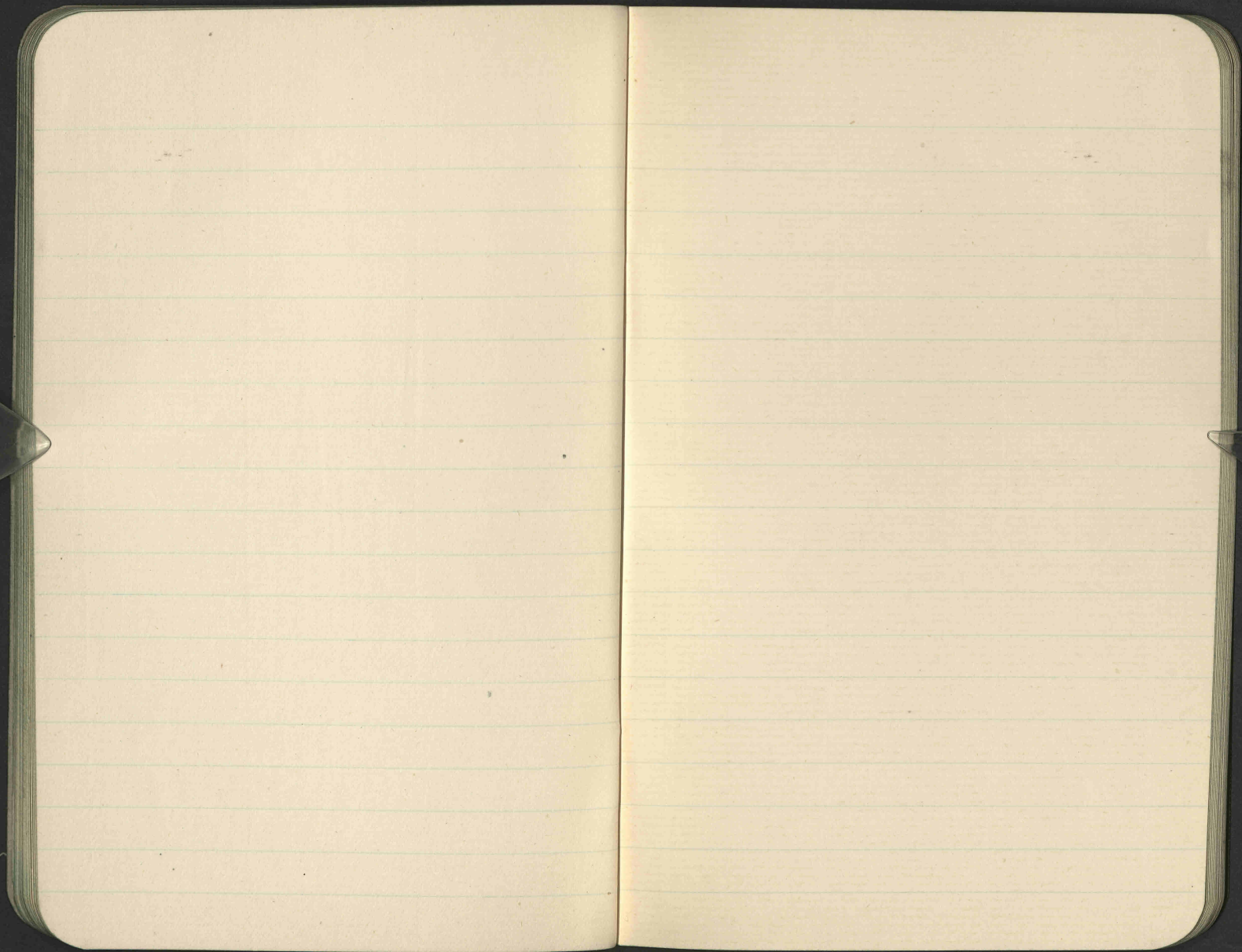


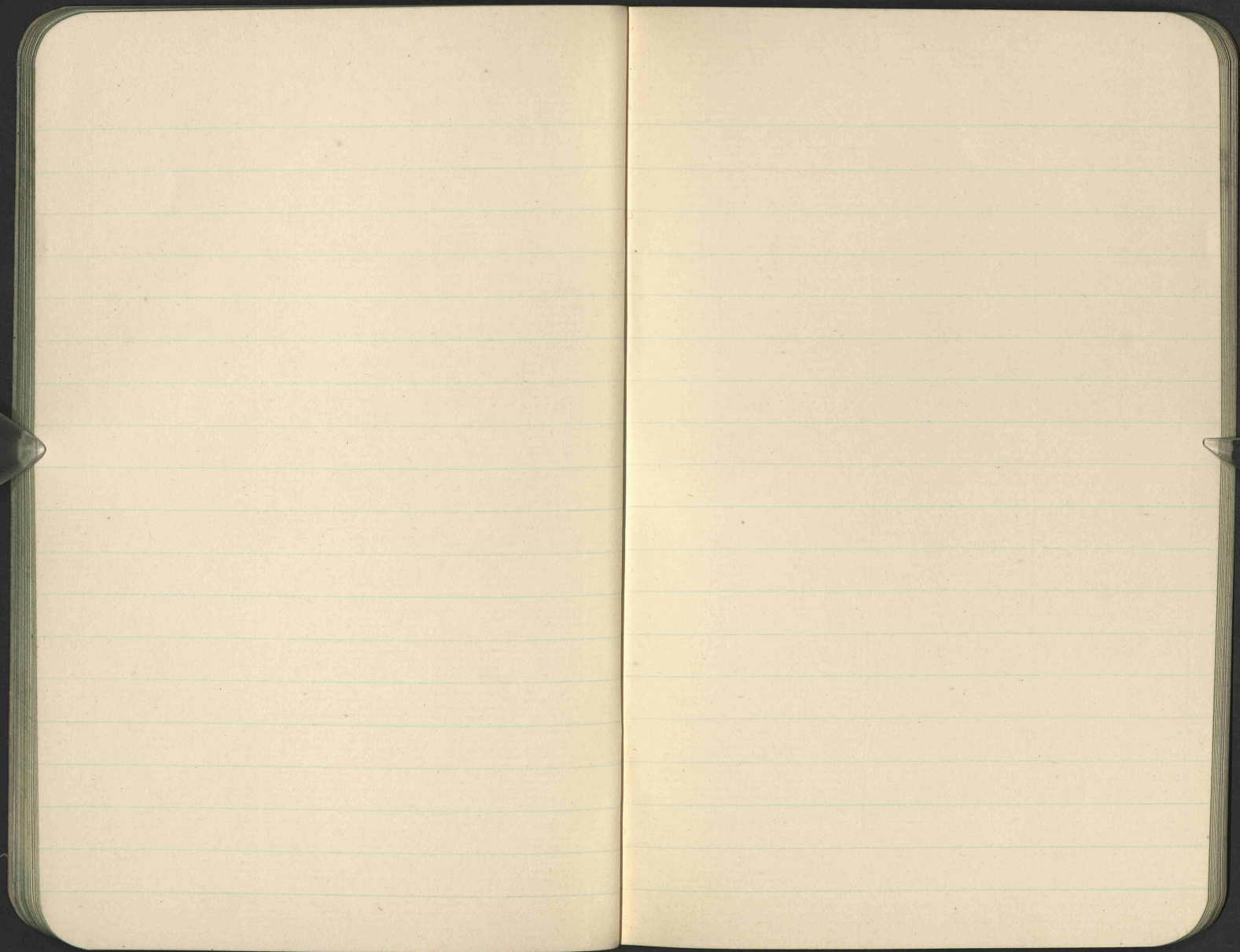




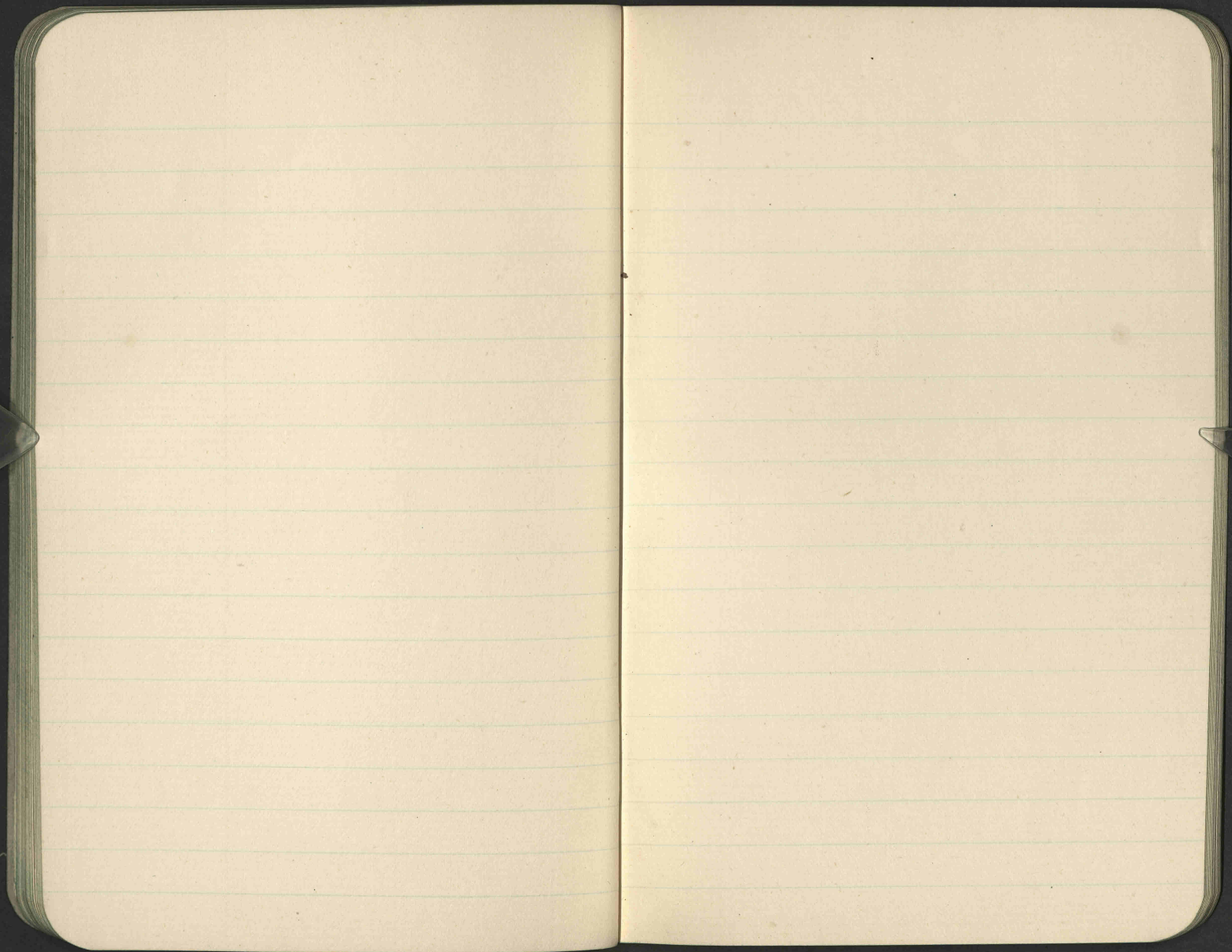


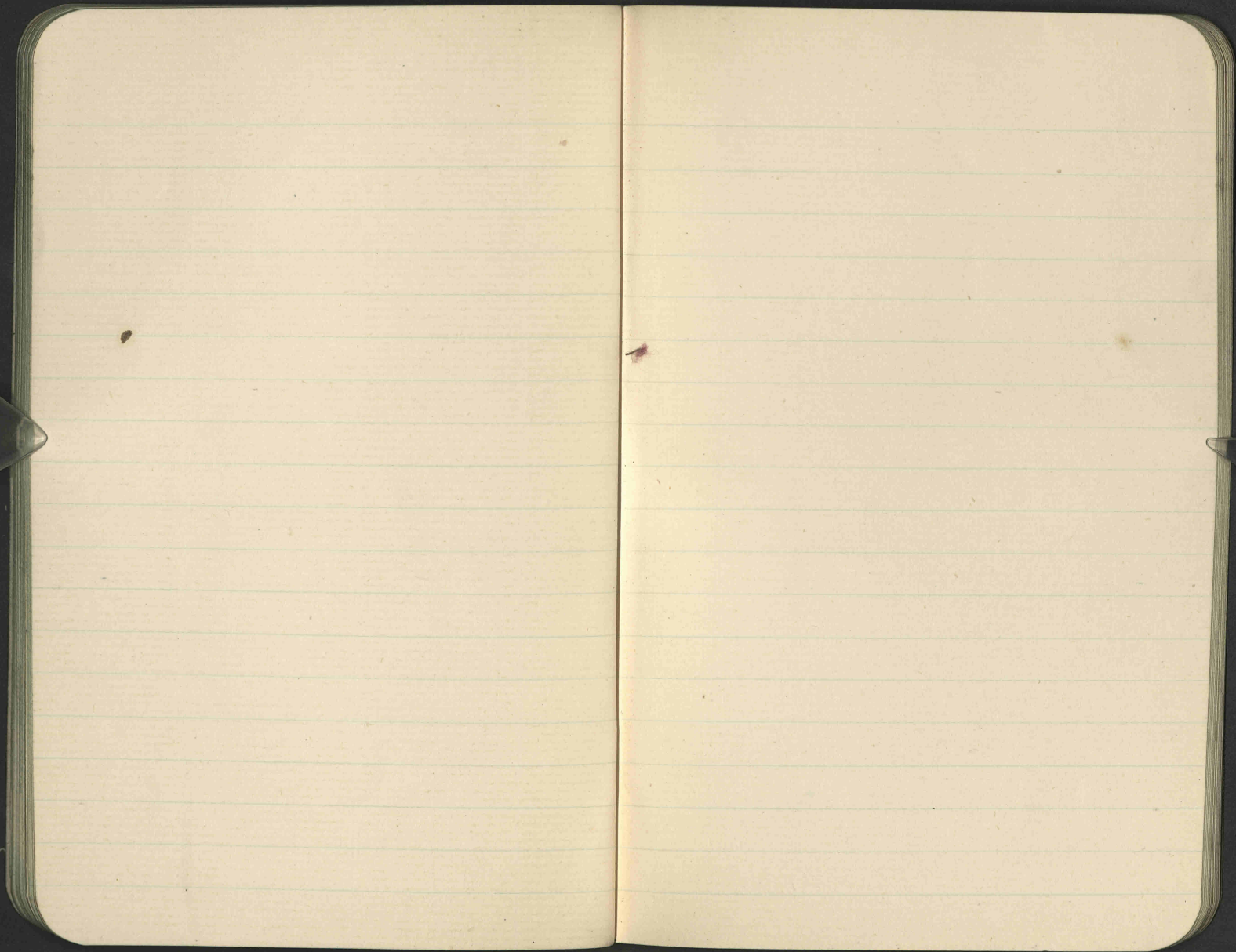




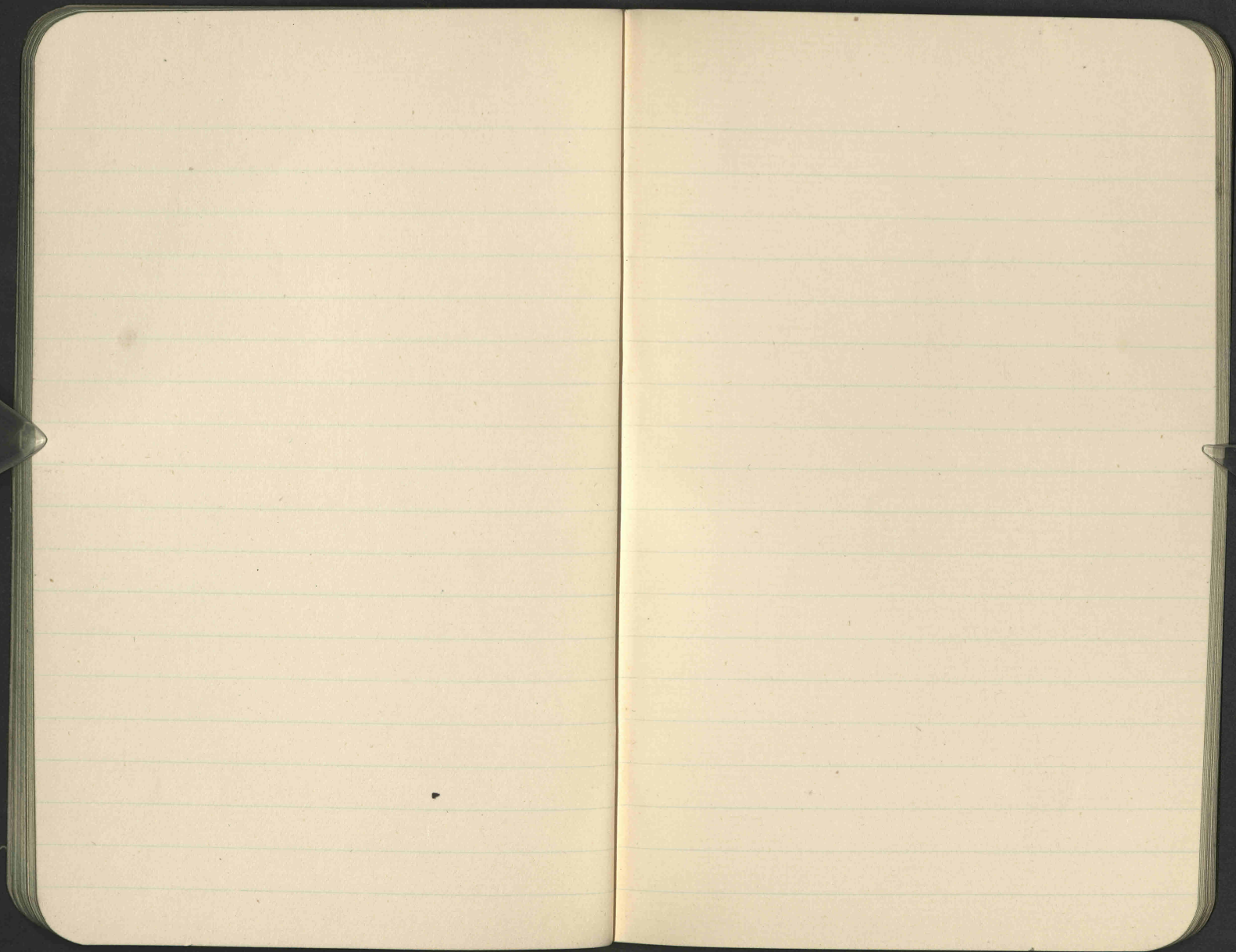


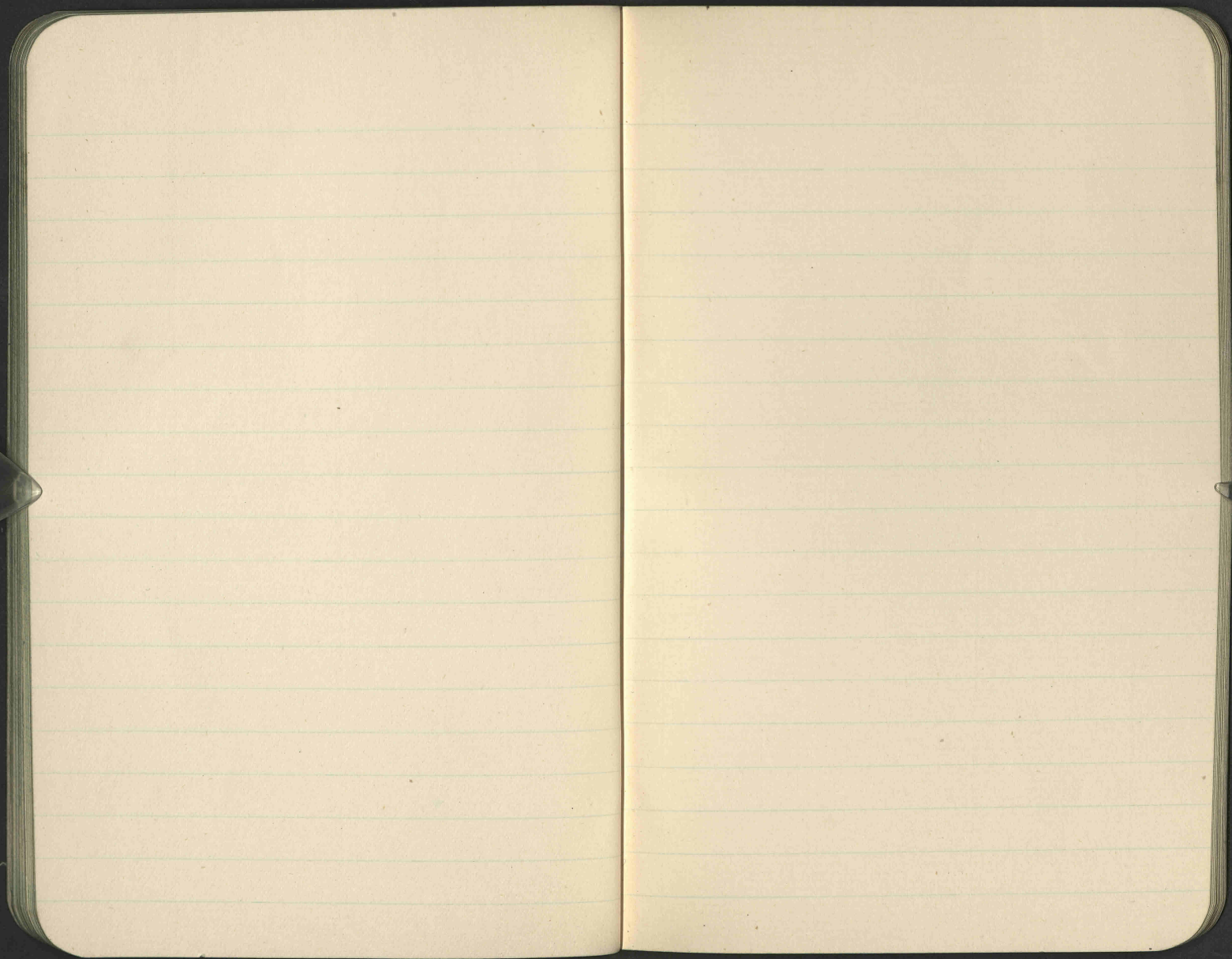




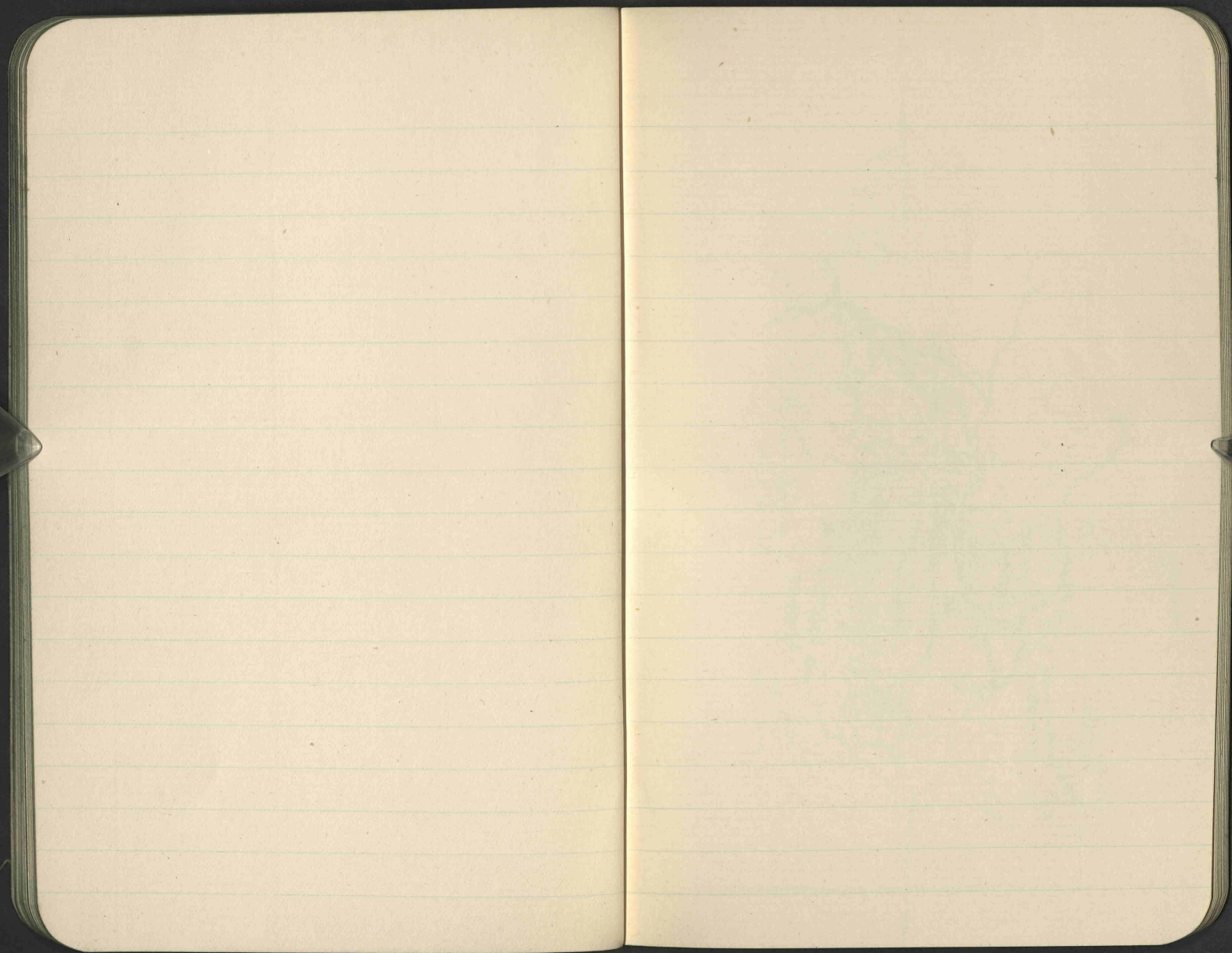


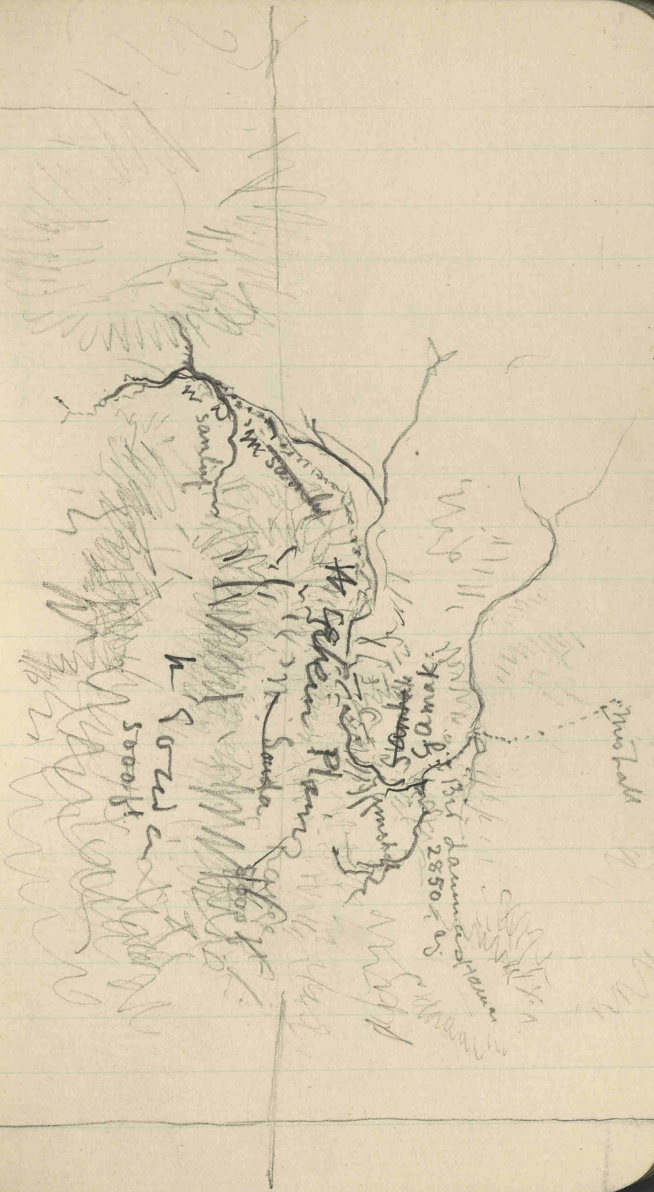














Plain of Marshall

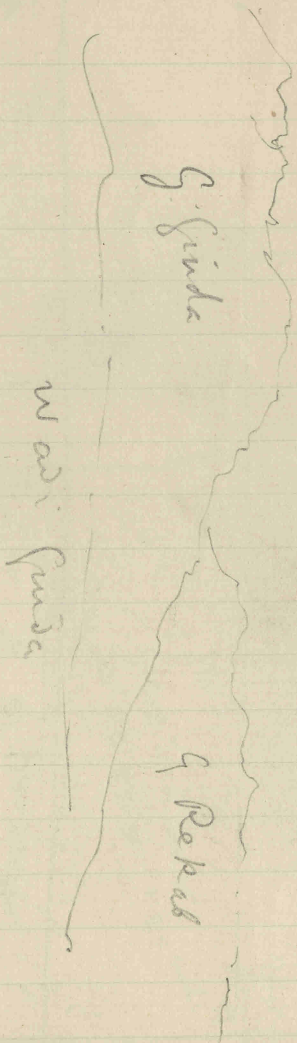
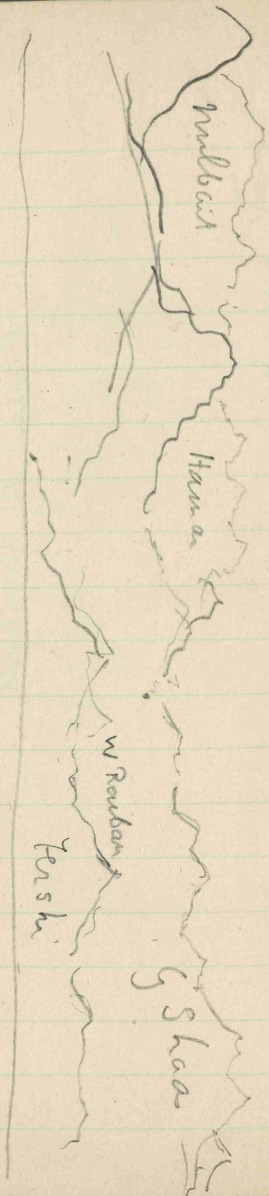
S. H. 10000

G. 10000

M. 10000

Wanted Marshall Island -

1. Van Marshall Is.
2. Haganauak
3. Dithyga
4. Sa Hatten



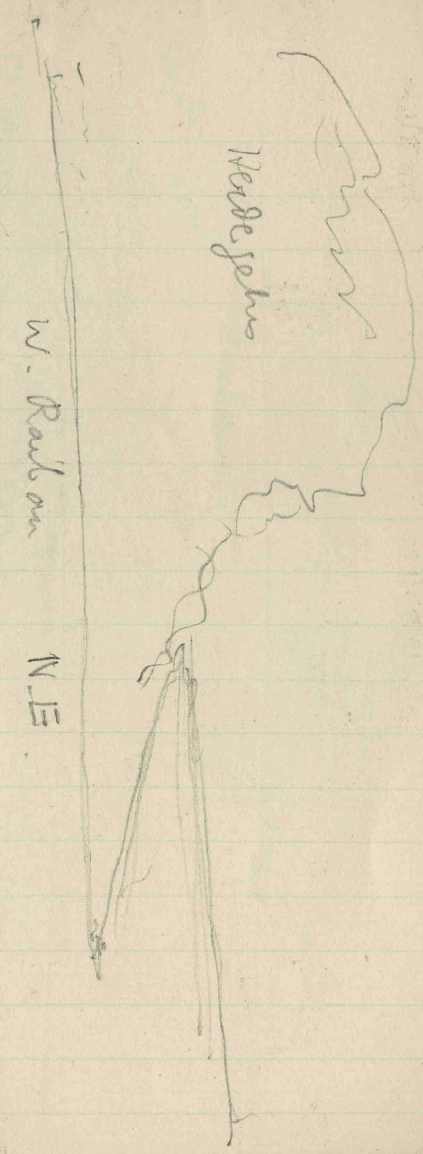
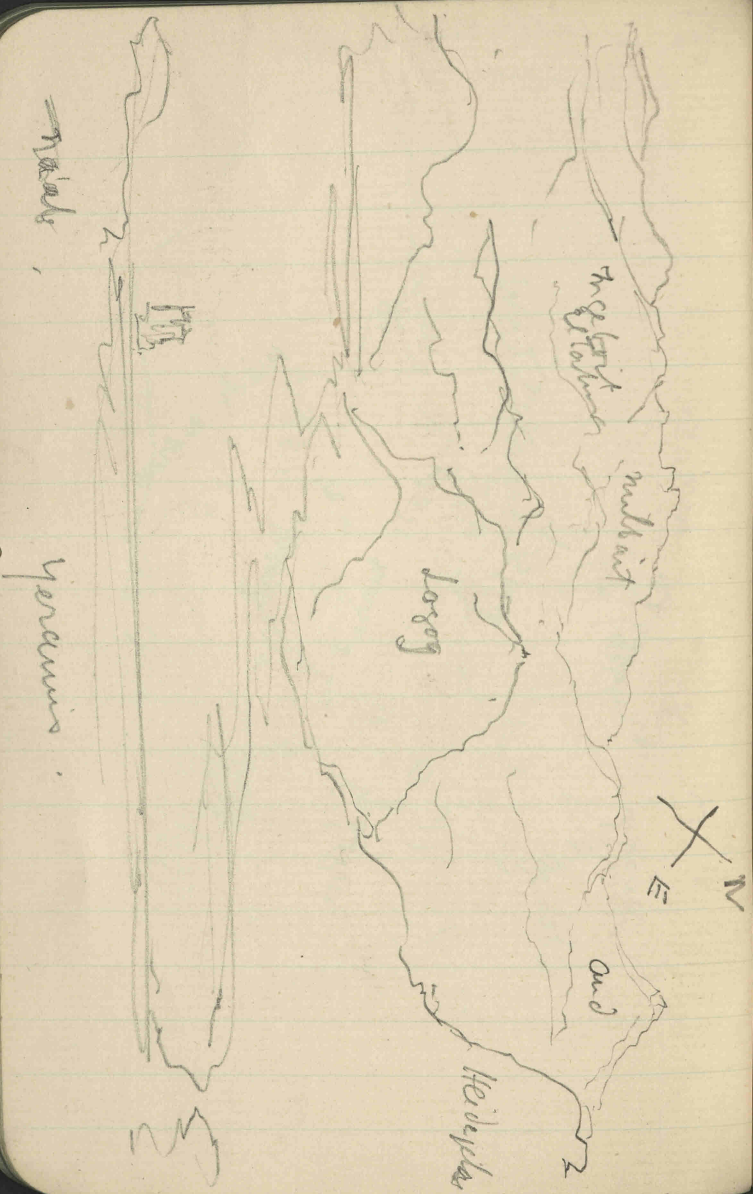








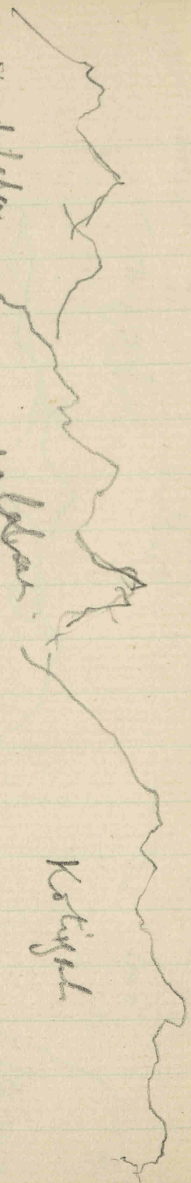






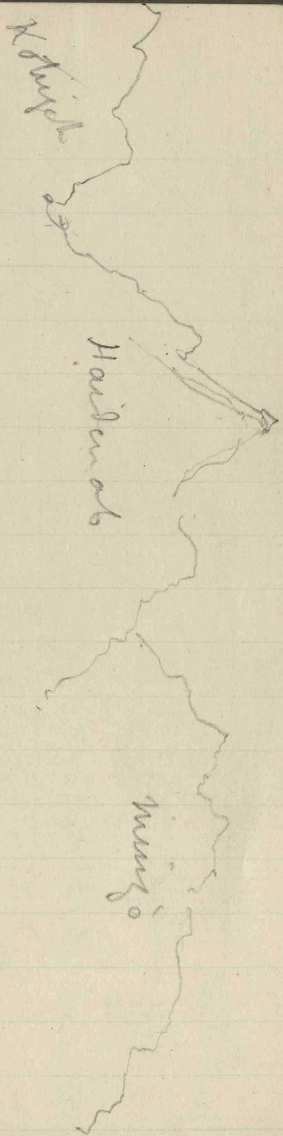
Handwritten notes on the left page of a lined notebook, featuring a jagged line drawing and several labels:

- Handwritten label: *Handheld*
- Handwritten label: *Kajawal*
- Handwritten label: *Katigul*



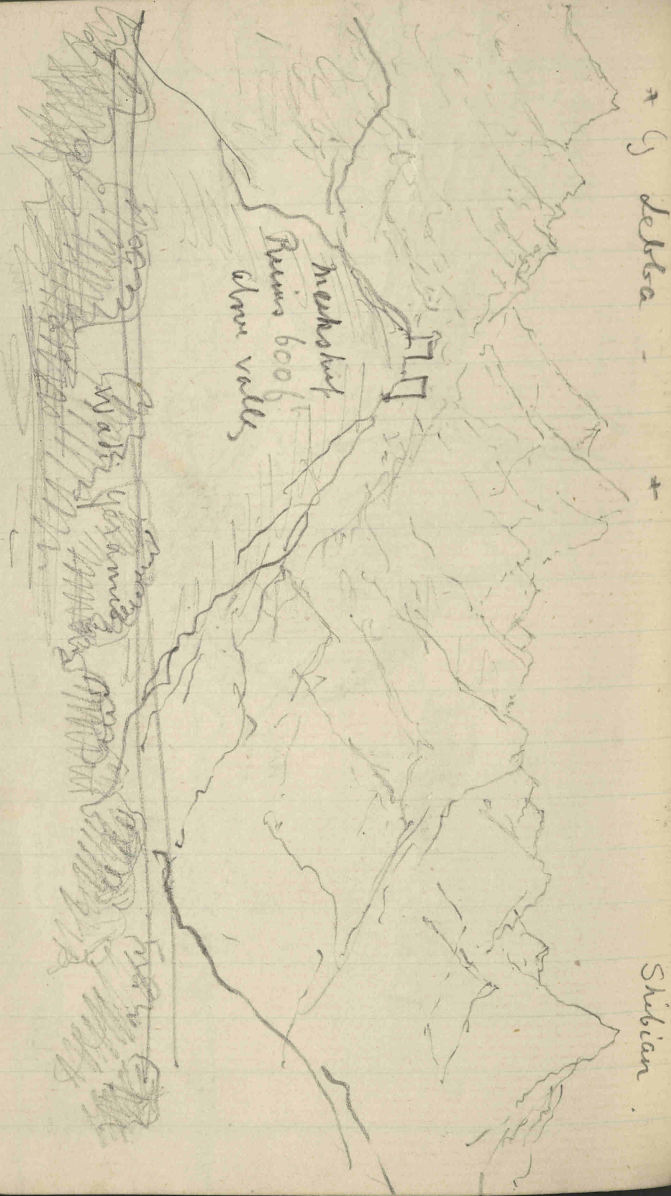
Handwritten notes on the right page of a lined notebook, featuring a jagged line drawing and several labels:

- Handwritten label: *Handheld*
- Handwritten label: *Handheld*
- Handwritten label: *Handheld*









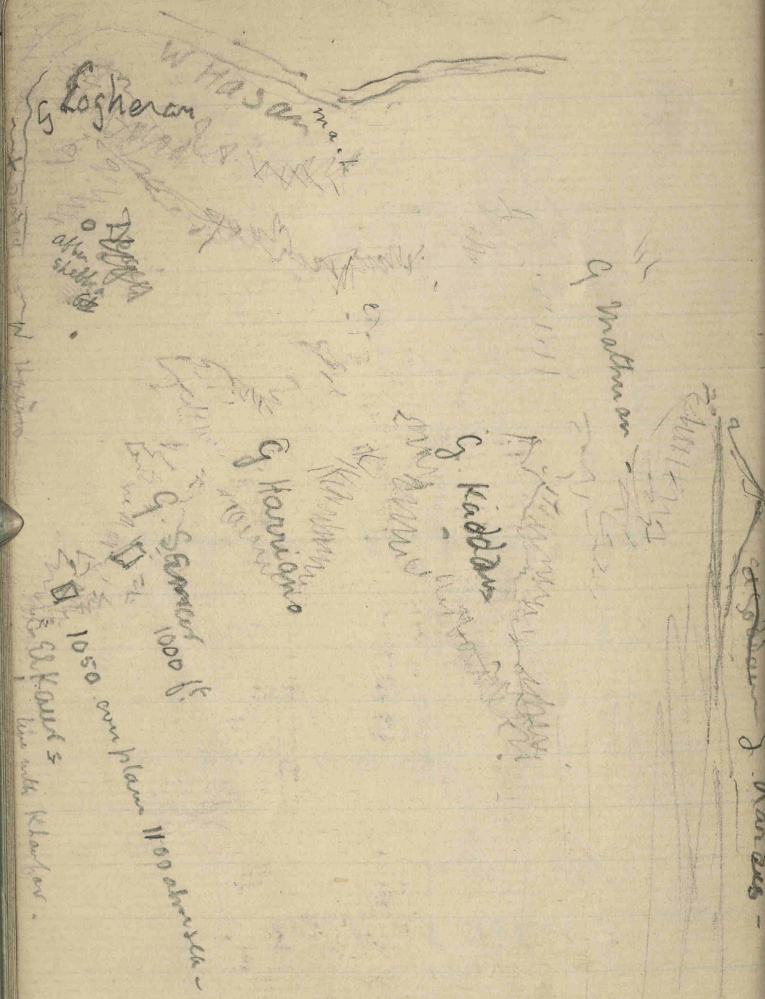
Sibirian











Amshobal

Shakti Anka'il Jal. Telaca

Yadali

Bergang

2 Shakti abey

3 Shakti Kaurigano

1 Shakti Kaurigano



