



مكتبة قطر الوطنية QATAR NATIONAL LIBRARY

لقد تم إنشاء هذا الملف بنسخة بي دي إف بتاريخ ٢٠١٧/١١/٠٩ بواسطة مصادر من الإنترنت كجزء من الأرشيف الرقمي لمكتبة قطر الرقمية. يحتوي السجل على الإنترنت على معلومات إضافية وصور عالية الدقة قابلة للتقريب ومخطوطات. بالإمكان مشاهدتها على الرابط التالي:
http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100000000555.0x0002ab

المراجع	IOR/L/PS/12/2145
العنوان	مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية".
التاريخ/ التواريخ	٠١ مارس ١٩٣٤-١٥ أبريل ١٩٣٦ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	ملف واحد (٢٣ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>الملكية العامة</u>

حول هذا السجل

يتعلق هذا الملف بشكل رئيسي بترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية، عقب إبرام معاهدة الطائف في سنة ١٩٣٤. يتضمن نقاشاً حول الموضوعات التالية: الموقع الجغرافي لقبائل بني مالك والعباديل وأهل الفيفاء؛ تعديلات على خريطة مبدئية موجودة مسبقاً للحدود؛ الترتيبات التي قام بها طرفا المعاهدة لترسيم الحدود.

تتضمن أطراف المراسلات كلاً من: القائم بأعمال السفير البريطاني في جدة (ألبرت سبنسر كالفرت)؛ الوزير البريطاني في جدة (السير أندرو ريان)؛ مسؤولون بوزارة الخارجية والمفوضية البريطانية في جدة.

بالإضافة إلى المراسلات، يتضمن الملف نسخة من الخريطة المبدئية المذكورة آنفاً (المرفقة في مطروف)، ونسخة من ترجمة لمقتطف من معاهدة الطائف.

يشتمل الملف على فاصل يتضمن قائمة مراجع المراسلات الواردة به حسب السنة. ويوجد هذا الفاصل في نهاية المراسلات.



مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [أمامي] (٥٠/١)

Previous File :
Next File :

IOR: L/P&S/12/2145

POLITICAL (EXTERNAL) DEPARTMENT.
COLLECTION.

No. 6
File 72

GENERAL HEADING { Saudi Arabia
Relations with the Yemen

SUB-HEAD { Delimitation of the Saudi-Yemeni Frontiers.

Notes: Vol 6 Relations between Saudi Arabia & the Yemen

This File contains the following papers :—

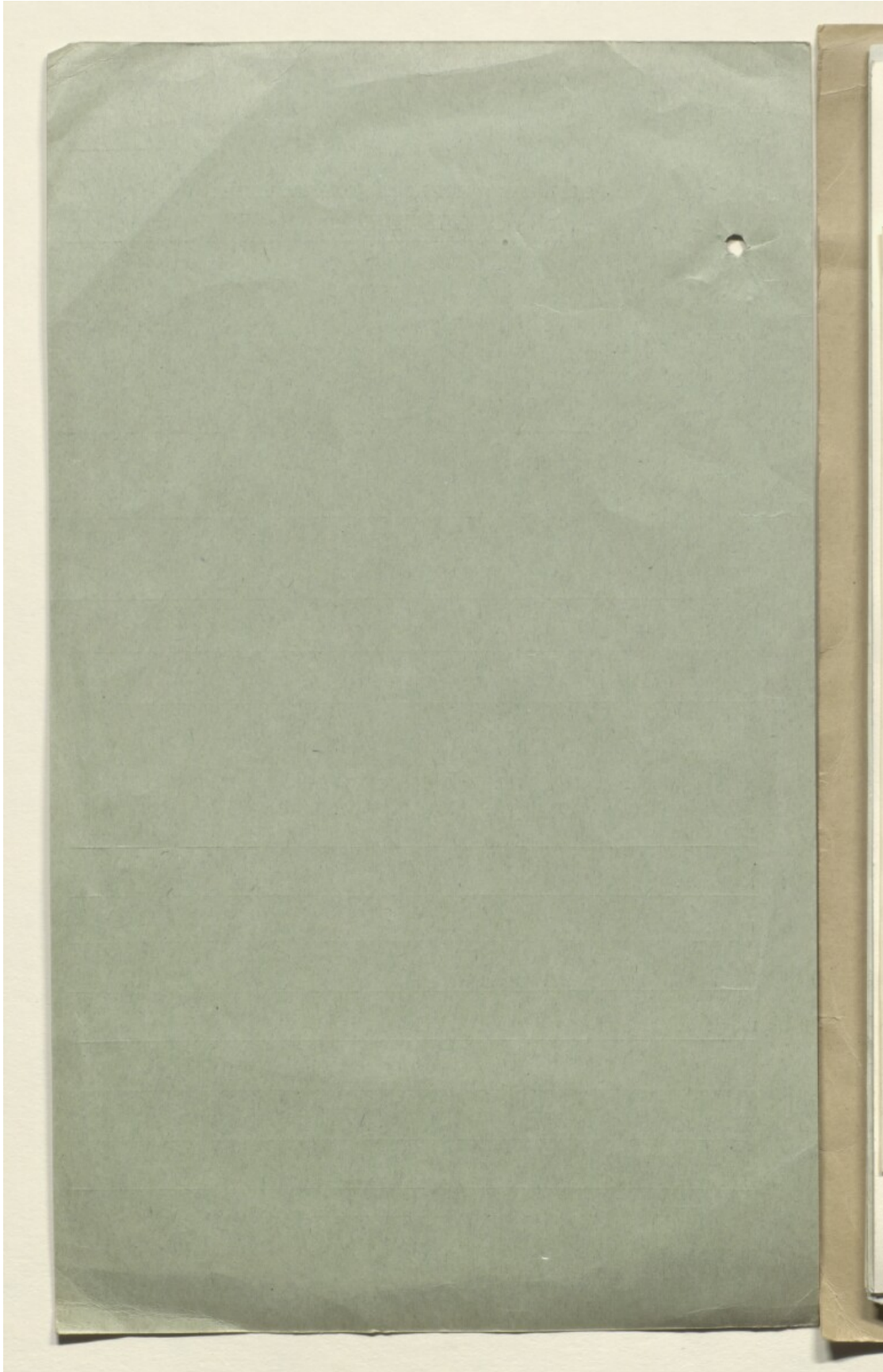
YEAR.	
1934 . P.2. 7034 ✓	1936 P.2. 156 2454 ✓
19 . P.	
19 . P.	
19 . P.	
19 . P.	
19 . P.	
19 . P.	
19 . P.	

Papers may be removed from or placed within this File only by the Political Registry.

1250 1000 1922



مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [أمامي-داخلي] (٥٠/٢)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢و] (٥٠/٣)

INDEXED
In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *E 1530/1529/25*
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

INDIA DIRECT ②
2454
1936
Put by
15/4
6/72

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to *the Under Secretary of State*
for India and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith cop *ies* of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
April 9, 1936

Reference to previous correspondence :
F.O. letter of January 6 (E 7320/135/25)
Description of Enclosure.

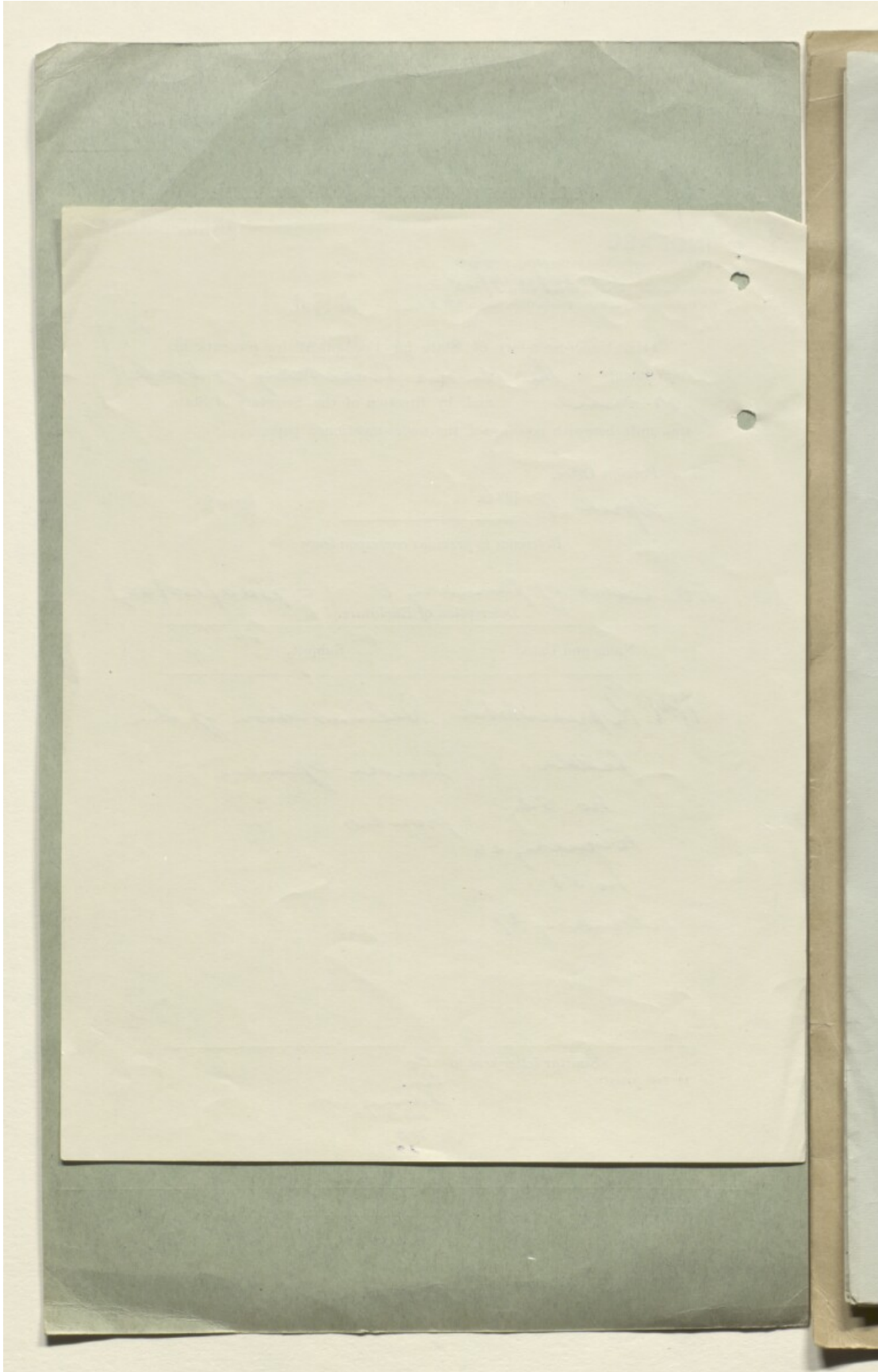
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>H.M. Representative Jeddah. no. 52 February 26 no 53 February 27.</i>	<i>Delimitation of the Saudi-Yemen frontier</i>

Similar letter sent to
14-6130 12343 (2)
*co
Adm
1307
Do.*

MAILED 11 APR 1936
INDIA OFFICE

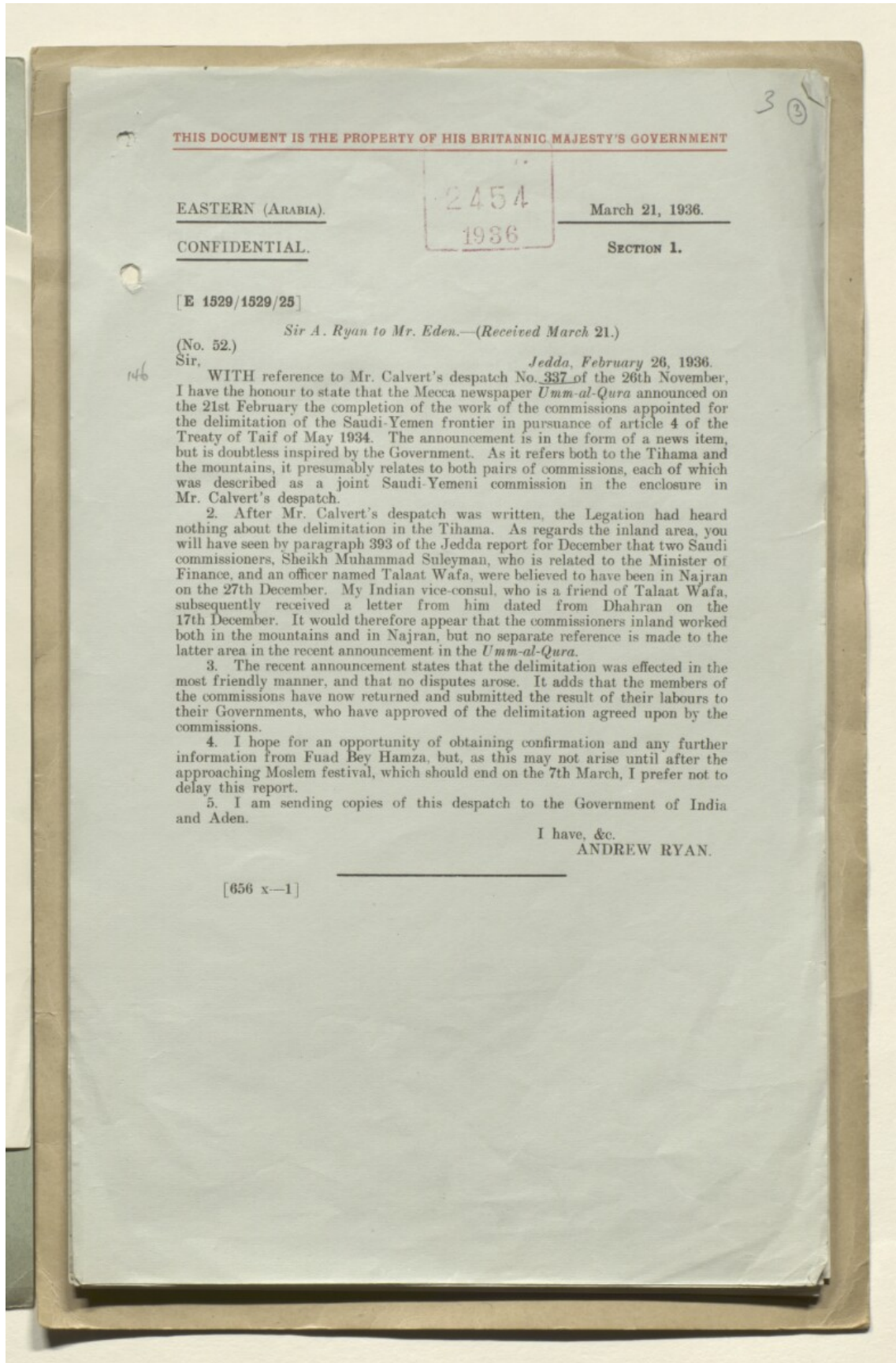


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢ظ] (٥٠/٤)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٣و] (٥٠/٥)



THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

EASTERN (ARABIA).

2454

March 21, 1936.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[E 1529/1529/25]

Sir A. Ryan to Mr. Eden.—(Received March 21.)

(No. 52.)

Sir,

Jedda, February 26, 1936.

WITH reference to Mr. Calvert's despatch No. 337 of the 26th November, I have the honour to state that the Mecca newspaper *Umm-al-Qura* announced on the 21st February the completion of the work of the commissions appointed for the delimitation of the Saudi-Yemen frontier in pursuance of article 4 of the Treaty of Taif of May 1934. The announcement is in the form of a news item, but is doubtless inspired by the Government. As it refers both to the Tihama and the mountains, it presumably relates to both pairs of commissions, each of which was described as a joint Saudi-Yemeni commission in the enclosure in Mr. Calvert's despatch.

2. After Mr. Calvert's despatch was written, the Legation had heard nothing about the delimitation in the Tihama. As regards the inland area, you will have seen by paragraph 393 of the Jedda report for December that two Saudi commissioners, Sheikh Muhammad Suleyman, who is related to the Minister of Finance, and an officer named Talaat Wafa, were believed to have been in Najran on the 27th December. My Indian vice-consul, who is a friend of Talaat Wafa, subsequently received a letter from him dated from Dhahran on the 17th December. It would therefore appear that the commissioners inland worked both in the mountains and in Najran, but no separate reference is made to the latter area in the recent announcement in the *Umm-al-Qura*.

3. The recent announcement states that the delimitation was effected in the most friendly manner, and that no disputes arose. It adds that the members of the commissions have now returned and submitted the result of their labours to their Governments, who have approved of the delimitation agreed upon by the commissions.

4. I hope for an opportunity of obtaining confirmation and any further information from Fuad Bey Hamza, but, as this may not arise until after the approaching Moslem festival, which should end on the 7th March, I prefer not to delay this report.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Government of India and Aden.

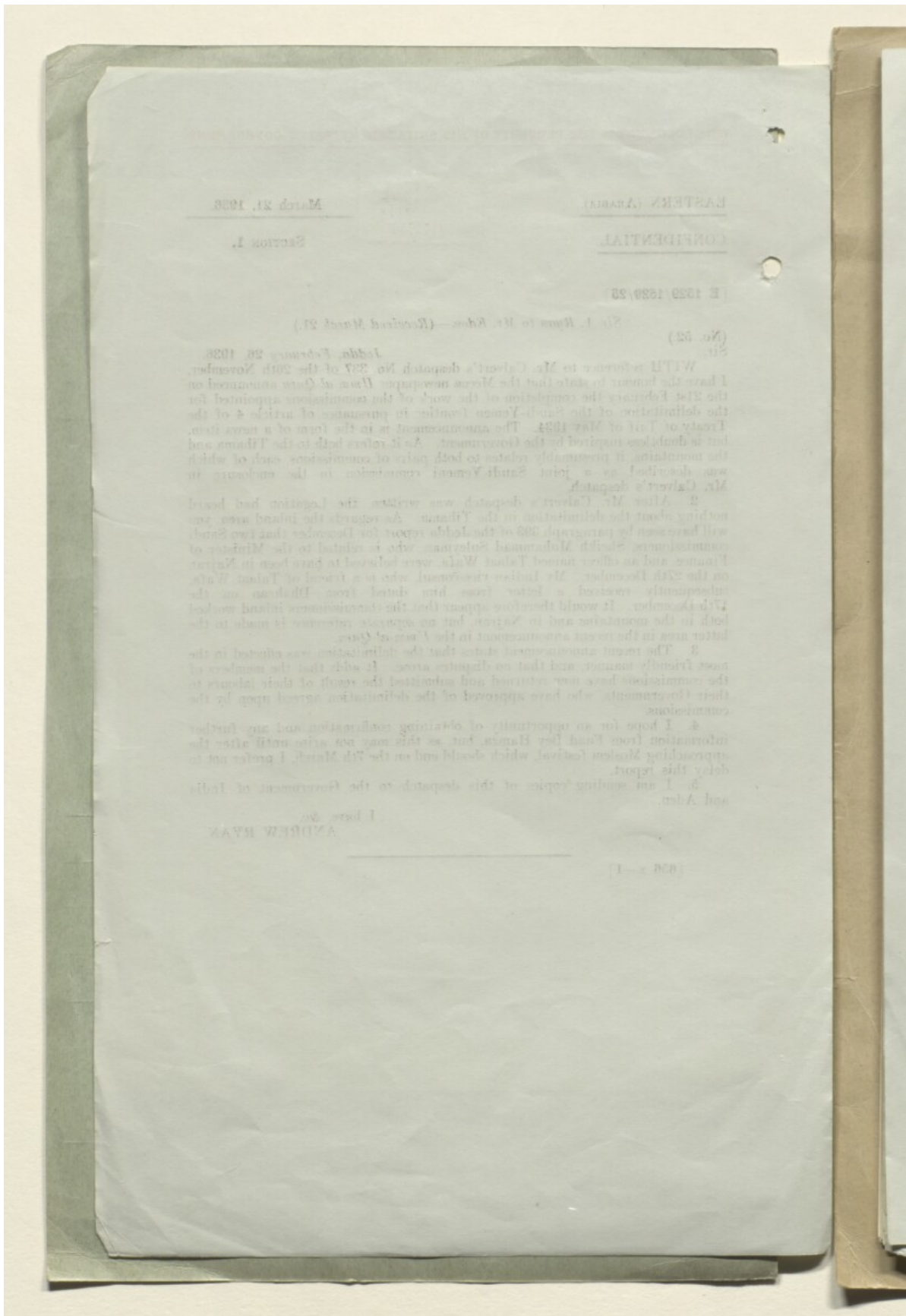
I have, &c.

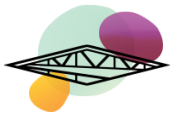
ANDREW RYAN.

[656 x—1]

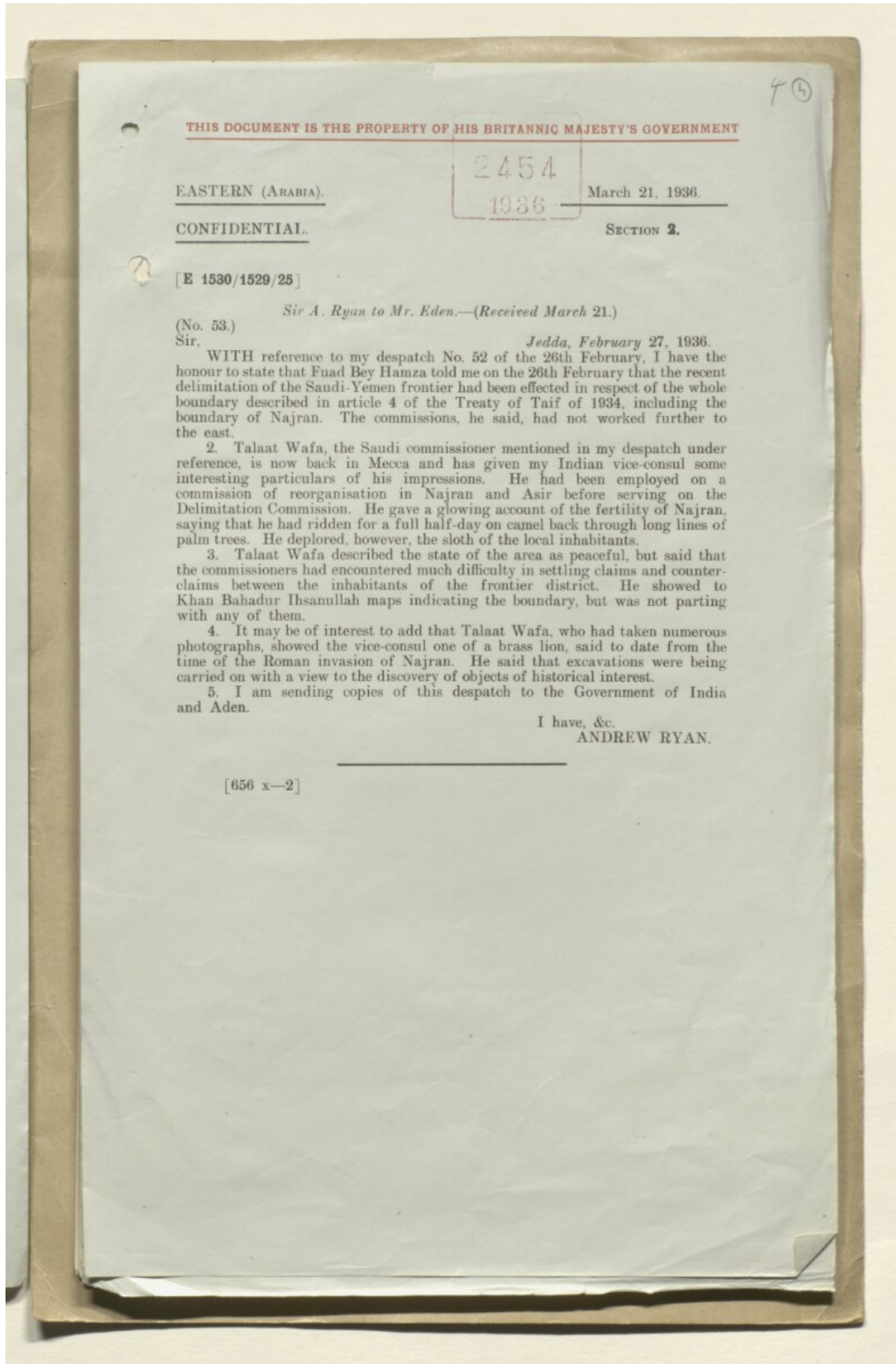


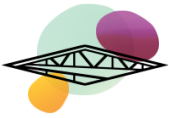
مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٣ظ] (٥٠/٦)



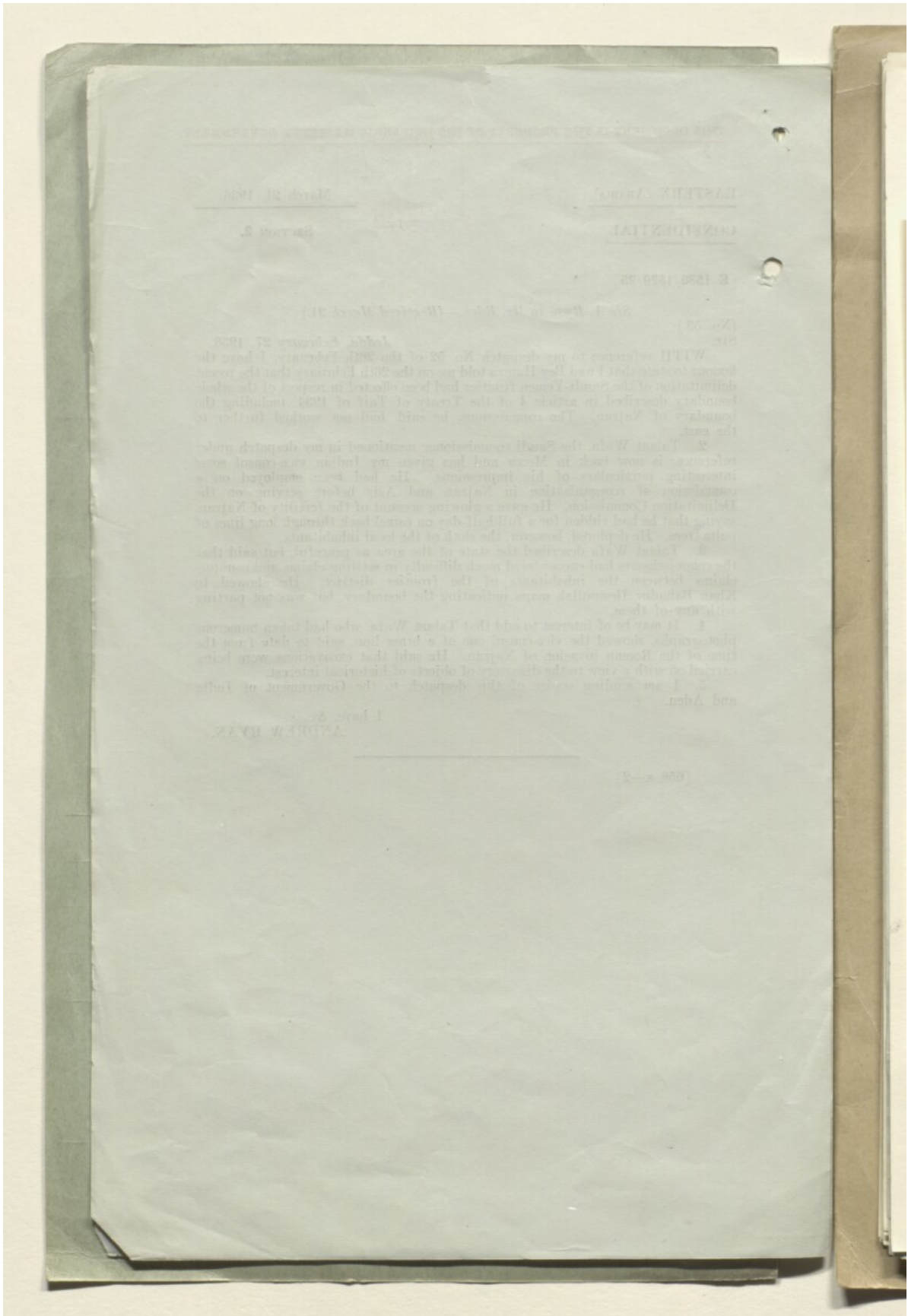


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٤و] (٥٠/٧)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٤٤] (٥٠/٨)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٥٠/٩]

INDEXED

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. E 7320/135/15.
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under Secretary of State
for India and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
6th January, 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence:
I.O. letter no. E 3194/79/15 of 23rd October, 1934.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From H.M. Representative Jeddah, no. 337 of 20th November, 1935.	Proposed delimitation of the Saudi-Yemeni frontier.

Similar letter sent to C.O.
14-6130 12343 (2) *See Min.
Account
W.O.
D.O.*

INDIA DIRECT 5

P. 2.

146

1936

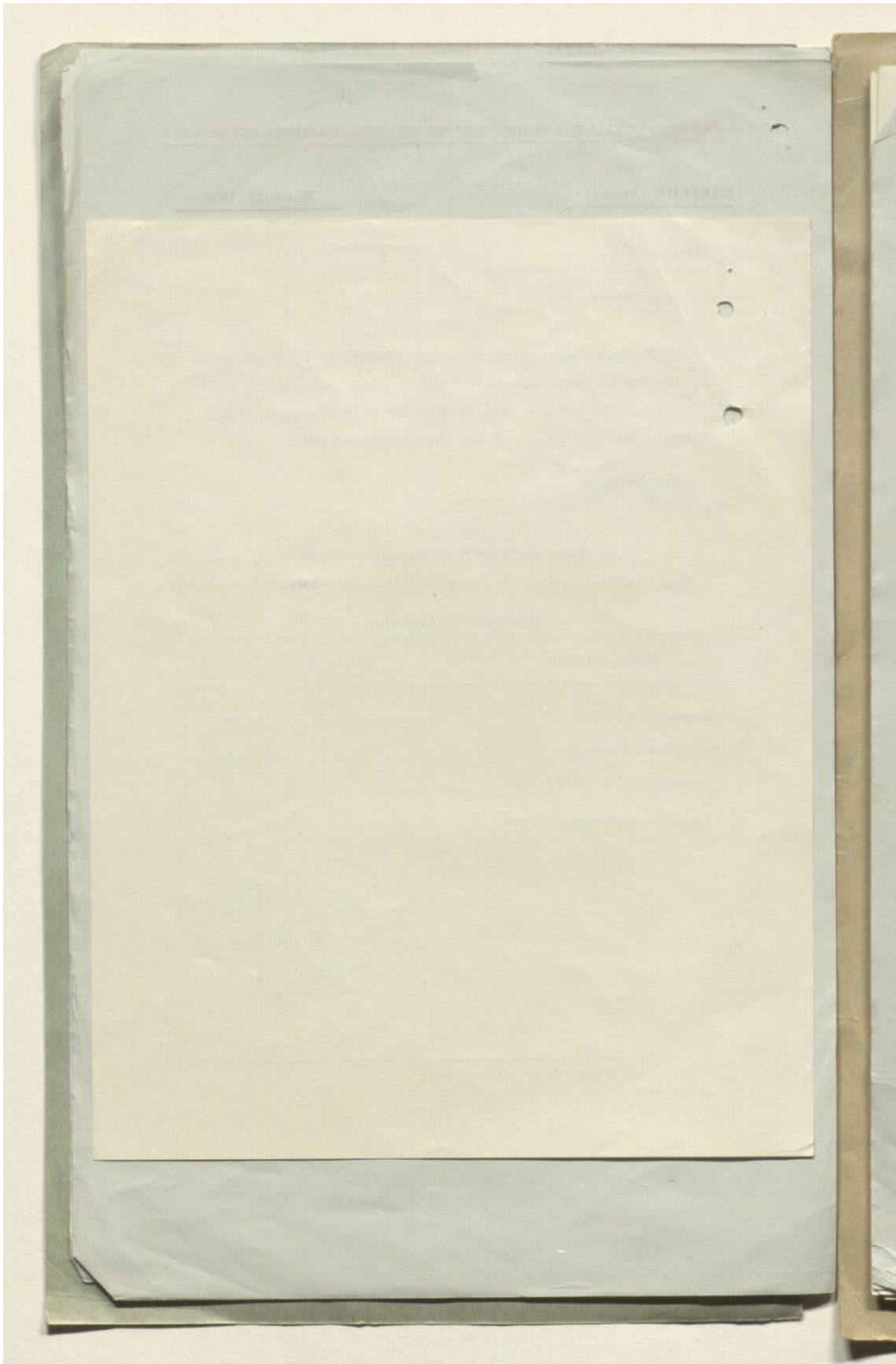
Put by
H. 7/1

7034/34 Col. 6/65

MAILED BRANCH
7 JAN 1936
INDIA OFFICE

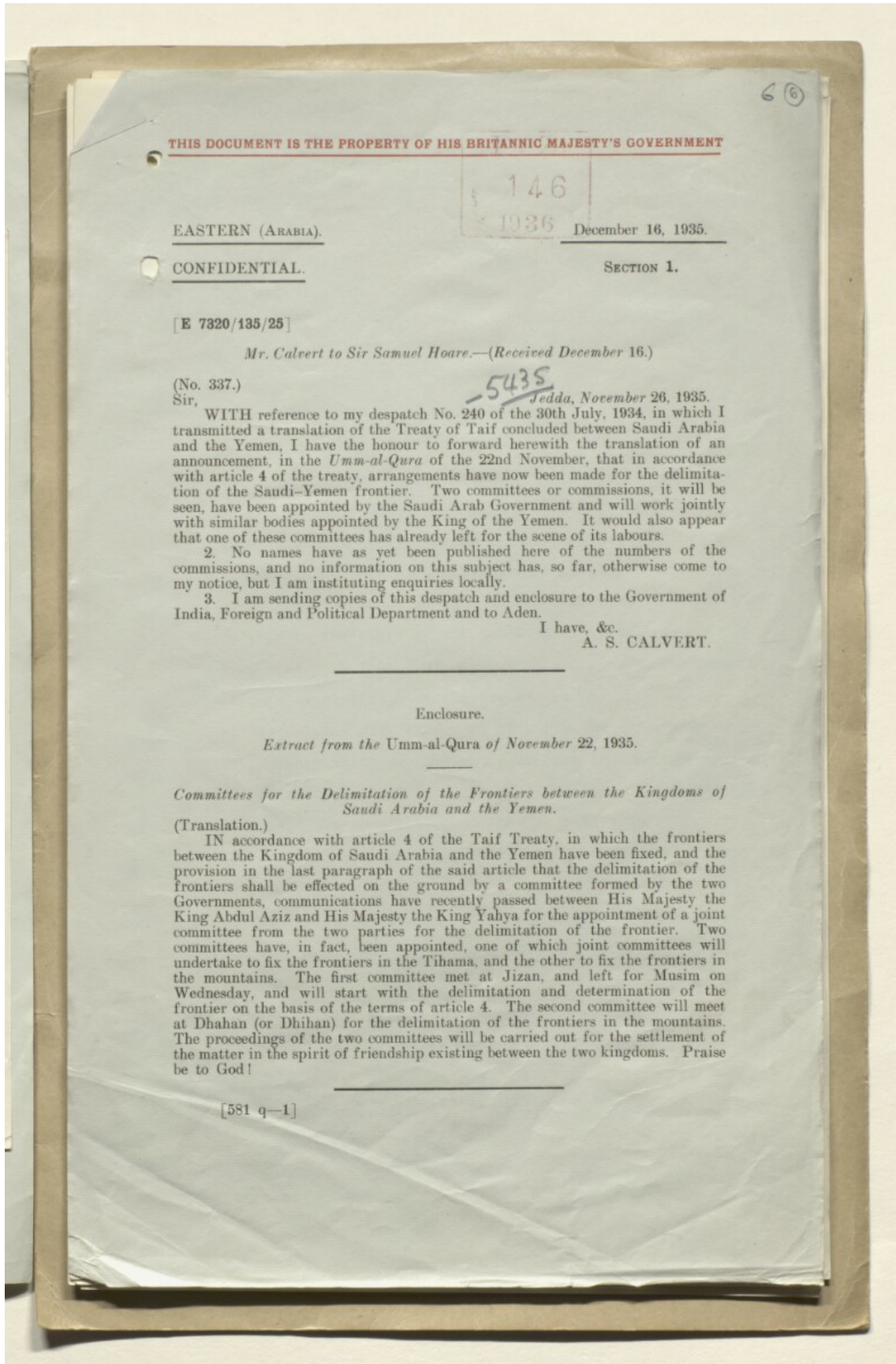


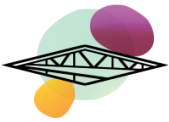
مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٥٥] (٥٠/١٠)



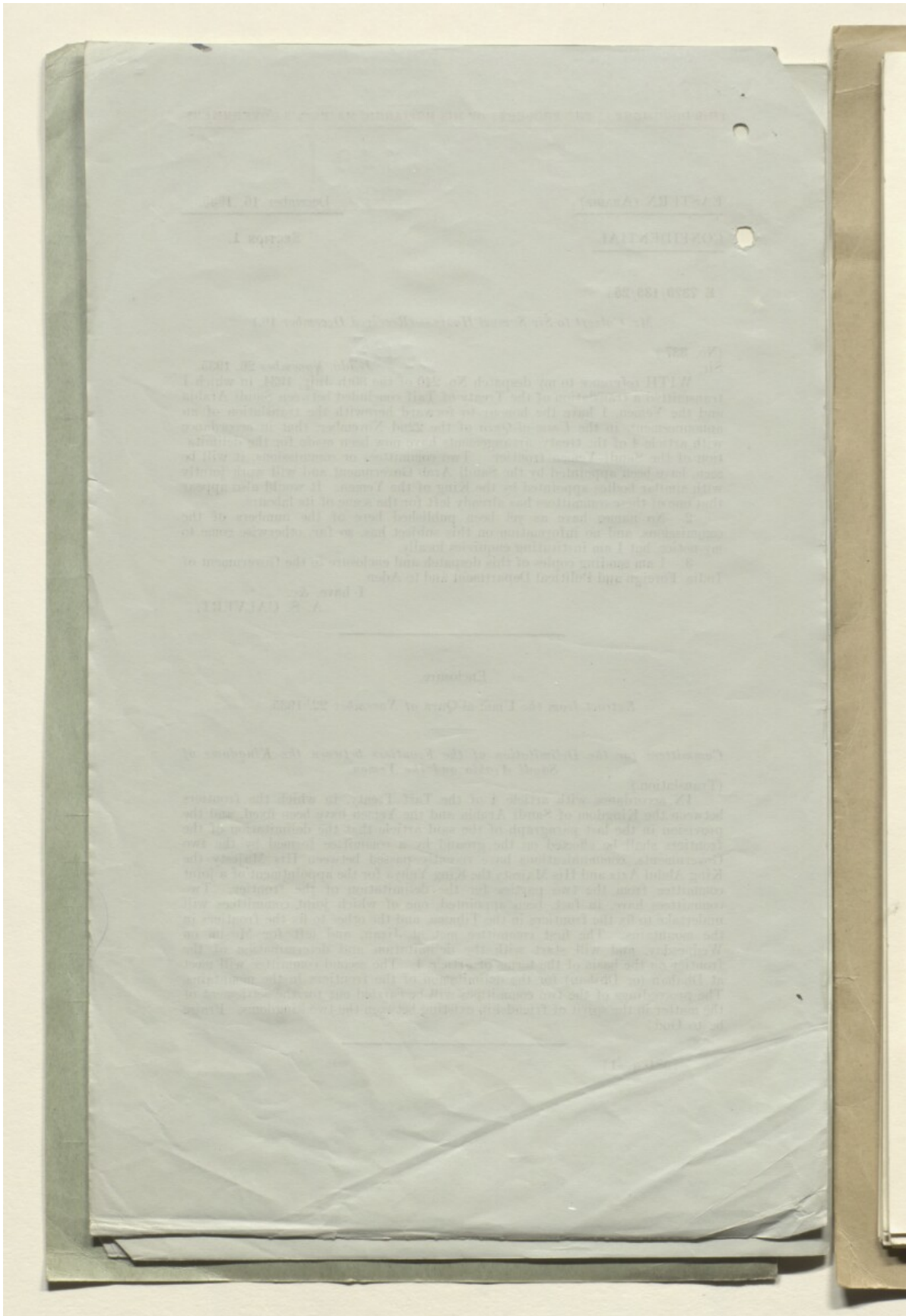


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٦و] (٥٠/١١)



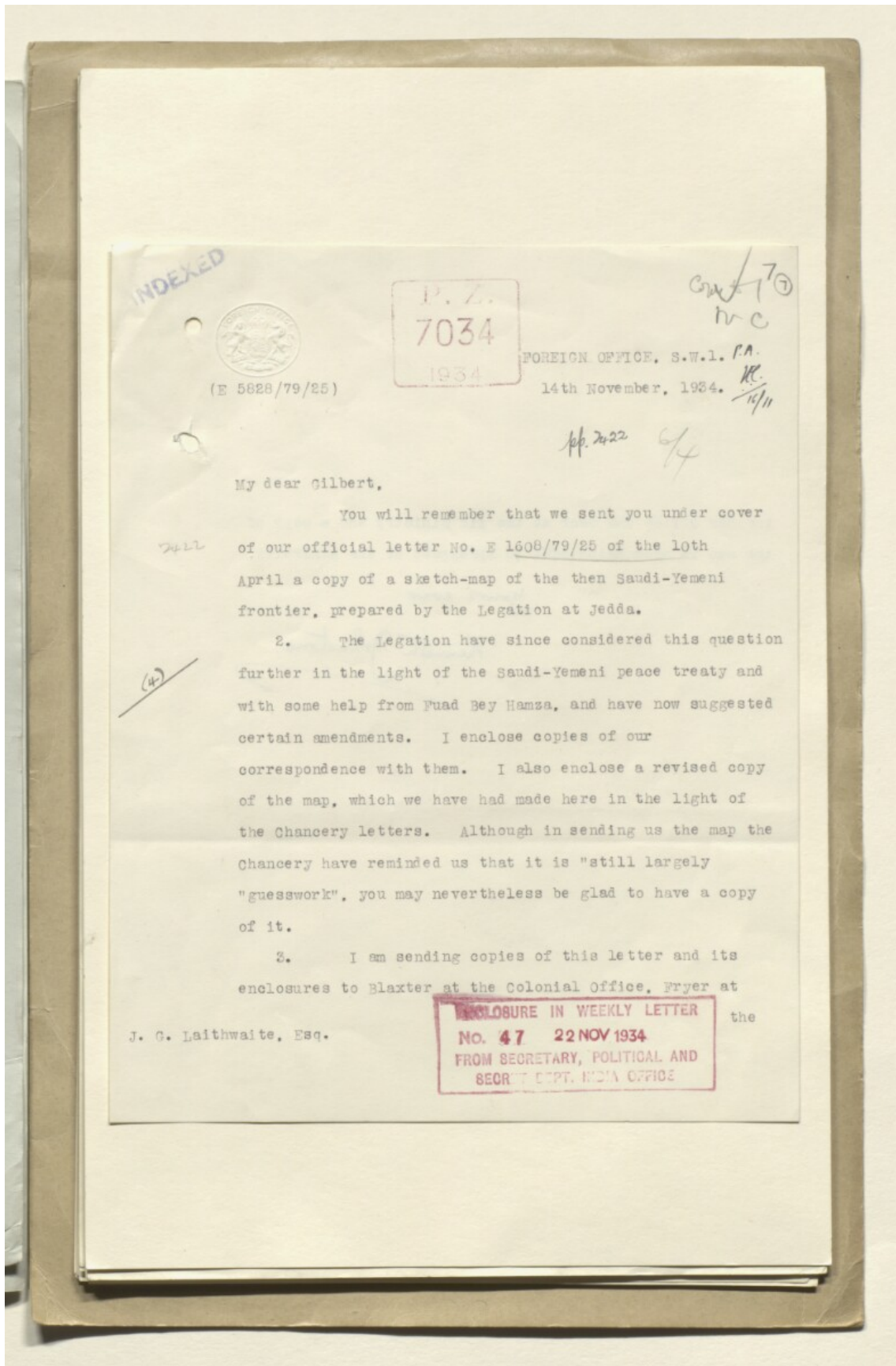


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٦ظ] (٥٠/١٢)



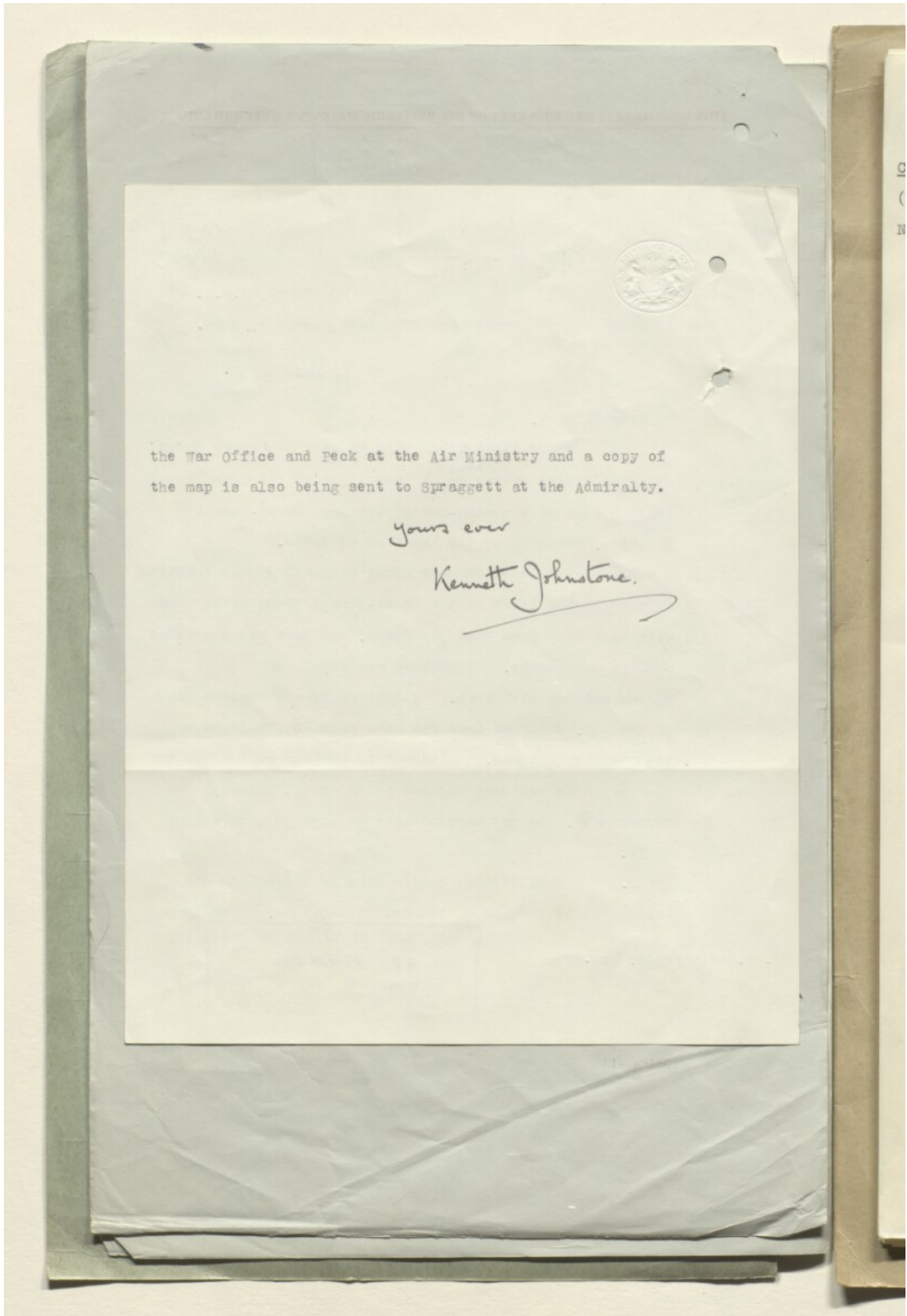


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٧] (٥٠/١٣)



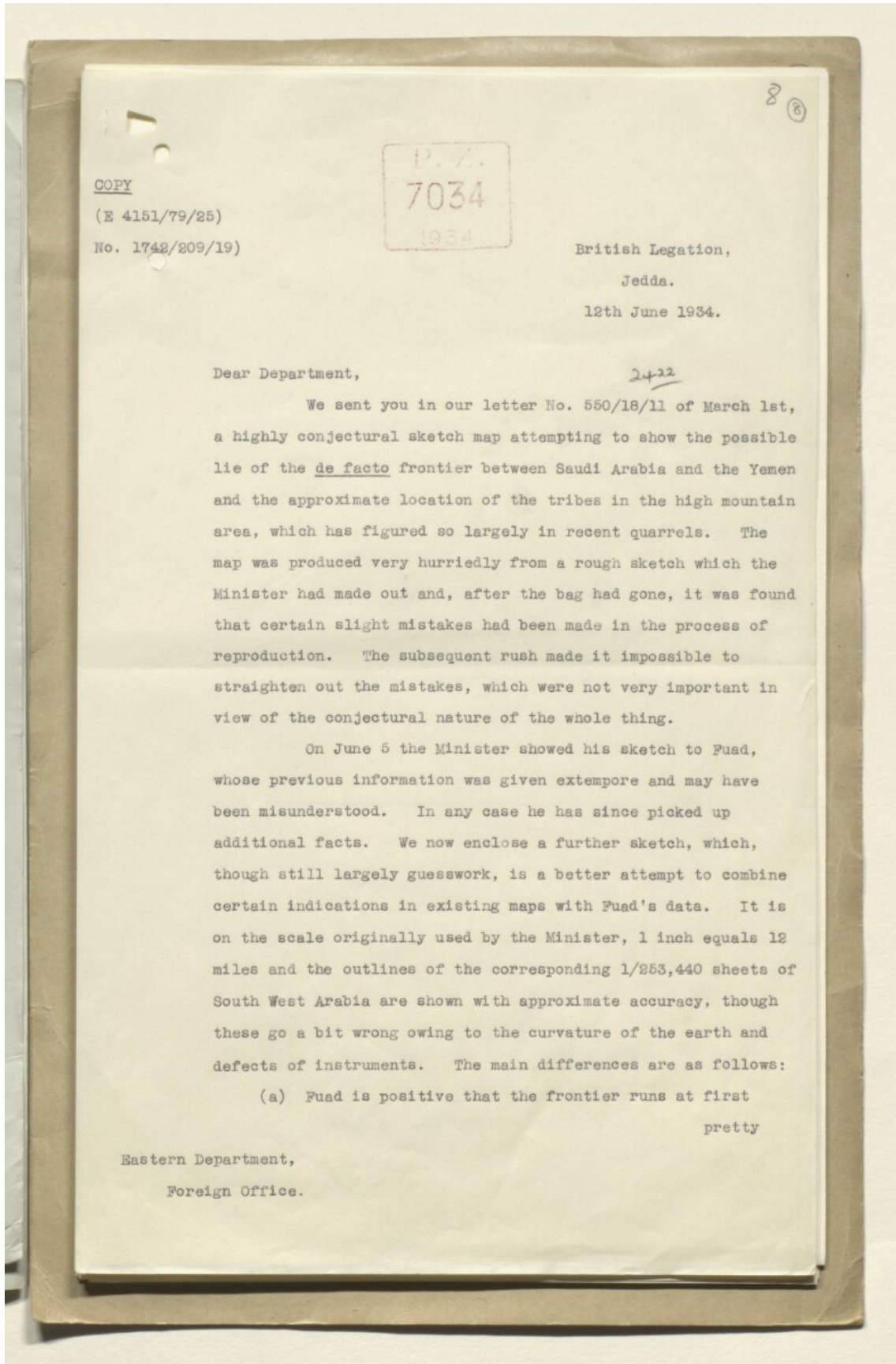


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٧ظ] (٥٠/١٤)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٨] (٥٠/١٥)



COPY

(E 4151/79/25)

No. 1742/209/19)

P. Z.
7034
1934

British Legation,

Jedda.

12th June 1934.

Dear Department,

2422

We sent you in our letter No. 550/18/11 of March 1st, a highly conjectural sketch map attempting to show the possible lie of the de facto frontier between Saudi Arabia and the Yemen and the approximate location of the tribes in the high mountain area, which has figured so largely in recent quarrels. The map was produced very hurriedly from a rough sketch which the Minister had made out and, after the bag had gone, it was found that certain slight mistakes had been made in the process of reproduction. The subsequent rush made it impossible to straighten out the mistakes, which were not very important in view of the conjectural nature of the whole thing.

On June 5 the Minister showed his sketch to Fuad, whose previous information was given extempore and may have been misunderstood. In any case he has since picked up additional facts. We now enclose a further sketch, which, though still largely guesswork, is a better attempt to combine certain indications in existing maps with Fuad's data. It is on the scale originally used by the Minister, 1 inch equals 12 miles and the outlines of the corresponding 1/253,440 sheets of South West Arabia are shown with approximate accuracy, though these go a bit wrong owing to the curvature of the earth and defects of instruments. The main differences are as follows:

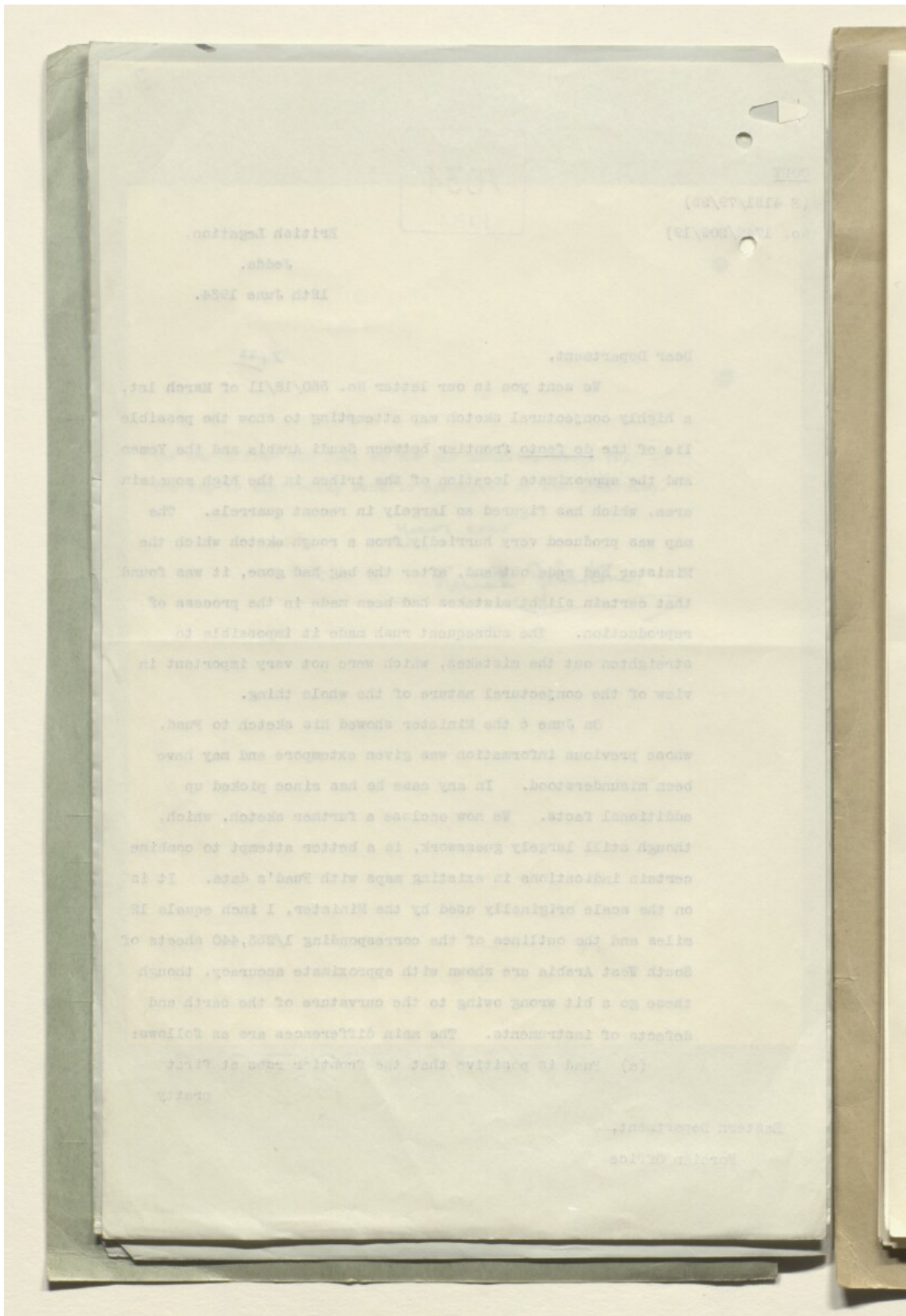
- (a) Fuad is positive that the frontier runs at first
pretty

Eastern Department,

Foreign Office.



مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٨ ظ] (٥٠/١٦)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٩] (٥٠/١٧)

9 9
pretty well due east from the sea.

(b) The order of the highland tribes on the Saudi side is now given in block letters as corrected by Fuad.

(c) Fuad thinks that the existing maps put the Najran system as a whole too far north. Thus he locates Badr due east of Dhahran and identifies "Waila" with the Beni Wail tribe, shown well to the south in the 1/253,440 map.

As regards (c), Fuad may well be right. What he says fits in with Philby's view that the country from Jebel Razih to Najrân forms a well marked salient in the frontier. Incidentally, the placing of Baqim is very uncertain, being based on the assumption that it is on one particular road and the statement that it is eleven hours walk from Sa'ada.

Fuad's information shows how much the Imâm's claims to several tribes rests on real or alleged ancestry rather than on geography. The three great names of original stocks appear to be Khaulân, Hamdân, and Qahtân. It appears to be held that the frontier tribes from the Bil Harth to the Beni Mâlik are of the Khaulan stock; that the tribes whose administrative centre was Haraġa are of Qahtân (Cf Handbook of Arabia Volume I page 441); but that the Beni Wada'a are, like many admittedly Yemeni tribes, of Hamdân. The Imâm no doubt claims all 'Asîr in principle, but he seems to have made a more particular claim to all tribes of the three stocks named.

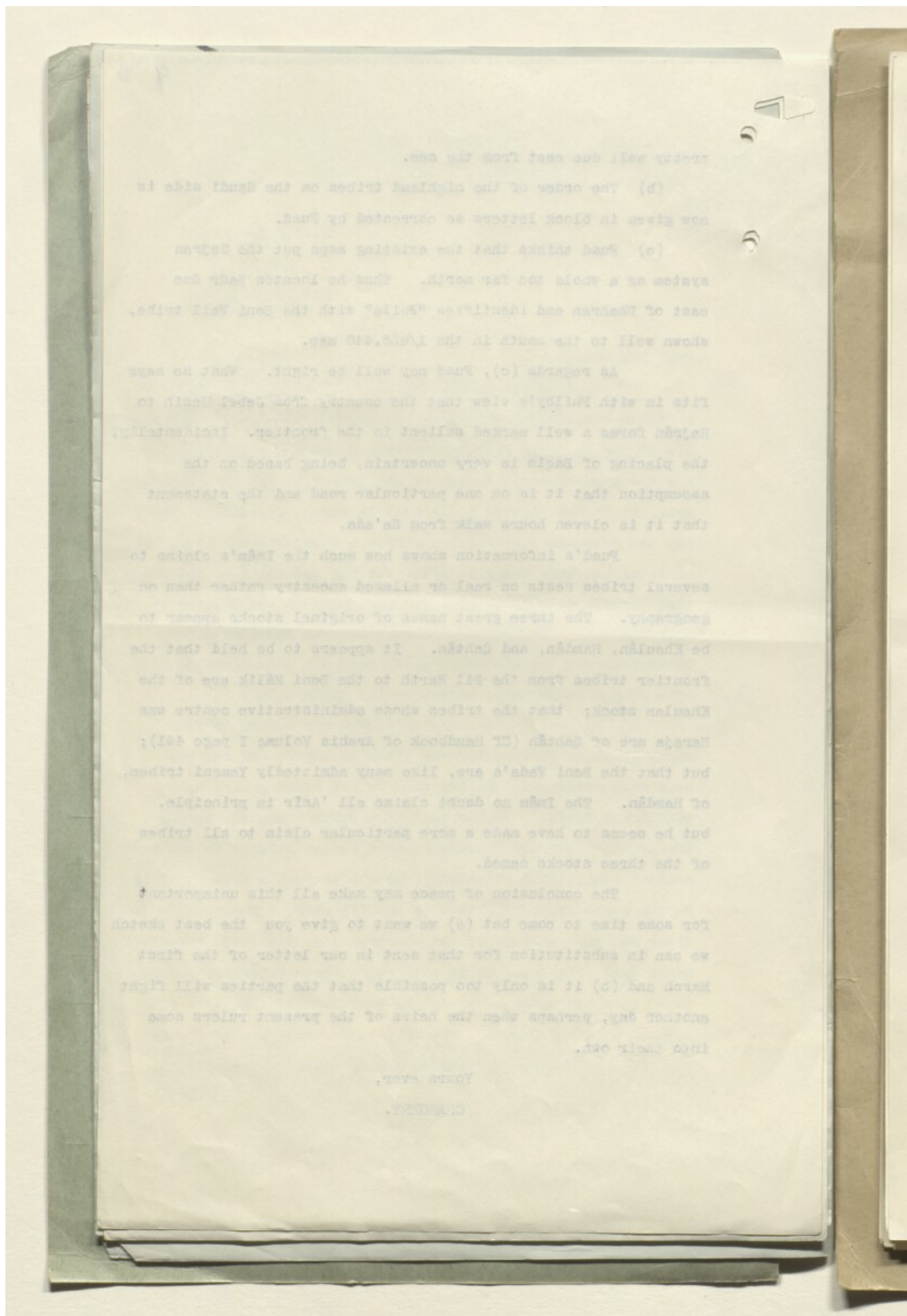
The conclusion of peace may make all this unimportant for some time to come but (a) we want to give you the best sketch we can in substitution for that sent in our letter of the first March and (b) it is only too possible that the parties will fight another day, perhaps when the heirs of the present rulers come into their own.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

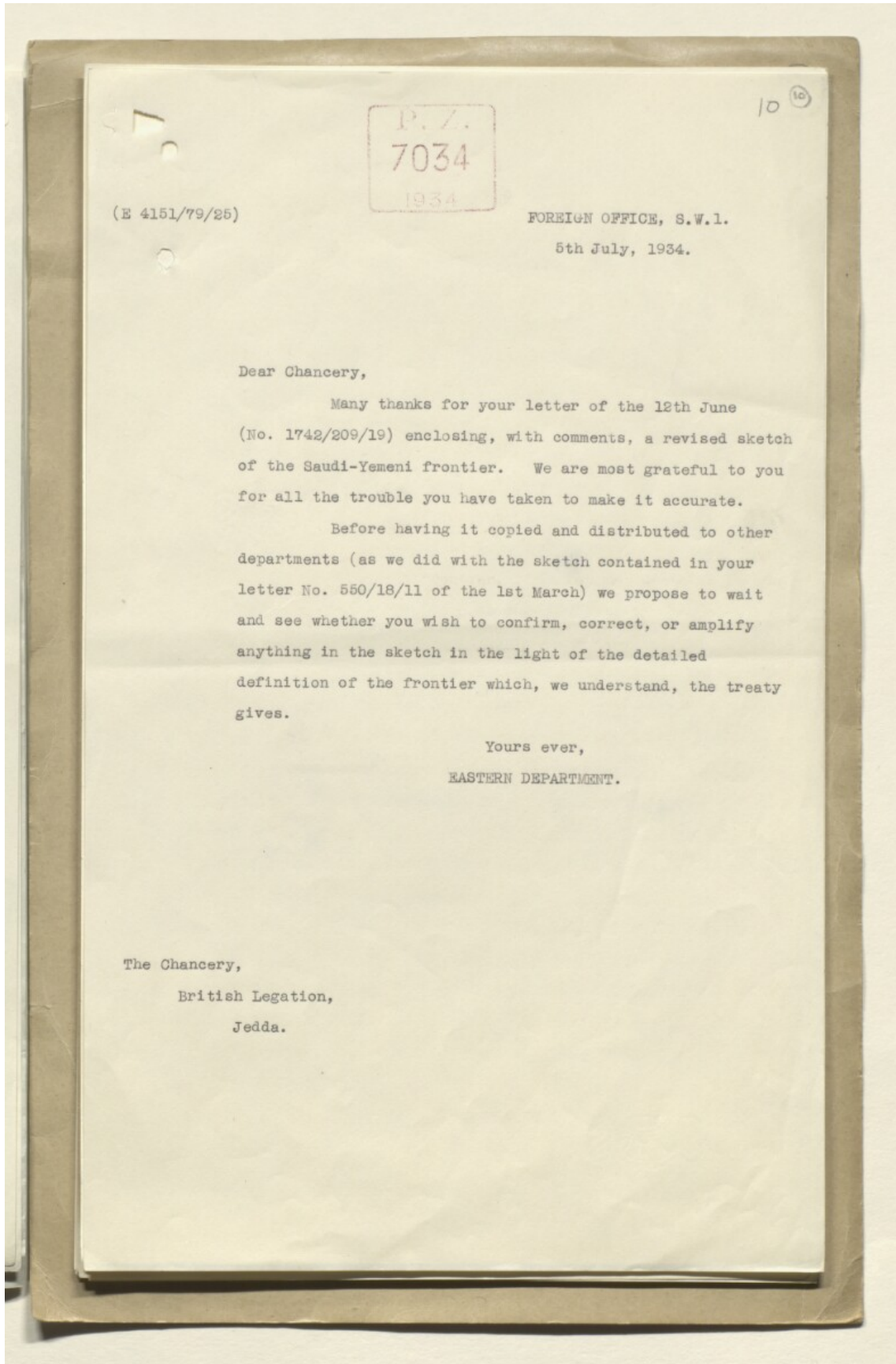


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٩ظ] (٥٠/١٨)



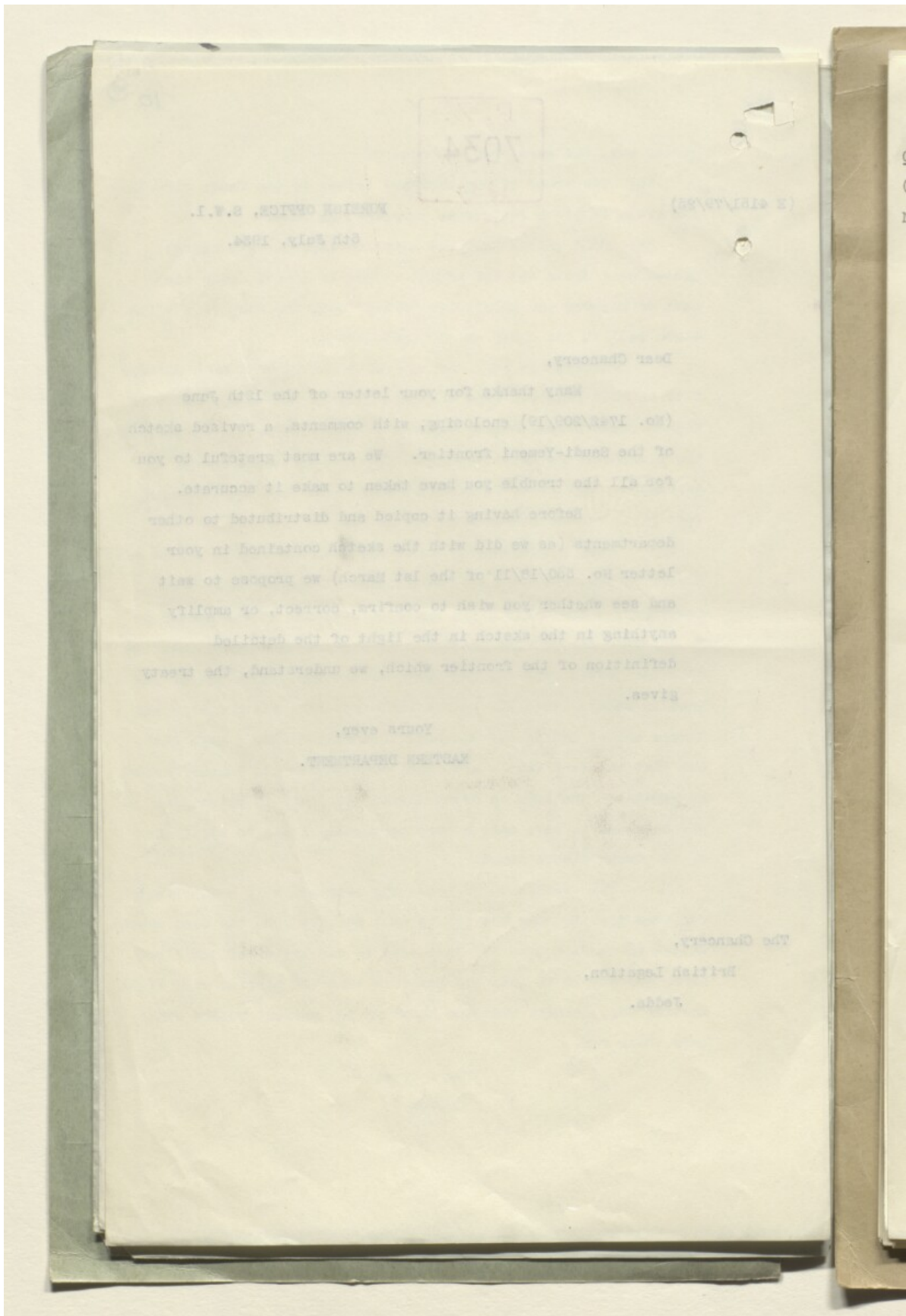


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١٠ و] (٥٠/١٩)



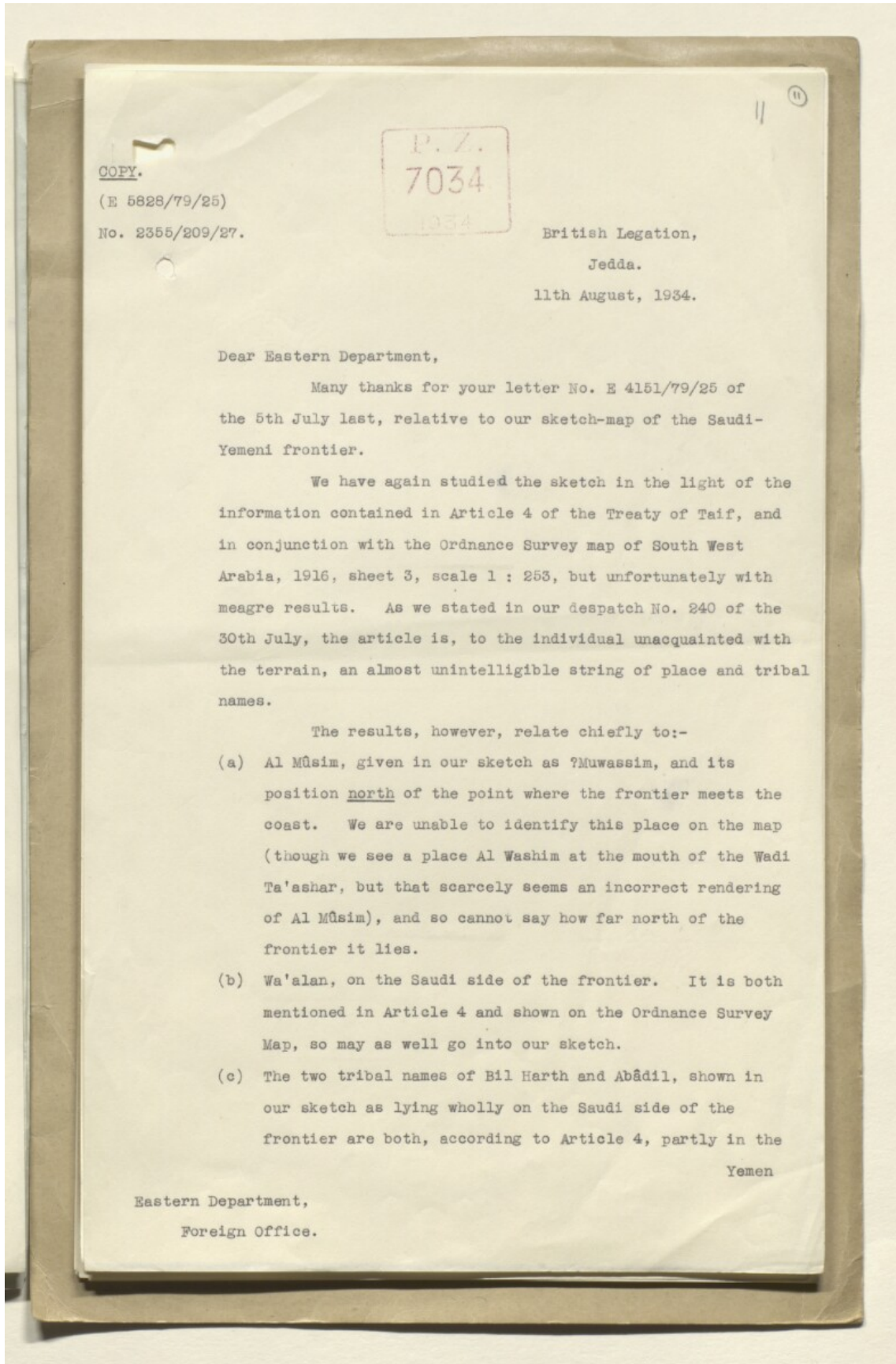


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١٠ ظ] (٥٠/٢٠)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١١ و] (٥٠/٢١)



COPY.

(E 5828/79/25)

No. 2355/209/27.

P. Z.
7034

British Legation,
Jedda.

11th August, 1934.

Dear Eastern Department,

Many thanks for your letter No. E 4151/79/25 of the 5th July last, relative to our sketch-map of the Saudi-Yemeni frontier.

We have again studied the sketch in the light of the information contained in Article 4 of the Treaty of Taif, and in conjunction with the Ordnance Survey map of South West Arabia, 1916, sheet 3, scale 1 : 253, but unfortunately with meagre results. As we stated in our despatch No. 240 of the 30th July, the article is, to the individual unacquainted with the terrain, an almost unintelligible string of place and tribal names.

The results, however, relate chiefly to:-

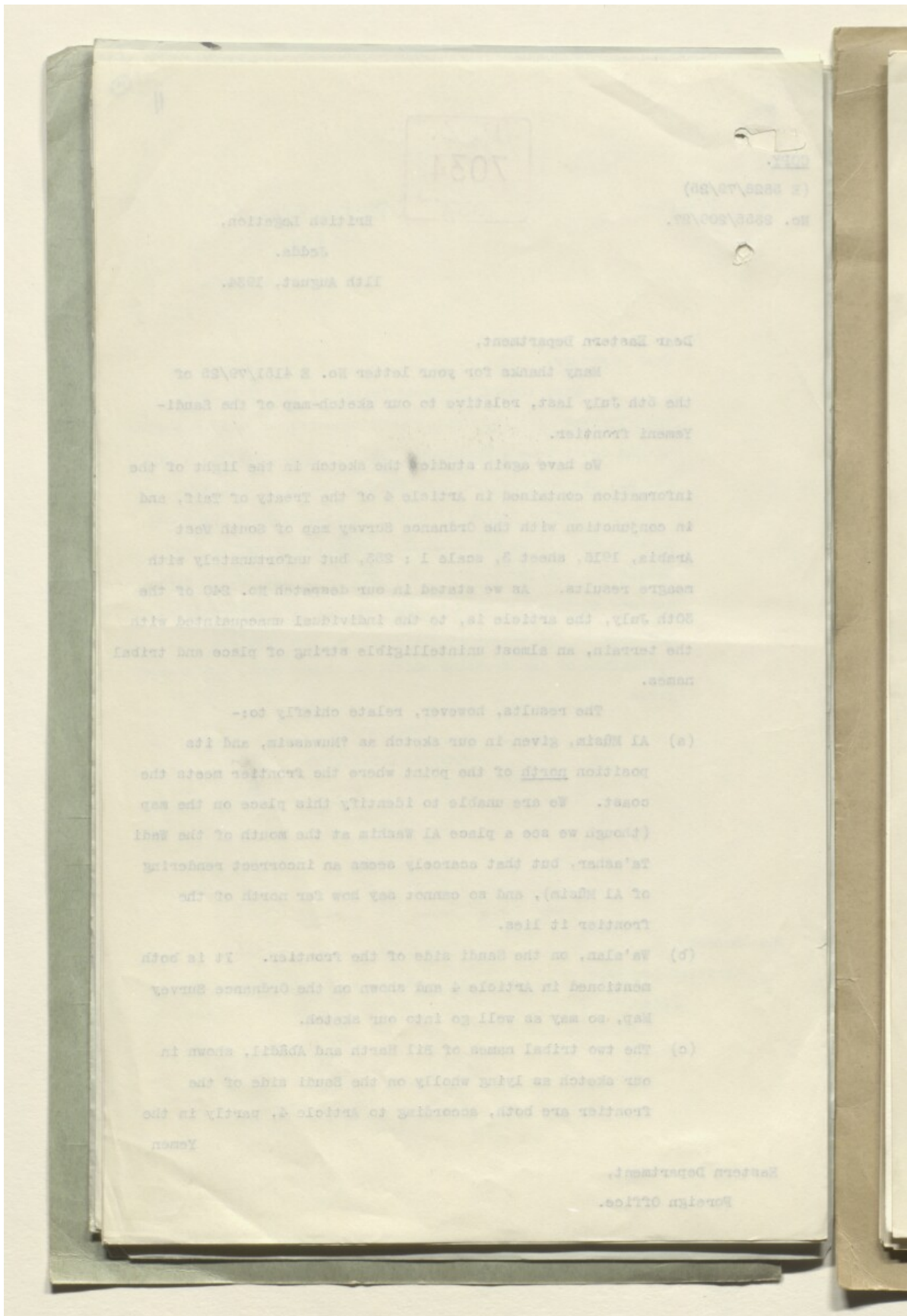
- (a) Al Mûsim, given in our sketch as ?Muwassim, and its position north of the point where the frontier meets the coast. We are unable to identify this place on the map (though we see a place Al Washim at the mouth of the Wadi Ta'ashar, but that scarcely seems an incorrect rendering of Al Mûsim), and so cannot say how far north of the frontier it lies.
- (b) Wa'alan, on the Saudi side of the frontier. It is both mentioned in Article 4 and shown on the Ordnance Survey Map, so may as well go into our sketch.
- (c) The two tribal names of Bil Harth and Abâdil, shown in our sketch as lying wholly on the Saudi side of the frontier are both, according to Article 4, partly in the

Yemen

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

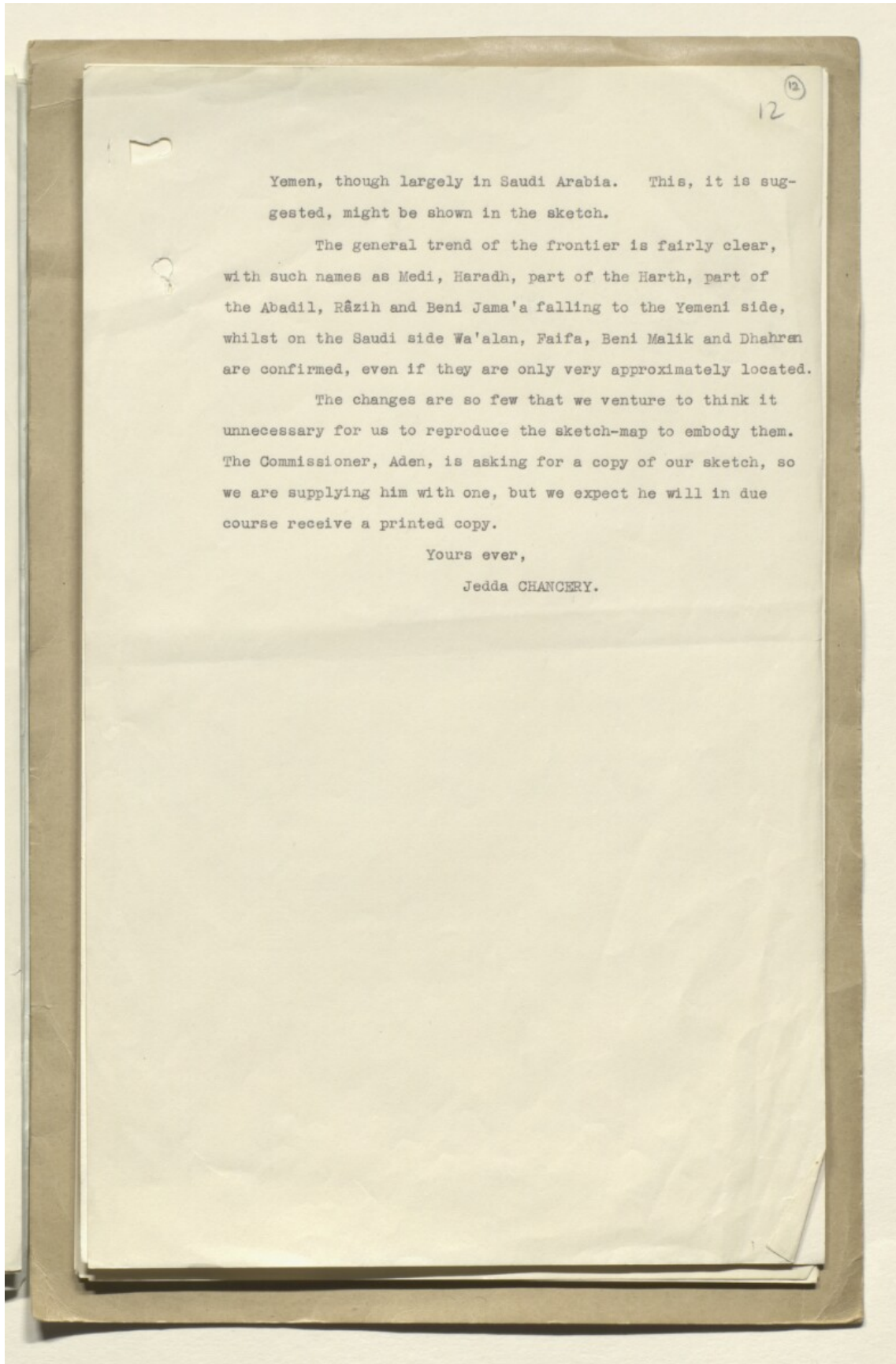


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١١ ظ] (٥٠/٢٢)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١٢ و] (٥٠/٢٣)



Yemen, though largely in Saudi Arabia. This, it is suggested, might be shown in the sketch.

The general trend of the frontier is fairly clear, with such names as Medi, Haradh, part of the Harth, part of the Abadil, Râzih and Beni Jama'a falling to the Yemeni side, whilst on the Saudi side Wa'alan, Faifa, Beni Malik and Dhahran are confirmed, even if they are only very approximately located.

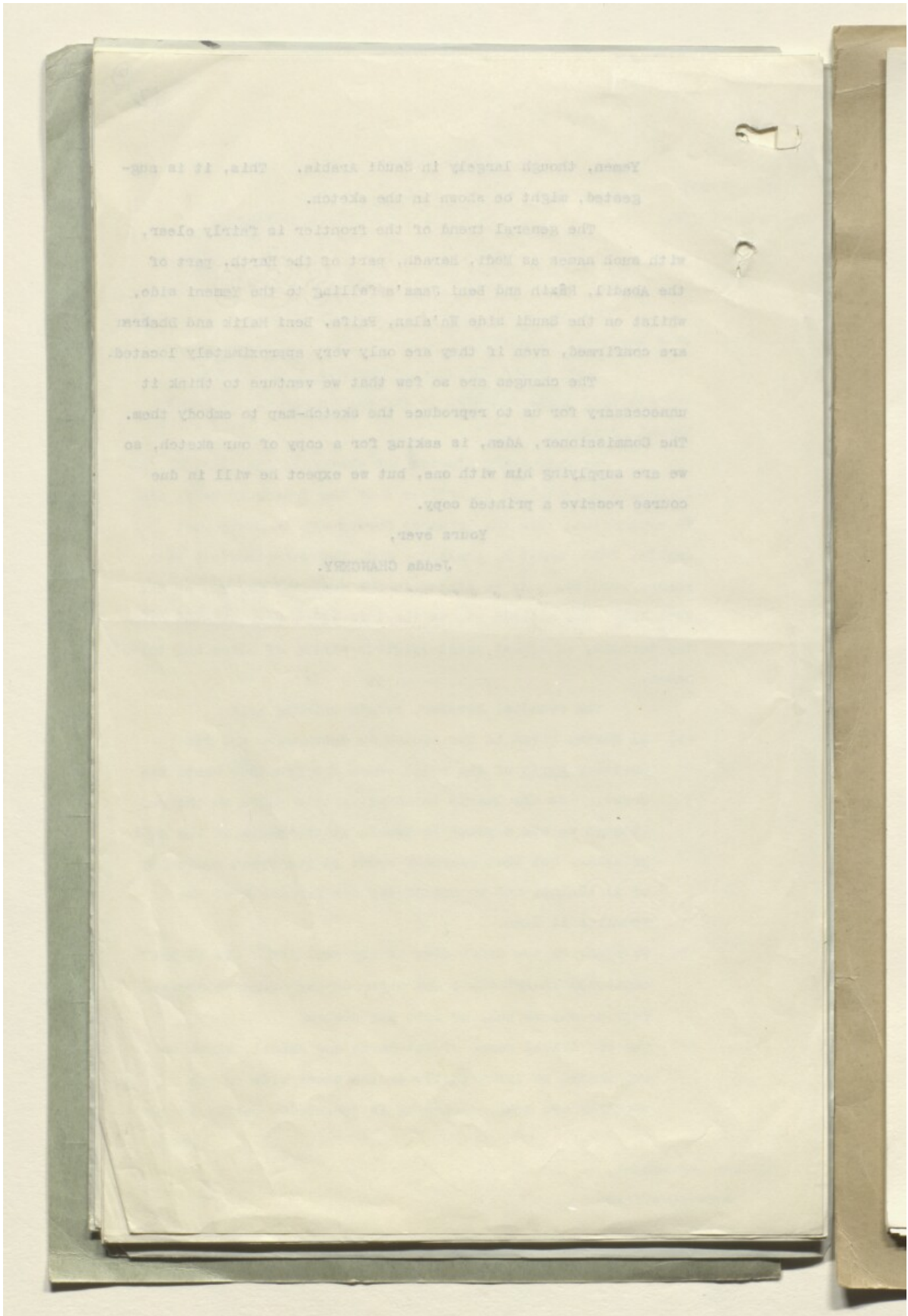
The changes are so few that we venture to think it unnecessary for us to reproduce the sketch-map to embody them. The Commissioner, Aden, is asking for a copy of our sketch, so we are supplying him with one, but we expect he will in due course receive a printed copy.

Yours ever,

Jedda CHANCERY.



مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢١ ظ] (٥٠/٢٤)



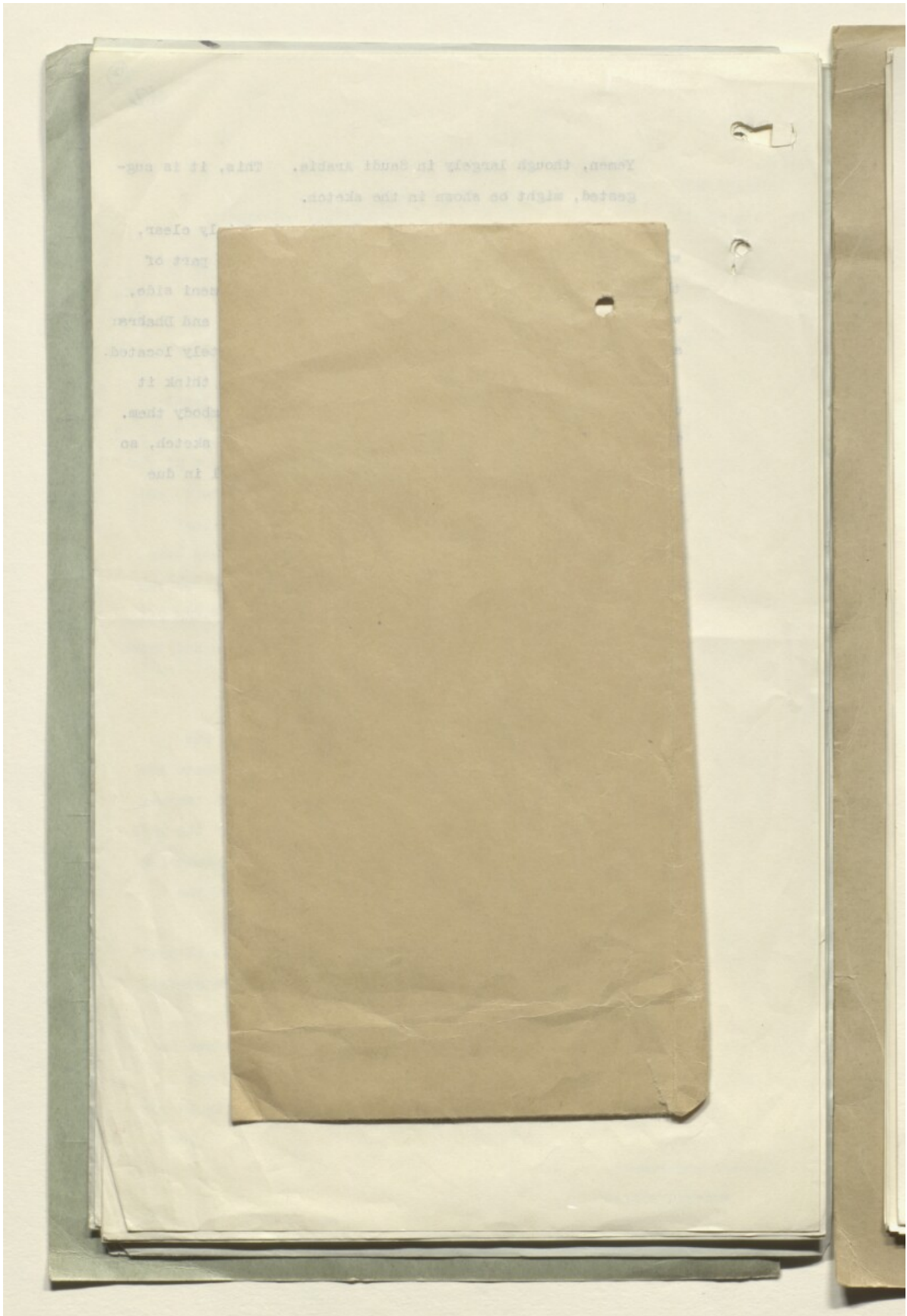


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٣١ و] (٥٠/٢٥)



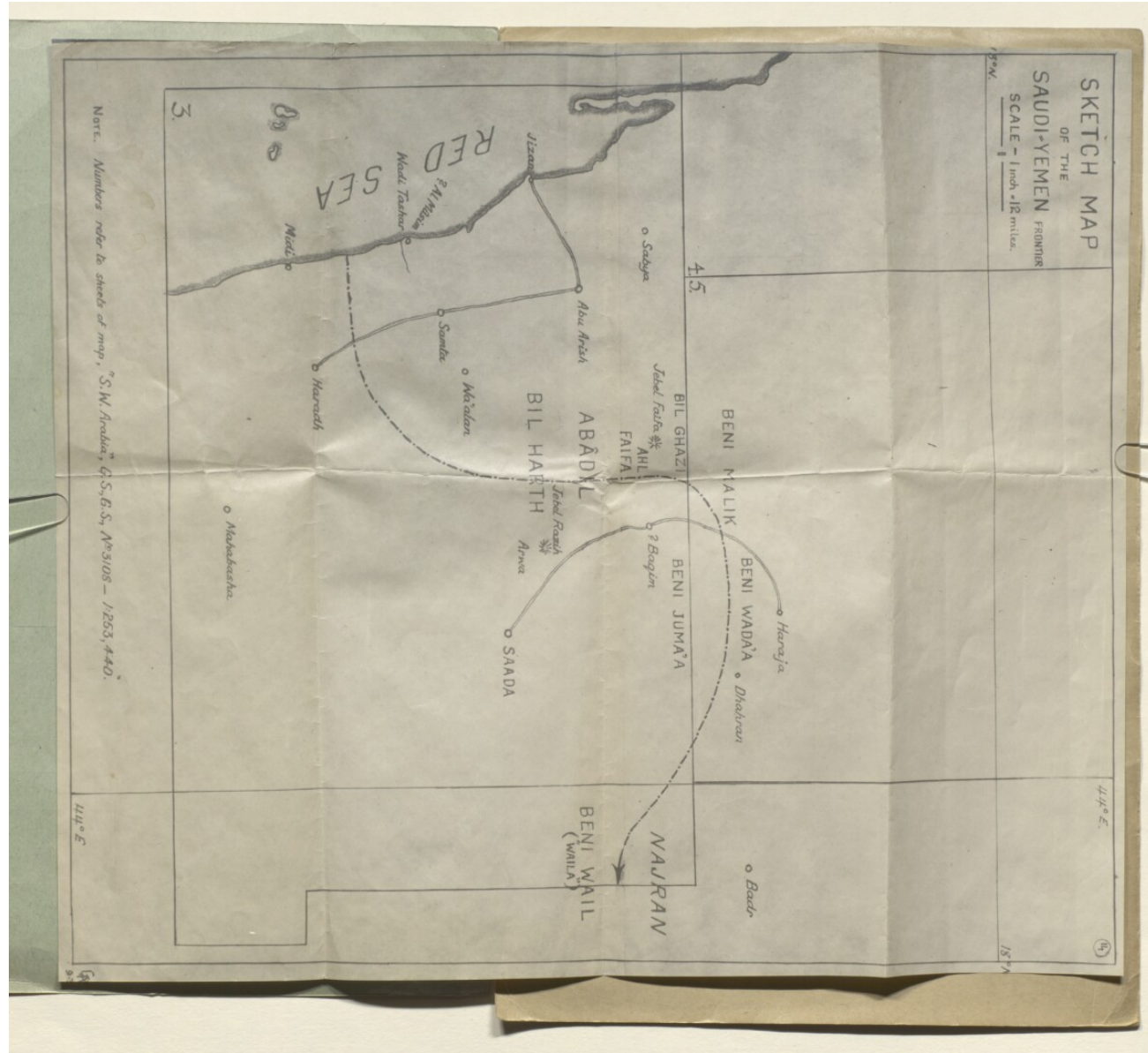


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٣١ ظ] (٥٠/٢٦)



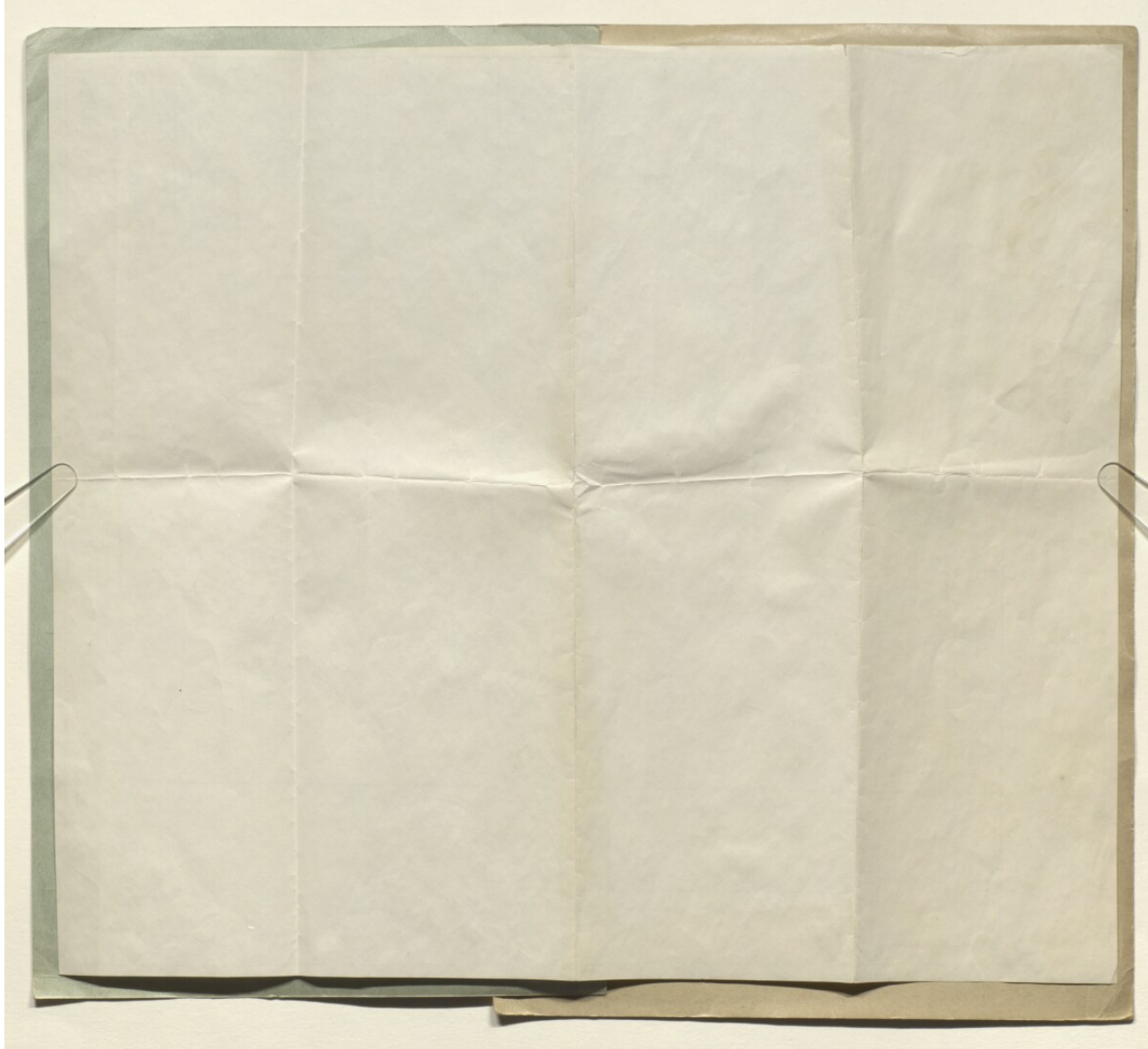


"خريطة مبدئية للحدود السعودية-اليمنية" [٤١و] (٢/١)



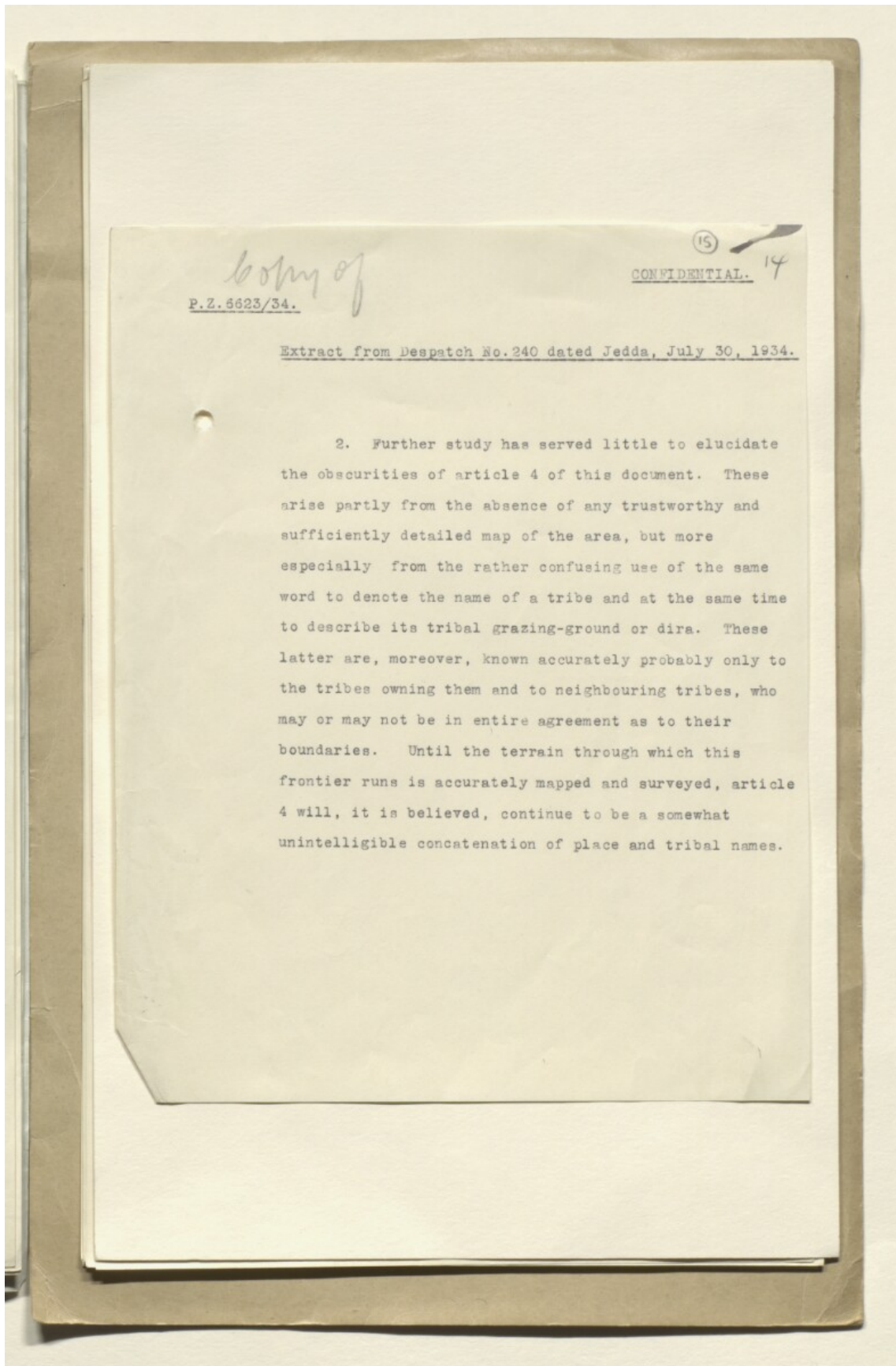


"خريطة مبدئية للحدود السعودية-اليمنية" [٤١ ظ] (٢/٢)



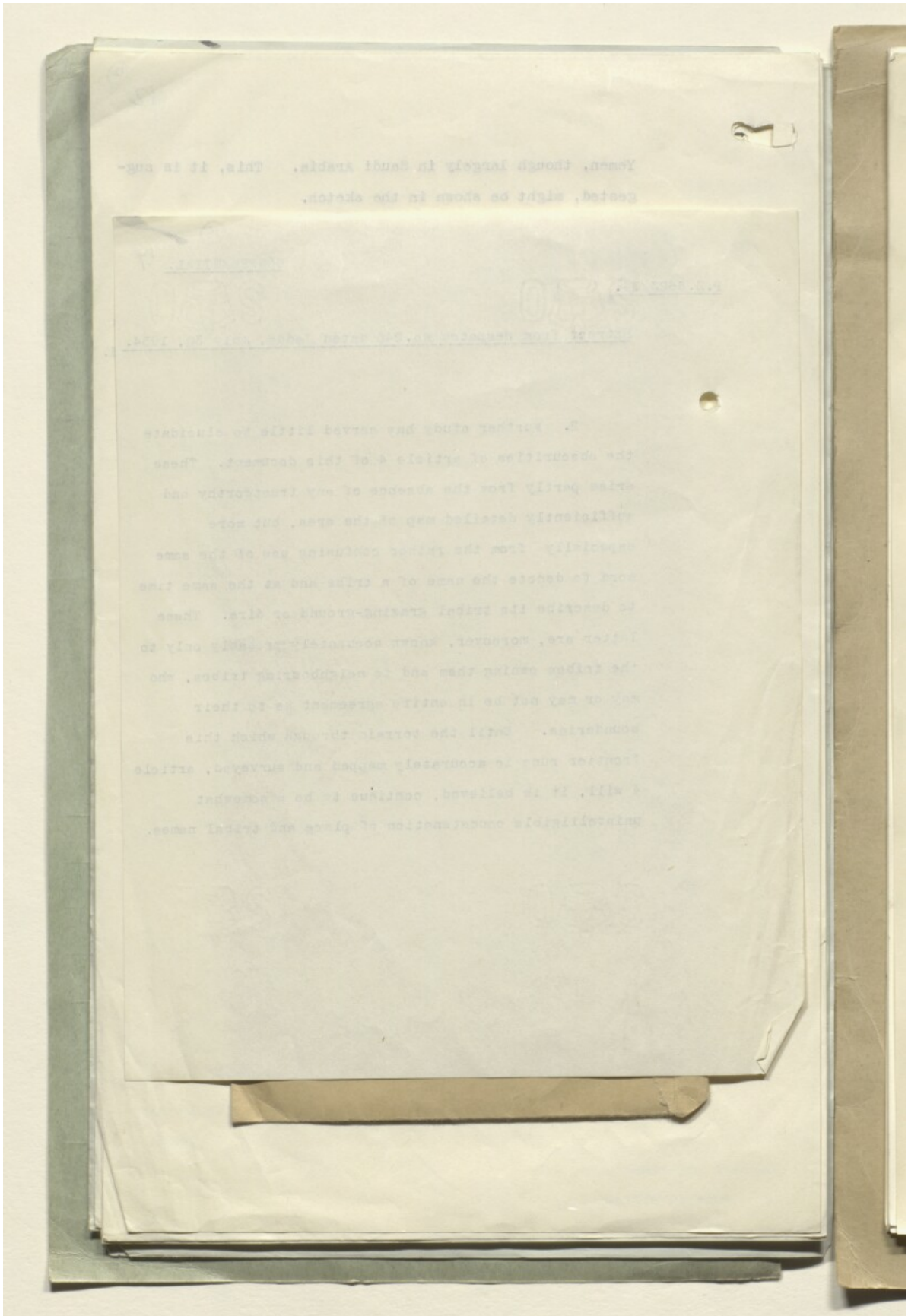


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١٥] (٥٠/٢٩)



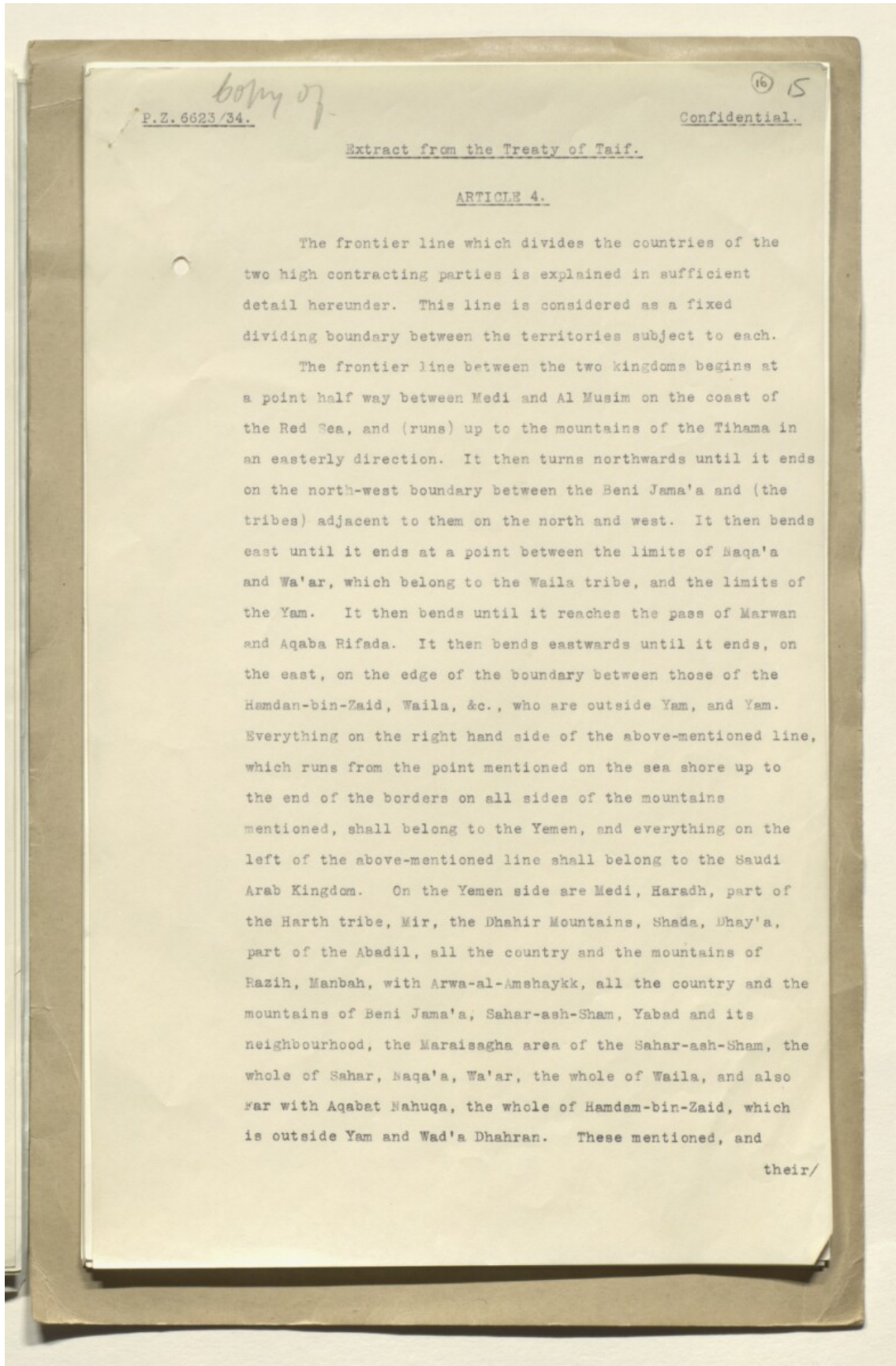


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٥١ ظ] (٥٠/٣٠)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١٦] (٥٠/٣١)



P.Z. 6623/34.

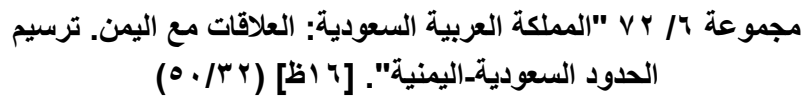
Confidential.

Extract from the Treaty of Taif.

ARTICLE 4.

The frontier line which divides the countries of the two high contracting parties is explained in sufficient detail hereunder. This line is considered as a fixed dividing boundary between the territories subject to each.

The frontier line between the two kingdoms begins at a point half way between Medi and Al Musim on the coast of the Red Sea, and (runs) up to the mountains of the Tihama in an easterly direction. It then turns northwards until it ends on the north-west boundary between the Beni Jama'a and (the tribes) adjacent to them on the north and west. It then bends east until it ends at a point between the limits of Baqa'a and Wa'ar, which belong to the Waila tribe, and the limits of the Yam. It then bends until it reaches the pass of Marwan and Aqaba Rifada. It then bends eastwards until it ends, on the east, on the edge of the boundary between those of the Hamdan-bin-Zaid, Waila, &c., who are outside Yam, and Yam. Everything on the right hand side of the above-mentioned line, which runs from the point mentioned on the sea shore up to the end of the borders on all sides of the mountains mentioned, shall belong to the Yemen, and everything on the left of the above-mentioned line shall belong to the Saudi Arab Kingdom. On the Yemen side are Medi, Haradh, part of the Harth tribe, Mir, the Dhahir Mountains, Shada, Dhay'a, part of the Abadil, all the country and the mountains of Razih, Manbah, with Arwa-al-Amahaykk, all the country and the mountains of Beni Jama'a, Sahar-ash-Sham, Yabad and its neighbourhood, the Maraisagha area of the Sahar-ash-Sham, the whole of Sahar, Baqa'a, Wa'ar, the whole of Waila, and also far with Aqabet Nahuqa, the whole of Hamdam-bin-Zaid, which is outside Yam and Wad'a Dhahran. These mentioned, and their/





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [١٧] (٥٠/٣٣)

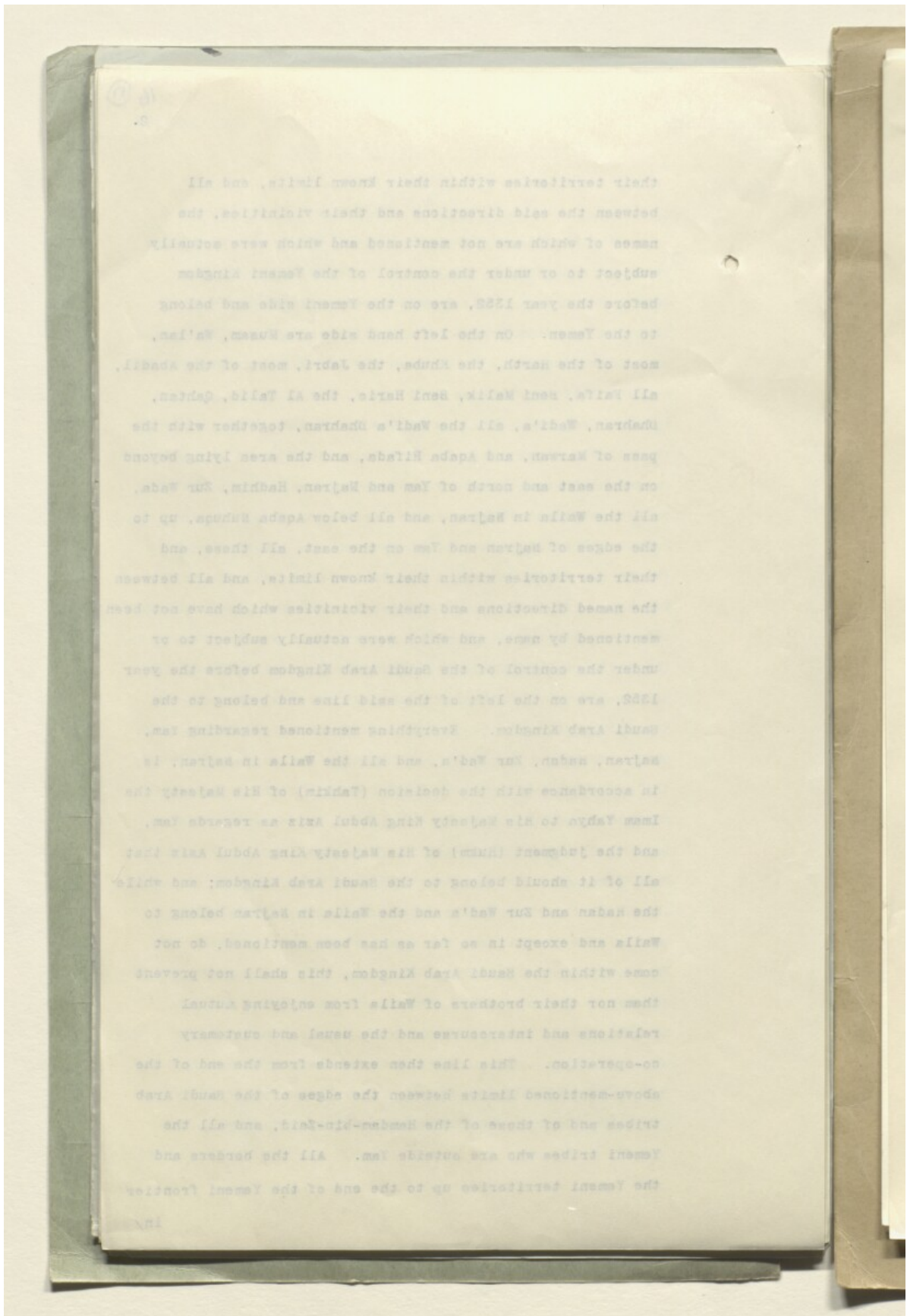
16 (17)
2.

their territories within their known limits, and all between the said directions and their vicinities, the names of which are not mentioned and which were actually subject to or under the control of the Yemeni Kingdom before the year 1352, are on the Yemeni side and belong to the Yemen. On the left hand side are Musam, Wa'lan, most of the Harth, the Khuba, the Jabri, most of the Abadil, all Paifa, Beni Malik, Beni Haris, the Al Talid, Qahtan, Dhahran, Wadi'a, all the Wadi'a Dhahran, together with the pass of Marwan, and Aqaba Rifada, and the area lying beyond on the east and north of Yam and Najran, Hadhim, Zur Wada, all the Waila in Najran, and all below Aqaba Nuhuqa, up to the edges of Najran and Yam on the east, all these, and their territories within their known limits, and all between the named directions and their vicinities which have not been mentioned by name, and which were actually subject to or under the control of the Saudi Arab Kingdom before the year 1352, are on the left of the said line and belong to the Saudi Arab Kingdom. Everything mentioned regarding Yam, Najran, Hadan, Zur Wad'a, and all the Waila in Najran, is in accordance with the decision (Tahkim) of His Majesty the Imam Yahya to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz as regards Yam, and the judgment (Hukm) of His Majesty King Abdul Aziz that all of it should belong to the Saudi Arab Kingdom; and while the Hadan and Zur Wad'a and the Waila in Najran belong to Waila and except in so far as has been mentioned, do not come within the Saudi Arab Kingdom, this shall not prevent them nor their brothers of Waila from enjoying mutual relations and intercourse and the usual and customary co-operation. This line then extends from the end of the above-mentioned limits between the edges of the Saudi Arab tribes and of those of the Hamdam-bin-Zaid, and all the Yemeni tribes who are outside Yam. All the borders and the Yemeni territories up to the end of the Yemeni frontier

in/

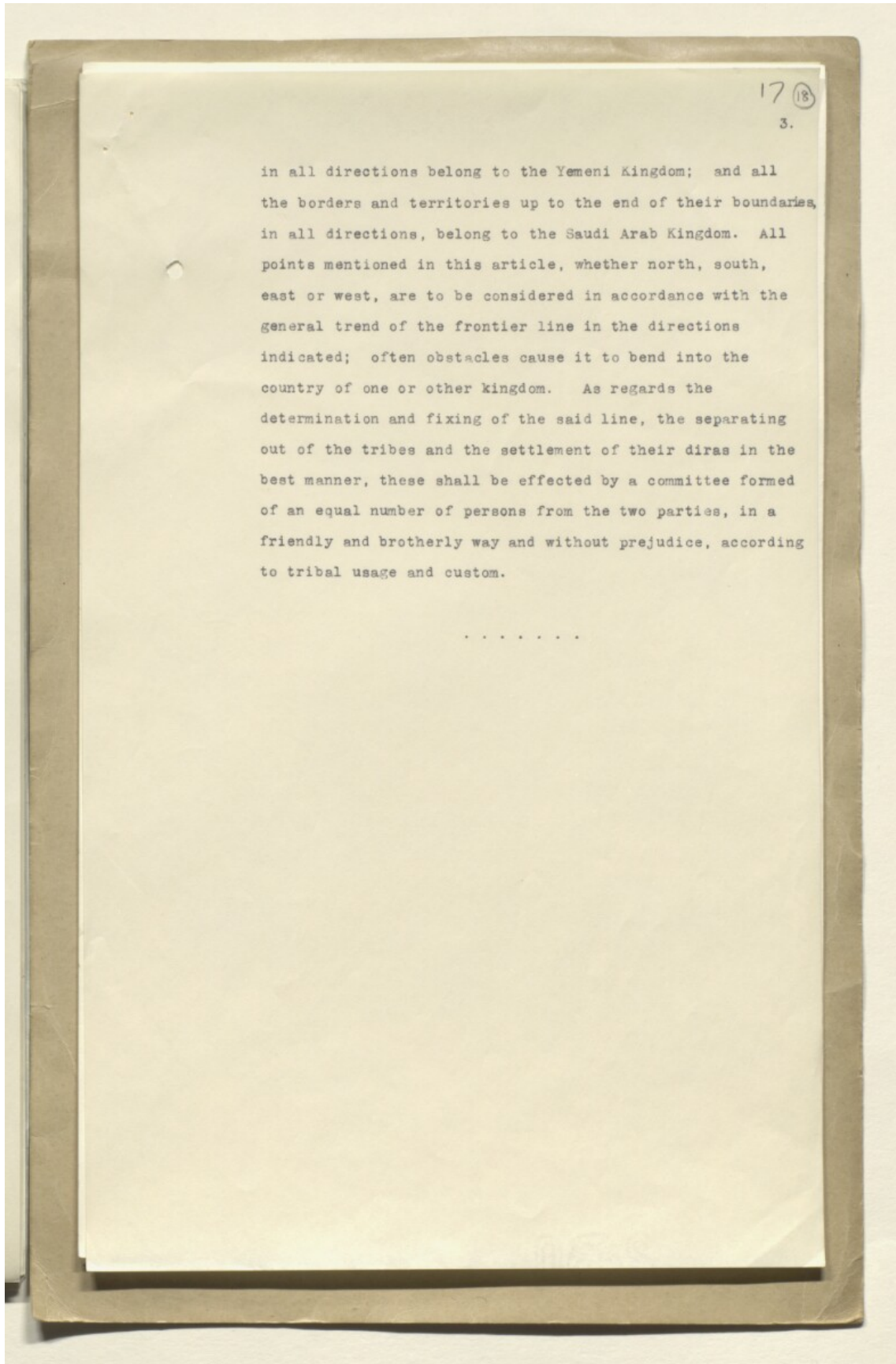


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٧١ ظ] (٥٠/٣٤)



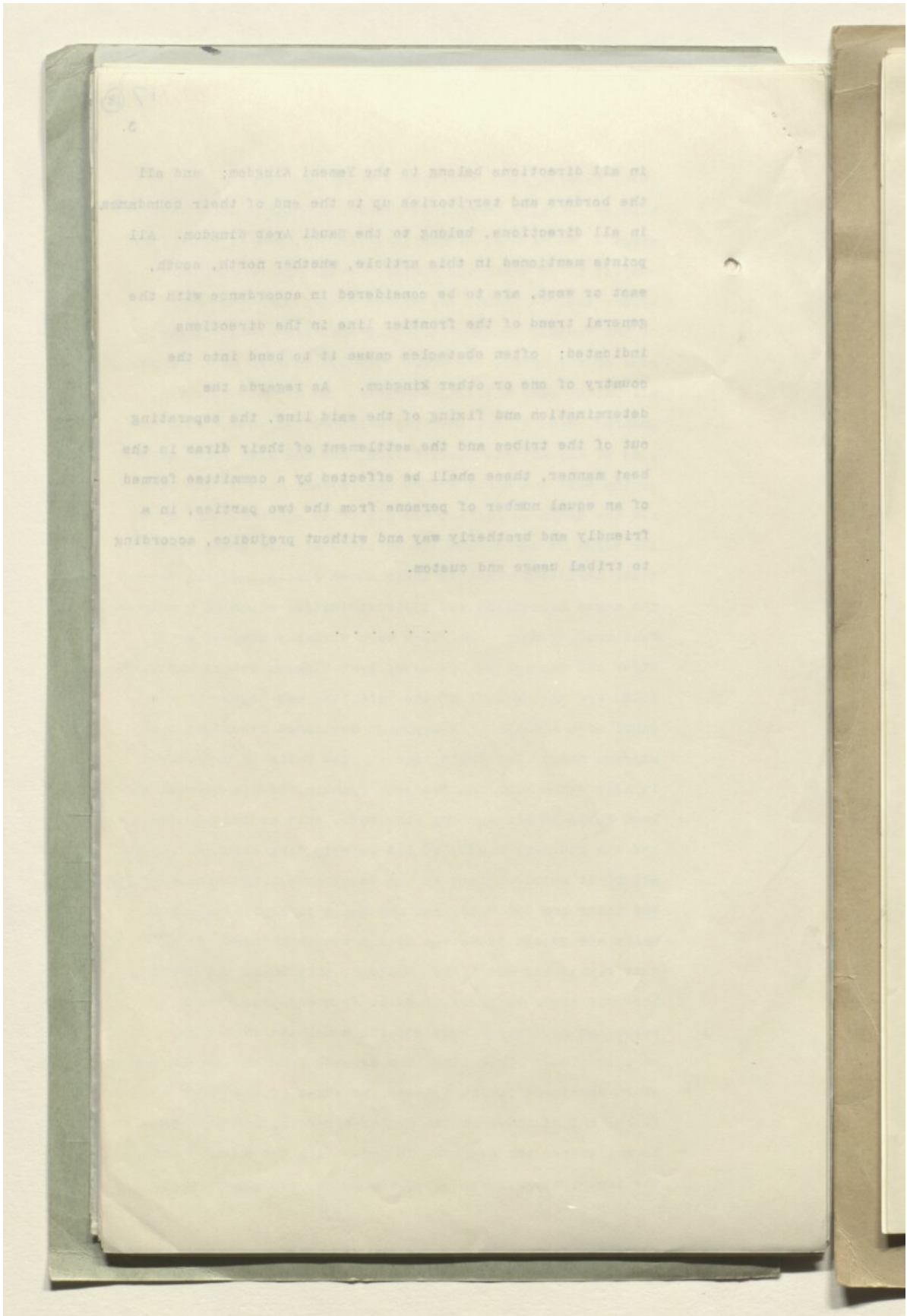


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٨١ و] (٥٠/٣٥)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٨ ظ] (٥٠/٣٦)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٩١ و] (٥٠/٣٧)

60/47
P.Z. 2422/1934.
No. E.1608/79/25.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for
India and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits
herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

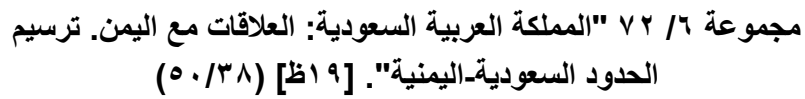
Foreign Office,
10th April, 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:
Foreign Office Letter: E.716/79/25 of February 28.

Description of Enclosure.

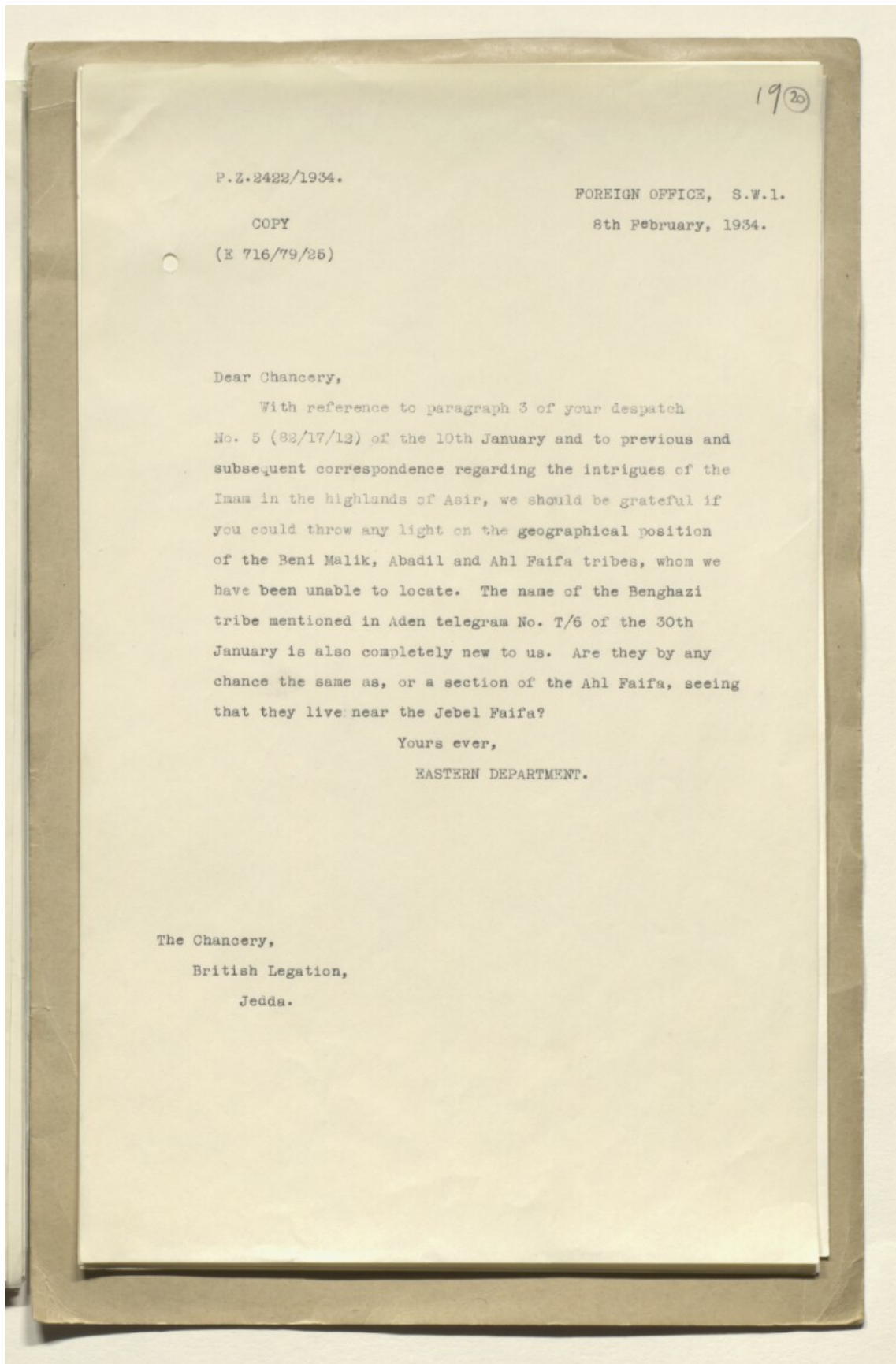
Name and Date.	Subject.
To: The Chancery Jedda February 8th	Saudi-Yemeni relations.
From: ditto March 1st.	

Similar letter sent to Colonial Office,
Air Ministry,
War Office.



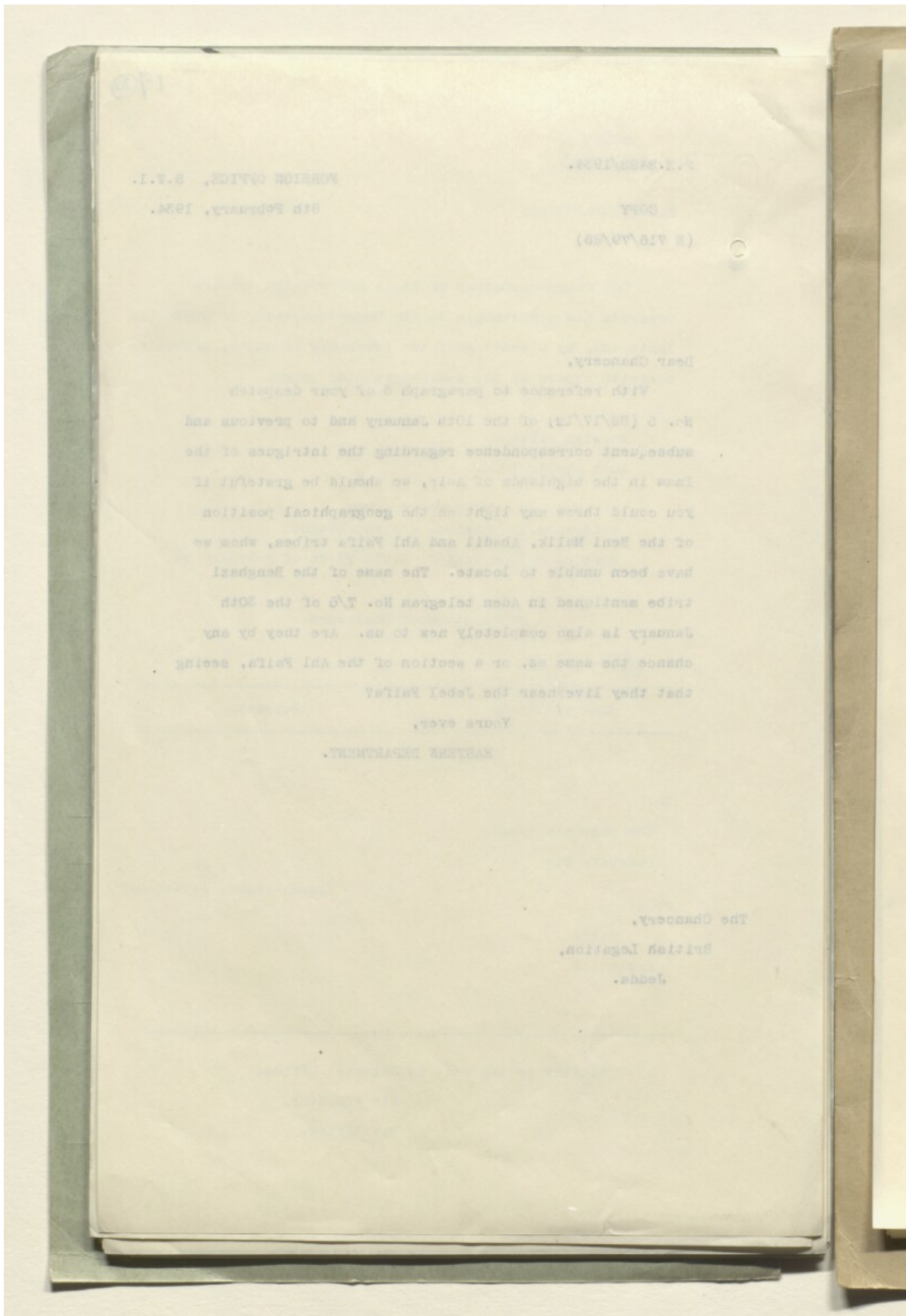


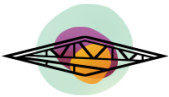
مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢٠ و] (٥٠/٣٩)



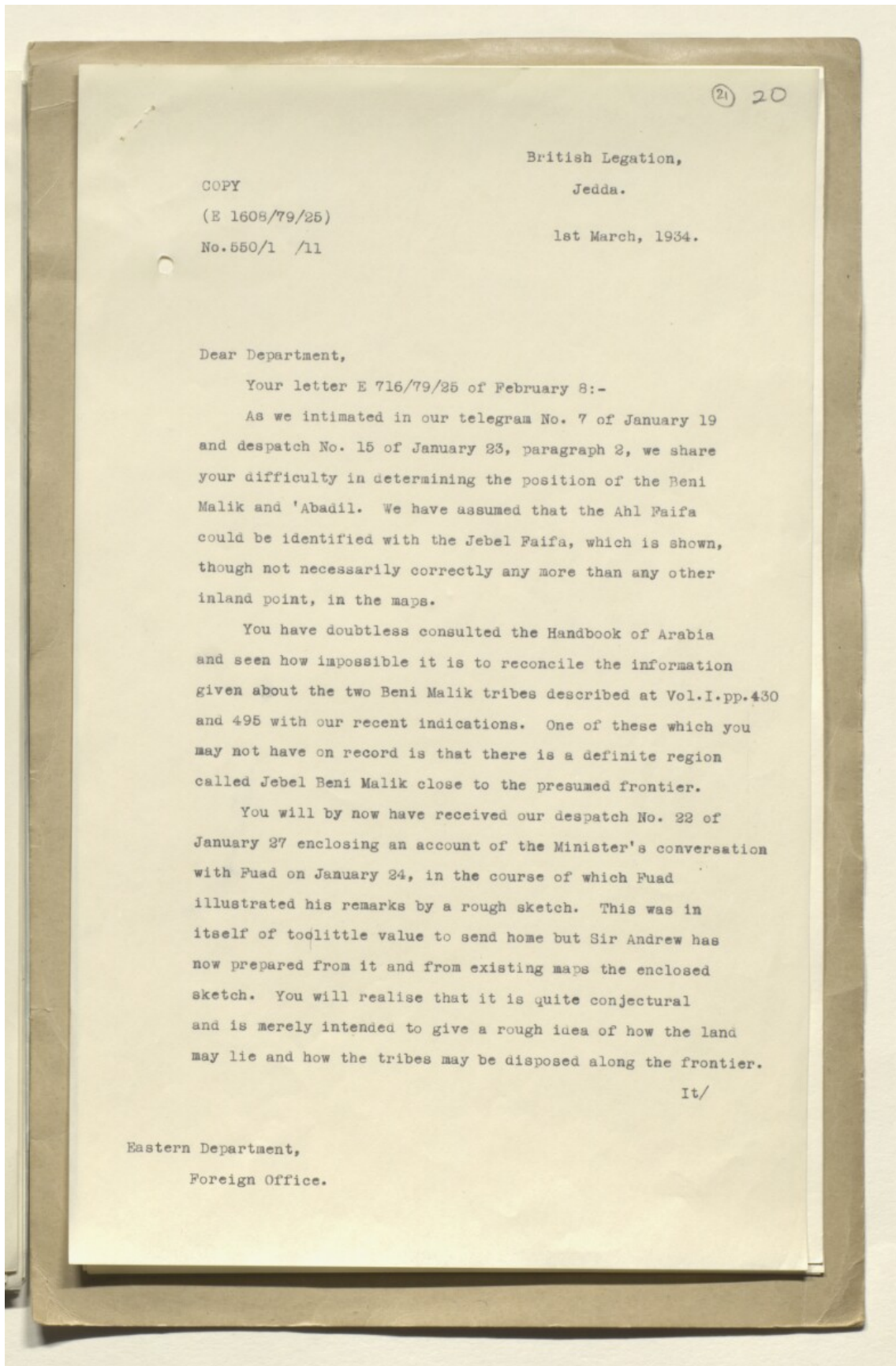


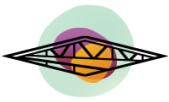
مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢٠ ظ] (٥٠/٤٠)



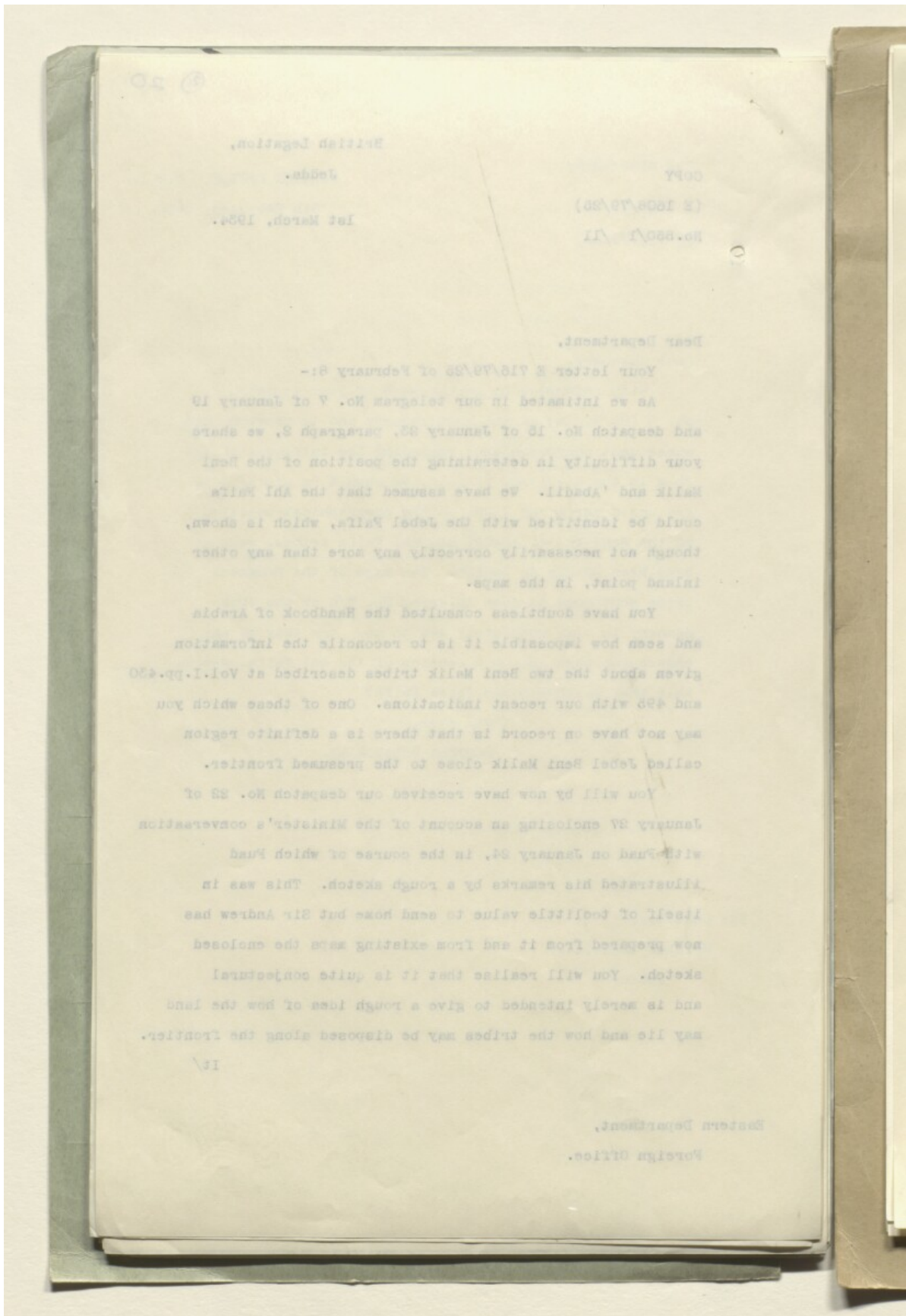


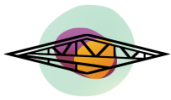
مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢١ و] (٥٠/٤١)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢١ ظ] (٥٠/٤٢)





مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢٢ و] (٥٠/٤٣)

21 (22)

It has been necessary for one thing to adopt Fuad's data, e.g., he shows the lower arm of his S as running east from the sea but he placed Wa'lan on it, whereas Wa'lan is shown in Sheet 3 of the 1/253440 map very much further north. The map indeed puts it still further north than the dotted line in the sketch, but if full account had been taken of this the sketch would have become quite impossible.

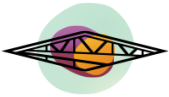
We enclose a portion of another document, which has gained in interest since we contented ourselves with a general account of it in our despatch No. 186 of June 18 last. This is an extract from the article on 'Asir in the "Umm-al-Qura" of June 9, 1933.

You will observe that the "Umm-al-Qura" article does not mention the Beni Malik. The explanation almost certainly is that they and their mountain are just across the boundary between the Tihama province and 'Asir Surat, the distinction between which the Saudi Government were very keen to emphasise at that time.

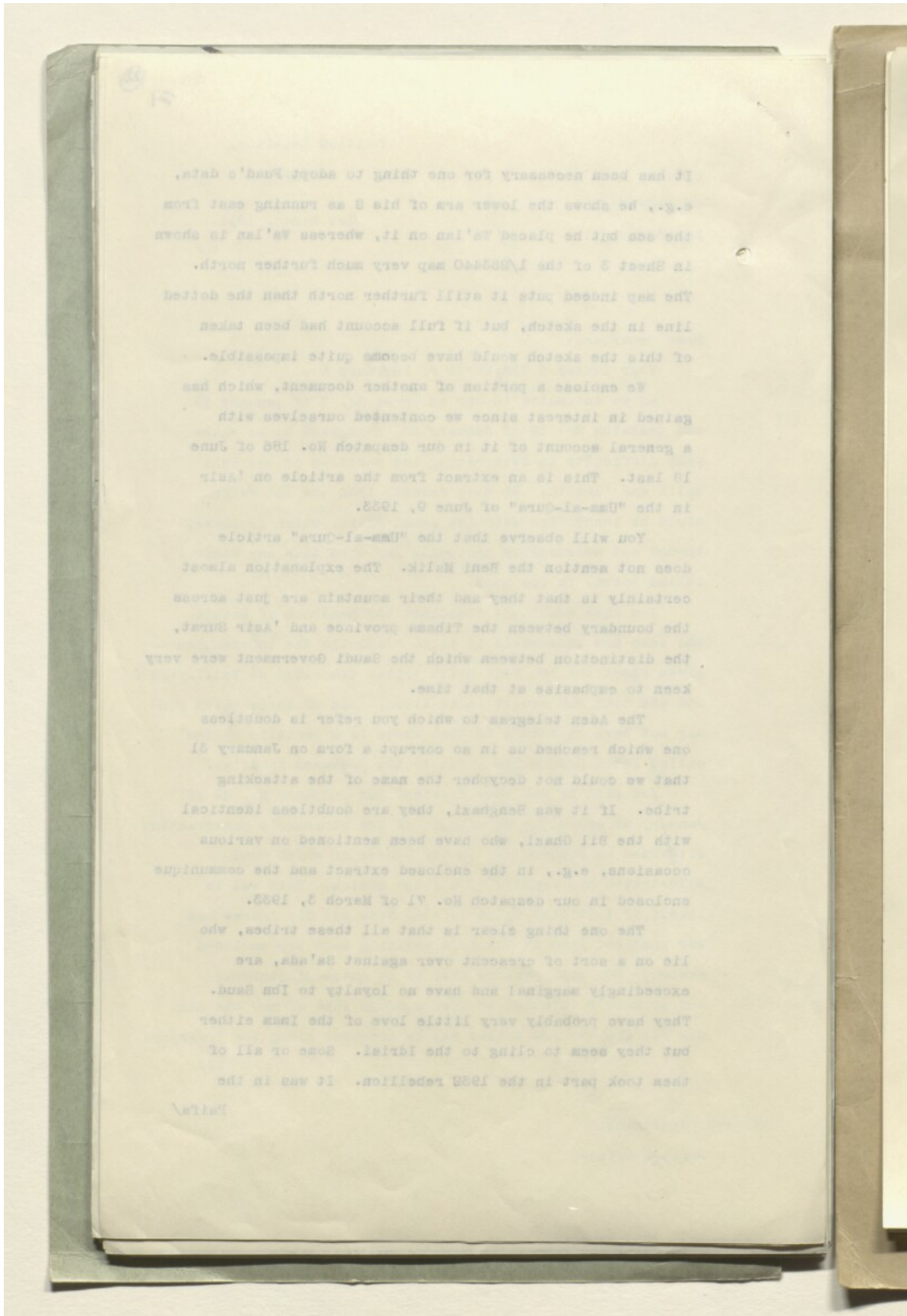
The Aden telegram to which you refer is doubtless one which reached us in so corrupt a form on January 31 that we could not decypher the name of the attacking tribe. If it was Benghazi, they are doubtless identical with the Bil Ghazi, who have been mentioned on various occasions, e.g., in the enclosed extract and the communique enclosed in our despatch No. 71 of March 3, 1933.

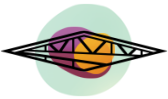
The one thing clear is that all these tribes, who lie on a sort of crescent over against Sa'ada, are exceedingly marginal and have no loyalty to Ibn Saud. They have probably very little love of the Imam either but they seem to cling to the Idrisi. Some or all of them took part in the 1932 rebellion. It was in the

Faifa/

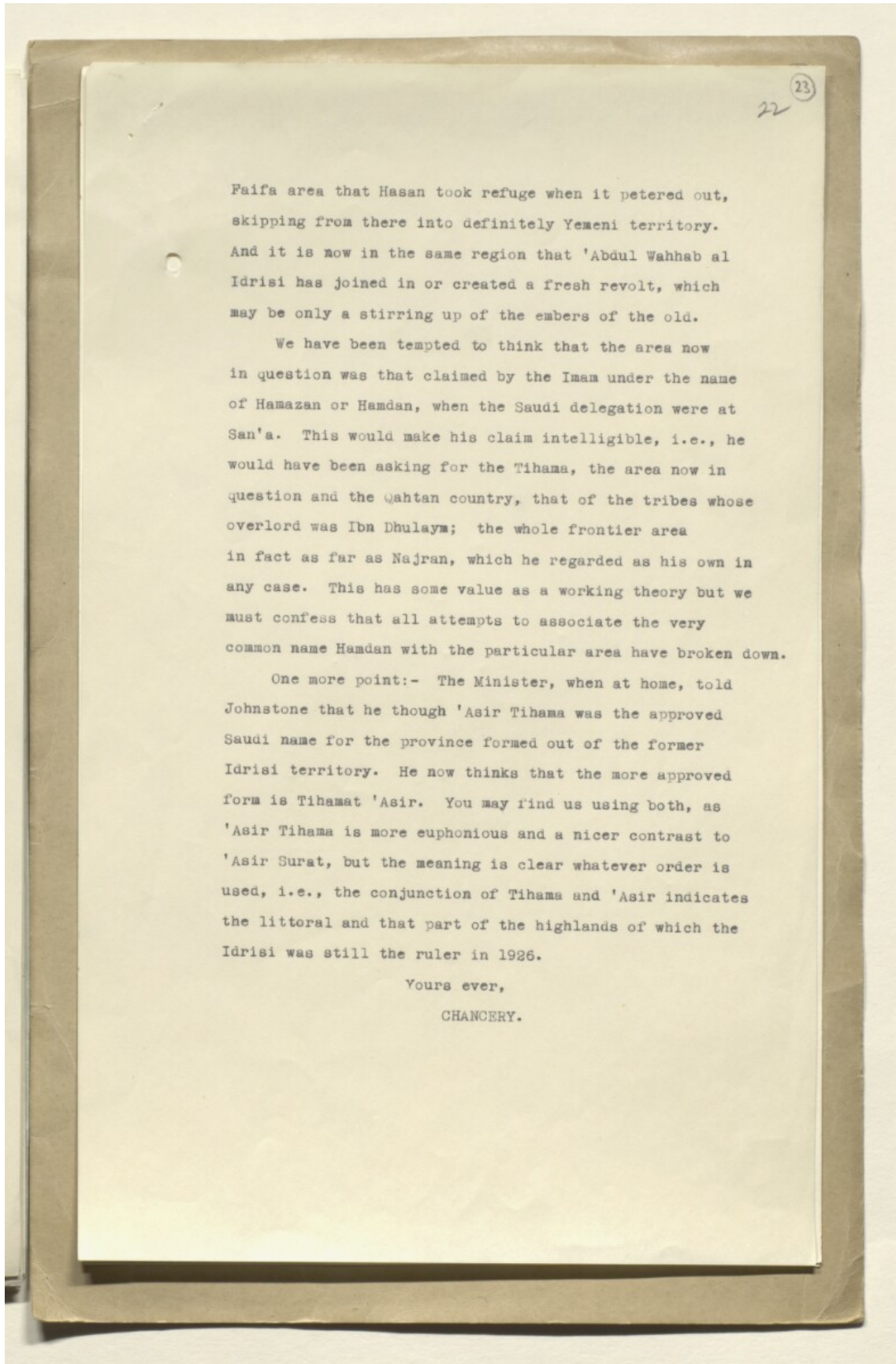


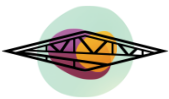
مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢٢ ظ] (٥٠/٤٤)



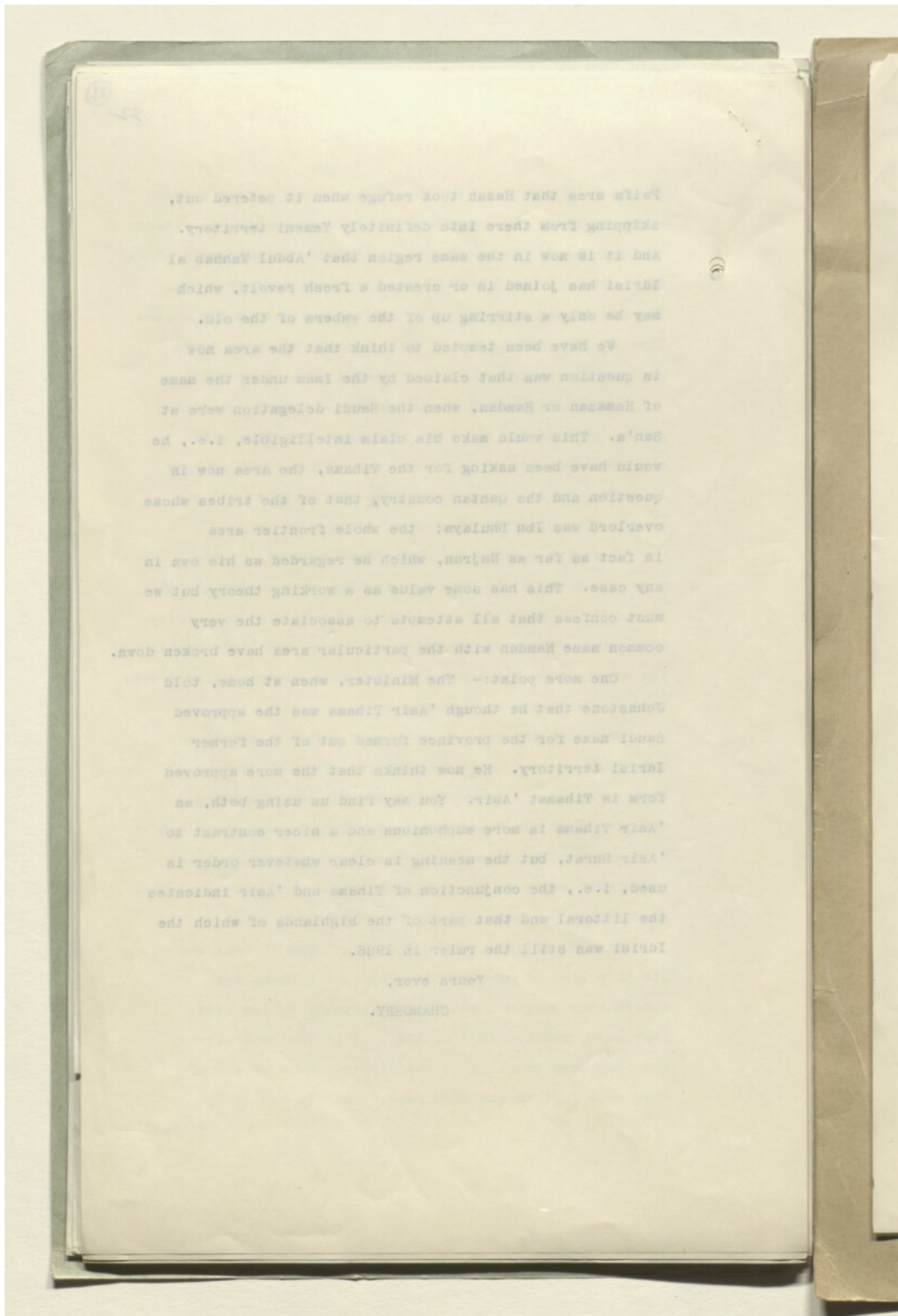


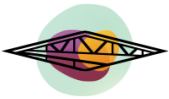
مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢٣ و] (٥٠/٤٥)



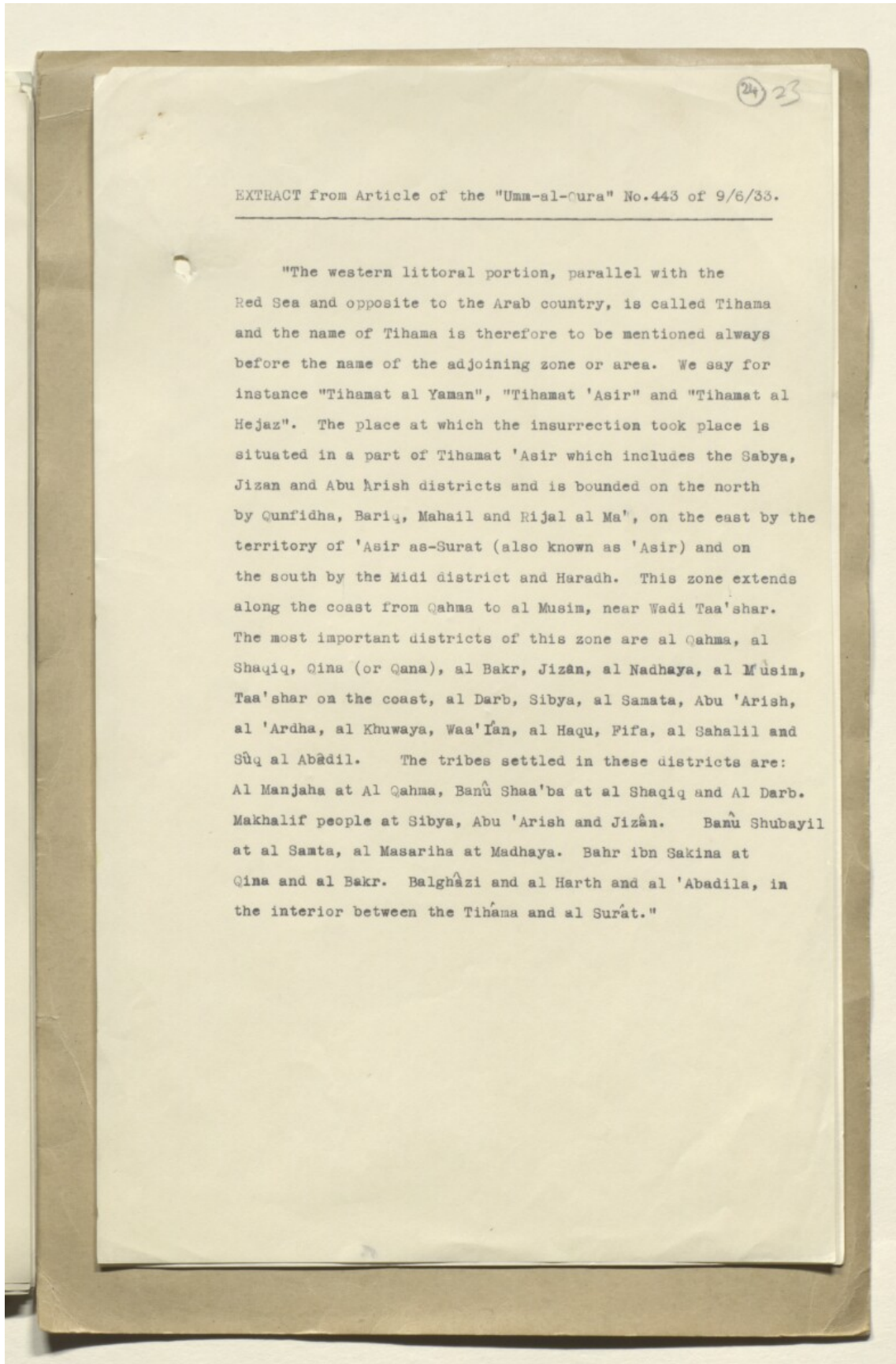


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢٣ ظ] (٥٠/٤٦)



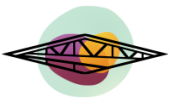


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٤ و] (٥٠/٤٧)

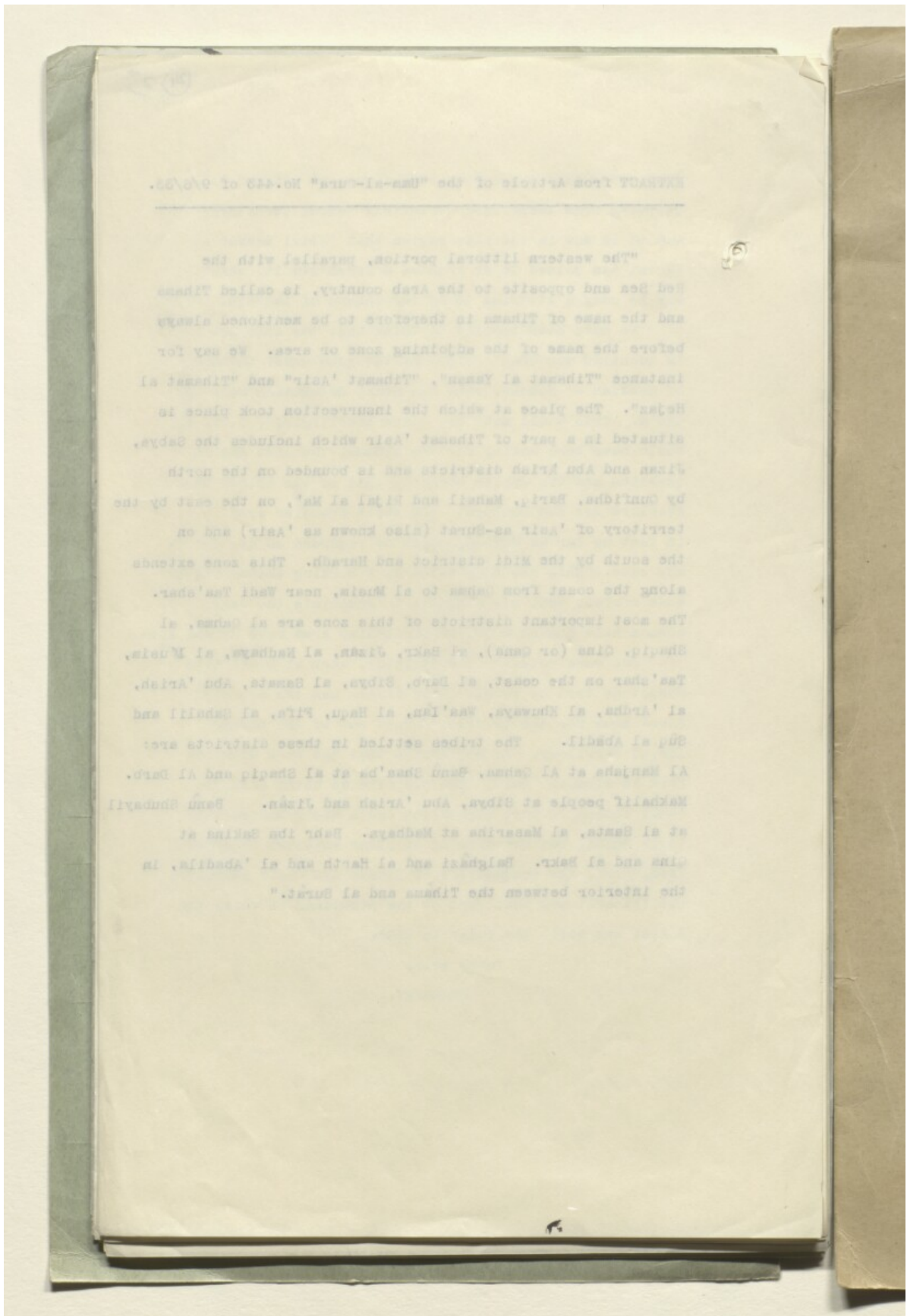


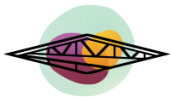
EXTRACT from Article of the "Umm-al-Qura" No.443 of 9/6/33.

"The western littoral portion, parallel with the Red Sea and opposite to the Arab country, is called Tihama and the name of Tihama is therefore to be mentioned always before the name of the adjoining zone or area. We say for instance "Tihamat al Yaman", "Tihamat 'Asir" and "Tihamat al Hejaz". The place at which the insurrection took place is situated in a part of Tihamat 'Asir which includes the Sabya, Jizan and Abu Arish districts and is bounded on the north by Qunfidha, Bariq, Mahail and Rijal al Ma", on the east by the territory of 'Asir as-Surat (also known as 'Asir) and on the south by the Midi district and Haradh. This zone extends along the coast from Qahma to al Musim, near Wadi Taa'shar. The most important districts of this zone are al Qahma, al Shaiq, Qina (or Qana), al Bakr, Jizân, al Nadhaya, al Musim, Taa'shar on the coast, al Darb, Sibya, al Samata, Abu 'Arish, al 'Ardha, al Khuwaya, Waa'lan, al Haqu, Fifa, al Sahalil and Sûq al Abâdil. The tribes settled in these districts are: Al Manjaha at Al Qahma, Banû Shaa'ba at al Shaiq and Al Darb. Makhalif people at Sibya, Abu 'Arish and Jizân. Banû Shubayil at al Samta, al Masariha at Madhaya. Bahr ibn Sakina at Qina and al Bakr. Balghâzi and al Harth and al 'Abadila, in the interior between the Tihama and al Surât."



مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [٢٤ ظ] (٥٠/٤٨)



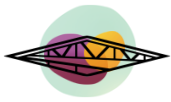


مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [خلفي-داخلي] (٥٠/٤٩)

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY and RECORDS
Photocopying record

Ref. No. IOL:
IOR

	Date	Name	Process	No. of exposures
1	7/7/77	KOSTINER	XEROX	7
2				
3				
4				
5				
6	REFER TO THE SPECIALIST CONCERNED			



مجموعة ٧٢ / ٦ "المملكة العربية السعودية: العلاقات مع اليمن. ترسيم الحدود السعودية-اليمنية". [خلفي] (٥٠/٥٠)

