CAMEL BRANDS
USED IN KORDOFÁN

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BRANDS USED BY THE CHIEF CAMEL-OWNING TRIBES OF KORDOFÁN

(A Supplement to The Tribes of Northern and Central Kordofán)

BY

H. A. MACMICHAEL

SUDAN CIVIL SERVICE
LATE SCHOLAR OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .......................................................... vi
EXPLANATORY NOTES .................................................... viii

PART I. Containing the names of brands arranged in alphabetical order, with illustrations and with a note in each case of the tribal sections which most commonly use the brand as their distinctive mark . . . . . . 1—15

PART II. Containing a list of the chief camel-owning tribes of Kordofán and the desert lying between it and Dongola, naming, where possible, the different brands used by each section or subsection . . . . . . . 16—38

APPENDIX. A list of the more common words used by the nomad Arabs to denote a camel at various ages . . . . 39—40

PLATES I—XVII ............................................................. at end

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INTRODUCTION

As will at once be evident, a study of the brands used by camel-owners is very confusing owing to the innumerable varieties and exceptions that occur to almost any rule that may be formulated.

Practice alone can enable one to determine the tribe to which a camel belongs by looking at its brands, and one will probably make many mistakes however much practice one may have had. This is especially so if one only sees one or two camels at a time, since it is hard to tell which of the brands on it may mark its tribe or section, and which be merely added by the owner to distinguish it from the animals of another subsection. If one sees a whole herd of camels it is evident that the brand (or brands) which are common to them all is the important one and marks the tribe or section. Brands that are merely caused by firing a sick camel on the part affected will cause little confusion except at the first. In spite of these difficulties and reservations, it may practically be taken for granted that

1. No camel branded on the left belongs to the Kabábísh (excepting the Berára section).
2. That wherever the Kiláid Um Haggán are seen, that brand was made by the Howáwrí.
3. That a long broad Sámi' with a long broad Kiláda, both on the left, were made by the Kawáhla (Dár Hámid) or the Megánín (A. Faḍála).
4. That the Kabábísh (Núráb) alone use the Ba'ag and two Dhíra'át.
5. That a camel marked with one, two, or three Kerábíg (sing. Kurbág) probably belongs to the Shenábla.
6. That only the 'Atawía section of the Kabábísh use the Sha'iba on the right fore.
7. That only the Gawáma'A use the Ruaykib on the cheek.
8. That almost only the KAWÁHLA ('ABÁBDA and GIHAYMÁB) use the BÁB.

9. That only the KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁIDA) use the SHÁBIT.

10. Almost only the KABÁBÍSH (SERÁGÁB and A. 'UŘBA) use the ḤADD.

11. Only the KABÁBÍSH (ŪM MATÚ) use the 'AŠABA.

12. Only the HOWÁWÍR ('ABBÁSÁB) use the peculiar large 'ERIK.

Certain other brands or combinations of brands will similarly become familiar in time; but the marks used by the sedentary population will always be a source of confusion since any villager is liable to use any brand haphazard.

Other animals besides camels are branded, but not to the same extent, nor with the same consistency.

Originally each section of a nomad tribe, and probably each tribe, had some distinctive brand which was properly the brand used by the family of its particular ancestor. As the family increased and intermarried, different branches of it, connected with it by direct lineage or by marriage, added different distinguishing marks ("FERAZ," Ar. 珺) to the original brand (WASM EL 'ĀSÌ or WASM EL GEDD), and in many cases the original brand itself has fallen into disuse: among the purer nomads, however, e.g. among the KABÁBÍSH, KAWÁHLA, and SHENÁBLA, the original brands of the sections have generally survived and are almost always used.

H. A. M.

1 October, 1912.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The illustrations are intended only to shew the shapes of the brands and the part of the camel on which they are commonly placed. The brands are therefore shewn in the illustrations on the right or on the left indiscriminately. Part II should be consulted for information as to the side on which the various brands are usually placed by the respective sections using them.

2. In Part I names of brands that when transliterated into English have an initial A or E will be found together as though all began with A.

3. In the illustrations the normal position and form of the brand is marked by a red line; various alternatives in position and form of the brand that occur are, when a separate illustration is not given, shewn by dotted red lines.

4. A few brands that are often met with in Kordofán, though not belonging to Kordofán tribes, are illustrated and named.

5. Where it happens that a single brand is known by different names to different tribes, I have, whenever mentioning it, given it the name by which it is known to the tribe to which allusion is being made at the time.

6. For the sake of consistency and accuracy several names of brands which are commonly pronounced as though beginning with a G, but which are spelt with a ّ (e.g. ҚILĂDA or GILĂDA) will be found spelt with a ڭ and not with a G.

7. Names of brands and of tribes, sections, and subsections, are printed in capitals.

8. Names of sections of tribes are placed in brackets after the name of the tribe. Names of subsections of sections are preceded by § and placed after the name of the section.

9. The following abbreviations are used:

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<thead>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>A</td>
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PART I

'AMŪD (Ar. ʿUmūd, ʿūmūd = an upright; a support).

Fig. 1. Used chiefly by Kabábísh (ʿErrārā, Ghilayán, A. Ṭerayf, and Ḥammádāb).

'ERIK (Ar. ʿUrūk, ʿūrūq = a vein; a creeper).

Fig. 2. Used by Howáwír ('Abbásáb) only.

Fig. 3. Used by Kabábísh (Ṭowál), some Bedayríá, and the Shabergo of Kága. The last-named sometimes place it on the neck instead of upon the quarter.

Fig. 4. Used by Zenáṛha, and sometimes called Um Haggán (q.v.).

ERWI.

Fig. 5. Used by Kabábísh (Serágáb). Cf. Ushbūr and Shelká.

'AŚABA (Ar. ʿAsabát, ʿūsbat = a sinew).

Fig. 6. Used by Kabábísh (Um Matū). Some of them, viz. the Balūláb, place it behind instead of on the front of the leg; the greater number place it on the outer side of the leg.

For the alternative form, which is used by the Kabábísh (Gungonáb), cf. Hashásha or Ḥadídi.

BA'AG (Ar. بعج = rip in the belly).

Fig. 7. Used only by Kabábísh (Nūrāb, Kibbaysháb, Ribaykát and some Howáráb), and generally with a Dhirá'a or Dhirá'át.

The Ba'ag el Mehani is a Ba'ag turned down at the fore-end, used by the Kabábísh (Kibbaysháb § Mesá'id).

BÁB (Ar. باب = a door).

Fig. 8. Used by Kawáhla ('Abábdá and some Bedáríún).

Fig. 9. Used by Kawáhla (Gihaymáb and some 'Abábda).

Each of the horizontals is sometimes called a Riḵál.

M. C. B.
CAMEL BRANDS

Fig. 10. Used by Kawáhla (‘Abába Náš um Hámmúri).
For Báb Makhlúf vide sub Lám Alif.
The people of G. Mídób sometimes use a Báb (Fig. 8) on the neck.

BÁKKÁI (from Ar. بكي = to weep; i.e. a brand on the place where tears trickle down).

Fig. 11. A name occasionally used to denote a Dámi' under the eye.

BAYT EL NUKKARA (Ar. بيت النقارة = the house of the drum).

Fig. 12. Used by the chief family of Núba (Buikkéra) of G. el Háráz.
This brand represents a war-drum and stick. Cf. Hálaqá and Sháhid.

BERSHAM (Ar. بشرم = the iron cross-hilt of a sword).

Fig. 13. Used by the Sowáráb under the right eye, by the Dugága of G. el Háráz on the neck, and by the Kabábísh (Ribaykát § Aḥaymeráb) on the quarter.

DÁIÓKA.

Fig. 14. Used by the Kabábísh (‘Atawía § Shigayáb).

DÁK.

Fig. 15. Was the brand of the Khalífa 'Abdulláhi. It was put on the quarter of a horse and on the right side of a camel's neck.
The Ga’álifn sometimes use it thus O.

DÁKHIL (Ar. داخل; pl. Dawákhil, دواخل = the inner part).

Fig. 16. Not often used, except by the Ma’ália, who put one or two, not on the foreleg as pictured, but on the inside of the left hind leg.

Two, in the form of a Sha’iba (i.e. ¥) are sometimes used.

When seen on the foreleg it is usually a mere private brand.

DÁMI’ (from Ar. دمع = to weep; pl. Dawámi’).
The Dámi’ proper should always be under or slightly in front of the eye, as in Fig. 17; but in practice a similar brand farther back, as in Fig. 18, which should more correctly be called a Sámi’ or a Sháhid, is very frequently called Dámi’. The Dámi’ proper is never called Sámi’.

Two Dawámi’, as in Figs. 19 and 20, are used by many Shenábla.
A long broad Dámi’ behind the left eye, accompanied by a broad Kíláda on the left of the neck, is distinctive of
practically all the very numerous Kawáhla (Dár Hámid) camels, and of the Megánín (A. Fádála): the latter however call it Sámi'.

The Dámi', whether behind or under the eye, is one of the commonest brands in use in every tribe.

DEBAYBA (Ar. دبيب دبيب = a snake).

A line like the track of a snake, thus Ⲱ Ⲱ Ⲱ, used by the Hamar ('Asákír § B. Badr) on the right cheek.

DHIFRA (Ar. ذنح ذنح = bone at the back of the ear).

Fig. 21. (Cf. 'Amúd.) Used chiefly by Zayádíya, on the right.

Fig. 22. Used chiefly by Kabábísh (Ruwáhla § Dár Gimí'a [2 strokes] and some Ghilayán [1 stroke]), and by Kawáhla (Bedárífn [2 strokes]), and by B. Gerár (Gubárát [2 strokes]), and by Shenábla (Um 'Abdulla [2 strokes]). A Dhifra is sometimes called Khábíri.


Fig. 23. Two parallel Dhira'át mark all the camels of the Kabábísh "názir" and his family (Nūráb). The Kabábísh (Nūráb and subsections) nearly all use one, two, or three Dhira'át. They are sometimes called Fárat (sing. Fára).

Fig. 24. The Dhira'a Masha'k is used by a few Kabábísh (Howáráb).

DILA'A (Ar. ضلع ضلع = a rib).

Fig. 25. Used chiefly by Kawáhla (Bešayráb) on the left, and occasionally by some Hamar (Gháysát) and Kabábísh ('Awáídá § Nás Maḳbúl) and Kawáhla (Um 'Amár).

DÓMA (Ar. دومة = sweat-glands at the back of the neck).

Fig. 26. Seldom used, and only as a private brand.

DUKKA (Ar. دقق دقق = a knock).

The word as used means only a spot or blob: one or two of these spots may be found either on the cheek or the quarter or the neck, the brand being a common one. Many of the Kabábísh (Serágáb) use it in conjunction with the Hadd. The best known Dukka is that accompanied by a Tubá'a and placed by the Guhayna (non-Kordofán) on the left of the neck, as in Fig. 27: it will be seen that this Dukka is more than a
spot; it actually ranges from an inch to \( \frac{1}{2} \) feet long. It is occasionally seen as in Fig. 28.

FÁRA (Ar. فارة; pl. FÁRÁT, فارات = the muscle of the foreleg).

Fig. 29. The form shewn is not common, and is only used as a private brand. The term FÁRA is also sometimes used as the equivalent of DHIRÁ'A or KÙ', q.v.

FERÁ'A (Ar. فرع = top).

= SHEKKA, q.v.

FERAYKH (Ar. فريخ = a small sprout?).

Fig. 30. Used by some KABÁBISH (RIBAYKÁT § AYÁVID) and MEGÁNÍN (A. RÚMÍA). The alternative position shewn is uncommon.

Note. For various brands beginning with a hard G sound, but spelt with a K (ق), viz. "GILÁDA," "GONA'A" and "GUTFA," vide sub K.

GA'ABA (Ar. جعبة; pl. GA'ÁBÁT, جعبات = the buttocks).

The simplest and most usual form of the brand, which is common to all tribes, is shewn in Fig. 31. Often one is used on each side, and in this case the brand is called GA'ABA MAKRÚNA. DÁR HÁMID use the GA'ABA considerably. One on the right is also distinctive of the SHÉNABLA (UM BAYSH § EL GA'ABA). Two GA'ÁBÁT are used by the B. GERÁR (GUBÁRÁT). Of the latter the NÁS MANZÚL place the GA'ÁBÁT as in Fig. 32, and others as in Fig. 33. Fig. 34 shews variants seen (a) among the KABÁBISH (KIBBAYSHÁB) and (b) among the ZENÁRHA.

Fig. 35. The GA'ABA KHÁSHIM EL KELB is distinctive of the ruling family of the DÁR HÁMID (HABÁBÍN) and of some relatives among the 'ARÍFÍA.

GERÁYA (from Ar. جري = to run).

Fig. 36. Only seen on a ZAYÁDÍA (MISÁMÍR) camel. Cf. HÁSH-ÁSHA.

GIFAYN (Ar. جفين—diminutive of GIFIN, q.v.).

GIFIN (Ar. جفن; pl. GUFÚN, جفون = eyelid).

Fig. 37. One or two GUFÚN (i.e. short marks on the temple) are used occasionally by all tribes. Cf. MA'AZÍN.

GÍM (Ar. جم = the letter ج).

Fig. 38. Not used by Kordofán tribes.
I] CAMEL BRANDS 5

HADD (Ar. حد = a line).

Fig. 39. Used only by Kabá匕shall (Serágáb, A. 'Ukbá, and some Ruwáhla and Meraysáb). The A. 'Ukbá make it rather longer than do the Serágáb and place it rather higher. Quite 70 per cent. of camels seen branded with the HADD belong to the Serágáb.

HADIDI (Ar. حديد = an iron hoe).

Fig. 40. In appearance = Ḥashásha (q.v.). Used by most Kabábísh (A. Sulaymán)—q.v.—on the right foreleg.

Hágiz (Ar. حاجز = a separator; bounder).

Fig. 41. Used by the Kabábísh (Ruwáhla § Dár Abu GInna) on females in conjunction with a RiKál and three Matářík.

HALAKA (Ar. حلق = a circle).

Figs. 42, 43, 44. Not used by Kordofán tribes, but chiefly by Bishářín' 'Abábd, Shukrá, Zabádí, &c., from whom camels so branded are often bought. Vide sub Sháhid.

HANAK (Ar. حنك = the lower jaw).

Fig. 45. A thin line running along the edge of the lower jawbone. Used chiefly by Dár Hámid ('Aríffa). The alternative given was seen used by some Kawáhla ('Abábd £ Nás um Hám-múri).

HANAYK (Ar. حنیك—diminutive of HANAK, q.v.).

Fig. 46. Some Kabábísh ('Awáída) connect it with a Riálá, q.v.

HáníK (Ar. حانك; pl. HwáníK, حوانك = a bridler).

Fig. 47. Used occasionally as a private brand; on the side of the neck.

Fig. 48. Used by Kawáhla ('Abábd § Nás um Hámúri) and some Dár Hámid (Nawáhia). From the front these HwáníK are indistinguishable from Shúrát (q.v.), but, unlike the latter, they are prolonged and continue half across the side of the neck. Some Ma'ália use a single long HáníK across the throat.

HASHÁSHA (Ar. حاشحة = a hoe).

1. In appearance = Ḥadidi (q.v. in Fig. 40, alternative form). Used by Dár Hámid (Feráhna § Tursha).

2. Fig. 49. Rarely seen and only as a private brand.

3. The Ḥashásha is sometimes placed on the cheek.
HIDAYD (Ar. حديد—diminutive of HADD, q.v.).
*Fig. 50.* Used by KABÁBÍSH (A. Nūái).

HILÁL (Ar. حلل = a crescent moon).
*Fig. 51.* Used chiefly by DWAYH and KABÁBÍSH (DÁR HÁMID).
*Fig. 52.* Only seen as a private brand of GÁMÚ’Á.

A HILÁL is sometimes placed by KABÁBÍSH on the cheek of a camel.

KADUNKA.
*Fig. 53.* Used by DÁR HÁMID (A. 'ĀKOI § A. HAMMÚD) in juxtaposition to a KILÁDA as shewn.
*Fig. 54.* Used by MEGÁNÍN (NÁS TIBO’ § NÁS MUHAMMAD EL ZURRUQ). Some place it on the foreleg instead of, or as well as, on the quarter. The MEGÁNÍN also name it TUBÁ’A.

KALAMOIA.

In appearance = SHELKA (q.v.). Used by KABÁBÍSH (A. ŢERAYF § MERAYKÁT).

KALÓMA.
*Fig. 55.* Uncommon. Used by some HÁMAR (HADÁHDA, DUBÚBA, &c.) on females; and sometimes as a private brand among the MEGÁNÍN.

KARKÚRA (from the Ar. قرقر = to growl).
*Fig. 56.* Used by KABÁBÍSH (A. ḤOWÁL), mostly on females. It is oftener seen as an Eastern KENÁNA brand.

KHABÍRI.
The KHABÍRI is literally the part of the neck where the brand so called is placed. Two parallel ones are used by the KABÁBÍSH ('ĂTAWÁ), as shewn in *Fig. 57,* and are often called KILÁID (vide sub KILÁDA). A KHABÍRI is also sometimes called DHIFRA (q.v.).

KHARÁTÍM (Ar. خرطوم, KHAṬTÚM; pl. خرطومات, KHAṬÁT = nose; trunk).

KHITMAT (Ar. خطم, KHUTÁM; pl. خطمات, KHIṬMÁT = nose-halter).
(The singular KHAṬTÚM is practically never used.) These two words are equivalent also to SALÁSIL (Ar. سلاسل: the singular SILSILA, Ar. سسله, is not used). All three words are interchangeable.

*Fig. 58.* Used, one on each side, by KAWÁHLA (DÁR BÁHR), and called by them KHIṬMÁT.
Fig. 59. Some subsections of nearly all sections of Kabábísh use this brand (and call it Khūtām) on the right. The Shenábla (Abu 'Imayr) use a long Khūtām on the left.

Fig. 60. Used (and called Khūtām) on the left by Megánín ('Aládíya). Very similar, but shorter, is the Tūbá'a (q.v.).

Fig. 61. Occasionally seen as a variant; called Kharátím.

Kharátím
Khitmat
Khuțam

Khūayțim (Ar. خویطیم—diminutive of Khūtām, q.v.).

Fig. 62. A name used by the Kabábísh (Ghilayán) for the Shūra (q.v.) which they use.

Kiláda (Ar. قلادة; pl. Kiláid, قلائد = a necklace).

Fig. 63. The commonest brand in use in every tribe. One, two, or three are used, but not more. The Kiláda that is used, with accompanying brands, by the Kawáhla (Bérákna) on the right, and by the Kawáhla (Dár Hámid) on the left, are perhaps the most frequently seen and most easily recognizable. (Vide Kawáhla in Part II.)

Two short Kiláid on the right are used by the Kabábísh ('Atawía). Vide sub Khabíri (Fig. 57).

Fig. 64. The Kiláda Maḵrūna, used by nearly all the Hamar ('Asákîr), including Gihaysát, and many Hamar (Gharaysía and Deḵājîm), and by the Kawáhla (Bedárín § Nás Wad 'Arabi), and others. It extends round both sides of the neck.

Fig. 65. Kiláid Um Haggán. Used only by Howáwîr (q.v. in Part II). It is sometimes called La'ábayt. The Dár Hámid (Feráhna § 'Aḵârîb) use a single Kiláda Um Haggán on the neck thus \(\_\) (See also Um Haggán.)

Kölît (Arab) = Kumfalît (Hadendoa).

Fig. 66. Not used by Kordofán tribes.

Kona'a (Ar. قنعة = crown of the head). = Şunkûr (q.v.) and Náfo' (q.v.).

Fig. 67. Used only as a private brand by Kordofán tribes, and generally farther back than in the illustration.

Fig. 68. Used by Dwayh (A. Saláti), Kawáhla (Um 'Amár)
and by some ZAVÁDFÁ (NAFÁ'ÍA) as shewn in the dotted line in Fig. 68.

The KONA'A proper is only the upper (red) half of the brand shewn, the lower half being properly a SÁMI' (q.v.). Thus sometimes the whole brand is inaccurately called a SÁMI', and sometimes a KONA'A.

KÜ' (Ar. كع; pl. Kf'ÁN, كععان = elbow).

Fig. 69. Very frequently to be seen on the right as the brand of KABÁBÍSH (A. ḤOWÁL).

Fig. 70. Used by DÁR ḤÁMID (HABÁBÍN) and occasionally by others as a private brand. (See also FÁRA and SOWÁR.)

KU'ÁZ (see 'Ukáž).

KUMFALÍT (see Kólít).

KÚRAYT.

Fig. 71. Not used by Kordofán tribes. Common on BISHÁRI camels.

KURBÁG (Ar. كرباج; pl. KERÁBÍG, كربابج = thong-whip).

Fig. 72. One, two, or three are used by nearly all SHENÁBLA (q.v. for details and variations, in Part II), and by the ḤAMAR (GIHAYŠÁT and others). It occurs, less often, as a brand of the MEGÁNNÍN (HÁYÁDIRA) and DÁR ḤÁMID (FERÁHNA § TURSHA).

KUṬFA (Ar. مطغ = clipping off).

Fig. 73. When the tip of the ear has been clipped off, this mark is called KUṬFA. It is often used by the KAWÁHLA (NIфAYDIÁ).

LA'ABAYT.

An alternative name for the KILÁID UM HAGGÁN of the HOWÁWÍR (q.v.).

LÁHID (Ar. LAHID = a swerver).

Fig. 74. Used by the KARÁBÍSH (BERÁRA § UM GHAYBÍSH); and by B. GERÁR (GUBÁRÁT § NÁS WAD MANZÚL) on females. The former refer to the whole of their brands, viz. the LÁHID with the DUKKÁT on the cheek and the neck collectively as LÁHID. The alternative form shewn behind the eye is used by the 'ALAYKA section of MA'ÁLÍA.

LÁM ALIF (Ar. الف, i.e. the letters ﻳ).

Fig. 75. Used only by the Howáwír (RÚBÁB).
LEGHAYD (Ar. لغيد—diminutive of لغد = lobe of the ear).
Fig. 76. Used only by Ḥamār ('Asākir ʿı Tarādāt)—by the “nāzir’s” family. It resembles a short Shaḥma (q.v.).

MAʿAZIN = NĀDIR.
Fig. 77. Used occasionally by Zavādīa (A. Girbu), and as a private brand among the Megānīn and others. Cf. Gifin; but the latter is always behind the eye.

MAIK (Ar. مائي = inner corner of the eye).
Fig. 78. Seen once used as a private Megānīn brand.

MAḴBŪD (Ar. مقبوض; pl. Meḵābīḍ, مقبيض).
Fig. 79. Used only by Zaghāwa.

MELĪDI (in Sudan Arabic = a hoe).
Fig. 80. Used as a private brand among the Kabābīsh (Um Matū).

MIḤWAR (Ar. ميحر, محاوير = (literally) axis).
A term used to denote any brand.

MIḴHAYLIF (Ar. مخيلف—diminutive of مخلوفه = a camel-saddle).
Fig. 81. A brand used at Gebel el Ḥarāza is sometimes so named. Cf. Tegadi.

MINKIB (Ar. منكب; pl. Manākīb, مناكيب = shoulder).
Fig. 82. Used by Kabābīsh (Dar Bāshūt and some Um Matū).

MUGHAYZI.
An uncommon name for the 'Ukāz of the Kawāhla (Berākna), q.v.

MUṬRAK (Ar. مطرک; pl. Maṭārik, مطراك = long straight withe used in building huts).
This term may be used for any straight brand, but is commonly limited to one across or along the quarter, and especially to the 'Ukāz (q.v.) of the Kawāhla (Berākna) and the Maṭārik on the quarters of some Kabābīsh (A. Sulaymnān, A. Tīravl, and Ruwāhla), q.v. in Part II.

NĀDIR (Ar. ناظر = pupil of the eye).
(Vide sub Maʿazin.)

NĀFO (Ar. نافو = top).
= Konaʿa (q.v. Fig. 68).

NAḴHRA (Ar. نخرة = tip of the nose).
Fig. 83. A slit in the nostril.
Fig. 84. Not common. A brand on the nostril. Cf. Ṭubāʿa.
NÁKI (vide sub NUN).

NIHD (Ar. نُهْد; pl. NAHÚD, نُهوذ = a girl's breast).

Fig. 85. Among the KAWÁHLA used chiefly by the DÁR ḤÁMID § HASHNUNA, and the BÉDÁRṌÍN § A. RAṌAL. Not often used among the KABÁBÍSH. One is used on each side by the B. GERÁR (GUBÁRÁT). It is common as a private brand in all tribes.

NUKTÁ (Ar. نقطه; pl. NUKT, نقط = a dot).

Fig. 86. Cf. DUKKA. Commonly used as a tribal brand among the KABÁBÍSH (A. 'ÓN). A dot on any part of the camel may be so termed.

NÚN (Ar. نون, i.e. the letter ن).

Fig. 87. Used only by BAZA'A (NOWAYKA), and sometimes by them called NÁKI. It is occasionally placed on the neck.

RIÁLA (Ar. سَلَب = slobber).

Fig. 88. Used only by KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁIDA ZURRUṌ § NÁS WÁD RAṌMA).

RIGL EL GHORÁB (Ar. رجل الغراب = crow's foot).

Fig. 89. Used by the NÚBA of the northern hills (BUKÁIRA and some DERHAM). Cf. MIKHAYLIF.

RIKÁB (Ar. ركاب = a stirrup).

Fig. 90. Uncommon. Used only by some SHÉNAÁLA (AWÁMIRA § NÁS 'ABDULLA).

RIKÁL (Ar. رقاقيل; pl. رقاقيل).

Fig. 91. Cf. TIFINA. Used on females in conjunction with three MAṬÁRIK and a HÁGIZ, as shewn, by KABÁBÍSH (RUWÁHLA § DÁR ABU GINNA). It is also used with three MAṬÁRIK but without the HÁGIZ by some KABÁBÍSH (A. ŢERAYF). Vide sub BÁB (Fig. 9).

RÍSHA (Ar. ريشة = a tuft of hair).

Fig. 92. A slit in the hairy side of the ear.

RUAYKIB (Ar. رويكب—diminutive of RÁKIB = a rider).

Fig. 93. Used only by GAWÁMA'A and in the position shewn. For variants of this brand vide sub GAWÁMA'A in Part II.

Fig. 94. Used only by ḤAMAR (SHEGÁN, GUAYD, &c.). The name probably applies literally only to the shorter of the two strokes shewn.
CAMEL BRANDS

SALÁSIL (vide sub Kharáťm). A word used chiefly by the Megánín.

SÁMI’ (Ar. سامع = a hearer).

Fig. 95. Vide Dámi’ for remarks on this brand. It is common among the Kawáhla, i.e. is used on the left of Dár Ḥámid camels and on the right of Berákna camels, but it is generally miscalled Dámi’. It is one of the commonest brands in use, especially among the Megánín, but is not often used by the Kabábísh. See also Sháhid.

SÁRSÚR.

Fig. 96. Uncommon. Used by Megánín (Mesá’id § Abu Diḵayna).

SELÚKÁB (Sudan Ar. سلوکاب = a double-handled dibbling instrument).

Fig. 97. Used only by Núba of the northern hills (Maṭara and some Derham). Cf. Um Haggán.

SHÁBIT (Ar. شابط = a striper).

Fig. 98. Used only by Kabábísh (’Awáída). See also Söt.

SHÁHID (Ar. شاهد = a witness; a seer).

Fig. 99. A name properly applied to a Sámi’ (q.v.) only when it is accompanied by a Ḥalaḵa under the eye as shewn in Fig. 99; but the term Sháhid is used by the Howáwír (Hamásfín) to denote the plain Sámi’ (without a Ḥalaḵa) which they employ. The Gerárísh (not a Kordofán tribe) call the short ’Ukáž which they use on the right quarter a Sháhid.

SHÁHMA (Ar. شحة = lower part of the ear). Sometimes pronounced Sháhn.

Fig. 100. Used by the Howáwír (’Amráb, Fákákn, and Salháb).

Fig. 101. Used by some Megánín (’Aiádíja § A. Gím’a). Cf. Sarsúr. Some Meßellámfa (not a Kordofán tribe) put a semicircular brand round the base of the ear at the back and call this a Sháhma.

The Hidáyd (q.v.) of the Kabábísh (A. Nuái) is sometimes called Sháhma.

SHÁ’IBA (or Shá’aba) (Ar. شعبة; pl. Shi’áb, شعاب = a branch; fork).
Fig. 102. Used only and always by the Kabábísh (‘Aṭawía) on the right fore.

Fig. 103. Used only by Dár Ḥámíd (‘Arífía § A. ‘Aṭwa) with an ‘Ukáz as shewn.

Fig. 104. Used by B. Gerár (A. Rabí’a § Nás el Sha’iba) and some Megánín (A. Faḍálía § Um Handí). The alternative shewn is used by the Kabábísh (Um Matú § Um Kelba).

The Sha’iba is very seldom used as a private brand. The nomad Gím’a (Huluf) use it on the right chest.

The Gerárísh (non-Kordofán) use a Sha’iba in one or other of the following shapes on the neck:

An Usbúr or a Kalóma (q.v.) is sometimes called a Sha’iba. Cf. Fig. 104, and vide sub Gawáma’ (Serayhát) and Kabábísh (Tówál) in Part 11.

SHEKKA = Féra’a (Ar. شقة = a split).

Fig. 105. A split in the tip of the ear downwards. Common as a private brand.

SHELKA (Ar. شقة = a split).

Fig. 106. Used by Kabábísh (A. Ṭerayf § Meraykát). Vide Kalamoia.

Fig. 107. Used by Megánín (Nás Tibo’ § Rakúba).

SHIDIK (Ar. شذق = pouch between the corner of the camel’s mouth and its cheek).

Fig. 108. Uncommon, and only used as a private brand.

SHILAYKH (Ar. شليخ = a slit in the cheek; pl. شليخات, Shilaykhát).

Fig. 109. Used by some Kabábísh (Howáráb).

Some of the Gamú’ta (Nafúláb) use a single horizontal Shilaykh under the right eye.

SHUBÁK (vide sub ’Ukála).

SHŪRA (Ar. شورة; pl. Shūrát, شورات = an ornament).

Fig. 110. Used by Kabábísh (Ruwáhla § Dár Abu Ginna and some Tówál) and Kawáhla (Ghazáya § ’Omarát). Two parallel Shūrát are used by some Ḥamar (Ghishimát) and some Ma’ália.

Fig. 111. Used largely in conjunction with the Kišíd Um Haggán by Howáwír (q.v. Part 11). Two parallel Shūrát are used by the Kabábísh (Ḥammádáb § Teraykát).
SHURÁBA (from Ar. شرب = to drink).

Fig. 112. Not uncommon as a private brand among most tribes, but very often seen used in conjunction with the DHIRA'ÁT and BA’AG by the KABÁBÍSH “nážir’s” family (NÚRÁB), and less often with the usual KAWÁHLA (BERÁKNA) brands by the family of the Sheikh of that section (q.v. Part II).

ŞOLAY’ or ŞOLA’Á.

SÓT (Ar. سوط; pl. AswáT, اسواط = a whip).

Fig. 113. It is most commonly seen on both quarters of camels imported from the Eastern Sudan tribes. When the ŞOLAY’ is lengthened it is usually called SÓT, but neither form (long or short) is very common in Kordofán: the chief exceptions are the SHENÁBLA (ḤAMDÍA) and ḤAMAR (TARÁDÁT), who use the short form, and the MEGÁNÍN (HAYÁDIRA) and ZAYÁDÍA (A. GIRBU) and DÁR HÁMID (A. 'AKOI) and ḤAMAR (WÁLÍFA) who use the long form (SÓT). The last named sometimes place it on the foreleg like a SHÁBIT. The A. 'AKOI sometimes connect this SÓT with a KURBÁG below it.

Fig. 114. Used by MEGÁNÍN (A. MÁDI). The variant shewn was twice seen among the KABÁBÍSH.

SOWAR (Ar. سوار = a bracelet).

Fig. 115. Cf. KÜ' and DHIRA’Á. Uncommon; used by some ḤAMAR (ḤADÁHDA, DUBÚBA, &c.).

SUMANA (Ar. سمان = fleshy part; pl. SamámíN, سماني = fleshy part).

Fig. 116. One is used by the KAWÁHLA (ḤALÁYIFA) and three by the KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁLDA ZURRUṽ § NÁS MAḴBUṬ) and the B. GERÁR (A. RAṢṽ'Á § NÁS KHALÁFA). Practically no other Kordofán tribe uses it, but it is often seen on GAMÚṬA camels.

ŞUNKŰR (Ar. صنقر = crown of the head; pl. ŞONÃKR, صنايقر = crown of the head) = KONA’Á (q.v.). When not connected with a SÁMI’ it is generally used merely as a private brand.

ṬÁRA (Ar. طارة = a hoop).

Fig. 117. Used by KAWÁHLA (BEḴAYRÁB), especially on females.

TEGADI (Sudan Ar. تجدى = a reaping knife).

Fig. 118. Cf. MIKHAYLIF. It is used by some of the NÚBA of G. UM DURRAG.

THIFAYNA (Ar. تغينه—diminutive of THIFINA, q.v.). Used by KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁLDA ZURRUṽ § NÁS WAD RÁBIH).
THIFINA (Ar. ثغنة; pl. THIFINÁT, ثغنات = callosity on joint of hind leg).

Fig. 119. Seldom used, except as a private brand.

ΤUBÁ’A (Ar. طبعه; pl. Τawábi, طوابع = an impression). Cf. NAKHRA and Kharáťm.

Fig. 120. Most commonly seen used on the left by the (non-Kordofán) GUHAYNA and by the KABÁBÍSH (RUWÁHLA § DÁR ABU GINNA), but it is fairly common as a private brand in most tribes.

A Tubara or a Kadunka is occasionally loosely named Τubá’a.

TUBARA.

Fig. 121. Common only as a private brand; but some MEGÁNÍN (A. Mápi) use one, some MEGÁNÍN (MESÁ’t) two or one, and some DÁR HÁMID (FERÁHNA § TURSHA) use one over the Ḥashásha.

Fig. 122. Uncommon. Three are used by DÁR HÁMID (A. ‘Akon § A. ḤAMMAYD).

TURKÁSH (Ar. تركيش; pl. TERÁKISH, تراكيش = quiver for spears or arrows).

Fig. 123. Usually seen as the brand of KAWÁHLA (DÁR HÁMID § HASHUNA NÁS WAD ’OMÁRA) and of MEGÁNÍN (A. FÁDÁLA § NÁS ABU RISHAYD), and sometimes it is used by MEGÁNÍN (A. Mápi and A. Sá’t).

The KABÁBÍSH (Um Matú § ’Azozáb) use a small Turkásh on the front of the foreleg instead of on the outer side. DÁR HÁMID (A. ’Akon § EL ’Utug) use two parallel TERÁKISH.

‘UKÁLA (Ar. عقالة; pl. ‘UKUL, عقل = hobble-rope).

Fig. 124. A very common brand among all tribes. The MEGÁNÍN (A. RÚMIA) use three on the left, the B. GERÁR (A. HÍLA) three on the right, and the MA’AKLA two on the left. The KABÁBÍSH (KIBBAYSHÁB § NÁS WAD SHET’HÁN) place three on the inside of the foreleg. The MA’ÁLIA sometimes use one or two inside the left foreleg, as well as using them outside in other cases.

Fig. 125. ‘UKAL BI SHUBÁK. Used by some MEGÁNÍN (HAMMAYDÍA). The ḤAMAR (WAÍLÁ) also sometimes use this brand, and call it ‘UKAL MASHÚK, and sometimes three ordinary ‘UKAL.
'UKÁZ (or "Ku'áz")—(Ar. عکاز; pl. 'Akákíz, عکاکیز = a stick).

Fig. 126 = WITID. Most commonly used by the Kawáhla (Berákna) on the right, and often called Mutrák. Also used on the left by Ma'ákla and Megáníín (Mesá'id § A. Harrán). Vide sub Sha'iba (Fig. 103) and Sháhid. A few Mrália use it on the left foreleg.

UM HAGGÁN (cf. Ar. مجان = a camel of pure breed).

(For Kiláid Um Haggán vide sub Kiláda.)

Fig. 127. Used by Kabábísh (Ribaykát § Baṭáb). The alternative form was once seen (and so called) on a Guhayná camel.

The 'Erik (q.v. Fig. 4) or Hilál (q.v. Fig. 52) used by the Zenárha is sometimes called Um Haggán.

USHBÚR (Ar. ايبور = spanners. A diminutive, viz. ايبير (Ushaybír) is also used).

Sometimes called Sha'iba (q.v.).

Figs. 128, 129. Used by most Ḥamár (Gharaysía § Hadáhda and Dubúba) on the left fore or quarter.

Fig. 130. Used by the Kabábísh (Towál).

Fig. 131. Used by the Bedayríya. Cf. Kalóma.

Fig. 132. Used by the Gawa'ma'a (Serayhát). Cf. Erwi.

Fig. 133. Used by the Bedayríya and Núba (Serár Fár) of Kága occasionally. Cf. Mikhaylíf.

WITAYD (Ar. وتد—diminutive of WITID, q.v.).

Used by the Ḥamár (Tarádát).

WITID (Ar. وتد; pl. Awtád, وتد = stake or peg).

See 'Ukáz.
### PART II

**KABÁBÍSH.** (All brands on the right side unless the contrary is stated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nūrāb</td>
<td>Ba‘AG and Dhirā‘A</td>
<td>The “názír’s’ own family all use a Ba‘AG (15 inches long) and two short Dhirā‘ÁT (close together and parallel) and a Shurába. A. ’Awad el Síd use three Dhirā‘ÁT. Dár Kabír use a Ba‘AG and a Dhirā‘A and a Feraykh. The Feraykh is sometimes split and sometimes not so. Dár Sa‘íd use a Ba‘AG and a Dhirā‘A and two Ţawábi’ (sing. Ţubá‘A). A. el Kír , , , a Rísha. El Nešáda use a Kiláda and a Ga‘aba. Um Bakhít use a Ba‘AG and two Dhirā‘ÁT, one of which is considerably below the other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribaykát</td>
<td>Ba‘AG, but shorter than that of the Nūrāb</td>
<td>Of the ’Ayavíd some add a Feraykh and a Khurus and a Nakhra, some two Gufun and a Khurus. El Deraywáb add a Ukálá (9 inches long) on the front of the leg. El Ferukháb , Dhirā‘A and a variety of other brands. El Ahavmeráb , Bersham on the quarter. El Baţáb , Um Haggán on the quarter. Of the Um Serayh some add a Dhirā‘A, some a Kiláda and a Šunkūr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KABABÍSH (continued)

Brands used by Subsections

Section | Original Brand
---|---
Kibbaysháb | Ba‘ag
Howaráb | —
A. Ḥowál | Kū’
A. ’Ón | —
A. Nuáí | Hidáyád on the throat and Shūra and Kiláda
Ghilayán | Long 'Amúd

Náš wad Yúsef add a 'Ukála.
Náš wad Shet‘hán add three 'Ukál on the inside of the leg.
Náš wad Dúkushán add a Khútám and a Kíláda.
El Mesá‘íd use a Ba‘ag el Mehání and a Kíláda.
Many Kibbaysháb brand their camels indiscriminately, and not as above.

A. Dábo use a 'Eriq on the right fore, usually with two 'Ukál and a Dámi': some add a short Ba‘ag.
A. 'Ali newer Ba‘ag together with a Shurába and a Dhirá‘a and a Kú on the right, the Dhirá‘a being placed perpendicularly over the Kú thus L.
Rahúda use two Kílád and a small Shelka (or "Shilaykh") under the eye thus V.

Dár Hámid use a Kú on a male, and a Kárkúra on a female.
Dár Maḥmúd add a Tuba‘a to the Kú on a male, and use a Kárkúra on a female. Some of them add two Dhiťárí on a male.

Labábís use a Nukta on the quarter, and a Kiláda.
Berásha Dhirá‘a and a Šünkūr.
The camels of the A. ’Ón are not very numerous but their brands vary greatly: some put a Rfsha on each ear: some use the Ba‘ag of the Núráb: some use a long 'Amúd and a Khútám: &c.

A. Belal add two Tawábi’. Most add a Shūra (or Khuyítim) on the neck and a Khurírus on the ear. Others add a Dhiťra.
**KABÁBÍSH (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ṭowál</td>
<td>Ushbūr (or Sha’iba) on the quarter</td>
<td>Many add a Shūra across the throat. Others use a Sāmī’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Ṭerayf</td>
<td>‘Amūd</td>
<td>Meraykāt add a Shelka (or Kalamoia) under the eye. Ishāb ” various brands. ‘Ałowna use three Maṭārik on the quarter (often with a Riḳāl), and also one or two ’Uḳal. Gerāmda ” a long Ḥadd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awáda</td>
<td>Long Shābiṭ</td>
<td>(1) ‘Awáda Zurruk —Nás wad Raḥma add a Riḥla. Some of them join a Ḥanayk to it at right angles. —Nás Makbūl add a Đila’a and three Samāmān. —Nás el Hilāli ” Dāmī and a Shurāba and a Shekkā. —Nás wad Rābiḥ ” Thifayna. —Nás Walad el Bashīr add a small Muṭraḳ on the quarter, and a Khutām (or Ṭubā’a). —Nás Walad el N̄’ama add two ’Uḳāl and a Kilāda and a Khutām. (2) ‘Awáda Bēyyid —El Beshārāb add either a Dāmī and Gifayn, or a ’Uḳala on the inside. —El Ḍudānāb split the Shābiṭ at the fore-end. Some add a Dukkā on the neck, some a Khurus on each ear, and some two Ḥifārī. —El Sunūnāb add either a Ṭubā’a and a Dāmī, or else a Shaḥma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Original Brand</td>
<td>Brands used by Subsections</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>'Aṭawía</td>
<td>SHA’IBA on the foreleg and two short KILÁID high up on the neck</td>
<td>EL FÁRISÁB add a DUKKA on the cheek, or else a KHURUS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EL BEKARÁB &quot; SHURÁBA or a ḤANAK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DÁR 'ALI &quot; KHUTÁM. DÁR SULAYMÁN add one ṬUBÁ'A, or two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MANÓFALÁB &quot; SHURÁBA.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KUFÁR use the SHA’IBA alone.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SHIGAYÁB add a DÁIŌKA under the corner of the eye.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serágáb</td>
<td>ḤADD (low down)</td>
<td>DÁR SA’AD add a GIFIN high up.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GENÁDBA &quot; Erwi under the left eye.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DERIMÁ &quot; ṬUBÁ'A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WAD EL FEZÁRI add two SHILAYKHÁT under the left eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAHALÁB &quot; a DUKKA on the left.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GHEGAYRÍA &quot; a ḤANAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SHUKHÚNÁB &quot; two DUKKÁT on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Sulaymán</td>
<td>Three Maṭárik on the quarter, or Ḥadfdi on the foreleg</td>
<td>GHANÁWÁB use three Maṭárik and a KILÁDA, and either a ḤANAK or a SHURÁBA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DÁR MUSA’AD use a Ḥadfdi thus I and a NIHD and a KHURUS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ABBÁTÍN &quot; &quot; I.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>A. HAMDULLA &quot; &quot; I.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
KABÁBÍSH (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RUWÁHILA  | Shúra across the throat | The Dár abu Ginna in particular use the Shúra. They add either a TUBÁ'A or a TUBÁ'A and Shurába: this applies only to males; on females they put three MÁTÁRIK and a HÁGIZ and a RIKÁL on the quarter. Some of them add a DÁMÍ' (or BAKKÁI) on males.  
Dár Gim'á use two or three DhiFÁRI. They do not use the Shúra.  
'Awáídáb  ,  a HÁDD and a TUBÁ'A.  
Mesáráb  ,  a Khútám on males and three MÁTÁRIK on females.  
Gegádíl  ,  a ŞUNKÚR and two or three 'Ukál, and generally a Soláy'.  
Of the Nishába some use a Hádd and a Ga'ába, and some an 'Amúd. |
| A. 'Ukba  | Long Hádd            | Of the Shiláywáb some add a Níhd, some a Féra'A, and some two Féra'áT.  
Hámdáb  ,  two Gufún, and some omit the Hádd and use Fera'át and a Nákhra.  
Of the Dár 'Omar  ,  a Khurus on both ears, and some a Rišha on both ears.  
Of the Dár abu Nisáy'a some add a Khurus on the right and a Rišha on the left, and some add a Hának.  
Of the Shanáshim some add a Rišha, and some a 'Ukála.  
Dár Muḥammad some add a Rišha, and some a small Şunkúr.  
Sa'aduláb  ,  Tuba'a.  
El Karásób add two Dükkát on the left of the neck. |
|  Ḥàmmádáb | 'Amúd                | Rahúdáb split the 'Amúd at the upper end near the ear, and add a Dámi' under the eye.  
Teraykát add one or two Shúrat under the 'Amúd.  
Bishára add a Dóma. |
KABÁBÍSH (continued)

Brands used by Subsections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bashír</td>
<td>Ga‘aba and Kiláda on the right and two Dawámi’ on the left</td>
<td>UM Ghaybísh use a Láhid on the left of the throat, a Dukka on the left cheek and a Dukka on the left of the neck. These three brands are spoken of collectively as Láhid. They omit the ’Amúd. Nás Atayrinna add a Díhra on the left. They use the ’Amúd. ’Aşayfír Dámi’ and a Khuṭám and a Níhí: all on the left. Dár ’Ali Shelká and a Thífína on the left. Zerágni Khuṭám; or omit the ’Amúd and use the Khuṭám alone, on the left. Nás Walad Matár add a Kiláda on both sides of the ’Amúd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berára</td>
<td>’Amúd on the left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KABÁBÍSH IN DONGOLA PROVINCE

Brands used by Subsections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Um Matú</td>
<td>’Aşaba on right</td>
<td>The Ghodayráb put a ’Ukálá and a Mínkib or a Khuṭám on the right. The Belluláb make the ’Aşaba shorter and put it at the back of the right fore. The Azóza add to the ’Aşaba a small Turkásh on the inside of the right fore. Some of them as private brands add a Melodi and Kiláda. The Dár Ahmad add to the ’Aşaba a small Turkásh on the front of the right fore. The Um Kelba add to the ’Aşaba a Sha’iba on the right of the neck.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# KABÁBÍSH IN DONGOLA PROVINCE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dár Bashút</td>
<td>Minkib and Kiláda on the right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gungonáb</td>
<td>'Așaba on right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dár Hámid</td>
<td>Hilál on right neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meraysáb</td>
<td>Hadd on the right</td>
<td>Some add two Duƙkát on the right of the neck.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The list of brands of the Dongola Kabábbish as given above is by no means complete.)

---

# KAWÁHLA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dár Hámid</td>
<td>A long Dámi' and a Kiláda on the left</td>
<td>Of the Hashuna subsection, one half, the Nás wad 'Omára add a Turkásh  on the left, and the other half, the Nás wad Gádayn add a Niḥd on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Zayd add a Dīla'a and Shurába on the left. Some also add a Gifin behind the right eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shinaytíf add a Śunkúr (or Náfo) on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dár Baḥr</td>
<td>Khítmát (or Khará-tím or Salásil, one on each side, perpendicularly)</td>
<td>Nás wad el Shaib add a Túba'a on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Um 'Alaykán add a Shurába on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Um Gamú'a add a Kiláda on the left and a Niḥd or Śunkúr on the right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### KAWÁHLA (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ghazáya   |                                          | {A. TēRAYF. Half of them use a KILÁDA and ḤANAK on the left and a Kū' low on the left; and half use a KILÁDA (or two in the case of a female) and a BAKKĀI on the left, and two 'UḵAL on the inner side of the right foreleg.
<p>|           |                                          | 'OMARĀT use a SHŪRA across the throat: many add two 'UḵAL on the left and a DĀMI on the right. |
| Bekayrāb | TĀRA on the left                          | {The TĀRA is more commonly placed on females than on males. A KILÁDA and a DUKKA are generally added. Most use a DILA'A and a KILÁDA on the left, and a few add, or substitute for the KILÁDA, a DUKKA. Some use a TĀRA and some two DHIFĀRI on the left.} |
| Berākna   | KILÁDA and DĀMI and 'UKÁZ, on the right  | {The Sheikh's family add a SHURABA. Some few omit the 'UKÁZ, and substitute a ŞUNKUR for the DĀMI.} |
| Gihaymāb  | A BĀR on the right quarter, thus         | Some add a DĀMI behind the eye on the right, and others one on each side.                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Arábda</td>
<td>Báb on the right quarter</td>
<td>Nás Wad el Misayk as a rule use a large Báb thus [ ]; others use a Báb thus [ ] in many cases adding a Sámi' on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nás Um Ḥammūrī use a single Muṭrak across the quarter, and call it a Báb, and add two parallel Ḥawānik on the throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Um Rápī use the Báb thus [ ]; As a variation a Muṭrak is sometimes added parallel and close to the upper line of the Báb, and various brands such as Niḥd and Kilāda and Sāmi', are seen in addition on the right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um 'Amár</td>
<td>Dīla'a and Kilāda and Dāmi' + Kona'a</td>
<td>A. Men el Síd use a Kilāda and a Dāmi' under the eye; both on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedāríñ</td>
<td>Niḥd and two Dḥifārī on the left</td>
<td>A. Rahal use the original brand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Ghubshān use a Dāmi' + Kona'a and a Tuba'a and a Kilāda and a 'Ukāla; all on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. 'Arabi use a Báb on the right and a Kilāda Makrūna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haláyifā</td>
<td>A Dāmi' and a Sumāna on the right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nifaydīa</td>
<td>A Dāmi' on the right, and a Kuṭfa on the left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Original Brand</td>
<td>Brands used by Subsections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣ Ḥowāl</td>
<td>Three long Kerābīg, and two Dawāmī' on the left</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Braysh</td>
<td>Three Kerābīg on the left, and two Dawāmī' on the right</td>
<td>Ga'aba subsection add a Ga'aba on the right. Sheikh Faḍl el Mūla 'Othmān adds a Kīlāda Maḵrūna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Nāṣir</td>
<td>Two Kerābīg on the left joined, or nearly so, by a short line, thus:</td>
<td>Three Kerābīg are occasionally used instead of two, thus:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and two Dawāmī' behind the eye on the right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣ Ḥadād</td>
<td>Three Kerābīg on the left and one Dāmī' on the left</td>
<td>Some add Kharāṭīm, and some a Shūra under the throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Original Brand</td>
<td>Brands used by Subsections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Abu 'Imayr** | One or two Kerábíg and a long Khutám on the left | (AIÁL TAIB add to the Khutám one Kurbág and one GA'ABA on the left. NAGÁGÍR use the Khutám, and a Kurbág thus:  
NÁS WAD EL ZAYN use two Kerábíg, a Kilaída, and a Dámi' on the left, and a 'Ukála inside the right fore. NÁS HAMMAD HÁMID (properly Awámira) use the Khutám and one Kurbág on the left and add a Witid over the Kurbág.  
(Note that the Ĥamdía are by origin Abu 'Imayr.) |
| **Hamdía**   | Şolay' and Khutám on the left |  |
| **Um 'Abdulla** | Two short Dhifári on the left, a Kiláda on the left, and two Dawámi' on the right | (NÁS UM GÁD EL KERÍM instead use two short Dhifári on the left, a Kiláda on the right, and two Dawámi' on the left. Many of them also add two Kerábíg. GÓARA use a Ḥanak and a Niḥd on the left, and some add a Niḥd on the right. NÁS GUMA'A use the original brand, and some add two Kerábíg.  
(NÁS WAD EL ZAYN use two Kerábíg, a Kilaída, and a Dámi' on the left, and a 'Ukála inside the right fore. NÁS HAMMAD HÁMID (properly Awámira) use the Khutám and one Kurbág on the left and add a Witid over the Kurbág.  
(Note that the Ĥamdía are by origin Abu 'Imayr.) |
| **Subayḥát** | Two Kerábíg on the left | (NÁS UM GÁD EL KERÍM instead use two short Dhifári on the left, a Kiláda on the right, and two Dawámi' on the left. Many of them also add two Kerábíg. GÓARA use a Ḥanak and a Niḥd on the left, and some add a Niḥd on the right. NÁS GUMA'A use the original brand, and some add two Kerábíg.  
(Um Laöta (i.e. AIÁL EL ATRASH) add two 'Ukála on the left. Khamfsáb use only one Kurbág and add two Dawámi' on the left.  
(NÁS WAD EL ZAYN use two Kerábíg, a Kilaída, and a Dámi' on the left, and a 'Ukála inside the right fore. NÁS HAMMAD HÁMID (properly Awámira) use the Khutám and one Kurbág on the left and add a Witid over the Kurbág.  
(Note that the Ĥamdía are by origin Abu 'Imayr.) |
| **A. Hashún** | Three Kerábíg (generally omitted now) | Many use a Dámi' under the left eye. Some add one Shurába, or two, on the left. Others use a short Sháhma under the left ear and two Kiláid. Sahaláb use two Dawámi', and between them a Duḵkā, and two Kerábíg and a Kiláda; all on the left. |
### SHENÁBLA (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AWÁMIRA | Split KURBÁG, i.e. | NÁS WAD EL NÚR add a KALÓMA (or HILÁL) on the left cheek, and a KILÁDA on the left.  
NÁS DELÍL use a KURBÁG and a DÁMI’ on the left, and two large parallel SHUWAYHÁT HAWÁNÍK (or SHÚRÁT) across the throat.  
NÁS 'ABDULLA use a KURBÁG, split below, on the left, and many add a RIKÁB on the left fore. |

### MEGÁNÍN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 'AIÁDFA | KHUṬÁM on the right | A. GIMA’A add a NÍHD and a WITID on the left.  
A. GÁMA’I “ KILÁDA and a SÁMI’ and two 'UKAL on the left.  
A. GIMF’A (§ NÁS TAGÁR) add a SHAHM under the left ear and a KILÁDA on the left.  
“ (§ KENÁNÍA). Some add a 'AMÚD on the right, and others two 'UKAL on the right and a KILÁDA with a DUKKA (or SHÚRA) over it in the angle of the neck and jaw on the right. |
| HAYÁDIRA | Long SÔT and a KURBÁG on the left | A. KHÁTIM add a SÁMI’ on the left and a KILÁDA MAḴRÚNA.  
A. GIMF’A “ a KILÁDA and a SÁMI’ on the left. |
### MEGÁNÍN (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. Rūmía  | Three 'Uḵal on the left | Nás Kitra add a Kiláda and a Sámi' on the left.  
A. Muḥammad and Nás Um Gerash generally omit the three 'Uḵal and use a Feraykh and one 'Uḵála on the left and a Duḵka on each side of the neck.  
The above are the most usual brands but there are many variations: sometimes a Kiláda, a Sámi', and a Feraykh on the left, and a Şünkür and a Ma'azín on the right are used as well as the three 'Uḵal; and sometimes three Uḵal, a Kiláda, a Ga'aba, and a Kona'a are used. Many other variations occur. |
| Nás Tibo' | Shelka on the right between ear and eye | Rakuba use the Shelka and many of them add a Kiláda and Sámi' on the left.  
Nás Muḥammad el Zurruk instead use a Kiláda on the left and a Kadunka (or Tuba'a) either on the left quarter or the left foreleg or both. |
| A. Sá'id  | Kiláda and Sámi' and 'Uḵála and Turkásh, all on the left | Nás Rahmatulla Add a Kiláda, a Sámi', a Tubara, a Nihd, and a Turkásh; i.e. all or some of these brands; on the left. The exact position of the Turkásh varies in different cases.  
Nás Muḥammad  
Nás Kelli use a Kiláda, a Sámi', a Tubara, and a Witid; all on the left. |
| A. Mádi   | Short horizontal Šolay' on left quarter |                                                                                                                             |
### MEGÁNÍN (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mesá'íd</strong></td>
<td><strong>CAMEL BRANDS</strong></td>
<td>Nás Mindík use two Tubarát and a Kiláda on the left of the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Harrán, a Witid on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Abu Diqayná use a Sarsür and a Kiláda on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Gáma'í, a Kiláda, Samí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Of the above, many add private brands; some on the right, e.g. two Gufún; others on the left, e.g. a Kū, or a Niğd, or a Kiláda with a Tubara under it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hamaydía</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kiláda and Sámi' and two 'Ukála bi Shubák</strong></td>
<td>Righaywát (or Raywát) add a Witid; some on the left and some on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tagüla use two 'Ukál without a Shubák, and add to the Kiláda and Sámi' on the left a Sámi' on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Gam'ún use the Kiláda on the left and one or two 'Ukál, with or without the Shubák, on the left. Some add the Sámi' on the left, and others a Duqka in its place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Hashún use one 'Ukála and a Kiláda and two Sawámi' on the left and two Sawámi' on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ghadiánát</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kiláda and Sámi' on the left</strong></td>
<td>Saláhiya add a Hanak and a 'Ukála on the left and a Söt on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nás Korúma add three 'Ukál with a Shubák on the left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BENI GERÁR (NOMAD PORTION)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Hayla</td>
<td>Three 'Ukál and a Shurábá on the right, and a Kiláda Makrúna</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BENI GERÁR (NOMAD PORTION) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUBÁRÁT</td>
<td>Two Gaʿabát and two Nahūd and a Kīláda Maḵrūna</td>
<td>Some use both Gaʿabát on the left, and some one on each side. Some add two short Dhifārī on the right. Nás Manzul use a perpendicular Gaʿaba on each side, and a Niḥd on each side, and a Kīláda on the right. In the case of a female, a Lāhid is substituted for a Kīláda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Rabīʿa</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nás el Aḥaymer use three Kīláid on the left. Nás el Shaʿiba , a Shaʿiba Nás Khalāfa , three Samāmīn , right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAḤABĪB</td>
<td>Two long Kīláid on the left</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAʿÁLIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Brands used by Sections and Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'AKĀRIBA</td>
<td>1. Most use a Gaʿaba and a Dākhil on the left hind leg and two, three, or four 'Ukāl on the left. 2. Instead of putting all the 'Ukāl on the left fore some put one or two of them on the inner side of the right fore, as well as one or two outside the left fore. 3. A large number add a Kīláda and a Shurāba (both on the left) to the above brands. 4. Some use no brands at all. 5. Many variations and additions occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHAWĀBĪR</td>
<td>A Kīláda on the left and two Dāwākhil on the left hind leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANÁDĪF</td>
<td>A Dākhil on the left hind leg, a Ḥānik across the throat, and below the Ḥānik two short Shurāt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MA’ÁLIA (continued)**

*Brands used by Sections and Subsections*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Alayka</td>
<td>Two Dawákhi on the left hind leg, a perpendicular Witiid on the left fore, and a Lahid close behind the left eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbía</td>
<td>A Ga’aba on the right, and a Kiláda and two ‘Ukál on the left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOWÁWÍR**

*Brands used*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harárín</td>
<td>Kiláid Um Haggán and a Shúra on the right of the neck, thus: [\text{\textbullet}]. The Kiláid Um Haggán are sometimes known as Láḥayt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sálháb</td>
<td>A Báb is used on the right quarter of a female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Amráb</td>
<td>Shahma and 'Amúd on the left, and Kiláid Um Haggán on the right. The Shahma is placed perpendicularly under the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fákákín</td>
<td>Shahma on the right below the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muálka</td>
<td>Long Shahma on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three Kiláid and an 'Amúd, thus [\text{\textbullet}] on the right of the neck. A Báb is put on the right quarter of females.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOWÁWÍR (continued)

Brands used

Rūbāb (or Um Rūba)  Lám Alif on the right quarter and Kīlāid Um Haggán on the right of the neck. The Lám Alif is sometimes called Báb Makhlūf.

'Abbásáb  'Eriḍ on the right quarter (see Fig. 2).

Hamásín  Kīlāid Um Haggán on the right and Shāhid on the right cheek.

Gūtāb  Three or four 'Ukāl on the right and a Báb on the right quarter.

Fezārāb  Kīlāid Um Haggán and Shūra on the right.

ḤAMAR

Brands of Subsections

'Asákir  Kīlāda Maḵrūna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands of Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Asákir</td>
<td>Kīlāda Maḵrūna</td>
<td>Tarádát (the “názir’s” family) add a Šolavı and a small Witiid (or Wıtavd) on the right and a Leghavıd on the left. On females, in addition, they add a Dámı.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Badr</td>
<td>(§ Sa'ádat)</td>
<td>B. Badr (§ Sa'adát) add a Shāhm under the left ear, and often also use two 'Ukāl on the left. Other B. Badr use a Dəbaʃba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghishimát</td>
<td>(§ A. Gamfa)</td>
<td>Ghishımát (§ A. Gámı'a) add two Shûrát across the throat; but their camels are very numerous and the variations of brands countless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi'haisat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gi'haisat add a Kurbāg, and often a Dila'a on the left. Various subsections of Gi'haisat add 'Ukāl in varying numbers, and some add a Ḥanak on the right, and others a Khutám on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menādir</td>
<td></td>
<td>Menādir. Some add a Sámi on the left; some a Bershaw on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menāna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Menāna add a Kurbāg and two 'Ukāl on the right, and a Sámi on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Original Brand</td>
<td>Brands of Subsections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharayfìa</td>
<td>Ruaykìb or Usbùr on the left</td>
<td>A. Shighàn use a Ruaykìb, a Kurbàg, a Şolav (Fig. 114, single line) and two 'Ukal, all on the left; and a Kilàda Makräuna. Some subdivisions of A. Shighàn omit one or two of these brands and add others. Many ibraltar use an Usbùr (Fig. 129) and Ruaykìb, both on the left. Some add a Kurbàg, and some a Kilàda Makräuna. A. Hammàd use two Dùkkàt under the left eye and a Shuràba on the right. Dubùba (the &quot;nàzir's&quot; family) use a Kurbàg on each side, a Kilàda Makräuna, an Usbùr on the left and a horizontal Muṭrak on the right. A. Sherìf and A. Nimr all use an Usbùr, and add various other brands. A. Um Buṭnàyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAMAR (continued)

Section | Original Brand | Brands of Subsections
---|---|---
**DEŠĀKĪM** | **USHBŪR or RUAVKIB** on the left | NĀS ABU ZAYD use a ҚIĻĀDĀ MAKRŪNA and two ʻUḴAL on the left, and a ḤANAK (sometimes curved like a HILĀL) on the right. Most, but not all, add a GĪFĪN on the right.
| | WĀLĪLĀ use a long SŌT on the left quarter. Occasionally it is placed on the shoulder like the SHĀBĪT of the KĀRĀBĪS (ʻAWĀĪDA).
| | Some add a KURBĀG and KIĻĀDĀ MAKRŪNA and two ʻUḴAL on the left, and others, instead, three ʻUḴAL or two ʻUḴAL MASHŪK on the left.

(The camels of the Hamar were extremely numerous in Turkish days; were nearly all lost in the Mahdia, and are now again increasing. In consequence little exactitude is found in their use of brands, and variations and exceptions are almost infinite.)

THE NORTHERN HILLS

Section | Brands used
---|---
**BUḵKER, or SERĀR** | Those at G. el ḤAḴĀZA use a RIGL el GHORĀB on the right of the neck. Their head family uses a BAYT el NŪḴĀRA on the right.
| | Those at G. KĀGA use three MAṬĀRIḴ on the right of the neck.
| **BUḵKES** | A BERSHAM on the right of the neck.
| **MAṬĀRA** | SELŪḴĀB and a KIĻĀDĀ on the right of the neck.
| **DERHAM** | The GABRULLA section uses a SELŪḴĀB on the right of the neck.
| | " Hammad " " RIGL el GHORĀB on the right of the neck.
| | " MŪṢA " " BERSHAM " " "
| | " SĀLĪM " " RIGL el GHORĀB " " "
THE NORTHERN HILLS (continued)

Section
Brands used

SHABERGO  A 'ERIḵ either on the right quarter or on the left of the neck.

SERĀR FĀR  An USHBŪR on the quarter.

SERĀR KHAYL  A ḤASHĀSHA thus T on the right of the neck.

DÔĀLĪB  Two 'ŪKAL, and a DĀMI' under the eye; both on the right.

(A number of the UM DURRAG people use a TEGADI on the quarter instead of the other brands mentioned.)

ZAYÁDÍA

Section  Brands used

A. GĪRBU (in general)  

{ A SŌT on the left quarter and a ṬUBĀ'Ā half-way down the left side of the neck. The majority also add a long DHIFRA and a MA'AZIN on the right. They are the chief camel-owning section.

MĪSĀMĪR  GERĀYA on the quarter and two 'ŪKAL; both on the left.

NĀFĀ'ĪA  Some use a very long KONA'Ā on the right.

N.B. There are many camel-owning ZAYÁDÍA in DĀRFūR, but their brands are not known. The brands given above are very incomplete.
GAWÁMA’A

Tribal Brand Ruaykib under the right eye.
The Ṭerayfía use it thus □ or □.

„ Gamū’ía (§ A. Bíka) thus +.

„ Ḥiádba „ ||.

„ Gamríá „ ||.

„ A. Murg „ —.

„ Serayhát use an Ushbūr (or Sha’iba) on the right cheek, thus ∧.

DÁR ḤÁMID

(Their brands vary greatly and on no exactly defined lines. The following are perhaps the best-known.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feráhna</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>{ Tursha use a Ḥashāsha with a Tūbara over it on the left fore, and a Kurbāg on the left. Some add one or two Dawākhīl on the right fore. Akārīb use two 'Ukāl, a Kilāda, a Dāmi' under the eye, and an Um Haggān on the neck; all on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Original Brands</td>
<td>Brands used by Subsections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. 'Akoi (nomad portion)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>HUGÁG use a KÍLÁDA, a 'UKÁLA and a long SÓT, on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. HÁMMÚD use a KÍLÁDA and a 'AMÚD (or KADUNKA) in juxtaposition on the right, and a SÓT and KURBÁC, joining one another, on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. HÁMAYD use three TUBARÁT one over the other on the left foreleg, and a KÍLÁDA on the left.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'UTÚG use three parallel TÉRÁKÍSH and a KÍLÁDA on the right, and a short SHÚRA on the left of the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HABÁBÍN</td>
<td>GA'ABA KHASHIM EL KELB on the left, and a KÚ'</td>
<td>The family of the &quot;'omda&quot; TUMSÁH SIMÁWI use the original brand. The KÚ' may be on the right or the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NÁS HÁMAYD use a KÚ', a WITID, and a KÍLÁDA, on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ARÍFÍA</td>
<td>HÁNAK on the right</td>
<td>A. 'ÁTWA use a WITID and a SHA'IBA, both on the right quarter, side by side, and a HÁNAK on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some, being related to the &quot;'omda&quot; of the HABÁBÍN (q.v.) use GA'ÁBÁT MAKRÚNÁT, i.e. GA'ABA KHASHIM EL KELB on the left and a GA'ABA on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWÁHIA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A considerable number use two HÁWÁNIK across the throat; a DÁMI' and SHURÁBA on the right, and two 'UKÁL on the left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GIMA'A (i.e. those in KORDOFÁN).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Original Brand</th>
<th>Brands used by Subsections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ABAYSÁB</td>
<td>DÁMI' on the left</td>
<td>The KABÚJÁB generally use two DAWÁMI', a KILÁDA, and a NIHD, all on the left; but there are many variations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The SAYLÁB sometimes add to the DÁMI' two 'UKAL and a MUTRÁK on the left, and sometimes a GA'ABA or some other brand, also on the left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HULUF  SHA'ÍBA on the right chest

BAZA'A

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Brands used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ga'ADÍA</td>
<td>This is the only nomad section of BAZA'A. Most of these use a NIHD, a KILÁDA, and a SHURÁBA on the left, and two 'UKAL low down on the right. Some of them omit the 'UKAL, and some add a KHURUS. Others use a KURBÁG and two 'UKAL with a SHA'ÍBA over them, and a KILÁDA; all on the left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOWAYKA (or NOWÁKÍA) Use a NÚN (or NÁKI) either on the right quarter or on the right of the neck.

MISCELLANEOUS TRIBES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Brands most commonly used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA'AKLA</td>
<td>'UKÁZ (or WITÍD) and two 'UKAL on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAGHÁWA</td>
<td>MEKÁBÍD on the right of the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BÉDAYRÍA</td>
<td>USHBÚR on the right cheek. The HUSAYNÁT section uses instead three KILÁID on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWAYH (A. SALÁTI)</td>
<td>HILÁL on the right of the neck. The majority add a long KONA'A from the top of the head to the jaw.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX

A list of the more common words used by the Nomad Arabs to denote a camel at various ages

(a) **MAḌMŪN** (pronounced Mathmūn—Ar. مضمون). The word literally means that the foal has become sure of itself, i.e. can run along with the herd. It is applied to the animal a few months after birth (which is generally either in the rainy season or the winter).

(b) **MAFRĪḌ** (Ar. مفرود = weaned). This name is applied a year after birth, when the animal has been weaned from its mother.

(c) **ABU LEBŪN or WAD LEBŪN** (Ar. أبو ليون or ود ليون = belonging to a “naga” which is in milk). The foal is now a two-year old and its dam has foaled again and is therefore in milk.

(d) **HIKK** (pronounced Hīgg—Ar. حق). A three-year old. The foal has still only got milk teeth: no permanent teeth have yet appeared.

(e) **GEDHA'A** (Ar. جذع). A four-year old. The camel is now beginning to lose its milk teeth. Signs of the first pair of permanent teeth are apparent.

(f) **THENI** (pronounced Tenni, Ar. ثنی). A five-year old. The milk teeth have now all gone. The first pair of permanent teeth are grown.

(g) **RABĀ'A** (Ar. ربع). A six-year old. There are now four permanent teeth.

(h) **SADĪS** (Ar. سديس). A seven-year old. There are now six permanent teeth. The canine teeth (“nawāib,” sing. “nāib”) appear in the upper jaw.
(i) GÁMA'I (Ar. جامع). An eight-year old. There are now eight permanent teeth, and the canines are half grown. When the camel is nine years old the canines are full grown and it has "a full mouth."

(j) KALAS (Ar. كلاس). An old male camel.

HÁSHI and ḤOWÁR (Ar. حاشي and حوار). These terms are not technical and denote no exact age. They correspond to little more than the English "foal." A ḤOWÁR is smaller than a HÁSHI but neither term would be applied to a camel over two years old.

KA'ÚD (pronounced GA'ÚD, Ar. قعود). An indefinite term applied to a camel between the age of two and five. A KA'ÚD is generally considered by the native as old enough to be ridden. At five years old the camel is reckoned as full grown for all practical purposes.

BUKRA (Ar. بكورة). A young female camel that has not been covered.

NÁKA (pronounced NÁGA, Ar. ناقة). A female camel that has been covered or is of an age to bear.

IBIL (Ar. إبل, sometime incorrectly pronounced ILBIL). Camels collectively, or a herd of camels. The term is used to include the males and females of a herd, and would not, for instance, be applied to a convoy of male camels transporting goods.
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