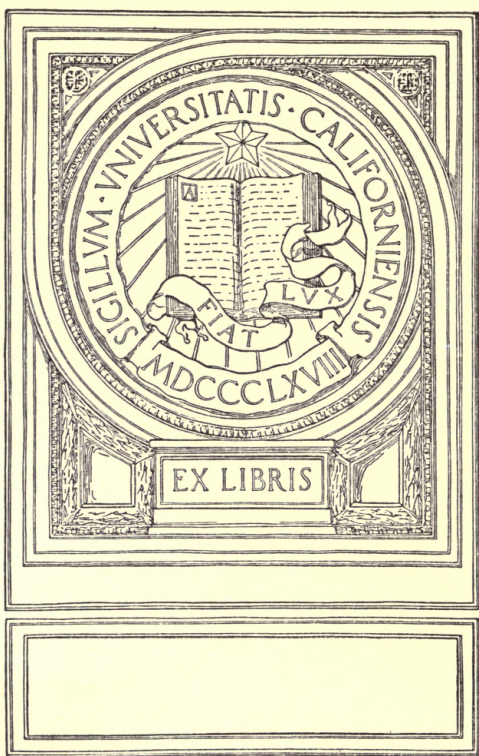


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CAMEL BRANDS
USED IN KORDOFÁN

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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

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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 HOWÁWÍR.
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. FADÁLA).
4. That the KABÁBÍSH (NŪRÁB) alone use the BA'AG and two DHIRA'ÁT.
5. That a camel marked with one, two, or three KERÁBÍG (sing. KURBÁG) probably belongs to the SHENÁBLA.
6. That only the 'AṬAWÍA 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 ('AWÁÍDA) use the SHÁBIṬ.
10. Almost only the KABÁBÍSH (SERÁGÁB and A. 'UḲBA) use the ḤADD.
11. Only the KABÁBÍSH (UM MATŪ) use the 'AṢABA.
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 inter-married, different branches of it, connected with it by direct lineage or by marriage, added different distinguishing marks ("FERAZ," Ar. فرز) to the original brand (WASM EL 'AṢLI 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 ق (e.g. ҚILÁDA or GILÁDA) will be found spelt with a Қ 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 :

B = Beni

A = Awlád

G = Gebel

§ = Subsection

Fig. = Figure

pl. = plural

sing. = singular

Ar. = Arabic

PART I

'AMŪD (Ar. عَمُود; pl. 'UMŪD, عُمِد = an upright; a support).

Fig. 1. Used chiefly by KABÁBÍSH (BERÁRA; GHILAYÁN, A. TERAYF, and HAMMÁDÁB).

'ERIK (Ar. عَرَق; pl. 'URŪK, عُرُوق = a vein; a creeper).

Fig. 2. Used by HOWÁWÍR ('ABBÁSÁB) only.

Fig. 3. Used by KABÁBÍSH (TOWÁL), some BEDAYRÍA, and the SHABERGO of KÁGA. The last-named sometimes place it on the neck instead of upon the quarter.

Fig. 4. Used by ZENÁRHA, and sometimes called UM HAGGÁN (q.v.).

ERWI.

Fig. 5. Used by KABÁBÍSH (SERÁGÁB). Cf. USHBŪR and SHELKA.

'AŞABA (Ar. عَصَبَة; pl. 'AŞABÁT, عَصَبَات = 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 HADÍDI.

BA'AG (Ar. بَعَج = rip in the belly).

Fig. 7. Used only by KABÁBÍSH (NŪRÁB, KIBBAYSHÁB, RIBAYKÁT and some HOWÁRÁB), and generally with a DHIRÁ'A or DHIRA'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. بَاب; pl. BÍBÁN, بَيَان = a door).

Fig. 8. Used by KAWÁHLA ('ABÁBDA and some BEDÁRIÍN).

Fig. 9. Used by KAWÁHLA (GIHAYMÁB and some 'ABÁBDA).

Each of the horizontals is sometimes called a RIKÁL.

Fig. 10. Used by KAWÁHLA ('ABÁBDA § NÁS UM ḤAMMŪRI).

For BÁB MAKHLŪF vide sub LÁM ALIF.

The people of G. MÍDÓB sometimes use a BÁB (*Fig. 8*) on the neck.

BAKKÁI (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 NUḲḲARA (Ar. بيت النقارة = the house of the drum).

Fig. 12. Used by the chief family of NŪBA (BUḲḲERA) of G. EL

ḤARÁZA.

This brand represents a war-drum and stick. Cf. ḤALAKA and SHÁHID.

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

Fig. 13. Used by the SOWÁRÁB under the right eye, by the DUGÁGA of G. EL ḤARÁZA on the neck, and by the KABÁBÍSH (RIBAYḲÁT § AḤAYMERÁB) on the quarter.

DÁIÓKA.

Fig. 14. Used by the KABÁBÍSH ('AṬAWÍA § SHIGAYÁB).

DÁḲ.

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'ALÍŃ 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. *Y*) 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 ḲILÁDA on the left of the neck, is distinctive of

practically all the very numerous KAWÁHLA (DÁR HÁMID) camels, and of the MEGÁNÍN (A. FAPÁLA): the latter however call it SÁMÍ'.

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

DEBAYBA (Ar. ديبه, from ديب = a snake).

A line like the track of a snake, thus , used by the HÁMAR ('ASÁKIR § B. BADR) on the right cheek.

DHIFRA (Ar. ذفرة; pl. DHIFÁRI, ذفارى = bone at the back of the ear).

Fig. 21. (Cf. 'AMÜD.) Used chiefly by ZAYÁDÍÁ, on the right.

Fig. 22. Used chiefly by KABÁBÍSH (RUWÁHLA § DÁR GIM'Á [2 strokes] and some GHILAYÁN [1 stroke]), and by KAWÁHLA (BEDÁRÍÍN [2 strokes]), and by B. GERÁR (GUBÁRÁT [2 strokes]), and by SHENÁBLA (UM 'ABDULLA [2 strokes]). A DHIFRA is sometimes called KHABÍRI.

DHIRA'A (Ar. ذراع; pl. DHIRA'ÁT, ذراعات = upper foreleg). Cf. KŪ' and SOWÁR.

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 FÁRÁT (sing. FÁRA).

Fig. 24. The DHIRÁ'A MASHŪḲ is used by a few KABÁBÍSH (HOWÁRÁB).

DILA'A (Ar. ضلع; pl. ḌULŪ', ضلوع = a rib).

Fig. 25. Used chiefly by KAWÁHLA (BEḲAYRÁB) on the left, and occasionally by some HÁMAR (GIHAYSÁT) and KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁÍDA § NÁS MAḲBŪL) and KAWÁHLA (UM 'AMÁR).

DŌMA (Ar. دومه = sweat-glands at the back of the neck).

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

DUḲḲA (Ar. دقه; pl. DUḲḲÁT, دقات = 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 DUḲḲA is that accompanied by a ṬUBÁ'A and placed by the GUHAYNA (non-Kordofán) on the left of the neck, as in *Fig. 27*: it will be seen that this DUḲḲA is more than a

spot; it actually ranges from an inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 KŪ', q.v.

FERA'A (Ar. *فرع* = top).

= SHEKKA, q.v.

FERAYKH (Ar. *فريخ* = a small sprout?).

Fig. 30. Used by some KABÁBÍSH (RIBAYKÁT § AYÁYÍD) and MEGÁNÍN (A. RŪMÍA). 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. *جعبه*; pl. GA'ABÁT, *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 MAKRŪNA. DÁR HÁMID use the GA'ABA considerably. One on the right is also distinctive of the SHENÁBLA (UM BRAYSH § EL GA'ABA). Two GA'ABÁT are used by the B. GERÁR (GUBÁRÁT). Of the latter the NÁS MANZŪL place the GA'ABÁT as in *Fig. 32*, and others as in *Fig. 33*. *Fig. 34* shews variants seen (*a*) among the KABÁBÍSH (KIBBAYSHÁB) and (*b*) among the ZENÁRHA.

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

GERÁYA (from Ar. *جرى* = to run).

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

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

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

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

GĪM (Ar. *جيم* = the letter ج).

Fig. 38. Not used by Kordofán tribes.

ḤADD (Ar. حد = a line).

Fig. 39. Used only by KABÁBÍSH (SERÁGÁB, A. 'UḲBA, and some RUWÁḤLA and MERAYSÁB). The A. 'UḲBA make it rather longer than do the SERÁGÁB and place it rather higher. Quite 70 per cent. of camels seen branded with the ḤADD belong to the SERÁGÁB.

ḤADÍDI (Ar. حديدة = an iron hoe).

Fig. 40. In appearance = HASHÁSHA (q.v.). Used by most KABÁBÍSH (A. SULAYMÁN)—q.v.—on the right foreleg.

ḤÁGIZ (Ar. حاجز = a separator; boulder).

Fig. 41. Used by the KABÁBÍSH (RUWÁḤLA § DÁR ABU GINNA) on females in conjunction with a RIḲÁL and three MAṬÁRÍḲ.

ḤALAḲA (Ar. حلقة = a circle).

Figs. 42, 43, 44. Not used by Kordofán tribes, but chiefly by BISHÁRÍŦ 'ABÁBDA, SHUKRÍA, ZEBÁDÍA, &c., from whom camels so branded are often bought. Vide sub SHÁHID.

ḤANAK (Ar. حنك = the lower jaw).

Fig. 45. A thin line running along the edge of the lower jawbone. Used chiefly by DÁR ḤÁMID ('ARÍFÍA). The alternative given was seen used by some KAWÁHLA ('ABÁBDA § NÁS UM ḤAMMŪRÍ).

HANAYK (Ar. حنيك—diminutive of ḤANAK, q.v.).

Fig. 46. Some KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁIDA) connect it with a RÍÁLA, q.v.

ḤÁNIK (Ar. حانك; pl. ḤAWÁNIK, حوانك = a bridler).

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

Fig. 48. Used by KAWÁHLA ('ABÁBDA § NÁS UM ḤAMMŪRÍ) and some DÁR ḤÁMID (NAWÁHIA). From the front these ḤAWÁNIK are indistinguishable from SHŪRÁT (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 ḤÁNIK across the throat.

HASHÁSHA (Ar. حشاشه = a hoe).

1. In appearance = ḤADÍDI (q.v. in *Fig. 40*, alternative form). Used by DÁR ḤÁMID (FERÁḤNA § TURSHA).
2. *Fig. 49.* Rarely seen and only as a private brand.
3. The HASHÁSHA is sometimes placed on the cheek.

ḤIDAYD (Ar. **حديد**—diminutive of ḤADD, q.v.).

Fig. 50. Used by KABÁBÍSH (A. NŪÁI).

HILÁL (Ar. **هلال** = a crescent moon).

Fig. 51. Used chiefly by DWAYḤ and KABÁBÍSH (DÁR ḤÁMID).

Fig. 52. Only seen as a private brand of GAMŪ'Á.

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

KADUNKA.

Fig. 53. Used by DÁR ḤÁMID (A. 'AḶOI § A. ḤAMMŪD) in juxtaposition to a ḶILÁDA as shewn.

Fig. 54. Used by MEGÁNÍN (NÁS TIBO' § NÁS MUḤAMMAD EL ZURRUḶ). Some place it on the foreleg instead of, or as well as, on the quarter. The MEGÁNÍN also name it ṬUBÁ'A.

KALAMOIA.

In appearance = SHEḶḶA (q.v.). Used by KABÁBÍSH (A. ṬERAYF § MERAYḶÁT).

KALŌMA.

Fig. 55. Uncommon. Used by some ḤAMAR (ḤADÁḤDA, DUBŪBA, &c.) on females; and sometimes as a private brand among the MEGÁNÍN.

ḶARKŪRA (from the Ar. **قَرَقَر** = 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 is placed. Two parallel ones are used by the KABÁBÍSH ('AṬAWÍA), as shewn in *Fig. 57*, and are often called ḶILÁID (vide sub ḶILÁDA). A KHABÍRI is also sometimes called DHIFRA (q.v.).

{ **KHARÁṬÍM** (Ar. **خرطوم**, KHARTŪM; pl. **خراطيم**, KHARÁṬÍM = nose; trunk).
KHIṬMAT (Ar. **خطام**, KHUṬÁM; pl. **خطمات**, KHIṬMÁT = nose-halter).

(The singular KHARTŪM is practically never used.)

These two words are equivalent also to SALÁSIL (Ar. **سلاسل**: the singular SILSILA, Ar. **سلسلة**, is not used). All three words are interchangeable.

Fig. 58. Used, one on each side, by KAWÁHLA (DÁR BAḤR), and called by them KHIṬMÁT.

Fig. 59. Some subsections of nearly all sections of KABÁBÍSH use this brand (and call it KHUṬÁM) on the right. The SHENÁBLA (ABU 'IMAYR) use a long KHUṬÁM on the left.

Fig. 60. Used (and called KHUṬÁM) on the left by MEGÁNÍN ('AIÁDÍA). Very similar, but shorter, is the ṬUBÁ'A (q.v.).

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

KHARTŪM
KHITMAT } Vide sub KHARÁṬÍM.
KHUṬAM }

KHUAYṬÍM (Ar. **خويطم**—diminutive of KHUṬÁM, q.v.).

Fig. 62. A name used by the KABÁBÍSH (GHILAYÁN) for the SHŪRA (q.v.) which they use.

ḲILÁDA (Ar. **قلادة**; pl. ḲILÁID, **قلائد** = a necklace).

Fig. 63. The commonest brand in use in every tribe. One, two, or three are used, but not more. The ḲILÁDA that is used, with accompanying brands, by the KAWÁHLA (BERÁḲNA) 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 ḲILÁID on the right are used by the KABÁBÍSH ('AṬAWÍA). Vide sub KHABÍRI (*Fig. 57*).

Fig. 64. The ḲILÁDA MAḲRŪNA, used by nearly all the ḤAMAR ('ASÁKIR), including GIHAYSÁT, and many ḤAMAR (GHARAYSÍA and DEḲÁḲIM), and by the KAWÁHLA (BEDÁRÍN § NÁS WAD 'ARABI), and others. It extends round both sides of the neck.

Fig. 65. ḲILÁID UM HAGGÁN. Used only by HOWÁWÍR (q.v. in Part II). It is sometimes called LA'ABAYT. The DÁR HÁMID (FERÁḤNA § 'AḲÁRÍB) use a single ḲILÁDA UM HAGGÁN on the neck thus . (See also UM HAGGÁN.)

KŌLÍT (Arab) = KUMFALÍT (Hadendoa).

Fig. 66. Not used by Kordofán tribes.

ḲONA'A (Ar. **قنعه** = crown of the head).

= ŠUNḲŪR (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 DWAYḤ (A. SALÁṬI), KAWÁHLA (UM 'AMÁR)

and by some ZAYÁDÍÁ (NAFÁ'ÍÁ) 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 SÁMÍ' (q.v.). Thus sometimes the whole brand is inaccurately called a SÁMÍ', and sometimes a KONA'A.

KŪ' (Ar. كوع; pl. Kf'ÁN, كيعان = elbow).

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

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

KU'ÁZ (see 'UKÁZ).

KUMFALÍT (see KŌLÍT).

KŪRAYT.

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

KURBÁG (Ar. كرابج; pl. KERÁBÍG, كرابيج = 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 HÁMAR (GIHAYSÁT and others). It occurs, less often, as a brand of the MEGÁNÍN (HAYÁDIRA) and DÁR HÁMID (FERÁHNA § TURSHA).

KUṬFA (Ar. قطفه = 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 (NIFAYDÍÁ).

LA'ABAYT.

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

LÁHID (Ar. لاحد = a swerver).

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

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

Fig. 75. Used only by the HOWÁWÍR (RŪBÁB).

LEGHAYD (Ar. لغيد—diminutive of لعد = lobe of the ear).

Fig. 76. Used only by ḤAMAR ('ASÁKIR § TARÁDÁT)—by the “názir's” family. It resembles a short SHAḤMA (q.v.).

MA'AZIN = NÁDIR.

Fig. 77. Used occasionally by ZAYÁDÍA (A. GIRBU), and as a private brand among the MEGÁNÍN and others. Cf. GIFIN; but the latter is always behind the eye.

MAIḶ (Ar. مائق = inner corner of the eye).

Fig. 78. Seen once used as a private MEGÁNÍN brand.

MAḶBŪD (Ar. مقبوض; pl. MEḶÁBÍD, مقابيض).

Fig. 79. Used only by ZAGHÁWA.

MELŌDI (in Sudan Arabic = a hoe).

Fig. 80. Used as a private brand among the KABÁBÍSH (UM MATŪ).

MIḶWAR (Ar. محور; pl. MIḶÁWÍR, محاور = (literally) axis).

A term used to denote any brand.

MIKHAYLIF (Ar. مخيلف—diminutive of مخلوف = a camel-saddle).

Fig. 81. A brand used at GEBEL EL ḤARÁZA is sometimes so named. Cf. TEGADI.

MINKIB (Ar. منكب; pl. MANÁKIB, مناكب = shoulder).

Fig. 82. Used by KABÁBÍSH (DÁR BASHŪT and some UM MATŪ).

MUGHAYZI.

An uncommon name for the 'UKÁZ of the KAWÁHLA (BERÁḶNA), q.v.

MUṬRAḶ (Ar. مطرق; pl. MAṬÁRIḶ, مطارق = 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 'UKÁZ (q.v.) of the KAWÁHLA (BERÁḶNA) and the MAṬÁRIḶ on the quarters of some KABÁBÍSH (A. SULAYMÁN, A. ṬERAYF, and RUWÁḶLA), q.v. in Part II.

NÁDIR (Ar. ناظر = pupil of the eye).

(Vide sub MA'AZIN.)

NÁFO (Ar. نافو = top).

= ḶONA'A (q.v. *Fig. 68*).

NAKHRA (Ar. نخرة = tip of the nose).

Fig. 83. A slit in the nostril.

Fig. 84. Not common. A brand on the nostril. Cf. ṬUBÁ'A.

NÁQI (vide sub NŪN).

NIHD (Ar. نهد; pl. NAHŪD, نهود = a girl's breast).

Fig. 85. Among the KAWÁHLA used chiefly by the DÁR ḤÁMID § ḤASHUNA, and the BEDÁRIÍN § A. RAḤAL. 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.

NUKṬA (Ar. نقطة; pl. NUḤṬ, نقط = a dot).

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

NŪN (Ar. نون, i.e. the letter ن).

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

RIÁLA (Ar. رiale = slobber).

Fig. 88. Used only by KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁIDA ZURRUḤ § NÁS WAD RAḤMA).

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

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

RIKAB (Ar. ركاب = a stirrup).

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

RIḤÁL (Ar. رقال; pl. رقايل).

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

RÍSHA (Ar. ريشه = 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 (SHEGHÁN, GUAYD, &c.). The name probably applies literally only to the shorter of the two strokes shewn.

SALÁSIL (vide sub **KHARÁTÍM**). 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 HÁMID** 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**.

SARSŪR.

Fig. 96. Uncommon. Used by **MEGÁNÍN** (**MESÁ'ID** § **ABU DİKAYNA**).

SELŪKÁB (Sudan Ar. **سلوكاب** = a double-handled dibbling instrument).

Fig. 97. Used only by **NŪBA** of the northern hills (**MAṬARA** and some **DERHAM**). Cf. **UM HAGGÁN**.

SHÁBIT (Ar. **شابط** = a striper).

Fig. 98. Used only by **KABÁBÍSH** (**'AWÁIDA**). See also **SŌṬ**.

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 **HALAḤA** under the eye as shewn in *Fig. 99* ; but the term **SHÁHID** is used by the **HOWÁWÍR** (**HAMÁSÍN**) to denote the plain **SÁMI'** (without a **HALAḤA**) which they employ. The **GERÁRÍSH** (not a **Kordofán** tribe) call the short **'UKÁZ** which they use on the right quarter a **SHÁHID**.

SHAḤMA (Ar. **شحمة** = lower part of the ear). Sometimes pronounced **SHAḤN**.

Fig. 100. Used by the **HOWÁWÍR** (**'AMRÁB**, **FAKÁKÍN**, and **SALḤÁB**).

Fig. 101. Used by some **MEGÁNÍN** (**'AIÁDÍA** § **A. GIMFA**). Cf. **SARSŪR**. Some **MESELLAMÍA** (not a **Kordofán** tribe) put a semicircular brand round the base of the ear at the back and call this a **SHAḤMA**.

The **HIDAYD** (q.v.) of the **KABÁBÍSH** (**A. NŪÁI**) is sometimes called **SHAḤMA**.

SHA'IBA (or **SHA'ABA**)—(Ar. **شعبة** ; pl. **SHI'ÁB**, **شعاب** = a branch ; fork).

Fig. 102. Used only and always by the KABÁBÍSH ('AṬAWÍA) on the right fore.

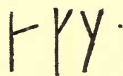
Fig. 103. Used only by DÁR HÁMID ('ARÍFÍA § A. 'AṬWA) with an 'UKÁZ as shewn.

Fig. 104. Used by B. GERÁR (A. RAB'Á § NÁS EL SHA'IBA) and some MEGÁNÍN (A. FAḌÁLA § UM HANDI). The alternative shewn is used by the KABÁBÍSH (UM MATŪ § UM KELBA).

The SHA'IBA is very seldom used as a private brand.

The nomad GIMA'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 USHBŪR or a KALŌMA (q.v.) is sometimes called a SHA'IBA. Cf. *Fig. 104*, and vide sub GAWÁMA'A (SERAYḤÁT) and KABÁBÍSH (ṬOWÁL) in Part II.

SHEKKA = FERA'A (Ar. شقه = a split).

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

SHELKA (Ar. شلقة = a split).

Fig. 106. Used by KABÁBÍSH (A. ṬERAYF § MERAYKÁT). Vide KALAMOIA.

Fig. 107. Used by MEGÁNÍN (NÁS TIBO' § RAKŪBA).

SHIDIK (Ar. شديق = 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, SHILAY-KHÁT).

Fig. 109. Used by some KABÁBÍSH (HOWÁRÁB).

Some of the GAMŪ'YA (NAFŪLÁB) 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 ṬOWÁL) 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 KILÁID UM HAGGÁN by HOWÁWÍR (q.v. Part II). 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 DHIRÁ'ÁT and BA'AG by the KABÁBÍSH "názir's" family (NŪRÁB), and less often with the usual KAWÁHLA (BERÁḲNA) brands by the family of the Sheikh of that section (q.v. Part II).

ṢOLAY' or **ṢOLA'A.**

ṢŌṬ (Ar. سوط ; pl. Aswáṭ, اسواط = a whip).

Fig. 113. It is most commonly seen on both quarters of camels imported from the Eastern Sudan tribes. When the ṢOLAY' is lengthened it is usually called ṢŌṬ, but neither form (long or short) is very common in Kordofán : the chief exceptions are the SHENÁBLA (ḤAMDÍÁ) and ḤAMAR (TARÁDÁT), who use the short form, and the MEGÁNÍN (ḤAYÁDIRA) and ZAYÁDÍÁ (A. GIRBU) and DÁR ḤÁMID (A. 'AḲŌI) and ḤAMAR (WÁILÁ) who use the long form (ṢŌṬ). The last named sometimes place it on the foreleg like a SHÁBÍṬ. The A. 'AḲŌI sometimes connect this ṢŌṬ with a KURBÁG below it.

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

SOWAR (Ar. سوار = a bracelet).

Fig. 115. Cf. KŪ' and DHIRÁ'A. Uncommon ; used by some ḤAMAR (ḤADÁḤDA, DUBŪBA, &c.).

SUMANA (Ar. سمانه ; pl. SAMÁMÍN, سامين = fleshy part).

Fig. 116. One is used by the KAWÁHLA (ḤALÁYIFA) and three by the KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁIDA ZURRUḲ § NÁS MAḲBŪL) and the B. GERÁR (A. RAB'Á § NÁS KHALAFA). Practically no other Kordofán tribe uses it, but it is often seen on GAMŪ'Á camels.

ṢUNḲŪR (Ar. صنقور ; pl. ṢONAḲÍR, صناقير = crown of the head). = ḲONA'A (q.v.). When not connected with a SÁMÍ' it is generally used merely as a private brand.

ṬÁRA (Ar. طارة = a hoop).

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

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

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

THIFAYNA (Ar. ثفينه—diminutive of THIFINA, q.v.). Used by KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁIDA ZURRUḲ § NÁS WAD RÁBÍḤ).

THIFINA (Ar. **ثفنه**; pl. THIFINÁT, **ثفنات** = callosity on joint of hind leg).

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

ṬUBÁ'A (Ar. **طباعة**; pl. ṬAWÁBI', **طوابع** = an impression). Cf. NAKHRA and KHARÁṬÍM.

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

A TUBARA or a KADUNKA is occasionally loosely named ṬUBÁ'A.

TUBARA.

Fig. 121. Common only as a private brand; but some MEGÁNÍN (A. MÁḌI) use one, some MEGÁNÍN (MESÁ'ID) two or one, and some DÁR ḤÁMID (FERÁḤNA § TURSHA) use one over the HASHÁSHA.

Fig. 122. Uncommon. Three are used by DÁR ḤÁMID (A. 'AḶOI § A. ḤAMMAYD).

TURKÁSH (Ar. **تركاش**; pl. TERÁKÍSH, **تراكيش** = quiver for spears or arrows).

Fig. 123. Usually seen as the brand of KAWÁḤLA (DÁR ḤÁMID § HASHUNA NÁS WAD 'OMÁRA) and of MEGÁNÍN (A. FAḌÁLA § NÁS ABU RISHAYD), and sometimes it is used by MEGÁNÍN (A. MÁḌI and A. SÁ'ID).

The KABÁBÍSH (UM MATŪ § 'AZŌZÁB) use a small TURKÁSH on the front of the foreleg instead of on the outer side. DÁR ḤÁMID (A. 'AḶOI § EL 'UTUG) use two parallel TERÁKÍSH.

'UḶÁLA (Ar. **عقاله**; pl. 'UḶUL, **عقل** = hobble-rope).

Fig. 124. A very common brand among all tribes. The MEGÁNÍN (A. RŪMIA) use three on the left, the B. GERÁR (A. HĪLA) three on the right, and the MA'AḶLA 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. 'UḶAL BI SHUBÁK. Used by some MEGÁNÍN (ḤAMMAYDÁ). The ḤAMAR (WÁILÍA) also sometimes use this brand, and call it 'UḶAL MASHŪḶ, and sometimes three ordinary 'UḶAL.

'UKÁZ (or "KU'ÁZ")—(Ar. عكاز; pl. 'AKÁKÍZ, عكاكيز = a stick).

Fig. 126 = WITID. Most commonly used by the KAWÁHLA (BERÁKNA) on the right, and often called MUṬRAḲ. Also used on the left by MA'AḲLA and MEGÁNÍN (MESÁ'fD § A. HARRÁN). Vide sub SHA'IBA (*Fig.* 103) and SHÁHID. A few MA'ÁLIA use it on the left foreleg.

UM HAGGÁN (cf. Ar. هجان = 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 GUHAYNA camel.

The 'ERIK (q.v. *Fig.* 4) or HILÁL (q.v. *Fig.* 52) used by the ZENÁRHA is sometimes called UM HAGGÁN.

USHBŪR (Ar. اشبور = spanners. A diminutive, viz. اشبيير (Ushaybír) is also used).

Sometimes called SHA'IBA (q.v.).

Figs. 128, 129. Used by most ḤAMAR (GHARAYSÍA § ḤADÁḤDA and DUBŪBA) on the left fore or quarter.

Fig. 130. Used by the KABÁBÍSH (ṬOWÁL).

Fig. 131. Used by the BEDAYRÍA. Cf. KALŌMA.

Fig. 132. Used by the GAWÁMA'A (SERAYHÁT). Cf. ERWI.

Fig. 133. Used by the BEDAYRÍA and NŪBA (SERÁR FÁR) of KÁGA occasionally. Cf. MIKHAYLIF.

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

Used by the ḤAMAR (ṬARÁDÁT).

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

See 'UKÁZ.

PART II

KABÁBÍSH.

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

Section

Original Brand

Brands used by Subsections

NŪRÁB

BA'AG and DHIRÁ'A

The "názir's" own family all use a BA'AG (15 inches long) and two short DHIRÁ'ÁT (close together and parallel) and a SHURÁBA.
 A. 'AWAD EL SÍD use three DHIRÁ'ÁT.
 DÁR KABÍR use a BA'AG and a DHIRÁ'A and a FERAYKH. The FERAYKH is sometimes split and sometimes not so.
 DÁR SA'ÍD use a BA'AG and a DHIRÁ'A and two TAWÁBÍ' (sing. TUBÁ'A).
 A. EL KÍR " " a RÍSHA.
 EL NEKÁDA use a KILÁDA and a GA'ABA.
 UM BAKHÍT use a BA'AG and two DHIRÁ'ÁT, one of which is considerably below the other.

RIBAYKÁT

BA'AG, but shorter than that of the NŪRÁB

Of the 'AYAYÍD some add a FERAYKH and a KHURUS and a NAKHRA, some two GUFUN and a KHURUS.

EL DERAYWÁB add a 'UKÁLA (9 inches long) on the front of the leg.

EL FERUKHÁB " DHIRÁ'A and a variety of other brands.

EL AHAYMERÁB " BERSHAM on the quarter.

EL BATÁB " UM HAGGÁN on the quarter.

Of the UM SERAYHÍ some add a DHIRÁ'A, some a KILÁDA and a ŞUNKŪR.

KABABÍSH (*continued*)*Brands used by Subsections*

M. C. B.
KIBBAYSHÁB

Original Brand

BA'AG

NÁS WAD YÚSEF add a 'UḲÁLA.

NÁS WAD SHET'HÁN add three 'UḲAL on the inside of the leg.

NÁS WAD DUḲUSHAYN add a KHUTÁM and a KILÁDA.

EL MESÁ'ID use a BA'AG EL MEHANI and a KILÁDA.

Many KIBBAYSHÁB brand their camels indiscriminately, and not as above.

HOWÁRÁB

—

A. DÁBO use a 'ERIK on the right fore, usually with two 'UḲAL and a DÁMI'; some add a short BA'AG.

A. 'ALI " longer BA'AG together with a SHURÁBA and a DHIRÁ'A and a KŪ' on the right, the DHIRÁ'A being placed perpendicularly over the KŪ' thus $\perp$.

RAHŪDA use two KILÁID and a small SHEḲA (or "SHILAYKH") under the eye thus V.

A. HOWÁL

KŪ'

DÁR HÁMID use a KŪ' on a male, and a KARKŪRA on a female.

DÁR MAHMŪD add a TUBÁ'A to the KŪ' on a male, and use a KARKŪRA on a female. Some of them add two DHIFÁRI on a male.

A. 'ÓN

—

LABÁBís use a NUḲṬA on the quarter, and a KILÁDA.

BERÁSHA "

" "

DHIRÁ'A and a ŠUNḲŪR.

The camels of the A. 'ÓN are not very numerous but their brands vary greatly: some put a RÍSHA on each ear: some use the BA'AG of the NŪRÁB: some use a long 'AMŪD and a KHUTÁM: &c.

A. NŪÁI

HIDAYD on the throat and

SHŪRA and KILÁDA

Long 'AMŪD

GHILAVÁN

Most add a SHŪRA (or KHUAYṬIM) on the neck and a KHURUS on the ear. Others add a DHIFRA.

KABÁBÍSH (continued)

Brands used by Subsections

Section
TOWÁL

Original Brand
USHBŪR (or SHA'IBA)
on the quarter

Many add a SHŪRA across the throat. Others use a SÁMI'.

A. TERAYF

'AMŪD

{ MERAYKÁT add a SHEĻĀ (or KALAMOIA) under the eye.

ISHÁB " various brands.

'ALOWNA use three MATÁRIK on the quarter (often with a RIKÁL), and also one or two 'UĶAL.

{ GERÁMDA " a long HADD.

AWÁÍDA

Long SHÁBIT

(1) 'AWÁÍDA ZURRUĶ

{ —NÁS WAD RAĦMA add a RIÁLA. Some of them join a HANAYK to it at right angles.

—NÁS MAKBŪL add a DILA'A and three SAMÁMÍN.

—NÁS EL HILÁLI " DÁMI' and a SHURÁBA and a SHEĶKA.

—NÁS WAD RÁBIH " THIFAYNA.

—NÁS WALAD EL BASHÍR add a small MUTRAK on the quarter, and a KHUTÁM (or TUBÁ'A).

—NÁS WALAD EL NÍ'AMA add two 'UĶAL and a KILÁDA and a KHUTÁM.

—EL BESHÁRÁB add either a DÁMI' and GIFAYN, or a 'UĶALA on the inside.

—EL 'ADLÁNÁB split the SHÁBIT at the fore-end.

Some add a DUKKA on the neck, some a KHURUS on each ear, and some two DHIFÁRI.

—EL SUNŪNÁB add either a TUBÁ'A and a DÁMI, or else a SHAĦMA.

(2) 'AWÁÍDA BEYYID

KABÁBÍSH (continued)

Section	Original Brand	Brands used by Subsections
'ATAWÁ	SHA'IBA on the foreleg and two short KILÁID high up on the neck	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{EL FÁRISÁB add a DUKKA on the cheek, or else a KHURUS.} \\ \text{EL BEKARÁB } " \text{ SHURÁBA or a HANAK.} \\ \text{DÁR 'ALÍ } " \text{ KHUTÁM. DÁR SULAYMÁN add one TUBÁ'A, or two.} \\ \text{MANÓFALÁB } " \text{ SHURÁBA.} \\ \text{KUFÁR use the SHA'IBA alone.} \\ \text{SHIGAYÁB add a DÁIÖKA under the corner of the eye.} \end{array} \right.$
SERÁGÁB	HADD (low down)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DÁR SA'AD add a GIFIN high up.} \\ \text{GENÁDBA } " \text{ ERWI under the left eye.} \\ \text{DERIMÍA } " \text{ TUBÁ'A.} \\ \text{WAD EL FEZÁRI add two SHILAYKHÁT under the left eye.} \\ \text{MAHALÁB } " \text{ a DUKKA on the left.} \\ \text{GHEGAYRÍA } " \text{ a HANAK } " \\ \text{SHUKHÜNÁB } " \text{ two DUKKÁT on the left.} \end{array} \right.$
A. SULAYMÁN	Three MATÁRIK on the quarter, or HADÍDI on the foreleg	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{GHANÁWÁB use three MATÁRIK and a KILÁDA, and either a HANAK or a} \\ \text{SHURÁBA.} \\ \text{DÁR MUSA'AD use a HADÍDI thus } \overline{\text{T}} \text{ and a NIHD and a KHURUS.} \\ \text{ABBÁTÍN } " \text{ } " \text{ } \overline{\text{T}} \\ \text{A. HANDULLA } " \text{ } " \text{ } \overline{\text{T}} \end{array} \right.$

KABÁBÍSH (continued)

*Brands used by Subsections**Section**Original Brand*

RUWÁHLA	SHŪRA across the throat	The DÁR ABU GINNA in particular use the SHŪRA. They add either a ṬUBÁ'A or a ṬUBÁ'A and SHURÁBA : this applies only to males : on females they put three MATÁRIK and a HÁGIZ and a RIKÁL on the quarter. Some of them add a DÁMI' (or BAKKÁI) on males. DÁR GIM'Á use two or three DHIFÁRI. They do not use the SHŪRA. 'AWÁFDÁB " a HADD and a ṬUBÁ'A. MESÁRÁB " a KHUTÁM on males and three MATÁRIK on females. GEGÁDÍL " a ŞUNKŪR and two or three 'UKÁL, and generally a SOLAY'. Of the NISHÁBA some use a HADD and a GA'ABA, and some an 'AMŪD.
A. 'UKBA	Long HADD	Of the SHILAYWÁB some add a NĪHD, some a FERA'ÁT, and some two FERA'ÁT. " HÁMDÁB " two GUFŪN, and some omit the HADD and use FERA'ÁT and a NAKHRA. Of the DÁR 'OMAR " a KHURUS on both ears, and some a RÍSHA on both ears. Of the DÁR ABU NISAY'A some add a KHURUS on the right and a RÍSHA on the left, and some add a HANAK. Of the SHANÁSHÍM some add a RÍSHA, and some a 'UKÁLA. " DÁR MUHAMMAD some add a RÍSHA, and some a small ŞUNKŪR. " SA'ADULÁB " " ṬUBÁ'A. EL KARÁSÓB add two DUKKÁT on the left of the neck.
HAMMÁDÁB	'AMŪD	RAHŪDÁB split the 'AMŪD at the upper end near the ear, and add a DÁMI' under the eye. TERAYKÁT add one or two SHŪRÁT under the 'AMŪD. BISHÁRA add a DŌMA.

KABÁBÍSH (continued)

Brands used by Subsections

Original Brand

Section

BASHÍR
Ga'ABA and KİLÁDA on
the right and two
DAWÁMI' on the left

BERÁRA
'AMŪD on the left

{

 Um GHAYBISH 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 'AMŪD.

 NÁS ATAYRINNA add a DHIFRA on the left. They use the 'AMŪD.

 'AŞAYFÍR " DÁMI' and a KHUTÁM and a NIHD : all on the left.

 DÁR 'ALÍ " SHELKA and a THIFINA on the left.

 ZERÁGNI " KHUTÁM; or omit the 'AMŪD and use the KHUTÁM

 alone, on the left.

 NÁS WALAD MAṬAR add a KİLÁDA on both sides of the 'AMŪD.

KABÁBÍSH IN DONGOLA PROVINCE

Brands used by Subsections

Original Brand

Section

UM MATŪ
'AŞABA on right

{

 The GHODAYRÁB put a 'UĶÁLA and a MINKIB or a KHUTÁM on the right.

 The BELŪLÁB make the 'AŞABA shorter and put it at the back of the right fore.

 The AZŌZÁB add to the 'AŞABA a small TURKÁSH on the inside of the right fore.

 Some of them as private brands add a MELŌDI and KİLÁDA.

 The DÁR AĦMAD 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.

KABÁBÍSH IN DONGOLA PROVINCE (*continued*)*Brands used by Subsections**Original Brand*DÁR BASHŪT
MINKIB and KĪLÁDA on
the rightGUNGONÁB
'AṢABA on rightDÁR HÁMID
HĪLÁL on right neckMERAYSÁB
HADD on the right

Some add two DUḲḲÁR on the right of the neck.

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

KAWÁHLA

*Brands used by Subsections**Original Brand*DÁR HÁMID
A long DÁMI' and a
KĪLÁDA on the left

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 NIHD on the left.
 A. ZAYD add a DĪLA'A and SHURÁBA on the left. Some also add a GĪFIN behind the right eye.
 SHINAYTĪR add a ṢUNḲŪR (or NÁFO) on the left.

DÁR BAHR
KHIṬMÁT (or KHARÁ-
rīm or SALÁSIL, one
on each side, perpen-
dicularly

NÁS WAD EL SHAIB add a TUBÁ'A on the left.
 UM 'ALAYKÁN add a SHURÁBA on the left.
 UM GAMŪ'A add a KĪLÁDA on the left and a NIHD or ṢUNḲŪR on the right.

KAWÁHLA (*continued*)*Brands used by Subsections**Original Brand**Section*

GHÁZÁVA

—

A. TERAYF. Half of them use a KILÁDA and HANAK 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 BAKKÁI on the left, and two 'UKAL on the inner side of the right foreleg.

'OMARÁT use a SHŪRA across the throat: many add two 'UKAL on the left and a DÁMI' on the right.

BEKAYRÁB

TÁRA on the left

The TÁRA is more commonly placed on females than on males. A KILÁDA and a DUḲKA are generally added. Most use a DILA'A and a KILÁDA on the left, and a few add, or substitute for the KILÁDA, a DUḲKA. Some use a TÁRA and some two DHIFÁRI on the left.

BERÁKNA

KILÁDA and DÁMI' and 'UKÁZ, on the right

{ The Sheikh's family add a SHURÁBA.
 { Some few omit the 'UKÁZ, and substitute a ŞUNKŪR for the DÁMI'.

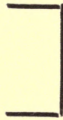
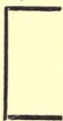
GHAYMÁB

A BÁB on the right quarter, thus



Some add a DÁMI' behind the eye on the right, and others one on each side.

KAWÁHLA (*continued*)

Section	Original Brand	Brands used by Subsections
'ABÁBDA	BÁB on the right quarter	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.
UM 'AMÁR	DILA'A and KILÁDA and DÁMI' + KONA'A on the right	NÁS UM HAMMŪRI use a single MUTRAK across the quarter, and call it a BÁB, and add two parallel HAWÁNIK on the throat. UM RÁDI use the BÁB thus . As a variation a MUTRAK is sometimes added parallel and close to the upper line of the BÁB, and various brands such as NIHD and KILÁDA and SÁMI', are seen in addition on the right side.
BEDÁRIŦ	NIHD and two DHIFÁRI on the left	A. MEN EL SÍD use a KILÁDA and a DÁMI' under the eye ; both on the right.
HALÁYIFA	A DÁMI' and a SUMÁNA on the right	{ A. RAHAL use the original brand. A. GHUBSHÁN use a DÁMI' + KONA'A and a TUB'A and a KILÁDA and a 'UĶÁLA ; all on the left. A. 'ARABI use a BÁB on the right and a KILÁDA MAKRŪNA.
NIFAYDÁ	A DÁMI' on the right, and a KUTFA on the left	—

SHENÁBLA

Brands used by Subsections

Original Brand

NÁS HOWÁL
Three long KERÁBÍG, and
two DAWÁMI' on the
left

ŪM BRAYSH
Three KERÁBÍG on the
left, and two DAWÁMI'
on the right

A. NÁŞIR
Two KERÁBÍG on the left
joined, or nearly so,
by a short line, thus :



and two DAWÁMI' be-
hind the eye on the
right

NÁS ḤADÁD
Three KERÁBÍG on the
left and one DÁMI' on
the left

GA'ABA subsection add a GA'ABA on the right. Sheikh FADL EL MŪLA
'OTHMÁN adds a KILÁDA MAKRŪNA.

Three KERÁBÍG are occasionally used instead of two, thus :



Some add KHARÁFÍM, and some a SHŪRA under the throat.

SHENÁBLA (continued)

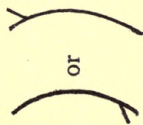
Brands used by Subsections

Original Brand

Section

AWÁMIRA

Split KURBÁG, i.e.



NÁS WAD EL NŪR add a KALŌMA (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
 SHUWAYḤAT } HAWÁNIK (or SHŪRÁT) across the throat.
 NÁS 'ABDULLA use a KURBÁG, split below, on the left, and many add a
 RIKÁB on the left fore.

MEGÁNÍN

Brands used by Subsections

Original Brand

Section

'AIÁDÁ

KHUṬÁM on the right

A. GIMA'A add a NIHD and a WITID on the left.
 A. GÁMA'I " KILÁDA and a SÁMI' and two 'UḲAL on the left.
 A. GIM'A (§ NÁS TAGÁR) add a SHAḤM under the left ear and a KILÁDA on the left.
 " (§ KENÁNÍA). Some add a 'AMŪD on the right, and others two 'UḲAL on the right and a KILÁDA with a DUḲKA (or SHŪRA) over it in the angle of the neck and jaw on the right.

HAYÁDIRA

Long SŌṬ and a KUR-
 BÁG on the left

A. KHÁTIM add a SÁMI' on the left and a KILÁDA MAKRŪNA.
 A. GIMf'A " a KILÁDA and a SÁMI' on the left.

MEGÁNÍN (continued)

Section	Original Brand	Brands used by Subsections
A. RŪMÁ	Three 'UḲAL on the left	NÁS KITRA add a ḲILÁDA and a SÁMÍ' on the left. A. MUḤAMMAD and NÁS UM GERASH generally omit the three 'UḲAL and use a FERAYKH and one 'UḲÁLA on the left and a DUḲKA on each side of the neck. The above are the most usual brands but there are many variations: sometimes a ḲILÁDA, a SÁMÍ', and a FERAYKH on the left, and a ŠUNḲŪR and a MA'AZIN on the right are used as well as the three 'UḲAL; and sometimes three UḲAL, a ḲILÁDA, a GA'ABA, and a ḲONA'A are used. Many other variations occur.
NÁS TIBO'	SHELKA on the right between ear and eye	RAKŪBA use the SHELKA and many of them add a ḲILÁDA and SÁMÍ' on the left. NÁS MUḤAMMAD EL ZURRUK instead use a ḲILÁDA on the left and a KADUNKA (or ṬUBÁ'A) either on the left quarter or the left foreleg or both.
A. SÁ'ID	ḲILÁDA and SÁMÍ' and 'UḲÁLA and TURKÁSH, all on the left	
A. MÁPI	Short horizontal ŠOLAY' on left quarter	NÁS RAḤMATULLA } Add a ḲILÁDA, a SÁMÍ', a ṬUBARA, a NIHD, and a NÁS MUḤAMMAD } TURKÁSH; i.e. all or some of these brands; on the left. The exact position of the TURKÁSH varies in different cases. NÁS KELLI use a ḲILÁDA, a SÁMÍ', a ṬUBARA, and a WITID; all on the left.

MEGÁNÍN (*continued*)*Brands used by Subsections**Original Brand**Section*

MESÁ'ID

NÁS MINDÍK use two TUBARÁT and a KİLÁDA on the left of the neck.

A. HARRÁN ,, a WITID on the left.

ABU DIKAYNA use a SARSÜR and a KİLÁDA on the left.

A. GÁMA'I ,, a KİLÁDA ,, SÁMI' ,, "

Of the above, many add private brands; some on the right, e.g. two GUFÜN; others on the left, e.g. a KÜ', or a NIHD, or a KİLÁDA with a TUBARA under it.

RIGHAYWÁT (or Raywát) add a WITID; some on the left and some on the right. TAGÜLA use two 'UḲAL without a SHUBÁK, and add to the KİLÁDA and SÁMI' on the left a SÁMI' on the right.

A. GAM'ÜN use the KİLÁDA on the left and one or two 'UḲAL, with or without the SHUBÁK, on the left. Some add the SÁMI' on the left, and others a DUḲKA in its place.

A. HASHÜN use one 'UḲALA and a KİLÁDA and two SAWÁMI' on the left and two SAWÁMI' on the right.

{ SALÁHÍA add a HANAK and a 'UḲALA on the left and a SÖT on the right.

{ NÁS KORÜMA add three 'UḲAL with a SHUBÁK on the left.

BENI GERÁR (NOMAD PORTION)

*Brands used by Subsections**Original Brand**Section*

A. HAYLA

Three 'UḲAL and a SHURÁBA on the right, and a KİLÁDA MAKRÜNA

BENI GERÁR (NOMAD PORTION) (continued)

Section	Original Brand	Brands used by Subsections
GUBÁRÁT	Two GA'ABÁT and two NAHŪD and a KĪLÁDA MAKRŪNA	{ Some use both GA'ABÁT on the left, and some one on each side. Some add two short DHIFÁRI on the right. NÁS MANZŪL use a perpendicular GA'ABA on each side, and a NIHD on each side, and a KĪLÁDA on the right. In the case of a female, a LÁHID is substituted for a KĪLÁDA.
A. RAB'Á	—	{ NÁS EL AHAYMER use three KĪLÁID on the left. NÁS EL SHA'IBA " a SHA'IBA " of the neck. NÁS KHALÁFA " three SAMÁMÍN " right.
MAḤABÍB	Two long KĪLÁID on the left	—

MA'ÁLIA

Section	Brands used by Sections and Subsections
'AKÁRIBA	{ 1. Most use a GA'ABA and a DÁKHIL on the left hind leg and two, three, or four 'UKAL on the left. 2. Instead of putting all the 'UKAL 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 SHURABA (both on the left) to the above brands. 4. Some use no brands at all. 5. Many variations and additions occur.
KHAWÁBÍR	A KĪLÁDA on the left and two DAWÁKHIL on the left hind leg.
MANÁDÍF	A DÁKHIL on the left hind leg, a HÁNIK across the throat, and below the HÁNIK two short SHURÁT.

MA'ÁLIA (continued)

*Brands used by Sections and Subsections**Section*

'ALAYKA

Two DAWÁKHIL on the left hind leg, a perpendicular WITID on the left fore, and a LÁHID close behind the left eye.

HARBÁ

A GA'ABA on the right, and a KILÁDA and two 'UĀAL on the left.

HOWÁWÍR

*Brands used**Section*

HARÁRÍN

{ KILÁID UM HAGGÁN and a SHŪRA on the right of the neck, thus: . The KILÁID UM HAGGÁN are sometimes known as LA'ABAYT.

{ A BÁB is used on the right quarter of a female.

SÁLHÁB

SHAHMA and 'AMŪD on the left, and KILÁID UM HAGGÁN on the right. The SHAHMA is placed perpendicularly under the ear.

'AMRÁB

SHAHMA on the right below the ear.

FAKÁKÍN

Long SHAHMA on the left.

MUÁLKA

Three KILÁID and an 'AMŪD, thus  on the right of the neck. A BÁB is put on the right quarter of females.

HOWÁWÍR (continued)

Brands used

Section	RŪBÁB (or UM RŪBA)	LÁM ALIF on the right quarter and KILÁID UM HAGGÁN on the right of the neck. The LÁM ALIF is sometimes called BÁB MAKHLŪF.
	'ABBÁSÁB	'ERIK on the right quarter (see Fig. 2).
	HAMÁSÍN	KILÁID UM HAGGÁN on the right and SHÁHID on the right cheek.
	GŌTÁB	Three or four 'UḲAL on the right and a BÁB on the right quarter.
	FEZÁRÁB	KILÁID UM HAGGÁN and SHŪRA on the right.

ḤAMAR

Brands of Subsections

Original Brand

Section	'ASÁKIR	KILÁDA MAKRŪNA	TARÁDÁT (the "názir's" family) add a ṢOLAV' and a small WITID (or WITAYD) on the right and a LEGHAYD on the left. On females, in addition, they add a DÁMI'. B. BADR (§ SA'ADÁT) add a SHAHM under the left ear, and often also use two 'UḲAL on the left. Other B. BADR use a DEBAYBA. GHIŠHÍMÁT (§ A. GAM'Á) add two SHŪRÁT across the throat; but their camels are very numerous and the variations of brands countless. GIHAYSÁT add a KURBÁG, and often a DILA'Á on the left. Various subsections of GIHAYSÁT add 'UḲAL in varying numbers, and some add a ḤANAK on the right, and others a KHUṬÁM on the left. MENÁDÍR. Some add a SÁMI' on the left; some a BERSHAM on the right. MENÁNA add a KURBÁG and two 'UḲAL on the right, and a SÁMI' on the left.
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HAMAR (continued)

Section	Original Brand	Brands of Subsections
CHARAYSÍA	RUAYKIB or USHBÜR on the left	A. SHIGHÁN use a RUAYKIB, a KURBÁG, a ŞOLAY' (Fig. 114, <i>single line</i>) and two 'UKAL, all on the left; and a KİLÁDA MAKRŪNA. Some subdivisions of A. SHIGHÁN omit one or two of these brands and add others. Many ĤADÁĤDA use an USHBÜR (Fig. 129) and RUAYKIB, both on the left. Some add a KURBÁG, and some a KİLÁDA MAKRŪNA. A. ĤAMMÁD use two DUḲḲÁŦ under the left eye and a SHURÁBA on the right. DUBŪBA (the "názir's" family) use a KURBÁG on each side, a KİLÁDA MAKRŪNA, an USHBÜR on the left and a horizontal MUṬṬRAḲ on the right. A. SHERÍF A. NIMR A. UM BUṬNAYN } all use an USHBÜR, and add various other brands. BERÁ'IM omit the USHBÜR and use two 'UKAL and a KURBÁG on the left, a KİLÁDA MAKRŪNA, and a SOWÁR thus  on the right. A. GUAYD use a RUAYKIB on the left, and below it a KURBÁG; also a ŞOLAY' and two 'UKAL and a DÁMI' under the eye, all on the left, a KONA'A on the right, and a KİLÁDA MAKRŪNA. A. GÁBIR } use a KİLÁDA MAKRŪNA, and a SHURÁBA on the right; and a and SAHÁRÍF } RUAYKIB, two 'UKAL and a DÁMI' under the eye, all on the left. Some sections in branding females use a KALÓMA on the right instead of the above brands.

HAMAR (*continued*)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Original Brand</i>	<i>Brands of Subsections</i>
DEKĀĪM	USHBŪR or RUAVKIB on the left	NÁS ABU ZAYD use a KĪLÁDA MAKRŪNA and two 'UḲAL on the left, and a
		HANAK (sometimes curved like a HILÁL) on the right. Most, but not all,
		add a GIFIN on the right.
		WÁILÁ use a long SŌṬ on the left quarter. Occasionally it is placed on the
		shoulder like the SHÁBIT of the KABÁBISH ('AWÁIDA).
		Some add a KURBÁG and KĪLÁDA MAKRŪNA and two 'UḲAL on the left, and
		others, instead, three 'UḲAL or two 'UḲAL MASHŪḲ 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

*Brands used**Section*

BUḲĀERA, or SERÁR BUḲĀER	{	Those at G. EL HARÁZA use a RIGL EL GHORÁB on the right of the neck. Their head family
		uses a BAYT EL NUḲKÁRA on the right.
		Those at G. KÁGA use three MAṬÁRIḲ on the right of the neck.
DUGÁGA		A BERSHAM on the right of the neck.
MAṬARA		SELŪKÁB and a KĪLÁDA on the right of the neck.
DERHAM	{	The GABRULLA section uses a SELŪKÁB on the right of the neck.
		" HAMMAD " " RIGL EL GHORÁB on the right of the neck.
		" MŪSA " " BERSHAM " "
		" SÁLIM " " RIGL EL GHORÁB " "

THE NORTHERN HILLS (*continued*)*Brands used**Section*

SHABERGO	A 'ERİK either on the right quarter or on the left of the neck.
SERÁR FÁR	An Ushbūr on the quarter.
SERÁR KHAYL	A HASHÁSHA thus T on the right of the neck.
DÓÁLÍB	Two 'UḲAL, and a DÁMI' 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

*Brands used**Section*

A. GIRBU (in general)	{ A SŌṬ on the left quarter and a ṬUBÁ'A 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.
MISÁMÍR	GERÁYA on the quarter and two 'UḲAL; both on the left.
NAFÁ'YA	Some use a very long KONA'A on the right.
N.B.	There are many camel-owning ZAYÁDÍA in DÁRFŪR, but their brands are not known. The brands given above are very incomplete.

GAWÁMA'A

Tribal Brand RUAYKIB under the right eye.

The TERAYFÍA use it thus $\overline{\text{—}}$ or $\overline{\text{—}}$.

" GAMŪ'ÍA (§ A. Bfka) thus $\overline{\text{—}}$.

" HÍÁDBA " $\overline{\text{—}}$.

" GAMRÍA " $\overline{\text{—}}$.

" A. MURG " $\overline{\text{—}}$.

" SERAYHÁT use an USHBŪR (or SHA'IBA) on the right cheek, thus Λ .

DÁR HÁMID

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

Brands used by Subsections

Original Brand

FERÁHNA

—

{ TURSHA use a HÁSHÁSHA with a TUBARA over it on the left fore, and a KUREÁG on the left. Some add one or two DAWÁKHIL on the right fore.

{ AKÁRÍB use two 'UĀL, a ĶILÁDA, a DÁMI' under the eye, and an UM HÁGGÁN on the neck; all on the left.

DÁR ḤÁMID *(continued)*Section *Original Brands*A. 'AḶOI (nomad
portion) —*Brands used by Subsections*

HUGÁG use a KILÁDA, a 'UḶÁLA and a long SŌṬ, on the left.
A. HAMMŪD use a KILÁDA and a 'AMŪD (or KADUNKA) in juxtaposition on the right, and a SŌṬ and KURBÁG, joining one another, on the left.
A. HAMAYD use three TUBARÁT one over the other on the left foreleg, and a KILÁDA on the left.
'UTUG use three parallel TERÁKÍSH and a KILÁDA on the right, and a short SHŪRA on the left of the neck.

HABÁBÍN GA'ABA KHASHIM EL
KELB on the left,
and a KŪ'

The family of the "'omda" TUMSÁḤ SIMÁWI use the original brand. The KŪ' may be on the right or the left.
NÁS HAMAYD use a KŪ', a WITID, and a KILÁDA, on the left.

'ARÍFÍA ḤANAK on the right

A. 'AṬWA use a WITID and a SHA'IBA, both on the right quarter, side by side, and a ḤANAK on the right.
Some, being related to the "'omda" of the HABÁBÍN (q.v.) use GA'ABÁT MAKRŪNÁT, i.e. GA'ABA KHASHIM EL KELB on the left and a GA'ABA on the right.

NAWÁḤIA —

A considerable number use two HAWÁNIK across the throat; a DÁMI' and SHURÁBA on the right, and two 'UḶAL on the left.

GIMA'A (i.e. those in KORDOFÁN).

<i>Section</i>	<i>Original Brand</i>	<i>Brands used by Subsections</i>
'ABAYSÁB	DÁMI' on the left	{ The KABŪIÁB generally use two DAWÁMI', a KILÁDA, and a NIHD, all on the left ; but there are many variations. The SAYLÁB sometimes add to the DÁMI' two 'UḲAL and a MUṬRAḲ on the left, and sometimes a GA'ABA or some other brand, also on the left.
HULUF	SHA'IBA on the right chest	

BAZA'A

<i>Section</i>	<i>Brands used</i>
GA'ADÍA	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 'UḲAL low down on the right. Some of them omit the 'UḲAL, and some add a KHURUS. Others use a KURBÁG and two 'UḲAL with a SHA'IBA over them, and a KILÁDA ; all on the left.
NOWAYKA (or NOWÁKIA)	Use a NŪN (or NÁKI) either on the right quarter or on the right of the neck.

MISCELLANEOUS TRIBES

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Brands most commonly used</i>
MA'AKLA	'UKÁZ (or WITID) and two 'UḲAL on the left.
ZAGHÁWA	MEḲÁBÍḡ on the right of the neck.
BEDAYRÍA	USHBŪR on the right cheek. The HUSAYNÁT section uses instead three KILÁID on the right.
DWAYH (A. SALÁṬI)	HILÁL on the right of the neck. The majority add a long KONA'A from the top of the head to the jaw.

APPENDIX

A LIST OF THE MORE COMMON WORDS USED BY THE NOMAD ARABS
TO DENOTE A CAMEL AT VARIOUS AGES

- (a) **MADMŪN** (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) **MAFRŪD** (Ar. مفروء = 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. ابو لبون or ود لبون = 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 HIGG—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. ثنى). A five-year old. The milk teeth have now all gone. The first pair of permanent teeth are grown.
- (g) **RABÁ'A** (Ar. رباع). A six-year old. There are now four permanent teeth.
- (h) **SADÍS** (Ar. سديس). A seven-year old. There are now six permanent teeth. The canine teeth (“nawáib,” sing. “náib”) 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. كلس). An old male camel.
-

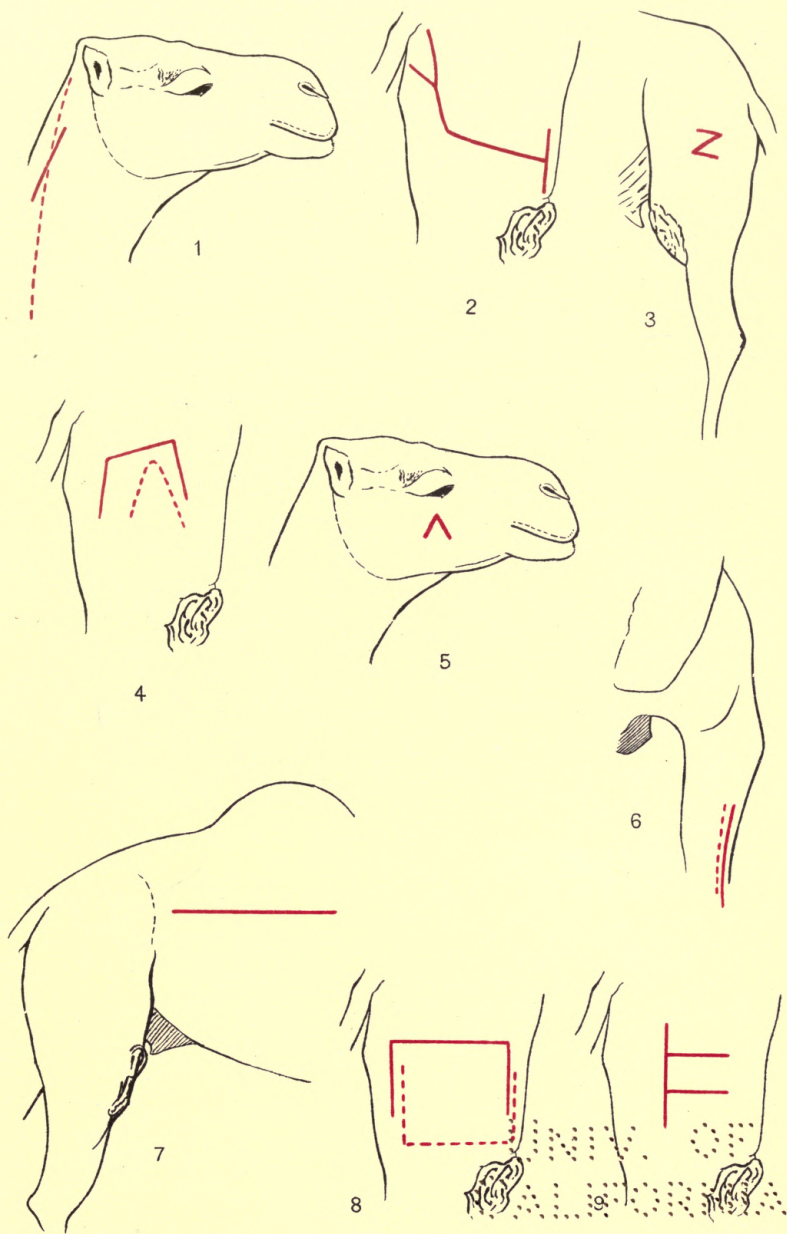
ḤÁSHI and **ḤOWÁR** (Ar. حاشى and حوار). These terms are not technical and denote no exact age. They correspond to little more than the English "foal." A **ḤOWÁR** is smaller than a **ḤÁSHI** but neither term would be applied to a camel over two years old.

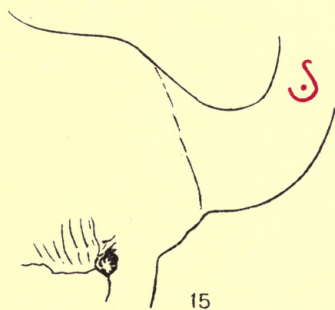
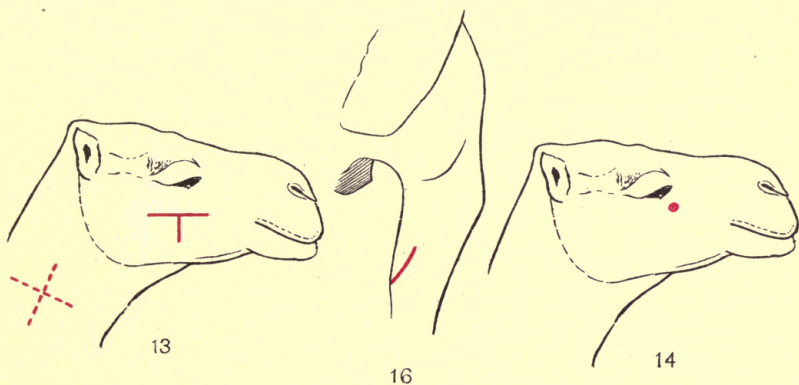
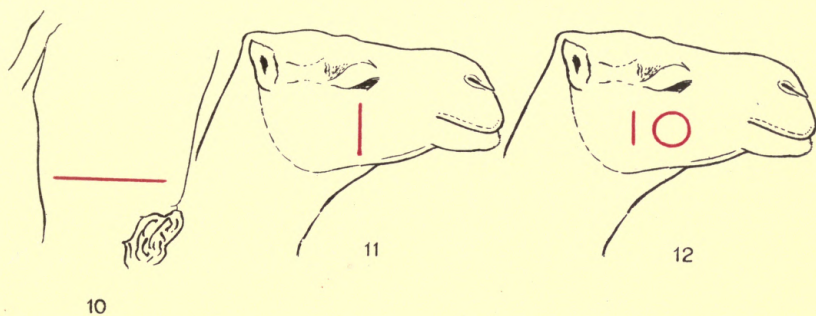
ḶA'ŪD (pronounced GA'ŪD, Ar. قعود). An indefinite term applied to a camel between the age of two and five. A **ḶA'ŪD** is generally considered by the native as old enough to be ridden. At five years old the camel is reckoned as full grown for all practical purposes.

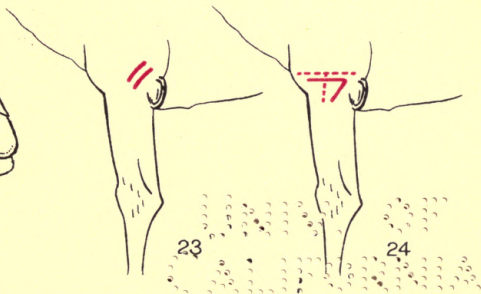
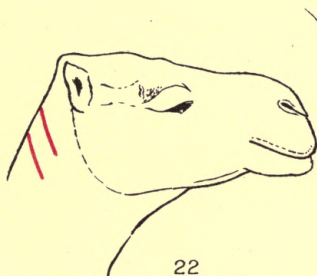
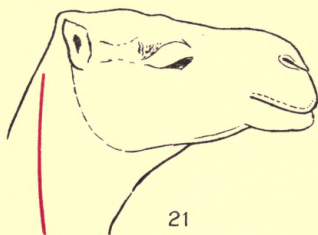
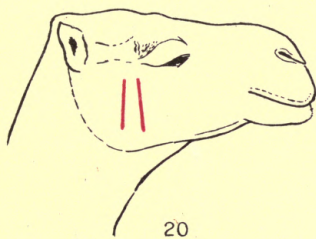
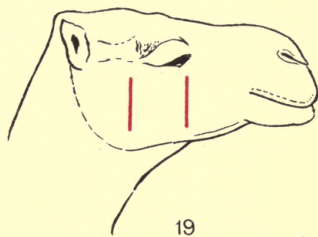
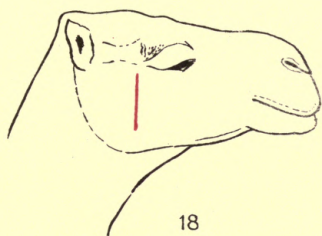
BUKRA (Ar. بكرة). A young female camel that has not been covered.

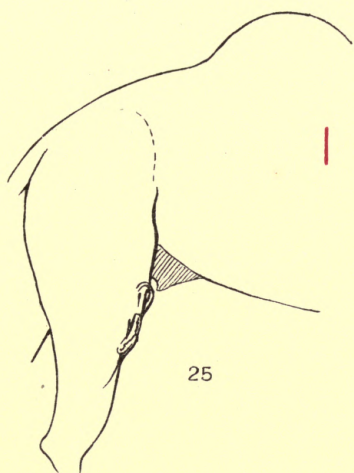
NÁḶA (pronounced NÁGA, Ar. ناقة). A female camel that has been covered or is of an age to bear.

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.





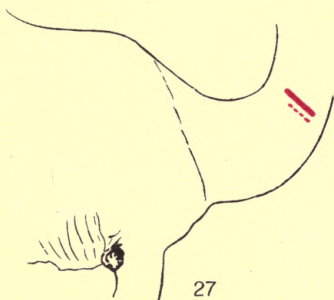




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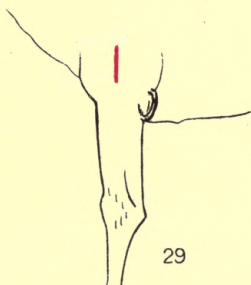
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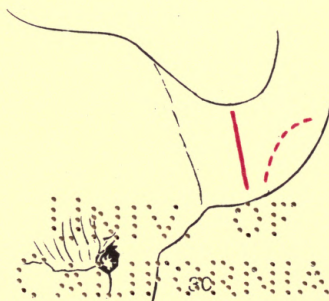
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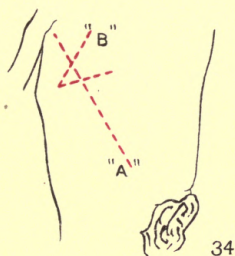
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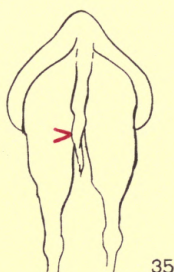
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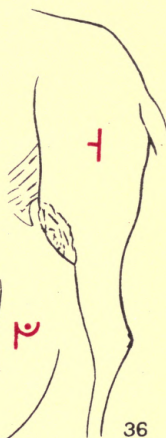
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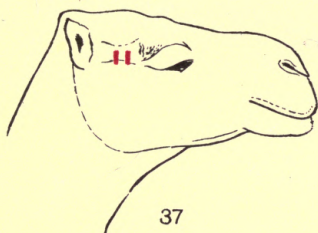
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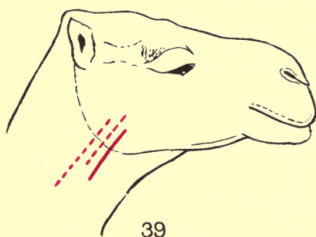
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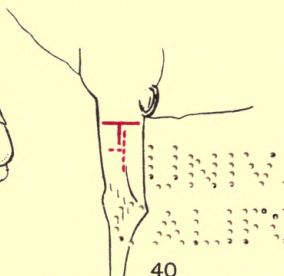
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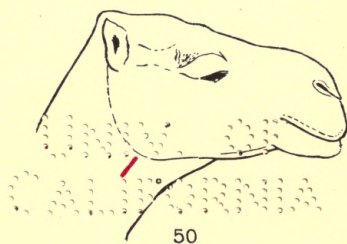
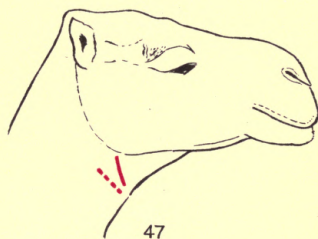
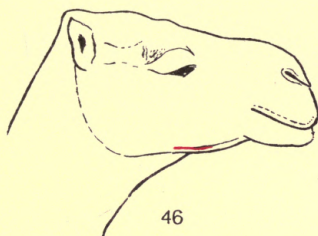
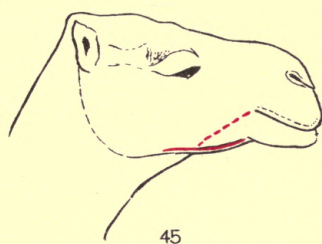
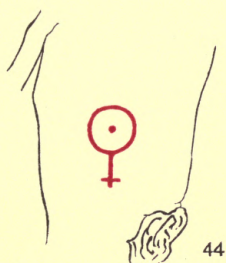
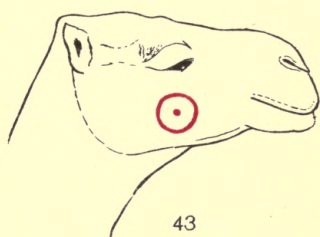
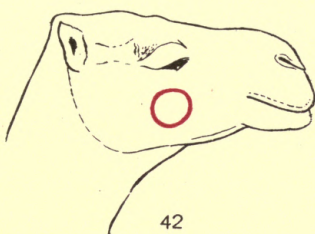
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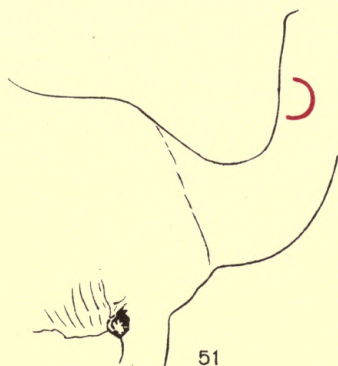


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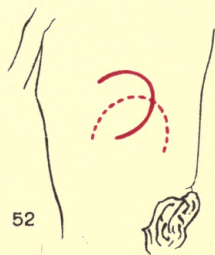


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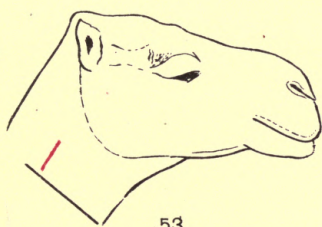




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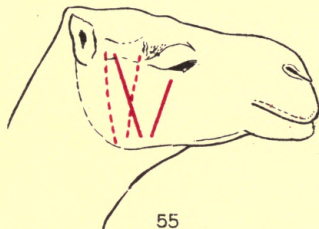
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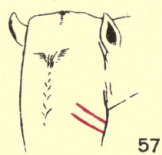


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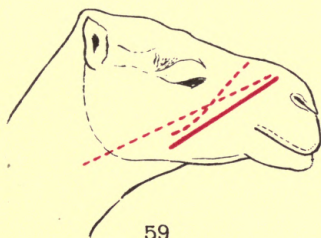
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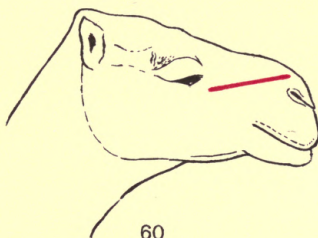
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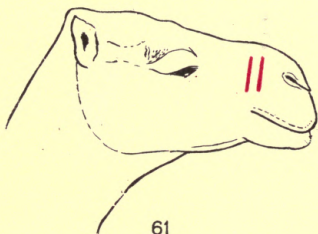
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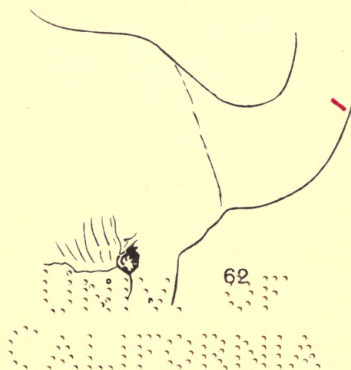
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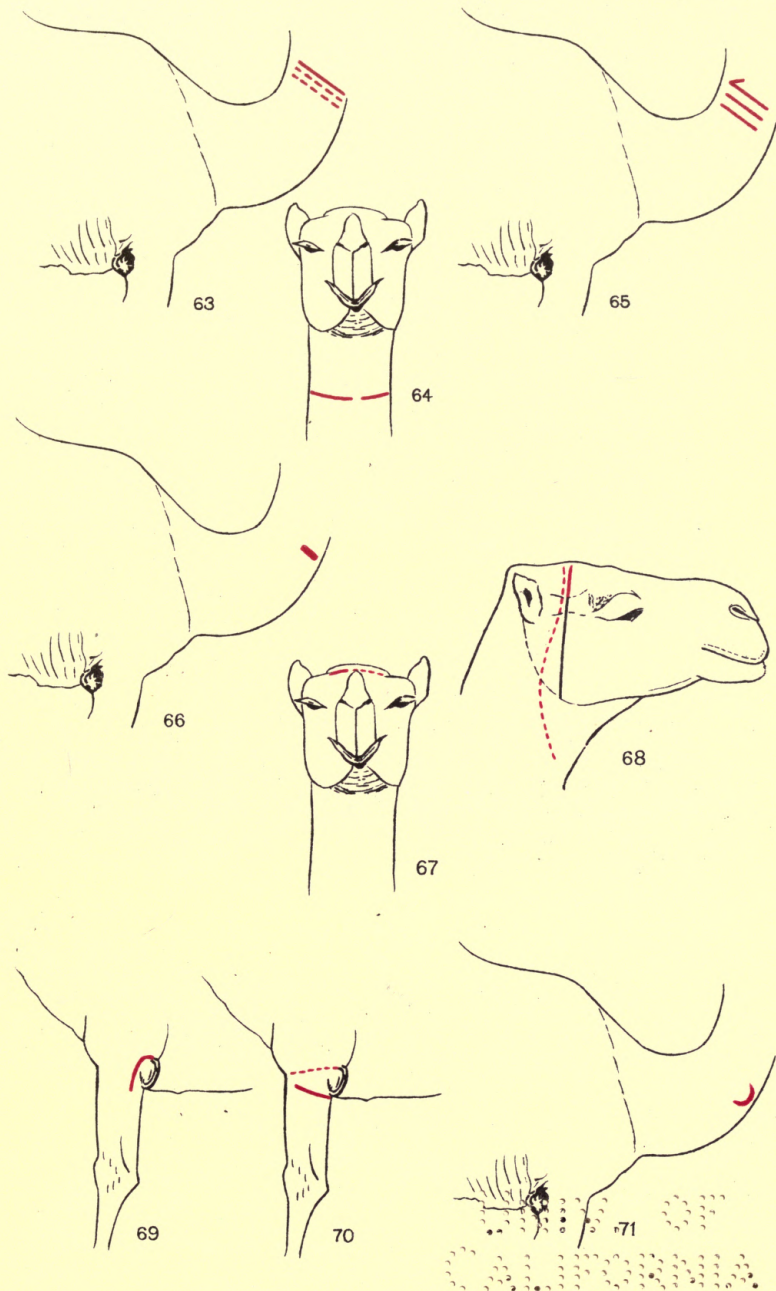


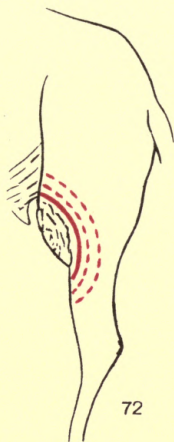
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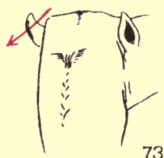
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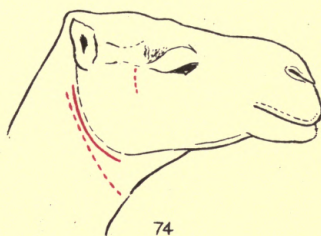




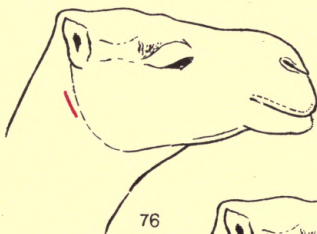
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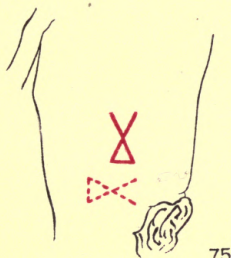
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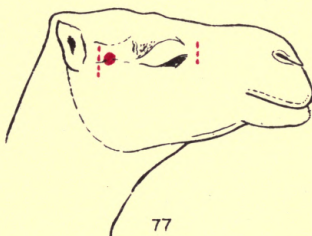
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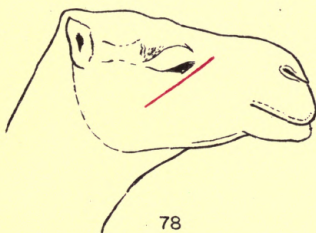
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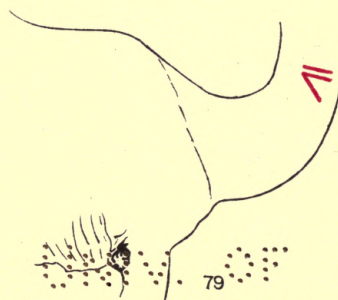
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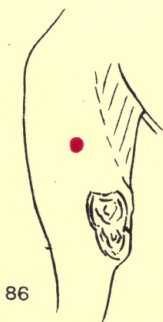
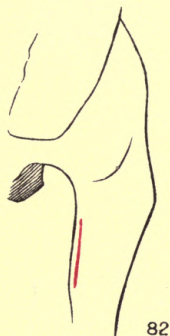
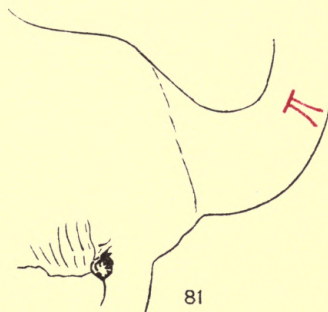
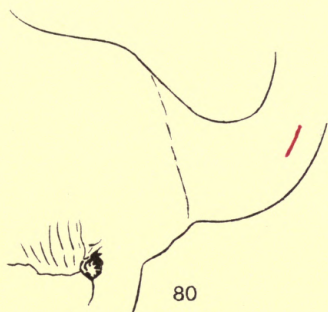
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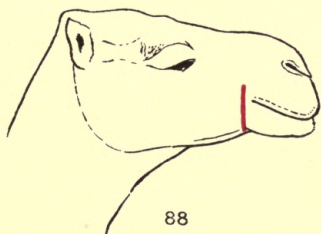


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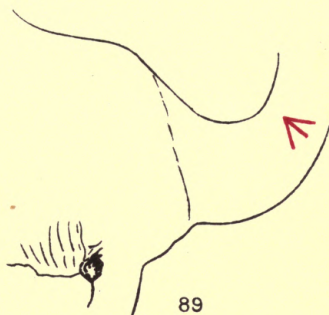


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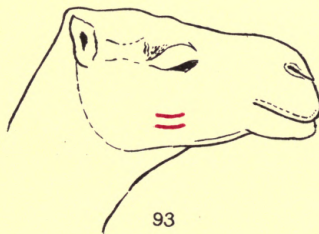
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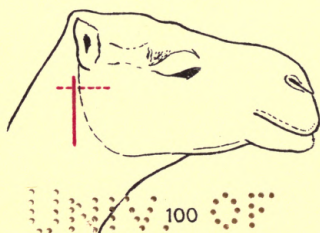
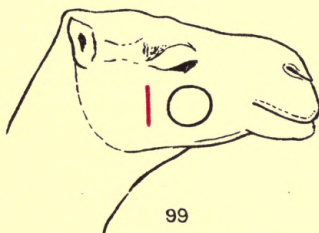
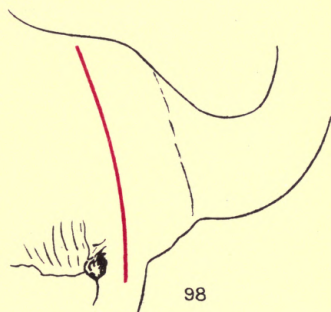
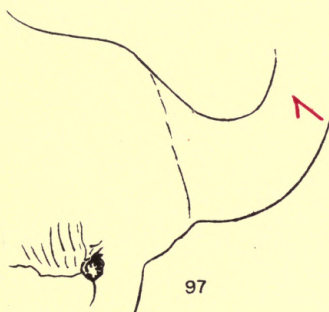
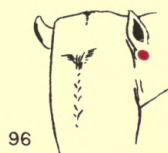
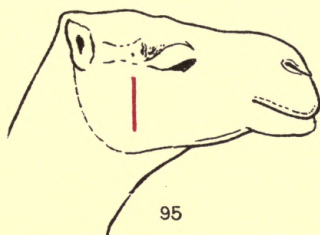
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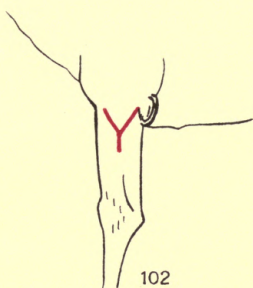


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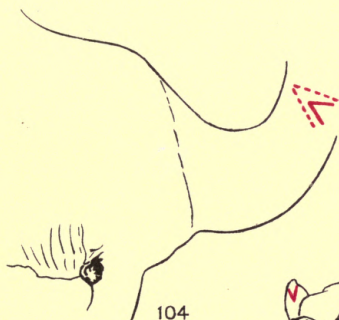
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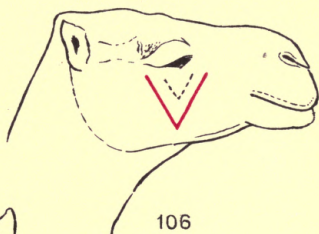
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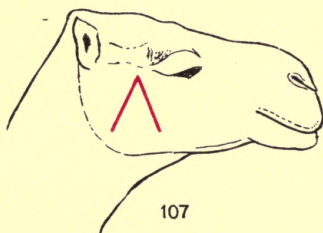
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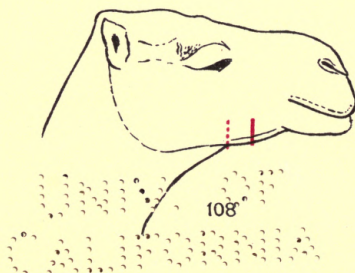
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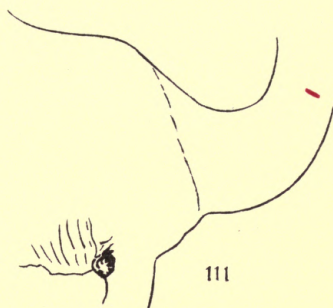
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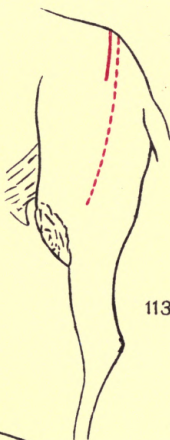
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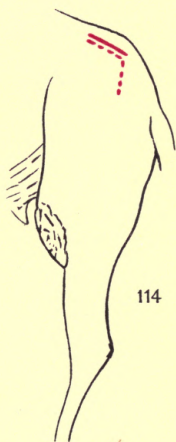
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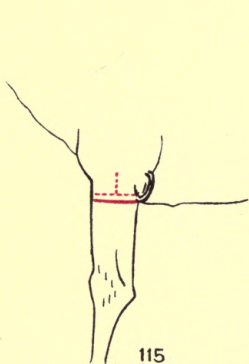
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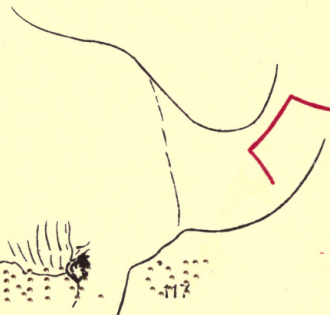
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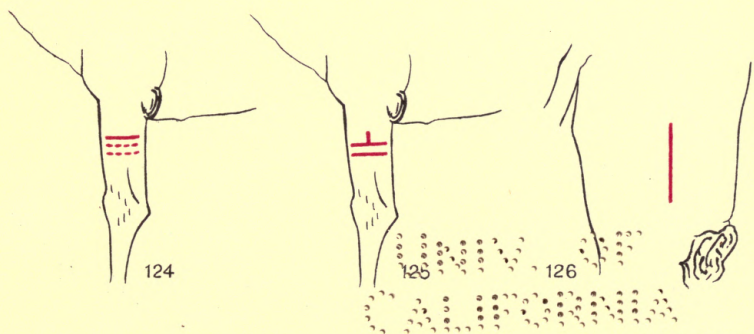
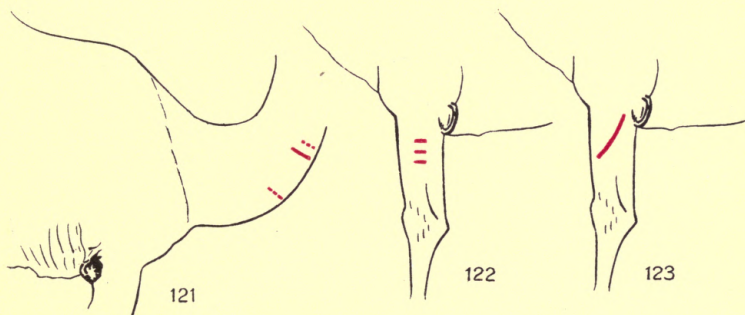
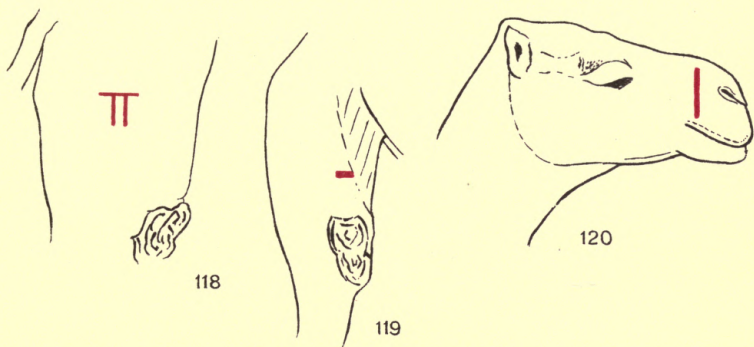


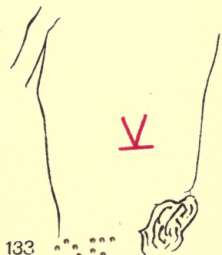
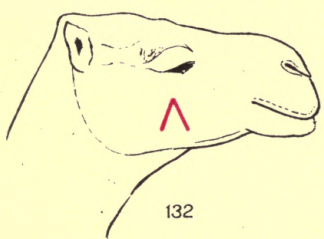
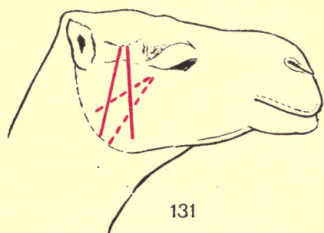
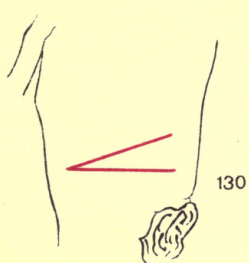
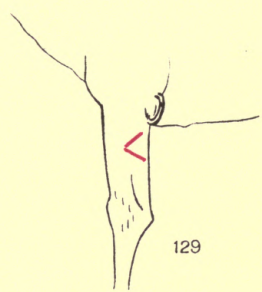
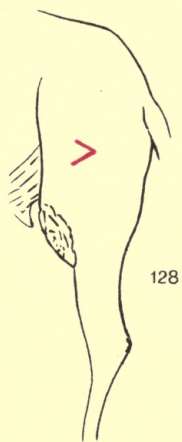
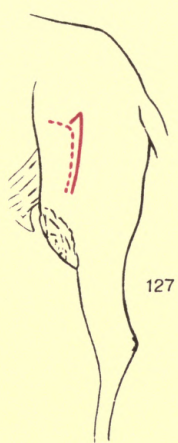
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