PART I

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

Fig. 1. Used chiefly by Kabābīš (Berāra; Ghilayān, A. ʿTekayf, and Ḥammādāb).

'ERĪK (Ar. عَرِيق; pl. 'Urūk, عَرِيق = a vein; a creeper).

Fig. 2. Used by Howāwīr (ʿAbbāsāb) only.

Fig. 3. Used by Kabābīš (Ṭowāl), some Bedayrā, and the Shabergo of Kāga. The last-named sometimes place it on the neck instead of upon the quarter.

Fig. 4. Used by Zénārha, and sometimes called Um Ḥaggān (q.v.).

ERWI.

Fig. 5. Used by Kabābīš (Serāgāb). Cf. Ushbūr and Shelkā.

'ĀSABA (Ar. عَصْابَة; pl. 'Aṣabāt, عَصْابَة = a sinew).

Fig. 6. Used by Kabābīš (Um Mato). Some of them, viz. the Balūlāb, 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 Kabābīsh (Gungonāb), cf. ʿHashāsha or Ḥadīdī.

BAʿĀG (Ar. بَعْج = rip in the belly).

Fig. 7. Used only by Kabābīsh (Nurāb, Kibbayshāb, Ribaykāt and some Howārāb), and generally with a Dhiṣāʾa or Dhiṣaʿāt.

The Baʿāg el Mehani is a Baʿāg turned down at the fore-end, used by the Kabābīsh (Kibbayshāb § Mesālīd).

BĀB (Ar. بَاب; pl. ʿBābān, بَاب = a door).

Fig. 8. Used by Kawāḥlā (ʿAbābdā and some Bedarīn).

Fig. 9. Used by Kawāhlā (Gihaymāb and some ʿAbābdā).

Each of the horizontals is sometimes called a Rīḵāl.

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FIG. 10. Used by Kawáhla ('Abálda § Nás um Ḥammúrì).  
For Báb Makhluf vide sub Lám Alif.  
The people of G. Mídòb sometimes use a Báb (Fig. 8) on the neck.

BAKKÁI (from Ar. يُكي = 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 NUQKARA (Ar. بيت النقارة = the house of the drum).

FIG. 12. Used by the chief family of Nūba (Buṣṣerra) of G. el Ḥarázà.  
This brand represents a war-drum and stick. Cf. Ḥalaka and Sháhid.

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

FIG. 13. Used by the Sowáráb under the right eye, by the Dugágà of G. el Ḥarázà on the neck, and by the Kábábísh (Ribaykát § Ḍhaymeráb) on the quarter.

DÁÍÓKA.

FIG. 14. Used by the Kábábísh ('Atawía § Shigayáb).

DÁK.

FIG. 15. Was the brand of the Khalífà 'Abdulláhi. It was put on the quarter of a horse and on the right side of a camel's neck.

The Ga'álífn sometimes use it thus O.

DÁKHL (Ar. داخل = pl. Dawákhl, دواخل = the inner part).

FIG. 16. Not often used, except by the Ma’álíh, 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’ība (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 Kíláda on the left of the neck, is distinctive of
practically all the very numerous KAWÁHLA (DÁR ḤÁMID) camels, and of the MEGÁNLÁ (A. FÁDÁLA) : 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. دبیب, from دب , a snake).
A line like the track of a snake, thus ـ— , used by the ŠAMÁR ('ASÁKIR § B. BADR) on the right cheek.

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

DFIRA'Á (Ar. ذفرة = upper foreleg). Cf. KU' and SOWÁR.

Two parallel DHIRA'ÁT mark all the camels of the KÁBÁBÍSH "názír" and his family (NÚRÁB). The KÁBÁBÍSH (NÚRÁB and subsections) nearly all use one, two, or three DHIRA'ÁT. They are sometimes called FÁRÁT (sing. FÁRÁ).

The DHÍRA'Á MASHÚK is used by a few KÁBÁBÍSH (HOWÁRÁB).

DILA'Á (Ar. ضلع ; pl. DU'lÚ', ضلواع = a rib).

Fig. 25. Used chiefly by KAWÁHLA (BEŠAKYÁN) on the left, and occasionally by some ŠHAMÁR (GHAYÁSÁT) and KAWÁHLA (A. ŠÁNÁSA) on the left of the neck.

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

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

DUKKÁ (Ar. ذقّة ; pl. DU'KÁT, ذقرات = 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 of the neck, the brand being a common one. Many of the KÁBÁBÍSH (SERÁGÁB) use it in conjunction with the HADD. The best known DUKKÁ is that accompanied by a ŢUBÁL and placed by the GÜHAYÁ (non-Kordofán) on the left of the neck, as in Fig. 27: it will be seen that this DUKKÁ is more than a
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spot; it actually ranges from an inch to 1½ 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 DHIRA' or KÚ', q.v.

FERÁ'A (Ar. فرع = top).

= SHEKKA, q.v.

FERAYKH (Ar. فرعخ = a small sprout?).

Fig. 30. Used by some Karábísh (Ríbáyált § Ayávid) and Mégánín (L. 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,” “GONÁ’,” and “GUTFA,” vide sub K.

GA'ABA (Ar. جعبه; 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 MAKRUNA. DÁR HÁMID use the GA'ABA considerably. One on the right is also distinctive of the Shenábla (Úm Braysh § El Ga'aba). Two GA'ABA are used by the B. Gerár (Gubarát). Of the latter the Nás Manzúl place the GA'ABA as in Fig. 32, and others as in Fig. 33. Fig. 34 shews variants seen (α) among the Karábísh (Kibbaysháb) and (β) among the Zenárha.

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

GERÁYA (from Ar. جري = to run).

Fig. 36. Only seen on a ZAYÁDÍA (Misámfr) camel. Cf. Hash-asha.

GIFAYN (Ar. جفائن—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. جيم = the letter ج).

Fig. 38. Not used by Kordofán tribes.
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HADD (Ar. حد = a line).

Fig. 39. Used only by Kabábish (Serágáb, A. 'Ukba, and some Ruwáhla and Múrasb). The A. 'Ukba 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. حديدة = an iron hoe).

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

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

Fig. 41. Used by the Kabábish (Ruwáhla § Dár Abu Ghina) on females in conjunction with a Ríkál and three Maṭārīk.

HALLAQA (Ar. حلقة = a circle).

Figs. 42, 43, 44. Not used by Kordofán tribes, but chiefly by Bishárin' 'Abáda, Shukríya, Zibádía, &c., from whom camels so branded are often bought. Vide sub Sháhid.

HANAK (Ar. حنوك = the lower jaw).

Fig. 45. A thin line running along the edge of the lower jawbone. Used chiefly by Dár Hámid ('Arifa). The alternative given was seen used by some Káwáhla (‘Abáda § Nás um Hámmúri).

HANAYK (Ar. حنءيك—diminutive of Hanak, q.v.).

Fig. 46. Some Kabábish (‘Awáda) connect it with a Rílá, q.v.

HÁNIK (Ar. حنوك; pl. Hawánik, حوانيك = a bridler).

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

Fig. 48. Used by Káwáhla (‘Abáda § Nás um Hámmúri) and some Dár Hámid (Nawáhla). From the front these Hawánik are indistinguishable from Shurát (q.v.), but, unlike the latter, they are prolonged and continue half across the side of the neck. Some Ma’álía use a single long Hánik across the throat.

HASHÁSHA (Ar. حشاشة = a hoe).

1. In appearance = Hadidi (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 Hashásha is sometimes placed on the cheek.
HIDAYD (Ar. حديد—diminutive of ḤADD, q.v.).

Fig. 50. Used by KABABISH (A. NŪĀI).

HILÁL (Ar. هلال—a crescent moon).

Fig. 51. Used chiefly by DWAYH and KABABISH (DĀR ḤĀMID).
Fig. 52. Only seen as a private brand of GAMŪʿA.

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

KADUNKA.

Fig. 53. Used by DĀR ḤĀMID (A. 'AKOÝ § A. ḤAMMŪD) in juxtaposition to a KIŁAĐA as shown.
Fig. 54. Used by MEGĀNĪN (NĀS TĪBÔ’ § NĀS MUḤAMMAD EL ZURRUḴ). Some place it on the foreleg instead of, or as well as, on the quarter. The MEGĀNĪN also name it ṬUBĀʿA.

KALAMOIA.

In appearance = SHEĻKA (q.v.). Used by KABABISH (A. ṬERAYF § MERAYKĀT).

KALÖMA.

Fig. 55. Uncommon. Used by some ḤAMAR (ḤADĀHDA, DU-RŪBA, &c.) on females; and sometimes as a private brand among the MEGĀNĪN.

KARKURA (from the Ar. كَرْقُرُ = to growl).

Fig. 56. Used by KABABISH (A. ḤOWĀL), mostly on females. It is oftener seen as an Eastern KENĀNA brand.

KHBĀRĪ.

The KHBĀRĪ is literally the part of the neck where the brand so called is placed. Two parallel ones are used by the KABABISH ('AṬAWĪ), as shown in Fig. 57, and are often called KIŁAĐA (vide sub KIŁAĐA). A KHBĀRĪ is also sometimes called DHIFFRA (q.v.).

{KHARĀTĪM (Ar. خرطوم, KHARṬŪM; pl. خرطومات, KHARĀTĪM = nose; trunk).

KHĪṬMAT (Ar. خطمار, KHUTĀM; pl. خطميات, KHĪṬMĀT = nose-halter).

(The singular KHARṬŪM is practically never used.)

These two words are equivalent also to SALĀSİL (Ar. سلاسل: the singular SĪL_SI, Ar. سسله, is not used). All three words are interchangeable.

Fig. 58. Used, one on each side, by KAWĀHLA (DĀR BĀḤR), and called by them KHĪṬMĀT.
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**Fig. 59.** Some subsections of nearly all sections of Kabábísh use this brand (and call it Khūṭām) on the right. The Shenábīla (Abu 'Imayr) use a long Khūṭām on the left.

**Fig. 60.** Used (and called Khūṭām) on the left by Mégánín ('Aiádā). Very similar, but shorter, is the Tūbā'á (q.v.).

**Fig. 61.** Occasionally seen as a variant; called Kharāṭīm.

- **KHARĀṬĪM**
- **KHŪṬĀM**
- **KHYAṬṬIM** (Ar. خُويطت—diminutive of Khūṭām, q.v.).

**Fig. 62.** A name used by the Kabábísh (Ghiláván) for the Shūrā (q.v.) which they use.

**KILÁDA** (Ar. كَلَاء—pl. Kiláid, كَلَاء = 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 (Berákna) on the right, and by the Kawáhla (Dar 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 ('Aṭawí). Vide sub Khabírí (Fig. 57).

**Fig. 64.** The Kiláda Makrūna, used by nearly all the Hamar ('Asákír), including Giyyáśát, and many Hamar (Gharáyási and Dáxákím), and by the Kawáhla (Bedárím § Nás Wad 'Arabi), and others. It extends round both sides of the neck.

**Fig. 65.** Kiláid Um Haggán. Used only by Howáwír (q.v. in Part II). It is sometimes called La'ābāyt. The Dar Hámid (Persánna § 'Aqáríb) use a single Kiláda Um Haggán on the neck thus ▼. (See also Um Haggán.)

- **KÓLÍT** (Arab) = KUMFALÍT (Hadendoa).
- **KONA‘A** (Ar. قَنَع—crown of the head).
  = Sünkūr (q.v.) and Nafo' (q.v.).

**Fig. 66.** Not used by Kordofán tribes.

**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 Zayádía (Nafi'á) as shewn in the dotted line in Fig. 68.

The Ḳona'á 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 Ḳona'á.

Kū' (Ar. كُعُو ; pl. Kfán, كفان = elbow).

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

Fig. 70. Used by Dár Hámid (Ḫarábn) and occasionally by others as a private brand. (See also Fára and Sowár.)

Kū'áz (see Ḳa'az).

Kūmfálít (see Kölít).

Kūrayt.

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

Kurbág (Ar. كرابج; pl. Kerábgh = 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 Ḥámar (Ḫihayšát and others). It occurs, less often, as a brand of the Megánún (Ḫayádira) and Dár Hámid (Feráhna § Tursha).

Kūţfa (Ar. قطفة = clipping off).

Fig. 73. When the tip of the ear has been clipped off, this mark is called Kūţfa. It is often used by the Kawáhla (Ni-fayıdá).

La'ābayt.

An alternative name for the Kiláid Um Ḥaggán of the Howáwír (q.v.).

Láhid (Ar. لحد = a swerver).

Fig. 74. Used by the Kábabísh (Berárá § Um Ḥaybísh); and by B. Gerár (Gbúrárat § 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. لام الف, i.e. the letters ل). Figs. 75 and 76. Used only by the Howáwír (Rūbág).
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LEGHAYD (Ar. لغد — diminutive of لغد = lobe of the ear).

Fig. 76. Used only by ḤAMAR (‘ĀSĀKIR § TARĀDĀT) — by the “nāẓir’s” family. It resembles a short SHAḤMA (q.v.).

MAʿAZIN = NĀDIR.

Fig. 77. Used occasionally by ZAYĀDĪA (A. GİRBU), and as a private brand among the MEGĀNĪN and others. Cf. GĪFIN; but the latter is always behind the eye.

MAIK (Ar. منلاق = inner corner of the eye).

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

MAḴBŪD (Ar. مكبرد; pl. MEḳĀBĪD).

Fig. 79. Used only by ZAGHĀWA.

MELŌDI (in Sudan Arabic = a hoe).

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

MIHWAＲ (Ar. محاور; pl. MIHĀWĪR, محاور = (literally) axis).

A term used to denote any brand.

MIKHAYLĪF (Ar. مخياليه — diminutive of مخالفة = a camel-saddle).

Fig. 81. A brand used at GEBEL EL ḤARĀZA sometimes so named. Cf. TEGĀDI.

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

Fig. 82. Used by KABĀBĪSH (DĀR BASHUT and some UM MATŪ).

MUGHAYZI.

An uncommon name for the ‘ŪKĀZ of the KAWĀHILA (BERĀKNA), q.v.

MUṬRAK (Ar. مطرق; pl. MAṬĀRIK, مطرق = long straight with 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 ‘ŪKĀZ (q.v.) of the KAWĀHILA (BERĀKNA) and the MAṬĀRIK on the quarters of some KABĀBĪSH (A. SULAYMĀN, A. TERAYF, and RUWAḤILA), q.v. in Part II.

NĀDIR (Ar. ناظر = pupil of the eye).

(Vide sub MAʿAZIN.)

NĀFO (Ar. نافو = top).

= KONĀʿA (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. ṬUBĀʾA.
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NÁKI (vide sub NÚN).

NIHD (Ar. نحذ ; pl. NAHÚD, نِحذ = a girl’s breast).

Fig. 85. Among the KÁWÁHLA used chiefly by the DáR HÁMID § ḤÁSHUNA, and the BÁRÁR ÍN § A. RÁHÁL. Not often used among the KÁBAÁSH. One is used on each side by the B. GÉRÁR (GUBÁRÁT). It is common as a private brand in all tribes.

NUKTA (Ar. نقطه ; pl. NUKUT , نقطه = a dot).

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

NÚN (Ar. نون, i.e. the letter ن = a dot).

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

RIÁLA (Ar. ربل = slobber).

Fig. 88. Used only by KÁBAÁSH (‘AWÁFDA ZURRUK § NÁS WAD RÁHMA).

RIGL EL GHRÁB (Ar. رجل الغراب = crow’s foot).

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

RIKAB (Ar. ركاب = a stirrup).

Fig. 90. Uncommon. Used only by some SHENÁBLA (AWÁMIRA § NÁS ’abdULLA).

RIKÁL (Ar. ركاب ; pl. RIKAAL).

Fig. 91. Cf. TIFINA. Used on females in conjunction with three MAṬARÍK and a HÁGIZ, as shewn, by KÁBAÁSH (RUWÁHLA § DÁR ÁBU GINTA). It is also used with three MAṬARÍK but without the HÁGIZ by some KÁBAÁSH (A. ’TERAYF). 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 GÁWÁMA’Á and in the position shewn. For variants of this brand vide sub GÁWÁMA’Á in Part II.

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