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978-1-107-65862-2 - Brands Used by the Chief Camel-Owning Tribes of Kordofán: (A Supplement to the Tribes of Northern and Central Kordofán)

H. A. MacMichael

Excerpt

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PART I

'AMŪD (Ar. عَمُود ; pl. 'UMŪD, عُمُد = an upright ; a support).*Fig. 1.* Used chiefly by KABÁBÍSH (BERÁRA ; GHILAYÁN, A. ṬERAYF, and ḤAMMÁDÁB).**'ERIK** (Ar. عَرِيق ; pl. 'URŪK, عَرُوق = a vein ; a creeper).*Fig. 2.* Used by HOWÁWÍR ('ABBÁSÁB) only.*Fig. 3.* Used by KABÁBÍSH (ṬOWÁL), 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. ḤASHÁSHA or ḤADÍDI.

BA'AG (Ar. بَعِج = 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'ÍD).

BÁB (Ar. باب ; pl. BÍBÁN, بِيَابان = a door).*Fig. 8.* Used by KAWÁHLA ('ABÁBDA and some BEDÁRÍN).*Fig. 9.* Used by KAWÁHLA (GĪHAYMÁB and some 'ABÁBDA).

Each of the horizontals is sometimes called a RIKÁL.

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

For BĀB MAKHLŪF vide sub LĀM ALIF.

The people of G. MÍDŌB sometimes use a BĀB (*Fig. 8*) on the neck.**BAKKÁI** (from Ar. بكى = to weep; i.e. a brand on the place where tears trickle down).*Fig. 11.* A name occasionally used to denote a DĀMI' under the eye.**BAYT EL NUḤḤARA** (Ar. بيت النقارة = the house of the drum).*Fig. 12.* Used by the chief family of NŪBA (BUḤḤERA) of G. EL ḤARÁZA.

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

BERSHAM (Ar. برشر = the iron cross-hilt of a sword).*Fig. 13.* Used by the SOWÁRĀB under the right eye, by the DUGÁGA of G. EL ḤARÁZA on the neck, and by the KABÁBÍSH (RIBAYḤĀT § AḤAYMERĀB) on the quarter.**DÁIÓKA.***Fig. 14.* Used by the KABÁBÍSH ('AṬAWÍA § SHIGAYĀB).**DÁḤ.***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'ALÍFN 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.

DĀMI' (from Ar. دمع = to weep; pl. DAWÁMI').The DĀMI' 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 DĀMI'. The DĀMI' proper is never called SÁMI'.Two DAWÁMI', as in *Figs. 19* and *20*, are used by many SHENÁBLA. A long broad DĀMI' behind the left eye, accompanied by a broad ḲILÁDA on the left of the neck, is distinctive of

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practically all the very numerous KAWÁHLA (DÁR HÁMID) camels, and of the MEGÁNÍN (A. FADÁLA): 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. ديبه, from ديب = a snake).

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

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

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

Fig. 22. Used chiefly by KABÁBÍSH (RUWÁHLA § DÁR GIMÍ'A [2 strokes] and some GHILAYÁN [1 stroke]), and by KAWÁHLA (BEDÁRÍN [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, ذرعات = 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 MASHŪḶ is used by a few KABÁBÍSH (HOWÁRÁB).

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

Fig. 25. Used chiefly by KAWÁHLA (BEḶAYRÁB) on the left, and occasionally by some ḤAMAR (GIHAYSÁT) and KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁFIDA § NÁS MAḶBŪL) 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.

DUḶḶA (Ar. دقه; pl. DUḶḶÁT, 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 ḤADD. The best known DUḶḶA 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 DUḶḶA is more than a

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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).

= SHEḲḲA, q.v.

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

Fig. 30. Used by some KABÁBÍSH (RIBAYḲÁT § 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 Ḳ (*ق*), viz. "GILÁDA," "GONA'A" and "GUTFA," vide sub Ḳ.

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 MAḲRŪNA. DÁR ḤÁMÍD 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 ḤÁMÍD (HABÁBÍN) and of some relatives among the 'ARÍFÍA.

GERÁYA (from Ar. *جرى* = to run).

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

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ḤADD (Ar. **حد** = a line).

Fig. 39. Used only by KABÁBÍSH (SERÁGÁB, A. 'UḶBA, and some RUWÁHLA and MERAYSÁB). The A. 'UḶBA 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. **حديد** = an iron hoe).

Fig. 40. In appearance = ḤASHÁSHA (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 (RUWÁHLA § DÁR ABU GINNA) on females in conjunction with a RIḶÁL and three MAṬÁRÍḶ.

ḤALAKA (Ar. **حلقه** = a circle).

Figs. 42, 43, 44. Not used by Kordofán tribes, but chiefly by BISHÁRÍN' 'ABÁBDA, SHUKRÁA, 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 ('ARÍFÁ). The alternative given was seen used by some KAWÁHLA ('ABÁBDA § NÁS UM ḤAMMŪRI).

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

Fig. 46. Some KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁFIDA) 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 ḤAMMŪRI) 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.

ḤASHÁSHA (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 ḤASHÁSHA is sometimes placed on the cheek.

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HĪDAYD (Ar. **حديد**—diminutive of ḤADD, q.v.).*Fig. 50.* Used by KABÁBĪSH (A. NŪĀI).**HILĀL** (Ar. **هلال** = a crescent moon).*Fig. 51.* Used chiefly by DWAYḤ and KABÁBĪSH (DĀR ḤĀMĪD).*Fig. 52.* Only seen as a private brand of GAMŪ'Ā.

A HILĀL is sometimes placed by KABÁBĪSH on the cheek of a camel.

KADUNKA.*Fig. 53.* Used by DĀR ḤĀMĪD (A. 'AḶOI § A. ḤĀMMŪD) in juxtaposition to a ḶILĀDA as shewn.*Fig. 54.* Used by MEGĀNĪN (NĀS TĪBO' § NĀS MUḤAMMAD EL ZURRUḶ). Some place it on the foreleg instead of, or as well as, on the quarter. The MEGĀNĪN also name it ṬUBĀ'A.**KALAMOIA.**

In appearance = SHEḶḶA (q.v.). Used by KABÁBĪSH (A. ṬERAYḶ § MERAYḶĀṬ).

KALŌMA.*Fig. 55.* Uncommon. Used by some ḤAMAR (ḤADĀḤDA, DUBŪBA, &c.) on females; and sometimes as a private brand among the MEGĀNĪN.**ḶARḶŪRA** (from the Ar. **قرقر** = to growl).*Fig. 56.* Used by KABÁBĪSH (A. ḤOWĀL), mostly on females. It is oftener seen as an Eastern KENĀNA brand.**KHABĪRI.**The KHABĪRI is literally the part of the neck where the brand so called is placed. Two parallel ones are used by the KABÁBĪSH ('AṬAWĪA), as shewn in *Fig. 57*, and are often called ḶILĀID (vide sub ḶILĀDA). A KHABĪRI is also sometimes called DHĪFRA (q.v.).**KHARĀṬĪM** (Ar. **خرطوم**, KHARTŪM; pl. **خراطير**, KHARĀṬĪM = nose; trunk).**KHIṬMAT** (Ar. **خطام**, KHUTĀM; pl. **خطمات**, KHIṬMĀT = nose-halter).

(The singular KHARTŪM is practically never used.)

These two words are equivalent also to SALĀSIL (Ar. **سلاسل**: the singular SILSILA, Ar. **سلسله**, is not used). All three words are interchangeable.*Fig. 58.* Used, one on each side, by KAWĀHLA (DĀR BAḤR), and called by them KHIṬMĀT.

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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
KHIṬMAT } Vide sub KHARÁṬÍM.
KHUṬAM }

KHUAYṬIM (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 ḤÁMID) 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 ḤÁMID (FERÁHNA § 'AKÁRÍB) use a single ḲILÁDA UM HAGGÁN on the neck thus . (See also UM HAGGÁN.)

KŌLÍṬ (Arab) = KUMFALÍṬ (Haddenda).

Fig. 66. Not used by Kordofán tribes.

ḲONA'A (Ar. **قنعة** = 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)

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and by some ZAYÁDÍÁ (NAFÁ'ÍÁ) as shewn in the dotted line in *Fig. 68*.

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

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

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

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

KU'ÁZ (see 'UKÁZ).

KUMFALÍT (see KÖLÍT).

KŪRAYT.

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

KURBÁG (Ar. كرباج; 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 ḤAMAR (GĪHAYSÁT and others). It occurs, less often, as a brand of the MEGÁNÍN (HAYÁDIRA) and DÁR ḤÁMID (FERÁHNA § TURSHA).

ḲUṬFA (Ar. قطفه = clipping off).

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

LA'ABAYT.

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

LÁHID (Ar. لاحد = a swerver).

Fig. 74. Used by the KABÁBÍSH (BERÁRA § UM GHAYBÍSH); 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 'ALAYḲA section of MA'ÁLIA .

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

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

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LEGHAYD (Ar. لعيد—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 = NÁḌIR.***Fig. 77.* Used occasionally by ZAYÁDÍA (A. GIRBU), and as a private brand among the MEGÁNÍN and others. Cf. GIFÍN; 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. مَعَابِض, 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).**MIḤWAR** (Ar. محور; pl. مِحَاوِر, مِحَاوِير = (literally) axis).

A term used to denote any brand.

MIKHAYLIF (Ar. مخيلف—diminutive of مخلوفه = a camel-saddle).*Fig. 81.* A brand used at GEBEL EL ḤARÁZA is sometimes so named. Cf. TEGADI.**MINKIB** (Ar. منكب; pl. مَنَاكِب, 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. مَطَارِيق, 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 RUWÁHLA), q.v. in Part II.

NÁḌIR (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.

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NÁKI (vide sub NŪN).**NIHD** (Ar. نهد; pl. NAHŪD, نهود = a girl's breast).

Fig. 85. Among the KAWÁHLA used chiefly by the DÁR HÁMID § HÁSHUNA, and the BEDÁRÍŪN § 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.

NUḶṬA (Ar. نقطة; pl. NUḶUṬ, نقط = a dot).

Fig. 86. Cf. DUḶḶA. 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 (NOWAYKA), and sometimes by them called NÁKI. It is occasionally placed on the neck.

RIÁLA (Ar. رياه = slobber).

Fig. 88. Used only by KABÁBÍSH ('AWÁFDA ZURRUḶ § NÁS WAD RAḤMA).

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

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

RIKAB (Ar. ركاب = a stirrup).

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

RIḶÁL (Ar. رقائل; pl. رقائيل).

Fig. 91. Cf. TIFINA. Used on females in conjunction with three MAṬÁRIḶ and a HÁGIZ, as shewn, by KABÁBÍSH (RUWÁHLA § DÁR ABU GINNA). It is also used with three MAṬÁRIḶ but without the HÁGIZ 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.