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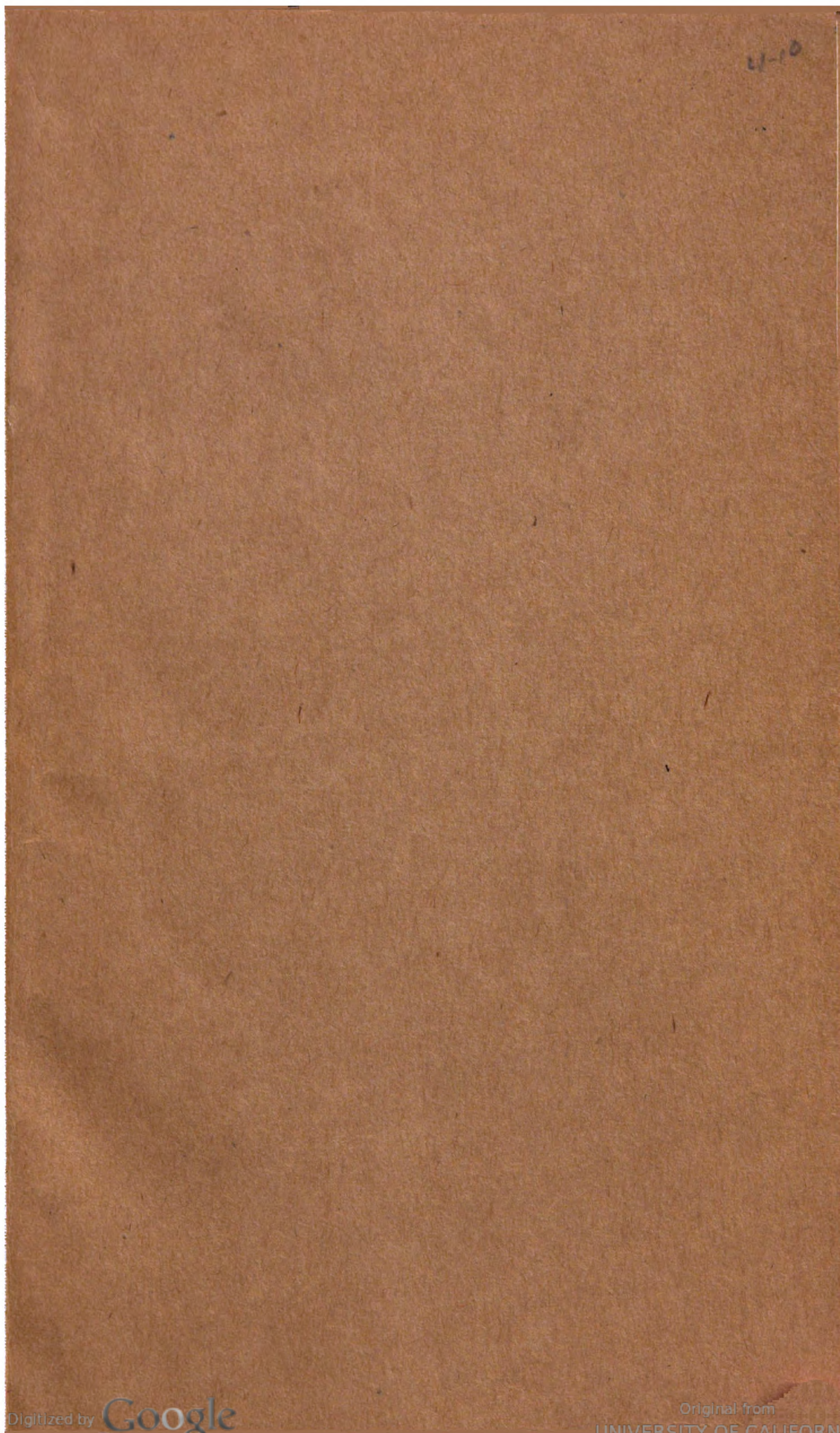
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NOTES

ON THE

TRIBES OF SOUTHERN KURDISTAN

BY

MAJOR E. B. SOANE,

Political Officer, Khaniqin,

M.E.F.

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LOAN STACK

NOTES ON THE TRIBES OF SOUTHERN KURDISTAN.

(1) BAJLAN.

(a) Tribe (b) Family of Bajlan.

Sections.—JUMUR and QAZANLU.

Sub-sections of JUMUR are Saikawand, Hajilar, Gharibawand, Shirawand, Charkalao, Mamawand, Daudawand and Jalil Agha.

Sub-sections of QAZANLU are Haji Khalil, Wali Agha, Abdurrahman Agha.

Chiefs of the JUMUR.—Majid Khan, Parviz, Mubarak, Jahanbakhsh, Qadir Agha, Muhammad Amin Agha.

Chiefs of the QAZANLU.—Wali Agha, Abdurrahman Agha, Ghaidan Agha, Haji Khalil Agha.

Strength.—About 1,300 families. Majid Khan had before the war about 80 horsemen and Muhammad Amin Agha with Wali Agha about 400. At present the tribe is dispersed and has no strength.

Location.—(a) Jumur.

In the so-called plain of Bajlan bounded

N. The Abbasan stream

S. The Qasr i Shirin-Kermanshah road

E. The hills Dar i Diwan and Bishikan

W. The Sirwan river and Agh DagH Hill.

(b) Qazanlu.

§ The plain of Bin Kudra bounded

N. and W. Sirwan river.

S. Baba Pilawi and Jebel Murwarid

E. Agh Dagħ

§ At Baibukħ between Musil and the Little Zab under Ali Agha Qazanlu.

§ At the village called Bajlan near Kirkuk under Abdurrahman Agha.

General Remarks and History.—*See* "Family."

(b) FAMILY OF BAJLAN.

Presen head—Mustafa Pasha Bajlan, an elderly man of harsh, determined character, who carried his pre-war Anglophile sentiments to the extent of sacrificing his estates and property to keep his word with us after the capture of Baghdad. Formerly in the Turkish Civil Service, and Governor at various times of Aziziyah and Badrah. He has an exhaustive knowledge of the Arabs of these districts, as well as of the tribes of southern Kurdistan. He is a Kurd to the backbone, being of pure Kurmanj descent, and is a great authority on the history of the principal Kurmanj families. Has always been anti-Turk and at various times has been in rebellion and exile. Has a great reputation for dashing bravery in tribal fighting. Would be an energetic and enthusiastic instrument in any scheme for the autonomy of Kurdistan. He married into the aristocratic Baban family, which is the oldest pure Kurmanj family of southern Kurdistan. His wife's name is Asma Khanum.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

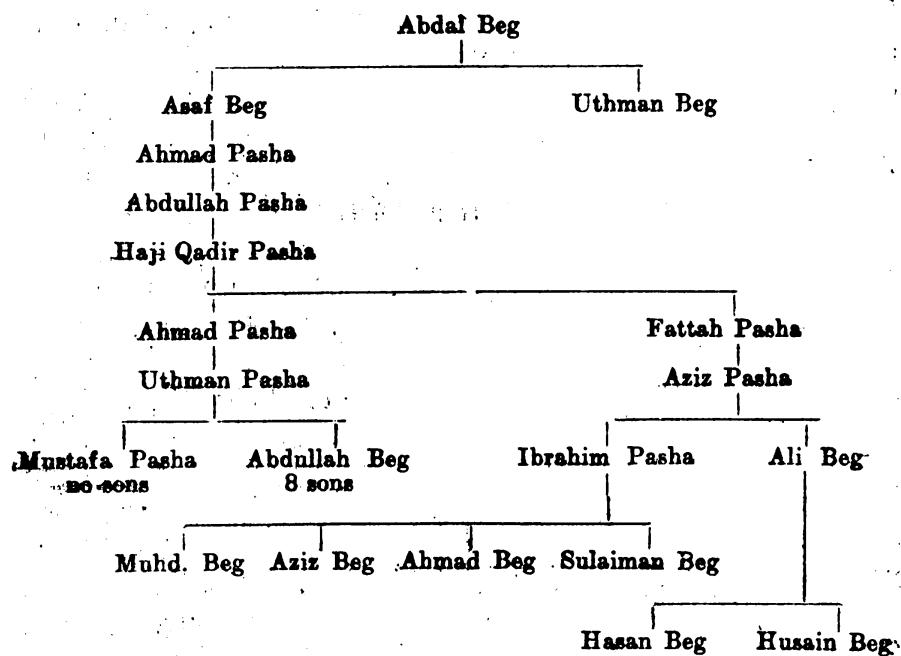
The original Bajlan was a native of the Diyarbakr district of one of the Kurmanj tribes near by that

town. He emigrated about 1,630 to Zohab (then Turkish territory) which he captured from the Pehlevi-speaking peasant inhabitants. Sultan Murad IV. ceded Zohab to him with the obligation of raising 2,000 horse when required, and a yearly revenue of 300,000 piastres. This ancestor was named Abdal Beg Bajlan. The title of Pasha was first given to Ahmad Pasha Bajlan, who fought with Nadir Shah at Pa Taq. The Pashaliq of Zohab continued till the time of Uthman Pasha, father of Mustafa Pasha, in the early nineteenth century. Owing to weakness of the Baghdad Pashaliq during and after the wars with Muhammad Ali Mirza, son of Fath Ali Shah, the Bajlan family and its dependent peasants (now included in the name Bajlan) had to fight Muhammad Ali Mirza unaided, and were forced to evacuate Zohab. After the Erzerum Commission, of which Uthman Pasha was a member, Zohab being ceded to Persia, the Bajlan family elected to remain Turkish subjects, and migrated to Khaniqin, which is still its headquarters.

The tribe, so called, was, and still is, an agglomeration of peasants from various tribes who had settled in Zohab. The Qazanlu are remnants of an Oriental Turkish tribe once settled near Hamadan, which has formed the basis of several settlements near the frontier, such as the Dergezinlu of Qasr i Shirin and the population of Qazani near Mandali, which was formerly known also as Qazanlu, without reference to any Bajlan connection. Zohab provided a population speaking a debased Pehlevi dialect, which is still that of the Jumur Bajlan, in contradistinction from the language of the family, which is pure Kurmanj.

The leading member of the family still has great influence over the tribe, though he is not really its chief. The Jumur branch is the farther removed from his influence, but the Qazanlu possesses the best material, both in fighting men and cultivators. All are Sunni of the Shaf'ai sect.

FAMILY TREE OF THE BAJLAN FAMILY.



THE JUMUR FAMILY (not original Bajlan.)

1st Generation.	2nd Generation.	3rd Generation.	4th Generation.
Abdurrahman	Aziz Khan	Ali Agha (killed)	
		Pasha	
		Karim (poisoned)	
		Khurshid (killed)	
		Kah	
		Abdullah	
		Ali Murad	
Brother		Parviz	
		Majid (Present Chief)	
	Azam Khan	Hamid (killed)	
		Fattah	
		Abdurrahman (killed)	
of	Hasan Khan	Qadir Agha	3 Sons.
	Mahmud	3 Sons	Majid.
		Amin	
		Khurshid	
	Kak Ahmad	Hasan	
		Abdurrahman	
Rustam Khan		Qadir	
	Sulaiman	Husain	
		Karim	
		Husain (killed)	
	Solhan	Muhd. Sharif	
		(killed)	
		Muhd. Amin	
		Rustam	

(2) BIBANI.

Chief, Kadkhuda Ahmad, son of Ma'ruf.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—None.

Strength.—400 houses, 70 horse.

Location.—In two villages both called Bibani situate in the Gurgur Hill, N.W. of Kirkuk.

General Remarks.—A peasant tribe of cultivators which takes refuge with the Shuan in times of trouble.

(3) CHINGINI.

Chief, Ahmad Agha.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—None.

Strength.—About 300 families, 200 horse, 300 foot.

Location.—Winter, in the ravines of the Pir Mun-gurun Mountain, N.W. of Sulaimaniyah on the Qaracholan side of the mountain.

Summer, in Marga.

General Remarks.—A purely nomad tribe brigands by profession raiding only in Persia. Very anti-Persian. The tribe is Shaf'ai Sunni. The Turks have never succeeded in taxing or punishing them. A very wild and savage tribe.

History.—The Chingini are immigrants from Sinna about 70 years ago. They are connected with the Ismail Uzairi.

(4) DAUDA.

Principal Chief, Mansur Agha.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—Rif'at Bey, son of Isma'il Bey,
Muhammad Khurshid, son of Khurshid Agha, Salih
son of Lutfi Agha.

Strength.—1,000 houses, 600 good horse, 700 foot.

Location.—Boundaries

N. Tauq Chai

S. Main Baghdad-Kifri-Kirkuk Road

E. Gil, Zangana and Balaga

W. Main road as above.

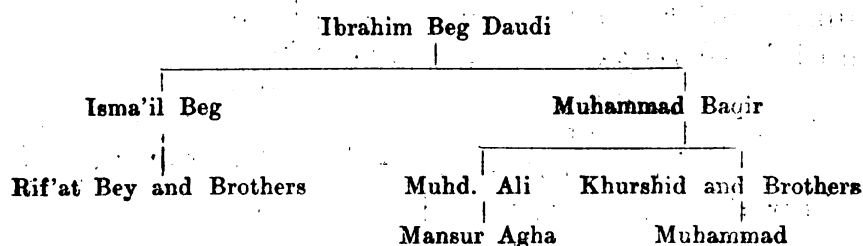
General Remarks.—Though Mansur Agha is the most powerful leader of the tribe, the others are virtually independent of him, and each has his own personal following. Quarrels, however, do not occur, as they are all sensible enough to see that they would weaken the tribe. Owing to this policy it is prosperous and very strong, and has recently resisted the Turks' demands for horsemen and supplies, and afforded asylum to weaker tribes. Like most other of the Salahiyah tribes, the Dauda have been many times in rebellion against the Ottoman Government and have once had to flee over the Persian border. Within its limits, the tribe is semi-nomad, engaged in agriculture and herding. The wheat of the Dauda is noted.

The wealth of the tribe in animals enables them to go in for mule breeding, and when fighting they usually mount their foot upon mules. They bear a good reputation for honesty and adherence to pledges. The religion is Shaf'ai Sunni and dialect South Kurmanji.

Mansur Agha himself is a very wealthy man, and is always on terms of close friendship with the Talebani family.

History.—Nothing known.

PRESENT RULING FAMILY.



(5) DILO.

No male Chief.

Sub-sections.—Jamrezi, Panjangushti, Gachi, Tarkawand, Kahrezi, Selim Waisi.

Chiefs.—Mahmud Beg, Khurshid Beg and Hasan Beg, whose followings are drawn from the Gachi, Kahrezi and Tarkawandi.

Aziz Beg, Waisi Beg, Hasan and Ibrahim Khan, whose followings are drawn from the Jamrezi, Panjangushti, and Selim Waisi.

Strength.—About 600 houses, 250 brave and good horse and 250 armed foot.

Locations.—

(a) Aziz Beg, Waisi Beg and Hasan, boundaries

N. and W. The Quchachapan Stream
S. Jabal Khushk
E. Indefinite

(b) Ibrahim Khan with Haidarakal
2 villages in Sar Qal'ah

(c) Khaniqin section.

Following villages :—

Kani Biz under Mahmud Beg.
 Palkanah „ Muhammad Faqqa Isma'il.
 Kani Masi „ Majid Beg.
 Naodaoman „ Karim Beg.
 Mistah „ Hasan Beg.
 Tappah Saoz „ Khurshid Beg.

General Remarks.—The tribe is a fighting one, strictly Sunni, and though it is now nominally sedentary, finds outlet for its nomad predatory instincts in constant raiding. Mahmud Beg is and has always been strongly pro-British and has done courageous service for us at Khaniqin voluntarily. He is on bad terms with Khurshid Beg, who is what is known by Kurds as "tarramash"—a rough. The Kifri section (a) is noted for its clever thieves, but does not do any open raiding.

History.—The tribe was originally domiciled at Jamrez in the Qaradagh, where there is still a little section under Salim Beg which it left when the Baban family left Sulaimaniyah. It was settled at Sar Qal'ah near Kifri in 1840 by Muhammad Bey Baban. The subsequent history of the tribe is one of continual rebellion, and it was often allied to the Hamawand, with whom it probably shares a common origin. Khurshid Beg and Mahmud Beg were outlawed several times and at last were sent to Kani Masi and Kani Biz, respectively, by the Vilayet to protect the frontier from the Senjabis, which they did with remarkable ability and pluck. The original ruling section was the Jamrezi; and the tribe was last concentrated there under a Dilo ancestor of Mahmud Beg about five generations ago.

(6) DIZAI.

No supreme Chief.

Sections.—Piran, Guntula, Maman.

Co-chiefs.—Ibrahim Agha, s/o Baiz Agha, s/o Huwaiz Agha, Chief of the Piran section.

Khidhr Agha, s/o Ahmad Pasha, s/o Husain Agha, Chief of the Guntula section.

Mahmud Agha, s/o Kaka Khan, s/o Isma'il Agha, s/o Ma'ruf Agha, co-chief of the Maman section with

Rasul Agha, s/o Mahmammad Sadiq, s/o Isma'il Agha, s/o Ma'ruf Agha.

Strength.—About 6,000 houses. Horse 4,000, foot, 5,000.

Location.—

N. The great Zab

S. The lesser Zab.

E. The Altun Keupri-Erbil road

W. The flat lands towards the Tigris.

General Remarks.—The richest tribe in south Kurdistan. Semi-nomad within their limits. The tribe is on bad terms with the Turks as a result of the Mandali incident of 1915. Respectable and does not raid. When tribal fights occur it occasionally helps the Shammar Arabs of the neighbourhood. The tribe is somewhat fanatical Shaf'ai, but has a good reputation for honesty and adherence to pledge. At one time it afforded refuge to the Hamawand. Their land is a "qadha" known as Dizai Qazasi and the Mudir is always appointed from the tribe.

FAMILY TREE.

Sulaiman Agha Dizai

Huwaiz

Husain

Ma'ruf

descent from whom of the present Chiefs is noted above.

(7) GAKHWAR.

Chief, Ma'ruf, son of Ahmad.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—None.

Strength.—200 houses, 40 horse and 200 foot before the war.

Location.—Boundaries.

N. Chaman i Ibrahim Samin

S. Sayid Alan

E. Palani tribe

W. Qara Tappah.

General Remarks.—A sedentary tribe noted for its skill in agriculture. Also pastoral. The religion is Shaf'ai Sunni, and the dialect Southern Kurmanji. They are attached to Jamil Beg Baban of Kifri.

History.—Nothing known.

(8) GEZH.

Chief, Ahmad.

Sub-sections.—Sa'dullah Begi.

Kadkhuda Bharam.

Sar Qal'ah.

Sub-chiefs.—Kadkhuda Bahram.

Strength.—About 300 houses, with 200 notably good horse.

Location.—The villages of Sayid Alan, Eski Kifri, Chinchal, and Sar Qal'ah.

General Remarks.—The two Chiefs both live at Sar Qal'ah. The tribe is sedentary and peaceful and is attached to Jamil Beg Baban of Kifri. Religion Shaf'ai Sunni and dialect Southern Kurmanji.

History.—Nothing known.

(9) HAMAWAND.

Chief, Karim Beg, s/o Fattah Beg.

Sub-sections.—(a) pure Hamawand.

Begzada (Chalabi).

Rashawand.

Ramawand.

Safarwand.

Setabasar.

(b) Peasants.

Kaferushi.

Piriai.

Sufiawand.

Chingini.

Sub-chiefs.—Mushir, s/o Muhammad Mam Sulaiman.

Mahmud Agha, Chief of Rashawand.

Mahmud Agha, Chief of Safarwand.

Amin-i-Qadir Haidar Umar, Chief of Ramawand.

Sulaiman Ahmad-i-Gul Khatun, Chief of Setabasar, all descended from Chalabi.

Strength.—Hamawand 1,000 families, formerly 700 horse, no foot.

Peasants.—Kaferushi 100 houses, 50 horse, 100 foot. Piriai 250 houses, 150 horse, 200 foot. Sufiawand 130 houses, 60 horse, 100 foot.

General Remarks.—The most noted fighting tribe of all Kurdistan. The women join in defensive fighting. Excellently armed and mounted. The tribe is fanatical, Shaf'ai and Kurmanj by race and tongue. The pure Hamawand are all descended from Chalabi, the father of Rasul, the section names being derived from the originator, as, Rashawand the clan of Rashid;

Ramawand that of Ramazan; Safarwand that of Safar, all sons of Chalabi. The Setabasar, though now included in the Hamawand, are of Jaf origin, and have been with the tribe about 150 years. The tribe has no connection with the Ahmadawand Buhtui of Persia, though the latter, a degenerate Shi'ah tribe, sometimes claim connection. The peasant tribes are those which were sedentary in Bazian when the Hamawand conquered it, except for the Sufiawand, who are Jaf by origin and joined the Hamawand about 200 years ago. The tribe has a high character for honesty, independence and bravery.

Limits of tribe :—

N. Shuan i Bazian and the Tokma mountain.

S. Tauq Su.

E. Berzaid and Tasluja ranges.

W. Qarahasan and the Shuan i Khasa.

The peasant tribes are sedentary in the villages of Muzaffar, Dolan, Henjira, Kani Maran and others.

History.—The tribe originally came from near Sinna, about 1700, A.D., and conquered the sedentary Piriai and Kaferushi tribes settled in Bazian. The tribe assisted the founder of Sulaimaniyah, Sulaiman Pasha Baban of Qarachulan, against the Pasha of Baghdad (Sulaiman) about 1787. Continuing their alliance with the Baban family, they assisted Abdurrahman Pasha Baban against the Turks after the founding of Sulaimaniyah in 1819, and Ahmad Pasha Baban against Najib Pasha near Keui Sanjaq in 1834. On this occasion the Kurd forces were defeated and the coalition broke up, Ahmad Pasha Baban taking refuge in the Bamu mountain.

In 1836 the Hamawand again joined the Baban family, then under Aziz Beg Baban, who fought a succession of battles against the Turks at Kirpchina and

Dardand i Bazian. Aziz Beg was eventually defeated, and the Hamawand dispersed.

For many years after this the tribe continued every two or three years to proclaim itself in rebellion against the Turks. These rebellions ended just after the Crimean War, when the tribe was broken up and fled to Zohab, where it stayed for 7 years. From there it continually raided as far as Kifri and terrorised the country.

In 1862, as the Baghdad Pashaliq saw no means of punishing the Hamawand, they were allowed to return to Bazian.

In 1867, the tribe revolted against Namiq Pasha of Baghdad and after a great deal of fighting again retired to Zohab, where it remained two years, after which, Hafiz and Taqi Pashas being sent to Salahiyah to make treaties with the rebellious Kurds there, Muhammad Beg Bajlan arranged a peace for the Hamawand and they once more returned to Bazian. Here they were quiet for about five years, but eventually revolted against Midhat Pasha, and destroyed the Kirkuk villages, defeating the regular troops several times. Midhat Pasha then raised a special force, including 500 Circassians. This was defeated by the Hamawand near Diwanza Imam (by Kifri). The same result attended a further effort by the Turks at Khaniqin shortly after.

Ra'uf Pasha, the successor of Midhat Pasha, appears to have had more success, as he made peace with the tribe, and induced the Chiefs to come to Baghdad where a treaty was signed and the tribe again settled in Bazian.

Peace reigned till 1875. On the outbreak of the Russo-Turk war, the tribe volunteered and went to the Caucasus, where it distinguished itself. Up to this time the tribesmen had been armed only with pistols.

and lances, but returned from Caucasus armed with Russian muskets, after which the lance was discarded.

In 1878 the tribe fell out with the Zengana at Ibrahim Khanji, owing to the latter having treacherously killed one of their Chiefs. The Zengana, being defeated, fled to Shaikh Langar where the Hamawand pursued them. The Zengana had meanwhile appealed for help from the military, and a force of one battalion of infantry, 60 cavalry, 40 mule sowars and 2 light field guns under Abdullah Effendi of Khaniqin proceeded to Shaikh Langar, where it was re-inforced by the Qaimmaqam of Salahiyah with 750 cavalry, 80 mounted police, the Zend and Palani tribes and some Talebani and Bajlan horse.

The Hamawand attacked at dawn, captured the guns and the battalion commander with the whole of the Salahiyah cavalry. The prisoners, after being disarmed, were released. On the way back the tribe met 2 battalions of infantry which had been sent from Kirkuk. These they also defeated.

A large force was now raised under General Adham Pasha, consisting of 8 battalions infantry, 1½ regiments cavalry, 1 battalion mounted infantry. The first engagement occurred at Geok Tappak where the Hamawand covered the retreat of the non-fighting portion of the tribe to Persian territory. During the action the tribe succeeded in surrounding the troops and captured General Adham Pasha. They subsequently released him, and retired to Zohab unmolested.

They now started that series of long distance swift raids for which they are famous. With Zohab as their centre, they raided from Kirkuk on the one side, to Ctesiphon on the other, and to Kermanshah on the Persian side. This went on for about two and a half years, when both the Turkish and Persian Governments consulted as to the means of curing the trouble, and as a result a force was sent from Hamadan

consisting of the 2 Hamadan regiments, the Kirman-shah Zangana regiment, the Kuliai and Guran regiments, the 2 Kerind regiments, the Kalhur, Senjahi and Ahmadavand Buhtui tribes, about 15,000 in all. The Turks collected a large force along the banks of the Sirwan river. The Hamawand now bestowed their families at Ali Pakan near the Abbasan stream and went to meet the Persians in the north part of the Bajlan plain at Hajilar and Sartaf. These they defeated, capturing several thousand loaded mules, and pursued them to Mahidasht, returning with enormous loot. From here they returned and settled at Quretu and Qasr i Shirin.

Meanwhile, the Turkish forces had been recalled owing to the escape of Mansur Pasha Muntifik from Baghdad, who caused the Muntifik Arabs to revolt. The commander was left at the Sirwan to parley with the Hamawand, the result being that they were allowed to settle in peace, and abandoning their new settlements in Quretu crossed the Diyalah and returned to Bazian, it taking 17 days to transport their loot across the river. They now offered to help the Turks against the Arabs, which offer was not accepted.

In 1880 the Shatiri Jaf, under Aziz Shah Wais, combined to attack the main Jaf and killed Muhammad Pasha Jaf, after which they fled and took refuge with the Hamawands, then under Juanmir of the Begzada family. The main Jaf now attacked the Hamawand, who refused to give up the Shatiri on the grounds that they had only consummated a blood feud. A fight occurred near Gil in which the main Jaf were defeated.

Taqi Pasha Wali of Baghdad now sent a force to help the main Jaf. The Shatiri Jaf with the Hamawand women and children were sent for safety to Zohab, and the fighting portion of the Hamawand kept the troops at bay for over two months, while Juanmir established himself at Qasr i Shirin as a centre.

About this time Zill es Sultan, Governor-General of Isfahan, was forming an army, and sent for Juanmir, who left for Isfahan with 40 horse. He was given the governorship of Zohab with 1,000 tomans a month for expenses, and returned to that district after which he called in his horsemen still raiding in Turkish territory, built the castle still known as Qala i Juanmir at Qasr i Shirin and settled. After the dismissal of Zill es Sultan, Juanmir rebelled owing to Persian chicanery and raided far and wide, to such effect that the two Governments again conferred.

Action was arranged for troops under Hisam ul Mulk of Persia and Qurt Isma'il Pasha of Diyarbakr with the Baghdad army from Turkey. This was in 1884.

Hisam ul Mulk by false promises of a treaty induced Jaunmir to come to his camp near Qasr i Shirin where he had him stabbed in the back through his tent. The tribe then fled to the Qaradagh.

At this juncture Muhammad Pasha Daghestanli came to Khaniqin and interceded for the tribe. As a result it was exiled, part to Tripoli in Syria and part to Adana, Muhammad Pasha retaining 30 horse with their families whom he settled in Zohab.

In 1896 the Tripoli section succeeded in escaping *en bloc*, and succeeded in reaching Bazian, largely through the assistance of the Shuan tribe. The Zohab section now came to Bazian and assisted in laying plans for the release of the Adana section.

A few months after, 150 horsemen of the Adana section fled leaving their families (according to plans already made), notifying the Wali of Adana as they passed his house. Though pursuit followed, they succeeded in beating it off, and efforts to intercept them at Aleppo and Dair az Zor equally failed. These also reached Bazian. 400 Hamawand horse now went to

Mosul and threatened to lay waste the country if the Adana families were not returned. Their request was granted and the families were returned at Government expense to Bazian.

Until 1908 the tribe was quiet, when they revolted after the murder of Shaikh Sa'id Qaradaghli, and after upsetting the country for several months again retired to Zohab. Here they remained till 1910 when Nazim Pasha allowed them to return, having failed to punish them, since when they have been quiet, though refusing to pay taxes.

FAMILY TREE.

Common ancestor, Chalabi Hamawand.

2nd Generation.	3rd Generation.	4th Generation.	5th Generation.
Rasul	Faqa Qadir	Fattah Beg	KARIM BEG
Uthman	No sons		
Rahim	Qadir	} Many descendants now alive.	
	Darwesh		
	Sherif		
Kak Abdullah	Abdurrahim	4 sons and many grandsons.	
Mam Sulaiman	Muhammad	MUSHIR	
Ramazan	Umar	Qadir	AMIN
Rashid	Bahram	Aziz	Husain, father of MAHMUD AGHA
Safar	Karim	Khidhr	MAHMUD AGHA

Names of present chiefs in Capitals.

(10) ISMAIL UZAIRI.

Chief, Hidayat Bey.

Sub-sections.—Not known.

Sub-chiefs.—None.

Strength.—About 600 families with 200 horse, 500 foot.

Location.—Winter in the tract between Dukan-Tokma Dagh-Sardash-Askut mountain, north of Saiyid Ali. Summer in Persia.

General Remarks.—A bandit tribe, purely nomad, with no cultivation. They do not raid as a rule Sunni, confining their operations to Persia.

(11) JABBARI.

No Supreme Chief.

Sub-sections.—None.

Co-chiefs.—Saiyid Ahmad, Saiyid Ibrahim, Saiyid Sulaiman.

Strength.—500 houses, 200 horse, 200 foot.

Location.—In villages in a tract bounded

N. The Khasa Shuan

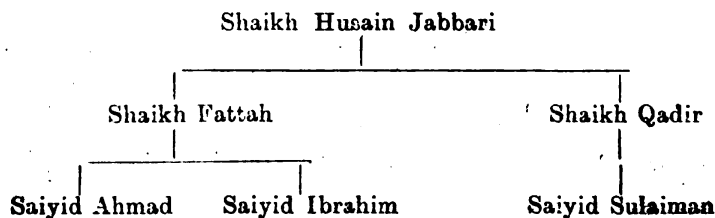
S. Lailan Su

E. Chemchemal of the Hamawand

W. Kirkuk

General Remarks.—The tribe is a very quiet and orderly one composed mainly of details from outside tribes which have collected round the Jabbari family, which is descended from the Barzinja family. The tribe has always been on bad terms with the Turks.

FAMILY TREE.



(12) JAF.

No Supreme Chief.

Sub-sections, sub-chiefs and strength as per table below, also locations where sedentary.

Name.	Chief.	Houses.	Horse	Foot.	Remarks.
Haruni	Abdul Muhammad Muhd. Amin	800	300	400	Nomad
Ismail Uzairi	Feqa Qadir-i- Feqa Mahmud	1500	700	1500	Do.
Mikailli	Hasan-i-Haji Qadir	2000	700	1500	Do.
Rashoburi	(a) Fattah-i-Kameran (b) Salih Kaka Khan (c) Rustam-i-Hama Mahmud	1000	500	400	About 250 families sedentary in Tapa Charmik of Sar Qulah, the rest nomad
Tarkani	Hama Hasan-i- Hama Rashid-i-Faraj	500	200	200	Nomad
Shatiri	Mahmud-i- Muhd. Ibrahim Hama-i-Faraj-Akha Faraj-i-Muhd-Resul	500 300 1000	200 100 500	300 100 500	Sedentary at Sayid Khalil Mir Waisi sub-sect. Wurudashatiri section, nomad
Sadani	Khusru Micha	300	100	100	Nomad
Badaghi	Kurd Isa	250	100	100	Do.
Bashki	Hama Lao	300	100	100	Do.
Amala	Muhd. Amin-i- Mahmud-i-Suwara	400	100	200	Do.
Yusifjani	Hama Talem Sulaiman-i-Ali Wais	500	100	200	Do.
Naoruoli	Aziz-i-Haji Abdurrahman	1500	400	500	Sedentary in Shahrizur
Kamali	Darwish Samin	500	150	200	Nomad
Yezdanbakhshi	Hama-i-Jan Ahmad	900	100	400	Do.
Tavghuzi	Sayid Muhammad	200	30	70	Sedentary at Tavghuz
Gelali	Riza Agha	1500	500	1000	Nomad
Do.	Karim Kubad	500	200	400	Do. Pishdiri sub-section
Mishtamala	Karim-i-Fattah Micha	50	10	20	Nomad
Baisari	Ahmad-i-Hama	200	50	150	Do.
Yarwaisi	Admad-i-Fattah-i- Mahmud-i-Yar Wais	200	100	100	Nomad
Shaikh Ismaili	Qadir Salih	1000	400	700	Do.
Isai	Alai Amir Khan	300	70	250	Do.
Sufiawand	Mustafa-i-Qadir	60	10	20	Sedentary in Dar- i-Imam Ali in Salahiyah

Locations.—The Nomad section of the tribe winters principally on the west bank of the Sirwan from Banekhelan to opposite Qizil Rubat, retiring in the spring through Shahr-i-Zur *via* Penjwin district in to Persian territory near Sinna (Persian Kurdistan). The Badaghi and Sadani sometimes cross to Hurin and Shaikhan plain.

General Remarks.—The Jaf tribe (commonly spoken of as the Jaf Muradi) is a lawless, wild, savage, quarrelsome tribe, which fights fiercely on occasion. So much bad blood exists among the various sub-tribes, however, that any concerted action is practically impossible for them. The whole tribe is riddled with blood feuds, the consummation of which occupies a large part of the tribal time. It is axiomatic among the Jaf that no sub-tribe shall remain friendly with a non-Jaf tribe if it is strong enough to crush and uproot the non-Jaf. Owing, however, to the characteristics mentioned above very few sections are now strong enough to engage in war with non-Jaf tribes. The atmosphere of insecurity and suspicion of the Jaf tribe has been its own undoing, for many a good subsection has left it and gone to more tranquil surroundings. The principal of these are:—

Qubadi	Mirabegi
Babajani	Daitiri
Waladbegi	Namdar Begi
Ainakhi	Taishai
Imami	Qadir Mir Waisi
Darwashi	Nairzhi
Dilataizha	Sharafbaini

each of which is now an independent and prosperous tribe.

The tribe is entirely Sunni, of very loose faith.

History.—Tribal tradition and the history of Ardalan supplies us with the information that this tribe, originally a much smaller one, occupied a tract of land in Juanru, of the Ardalan province. Here, up to 200 years ago, the Jaf Begs ruled practically independent, being Persian subjects, and under the supervision of the Vali of Ardalan. For various reasons, however, enmity occurred between the Bani Ardalan and the Jaf Begs and an expedition was made from Sinna to Juanru, in which the Chief of the Jaf, his brother and son were caught and killed. After this a large number of the remaining Chiefs of sub-tribes fled to the protection of the Pasha of Sulaimaniyah; while a few more remained upon their ancestral soil in Juanru, where the son of the Vali of Ardalan had been appointed Governor. The main tribe of the Jaf, and that which was the section deprived of its ruler by his execution, was the Muradi, and this, the largest section of the Jaf, comprising some 10,000 families, emigrated to the territory of the Kurdish Pasha of Sulaimaniyah. By him, in conjunction and with the agreement of the Turkish Government, they were allowed to occupy the following quarters; summer, the highlands on the Persian border near and round Penjwin; winter, lands in the territory dependent upon the Government of Kirkuk; and autumn and spring, the plain of Shahr-i-Zur in the local Government of Gul'anbar. This then became the Jaf tribe as we know it to-day, and large numbers settled in the villages of Shahr-i-Zur and became sedentary, particularly after the massacre under Shaikh Abdul Qadir about 1800.

Of those who had remained in Juanru, a few found it impossible to submit to the arrogant rule of the Ardalan prince and migrated to the territory of the composite Guran tribe, and putting themselves under

the protection of the Chief, Guran Sultan, became Guran in name. These sections were the Qadir Mir, Waisi, Taishai, Yusef Yar Ahmadi, Kuyik, Nairzhi, and Gurgkaish, who are still incorporated with the Guran tribe.

There are still some small Jaf tribes in Juanru, Persian subjects under the Government of Sinna, and entirely separated from the Jaf. These are the Qubadi Babajani and Waladbegi, Ainakhi, Imami, Darwashi, Dilataizha, Mirabegi, Daitiri and Namdar Begi. Some of these are sedentary and others migrate during the winter to the plain of Zohab.

(12A) JAF FAMILY.

Head, Mahmud Pasha.

This has not been included in the Jaf tribe, as it is now some years since the family had any influence or power over the tribe, which has evicted it. The members of the family can raise some 500 horse among them but are so separated, and so pre-occupied with their extensive properties, that they could not be made of any real use except as local administrators in purely non-tribal matters. The loss of power of the family is greatly due to the avarice of Mahmud Pasha whose short-sighted meanness alienated the tribe from him some 30 years ago. The family is pure Jaf, that of the original Muradi leaders of the tribe, and possesses some extremely clever, highly educated members.

The family is generally known as the " Begzada " and is divided into two sections, the Kaikhusru Begi and Bahram Begi, of which details are given below.

Mahmud Pasha has already divided all his properties among his sons and grandsons, which is the reason why his name does not appear in the list of properties.

FAMILY TREE OF BEGZADA JAF FAMILY.

(1) Branch Kaikhusru Begi.

Sons of Kaikhusru Beg.	Grandsons of Kaikhusru Beg.	Great Grandsons of Kaikhusru Beg.	Great Great Grandsons of Kaikhusru Beg.
Muhammad Pasha	Mahmud Pasha.	Husain Beg. Kaikhusru Beg Ali Beg Ahmad Beg Husain Beg Bihjat Beg Muhd. Beg Ali Beg	Abdulla Beg
	Hasan Beg	Haji Ibrahim Beg Abdul Qadir Beg Muhd. Beg	
	Sulaiman Beg	Karim Beg Riza Beg Muhd. Beg Daud Beg Abdurrahman Beg Ahmad Beg Jamil Beg	Amin Beg
	Fattah Beg	Adham Beg Muhd. Beg Tahir Beg Kamil Beg	Kamal Beg
	Muhammad Ali Beg		
	Uthman Pasha		

FAMILY TREE OF BEGZADA JAF FAMILY.

(2) Branch Bahram Begi.

All resident in Shahrizur.

Sons of Bahram Beg.	Grandsons of Bahram Beg.	Great Grandsons of Bahram Beg.	Great Great Grandsons of Bahram Beg.
Abdullah Pasha	Mustafa Beg	Ahmad Beg	
Qadir Beg	Taufiq Beg Hasan Beg Muhd. Beg Main Beg Jamil Beg		
Abdurrahman Beg	Aziz Beg	Karim Beg Muhd. Saleh Beg Mustafa Beg Namiq Beg Faig Beg	Ahmad Beg

The properties of the Begzada Family.

Owner.	Property.	Locality.
Husain Beg, s/o Mahmud Pasha	Suraju	Shahrizur
	Kanirrash	Do.
	Zarrayan	Do.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Shahkal	On Sirwan River
	Bisakan	Do.
	Tutman	Meriwan
	Qala Kabyan	Sirwan
	Shaikh Langar	Qarabulagh
Ahmad Beg, s/o Mahmud Pasha	Qizilja	Penjwin
	Chiwkh	Shahrizur
	Zerguez	Do.
	2/6 of Qarabulaq of Shaikh Hakim	
Ali Beg, s/o Mahmud Pasha	Bekirbaya	Zardalikao
	Kani Chaqal	} Sirwan
	Banekhelan	
	Shaikh Tawil	
	Ala	} Shahrizur
	Bashara	
	Qara Tepa	
	Wulosenan	} Sirwan
	Bariut	
	Hasan Maha	
	Saiyid Khalil	Pishta
	Tavghuzi	
Kaikhusru Beg	Shemiran plain	Meriwan
	Wuriawa	
	Qizil Rubat	
	Zamaqi	} Shahrizur
	Ibrahimabad	
Husain Beg, s/o Hasan Beg	Kani Manga	Sirwan
	Gaoban	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tawilaju	Shahrizur
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dekka	
Karim Beg, s/o Eattah Beg	$\frac{1}{2}$ Diziaish	
	1 share of Aobara	Sulaimania
	1 „ Shirwana	Sirwan
	Sar Qala	Kifri
Bihjat Beg, s/o Hasan Beg	1/5 Kokis	Zangabad
	2 shares of Shirwana	
	2 „ Kokis	
Haji Ibrahim Beg	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dekka	
Ali Muhammad Rashid Beg	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs, Saoz Bulaq	Bin Kudra
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dekka	
	2 shares of Kokis	Zangabad
Abdul-Qadir Beg		
	Yakhshi	Shahrizur
	Diwana	Sirwan
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dekka	
	Mill at Kelar	Sirwan
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills in Dekka	

(13) KAKAI OR QAGHANLU.

No Supreme Chief.

Sub-sections.—None.

Co-chiefs.—Saiyid Walad Agha, Saiyid Khalil Agha, Saiyid Rustam, sons of Saiyid Muhammad.

Strength.—About 1,500 houses, 700 horse, 1,000 foot.

Location.—The lands bounded

N. Barawan Dagh and the little Zab

S. Main road from Taza Khurmatu to Tuz Khurmatlu

E. Hawijah district

W. The plain N. of Hamrin

also in the Qara Ali Dagh.

General Remarks.—A sedentary tribe of cultivators. The ruling family is of the Barzinja family by origin, but the tribe is not Muslim, but Ali Illahi, though it does not openly proclaim its tenets. The tribe is quiet and respectable and very firmly held together by its chiefs. Though differing in religion from the surrounding tribes they regard Saiyid Ahmad Khaniqa, who is a strict Shaf'ai Sunni with great respect.

(14) LAILANI.

Chief, Kaikhwa Ahmad.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—None.

Strnegth.—About 500 houses, horse 100, foot 400.

Location.—The village of Lailan with its dependencies : limits

N. Qarahasan (Lailan stream)

S. The Talebani lands

E. The Hamawand tribal lands

W. Hasan Quli Tepoh and Serej Dagh

General Remarks.—A quiet agricultural sedentary tribe. Kaikhwa Ahmad is connected by marriage with the Hamawand tribe. The women are noted for their beauty and stature.

History.—Nothing known.

(15) PALANI.

Chiefs.—Isma'il Agha and Gamalmiz Agha.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—None.

Strength.—About 350 houses. Could raise before the war 200 horse and 100 foot.

Location.—Boundaries

N. Zangabad

S. The Qara Tappah canal

E. Sirwan river

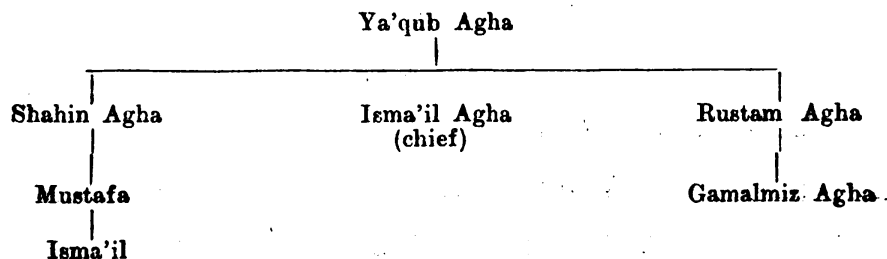
W. Kashkawil Hill

A few are to be found in Dekkah.

General Remarks.—A sedentary tribe of cultivators. All Shaf'ai Sunhi and speaking South Kurmanji.

History.—No records.

PRESENT RULING FAMILY



(16) QARAULUS.

Chief, Kaka Khan.

Sub-sections.—Gechi, Qaitun, Charmawandi, Kakawand, Naftchi, and Gaosawari.

Sub-chiefs.—Mustafa Beg, Aunet Bég, Muhammad Beg, Ali Beg, Husain Wali.

Strength.—1,650 persons (actual count 1917) composed roughly of 500 men, 500 women and balance children. About 70 horse and 200 armed foot.

Location.—In the plain bounded

N. Foothills from Ab i Naft to Persian frontier

S. Tang i Sumbar and line due west to Ab i Naft

E. Persian frontier

W. Ab i Naft

General Remarks.—The most southerly tribe of Kurds engaged in agriculture, sheep herding, petroleum, and donkey transport. Generally peaceable but fight well if molested. Dialect extreme Southern Kurdish, not Kurmanji. Entirely Shi'ah.

History.—Have from the earliest time of which there is record been in their present location, though it seems possible that they may have some original connection with the border Lur-Kurd people of Aiwan and Sumbar valley.

(17) SALIHI.

Chief, Abdul Wahab.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—Muhammad Agha and Salih Beg.

Strength.—200 houses, 100 horse, 50 foot.

Location.—In Kirkuk, the Qarahasan hills and Gil.

General Remarks.—The chiefs live in Kirkuk. The tribe is the same as the Salihi of Damascus, which emigrated about 100 years ago and have founded a quarter known as the Salihiyah quarter there. The head of the Damascus section is Abdurrahman Pasha Salihi. The tribe was originally of the Naqshbandi sect of dervishes. It appears to have been originally in the Kirkuk district and is Kurd, speaking South Kurmanji.

(18) SHAIKH BIZAINI.

No Supreme Chief.

Sub-sections.—None having particular name, each co-chief leads his own sub-section of the main tribe.

Co-chiefs.—The sons of Abdul Wahab Agha, Taufiq at Qasrauk. Sharif Agha at Tanaqul. The son of Haji Yusif Agha, Umar Agha at Qaranao. The sons of Rashid Agha, Asad Agha and Faris Agha at Sertinar. The son of Ismail Agha, Miralai Agha at Satu Qala. The son of Abbas Agha, Faris Agha at Palkana. The son of Haji Yusif Agha, Mahmud Agha at Quranao. The son of Haji Yusif Agha, Abdurrahman Agha at Hamduona. The son of Goran Agha, Hamza Agha and Rashid Agha at Guln Aghach. The son of Asma, Muhammad Agha at Shaogir.

Strength.—About 600 families, 400 horse, 300 foot.

Location.—In the lands appertaining to the villages of the tribe, which are situated along the south bank of the lesser Zab between the Shuan and the river.

General Remarks.—Sedentary, cultivators and herdsmen. Though the tribe does not raid, it is fre-

quently in rebellion against the Turks, at which times the women and children are sent into the mountains to the north-east. The tribe is closely allied to the Shuan and the co-chiefs seldom quarrel. It is Middle Kurmanj by origin, Shaf'ai Sunni by religion and South Kurmanj in language.

History.—The tribe was founded by Shaikh Bizain of Khoshnaw (middle Kurdistan) about 100 years ago, and has remained in its present location ever since.

(19) SHARAFBAINI.

Chief, Uthman Beg, son of Abdullah Beg.

Sub-sections.—Keureki, Amir Khan Begi, Aziz Begi, Gakhar, Nadri.

Sub-chiefs.—Sulaiman Beg and Ma'rif Keureki.

Strength.—700 families, horse 150, foot 500.

Location.—In the triangle formed by the Shewaldir hill in the south, the Sirwan river, west and north, and the valley of Pushta, east of Bamu mountain in the east.

General Remarks.—The tribe is nomadic within its own limits cultivating the Hurin and Shaikhan plain and retiring to the Bamu mountain in the summer. The true Sharafbaini sections are the Aziz Begi and the Amir Khan Begi. The other sections are peasants. The Keureki, which is the most important of the peasant sections, occupies Hershel and Banebi and supplies most of the fighting strength. The Gakhar and Nadri are immigrants from Zuhab. The Sharafbaini family is probably of Jaf origin. The whole tribe is Kurmanj and Shaf'ai Sunni. Unlike most mountain tribes the Sharafbaini do not raid nor thief and are a quiet, pleasant, honest people. They, however, fight extremely well in defence.

History.—Except that earliest records show them as inhabitants of Bamu mountain (which they term Braka Gaora, meaning “Big Brother”) nothing is known of their history. Longevity is a characteristic of the tribe.

(20) SHUAN.

No Supreme Chief.

Sub-sections.—Khasa and Bazian.

Co-chiefs.—Rashid, son of Ma'ruf at Khasa. Daud Abdurrahman at Kesik Ali in Bazian. Mahmud Agha at Quranao. Umar Agha and Yusif Agha.

Strength.—At least 2,000 houses, horse 500, foot 1,500.

Location.—Mainly within the following limits :

N. The Shaikh Bizaini tribe

S. Khasa river and Chemchemal

E. The little Zab and Tokma Dagh

W. The Shaikh Bizaini tribe and the Bibani.

Many also live in the villages in Gurgur hill near Kirkuk.

General Remarks.—The tribe is semi-sedentary within its limits, and is noted for its high character, courage, and adherence to pledge. It has suffered somewhat from the war, and many families from the villages on its eastern limits have become refugees in the occupied territory. Their country is a particularly fertile one, with plenteous water, and the tribe are good cultivators. It appears to be allied in origin with the famous Hamawand, with whom it was at one time on very bad terms, which were transformed into a close friendship after the generous treatment of the exiled Hamawand after their escape from the west. On this occasion a perpetual bond of friendship was

signed, which has been strictly adhered to ever since. Rashid is recognised as the head of the Shuan family, which alone can raise about 100 good sowars. The tribe is noted for its fighting qualities. They are pure Kurds. Shaf'ai Sunni speaking South Kurmanji.

History.—Nothing known, except that the present location appears to be original.

(21) SURAMIRI (SURKHAMIRI).

Chiefs, Muhammad Beg, son of Baba Khan Beg,
Husain Beg, son of Khalil Aina.

Sub-sections.—Kalhuri, Tutik, Mamajan, Aina, Antar.

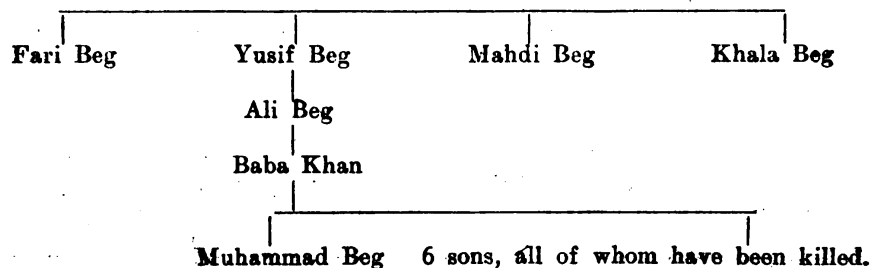
Strength.—About 225 houses in all, 50 horse.

Location.—In villages round Khaniqin town, except for the Antar sub-section, which is between Shahraban and Abu Jisrah.

General Remarks.—A sedentary tribe of cultivators, hard working and peaceful.

History.—The tribe emigrated from Hulailan about 100 years ago, and is therefore Lur by origin. From Hulailan it came to Zohab, and when the Bajlan family left Zohab for Turkey, the tribe followed it and settled in its present location.

FAMILY TREE OF SURAMIRI FAMILY.



(22) THE TALEBANI FAMILY and adherents.

Chief, Shaikh Hamid:

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—See Locations.

Strength.—Including peasants attached to the family as follows:—Shaikh Hamid, 700 houses, 300 horse, 400 foot. Shaikh Muhd. Ra'uf, 200 houses, 50 horse. Shaikh Tahir, 150 houses, 60 horse.

Locations.—(a) Shaikh Hamid

(1) GIL, bounded

N. Jabbari tribe

S. Dauda tribe

E. Zangana tribe

W. Dauda tribe

(2) QARABULAQ

N. Diwanza Imam

S. Sirwan river

E. The land, Shaikh Langar

W. Kushk hill

(b) Sons of Shaikh Hakim

a village in Bin Kudra.

(c) Shaikh Muhammad Ra'uf

Gurashala on the Sirwan in Bajlan.

(d) Shaikh Tahir

Sartaf village and lands.

Hajilar village and lands both in Bajlan.

(e) Shaikh Nuri

Badiawa and lands near Kirkuk.

General Remarks.—The family and its peasants, forming the so called Talebani tribe, is pastoral and agricultural. Shaikh Hamid is intensely anti-Turk

and has resisted all Ottoman demands for assistance both in men and supplies, and is pro-English. He has very great influence over all the tribes of South Kurdistan, and is regarded as the principal religious leader of Shaf'aism in the locality. He is noted for his personal courage, honesty, and adherence to pledge. He has become very wealthy in the last few years by his foresight in attracting peasant Kurds to his lands by fair and generous treatment, and protection. His property of Gil contains a valuable oil field. Though the family is originally a religious one, its members have lost the priestly taint, and are noted raiders and fighters.

History.—The family was founded by one Shaikh Ahmad, a Qadiri Darvish who settled near Gil about 100 years ago. The family tree is appended, showing the living members of the family.

THE FAMILY.

Founder, Shaikh Ahmad.		
Sons	Grandsons.	Great-grandsons.
Abdurrahman	Shaikh Ali	Muhammad Ali Muhammad Ra'uf Muhammad Habib Hasib Najib, all at Kirkuk
of		
Kirkuk	Shaikh Abdul Qadir	Muhammad Nuri Izzu'd Din Faidhullah, all in Tauq Muhammad at Kirkuk Abdulla at Baghdad As'ad at Kirkuk
	Shaikh Riza	
	Shaikh Abdulwahid	
Husain	Shaikh Abdul Hadi	Abdul Wahab Muhi ed Din, both at Siah Mansur near Kirkuk
Muhammad Salih	Shaikh Mahmud Shaikh Sa'id Shaikh Abdul Qadir	Several sons who live with their fathers in Gil
Abdul Karim	Shaikh Abdullah	Sattar Abdul Hamid Samad Muhammad, all in Badiawa
	Muhammad Amin Shaikh Abdul Ghani	

Shaikh Ahmad's Family. (*Continued.*)

Sons.	Grandsons.	Great-grandsons.
Muhi ed Din	Shaikh Muhammad	Tahir Anwar Ashraf Latif Abdullah, all in Hajilar
	Abdul Latif Jalal Nasr ud Din Sulaiman	
Fattah	Shaikh Ma'ruf Lutfullah Abdus Samad Tah Salam	Several sons who live with their fathers in Bayanlu and Tepelu, 20 miles from Kirkuk
Abdul Ghafur	Shaikh Rashid Shaikh Nuri Shaikh Adib	Several sons who live with their fathers in Quinjig
Abdul Aziz	Hamid	Jalal Abdul Wahab Ghalib Talib Izzu'd Din Mustafa Nuri, all in Gil Abdul Latif Tah Abdul Jabbar, all in Gil Tahir Sabir Sadiq, all in Gil Majid Abdullah in Abbarik
	Samad	
	Ma'ruf	
	Riza	
Muhammad Arif	Muhammad Sa'id Abdul Hakim Shukur	Several sons who live with their fathers in Qarabulat.
Abdul Qadir	No offspring	

The above are the better-known only of the family. The third generation runs into many scores of insignificant persons.

(23) THE TILISHANI FAMILY.

Chief, Saiyid Muhsin Agha.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chief.—Qadir Agha.

Strength.—About 50 houses.

Location.—Tilishan and lands bounded

N. Eski Kifri

S. Zardaw

E. Zardaw

W. Indefinite.

General Remarks and History.—The family originates in Saiyid 'Umar Agha who settled in Tili-shan in 1800, A.D. Its present importance is due to the important alliances it has made. Up to 1916 the Chief was Saiyid Husain Agha who was killed by the Turks, and who married the daughter of Majid Pasha Baban of Kifri. Through other members of the family alliances have been contracted with all the old families and tribes of South Kurdistan. The family also owns land in Zardaw and Quchachapan. Saiyid Muhsin Agha is naturally very anti-Turk but is not very strong, the young Qadir Agha (age 23 years) is very able. The family is strict Shaf'ai Sunni and South Kurmanj in dialect.

(24) UMARMIL.

Chief, Sherif.

Sub-sections.—None.

Sub-chiefs.—None.

Strength.—About 150 houses with 70 horse and 100 foot.

Location.—In Balaga of which the boundaries are

N. Nalshikna hill

S. and W. Quchachapan gully

E. Sar Qalah

General Remarks.—A sedentary tribe of cultivators and shepherds. All Saf'ai Sunni and speaking Southern Kurmanji.

History.—Nothing known.

(25) ZANGANA.

No Supreme Chief.

Sub-sections.—Faris Agha. Rustam Agha.

Chiefs.—Of the Faris Agha—Abdul Kerim Agha and Rahim Agha. Of the Rustam Agha—Muhammad Agha and Kerim Agha.

Strength.—The Faris Agha about 200 houses, pre-war 150 horse and 100 foot. The Rustam Agha about 250 houses, pre-war 200 horse and 100 foot.

Location.—(1) In the villages Zardaw (home of Abdul Kerim Agha), Diwanza Imam, Rahim Werqa, and Tappah Ali with their lands, south and east of Kifri.

(2) The Ibrahim Khanji district with its principal villages Ibrahim Khanji (residence of Karim Agha), Ghafur-i-Zhala, Abdurrahman Shesha, Zhala and Palk, the limits of which lands are

N. The Dauda lands

S. Balaga

E. The land Summaq.

W. The Dauda lands

General Remarks:—The two sections of the tribe are always at enmity. The principal branch is that of Karim Agha at Ibrahim Khanji, which is the original habitat of the tribe. The Faris Agha section left the main tribe owing to increase of numbers, and the continual raids of the Hamawand. The tribe is seden-

tary and engaged in pastoral and agricultural occupations. Religion, Shaf'ai Sunni, dialect South Kurmanji. Its horsemen are noted for their skill and pluck.

History.—The tribe is pure Kurd (Kurmanj) and appears to have always been domiciled near Ibrahim Khanji. In late Safawi times Shaikh Ali Khan left the tribe and migrated to Persia, taking service with the Shah of that time, and founding the Zangana tribe of Kirmanshah, which has now become Persianised, consequently degenerate and Shi'ah. It is no longer recognised by the original tribe, being regarded as degraded.

(26) ZEND.

Chief, Hamid Agha known as Hamidi Rash.

Sub-sections.—The followings of the sub-chiefs.

Sub-chiefs.—Muhammad Salih Agha, Alayan, Tahir Khan, Ghani.

Strength.—Pre-war 600 houses, 200 horse and 500 foot, noted fighters.

Location.—The district called Zangabad, the principal villages and sections of which are Ban Sanduq, Laluban, Hajilar, Sahtepan, Dahlegi, Kokis (4 villages), Tappah Ali, Kulaju (8 villages). The boundaries are

N. Kushk hill

S. Palani

E. The Sirwan river

W. The plain towards the Kifri road.

General Remarks.—The tribe are good cultivators, and sedentary in their district. Hamid Agha is a powerful and capable man who is very anti-Turk

having been imprisoned by the Turks for four years for rebellion. Hamid Agha and Tahir Khan are of the original Zend family and Alayan of a younger branch. The tribe is Shaf'ai Sunni and South Kurmanj in dialect. The Zend are noted for their good faith and adherence to pledge.

History.—The tribe is the remnant of that of which the famous Karim Khan Zend, one time Protector of Persia, was the leader. According to their own tradition the tribe was originally domiciled in its present location and emigrated thence to Persia. It does not admit any Lur connection, and affirms that after the break up of the Zend tribe at Shiraz, the remnant returned to Salahiyah. Alayan claims direct descent from Karim Khan, while Hamid Agha and Tahir are said to be of the senior branch to that of Karim Khan Zend.

1. AORAMAN DISTRICT.

The family of the Aoraman Shaikhs is installed in villages on the Turkish face of the Aoraman mountain, which forms the frontier between Persia and Turkey. Their influence and importance is due primarily to the fact that they are the leaders of the Naqshbandi sect of dervishes which is wide-spread throughout Turkey and Persia.

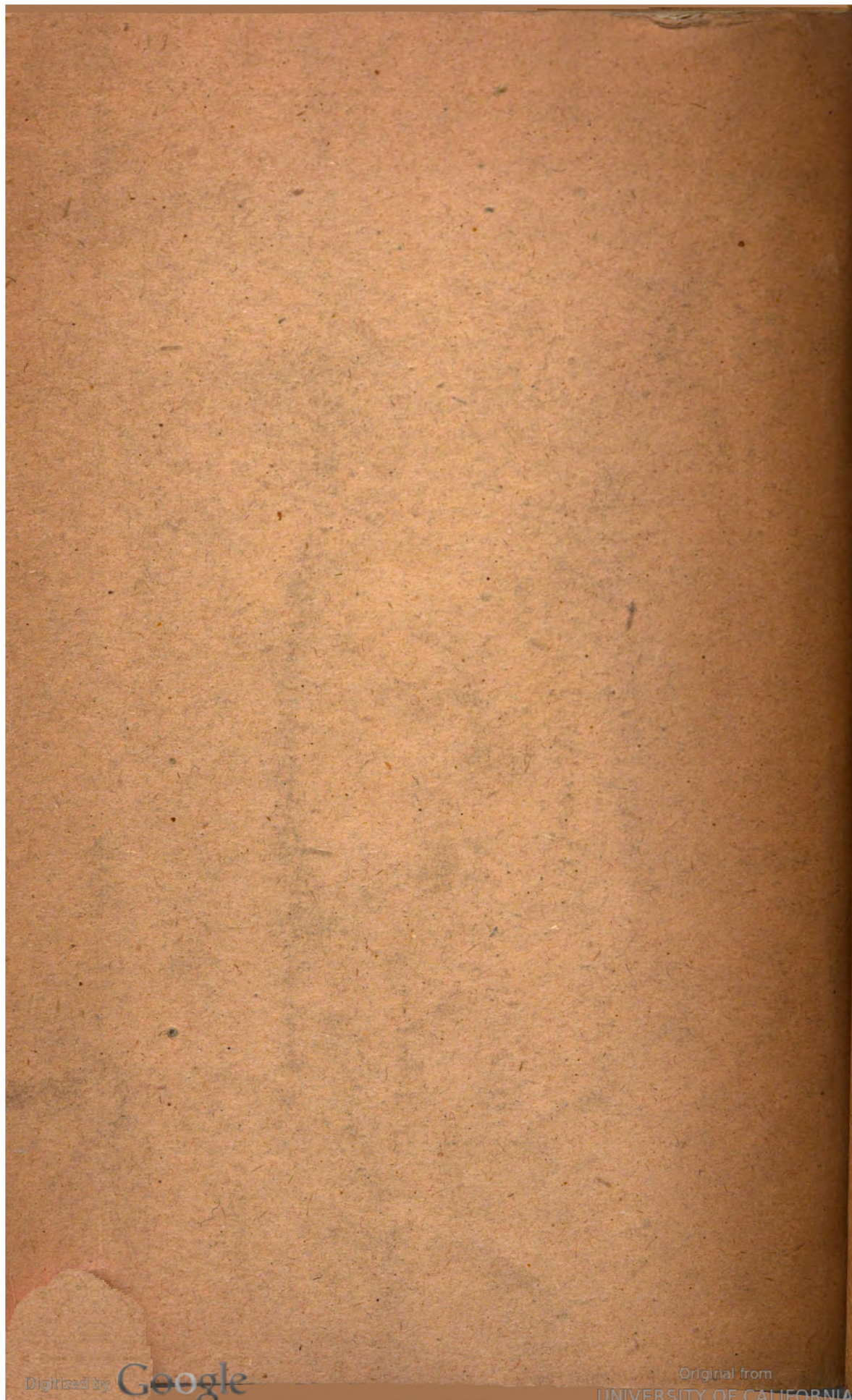
The present leaders are Shaikh Ali and Shaikh Najm al Din of Biara who own many villages in the districts of Gulanbar and Aoraman, and also to the S. of the plain of Shemiran, in Persian territory.

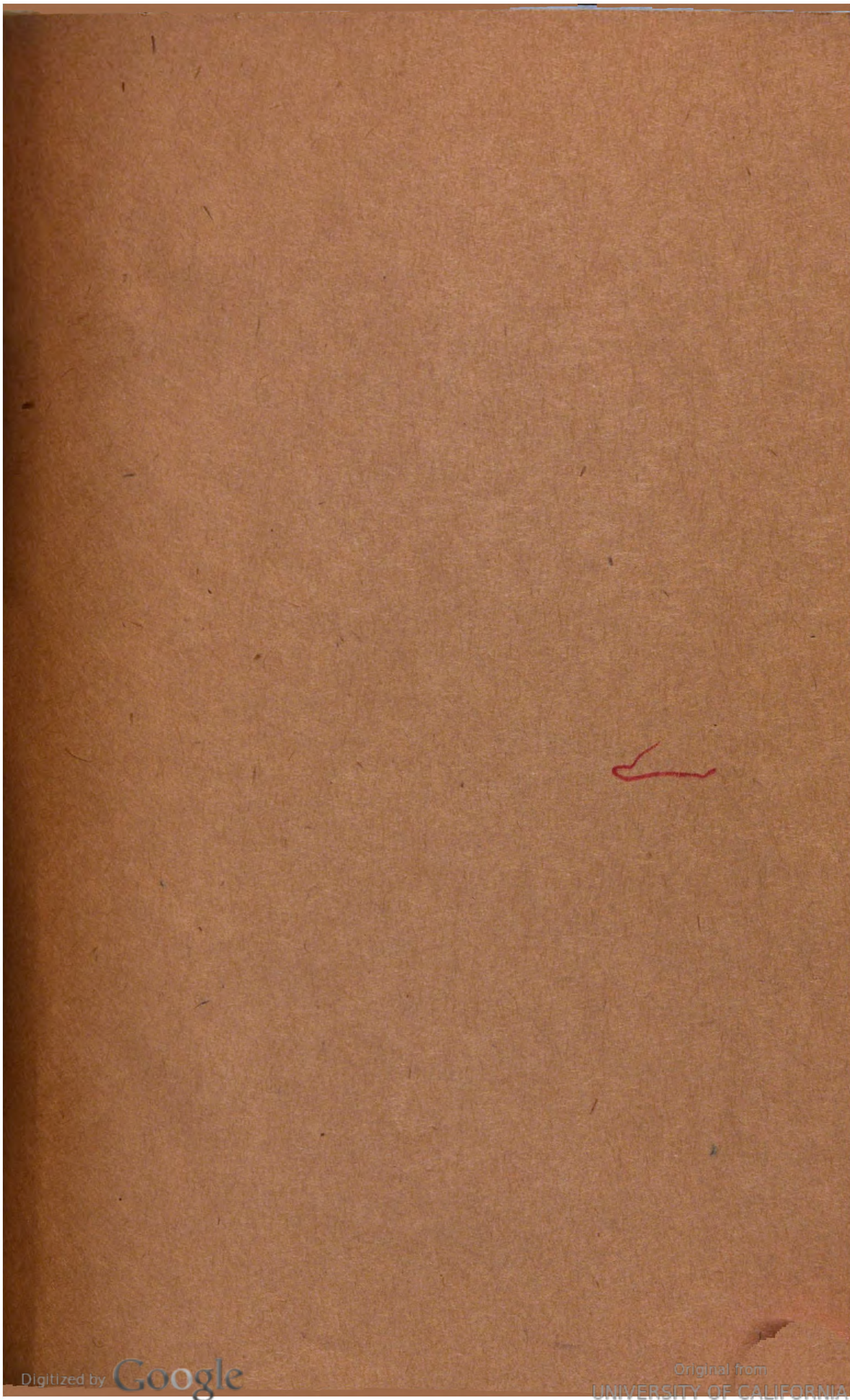
The Turks have for several generations treated this family very badly, on account of their friendship with the Persian Government; since the revolution of 1908, they have often formed their position almost untenable. Like most of the religious families of Kurdistan, they are anti-Turk. The tribes which adhere to them are as follows :—

Aoranani	Ja'far Sultan (chief of the class, Aoraman-i-Takht). The footmen are noted fighters.	Half the tribe is in Aoraman mountain. Persian territory.	Horse.	Foot. 3,500
	'Abbas Quli (chief of the section, Luhur).			
Babajani	Muhammad Beg Muhammad Salih Beg	Juanrud in Persian territory. Exact location Khan-i-Shur, Shaher Mountain, and in winter the plain E. of the Bamu Mountain.	600	2,000
Merivan	Various	In Persian territory.		2,000

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