

CONFIDENTIAL.

# PERSONALITIES

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MOSUL, ARBIL, KIRKUK, SULAIMANI

AND

FRONTIERS.

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NOTE ON MOSUL TOWN.

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## INDEX BY LOCALITIES.

### ARBIL TOWN—

'Abdul Razzaq Agha ... ..  
 'Abdullah Pasha ... ..  
 'Abdullah son of 'Abdul Rahman... ..  
 Abu Bakr Effendi ibn 'Umar Effendi  
 Ahmad ibn 'Uthman ... ..  
 'Ali Pasha ... ..  
 'Aziz Mosulawi ... ..  
 Khurshid Ibn 'Abdul Hakim ... ..  
 Muhammad Khurshid Effendi ... ..  
 Mulla Effendi *see* Abu Bakr Effendi  
 Shabu of 'Aimkawa, Khojah ... ..  
 Sibi ibn Khojah Hamiyah ... ..  
 Sharif Effendi ibn Yusuf Effendi ... ..  
 Rashid Agha Haji ... ..  
 Yaha ibn Shaikh 'Abdul Rahman ... ..

### ARBIL TRIBAL LEADERS—

'Abdul Rahman ... ..  
 Ahmad Agha Girdi ... ..  
 Ahmad Pasha ibn Husain Agha  
 Dizai ... ..  
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 'Arab Agha Girdi ... ..  
 Daud Agha Dizai, Haji Pir ... ..  
 Ibrahim Beg Khushnao ... ..  
 Jamil Agha Girdi ... ..  
 Khidhr Beg Khushnao ... ..  
 Khurshid-i-Baiz Agha Dizai ... ..  
 Laljim Agha ... ..  
 Majid Agha Girdi ... ..  
 Muhammad Agha Girdi ... ..  
 Mushir Agha ibn Ibrahim Agha  
 Dizai ... ..  
 Qadir Beg Miran ... ..  
 Rahman-i-Baiz Dizai ... ..  
 Rashid Beg son of Ahmad Beg ... ..  
 Rashid Beg Miran ... ..  
 Rasul Agha Dizai ... ..  
 Salih Beg Khushnao Miran ... ..  
 'Umar ibn 'Abdul Rahman Zhirki... ..  
 Yahya son of Semo Zhirki ... ..

### 'AQR AH DISTRICT—

'Abdullah ibn 'Abdul Rahman of  
 Jujar, Haji ... ..  
 'Ahmad of Barzan ... ..  
 'Ali Agha ibn Salim Agha ... ..  
 'Ali Beg Surchi ... ..  
 'Ashair al Saba ... ..  
 'Ataullah ibn 'Ubaidullah ... ..  
 Babakr Agha ibn 'Usman Agha ... ..  
 Babo ibn 'Ubaidullah ... ..  
 Badi' ibn Muhammad, Shaikh ... ..  
 Faris Agha ibn Muhammad Agha ... ..  
 Hamad Shin Surchi ... ..  
 Hasan Surchi, Shaikh ... ..  
 Isma'il Agha ... ..  
 Juwad Agha ibn 'Ali Agha ... ..  
 Kashu ibn 'Ubaidullah ... ..  
 Khidhr ibn Hamad Shin, Surchi ... ..  
 Majid Agha Surchi ... ..  
 Massih Agha ibn Khan Afdal ... ..  
 Mazzo ibn 'Ubaidullah ... ..  
 Muhammad Sadiq ibn 'Ubaidullah  
 Muhammad Surchi, Shaikh ... ..  
 Mustafa Jibrail, Mulla ... ..  
 Qadir Agha ibn 'Usman Agha ... ..  
 Raqib ibn Muhammad, Shaikh ... ..

### 'AQR AH DISTRICT—(Concl'd.)

Salim Agha ... ..  
 Tahir Agha Hirki ... ..  
 Taj al Din Surchi ... ..  
 Taufiq ibn 'Ubaidullah ... ..  
 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad ... ..  
 'Usman Agha ... ..

### CHEMCHERAL DISTRICT—

'Abdullah of Askar, Shaikh ... ..  
 'Abdullah son of Karim Fattah Beg,  
 Hamawand ... ..  
 'Abdullah son of Muhammad,  
 Saiyid Jabbari ... ..  
 Ahmad Saiyid ... ..  
 Ahmad Kak 'Abdullah ... ..  
 Amin Rashid Agha ... ..  
 'Arif Kak 'Abdullah ... ..  
 Aurahman, Saiyid, Jabbari ... ..  
 'Aziz, Haji, Shaikh Shaikhan ... ..  
 'Aziz Hama Sha Wais ... ..  
 'Aziz Hasan Goran Beg Zadah ... ..  
 'Aziz Kakaola Beg Zadah ... ..  
 'Aziz Khusrau Juanmir ... ..  
 'Aziz Rahim Doina ... ..  
 'Aziz Yar Ahmad Jabbari ... ..  
 Faqa Husain ... ..  
 Faqa Muhammad ... ..  
 Faraj Aghjeller, Kickha ... ..  
 Faris Agha, Shaikh Bazaini ... ..  
 Fatikh, Shaikh ... ..  
 Ghafur Kak 'Abdullah ... ..  
 Ghafur son of Hama Sulaiman ... ..  
 Haidar Juanmir Beg Zadah ... ..  
 Hama Rashid Kak 'Abdullah ... ..  
 Hama Salih, Shaikh ... ..  
 Hama Zerd ... ..  
 Hamzah Agha, Shaikh Bazaini ... ..  
 Hasan Khalifah, Shaikh ... ..  
 Hasan Qalachoga, Shaikh ... ..  
 Hasan Rustam ... ..  
 Hasan Sulaiman ... ..  
 Injih, Saiyid Jabbari ... ..  
 Jabbari Tribe ... ..  
 Jauhar Agha; Hamawand ... ..  
 Kak 'Abdullah; Hamawand ... ..  
 Kak Ahmad; Hamawand ... ..  
 Kaka liama Shaikhan ... ..  
 Kaka Rash; Hamawand ... ..  
 Karim Fattah Beg Rasul Beg Zadah;  
 Hamawand ... ..  
 Karim Rasul Beg Zadah; Hama-  
 wand ... ..  
 Kharaman Hakis ... ..  
 Kiokha Gazalan ... ..  
 Mahmud Goran Jabbari, Mulla ... ..  
 Mahmud Kaki Beg Zadah; Hama-  
 wand ... ..  
 Mahmud Agha Shaikh Bazaini ... ..  
 Muhammad-i-Abdul Karim, Shaikh  
 Muhammad Amin Agha ... ..  
 Muhammad Jabbari, Saiyid ... ..  
 Mushir Agha Rasul Beg Zadah;  
 Hamawand ... ..  
 Nadhir Babakr Kafrushu ... ..  
 Qadir Ahmad Qadir Qailesuri; Ha-  
 mawand ... ..  
 Rahim Ahmad Turshi ... ..  
 Rashid 'Aziz Ahmad 'Ali ... ..  
 Rashid Hama Ismir ... ..

**CHEMCHMAL DISTRICT—(Concl'd.)**

Rashid Nadir Khusrau ... ..
Rasul Sharif Ferengis Beg Zadah ... ..
Sabir ibn Karim Fattah ... ..
Salih Kani Araham, Kiokha ... ..
Salim Kush Kaya, Mulla ... ..
Sharif Mahmud Zari ... ..
Shel Mirza ... ..
Sulaiman Beg Zadah ... ..
Taqi Jabbari, Saiyid ... ..
Taufiq Agha 'Abdul Wahab, Shaikh Bazaini ... ..
Yunis Agha ... ..

**DOHUK DISTRICT—**

'Abdul Latif ibn 'Abdul 'Aziz, Haji
'Abdul Rahman ibn Shaikh Hamid, Shaikh ... ..
'Ala al Din of Bamurni ... ..
'Arab Agha ibn Mirza Agha ... ..
Asad Effendi ... ..
Baha al Din of Bamurni, Shaikh ... ..
Fattah Beg ... ..
Husain 'Arab Agha of Bilan ... ..
Mirza Agha ibn Muhammad Agha of Maraiba ... ..
Muhammad of Rabatki, Shaikh ... ..
Muhammad Agha ibn Haji Agha ... ..
Muhammad Salih Effendi ibn Ahmad Effendi ... ..
Muhammad Salih ibn Mir Khan Agha ... ..
Musa Beg son of Sharif Beg ... ..
Nuri ibn 'Abdul Jabbar, Shaikh ... ..
Rashid Beg of Barwari Bala, Haji...
Rashid Agha ibn Ibrahim Agha ... ..
Safar Agha ibn 'Umar Agha ... ..
Sa'id Agha ibn 'Uwain ... ..
Sha'ban Agha, Haji ... ..
Taha ibn 'Abdul 'Aziz, Haji ... ..
'Ubaidullah ibn Nur Muhammad, Shaikh ... ..

**FRONTIERS—**

'Abdul Jabbar Hilmi Beg ... ..
'Abdul Karim Beg; Shahtana ... ..
'Abdul Karim Beg; Shernakh ... ..
'Abdul Karim ibn Ali Rammo ... ..
'Abdul Rahman Agha of Shernakh...
'Abdul Razzaq Effendi ... ..
'Abdullah Effendi ... ..
'Abdullah Khan of Dizli ... ..
Ahmad al Sanusi ... ..
'Ajaimi Pasha al Sa'dun ... ..
'Akif Beg ... ..
Akram Jamil Zadah ... ..
'Ali Agha Balikh ... ..
'Ali Khairi, Qaimmaqam ... ..
'Ali Bey, Miralai ... ..
'Ali Khan of Shernakh, Agha ... ..
Bahram Agha ... ..
Basri Beg, Mirali ... ..
Dawid d'mar Shim'un ... ..
Ekhardt ... ..
Euz Demir ... ..
Fadhil Effendi, Haji ... ..
Fauzi Beg ... ..
Hachim al Muhaid ... ..
Haidar Beg ... ..
Hamzah Agha ... ..
Hasso Dinc ... ..
Hormuz son of Malik Georgis, Malik

**FRONTIERS—(Concl'd.)—**

Ibrahim Pasha Milli, sons of ... ..
Ismail Haqqi Gundiz ... ..
Ismail son of Malik Yaku, Malik ... ..
Jamil Beg Madfai or Nainawi ... ..
Juwad Pasha ... ..
Karim Agha of Nerva ... ..
Kelho Agha of Raikan ... ..
Khalil Pasha ... ..
Khalil al Khoshawi ... ..
Khamu of Baz, Malik ... ..
Khamu of Jelu, Malik ... ..
Khoshaba son of Malik Yusuf, Malik
Kolcff, Colonel ... ..
Mansur Beg ... ..
Mar Shim'un ... ..
Muhammad, Shaikh of Tai ... ..
Muhammad Agha Balikh ... ..
Muhammad Pasha al 'Asaimi ... ..
Muhammad ibn Nasir ... ..
Muhammad Sultan Effendi ... ..
Muhi al Din ... ..
Mujhim ibn Turki ... ..
Muslih, Saiyid ... ..
Muslat Pasha ... ..
Nabi Agha Qushuri ... ..
Nadir Shah ... ..
Naif Beg ibn Misto Pasha Miran ... ..
Nannu son of Margos, Shamsha ... ..
Nashat ibn Taha Beg 'Abbasi ... ..
Petros, Agha ... ..
Qambar son of Benjamin, Malik ... ..
Qarani Pasha ... ..
Qashsha Yusuf ... ..
Qudur Beg ... ..
Ramadhan al Shallash ... ..
Rashid ibn 'Uthman ... ..
Saiyah, Haji ... ..
Salah al Din ibn Saiyid 'Ali ... ..
Sergis, Mar ... ..
Shamsdin, Malik, son of Malik Daniel ... ..
Simko, Agha ... ..
Situ ... ..
Sulaiman Agha of Shernakh ... ..
Sulaiman Nadhif Pasha ... ..
Surma Khanum ... ..
Taha ibn Shaikh Sadiq Saiyid ... ..
Tauriz Khanum ... ..
Timotheus, Mar ... ..
'Ulya Beg ... ..
'Umar Agha son of Taman Agha ... ..
'Usman Effendi ... ..
'Uthman Qilto ... ..
Wasif Beg ... ..
Yusuf, Mar, son of Shamsha Yona- dan ... ..

**HALABJA DISTRICT—**

Aba Wais-i-Rustam ... ..
'Abdul Karim-i-Rubitan ... ..
'Abdul Muhammad-i-Hama Amin...
'Abdul Qadir of Gomma, Shaikh ... ..
'Abdul Rahman Beg-i-Hasan Beg ... ..
'Adlah Khanum, Khan Bahadur ... ..
Afrasai Beg-i-Rustam Sultan ... ..
Ahmad Beg-i-Hama Beg-i-Rishim...
Ahmad Beg-i-Ja'far Sultan ... ..
Ahmad Beg-i-Mahmud Pasha-i-Mu- hammad Pasha ... ..
Ahmad Beg-i-Muhammad Salih Beg
Ahmad-i-Mustafa-i-Hala ... ..

**HALABJA DISTRICT—(Concl'd.)**

Ahmad Beg-i-'Uthman Pasha-i-Muhammad Pasha	...	...
'Ain al Din, Shaikh	...	...
'Ala al Din, Shaikh	...	...
'Ali Beg-i-Ahmad Beg-i-Rishin	...	...
Amin-i-Muhammad-i-Nankas	...	...
'Aziz Agha Ojogh	...	...
Faiq Beg-i-Hama Salih Beg	...	...
Faraj-i-Hama-i-Rasul	...	...
Faraj Beg-i-Majid Beg	...	...
Faridun Beg-i-Hasan Sultan	...	...
Fattah-i-Qamaran	...	...
Fattah-i-Rustam	...	...
Hamid Beg-i-Majid Pasha-i-'Uthman Pasha	...	...
Hasan, Shaikh of the Shatri Jaf	...	...
Hasan-i-Haji Qadir	...	...
Hisam al Din 'Ali, Shaikh	...	...
Husain Beg-i-Hasan Beg-i-Mahmud Pasha	...	...
Husain Beg-i-Mahmud Pasha-i-Muhammad Pasha	...	...
Ja'far Sultan	...	...
Jamil, Shaikh	...	...
Kaka Fattah	...	...
Kamil, Shaikh	...	...
Karim Beg-i-Fattah Beg-i-Muhammad Pasha	...	...
Karim-i-Shaikh Mahmud, Shaikh	...	...
Karim Qubad	...	...
Khalifah-i-Hasan	...	...
Khurshid-i-Qadir	...	...
Khusrau-i-Micher	...	...
Kurda 'Isa	...	...
Mahmud-i-Ma'ruf	...	...
Mahmud-i-Muhammad	...	...
Muhammad 'Ali-i-Murad Khan	...	...
Muhammad-i-Faraj Agha	...	...
Muhammad-i-Hasan	...	...
Muhammad Beg-i-Hasan Beg	...	...
Muhammad-i-Shaikh Hisam al Din 'Ali, Shaikh	...	...
Muhammad-i-Shaikh Najm al Din, Shaikh	...	...
Muhammad-i-Ridha Agha	...	...
Muhammad-i-Sa'id Beg-i-Hasan Beg	...	...
Muhammad Sa'id-i-Shaikh Mahmud, Shaikh	...	...
Muhammad Salih-i-Haji Nadir	...	...
Muhammad Shafiq Beg	...	...
Muhammad-i-Shabsawar	...	...
Muhammad-i-Sulaiman	...	...
Muhammad Khan-i-Sulaiman	...	...
Mustafa Beg-i-'Abdullah Pasha	...	...
Mustafa Beg-i-Ja'far Sultan	...	...
Nadir Sultan i-Rustam Sultan	...	...
Nanug Beg-i-'Abdul Rahman Beg-i-Kaikhusrav Beg	...	...
Nasrullah Beg-i-Hasan Sultan	...	...
Pirwaisi Haji	...	...
Qadir Beg of Wina (Penjwin)	...	...
Qadir Beg-i-Ja'far Sultan	...	...
Ramadhan-i-Pikha	...	...
Ridha Beg-i-Fattah Pasha	...	...
Rustam-i-Hama-i-Mahmud	...	...
Rustam-i-Mirwais	...	...
Salih-i-Kakakhan	...	...
Taufiq Beg-i-Rustam Sultan	...	...

**KEUI SANJAQ DISTRICT—**

'Abdullah Agha	...	...
Ahmad Agha ibn Isma'il Agha	...	...
Ahmad Agha ibn Sulaiman, Mulla	...	...

**KEUI SANJAQ DISTRICT—(Concl'd.)**

Hama Ziyad	...	...
Hawaiz Agha	...	...
Jamil Agha	...	...
Karim Agha	...	...
Muhammad, Mulla	...	...
Rasul Agha	...	...

**KIFRI DISTRICT—**

'Abdul Karim Effendi	...	...
'Abdul Karim of Qadir Karan, Shaikh	...	...
'Abdul Karim Agha ibn Wadi Agha Zanganah	...	...
'Abdul Qadir Beg	...	...
'Abdullah Sultan Beg	...	...
Ahmad al Salih	...	...
Ali Hasan Agha	...	...
Baljat Beg-i-Majid Pasha Baban	...	...
Ghani, Kiokha	...	...
Ibrahim Usta Muhammad	...	...
Ibrahim Effendi ibn Sami	...	...
Jamil Beg ibn Majid Pasha Baban	...	...
Khalaf al Jasim	...	...
Khurshid Agha Gezh	...	...
Mahmud Beg ibn Isma'il Beg Dauda	...	...
Mahmud ibn Muhammad Ibrahim Jaf	...	...
Muhammad Karim Agha	...	...
Muhammad Agha ibn Khurshid Agha	...	...
Muhammad Sa'id Effendi	...	...
Muhammad Sa'id ibn Muhammad	...	...
Muhsin Agha, Saiyid	...	...
Qadir Agha Sufuq	...	...
Qadir Agha Talishani	...	...
Qasim ibn Haji Na'man Effendi	...	...
Rif'at Beg ibn Isma'il Beg Dauda	...	...
Rustam Khan Palani	...	...
Shams-al-Din, Shaikh	...	...
Sulaiman Beg Baiyat	...	...
'Uthman Effendi	...	...
Wahab Talabani, Shaikh	...	...
Waisi Beg Dilo	...	...

**KIRKUK DISTRICT—**

Ahmad Effendi	...	...
Ahmad Effendi Khanaqah, Saiyid (Dauda)	...	...
'Aziz 'Abbas 'Aqrah	...	...
Dara Beg	...	...
Hasan Agha	...	...
Hasan Talabani, Shaikh	...	...
Husain Beg Naftjizadah	...	...
'Izzat Pasha	...	...
'Izz al Din, Shaikh	...	...
Khalil Agha, Saiyid	...	...
Mahmud Beg ibn Salih Beg Naftjizadah	...	...
Mallullah Effendi	...	...
Muhammad 'Ali Talabani, Shaikh	...	...
Muhammad Habib Talabani, Shaikh	...	...
Muhammad al Hassun	...	...
Muhammad al Khalaf	...	...
Muhammad Nuri ibn Haji 'Abdullah Nadhim Beg Naftjizadah	...	...
Najm al Din, Shaikh	...	...
Qadir, Shaikh	...	...
Rajab, Kiokha	...	...
Sa'id Agha	...	...
Salih Beg Naftjizadah	...	...

**KIRKUK DISTRICT—(Concl'd.)**

Sami Beg Naftjizadah ... ..
Taha Beg ... ..
Taha Effendi ibn Muhammad Sa'id Effendi ... ..
Talib Talabani, Shaikh ... ..

**KIRKUK TOWN—**

'Abdul Baqi 'Agha ... ..
'Abdul Karim Beg ... ..
'Abdul Majid Effendi Ya'qubzadah ... ..
'Abdul Rahman Effendi ... ..
'Abdul Sattar Effendi ... ..
'Abdullah Safi Effendi Ya'qubzadah ... ..
Ahmad Hamdi Effendi ... ..
Ahmad Nuri Effendi ... ..
'Ali Effendi ... ..
'Ali Hikmat Effendi ... ..
'Ali Kardarzadah, Haji ... ..
Ali Effendi ibn Kazanji Darwish ... ..
'Ali Effendi son of Mulla Wali ... ..
'Asi al Husain ... ..
Constantine Hindi Effendi ... ..
Daham ibn 'Abdul 'Aziz ... ..
Farhan al Rodhan ... ..
Faris Beg Bayat ... ..
Fattah Pasha ... ..
Hamdi Effendi Auchizadah ... ..
Hamdi Beg ibn Ghani ... ..
Hasan Effendi Auchizadah, Haji ... ..
Husain al 'Ali, Shaikh ... ..
Ishaq Effendi ... ..
Jamal Effendi ... ..
Jamil Auchizadah ... ..
Jamil Kardarzadah, Haji ... ..
Khairullah ibn Hasan ... ..
Mahmud ibn Hamid ... ..
Mahmud Kardarzadah, Haji ... ..
Majid Effendi Ya'qubzadah ... ..
Minas Gbarib ... ..
Mit'ib al 'Abdullah ... ..
Muhammad Kardarzadah, Haji ... ..
Murad Beg ibn Mubarak ... ..
Mustafa Effendi Ya'qubzadah ... ..
Qadir, Mulla ... ..
Ridha Effendi, Mulla ... ..
Shukri Effendi ... ..
Sidiq Beg ... ..
Stefan Jibri ... ..
Taufiq Agha Gedikzadah ... ..
'Umar Nazmi ... ..

**MOSUL DISTRICT—**

'Abdullah ibn Saiyid Hamad, Saiyid ... ..
Ahmad Wirshan ... ..
'Ali al Hamadah ... ..
'Ali al Sultan ... ..
'Aqub ibn Yusuf ... ..
Bulaibil (Bilal Agha) ... ..
Isma'il Beg Yazidi ... ..
Mami Agha ... ..
Sa'id Beg ibn 'Ali Beg ... ..
Tabur ibn Husain ... ..
Taha ibn Bismar ... ..
Tapponi, Gabriel, Monseigneur ... ..

**MOSUL TOWN—**

'Abdul Baqi Chalabi Hamu Qadu ... ..
'Abdul Ghani Effendi ... ..
'Abdul Karim Musa Shikr ... ..
'Ahdul Majid al 'Umari ... ..

**MOSUL TOWN—(Contd.)**

'Abdul Rahman ibn Qasim Agha ... ..
'Abdul Rahman Ramadhani ... ..
'Abdullah ibn Haji 'Ali al 'Umari ... ..
'Abdullah Barho ... ..
'Abdullah Na'mah ... ..
'Abdullah Effendi ibn Sa'dun Agha ... ..
'Abdullah Bash 'Alim al 'Umari ... ..
Agha Effendi ... ..
Ahmad 'Izzat Effendi ... ..
Ahmad ibn S. Mahmud, Saiyid ... ..
Ahmad ibn Qasim Agha ... ..
'Aiyub ibn 'Abdul Wahid, Haji ... ..
'Aiyub Zakho ... ..
Akram al 'Umari ... ..
'Ali Effendi ibn Husain al Jamil ... ..
'Ali Khairah ... ..
'Ali ibn Yunis Agha ... ..
Amin ibn 'Aiyub al Jalili, Haji ... ..
Amin al Mufti ... ..
Amin al 'Umari ... ..
Amjad al 'Umari ... ..
Antun Samkiri, Pèrè ... ..
Antun Zibuni ... ..
Arshat al 'Umari ... ..
Asad Effendi al 'Umari ... ..
'Asif ibn Qasim Agha ... ..
'Aziz 'Abdul Nur ... ..
'Aziz 'Arab ... ..
'Aziz ibn Isma'il al 'Umari ... ..
'Aziz ibn Yahya Kaht ... ..
Behnam Kalian ... ..
Berré, Monseigneur ... ..
Daud Chalabi, Dr. ... ..
Daud Chalabi Dabbagh ... ..
Daud Sa'ti ... ..
Daud al Yawar ... ..
Daud Yusufani ... ..
Dhiyah ibn 'Abdul Rahman ... ..
Dhiyah ibn Salih Khaiyat ... ..
Emmanuel Toma ... ..
Faruq Damluchi ... ..
Fathullah Sarsam ... ..
Fuad ibn Sulaiman ... ..
Hamdi Chilmaran ... ..
Hamid al Dibuni ... ..
Hanna Khaiyat, Dr. ... ..
Hasan Beg ibn Isma'il Beg ... ..
Hubra, Monseigneur ... ..
Ibahim 'Attarbashi ... ..
Iskandar Lukah ... ..
Isma'il Beg Jalili ... ..
Isma'il Safwat ibn Sa'id ... ..
'Izz al Din al Sharif Beg ... ..
Jalili ... ..
Jamal ibn Fauzi Effendi ... ..
Jamil Yuzbashi ibn Muhammad ... ..
Jarullah ibn Talib ... ..
Jasim ibn Muhammad Hafidh ... ..
Khair al Din al 'Umari ... ..
Khalil Effendi ... ..
Mahmud ibn Daud al Saffar al Qittan ... ..
Mahmud Hammamji, Haji ... ..
Makki Sidqi Sharbatji ... ..
Ma'ruf al 'Umari ... ..
Melkon, Pèrè ... ..
Muhammad 'Ali Fadhil ... ..
Muhammad al Anjaifi, Haji ... ..
Mubammad 'Arab, Mulla ... ..
Muhammad Habib al 'Ubaidi ... ..
Muhammad ibn Qasim Agha ... ..
Muhammad ibn Sultan al Saffar al Qarachiyah ... ..
Mustafa ibn Haji Husain Agha ... ..
Mustafa Mahmud al 'Umari ... ..

**MOSUL TOWN—(Concl.)**

Mustafa Chalabi Sabunji ...	...
Mustafa Chalabi Zakhariyah ...	...
Mustafa Suri ...	...
Mustafa al Yawar ...	...
Nadhim al 'Umari ...	...
Nadhir Ghulami ...	...
Namuq ibn 'Ali Pasha ...	...
Nashat al Sharif ...	...
Nikola ibn 'Aziz ...	...
Nimrud Rassam ...	...
Qasim Agha al 'Ubaid Agha ...	...
Qasim Chalabi Sabunji ...	...
Rahmani, Ephraim, Monseigneur ...	...
Rashid al 'Umari ...	...
Rauf Ghulami ...	...
Rauf al Khattab ...	...
Rauf Shammar Allos ...	...
Sa'adullah Tohallah ...	...
Sa'id ibn Haji Thabit ...	...
Salih al Dibuni ...	...
Salim Kalian ...	...
Salim ibn Namuq Effendi ...	...
Salim Naqshbandi ...	...
Salim ibn Salim ...	...
Sami al Yawar ...	...
Sarkis Effendi ...	...
Sulaiman al Jalili ...	...
Sulaiman ibn Qasim Agha ...	...
Taha al Hashimi, Saiyid ...	...
Tahsin 'Ali ...	...
Taufiq ibn Haji Thabit ...	...
Toma, Mutran ...	...
Yahya ibn Haji Muhammad, Mulla ...	...
Yasin al 'Uraibi ...	...
Yunis Effendi Ramadhani ...	...
Yusuf Rassam ...	...

**RANIA DISTRICT—**

'Abbas Mahmud Agha, Pizhder ...	...
'Abdullah Agha, Ako ...	...
'Abdullah 'Ali Shillana, Kiokha ...	...
Ahmad Mustafa Agha ...	...
Ahmad Shillana, Kiokha ...	...
'Ali, Mulla ...	...
'Ali, Mulla ...	...
Amin, Shaikh ...	...
Amin Agha Rumk ...	...
'Aziz Sharif Jalil (Shuan) ...	...
Babakr Agha; Pizhder ...	...
Babakr Umir Agha; Pizhder ...	...
Baiz Agha, Pizhder ...	...
Ba'ul Agha ...	...
Bapir Agha; Pizhder ...	...
Faidullah Talabani, Shaikh ...	...
Faqir Ma'ruf, Pizhder ...	...
Fuad Effendi ...	...
Galawi, Kiokha ...	...
Hama Amin; Shillana ...	...
Hama Amin of Shawr ...	...
Hama Baiz Agha, Piran ...	...
Hama Agha (Hama Koi) ...	...
Hamzah Agha Piran ...	...
Hasan Mam 'Ali Sinn ...	...
Ibrahim Agha Rumk ...	...
Isma'il Agha Ghafuri ...	...
Ja'far, Haji, of Gil ...	...
Karim Agha Ghafuri ...	...
Khidhr, Kiokha ...	...
Khidhr Agha Sinn ...	...
Mam Qarani Agha Piran ...	...
Mamend Agha ...	...
Muhammad Shaikh ...	...

**RANIA DISTRICT—(Concl.)**

Mustafa 'Ali Shillana ...	...
Pirot Agha Pizhder ...	...
Pirot 'Ali Shillana ...	...
Qadir Agha Pizhder ...	...
Rashid 'Uthman, Pizhder ...	...
Rasul Agha Mamish ...	...
Rasul Mustafa Agha ...	...
Rasul Agha, Haji ...	...
Rasul Agha ...	...
Salin Ahmad Agha ...	...
Salim Mamend Agha Pizhder ...	...
Samad Agha Ghafuri ...	...
Sharif, Mulla ...	...
Sowar Agha Piran ...	...
Surk Agha; Shaur ...	...

**RAWANDUZ DISTRICT—**

'Abdullah Pasha of Batas ...	...
Ahmad Agha Naodasht ...	...
Ahmad Agha Shirwan ...	...
Bawil Agha ...	...
Begok ...	...
Fathullah Beg Baradost ...	...
Fattah Beg Baradost ...	...
Isma'il Beg ibn Sa'ad Beg ...	...
Kaka Amin Haruti ...	...
Kaka Amin, Shaikh Sha'an ...	...
Karim Beg ...	...
Karim Khan Khailani ...	...
Khidhr Agha of Bawyan ...	...
Khurshid Beg ...	...
Khurshid Agha Hirki ...	...
Kilij 'Agha Kala ...	...
Muhammad 'Ali Agha ...	...
Muhammad Amin Peg, Mir ...	...
Muhammad Agha Balikh, Shaikh ...	...
Muhammad Sa'id Beg Baradost ...	...
Mustafa Effendi ...	...
Nauras Effendi, Haji ...	...
Nuri Effendi ibn Fawil Agha ...	...
Nusrat ibn Ashraf Agha ...	...
Rashid Beg ...	...
Rashid Agha Shirwan ...	...
Rasul Agha Balikian ...	...
Sa'id Effendi ...	...
Shaukat ibn Ashraf Agha ...	...
Sulaiman Beg ...	...
Yusuf Agha Balikian ...	...

**SHAMMAR—**

'Abdul Karim ibn Muhammad, Shaikh ...	...
'Ajil al Yawar ibn 'Abdul 'Aziz ...	...
'Asi ibn Farhan Pasha ...	...
Bunyan ibn Shallal ...	...
Daham ibn al Hadi ibn al 'Asi, Shaikh ...	...
Dhiyab al Hissan ...	...
Hachim ibn al 'Asi ...	...
Hawas al Hithmi ...	...
Humaidi ibn Farhan ...	...
Mijwal al Faris ...	...
Mishal al Faris ...	...
Mubrad al Suqi ...	...
Watban ibn Faisal ...	...

**SULAIMANI DISTRICT—**

'Abdul Qadir, Shaikh of Sangao ...	...
'Abdullah-i-Shaikh Hasan, Saiyid ...	...
'Aisha Khanum ...	...
Muhi al Din, Shaikh ...	...
Naqib, Shaikh ...	...
Sa'id Agha ...	...

**SULAIMANI TOWN.**

'Abdul Fattah Chalabi ...	...
'Abdul Karim Alaka ...	...
'Abdul Rahman Agha ...	...
Ahmad Agha-i-Haji 'Abdullah ...	...
Ahmad Barzinji, Saiyid ...	...
Ahmad Beg-i-Fattah Beg ...	...
Ahmad-i-Haji Karim ...	...
Ahmad Beg-i-Taufiq Beg ...	...
'Ali-i-Shaikh Muhammad-i-Sarkar, Shaikh ...	...
Amin Effendi-i-Habib Agha ...	...
Amin-i-Kaka Hama, Haji ...	...
Amin-i-Khal, Haji, Shaikh ...	...
'Ataullah Agha ibn Haji Rashid Agha of Tergen ...	...
'Auni Effendi-i-Haji Gudrun ...	...
Azmi Beg Baban ...	...
Baba 'Ali Effendi, Shaikh ...	...
Faraj Mirza ...	...
Fattah Beg-i-Haji Ibrahim Beg ...	...
Ghafur Agha-i-Haji 'Abdullah-i- Gorah ...	...
Gharib son of Shaikh Ma'ruf, Shaikh Haji Agha ...	...
Haji Agha-i-Fathullah Agha ...	...
Hama Agha-i-'Abdul Rahman Agha ...	...
Hamdi Beg-i-Rashid Pasha ...	...
Hasan Nauras Effendi, Haji ...	...
Husain Agha, Haji ...	...
Husain-i-Piskundi, Mulla ...	...
Ibrahim Agha Khaffah, Haji ...	...
'Izzat Beg-i-'Uthman Pasha ...	...
Kaka Hama-i-Amin-i-'Attar ...	...
Karim-i-Saiyid Ahmad-i-Baba Rasul, Saiyid ...	...
Mahmud Effendi ...	...
Mahmud, Shaikh ...	...
Mahmud Khan Dizli ...	...
Mahmud Khan Khanisauan ...	...
Majid Effendi ...	...
Muhammad-i-Barzinji, Shaikh ...	...
Muhammad Fuad Beg-i-Qadir Pasha ...	...
Muhammad Agha-i-Haji Husain Agha ...	...
Muli al Din ibn Ma'ruf Agha, Haji Mulla ...	...
Mustafa Pasha ...	...
Nuri-i-Naqib-i-Mira Sur, Saiyid ...	...

**SULAIMANI TOWN—(Concl'd.)**

Qadir-i-Barzinji, Shaikh ...	...
Qadir-i-Shaikh Muhammad-i-Mufti, Shaikh ...	...
Rashid Zaki Effendi ...	...
Ridha (Riza) Beg ...	...
Sa'id Effendi, Haji Mulla ...	...
Sa'id Effendi-i-Amin Agha-i-Haji Karim ...	...
Sa'id Agha-i-Ma'ruf Taha, Haji ...	...
Sa'id Shali, Haji Mulla ...	...
Salih Pasha ...	...
Salih Khwarza, Shaikh ...	...
Tahir son of Amin Effendi ...	...
Yautob, Khwaja ...	...

**TALL 'AFAR DISTRICT—**

'Abdul 'Aziz ibn 'Umar Misto, Haji ...	...
'Abdul Rahman Agha ...	...
'Abdul Rahman ibn 'Usman ...	...
'Abdullah ibn Saiyid Wahad ...	...
'Ali Agha, Haji ...	...
Amin Agha ...	...
Daud ibn Daud ...	...
Hamn Sharu ...	...
Hamud al Haichal ibn 'Ali ...	...
Hasan Agha ...	...
Husain ibn Burjis ibn Sufuq ...	...
Khalaf, Haji ...	...
Muhammad ibn Haji Qadir ...	...
Ridha Agha, Saiyid ...	...
Salmo ibn Khalaf ...	...
Shahir ibn Sulaiman ...	...
Sulaiman Agha ibn Ahmad ibn Sa'dun ...	...
Yaha Agha ...	...
Yunis ibn 'Uzair Agha, Haji ...	...

**ZAKHO DISTRICT—**

Badiyah ibn 'Abdullah ...	...
Hamid Khalifah ...	...
Hazim Beg ibn Yusuf Pasha ...	...
Ismail Agha Geravi ...	...
Jami' ibn Mulla Taha, Mulla ...	...
Jamil Agha ibn 'Abdi Agha ...	...
Muhammad Agha ibn Haji Agha ...	...
Sulaiman Kitto ...	...
Timotheus ibn Ishhaq, Mutran ...	...

## MOSUL TOWN.

The chief families in Mosul are:—

1. Bait al Jalili, *see* Sulaiman al Jalili.

2. The 'Umaris, *see* Rashid al 'Umari. These trace their descent from the Khalif 'Umar al Khattab. Their most eminent representative is Hadi Pasha, living in Constantinople. His name was mentioned as a possible candidate from the Amirate of 'Iraq, but he is very old and seldom leaves his house.

3. The Sada, whose head is the Naqib al Ashraf. At present they are in rather a commanding position in Mosul.

Nos. 2 and 3 are generally in opposition to each other.

With regard to recent political movements, in August, 1920, a maulud was held at the Nabi Jirjis mosque at the termination of which forty members to represent Mosul were elected in order to present their demands to the Government. Many of the Forty elected had no knowledge of what was intended and joined after consultation with the P.O. No doubt it was intended that the presentation of the demands should be attended with the same disorders as occurred in Baghdad. That however was averted, and by the loyal co-operation of some of the Ashraf, the committee of the Forty was, in a very short time, reduced to impotence. It is fairly certain that the maulud was occasioned by the orders of the Baghdad extremists to the Jami'at al Ahd in Mosul. The local leaders of the Ahd are:—

Dr. Daud Challabi.  
Yasin al 'Uraibi.  
Muhammad 'Arab.  
Mustafa ibn Haji Husain.  
Mustafa al 'Umari.  
Sa'id ibn Haji Thabit.

Most of the leading Ashraf are very large landowners who hardly ever visit their villages. In the last winter of the war most of them amassed large fortunes by holding up grain. Ten thousand people are said to have died of starvation.

## ABBAWAIS-I-RUSTAM.

Head of the Sadani Khel of the Sadani section of the Jaf.

## 'ABBAS MAHMUD AGHA, PIZHDER.

Head of the Mahmud Agha section of this tribe and brother of Haji Rasul Agha. He is a young man of flashy personality, not remarkable for brains or courage, but being the head of a powerful section and advised and prompted by Haji Agha is a man to be reckoned with. He holds no oath or promise sacred and is a master of facial control when lying. He is bitterly anti-Government at heart, but, like his brother, keeps his words and actions concealed. He became a runaway outlaw after the fall of Shaikh Mahmud (1919) and was pardoned and returned with his brother at the same time and for the same reasons. He twice swore an oath to Babakr Agha not to have communication with the Rawanduz rebels and twice broke this oath. He is moderately rich but the greater portion of his wealth lies on the Persian side of the frontier. 'Abbas to Government enemies is as carrion to flies.

He is the rival of Babakr Agha for authority in the tribe and in opposition to him backed the Turks in 1922. His section was largely responsible for the retreat of the British column in August, 1922. He subsequently joined Shaikh Mahmud at Sulaimani and took part in his intrigues with the Turks. On the fall of Shaikh Mahmud's government in March, 1923 he returned to Rania and appears to have come to terms with Babakr.

## 'ABDUL 'AZIZ IBN 'UMAR MISTO, HAJI.

Rais of the Hassenan tribe (Kurdish) on river at extreme north of Tall 'Afar district. At feud with the Miran, his father having been ousted by Mustafa Agha, father of present Miran chief. Went to Shari-fian forces in Tall 'Afar in June, 1920, but probably under compulsion, and has shown himself on the whole loyal to us. Raided Miran in September, 1920.

Miran

In September, 1921, the Miran attempted to raid his flocks near Faishkhabur, and were bombed. The chief dispute is over the villages in Miran country which his father formerly owned and the claim to which he is loath to relinquish.

A peace between him and the Miran was arranged in Autumn, 1922 which has been satisfactory.

'ABDUL BAQI AGHA.

A weighty and respectable grain merchant of Kirkuk. Senior member (and when necessary, Offg. Deputy President) of Municipal Council. Old fashioned but worthy. Shares the Rais al Baladiyah's pro-British sympathies and is always ready to follow a lead thus given him.

'ABDUL BAQI CHALABI HAMU QADU.

Large property owner in Mosul and considerable merchant, having the greatest trade connection with England of any there. Very old, yellow and fleshless; his chief characteristic is avarice.

Was formerly in connection with Lynch's. Is a good authority on Mosul trade. Former member of Majlis 'Idara.

'ABDUL FATTAH CHALABI.

Known as the father of Sulaimani. Reputed to be over 90 years of age. Twice elected to the Divisional Council. Very deaf and of little use as a councillor. His declared principle in politics is to support any government which can bring order and prosperity to the country. Has no liking for Shaikh Mahmud and, confidentially, frequently advised against his return. Is not likely however to attempt any open opposition.

'ABDUL KARIM EFFENDI.

Naqib al Ashraf of Mosul. Age about 30, with very charming manners. Well educated and was for a few months in the Dominican School. Has practically never been outside Mosul, which is a pity. His father, 'Abdul Ghani ibn Hasan Effendi al Naqib, was an 'alim whose reputation extended beyond Mosul. As head of the Sada probably exercises considerable influence. The Mosul Saiyids are said to have leanings to the Shi'ah of Karbala and Najaf.

'Abdul Ghani was a member of Majlis Idara 1922. Has recently identified himself with anti-treaty movements, and was one of the chief instigators of the proposal to despatch a telegram to the Lausanne Conference of an ambiguous but suspiciously pro-Turkish nature. Is almost completely dominated by Mustafa Chalabi Sabunji.

'ABDUL JABBAR BIMBASHI.

Ex-Turkish Officer, imprisoned, February, 1923, for pro-Turkish agitation.

'ABDUL JUBBUR HILMI BEG.

See 'Ajaimi Pasha al Sa'dun.

'ABDUL KARIM BEG, OF SHERNAKH.

Has been in close touch with British Officials and was sent down to Baghdad in September, 1921, with letters to Faisal from Sulaiman Agha of Shernakh asking for help to set up an independent Kurdistan with Faisal as King.

'ABDUL KARIM BEG.

Native of Sulaimani. Deputy President of Civil Court, Kirkuk, understood to be honest and tolerably impartial. Is a capable judge. No friend of the Sulaimani Government. An alcoholic.

'ABDUL GHANI EFFENDI.

Kifri. Sometime Mudir Qarah Tappah. Discharged in 1919 for falsifying estimation registers with 'Uthman Effendi.

*ch*  
 'ABDUL KARIM ALAKA.

Age about 40 years. The leader of the small Christian community in Sulaimani. Served on the Municipal Council since its inception in 1920. Is a merchant with a large trading connection in Persian Kurdistan and Baghdad. His influence will always be on the side of law and order. Is respected but being a Christian would find himself in a difficult position should fanaticism ever get the upper hand. On the return of Shaikh Mahmud to Sulaimani (September, 1922) he was put in charge of the Revenue and Finances of the Division. Came to Baghdad with the Sulaimani delegation which visited High Commissioner to consult regarding Sulaimani affairs after Shaikh Mahmud's fall in March, 1923. Did not return with the other delegates but remained in Baghdad with his brother Rahim Alaka who is a substantial merchant.

'ABDUL KARIM IBN 'ALI RAMMO.

Chief of the Arabi section of the Haverki. Lives at Chellek. Age about 25. Betrayed Akram Jamilzadah (q.v.) to the Turks, 1922. Has made offers of assistance to S.S.O. Mosul, which he has failed to carry out. Thoroughly untrustworthy.

'ABDUL KARIM IBN MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH.

Chief of a small section of the Khurusah Shammar. Has usually been on the side of the Turks, but has lately (February 1923) been reported as having joined Daham al Hadi.

*ch*  
 'ABDUL KARIM MUSA SHIKR.

Christian merchant of Mosul. Very able in his day and made a lot of money. Badly treated by the Turks and deported as an English spy. Now drinks a great deal. Has a large business with England, which is managed by his sons and nephews.

'ABDUL KARIM OF QADIR KARAM, SHAIKH.

Age about 45. Of the Barzinja Saiyids. Has five sons of whom Shaikh Muhammad is the eldest. The others are children. He is related to Shaikh 'Abdul Qadir of Sangao. A very influential and able mediator. He has often befriended Saiyid Muhammad of Jabbari but, whilst sympathising with him and sheltering his family when he was an outlaw in 1922, he refused to permit his own son or any of his men to join him. Has been actively associated with the Kurdish national movement and was Shaikh Mahmud's best friend during his exile. In November, 1922, he headed a deputation from Sulaimani to the High Commissioner which asked that the independence of Kurdistan should be officially recognised by Great Britain. He has been consistently anti-Turk and may be relied upon to do his utmost to resist the efforts of the Turkish propagandists in Sulaimani. In November, 1922, his advocacy of Shaikh Mahmud's cause was tempered by a growing dislike of Shaikh Mahmud's personal ambition and ultimately broke away from him. He came to Baghdad with Shaikh Qadir's deputation after the fall of Shaikh Mahmud's government in March, 1923. He has a great reputation for sanctity and his takiyah at Qadir Karam is visited by darwishes from all over the country, and from Persian Kurdistan. It is said that he often entertained over five hundred darwishes. His followers are of the Qadriyah sect. He is however by no means a fanatic and is a genuine advocate of close understanding and good relations between the Kurds and the British. The village of Qadir Karam is situated within the administrative boundary of the Zangana Nahiyah of Kifri and is therefore in the Kirkuk Division but Shaikh 'Abdul Karim's close association with Shaikh Mahmud and the Kurdish national cause has brought him into prominence in Sulaimani rather than Kirkuk affairs.

'ABDUL KARIM-I-RUBITAN.

Kiokha of the Isma'il section of the Rukhzadi Jaf.

'ABDUL KARIM BEG, SHAHTANA.

A scion of one of the leading Mardin families who frequently comes to Mosul for the purposes of trade and generally has some good information to impart. Says, which is probably true, that he is rather suspect in Mardin owing to his visits to officials here. Seems very pro-British. An uncouth youth which gives him the appearance of bad manners. Has a penchant for the gay life. His father is a Kurdish Committee man.

Was in Mosul at the time of Captain Mills' murder and was suspected of complicity; but there seems no reason to think that suspicion well-founded.

**‘ABDUL KARIM AGHA, s/o WADI AGHA ZANGANAH.**

Kifri District. Chief of the southern section of Zanganah tribe. Age 70, was Mudir of Zanganah Nahiyah from September, 1919 to 31st October, 1922, when the Nahiyah was abolished and the area brought direct under Kifri Qadha Headquarters. He is a man of character, sanctimonious, illiterate but loyal, and has rendered considerable assistance to our administration, particularly in 1920. A man of considerable tribal influence, excepting in the northern half of his own tribe. Is not pro-Shaikhan and would probably elect to remain under the present administration rather than turn to Sulaimani, where however, he has most likely insured his life.

**‘ABDUL LATIF IBN ‘ABDUL ‘AZIZ. HAJI.**

Leader of one of the Amadiyah factions, formerly Rais Baladiyah, and opponent of Haji Sha'ban Agha. Sent to Mosul for intrigue early in 1919: subsequently allowed to return. The part he took in the Amadiyah rising was (and is) very doubtful; after our occupation of Amadiyah he was ordered to live in Mosul until further orders. On our evacuation was given 300 rifles and put in as Government Rais of Amadiyah (December, 1920), a position which he filled with dexterity and success.

It was subsequently found desirable to reduce his power by gradual stages: during the repatriation movements Amadiyah was incorporated in Doluk District as a Nahiyah with ‘Abdul Latif as Mudir, whilst on the appointment of a Qaimmaqam and the reformation of Amadiyah Qadha he was deprived of Government authority. His restless passion for intrigue again asserted itself in September, 1922, when, assisted by promises of Turkish support from Rawanduz, he made a spectacular and almost successful attempt to seize Amadiyah. On the failure of this he fled to Barzan, where he is now living with Shaikh Ahmad to whom he is related; his sister having been married to ‘Abdul Salam the notorious Barzani Shaikh (now dead). ‘Abdul Latif's mental balance at times seems doubtful and he has proved himself physically incapable of abstaining from intrigue. He dislikes Haji Rashid Beg, (q.v.). By ancestry an Arab, and by original occupation a trader particularly in tobacco. Aged about 50. His brother, Haji Taha, is less able but more trustworthy.

**‘ABDUL MAJID AL ‘UMARI.**

A close relative of Amin al ‘Umari, (q.v.). Schoolmaster and concerned in anti-Christian educational intrigues in 1922. A physical degenerate, who broods over imaginary wrongs and is therefore dangerous. About 30.

**‘ABDUL MAJID EFFENDI YA‘QUBZADAH.**

Rais Baladiyah of Kirkuk for several years. Age 37, was formerly Mudir of Telegraphs. By origin a Zanganah Kurd, but calls himself a Turkoman. Is essentially a townsman although at home amongst tribesmen. Speaks some Arabic. On the first fall of Kirkuk (May 1918) he gave useful help to the P. O. and was saved from the vengeance of the Turks only by his general popularity and the fact that his brother at Constantinople still commanded considerable respect in the Chamber of Deputies. On the second capture of the town in October, 1918, he was given by the Turks the option of retiring with the Turkish troops or of remaining a corpse. Leaving his relative ‘Abdul Baqi Agha (q.v.) to officiate at Rais Baladiyah, he retired as far as Arbil where he eluded his escort and doubled back to Kirkuk and office, which he has continued to hold with great success. An efficient and advanced man, with a few enemies but many friends. A humorist and therefore shunned by some of the most grave. Can be very serious on occasion. Some suspect him of betraying to the Turks the relations between the British Government and Shaikh Mahmud Qaradaghi, thus causing the latter's imprisonment. This is not certain. Generally a loyal and valuable official. Keen horticulturist. Has undoubtedly been of the greatest assistance to the administration and has probably again jeopardized his life with the Turks in so doing. At his recent re-election as Rais Baladiyah polled practically every possible vote. Is an energetic, enlightened and progressive Rais to

whom are due Kirkuk's Municipal trading concerns, electric light, ice, soda, etc. Owning his own car he gets about the city and personally keeps up to scratch the minor officials in their duties of sanitation, road-repair, etc. Is a notable mimic and raconteur, *bon viveur* and excellent companion. Organised the deputation to visit King Faisal in Baghdad, December, 1921. Intercepted despatches from Euz Damir to G. O. C. Jazirat front shows that the Turks themselves recognise his sincere pro-British sympathies.

\***ABDUL MUHAMMAD I-HAMA AMIN.**

Kiokha of the Salim section of the Haruni Jaf. Was loyal during the Shaikh Mahmud rising of 1919.

\***ABDUL QADIR BEG.**

Has 16 years' Government service as Raii Baladiyah, Kifri, Mudir Tahrirat, Mal Mudir, etc. A highly respectable gentleman, aged 51, whose father fought as a Captain in the Crimea, was ordered to resign without enquiry when the Qaimmaqam, Kifri, was offered the choice of resigning or being subjected to enquiry (and *defacto* trial) in the matter of receiving bribes. It is probable that 'Abdul Qadir Beg received gifts but was not actually bribed to dishonesty.

\***ABDUL QADIR OF GOMMA, SHAIKH.**

A keen intelligent man who could be very useful. Was guardian of Shaikh 'Ain-al-Din, a nephew of Shaikh 'Ala al-Din in Pushta, until that youth kicked over the traces. In close touch with Shaikh 'Ala al-Din. Age forty. Home Gomma in that part of the Sharif Biani remaining in Sulaimani Division.

\***ABDUL QADIR, SHAIKH OF SANGAO.**

About 50. Uncle of the three sons of Shaikh Sa'id, Gok Tappah, with whom he is continually having trouble over the village of Gok Tappah (Sangao). Was not in favour with the Turks and went to Persia, where he owns property and was living when sent for by Shaikh Mahmud in 1919. Is unfriendly with all sections of the Hamawand tribe with the exception of the Begzadah. Spends a great part of his time in Kirpichinar, the Headquarters of the Sangao Nahiyah. This village is legally the property of one Shaikh Qadir who fled from the district when Shaikh Mahmud's rising broke out, and is now living in the Auraman. The profits of this village, however, are taken by Shaikh 'Abdul Qadir, who practically regards it as his own. He like Shaikh 'Abdul Karim of Qadir Karam, sympathised with Saiyid Muhammad (Jabbari), and favoured an independent Kurdistan under Shaikh Mahmud. Has seven sons, of whom Shaikh Mustafa is the eldest. He was Mudir of Sangao from 1920 up to the time of the evacuation of Sulaimani in 1922 and is the dominant personality in that district. With Shaikh Karim of Qadir Karam broke away from Shaikh Mahmud, disgusted with his pro-Turkish policy. On Shaikh Mahmud's evacuation from Sulaimani in March, 1923 was entrusted with maintenance of law and order in Sangao and Qaradagli as a temporary measure pending establishment of new regime in Sulaimani.

\***ABDUL RAHMAN.**

Nephew of Qadir Beg of Khushnao, of Sisawa in the Dasht-i-Harir. An unpleasant treacherous scoundrel who would willingly murder Englishmen. Born about 1882. Has some influence in his district. Reputed to be well-off. His guest house is fortified. Was imprisoned and fined Rs. 500 in December, 1921.

\***ABDUL RAHMAN AGHA OF THE SULAIMANI AGHAWAT.**

Age about 35. A weak man with a pusillanimous nature. With the rest of his clan has been friendly to the British administration because it has turned to them for support against the Shaikhan between whom and the Aghawat of Sulaimani town a bitter feud has existed for many years. Was at one time Mudir of the Sarochik Nahiyah, later, in the spring of 1921, was made Qaimmaqam of Sharbazhir, which post he held up to the time of the evacuation of the Sulaimani Division in September, 1922. His work there was by no means satisfactory and he indulged in every kind of corrupt

practice to enrich himself. A man with whom it is provoking to have official relations as he is full of chatter and bombast but can do very little of what he promises. Has no great influence or following but is a unit of the Aghawat party which should not be neglected. Is related to Raiza Beg having married his sister. There is, however, bad blood between them over lands which both claim by inheritance. Is reported to have supported Shaikh Mahmud even after the latter's expulsion from office in March 1923 and to have been his representative in Sulaimani town.

**‘ABDUL RAHMAN EFFENDI.**

Of a Kirkuk landowning family and rather more notably anti-British than the rest of the type. It was though desirable to despatch him to Henjam in 1920. He returned in February 1921. A man of some education and intelligence, but commendable neither on public or private grounds. Is now a passive pro-Turk.

**‘ABDUL RAHMAN IBN SHAIKH HAMID, SHAIKH.**

Of Atrash, Dohuk District. A relative of Shaikh Nuri's (q.v.); undoubtedly was preaching sedition in the latter half of 1919. Was subsequently under guarantee of Shaikh Nuri and reported to be of good behaviour. Related by marriage to Haji ‘Abdul Latif (q.v.). Was in ‘Aqra at the time of ‘Abdul Latif's attack on Amadiyah in 1922, and said to be active there on anti-British propaganda, January, 1923.

**‘ABDUL RAHMAN BEG-I-HASAN BEG.**

A lesser Begzadah of the Walad Begi section of the Jaf-Begzadahs and a near relation of Ahmad Beg-i-Rishain. Home Derashish.

**‘ABDUL RAHMAN EFFENDI IBN QASIM AGHA.**

See Qasim Agha ibn ‘Ubaid Agha of Mosul.

**‘ABDUL RAHMAN EFFENDI RAMADHANI AL MUSTANTIQ.**

Of Mosul. Said to be the son of a vinegar seller who by sheer ability worked himself from a petty mamur to Mustantiq of the Law Courts, by virtue of which office he became extremely rich and now owns a great deal of good agricultural property. Lives mostly on his farms and appears to take no part in politics, was a keen and enterprising farmer, one of the first to buy harvesting machinery in Turkish times. Has practically retired from all activity as the result of a stroke in 1921 which has affected his mind. Strong supporter of Mosul Farms, Ltd.

**‘ABDUL RAMHAN AGHA OF SHERNAKH.**

Was Rais of the Shernakh till about March, 1920, when Sulaiman Agha (q.v.) was elected in his stead, possibly as a result of Kamalist influence. Is believed to have rewarded murderers of Capt. Pearson and was author of inflammatory letters sent to Kurd shaikhs in this Division in April, 1919 (v. Shaikh Nuri of Brifkan). Since the beginning of this year has appeared as leader of the Kurdish nationalist movement in Shernakh with the avowed purpose of getting one of the Badr Khans to become ruler of Kurdistan under our auspices. Visited Mosul to put forward these views in September, 1920, during which visit he was associated with Ohanian (q.v.). Despatched a telegram to the Sultan denouncing Kamalist regime. He is one of the influential Agha-i-Sor family: ancestors were Christians; shrewd, humorous. He claims to have a controlling influence over the Miran, Slopi, Taiyan and Goyan.

Became Rais again in the early summer of 1921. With other signatories sent a letter to King Faisal in July, 1921 asking for help against the Turks and inclusion in ‘Iraq.

There was severe fighting between Shernakh and Batwan in summer 1921. He is said to have insulted a Turkish officer sent to settle this dispute, as a result of which the Turks in late October, 1921 turned out possibly 1,000 troops from Sairt and made a determined attempt to reduce him. Hostilities were indecisive: but he is said to have come to terms with them. Made several appeals to us for military support and ammunition. In correspondence with Namuq Beg, (q.v.).

Gave up the Rais-ship in favour of 'Ali Khan Agha, 1922. His arrest by the Turks, January, 1923, at the instance of 'Uzair Agha Slopi, necessitated reinforcement of Turkish garrison at Shernakh.

**'ABDUL RAHMAN AGHA OF TALL 'AFAR DISTRICT.**

See 'Ali Agha, Haji.

**'ABDUL RAHMAN EFFENDI IBN 'USMAN EFFENDI.**

One of the leading Tall 'Afar Aghas, by extraction from Diyarbakr. Lawless in Turkish times, he gave no trouble until the Tall 'Afar coup in 1920, and was very friendly treated by various A.P.O.s. In June, was the moving spirit of the revolt in Tall 'Afar.

Went over the Turkish frontier and joined Bulaibil (q.v.) in raiding our territories with the support of the Turkish Qaimmaqam of Jazirah. His house was destroyed. Returned early in 1922, on payment of a fine, and has been apparently quiet ever since. A letter addressed to him by the Turkish Intelligence Officer, Jazirah, was intercepted February, 1923.

**'ABDUL RAZZAQ AGHA.**

The oldest man in Arbil. Served for many years in the Majlis Idarah. On refusal of 'Ali Pasha he was elected to serve on the new Majlis Idarah in 1922.

**'ABDUL RAZZAQ EFFENDI, AL ASADI.**

The head of the Kurdish Committee in Sa'a'irt, a fact which has brought him into trouble with the Kamalist authorities there. Is in correspondence with 'Abdul Rahman Agha of Shernakh (q.v.). Was one of the signatories of a letter sent by the latter to King Faisal in July, 1921 asking for help against the Turks and inclusion in 'Iraq. Appointed Qaimmaqam of Khaskhair in 1922. Seems to be the link between 'Abdul Rahman Agha of Shernakh and Diyarbakr, Sivas, etc. Former Deputy.

**'ABDUL SATTAR EFFENDI.**

Now living in Kirkuk; held an appointment (tutorial) in the household of the Sultan 'Abdul Hamid. Has travelled in Egypt. Venerable in appearance, possesses Turkish, Persian and Egyptian orders, but is in reality foolish and puerile. Considerably laughed at by Kirkuk society which considers him as a senile buffoon.

**'ABDULLAH AGHA.**

Head of the Huwaizi family of Keui Sanjaq. Is an educated man but avaricious, ambition dominates his mind. Ever since the occupation of Keui he has been thirsting for a well paid Government appointment. When Shaikh Mahmud rose against the Government in May, 1919, 'Abdullah Agha was given every opportunity to prove his professed loyalty to the British. He was however foolish enough to try to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds and as a result he was deported to Baghdad for a season. Was given the appointment of Taqtaq. Subsequently was instrumental in inviting the Turks to Keui in September, 1922. Handed over his police to the Turks who disarmed and dismounted them. Is alleged to have borrowed large sum from the villagers by virtue of his position as Mudir. Reported that the Turks offered him the post of Qaimmaqam of Keui Sanjaq as part of their plan of occupying Keui in March, 1923.

**'ABDULLAH IBN 'ABDUL RAHMAN OF JUJAR, HAJI.**

'Aqrah District. One of the principal 'Ashair al Saba' Aghas, lives at Jujar. A quiet minded old man with a great contempt for Turkish rule and very pro-British. Has no faith in self-government theories. Dispenses much hospitality to officers on their way to 'Aqrah. Suffered considerably in 1920 owing to the proximity of the Refugee Camp at Mindan. Dislikes his neighbour, Isma'il Agha. Given a watch by P.O. in May, 1920. Dislikes the 'Aqrawis for their intrigues and the Mosulawi landlords for their rapacity.

Qadir Agha of Shush married a daughter of his early in 1921. Is head of the Shaikh Bizaini section of Ashair al Saba'.

**'ABDULLAH OF ASKAR, SHAIKH.**

Age about 37. Owns Askar and Gok Tappah on the left bank of the Lesser Zab, between the Shaikh Bazaini country and Surdash. His influence, which is considerable, extends throughout the Qal'ah Seoka district. In the summer of 1922 he assisted the outlaw Karim Fattah Beg Hamawand and promised support to the Turks in Rawanduz should they come down to the Lesser Zab. At the same time he offered to co-operate actively with A.P.O. Chemchemal in opposing Karim Fattah Beg and his lashkar if supplied with rifles with which to arm his people. There is bad blood between him and Shaikh Mahmud but a superficial reconciliation was effected when the latter became Hukumdar in Sulaimani. When operations were begun against Shaikh Mahmud in April, 1923, he sent letters to D.A. Kirkuk with assurances of his support of the British policy.

**'ABDULLAH AGHA, AKO.**

Lives at Sirkupkan near Rania, was formerly chief of Basaghai Ako, but was deposed after his conduct in the 1921 troubles. He is a bitter enemy of Mamend Agha of Ako, now in exile in Lajhan, who killed his brother Sulaiman at the instigation of Sowar Agha of Piran, and then fled from Government to Lijhan. 'Abdullah Agha went wrong in the summer of 1921 and secretly espoused the cause of the Turk and rebellion and subsequently adopted a covertly hostile attitude. He was forced to surrender in the winter of 1922. He is a feeble and fearful man and a liar, and his relations, practically all Bashaghai Ako, are of the same kidney and may be relied to come out against Government when the latter is in trouble. Bashaghai Ako and their present leaders are the enemies of Sowar Agha and the Piran and can be played off against them, and for this reason their total emasculation should not be brought about.

**'ABDULLAH 'ALI SHILLANA, KIOKHA.**

Lives at Bardashan village in Merga. He is a tiny little man of about forty years. He has a great reputation for courage and cruelty, and in Turkish times often came out against the Government. He has four full grown brothers all with a similar reputation. His village was looted and some houses burnt in the summer of 1920 and 'Abdullah 'Ali fled to Persia on account of the killing of two men in Bardashan by his men. He was then pardoned and allowed to return. He is under the influence of the hostile Pizhder, but has sworn to have nothing more to do with them, seeing that they did not assist him in his own troubles. Since his return he lived quietly and gave no cause for complaint.

**'ABDULLAH EFFENDI.**

A Turkish officer who was reported as having been sent from the Caucasus Army in summer of 1921 to negotiate an alliance with Simko.

**'ABDULLAH EFFENDI, s/o 'ABDUL RAHMAN EFFENDI.**

Dead, who was Mufti in Arbil. 'Abdullah Effendi was at one time Mufti and now is Rais Baladiyah.

Short medium complexion with blue eyes and fair moustache. Self satisfied sanctimonious expression. Glides into rather than enters the room. Age about 40—45. Rather a nonentity. Does not inspire one with confidence.

**'ABDULLAH EFFENDI BARHO.**

Of Mosul. A young merchant, arrested in May, 1920 on suspicion of being concerned with the writing of notices.

Active member of the extremist party at end of 1922 and beginning of 1923, possibly owing to the stoppage of trade with Sa'airt and Jazirah, with which places he normally does business.

**'ABDULLAH EFFENDI IBN HAJI 'ALI EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.**

Of Mosul. An isolated member of the 'Umari family, aged about 48, who combines pride of race and ignorance to a remarkable degree.

At the time of the High Commissioner's visit, 1920, caused great indignation by taking the seat of honour at the assembly and usurping the conversation. Is generally regarded as slightly mad. Hates Nadhim Effendi al 'Umari, whose mother—so it is said—was 'Abdullah Effendi's father's slave woman. On good terms apparently with Amin al 'Umari.

#### 'ABDULLAH EFFENDI NA'MAH.

Of Mosul. Headmaster of the Islamiyah school, which was started in 1920, in the first place to provide education to boys wishing to become Qadhis and 'alims, a branch of instruction not afforded in Government schools. It was also hoped to give higher education in various technical subjects. Unfortunately, the governing body was composed of Yasin al 'Uraibi and the instruction came to have a political rather than an educational *raison d'etre*. 'Abdullah Effendi takes no part in this political side, and is genuinely anxious to further education. In the latter part of 1920 the school was offered a Government grant of Rs. 1,000, on condition of Government inspection, etc. 'Abdullah Effendi was most anxious to take it, but was very nearly defeated and driven to resign by the governing body. The grant was however eventually accepted and the Qadhi has done his best to clear the school of the political taint.

Owing to the continued political activities the grant was stopped in the summer of 1921. The King visited the Islamiyah in October, 1921 and ordered the formation of an administrative council, which was done, with Mustafa Sabunji as President. Issued Akhwan pamphlets in January, 1923 but under pressure from the 'Ulama rendered a public apology.

#### 'ABDULLAH EFFENDI IBN SA'DUN AGHA.

Ex-Turkish Bimbashi related to Haji Husain Agha Jalili. Was one of the several candidates suggested for the Mutasarrifship of Mosul in 1920. In January, 1923, active in the movement to collect funds for the Red Crescent, and consorted freely with the Naqib, 'Abdul Ghani, (q.v.).

#### 'ABDULLAH SAFI EFFENDI YA'QUBZADAH.

The principal of 3 Deputies for Kirkuk in the Constantinople Parliament. Returned thence at the end of 1920. Now living in Kirkuk. Age 40. An intelligent and educated man who is greatly esteemed in Arbil as well as Kirkuk. Refuses to indulge in politics, but when cornered says frankly he would like a Turkish Government, of course, but considers that the British regime is the next best, and in effect probably better. Can be relied upon not to encourage hot-heads of any party and pours the cold water of common sense on overheated imaginations. In confidence proves a reliable keynote to local public opinion, and is, under such circumstances, straightforward even to bluntness in his comments. Spends most of his time in his garden, pottering about, but keeps well informed even on European politics. His brother, Majid, (q.v.) is Mayor of Kirkuk.

#### 'ABDULLAH IBN BASH 'ALIM AL 'UMARI.

Of Mosul. A young member of the 'Umari family, who with his uncle, Majid Effendi al 'Umari, owns the village of Sultan 'Abdullah (on the Tigris left bank between the two Zabs) which is waqf to the 'Umari family. He was several times reported in 1920 as conducting Sharifian propaganda among the Jubur and Kirkuk tribes from this village. Towards the latter end of 1920 he was warned that he had better avoid politics: for some time he seems to have taken the hint but of late (March, 1921) he appears in the Police reports as talking a good deal. Similarly active in 1922.

#### 'ABDULLAH KHAN OF DIZLI.

See Auraman, son of Mahmud Khan, q.v. and chief of Dizli while his father was in prison. Attitude to both Persian and British Governments on the whole friendly and remained so until release of his father. In close touch with the Qaradaghli Shaikhs.

#### 'ABDULLAH IBN SAIYID HAMAD, SAIYID.

Of Mosul District. Shaikh of the Albu Badran, who have their stronghold in Jirin. Very good cultivators, they boast that they have never paid Khawah to the Shammar. Gave much assistance to the personnel of the locust campaign in April, 1920. In June, 1920, a few of

his tribe joined in the raid on the Dairy Farm, but he kept them quiet as a whole. Troops visited Jirin in July. Has an old established feud with 'Ajil. Raided by the Durrat early 1921 but our pressure has recovered most of the loot.

**'ABDULLAH-I-SHAIKH HASAN, SAIYID.**

Son of Shaikh Hasan and therefore cousin of Shaikh Mahmud of Sulaimani. See table of Barzanja Saiyids. His father was killed in the battle at the Bazian Pass which ended Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion in 1919. He had been chief of the Sulaimani police under Shaikh Mahmud and when the latter was taken prisoner he fled to Persia but was later pardoned and returned to Sulaimani. On Shaikh Mahmud's return to Sulaimani as Hukumdar in the autumn of 1922 he appointed Shaikh 'Abdullah Qaimmaqam of the Rania Qadha. He was officially deprived of this appointment when the Government of Shaikh Mahmud was abolished by the High Commissioner's proclamation in March, 1923. He lingered for some time clinging to the shreds of his authority in Rania until driven out by the columns operating there in April, 1923.

**'ABDULLAH s/o KARIM FATTAH BEG. HAMAWAND.**

About 22 years of age and eldest son. Suffers from chronic eye complaint, can read and write. Always attends on his father. No personality.

**'ABDULLAH s/o MUHAMMAD JABBARI, SAIYID.**

About 60 and uncle of Saiyid Muhammad Jabbari. Of Pariyadlah. Is a stormy petrel. His nephew always appeals to him for advice. Joined Saiyid Muhammad when he was an outlaw in 1922. Has two sons, Hasan and Muhammad. See Jabbari family tree in appendix.

**'ABDULLAH SULTAN BEG.**

A chief of the Ba'yat, related to Faris Beg. A prime leader of the Ba'yat disloyalty in 1920.

**'ABDULLAH IBN SAIYID WAHAD, SAIYID.**

Is the head of the Tall 'Afar Saiyids—(Shi'ah). The chief members being besides himself Muttalib, 'Ali and Sulaiman. Continually intriguing against the Aghas. Showed himself friendly towards us and sat on Municipal Council. His part in the Tall 'Afar rising in 1920 is not clear, but he went over the border on our occupation. His house was destroyed. He was given dakhlah on payment of a light fine. Professes great loyalty and is vouched for by Mustafa Sirri of Mosul.

Controls the Qal'at quarter, owns Harimah and Kubuk villages which have a mixed population of 'Afara, Juhaish and Mutaiwid: brother of Saiyid Muttalib, with whom he is on bad terms. More pleasant than most of the 'Afara and with some sense of dignity. Family said to have come from Persia some 300 years ago. On good terms with the Shammar.

**'ABDULLAH PASHA.**

Of Batas. An old man of about 90. He has probably had more administrative experience in Kurdistan than any other living man. Under Turkish rule he was at various times Qaimmaqam at Rania, Arbil and Amadiyah and temporarily at Sulaimani. Wherever trouble arose in Kurdistan, he was sent to settle it. He owns large property in the neighbouring of Batas and Rawanduz. He was a man of considerable influence and prestige. His son Sa'id Beg followed in his footsteps and his influence was paramount from Rawanduz to Aqrah until he was murdered at Batas a few years ago. During the disturbances at Rawanduz and Batas in 1920, the whole of 'Abdullah Pasha's property fell into the hands of the insurgents and he is at present practically penniless and dependant on Government aid. He recently had the opportunity of having his property restored, but as this involved joining the enemies of Government he stoutly refused it. In 1921, he was living in Shaqlawa waiting the day when Government will restore to him his lost possessions. He is a charming, loyal and pathetic figure. In 1923, was a refugee at Arbil.

**ABU BAKR EFFENDI IBN HAJI 'UMAR EFFENDI—known as MULLA EFFENDI.**

Leading divine and most influential person in Arbil. He is trustee for the great Mosque and its endowments. Although deeply religious, is possessed of advanced views and liberal ideas. Has given unwavering support to the British Government and by expressing his disapproval of the rising in 1920, contributed in no small degree to its suppression. Is wealthy.

**'ADLAH KHANUM, KHAN BAHADUR.**

Widow of 'Uthman Pasha, once paramount chief of the Jaf. Lives in Halabja and exercises a great influence in Jaf politics. She mixes freely with men and holds the position of, and acts generally as, a prominent tribal chieftain. She is not however neglectful of the charms of her sex and takes pains to cultivate feminine attractions. Was made Khan Bahadur for her services in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919. The keynote of her policy towards the British administration in Sulaimani was generally a desire to influence British force and prestige to her own ends and to rule with our assistance rather than to permit British officials to govern with her co-operation. Is on terms of the greatest intimacy with Ahmad Beg Rishain. In 1921, was granted an allowance of Rs. 600 per month as a sumptuary allowance and to compensate her for loss of influence due to the formation of the Halabja District Council. Her age is a matter for conjecture but a well preserved sixty is probably not far wrong. Since Shaikh Mahmud's return in 1922, there has been some friction between her and the Sulaimani Government. Her son Ahmad Beg (q.v.) was arrested by Shaikh Mahmud in March, 1923 and taken off by him when he evacuated Sulaimani, but escaped in April.

**AFRASIA BEG-I-RUSTAM SULTAN (and nephew of JA'FAR SULTAN).**

Is supposed to be secretly the enemy of Ja'far Sultan, the latter having killed his father; when however in 1914 the Turks burnt Nausud, Afrasia Beg, although at first accompanying them, turned in the end and assisted Ja'far Sultan although the latter was being defeated. A man in most senses of the word, law abiding and prompt in the payment of revenue, but surrounded as he is by sons of Ja'far Sultan has naturally to follow a cautious policy.

There exists between Afrasia Beg and Mustafa Beg-i-Ja'far Sultan what would, were one not the son and the other the nephew of Ja'far Sultan, amount to a blood feud. Age about thirty-three.

Home. Hani Garmila—itsself in Persia but with the greater part of its gardens and Afrasia Beg's own house on this side of the frontier. Was of great assistance to the Assistant Political Officer in giving warning of the movements of the Auraman. It was on his representation that Qadir Beg-i-Ja'far Sultan, was included in the council to avoid the possibility of Ja'far Sultan becoming jealous of the notice taken of his nephew and none of his son. Appointed a member of the Halabja Council on its formation in July, 1921.

**AGHA EFFENDI.**

Ex-Turkish Officer, and owner of the village of Baisan near Mosul. Imprisoned February, 1923 for pro-Turkish agitation.

**AHMAD EFFENDI.**

Rais Baladiyah, Tauq 1920. Related to the Talabani by marriage. A mediocre man of no strength of character.

**AHMAD, SAIYID.**

About 40. Of the Shaikhan, and nephew of Shaikh 'Abdul 'Aziz of Ahmadlawand. Lives in Anjira (Bazian). Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919, but has been consistently friendly to the British since. His village of Anjira commands an important pass over the Bazian hills.

**AHMAD AGHA-I-HAJI ABDULLAH.**

Age about 40 years. Brother of Haji Mulla Sa'id. A merchant in Sulaimani. For further details see under Mulla Sa'id, Haji.

**AHMAD OF BARZAN, SHAIKH.**

'Aqrah District. Lives at Barzan in the Barosh country, across the Zab opposite Bira Kapra. His famous brother, Shaikh 'Abdul Salam must have been of considerable force of character. He rebelled against the Turks and was eventually hung in Mosul. The present Shaikh Ahmad is nearly half witted and is exploited by a gang of blackguards. Soon after our occupation, owing largely to his chronic feud with the Zibaris, he tried hard to get himself included in the Rawanduz Qadha; but this was not done. He visited Mosul in 1919 and always appeared friendly to A.P.O., 'Aqrah. Visited on November, 1st by Mr. Bill, P.O., Mosul and Capt. Scott, his brother Muhammad Sadiq left the house with a few men just after the departure of the officers to assist Babakr Agha (q.v.) in their murder. For this Rs. 10,000 was put on the head of each of them, and Shaikh Ahmad's house was destroyed by our troops. He wrote to P.O., Mosul, and P.O., Arbil in 1920 protesting his non-complicity in the murder and his good intentions. His tribe opposed the crossing of the Zab by the Assyrians and Barzan was destroyed November, 1920. In 1921, his ambition was to make himself Hakim of Rawanduz and the whole Zibar District. He is head of one of the Zibar sections.

Remains hostile to Government. The majority of his villages were destroyed by combined action of R.A.F. and irregulars September, 1922. His younger brother, Salih, was killed in a tribal raid December, 1922. He made submission in April, 1923, and after the occupation of Rawanduz by a Levy Column raided the retreating Turks in Neri.

**AHMAD, BARZINJI, SAIYID.**

Sent by Shaikh Mahmud with Rashid Zaki Effendi to meet Sharif Pasha with a view to putting South Kurdish views before the Peace Conference in 1919. Sent back from Egypt owing to Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion. Was exiled for some time with Shaikh Mahmud. Permitted to return to Sulaimani in 1921. After the evacuation of Sulaimani and the return of Shaikh Mahmud as Hukumdar Saiyid Ahmad was one of his most intimate advisers. Was member of a delegation from Sulaimani which, at the invitation of the High Commissioner, came to Baghdad to discuss Kurdish affairs in November, 1922. He is cunning, self seeking and not to be trusted. Accompanied Shaikh Mahmud in his withdrawal from Sulaimani in March, 1923.

**AHMAD BEG-I-FATTAH BEG.**

Age about 30. A well known intriguer. Lives in Sulaimani. Prominent supporter of Shaikh Mahmud in the rebellion of 1919. After Shaikh Mahmud's initial success he was made Rais Baladiyah. On the reoccupation of Sulaimani fled and was later pardoned and permitted to reside in a village in Serochik. In 1922, became prominent as a pro-Turk intriguer. Was elected to the Divisional Council in September, 1922 a few days before the evacuation of the Division. Was one of the pro-Turkish advisers of Shaikh Mahmud on his return as Hukumdar in autumn 1923, but did not follow him when bombed out of Sulaimani in March, 1923. Came to Baghdad with the Sulaimani delegation which visited the High Commissioner in April, 1923.

**AHMAD AGHA GIRDI.**

Succeeded to the property of his brother Arab Agha in 1922 on the death of the latter, but has little influence with the tribe which is the small section living in Keui Sanjaq, and is overshadowed by the Khushnao.

**AHMAD BEG-I-HAMA BEG-I-RISHAIN.**

Of the Walad Begi section of the Jaf Begzadahs. Usually known as Ahmad Beg-i-Rishain. A past master of intrigue and was probably at the bottom of most alarms which occurred at Halabja. Had finally to be removed from Halabja in July, 1921 and was ordered to reside in Sulaimani. Escaped in December, 1921, and took refuge on the Auraman frontier where he collected some fifty followers. In a fight which followed an effort to recapture him Capt. Fitz Gibbon of the Sulaimani Levy was killed. Took refuge with Mahmud Khan Dizli. After negotiation his case was settled with a sentence of banishment from Sulaimani Division for one year. Returned to Halabja when the evacuation of the Division was being carried out. He is on more than intimate terms with the 'Adlah Khanum and probably inspires most of her schemes. He has a bad reputation and is loathed and feared in Sharizor. Age about 50.

**AHMAD HAMDI EFFENDI.**

One time Qadhi and President of the Peace Court, and afterwards Judge of the Shar'ah Court at Kirkuk. Probably a Kurd. Was active in support of Government in 1920 when his utterances and public writings brought him into such local disfavour as to necessitate retirement on pension. Recently re-appointed Qadhi of Amadiyah.

**AHMAD KHAN HERKI.**

Came in before the Rawanduz operations of April, 1923.

**AHMAD PASHA IBN HUSAIN AGHA DIZAI.**

He is a fairly old man, entirely lacking in education, manners and tact. In his early days he was penniless and eked out a livelihood by keeping gaming tables in the Arbil coffee shops. One day he stole two mules, went off to Kandinawah and started to cultivate. He managed to wheedle an agricultural advance out of the Turkish Government and with this began his career as an usurer. He has now over £T. 50,000 out on interest at 33 per cent. per annum. He is said to possess £T. 200,000 in gold in his house. His agricultural enterprises have prospered and he has been a most successful land grabber. He is much more of a merchant than a tribal chief and is universally disliked. His wealth however gives him a certain amount of influence and always enabled him to keep the Turkish Government on his side. He has no control over his tongue. His eldest son, Khidhr Agha, is a mild and pleasant individual, and his other sons are all of a much finer type than their father. His family owns about 18 villages. He was deported to Baghdad in October, 1922 for insubordination and Turkish intrigue but subsequently allowed to return. He and Haji Pir Daud at one time led the pro-Turk section of the Dizai.

**AHMAD AGHA IBN ISMA'IL AGHA, MULLA.**

The recognised head of the Ghaffuri family of Keui Sanjaq. Is a man of about 60 years of age. He was Hakim-i-Sulh, Keui. In appearance he is rather wild, but is fairly well-educated. As the head of his family, he is powerful and controls a following. During the disturbances in 1920 he remained loyal and also during the Turkish occupation in 1922. Has been appointed Mudir of Taqtaq.

**AHMAD 'IZZAT EFFENDI.**

Of Mosul. Has devoted all his life to education. Founded the Watan school. Now headmaster of Khadhariyah school. At a reception in honour of his 25th year in the service of education was presented with a gift from the Director of Education. Very pro-English. Uncle of Salim ibn Namuq Effendi (q.v.).

**AHMAD BEG-I-JA'FAR SULTAN.**

Aurami Lehon. The eldest son of Ja'far Sultan. Is if anything friendly. Age about 35. Home Nausud.

**AHMAD KAK 'ABDULLAH.**

Of the Kahala section of Hamawand Begzadah. Is the second surviving son of Kaka Ola Agha. Lives in Yaranbegi, Surdash. Has a long drooping mustache, and a very long hooked nose. The only Begzadah of the Hamawand who did not actively participate in the insurrection of Karim Fattah Beg in 1922.

**AHMAD-I-HAJI KARIM, HAJI OF SULAIMANI.**

Age about 50 years. Is connected with the family of Qadir Effendi Qaradaghi and 'Abdul Fattah Chalabi. Of the merchants he is conspicuous for his friendliness with tribal elements outside the town and is on good terms with the Hamawand, and the Kani Kawa Shaikhs. In Turkish times, as now, he was engaged in trading. He was a nominated candidate for the Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected.

**AHMAD EFFENDI KHANAQAH, SAIYID.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd. Owns very large estates at Malha, Arbil, the Qarah Hasan hills, the Zanganah country etc. Income probably £5,000 a year, spent mainly in charity. Strict Shaf'i Sunni, very greatly

respected. Intellectually as well as socially the leading man in the district. Prides himself on never touching trade, and on having nothing to do with the Government. Very prosperous and father of his cultivators. Charming and accomplished host, well informed in European affairs, speaks all local languages, trusted by many. Age about 53. Refused to let his name be put forward for a Mutasarrifliq. Apparently regards the British as the least evil of the alternatives but was always undoubtedly pro-Turkish in sympathy. Has more or less retired to his villages, but maintains open house at Kirkuk. Was a bitter enemy of Shaikh Mahmud of Sulaimani who pressed for his arrest. Was at one time of great assistance to the British, but has since fallen from grace. Intriguer and meddler. Is a very considerable factor in all matters where religious influence can be brought to bear. Interested in Jam'iyat Islamiyah. He came to terms with Shaikh Mahmud early in 1923 and was deeply involved in schemes for an attack by the latter on Kirkuk with Turkish co-operation. Arrested in March, 1923 and interned in Basrah.

#### AHMAD EFFENDI IBN MAHMUD EFFENDI, SAIYID.

Qadhi of Mosul. One of the best men in Mosul. Honest, learned and hard-working, broad minded and of charming manners and conversation. Takes as a rule little part in politics, but in many ways showed himself thoroughly strong on our side in the political agitation here in August, 1920. Age 60. Went to considerable pains to free the Islamiyah from its political tendency. Gave very great help in carrying through the taking of the referendum for King Faisal in September, 1921. His staunch support of the treaty and the King has done much to stabilise public opinion.

#### AHMAD BEG-I-MAHMUD PASHA-I-MUHAMMAD PASHA.

Jaf Begzadah. A harmless person almost a nonentity. Age about 35. Home Kashaglaruta.

#### AHMAD s/o MAM SULAIMAN, MULLA.

Notable of Keui town. After the temporary Turkish occupation in 1922, installed himself as Rais Baladiyah. Arrested and sent to Arbil in February, 1923 and detained there on surety.

#### AHMAD BEG MIRAN.

Is chief of the Pishtgefli Section of Khushnao. He is a sickly old man of about 60 and is quiet and unassuming. Although himself probably level-headed, he has no personality. He is obviously entirely managed by his foolish but favourite son (Rashid Beg), and he has no control over his sons. Supported the Turks during 1922.

#### AHMAD BEG-I-MUHAMMAD SALIH BEG.

Of Halabja. Age about 23. Effeminate. Nephew of the Karim Beg who was killed when the house of 'Uthman Pasha was fired on in the summer of 1920.

Home Churustan—about four miles west of Halabja—.

#### AHMAD AGHA NAODASHT.

Rawanduz Qadha. More commonly known as Begok. For a long time lived to avenge the death of his brother Yusuf who died at the hands of Hay's gendarmes. They belong to the Dolmari tribe. Has an elder and milder brother Rashid Beg. In character is described as a live wire with very little cunning or intellect. Was employed by Euz Demir as Qaimmaqam of Rawanduz.

#### AHMAD MUSTAFA AGHA.

Pizhder, head man of, and lives at Kani Tu village in Merga. Similar to, but quieter than, his brother Qadir Agha.

#### AHMAD-I-MUSTAFA-I-HAJA.

Kiokha of the Nédrista section of the Haruni Jaf. Gave considerable help during Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919. Age about 50.

**AHMAD NURI EFFENDI.**

A native of Sulaimani. Educated, speaks English. Has occidental vices. Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Kirkuk. Was regarded by Shaikh Mahmud as an ardent adherent, but his political views are uncertain.

**AHMAD EFFENDI IBN QASIM AGHA.**

See Qasim Agha ibn 'Ubaid Agha of Mosul.

**AHMAD AL SALIH.**

Chief of the small Jubur section in Kifri District. Behaved badly during the troubles of 1920, but has returned to his allegiance and paid up all fines imposed on his tribe.

**AHMAD SHILLANA, KIOKHA.**

Head of Shillana tribe and headman of Bingird in Merga. This man, together with the whole of the Shillana, is under the influence of the hostile Pizhder, notably Haji Rasul Agha. The whole of Shillana with the exception of villages of Mamendawa, Kara Teppa, Delejha and Seokan, which belong to Babakr Agha or his relations, and are therefore pro-Government, is influenced in a sinister way by the Pizhder opposition and not to be relied upon. The reason or extent of this influence is unknown but it is not wise to ignore it. Lately Kiokha Ahmad swore an oath to Babakr Agha not to have anything more to do with the hostile Pizhder and to serve him in all things. He has not kept his oath.

**AHMAD AGHA SHIRWAN.**

Chief of the Shirwan tribe. An old man with kindly features and a limp. His influence extends over the whole of the Shirwan and part of the Muzuri. He is powerful and his loyalty is worth retaining. He has constantly offered to help Government in restoring order in Rawanduz if troops were sent, and he disapproved of the resistance offered to Assyrian Repatriation. Has had very little to do with Government since the Turkish occupation of Rawanduz in 1921.

**AHMAD AL SANUSI, SHAIKH.**

After his defeat in Western Egypt early in the war, went to Constantinople. After the war he left on an alleged journey to Mecca. He made no secret of his partiality for the cause of the Turkish Nationalists, and attended the Sivas Conference in October, 1919. On December 13, 1920, he was given a brilliant reception at Angora and it is reported that Mustafa Kamal offered him the Khalifate which he refused. Said to have been sent subsequently to Diyarbakr by Mustafa Kamal who used him as the leader of Islamic anti-British propaganda. Has great influence with Moslems by reason of his religious authority. His agent is Mansur Beg (q.v.). He dropped into the back-ground in 1921, and is reported to be anxious to return to Africa. Left the Mardin-Urfa area early in 1922, but in April was said to be again with the Kamalists.

**AHMAD AGHA IBN SULAIMAN, MULLA.**

Is the head of a section of the Ghaffuri family of Keui Sanjaq. He is not a rich man and like his confreres is desirous of a well-paid Government appointment. He can only be trusted if the interests of the Government coincide with his own. His sympathies were pro-Turkish in 1922. Entertained Ramzi (Turkish Qaimmaqam) during the Turkish occupation of Keui. A dangerous and ambitious individual.

**AHMAD BEG-I-TAUFIQ BEG.**

Age about 27. A well educated young man owning a considerable property in the Surdash Nahiyah, Sulaimani. Is connected with both Babakr Agha and 'Abbas-i-Mahmud Agha of the Pizhder. Has been employed as mudir under the British administration with satisfactory results. Was put in command of party of special horsemen raised by himself in the summer of 1922 to deal with minor disturbances in the Sulaimani District which occurred as the result of Karim Fattah Beg's activities. A man of courage who may be relied on to do his best to carry out

any work which he undertakes. Is related to Salih Pasha. Lives mostly in Sulaimani. Nothing heard of him since Shaikh Mahmud's return in 1922.

#### AHMAD IBN 'UTHMAN.

Rais Baladiyah of Arbil, and a cousin of Mulla Effendi (q.v.). Aged about 40. Held various minor legal appointments in Arbil under Turkish regime. Capable, energetic and sensible. Has been a loyal supporter of British Government since the occupation of Arbil. Is very truthful and outspoken and is genuinely interested in the welfare of the people. Is much respected by the Kurdish tribal chiefs and his opinion and advice is constantly sought by them. Naib Mutasarrif, Arbil, since June, 1921 and has amply justified the confidence placed in him. Married a daughter of Shaikh Ma'rif of Alayah.

#### AHMAD BEG-I-'UTHMAN PASHA-I-MUHAMMAD PASHA.

Qaimmaqam of Halabja District, 1919-22. Son of 'Adlah Khanum. Untrustworthy in official matters, invariably acting with bias. Was loyal during the Shaikh Mahmud rising of 1919. Age 23. Home Halabja. Was a member of the Halabja District Council up to 1922. Arrested by Shaikh Mahmud in February, 1923 and carried off by him in his flight from Sulaimani in March. Escaped in April and returned to his mother 'Adlah Khanum in Halabja.

#### AHMAD WIRSHAN.

Of Mosul District. Shaikh of the Malawahah section of Hadidiyin. Lives and cultivates at Bataf. Did not succeed in keeping his section quiet in June, 1920, but made an honest endeavour to recover as much as possible of the loot. Wishes to be regarded as a cultivator and not as a tribal shaikh.

#### AHMAD AGHA ZARARI.

Came in before the Rawanduz operations of April, 1923.

#### A'INAL DIN, SHAIKH.

A nephew of Shaikh 'Ala al Din. The lands of Pushta were made Tapu in his name in 1920, partly since he held certain Persian letters of ownership and partly as a son to Shaikh 'Ala al Din. A foolish youth who was till lately very much under the thumb of Shaikh 'Abdul Qadir, but having thrown over his guardianship is now endeavouring to get as deeply in debt as possible. Age about 18. Home Pushta, Halabjah.

#### 'AISHA KHAN.

Wife of Shaikh Mahmud.

#### 'AIYOB IBN 'ABDUL WAHID, HAJI.

Of Mosul. A Jalili. Father of Haji Amin (q.v.) and Ahmad Beg. All three are active extremists and their houses are regularly used for political meetings. Ahmad Beg is a profligate and a spendthrift. An undesirable family.

#### 'AIYUB ZAKKO.

Prominent Mosul contractor. Reputed to have made a large fortune by malpractice and has now been struck off the list of contractors by 18th Divisional Train.

#### 'AJAIMI PASHA AL SA'DUN.

A leading Sa'dun shaikh who has been in firm opposition to us ever since our arrival in this country. Was heavily subsidised by Preusser and the Turks on the Euphrates 1917-1918. Visited Syria 1919 in an attempt to be allowed to return. Attended Sivas Conference in October, 1919. Was at Mardin most of 1920 and was very active in attempting with Turkish or Bolshevik funds to raise a tribal attack against Mosul. Sent his lieutenant, 'Abdul Jabbar Hilmi Beg, to Mosul in April, 1920, with a message to the Civil Commissioner to negotiate his return. 'Abdul Jabbar

was arrested and imprisoned in the prisoners of war camp at Baghdad. from which he escaped very soon afterwards. In November, a man arrived in Mosul from Mardin stating he had been sent by 'Ajaimi with letters asking to be allowed to return, but that he had been robbed of these letters *en route*.

'Ajaimi left Mardin, September, 1922 for Adana where he had been granted lands. His A.D.C., Rauf Effendi, returned to Mosul, December, 1922.

#### 'AJIL AL YAWAR IBN 'ABDUL 'AZIZ.

Reputed to be one of the ablest of the younger Shammar. Before the war interested in cultivation at Najmah in partnership with Muhammad al Anjaifi. Came in soon after our occupation, and was ordered to remain in Mosul for some days pending settlement of various questions. Took fright, probably owing to intrigue in Mosul and bolted. Did not definitely go out against us till about April, 1920. Took part in the Tall 'Afar coup in 1920. Related by marriage to the 'Albu Hamad.

In the autumn of 1921, went to Baghdad in response to a message from the King: It was difficult to give him any appointment except that of Rais of his own section, the Durrat, without throwing over Daham. It was decided in November to do this and appoint him Rais of the Shammar. During 1922, received an allowance to raise a Camel Corps. Al 'Asi and Daham strongly resented this as well as his appointment as Rais and Daham is now in negotiation with the French. 'Ajil has, however, justified the choice made of him. He was helpful in inducing men to join irregular force in the Jazirah early in 1923.

#### 'AKIF BEG

Commander of the Turkish 2nd Division. Headquarters at Sa'airt. Visited Jazirah and district in the middle of 1920, and seems to have done his best to incite the tribes against us. Kamalist, anti-British appointed August, 1920, in succession to the quiescent 'Ali Beg who appears to have tried to keep the tribes on our frontier in order. Went with 2nd Division in summer 1921.

Reported to be returning to the Jazirah Front (February, 1923) to take command of a Cavalry Division. Very active and capable officer. Strongly anti-Arab.

#### AKRAM JAMILZADAH.

Scion of one of the best families of Diyarbakr. Ardent Kurdish Nationalist. Accompanied Major Noel on his trip through the Diyarbakr area in 1919. Was carrying out pan-Kurdish propaganda in 1922 when he was betrayed to the Turks by 'Abdul Karim of Chellek, (q.v.). Arrested and sent to Angora, but subsequently released, on account of the influential position of his family. About 25.

#### AKRAM EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.

*See Amjad Effendi of Mosul.*

#### ✓ 'ALA AL DIN, SHAIKH.

Of the Naqshbandi order of Shaikhs. Has considerable influence with various Persian-Kurdish tribes. A grasping unpleasant old man. Age about 65. Home usually in Biara. Visited Baghdad in April, 1923 in company with Mulla Hasan his nephew. Was regarded with favour by the King and endeavoured to enlist his support of the idea of the union of Sulaimani with 'Iraq.

#### 'ALA AL DIN of BAMURNI.

*See Bahauddin.*

#### 'ALI AGHA, HAJI.

One of the chief Tall 'Afar Aghas and head of the Albu Dola. Very wealthy and sat on the Municipal Council. Was held to be implicated in the Tall 'Afar rising, made dakhalah and has returned. His brother, 'Abdul Rahman Agha of village Shaikh Ibrahim, abstained from the rising, and, after the fight between the cavalry and the 'Abdah and Sayih,

brought in British Officer's body, for which the XIth Lancers presented him with an abba. Said to be of the Dishtaqiyah section of Kurds. 'Ali Agha is influential in Sarai quarter. Has the reputation in Tall 'Afar of occasionally saying what he really thinks.

'ALI EFFENDI.

The best type of Turkoman official; for 16 years in the service of the Public Debt. Age 52. Appointed Mudir, Tuz, in October, 1918; successful and highly popular; transferred to Malha 1921 and to Kirkuk as Muhasib Waradat 1st September, 1921. Now Chief Clerk Waradat but meriting a better post. Is very conscientious, universally respected, and considerably hated because of his soundness and his refusal to accept bribes. A mine of information on all revenue matters, and a likeable, capable man of unimpeachable integrity.

'ALI, MULLA.

Headman of and lives at Kani Maran village in Piran country. Originally comes from Lajhan in Persia, is more or less neutral but professes secretly to dislike Piran. He is useful and reliable. His brother, 'Asad, is neither so useful nor so reliable, but has his uses.

'ALI, MULLA.

Headman of and lives at Karsonan in Mungur Zudi country, originally came from Rawanduz but has lived many years in this district, brother of Amin Effendi the Qadhi at Qal'ah Diza. Enjoys a reputation as a good Mussulman, has considerable influence in Mungur Zudi; clever and very well educated and an engaging man. A militant clergyman. For some reason he elected to follow the course of supporting Government and did so loyally. He is of the greatest use in fathoming Zudi politics and can generally give advice that enables one to adjust the scales of power in this region. A very useful newsagent, a friend of Babakr Agha and a man whose word can be relied upon.

'ALI PASHA.

Of Arbil. Well-mannered and courteous, and possessed of some culture. He made his money during the war and was much favoured by the Turks. He is frankly pro-Turkish and has been mixed up in anti-British intrigue. Jealous of the Mutasarrif, Ahmad Effendi, and would welcome the Turks. When entertaining Englishmen always has some one knowing English waiting on them who reports his English guests' conversation to him later.

'ALI BEG-I-AHMAD BEG-I-RISHAIN:—(q.v.).

Spent several years in a military college in Baghdad and speaks French fairly well. Age about 25.

'ALI AGHA BALIKH.

Village Rayat. One of the sub-chiefs of the Balikh and important from his position on the Persian road.

'ALI AL HAMADAH.

A shaikhling of the Jubur, lives at Sharqat. Distinguished as being the first Jubur who ever wore socks.

'ALI HASAN AGHA

Cross-eyed. Son of the Zanganah Gendarmerie ex-Major, Hasan Effendi, resident in Shahraban before his decease. Lives at On Iki Imam or 'Ali Tappah near Kifri but identifies himself with the Zanganah tribe. Was not disloyal in 1920 but in 1922 was at the bottom of a movement to secure the return of Shaikh Mahmud and the annexation of the Kifri Qadha to Sulaimani, and accompanied the Sulaimani Deputation to Baghdad in November, 1922. He is plausible and presentable, without conscience or blind adherence to any moral code; dangerous when masquerading as a tribesman.

'ALI HIKMAT EFFENDI.

'Alim of Kirkuk. Accepted a post under the temporary British regime, May 1918, and was subsequently imprisoned by the Turks. Has a wide reputation for learning and piety, but is now old. Made Qadhi in October, 1920. Attends office regularly and is a popular and efficient Qadhi.

'ALI EFFENDI IBN HUSAIN AL JAMIL.

Of Mosul. Moderate politician. Great friend and confidant of the Qadhi, Annad Effendi. Young energetic and well-off. Brought libel action against Makki Sidqi (q.v.). Employed in Auqaf office. Has two brothers, 'Abdul Muhsin, a merchant, and Jamil, a rather unbalanced schoolmaster.

'ALI KARDARZADAH, HAJI.

Of Kirkuk, brother of Haji Jamil Effendi and like him a wealthy trader and cultivator. Now in Constantinople. Was 2nd member for Kirkuk in the Turkish Parliament.

'ALI EFFENDI IBN KAZANJI DARWISH.

Styles himself Bimbashi but is in reality a Turkish ex-Lieut. Resident in Kirkuk, of the most bigoted, ignorant and unpleasant type. During one critical period in 1920 made himself obnoxious by anti-Christian and anti-British harangues and activities and was removed to Hengam. Returned February, 1921. Of no special note except as representative of a class.

'ALI EFFENDI KHAIRAH.

Imam of the Nabi Shit mosque in Mosul. Rather vain and extremely long-winded; but friendly to us. Appears to dislike the Turks very much.

'ALI KHAIRI, QAIMMAQAM.

During 1921, was G.S.O.1 to the 2nd Turkish Division, and when the Division moved in that summer to Urfa, remained in Sa'airt in command of the details at that place and at Jazirah. On the return of the Division to Sa'airt, spring 1922, went to Diyarbakr and has not been heard of since. A capable Staff Officer.

'ALI BEY MIRALAI.

In 1920, was in acting command of the 2nd Turkish Division at Sa'airt, and on his relief by 'Akif Bey (q.v.) he resumed command of the 6th Regt. Got command of the 2nd Division in 1921, a position he still holds February, 1923. Not an active person.

'ALI-I-SHAIKH MUHAMMAD-I-SARKAR, SHAIKH OF SULAIMANI.

Age about 50 years. He is the uncle of Hafsa Khan-i-Naqib, brother of Salma Khan, her mother. He fled to Persia with Hafsa Khan on the return of the English forces to Sulaimani after Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919. He now lives in attendance on Hafsa Khan. He has two sons lads of under twenty years.

'ALI AGHA IBN SALIM AGHA.

Lives at Dodi. A quiet person and outside the current of ordinary intrigue. Unlikely to support either Faris Agha or Babakr Agha. In any case support probably half-hearted. 35 years. See Massih Agha.

'ALI KHAN OF SHERNAKH, AGHA.

Appointed paramount chief of the tribe 1922, in place of 'Abdul Rahman Agha, (q.v.). Not of great importance.

'ALI AL SULTAN.

Leader of one of the Khabur Jubur sections and rival of Muslat Pasha, with whom he quarrelled seriously in the spring of 1921, over the division of the Turkish subsidy.

## 'ALI BEY SURCHI.

Of Dasht-i-Harir. Accepted Turkish ammunition and joined the Turks in 1922-23. With him Majid Agha.

## 'ALI EFFENDI s/o MULLA WALLI.

Of Tuz. Age 41. Rais Baladiyah of Tuz in Turkish times and continuously ever since. Acute man of ordinary intellect and considerable local influence as well as agricultural holdings. Is convivial and hospitable, very friendly and always ready to render Government service. Has several times officiated as Mudir with success. Is a brother-in-law of the Mutasarrif, Kirkuk, Fattah Pasha.

## 'ALI SHAFIQ.

See Euz Demir.

## 'ALI EFFENDI IBN YUNIS AGHA.

Of Mosul. Not much property but a great multazim and a born gambler, who has varied between being a millionaire and practically penniless. Very hospitable, has great influence among Arabs and Kurds. It is said that other notables who lose horses, etc., generally go straight to 'Ali Effendi who can often get them restored. Lost heavily on grain *iltizams* 1922 and was bankrupt in February, 1923.

## AMIN, SHAIKH.

Lives at Sidolan or at Hero, both villages in Qal'ah Diza. Mentally deficient and a filthy fellow, a friend of the Pizhder opposition and an enemy of Government; an energetic propagandist. He is connected with Babakr Agha and often lets drop items of information concerning the plans of the opposition. Was (1919) appointed Hakim of Rania in Shaikh Mahmud's time was deposed, and fled to Persia, when an attempt was made to arrest him.

## AMIN BEG IBN 'AIYUB BEG AL JALILI, HAJI.

Of Mosul. Cousin of Sulaiman Beg Jalili (q.v.) reputed to be somewhat unbalanced: his house is said to be used for seditious meetings. Very uncouth. He was offered a portfolio in the Sa'dun Cabinet in November, 1922, but when he came down to Baghdad on approbation, it was decided to present him instead with the Order of the Nahdbah, second class.

## AMIN EFFENDI-I-HABIB AGHA.

Of Sulaimani. Age about 65 years. Connected with the family of Haji Mahmud Rash. Held minor appointments in Revenue under the Turks. Has more recently associated himself with the Surdash Shaikhs and Haji Shaikh Arif. His son Tahir Effendi was concerned in Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919 and on the reoccupation of Sulaimani by troops Amin Effendi fled. He was afterwards captured and was for some time in prison in Baghdad. He was released and returned to Sulaimani where he now busies himself with his property which is of no great extent.

## AMIN-I-KAKA HAMA, HAJI.

Age about 55 years. A Sulaimani merchant. Related to 'Abbas Fadhli. Mudir Waridat in the Ministry of Finance, Baghdad. He has a brother who is a Qaimmaqam in Anatolia. Was nominated for the Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected. He has five sons.

## AMIN-I-KHAL, HAJI SHAIKH.

Age about 70 years. A leading Naqshbandi Shaikh. Lives in a mosque which is commonly known by his own name in the Gwezha quarter of Sulaimani. Except on Fridays he never leaves this mosque. He is generally respected as a pious and good man. He was offered an allowance by Government but did not accept it.

**AMIN EFFENDI AL MUFTI.**

Rais Baladiyah of Mosul for some years before the war and acted Rais in Muhammad Fadhil Effendi's absence. Considerable landowner. Made a fortune during the war by holding up grain for rising prices, but sold at less extortionate rates than many others. Well-intentioned, fairly able and humorously conscious of his own failings and those of humanity. One of the Sada. Age about 50. On good terms with the Qadhi and on several occasions has opposed the extremists.

**AMIN-I-MUHAMMAD-I-NAUKAS.**

Kokha of the Aghawaisi section of the Amela Jaf.

**DAUD BEG-I-MUHAMMAD SA'ID BEG-I-UTHMAN PASHA.**

Was implicated in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919 and was fined Rs. 15,000. Age about 22. Home Halabja.

**AMIN RASHID AGHA.**

Rais of the Qadir Haidari Ramawand, section of the Hamawand. Under 40. Lives most of the year at Zendan (Chemchemal), spending the late summer months at Lazian (Bazian) in which village he owns the water rights. Is the most reliable of the Hamawand, and has always managed to keep his section of the tribe out of the various risings during our occupation. Owing to his popularity with the A.P.O. he was disliked by most of the other chiefs, especially the Begzadah. During the winter of 1919-20 he generally accompanied the A.P.O. on operations against the fugitive Begzadah. For this reason he provoked the bitter enmity of Karim Fattah Beg. He is clever and far-seeing, playing off his enemies one against the other. Is unfriendly with certain members of the Safarawand, due to a quarrel with Mahmud Khidhr, a former Rais of that tribe.

Has been a constant support of British policy. On the evacuation of Sulaimani, called his followers to the support of the A.P.O. Chemchemal and assisted him to retire to Kirkuk with local treasury and papers. After Shaikh Mahmud had been turned out of Sulaimani by bombing in March, 1923, he got into touch with Kirkuk authorities and later with sanction of the Divisional Adviser, occupied Chemchemal in the name of the High Commissioner. Was allowed Rs. 3,000 per month to enable him to keep order there pending reorganisation of the Sulaimani administration.

**AMIN AGHA, RUMK.**

Headman of and lives at village of Tobikaran in Rania. A quiet and unobtrusive man, connected by marriage with Shaikh Muhammad of Bassorah, who is a bad man, and a friend of Ahmad Pasha, Dizai, also a bad man.

**'AMIN AGHA OF TALL 'AFAR.**

He and Yahya Agha, originally of Tall 'Afar stock were formerly lords of the Tawaniyah quarter and of Kharab al Juhaish village. At enmity with the Halis Aghas such as Haji Yunus, (q.v.).

**AMIN EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.**

Of Mosul. A younger member of one of the branches of the 'Umari family (q.v.). Employed by us in 1919, he resigned and went to Syria. Took Turkish employ as Mamur al Muhajirin at Urfa (?). Appeared as liaison officer between the Kamalists and Sharifian force which attacked Tall 'Afar. Went to Mardin whence he sent to the High Commissioner a statement of the demands of Al Abd. A young and misguided fanatic. Early in 1920 his friends contemplated asking that he might be allowed to return but were discouraged by his brother Tahir on the ground that the authorities would soon be forced to let him back. Was suspected in May, 1921 of having instigated an attempt to blow up the A.P.O.'s house but those employed did not know how to explode the bombs and the attempt failed. He wrote the same month saying that he wanted to return and to arrange for the return of 'Ajjami and others who were out. Allowed back August, 1921 on security of Rs. 1,000.

**AMIN EFFENDI AL 'UMARI, AL MUSIB.**

Appointed G.S.O. II 'Iraq Army in Mosul, 1922. Distrusted by several Arab Officers who served with him in Syria.

## AMJAD EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.

Of Mosul. Formerly in the Amlak al Sanniyah and Vergi Departments, since our occupation Revenue Mudir of the Mosul District, a difficult post which he has filled with conspicuous success. He is the best Arab official we have and he should have a future. Is an advanced mathematician. His brothers are Akram Effendi, Notary Public; Asad Effendi, Mudir Auqaf; Arshat Effendi, Municipal Engineer; and Khairuddin Effendi (q.v.). Now promoted Muhasib al Liwa.

## X ANTUN SAMHIRI, PERE.

dh  
Vicar of the Syrian Patriarch in Persia and Kurdistan. The chief, if not the only Syrian Catholic supporter of Agha Petros, whom he followed to Paris in 1921, returning to Iraq in 1922. While in France he used the name of the Patriarch Ephraim Rahmani (q.v.) to collect funds and orders were sent from the Vatican to the Patriarch to take disciplinary action against him. This was done on his return. His title was given him for the purpose of visiting the Christian communities in Urmiah and Persia which he did in 1912; he earned there an unenviable reputation, and has also a bad one among his community in Mosul. Age about 50.

## X ANTUN ZIBUNI.

dh  
W I  
A leading Syrian Catholic of Mosul, merchant, wealthy, but probably without much influence. Has a penchant for antiquities. Is landlord of the Yazidi village of 'Ain Sifni and is continually at loggerheads with them through no fault of his own. A relative of his who has had rapid advancement in the Church owing, it is said, to French interest, is a rival of Pere Habias for the Archbishopric of Mosul. Decorated by the Pope, 1922.

## 'AQUB IBN YUSUF.

Mosul District. One of the leading men of the Albu Hamad, a rival of Bulaibil (q.v.) and of a shady reputation before the war. Made his dakhalah early after the Tall 'Afar disturbances and was appointed Shaikh of the tribe *vice* Bulaibil, since when he has done well in settling claims against his tribe. Has had trouble with Jamad: is not of the real shaikhly house of Fadhl, the representative of which is Husain who seems weak and useless. Is related by marriage to 'Ajil al Yawar. Is apparently trying to serve us: always appears to be suffering from acute melancholia.

## ARAB AGHA GIRDI.

See Ahmad Agha.

## 'ARAB AGHA IBN MIRZA AGHA.

See Mirza Agha ibn Muhammad Agha.

## 'ARIF KAK 'ABDULLAH.

Khala section Begzadah, Hamawand, fourth surviving son of Kak 'Abdullah Agha, and about 32 years of age. Before joining the 1922 rebellion, he lived at Balajo, over which village he has had a longstanding dispute with Shaikh Mahmud, Shaikh 'Abdul 'Aziz of Ahmadlawand, and Shaikh Qadiri Mufti. Is of a pleasant disposition, but during the last two years has allowed himself to be influenced by Karim Fattah Beg. Was a failure as a cultivator owing to lack of common sense. Was in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion in 1919, but pardoned by Government. Also owns Chashma Bardina (Chemchemical) and Kohhig (Bazian).

## 'ARSHAD EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.

See Amjad Effendi of Mosul, Municipal Engineer. Formerly held similar post in Constantinople. Able and hard working.

## 'ASAD EFFENDI.

Rais Baladiyah of Dohuk. Held several appointments under the Turks. Has been used by us for collecting intelligence, but he is often unreliable. Inefficient official—well disposed towards us. Age about 55.

**ASAD EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.**

*See Amjad Effendi of Mosul.*

**'ASHAIR AL SABA'.**

*See 'Abdullah ibn 'Abdul Rahman Agha.  
Isma'il Agha.*

**'ASI IBN FARHAN PASHA.**

Eldest son of Farhan Pasha and the leading figure among the Shammar. Very old, probably about 90. Has a great reputation for sagacity and is the one man to whom the Shammar pay some heed. Has not visited Mosul since the Occupation owing to the fact that some years ago having come in on safe conduct and been imprisoned he swore by the divorce never to set foot in Mosul again. Declined our appointment as paramount shaikh but nominated his favourite grandson Daham (q.v.). Has shown great astuteness in keeping a foot in both the English and Turkish camps by means of his various sons and grandsons, who are legion. Is said to have warned Jamil Madfai that the Tall 'Afar coup of 1920 was foredoomed to failure.

During 1921 has been cultivating at Rumailan on our frontiers and is said to have done very well. Exchanged friendly messages with Divisional Adviser, Mosul, November, 1921. On good terms with the Shaikh of the Tai December, 1921. Reported, January, 1923 as having come to friendly terms with the French and is apparently hostile to the 'Iraq Government on account of the treatment of Daham.

**'ASI AL HUSAIN.**

Fourth son of Husain al 'Ali, Shaikh of the 'Ubaid. A striking figure and a clever intriguer. Since 1920 probably the straightest of the 'Ubaid in dealing with Government, just as he is the outstanding personality in the tribe.

**'ASIF EFFENDI IBN QASIM AGHA.**

Of Mosul. In Turkish times held several administrative posts, was Qaimmaqam of Zakho. Is held by many to have been largely concerned in the political agitation of August, but has changed his tune somewhat. Was invited to join the electoral committee, but at the orders of the Forty (a Nationalist group), of which he was a member, had to refuse, much to his chagrin. Has now gone to Baghdad—where he owns property—to seek his fortune. A tremendous talker, rather of the bull in the china shop type. Not good for much. For the last six months has been in Baghdad trying to gain himself a position there: said to be a friend of Sulaiman Faidhi. Profuse in his protestations, but is much to be doubted. Nearly every one speaks badly of his official career. Attached himself to the staff of the King when he visited Mosul. Owns property in Mandali.

Returned to Mosul in summer, 1922 and gave out that he was giving up politics, but is still active (February, 1923).

**'ATAULLAH AGHA IBN HAJI RASHID AGHA OF TERGEN.**

Cousin of 'Osman Agha, married a daughter of Mulla Effendi, she is now dead and he has married a daughter of 'Izzat Pasha. Reputed, educated and wealthy, but a man of bad and licentious character. He has no official position but hankers after that of deputy. Dresses in European clothes. Age about 32.

**'ATAULLAH IBN 'UBAIDULLAH.**

*See 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad.*

**'AUNI EFFENDI-I-HAJI GUDRUN.**

Age about 40 years, lives in Sulaimani. Is connected with the family of Haji Sa'ih-i-Homar Baghwan, held the rank of Mulazim al Awwal in the Turkish army. Was at one time in the Sulaimani Levies and later Mudir of Penjwin

**'AUROHMAN, SAIYID, JABBARI.**

Lives in Chingni (Jabbari). After the armistice he was appointed by Saiyid Muhammad Jabbari (q.v.) to be his Wakil for the Chwar Komei Selbatu (a group of villages comprising Qaitawand, Bakr Bajlan, Usta Khidr and Chingu), and given one quarter of the tribal rights for his services. In 1921 Saiyid Muhammad became dissatisfied with him, and he was dismissed. Saiyid Muhammad wished to turn him out of the district, but on the petition of the villagers of Chingni, the A. P. O. gave him permission to reside at Chingni.

**'AZIZ, HAJI SHAIKH, SHAIKHAN.**

About 50, lives in Ahmadlawand. Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion, but was pardoned by Government. Enemy of all the Hamawand chiefs with the exception of the Begzadah. A crafty old man usually connected with any trouble brewing.

**'AZIZ 'ABBAS AGHA.**

A rais of Dauda. Intelligent but of evil intentions. Led his men out against Government in 1920, professed extreme loyalty in 1921, accompanied Shaikh Mahmud to Sulaimani in 1922 and has since declined to recognise Government officials of Kirkuk Liwa on account of his adherence to Shaikh Mahmud. Is always ripe for mischief, and not above organising a caravan raid or a murder. Lives usually at Chanri on the Tauq River.

**'AZIZ 'ABDUL NUR.**

Prominent Mosul Jacobite. Merchant, aged about 50. Member of the Baladiyah Council. Very bluff and blunt and apparently much more outspoken than is usual in this country. Stout champion of his church against the Roman Catholic interest, which he appears to suspect and dislike. Got into trouble with Colonel Leachman over behaviour of his son, Nikola, but the latter is apparently out of his control and 'Abdul 'Aziz is very loyal to us.

His son Nikola was a temporary officer in the Turkish Army; embezzled some money and made his way to Syria, where he became a strong support of Sharif Faisal, changing his name to Thabit. In Aleppo founded the paper "L'Independence." Went with Faisal to Europe, made a pilgrimage to Mecca and so has probably become Moslim. Offered his service to the Civil Commissioner in October, 1920, to assist in pacification of Mesopotamia. Clever but unbalanced.

Thabit spent some time in 'Amman with 'Abdullah. Returned to Baghdad in 1921 and is a prominent member of the Ma'ahad al Ilmi. Also owns a cinema.

His other son, 'Abdul Ahad, is a doctor in private practice, member of Majlis Idarah for part of 1922, and closely connected with the Watani party.

'Aziz 'Abdul Nur went to Europe in April, 1923.

**'AZIZ EFFENDI 'ARAB.**

A young merchant, long suspected of being an active member of the Ahd. In January, 1921, a letter addressed to "The Saiyid al Dakhal, c/o 'Aziz 'Arab" was intercepted. On being opened it was found to be partly in cypher, addressed to the Ahd and among other things stated that the writer, "Qahtun" (probably Sa'id ibn Haji Thabit) had got two boxes of bombs from Nihad Pasha and was sending them to Mosul. He was arrested for trial for sedition. Brother of Muhammad 'Arab (q.v.). Appointed to Ba'quba Court in 1921.

**'AZIZ HAMA SHA WAIS.**

(Rogzai, Jaf). About 55. Owns Tappah Garus in Sangao. Was taken prisoner during Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion, and kept in prison at Baghdad for 1½ years. Is now believed to be friendly.

**'AZIZ HASAN GORAN, BEGZADAH, HAMAWAND.**

About 50. Was at one time employed as Police Sowar at Chemchemal having been brought on to the establishment by Captain Bond for political reasons. Was formerly employed by Sulaiman (Begzadah) by whom he was regarded as a very reliable servant. Joined Mahmud Khidhr's party when he was outlawed.

**'AZIZ EFFENDI IBN ISMA'IL AL 'UMARI.**

Of Mosul. Young teacher in the Khazrajiyah school, who seems to have become very active during the last three months. Reported as using his history lessons as opportunities for propaganda, of being a channel for the Ahd communication with Baghdad and of being specially detailed to discover who are our special service agents, November, 1921. Has not been heard of lately.

**'AZIZ KAKAOLA, BEGZADAH HAMA WAND.**

About 40 but already turning grey, due mostly to domestic worry. Is the eldest son of Kak 'Abdullah Agha. Owns Piriadi and Khalidan Shaikh, and lives in the former village. Is of such a quiet and retiring disposition that he allows his villagers to fleece him of most of his profits. Is very hospitable, his house being used as a free hotel by everybody passing through Chemchemal to the south. Is a pessimist. Was forced to join in the rebellion led by Karim Fattah Beg in 1922 but is not naturally disposed to lawlessness.

**'AZIZ KHUSRAU JUANMIR, HAMA WAND.**

About 55. Is chief of the Juanmir, and lives in Chiragh Ruta. He is fairly wealthy and lives a very secluded life, seldom leaving his village. He is much respected by the other Begzadah and manages to keep out of their intrigues and quarrels. Has one son, Haidar. Has always been friendly to Government.

**'AZIZ MOSULAWI.**

Was a last Chaush under the Turks. Since then has worked in Arbil as a tobacco shop-keeper. Is friendly with Haji 'Adli Beg who is Mulla Effendi's right hand man.

**'AZIZ AGHA OJAGH.**

Lives at Shoran in Qal'ah Diza; brother of Agha-i-Baiz, formerly chief of Ojagh. When Agha-i-Baiz was deposed from this post by Government and moved his house from Daudia to Alwatan in Wazna, 'Aziz Agha went with him, although he had no direct connection with the intrigues of his brother. He then returned to Shoran, really to sound the possibilities of bringing his brother back again, and is still there, but will probably return when he finds out that in this matter nothing can be done. He is a pleasant but weak old man, like his brother. His daughter is the first wife of Khidhr Agha, eldest son of Babakr Agha.

**'AZIZ RAHIM DOINA.**

Hamail section of the Hamawand. About 60. Owns and lives in Qal'ah Choga (Chemchemal). Is an enemy of Amin Rashid Agha (Hamawand) due to a dispute over the village of Qal'ah Choga. Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion in 1919 but has since been friendly.

**'AZIZ SHARIF JALIL (SHUAN).**

Lives at Bina-Ibrahim Agha. A leader of the Sirkhassa section of the Shuan. Joined Shaikh Mahmud in 1919 and was outlawed for a year. Has a long record of petty crime and robbery, but is now poor and with a small following. Would always join any anti-Government rising which presented itself. In brief a very bad Agha. Was an active sympathiser with Karim-i-Fattah Beg, Hamawand, during the summer of 1922 and then again an adherent of Shaikh Mahmud, though still professing loyalty to Kirkuk. Is on terms of intimacy with Nadhim Beg.

**'AZIZ IBN YAHYA KAIT.**

Of Mosul. Schoolmaster, aged about 22. Very violent and foolish extremist. Made seditious speech in Islamiyah school, June 10th, 1920: violent speech at funeral of Sharif Effendi al Farukhi: seditious speech at prize-giving at Qahtaniyah school, December, 1920. Was then transferred to Arbil, where he is still giving trouble. The type which needs a good smacking: but dangerous none the less.

'AZIZ YAR AHMAD, JABBARI.

About 55. Lives at Qalawiz. Is a relation of Saiyid Muhammad Jabbari but does not like him. Was turned out of Koshk by the Talabani, and Saiyid Muhammad has been trying to recover it for himself.

'AZMI BEG BABAN.

Age about 60-65 years. Related to the Babans at present in Constantinople and also to Hamdi Beg who is in Baghdad. Has been at pains to keep on good terms with all factions and at the time of Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919 did not appear actively to support the interests of either side. In Turkish times he was Mamur-i-Nafus. Has two sons Shaikut Beg and Qadir Beg. The former has been tried as a Mudir but was not a success, the latter was until winter 1921 the Mamur of the revenue anbar in Sulaimani. Concerns himself with his property and does not enter much into local society. Lives in Sulaimani town.

BABA 'ALI EFFENDI, SHAIKH.

Age about 55 years. He belongs to the family of the Takiyah Shaikhs in Qaradagh. He is the Mudarris and Imam of the Mosque of Baba 'Ali and is generally respected as a virtuous man. He has one son Shaikh Nuri who has married a daughter of Shaikh Najib of Qaradagh. He was nominated for the Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected. Lives in Sulaimani town.

BABAKR AGHA; PIZHDER.

Hakim of Qal'ah Diza (1919-1922) and chief of the Pizhder tribe. One of the most powerful men in South Kurdistan and the most reliable. He was appointed Hakim of Qal'ah Diza in 1919 and retained this appointment up to September, 1922. He always acted in the interests of Government, conscientiously carried out all orders given him and invariably actively supported Government in all the various crises that have arisen since the occupation of Sulaimani. He is an exceedingly able and well educated man, has a very high standard of honour and, although unwilling to take an oath, has never swerved an inch from his spoken promise. Babakr, though a tribesman, is a strong advocate of law, order and quietness and, until compelled to use force, is against the employment of violent measures. Babakr has large interest across the Persian frontier. Babakr personally is a charming man of imposing appearance. His age is about 46 years but the loss of almost all his teeth causes him to appear older. He has an affliction of his left eye which he keeps covered even when sleeping. It is however necessary to know him well personally before his qualities can be fully appreciated and the utmost value got from him. He does not appear to full advantage to a stranger or slight acquaintance. He has five sons at present, Khidhr, Babpir, Salim, Baiz and Salih in order of seniority. Khidhr and Babpir promise to be good men, the latter being able to read and write. The remaining sons are at present infants. Babakr is a wealthy man but has many and heavy expenses in connection with his position.

His rival for tribal influence, 'Abbas Mahmud, backed Turkish propaganda in 1922 and in August Babakr was unable to prevent the attack which led to the retreat of the British column. In the winter of 1922-23 he came to Sulaimani to give information as to Shaikh Mahmud's relations with the Turks by whom he is regarded as the most strongly pro-British of the Kurdish Shaikhs. After the fall of Shaikh Mahmud's Government he returned to Qal'ah Diza and has remained in touch with the British authorities.

BABAKR UMIR AGHA.

Pizhder and head of the Umir Agha, a small but stoutly loyal section of Pizhder. He is not remarkable for brains but is a loyal follower of Babakr Agha, a more or less reliable fellow and one who invariably turns out with Government lashkars. He is a poor man and was much assisted by being appointed the commander of the 50 Pizhder Special Horse.

BABAKR AGHA IBN 'USMAN AGHA.

'Aqrah District. The Zibari Agha of Bira Kapra. Generally on good terms with Shaikh Ahmad, but at feud with Faris (q.v.). In November, 1919, both were summoned to Bira Kapra to meet P.O. and A.P.O. owing to sniping of gendarmes, and when they said they could not

prevent it, were fined Rs. 200 each. Thereupon they joined hands and with the assistance of Muhammad Sadiq, the brother of the Shaikh of Barzan to whom they had sent for men, saying that "there was work to be done", they waited for Mr. Bill and Capt. Scott just outside Bira Kapra and shot them down. A reward of Rs. 10,000 was put on Babakr's head for this. His house at Bira Kapra was destroyed. Since then he has been a party to most of the anti-Government intrigues, but has taken little overt action. His hostility to Faris seems to have broken out again. Opposed the Assyrians in November, 1920. See genealogical table Zibar. Little heard of him during 1922 but he remained hostile. He asked for terms in April, 1923, just before the occupation of Rawanduz but was not allowed to come in.

#### BABO IBN 'UBAIDULLAH.

See 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad.

#### BADI' IBN SHAIKH MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH.

'Aqrah District. Surchi Agha living at Dobi on the Zab. Half brother of 'Ubaidullah (q.v.) (also genealogical table of Surchi). At enmity with all his brothers except perhaps Waji. Since our arrival has always played a pro-Government game, but very cautiously. Being a man of peace his influence is very limited. Has a certain amount of influence in the Dasht-i-Harir. Originally head Shaikh of Surchi, but ousted by 'Ubaidullah. See genealogical table Surchi. Pays taxes to the Turks.

#### BADIYAH IBN 'ABDULLAH, HAJI.

Zakho District. A leading Sindi Agha living at Spindarog. All his lands are Sanniyah. Father of lowly origin but by dint of brigandage he and his father continued to improve their position until at our occupation he was very well off.

#### BAHA AL DIN or BAMURNI, SHAIKH.

Dohuk District. One of the famous Naqshbandi shaikhs of Kurdistan, and one of the three religious personalities of Bahdinan, the others being Shaikh Nuri and Shaikh Ahmad of Barzan. Honest and kindly and so has little temporal power, herein differing signally from Shaikh Nuri. Probably with the object of securing his influence Haji Sha'ban held a meeting in his house soon after the Amadiyah murders. He was held to be implicated and his house and Takiyah were destroyed and he was sent to Baghdad, August, 1919. Released and allowed to return to Bamurni. Is closely attached to Rashid Beg of Barwari Bala, their wives being sisters, daughters of the 'Abbasid family of Julamerk. Claims Tapu rights over certain Doski villages, which in 1920 resisted the claims. Our decision in the Shaikh's favour led them to contemplate attacking the A.P.O., Dohuk. Age about 70. His elder brother, 'Alauddin is described by A.P.O., Dohuk, as a wicked old man who is not expected to live much longer. Another brother of Baha al Din's is Shaikh Salim of Mosul. Baha al Din's influence is probably confined to 'Amadiyah and Barwari.

#### BAHJAT BEG-I-MAJID PASHA BABAN.

Owens property in the Kifri District, but has no influence. On bad terms with Jamil Beg Baban. Age about 38.

#### BAHRAM AGHA.

A subordinate Miran Agha. One of the signatories of a letter to Faisal in July, 1921 asking for help against the Turks and inclusion in 'Iraq. See 'Abdul Rahman Agha of Shernakh.

#### BAIZ AGHA.

Pizhder, lives at Weswena village in Pizhder, the father of Hama Amin and Bapir Aghas, living in Merga, and is a fitting father of such sons. He is the clerk and propagandist of the hostile Pizhder and also the mouthpiece through which they voice their feelings. He is an able and eloquent man, a good linguist in both Persian and Turkish. His soubriquet is 'Demak'. He sets no bounds upon his letter writing or

speech, but being the protégé of the opposition his arrest or eviction is only possible, without running the risk of an open break with them, at a very favourable opportunity. Such an opportunity had arrived both for his arrest and for that of Salih Ahmad Agha at the beginning of December, 1921, only to be ruined by the trouble in Naodasht and the Turkish thrust at Batas in December and January, 1921-22.

**BALIKH.**

'Ali Agha, Muhammad Agha, Shaikh

**BALIKIAN.**

Rasul Agha.

Yusuf, Mulla.

**BALUL AGHA.**

Chief of Mandamera tribe, lives at Ashuran village in Qal'ah Diza. An oldish fat man, an inveterate intriguer, rough and dull, but straight and honest and a firm follower of Babakr. He looks after his tribe well and is very proud of it and strongly resents interference with its management. He will do anything in reason that is required of him with reference to his tribe provided the matter is put direct through his hands. He has always supported Government and has often turned out in force to deal with trouble in Naodasht, where he possesses considerable influence for good and evil by means of the Khaila sub-section of Naodashti Ako with which he is connected through Kak Nabbi of Baiwan village. He has exercised his influence entirely for good and has been of the greatest help. He has two full grown sons, 'Abdullah, who is useless and a nasty man, and Kak Nabbi, who takes after his father. He has two young sons, Baiz and 'Ali, but they are too young to count.

**BAPIR AGHA.**

Pizhder, headman of and lives at Pulko village in Merga, the son of Baiz Agha of Pizhder, aged about 18 and a real swine.

**BASRI BEG, MIRALAI.**

G.S.O. 1 and son-in-law of Jawad Pasha (q.v.). Was formerly G.S.O. 1, 6th Army in Mosul. Reputed a capable man.

**BAWIL AGHA.**

A turbulent anti-British notable of Rawanduz, father of Nuri (q.v.). Imprisoned at Rawanduz 1920 but later released.

**BEGOK.**

See Ahmad Agha, Nacdasht.

**BEHNAM KALIAN.**

Of Mosul. The Vicar of the Syrian Catholic Bishop and his deputy during the latter's absence. Very pleasant man, pious and cheerful at the same time. Well educated. His brother, Salim is head translator in the P.O.'s office. Appointed Syrian Catholic Bishop of Mardin and left for Beyrout, autumn 1921.

**BERRE, MONSEIGNEUR.**

Superior of the Dominican Mission in Mosul, where he has been for nearly forty years. A Frenchman. Was a prisoner in Turkey during the war. Returned to Mosul early 1921. Was reported to be likely to work hard in French interests but his attitude has been friendly and very correct. Appointed Archbishop of Babylon, November, 1921.

**BULAIBIL (BILAL AGHA).**

Of Mosul District. Shaikh of the Albu Badr section of the Albu Hamad. A negro and originally a slave, and a man of brains, character and wit. Once saved the life of Sulaiman Nadhif Pasha, the Wali, and owes his success in life largely to this. Was an officer in the Hamidiyah.

His son Yunis went to school in Mosul and was in the gendarmerie. On our arrival we confirmed him as shaikh of the tribe, though this gave us a good deal of trouble owing to the hatred some of the sections had of him. After the Tall 'Afar rising his tribe remained quiet for some days. Then his son, Yunis, raided the Dairy Farm, Mosul, but later Bulaibil sent back practically all the cattle and was expected to make dakhallah; but owing probably to some back-stairs intrigue in Mosul, he suddenly changed his attitude and went over the border to the Wadi Suwaidiyah. Making this his base and with Turkish support he raided (a) the Tall 'Afar road killing a Christian contractor, (b) the Dohuk road getting a lot of loot, (c) the Sharqat-Mosul road near Shurah, killing Daud Bethun and Sharif Farukhi. His son, Yunis, is a bold raider. His encampments were heavily bombed in January, 1921, since when his prestige and following appear to have dwindled almost to nothing. Has carried out several petty raids against Tall 'Uwainat and other outlying villages of the Tall 'Afar district.

#### BUNYAN IBN SHALLAL.

Of the Durrat, Shammar. Formerly hostile, now friendly. Not of much importance.

#### CONSTANTINE HINDI EFFENDI.

A prominent person of the Kirkuk Christian Community and usually their representative in Government concerns. Is intelligent and not without humour, progressive within limits, and on good terms with Moslem society. In comfortable but not opulent circumstances. Kirkuk business agent of Husain al 'Ali. Not exempt from the avarice which is the notable character of his community. In partnership with Minas Gharib, took the 1922 Kcdah iltizam for the 'Ubaid area for Rs. 25,000 and although he has probably made a fat percentage of profit, will not stop whining for years to come about his losses. Represented the Christians on the deputation which visited King Faisal in December, 1921.

#### DAHAM IBN 'ABDUL 'AZIZ ('UBAID).

A tribesman who avoids all towns and has a long score of robberies against him. Living with Abu 'Ali.

#### DAHAM IBN AL HADI IBN AL 'ASI.

The favourite grandson of Al 'Asi and nominated by him for position of (British) paramount shaikh of the Shammar. Al Hadi was killed by the Faddaghah in a war which rent the Shammar some years ago. Daham was appointed by us after the Tall 'Afar coup in 1920, as we had to have somebody, in spite of a fine outstanding against him which had not been paid. He was an absolute failure from our point of view. He has not asserted himself in the slightest and has not tried to. Has taken khawah very heavily and must have become wealthy, but the large number of slaves he keeps must eat up a good deal. In December, 1920, many of the slaves were enrolled by us, as a garrison for Najmah. On return he relieved them of their rifles and did not give them all back in spite of frequent promises. Till May, 1921, when after a visit to Mardin he came into Mosul, handed over the gendarme rifles and afterward showed himself much more amenable and much more anxious to be of use. Change due probably (a) to his realisation of Turkish weakness, (b) 'Asi's advice, (c) prospect of getting material support from us. He was given a subsidy of Rs. 9,000 from the salt revenue and the village of 'Awainat to cultivate. Of the Shammar tribes Thabit and many of the Khurusab followed him most closely, 'Abdah are most against him. Appears to have a certain amount of influence with the 'Aqaidat. Was very firm is not giving away to 'Ajil in spite of the latter's backing by the 'Iraq Government. Raided and defeated the Tai, December, 1922, with upwards of 1,000 men. Said to be accepting official position as paramount Shaikh of the Shammar under the French, April, 1923.

#### DARA BEG.

Kirkuk District; Kurd. Head of Tauq division of Dauda Kurds. Has the allegiance of 10 villages and could probably raise himself to a leading position in the tribe, as his late brother Mansur did. Age about 36, very intelligent, anti-Turk; wealthy. Remained loyal in 1920 and has been helpful. Is the most quiescent Kurdish non-Talabani Chief in

the area; on excellent terms with all at Headquarters and would probably support the existing regime against attack, as in 1920, even if it necessitated a split in the Dauda tribe. Owns a motor car and maintains his own roads.

#### DAUD CHALABI, Dr.

An educated doctor. Believed to be head of the Ahd committee in Mosul, but in spite of many efforts we have never been able to get a single thing against him. Is probably the most reasonable of the Shabibah and is well spoken of by many. Gave no trouble at all in 1921. Qadhi objects to him as being an Atheist. New S.M.O., Iraq Army, Mosul.

#### DAUD EFFENDI CHALABI DABBAGH.

Mosul merchant. Age about 50, became member of the Baladiyah in February, 1921: speaks French. Not believed to be a politician. Was dragoman in the German consulate, well educated and has travelled in Europe. Probably pro-Turk.

#### DAUD IBN DAUD.

Agha of the Yazidi tribe of Mirkhan of Jabal Sinjar. Lives at Zerwan. Owing to his enmity with Hamu Shira (q.v.) was suspected of having a pro-Turkish bias. Strongly reported to have gone to Mardin in January, 1921, but in March was living in Jabal Sinjar, having become reconciled to Hamu Sharu.

Had an open rupture with Hamu in June, 1922, but was defeated. Was backed by the Moslim element of Balad Sinjar, but left that party in December, 1922 and allied himself with Hamu. Extremely pig-headed and obstinate.

#### DAUD AGHA DIZAI, HAJI PIR.

He is a clever, well-educated man and his conversation is frank without being violent. Has been implicated in anti-Government intrigue and is in league with Ahmad Pasha. Latterly he has considerably improved and professes a desire to serve Government, but he is not to be trusted. A dangerous man. He is head of a section of the Dizai which possesses about 18 villages. With Ahmad Pasha was deported to Baghdad in September, 1922, for intrigue with Turks, but subsequently allowed to return on guarantee.

#### DAUD SA'TI.

Protestant citizen of Mosul: age about 60. Has spent much time in America and speaks English well. Enlightened and progressive. Bought the first ice machine to Mosul, and is now anxious to import plant for boring for artesian water. Went to America September, 1921.

#### DAUD EFFENDI AL YAWAR.

Of Mosul. In Turkish times was Mudir of Quwair, appears capable: reputation good. His daughter married the son of Rashid Agha of Arbil. Is on very good terms with Mustafa Suri, which is a recommendation. His brother Mustafa Effendi, is Mamur of Forests of the Haramani Waqf. His other brother, Suri Effendi is unemployed (bad character). Appointed Qaimmaqam, Zakho, August, 1921, transferred to Dohuk in February, 1923. Doing well but inclined occasionally to give way to panic.

#### X DAUD EFFENDI YUSUFANI.

The leading Chaldean of Mosul. Held various judicial posts, was elected as one of the Mosul Deputies to the first Chamber of 1909 and with one short break remained a Deputy up to our occupation. Appointed Political Attache to P.O., Mosul, early in 1919, member of the Electoral Committee, August, 1920, and Minister without portfolio, November, 1920. Considerable landowner. Well dressed, easy mannered and somewhat cynical man of the world. Probably no better than the rest in Turkish times: has done good service as attache, but is a little apt to be slippery in small things. Age 60, doesn't look it. Decorated by the Pope in 1921.

Returned to Mosul in September, 1921 on suppression of the Ministries without portfolio. Was very much disappointed at not having been given a Ministry. Member of Majlis Idarah, 1922. Not at present very active owing to ill-health.

X DAWID d'MAR SHIM'UN.

u Brother of the Mar Shim'un who was murdered by Simko. Married to Ister daughter of Mar Yusuf Khananisho (q.v.) and by her father of the present Mar Shim'un. Seems a colourless character, blamed for weakness in the fighting at Urmiyah during the war. Age about 34. Now attached to O.C. Levies Staff, and has given considerable assistance in Assyrian recruiting.

DHIYAB AL HISSAN.

Shaikh of the Shammar Sayih. His tribe was concerned in the affray with the XIth Lancers in September.

DHIYAH BEG IBN 'ABDUL RAHMAN BEG.

Of Mosul. Cousin of Nashat Beg (q.v.). Member of the Baladiyah; landowner, honest and pleasant to meet. Progressive, not a politician.

DHIYAH EFFENDI IBN SALIH EFFENDI KHAIYAT, MULLA.

Of Mosul. 'Alim and teacher at the Islamiyah school. Several times reported to be the secretary of the Ahd and composer of its letters to the tribes.

DIZAI.

See Ahmad Pasha ibn Husain Agha.

Daud Agha, Haji, Pir.

Kurshid-i-Baiz Agha.

Murthir Agha ibn Ibrahim.

Rahman-i-Baiz.

Rasul Agha.

EKHARDT.

Bolshevist agent reported at Diyarbakr, November, 1920.

X EMMANUEL TOMA.

Chaldean Patriarch of Mosul. Fine looking old man of patriarchal appearance. Was well in with the Turks and instrumental in preventing massacres. Has reputation of having been absolutely ruthless in persecution of the other Christian sects when opportunity offered. He left Mosul in March, 1919, for a visit to Rome, Paris and London (received by the King). Was held up seven months in Aleppo.

Returned to Mosul in May, 1921, on which occasion most of the leading Muhammadans went out to meet him. (February, 1923), up to date, has been most friendly and has given no sign of any particular French leaning in politics.

EUZ DEMIR.

A nickname meaning Iron Shoulder, his real name is 'Ali Shafiq. A Circassian born in Egypt who threw in his lot with the Kamalists. In 1920 he visited the Amir Faisal in Syria stating that he was the bearer of overtures from Angora, but as he had no credentials the Amir refused to have anything to do with him. He appeared in the middle of June, 1922, at Rawanduz, following Ramzi Beg who had been appointed Qammaqam by the Turks in March. Euz Demir at once engaged in intensive anti-British propaganda. Signing himself "Commandant of the Ottoman National movement in Palestine and Syria, he urged the tribes in innumerable letters to resist the British as enemies of Islam. With some 300 troops at his disposal and inflated promises of speedy reinforcement from Van, he succeeded in making considerable headway. Largely to his incitement was due the Pizhder upheaval, in August, which led to the abandonment of Rania and subsequently of Sulaimani. When Shaikh Mahmud arrived in Sulaimani in October, Euz Demir entered into correspondence

with him on the same lines, but though he treated him to flattery and exhortation he never committed himself in the subject of Kurdish independence, and his captured correspondence shows, he had every intention of dispensing with Shaikh Mahmud at the earliest possible moment. He was also in correspondence with a small but influential Turkish Committee at Kirkuk, and by February, 1923, plans were maturing for a tribal attack on Kirkuk in which the Kirkuk Committee would co-operate. This danger led to the fall of Shaikh Mahmud's Government in March and the occupation of Rawanduz in April. Euz Demir had gathered some 700 tribesmen, chiefly Surchi and Herki to resist the British columns, but his flank was turned and he fled without striking a blow. He attempted to escape to Persia through the territory of Shaikh Muhammad Agha Balikh but was refused passage by the Shaikh. He was consequently obliged to retreat towards Ushnu, following a line close to the Persian frontier.

#### FADHIL EFFENDI, HAJI

Rais Baladiyah of Dair-al-Zor, which position he retained under us in 1919, but joined the Sharifian troops in turning us out. Welcomed the French and was appointed Mutassarif by them. Reported nevertheless to be pro-British and to have sent to welcome a British column at Sinjar which was believed to be moving to Dair-al-Zor, October, 1920. He veers with every wind.

Replaced by an Aleppine in November, 1921.

#### FAIDHULLAH TALABANI, SHAIKH.

Younger brother of Shaikh 'Izzuddin. Lives at Yengijah near Tauq. Wealthy and of independent character but a thorough tribesman and little trusted. Is in a state of perpetual enmity with the neighbouring tribes, but stabilises the situation by his connection by marriage with the Rais Baladiyah, Tauq, and attempts to buy the favourable eye of any Mudir appointed to that Nahiyah.

#### FAIQ BEG-I-HAMA SALIH BEG.

Kaikhusrö Beg, section of Jaf Begzadahs. A not unattractive man, reported in Turkish times to have been the terror of the Halabja-Penjvin road. At one time showed a tendency to revert to this profitable occupation; but later became law abiding and made efforts to improve the lands round Wuchquba. He discovered and opened up a useful flow of water which issues unaccountably from the top of a hogback ridge. Age thirty-four. Home Wuchquba.

#### FAQA HUSAIN, RESHAWAND.

Section of the Hamawand. Of the Husain Kakamadi faction. Though not over 50, is quite white, and wears an expression of extreme sadness. Keeps very much to himself, and is very popular with his villagers. Until last year lived in Takiyah Kakamad (also known as Takiyah Kihwaro) when his claim to this village was disputed by Kak Ahmed and Kak 'Abdulah (both Reshawand), and the A. P. O. ordered him to live in Surchawa. He is unfriendly with Faqa Muhammad, and offered to help the A. P. O. during the 1922 disturbances. Takes very little interest in tribal affairs. He is respected by many on account of the reputation of his father, Haji 'Ali, now dead.

#### FAQA MUHAMMAD RESHAWAND.

Section of the Hamawand. Son of Haji Mahmud (now deceased). Rais of the Salim Khusrawi Reshawand. About 48. Lives at Mortka (Bazian). Also owns a stream known as Ibrahim Awa between Moraka and Hanjirah, and half the village of Qalashqeran (Bazian). Was with Karim Fattah Beg at Tasluja and with Shaikh Mahmud at Bazian in 1919, but deserted him before the battle. Was promised amnesty by the Qaimmaqan of Chemchemal, but when he came in was promptly seized and sent to Baghdad in September, 1919, where he was imprisoned for nearly a year. On being released, Mustafa Pasha Bajlan (now deceased) an influential person of Khanaqin, accepted the responsibility for his safe custody. He returned to Mortka in November, 1920, and his property was restored to him by Government. Is a pleasant person to meet, but gives one the impression of not being very sincere. Is regarded as an intriguer by the other Hamawand notables. Has not recovered from the effects of his

imprisonment, and appears to be consumptive. During his exile, most of his moveable property is said to have been stolen by Saiyid Ahmad of Anjirah and the villagers of Mortka. Is the only Hamawand who has suffered for his misdeeds. Joined Karim Fattah Beg after the murder of Captain Bond in 1922, but it is thought that he was not implicated. Had four sons, Hama Rashid being the only one of importance, and his father's favourite. This boy was killed during a bombing raid at Talaban on 24th June, 1922.

#### FAQIR MA'RUF, PIZHDER.

Lives at Deshtee village in Pizhder, a professional jester, who wanders about among Pizhder villages and visits Derbend at times, living upon what any person likes to present, gifts ranging from a pair of trousers to a horse. Sometimes useful as bits of news can be picked up from this source in course of ordinary conversation. She is a woman but goes about in man's clothes, sits among the men, but sleeps among the women!

#### FARAJ MIRZA

Age about 45 years. A Sulaimani merchant of considerable means. Was for over a year a member of the Town Council, but has been in Baghdad since 1921. After Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919 he purchased from Government a large quantity of tobacco which had been confiscated from Shaikh Mahmud and his family. On this account he has incurred the enmity of the Shaikhan party. It is probable that he will decide to remain in Baghdad. He has no connections of importance in Sulaimani. On Shaikh Mahmud's return to Sulaimani in September, 1922, it is said that Rs. 30,000 were extorted from Faraj Mirza's brother in Sulaimani, being the alleged value of the tobacco he had purchased.

#### FARAJ AGHJELLER KIOKHA.

About 50. Owns Aghjeller (Chemchemal), and is a farmer of some repute. Of the Kalaseoka tribe. Is a parasite of Shaikh 'Abdullah 'Askar.

#### FARAJ-I-HAMA-I-RASUL.

Kiokha of the Wurda Shatri section of the Shatri Jaf. Joined Shaikh Mahmud during the rising of 1919.

#### FARAJ BEG-I-MAJID BEG.

Home, Bani Binok on the Western slope of the Auraman mountains. Was rather inclined to return to his pre-war predatory habits, but fairly easily frightened back into being law-abiding. *See* Nasrulla Beg.

#### FARDUN BEG-I-HASAN SULTAN.

(*See* Nasrullah Beg-i-Hasan Sultan.) Age about forty-five. Home, Getchina.

#### FARHAN AL RODHAN.

A Chief of the Albu 'Ali section of the 'Ubaid Arabs, has considerably increased his influence since our coming, and is viewed by Husain al 'Ali's family as an upstart. Admits a general allegiance to Husain; somewhat more reliable than others of similar status. An attractive man who has been out against Government since October, 1921. Unwilling to be controlled or curbed in any way. Whilst nominally admitting the supremacy of Husain al 'Ali and availing himself of his friendship is absolutely free of the latter's jurisdiction.

#### FARIS BEG BIAYAT.

Shares with Sulaiman Beg, the paramount chieftainship of the Baiyat Arab tribe. Somewhat colourless, but respected by his section, age about 43. Influence generally superior to that of Sulaiman Beg. Very low intellect, but timorous and fairly honest. During the 1920 troubles played a less unsatisfactory part and was the first to come in and pay up his fine. Has since somewhat unaccountably plumped for Shaikh Mahmud and accompanied him to Sulaimani. A pleasant man with a slight cast in the eye.

**FARIS AGHA IBN MUHAMMAD AGHA.**

'Aqrah District. Zibari Agha of Huke near Bira Kapra. Was usually at feud with Babakr Agha (q.v.) but joined with him in the murder of Mr. Bill and Capt. Scott. His brother Mahmud (who has a Qal'ah at Bazi near Barzan; much resented by Shaikh Ahmad) also assisted. A reward of Rs. 10,000 was put on Faris's head and his house at Huke was destroyed together with those of his chief men. At the end of 1919 he moved to Bajil (v. Shaikh 'Ubaidullah) planned a raid on 'Aqrah frustrated by aeroplane action, in March, and was instrumental in bringing about the Surchi rising which occurred soon afterwards. His enmity to Shaikh Ahmad apparently led to hostilities between them during 1920. In March, 1921, fled to Simko's country and was imprisoned by him. Generally spoken of as an attractive personality who was lured into trouble by Babakr. See genealogical table Zibar. Has received munitions from the Turks. His village was burnt by punitive force in October, 1922.

Remains consistently hostile and was with Euz Demir until the latter was ejected from Rawanduz in April, 1923.

**FARIS AGHA, SHAIKH BAZAINI.**

About 35. Although not the paramount chief, his advice is always taken on tribal matters, and he is treated on the same equality as Taufiq Agha. Was Mudir of the Zab Nahiyah two years ago. Has three brothers who with him, own several villages in the Zab Nahiyah. Owns and lives in Surchinar, the headquarters of the Zab Nahiyah. Has always been friendly to the British. He generally acted as Taufiq Agha's representative when political matters had to be discussed with the A.P.O.

**FARQU EFFENDI DAMLUCHI.**

Of Mosul. Veterinary officer in Turkish army; employed by us for a time as Municipal Veterinary officer, but discharged as unsatisfactory. Believed to be a member of the Ahd. His brother 'Abdullah Sa'id Effendi, is Ibn Sa'id's agent, lives at Hofuf and in November, 1920, asked for permission for Faruq Effendi to join him.

Another brother, Sadiq Effendi Damluchi, who was a Mudir at Tall Afar and Artrush was wanted by the Turks for speculation and fled to Shaikh Nuri for refuge. In October Nuri asked the King to have him appointed Qaimmaqam of Dohuk. Yet another brother, Taufiq, is an A.D.C. to the King.

**FATHULLAH BEG.**

Rais and Mudir of the Baradost. Village Sidekan. Said to be pro-British and the only one of the Baradost chiefs who came in to Rawanduz immediately after its occupation in April, 1923. There is another chief of almost equal status called Fattah Beg whose uncle 'Aziz Beg was wounded by planes chasing the Turks.

**FATHULLAH SARSAM.**

Of Mosul. Most prominent member of very go-ahead Christian family. Jacobite. Was for many years member of the Majlis Idarah and Anjuman al Wilayat. Now member of the Baladiyah. Meek looking but intelligent, astute and very influential. Appointed Assistant to Adviser, August 1921, until abolition of appointment November, 1922.

**FATIKH, SHAIKH.**

About 23. Third son of the late Shaikh Sa'id Gok Tappah. Lives at Rasha, in Sangao. He, with his brothers, periodically quarrels with his uncle Shaikh 'Abdul Qadir over the village of Gok Tappah. Is honest and well educated with a spirit singularly free from the taint of tribal bitterness. Has influence all for the good with his brothers Kak Hama and Hama Salih.

**FATTAH HAMA RIZA.**

About 45. Of the Hama Riza Khatiri Safarawand. Has taken the place of Mahmud Khidhr in the Safarawand tribe. Is very eccentric and known as the "grouser". A great pessimist and talker. Lives a very secluded life in the village of Gurgai Fattah (near Chemchemal). Is tolerated on account of his father's reputation, but is rather a bore at a

conference. The village of Cholmek (Bazian) was in his family's possession until November, 1918, when Shaikh Mahmud, as Hukumdar obtained the necessary registers and official seals, and made it his own on paper. He did not attempt to evict Fattah, but 'loaned' it to him indefinitely. Is reputed to have great patience in the 'world of shikar'.

#### FATTAH BEG.

Appointed Qaimmaqam of Dohuk in October, 1922 when he has done well. Moved to the more critical post of Zakho in February, 1923.

#### FATTAH PASHA.

Son of a Tuz cobbler, was educated by a friend and succeeded at last in attaining command of a Division of the Turkish Army. Calls himself a Baghdadi. Age 62. He has two adult sons of whom Sulaiman Beg is A.D.C. to the Minister of Defence, Ja'far Pasha, speaks English and French and is by nature a Parisian pleasure seeker. Excellent company and well informed. The second, Nuri Beg, is a frequenter of extremist agitators. Is supposed to be a merchant but is a parasite on his amiable old father. Fattah Pasha, appointed Mutasarrif in 1921, has left Kirkuk only four times, of which two were trips to Baghdad. He is a man of limited intelligence, though shrewd to the point of cunning. Is a bon viveur and it is the easiest thing in the world to make him laugh. Dresses in the height of European fashion and hates to have to reverse or amend an order. Subject to family influence in his official decisions, but nevertheless wholly likeable.

#### FATTAH BEG BARADOST.

See Fathullah Beg.

#### FATTAH BEG-I-HAJI IBRAHIM BEG.

Age about 70 years. Is commonly known as Fattah Beg Arazi as in the Turkish times he was Mamur-i-Arazi-i-Sannia. During Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919 his son Ahmad Beg was Mayor in Sulaimani. On the return of the British forces his three sons Ahmad Beg, Nuri Beg and Taufiq Beg fled, but Fattah Beg himself was captured and was for some time imprisoned in Baghdad. He and all his sons have since been pardoned. Ahmad Beg was ordered to live in the village of Zarinjo but this order was cancelled in 1922 and he was permitted to return to Sulaimani.

Their house in Sulaimani was for many months used as the P.W.D. yard and workshops. Part was restored to them in summer 1921 but they entertain a grievance on account of the alleged damage done to their property while occupied by P.W.D. He was nominated for the Sulaimani Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected.

#### FATTAH-I-QAMARAN.

Kiokha of the Rukhzadi section of the Rukhzadi Jaf.

#### FATTAH-I-RUSTAM.

Kiokha of the Jambazi section of the Amela Jaf.

#### FUAD EFFENDI.

Rais Baladiyah of Qarah Tappah. An amiable middle class man of no special note.

#### FUAD BEG IBN SULAIMAN BEG.

Of Mosul. Landowner: member of the sub-committee of the Forty Mandubs self-appointed in 1920 to represent the town. Apart from politics is a thoroughly bad character, quarrels continually with 'Abdullah and his other brothers over the division of their rents, which he generally tries to misappropriate. In 1923, politically active, and suspected of share in anti-Zaid and pro-Turkish notices.

#### FAUZI BEG.

Turkish officer under Euz Demir (q.v.). Has been used as intermediary between the latter and Shaikh Mahmud of Sulaimani.

**GALAWI KIOKHA.**

Mungur Zudi, headman of Bab Rasul sub-section of Mungur Zudi and lives at Kalawe village; is an old time thief and robber, but has a pleasant personality. He is not to be trusted as he is a typical Kurd for vacillating and ratting, has intercourse with Government malcontents and is a friend of Mamend Asur.

**GHAFUR AGHA-I-HAJI 'ABDULLAH-I-GORAH.**

Age about 50 years. He is a cousin of Haji Sa'id Agha, Haji 'Ali Agha and Haji Mulla Muhi al Din (sons of Ma'ruf Agha). 'Abdul Fattah Chalabi is his paternal uncle. Under the Turks he was the wealthiest merchant in Sulaimani and was many time Rais-i-Baladiyah. He also held the post of acting Qaimmaqam of Halabja for some time. After the re-occupation of Sulaimani following Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919, in which he took no part, he followed 'Izzat Beg-i-Uthman Pasha as Rais-i-Baladiyah. He continued in this appointment for over a year but was finally dismissed for various corrupt practices. His influence and wealth have declined since his fall from favour. He had an unending land dispute about some property in the village of Dolan and in 1922 was absorbed in a lawsuit by which 'Ali Beg Jaf hoped to recover £T 3,000 from him.

**GHAFUR KAK 'ABDULLAH.**

Khala section Begzadah Hamawand. About 35. Is the third surviving son of Kak 'Abdullah Agha (Kaka Ola). His village is Ali Bazao in the Bazian valley. Joined in the 1922 disturbances. Is a good fighter. Has land interests in Surdash (Khaziawah). Brother of 'Aziz Kak 'Abdullah, 'Arif, Ahmad, and Hama Rashid.

**GHAFUR AGHA.**

Rasul section of the Begzadah, Hamawand. About 33. Third son of Hama Sulaiman, and brother of Mushir, Sulaiman and Karim. Before joining in the disturbances of 1922 he lived in Kani Mustafa (Chenchemal). After Shaikh Mahmud's rising, was made Mudir of Sangao, but was dismissed for corruption and bribery. He then went to Deh Rasha in Sangao, but was turned out and sent to his own village, Kani Mustafa. He immediately joined Karim Fattah Beg who was an outlaw at the time, but was later amnestied on the payment of a rifle fine. In the summer of 1920, he joined in Mahmud Khidhr's rising and was largely responsible, together with his brother Sulaiman and Jauhar (son of Mahmud Khidhr), for an attack on a levy rearguard which was returning after burning Mahmud Khidhr's house. He was amnestied with Mahmud Khidhr. Is easily influenced. When he settles down to peaceful pursuits, he is one of the best farmers in the district.

**GHANI KIOKHA.**

Nominally head of the small Zand tribe. In reality little more than Mukhtar of the small village of Kulaju. Loyal during 1920 but a petty and greedy person not above occasionally accepting the status and emoluments of qolchi. Sentenced at Qarah Tappah to 3 months' imprisonment in November, 1921 for perjury.

**GHARIB, s/o SHAIKH MA'RUF, SHAIKH.**

Brother-in-law of Shaikh Mahmud, having married his sister Fatimah Khanum. Actively assisted him in the rebellion of 1919. Captured and imprisoned. Returned to Sulaimani with Shaikh Mahmud in September, 1922. Made Minister of Interior in Shaikh Mahmud's Kurdish administration; and accompanied him when he was evicted from Sulaimani in March, 1923.

**GIRDI.**

See 'Arab Agha; Jamil Agha; Majid Agha and Muhammad Agha, Shaikh.

**GULI.**

See Sadiq Beru.

**HACHIM IBN AL 'ASI.**

Shammar. Took part in the Tall 'Afar coup, 1920.  
Sulaiman Kitta.

**HACHIM AL MUHAID.**

Of the Fad'an 'Anizah: reported by Nurshinwan, who stayed with him, to be very anti-French and very pro-British and to have set up a desert Government with its capital at Raqqah. Attacked the French force from Raqqah October, 1920, reported to have been supported by Kamalist troops. French reported he had been attacked, bombed heavily and driven out, but early in 1921 he advanced eastwards and occupied Mambij. He was defeated by the French S.E. of Aleppo on February 4th and withdrew to Raqqah. Was at feud with Mujhim who was set up in the Dair-al-Zor liwah by the French, but in April, 1921, a reconciliation was effected between them with the result that the Dair-Aleppo road became comparatively safe.

**HAIJDAR BEG.**

Wali of Mosul, at the beginning of the war, and well spoken of. Was on good terms with the Chaldean Patriarch and prevented Christian massacres in the Wilayat. His father was Wali of Van, where he also held several positions. Said to be very popular with the Kurds, both for his personal qualities and also for his knowledge of Kurmanj. Was a deputy of the Kamalist Congress at Angora, after which he went probably either to Kharput or Sivas. Always a potentiality in Kurdish politics. Reported made Mutasarrif of Sivas in December, 1921. Visited Van district in summer 1922 as President of Commission enquiring into Kurdish affairs.

**HAIJDAR, JUANMIRI, BEGZADAH HAMAWAND.**

About 30. Son of 'Aziz Khusrau. Lives with his father in Chiragh Ruta (Chemchemal).

**HAJI AGHA.**

Age about 35. Of the Sulaimani Aghawat. In Turkish times won for himself an odious reputation as leader of a gang of robbers. Under the British has been mudir of Sarcehik, Qaradagh and Tanjaro nahiyahs. Was suspected of treachery in connection with the fight that followed the attempt to rearrest Ahmad Beg Rishain in January, 1922, in which Capt. Fitz Gibbon was killed but proof was lacking.

**HAJI AGHA-I-FATHULLAH AGHA.**

Age about 60 years. Is related to 'Abdul Fattah Chalabi. Has two brothers Ibrahim Agha and Muhd. Amin Agha, and two sons Taufiq Effendi and 'Abdul Karim. The former was head clerk in the Sulaimani District Office and the latter a small trader. He was nominated for the Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected. Owns a khan and some shops on the income of which he now lives.

[NOTE: His name is Haji Agha.]

**HAMA AGHA-I-ABDUL RAHMAN AGHA.**

Age about 35. Leader of the Sulaimani Aghas. Resides in Sulaimani and owns much land in the neighbouring country. Was consistently friendly to the British during the time when the Sulaimani Division was under the direct administration of the High Commissioner. Was a member of the Divisional Council formed in 1921 and was re-elected in the summer of 1922. At the time of evacuation when the control of the Division was handed over to Shaikh Qadir, he co-operated with him in maintaining order in the town and resisted the efforts of Karim Fattah Beg Hamawand to effect a *coup d'etat* on behalf of the Turks. On Shaikh Qadir's return to Sulaimani a *rapprochement* was made between the Sulaimani Aghawat and the Shaikhan. This was due largely to Hama Agha's good sense. On the return of Shaikh Mahmud and his election to be Hukumdar Hama Agha was made a member of Shaikh Mahmud's Advisory Council and was put in charge of the Public Works Department. He may be relied on to support any policy which is likely to ensure settled conditions and reasonable concessions to Kurdish aspirations. Has twice come to Baghdad to see the High Commissioner on

Sulaimani affairs since the return of Shaikh Mahmud as Hukumdar. Once representing Shaikh Mahmud; and later in March, 1923, after the later's fall in company with other notables to consult regarding the future administration of the Sulaimani Liwa.

#### HAMA AMIN, SHILLANA.

Headman of and lives at Boitan village in Merga. A courageous little man, pleasant and the most reliable and trustworthy of all Shillana. He fought at Shu'aibah as a tribal horseman under the Turks and has a wholesome dread of coming up against trained soldiers under similar conditions. Generally known as Minae Boitan.

#### HAMA AMIN; OF SHAWR.

Headman of and lives at Baerdbi in Shawr, and a useful man upon whom to hang the shreds of Government authority in Shawr: he was unofficially appointed as headman of all Shawr. He is an uneducated but energetic man, he behaved well during the trouble in Shawr in 1921 and was wounded by the rebels when attempting to rescue Ahmad Effendi the Commandant of Police.

#### HAMA BAIZ AGHA, PIRAN.

Headman of and lives at village of Kompteran in Piran country, brother of Mam Qaranni and son-in-law of Jamil Agha of Keui. He is a most deceitful and treacherous man, an inveterate schemer, bad mannered and given to hectoring, normally follows and falls in with any Piran scheme going and does not give any but unreliable and fictitious information. Owing to his relationship with Jamil Agha he is generally at one with and informed of any Keui machinations. Rich but a miser, capable.

#### HAMA RASHID KAK 'ABDULLAH.

Khala section, Begzadah Hamawand. Son of Kak 'Abdullah and brother of 'Aziz, 'Arif, Ghafur, and Ahmad. About 30 and the baby of the family. Until he joined in the 1922 disturbances he shared half the village of Goshkut (Chemchemal) with Qadir Ahmad Qadir. Was Levy Officer under Major Daniels at Sulaimani, and deserted in 1919 when Shaikh Mahmud's rising began. Has been very dissatisfied over the settlement of Goshkut, claiming it as entirely his own.

#### HAMA SALIH, SHAIKH.

About 25. Second son of the late Shaikh Sa'id, Gok Tappah. Is a young fire-eater, always ready for a quarrel. Has given his uncle, Shaikh 'Abdul Qadir, a considerable amount of trouble over the village of Gok Tappah. Lives in Rasha.

#### HAMA ZERD SETEBESER, HAMA WAND.

About 35. Is Rais of the Setebeser, a minor section of the Hamawand. Lives at Gowa Bunda, his being the only inhabited house in the village. Is at loggerheads with the other members of the family. Is stout and always appears to be contented with life.

#### HAMA ZIYAD.

Is the infant son of Hama Agha, the late Governor of Keui. Were he not a minor, he would now be head of the Ghaffuri family. He resides in his father's guest house where his guardian, Mulla Ahmad Agha ibn Isma'il Agha entertains the continuous stream of guests that arrive. When Hama Ziyad grows up, he will be a man of considerable importance in the district.

#### HAMA AGHA, (HAMA KEUI).

Private individual living at Rania town, originally native of Keui town but has lived many years in Rania and Qal'ah Diza and has held Government appointments under the Turks but has held no such appointment under us. Devoted to intrigue and carrying information, a hard working farmer and a most faithful supporter and advocate of Government. He was useful in Rania as he got to the bottom of most events and brought good information. He was a useful check upon the town of Rania which is full of the most unpleasant persons.

**HAMAD SHIN SURCHI.**

Village Qarachin. Son Khidhr. The father is a lunatic and the son a common brigand.

**HAMDI EFFENDI, AUCHIZADAH, DR.**

Of good Kirkuk family with Stamboul medical qualifications. Employed at the Civil Hospital, Kirkuk. Something of a journalist and despite a mild exterior, a reputed leader in Turkish Nationalist Councils.

**HAMDI CHILMARAN.**

Of Mosul. Merchant. Young member of the Ahd. Imprisoned for a short time in May, 1920, on suspicion of being connected with the posting of notices. Active extremist during 1922.

**HAMDI BEG IBN GHANI.**

A cousin of Nadhim Beg Naftjizadah, to whom he lives next door. Keeps an open diwankhanah whither disgruntled minor ex-officials and others with pro-Turkish sympathies repair. Turkish and the more violent Baghdad papers are always available there. The *Kirkuk Star* is discredited by them as being a Government mouthpiece.

**HAMDI BEG-I-RASHID PASHA.**

Age about 40 years. An ex-Turkish officer of good education. At one time commanded the Tribal Levy detachment in Rania but resigned when this force was reorganised. Was in receipt of a pension and a member of the Town Council upto 1922. A nervous little man with no influence.

**HAMID EFFENDI AL DIBUNI.**

Of Mosul. Aged about 27. Gunner officer in Turkish army, served in Dananelles. Shortly after our occupation of Mosul was appointed by us as D.A.P.O., Tall 'Afar. Was very unsuccessful and had to be replaced; lived henceforth in Mosul which he left in May, 1920, and went to Dair-al-Zor. Was sent to Tall 'Afar by Jamil Madfa'i just before the attack and at a meeting of the Aghawat called by Jamil Yuzbashi urged the Aghawat to rise. Subsequently went to Dair-al-Zor and Mardin and employed by Turks as artillery Yuzbashi. Commanded artillery in attack on Dair-al-Zor in February, 1921, and lost three guns. Salih Effendi Dibuni, his father, lives in Mosul and has property in Sinjar.

**HAMID KHALIFAI.**

Zakho District. Sindi Agha; lives at Darkar; very old, about 70. Of lowly origin, attained his position by brigandage. Friendly with Christians of Borsifi whom he protected during the war.

**HAMID BEG-I-MAJID PASHA-I-'UTHMAN PASHA.**

Both Hamid Beg and Daud Beg are grandsons of 'Uthman Pasha. Their grandmother was not 'Adlah Khanum, however, but a woman of Abu Baila. Hamid Beg's mother was a relative of Ja'far Sultan, Daud Beg's a woman of the Aurami Takht.

Was implicated in the Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919 and lived in Kirkuk under supervision till the summer of 1920 when he returned to Halabja without permission, but owing to the disturbed state of the country no steps were taken against him. His properties which were confiscated after the rising, were then returned to him with the exception of the building occupied by the A.P.O.'s offices and house. Several attempts have been made to render him the object of suspicion. Ample opportunity to make trouble was afforded him in 1920 had he wished to do so. Age about 30. Home Pris—in the foothills about three miles West of Halabja—Elected member of the Divisional Council for Halabja in 1921. After Shaikh Mahmud's fall in March, 1923, he remained in Halabja nominally as Shaikh Mahmud's representative but really sitting on the fence.

**HAMU SHARU.**

Rais of the Yazidis of Jabal Sinjar. Residence Bardakhl in the Jabal. A Faqir (minor Yazidi religious order). Ten years ago he was deposed by force Sufuk Agha, the Rais of the Jabal, since when he has reigned supreme. Bitterly anti-Turkish. Owing to raids on convoys, etc., the Turks in 1916, took a large expedition with guns against the Jabal and reduced it, which the Yazidis say was due to their pro-British attitude. In 1918 he assisted Captain Hudson who visited Sinjar on a mission. Appointed Rais of the Jabal by us in 1918. Age about 70. At first sight he appears a quiet and venerable old gentleman, dressed in black and with long flowing beard. In reality he is an ignorant and despotic old savage who by means of his faqirs rules the Jabal by fear. The keys to his character are avarice and an intense hatred of Islam, which makes his information almost impossible to act upon because it is so sweeping. Very outspoken, and immensely pro-British. There is a danger that his iron sway will drive the other aghas into sedition. At the time of the Tall 'Afar coup (June, 1920) he organised a force but was unable to get into touch with us and failed to intercept the Sharifian retreat. His eldest son, Darwish (about 40), is a more reconciliatory character. His second son, Khudaidah is an attractive personality. In spite of his age extremely vigorous. Receives Rs. 600 p.m. from Government. Generally on good terms with Shaikh Muhammad of the Tai and in March, 1921, also with Haiyis ibn Farhan of the Shammar.

Was extremely unpleasant to the new Qaimmaqam, Yusuf Effendi, in the summer of 1921, realising that with the appointment his own position must suffer. Had a feud with Daud (q.v.). The problem of breaking his power has proved extremely difficult, and unless carefully handled may result in his seeking the support of the French.

**HAMUD AL HAICHAL IBN 'ALI.**

Of Tall 'Afar District. One of the Mutaiwid shaikhs, village 'Ain al Hasan. Had always been very loyal. Joined Sharifian forces at Tall 'Afar, in June, 1920, but with no great following, and it was probably largely through fright. Hamu Sharu (q.v.) looted the Mutaiwid villages. Hamud was allowed to return.

Has a quarrel with Hasan Agha of Tall 'Afar over 'Ain al Hasan village.

**HAMZAH AGHA.**

Brother of Qarani (q.v.). Assisted Simko against the Persians in March-April, 1921.

**HAMZAH AGHA, PIRAN.**

Headman of and lives at Girdi Till a village in Piran. A close relation of Sowar Agha and before the latter's return from prison, he could be relied upon to give good information concerning the doings of Piran. Since the return of Sowar Agha, however, he has fallen under his thumb and now has become practically useless from a Government point of view. He has intercourse with Pizhtgelli Khushnao and often sends men up as far as the Dasht-i-Harir. He is a pleasant man but will use his tongue too freely and tells Sowar Agha everything about anything. Generally known as Kak Hamzah.

**HAMZAH AGHA, SHAIKH BAZAINI.**

Is very old. Owns Ganda Aghaj in the Zab Nahiyah.

**HANNA KHAIYAT, DR.**

See under Khaiyat.

**HARUTI.**

Kaka Amin. Khidhr Agha of Bawiyah.

**HASAN AGHA.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd. Trader and landowner of Altun Kupri; originally of Salihi but now does business at Dizai, lives in Altun Kupri. Previously Rais Baladiyah there but left office owing to some faulty

accounts. Age about 55, fulsome manner, but generally trusted; avaricious. Is a partner of Ahmad Pasha Dizai and the latter's man of business at Altun Kupri. Owns a car, but is not above using it as a taxi.

#### HASAN AGHA OF TALL 'AFAR.

Of original Tall 'Afar stock: his grandfather was ejected from Tali 'Afar by the Saiyids but eventually he returned and gained control of the Su quarter.

#### HASAN, SHAIKH OF THE SHATRI JAF.

A keen, pleasant old man with considerable influence which he used to good account in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919. The Kakai of Taza Khurmatli in Kirkuk Division hold him in considerable reverence, believing him to be the reincarnation of one of their own saints, a fact which might at some time be of use.

#### HASAN EFFENDI AUCHIZADAH, HAJI.

A wealthy and progressive landowner of a leading Kirkuk family. Held numerous Turkish posts, including a Qaimmaqamliq. Believed well-disposed to the present regime, and would probably accept suitable office under it. No individual of his town or area has shown a more enlightened or practical desire for progress on European lines. Has at personal expense carried out extensive canalisation. Was willing to stand for election as Rais Baladiyah on condition that he would be appointed whatever the voting might be. Usually lives at Tall 'Ali on the Lesser Zab near Malha.

#### HASAN BEG IBN ISMA'IL BEG.

For a few months one of the Mosul Deputies. In Turkish times for many years Mudir of the Sanniyah lands; since our occupation Revenue Inspector of the Mosul Division: member of the Electoral Committee in 1920. Very quiet, capable and absolutely honest. One of the best men we have. Age about 50. Official member of the Majlis Idarah, 1921. Became Rais Baladiyah, spring 1922, but has not shown himself strong in that position, probably owing to ill-health.

#### HASAN KHALIFAH, SHAIKH.

About 60. Owns and lives in Kanichinar (Chemchemal). Has never taken any interest in politics. Is friendly to the British—a nice quiet old gentleman.

#### HASAN MAM 'ALI, SINN.

Headman of and lives at Kurrushina village in Rania. This man together with Khidhr Agha of Basmusian and Husain Agha of Kamum make up the leaders of the now almost extinct tribe of Sinn. Hasan Mam 'Ali is a pleasant buffoon. Khidhr Agha is a back-boneless scrounger and Husain Agha is a sulky lout. Sinn was formerly a strong adherent of Sowar Agha and Piran but now has cut adrift and attached itself to Babakr Agha, which is fortunate as it diminishes considerably the power and scope of Piran. The reason for the split is the half of the Basmusian canal, which, by the finding of a tribal majlis, held some considerable time ago, should be returned to Sinn. The late Hama Agha of Keui, being an influential man and powerful took this canal and registered it in Tapu in his own name, subsequently selling half of it to Hasan Rash of Bingirt but retaining the other half up to his death in spite of the finding of the majlis. On the death of Hama Agha, one quarter of this canal fell to the lot of one Karim Agha of Meojha, and thus virtually into Piran hands. The fact that Sinn are pressing for this portion of the canal and are ready to snatch it from Piran, has caused the present split.

#### HASAN NAURAS EFFENDI, HAJI.

Age about 70-75 years. An outspoken old man with only one eye. In Turkish times he served as Mudir-i-tahrirat in Sulaimani and held posts in Baghdad, Amarah and Mosul. Friendly with most people of importance. Took no part in Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection, in 1919. Has three sons, the elder, 'Arif Effendi, at one time Mudir of the Bazian Nahiyah, the second, Haji 'Ali Effendi, is occasionally employed as a

crop estimator and the third, 'Abdul Hamid Effendi, filled various mudirates under the British Administration. Was nominated as a candidate for election to the Sulaimani Liwa Council in 1921 but was not elected.

#### HASAN-I-HAJI QADIR.

Chief of the Mikaili Jaf. Not a weak man but without any great grip on the Mikaili. Is invariably full of woes. Age about 45.

#### HASAN QALACHOGA, SHAIKH.

About 60. Owns and lives in Qalachoga (Zab). Is a follower of Shaikh 'Abdullah of 'Askar. Was formerly Mudir of Qalaseoka, when that district was a Nahiyah.

#### HASAN RUSTAM, RAMAWAND, HAMAWAND.

Rais of the Ahmad 'Abbasi section of the Ramawand. Lives in Harawa (Chemchemal), where he owns a fruit garden of which he is very proud. Is a settled cultivator and takes no interest in active tribal affairs. Is by way of being a wit and is a pleasant person to meet. Is a very small man, has a hooked nose, very few teeth, and wears a permanent smile. Is the oldest Hamawand alive. Has two grown-up sons, Hama Kel and Rustam.

#### HASAN SULAIMAN, RESHAWAN HAMAWAND.

About 35. Is related to Faqa Muhammad, but has quarrelled with him over the village of Kani Shaitan of which he owns two parts, and in which he lives. Came forward with offer of help to Government during 1922 disturbances.

#### HASAN SURCHI, SHAIKH.

One of the lesser lights of the Surehi who joined the Turks.

#### HASIB TALABANI, SHAIKH.

Third surviving son of the famous Shaikh 'Ali of the Talabani Takiyah in Kirkuk. Aged about 30. Lives at Lailan; wealthy and intelligent but unprogressive, and does not transcend the tribal outlook. Less to be trusted than his brother, Shaikh Habib. Shifty, although pleasant in manner. Notably passive in notification of crimes and apprehension of criminals.

#### HASSO DINO.

The leading Goyan Agha and person chiefly concerned over Capt. Pearson's murder. Lives at Kervar. Raided Zakho territory several times in Spring, 1921.

Made several half-hearted attempts at Dakhalah, 1922.

#### HAWAIZ AGHA.

Is a tall, pale youth of about 27 years of age. He is head of his section of the Ghaffuri family of Keui Sanjaq and owing to his wealth has a larger following than any of the other notables. His property is mostly in or around Keui and he is therefore desirous of peace and is a strong supporter of the Government. He is a great friend of Mulla Ahmad al Isma'il Agha and it was due to his influence that the trouble in Keui Qadha during 1920 did not spread. Was made a Commissioner of Police in Keui after the disturbances in 1920 and afterwards Mamur Mal Keui. Lost his head in September, 1922, but was afterwards won over by the Qaimmaqam Jamil and Mulla Ahmad Isma'il Agha.

#### HAWAS AL HITHMI.

Head of the Dugharrat section of the Abdah Shammar. Small, limps, appears very keen-witted and intelligent. Favours 'Ajl: Daham dislikes him. Was the first to propose the safeguarding of the salt caravans in 1921 and was to have the contract until Daham intervened.

Interested in camel contract work.

**HAZIM BEG IBN HAJI YUSUF PASHA.**

First cousin to Muhammad Agha (q.v.). Young, about 28 and one of the largest landowners in Zakho district, owning 100 shops in Zakho besides extensive lands outside. Overshadowed by Muhammad Agha; but probably a believer in a stable Government and friendly to us. Flabby mentally and physically, but is improving.

**HERKI TRIBE.**

See Ahmad Khan.

Khurshid Agha.

Salim Agha.

Tahir Agha.

'Usman Agha.

**HISAM AL DIN 'ALI.**

Shaikh of the Naqshbandi order of Shaikhs (see tree in appendix). An enlightened pleasant old man who can always be relied on to use what influence he has for good and every possible effort should be made to increase his influence which unfortunately at present is small. Age seventy. Home Baghikon.

**HORMUZ MALIK s/o MALIK GEORGIS.**

The leading Malik of the Tkhuma: but at present young (24) and untried. Now a Levy Officer.

**HUBRA, MONSIEUR.**

Syrian Catholic Archbishop of Mosul. Nice man but of no great force of character. Run by his Chaplain, Khuri Khayyat. Left Mosul for the Metropolitan Conference at the end of 1920. Returned 1922.

**HUMAIIDI IBN FARHAN PASHA.**

In Turkish times was Government Rais of the Shammar. We continued his appointment and paid him Rs. 250 p.m. About April, 1920, his conduct became very unsatisfactory and in June he threw off the cloak, and became, with his son Dhahir, one of the ringleaders in the Tall 'Afar coup. Is brother to Faisal. Mother is a Girgiriya.

While proceeding to Baghdad at the King's summons in October, 1921 was raided by the Kirkuk 'Ubaid, his son Dhahir killed and most of his possessions looted.

**HUSAIN AGHA, HAJI.**

Age about 40 years. Belongs to the Sulaimani Aghas and is related to Hama Agha-i-'Abdul Rahman Agha. He held no important post under the Turks, but was made chief of the Sulaimani Police after the defeat of Shaikh Mahmud in 1919. He later served as Mudir in several Nahiyahs. Was generally reputed to be a brave man and a staunch supporter of the British Administration.

**HUSAIN AL 'ALI, SHAIKH.**

Paramount Shaikh of the 'Ubaid Arabs, generally lives at Shubai-chah. Position everywhere acknowledged, but as he is now about 83 and not strong, his sons and brothers do not obey him and there are several rebels against his authority, such as Shaikh Farnan of the Albu 'Ali. His intentions are sometimes good, but he has little power. Not really to be trusted, but more so than the rank and file of the 'Ubaid. Literally an old fox, versed in procrastination and guile. Was appointed unpaid Mudir 'Ubaid Tribal area in July, 1921, but has done little to justify such a post.

**HUSAIN 'ARAB AGHA OF BILAN.**

Of Mosul District. Chief of the Shamkhan section of the Muzuri. A tough character who did a long term of imprisonment under the Turks. Allied to Qadir Agha of Shush. Extraordinarily *au fait* with world politics. Keeps his section very quiet and has been of great use to us. Age 38.

In autumn of 1921 was incited, probably from Baghdad, to petition against the vineyard taxes, a complaint which on investigation proved entirely baseless. Unusually honest and intelligent.

The principal lay Agha of Jabal Sinjar. Chief of the Musara tribe until deposed by Hamu Sharu in favour of Sufuk ibn Saidu, though people still recognise Husain as Rais. His grandfather, Kusto, was paramount chief. Husain is loyal to Government but hostile to Hamu Sharu. Lives in Haskan village.

Formerly on the side of Daud Daud (q.v.) against Hamu Sharu, and has not yet gone over to him. February, 1923.

#### HUSAIN BEG-I-HASAN BEG-I-MUHAMMAD PASHA.

A quiet, pleasant man well liked by everyone. Was Mudir of Warmawa Nahiyah until it was divided between Sulaimani and Halabja districts. Was loyal during the Shaikh Mahmud rising of 1919. Age about thirty-two. Home, Faqqi Jina in Dizaiysh.

#### HUSAIN BEG-I-MAHMUD PASHA-I-MUHAMMAD PASHA.

Was originally Mudir of Khormal, but being implicated in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919 was discharged and fined Rs. 2,000. Age about thirty-seven. Home, Zalarush in Warmawa.

#### HUSAIN BEG NAFTJIZADAH.

Kirkuk District; of the Kirkuk family who take their name from the fact that they own the local oil wells. This property has been in the family for generations and Government is content to take a tithe. Husain Beg is a wealthy man, regarded as one of the five or six aristocrats of the place. Badly hit by the war; speaks a little Arabic, pleasant and intelligent, takes little part in intrigue. Visited King Faisal on the Kirkuk deputation. Is a bluff country farmer, incapable of dissimulating. Usually lives at Topzawah, 10 miles west of Kirkuk where he keeps a gun, dogs and hawks.

#### HUSAIN-I-PISKUNDI MULLA.

Of Sulaimani. Age about 50 years. Is the Mudarris in a mosque which bears his name. Is generally regarded as a learned and holy man. Received Rs. 100 monthly from Government in 1922. He was nominated for the Divisional Council in 1921, but was not elected.

#### IBRAHIM 'ATTARBASHI.

A persistent agitator, whose activities have been constantly under the notice of the Police in Mosul. Close friend of Sa'id ibn Haji Thabit (q.v.). Age about 50.

#### IBRAHIM BEG OF SHAIKH WASAN.

*See* Khidhr Beg Khusnao.

#### IBRAHIM AGHA KHAFFAF, HAJI.

Age about 30. A prominent Sulaimani merchant who consistently supported the British administration. Is very popular and respected for his honest dealing. Served for some time on the Municipal and later on the Divisional Council representing the town. A helpful and likeable man. Usually spends the summer in Baghdad where he has large business interests.

#### IBRAHIM AGHA, RAMK.

Joint headman of and lives at Kerrago village in Rania. He is also joint head with Kak Amin Agha of Tobikaran of the remains of the Ramk tribe. Ibrahim Agha is a pleasant but slippery scoundrel and in Turkish times was an outlaw and made over to Babakr Agha half of Kerrago village in return for Babakr Agha obtaining the Turkish pardon for Ibrahim Agha. In the autumn of 1921 Babakr took advantage of this bargain and sent one of his relations, one Hama Agha, to take possession

of his half of Kerrago, one of Babakr Agha's reasons being to have a man whom he could trust and rely upon near Derbend. Ibrahim Agha, however, repenting his bargain, at once struck up a close friendship with Sowar Agha, who tried without success to have the arrangement annulled.

#### IBRAHIM PASHA, MILLI, SONS OF

The usual title of Mamo, Khalil, Isma'il and Tammo, the first-named being the head of the family. These sons with a large number of the Milli moved from their home at Waranshahr to Dair al Zor in 1920 after quarrelling with the Turks, and returned in 1922 after the Franco-Turkish Pact. Meanwhile the Turks had appointed their cousin Mammi ibn Hamdi as chief of the tribe and after some fighting had occurred these sons with some 200 families retired to Ras al 'Ain. This family has always supported pan-Kurdish movements.

#### IBRAHIM USTA MUHAMMAD.

Kifri District. Was once clerk to A. P. O., Kifri, and later clerk to Ibrahim Khan Dilo, the captor and eventual murderer of the A. P. O. Was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Kirkuk for his share in the 1920 disturbances. Is constantly claiming directly and through Waisi Beg restoration of lands deemed forfeit in 1920.

#### IBRAHIM EFFENDI IBN SAMI.

A member of the Wandawi family of Kifri district. Wealthy, openhanded but keen-eyed on a return for his money. Owns most of Qarah Tappah Urban area and is generally in debt to Government. Was once Mudir, Qarah Tappah.

#### INJEH, SAIYID JABBARI.

About 35. Brother of Saiyid Muhammad. Owns Muhammad Parizad and Hanarah. Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion in 1919 and also joined in the disturbances of 1922. No personality.

#### ISHAQ EFFENDI.

Merchant, a sound business man, the principal representative of Jewry in Kirkuk. Well esteemed, a member of the Municipal Council and the friend of many in financial straits.

#### ISKANDAR LUKAH.

A prominent contractor in Mosul, who is reported to have amassed a large fortune, largely dishonestly. Was in partnership with 'Aiyub Zakko (q.v.) against Ohanian. Lost heavily in 1922 and is now (February 1923) in low water.

#### ISMA'IL AGHA.

'Aqrah District. 'Ashair al Saba Agha of Ruvia. At feud with Shaikh Raqib and dislikes his neighbour Haji 'Abdullah (q.v.). Stood firm in the raid on 'Aqrah in 1919 and subsequently. On good terms with Qadir Agha. A slow revenue payer. Has been consistently friendly.

#### ISMA'IL AGHA GERAVI s/o HAMID AGHA.

Chief Agha of the Artushi, lives at Quwali; styles himself Qaimmaqam of Bait al Shabab. Formerly an underling of his cousin, Shakir Agha, but with help of the Tiyari raised himself to premier place. As a result on bad terms with Lasqin Agha, Shakir's son. Connected by marriage to Muhammad Haji Agha (q.v.). On good terms with Tiyari, especially Malik Isma'il (q.v.). Appropriated half the Turkish Qaimmaqam's revenue takings in 1921: assisted or instigated Zhirki to loot 'Abdul Latif's sheep, 1921. Described as arrogant and clumsy. Professes pro-British sentiments. Sheltered Simko after his defeat by the Persians.

#### ISMA'IL AGHA, GHAFURI.

Mudir of Chinaran (1922), lives at Khidheran which is the headquarters of the Chinaran, Nahiyah. Nephew of late Hama Agha of Keui. He is a very good and reliable man and fairly courageous, does his work

well. Though closely connected with Keui, he did not join in their anti-Government intrigues, and did not let his relationship influence him in his work as Mudir, in fact he rather goes out of his way to deal hardly with his relations. Fairly well educated and experienced, and his views and advice are always worth listening to.

#### ISMA'IL HAQQI GUNDIZ.

S. S. O. of the Jazirah Group, usually located at Nisibin or Jasirat ibn Umar. Was closely connected with the 1920 rising. A letter from him to 'Abdul Rahman Effendi of Tall 'Afar (q.v.) was intercepted, February, 1923.

#### ISMA'IL BEG JALILI.

Cousin of Sulaiman Beg Jalili (q.v.). Could probably make himself the most influential man in Mosul if he wished, but takes little part in politics, though more than his cousin. Takes great interest in his properties. A man of firm opinions and can be outspoken. Showed himself right on our side in political agitation in August, 1920, and refused to have anything to do with the forty Mandubs chosen to present their views to Government. Moderate in his views but inactive in politics in 1922.

#### ISMA'IL SAFWAT EFFENDI IBN SA'ID EFFENDI.

Of Mosul. Was schoolmaster at Balad Sinjar in June, 1920. Was evidently aware of the projected Sharifian coup, and as soon as Tall 'Afar fell, rode at once to join the Sharifian forces, stealing a mare belonging to a man called Labib to do so. Now in Syria.

#### ISMA'IL BEG IBN SA'ID BEG.

Of Rawanduz. Son of the late Sa'id Beg and grandson of 'Abdullah Pasha (q.v.). Aged about 20. A good-looking, well-mannered and pleasant youth; well educated and enjoying considerable prestige by virtue of his birth. He was appointed D.A.P.O. at Rawanduz in 1919 but was too young and inexperienced for the post. Is now in reduced circumstances owing to the seizure of his property by insurgents. He is living in Arbil.

#### ISMA'IL s/o MALIK YAKU, MALIK.

Leader of the Upper Tiyari, age 50, village Chambad Malik, west of Julamerk, courageous, respected for his piety, feared for his intrigue. His wife, Tauriz, is much respected by the Tiyari. Four sons, of whom the eldest Malik/Shliman is married to Surma Khanum's sister, and the two youngest Yaku and Daniel are in the Levies.

#### ISMA'IL BEG YAZIDI.

Cousin of Sa'id Beg (q.v.), was turned out of Shaikhan owing to family quarrels, and appeared in Baghdad in 1918 and gave us to understand that he was the real Mir. After our occupation an attempt was made to divide the Mirship between the two cousins. It was unsuccessful, and owing to his persistence in petty intrigue, Isma'il was sent to Baghdad and not allowed to return till March, 1921. He has since that time lived in Balad Sinjar, Sa'id having in November, 1921, agreed to make Isma'il an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a year from the Yazidi "khairat." He has travelled a great deal, especially in Russia, and is a taking person at first sight but a shallow knave in fact. Very pro-British, it is likely that his influence will increase with the decrease of Hamu's.

#### 'IZZALDIN AL SHARIF BEG.

Nephew of Nashat (q.v.). Has a grievance about lands apportioned by the P.O. about which he is constantly petitioning.

#### 'IZZAT PASHA.

Kirkuk District, Kurd. Minister of Education in 1920, and Minister of Communication and Works in 1921. Resigned in April, 1922. He was a Brigadier-General and Deputy Wali of Basrah in 1914; resigned owing to a disagreement with the Turkish authorities, and afterwards incurred their odium by refusing all services. On the second fall of

Kirkuk (autumn of 1918) he fled, whether under compulsion or not is not clear; to Arbil, but soon returned and visited the P.O. Was suspected of pro-Turkish proclivities, but apparently now plumps for 'Iraq or an independent administration under the High Commissioner. Is popular and powerful in Kirkuk. Has large agricultural holdings at Yaichi, Taza, Tissin and in the Lailan plain. Is understood to be a very fair and generous landlord.

**'IZZAT BEG s/o 'UTHMAN PASHA.**

Age about 30-35 years. One of the Begzadah Jaf. His father was Qaimmaqam of Halabja in Turkish days and brother of Mahmud Pasha who was Rais of the Jaf tribe. Tahiyah Khan, the sister of 'Izzat Beg, is married to 'Ali Beg son of Mahmud Pasha. Another sister is married to Ahmad Beg-i-Rishain. His brother, Ahmad Beg, was Qaimmaqam of Halabja under us. Formerly he sometimes sided with the Aghas of Sulaimani and sometimes acted against them. In Turkish days he was at one time Rais-i-Baladiyah in Sulaimani. In Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919 he sided with Government, left Sulaimani for Halabja and in company with the A.P.O. there went to Baghdad. At present he devotes most of his time to the cultivation and management of his property. Owns a house in Sulaimani in which he usually resides.

**'IZZALDIN, SHAIKH.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd of the Talabani family. Thirty years ago he bought an estate near Tauq, and is now settled there with his younger brother Faidhullah as head of 8 or 10 villages, which accordingly call themselves Talabani. Age 48, very urbane, speaks Arabic well, wealthy, modern in outlook, like all the family strongly anti-Turk. Tubercular in an advanced stage.

**JABBARI TRIBE.**

This tribe is sedentary and engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. In 1919, its flocks contained 5,000 sheep and cats. It possesses 24 villages and claims five more under dispute with the Hamawand. Warlike and able to hold its own. Before the European War, it could raise 200 horse and 600 foot, but suffered heavily at the hands of the Turks, who burned many villages. The tribe has an alliance with the Rustam Agha section of the Zanganah and the Dauda but is hostile to the Talabani.

It has been suggested that the best means of quelling a rising of the tribe would be to occupy its villages, especially Tawir Barz, the headquarters of Saiyid Muhamad (q.v.). Bases for punitive expeditions would be Lailan and Chemchemal whence pack roads lead into the heart of the Jabbari country. Probably an effective way of keeping the tribe in order would be to give the Talabani, the arch foes of the Jabbari, a free hand to raid and foray the Jabbari country. See also Genealogical Table in Appendix

**JA'FAR, HAJI, OF GIL.**

Was business man of the late Shaikh Hamid, Shaikh of the Talabani. Now serves Shaikh Talib in the same capacity. Drives a hard bargain. Is the moving spirit in the Gil Oil Well, which as a matter of policy as well as of expediency is always farmed to the Talabani Shaikh at Gil.

**JA'FAR SULTAN.**

Age about 50. Chief of the Aurami Lehon. He fought almost continuously against the Turks until, in 1914, he was defeated and Nausud burnt. This event possibly left some impression for during the period of the British administration in Sulaimani, his attitude was most correct. He took no part in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919 and under pressure handed over the fugitives Mahmud Khan Dizli and Hamid Beg Jaf to the British authorities. He has 22 sons, all young and warlike men. He professes to be unable to control them and frequently denies responsibility for their actions. In 1922, he was not on the best terms with 'Adlah Khanum as he had refused to permit a marriage between one of his daughters and her son Ahmad Beg. The Khanum however used frequently to attempt to involve him in Halabja politics and to manoeuvre him into a position supporting her. An enmity of long standing exists between him and Mahmud Khan Dizli. His home is in Nausud, a little over four hours distant from Halabja. He gave no support to Shaikh Mahmud in 1922-23.

**JALILI.**

Of Mosul. See: Aiyub ibn 'Abdul Wahid, Haji.

Amin Beg ibn 'Aiyub Beg.

Isma'il Beg.

Sulaiman Beg.

**JAMAL EFFENDI.**

Mudir of the Municipal Press, Kirkuk, and more recently also Editor of the *Kirkuk Star*. Is believed to be a member of the pro-Turk Committee in Kirkuk, but is not allowed to show it in his paper, on which an alert official eye is kept before publication.

**JAMAL IBN FAUZI EFFENDI.**

Related on one side to the Naqib of Mosul and on the other to Shaikh Hafizullah of Rihani, near Jazirat ibn 'Umar. Left Mosul secretly October, 1922 and returned in December with Laissez Passer from Diyarbakr. Intelligence stated that he had been in arrest there. Put on security not to leave Mosul. His return immediately preceded the starting of a movement by the Naqib to collect funds for the Turkish Red Crescent, and increase of pro-Turkish activity generally.

**JAMI' IBN MULLA TAHA, MULLA.**

Zakho District. Lives at Sheranish Islam: underhand and cunning and suspected of intriguing against the Government. Is intelligent to meet and very ready to talk. The Sheranish Christians accuse him of inciting to Goyan to attack their village. Is at the bottom of most Sindi-Guli intrigues.

**JAMIL AGHA.**

Of Keui Sanjaq. He is born Hawaizi but is Ghaffuri by adoption, his father on his deathbed having charged Hama Agha with his care. He is also related to the Ghaffuri by marriage, and takes no part in the squabbles between the two factions. He is a moderate man with comparatively advanced views and takes a real interest in the welfare of the people. Throughout the anxious month which followed Shaikh Mahmud's *coup d'etat* in 1919, Jamil Agha was the A.P.O.'s right hand man. He conscientiously carried out all the A.P.O.'s orders, and his advice was always reliable. He was Deputy Governor of Keui at the time of Hama Agha's death, when he became Governor. Appointed Qaimmaqam in 1921 and has maintained his reputation by using his influence to eject the Turks in September, 1922.

**JAMIL, SHAIKH.**

A younger brother of Shaikh Ala al Din. Figured as friendly in the troublesome times of 1920. Over ready to bring in information which always needs careful sifting with a view to his motives. Inseparable from one Mulla Hasan pleasant rogue who might be very useful on occasion. Age about 32. Home Biawela. Up to 1922, received an allowance of Rs. 150 per month as postnashin of the Khanaqah of Biawela.

**JAMIL EFFENDI AUCHIZADAH.**

Of a good Kirkuk family with a Stamboul medical degree, brother of Dr. Hamdi of Kirkuk. Employed since 1919 as Government Doctor at Kifri. Does not give satisfaction and would probably be better replaced by a qualified dispenser. Is slack and careless as well as having a far too good opinion of himself.

**JAMIL AGHA IBN 'ABDI AGHA.**

Zakho District. Rais of the Sindi: lives at Darhauzan. Quiet and not very effective but has kept the Sindi from giving any trouble. His father was really a big man, but Jamil's influence is very small. Is an adherent of Shaikh Nuri. In the summer lives at Marsis.

**JAMIL AGHA GIRDI.**

Chief of a section of the Girdi, living in the northern portion of the Arbil plain. A handsome and well-mannered man; not rich but entertains lavishly and lives far beyond his means. His loyalty is doubtful and he is not trustworthy; very unpopular among the Girdi. Lives at Bahirka. Entertained Saiyid Taha and Simko in October, 1922. Is at enmity with Majid Agha Dera.

**JAMIL EFFENDI KARDARZADAH, HAJI.**

Wealthy and prominent merchant of Kirkuk having some trade relations with Europe before the war. His brother 'Ali, is in Constantinople where he was 2nd Deputy for Kirkuk to the Ottoman Parliament. One of the most progressive men in the place, of a family which was much respected. Owns and cultivates land to a greater extent than he now trades. Like most wealthy Kirkuklis is interested in the religious affairs of the town; would probably make a good administrator if he were given office where he had no interests. A cousin of the Mutasarrif, over whom he exercises considerable influence of a baneful type through the family council. Is keenly interested in agriculture and is always pressing for the establishment of an experimental farm or Agricultural College—not too disinterestedly, as his son, Amin, holds a diploma in Agriculture from Constantinople, and would therefore be eligible for lucrative employment by Government. Imported French agricultural machinery before the war and lost on it (or the sellers did). Member of Kirkuk Divisional Council, 1919-20.

**JAMIL BEG MADFAI OR NAINAWI.**

Mosulawi. *ex-Turkish* officer, was the leader of the Sharifian expedition against Tall 'Afar. Subsequently retired to Damascus, where he now calls himself "Deputy of the Higher Committee for Mesopotamian Societies". Was instrumental in sending a telegram in March, 1921, to the Secretary of the League of Nations protesting against the Mesopotamian Mandate. He was excluded from the general amnesty of May, 1921. Now with the Amir 'Abdullah, Mutasarrif of Karak, where he has earned the good opinion of all British Officers with whom he is in touch.

**JAMIL BEG IBN MAJID PASHA BABAN.**

Principal notable of Kifri. He is a near relation of the late Mustafa Pasha Bajlan. Related also to Saiyid Muhsin Agha of Kifri (q.v.). We got into touch with him in September, 1917, and he put us in communication with the Dauda, Zand and Zanganah, as well as with Shaikh Hamid Talabani. Successfully resisted Turkish demands for assistance and supplied. Related also to Karim Beg Jaf. Member of Kirkuk Divisional Council 1919-20. Visited King Faisal in company with the Kirkuk Deputation in 1921. Intelligent and good company but fundamentally dissatisfied with our policy and his own unfulfilled ambitions. Is not a very strong personality, but well disposed and with considerable authority still throughout the Kifri District, excepting in his inner domestic circle—in other words he is henpecked. He is anti-Shaikhan, although he has been the unwilling host of the Sulaimani Deputation to Baghdad. Owns very considerable tracts of land in the neighbourhood of Kingarban where he lives.

**JAMIL EFFENDI YUZBASHI IBN MUHAMMAD.**

Formerly gendarme Yuzbashi at Sinjar, where he seemed very efficient and satisfactory. Owing to Hamu Sharu's inveterate dislike and suspicion of him (which he was never able to support by facts) he was transferred to Tall 'Afar early in 1920. In June, when the Sharifian forces were approaching, held a meeting of the Tall 'Afar Aghawat urging them to rise at once. On their preferring to wait until they knew whether there was any backing behind the movement, he deserted and went to Qubuk. There he met Jamil Madfa'i (q.v.) and brought him into Tall 'Afar. Subsequently escaped to Dair-al-Zor. Just before the French occupation went to Mardin and is now employed by the Turks as a chatta officer. Was employed as Intelligence Officer at Jazirah during 1921 and part of 1922, but came under suspicion and was removed to Erzinjan.

**JARULLAH IBN TALIB.**

Of Mosul. Brother of the well-known horse-dealer, Haji 'Ali, who died in Bombay, February, 1921. Has carried on the Bombay end of the business since that time.

**JASIM IBN MUHAMMAD AL HAFIDH.**

Of Mosul. Mukhtar of the Sarijkanah quarter, which has a not very good reputation. He contracts and also takes iltizams: suspected to be a member of the Ahd.

**JAUHAR AGHA, SAFARAWAND HAMAWAND.**

About 45. Elder son of the late Mahmud Khidhr of the Khili Pezar Safarawand, and Rais Safarawand. Although nominally Rais of this section, he is influenced by his young brother Yunis, who has received a good education. Lives in Qula (Chemchemal), and has a son 'Arif, aged about 21. Took a fairly important part in his father's rising, and was responsible for an attack on a Levy rearguard. Is a poor successor to his father who was known as the 'g.o.m.'

**JUWAD PASHA.**

G.O.C. Al Jazirah Group, relieved Nihad Pasha, spring 1922. Rich, capable, and possessed of considerable charm of manner, said to be very anti-Arab.

**JUWAD AGHA IBN 'ALI AGHA.**

'Aqrah District. Zibari chief, village of Amadan in the Nahla valley, also owns property in the Surchi country. First cousin of both Faris and Babakr Agha. Intermediary between Zibari and Surchi, clever, speaks several languages, semi-educated, one of most dangerous men in the 'Aqrah District. Very friendly with Raqib (q.v.) and probably largely responsible for his turbulence and the Surchi rising. See genealogical table Zibar. In February, 1923 was Mudir with the Turks in Rawanduz.

**KAK 'ABDULLAH RESHAWAND HAMAWAND.**

About 30. Related to Faqa Muhammad. Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion; but was later pardoned by Government. Lives in Takiyah-i-Zhuru. A bad character. Joined Karim Fatah Beg in 1922.

**KAKA AMIN HARUTI.**

Religious leader of the Haruti and their instigator in opposing the British column in the operations which led to the re-occupation of Rawanduz in April, 1923.

**KAKA AMIN, SHAIKH SALAN.**

Notable of Rawanduz, a man of some religious influence. Largely responsible for the troubles of 1920. Installed himself as Hakim of Rawanduz but failed to give satisfaction. He is one of the 'Ulama of the village of Salan near Rawanduz, son of Shaikh 'Abdul Samad Effendi, who was appointed a Khalifah of the Naqshbandi section by Shaikh Habi Effendi. His knowledge is limited and such respects and influence as he commands are mainly due to his late father's prestige. He is about 55. He has one full brother 'Abdul Rahman and 3 half-brothers, Mulla 'Abdullah, Kaka 'Ali and Mulla 'Aziz. He is related to the family of Bawir Agha. Until recently he had under religious control a certain following of merchants and others who had been admitted to the teaching of his father as penitents. He is said to have lost some of this control owing to his extreme and fanatical methods which went further than his followers were prepared to go. A fanatic.

**KAKA FATAH.**

Kiokha of the Kamalai Jaf.

**KAK HAMA-I-AMIN-I-'ATTAR.**

Age about 40 years. During Turkish times he was one of the leading merchants of the town of Sulaimani. On the return of the British after the fight with Shaikh Mahmud's party in Bazian, he fled with Shaikh Mahmud's family but returned on their being pardoned. He now carries on his trading as before. He has a brother Fatah Effendi who is an officer in the Turkish Army and has remained in Anatolia. His sister

Bahiyah Khan first married Shaikh Mustafa-i-Naqib after his death she married Shaikh Mahmud by whom she has two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Shaikh Rauf, is about 12 years of age, the second child, Shaikh Baba 'Ali, is about 6 years and the youngest, a baby, 'Aisha Khan.

#### KAK AHMAD RESHAWAND HAMAWAND.

About 45. Son of Hama Jihan, and related to Faqa Muhammad. Lived in Takiyah Kak Ahmad (also known as Takiyah Khwaro) until he joined Karim Fattah Beg in the disturbances of 1922. Was taken prisoner during Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919. Special enemy of Faqai Husain (Reshawand) with whom he had a quarrel over the village of Takiyah Kakahmad.

#### KAKA HAMA SHAIKHAN.

About 30. Eldest son of Shaikh Sa'id, Gok Tappah. When he and his two brothers, Hama Salih and Fatih, are not quarrelling with their uncle, Shaikh 'Abdul Qadir, over the village of Gok Tappah, he spends his time in Mamlaha. Was with Shaikh Mahmud during his rebellion, in 1919; is of a quarrelsome nature, and is only happy when he is causing trouble.

#### KAKA RASH WITMAWAND, HAMAWAND.

Rais of the Witmawand, a minor section of the Hamawand. About 65. Joined Karim Fattah Beg in the disturbances of 1922, but surrendered to A.P.O. on 27th June, 1922. Was ordered to bring his movable property from his village, Sulaiman Girda (Bazian), to Cholge Romi (Chemchemal) which he did. Fattah Hama Riza (Safarawand) was made responsible for his good conduct. His son Aza remained with Karim Beg. Kaka Rash is a thinker, and his advice is sought by his brothers although not necessarily followed. Lived in extreme poverty in Muzaffar (Chemchemal) with his brother Mushir until he joined Karim Beg in 1922.

#### KAMIL, SHAIKH.

Brother of Shaikh 'Ala-al-Din. Usually lives in Persia. A truculent person who would not hesitate to make trouble if he thought there were anything to be gained. Losing his home in the fighting between Sardar Rashid and Walad Begi etc., he crossed into Halabja District but did not remain long. Age about 30.

#### KARIM AGHA.

One time Mamur Rezie at Keui. Accused of embezzling public funds and arrested in February, 1923. Was one of those responsible for inviting the Turks to occupy the town in October, 1922.

#### KARIM BEG.

Of Rawanduz. Belongs to the family of 'Abdullah Pasha. He was a Mudir in Turkish times of the usual corrupt type. He is capable but not trustworthy; has been described as a "filthy little man". Lives at Morwilian where he has remained throughout the disturbances. He is believed to be pro-Government. Spends most of his time with Isma'il Beg sponging on local hospitality.

#### KARIM-I-SAIYID AHMAD-I-BABA RASUL, SAIYID.

Age about 36 years. Of the family of the Barzanja Shaikhs. Was an active supporter of Shaikh Mahmud and after the insurrection in 1919 he was imprisoned for a year in Kirkuk. He is now engaged in cultivating his land. He has a brother, Saiyid Nuri.

#### KARIM BEG-I-FATTAH BEG-I-MUHAMMAD PASHA.

Is not quite so destitute of backbone as the remainder of the Jaf Begzadahs and for that reason was Wakil-i-Jaf under the British regime. Intelligent, ambitious and an unmitigated bore. Rendered valuable services during Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919. Age 33. Home, Kellar but normally moves with the Jaf except into Persia. Put himself into touch with British Liaison Officer, Kifri, after expulsion of Shaikh Mahmud from Sulaimani in March, 1923.

## KARIM FATTAH BEG RASUL BEGZADAH HAMA WAND.

About 55. Is recognized as leader of the Begzadah in times of stress. Cousin of Muhammad Amin Agha, the diplomat of this particular section of Begzadah. He has four wives, carefully selected to give him as much influence as possible over the other sections of the Hamawand and elsewhere. They are:—

(1) Sister of Ghafur, Mushir, Sulaiman and Karim (the sons of Hama Agha (Rasul Begzadah). By this wife he has two sons—'Abdullah and Sabir.

(2) Daughter of the late Mahmud Khidhr (Safarawand). She was originally married to a wealthy Mosuli, and ten years ago was abducted by Karim Fattah Beg with the help of her brother Jauhar. He has three young children by this wife.

(3) Daughter of 'Aziz Kakaola (Khala section of Begzadah). She was with her father, who refused to return her to Karim Fattah Beg. Later she returned to her husband.

(4) Sister of Faris Agha (Rais of the Shaikh Bazaini). The alliance has not benefited him, as he is not popular among this tribe.

Owns Badenjan (Bazian), Kupela (Bazian) and Taramur (Surdash). Although owned by his father, the second village is not really in his possession now, as it was sold by the Turks to one Faiq Beg of Sulaimani. This gentleman, however, was afraid to turn out Karim Fattah Beg and appointed him his agent, most of the profits being kept by the agent.

Took part in the rising of 1919 and commanded the party of rebels operating against the military column retiring from Tasluja to Chemchemal. Later he was nearly captured by Government troops operating near Murtka. He was driven out of Qaratamur (Chemchemal) in which he used to live, and his fort-like house there was destroyed. He was then chased to Kani Mustafa and Talaban where he just escaped capture. He was gradually deserted by his various adherents until his party was reduced to 8 or 9, and in March, 1920 he was amnestied on payment of a fine of rifles. He was permitted to return to Kupela, but was forbidden Qaratamur. In the summer of 1920 he seized the revenue of two villages and occupied Bazian Nahiyah Headquarters, 'to save it from being looted', but left when ordered to do so. After considerable trouble, he paid up all Government revenue. Since then he has spent most of his time in Kupela, going to Taramur in the spring, in which village he has the tribal right to reside during that season of the year. He has been very much dissatisfied for some time, and shortly after Xmas, 1921, arranged to move his family to the Auraman and join Dizli. His presence in the Auraman was not required, and Dizli let him understand this. From that time he began intriguing on a big scale, and it was evident that he was out for trouble. At the end of May, 1922, he wrote the A.P.O. a threatening letter, and on June, 17th he treacherously murdered Captains Bond and Makant. During the operations which followed he was driven out of the Sulaimani Division by the combined efforts of a Levy column and the R.A.F. and with his entire following went to Rawanduz. There for a few weeks he joined Euz Demir's force which was attacking Rania and was given the title of Rais-i-Muhajarin. He later returned to his own country in the Bazian valley and cut off Sulaimani from Kirkuk. After the evacuation of Sulaimani he entered the town and attempted a *coup d'etat* in favour of the Turks. He failed, largely owing to Shaikh Qadir's (brother of Shaikh Mahmud) energetic rallying of pro-Kurdish elements. The growing hostility of tribesmen and townspeople eventually forced him to leave and he returned to his villages in Bazian. Shaikh Mahmud on his return to Sulaimani as Hukumdar gave a written promise to the High Commissioner that he would not permit Karim Beg to enter Sulaimani town so long as His Excellency's representative was there and to compel him to leave Kurdistan, but took no steps in the matter. He actively supported Shaikh Mahmud after the latter had been bombed out of Sulaimani in March, 1923.

Of strong character and has been described as the only man in the tribe. Great and skilful talker, very convincing. Being himself treacherous, he fears treachery from others. He always carries a rifle, and will not willingly meet anyone who is in greater strength. His sons and servants always stand behind anyone with whom he is talking. When travelling, he frequents the most unlikely paths, and never passes from Bazian to Chemchemal *via* the Bazian Pass. He has been consistently unfriendly towards the British, although he often wrote letters to the A.P.O. assuring him of his loyalty. He has a great grievance against our system of administration, as through it he has lost the kingly position he once held. He is at enmity with the other Hamawand tribal chiefs, and considers they are out to suppress him. As long he is in this country, he

will be a thorn in Government's side. Has a very narrow face. Long nose bent to one side and slightly hooked. Small eyes set close together, and bushy eyebrows. Hair, beard and moustache light brown, turning grey. Has a pleasant smile.

He is reported usually to be heavily in debt to various Sulaimani merchants, due to his extravagance. Is widely known, respected by equals and worshipped by inferiors. Always ready to take up cudgels on behalf of a weaker person. Very popular among the Kafrushi and Shinki. Is regarded as an able arbitrator, many petty squabbles of a tribal or even religious nature being voluntarily referred to him. Has two paid assassins, Hama Na'alband and Hama Bawa Murdai. Is reported that the former was acting as Na'alband to the Sulaimani Levies at the beginning of 1922.

**KARIM AGHA, GHAFURI.**

Headman of and lives at Meojha in Chinaran, equally offensive as his brother Samad and his father Rasul Agha, but cannot keep a hold of his tongue and usually utters his sentiments whatever they may be.

**KARIM KHAN KHAILANI.**

Came in before the Rawanduz operations of April, 1923.

**KARIM-I-SHAIKH MAHMUD, SHAIKH.**

Joined in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion in 1919 and later attacked a column which went to burn the village of Hawar. Was a fugitive until September, 1921 but was then pardoned and security taken for his good behavior. Age 35. Home Delamer. Originally of Abu Beila.

**KARIM AGHA OF NERVA.**

He and his brothers, of whom Sa'du is the biggest, are the ruling Aghas of Nerva. An agreeable scoundrel who has his uses. Karim lives at Dotaza, south east of Chal, and Sa'du at Nerva.

**KARIM QUBAD.**

Kiokha of the Pizhdari section of the Galali Jaf.

**KARIM RASUL, BEGZADAH HAMAWAND.**

About 35. 2nd son of Hama Agha, and brother of Mushir, Ghafur and Sulaiman. Known as Darwish Karim or Karim Kior. Is almost blind as result of chronic eye complaint. Has retired from active participation in tribal affairs. Is a deep thinker.

**KASHU IBN 'UBAIDULLAH.**

See 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad.

**KELHO AGHA OF RAIKAN.**

The leading Agha of Raikan: first cousin of Habi Agha who was murdered in October, 1919 by Situ; Situ would much like to do the same by Kelho. Having promised a girl to Khalil Khushawi (q.v.) who had sheltered him he has now (November, 1921) married her to a Raikan Agha, which has led to fighting between Raikan and Muzuri Bala. Restless and somewhat of a thief, age about 26, rather ineffectual. Visited Mosul regarding the Tiyari depredations in November, 1920.

**KHAILANI.**

See Karim Khan.

**KHAIR AL DIN EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.**

Brother of Amjad Effendi (q.v.). In Turkish times a journalist and got into trouble with the Turks. In 1919 almost certainly carried a Shari-fian madhbatah to Syria. Attractive to meet, and undoubtedly able. Owing to military occupation of some lands of his in Mosul he was given a very large agricultural loan early in 1921. Now (1923), employed as Chamberlain to King Faisal.

**KHAIRULLAH EFFENDI IBN HASAN EFFENDI.**

Is thoroughly and objectionably pro-Turk. Was a member of the Electoral Law Committee in Baghdad 1920, and is now a member of the Majlis Idarah, Kirkuk.

**KHAIYAT.** (4 brothers).

(1) Monseigneur Yusuf, Vicar-General of the Syrian Catholics in Mosul. A travelled and educated man. Very pro-British, but apt to let his anti-French prejudices warp his judgment. About 55 years.

(2) Duri. Merchant, Shrewd, quiet, and non-political. 50 years.

(3) Doctor Hanna. Medical diploma of Beyrout and Paris, much medical and administrative experience and extremely able on both sides. Appointed Minister of Health, 1921, and Director of Medical Services, 1922. About 40.

(4) Doctor Salim. Educated in France and Germany. Now in Medical Service of the Iraq Army. 30 years.

**KHALAF, HAJI, OF TALL 'AFAR.**

Halai tribe: grandfather said to have come from Sinjar some 200 years ago. Married with Kashumla family. Politics same as Haji Yunus (q.v.) whom he follows. Owns part of Ibra Kabir; the lower half being in hands of Honash. There is longstanding feud between them. Of an extreme outward subservience. Sinjar quarter of Tall 'Afar.

**KHALAF AL JASIM.**

Kifri District. Paramount head of the Karwiyah tribe which he rules firmly. Has been responsible for law and order in his tribe which was perfectly orderly and quiet until the troubles of August, 1920. His share in these was due to perversion by the 'Azzah, and to outside propaganda. Is above the average of petty Shaikhs. Age about 48.

**KHALIFAH-I-HASAN.**

Kiokha of the Bakhshi Jaf.

**KHALIL AGHA, SAIYID.**

Kirkuk District. Kurd of Barzanja family: age about 60, speaks Arabic and is on good terms with the neighbouring 'Ubaid. Chief of the Kaki Kurds, lives at Albu Muhammad near Tauq, and has also estates near Khanaqin. He has the allegiance of eight or nine villages in the Tauq Nahiyah, and is regarded as principal Saiyid by the Kaki in Mosul, Khanaqin and Kirmanshah, all of whom contribute to him. He is wealthy—perhaps in part by sheltering criminals fugitive from justice. Was once an officer in the Turkish Gendarmerie, but suffered much from Turkish exactness during the war. Younger brother of a well-known Saiyid Walad Effendi (now dead). A very pleasant man, humorous and most hospitable. His tribe are of the suspect 'Ali Illahi sect, and this fact is often thrown in his teeth, most recently by Jamil Beg Baban who has refused his niece's hand to Saiyid Khalil Agha's nephew, 'Ali Rustam Agha. He is probably not trustworthy though bluff.

**KHALIL EFFENDI.**

Of Ninevah. Formerly officer in Arbil Gendarmerie, was dismissed for suspected anti-British propaganda. Joined Nuri Bawil at the time of the fall of Rawanduz in September. A very inflammatory letter written by him from Kelati and addressed to Husain Effendi, was intercepted by Political Officer, Arbil. In it he stated that after resignation from the Levy he went to Mardin, returned to Mosul and joined the Ahd; went to Baghdad where he was offered post as machine gun officer at Najaf at Rs. 500 per month. This was frustrated by a raid on Yusuf al Suwaidi's house from which he escaped, came to Mosul and thence joined Shaikh Raqib. He was in communication with Mahmud Fadhil, Qaimmaqam Shemsdinan. Went to Van or Urmiyah in 1921. In 1922 was in charge of small posts under the Turks at Julamerk and Huk.

**KHALIL PASHA.**

Formerly Turkish Army Commander in Mesopotamia. Reported in April, 1921, to be opposed to Simko and negotiating with Persian nobility in large towns such as Tabriz, Ispahan and Tehran.

**KHALIL AL KHOSHAWI.**

The leading Agha of Muzuri Bala, but his influence is much overshadowed by Shaikh Muslah al Din, brother of Saiyid Taha of Neri (v. also Kelko) Tribe is much broken up, they combine with Barzan against Oramar. Restless and a bit of a thief. Age about 25. Visited Mosul in November, 1920 to obtain compensation for Tiyari depredations and to ask for his territory to be put definitely under us. Given a watch by Noel in 1918. Took part in the attack on Amadiya in 1922. Many of his villages were burnt by the irregulars in consequence.

**X KHAMU OF BAZ, MALIK.**

Leader of the Baz tribe. Gained a reputation for leadership in the fighting with Situ of Oramar. Audacious in war, unsteady in Council. Much influenced by Agha Petros, his opposition to Government orders at the time of the Mindan dispersal was only with great difficulty overcome.

**X KHAMU OF JELU, MALIK.**

Leader of a warlike section of the generally unwarlike Jelu: In bad odour with the Patriarchate owing to his having two wives. Rather wild, seemingly honest, of little importance. Was much influenced by Agha Petros's intrigues; age 30.

**KHARAMAN HAKIZ.**

About 35. Is only worthy of note on account of his quarrel in 1921 with Amin Rashid Agha (Ramawand) over the village of Hakiz. He is now a cultivator in Chemchemal.

**KHIDHR AGHA OF BAWIYAN.**

One of the chiefs of the Haruti. Was consistently with the Turks and fought against Koicol at Binawe in April, 1923. Chiefly responsible for the brutal murder of the Gendarme Officer, Kamal Effendi at Batas in 1921.

**KHIDHR s/o HAMAD SHIN SURCHI.**

*See Hamad Shin.*

**KHIDHR KIOKHA, MUNGUR ZUDI.**

Headman of and lives at Kinjara village in Qalah Diza and is also headman of the Mungur Zudi sub-section of Zudan, a foolish hasty and illiterate man, but much influenced by Mulla Ali of Kersonan and under his influence is not allowed to play the fool, but has proved of great help. Without Mulla Ali, however, he would sooner or later give trouble.

**KHIDHR AGHA SINN.**

*See Hasan Mam 'Ali Sinn.*

**KHIDHR BEG KHUSHNAO.**

The Chief of the Mir Yusufi section of the Khushnao. Uncle of Miran-i-Salih Beg and the senior living member of the Mir Yusufi Begzadah. He is a tall square man of about 45, with a squeaky voice and shifty manner. He is on bad terms with Miran-i-Salih Wasan, who is always with him on important occasions. (The latter is a strong-willed, fierce looking man of about 45. Lives at Balasan. In September, 1922, promised to expel the Turks from his area. In November, 1922 a party of Turks was reported there and his village was bombed.

**X KHOSHABA MALIK, s/o MALIK YUSUF.**

Of the house of Ba Polis of Lizan, Tiyari, age about 40.

The Lizan people have had a feud with the Mirs of Barwari as long as they can remember. Malik Berkho (v. Malik Shamsdin) tried to pacify it, and, as a result, fell out with Malik Yusuf, who, in other matters quiet and high-minded, could never forget the country. In a raid on a Lizan caravan by Haji Rashid and Berkho, a man of Rashid's, named Haidar,

was killed by the Lizan. Yusuf was also trying to get hold of Deshtan village in Barwari and the Kara salt pans. The enmity increased and finally Rashid Beg had Yusuf treacherously seized, bound him to a tree over Haidar's grave, and shot him. Much fighting followed in which Sa'id, Rashid's brother was killed and Rashid several times declared jihad to protect himself against the Tiyari. Khoshaba vowed he would never set eyes on Rashid except in mortal fight.

During the war Khoshaba was one of Lazar's heroic companions at the Mar Sawa bridge (v. Shamasha Namu). He and Shunial Yalda, hearing (falsely) that the British had reached Mosul, made their way from Urmiyah to Mosul and back.

Well educated, speaks English: virile, strong character. But his feud with Rashid made it impossible for him to return to Lizan till 1922. Not very hospitable, suffers bad health.

#### **KHURSHID BEG.**

Notable of Rawanduz, of no importance. Related to Nuri Bawie.

#### **KHURSHID AGHA HERKI.**

Came in before the Rawanduz operations of April, 1923.

#### **KHURSHID EFFENDI, IBN 'ABDUL HAKIM EFFENDI.**

Holds appointment of Hakim Sulh in Arbil and was previously a member of the Court of First Instance, Kirkuk. Originally from Rawanduz. Carries out his duties conscientiously and is therefore not too popular. Is probably more pro-Turk than pro-British. Aged about 40. Related to the family of Shaikh Bakir, who was trustee to the Shaikh Bakir Mosque in Shaikh Bakir quarter, Arbil.

#### **KHURSHID-I-BAIZ AGHA DIZAI.**

Was appointed paramount chief of the Dizai on the death of his brother Ibrahim Agha, in August, 1920. When Arbil was threatened by tribesmen in 1920, he brought a lashkar of 3,000 armed men to the town and held it for Government; was presented with a motor car for this service. He is a forceful man of inflexible purpose; a loyal supporter of the British Government, with a supreme contempt for the Arab Government; abhors intrigue, blunt and outspoken, and uncompromising in his attitude towards his enemies. He is neither cultured nor clever but reliable and possessed of common sense. He is in receipt of a salary as Mudir of Mukhmur Nahiyah. The section of the Dizai to which he belongs is by far the largest, occupying some 80 villages.

#### **KHURSHID AGHA GEZH.**

Of Yalghuz Aghaj, Kifri District. Rais of the Gezh tribe who are honest and unusually efficient cultivators. A sound little chief of a sound little tribe. Aged about 50.

#### **KHURSHID-I-QADIR.**

Kiokha of the Yasdan Bakhshi Jaf.

#### **KHUSHNAO.**

See Ahmad Beg.  
Ibrahim Beg.  
Khidhr Beg.  
Qadir Beg.  
Rashid Beg.  
Salim Beg.

#### **KHUSRAU-I-MICHER.**

Kiokha of the Naudari section of the Sadani Jaf.

#### **KILIJ AGHA KULU.**

Came in before the Rawanduz operations of April, 1923.

**KIOKHA EFFENDI GAZALAN.**

About 35. Lives in Gazalan (Chemchemal). Is a man of some influence, and often gives advice on political matters. Is not friendly with any of the Hamawand Chiefs. Owns part of Gazalan, and also acts as Kad-khudah. Of the Lag tribe.

**KULU.**

*See* Kiliij Agha.

**KURDA 'ISA.**

Kiokha of the Badakhi Jaf who in the days of Muhammad Pasha carried the Jaf flag.

**LALJIM AGHA.**

One of the Chief, Geravi Aghas. A signatory of a letter sent to King Faisal by 'Abdul Rahman Agha in July, 1921, asking for help against the Turks and inclusion in 'Iraq.

**MAHMUD EFFENDI.**

Age about 35. Closely connected with the Aghawat party in Sulaimani town. Made Rais Baladiyah in January, 1922. An efficient official, far more trustworthy than the average Kurd.

**MAHMUD, SHAIKH.**

Of the family of Barzanja Shaikhs. Age about 33. Son of Shaikh Sa'id who was regarded almost as a Saint in Sulaimani. The tribal groups controlled by Shaikh Mahmud make a powerful aggregate and before the war he was strong enough frequently to defy the authority of the Turks. His family has representatives in every part of the Qaradagh Serichik, Sangow and Bazian Nahiyahs and firm supporters throughout the Sulaimani Division. The efforts of the Turks to break the power of the family culminated in the murder of Shaikh Mahmud's father, Shaikh Sa'id, in Mosul in January, 1909. He was imprisoned by the Turks after the first British occupation of Kirkuk in May, 1918. but was subsequently released and appointed Governor of Sulaimani by them. Before evacuating Sulaimani the Turkish Commander urged Shaikh Mahmud to oppose the further advance of the British. When, however, British forces again occupied Kirkuk he sent a request to the G. O. C. praying that Great Britain should assume political control of Sulaimani. In December, 1918 Shaikh Mahmud was made Hukumdar of Sulaimani and was provided with British advisory officers to assist him in organising his civil departments and tribal horse. In the Spring of 1919 it was found that his ambitious intrigues were becoming a source of great danger and that he was endeavouring to extend his authority far beyond his intended sphere. Steps were therefore taken to reduce his influence and his power began to wane. In June, 1919 he attempted to throw off British control altogether and with the assistance of Mahmud Khan Dizli of the Auraman he organised a rebellion. This was at first successful as there were no troops to cope with it, and he imprisoned the Political Officers and seized the treasury, but his forces were completely defeated in the Bazian Pass and he himself wounded and captured. On recovering from his wounds he was tried by court martial and imprisoned in India. In January, 1922 he was brought to Kuwait and granted an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per month. On the evacuation of Sulaimani in August, 1922 in the absence of any other suitable candidate, he was reinstalled in Sulaimani as Hukumdar. In his interview with the High Commissioner before leaving Baghdad for Sulaimani he promised to do his utmost to resist the efforts of the Turks (then in Rania and Rawanduz) to occupy Sulaimani and to punish Karim Fattah Beg (Hamawand) for the murder of Captains Bond and Makant. A month after his arrival in Sulaimani he was in constant communication with the Turkish Commander, Euz Demir. His personal ambition had again induced him to formulate preposterous demands for the placing of the whole of Mosul Wilayet under his sway, without any reference to the people themselves and he made himself ridiculous by adopting the title of King. He is a man of overweening ambition and low cunning, but with little brain power and less education. He is literate only in Persian which he writes with the hand and spelling of a child and the idiom of Sulaimani bazaar. He is cruel, tyrannical vindictive and easily victimised by the

advice of interested persons. He has two wives and three sons, Shaikh Rauf and Shaikh Baba 'Ali and Shaikh Latif. All are children, the eldest being about twelve years of age. In February, 1923 it became evident that he contemplated an attack on Kirkuk and Kifri with tribal forces and at least the moral support of the Rawanduz Turks. He was ordered to Baghdad and on his refusing to obey his headquarters in Sulaimani were bombed. He left Sulaimani on the following day with a force of levies estimated at 400 rifles and the balance of cash in the treasury. Some of his correspondence with Euz Demir, the Turkish Commander in Rawanduz, was captured among despatches sent by the latter to the G. O. C., Jazarat front. Euz Demir's despatches reveal the fact that while using Shaikh Mahmud as a political tool he had no intention of trusting him and he gave it as his opinion that Shaikh Mahmud was a dangerous and treacherous man similar to Saiyid Taha and Simko. Up to May, 1923, Shaikh Mahmud was still a fugitive in the hills near the Lesser Zab but his following had dwindled and had been further diminished by the successful action of our troops at Rania in April.

#### MAHMUD IBN DAUD AL SAFFAR AL QITTAN.

Of Mosul. Member of a fairly well-to-do family who in May, 1920, stabbed Haji Yunis Dallal, an agent of the S.S.O., who had been taking down seditious notices and taking them to S.S.O. In bending down to finish Haji Yunis off on the ground he stabbed himself in the leg which led to his identification by the S.S.O. The matter was unfortunately allowed to lapse on his family paying Rs. 200 to the wounded man.

#### MAHMUD KHAN DIZLI.

Age about 50. Chief of the Dizli Auraman. A thick-witted man who has derived little benefit from his detention in India. Brought large reinforcements to assist Shaikh Mahmud in the rebellion of 1919, but returned home before the defeat of the Shaikhan forces at Bazian.

After the rising he was captured by Ja'far Sultan and handed over to the British authorities. Remained in exile in India for two years. Permitted to return to Halabja in 1921 on a security of Rs. 20,000 and on condition that he would not cross the frontier. In the late winter and early spring of 1922 he actively encouraged lawlessness inside the Halabja border while remaining personally in the background. His activities were terminated by the despatch of a column which in co-operation with aircraft demonstrated on the Auraman border and persuaded him to accept Government terms. He visited Sulaimani in the autumn of 1922 after Shaikh Mahmud's return as Hukumdar. Is reported to have returned dissatisfied with the result.

#### MAHMUD GORAN (JABBARI), MULLA.

About 40. Lives in Takiyah (Jabbari). Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919. Is a mischief-maker and was a nuisance to the Mudir of Jabbari in 1922.

#### MAHMUD EFFENDI IBN HAMID EFFENDI.

Kirkukli, aged 37. Appointed Mudir of Altun Kupri in August, 1921, after previous service in Turkish Record Offices. Of great charm of manner, universally popular and respected. A thoroughly satisfactory official.

#### MAHMUD HAMMAMJI, HAJI.

Of Mosul. The invitations to the August maulud, 1920, were issued in his name. His son, Majid 'Abdullah Hammamji, was strongly suspected of notice-posting in June, 1920.

#### MAHMUD BEG IBN ISMA'IL BEG DAUDA.

Of Tappah Chirmek, Kifri District. One of the Chiefs of the Dauda tribe, and perhaps the most respected after Dara Beg. A pleasant character living quietly. Joined the rest of his tribe in the troubles of August, 1920, but less violently than others. Was bombed in error by the R.A.F. during the operations against Karim Fattah Beg, Hamawand in 1922.

**MAHMUD KAKI BEGZADAH, HAMAWAND.**

About 55. Of the Khala section of Begzadah. Before joining the rebels during the 1922 disturbances lived in Khaldan (Chemchemal). Is lame.

**MAHMUD KARDARZADAH, HAJI.**

Probably the leading merchant of Kirkuk, but of an almost grotesque and mediæval pattern. Is brother-in-law to Fattah Pasha, Mutasarrif of Kirkuk.

**MAHMUD KHAN KHANISANAN.**

Was implicated in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919 and arrested together with Mahmud Khan Dizli (q.v.) in 1920 during the period of disturbance. We undertook to hand him over to the Persian Government on his release, but by an oversight this was not done. In April, 1921 he dominated the Merivan-Auraman-i-Takht area, largely by virtue of his having more money than his neighbours, but also because his followers are more united. Rifle strength 300. Relations with Persian Government strained and carried on mostly through Chaldæan Bishop of Sennah. Not on very good terms with Kai Khusrau Khan but has friendly relations with 'Abdullah Khan, son of Mahmud Khan Dizli. Attitude to British Government respectful. Home Khanisanan on the shore of the Zibar Lake in Merivan.

**MAHMUD-I-MARUF.**

Kiokha of the Yusuf Jani section of Shatri Jaf.

**MAHMUD-I-MUHAMMAD.**

Head of the Shatri Jaf. Has a reputation for sound common sense and is a quiet reasonable sort of man. One of his sons joined Shaikh Mahmud in 1919, but he himself was in Persia. Age about forty-five.

**MAHMUD BEG IBN SALIH BEG NAFTJIZADAH.**

Kirkukli, aged 44, in reduced circumstances. Mudir of Tuz. Previous service: Mudir Rawanduz and Shuan, Clerk of the Civil Court, Sulaimani. Member of the Kirkuk Municipal Council, and assisted in the British Census of Kirkuk. Appointed Mudir Qarah Tappah, September, 1921, and now transferred to Tuz. A quiet gentlemanly man of no great strength of character, but respected for his antecedents.

**MAHMUD AGHA SHAIKH BAZAINI.**

About 50. Son of Haji Yusuf Agha. Owns and lives in Karinah (Zab). Of no political importance.

**MAJID EFFENDI.**

Age about 50. Son of Haji Rasul Agha. One of the Sulaimani town natables. At one time Mudir of Serchinar. Convicted of corrupt practice and fined Rs. 5,000 in 1920. Since then has not unnaturally associated himself with the malcontents. Was elected to the Divisional Council in September, 1922 as one of the four town members. Has a large house on the north side of Sulaimani town overlooking the landing ground. Is reputed to be a friend of Karim Fattah Beg Hamawand. Amin Rashid Agha Rashawand usually puts up with him when visiting Sulaimani.

**MAJID AGHA GIRDI.**

Elder brother of Jamil Agha of the Girdi. He is even more unpopular than his younger brother; has small means and is notoriously stingy. Lives at Dera. Disliked by all his relations. Usually ready to give information.

**MAJID AGHA SURCHI.**

See 'Ali Beg Surchi.

**MAJID EFFENDI YA'QUBZADAH.**

See 'Abdul Majid.

**MAKKI SIDQI SHARBATJI.**

Of Mosul. Styles himself "Agent of the Young Men's Society of Mosul and Sec. of the 'Iraq community of Damascus.'" Sent letter to Mr. Churchill in Egypt *re* Arab question *via* H.M. Consul, Damascus (19-3-21). Speaks perfect Turkish. Gave information *re* Mesopotamian undesirables at Damascus and French propaganda in Mosul to Consul.

Returned to Mosul in Summer 1921. In 1922 started a newspaper, *Al Jazirah*, in Mosul which reflected extremist views, it had a precarious existence for a few months and finally collapsed as a result of libel action brought by 'Ali Jamil (q.v.). Is a *persona grata* with King Faisal. Clever but rather unbalanced. Is now, February, 1923 beginning to publish *Al Jazirah* as a bi-weekly.

**MALLULLAH EFFENDI.**

Of Tuz. Sometime Arms Registration Clerk, Kifri, and afterwards Government Mammur in charge of Tuz Oil Wells before they were given to Iltizam from which appointment he was removed for malpractice.

**MAM QARANI AGHA, PIRAN.**

Headman of and lives at Qasrok village in Piran. Was formerly paid Chief of Piran in succession to Sowar Agha on the latter's arrest, but on the return of Sowar Agha, Mam Qarani ceased to be Chief of Piran, who have now no official Chief, although Sowar Agha in fact exercises great powers as actual Chief. Mam Qarani, if alone and uninfluenced by his bad relations is fairly honest and has been known to tell the truth, his inclinations being to sit quiet and farm. In any important eventuality he is not sufficiently strong morally or in followers to stand out against the remainder of Piran. He has never shown any desire to stand out against Sowar Agha. He has communication and dealings with Selim Beg of Girdgoran in Khoshnaw, and also like all Piran is friendly with Pishtgelli. He is brother of Hama Baiz Agha but is a much nicer and more reliable man than he.

**MAMEND AGHA.**

Mungur Kuhistan, section of Aman, at present lives at Sherweit village in Zudi country and is unpaid Chief of Mungur Zudi since 1920. He is a thoroughly bad man and a liar of the first rank, but by judicious juggling with the three main sub-sections of Mungur Zudi it is generally possible to alienate one or more from him and so clip his wings fairly effectively. He has land and property in Kuhistan but declines to bring anything down to Garmian and so leads a poor life as he cannot skin his people as he expected. Generally known as Mamend Asur.

**MAMI AGHA.**

Of Mosul District. Chief of the Zaidek Kochars, lives at Shakeftiyan, above Ba'idri. His tribe had a singularly bad name prior to our coming, since when he has kept them in very good control on the whole. Hated by the Muzuri, and dislikes Haji Rashid Beg intensely. Was at feud with the Sharafan, but has patched it up.

When the Zaidek went to Zogan in early summer of 1921 we were at particular pains to protect them from Rashid's exactions. Since their return (November 1921) they have been indulging in continuous thefts and robberies, and Mami was detained in Dohuk as a result.

Has a quarrel with Sa'id Beg of the Yazidis. Has of late become somewhat truculent.

**MANSUR BEG.**

Agent of Shaikh Ahmad al Samisi. Approached Shaikh of the Tai in February, 1921 and told him to be prepared to collect his tribes for an advance on Mosul. Not active recently.

## X MAR SHIM'UN.

The title of the Patriarch of the Assyrians at present held by the small son of Dawid d'Mar Shim'un and Ister. He is an attractive, good looking boy of about 11, seems very bright and intelligent, character as yet unformed. He is condemned to a life of celibacy and abstinence from meat.

In pre-war days the efforts of the Missionaries, British and particularly French, resulted in the establishment of a secessionist party against the Mar Shim'un lead by Nimrud. Nimrud eventually declared himself a Chaldæan and on the outbreak of war intrigued with the Turks against Mar Shim'un who retired to the Diz tribe, leaving the Nimrud house at Koehanis, the ancestral home of the Mar Shim'un. He then sent for the Baz and Tkuma tribes who at his instigation massacred the whole of the Nimrud family, except one daughter Sinjar, who is the wife of Malik Qambar of Telu (in 1921 leading the French Assyrian contingent at Dair- ez-Zor). This Mar Shim'un, who was famed for his courage and energy, was afterwards treacherously murdered by Simko.

The rest of their history, how at Russian instigation the Nestorians went out against the Turks, were attacked by them and the Kurds and driven to Urmiyah, and thence, eventually, through Persia to take refuge with us is tolerably well known. After two years in the Refugee Camp at Ba'quba, they came to Mosul in 1920 and were camped at Mindan. An attempt by Agha Petros to repatriate them failed disastrously in November, 1920. A dispersal was successfully carried out in the summer of 1921 and they are now living either in their original homes, or near them inside our territory.

The successor of the Mar Shim'un whom Simko murdered came with his people to Ba'quba and died of Pthisis in 1920 near Mosul. Agha Petros's activities much reduced the power of the Patriarchate, which in the old days at Koehanis was both temporal and spiritual and the present boy is held by many to have been illegally consecrated. As a result Mar Timothanus (q.v.) was made regent in the summer of 1921. In October, 1921 the Patriarchal family left Mosul for Baibad near Amadiyah where they are now living in the British Mission home. The chief influence guiding Mar Shim'un is probably Surma Khanum (q.v.).

The reforming party in the Nestorian Church are anxious to abolish the hereditary nature of the Patriarchate and make it elective.

## MA'RUF EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.

See Rashid Effendi al 'Umari of Mosul.

## MASSIH AGHA s/o KHAN AFDAL.

Zibar tribe, lives at Shahe, related to Ali Agha son of Salim Khan and generally acts with him. Speaks Arabic and appears intelligent. The two joined in Faris's various raids but made submission in 1921. There is a certain jealousy between them and Qadir Agha. The two have a following of about 50 rifles. Age about 35.

## MAZZO IBN 'UBAIDULLAH.

See 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad. He has lived in Arbil District since the summer of 1922. Is the least intractable of the family.

## MELKON, PERE.

A Syrian Catholic priest, believed to be actively engaged in pro-French propaganda in Sinjar. In close touch with the Dominican Fathers in Mosul.

## MIJWAL AL FARIS.

Shammar. Cousin of Al 'Asi. Probably the most loyal of the Shammar, but with no great following amongst them. His chief influence is with the Hadidiyin. Obtained the camel transport contract from Sharqat to Mosul.

## MINAS GHARIB.

Prominent Christian (Chaldæan), merchant and landowner in Kirkuk. Was a member of the Turkish Majlis Idarah and at present holds the same position. Is probably the best known of the Christians. Had

wide commercial and social relations with the Kurdish tribes. Fled to Baghdad in May, 1918 and returned in December after the recapture of Kirkuk. Age about 60. Is a frequent business partner of Constantin Hindi (q.v.).

#### MISHAL AL FARIS.

Head of the 'Amshat Shammar, who are descended from Al 'Amshah, wife of Sufuk, who was father of Farhan by another wife. Their habitat is the Khubur region. In 1920 anti-British. In 1921 went into the French at Dair al Zor; and in revenge the Turks raided his tribes near Nisibin. In return he raided a Turkish convoy, captured it and killed some soldiers. Made tentative advances to us in late summer.

Appointed by the French Paramount Chief of the Shammar, 1921. Since then has spent most of his time in Aleppo and Dair, and the tribe has got out of hand. Reported as dismissed by the French in 1923 and replaced by Daham.

#### MIT'IB AL 'ABDULLAH.

'Ubad. Nephew of Husain al 'Ali. Is a robber in inverse ratio to show of Government strength. An able and plausible talker.

#### MUBRAD AL SUQL.

Principal chief of the 'Abdah Shammar. His tribe took part in the affray with the XIth Lancers. Has been a continual nuisance, but quiet in 1922.

#### MUHAMMAD, MULLA.

Hakim-i-Shar'ah at Keui Sanjaq; has the local reputation of being one of the most learned men in the whole of Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. He is an unctuous divine who never stops talking, when once he starts. His word carries great weight throughout the District, and he staunchly supported the Government during both Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919 and the disturbances in 1920. In 1922 he helped to oppose the Turkish tide. Before the British occupation he had no official position but was in charge of the largest mosque in Keui where many students used to collect to hear his teaching.

#### MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH.

Headman of and lives at Bassorah village in Chinaran. Closely connected with the Rasul Agha Ghafuri lot, a very nasty and dangerous man.

#### MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH OF THE TAI.

Has on the whole preserved neutrality towards us. On good terms with Hamu Sharu, whom he visited November, 1920. Was visited by Lieut. Curtin about April, 1920, but received him coldly. In January, 1920, forwarded to us through Hamu Sharu an anti-British letter sent to him by the Sharifian Mudir at Hashiehah. In February, 1921, also sent us news of Turkish intrigues through Hamu Sharu.

Quarrelled badly with Al 'Asi in 1920, but in November, 1921, apparently on very good terms with him. He maintained his friendly attitude to us.

During 1922 had considerable trouble with his brother Naif who disputed his paramountship of the tribe. In December, 1922 was defeated by Naif and Daham al Hadi and had to take refuge in Jabal Sinjar. Reported, February, 1923, as having obtained promises of French assistance against Naif, and as having made his peace with Al 'Asi, (q.v.) and Daham.

#### MUHAMMAD-I-'ABDUL KAIRM, SHAIKH.

About 27. Eldest son of Shaikh 'Abdul Karim of Qadir Karam. Lives in Qal'ab Mikail (Chemchemal). His father often sends him to represent him on important business. A handsome young man, generous and hospitable.

**MUHAMMAD 'ALI AGHA.**

Lives in the lower town of Rawanduz with summer quarters near the famous spring of Gindian which is on his property. Was always a friend of British Political Officers and wrote to the British column in April, 1923 to inform them that Rawanduz had been evacuated by the Turks. Has little influence and not much brain but seems honest and anxious to be useful.

**MUHAMMAD 'ALI FADHIL EFFENDI.**

Of the Sada of Mosul. After holding many appointments in the Shari'ah Courts, Deputy in the Constantinople Chamber 1909-1918. Rais Baladiyah, Mosul, 1920. Minister of Auqaf, November, 1920. Not particularly clever, but has a deserved reputation for honesty and is a fine type of Moslem gentleman. Not very strong character. Age about 55. Minister of Auqaf 1921-22.

**MUHAMMAD 'ALI-I-MURAD KHAN.**

Kiokha of the Badakhi Jaf.

**MUHAMMAD 'ALI TALABANI, SHAIKH.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd. Has claims to be considered as head of the Talabani family and runs a well-known Takiyah in Kirkuk. Much respected on religious grounds, but quite puerile and painfully deaf. Claims amongst other things, that he is much discussed in London. Reels forth long descriptions of his conversations with and advice to H. E. the High Commissioner. Typical of the more grotesque type of divine. Is well-meaning and an occasional informant—usually of things that matter not. Age about 65.

**MUHAMMAD AMIN AGHA.**

About 45. Son of Faqa Qadir of the Kiokha Rasuli Begzadah, Hamawand. Shares the chieftainship of the Rasuli Begzadah with Karim Fattah Beg. Resides in Chemchemal during the winter, where he owns considerable amount of land. Spends some of the summer months at Qalashkeran (Bazian) of which village he is part owner with Faqa Muhammad, Reshawand. Was appointed Qaimmaqam on our arrival in Chemchemal in November, 1918, but was replaced by Faiq Beg at the end of the rebellion of 1919. He is of a quiet retiring disposition, but secretly does much to further the interests of the Kiokha Rasulis. He is respected and feared for his brains. He is lazy and not warlike. Does not administer his estates to the best advantage. Many of his relatives depend on him. Owns Tappadeh (Chemchemal). Went out with Karim Fattah Beg in June, 1922. He was made Qaimmaqam of Chemchemal by Shaikh Mahmud after the evacuation of the Sulaimani Division in 1922.

**MUHAMMAD AMIN BEG, MIR.**

Of Dergala, near Rawanduz, head of the small Dergali tribe. He has been described as "a picturesque brigand" and also as "a very simple man, lacking in sense". He had however sufficient sense to secure for himself 20 Government rifles by disarming some of the retreating Levy when Rawanduz was evacuated in September, 1920. Supported the Turks and was active against the Government in August, 1922. He came in on the reoccupation of Rawanduz by the Levy Column in April, 1923, when the 20 rifles were secured from him as the price of submission. Friendly to Shaikh Muhammad Agha Balikh.

**MUHAMMAD AL ANJAIFI, HAJI.**

Of Mosul. Large landowner at Nimrud, etc., and of great influence among the Sarli Shebek and Tai tribes of the Zab. Married a Shammar wife and is well in touch with the Jazirah. Raised large numbers of irregulars for service in the Turkish expedition against Nijris ibn Qa'ud. Rich, rather vain, extremely tenacious of his rights and certainly a power in the tribal world. Reputed to have obtained much of his land by sharp practice. Would spend £100 to get even with anyone who had done him out of sixpence. Hates the Turks. One of the most interesting characters in Mosul. His dyed moustache makes him look less than his years. Is not to be trusted in tribal matters and should be allowed to interfere as little as possible. Hates Nuri Effendi Waisi O.C., 1/6th Turkish Regiment, whom he believes to be responsible for the bombardment of Salamiyah in 1918, in which some of his relations were killed; at the end of

1920 asked permission to go to Jazirah with three or four men to kill him. Is believed to be thoroughly anti-Turk. At the beginning of 1921 lent Daham £T.500, which had not been repaid upto February, 1923.

#### MUHAMMAD EFFENDI 'ARAB, MULLA.

Of Mcsul. Imam of the Nabi Jarjis Mosque: brother of 'Aziz 'Arab (q.v.). Was almost certainly the addressee of the letter intercepted on its way to his brother 'Aziz. Believed to be extremely fanatical and intensely anti-British. Was a strong opponent of the acceptance of the grant by the Islamiyah. Took a prominent part in the August maulud of 1920.

#### MUHAMMAD PASHA AL 'ASAIMI.

Formerly agent of Sa'dun Pasha. Interned in Egypt by the British during the war. Entered French service at Aleppc after the war. Though subsidised by the French, he is reported to have made tentative overtures to 'Abdullah's party and to the British Consulate.

November, 1921, charged by French with suppression of arms traffic, out of which he is doing very well. Has posed as Ibn Sa'ud's agent at Damascus but was disowned by the Sultan as the result of representations made to Najd by the High Commissioner. Subsequently lost prestige and his subsidy from the French was stopped. Has made overtures for permission to return to 'Iraq and for employment under the 'Iraq Government. Owns estates in Basrah. Told that he is free to return but that no prospect of employment can be held out to him. Adventurer and intriguer. Possesses considerable knowledge of Beduin tribes.

#### MUHAMMAD AGHA BALIKH, SHAIKH.

Of Rawanduz. Officially appointed Chief of the Balikh tribe; about 50 years of age. He was appointed Mudir of the Balikh Nahiyah of Rawanduz Qadha in January, 1919 and remained steadfastly loyal throughout all the vicissitudes of the Government in 1920. He is the most respected and powerful chief in the district, a man possessed of common sense; can muster about 50 rifles but is much handicapped by the opposition party in his own tribe. His advice has been of great use, but he failed to do anything concrete, his salary was stopped in 1921. In 1922 he was forced, very reluctantly, to submit to the Turks and sent some men with their tribal forces to Rania in August when the British column was obliged to retreat but confessed himself ready to help Saiyid Taha to eject them from Rawanduz at the end of the year (1922). When Rawanduz was occupied in April, 1923, he refused to allow Euz Demir to retire through his territory, was suggested as Qaimmaqam but refused as he did not wish to leave his own country. Of all the chiefs he is the most friendly to the 'Iraq Government. A careful man, sensible and conversant of tribal customs. Village Walsh.

#### MUHAMMAD-I-BARZINJI, SHAIKH.

Age about 70 years. Belongs to the family of the Barzinji Shaikhs. He was appointed Qadhi by Shaikh Mahmud in 1919 but was discharged on the reoccupation of Sulaimani. His son Saiyid Ahmad was sent to Paris to attend the Peace Conference but was stopped at Aleppo, Shaikh Muhammad now lives in a small mosque in Sulaimani and in 1922 received a nominal pension from Government. He was nominated for the Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected. He has one other son—a lad who reads theology in his father's mosque. His fortunes and position probably greatly improved with the return of Shaikh Mahmud in September, 1922.

#### MUHAMMAD-I-FARAJ AGHA.

Kiokha of the Mirwaisi taifa of the Shatri.

#### MUHAMMAD FUAD BEG-I-QADIR PASHA.

Age about 50 years. Belongs to the family known as the Sulaimani Begzadahs. He is related to Ahmad Beg-i-Taufiq Beg, Salih Pasha and Haji Sa'id Agha. In Turkish times he held the appointment of Qaimmaqam of Sharbazher. He held several appointments under the British administration, including Mudir of Tanjaro. Has one son formerly a clerk in the Peace Court.

**MUHAMMAD GIRDI, SHAIKH.**

A cousin of 'Arab Agha Girdi (q.v.) against whom he has a long standing grudge. He is an unpleasant man with a violent temper. He has a fair education and considerable strength of character. He has a small following which chiefly consists of his near relatives. Before the disturbances in 1920, he warned the Political Officer, Arbil, that trouble was brewing. There is, however, little doubt that his support of Government on this occasion was due to his enmity against 'Arab Agha and his desire that 'Arab Agha should be deposed in his favour.

**MUHAMMAD HABIB TALABANI, SHAIKH.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd of the Talabani family, Kirkuk branch. Until 1918 he lived in Kirkuk where he was proprietor of the Takiyah and a man of religion. In 1918 moved out to his estate at Hasar near Lailan, and is official Shaikh of that Talabani area, including a great part of the Qarah Hasan tribes. A sensible, modern-minded man, not very strong, but just, and friendly with people who otherwise do not like the family. About 45. Speaks fair Arabic. Since early 1920 is Mudir of the Qarah Hasan Nahiyah with headquarters at Khalid Baziani where he is pressing for the establishment of a school. Has proved his loyalty in 1919 and 1920 and is ready to do so again. A good Mudir, an excellent companion, keen sportsman, full of sense, with the most humorous eyes, he is the most level-headed and least conceited of the Talabani.

**MUHAMMAD HABIB AL 'UBAIDI.**

Of Mosul. An 'alim, well educated and a fine Arabic writer who distinguished himself during the war by writing a series of very bitter anti-English pamphlets at the behest of the Jamil Pasha, whose tame poet he became. On our occupation of Syria he was banished to Egypt but was eventually allowed to return. In June and July, 1920, he was undoubtedly in with the Ahd and permission was obtained to deport him: but on the representations of various leading men, he was allowed to remain in Mosul. He offered to place his pen at our disposal. Difficult to gauge his present attitude: he was bitterly anti-Sharifian but to almost everybody's surprise joined the deputation which went to Baghdad to welcome Faisal. Is or was a guide and friend to the Shabibah. Member of the Majlis Idarah during part of 1922, where he became such a nuisance that his resignation was accepted. Has become one of the leaders of the anti-mandate and anti-foreign party. Distinctly unbalanced. He is believed to have been chiefly responsible for an attempt to send a pro-Turkish declaration to Angora in February, 1923.

**MUHAMMAD AGHA IBN HAJI AGHA.**

Of Dohuk District. Head of the Sherafan Kochar. His father, Haji Agha, was a Bimbashi of Hamidiyah and tyrant of the Simel plain twenty years ago. He waged open warfare with Nur Muhammad of Dohuk (v. Shaikh 'Ubaidullah). Muhammad Agha has not the same influence, and when we arrived, owing to poverty and hostility of Turkish authorities, he was in danger of being ousted by 'Abdul Karim, his cousin. Has now recovered his position. Steady and well disposed towards us. Friendly to Mami Agha of the Zaidek (q.v.). Disliked by Shaikh Nuri owing to his marriage with Fatimah Khanum (see Shaikh 'Ubaidullah). Age about 40. His daughter married son of Isma'il Agha Geravi 1921.

**MUHAMMAD AGHA IBN HAJI AGHA.**

Rais of the Slivani and Rais Baladiyah of Zakho. The leading personality of the Zakho district. Quiet and has always been very loyal. The most modern Kurdish Agha in the Division. Speaks Arabic and wears European clothes. Well acquainted with the outside world. On good terms with 'Abdul Rahman of Shernakh. Protected the Christians from massacre in 1915. Does not like the idea of an Arab Government. Has given us much assistance in many ways. Related by marriage to 'Uzair Agha of the Slopi (q.v.).

**MUHAMMAD-I-HASAN.**

Should be head of the Tarkhani Jaf; but owing to bad blood with Karim Beg-i-Fattah Beg which was partly due to his having taken the law on one occasion into his own hands and partly to Karim Beg's backing his own brother-in-law 'Aziz-i-Shahsawar, only a few Khels of the Alik section of the Tarkhani remain with him. Age about 47.

'Aziz-i-Shahsawar was killed in Penjwin in June, 1921 whilst resisting a force sent to arrest him.

#### MUHAMMAD BEG-I-HASAN BEG.

Brother of Muhammad Sa'id Beg.

#### MUHAMMAD AL HASSUN.

One of the four chiefs of the Baiyat, with a smallish following. Has a reputation as a fighter which he brought into the scale against Government in the troubles of 1920.

#### MUHAMMAD-I-SHAIKH HISAM AL DIN 'ALI, SHAIKH.

Like his father pleasant and straightforward. Can and will give useful information on occasion. Age 23. Home, Golp—on the western slope of the Auraman mountains near the Zolm Gorge—

#### MUHAMMAD AGHA-I-HAJI HUSAIN AGHA.

Age 32. He is a nephew of Haji Sa'id Agna, his mother being the latter's sister. He is also related to Ghafur Agha and Sa'id Beg-i-Haji Rasul Beg. He is an industrious merchant and takes no prominent part in local politics.

#### MUHAMMAD JABBARI, SAIYID.

About 37. Is the paramount Rais of the Jabbari, residing at Tawir Barz before the rising of 1922. Is said to represent the 11th generation in direct ownership. According to him, a firman was given by the Turks to his ancestor, Shaikh 'Abdul Qadir, 400 years ago, and this fact, he states, is noted in the Kirkuk records. This land, inherited by his ancestors, contained 28 villages, and is now held in a joint ownership of many shares. Tribe of Arab origin, tracing its descent back 33 generations to Hazrat Husain, son of Hazrat 'Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet. Displayed active hostility in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion, (1919) but surrendered in the early stages. Is consistently anti-British.

Saiyid Muhammad, like all the Kurdish hierarchy, is possessed of great spiritual and temporal power, and as Chief, controls the policy of the tribe. His sympathies are for Kurdish independence without a mandate. He was a Mudir in the time of the Turks, and was later employed by us as Mamur Takhmin, during which time he always overestimated the crops and sheep of the Chwar Komei Shaikhan to balance the underestimation of the Jabbari villages. In the spring of 1922 he was in communication with undesirables of Rawanduz, and later paid several visits to the Dauda country, making a special point of cultivating Rif'at Isma'il Beg, Dauda. He then got into touch with Karim Fattah Beg and later was reported to be turning all his movable property into ready cash, evidently with the idea of rebellion. On 20th May, 1922 he wounded the Government Mudir and took him prisoner. He released him later, and was ordered to pay a fine for this action. This he refused to do, looted the Mudir's house at Takiyah Jabbari and became a rebel. The reason for this is thought to have been his desire to have his tribal position and influence, by right of birth, restored to him. This position had been broken by Government and for some time past, the Mudir of Jabbari had been doing his utmost to undermine Saiyid Muhammad's influence, and crush him in every way. A reward of Rs. 2,000 was offered by Government for his capture. He joined Karim Fattah Beg and the other rebels. He is very unpopular in the Jabbari tribe. Has a brother, Saiyid Injeh, and is connected with Baiyat Arabs.

#### MUHAMMAD KARDARZADAH, HAJI.

Merchant trading with Baghdad. Took share in Government Itizams of the Tuz Oil and the Jabal Hamrin Salt and was declared bankrupt in 1921.

#### MUHAMMAD KARIM AGHA.

Of Ibrahim Khanji, Kifri District. Chief of the northern section of the Zanganah tribe. A man of some presence, having sharp aquiline nose, piercing eyes, whitish beard and drooping moustache. Outlawed by

us in 1919 and exiled to Shahraban. Allowed back as no longer dangerous in 1920. "Half-witted old reprobate" though he has been styled, he has managed to keep the northern half of the tribe out of the effective control of his cousin, the Mudir. Was imprisoned for a short time at Kifri in July 1922 for assisting Saiyid Muhammad Samad (Jabbari) during his outlawry, but was released on security. Collected tolls on the Sulaimani-Kifri road by order of Shaikh Mahmud in 1922.

#### MUHAMMAD AL KHALAF.

Chief of the Jubur villages on the Lesser Zab. He has a good record in our time but exercises little authority on his divided following. Lives in poor circumstances at Mahus.

#### MUHAMMAD AGHA IBN KHURSHID AGHA.

One of the chiefs of the Dauda, Kifri District. Son-in-law of the late Shaikh Hamid Talabani of Gil. A notorious scoundrel, dishonoured and imprisoned even by the Turks. Is now serving a sentence of 15 years for murder. Shaikh Mahmud to secure the Dauda adherence (and incidentally to prove his own authority) pressed hard for his release and re-trial in accordance only with the Tribal Disputes Regulations, which do not legally apply to the crime.

#### MUHAMMAD KHURSHID EFFENDI.

By origin a Kurd of Rawanduz. Studied law in Constantinople and held various legal appointments in Asia Minor. Peace Court Judge at Kirkuk in 1919, 1920. Peace Judge at Arbil (1922). A man of irritable and unattractive character but honest and capable.

#### MUHAMMAD IBN NASIR.

Governor of Dair-al-Zor previous to its capture by the British in 1918. Now lives at Hail. Passed through Bushire in March, 1921, en route for Bombay to visit friends.

#### MUHAMMAD-I-SHAIKH NAJM AL DIN, SHAIKH.

Nephew of Shaikh 'Ala al Din and son of the latter's predecessor as Postnashin of Biara who was by all accounts a really good man. Slightly paralyzed on one side. Age 32. Home Shawais in Sharizor.

#### MUHAMMAD NURI EFFENDI IBN HAJI 'ABDULLAH EFFENDI.

Kirkukli, aged 38. Appointed Mudir Qarah Tappah, October, 1922. Has a good Turkish record as Mudir of Tuz and Cashier, Sulaimani. Appointed Mufattish Hal, Kirkuk, 1921, and transferred as Mudir to Tuz. Officiated with success as Qaimmaqam, Kifri, at a critical time. A stout-hearted, sound official, popular and competent, if somewhat ponderous and slow-thinking.

#### MUHAMMAD IBN HAJI QADIR.

Of the Girgiri, the most influential personage next to Sulaiman Agha (q.v.). Took part in the Tall 'Afar coup and has since shown himself intractable, having joined Bulaibil; has taken a number of the Girgiri with him. Haji Qadir was killed by our aeroplanes in 1921. Muhammad's submission was accepted in October, 1921 since when he has remained entirely quiet.

#### MUHAMMAD EFFENDI IBN QASIM AGHA.

See Qasim Agha al 'Ubaid Agha, cf Mosul.

#### MUHAMMAD OF RABATKI, SHAIKH.

Of Dohuk District. A relation of Shaikh Nuri. A poor character with a few wild followers over whom he has little control. Resisted arrest in June, 1919, but lately came in for dakhalah. Said to harbour wanted persons.

**MUHAMMAD-I-RIDHA AGHA.**

Head of the Galali Jaf. This section has a very bad name, but although it comes most into touch with the authorities in Kifri—its winter grazing being in the vicinity of Qarah Tappah—it has hitherto given comparatively little trouble. Muhammad-i-Ridha Agha is assisted by Sharif Agha and Taufiq Agha who both have a considerable say in matters concerning the section. Has not much character and no control over the Pizhdari section with whom he is on bad terms which periodically results in outbreaks of thieving. Age about 25.

**MUHAMMAD SADIQ IBN 'UBAIDULLAH.**

*See 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad.*

**MUHAMMAD SA'ID EFFENDI.**

Rais Baladiyah, Kifri. A lawyer by profession having studied in Baghdad. Politically colourless. A quiet, popular man of nice manners, who runs Kifri Baladiyah firmly and well. Is progressive but handicapped by lack of sufficient municipal income to enter into more ambitious schemes for the welfare of the town.

**MUHAMMAD SA'ID BEG, BARADOST.**

Of Rawanduz. Chief of the Baradost tribe. He is old and feeble and has little influence or ability either to assist or hinder Government. Has professed himself desirous of British control.

**MUHAMMAD SA'ID BEG-I-HASAN BEG.**

A minor Jaf Begzadah of the Walad Begi section. Lost prestige with the removal of Ahmad Beg-i-Rishain. Made several attempts to create trouble which culminated in his removal to Halabja jail in 1921. Age about 28. Home Derashish.

**MUHAMMAD SA'ID-I-SHAIKH MAHMUD, SHAIKH.**

Of the Konaposhi Shaikhs. A pleasant man with some influence in Penjwin. Was at one time in debt to Government to the extent of several thousand rupees which he was unable to pay. Age 34. Home Nezare in Penjwin.

**MUHAMMAD SA'ID EFFENDI IBN MUHAMMAD EFFENDI.**

Native of Shar Bazher (Sulaimani), aged 55. Qadhi of Kifri from May, 1918 till May, 1922, when his resignation was demanded by the Ministry of Justice. A nice amiable old man of venerable appearance and kindly disposition.

**MUHAMMAD SALIH EFFENDI IBN AHMAD EFFENDI.**

Mufti of Dohuk. Much respected in Dohuk and among the tribes. His son, Sabatullah, married a niece of Shaikh Nuri's. Age about 60.

**MUHAMMAD SALIH IBN MIR KHAN AGHA OF BARWARI ZAIR.**

Of Dohuk District. Village Baramunk. Allied to Muhammad of Rabatki and assisted the latter to resist arrest. Inimical to sons of Husain Agha of Barwari, and Qadir Agha of Shush. At one time reported to be assisting Faris Agha and to be sheltering Hasan Chaush one of the Amadiyah murderers. Has become more obedient since the Tall 'Afar rising in 1920. Age about 50.

**MUHAMMAD SALIH-I-HAJI NADIR.**

Kiokha of the 'Ali Begi taifah of the Mikaili.

**MUHAMMAD SHAFIQ BEG.**

Brother of Nadir Sultan of the Hasansani Auraman or Aurami-i-Shar. *See* Nadir Sultan. Age 35. Home Sharii Auraman.

**MUHAMMAD-I-SHAHSAWAR.**

Brother of 'Azizi Shahsawar (q.v.). Age 24.

**MUHAMMAD-I-SULAIMAN.**

Kiokha of the Rush-o-Bori taifa of the Mikaili Jaf.

**MUHAMMAD KHAN-I-SULAIMAN.**

A Mikaili Jaf Kiokha. Was implicated in Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919, imprisoned for one year and fined ten rifles.

**MUHAMMAD SULTAN EFFENDI.**

Once Qaimmaqam of Jazirah. A Juburi and nephew of Muslat Pasha (q.v.). Lost no possible opportunity of stirring up the tribes against us. Was dismissed about August, 1920, and fled for refuge to Muslat. Was educated at the Shaikh's College, Constantinople.

**MUHAMMAD IBN SUJTAN AL SAFFAR AL QARACHIYAH.**

Of Mosul. Member of a fairly well-to-do family, he lives by taking contracts and iltizams, often in partnership with Nuri Jarahbashi and Jasim ibn Muhammad al Hafidh (q.v.).

**MUHAMMAD SURCHI, SHAIKH.**

One of the lesser lights of the Surchi who joined the Turks in 1922-1923.

**MUHI AL DIN.**

O.C. Mufreza Van. Appeared in Rawanduz in June, 1921 with a party of under 20 men whom he gave out to be Turkish soldiers, a reconnaissance preliminary to taking over Rawanduz.

**MUHI AL DIN, SHAIKH.**

About 45. Lives in Kani Kawa. Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion, and as a punishment was fined ten rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition by P.O. Sulaimani. Was reported to be in sympathy with Karim Fattah Beg in 1922 and does not love the British. Visited Baghdad in September, 1922 for medical treatment and was the guest of the Naqib. A handsome, hospitable man with Arab rather than Kurdish characteristics. Kani Kawa was bombed during the operations against Shaikh Mahmud in April, 1923, as it was reported by the Sulaimani delegation in Kirkuk that Muhi al Din was acting in close co-operation with Karim Fattah Beg Hamawand and Shaikh Mahmud.

**MUHI AL DIN-I-MA'RUF AGHA, HAJI MULLA.**

Age 35-40 years. Brother of Haji Sa'id Agha. Was a member of the Majlis Idarah in the time of the Turks. At the time of Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919 he took no active part but was more or less forced to make a show of favouring the Shaikh's party. He is one of the leading merchants in Sulaimani. He was nominated for the new Liwa Council in 1921 but was not elected.

**MUHSIN AGHA, SAIYID.**

Of Kifri, head of the Talishani family. He has very little influence now, though formerly he was able by his wealth to keep himself in the particular favour of the local government. In important matters Saiyid 'Umr Agha answers for the family. Related to Jamil Beg ibn Majid Pasha Baban (q.v.) principal notable of Kifri. Acted well and loyally, up to a certain point, to A.P.O. Kifri in August, 1920. Very avaricious. Was host to Shaikh Mahmud at Kifri on the latter's triumphal return as Hukumdar in September, 1922.

**MUJHIM IBN TURKI.**

'Anizah. Became Governor of Dair-al Zor in French interests in October, 1920. Defeated attacks by Ramadhan al Shallash in February and April, 1921. Reported in May to have effected a reconciliation with Hachim (q.v.) and to have retired to Aleppo being dissatisfied with conditions at Dair.

**MULLA EFFENDI.**

See Abu Bakr Effendi ibn Haji 'Umar.

**MURAD BEG IBN MUBARAK.**

Commandant of Police, Kirkuk. Aged about 50. ex-Turkish Captain (Army and Police) of the best type. One time Instructor in the Turkish Officers' Training School, Baghdad. Very intelligent, energetic, popular, efficient officer of charming manners and of a retiring disposition. Was second-in-command of Kirkuk Levy in 1919 and transferred to Police as Inspector, from which he was rapidly promoted to A.C.P. Ba'quba. Is a native of Kifri (original of Gezh tribe) but knows the whole country-side from Ba'quba to Rawanduz inside-out, together with everyone in it of importance. Personally courageous and of great integrity. A man of confidence in every sense of the word.

**MUSA BEG s/o SHARIF BEG.**

Of Barwari Bala. Village Dergal. Rival of Haji Rashid Beg in Barwari Bala, his ancestors having been Mirs of Barwari before Rashid Beg's grandfather usurped the position. The feeling between the two was running very high in 1923. Took no part in the Amadiyah rising in 1919 and was made Rais by us during Rashid Beg's flight and sojourn in Mosul. In this capacity he kept the district quiet and it was with some regret that on Rashid Beg's return we had to order him to resign in the latter's favour. Visited Mosul October, 1920, to obtain some recognition. Slow-witted and something of a simpleton. Allied to Si'tu (q.v.). Age about 50. He is the representative of the Hafzullah branch of the Pasmir family.

**MUSLIH, SAIYID.**

Brother of Saiyid Taha, (q.v.). He has remained in Neri and has been obliged to keep in with the Turks. Age about 20.

**MUSHIR AGHA IBN IBRAHIM AGHA DIZAI.**

Aged about 25. Had he been an older man he would probably have succeeded his father as paramount chief of the Dizai. Inclined to be a little reckless and extravagant. Well-mannered and educated. Will be prominent when Kurshid Agha dies. Inclined to be a nuisance at present by interfering in matters which do not concern him. Was living in Makhmur in 1922.

**MUSHIR AGHA RASUL, BEGZADAH HAMAWAND.**

About 40, and is the eldest son of Hama Mamsulaiman, and brother of Karim, Ghafur, and Sulaiman. Before joining in the rising in 1922 he lived at Muzaffar (Chemchemal), where he lived from hand to mouth, sponging on the villagers. Whenever he manages to obtain money, he squanders it, and is in the hands of Sulaimani Jews. Has done good work for Government in the past, but is of weak character and easily influenced by Karim Fattah Beg and Muhammad Amin Agha.

Following is a brief record of his service to Government. After our arrival in 1918, he became an officer of Major Daniel's Tribal Horse. At the time of Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919 he was stationed at Chemchemal with his troop, was gradually deserted by most of his sowars and reported himself to P.O. Kirkuk, where he served honestly. Later he was attached to Fraser's Force, working with the A.P.O. of the column. Here he was of considerable value, and eventually accompanied the small party of cavalry and Captain Masterman who relieved the British officials imprisoned in Sulaimani. He then accompanied various military columns and helped in obtaining information. Later he was put at the disposal of Faiq Beg, the new Qaimmaqam at Chemchemal, who was entirely dependent on him for information. He took advantage of his position to score off his enemies. He was then appointed Mudir of Jabbari, but again took advantage of his position and was dismissed. For his work during and after Shaikh Mahmud's rising, he was presented with a 12 bore shot gun. He was also recommended for a British decoration, but was not entitled to it under the rules governing its award.

**MUSLAT PASHA.**

Paramount shaikh of the Khabur Jubur. Visited Mosul September, 1919. Always appeared very pro-British until the evacuation of Dair-al-Zor after which his attitude grew increasingly hostile. It was he who

really made the Tall 'Afar coup possible. He led his tribesmen to Tall 'Afar. Was in correspondence with 'Ajaimi and the Kamalists with a view to action either against the French or ourselves. The Jubur raided 4,000 sheep from the Yazidi Kiran in the middle of 1920 and are generally at feud with Jabal Sinjar.

Since the French took a firm hold on the Khabur area he appears to have declined in importance, but is still a power.

#### MUSTAFA EFFENDI.

Notable of Rawanduz, a man of no importance, son-in-law of Shaikh Muhammad Agha Balikh

#### MUSTAFA PASHA.

Age about 50. Formerly a Major-General in the Turkish Army. During the war was Chief President of the Military Courts in Constantinople in which capacity he earned the enmity of Angora by passing death sentence on many prominent members of the Union and Progress party. It is said that a price has been put on his head by Mustafa Kamal Pasha. Left Constantinople in June, 1921 and obtained permission to return to Sulaimani, the place of his birth. He soon associated himself with the Shaikhan party and frequently advised that Shaikh Mahmud should be permitted to return. Was elected a member of the Divisional Council at the elections in August, 1922. Remained in Sulaimani after the evacuation and was one of the party which came to Kifri to welcome Shaikh Mahmud on his return from exile. In the government organised by Shaikh Mahmud he was made a member of Council and put in charge of Education, but he fell into disfavour with Shaikh Mahmud and that the newspaper, *Bang-i-Kurdistan*, which he started in the summer of 1922, was suppressed. He has no great influence in Sulaimani but is well known among the Persian tribes among whom he held consular appointments under the Turks. He is a Nationalist of moderate views and at one time professed to sympathise with Simko and his movement. Visited Simko soon after his return to Sulaimani and was well received by him. Has consistently opposed the pro-Turkish party in Sulaimani but professes devotion and loyalty to the person of the Khalifah. The knowledge of an almost certainly unpleasant fate should the Angora Government's adherents ever catch him will probably persuade him to continue in this attitude. Fled from Sulaimani to Kirkuk on Shaikh Mahmud's fall from power in March, 1923, and was one of the delegation which came to Baghdad then to confer with the Government of 'Iraq and the High Commissioner regarding the future of the Sulaimani Liwa. Later, on his return to Kirkuk, canvassed his own candidature for the post of Mutasarrif. Kirkuk but found no support.

#### MUSTAFA BEG-I-'ABDULLAH PASHA.

Was candidate for the Divisional Council at the election in 1921 and came next to Hamid Beg at the poll. Age 35. Home Ahmad Burna, Warmawa.

#### MUSTAFA EFFENDI IBN HAJI HUSAIN AGHA.

Of Mosul. A young man who was trained in the Baghdad Law school in 1920. It is said that before his departure to Baghdad he was a member of the Ahd, but quarrelled with Yasin al 'Uraibi over the leadership and that in Baghdad he became a member of the Haras and is the local head of that society in Mosul. So little is known of the Haras that this must be accepted with reserve: at any rate both he and his brother, Sa'id ibn Haji Husain Agha, are of distinctly Nationalist tendencies. Calls himself "al Jalili".

Appointed Assistant Member, Court of First Instance, Mosul, in summer 1921. Came under rather a cloud subsequently owing to an attack on his morals.

Known as Al Dhahani. During 1922 was less active in political affairs. Transferred to 'Amarah, January, 1923. His brother, Sa'id, has been very active and is closely associated with Makki Sidqi (q.v.).

**MUSTAFA BEG-I-JA'FAR SULTAN.**

A thoroughly unpleasant person. Were it not for his father, of whom he stands in some awe, he would undoubtedly make trouble on every possible occasion. Did not pay revenue dues until forced to do so. Has several times asked for the hand of the daughter of Ahmad Beg-i-Rishain, an alliance on which Ja'far Sultan does not look with disfavour. Possibly he hopes that the Lady may be able to keep Mustafa Beg in order. See Afrasia Beg. Age 27. Home Dagashaikhan.

**MUSTAFA JIBRAIL MULLA.**

One of the most wealthy and important men in 'Aqrah and owns considerable property in the district. Formerly on bad terms with 'Uhaid-ullah, whose defection was not impossibly largely due to his intrigues. Professedly pro-Government but needs careful watching owing to his penchant for intrigue.

**MUSTAFA MAHMUD AL 'UMARI.**

Of Mosul. A young member of the family, now in the Law School at Baghdad. Was formerly a schoolmaster. Was a member of the sub-committee of the Forty Mandubs, self-appointed to represent the town in 1920. Appointed Assistant Secretary to the Minister of the Interior 1921. and Qaimmaqam of Tall 'Afar, 1922, where he is doing well. (February, 1923.)

**MUSTAFA CHALABI SABUNJI.**

Of Mosul. Merchant and landowner. Son of the famous Sabunji Pasha who died during the war after having accumulated immense wealth by very nefarious means. Is probably about 30; inexperienced, untravelled, very conceited and easily led: has developed a habit of indiscriminate criticism merely for the sake of differing. Was taught a sharp lesson during the war by a Wali who imprisoned him for 24 hours for presuming to disobey orders. He has been drawn into the Nationalist net, not so much from conviction as to gain importance. Was a member of the Forty Mandubs self-appointed in the summer of 1920. Was member of the Baladiyah but resigned in October, 1920, and his resignation was accepted. Member of the Majlis Idarah, 1921.

Came much to the fore during 1921, and to some extent played the role of leader of the Shabibah, but it is extremely difficult to make out what he is really cut for. Is undoubtedly intelligent and enterprising and if he were only a little more responsible would be useful. After the King's visit in 1921 he manoeuvred himself into the position of head of the administrative council of the Islamiyah School, to the exclusion of the Qadhi. In 1922 he took a great deal of trouble over the Baladiyah elections in which he came out at the top of the poll but immediately resigned. Has lately, February, 1923, been very active in the Naqib's party in getting up anti-foreign madhbatahs. Was one of the abortive Red Crescent Committee. Is in opposition to Nishat Bey (q.v.) over Electric Power supply. Suspected of being pro-Turk.

**MUSTAFA 'ALI SHILLANA.**

Headman of, and lives at Torba village in Chinaran. Brother of 'Abdullah 'Ali and the same remarks apply to him as apply to 'Abdullah. A predatory and treacherous rascal but sometimes of use and not to be lost sight of.

**MUSTAFA SURI.**

Moslim citizen of Mosul—aged about 55. Ever since our occupation has been found a reliable and unassuming adviser, especially with regard to affairs in Nisibin and Mardin, where he has many friends and relations. Once befriended and gave shelter to Qadir Beg (q.v.). A close friend of Ahmad Effendi, the Qadhi of Mosul.

**MUSTAFA EFFENDI YA'QUBZADAH.**

Younger brother of the Rais al Baladiyah of Kirkuk, 'Abdul Majid. A weak but intelligent man led away during 1920 to join the local Turkish Nationalist Party to a culpable extent. Appointed Mudir, Altun Kupri,

on political grounds and proved himself a capable official. Relinquished the appointment in 1921. Is now in Kirkuk without occupation and subsists partly on subsidies from his brothers. Innocuous though driven by penury into the arms of the pro-Turks. He is able and cultured and would doubtless prove a competent official in another Liwa. Has had some Turkish legal service.

#### MUSTAFA EFFENDI AL YAWAR.

See Daud Effendi al Yawar of Mosul.

#### MUSTAFA CHALABI ZAKHARIYAH.

One of the largest merchants in Mosul, dealing with Persia and England. Has a heavy claim against the Persian Government for goods looted at Sauj Bulaq by Simko in 1922. Very shrewd and intelligent. Moderate views, but does not mix in politics.

#### NABI AGHA QUSHURI.

Chief of lower section of Qushuri who have evinced a desire to settle down. Unfortunately they have no property and during the war lived in the abandoned Tiyari villages of Halamun and Qeramus. The Qushuri, a very wild tribe, admit descent from a priest of Ashita, Qasha Huri. The eight sons of Yaqa Qushuri, all famed for their fearless marauding, are an important factor in the tribe. During 1921 they have been assisting Nabi and have been useful in recovering loot.

#### NADHIM BEG NAFTJIZADAH.

The junior of the three Kirkuk Deputies to the Constantinople Parliament, where he spent most of the war after raising, in the early stages, a troop of irregular cavalry which apparently melted away at Shu'aibah. Returned to Kirkuk after the armistice and divided his time between that city and the local villages which belong to his family, occasionally visiting Baghdad. A member of the Electoral Law Committee of 1920. A man of undoubted education, ability and ambition. Entirely lacks political frankness and is believed to be a leader of local Turkish Nationalists. Must be considered a dangerous man who cannot be ignored. Is somewhat influenced by 'Izzat Pasha. Has considerable knowledge of English and French and reads much in both languages, both from the classics and the modern press, particularly matters of a political nature. He was offered the post of Mutasarrif of Hillah in 1921, but refused it, thinking Kirkuk his right. Is popular with Shaikh Mahmud for whom he acts as host at Kirkuk to Sulaimani notables, but affects to criticise the Sulaimani Government. Is a bitterly disappointed man with a belief in his own capabilities amounting to self-conceit. Has a certain personal magnetism and an imposing presence marred by affected mannerisms. Was Intelligence Officer in Turkish times and intrigue is still the salt of his life. If ever in the 'Iraq Parliament, would be a powerful and fearless critic with considerable powers of address. Age about 34. Was deeply involved in Shaikh Mahmud's schemes for an attack on Kirkuk with Turkish co-operation and left for Sulaimani to join Shaikh Mahmud on March 3, 1923, two days before the fall of the latter. Subsequently went to Angora.

#### NADHIM EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.

Of Mosul. A prominent member of the 'Umari family, quiet and much interested in literature and learning. A member of the Educational Council. Sound views generally.

Was practically head of the short lived Moderate party in Mosul, the Hizb al Hurr al 'Iraqi. Now reconciled with the Naqib—Sabunji group, but possibly only as a temporary measure.

#### NADHIR BABAQR KAFRUSHI.

About 23; was one of the wealthiest Kafrushi of the village of Dargazain, owning over 700 head of sheep. Fell on evil days owing to Mushir (Begzadah) giving false information about him to the Qaimmaqam of Chemchemal. Now lives in comparative poverty at Dargazain (Bazian). Vigorously opposed insurgent Hamawand in 1922 and was promised several Begzadah villages.

**NADHIR EFFENDI GHULAMI.**

Of Mosul. A young man who was headmaster of the non-Government Najah school. Hot-headed and foolish, was a prominent extremist. With his brother Rauf was imprisoned in July, 1920, in connection with the posting of notices. After his release the school was taken over by the Government and he was reinstated and is now devoting his energies to his scholastic duties.

**NADIR SHAH.**

Chief of Auramani Shahr. Very old man who does not concern himself with politics. Strength 500 rifles. The tribe is peaceful and an unimportant military factor.

**NADIR SULTAN-I-RUSTAM SULTAN.**

Reputed to be a very quiet man, and he and his section have never given even a hint of trouble. This section inhabit the Shar-i-Auraman, a village of from seven to eight hundred houses, and the surrounding villages. Chief of the Hasansani Auraman. Age sixty. Home Shar-i-Auraman (Persia).

**NAIF BEG IBN MISTO PASHA, MIRAN.**

Shaikh of the Miran. Generally on friendly terms with Sulaiman Agha of the Girgiri: took no part in the Tall 'Afar rising. His tribe have recently been attacking kelleks from Zakho and he has allowed Bulaibil in his territory. To a certain extent under the influence of 'Abdul Rahman Agha of Shernakh. Has a long-standing feud with Haji 'Abdul 'Aziz of the Hasanan. His tribe massacred 90 persons in Faish Khabur in 1916, and he has always been apprehensive of retaliation. On the whole, appears to wish to stand well with us. Told in February, 1921, that as long as he sheltered Bulaibil and shared in the loot from kelleks his caravans could not be allowed in Mosul. One of the signatories of a letter to King Faisal in July, 1921, asking for help against the Turks and inclusion in Iraq.

Attempted to raid the Hasanan flocks near Faish Khabur in summer of 1921, for which he was bombed with good effect. He is much afraid of aeroplanes and has had dug-outs made at Kharabreshk on Tigris right bank opposite the mouth of the Khabur.

Did not render assistance to 'Abdul Rahman of Shernakh when the Turks attacked him in October. Was in November, 1921, somewhat apprehensive of the Turks and likely to make overtures to us. His father, Mustafa Pasha, owing to his position as a Hamidiyah Bimbashi and the favour of the Sultan, was extremely powerful and terrorised the country and the town of Jazirah. Was finally killed fighting against the Shernakh.

A patched up peace was made between Naif and the Hasanan by the Qaimmaqam of Zakho, autumn 1922, and another between him and the Gargari February, 1923. As he and his tribe have to pass through Jazirah and Shernakh twice a year on their way to and from the Zozan, he cannot afford to break with the Turks or the Shernakhlis. Age about 30, active and capable.

**NAJIB SHAIKH.**

Of Qaradagh in the Sulaimani Liwa. The head of a small group of Saiyids sometimes called the Qaradagh Shaikhs. Has a following of 50-70 rifles which he could raise in emergency. His son Mustafa was for sometime Qadhi of Qaradagh under the British regime but the necessity for economy in spring 1923 was made an opportunity to dispense with his services which were never satisfactory. Shaikh Mahmud's return to Sulaimani in autumn placed him in a difficult position as he had been a witness at Shaikh Mahmud's trial in 1919. He played for safety and retired to Khurmali in the Halabjah District while his son came to Baghdad. After Shaikh Mahmud's fall in March, 1923, the son Mustafa returned from Baghdad to Kifri where he put himself into touch with the British Liaison Officer. Shaikh Najib, although not a powerful tribal leader, could be made useful in Qaradagh.

**NAJM AL DIN, SHAIKH.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd. Shaikh of the Altun Kupri branch of the Salihi. Has the allegiance of 14 villages S. and S.E. of Altun Kupri. Wealthy. Age about 37. Pleasant manners though retiring and absolutely colourless. Lives at Sarbil and speaks no Arabic.

**NAMUQ BEG I 'ABDUL RAHMAN BEG I KAIKHUSRAU BEG.**

One of the first to join in trouble of any kind. Was originally Mudir of Penjvin but was discharged and latterly receipts signed by him for amounts which were never deposited have come to light. Is typical of certain Jaf Begzadahs who will never become reconciled to the fact that they are without posts or what is more important salaries. Age about thirty-five.

**NAMUQ BEG IBN 'ALI PASHA.**

Originally of Sulaimani but living for thirty years in Mosul. Related to Sharif Pasha (now in Paris) who is his nephew. Was O.C. of a battalion and president of the Standing Court Martial. On approach of our troops was sent to Batoum, owing to his relationship with Sharif Pasha and suspicion of anti-committee tendencies. Sent to Egypt on our occupation of Batoum and remained there over a year. Returned to Mosul January 1920. Before his arrival in Mosul, was reported to have been given £.1,000 for conducting French propaganda here. This is probably untrue, at any rate there have been no signs of it. In October, 1921, received a letter from 'Abdul Rahman of Shernakh asking him to put him in touch with the Milli.

In close touch with Kurdish Nationalists, but not of great importance. Age about 54.

X **NANNU, SON OF MARGOS SHAMASHO.**

Tiyari, Age 29. Younger brother of the famous Lazar who sacrificed his life at the bridge of Mar Sawa over the Zab to enable the Tiyari to escape from a Kurdish and Turkish attack. Lazar's wife was marred for life fighting with him against the Zhirki. In the Refugee Camps, Shamasha Nannu led the Young Assyrian party. On his return to Tiyari the bold experiment of making him Government Agent was tried, and has been very successful. He has forsaken his previous anti-Kurd policy and is setting himself to bring about alliances with his Kurdish neighbours. In November, 1921, brought the Zhirki Chiefs into Dohuk. Is on good terms with Haji Rashid Beg; and is absolutely opposed to the temporal, as distinguished from the spiritual claims of the Mar Shim'un's house.

Distinguished himself in the operations of 1922 in the Zibar Valley.

**NAQSHBANDI SHAIKHS.**

Shaikhs of the Naqshbandi order of darwishes. Their influence lies principally among the tribes of Persian-Kurdistan and the Persian-'Iraq frontier. See genealogical table in appendix.

**NASHAT BEG AL SHARIF BEG.**

Of Mosul. Landowner and one of the chief Ashraf. Very wealthy. Resided at Constantinople for many years, and owns property on the Black Sea. Joined the Forty Mandubin in 1920 to throw all his weight against the extremists and was largely instrumental in breaking them up. Pleasant to meet, but his good points are somewhat marred by his avarice and harshness towards his tenants. In Bashika (his chief village) he is continually attempting to "do down" the Mamur and the Mukhtar.

Very loquacious and is locally regarded as something of a Lore.

Now, (February, 1923,) in some prominence as leader of the Moderate notables. A close friend of the Qadhi.

**NASHAT BEG IBN TAHA BEG 'ABBASI.**

Mudir of Nerva and Raikan. Said to be almost the last remaining descendant of the 'Abbassid Pashas of Amadiyah. Taha Beg was formerly a Qaimmaqam in Kurdistan. Sister is married to Shaikh 'Ubaid. Age about 35. Hated by 'Abdul Latif. Incapable; any respect he might command by virtue of his birth he forfeits by his evil living.

**NASRULLAH BEG-I-HASAN SULTAN.**

A humorous, hardy old man introduced into Ban-i-Shar, Yalampe and other Auraman villages to the North of the Zolm Gorge, with the object of keeping out their former Dizli inhabitants.

Is of the Hasansani Auraman but has little connection with Nadir Sultan. Age about fifty. Home; Ban-i-Shar.

**NAURAS EFFENDI, HAJI.**

Grandson of Haji Rajab the maker of the cannon used by Muhammad Kor (the Blind Pasha) who was formerly the head of an independent monarchy which included at times the whole region as far as Jazirah. He was notorious under the Turkish regime, he had been Mudir of Shaqlawah and as Mudir of Customs under us he pocketed half a lakh of rupees; out of the perquisites of this appointment he built himself what now appears to be the best house in Rawanduz. Of simian physique, serpentine guile, clever but timid. He is

obviously plausible but not unattractive. Seems to have a considerable if curious influence amongst some of the tribal leaders such as Shaikh Muhammad Agha Begok (to whom he is related by marriage) Muhammad Amin Agha Dergala. After the withdrawal of the A.P.O. in 1919 he was appointed Government Agent. His son-in-law, Yusuf Beg, the brother of Begok, had taken up an arrogant and insubordinate attitude which he as Government Agent had not the power nor the courage to repress nor perhaps, as a relation, the desire, and after Yusuf had been arrested and had died in arrest, Haji Nauras also was relieved of his appointment. To Euz Demir he acted as confidential clerk in 1922-23. He is generally accused of pro-Turkish sympathies but he seems in any case so potentially noxious that it would be necessary for any Qaimmaqam to win him over or remove him.

#### NIKOLA IBN 'AZIZ.

See 'Aziz 'Abdul 'Aziz.

#### X NIMRUD RASSAM.

Of Mosul. Chaldean, late British Vice-Consul; is son of Hormuz Rassam, Layard's assistant, and has figured considerably himself in the Assyriological world. Rather old and feeble but of fiery temper. Believed to be suffering from a grievance over non-recognition of his consular services. His son is Yusuf Rassam (q.v.)

#### NURI IBN SHAIKH 'ABDUL JABBAR OF BRIFKA, SHAIKH.

Derives his name and influence from his great grandfather, Shaikh Nur al Din, a famous holy man of the Bahdinan district, whose shrine at Brifka is now superstitiously revered in the Muzuri. Present shaikh is distinguished more for avarice than holiness. In Turkish times kept a band of robbers and was several times imprisoned. Took no part in the Amadiyah rising of 1919 though meetings were held in his house: possibly because rebels would not accord him the paramount position he desired. Certainly was aware of current intrigues before the Zibar rising (v. Shaikh 'Abdul Rahman Atrash) and notably a prime mover in Muzuri unrest in June, 1920. The tyranny and oppressiveness of his methods as landlord are a bye-word: his cupidity has earned him the title of Shaikh Rupiyyah. An adept at local intrigue, is ignorant of the wider world and lacking in imagination. Is immensely rich, the first sight of his magnificent guest room, perched on a crag of the mountains rather takes the breath away. He must resent a Government which does something to restrain his oppressiveness and extortions, and it is only his innate caution and proximity to Dohuk which has kept him from overt action against us. Receives a Takiyah allowance of Rs. 250. Was detained in Dohuk, November, 1920, until he had paid up arrears of taxes. Age about 55. Speaks Arabic. Present policy is to treat him with respect but to call on him for no help in administration. For his relations, etc., see Shaikh 'Ubaidullah and genealogical table of Nur al Din family.

#### NURI EFFENDI IBN BAWIL AGHA.

Of Rawanduz Was an officer in the Gendarmerie and did well in the Sulaimani rising of 1919. His head was turned by the favours shown him, he was removed from his appointment and took to intriguing against Government. He was arrested twice and twice escaped. Isma'il Beg, the Government Agent, in 1920 murdered his brother whereupon Nuri became definitely hostile and joined Begok in every attempt to murder Political Officers. When Euz Demir appeared in Rawanduz in June, 1922, he served under him as Commandant of the Gendarmerie. He is said to be a commanding personality.

#### NURI-I-NAQIB-I-MIRA SUR, SAIYID.

Age about 45 years He belongs to the Barzinji family and is connected with the Shaikhs of Kani Kawa, Daragha, Qaradagh and Garra Zel. In Turkish times he was for sometime an Adha of the Court and on the inauguration of Shaikh Mahmud's regime, he was a prominent supporter of his interests. After the insurrection in 1919 and on the return of the British troops he fled, but after about a month's absence he was permitted to return. His house in Sulaimani was for sometime occupied by the Levy Officers. He owns a small amount of land in Shar Bazher and Sarchinar on which he lives. The ruined mosque and takiyah facing the old Political Office is his property. He several times approached Government for assistance to rebuild it but without success. He has one son, a child. Was nominated as a candidate for the Divisional Council in 1921, but was not elected.

**NUSRAT IBN ASHRAF, AGHA.**

Notable of Rawanduz, of no importance. Has a brother, Shaukat, who is a hunchback, his back having been broken in a beating he got from the townspeople. Both brothers speak Arabic.

**PETROS, AGHA.**

For his early history see "Personalities in Kurdistan". The fact that he is a Roman Catholic is an important factor in his relations with the Patriarchal family. Colonel Leachman ordered his deportation in the summer of 1919 owing to his mischief-making, but this was eventually cancelled. In early days of 1920 undertook, subject to certain conditions, to lead back the Assyrians to their homes. The move was made in November, 1920, but failed owing to (1) unfavourable weather conditions (2) the breaking away of the Tiyari and Tkhuma. It may be doubted whether his real object was more than to amass a fortune and retire to a more favourable country. Is known to be in communication with the French authorities in Syria. Is personally on good terms with Saiyid Taha. Of undoubted ability and considerable force of character, it may be doubted whether he is possessed of a single scruple.

At the time of the dispersal of Mindan camp, he was kept in Baghdad and was undoubtedly, by promises of French help etc., instigating the six "Repatriation" sections to refuse to settle, pending his arrival to lead another expedition. Eventually given leave of absence to Europe.

Has lived in Paris and Rome since early 1921 and has been attempting to get help to form an Assyro-Chaldaeian kingdom stretching from the Murad Su to the Greater Zab. He claimed to include Mosul in this kingdom at Lausaune, 1922. Left France for Basrah in May, 1923, with the object of negotiating with King Faisal for the formation of an autonomous Assyrian State.

**PIROT AGHA PIZHDER.**

See Haji Rasul Agha, Pizhder.

**PIROT 'ALI SHILLANA.**

Headman of and lives at Pespian village in Chinaran. Brother of 'Abdullah and Mustafa' Ali, a similar man but not such a pronounced character and a quieter man though he would follow the lead of his brothers in any vital undertaking.

**PIRWAISI HAJI.**

Kiokha of the Nedrista section of the Haruni Jaf. Gave considerable help to Government during Shaikh Mahmud's rising in 1919. Age thirty-four.

**QADIR, MULLA.**

Is Mulla of the Imam Qasim Mosque, Kirkuk; a rather taciturn man, not very prominent or popular. Age about 57. Is a considerable power in the religious world and as Headmaster of the combined Madrasat 'Ilmiyah and Dhafar Schools, brings a considerable amount of waqf funds to assist the religious side. Was suspected of not discouraging the use of the 'Ilmiyah as a pro-Turk political rendezvous and has been warned by his Ministry. His loyalty can be ensured by constant personal attention and flattery.

**QADIR, SHAIKH.**

Of 'Uthman Lekka in the Qarah Hasan. Always ready to obstruct the Mudir as representing ordered Government. Is a partizan of Shaikh Mahmud of Sulaimani.

**QADIR BEG OF WENA (PENJWIN).**

A self-made man who by sheer force of character, fighting ability and intrigue made himself joint hakim of Bana with Mahmud Khan of Bana and others. Has always been law-abiding and his pro-British attitude has undoubtedly contributed largely to the quietness of the Meriwan frontier and Penjwin. Age about forty-five. Home, Wena.

**QADIR AHMAD QADIR QAILESURI, HAMAWAND.**

About 50. Is the last of the Qailesuri section of the Hamawand. Comey of a good fighting-stock. Is of little importance now, but has been very straightforward in his dealings with the A.P.O., and a reliable source of

information. Lives in Goshkut (Chemchemal), owning half of the village and also has lands at Nura. Is good to his dependents. The only stain on his character since the British have been in the country, is his misappropriation of Municipal receipts during his term of office as unpaid Rais Baladiyah of Chemchemal. Has one grown-up son, Rashid, who lives with him at Goshkut. Was much disliked by the Begzadah on account of his popularity with the A.P.O.

#### QADIR-I-BARZINJI, SHAIKH.

Age about 30, brother of Shaikh Mahmud (q.v.). In 1919 held rank of Colonel in the Tribal Horse formed during Shaikh Mahmud's first government. After the final defeat of the Shaikhan forces at the Bazian pass, fled to Persia where he was eventually arrested and handed over to the British authorities. Remained in exile until August, 1922, when he was permitted to return to Sulaimani. He is generally popular among the tribes and townspeople and his character is far superior to that of his brother. On the evacuation of Sulaimani the control of affairs was entrusted to him as President of the Divisional Council pending the return of Shaikh Mahmud. In the new administration organised by Shaikh Mahmud in October, 1922, he was made a member of the Advisory Council of chiefs and put in control of the Department of Defence. He is believed to be genuinely anti-Turk. Married Namid Hafsah Khan, the daughter of the late Naqib of Sulaimani, shortly after his return from exile. On Shaikh Mahmud's eviction from Sulaimani in March, 1923, he came to Baghdad with other notables to discuss the future of Sulaimani with the 'Iraq Government, and the High Commissioner. Professes to fear assassination at the hands of Shaikh Mahmud's agents.

#### QADIR BEG-I-JA'FAR SULTAN.

Is slow of speech and gives the impression of being heavy-witted but is fairly intelligent and by no means a fool. Has always been law-abiding and latterly showed himself willing to assist in anything necessary, no doubt in the hope of recognition or a salary. Should it become necessary two or three hundred rupees per month might be well spent in that direction and would go some way to satisfying Ja'far Sultan.

Was a member of the Halabja District Council. Age about twenty-five. Home. Tawela. Aurami Lehom.

#### QADIR BEG MIRAN.

The principal member of the Khushnao, and Hakim of Shaqlawa Qadha. He is a burly man of about 40 years and resembles King Henry VIII in appearance. Has manner is curt and pompous, he is totally illiterate, and knows no other languages than Kurdish and Turkish. Though he seems to treat the people more justly than his fellow Chiefs are in the habit of doing, he has not sufficient personality to control his wayward relations. During the rising in 1920, he was guilty of a treacherous attack on Government troops and the Khushnao threw in their lot with the Surchi, eventually making submission when it was discovered that the Dizai had declared for the Government and were preparing to oppose an attack on Arbil. Qadir Beg was more or less pushed into this hostile action by others. With close supervision and backing he governs his Qadha satisfactorily. He is possessed of common sense and shrewd judgment. In 1922 showed himself weak and vacillating but shrewd enough not to incur the displeasure of either British or Turks.

#### QADIR-I-SHAIKH MUHAMMAD-I-MUFTI, SHAIKH.

Age about 40 years. Belongs to the family of Barzinji Shaikhs and is related to the family of Kak Hama-i-Shaikh and Saiyid Ahmad-i-Baba Rasul. Owns some small property. Although he naturally sides with the Shaikhan party he has not the ability or personality to make him a prominent figure. Usually lives in Sulaimani.

#### QADIR AGHA PIZHDER.

Headman of Charistena, Chinarna and Begma villages in Merga and lives at Chinarna. A predatory fire-brand and a former well-known bad man and gunman. Closely related to, and very friendly with the hostile Pizhder, clever and energetic and can give great trouble. In autumn of 1921, apparently tired of this reputation, he came to Babakr Agha and swore to leave the hostile Pizhder and serve Government faithfully.

**QADIR AGHA SUFUQ.**

One of the straightest of the Zanganah notables, though under the sway of Muhammad Karim Agha (q.v.). Has a large mole on side of left nostril, bushy black eyebrows, streaky-grey moustache and a huge firm chin. Fearless in speech.

**QADIR AGHA TALISHANI.**

Of Kifri. Son of Saiyid Husain Agha and nephew of Saiyid Muhsin Agha (q.v.) Has very little influence and is constantly quarrelling with his uncle, Saiyid Muhsin Agha. Loyal during 1920 troubles and something of a sportsman. Age about 28.

**QADIR AGHA IBN 'USMAN AGHA.**

'Aqrah District. Zibari Agha of Shush. The eldest of the five sons of 'Usman Agha, who owing to tribal quarrels was forced to leave Herrin in the Zab valley and migrate to Shush and died only three years ago. 'Usman Agha was well-known for his pro-Government tendencies; his son Qadir Agha fought for the Turks against us at Shu'aibah and again at Qurnah, where he was wounded by a machine-gun bullet. Since our arrival has shown himself consistently on our side, has been a good and accurate source of intelligence as to the intrigues and intentions of the hostile tribes, has raided the Zibar Valley and assisted us materially in the Surchi attack on 'Aqrah in April, 1920, and in our attack on Bajil. Rendered useful assistance in the Assyrian advance to the Zab, November, 1920. Married daughter of Haji 'Abdullah, November, 1920. Young (about 30) said to be a good landlord, considerate to his tenants and a protector of Christians. The one danger is that his ambitions may get the better of his common sense, for which reason he should be favoured with caution. Given a sword of honour, April, 1920. Immensely fat. Dislikes Mirza Agha of Maraiba, Shaikh Nuri and Haji 'Abdul Latif. Has considerable influence with the Herki. See genealogical table Zibar.

During 1921 was somewhat grumbled at finding he is expected to pay taxes like other people. This led him to try an intrigue against the 'Aqrah Gendarme Officer; but it is unlikely he will do more than grumble. Also rather jealous that Massih Agha (q.v.) and the Nahlu Kurds should be dealt with by Government direct instead of through him as heretofore. He came to Baghdad with the Mosul deputation to see the Amir Faisal on his arrival.

Has remained consistently friendly in spite of frequent efforts on the part of the Turks to shake his loyalty.

**X QAMBAR, MALIK, SON OF BENJIMIN.**

One of the Jelu Maliks. During the war fled with a party of Jelu Maliks to the Caucasus and early in 1921 was brought with some 500 of them to Dair-*ez-Zor* by the French who formed a detachment of the Foreign Legion there. Qambar has not been heard of for some time (February 1923).

**QARANI PASHA.**

Chief of the Mamash—Persian-Kurdistan. Formerly at enmity with Simko of the Shikak. In March, 1921, applied to the British authorities for protection against the Persian Cossacks but was told that we could not interfere in matters connected with Persian subjects. Was reported in April to have become reconciled to Simko. Mamash tribesmen were associated with the Shikak in an attack on the Persian forces north of Sauj Bulaq early in April which results in the flight of the Persian Governor from Sauj Bulaq. Betrayed Simko in his final action with the Persians in August, 1922. Evidently fearing retribution volunteered later to evict Turks from Rawanduz if British protection were extended to him.

**QASHSHA YUSUF.**

Priest in the Christian village of 'Ainkawa. Although not the most senior is considered the most influential of the priests there.

Considered the second most wealthy man in the village. Age about 50. Interested in cultivation.

**QASIM IBN HAJI NA'MAN EFFENDI.**

Kifri. Has studied Law and is understood to seek appointment under the Ministry of Justice. Is a cousin of 'Umar Nadhmi Effendi, Civil Court Judge, Kirkuk.

**QASIM CHALABI SABUNJI.**

Elder brother of Mustafa Sabunji, (q.v.). Outspoken critic of private persons as well as of Government. Rich, influential and something of a *bon viveur*. Usually on good terms with Mustafa, and more intellectual. Pleasant to meet.

**QASIM AGHA AL 'UBAID AGHA.**

One of the most picturesque figures in Mosul: aged about 90 and very infirm—bent—he can only leave his house with great difficulty—he appears to retain all his faculties to an extraordinary degree. Very pugnacious and overbearing. Having become (as it is said) very rich by corruption, is now puritanically respectable. Is very well disposed to us. His sons, Mahinud Effendi (was bashkatib in the Baladiyah where he made a lot of money) 'Abdul Rahman Effendi (formerly in Accounts) Sulaiman Effendi and Ahmad Effendi, have a most unsavoury reputation as having been, in Turkish times, practically open murderers who escaped any penalty through family influence. Not believed to be political intriguers. A branch of the Jalili family.

**QUDUR BEG.**

Rais Baladiyah of Nisibin. Made Qaimmaqam, October, 1920. Has on one or two occasions given us good information and has asked for asylum in case he should have to fly from the Turks. Reported to have been appointed Deputy at Angora February, 1923.

**RAHIM AHMAD TURSHI RESHAWAND HAMAWAND.**

About 55. Related to Faqa Muhammad. Before joining in the 1922 rising, he lived in Barika, which village he owns.

**RAHMAN-I-BAIZ DIZAI.**

Brother of Khurshid-i Baiz. Capable and honest; inclined to be religious and dreamy; not much backbone or energy; a loyal supporter of the British Government; lacks the animosity against his neighbours which characterises the other Dizai Aghas. He is in receipt of a salary from Government as Mudir of Qush Tappah Nahiyah.

**RAHMANI, EPHRAIM, MONSEIGNEUR.**

Syrian Catholic Patriarch, native of Mosul, and related to the Khaiyats, (q.v.) Age about 80. Now lives in Beyrout. Though most of his community live in Mosul, has not visited the place for some 15 years. Very pro-French, and entirely dominated by Mgr. Gabriel Tapponi (q.v.).

**RAJAB, KIOKHA.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd. Shuan chief holding the loose allegiance of a few villages. Since our occupation increasingly obscure and of little interest. Lives at Haji Bai Khan in a humble way. Age 40. Anxious for recognition as the principal personality in the Shuan, but has rivals. Not vigorous or competent.

**RAMADHAN-I-PEKHA.**

Kiokha of the Shuan Kara section of the Mikaili Jaf.

**RAMADHAN AL SHALLASH.**

Mukhtar of the Albu Sarai near Dair. Educated at Madrasat al 'Ashair in Constantinople and subsequently entered the military school and army. He was at Mosul when the Sharif's revolt began in 1916 and asked to be transferred to Madinah, whence he escaped to the Sharif. Was disliked by 'Ali and Faisal who found him insubordinate. Imprisoned for a period at Mecca. After the occupation of Syria he went to Damascus where he joined the extremists headed by Yasin Pasha. Appointed Qaimmaqam of Raqqah in October, 1919. Attacked Dair in December and held the British officers there prisoners, but treated them well. Faisal repudiated his action; he was recalled to Damascus in January, 1920, and replaced at Dair by Maulud Pasha, but he returned to Dair, quarrelled with Maulud and retired to his tribe at Tibni where he remained after the French occupied Dair. He attacked Dair with a band of irregulars (chatta) in February, 1921, but was repulsed by Mujhim ibn Muhaid. In April after a second attack on Dair he made submission to Hachim al Muhaid at Raqqah.

After spending a considerable portion of 1921 at 'Amman in November, 1921, was reported to have come to terms with the French but not to have returned to Dair al Zor. He was several times asked to be allowed to settle in 'Iraq but is not wanted.

#### RAQIB IBN SHAIKH MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH.

'Aqrah District. Village Sirdaria. Half brother of 'Ubaidullah. The stormy petrel of the Surchi. His village has been burned three times in ten years, once by us, February 7th, 1920, and twice by the Turks. A lawless individual, keeping a gang of robbers, led by Hasan Pani, for purposes of highway robbery. His men murdered five Christian gendarmes in November, 1919, when they were retiring to Mosul after the Zibari capture of 'Aqrah. Has taken a prominent part in all the Surchi rebellions ever since, *see* genealogical table Surchi.

During 1921 he showed himself consistently anti-Government. Transferred his activities to the Dasht-i-Harir and at the end of July attacked Batas, forced the gendarme garrison to surrender and murdered the Arab Gendarme Officer. Has supported the Turks ever since their arrival at Rawanduz. The Dasht-i-Harir was subjected to intensive bombing in September.

Took advantage of King Faisal's dakhalah to visit 'Aqrah accompanied by a Turkish Officer in disguise, July 1922; continued consistently hostile and lived chiefly in the Batas area. He came in a second time in April, 1923, just before the occupation of Rawanduz, but 'Ubaidullah remained for some time with the Turks so as to maintain the balance.

#### RASHID AGHA, HAJI.

Of Arbil. Owns much property and is a thoroughly bad type of Agha. His chief object is to amass money by whatever means he can. He and his son 'Ataullah are mixed up in whatever sedition there is. He openly denounced the British Government during the rising in 1920 and was actively seditious. Has influential friends in Kirkuk and Baghdad. Was arrested in October 1920 and deported to Baghdad. He returned to Arbil in the spring of 1921 and has been less active since.

#### RASHID BEG.

Is a brother of the late Yusuf Beg, Chief of the Naodasht, Rawanduz Qadha. The latter's constant intrigues nearly caused the evacuation of Rawanduz during the Sulaimani rebellion in 1919; he was subsequently arrested and died on his way down to Arbil. Rashid Beg is a man of a quiet disposition, well-mannered and educated. Took no active part in the disturbances in 1920 until Rawanduz was evacuated, when he proclaimed himself Hakim of Rawanduz. He is now one of the leaders of the anti-Government party in Rawanduz. Is said to be a weak man. His other brothers are Begok and Majid Beg. Has two half-brothers, Bakr Beg and Khurshid Beg. Lives at Hasnan.

#### RASHID BEG s/o AHMAD BEG.

Rais of the Pizhtgelli section of the Khushnao. Very wild, cunning. Lives at Baitwata.

#### RASHID 'AZIZ AHMAD 'ALI SETEBESER HAMAWAND.

About 50. Owns Mulaka (Chemchemal). Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's<sup>s</sup> rebellion in 1919. Reported to have joined in the disturbances of 1922. Is a gourmand.

#### RASHID BEG OF BARWARI BALA, HAJI.

Village, Dershish. Rais of Barwari Bala and one of the bigger men of Central Kurdistan whose name ranks with Simko and Saiyid Taha. Traces his descent back to the 'Abbasides. In Turkish times was Mudir of Barwari. In 1916 joined the movement to drive back the Assyrians, who at Russian instigation were attacking the outlying districts of the Liwa. Although he fought against the Christian tribes, he does not appear to have oppressed those in his own districts or to have allowed them to be massacred. Although apparently welcoming our advent, the restriction of a Government soon began to galling him and the Mal Mudir found his position getting more and more difficult. After the Amadiyah rising, he visited General Nightingale who was in command of the punitive column, professed himself friendly and obtained supplies. As a result of something, however, (possibly the destruction of Bamurni) he went out against us, and was present at the Guli Mazurka fight, if

not in command. After the fight he sent back some Indian prisoners unharmed and on our penetration to Barwari and the destruction of his fine house and village, he retired to Chal and Julamerk and took no part, overt or covert, against us. He surrendered unconditionally in the spring of 1920 and after an enforced sojourn of some months in Mosul was allowed to return to Barwari and reinstated as Rais, paying us Rs. 15,000 per annum as iltizam of the taxes. Some of the Barwari and Ashita refugees were in communication with him in October, 1920, with a view to their return to Barwari, and he gave them a favourable reply. He is a proud and sagacious character with a gift of diplomacy: extremely rich, most influential and will prove of great use to us if we can keep him on our side. During his stay in Mosul appeared to deal with us with far less stiffness and reserve than heretofore. Married a daughter of 'Abbasid house of Julamerk, who is also sister to Baha al Din's (q.v.) wife. Eldest son is Tatar Khan Beg. Has a deep blood feud with Malik Khoshaba of Lower Tiyari. Age about 50.

During 1921 was very helpful in promoting the return of the Assyrians.

These 'Pasmir' of Barwari are known as the Malkaiz, probably from the name of the first Mir, Malik 'Aziz, who was a Christian. Rashid himself belongs to the Mustafa Beg branch, as does his cousin 'Uthman Beg of Kumri who is probably his strongest rival, see also under Musa Beg and Malik Khoshaba.

He also gave considerable assistance to Government during the operations of 1922 in the Zibar Valley. Decorated with 2nd class of the Nahdhah, 1923.

#### RASHID HAMA ISMIR.

About 50. Of the Miralai section of the Isma'il 'Uzairi of Surdash. Is a tent dweller. Took part in Shaikh Mahmud's rising (1919) and is believed to have joined the rebels under Karim Beg in 1922.

#### RASHID AGHA IBN IBRAHIM AGHA.

Dohuk District. Of Doski village Khajawa. By marriage acquired a leading position among the Doski: was appointed for a few months Rais of the tribe: this was discontinued owing to the jealousy and disturbances caused. Not very many followers but appears to be an open fearless character. Age about 34. Has been of assistance to Government.

#### RASHID BEG MIRAN.

Chief of Mir Mahmalli section of Khushnao. He is a burly loud-voiced man of about 36 years of age. He is educated, can speak Arabic and Persian and is good company. He has however a bad reputation for oppression, and seems to be a plausible scoundrel. He is half-brother to Miran-i-Qadir Beg and is jealous of his position.

#### RASHID NADIR KHUSRAU.

About 45. Of the Juanmir Bagzadah and nephew of 'Aziz Khusrau. Lives in Zhala-i-Derbend (Chemchemal), the village of which Shaikh Sa'id, Gok Tappah, obtained Tapu rights about the time of our arrival in the country. Rashid was left in possession of this village until the land settlement question could be taken up seriously.

#### RASHID AGHA SHIRWAN.

Nephew of Ahmad Agha who died in 1922. Nothing known of his character.

#### RASHID EFFENDI AL 'UMARI.

The most prominent 'Umari of Mosul. Was formerly Mudir of Shaikhhan, but got into trouble with the Wali and proceeded to Constantinople to obtain the Sultan's ear. Got himself re-instated but incurred suspicion of treasonable correspondence with two of his kinsmen who had been exiled to Egypt, and was never allowed to return from Constantinople until the Revolution. Member of the Baladiyah, was invited to Baghdad as supplementary member of Electoral Committee, in August, 1920, but at instance of the Forty Mandubin, of whom he was a member, declined the invitation. His son, Ma'arif, was employed by A.P.O. District, got entangled with a woman, embezzled a considerable sum of Government money and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. His release after two months made Rashid Effendi considerably pro-British. He is a very curious character. Very pompous, partly perhaps owing to his nervousness, and full of pride of race. Has difficulty in saying what he really means. Has lately developed ambition, and although not very clever, he would show

himself tenacious of any policy he adopted and therefore useful. Appointed Mutasarrif of Dulaim in January, 1921, and resigned with some reluctance in the autumn of 1922. Age about 60.

#### HID IBN 'UTHMAN.

Installed as Rais of Shernakh in May, 1921. Superseded by 'Abdul Rahman shortly afterwards.

#### RASHID 'UTHMAN AGHA.

Pizhder, headman of and lives at Pemalkae village in Qal'ah Diza. A sturdy and reliable old man and one of the few Pizhder Aghas trusted in any degree by Babakr Agha. Is very poor and Babakr often helps him out with money from his own pay.

#### RASHID ZAKI EFFENDI.

Age about 45 years. The son of Ma'ruf Kaiyan. He was a Yuzbashi in the Turkish army and head of the military school in Sulaimani. Sent by Shaikh Mahmud in company with Saiyid Ahmad-i-Shaikh Muhammad Barzinji to plead the cause of Kurdish independence before the Paris Peace Conference. Both reached Aleppo where they were turned back. Rashid Effendi remained for some time after this in Mosul. He finally obtained permission to return to Sulaimani and was appointed Headmaster of the school. This appointment he held upto the return of Shaikh Mahmud in 1922. He was since been dismissed. A pleasant well-educated man.

#### RASUL AGHA.

Of Keui Sanjaq. Aged about 60. Belongs to the Ghaffuri family. Previously lived in Keui but owing to a dispute between him and his more powerful cousin, Hama Agha, he fled to Khidhran, Rania Qadha, where he owns some property. For several years he remained there and only returned to Keui on the death of Hama Agha in 1920. He is a bad man and is thoroughly disliked by his other relatives, who refuse to recognize him as the present head of the family to which position his birth entitles him. During the recent trouble he was against Government and was the author of many rumours which were being spread to the detriment of the interests of the Government. He has been arrested by A.P.O., Rania, and sent to Sulaimani. Returned to Keui early in 1921. Took a leading part in helping the Turks at Keui in 1922 and is considered too dangerous to live there. Is now detained at Arbil.

#### RASUL AGHA BALIKIAN.

He and Mulla Yusuf of the same tribe both seemed to incline a quiet life when they came in to Rawanduz after the re-occupation in April, 1923.

#### RASUL AGHA DIZAI.

Is the recognized chief of his section of the Dizai, and draws a salary from Government. He is tall, stout, loud-voiced and well-educated. Is constantly quarrelling with his neighbours and is an unpleasing personality. A man of no great influence and rather looked down upon by other Aghas. His section owns 12 villages and is allied to that of Khurshid Agha. On the whole is better than appearances would lead one to suppose.

#### RASUL AGHA MAMISH.

Headman of Sirsian, Bardakos and Karakressa villages, lives at Sirsian, has been settled for many years in Merga plain. He is the brother-in-law and the father-in-law of Babakr (one of Babakr's sisters being the wife of Rasul Agha and the daughter of Rasul Agha being one of the wives of Babakr.) Rasul Agha is a man of no brains whatever, a friend and follower of Babakr and a friend of Government. He is a very taking man and a polished host. He hates Mamurs of all sorts and grades, but by being polite to him and not interfering in the internal economy of his village, it is possible to get him to do almost anything willingly.

#### RASUL MUSTAFA AGHA PIZHDER.

And head of the Begzadah section of this tribe. Lives mostly in Senagian in Merga, is an oldish man and steady-going and fairly reliable, an adherent of Babakr Agha. Has two younger brothers, Qadir and Ahmad, both fire-brands.

Sometimes Rasul Agha can keep them in check and again sometimes they carry him away. He has however twice held his section in check when it showed signs of acting against Government. He has a land grievance against the Mahmud Agha section.

#### RASUL AGHA, HAJI, PIZHDER.

Head by seniority, of the Mahmud Agha section but resigned in favour of his younger brother 'Abbas Mahinud Agha. He is an enormously fat man of about 50 years of age. Is very clever but in spite of being a Haji, is not to be trusted, passionately fond of all kinds of intrigue but is too clever and loves his ease too well to let his name appear as the leader of any anti-Government move. He is an enemy of Government and works out his schemes by means of lesser lights, chiefly Baiz Agha and Salih Ahmad Agha. He is a personal friend of Babakr, but owing to his political opinions, is not averse from forming schemes, directed against Government, but which, if successful, must damage Babakr. He and his relations are always friends and have close connection with all enemies of Government. The section of Mahmud Agha takes the lead in conduct from Haji and his relations, and the other hostile sections of Pizhder take the lead from the Mahmud Agha section. The original reason for the enmity among the Pizhder tribe is difficult to find. Views are held that this enmity existed before the advent of the present Government. Such views are held by the enemies, secret and open, of Babakr. Some friction did exist among the tribe before the advent of this Government, but it never attained the malignity of the present day. The present enmity may be attributed to covetousness and jealousy, both potent passions in the Kurd. By Shaikh Mahmud Babakr was made Hakim of Qal'ah Diza in 1919 while the Mudirate of Merga only was given to the Mahmud Agha section. This aroused jealousy and envy in this section. Babakr, by his honesty and good service, has progressed in favour of Government whereas the original incumbent of the Merga Mudirate fled to Persia from Government after the fall of Shaikh Mahmud. Having lost by their own conduct the one post under Government that they held, the opposition Aghas commenced and have adhered to their policy of hostility to Babakr and the Government. Unfortunately the opposition contains no man of note whom it is possible to create a trusted and loyal Government official. Were any of the opposition given anything like the power and influence of Babakr, he would without doubt hurriedly follow in the footsteps of Shaikh Mahmud. Haji Rasul Agha is a very rich man and his expenses are small. His son, Pirot Agha, has the running of his father's estate and is a man much like his father as far as dishonesty goes, though not nearly so clever. Haji Rasul Agha was pardoned and allowed to return by Government in August of 1920 in view of the serious trouble that he and his party might cause during the critical times that then threatened the Administration. It must be acknowledged that during the trouble of 1920 the hostile Pizhder were guilty of no open offences, but this was due to the fact that they dared not believe the radical change that had taken place in the punitive power of the Government since 1919. During the troubles of 1921 the opposition was in constant and close communication with the Turk and the Rawanduz rebels, and it was entirely upon their action that the Turk and his following relied when they marched on Rania town in August. Once again the power of Babakr and his loyal support of Government caused the opposition to hang back until the golden opportunity had slipped by, but they seized it in 1922.

#### RASUL AGHA PIZHDER.

Lives at the village of Uast Sulaiman in Qal'ah Diza, a firm follower of Babakr and a reliable man, the nephew of Baiz Agha of Weswena. He turned out with Government lashkats and was most conscientious and intelligent. A pleasant and useful man to know. Generally known as Kak Rasul.

#### RASUL SHARIF FERENGIS BEGZADAH HAMAWAND.

Owns Chalgai Romi where he lived until he joined in the 1922 rising. Was with Shaikh Mahmud during the 1919 rising.

#### RAUF GHULAMI.

Active agitator. President of the Nadi al 'Adabi, an Extremist Club which suffered eclipse in 1922. Reputed to have embezzled most of the funds of the club. Active and prominent in early 1923. Young and well educated.

#### RAUF AL KHATTAB.

Of Mosul. Prominent contractor with no great reputation for honesty

**RAUF IBN NURI BEG.**

Late A.D.C. to 'Ajami Pasha, native of Kirkuk. Returned to 'Iraq on 'Ajami's move to Adana.

**RAUF SHAMMAS ALLOS.**

Chaldaean of Mosul. Member of the Majlis Idarah, 1921. Rather in the hands of Mustafa Sabunji.

**RIDHA (RIZA) BEG.**

Age about 45. Claims to be of Baban descent but this pretension is ridiculed by locals. Was an officer in the Turkish army but is despised by his contemporaries as he is not a graduate of the War Academy and was promoted from the ranks. Was an officer in the tribal horse during Shaikh Mahmud's first regime but refused to join in his rebellion in 1919. For his services at that time he was presented with a sword of honour and a shotgun of which he professes to be very proud. From 1919 to 1921 he was Qaimmaqam of Sharbazher where he succeeded in keeping order in what had been at one time a most turbulent district. In the spring of 1921 he was transferred to be Qaimmaqam of the Sulaimani District. Here he gradually became very unpopular and his enemies did their utmost to get him removed from his post. Definite charges were, however, lacking and he retained his position until the evacuation in September, 1922. When the Turkish propaganda from Rawanduz began to make an impression on the situation in Sulaimani Ridha Beg grew obviously apprehensive of the future and it is believed that he was in close touch with Turkish agents. After the evacuation of Sulaimani he openly declared for the Turks, but was unable to turn the rising tide of Kurdish national feeling. It is reported that he was dismissed from his appointment soon after Shaikh Mahmud's return to Sulaimani in September 1922. He has no tribal following and without the influence of official position he will probably fall into comparative obscurity. He has quarrelled with Mustafa Pasha (Kurd) who accused him of sharing responsibility for the murder of Captains Bond and Makant. Joined Shaikh Mahmud's faction and represented him in Sulaimani after he had been deposed from his official position in March, 1923.

**RIDHA EFFENDI, MULLA.**

A leading Kirkuk divine, eloquent and reputed learned. Has however a baneful tendency to divert his pulpit to the services of politico-religious propaganda. The weight given by his position to anti-British tendencies is a source of disquiet and danger. Fairly effectively muzzled however by the appointment of Mudir Auqaf in 1920, which post he continues unworthily and ineffectively to fill, thereby losing much of his one-time respect.

**RIDHA AGHA OF TALL 'AFAR, SAIYID.**

Of Persian origin, Shi'ah. Keeps out of politics, quiet, respectable and reliable. His hairless face gives him a curious appearance.

**RIDHA BEG-I-FATTAH BEG.**

Brother of Karim Beg Wakil-i-Jaf. Was in 1919-1920 a member of the Kirkuk Divisional Council. Played a very poor part in the disturbance in Kifri in 1920 when, had he thrown in his lot with 'Abdul Karim Agha of the Zanganah or Shaikh 'Abdul Wahab of the Talabani, or endeavoured to control the settled Jaf, the tale of Kifri might have been very different. Age about thirty. Home, Kellar in Kifri District.

**RIF'AT BEG IBN ISMA'IL BEG DAUDA.**

Of Albu Sahab, Kifri District. One of the chiefs of the Dauda tribe. Younger brother of Mahmud Beg (q.v.) Age about 30. Chiefly responsible for perverting his tribe in August 1920. Lacks all balance, though intelligent and attractive. His village was destroyed in August 1920. Professes great loyalty to Government but woos Sulaimani. Would always go out against Government if he saw a chance of success.

**RUSTAM-I-HAMA-I-MAHMUD.**

Kiokha of the Hamajan section of the Rukhzadi Jaf. Age about forty.

**RUSTAM-I-MIRWAIS.**

Kiokha of the Bawais section of the Tarkhani. It is possible that the Tarkhani may unite under him. Age about forty.

**RUSTAM KHAN PALANI.**

Kifri District. Rais of the Palani tribe, inherited the chieftainship from his father. Age about 52.

**SA'ADULLAH TOHALLAH.**

Moslim of Mosul, now about 55 and prodigiously fat. Until increasing age and bulk drove him to respectability, said to have been one of the most noted robbers and general bad characters Mosul ever produced. Now moves in almost the highest society. His name has always figured in police reports as being in touch with the Ahd. Recently reported to have received a consignment of bombs from the Turks at Jazirah, and is said to have been on good terms with 'Ajaimi before the war, but this is doubtful. He was invited by the Forty Mandubin, self-chosen to represent the town in 1920, to become an additional member; turned them down somewhat rudely. He is however surrounded by a crowd of thorough ruffians such as Yunus al Abbawi. His nephew, 'Ali Tohallah, is believed to have been one of a party who went out in June to get into touch with the Sharifian forces and was mentioned in a cypher letter intercepted in January, as a bearer of Ahd communications from Mardin.

A great friend of Hamu Shiru, and in close touch with affairs in Sinjar and its environs. His house is the usual stopping place for Al 'Asi's and Daham's men.

**SABIR IBN KARIM FATTAH.**

About 20. Second son of Karim Fattah Beg and the only person in the world in Karim Fattah Beg's eyes. He is always used as ambassador on any important missions. Is a very intelligent young man and a chip of the old block. Was a chaush of the Chemchemal District Horse about the time of Shaikh Mahmud's rising, and when escorting a convoy of Government specie from Chemchemal to Sulaimani, surrendered to a party sent out by Skaikh Mahmud, first taking a few boxes himself. Was with the party of rebels responsible for harrassing the withdrawal of the military column from Tasluja Pass to Chemchemal. During the rising of 1922, is reported to have been sent to Rawanduz by Karim Fattah Beg. A brave man and clever guerrilla leader.

**SAFAR AGHA IBN 'UMAR AGHA IBN SHAMAM AGHA.**

Dohuk District. A Doski Agha with a particularly stormy history. Was wanted by the Turks and had fled to the Guli, whence we allowed him to return. Was suspected by many of the murder of 'Ali Beg, the Yazidi Mir, owing to a love affair with Maiyan, the latter's wife. Is well received at Ba'idra now, though he says it is owing to their regret at having charged him falsely. A common type of Kurd, inordinately proud and hot of temper: refers frequently to his personal honour. Age about 42.

Owens land at Shahki and Shendokob near Dohuk and during summer, 1921, was put on bail to keep the peace with 'Abbas Agha, part owner of the latter village.

**SA'ID AGHA.**

Kirkuk District, Kurd. Cousin of Hasan Agha (q.v.) was Rais Baladiyah of Altun Kupri but was dismissed for improper practices in 1920. Now relapsed into obscurity. Not wealthy or specially competent. Age about 53.

**SA'ID AGHA.**

Age about 40. Lives in Jafaran of which he is Agha in Qaradagh Nahiyah of Sulaimani Division. Jovial and hospitable, always popular with British officials whom he frequently entertained for shooting. His village is situated on the Qaradagh side of the Sagirma pass, the important caravan route from Sulaimani to Kifri. He has frequently co-operated with Government in protecting caravans using this route. On Shaikh Mahmud's return and his election to be Hukumdar, Sa'id Agha's position as a noted friend of the British may have involved him in difficulties. He is not connected with any of the more prominent and powerful tribal groups.

**SA'ID EFFENDI, HAJI MULLA.**

Age about 65 years. One of the wealthiest merchants in Sulaimani. Is related in various ways to all the principal families in Sulaimani. In the days before the declaration of the Turkish Constitution he was a busy merchant in Sulaimani and after the revolution he was elected deputy for Sulaimani to the Constantinople Parliament. He was reputed to favour the Union and Progress Party but at times he supported the reactionaries. At the time of Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919 he took no active part in Sulaimani affairs. He has three brothers, Ahmad Agha, Husain Agha (merchant in Baghdad) Karim Effendi, (one of the members of the Kirkuk Court). He was nominated as a candidate for the Sulaimani Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected. He has several sons, only one of whom is an adult, (a merchant in Baghdad.)

**SA'ID EFFENDI.**

Qadhi of Rawanduz. One of the most loyal friends of the British Political Officers. He has an elder brother who is head of the divines of Rawanduz District and who is reported as having done us some harm by fanatic preaching. He came in to us at Rawanduz in April, 1923, when the town was reoccupied, and was allowed to return to his village. The Qadhi though not influential seems loyal and anxious to be helpful.

**SA'ID BEG IBN 'ALI BEG.**

Of Mosul District. Mir of the Yazidis. Lives at Ba'idra. Age about 35. Very weak character, almost weak-minded. Drinks heavily. Most well-meaning and loyal. Is run by his mother Maiyan who has the reputation of being very capable and strong-minded. We allow him to adjudicate in religious or marital matters among the Yazidis, to assist him in which he has a small Majlis.

Has a feud with Mami Agha, Zedki, (q.v.).

In November, 1921, Sa'id agreed to make Isma'il Beg (q.v.) a yearly allowance of Rs. 3,000 from the Yazidi Khairat.

**SA'ID EFFENDI-I-AMIN AGHA-I-HAJI KARIM.**

Age about 40 years. He is connected with the Haji Ahmad-i-Haji Karim and Haji Agha-i-Fathullah families. Under the Turks he was a Mudir and was Mudir of Surdash under the British regime. Home in Sulaimani.

**SA'ID AGHA-I-MA'RUF TAHA, HAJI.**

Age about 50. One of the wealthiest merchants in Sulaimani town. Was formerly a deputy in the Turkish Parliament representing Sulaimani. Did little for his constituents who regard him with anything but favour. Has no great sympathy for the aspirations of the nationalists and at one time favoured union with the kingdom of 'Iraq, in consequence of which his unpopularity increased. It is not known how he has fared since the evacuation of Sulaimani and the return of Shaikh Mahmud. He is related by marriage to the Sulaimani Aghas, his brother Haji 'Ali's daughter being married to Hama Agha i 'Abdul Rahman. He is the uncle of Ghafur Agha and through him is distantly related to 'Abdul Fattah Chalabi. Has two brothers, Haji 'Ali (in Baghdad) and Haji Muhi al Din in Sulaimani.

**SA'ID SHALI, HAJI MULLA.**

Age about 50 years. A wealthy merchant who owns much property in the town. He was nominated for election to the Divisional Council in 1921 but was not elected.

**SA'ID IBN HAJI THABIT.**

Moslim of Mosul: aged about 35. By occupation a merchant. Was undoubtedly a prominent member of the Ahd and fell into suspicion as being connected with the posting up of seditious notices. In July, 1920, was found harbouring Muhi al Din Mustafa, a very suspicious character from Kirkuk. Orders were given for his arrest, but he escaped to Mardin. Under pseudonym of Qabtan was probably the writer of the seditious letter seized in January. Returned to Mosul September, 1921, with a good deal of élat. Was presented with a sword by the Sauusi before his return. Of low birth. Brother Taufiq is a shoemaker.

Since his return has been a most active extremist. A dangerous character.

**SA'ID AGHA IBN 'UWAIN.**

Dohuk District. Of Doski, village Germawa. The only Doski Agha with much influence. Not particularly strong character but fairly sensible. Married recently a daughter of Situ. Age about 34.

Gave very considerable assistance to Government in the operations of 1922 in the Zibar Valley. A pleasing personality.

**SAIYAH, HAJI.**

Feigns to be an itinerant darwish. Suspected of being a democrat or Bolshevik agent. Passed through Muhammarah in February, 1921, to Basrah with letters from Mushir al Daulah and Sardar Zafar Bakhtiari.

**SALAH AL DIN IBN SAIYID 'ALI.**

Of Hizam (Bitlis).

Before the war there was a Kurdish rising at Bitlis, heavily suppressed by the Turks who executed some eight persons including the father of Salah al Din who himself was exiled. Was afterwards recalled and made Qaimmaqam of Hizam.

**SALIH PASHA.**

Age about 50. Son of Mahmud Beg, held several important posts under the Turks. Was made Revenue Secretary to the P.O. Sulaimani in autumn, 1921, but was not a success in this post. He is well connected in Sulaimani town and is always to be found in some majlis or other, his choice varying with the fluctuating fortunes of the different party interests. In official matters he is incompetent and stupid. He is related to Muhammad Fuad Beg, Ahmad Beg i-Taufiq Beg and 'Abdul.

**SALIH AHMAD AGHA.**

Pizhder and head of the Ahmad Agha section, an anti-Government section, numerous but poor and miserly. He is the usual mouthpiece and agent of the Mahmud Agha section, and is himself a foxy man and at one with all enemies of Government. He is extremely poor now and at no pains to conceal his speech and actions as he has little to lose. His action and designs are the feelers of the Mahmud Agha section of Pizhder. He is cruel, treacherous and without honour; he accompanied 'Abbas and Haji Rasul Aghas in their exile after the fall of Shaikh Mahmud, and returned with them.

**SALIH EFFENDI AL DIBUNI.**

See Hamid Effendi al Dibuni of Mosul.

**SALIH-I-KAKAKHAN.**

Kifri District. Head of the Rukhzadi Jaf. This section of the Jaf is settling and Salih-i-Kakakhan has interests in several villages on the road from the Kuhistan to the Garmian, notably at Muan and one of the three canals there was farmed to him in 1921. A pleasant, dirty old man. Age fifty-five. Strong ruler of his section and a wise speaker at a majlis. Credited with considerable common sense; a useful chief.

**SALIH KANI ARABAN, KIOKHA.**

About 50. Owns Kaniaraban (Chemchemal). Of the Shuan tribe. Is unfriendly with the Hamawand.

**SALIH KHWARZA, SHAIKH.**

Age about 65 years. He is related to the Shaikhs of Daragha and Barzinji. His wife, Anina Khan, is the daughter of the Mira Sur Naqib and is the sister of Saiyid Nuri-i-Naqib. His brother, who held high appointments in the Mushaikhat in Constantinople, died in 1921. During the Turkish regime he held appointments as Qadhi in many different places including Shar Bazher and Arbil. Took no prominent part in Shaikh Mahmud's insurrection in 1919. He owns some inconsiderable property. Lives in Sulaimani town.

**SALIH BEG MIRAN.**

Belongs to the Mir Yusufi section of the Khushnao. He is about 45 years of age. He has a very obsequious and ingratiating manner but is a rogue. He is thoroughly dishonest and is capable of committing any deceit which would benefit his own interests. He was the principal actor in the recent disturbances

in 1920 and is entirely to be distrusted. Upto January, 1921, he was the Chief of the Mir Yusufi but was deposed in favour of his uncle Khidhr Beg. Openly supported the Turks and was bombed in October, 1922. Village, Khuran.

**SALIH BEG NAFTJIZADAH.**

Head or leading member of the important Naftji family of Kirkuk. Was a battalion commander in the Turkish Army. Is nearly blind, not much blessed with this world's goods, but receives much respect from his leading position as one of the Ashraf, and from his well-known honesty of purpose. Is senior non-official member of the Majlis Idarah, Kirkuk.

**SALIM AGHA.**

A lesser Herki Agha who comes to 'Aqrah District for the winter and spring. On good terms with Qadir Agha of Shush.

**SALIM KALIAN.**

*See Behnam.*

**SALIM KUSH KAYA, MULLA.**

About 50. Lives in Kush Kaya (Bazian), and worked for 'Aisha Khan (wife of Shaikh Mahmud), acting as Kadkhudah for Shaikh Mahmud's villages. Was a leader in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion in 1919, but is now a friend of Government. Is fairly influential in certain circles, owing to the position he once held.

**SALIM MEMEND AGHA PIZHDER.**

Of the Babakr Agha section, lives at the village of Surkupkan in Qal'ah Diza, is rich. He is a most taking young man and very well mannered, very closely related to Babakr Agha, who is extremely fond of him and trusts him as far as it is possible to trust a young and somewhat inexperienced man. He is brave but has some internal complaint which detracts from his efficiency as a fighting man.

**SALIM IBN NAMUQ EFFENDI.**

About 22 years. Intelligent and well educated, but his father's death in 1922 prevented him completing his education in Europe. His mother is a sister of the Naqib of Mosul. Has inherited considerable fortune, and may in future years be of importance. Now employed as Assistant Secretary to the Majlis Idarah. Rather a snob.

**SALIM EFFENDI NAQSHBANDI, SHAIKH.**

The Mosul representative of the famous Naqshbandi Kurdish shaikhs. Brother of Shaikh Baha al Din (q.v.). Owns a takiyah in Mosul. A nice old gentleman who takes little part in politics, but could be of considerable help to us in Kurdish circles.

**SALIM EFFENDI IBN SALIM.**

Schoolmaster of Mosul. Was sent to Baghdad February, 1923, owing to an openly seditious speech made by him at the Khadhriyah School.

**SALMO IBN KHALAF.**

Of Tall 'Afar District. Chief of the 'Ujjan section of the Juhaish. A turbulent character who took part in the Tall 'Afar rising in 1920.

Made dakhalah in November, 1921, on condition that he and his tribe should restore the loot they had taken. Was brought into Mosul by Daham for that end. A quiet looking, stout old man.

**SAMAD AGHA GHAFURI.**

Headman of and lives at village of Chinaran in Chinaran. Son of Rasul Agha Ghafuri. Karim Agha is his brother. Closely connected with Piran by relationship and inclination, a friend of the hostile Pizhder and an out-and-out bad man and enemy of Government. He was arrested together with his father and brother. He is a silent man and his heart is black.

**SAMI BEG NAFTJIZADAH.**

Younger brother of Nadhim Beg (q.v.) but has made no independent mark. A morose individual. Married a daughter of 'Izzat Pasha.

**SAMI EFFENDI AL YAWAR.**

See Daud Effendi al Yawar of Mosul.

**SARKIS EFFENDI.**

Formerly the leading Armenian merchant of Mosul. Has dropped his business in order to devote himself to the Armenian Orphanage, which he administers, at great loss to himself, with ability and conspicuous honesty. In appearance dishevelled, in fact a remarkable example of modest self-devotion.

**× SAR GIS, MAR.**

Hereditary title of the Nestorian Bishop of Jelu, Baz and Raikan: now held by Taya, son of Nisan, aged 45. The Assyrian Friar Tuck. Originally of Upper Dasin (Jelu hills, said to be original home of Yezidis).

Largely responsible for beating off Haji Abdul Latif's attack on Amadiyah, September 1922.

**SHA'BAN AGHA OF AMADIYAH, HAJI.**

The leader of one of the two factions in Amadiyah (v. Haji 'Abdul Latif) whose intrigues in 1919 were the prelude to the Amadiyah rising. The murder of Captains Willy and MacDonald seems to have been primarily due to a burst of ill-feeling among some gendarme chaushes: he himself was not in Amadiyah at the time though some of his relations almost undoubtedly were, and took part. It is possible that he deprecated the murders as unpolitical and felt that as they had occurred the only thing to do was to drive out the British. Whatever the reasons, he subsequently took a leading part in the rebellion and on being driven out by our troops, took refuge in Jazirah, where he pursued his original calling of a caravan runner, interspersed with attempts to incite the tribes against us. Of low birth. Age about 48. Made dakhalah in December, 1922, and was allowed to return. Hatred for Haji 'Abdul Latif makes him of some use to Government.

**SHABU OF 'AINKAWA, KHOJAH.**

Aged about 48. Is a member of Majlis Idarah in Arbil. Not very rich but has sufficient for his needs. Some property round 'Ainkawa.

**SHAHIR IBN SULAIMAN.**

Of Tall 'Afar District. Shaikh of the Jamus Jubur (Zummar) and related to Muslat Pasha and Muhammad Sultan, the late Qaimmaqam of Jazirah. Really loyal at heart, but a time server. Went to Tall 'Afar in 1920 with practically no following, and has taken the trouble to write to Bulaibil assuring him of his friendship. Very jovial and happy-go-lucky. Enjoys a joke and devoted to his small son Farman. Golden hair and beard.

When Shaikh 'Ajil of the Shammar succeeded in getting a large monthly subsidy, Shahir went to Baghdad and applied for one, representing himself as guardian of the frontier, and was given a sword by King Faisal. It has since been difficult to collect revenue outstandings from him.

**SHAMS AL DIN EFFENDI.**

Kifri. In Turkish times was Mudir Qarah Tappah and dismissed for theft of fifty sheep. Rais Baladiyah Kifri in 1918, but dismissed by A.P.O. for, it is believed, double-dealing over local purchase for the troops. Detained at Kifri Police Station in July 1922 for spreading alarming rumours. Present source of income: petition-writing and sale of contraband tobacco. Has recently bombarded Baghdad with applications for re-employment.

**× SHAMSDIN, MALIK, SON OF MALIK DANIEL.**

Of Upper Tiyari. His elder brother, Berkho, who died in Urmiah, was well liked by the Kurds. His mother, Melka Duvra, was almost Queen of the Tiyari: his father Daniel and grandfather Berkho were both famous leaders. Shamsdin himself is amicable and straightforward but seems lacking in the strength of character his position requires. His son, Zaya, is an officer in the Levies.

**SHARIF MAHMUD ZARI SAFARAWAND HAMAWAND.**

About 45. Of the Khili Pezai section of Safarawand, and cousin of the late Maumud Khidr. Lives in Kalispi (also known as Hyasi) in Bazian, a village of great possibilities, but its owner allows things to slide. Lives a lonely life except when he visits Sulaimani, where he is reputed to have a weakness for his friends' and hosts' wives. Lives from hand to mouth, and is generally on the verge of starvation. Of no political interest, but takes his place in the tribal conferences as one of the leading Safarawand by descent. Has very peculiar eyes which appear dim and far away. Is generally ill with fever.

**SHARIF EFFENDI IBN YUSUF EFFENDI.**

Yusuf Effendi was Qadhi in Arbil in Turkish times.

Sharif Effendi is reputed rich and was in Turkish days head qolchi and is now a mal mudir in Arbil. Age about 40, married a sister of Rashid Effendi who is at present in the Revenue Department as a clerk in charge of expenses.

**SHARIF MULLA MANGUR ZUDI.**

Headman of Chinarae sub-section of Mungur Zudi and lives at village of Dola Bufra. He is a pleasant old man now in his dotage, typically Kurdish and one cannot rely upon him to adopt and adhere firmly to any one attitude for any length of time. He was an enemy of Mulla 'Ali over a question of land in which Mulla 'Ali had the right. Latterly his conduct has been above reproach and he professes to have repented of his former works and to have become the darwish of Mulla 'Ali.

**SHAUKAT IBN ASHRAF AGHA.**

See Nusrat ibn Ashraf Agha.

**SHEL MIRZA.**

About 45. Of the Mundemi tribe. Is Kadkhudah of Baroi (Bazian). Is in the employment of 'Aisha Khan. Was imprisoned and fined in 1921 for intriguing with Karim Fattah Beg.

**SHIRWAN.**

See Ahmad Agha.

Rashid Agha.

**SHUKRI EFFENDI.**

Until recently Headmaster of the Dhafar School, now Headmaster Jewish School, Kirkuk. Christian. A capable organiser who has pulled full weight for the Education Ministry. Recently relinquished the editorship of the *Kirkuk Star* which he ran as a private side-show.

**SIBI IBN KHOJAH HANNA, KHOJAH.**

The most wealthy man in 'Ainkawa. Age about 60. Pleasing and kindly personality.

**SIDIQ BEG.**

Of Kirkuk. An agent of Kamalist correspondence. Arrested July, 1922, and sent to Baghdad (where he has been liberated on security) for supplying ammunition and information to the rebel Hamawand, and also for undesirable political activity. He intervened with the Turks on behalf of Shaikh Mahmud in 1918, but laughs at his pretensions as Hukumdar.

**SIMKO (or to give his proper name ISMA'IL AGHA).**

Chief of the Shikak Kurds and one of the biggest figures in Middle Kurdistan. Notorious as the murderer of Mar Shim'un. Created a favourable impression on General Beech, 1919. Has been at constant enmity with the Persian Government. After being sent an infernal machine as a present (with great presence of mind he handed it to his brother who was killed) he attacked Urmiyah. Hostilities with Persians early 1920 were undecided. But in March-April, 1921, with a following of Kurds and Turks, he twice defeated the Persians north of Lake Urmiyah. Was then in alliance with Saiyid Taha with the object of prosecuting an independence movement. Is said to be capable of

putting 4,000 men in the field. In the summer of 1922, was beaten by the Persians and betrayed by the Turks who captured his son and all his property and killed his favourite wife. He escaped in September, 1922, with about 20 followers and arrived with Saiyid Taha at Dera near Arbil. He was pardoned by the Persian Government and subsequently joined Shaikh Mahmud at Sulaimani but does not appear to have thought highly of him. When Shaikh Mahmud fell in March Simko, who had made terms with the Turks, went with Euz Demir to Rawanduz and was appointed warden of the frontier. He went on to Neri just before the occupation of Rawanduz. A smart and businesslike individual.

#### SINDI TRIBE.

See Badriyah ibn 'Abdullah.

Hamid Khalifah.

Jami' ibn Mulla Taha, Mulla.

Jamil ibn 'Abdi Agha.

#### SITU.

Rais of Oramar and also Turkish Mudir of the same district. Has a reputation as an oppressor of Christians. Murdered 'Abdul Wahab (Habbi Agha, of Raikan, November, 1919). During 1920 has written several times to ask what he should do to prove his sincere friendship to us. Appears to have kept the border quiet, but opposed to repatriation, November, 1920. As far as is known did not join in the Zibari rising of November, 1919. Sa'id Beg Doski (q.v.) married a daughter of his. The Mukhtar of Zawitha is in touch with him.

Wrote to A.P.O. Dohuk in the summer of 1921 offering to have his differences with Raikan, which he had recently raided, settled by an impartial tribunal. Did not comply with the orders of Van to go there in early summer, 1921. Apparently untouched by Turkish propaganda in 1922. Reputed to be treacherous and insincere.

#### SLIVANI TRIBE.

See Haziin Beg ibn Yusuf Pasha.

Muhammad Agha ibn Haji Agha.

#### SOWAR AGHA PIRAN.

In fact, chief of Bitwin Piran though not officially recognised as such; was imprisoned at Baghdad for his part in Shaikh Mahmud's rebellion (1919). On his return from prison he swore undying loyalty to the Government. Though he is not to be trusted he has been amenable and friendly since the fall of Shaikh Mahmud in the spring of 1923. He is a young and very good looking man with a very taking personality and his tribe adore him. His power and influence within the tribe is paramount, he is easily influenced by anyone holding out hopes of a reversion to lawless times. Is a great friend of the evil Mahmud Agha of Ako.

#### STEFAN JIBRI.

Chaldean Archbishop of Kirkuk, Sulaimani and Arbil, and as such head of the Christian community in Kirkuk. An intelligent, presentable man of about 60, of a Mosul family. Speaks French as well as Chaldean, Turkish and Arabic. Poor. Personally respected by his flock. Has toured considerably since January, 1919, to Sulaimani, Arbil, Keui, Mosul. Has also been to Baghdad and Basrah by order of the Patriarch for consecration ceremonies. Is not physically strong. A far nicer man than many priests and speaks his mind frankly and well on all subjects. Does not cringe for favours but puts forward a manly verbal request. Has succeeded in raising funds to commence the rebuilding of his old church which was blown up by the Turks in 1918 after being used as an ammunition dump.

#### SULAIMAN AGHA.

Of Shernakh. Elected Rais of the Shernakh in succession to 'Abdul Rahman Agha early in 1920, possibly as a result of Turkish influence. Has shown himself very friendly and frequently sends down news letters and reports of Turkish moves and intentions. We sent him a pair of field glasses as a present in October, 1920. Removed from position of Rais in May, 1921. Rashid ibn 'Usman installed in his place. Sulaiman is now of no account.

**SULAIMAN BEG.**

Of Rawanduz. Belongs to the family of 'Abdullah Pasha of Batas and was accused of complicity in the murder of 'Abdullah Pasha's son, Sa'id Beg. He was imprisoned at Mosul but subsequently released on condition that he did not return to Rawanduz, security being lodged. During the rising in 1920 he went to Rawanduz and the security was forfeited. He was implicated of the disturbances which followed and wrote letters styling himself "Hakim of Rawanduz by the election of the people". His reign was short-lived and he has since been wandering about the country penniless. He came to Arbil to make his submission in January, 1921, but was unable to pay the fine imposed upon him. He is an unpleasant, snake-like man with a long tongue and no following.

**SULAIMAN AGHA IBN AHMAD IBN SA'DUN.**

Rais of the Arabicised Kurdish tribe of Girgiriya. His grandfather, Sa'dun Agha, is supposed to have brought the tribe from Sulaimani about 100 years ago. Lives at Huqnah, and is supposed to be keeper of the Huqnah gate. Before the Tall 'Afar rising in 1920 always appeared loyal but not always straight. It was in his encampment at Kupuq that the attempt to capture Major Barlow was made. Although he had kept quiet as to what was in the wind he probably did his best to give Major Barlow a good start. Went to Tall 'Afar, but with no great following and soon made dakhlah: much delay in paying his fine. Related by marriage to Humaidi of the Shammar (q.v.) Has recently patched up peace with Nait Beg of the Miran.

**SULAIMAN BEG BAIYAT.**

Kifri District. Second chief of the Baiyat Arabs. An uninteresting personage, but has his section well in hand. Age about 57. Was made official chief in July 1920 but lost the position. Was out with the Baiyat in the troubles of 1920, and had his village twice visited by troops. Is still subordinate to Faris Beg. Has sworn allegiance to Sulaimani although an Arab. Lives in his own village 10 miles south-west of Tuz but camps in spring a mile east of the Tuz-Kifri road.

**SULAIMAN BEGZADAH HAMAWAND.**

About 30. Youngest and most manly of the four sons of Hama Mamsulaiman. Of the Rasul section of Begzadah. Before joining in the rebellion of 1922 lived in Talaban (Chemchemical). Unlike his three brothers, he seems to have a will of his own, but allows himself to be influenced by Karim Fattah Beg and Muhammad Amin Agha. Owns no land, but is a good farmer. Was an officer in Major Daniel's Tribal Horse, but after Shaikh Mahmud's *coup d'état* in 1919, left with his men and came to Chemchemical District, where he subsequently joined Karim Fattah Beg and became an outlaw. In the autumn of 1920 he joined Mahmud Khidhr, was amnestied with him, and returned to Talaban. This village is the Tapu hold of the Talabani Shaikhs and has long been a bone of contention between the two tribes.

**SULAIMAN BEG AL JALILI.**

The head of the Jalili family, the first family in Mosul, and a great land-owner. Until a hundred years ago, the Jalilis were the hereditary pashas of Mosul. His ancestor, Hasan Beg, was granted the fief of Qaraqosh for his successful defence of Mosul against Nadir Shah of Persia. He takes no part either in business affairs or politics and leads a dignified if somewhat useless existence. Is the best liked of the landed proprietors as he does not even insist on his legal rights. In his youth a sportsman. Probably somewhat of a *bon vivant*. Very modest and self-effacing. His sympathies are with us. Member of the Majlis Idarah, 1921. Since resigned. Inactive in 1920.

**SULAIMAN KITTU.**

Zakho District. A leading Guli Agha. Was appointed Rais by us during the time when Sadiq Beru was out, but he proved quite incapable of controlling the tribe though he did his best.

Now that Sadiq Beru has come in, he appears to be intriguing against him. Assisted the Zhirki in their raids on our territory in October 1921. Of no importance.

**SULAIMAN NADHIF PASHA.**

Wali of Mosul before the war. A strong if somewhat oppressive man. Conducted successful operations against the Shammar and reduced Kurdistan to order. Started the broad main street of Mosul in face of heavy opposition.

SULAIMAN EFFENDI IBN QASIM AGHA.  
*See* Qasim Agha ibn 'Ubaid Agha of Mosul.

SURCHI TRIBE.

*See* 'Ali Beg.

'Ataullah ibn 'Ubaidullah.  
 Babo ibn 'Ubaidullah.  
 Badi'a ibn Muhammad.  
 Hamad Shin.  
 Hasan s/o Hamad Shin.  
 Khidhr.  
 Majid Agha.  
 Mazzo ibn 'Ubaidullah.  
 Muhammad Sadiq ibn 'Ubaidullah.  
 Muhammad Shaikh.  
 Raqib ibn Muhammad.  
 Tajdin.  
 Taufiq ibn 'Ubaidullah.  
 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad.

SURK AGHA SHAUR.

Headman of Medera, Chakala and Nowazina villages, lives at Medera. He is a nice old man, an excellent host but a weak-willed timorous poltroon and can be relied upon to be swept along with any general movement in Shaur; very rich. He possesses a delightful young wife, who rules him entirely and carries out for him any small amount of Government work that falls to his lot. She also frequently visited the seat of Government in the place of her husband.

X SURMA KHANUM d'MAR SHIM'UN.

Aunt of the present Mar Shim'un, a nun and a lady who would take her place in any drawing room without attracting attention other than that compelled by her distinguished appearance. A mainstay of the patriarchal house and most faithful lover of her people, but unfortunately, has seen little of Kurdistan except Kochanis and is very ignorant of the persons and places with whom she has to deal. Well educated and speaks fluent English: she was in England during the greater part of 1920. Age about 45, *see* also under Mar Shim'un.

TABUR IBN HUSAIN.

Of Mosul District. Shaikh of the 'Ajil section of the Jubur; lives at Qaiyarah. Servile in manner, but has proved one of the most satisfactory of the Jubur shaikhings and most of the O.C.'s Post at Qaiyarah have spoken well of him. Puts forward a claim to a share of the Qaiyarah oil.

TAHA BEG.

Kirkuk District, Kurd. A notable of the ruling family of the Salihi, but not immersed in tribal affairs. Trades with Baghdad, and has brought his tribe into commercial relations with that city. His brother, Taufiq Beg, has three villages, and a detached portion of the tribe on the Tauq Chai.

TAHA IBN 'AZIZ, HAJI,

*See* 'Abdul Latif ibn 'Abdul 'Aziz.

TAHA IBN BISMAR.

Of Mosul District. Shaikh of the Hajjaj section of the Jubur, mukhtar of Jarnaf, senior of the Jubur shaikhings and talks less than any of them. Was made a member of the Mosul District Council at beginning of 1921, which seems to have turned his head. Since then has been instigating the Jubur to complain about everything, solely to increase his own importance.

TAHA AL HASHIMI, SAIYID.

O.C. Mosul Area, 'Iraq Army. Younger brother of Yasin Pasha. Was G.O.C. 1 with the Turkish Army in front of Aden throughout the war. Quiet, and capable but political views doubtful. One of the original founders of the Ahd in 1913.

## TAHA EFFENDI IBN MUHAMMAD SA'ID EFFENDI.

A level-headed, sound business-man in a small way, who has Altun Kupri Municipal area well in hand. Loyal and of good address. Takes his cue politically from Kirkuk Municipality.

## TAHA IBN SHAIKH SADIQ IBN SHAIKH 'UBAIDULLAH, SAIYID.

Titular head of the family of the Shaikhs of Neri. In 1881 Shaikh 'Ubaidullah at the head of 30,000 men almost succeeded in carving out a principality for himself in his wars against Persia. On his failure he was interned in Constantinople till his death, his eldest son accompanying him. Taha is a very stout man of about 30, and is one of the leading personalities of Kurdistan. For history of his family see "Personalities in Kurdistan" published by the Civil Commissioner's office, 1919. He is on intimate terms with Simko (q.v.). Visited Baghdad and Mosul in May, in correspondence promised to help the repatriation movement. Visited Arbil September, 1920, and interviewed P.O., Mosul at Quwair, professing himself unwilling to visit Mosul (a) as he did not wish to compromise himself with the Turks (b) from fear of assassination by the Assyrians. Stated he had come down with the object of enlisting British help for an independent Kurdish movement. He was given a guarded reply but was reported in November, 1920, by Tabriz as stating he had been promised recognition of his overlordship of Persian Kurdistan. At the same time again professed his readiness to assist the repatriation but was very sceptical of the good intentions of the Assyrians themselves. On good terms personally with Agha Petros. The repatriation movement did not penetrate far enough to put his protestations to the test. He incidentally disclaimed the existence of any Assyrian rights over Mergawwar.

Closely associated with all Simko's activities in Persia and was routed with him by the Persian troops in September, 1922. Accompanied Simko in his flight to Dera in November and was taken to Baghdad by air to see High Commissioner. Was at Arbil in December, 1922, with Simko awaiting operations against Rawanduz. In April he was sent to 'Aqrah to get into touch with the tribes; while he was there Shaikh Ahmad of Barzan to whom he is related, came in. He was in Baghdad at the time of the occupation of Rawanduz and was sent up by air on May 4th having been appointed by the Arab Government as Qaimmaqam of Rawanduz under the Mutasarrif of Arbil.

## TAHIR s/o AMIN EFFENDI.

Prominent pro-Turk of Sulaimani. One of Shaikh Mahmud's most active advisers, since the latter's return to Sulaimani in autumn 1922, known to be in close touch with the pro-Turk Committee of Kirkuk.

## TAHIR AGHA HERKI.

Chief of the Serate and Kanispi sections of the Herki who winter in 'Aqrah and Dasht-i-Harir and summer at Sat Dagh, north of Neri, a turbulent lot who have a good reputation as fighters.

Tahir Agha is usually described as the head of this nomad tribe but it is doubtful whether he has the whole tribe at his back. Was tactlessly bombed by Sayid Taha with the result that he joined the Turks. Looted the ammunition left by the Turks in Rawanduz.

## TAHSIN 'ALI.

Commandant of Police, Mosul. The last of Nuri Pasha's men to retain his police appointment. *Persona grata* with the King, and well in with the extremist group. Has done much to foment inter-tribal feeling. Untrustworthy.

## TAJDIN SURDIN.

One of the lesser lights of the Surchis who joined the Turks.

## TALIB TALABANI, SHAIKH.

Of Gil Fourth son of the late Shaikh Hamid. Succeeded his father as head of the Gil area in 1921, and administers it tribally directly under Kirkuk.

## TAPPONI, GABRIEL, MONSEIGNEUR.

Syrian Catholic Archbishop of Mardin, native of Mosul, and nephew of Antun Zibuni, (q.v.) Age about 45. Spent the whole war in Mardin, but lately has been in Beyrout where he is very influential with the French authorities, and dominates the Patriarch, Ephraim Rahmani, (q.v.).

**TAQI JABBARI, SAIYID.**

About 42, cousin of Saiyid Muhammad. Before joining in the rising of 1922 lived at Usta Khidhr where he was tolerated but not popular. In 1921 was appointed Wakil of the Chwar Komei Selbatu, in place of Saiyid Aurahman. Villagers wished to turn him out of the district altogether, but wanted to be sure of Government backing. Is anti-British.

**TAUFIQ AGHA 'ABDUL WAHAB SHAIKH BAZAINI**

About 50. Paramount chief of the Shaikh Bazaini, and as such is very influential. Has two sons, 'Ali and Juamir. Under the Turkish regime he was always an outlaw, but settled down as soon as the British arrived in the country, and has looked after his part of the country in a most satisfactory manner. Is an uncle of Karim Fattah Beg, but did not assist him in 1922.

**TAUFIQ AGHA GEDIKZADAH.**

A Kirkuk grain merchant, son-in-law of 'Abdul Baqi Agha (q.v.) Ignorant but strongly anti-British and a leader in the Mauluds of August 1920. Removed to Henjam and returned February 1921. Since then quiescent.

**TAUFIQ IBN HAJI THABIT.**

See Sa'id ibn Haji Thabit of Mosul.

**TAUFIQ BEG-I-RUSTAM SULTAN.**

Brother of Afrasia Beg. Age twenty-five. Home, Nausud.

**TAUFIQ IBN 'UBAIDULLAH.**

See 'Ubaidullah ibn Muhammad.

**X TAURIZ KHANUM.**

Assyrian of Bawari Bala. A lady of influence and something of an Amazon. Has been of use to Government.

**THABIT.**

See 'Aziz 'Abdul Nur.

**X TIMOTHEOS, MAR.**

Nestorian Metropolitan of Malabar, now in Mosul. Appears to be the sincerest of all the Assyrians and the one most ready to face facts. Returned to India October, 1921, after having acted as regent for Mar Shim'un.

**TIMOTHEUS IBN 'ISHHAQ, MUTRAN.**

Over 70 years of age and very decrepit and infirm. Studied 10 years in Rome and has been Bishop of Zakho for nearly 30 years. Has a good deal of wordly wisdom.

**TOMA, MUTRAN.**

Jacobite Archbishop of Mosul. Agreeable : of no particular force of character.

**'UBAIDULLAH IBN SHAIKH MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH.**

'Aqrah District. His mother was a Zibari woman. Principal shaikh of the Surchi and leader of the unruly part of the tribe, but he is an intruder on the left bank of the Zab. Brother of Khaiyun and Shaikh Badi'a, half brother of Shaikh Raqib and Shaikh Waji. Combines both spiritual and temporal authority : lives at Bajil where he had a very large and strong castle. Oppressive landlord, avaricious and was enormously rich : miserly, obstinate and with a natural dislike to any Government. Although the elder son, his brother, Shaikh Badi'a (q.v.) was nominated by his father to rule in Bajil and carry on the good work of the Takiyah, which was a prominent feature in Shaikh Muhammad's rule. 'Ubaidullah proved the stronger and after many quarrels Badi'a left Bajil for Dobi where he now lives. Thenceforth the Bajil Takiyah fell into ruins and the yearly revenues collected from five or six waqf villages, previously used

to support the Takiyah, were appropriated by 'Ubaidullah. At the time of the Zibari raid on 'Aqrah a few of the Surchi joined in the looting, but did not rise. In January 1919, Faris tried to get them to attack 'Aqrah, but aeroplane action drove him from Bajil. In March, however, Raqib attacked and destroyed a convoy. 'Ubaidullah refused to come to see A.P.O., 'Aqrah, and eventually the whole of the Surchi rose and made a serious attack on 'Aqrah. 'Ubaidullah himself was badly wounded by a bomb in March and in April Bajil was reduced to a heap of ruins by our troops. Thenceforward, in spite of much intrigue, the Surchi were more or less quiescent (chief incident being a raid on the gendarmes escorting the Mamur and looting of his cash) until September, 1920, when Nuri Bawil of Arbil Division, an outlaw, persuaded the Surchi of 'Aqrah and the Dasht-i-Harir to rise. They captured Batas and Rawanduz and for sometime they threatened Arbil (the Khushnao having also risen). Foiled by the arrival of troops at Arbil, they re-crossed the Zab and carrying with them a few 'Ashair al Sab'a villages attacked the Refugee Camp at Jujar. Reinforcements arriving; they were counterattacked and pushed over the Zab with considerable loss. In November, 'Ubaidullah sued for terms but suddenly broke negotiations. Together with Raqib and Taufiq he was bombed in May, 1921.

Made submission in September, 1921, but on receipt of false news from a Turkish source in Arbil that he was going to be imprisoned he treacherously attacked the Levy and police post at Babachichik in December, 1921. On the appearance of the Turkish officer, Ramzi, at Rawanduz in June 1922, he and Raqib took refuge there, and he alone declined to come in until after we had reoccupied Rawanduz when he asked for terms and told he must give himself up unconditionally.

Has six sons :—

1. Muhammad Sadiq (disinherited).
2. Shaikh Mazzo.
3. Taufiq Agha.
4. 'Ataullah.
5. Kashu.
6. Babo.

Of these, Mazzo is the most influential. He escorted Captain Kirk from Batas to 'Aqrah in November, 1919, and was well spoken of by Captain Flaxman. He made dakhalah in December, 1920, *see* genealogical table Surchi.

#### 'UBAIDULLAH IBN SHAIKH NUR MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH.

Dohuk District. The insignificant son of a famous father. Shaikh Nur Muhammad was in his day tyrant of Dohuk. His struggle with Haji Agha (*v.* Muhammad Agha ibn Haji Agha) threatened to depopulate the district. In a final endeavour he hired a thousand Hamawand horsemen with whose aid he prevailed after a desperate fight. Was arrested by the Wali, Sulaiman Nadhif Pasha, and died in prison in the early days of the war, leaving 'Ubaidullah, four daughters and a wife, Miriam Khanum, 'Ubaidullah's stepmother. 'Ubaidullah is well up in legal and bookish knowledge but of no particular sense and at times appears almost weak-minded. There was an interminable dispute over the inheritance, finally settled, it is hoped, by A.P.O., Dohuk, in November, 1920. His sister, Fatimah Khanum, created a scandal by running away from her husband, Shaikh Muhsin, brother of Shaikh Nuri, to Muhammad Haji Agha (*q.v.*). For his relationship to Shaikh Nuri *see* genealogical table Nur al Din family. Operations were undertaken against him in September, 1921 when Batas and Harir were burnt was implicated in attack on Levies at Babachichik in December 1921. Has always thrown in his lot with the Turks.

#### 'ULYA BEG.

Agha and Turkish mudir of Chal: frightened of the Assyrians and therefore anxious to remain on good terms with the Turks. His geographical position is becoming somewhat equivocal.

#### 'UMAR s/o 'ABDUL RAHMAN ZHIRKI.

Leader of the more lawless Zhirki elements and chiefly responsible for their raiding in 1921. Fell out with the quieter Yahya s/o Simo and put a bullet through his skin without seriously hurting him. Young and absolutely wild.

#### 'UMAR NAZMI.

Civil Court Judge, Kirkuk. An amiable, rotund native of Kifri with alcoholic proclivities. Is generally popular and reputed to be fair in his judicial uties. Is the best legal opinion obtainable in Kirkuk.

## 'UMAR AGHA s/o TAMAR AGHA.

Leading Agha of the Batwan between Shernakh and the Tigris; was engaged in hostilities with Shernakh most of 1921, in which he has Turkish backing. Nevertheless he was one of the signatories of a letter sent to Faisal in July, 1921, asking for help against the Turks and union with 'Iraq.

## 'UMARI.

Of Mosul.

See 'Abdullah ibn Haji 'Ali.

'Abdullah ibn Bash 'Alim.

Akram.

Amin.

Amjad.

Arshat.

Asad.

'Aziz ibn Isma'il.

Khairuddin.

Ma'ruf.

Mustafa Mahmud.

Nadhim.

Rashid.

They trace their descent to the Khalifah 'Umar al Khattab. The founder of the family in Mosul, Haji Qasim al 'Umari, migrated to Mosul about 30 years ago in order, as is said, that his sanctity might preserve the place from the earthquakes and other natural calamities which were afflicting it, *see* also genealogical table in the Appendix.

## 'UTHMAN AGHA.

A minor Herki Agha who visits 'Aqrah District with his tents in the summer.

## 'UTHMAN EFFENDI.

Mal Mudir of Kifri since 1918. Lively, intelligent, energetic and a mine of local information. Bitterly disliked by a Kifri faction led by Jamil Beg Baban (q.v.) and apparently enriched during the last three years to an extent unwarranted by his moderate pay. Was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine at Qarah Tappah in November, 1921, for misappropriation etc. His son, 'Abdul Hakim, ex-Shu'bah Clerk at Qarah Tappah, sentenced at the same time to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine on similar charges. 'Uthman escaped (by bribery) from Qarah Tappah at the conclusion of the trial and haunted the outskirts of the district until he eventually surrendered himself to the police.

## 'UTHMAN EFFENDI.

Rais Baladiyah of Jazirah: believed to be in connection with 'Abdul Rahman Agha of Shernakh and may therefore be to a certain degree friendly to us, though he was at one time a prominent anti-British figure. One of the signatories of the letter sent by 'Abdul Rahman Agha to Faisal in July, 1921, asking for help against the Turks and inclusion in 'Iraq.

## 'UTHMAN QITTO.

A Mukhtar of Qoyan. Showed friendly dispositions to Christian refugees in Zakho when in May 1921 he assisted to return to villages in his district. One of the signatories of a letter to Faisal in July, 1921, asking for help against the Turks and union with 'Iraq, *see* 'Abdul Rahman of Shernakh.

## WAHAB TALABANI, SHAIKH.

Of Qarah Bulaq, Kifri District. Son of Shaikh Hamid Talabani. Pro-British but suffering from an exaggerated ego.

## WAISI BEG DILO.

Petty chief of the Dilo tribe, Kifri District. Has a small following from one or two villages, subject to the superior rule of Jamil Beg Baban, whose authority he would like to throw over openly. A somewhat restless and unreliable character, but was useful at our first occupation in providing horse-men. Has very little influence outside his own villages but poses as a powerful chief. A leader in the Dilo occupation of Kifri in August, 1920, for which he was outlawed until May, 1921, when he made nominal submission to the Mutasarrif of Kirkuk at Qarah Tappah. Actively pro-Shaikh Mahmud and anti-Talabani. Hates the Government and all its works.

**WASIF BEG.**

Suspected emissary of Mustafa Kamal. Said to have visited Kirkuk, Baghdad, 'Amarah and Basrah in December, 1920.

**WATBAN IBN FAISAL.**

Son of Faisal ibn Farhan, the brother of Humaidi. Took a very prominent part in the raids in Mosul Division in 1920, while his father remained in Samarra Division enjoying a British allowance.

**YAHA AGHA OF TAL'AFAR.**

See under Amin Agha.

**YAHA IBN SHAIKH 'ABDUL RAHMAN, SHAIKH.**

Of Arbil; cousin of Shaikhs Jamil, Rauf and Muhammad Effendi.

Shaikh Yaha

---

Shaikh Najib. Shaikh Amin. Shaikh Hidaiyat, Shaikh Abdul 'Rahman. Shaikh Asad  
Shaikh Yaha.

Married Haji Sa'id Agha's sister. Is in possession of a certain amount of land from which he derives his income. In addition to this he is trustee of the funds of the Khanaqah Mosque, Arbil. He is tall, dark-complexioned with black eyes, small dark beard and grizzled moustache. Usually dressed in a long slackcoat with a white turban round his fez. Age 55—60. Was reported to be carrying on seditious correspondence with Ahmad al Baqir of Albu Khasib in December and January, 1922-23.

**YAHYA IBN HAJI MUHAMMAD, MULLA.**

Mukhtar of Khazraj, one of the worst quarters in Mosul. Seditious talker in Ramadhan, 1920.

**YAHYA s/o SEMO ZHIRKI.**

The most amenable of the Zhirki. Came with A.P.O. Dohuk in winter, 1921, to Nyotrak for dakhalah and a winter home. His first visit to a town. Head of a very savage tribe, is himself a wild creature of the mountains. Fell out with 'Umar Zhirki, (q.v.)

**YANTOB, KHWAJA.**

Leader of the Jewish community in Sulaimani. Served on the Municipal Council from 1921 to the evacuation in 1922. Usually represents the Jews in official business.

**YASIN AL 'URAI BI.**

Schoolmaster, aged about 30. Was detected aiding his pupils to cheat in examinations in July, 1920. Later given his choice of giving up politics or his job and preferred to sacrifice the latter. Took a prominent hand in the August 1920 agitations when he was nearly deported. May be considered as one of the leading spirits of the extremists. Made member of Court of First Instance Ba'quba 1921.

**YAWALAHA, MAR.**

The hereditary title of the Nestorian Bishop of Barwari (*see* Mar Sargis and Mar Yusuf) now held by Yalda of Barwari. Consecrated as a very young man just before the war, an amorous hothead: was much in debt to the Baidu Kurds and so anxious to embroil them with the Assyrians. Subsequently entangled in an intrigue with the daughter-in-law of Mr. Nisan, and fled to America where he now is.

**YUNIS AGHA SAFARAWAND HAMAWAND.**

About 29. Of the Khili Pezai Safarawand, and younger son of the late Mahmud Khidhr. Was educated at Mosul, and is the only Hamawand who can read and write properly. Is very friendly to the British. Lives in Qaratamur (Chemchemal).

## YUNIS, EFFENDI RAMADHANI.

Lawyer, but not fully qualified, possibly on account of a personal quarrel between him and Naji Suwaidi. Verbose but attractive, was chief organiser of the moderate Hizb al Hurr in Mosul.

## YUNIS IBN 'UZAIR AGHA, HAJI.

One of the leading Tall 'Afar aghas. His grandfather lived in Sinjar. Was a member of the Municipal Council. Was in Mosul when the Tall 'Afar rising occurred in 1920: there is some evidence that his son Ibrahim tried to warn the A.P.O. Elderly and in ill-health. He and his son, Ibrahim, were fined 2,000 rupees, which have been paid up.

Is of the Halai tribe: influences the Girgiri, Kudrali and Cholag quarters of Tall 'Afar: owns three Saghir: on bad terms with Yahya Agha of the Tawaniyah quarter and Saiyid Muttalib of the Sada. Said to be able to raise 100 horse and 150 foot, but is unpopular.

## YUSUF BALIKIAN, MULLA.

See Rasul Agha Balikian.

## X YUSUF RASSAM.

Son of Nimrud Rassam, (q.v.) Formerly assistant to A.P.O. Town, and in May 1921 became Qaimmaqan of Sinjar. In August 1922 he was appointed Census Mamur in Mosul, and is now, February, 1923, employed in the Ministry of the Interior. His family has an old connection with the Yazidis, Nimrud having been multazim of the "sanjaqs" or images.

## YUSUF, s/o SHAMASHA YONADAN MAR.

The present Mar Khananisho or Nestorian Bishop of Shamsdinan. Age 85, stable, likeable character. This bishopric has the power of consecrating the Nestorian Patriarchs. Now living at Sunel. His sister is married to David Mar Shim'un.

## ZARARI.

See Ahmad Agha.

## ZIBAR TRIBE.

See Babakr 'Agha ibn 'Usman Agha.

Faris Agha ibn Muhammad Agha.

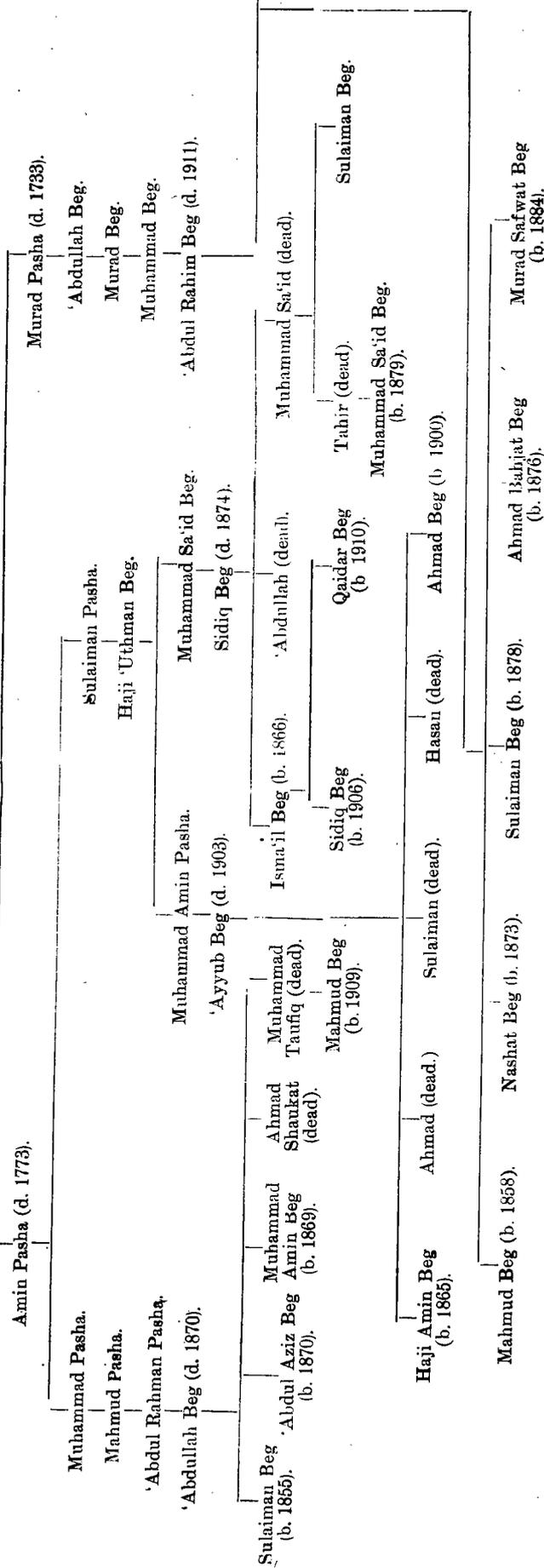
Juwad Agha ibn 'Ali Agha.

Qadir Agha ibn 'Usman Agha.

*Manth agha do ki a. agha*  
*ali agha ibn Salim agha*

BAYT 'ABDUL JALIL.

'ABDUL JALIL (d. 1676).  
 Isma'il Pasha (d. 1736)  
 Haji Husain Pasha (d. 1755).

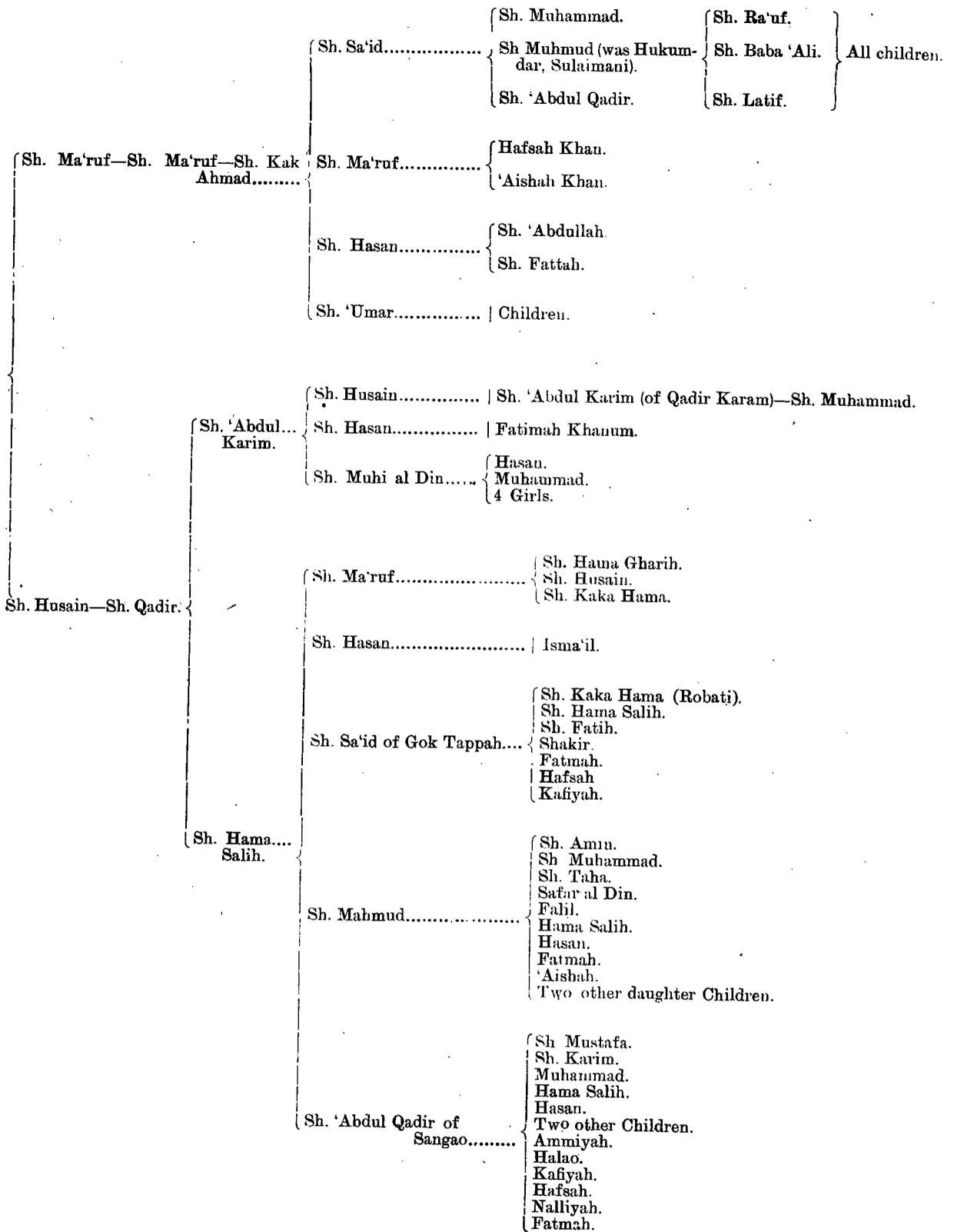


References :

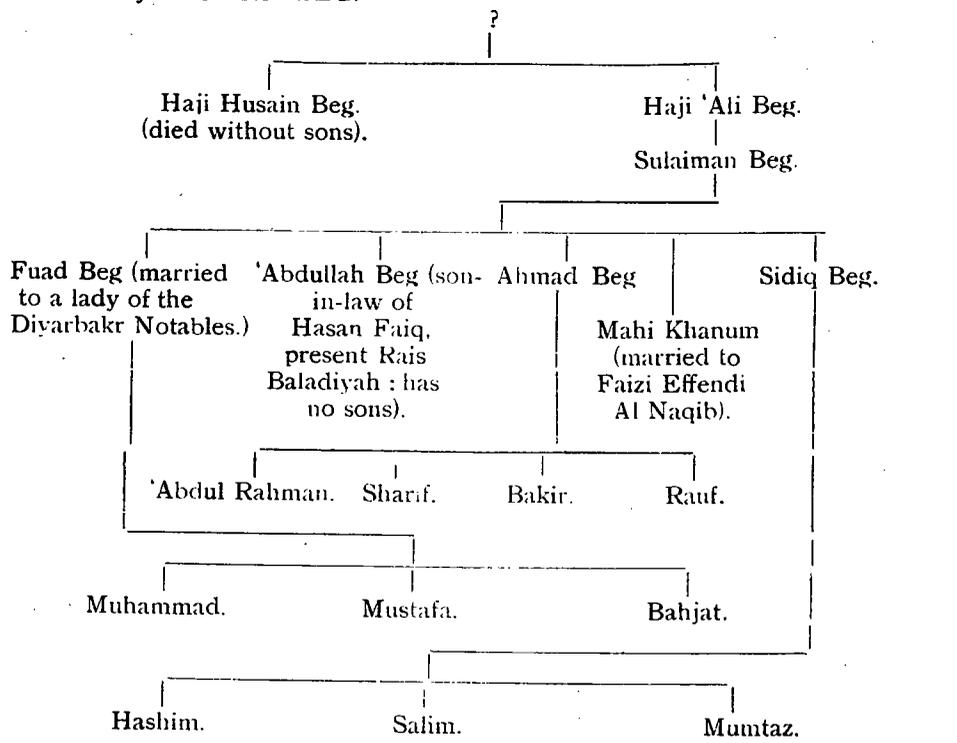
d : died.

b : born.

BARZINJI SAIYIDS—FAMILY TREE.

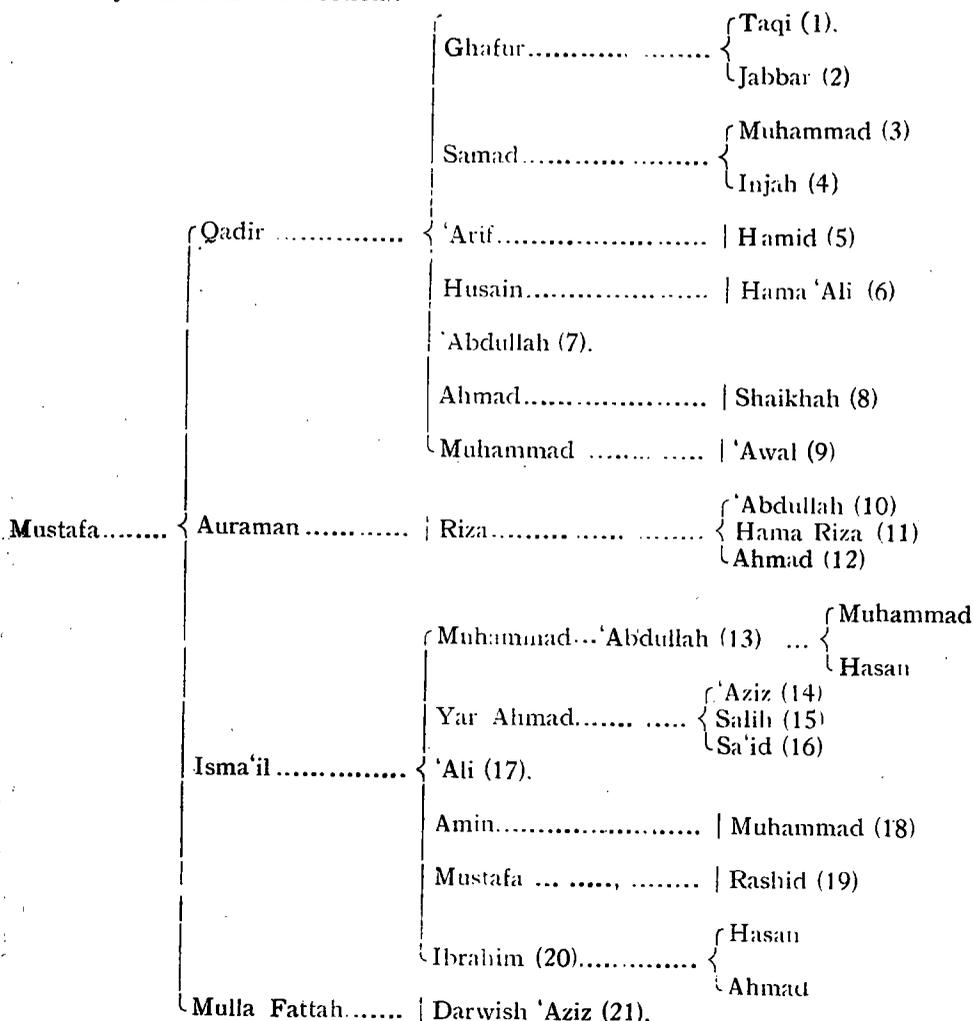


BAIT-HAJI HUSAIN BEG.



JABBARI.

The paramount section "Karimi".  
(Saiyid Muhammad Section).



(1) At Usta Khidhr. (2) Mother was of the Baigat Arabs, he is with the Baigat. (3) Paramount Rais, at Tawir Barz. (4) At Hanara (centre) and also runs Mahmud Perizad. (5) At Hasan Khanah. (6) Tawir Barz. (7) Naoruz. (8) Tappah Sauz (9) In Baghdad. (10, 11, 12) At 'Ali Awa. (13) With his two sons at Pariawla. (14, 15) Qalauz. (16) Pariawla. (17) Pariawla (18) Pariawla. (19, 20) and (20's) sons at Pariawla. (21) ?

*For Saiyid Muhammad.**Against Saiyid Muhammad.*

Tawir Barz ...	...	...	Chiman	...	} Khel Hasan Beg.
Naoruz ...	...	...	Hasan Khana	...	
Pariawla (½) ...	...	...	Khlaiban		
'Ali Mustafa (Abdul Qadir Gulchen)...			Hama Sharif.		
Mahmud Perizad (visited by Injeh) ...			Hanara Muhd. Amin.		
Haftah Cheshmeh	...	...	Golemed.		
Hanarah	...	...	Zerda (freshly cross with Saiyid Muham-		
Merdana	...	...	mad).		
Merdana (Bab 'Ali)	...	...	Takiyah (½)		
Bangel (½)	...	...	Qocheli	...	} Neutral.
'Ali Awa (½)	...	...	Qalauz	...	

## JABBARI (PIARVI MAJLIS).

?	{	Saiyid Samad.....		Saiyid Muhammad (1)	{	'Aziz (3)
		(?) .....		Yar Ahmad.....		Darwish Salih (4)
		Saiyid Ghafur... ..		Saiyid Injah (2)		Sa'id (5)
				Yar Ahmad.....		
				Saiyid Taqi (6)		
		Amin Hajar.....		Saiyid Auraman Chingni (7)		
				Saiyid Muhammad Goran (8)		
		'Usman .....		Saiyid Muhi al Din.....		Kaka Hama (10)
						'Abdullah (11)

NOTE. — (2) Lives at Hanara Hamad Amin.

(3, & 4) at Qalawiz. (3) Is married to (1)'s sister but is his enemy.

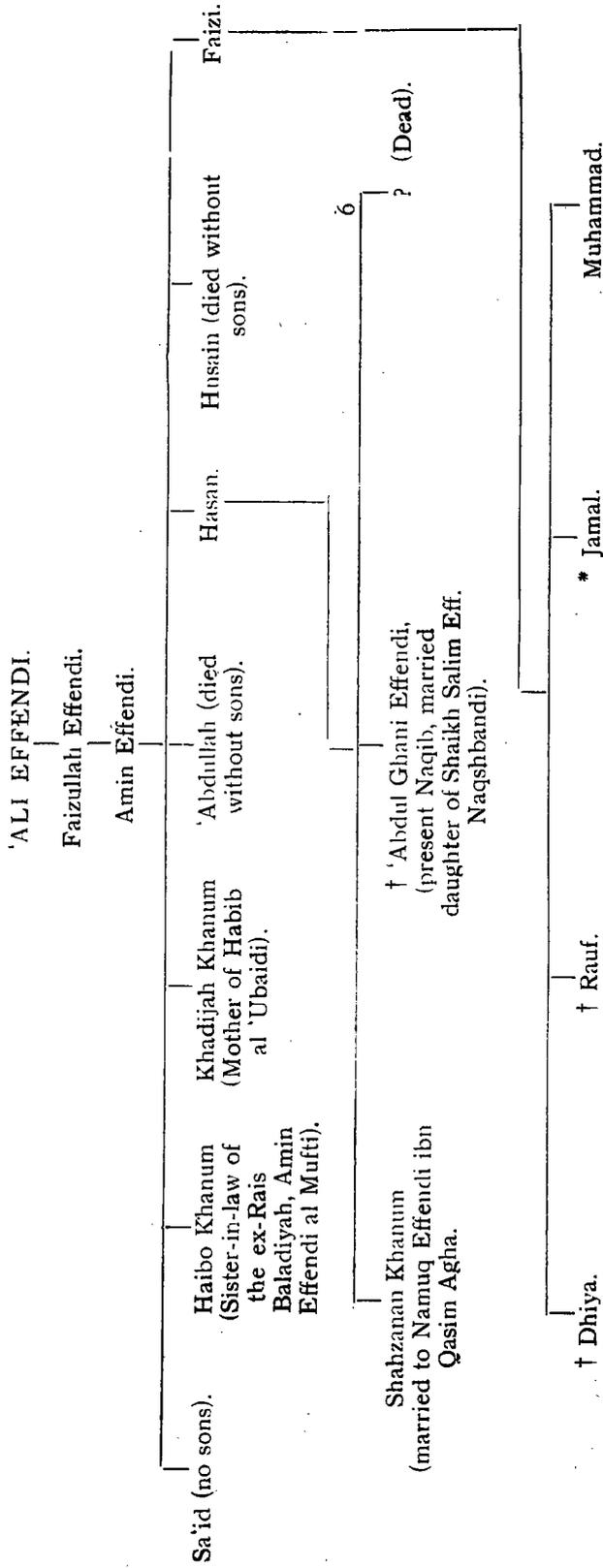
(5) At Pariawla.

(6) At Usta Khidhr.

(9 & 11) at Bangel.

(9, 10 & 11) are (1)'s enemies.

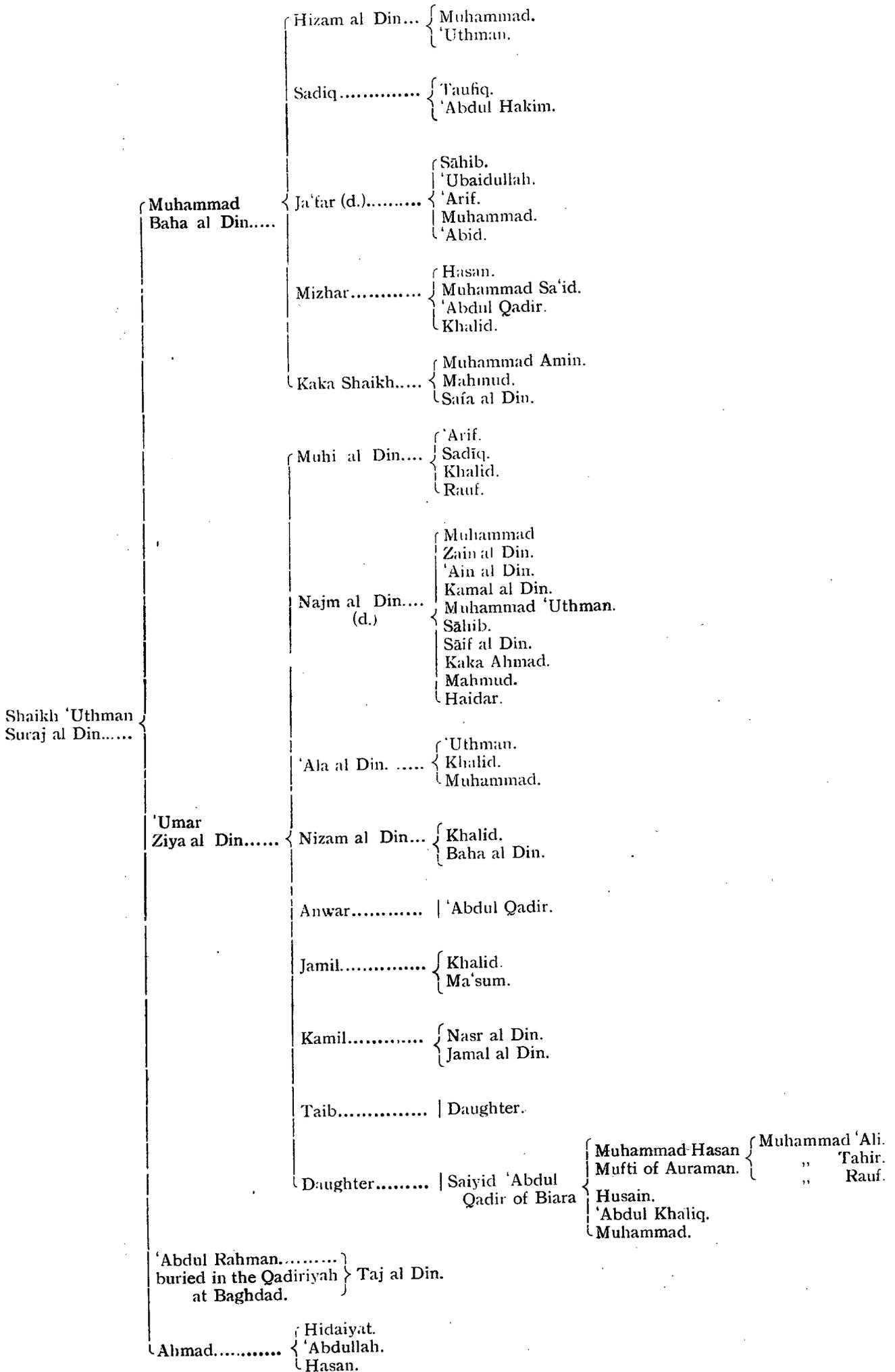
NAQIB'S FAMILY (MOSUL).



\* Visited Turkey in November, 1922 and is related to Shaikh Hajzullah of Rihnai (Jazirah).

† Applied to the Ministry of Interior for permission to open a Red Crescent Society in Mosul (January, 1923) for the collection of funds for the Turkish Red Crescent.

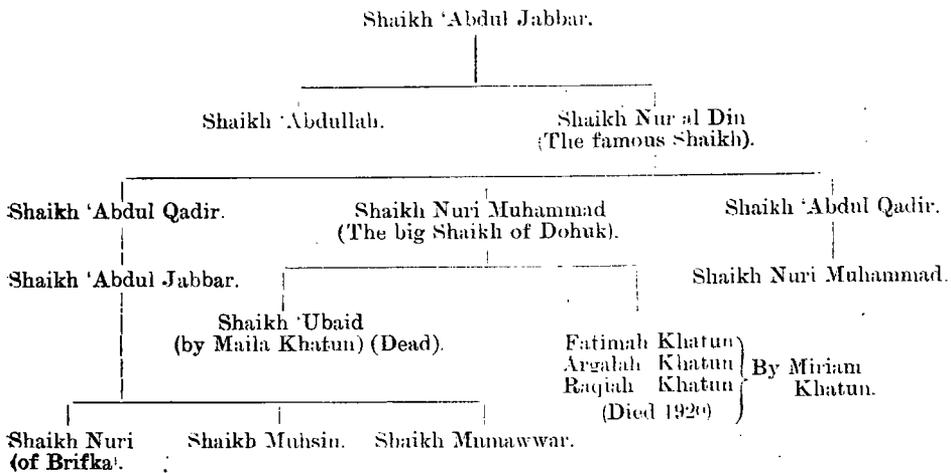
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAQSHBANDI SHAIKHS OF AURAMAN.



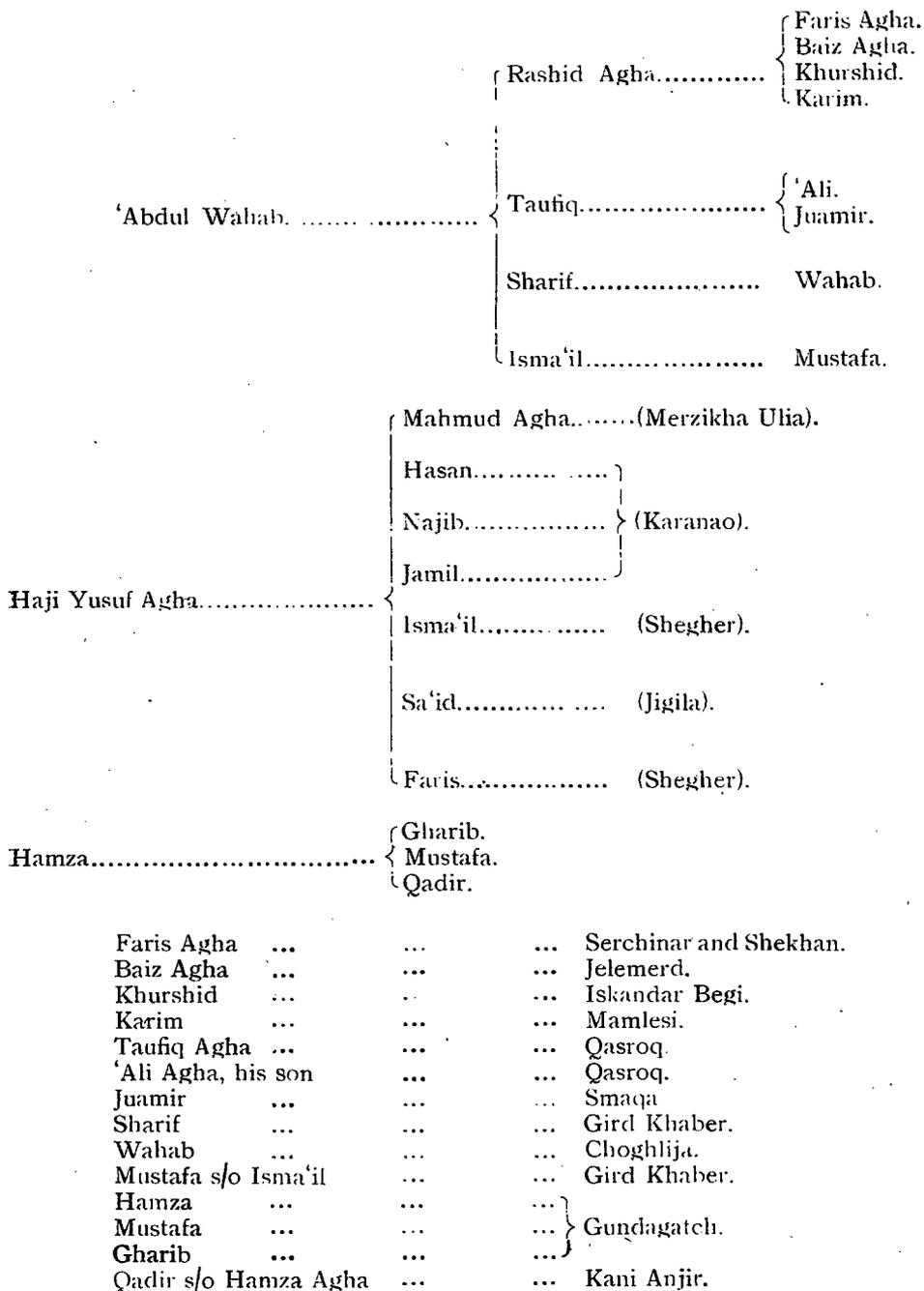
NUR AL DIN FAMILY.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE QADIRI FAMILY OF SHAIKHS.

*Known as the Shaikh Nur al Din Family.*

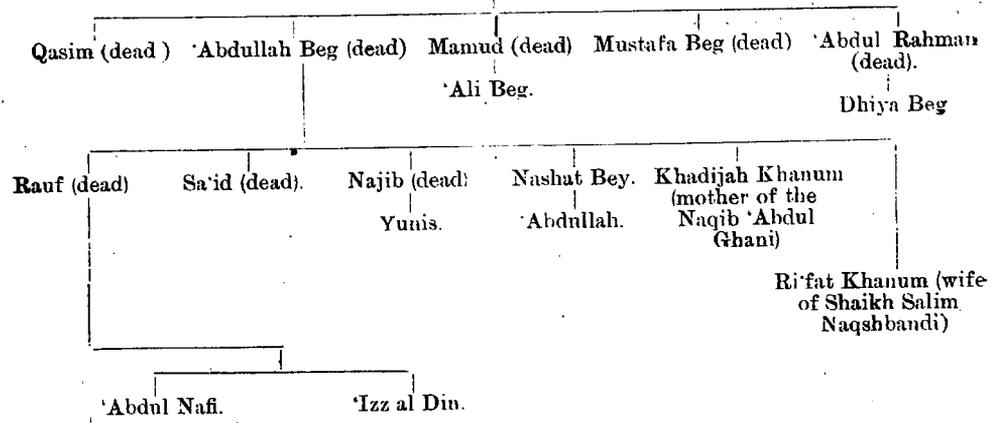


SHAIKH BAZAINI.

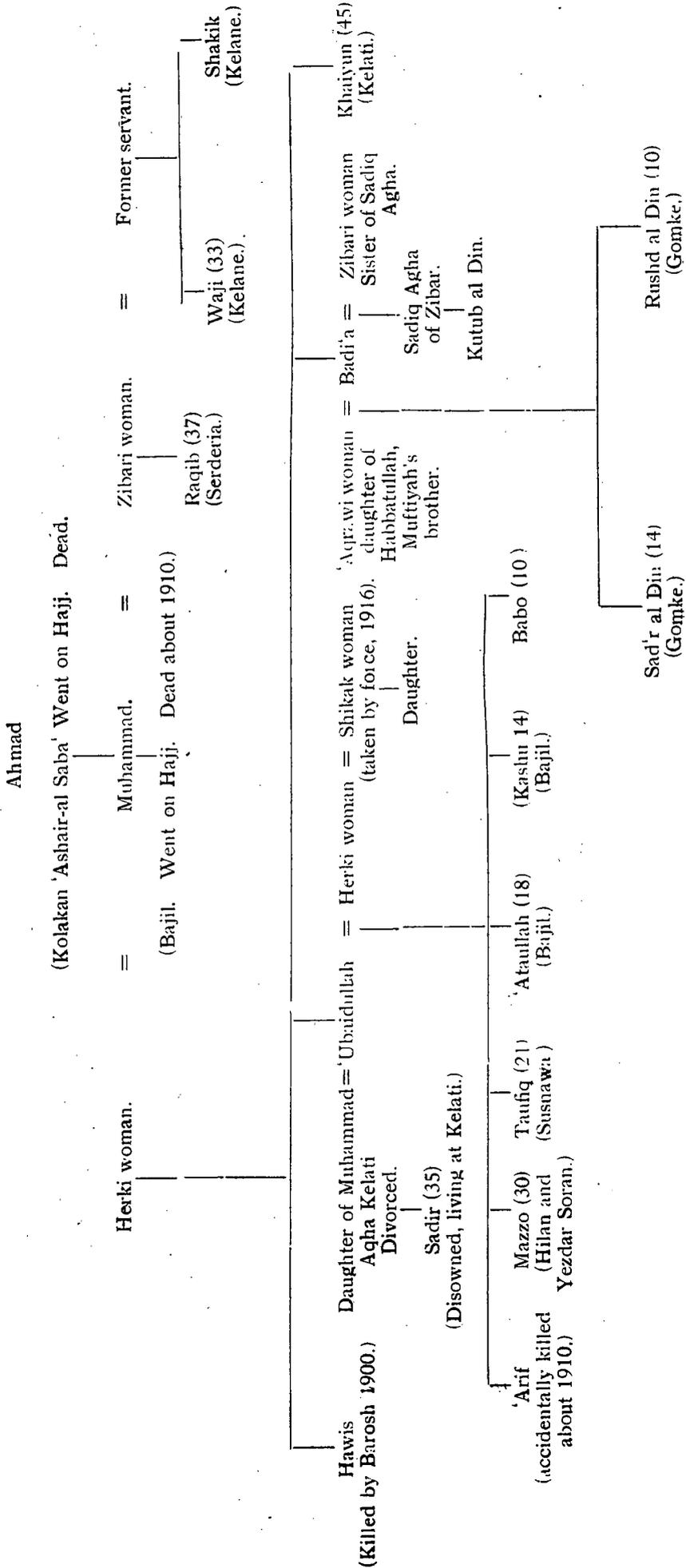


BAIT SHARIF BEG.

SHARIF BEG.



SURCHI SHAIKHS OF BAJIL.



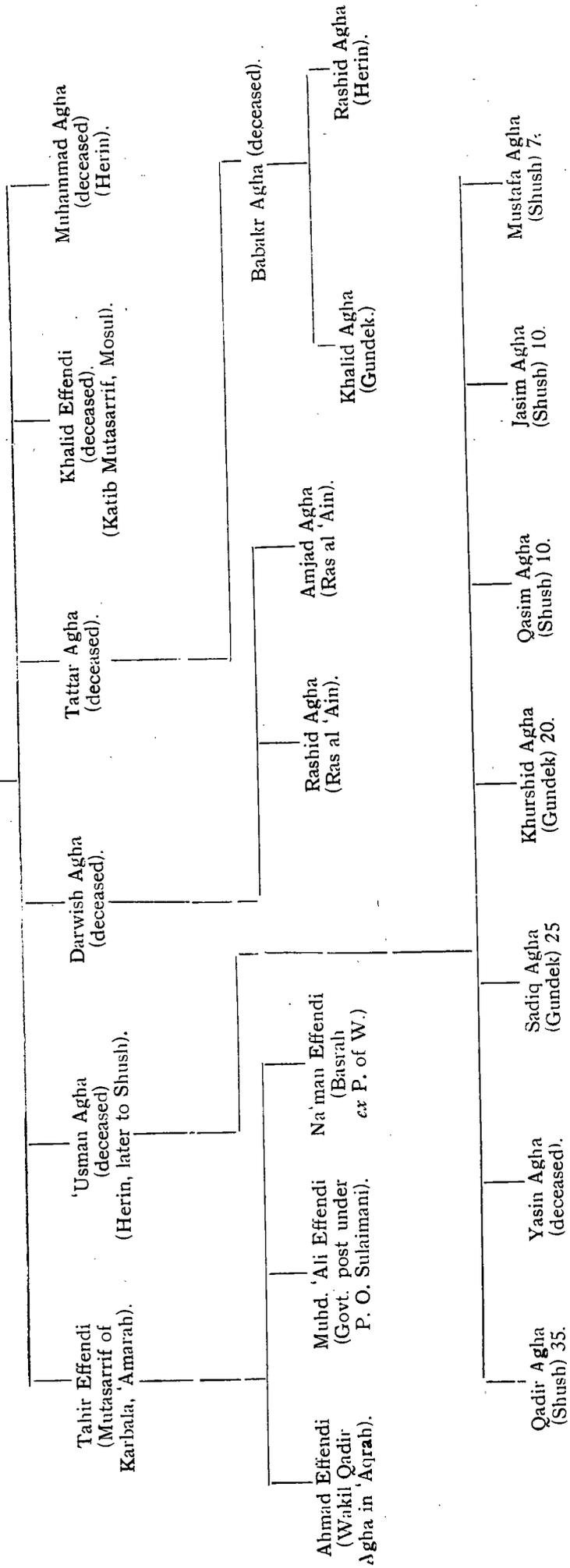




GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ZIBARI TRIBE.

(Section which has left ZAB Valley and lives round SHUSH).

Na'imat Agha (Deceased,  
Herin. Met by Layard 1850).



## ZIBARI TRIBE.

(Section which now rules in the ZAB Valley.)

MUSTAFA AGHA (deceased).

(Bira Kapra, met by Layard, 1850).

