

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN KURDISH 1920-1936

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KURDISTAN in Iraq is divided into three parts, corresponding approximately to three earlier principalities: Badinan, between the national frontiers and the Great Zab, comprising the northern districts of Mosul *liwa*; Soran, between the two Zabs, corresponding to Arbil *liwa*; and Baban, from the Little Zab to the Sirwan (Diyala), including the *liwa* of Sulaimani and part of the *liwa* of Kirkuk. Between the Sirwan and the Iranian boundary the *qadha* of Khanaqin is part of the old pashaliq of Zohab and is also predominantly Kurdish. East of Baban, in Iran, is the province officially called Kurdistan, the old Ardelan with its capital at Senna; north of it and east of Soran, in the province of Azarbaijan, is the district of Mukriyan with headquarters at Sauj Bulaq.

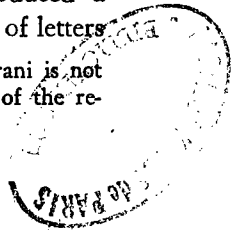
Badinan speaks a distinct dialect of Kurdish, referred to by people as Kirmanji; it has been almost entirely illiterate and inarticulate; it will not concern us further in this paper.

Soran, Baban, Ardelan and Mukriyan, on the other hand, form a single linguistic group in that the dialects there spoken, though varying in different degrees amongst themselves, yet share certain marked characteristics that distinguish them from other groups; the people refer to their language as Kurdi.

Dialects belonging to a third group, designated by the Kurds themselves *macho-macho*, and generally called Gorani,* are spoken by certain tribes along the southern fringe of this block: the Kakai near Tauq, the Zangana near Kifri, the Bajilan near Khanaqin, and in Iran the Goran confederation along or north of the great high road to Kirmanshah. The Hewraman tribes inhabiting the main watershed of the Zagros form a *macho-macho* wedge, running south to north, between Baban and Ardelan.

It is a curious circumstance that, while Mukriyan produced a voluminous literature in Southern Kurdish, the Ardelani men of letters

* It has generally been maintained by European scholars that Gorani is not Kurdish; this opinion will probably have to be revised in the light of the researches of my learned Kurdish friend, Taufiq Wahbi Beg.



at Senna invariably used Gorani for their compositions. Most of the popular poetry current in Baban also was in Gorani until the beginning of the nineteenth century (the Kurds say that the change came with the reign of Aw Rahman Pasha*), when the Sulaimani poets first began to use the local language; the word *goraniy* is to-day still the ordinary word for song (see the Bibliography III. 4 and 5). It is also relevant to note that in the Sulaimani *liwa* the name *Goran* is used to describe villagers with no tribal connection in contradistinction to Kurd, meaning either nomads or villagers of tribal origin, generally Jaf: the corresponding term in Kirkuk is *Miskên*, suggesting "serf," and in Arbil, *Kirmanj*.† It would seem that most of this region was formerly inhabited by a comparatively advanced Gorani-speaking people, that it was overrun by waves of rough Kurdi-speaking nomads who imposed their speech upon this earlier population, and that the tradition of domination and submission is not entirely forgotten between the conquering and the conquered stocks.

Although Mukri, the Doric of Southern Kurdish, has retained a certain prestige as the purest of the dialects, it is the lively and elastic idiom of Sulaimani that has now established itself as the ordinary vehicle of literary expression. This pre-eminence is probably due in part to the patronage extended to letters by the autonomous Baban dynasty, which survived until the middle of the nineteenth century; and in part to the subsequent foundation at Sulaimani by the Turks of a military school, cadets from which went on to the academy and the staff college at Constantinople, and so reached a standard of education denied to other Kurds: since 1919, moreover, it has been the language of official correspondence in the region.

The following bibliography‡ is a list (I hope almost complete) of periodicals, pamphlets, and books written (with one exception) in the Southern Kurdish language and published (with two exceptions) in 'Iraq. The exception as to language is the romance of Khurshid of

* See my article, "A Kurdish Lamponist," in the *Journal*, vol. xxii., 1935, Part I.

† On May 11, 1930, I had occasion to spend the night at the small village of Kelisa on the Little Zab, south-east of Koi Sanjaq. I was told that the villagers were extraordinary people, *Kirmanj* really, but nevertheless very brave and able to resist aggression and to look after themselves.

‡ The Bibliography is based on my own collection. I have to thank Taufiq Wahbi Beg for drawing my attention to five publications which I had missed; to Saiyid Jelal Sa'ib for helping to fill up some of the lacunæ in my collection of periodicals; and to Major W. A. Lyon, Captain C. H. Gowan and Mr. A. J. Chapman for sundry items of information regarding the periodicals.

Khawar (III. 6*) in Gorani; Gorani literature forms an integral and important part of the cultural treasure of the Southern Kurds, and more books in this dialect are likely to issue from the 'Iraqi-Kurdish presses as the collection of the scattered works of the early favourites progresses. The exceptions as regards publication are the *Anthology* of Amin Faizi (II. 1), and the *Blossom of Spring* (IV. 1) by Saiyid Husain Huzni: the first, though published in Constantinople, is the work of a Sulaimani officer and, being composed entirely of selections from the classic poets of that region, forms the best possible introduction to the subject; the second, though published at Aleppo, is the earlier work of the most prolific of the authors represented in the list, and thus appeared to merit inclusion.

On the other hand, I have not given details of half a score or so of school-books (other than grammars, VII, 2, 3, and 10) published for the State educational authorities in 1928 and 1929, nor of some half-dozen laws printed in 1933, since these are for the most part close and unidiomatic translations from the Arabic and thus do not constitute spontaneous manifestations of the Kurdish genius; a notice of these school-books by Professor V. Minorsky will, however, be found in the *Revue des Études Islamiques* of 1931.

BIBLIOGRAPHY†

I.—PERIODICAL JOURNALISM

A.—SULAIMANI PRESS

(Called in turn Government, Municipal, Jiyān Press)

1. *Pêshkewtin* (Progress). $13\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 4 pages. No. 1, September 29, 1920, to No. 118, July 27, 1922. Edited by the British Political Staff.

2. *Bang y Kurdistan* (The Call of Kurdistan). "A free, national, scientific, social, and literary weekly." $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 4 or 6 pages. No. 1, August 2, 1922, to No. 13, November 3, 1922. Editor: Hajji Mustafa Pasha. (See also No. 11 below.)

3. *Rhoj y Kurdistan* (Sun of Kurdistan).‡ "An official, political,

* Having been edited by persons insufficiently acquainted with the dialect the text as published is unfortunately very corrupt.

† For the system of transcription of Kurdish here used see "A Kurdish Lampoonist," footnote at p. 112.

‡ See my article, "A Kurdish Newspaper," in the *Journal*, vol. xii., 1925, Part I. The descriptions "weekly," "monthly," etc., are not to be taken seriously. All Kurdish periodicals have appeared at the most erratic intervals.

literary, social weekly." $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 4 or 6 pages. No. 1, November 15, 1922, to No. 25, May 15, 1923. Editor: Muhammad Nuri.

4. *Bang y Heq* (The Call of the Truth). Description as for No. 3, but "printed at General Headquarters of the Army of Kurdistan." $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 2 or 4 pages. No. 1, March 8, 1923, to No. 3, April 12, 1923.

5. *Umiyd y Istyqlal* (Hope of Independence). Description as for No. 3. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 4 pages. No. 1, September 20, 1923, to No. 25, May 15, 1924. Editors: Ahmad Sabri (1-3), Rafiq Hilmi (4-13), Husain Nazim (14-16), Anon. (17-25).

6. *Jiyanewe* (Revival). "A Government journal." $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 4 pages. No. 1, August 18, 1924, to ? (the last number in my collection is 50, of November 26, 1925; but there may have been two or three subsequent issues before *Jiyanewe* was replaced by *Jiyan*). Editor not named.

7. *Jiyan* (Life). "A political, cultural, social weekly." $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 4 or 6 pages. No. 1, January 21, 1926, to No. 406, July ?, 1934. Published by the Municipality. Then $17\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 4 or 6 pages. No. 407, August 12, 1934, to present time (No. 507, December 21, 1936). Editor: "Piyre Mêrd." (Note.—Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani co-operated in a few numbers from 407 onwards.)

B.—RUWANDIZ

(Zar y Kirmanciy Press)

8. *Zar y Kirmanciy* (The Kirmanji Tongue). "A social, historical, technical, literary Kurdish monthly." About $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ inches; 12 to 28 pages. No. 1, May 24, 1926; Nos. 1-6 in 1926; 7-11 in 1927; 12-15 in 1928; 16-20 in 1929; 21-23 (June 4) in 1930; none in 1931; No. 24 on July 23, 1922. Wood-cut title-page Nos. 1-3 and, with slight change of design, Nos. 4-15.

C.—ARBIL

(Rhuwnakiy Press)

9. *Rhuwnakiy** (Light). "A scientific, social, cultural Kurdish weekly." About $11\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 16 pages. No. 1, October 24, 1935,

* *Rhuwnakiy* is in fact the successor of *Zar y Kirmanciy*, printed, published and largely written by Saiyid Husain Huzni; under the new Press Law the responsible editor must be named on the title-page and must have the diploma of a "High School," a distinction which the learned and cultured S. Husain does not possess.

to No. 10, April 25, 1936. Responsible editor: Muhammad Shit Mustafa.

D.—KIRKUK
(Municipal Press)

10. *Kerkuwê* (Kirkuk). Varying sizes, letterpress $11 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from No. 302 of May 2, 1930, to No. 354 of May 29, 1931, 53 issues, a Kurdish edition was published simultaneously with the Turkish.

E.—BAGHDAD*

11. *Bang y Kurdistan* (The Call of Kurdistan). "Political, cultural, and technical." $22 \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 4 pages. Only 3 issues, No. 14-1, January 28, No. 14-2, February 15, No. 14-3, April 1, 1926 (see No. 2 above). Editor: Mustafa Pasha. Writer: Mustafa Shauki.

12. *Diyariy' Kurdistan* (Gift of Kurdistan). "A weekly in Kurdish, Arabic, and Turkish." $10 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; size varies from 22 pages (No. 1) to 48 pages (No. 7); Nos. 11-12, 13-14 appeared as double numbers of 14 pages each. No. 1, March 11, 1925, to No. 16, May 11, 1926. Profusely illustrated with photographs. Editor: Salih Zaki Sahibqiran.

13. *Peyje* (Ladder). "Kurdish literary and social." $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches; 44 pages. Only one issue, dated 1927. Editor: Mustafa Shauki.

14. Annuals of the Kurdish students in Baghdad: (a) *Rhewisht u Xuw* (Conduct and Behaviour); 1927. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 120 pages. (b) *Yadgar y Lawan* (Souvenir of the Youth); 1933. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 80 pages. (c) *Diyariy' Lawan* (Gift of the Youth); 1934. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 102 pages.

II.—POETRY: ANTHOLOGIES AND COLLECTED WORKS

1. *Encumen y Ediyban y Kurd* (Anthology of Kurdish Poets). Edited with introduction by Amin Faizi. Istanbul: Terjuman-i-Haqqat Press, 1920. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inches; 142 pages.

2. *Diywan y Esh'ar y Mehwi* (Collected Verse of Shaikh Muhammad "Mahwi"). Short biographical introduction by Ali Kemal Bapiraghazada. Sulaimani: Government Press, 1922. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 81 pages.

* I have been reminded, since this list was completed, that a Kurdish propaganda paper called *Têgeyishtin y Rhastiy* (*Understanding the Truth*), was edited by E. B. Soane and published by the military authorities in Baghdad towards the end of the war; I am not aware if any copies are still in existence.

3. *Komelhe Shy'ir y Hacıy Qadir y Koyi* (Collected Verse of Hajji Qadir of Koi). Edited with introduction by Abdur Rahman Sa'id. Baghdad: Dar-us-Salam Press, 1931. 9 × 6 inches; 59 pages.

4. *Diywan y Naliy* (Collected Verse of Mulla Khidhr "Nali."). Edited with introduction by Kurdi and Meriwani. Baghdad: Dar-us-Salam Press, 1931. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 69 pages.

5. *Diywan y Kurdiy* (Collected Verse of Mustafa Beg "Kurdi"). Edited with introduction by Kurdi and Meriwani. Baghdad: Dar-us-Salam Press, 1931. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 39 pages.

6. *Diywan y Salim* (Collected Verse of Aw Rahman Beg "Salim"). Edited with introduction by Kurdi and Meriwani. Baghdad: Aitam Press, 1933. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 106 pages.

7. *Diywan y Shéx Rheza y Talhebaniy** (Collected Verse of Shaikh Riza Talabani). Introduction. Baghdad: Meriwani Press, 1935. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 236 pages.

8. *Diywan y Tahir Beg†* (Collected Verse of Tahir Beg Jaf). Introduction. Sulaimani Press, 1936. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches; 57 pages.

9. *Diywan y Edeb* (Collected Works of Abdullah Beg Misbah-ud-Diwan "Adab"). Introduction by S. Husain Huzni. Ruwandiz: Zar y Kirmanciy publications No. 23; 1936. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 52 pages.

III.—OTHER VERSE

1. *Xoshiy w Tirshiy* (Sweet and Bitter). Fables by Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Zar y Kirmanciy publications No. 5; 1928. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 17 pages; wood-cut illustrations.

2. *Diyariy' Mela Mihemmed y Koyi* (The Gift of Mulla Muhammad of Koi). Satirical verses. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 8; 1928. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 16 pages.

3. *Sema w Zemiyn* (Heaven and Earth). By Auni Effendi, Mudir of Balik Nahiya. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 10; 1928. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 9 pages.

4. *Goraniy* (Songs). By Karim Sa'id. Baghdad: Furat Press, 1928. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 25 pages.

5. *Goraniy* (Songs). By Kurdi and Meriwani. Baghdad: Aitam Press, 1932. 9 × $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 76 pages.

6. *Xurshiyd y Xawer* (Khurshid of Khawar). A romantic ballad in the Gorani dialect attributed to Mirza Mustafa Dili Dili of Senna.

* See again "A Kurdish Lampoonist."

† See my article, "Soane at Halabja," in the *Journal*, vol. xxiii., 1936, Part IV.

Edited with introduction by A. Sh. Meriwani. Baghdad: Najah Press, 1933. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 75 pages.

IV.—HISTORY

1. *Ghunche y Beharistan* (Blossom of Spring). A Cultural History of the Kurds. By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Aleppo: Al Asr-al-Jadid Press, 1925. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 94 pages; wood-cut illustrations.

2. *Xulaseyêk y Tariyx y Kurd u Kurdistan* (A Summary of the History of the Kurds and Kurdistan). Vol. i. By Muhammad Amin Zaki. Baghdad: Dar-us-Salam Press, 1931. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 412 pages; map.

3. *Pêshkewtin* (Progress). A history of the Doshtêk and Hezban dynasties in Azarbaijan. By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Zar y Kirmanciy publications No. 6, 1927. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 53 pages.

4. *Awirhêk y Pashewe* (A Glance in Retrospect). By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Book II,* part 1, "Mêjuw y Dewr y Emaret le Kurdistan, Sal y 25-656 H." (History of the Age of the Princes in Kurdistan, A.D. 645-1258). Z.K. pub. No. 15, 1931; 47 pages.

5. *The Same*, part 2, "Hukuwmet y Berzeganiy le Hulwan u Diynewer" (The Barzagani Dynasty in Holwan and Dinavar). Z.K. pub. No. 11, 1929; 37 pages.

6. *The Same*, part 3, "Hukumdaran y Kurd le Hewlêr" (Kurdish Governors in Arbil). Z.K. pub. No. 12, 1930; 69 pages.

7. *The Same*, part 4, "Padshahiy' Chend Bnemalhe le Sal y 478-617 H." (The Reigns of Several Dynasties in the Years A.D. 1085-1221). Z.K. pub. No. 13, 1930; 42 pages.

8. *The Same*, Book III., part 1, "Hukmdaran y Bnemalhe y Erdeilan u Baban le Sharezuwrda" (The Governors of the Dynasties of Ardelan and Baban in Sharazur). Z.K. pub. No. 14, 1931; 173 pages; wood-cut illustrations.

9. *Mêjuw y Nawdaran y Kurd Hiy Esr y Siyanzemiyn y Hycriy* (History of Kurdish Celebrities of the thirteenth Century of the Hijra). By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 16, 1931. 7×4 inches; 217 pages.

10. *Mêjuw y Shahenshahan y Kurd y Zend le Êranda* (History of

* Book I. has not yet appeared.

the Zend-Kurdish Shahinshahs in Iran). By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 18, 1934. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 91 pages.

11. *Mêjuw y Kurd u Nadir Sha* (History of the Kurds and Nadir Shah). By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 19, 1934. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 90 pages.

12. *Bekurtiy Mêjuw y Miyran y Soran* (Short History of the Soran Mirs). By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 22, 1935. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 112 pages.

13. *Berawurdêk y Tariyxiy* (A Historical Survey). By Salih Qaftan. Sulaimani; 1936. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 18 pages.

V.—DRAMA, ROMANCE, FICTION

1. *Sergurushte y Mem u Ziyn* (The Episode of Mam and Zin). A new version of the tragedy of Mam and Zin in dramatic form. By Piyre Mêrd. Sulaimani: Jiyân Press, 1935. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 24 pages.

2. *Dwanze Sware y Meriywan* (The Twelve Horsemen of Meriwan). By Piyre Mêrd. Sulaimani: Jiyân Press, 1935. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 28 pages.

3. *Gulleyêk le Tariyqiya* (A Shot in the Dark). By Conan Doyle. translation Kurdi and Meriwani. Baghdad: Meriwani Press, 1935. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 40 pages.

VI.—RELIGION AND MORALS

1. *Uluwm y Diyniye* (Religious Knowledge). By Ziwar Effendi. Sulaimani: Government Press, 1922. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 21 pages.

2. *Eqiyde y Iymani* (Creed of the Faith). By Saiyid Shaikh Abdullah of Shamdînan. Ruwandiz: Zar y Kirmanciy publications No. 1, 1925. $5\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inches; 14 pages.

3. *Pêshewa y Ayin* (Guide to Religious Observances). By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 2, 1925. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 58 pages.

4. *Bawerh y Ayin* (Religious Relief). In rhymed couplets. By Shaikh Samî'i of Bana. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 7, 1927. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 13 pages.

5. *Jiyân y Insan Tefsiyr y Qur'an* (Life of Man, a Commentary on the Qur'an). By Shaikh Mulla Husain Dizai. Baghdad: Karkh Press, 1934. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 60 pages.

6. *Tefsiyr y Taze y Kurdiy* (New Kurdish Commentary on the

Qur'an). By Shaikh Muhammad Khalh. Sulaimani; Jiyan Press, 1935. $11 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 97 pages.

7. *Siypare y Heqperistiy* (Booklet of Rights and Duties). By Bashir Mushir. Baghdad: Syrian Press, 1931. $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 35 pages.

8. *Beha'ullha we Dewr y Nö* (Baha'ullah and the New Dispensation). By J. E. Esslemont; trans. Mahmud Jaudat. Baghdad: Ma'arif Press, 1933. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 336 pages.

9. *Chiyrok* (Fable). In the northern dialect. By Saiyid Husain Huzni Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 3, 1927. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 16 pages; wood-cut illustrations.

10. *Xanuw y Taze* (The New House). Fables. Translated from the Arabic of Kamil Gailani into Kurdish by Shakir Fattah. Sulaimani: Jiyan Press, 1933. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inches; 19 pages.

11. *Qse y Pêshinyan: Gustaw Lubon* (Proverbs: Gustave Le Bon). By Ismail Haqqi Shawais. Baghdad: Aitam Press, 1933. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 39 pages.

12. *Namiylke y Komelhayetiy* (Essay on Sociology). Translated from the Turkish of the great Kurdish Scholar Ziya Gokalp Bey, formerly Professor of Social Sciences in the University of Istanbul, by Rafiq Hilmi. Mosul: Dijla Press, 1934. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 21 pages.

13. *Kitêb y Yariy* (Book of Games). By Kurdi and Meriwani. Baghdad: Dar-us-Salam Press, 1932. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 32 pages.

14. *Destuur y Xuw Bo Kich u Kurh* (Rules of Behaviour for Girls and Boys). Translated from the Turkish version of an English original. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 21, 1935. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 12 pages.

15. *Hemuw Kichê Chi Bzanê* (What every Girl should Know). By Kurdi and Meriwani. Baghdad: Karkh Press, 1933. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 88 pages.

VII.—PHILOLOGY

1. *Kitab I Awalamin I Qiraat I Kurdi* (First Kurdish Reading Book). By Muhammad Zaki and Muhammad Bashka. (Latin character.) Baghdad: Government Press, 1920. $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 30 pages.

2. *Ehmediy* (Admadi). A rhymed Kurdish-Arabic vocabulary, by Shaikh Marif of Nodê. Ruwandiz: Zar y Kirmanciy publications No. 4, 1926. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 17 pages.

3. *Muxteser y Serfu Nehw y Kurdiy* (Concise Kurdish Grammar and Syntax). By Sa'id Sidqi. Baghdad: Najah Press, 1928. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 76 pages.

4. *Elifba y Kurdiy* (Kurdish A.B.C.). By Ahmad i Aziz Agha. Baghdad: Furat Press, 1929. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 41 pages.
5. *Destuwr y Zman y Kurdiy* (Rules of the Kurdish Language), Part 1. By Taufiq Wahbi. Baghdad: Haditha Press, 1929. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 114 pages.
6. *The Same*, part 2. In the press.
7. *Perk y Kurdi* (Kurdish Spelling). By Ma'ruf Jiawuk. Baghdad: Najah Press, 1930. 6×4 inches; 48 pages.
8. *Xöndewariy Baw* (Modern Reader). Instructions for writing Kurdish in Latin Character. By Taufiq Wahbi. Baghdad: Haditha Press, 1933. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 44 pages.
9. *Ferhangok* (Little Lexicon). An English-Kurdish vocabulary in rhyme. By Shakir Fattah. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 17, 1934. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 53 pages.
10. *Elf u Bé y Kurdiy* (Kurdish A B C). By Hamid Faraj. Baghdad: Government Press, 1936. $8 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; 66 pages.

VIII.—MILITARY, TECHNICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL

1. *Te'liym y Taqim* (Platoon Drill). Sulaimani: Government Press, 1922. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Other details lacking, only available copy defective.)
2. *Te'liym y Qet'e* (Squad Drill). Sulaimani: Government Press, 1922. (No details; no copy available.)
3. *Bexêw Kiridin y Kirm y Awriyshim* (The Culture of Silkworms). Translated from the European by Zar y Kirmanciy. Ruwandiz: Zar y Kirmanciy publications, No. 9, 1928. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 15 pages.
4. *Wênegeriy w Kolhiyn* (Photography and Zincography). By Saiyid Husain Mukriyani. Ruwandiz: Z.K. pub. No. 20, 1934. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 95 pages.
5. *Tuwtinekeman* (Our Tobacco). Baghdad: Meriwani Press, 1935. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 40 pages.
6. *Sereta y Ilm y Jmare: Berg y Duwen* (Introduction to Arithmetic), part 2. By Rafiq Hilmi. Baghdad: Fanniya Press, 1936. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 65 pages.

IX.—POLITICAL, ETC.

1. *Proghram y Cemiyet y Zanistiy' Kurdan* (Programme of the Kurdish Scientific Society). Sulaimani: Municipal Press, 1926. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches; 6 pages.

INSTITUT KURDE DE PARIS

ENTRÉE N° 250

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2. *Muhasebe y Niyabet* (An Account of Stewardship). By Muhammad Amin Zaki, Ex-Deputy for Sulaimani. Baghdad: Dar-us-Salam Press, 1928. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 31 pages.
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