

A HISTORY
OF
TRANS-JORDAN AND ITS TRIBES

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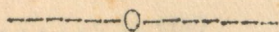
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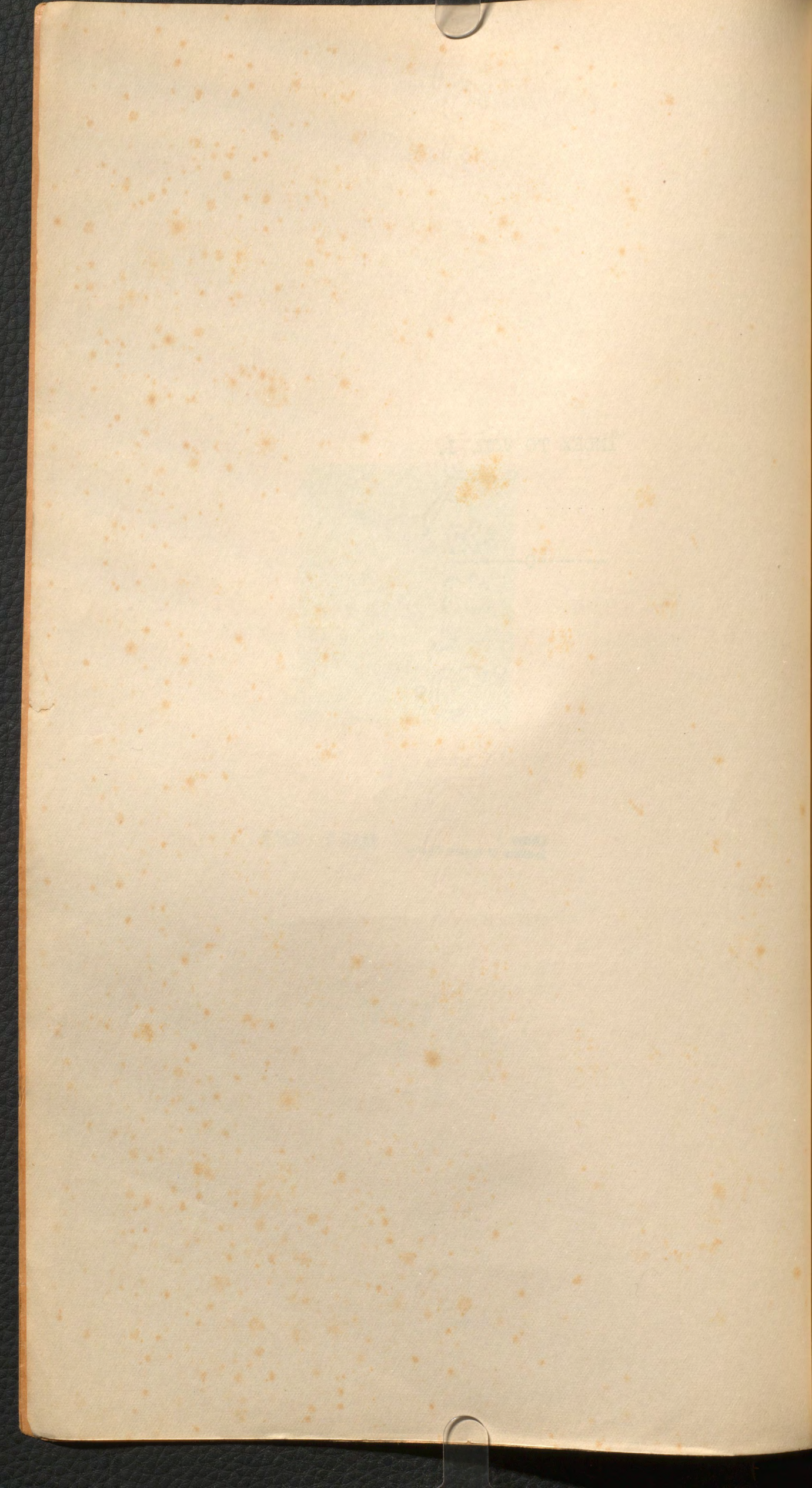
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PREFACE TO THE HISTORY OF THE TRIBES OF
TRANSJORDAN.

---00---

Arabs trace their race back to Noah through his son Shem, from which the word Semitic has been derived and applied to the Babylonians, Assyrians, Hebrews, Phoenicians, Aramaeans, Abbyssinians, Sabaeans and Arabs and also to the languages which they spoke.

The Arabs say that they are now divided into two great branches descending from Noah through Qahtan and Adnan, as is shown in the pedigree of the House of Hashim at the end of this book. This pedigree in its earlier stages is to a large extent fictitious, as the Arabs who commenced to record Arab genealogies in writing, lived during the early Moslem period. They had in consequence little to work upon and had to rely on poems and legends handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation.

The advent of Islam soon produced a large number of historians and geographers, especially numerous during the rule of the Abbasside Khalifs. These writers noted accurately the movements of the Great tribes, wars, and other important events which took place in the wide spread Arab Empire.

Transjordan however received little attention, and therefore as in the days prior to Islam, the history, origin and even names of the frequently changing tribes, were remembered almost entirely through the poetry of the local Bards and the legends of the camp and village story tellers.

The tracing of the origin of the many tribes, subtribes and clans of Transjordan has in consequence been most difficult, and in many cases quite unsuccessful. The very times in which we are living are responsible for a great many of difficulties experienced in searching for the origins and histories of the tribes of Transjordan; as the changes which are so rapidly being introduced into the West are having their effect on the Bedouin and villagers of Transjordan.

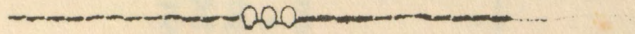
Whereas but a few years ago the tribesmen and villagers would during the warm summer evenings gather round to listen to the poems and legends of the wars, deeds and loves of their tribal heroes, now the younger generations have other occupations, newspapers have come among them, politics must be discussed, travellers often from Haifa, Jerusalem or even Cairo must be listened to, conversation with the chauffeur of a car, lately arrived from some great city, is far more interesting to their minds than the stories of an old grey beard of the village. There is no time, there is no desire to listen to the poem of the old minstrel with his Rabāba, nor to the old story teller who relates but the deeds of long dead tribal heroes.

Modern education which has taught the rising generation new amusements, the gramophone may often be found in villages and the wireless soon will be, has failed to teach that the poems and legends of the old bards have their origin far back in the very roots of the Arab race, and tell to those, who care to understand, the great deeds which their ancestors wrought and which have made the Arab race famous throughout the world for chivalry and hospitality.

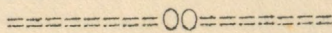
Thus it is that the history of the Tribes of Transjordan is rapidly being forgotten; much has already gone beyond recall, and such as now remains will depart from among the people with the death of the few old men who happily can still recall some of the poems, folk-Lore and legends of their race.

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TRIBES OF THE 'AJLUN DISTRICT

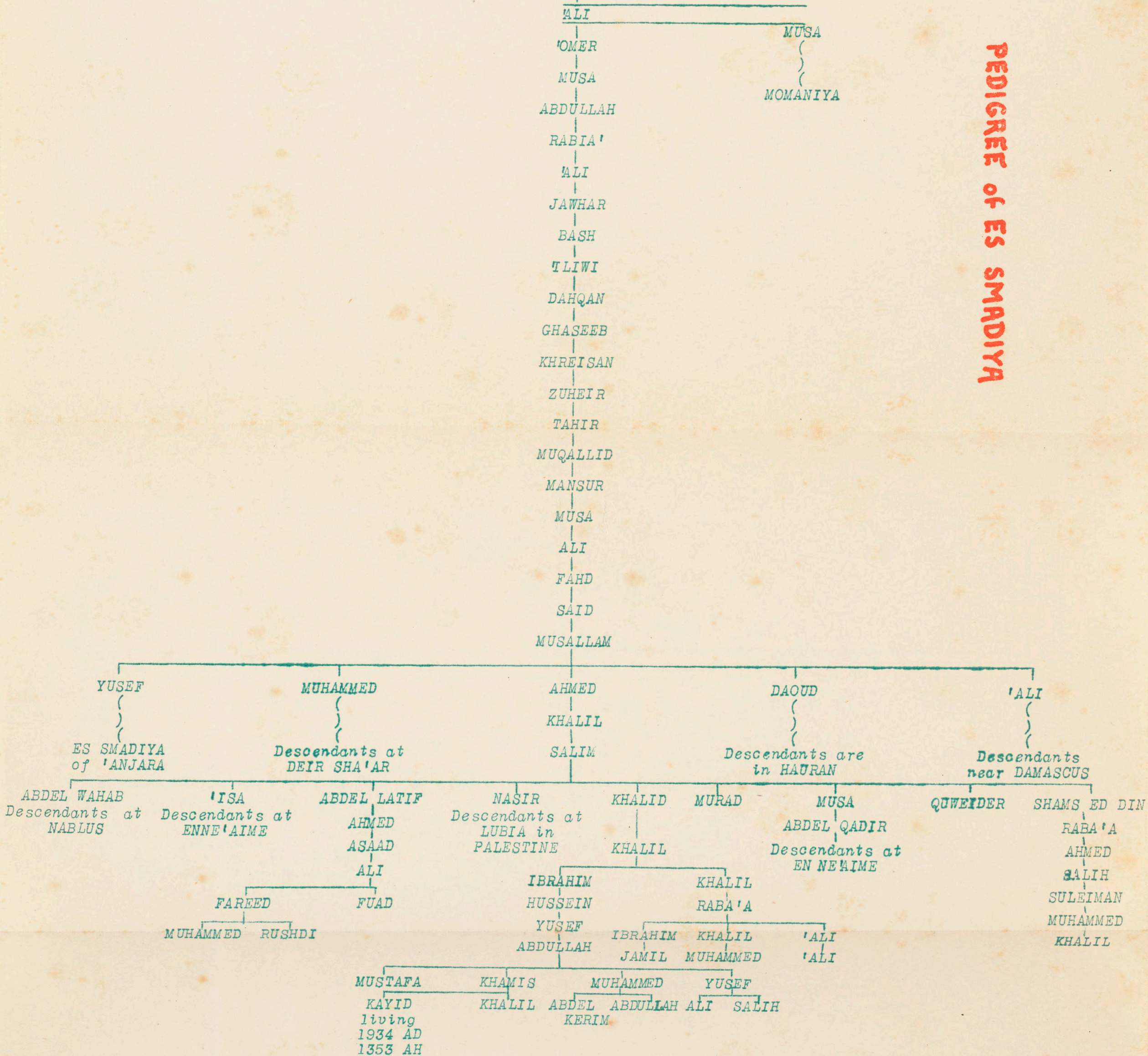


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HUSSEIN BIN 'ALI
 ZEID EL 'ABIDIN
 MUHAMMED EL BAQIR
 JA'AFAR ES SADIQ
 MUSA EL KAZIM

PEDIGREE of ES SMADIYA



The documents from which this Pedigree is taken is dated 945 AH or 1538 AD and the copies of that date made a note on this document that it was copied from an other document dated 605 AH or 1208 AD.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'OWAISAT.....			Jebel 'Ajlun	They are the descendants of two brothers 'Owais and Miqtish who came from Wadi Musa.
EL MAQATISH			'Anjara	First they settled at Kathrabba village in Kerak but owing to a blood feud they had to flee. Their relatives are the Akashe and Hijazat tribes of Kerak. They have relatives also at Anjara and in Palestine at Jenin. The 'Owaisat are both Latin and Greek Catholics and the Maqatish are all Greek Catholics. El Maqatish have relations of the same name at Khirbet El Wahadne.
ER RABADIYA.....			Jebel 'Ajlun	They are Greek Orthodox and Latin Catholics. They are descendants of the Gate Keepers of Qala'at Er Rabbad hence their name.
ES SMADIYA.....			Jebel 'Ajlun 'Anjara Suf El Ne'aimeh	They claim descent from El Hassan and hold a document to support their claim, written by 'Iz Ed Deen Ibn Ahmed Ibn Muhammed El Hussaini of Egypt dated 605 AH., 1208 AD. Parts of this family are also to be found at Safad, Nablus, Tiberius, Hebron and in the villages Qbatiya and Lubia of the Nablus District. See Pedigree.
BENI 'ISN.....			Jebel 'Ajlun	Nothing is known of the origin of these people. They are a Christian clan.

FARAH

FRAIH

MIQDAD

SALEEM

descendants are at QARA
and HASIYA in SYRIA

descendants are at BUSRA
ESKI SHAM

BARAKAT

MUHAMMED

OTHMAN

SALAMIH

YUSEF d.circa
1810 AD
1235 AH

AHMED

KAYID

FARIS

MUSTAFA

MUSLIH

FAYYAD

IBRAHIM

BARAKAT

MUHAMMED

HASSAN

7 Sons

MUHAMMED

FADIL

DURGHAN

KHIZA'I

SULTAN

'ARIF

ABDEL KERIM

NAIF

ABDEL NABI

RASHID living
1934 AD
1353 AH

ABDEL MIHSEN

NAIF

ABDEL KERIM

ABDULLAH

MUHAMMED

ISMAIL

'AZIZ

YUSEF

MUSA

ABDULLAH

MAHMUD

ABDEL RAHMAN

ABDEL RAHIM

MUHAMMED

FATZI

LUTFI

7 Sons

4 Sons

ABDEL QADIR

HASSAN

HUSSEIN

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL FRAIHAT..	f Kuringe.... /	<p>The Fraihat claim descent from a Yemen tribe called El Lahib. On arrival in Transjordan they first settled in the Zerqa valley. The ancestor of this tribe called Fraih with his two brothers left the Zerqa, one brother Farah went to Syria and settled at Hasiya and Qara while the other Miqdad went to Busra Eski Sham, (see Miqdad El Kindi of Kura). Fraih went to Khirbet El Wahadne where he lived with Sheikh Hamad ancestor of the Khatatba of Kufringe. At this time the Jebel 'Ajlun villagers were being greatly oppressed by So'aifan El Minshalikh (See El Mashalkha of Belqa') and Fraih was able to profit by the general discontent. An opportunity for attacking his enemy soon occurred and So'aifan was killed at a feast made by Sheikh Hamad.</p> <p>From this event Fraih soon came to be recognised as the leader of the Jebel 'Ajlun, a position which he further strengthened by marrying the daughter of the head Sheikh of the Khatatba. He was eventually killed by the Skhoor El Ghor in about 1600 AD., 1009 AH. Nothing of importance occurred until Fraih's great grandson became head of the tribe in about 1175 AH., 1761 AD. His first act was to seize Kufringe where he established himself and parts of the Khatatba and Esh Shwaibat, then going to Damascus he persuaded the Turkish Wali there to appoint him head Sheikh in Jebel 'Ajlun. He was later killed by the Shereideh (see El Hammad of Kura). Kayid succeeded to the Chieftainship but the country soon fell into complete disorder owing to the feud between the Fraihat and Sheraideh. So bad did matters eventually become that the Wali in Damascus had to send a force to</p>

(cont. On next page)/-

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL FRAIHAT (cont.)				<p>restore order and Kayid was summoned to Suf where he was executed. Barakat, a strong and able man, succeeded Kayid. He was able to make an alliance between people of Jebel 'Ajlun and the 'Adwan, who had at this time fled to 'Ajlun from Belqa (see page 200). He then led a large host of raiding on to Nablus, where the Abdel Hadi section suffered great loss. This success enhanced his prestige and in about 1825 AD. 1241 AH. he persuaded the 'Adwan to assist him in turning the Beni Sakhr out of Jebel 'Ajlun. For some years after this the Beni Sakhr never went into 'Ajlun but later the Khorshan section began to migrate there during the summer, a custom which they adhere to until this day. The arrival of the Turks into Jebel 'Ajlun put an end to the paramountcy of the Fraihat, and now although they are the head tribe of that Nahyia, they have no administrative power,</p>
EL KHATATBA..Kufringe	<p>They are the descend of Sheikh Hamad of Khirbet El Wahadne. They claim descent from 'Omer Ibn Khattab but can produce no documents to support such a claim.</p>
ESH SHWAIBAT.	Kufringe Khirbet El Wahadne	<p>They came originally from KathRabba in Kerak.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL BALAWNA.....	.....	.....	.....	They came to Transjordan at an unknown date but certainly after the 'Adwan had risen to some importance as they lived with them. They then went and occupied the empty lands at Majdal and El Jezzara. After the Turks had established themselves they proceeded to place taxes on these lands and as the Balawna were unable to pay they migrated to the Ghor. Hussein Bey the father of 'Ali Pasha Esh Sharkasi then acquired Majdal while Durgham the grandfather of Rashid Pasha Khizai took Jezzara.
	El Hanatla	...Hijaz.	...El Ghor	
	El Makhalda			
	El Alawna			
EN NJAIDAT.....	.....	.....	Halawa.....	
EL 'ARUD.....	.....	.....	Halawa.....	They are an offshoot of the 'Oroud section of the Habashna of Kerak and migrated to 'Ajlun about 1760 AD. 1174 AH.
EL MOMANIYA.....	Sakhra 'Ibbin 'Ebillin	This tribe claims descent from Hussein Ibn 'Ali and they have a document dated 1911 AD. 1329 AH. which is said to be the copy of another document dated 380 AH. 990 AD. (not extant) in which their claim is said to be recognised. They came to Transjordan from Baghdad their ancestro being Esh Sheikh 'Ali Es Sayid El Jundi. For many years the Momaniya had been at feud with the people of Suf and in 1920 AD. 1339 AH. this culminated into a regular war in which 32 were killed on both sides. The Transjordan Govt. succeeded in establishing peace in 1922 AD.

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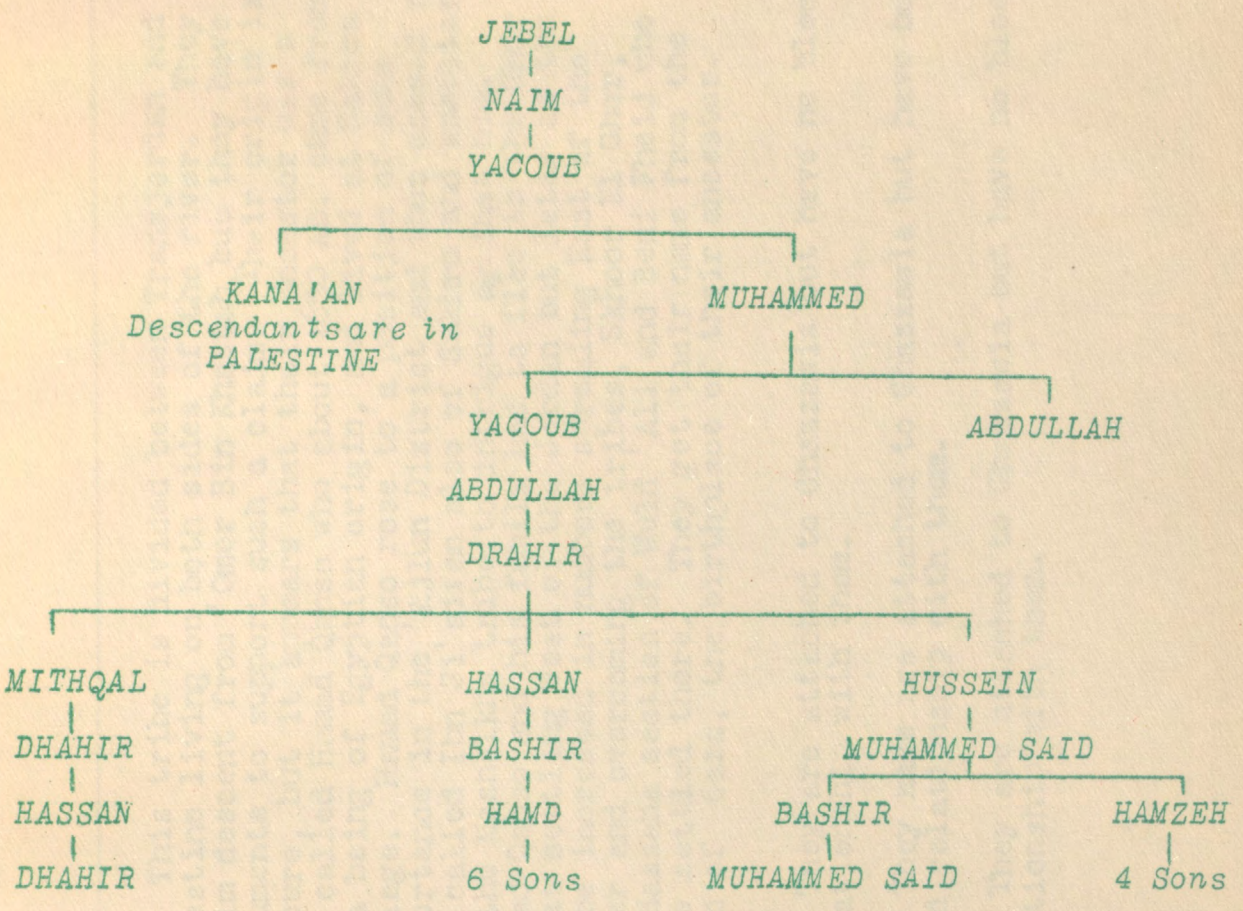
NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL MOMANIYA (cont.)				<p>The Momaniya were originally at 'Ain Jenne and only came to their present villages about 80 years ago.' 'Ebillin was built by Muhammed 'Abdel Latif and 'Ibarn by 'Ali El Hussein and Mustafa El Sabi'.</p>
EL QODA' T.....	'Ain Jenne	<p>This tribe claims relationship with the descendants of El Hussein and they hold the copy of a document which is said to have been dated 461 AH. 1068 AD., which supports their claim and exemts them from military service and taxation. The ancestor of these people came to Syria from the Hijaz and died in Damascus bearing one son 'Ali. The latter had three sons Ahmed who went to Kerak his descendants being El Qoda'at tribe there, the other two sons Zain Ed Din and Muhammed came to 'Ajlun and their descendants are the Qoda't tribe. They are allies of the Fraihat and Momaniya tribes.</p>
EL KHARABSHA..	'Ain Jenne	<p>They have relatives of the same name in Es Salt, attached to Qteishat.</p>
ES SAMAMRA.....	'Ain Jenne 'Irjan	<p>They are also known as Es Smour. Originally Greck Orthodox they now also have some Latin sections. They say they come from Rashaya in Lebanon.</p>
EZ ZGHOUL.....	'Anjara.....	<p>This is reputed to be the oldest clan in 'Anjara their ancestor having founded the village.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
BENI FAWAZ.....	'Anjara....	They are an offshoot of the Serdiya tribe but have been established in 'Anjara for about 200 years.
EL B'OUL.....	'Anjara.....	Origin unknown.
ES SYUFE.....	'Anjara	Origin unknown.
BENI ZAIDAN) BENI JIRIUS)	'Anjara....	These two Christian clans are descended from two brothers and are called after their ancestor's names. They claim descent from the Ghasasna but have nothing to support this. They are Greek Orthodox and Latin.
EL MAZAHRA.....	'Anjara....	Origin unknown.
EL MRADAT.....	'Anjara....	They are an offshoot of Es Smadiya being descendants of Yusef. See pedigree.
BENI 'ATA...) EZ ZA'ARIR)	Fara.....	The origin and history of these clans are unknown.
ER RABAB'A.....	Jedeita...	Fara.....	They are an offshoot of Er Rababa' of Jedeita See Kura.
EL QWAQNI) EL GRABIYA)	Fara.....	The origin and history of these clans are unknown.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL B' AIRAT.....	Umm El JIūd near 'Anjara	Ausara.....	The origin and history of this clan uncertain, but they might possibly be from the Qoraish as their war cry is Beni Qoraish.
BENI SA' ID.....	'irjan.....	Their ancestor left two sons Said and Saad; the latter went to Hebron where his descendants are Beni Saad; Said came to 'Irjan. The descendants exchange visits to this day.
BENI DBAISAN.....	'Irjan.....	Origin unknown.
BENI MIQDAD.....	Busra Eski.. Sham	'Irjan.....	Related to the Miqdad of Beit Idis of Kura and also see El Fraihat of Kufringe.
BENI KHOUSHAINA.....	'Irjan....	Origin and history unknown.
EL GHAZU.....	Beni Sakhr..	Khirbet El Wahadneh	They say that they remain ^{ed} in this village after some Beni Sakhr raid.
EL KHOUZAIMAT.....	Khirbet Etl El Wahadneh	Origin and history unknown.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL KHATATBA... EL ODAINAT ESH SHQAIR	Khirbet El Wahadneh	They are probably an offshoot of the Khatatba of Jedeita in Kura. Origin and history unknown
EL ONAIZAT) EL HAWAWRA) EL QDAIHAT)	Ba'un.....	Origin and history unknown.
EL BATUSH...	Khanzira Kerak	Rasūn.....	They are an offshoot of the Batush of Kerak District and came to Jebel 'Ajlun about 150 years ago.
ESH SHOWAIT7 RIN	Jumha village	Rasūn	Origin and history unknown.

PEDIGREE of EL GHAZZAWIA



NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL GHAZZAWIA.....			Ghor El Arba'in	<p>This tribe is divided between Transjordan and Palestine living on both sides of the river. They claim descent from 'Omer Bin Khattab but they have no documents to support such a claim. Their origin is obscure, but it appears that their ancestor was a man called Hamad Qanso who about 1650 AD. came from Gaza being of Egyptian origin, and lived at Sakhra village. Hamad Qanso rose to a position of some importance in the 'Ajlun District and thus caused a man called Ibn Si'aifan also of Sakhra and ancestor of the Mashalkha tribe to intrigue against him. Hamad Qanso and his family had to flee to the Ghor first settling West of the Jordan but later as the tribe increased in numbers spreading East of the river and overcoming the tribes, Skhoor El Ghor, El Hassana section of Wuld 'Ali and Beni Fheid who were settled there. They get their name from the town of Gaza, the birthplace of their ancestor.</p>
El Qweisem	}	Jerico..	Ej Jorm....	They are attached to Ghazzawia but have no blood relationship with them.
Er Rayahneh		Zizia....	El Harrawia	They xxxx are attached to Ghazzawia but have no blood relationship with them.
El Kafarneh...	}	Kufrein..	.....	They are attached to Ghazzawia but have no blood relationship with them.
		and Ghor Rameh	Rassia	

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL GHAZZAWIA	El 'Ibeisia	'Ibeis.... Huleh District	Ghor El Arba' in	They are attached to Ghazzawia but have no blood relationship with them.
	Ed Dbeis....	Kura.....	Ghor El..... Arba' in	They are attached to Ghazzawia but have no blood relationship with them.
	El Bakir....	.....	Palestine...	Slaves of the Ghazzawi Emirs.
	El Bawati...	.....	Palestine	
	El Hdeibat....	.....	Palestine...	Originally from Sirhan Tribe.
	El Kana'an....	.....	Palestine...	A section by blood relationship of Ghazzawia
	El 'Iyal.....	.....	Palestine...	El Qilzi is their forefather and also that of Nimura of Husn.
	El Mashaila...	.....	Palestine...	Descended from Masha'al a slave presented by Sultan Selim to the Emir of Ghazzawia.
	Et Twahka....	.....	Palestine...	Descended from a slave presented by Sultan Selim to the Emir of Ghazzawia.
	Zbeidat Ez Zeinati....	.....	Palestine...	From Jenin District.
	Ez Zeinati....	.....	Palestine...	Originally from Beni Hassan tribe of Hauran but through constant inter-marriage with El Ghazzawia they are counted as part of that tribe.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL GHAZZAWIA	Ed Dghūm.....	.....	Palestin and Transjordan	
	Ej Jaudeh.....	.....	Palestine and Transjordan	
EL BASHATWA....	El Shiheimat	.....	From Tel El Qaml to Zoar El Basha	This tribe lives on both sides of the Jordan, and is composed of two sections of entirely different origin. Esh Shiheimat being of Kurdish origin while El Bakkar comes from the Nu'aim tribe.
SKHOOR EL GHOR or BENI SAKHR OF EL GHOR	.....	.....	.....	They claim descent from three persons of the Beni Sakhr tribe namely Hamad of the Khurshan and Yusef Zheeb and Abu Marwan of Fayalin of Ibn Zuheir. They dwelt at 'Arjan near but their descendants went to the Ghor.
	El Labun.....	.....	Shunah and Meshraa' Qaseer	
	El Marawna	.....	.....
	Eth Zhiheirat	.....	Baqūra	There are no independent tribes here. The village was founded about 50 years ago by Muhammed Abu Asa'ad of Gaza. There is also a family of the Beni Khalid tribe here.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL BATAYINA....	Bar ha..... Hakema Kufr Yuba	<p>They claim to have come originally from Batanet in the Hijaz, from where they migrated to 'Arman in the Hauran. About 250 years ago one Abdullah left Aryan and lived in Irbid, from where his descendants migrated to their present villages.</p> <p>They claim relationship with the Abu Ghosh in Palestine. They number about 3000 souls.</p> <p>They also have relatives among the Ghaneimat of Belqa' as the Siyuf section of that tribe are descended from El Batayina.</p>
BENI HANI.....	Bar ha..... Kufr Yuba	<p>They claim that their ancestor originally came from the Hijaz in the Moslem army which conquered Syria. This warrior's descendants spread to Nablus being known as En Nimr family, another descendant went to Kerak in charge of the original Turkish forces there, and his offspring are now known as El Aghawat (see Kerak tribes), the third known as Awwad came to Kufr Yuba about 200 years ago from where a part of his descendants migrated to Bar ha.</p>
EL 'ATATRA....	Attara village Tul Karam	Bar ha...	<p>They get their name from their original village in Tul Karam District called Qom Rabia'. They only came to Bar ha about 60 years ago, in order to avoid conscription in the Turkish army.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	divisions	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ET TUBEISHAT.....	Bar ha.....	They claim Hijaz origin which is probably true as their war cry is Qeis. Their ancestor Ahmed broke away from the Batush of Khanzireh village (see Kerak tribes) and went to Es Salt about 120 years ago. Later he and his family went to Irbid from where they finally settled in Bartha.
EL BISUL..... EL KAWAFHA	Beni Hussan..	Bar ha.....	These two small tribes have a common ancestor Ibrahim of the Beni Hussan (Akhu Rasheideh section). Ibrahim had two sons Shihadeh forefather of the Kawafha and Hussein forefather of El Bisul
ER RADADIYA..	Sakhra village	Kufr Yuba..	They claim to have come from the Hijaz though no proof of this is forthcoming. Their forefathers were 'Ali Er Radayida and his brother Na'asan.
EL QAWA'IMAH.	'Arman villge	Kufr Yuba..	Their forefather was one Muhammed El Qasim.
ESH SHATNAWIYA	Tafila.....	Hawara..... Es Sarih	The ancestors of this tribe Ahmed El Musa and Mansur El Musa with about 100 persons came from El Hameidat tribe (see Tafila tribes) El 'Awwan section. They first lived in Shatna village their migration from the south having taken place about 150 years ago. When the Adwan were driven into 'Ajlun (see page 200) the people of Shatna fled to Palestine and lived (cont. on next page)

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ESH SHATNAWIYA (cont.)				at Kaukab El Huwa and Hatreel. After the establishment of the Turkish Government they returned to 'Ajlun District and went to Huwara, they still retained their name which is derived from Shatna, their original place of residence.
EL GHRAYIBA...	El Kana'ina El 'Odat Er Rasheidat El Qublan Es Sayyaheen El Kana'ina El Anaqira El Muhafiza El Makahila	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Huwara..... El Mughir Irbid Bar ha Kufr Jayez	This tribe originally came from El 'Ala in the Hijaz. Their ancestors were known as El Ghareeb (meaning the foreigner) from whom El Gharayiba were descended while other sections are descended from Kana'an Ibn Mansur; Yusef ancestor of El 'Odat; Nasir ancestor of Es Sayyaheen; Mansur ancestor of El Qublan all being sons of Muhammed. This tribe are rivals of the Batayina.
EL LAWANIBA EL KHUTABA ABU KARSANA EL GHAZLAN ESH SHARI' EL HADDADEEN	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Huwara....	These are 6 small sections, of some larger tribes; they live in Huwara but their origin is not now known.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISION	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL QASSASEEN	Jaba village.. Qafqafa	El Maghir...	They are descended from a man called Ahmed El Qassas, and have been living in their present village for at least 100 years. They number about 150 souls.
EL KHALAY LA	Hebron.....	El Maghir...	They claim descent from Temim Ed Dari and therefore claim relationship to the Mejali of Kerak and the Temim family of Nablus. This is supported by a document dated 10 Rajab 1340 AH. (1921 AD.). In 1830 AD. Muhammed Ibn Ibrahim had to flee from Hebron owing to trouble with Ibrahim Pasha, he arrived in 'Ajlun and his offspring are the present El Khalayila.
ESH SHAKHATRA	Madeba.....	Tuqbul.....	They claim to be originally from El 'Ala in the Hijaz, but have no proof of this. This tribe is descended from Qasim who left the main tribe at Madeba some 150 years ago and went to the Hauran later from where they moved to Tuqbul village.
EL 'AWAQILA	Tuqbul.....	These people came to the village from the Kefarat shortly after its founding in about 1830 AD.
ETH THEINAT	Beni Hameida	Jumha.....	This small tribe is about 150 in number.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ER RAFA' YA...	Hijaz.....	'Al'al.....	They claim descent from Hussein Ibn 'Ali Ibn Abu Talib and say that Esh Sheikh Hussein of Umm Waleed has documents to prove this. This clan arrived in 'Al'al about 72 years ago. They have relatives near Umm Welid in Belqa'.
ER RAWASHEEN	'Al'al.....	These people are the descendants of a Egyptian who deserted from the army of Ibrahim Pasha.
EN NAMARINA..	'Al'al.....	They migrated about 50 years ago from Nimrin village near Tiberius.
EJ JALANIBA...	Ain Jenne	Al'al.....	They still own lands in Jebel 'Ajlun and have relatives at Ain Jenne.
EL MAZARIA....	Mazar.....	'Al'al.....	They have relatives in Mazar known as Esh Sharman
				These four subtribes number about 650 souls.
EL 'ABABNA....	Hijaz.....	Bishra.....	These are two sections of one tribe, the Jiradat being descended from a man called Muhammed, their name being derived from an ancestor called Jarad. El 'Ababina are descended from a man called 'Awn who settled at 'Ibeen village from which they get their name.
EL JIRADAT			Sal	
			El Khereibe	
			El Qisfe	
				They first settled in Kerak but migrated to 'Ajlun more than 250 years ago, owing to trouble with the 'Amr and Aghawat. They number about 2500 souls. They are the tribe from which Ez Zqeiriya of Jedeita village in Kura sprang.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL HAMAMRA.....		Hebron.....	Beit Ras...	These 4 little subsections occupying one village number about 500 souls.
BENI TA'AN				
ESH SHWAHA.....		Kufr Khal		The Hamamra have relations in Es Salt of the same name.
EL HEILAT.....		Amman.....		.....The Heilat first lived at Zuhab village.
ET TILUL.....		Amman.....	Irbid.....	They originally lived on the hill in Amman on which the castle stands from which fact they are said to have got their name.
EL HATAMILA..		Belqa'.....	Irbid.....	They are related to the Hatamila of Husn.
EL DALAQIMA..			Irbid.....	Three brothers from Egypt by names Dalqamoon, Bahr and Tahtamūn left their home for the Hijaz, from where they on their descendants migrated first to Irbid and Ramtha the second to Tafila where his descendants are known as El Baharat and the third to Beisan his descendants being known as Et Tahtamūn They have relatives in Busra Eski Sham and at Eñ Ne'aimeh.
ESH SHARAYIRA		El Ghor....	Irbid.....	The ancestor of this tribe and of Balawneh tribe were brothers and both lived in Ghor.
EL HIJAZAT... ..		Hijaz.....	Irbid Ramtha	They lived first at 'Amman and then went to Ramtha. Their ancestor came here 200 years ago from Hijaz.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISION	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
EL ABANDAT.....	Nin near... Nazareth	Irbid.
EL KHREISAT.....	Hijaz....	Irbid.....

They first lived at 'Amman later moving one section going to Es Salt the other to Irbid. They are about 100 in number.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'OBEIDAT...	.....	Hijaz..	Kufr Som... Hobras Er Rafid	<p>The ancestors 'Ali and 'Obeid originally came from the Beni Ibrahim near Yanbo' having had to flee as the result of a blood feud. They first lived at El 'Ala where they were joined by three others, Hamdan, Muhammed and Mustafa. The descendants of Hamdan are said to be the Tayyar section of the Wuld 'Ali, and yearly some of these tribesmen pay a visit to the 'Obeidat. Muhammed went to Tripoli West and his descendants are the Ja'af ra. Mustafa came to Tafila and founded the 'Obeidateen tribe. 'Obeid died on his way to Tafila and his son Ahmed with his uncle Hamd came to 'Ajlun where they built the village of Kufr Som</p>
	El Bakakra		Kufr Som Hobras	
	El Mahasina...	.....	Harta	
	Esh Shaqhan...	.....	Harta	
	Qom El Haj.....	.....	Harta	
	Qom Da'oud.....	.....	Harta	
	Abu Dani.....	.....	Yubla.....	<p>These four small subsections are all descended from Da'oud Bin Abdel Mihsen El Ibrahim of El 'Obeidat who founded the village in 1781 AD., 1199 AH.</p> <p>The 'Obeidat are said never to have paid money to the Beduin for protection. In consequence about 1815 AD. the Khudeirat Bedu invaded Northern 'Ajlun, but were defeated by the 'Obeidat, and their Sheikh Qoblan was killed.</p> <p>His brother Dabbah then allied himself with the Beni Sakhr and plundered a caravan going from Umm Qeis to Palestine, The 'Obeidat gave chase to the raiders and not only got back their property but killed Dabbah. After this peace was made.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL HAMADINA ESH SHBEINAT	'Aqraba.	
EL HAJJAT EL 'IKOUSH ES SMEIRAT ET TAWAYITA EL ALALISHA EL BATARINA			Kufr Som	These small clans do not know their origin, but the 'Ikoush claim to have left Yanbo' in the Hijaz at the same time as the ancestor of the 'Obeidat.
ES SAFADIYA...	Safed...	Harta	
El Masarwa....	Harta	
EZ ZAQQOUT....	Harta.....	The Zaqqout claim descent from 'Omer Ibn Khattab but have produced no proof to support their claim.
EL KHUTABA...	Reimun	Yubla	
EN NASAY RA...	Beni Hassar	Yubla.....	They come from the Shwaha section of the Beni Hussan.
EL HIKUM.....	Yubla.....	This is a very small family of only 10 persons, who do not know their origin.
ET TAWALIBA... EL GHAWANIMA EL KHAZA' LA EL 'IMOUR.... ED DAABISSA	Sahem.....	Nothing is known of the origin of the five small clans. A section of this clan is also at Samar.

The origin of these small clans is not known.

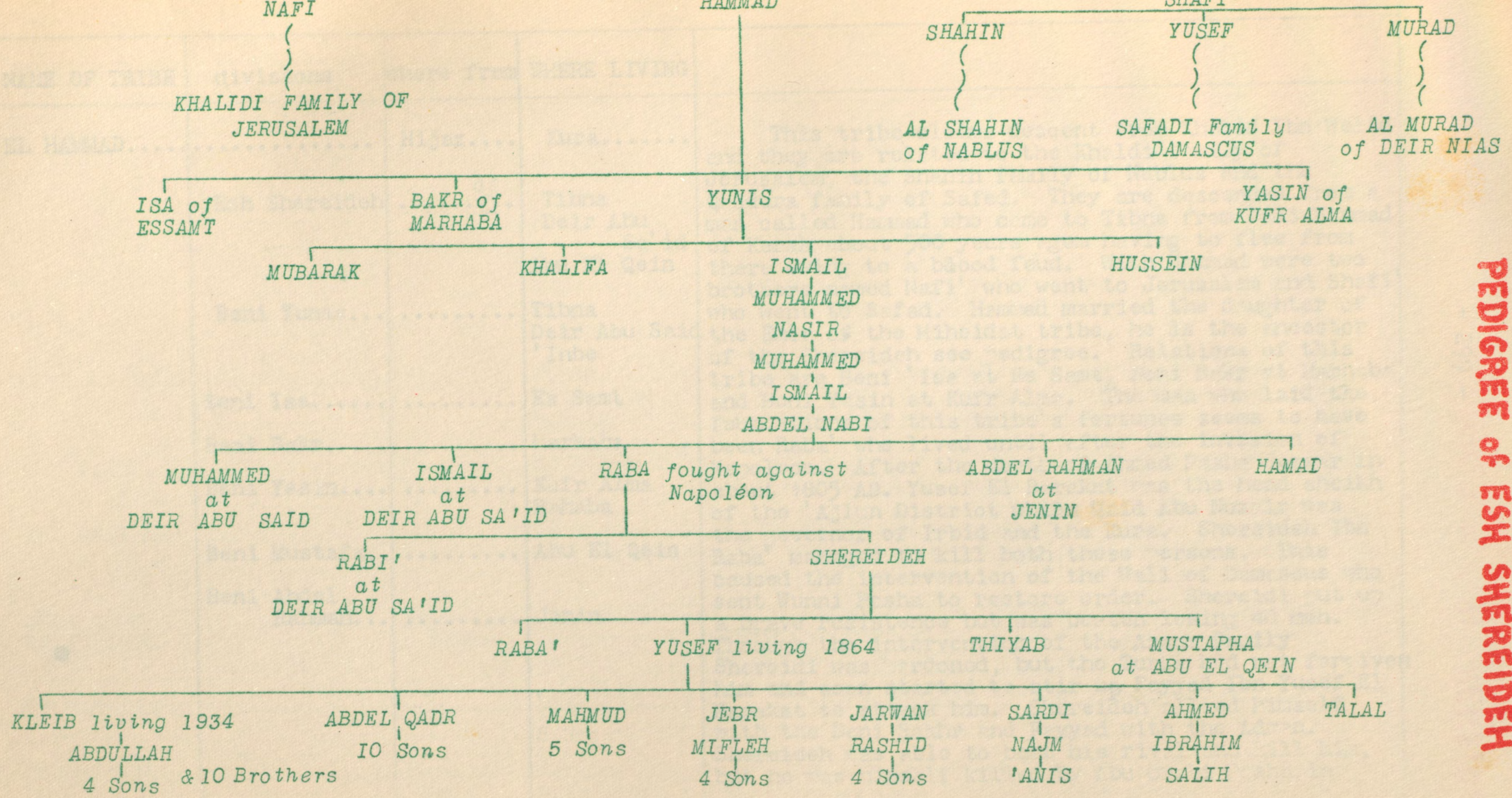
SAMAR

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
EL KANAYINA)		
EL HALAYILA)		
EL MALA'IDA)		
ES SA'AFINA)		
EL MASHAIRA)		

THE KURA NAHYIA

About 400 years ago Kura was divided between two tribes, Kufr Alma, Deir Abu Sa'id, Juffein and Jenin being under the Sheikhs of the Rashdan and 'Inbe, Sammu' Khanzira, Jedcita, Beit Idis, Zemal and Kufr Abil belonging to the Emir of the Miheidat tribe.

Owing to the tyrannical behaviour of the Emir of the Miheidat a rebellion broke out. The people of Khirbet Gharra were chosen to lead the rebellion, and one of the Emir's wives who came from that village arranged to inform the conspirators when the men were at prayers in the mosque. The plot was successful and the Emir and 40 of his men were killed. The survivors then fled to Kuncitra, but shortly after suddenly returned and exterminated all the people of Khirbet Gharra. The power of the Miheidat however was gone and the Kura was divided between the descendants of Hammad ancestor of the Shereideh and the Rashdan. The rivalries between these two tribes enabled Dhahir El 'Omer of the Zayadin tribe, the governor of Acre to send his son Ahmed to rule Kura, with little opposition he entered Tibna about 1770 AD. where he built the small fort which is standing to this day. The break up of Dhahir El 'Omer's Emirate by Ahmed Pasha Jezzar enabled Shereideh Ibn Raba' to attack the Rashdan and force them to leave their homes. The Rashdan first settled at a place known as 'Iraq Er Rashdan but they gradually disappeared until to day there are only two families of them living near Tel El Arba'een.



PEDIGREE of ESH SHEREIDEH

NAME OF TRIBE	divisions	where from	WHERE LIVING
EL HAMMAD.....	.....	Hijaz.....	Kura.....
	Esh Shereideh		Tibna Deir Abu Sa'id Abu El Qein
	Beni Yunis....	.....	Tibna Deir Abu Sa'id 'Inbe
	Beni Isa.....	.....	Es Samt
	Beni Bakr.....	.....	Marhaba
	Beni Yasin....	.....	Kufr Alma Rahaba
	Beni Mustafa..	.....	Abu El Qein
	Beni Abdel Rahman....	.....	Jenin

This tribe claims descent from Khalid Ibn Welid and they are related to the Khaldi family of Jerusalem, the Shahin family of Nablus and the Qaddura family of Safed. They are descended from a man called Hammad who came to Tibna from Wadi Hammad of Kerak about 500 years ago having to flee from there owing to a blood feud. With Hammad were two brothers named Nafi' who went to Jerusalem and Shafi' who went to Safad. Hammad married the daughter of the Emir of the Miheidat tribe, he is the ancestor of the Shereideh see pedigree. Relations of this tribe are Beni 'Isa at Es Samt, Beni Bakr at Marhaba and Beni Yasin at Kufr Alma. The man who laid the foundations of this tribe's fortunes seems to have been Raba' who lived until after the invasion of Napoleon. After the death of Ahmed Pasha Jezzar in about 1805 AD. Yusef El Barakat was the head sheikh of the 'Ajlun District while Qaid Abu Nusair was the governor of Irbid and the Kura. Shereideh Ibn Raba' managed to kill both these persons. This caused the intervention of the Wali of Damascus who sent Wunni Pasha to restore order. Shereidi put up a brave resistance but was beaten losing 40 men. Through the intervention of the Azzam family Shereidi was pardoned, but the Turks had not forgiven him and soon started to stir up Fayyad Ibn Yusef El Barakat to attack him. Shereideh allied himself with the Beni Sakhr and Fayyad with the Adwan. Shereideh was able to beat his rival and kill him, but he was himself killed by Abu Orabi Pasha in

(cont. on next page)

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL HAMMAD (cont.)				in Deraa a few years later. His son Raba succeeded him but was killed in Suf by an Egyptian called Quftan El Ghasi. He was followed by his brother Yusef, whose just and lenient rule is still proverbial in Kura. It was Sheikh Yusef Ibn Shereideh to whom the Christians of Ajlun fled for protection during the riots in Syria in 1864, and to this day this great man's name is remembered with gratitude by those who placed their lives in his hands.
BENI EL DAWMI	Jauf....	Tibna..... Kufr Alma Rahaba	They are descended from Dawmi Es Sarrah and it is said that they received their name from Dumat El Jandal the original name of Jauf.
AL 'AYIDA....	Mindah .. village	Deir Abu Sa'id	The ancestor of this small clan was brought to Deir Abu Sa'id by Yusef Shereideh some 80 years ago.
AHL DEIR ABU SA'D	Deir Abu Sa'id	Their origin is unknown but they are reckoned to be the oldest inhabitants of Deir Abu Sa'id.
BENI HAMD BENI IRSHED	Khanzira Kerak	Khanzira....	These two clans are descended from two brothers Hamd and Rasheed who came from Khanz in Kerak. They are relatives of the Btush.
ET TASHAMINA	Khanzira....	They are related to the Tashamina of Husn.
BENI 'AMIR....	Kura of Belqa'	Rahaba..... Kufr Alma Tibna	The forafather of this tribe came to Kura from the Kura of Beni Hameida, with Hammad the forefather of the Shereideh.

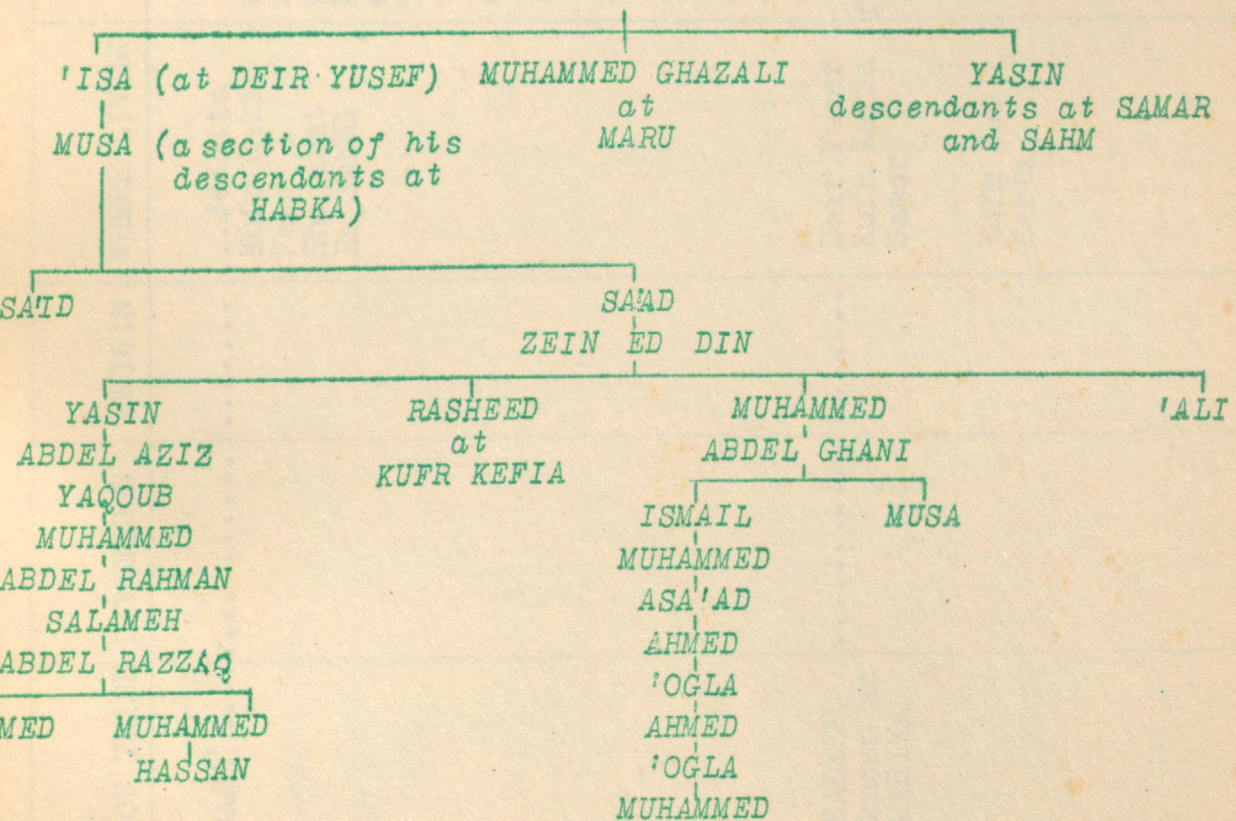
NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EJ JAWARNA.....	'Inbe.....	The origin of all these clans is at present unknown, but the Jawarna are by far the oldest in the village.
BENI 'AWAD	'Inbe	
EL SHREIFEIN..	'Inbe	
EL HAWARNA.....	'Inbe	
ED DALALA'A...	'Inbe	
BENI FAYYAD...	'Inbe	
EL MITASHISHEEN.....	'Inbe	
EL MAHASNA.....	'Inbe	
EL MAHUL.....	'Inbe.....	This small clan is Christian
EL HADDADEEN..	Qom Farhud..	.....	'Inbe.....	They also have relations of the same name at Eidun, Husn, Es Salt and Kufr 'Awan. They are Christian Protestants.
EL KHAMAYSA	SMU'.....	Nothing is known of the origin of these people.
EN Nawafila....	Smu'	
ESH SHARARQA..	Smu'	
EL HAMADEEN...	Smu'	

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
BENI MILHIM..	..... Ez Ziyūt	Beni 'Atiya...	Jedeita.....	The war cry of these people is Beni 'Atiya which supports their claim.
BENI MIFRIJ..	Beni 'Atiya..	Jedeita.....	Their forefather named El Hursh came to this village about 180 years ago and his tomb is still to be seen.
EL KASASBA...	Kathraba Kerak	Jedeita.....	The ancestor named 'Ali of this clan came to Jedeita 150 years ago and is buried in this village.
EZ ZQEIRIYA..	El 'Ababina..	Jedeita.....	They are a subsection of the 'Ababna of Bishra and Sal and came to their present home about 60 years ago.
EL KHATATBA..	Madeba.....	Jedeita.....	Their forefather Muhammed went to Kufrinje about two hundred years ago. He opened a school in his new home, and as he could read and write a rare distinction in those days, he became known as El Khateeb or "the writer". The Khataba of ZemaI are probably an offshoot of this tribe.

PEDIGREE of EL MASADEEN

'O M E R B I N K H A T T A B

ABDULLAH
 ABDEL RAHMAN
 YAQOUB
 MUHAMMED
 HALIM
 'ALI Burried near Jaffa in 474 AH
 FAYYAD (1081 AD)
 IBRAHIM
 ABDEL SALAM
 TAQI ED DIN
 MUHAMMED
 ABDEL RAHEEM
 SHEIKH HUSSEIN
 SHEIKH ANNAN
 ABU ISHAQ IBRAHIM
 ABDULLAH
 MUHAMMED EL 'OZEIMI Burried at KUFR ASAD
 YUSEF
 YAQOUB
 AYYOUB
 IBRAHIM
 AYYOUB
 'OTHMAN
 MUHAMMED
 RADWAN
 JALAL ED DIN
 ABD EL QADR
 ABDULLAH



NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
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ER RABABA'A.....

.....
 ...Jedeita
 Kufr Rakib
 Fara
 Shajarat
 Es Shbūl

This is the biggest tribe in Jedeita, claiming descent from Abdel Qadr Keilani. This man whose name is more rightly Geilani established a great reputation for piety, but himself made no claims to a descent from the Prophet. His son Abdel Razzaq however, made the most extravagant statement about his father after his death. Thus it was said that he prayed with one foot in Baghdad and the other in Mecca; At another time while praying in Baghdad it was related that he suddenly exclaimed "Hup", "Hup", as though driving an animal away, when asked the reason he said "I saw a dog licking the Kaaba" and had to drive him away". See pedigree claimed by Abdel Razzaq.

Rababa'a the son of Abdel Razzaq came to Jedeita village from the Wadi Ajam of Damascus in about 1600 Ad. or 1000 AH. The tomb is still to be found in the village. The Melkawiya of Melka and the Tahhan tribe of Jaulan are also relatives.

EL MASADEEN
 also known as
 EL 'OMARIYA

.....
 Deir Yusef
 Kufr Kefia
 Samar

 Kufr Som
 Harta

The ancestor of this tribe Muhammed El 'Ozeimi came from Hebron and first lived at Kufr Asad where his descendants are known as El 'Omariya. One of his grandsons went to 'Inbe about 500 years ago, from where in about 1909 they came to Deir Yusef. They claim descent from the Khalif 'Omer Ibn Khatab and have documents signed by the Qadi in 1053 AH. 1643 AD. and signed again in 1200 AH. 1785 AD. to support their claim. They were at first exempted from military service and taxes, but these privileges were done away with during the latter part of the 19th century. They have relatives at Kufr Asad.

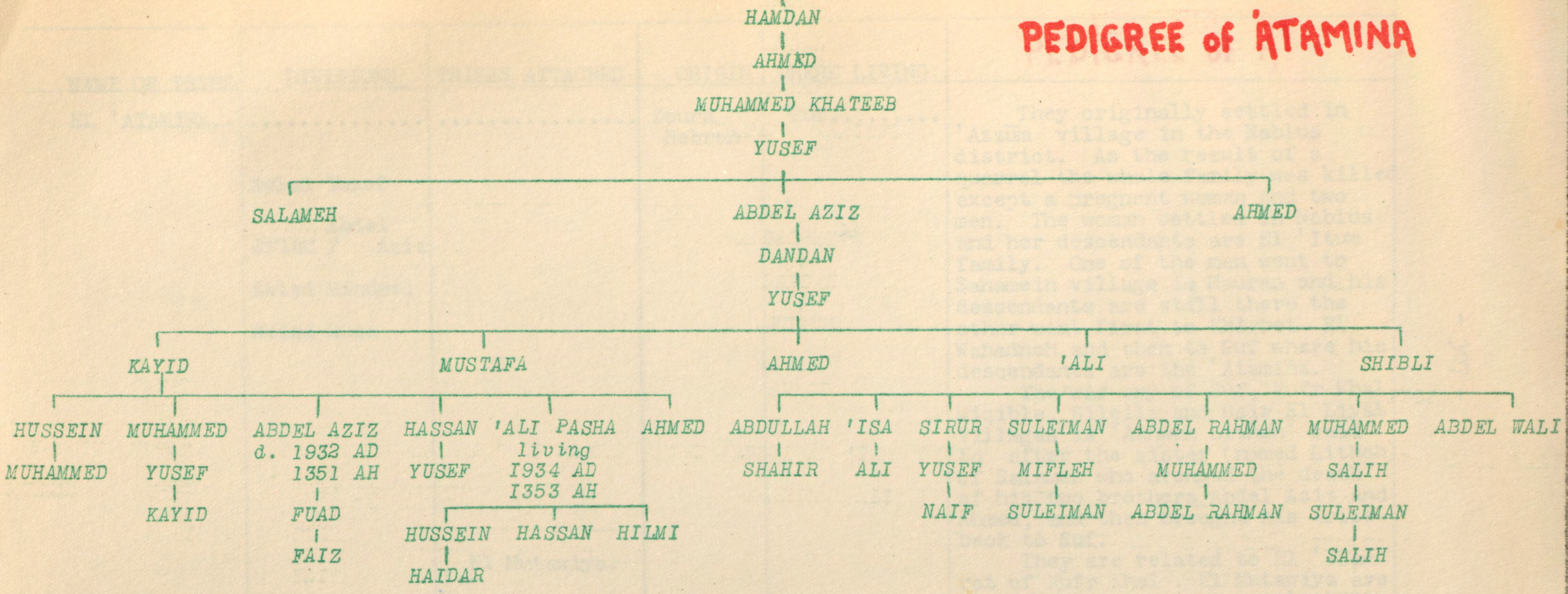
Pedigree of this tribe attached.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'AMAYIRA	Es Salt...	Kufr 'Awan..	They migrated from Es Salt about 250 years ago. See Amayira of Es Salt.
EL KHASHASHNA	Kufr 'Awan..	Origin unknown.
ED DAWAGHLA	Kufr 'Awan..	Origin unknown.
ED DIHUN	Kufr 'Awan..	Came from Habras village of the Hauran.
ED DARAWSHA	Zemal.....	These four clans know nothing of their origin Probably an offshoot of El Khatatba of Jedeita.
EL MASA'IDA	
EL KHATABA	
QOM 'OGLA	
EL MAQABLA	Kufr Abil	
EL FAQAYAT	Hejaz.....	Kufr Abil..	..... They have been in Kura for about 300 years, and claim descent from Abdel Qadr El Keilani, they have nothing to support this claim
EL MASSARRAT	Kufr Abil..	They do not know their origin, but one 'Omer buried in the village some 150 years ago is claimed as an ancestor.
EL BISHARAT	Abbad, Tribe	Kufr Abil	They are descended from Salim of the Mheirat sub-section of the Fqaha section of the Abbad tribe of Belqa.
EL HAMANSA	Es Salt...	Kufr Abil...	Their ancestor Muhammed of the Hiyasat of Es Salt came and settled in Kufr Abil about 100 years ago.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
MIQDAD EL KINDI	<p>.....</p> <p>Beni Yasin El Asasfa Beni 'Ali</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Beit Idis....</p>	<p>This tribe claims descent from Miqdad El Kindi Bin El Aswad El Himyari of Yemen, who came with the Moslem army and fought at the battle of the Yarmuk where he was killed. His descendants remained in Transjordan and his son Shabib is said to have built Zerqa castle, probably he restored it, or rebuilt it, and gave it his name by which it is still known. Shabib left 3 sons Shahin who went to Biqa'a of Lebanon; Sacr from whom the Sacr and Sardiya tribes are said to be descended; and El Miqdad II. who went to Busra Eski Sham and founded the Miqdad tribe, part of which came to Beit Idis. They also have relatives in Hatem village of the Siru Nahyia and at El Sir village near Jenin in Palestine and in 'Irjan village Jebel 'Ajlun.</p>
EZ ZU'BIYA.....	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Juffein....</p>	<p>This tribe is descended from Abdel Qadr El Geilani according to a document dated 1000 AH. 1591 AD., which is a copy of an order and original document of pedigree, kept by relatives in Hama.</p> <p>The Mutassalim of 'Ajlun Sanjak in a document dated April 4th, 1936 Rumi or 1821 AD. addressed the people of Kura thus:-</p> <p>"To the exalted and respected Sheikhs, Mukhtars and people of Kura Nahyia.</p> <p>After respects and greetings I state to you that the Sheikh Muhammed Bin Sheikh 'Isa Ez Zu' bi and his relatives of Kufr Alma have in their hands documents of Nobility..... Our Effendi the merciful and his predecessors the great</p> <p>(cont. on next page) /-</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EZ ZU'BIYA (Cont)				<p>"Wazirs will be no attack should be made on them, and no taxes should be collected from them. They only have to offer hospitality to guests..... Honourable orders have been issued forbidding any one from interfering with them or from demanding anything from them. This is for your information. Greetings."</p> <p>The tribe originally lived at El Qasfiya in the Siru Nahyia and it was a waqf to their ancestor Sheikh Taha Abu Hammamat Bin Sheikh Bakkar who was buried there. They moved to Juffein about 100 years ago.</p> <p>These people are related to the Zu'biya of Es Salt and also of Tubas in Nablus district.</p>
EL QADIRIYA.....	Jenin.....	<p>The founder of this tribe and village was Muhammed Ez Zahis El Mustarihi who claimed descent from Abdel Qadr El Keilani. This claim was approved by the Qadi of 'Ajlun in a document dated 1329 AH. 1911 AD.</p> <p>The Rababia of Melka are relatives of this tribe See pedigree of Abdel Qadr Keilani.</p>

PEDIGREE of ATAMINA



NAME OF LINEAGE: EL ATAMINA

NAME OF BRANCH: SENI MUSTAFA

They originally settled in
 'Azim village in the Bahig
 district. As the population
 except a segment of the
 gen. The women of the
 and her descendants are of the
 family. One of the sons went to
 Samra in village of Bahig
 descendants are still there the

They are related to
 of the Atamina but the Atamina
 do not admit it. It is also said
 that they came from Bahig.

They claim to be an offshoot
 of the Atamina but the Atamina
 do not admit it. It is also said
 that they came from Bahig.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'ATAMINA..	<p>.....</p> <p>Awlad Yusef</p> <p> - Abdel</p> <p>Awlad / Aziz</p> <p>Awlad Mindeel</p> <p>Awlad Musa</p>	El Mutawiya.	Doura Hebron	Suf.....	<p>They originally settled in 'Azzūm village in the Nablus district. As the result of a quarrel the whole family was killed except a pregnant woman and two men. The woman settled in Nablus and her descendants are El 'Itum family. One of the men went to Sanamein village in Hauran and his descendants are still there the other went first to Khirbet El Wahadneh and then to Suf where his descendants are the 'Atamina.</p> <p>The war cry of Suf, Kufr Khal, Migible, Bileila and Deir El Liyat villages is "Akhwan Litheh" said to after the sister (named Litheh) of Salameh who avenged the death of his two brothers Abdel Aziz and Ahmed, and then brought his tribe back to Suf.</p> <p>They are related to El 'Ifarat of Kufr Khal. El Mutawiya are not of the same stock as 'Atamina.</p> <p>They claim to be an offshoot of the 'Atamina but the 'Atamina do not admit it. It is also said that they came from Jabal Druze.</p>
BENI MUSTAFA	.....	.....	.....	Suf.....	

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL QAWAQZA...	Suf.....	Origin unknown, they have been in Suf many years.
EL HAWAMDA...	Jerash.....	Suf.....	They are the oldest tribe in Suf, but they know nothing of their origin.
EL BATARISA..	Bethlehem...	Suf.....	See 'Imeishat of Samad village of Beni 'Obe 'Obeid.
EZ ZREIGAT...	Suf.....	They are said to be an offshoot of the tribe of the same name in Kerak. Attached to them is the Abu Kishik family which is an offshoot of the Abu Kishik living near Jaffa.
EL RADHI.....	Miqible.... Bleile	Nothing is known of El Radhi.
EL HAMASNA...	The Hamasna are said to come from Homs.
EL MAHASNA...	Suf.....	Kufr Khal...	They came from Suf about 60 years ago,
EL 'IFARAT...	Suf.....	Kufr Khal...	They are an offshoot of the 'Atamina of Suf
	Awlad Ahmed Awlad Nasir Beni Taha.			

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL LIYAT.....	Deir El Liyat Liyat	They claim descent from Abdel Qadr Keilani, but have no proof to support such a claim. Their origin is unknown.
EL 'AZAMAT.....	Burma.....	They claim to be an offshoot of the 'Azamat tribe in Jebel Druze who in turn are an offshoot of the El Hijaz tribe of 'Iraq. Hizal tribe of 'Iraq.
ED DBEISIYA...	Burma.....	They claim to be an offshoot of the Mawajda tribe of 'Iraq in Kerak, the latter however do not admit this claim.
EL 'ALAWIN...	Burma.....	They are an offshoot of El 'Alewna of Taibe in Wusatiya.
EL 'AYASRA...	Sakib.....	Nothing known of their origin.
ER RAWASHDA..	Kerak.....	Kitte.....	This tribe originally came from Kerak their war cry is "Halima". They claim that the chieftainship of the Nahyia should be with them and not with the 'Atamine.
EL 'OWAISAT..	J. 'Ajrun	Dibeen.....	They are an offshoot of the 'Owaisat of Jebel 'Ajrun.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISION	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL FALAHAT } EL LAWAHMA }	Hebron....	Nebi Hud....	..... These two clans are descended from a man called Ibrahim and came to their present home over 200 years ago.
EL MARAZQA...	Khanzira in Kerak	Raimun.....	..... They are a subsection of the Batūsh of Keraksh
EZ ZAYADNA... OR ZAYADIN	Raimun.....	..... They are remnant of the once powerful Zayadna tribe from which Dhahir Ibn 'omer, governor of Acre came, see page 199. The Rev. Asa' ad Mansur, HISTORY OF NAZARETH (1924), and 'Omer Salih and Khalil Totah, HISTORY OF PLAESTINE (1922) say the tribe was called after Zeidan, whose ancestor came from Hijaz during the rule of the Ayyubide dynasty. Zeidan's son 'Omer became ruler of Acre and when he died Dhahir took his place.
BENI 'ABDOH..	Jerusalem	Raimun.....	Nothing is known of these people.

THE BENI HASSAN

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MISHQIB BIN HASSAN, the ancestor of the original Beni Hassan is said to have come from Turba in the Hijaz and settled in the Tafila District at 'Afra. Here he married the daughter of a man called Harhash of 'Afra, and from them come the two original Beni Hassan Divisions the 'Imush and the Mashaqba. About 1675 AD., 1086 AH. Hassan's descendants with the descendants of Harhash migrated to Mafraq, but owing to lack of water and the tyranny of the Serdiya who were then all powerful in the Hauran and 'Ajlun, they again moved to the banks of the Zerqa River. Here they were joined by a small section of the Khawald tribe of Tafila.

The Ziyud were well established on the banks of the Zerqa river when the Beni Hassan arrived. There is no record of any trouble between the two, and very soon by intermarriage they became to be looked upon as part of the Beni Hassan.

The Khaza'ala are said to have arrived from 'Iraq some time after the establishment of the Beni Hassan on the Zerqa.

During a considerable part of the 19th century the Beni Hassan and Beni Sakhr were at feud.

The constant allies of the Beni Hassan were the Adwan while the Beni Sakhr apparently were at various times assisted by the Abbad, Sirhan, Beni Hameida, Hajaya and even the Roallah.

The origin of the trouble between the two tribes apparently dates from about 1820 AD. when an encounter took place in which much blood was spilt. The Beni Sakhr were led by Esh Sheikh Fendi El Faiz and the Beni Hassan and Adwan by Dhiab El Hamud of the latter tribe.

The Beni Hassan are divided into two great divisions:

ENI HLAYILComprising El Harahisha, El Khawalda and
El Khaza'ala.

S SABTA..... Comprising El Mashaqba, El 'Imush and
Ez Ziyud.

Qalgashandi says that the Beni Hassan are descended from
the ancient Beni 'Odhra tribe.

DIVISIONS	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'IMUSH.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This division is descended from 'Amsh Bin Hassan who originally came from Turba in the Hijaz.
	Es Sameirat Ed Da'oud El Qallab El Husban El Hamari El 'Iweisat				
EZ ZIYUD.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The ancestor of this division was 'Ali Ez Ziyud Zweigeeta, who is now claimed by the Ziyud to have come some 400 years ago from the Ziyud Tribe of 'Iraq.
	Othman Ibrahim El Yacoub Es Sighairiyeen El Abbas El Farhoud				
		Nawasra El Bkour }	Dail in Hauran	.....	Their ancestors were cousins named Nasir and Bakr.
		Ej Jnada..	Jauf....	.....	Nicknamed El Khutaba forefather was Muhammed Juneidi.
		Abu Jabir..	Tafila..	.....	Three brothers from Awran tribe of Tafila, for an unknown reason left Tafila. One went to Deraa' and his descendants are 'Ayal 'Omer a second went to Jebel Druze and the third Awad came to Beni Hassen from whom Abujabir section

DIVISIONS	SUBSECTION	TRIBES ATTACHED	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
EZ ZIYUD		Bin Ma'ala	Kheiber	
		El Da'as.....	Kerak.....	These four attached tribes are of different origin and are known as Esh Shdeifat section
		El Abdullah..	Kerak.....	From Bararsha tribe From the Sihaimat section of Dmour tribe of Kerak.
		El Musa.....	B.Hameida	From Hiyasat section of Es Salt.
		Es Sweilim		From ^u Dmour tribe of Kerak.
		El Hisan..		
		El Ghweiriyeen	Ghor Es Safi	
MASHAQBA ...	..... Samir Hiweitat Jarayda Hawanda Qublan Basabsa Tawayna Othman	Suleiman.....	Damascus.....	This division is descended from Mishqib Bin Hassan who originally came from Turba village in the Hijaz. The founder of this clan came but one generation ago, and made sheep skin coats.

DIVISIONS	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
EL KHAZAALA..				
EL KHAZAALA..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	En Nasayra			
	Es Suleiman			
		El Kfeiri.....	Khanzira Kerak.	
			Eth Thawa-	
EL KHAWALDA..	.....	.....	Aima bia village of Tafila	.....
	El Khalil			
	Ed Dayafila			
	El Harazna			
	El Khalayla			
	El Ghisun			
		Er Rwaisat)		
		Ez Zawahra)	Hajaya..	.....

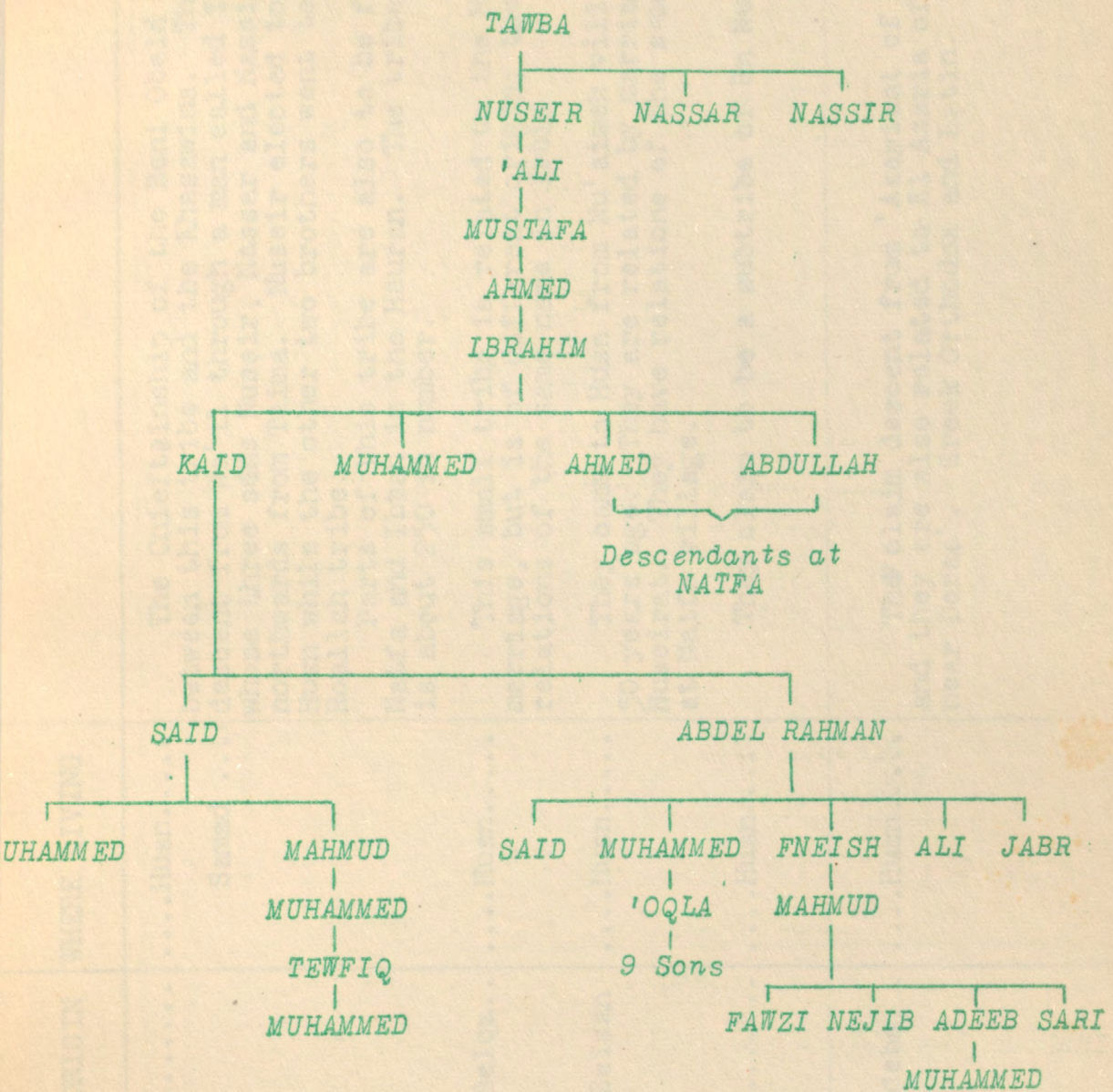
Said to have come from 'Iraq.

This section is an offshoot of the Khawalda tribe.

From Manaeen of Hajaya tribe.

DIVISIONS.	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
EL HARAHISHA	..... El Husseiniyat Er Rweishid El Hammad	Ballut El Faqir Abi 'Akleek.... Ez Zabun..... Ez Zawareen } El 'Assaf } El Awad }	Kerak..... Kerak..... Kerak..... Tafila..	Their ancestor was one Harhasg who lived at 'Afra near Tafila. Hassan the ancestor of the Beni Hassen married this man's daughter. Kuthrabba village Muta village. Sabra village. These three small clans are collectively known as Ed Dalabeeh they come from 'Afra village.

PEDIGREE of EN NUSEIRAT



NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL NUSEIRAT...	.....	.....	....Husn..... Samad ...	<p>The Chieftainship of the Beni Obeid Nahyah is between this tribe and the Khasawina. The claim descent from Wa'il through a man called Tawba whose three sons Nuseir, Nasser and Nassir migrated northwards from Taima. Nuseir elected to live in Husn while the other two brothers went to the Roallah tribe.</p> <p>Parts of this tribe are also to be found at Natfa and Ibbah in the Hauran. The tribe at Husn is about 250 in number.</p>
	El Hatamila ...	...Belqa...	....Husn.....	<p>This small tribe is related to the Nuseirat by marriage, but is of different origin; they have relations of the same name in Irbid.</p>
	El Maghayira...	...Beisan	....Husn.....	<p>They came to Husn from Nu'aimeh village about 50 years ago. They are related by marriage to the Nuseirat. They have relations of the same name at Natfa village.</p>
	Qom Mufleh....	.....	....Husn.....	<p>They claim to be a subtribe of En Nuseirat.</p>
EL AZARIA .....	.....	Madeba...	....Husn.....	<p>They claim descent from 'Azayizat of Madeba and they are also related to El Azaria of Izra'a near Deraa'. Greek Orthodox and Latin.</p>

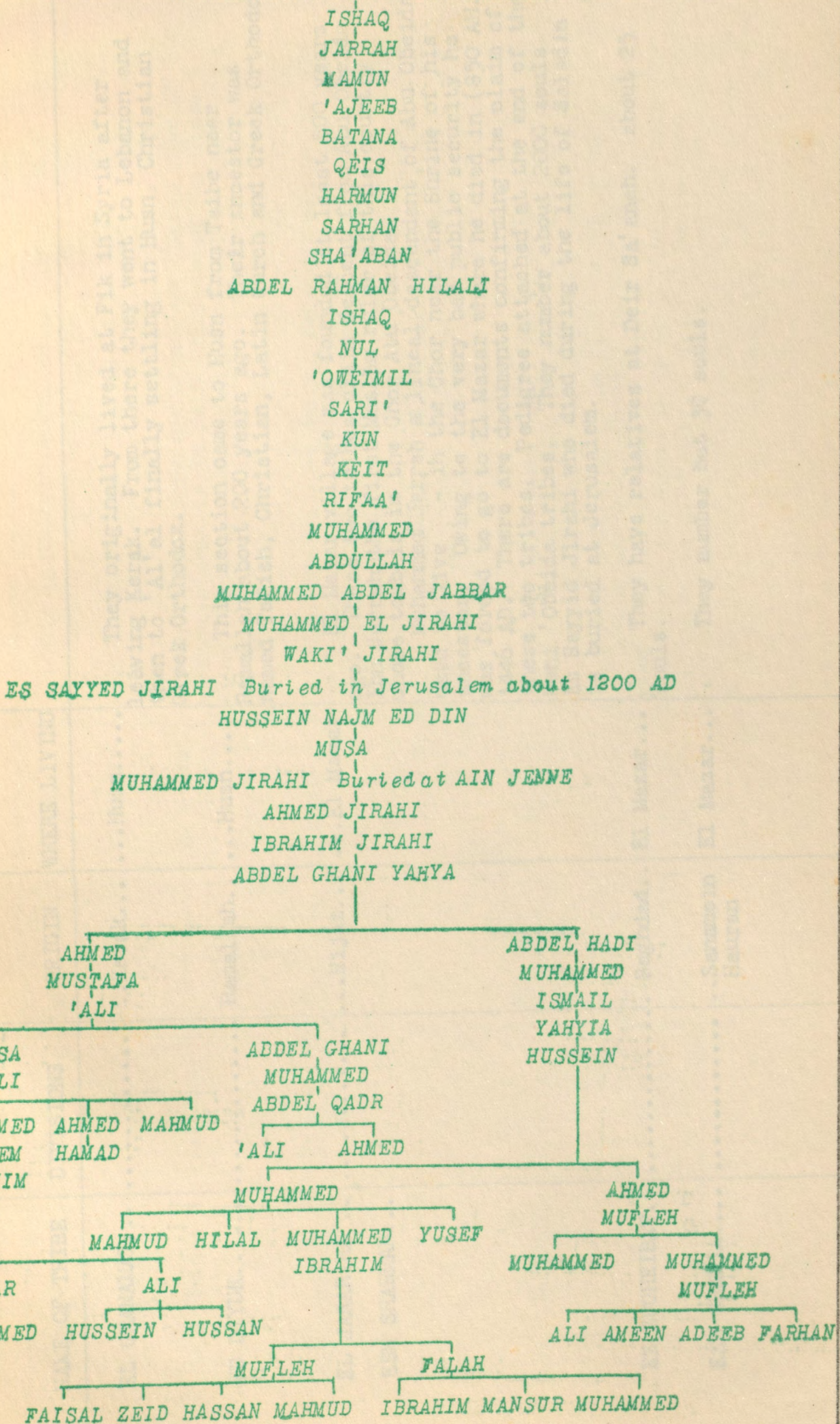
NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL NIMURA	HUSN..... Samad.....	<p>They originally came from Busra Eski Sham and claim descent from the Ghassanides though they have brought no proof of this. Their ancestor was Abdullah El Qalzi Ibn Suliman Ibn Nimr who left six sons namely Khalaf, Farah and Freih whose descendants are called El Khaleifat and El Freihat living at Nazareth; Suliman whose descendants live at Jaffa and are known as Ez Za'at ra; Nimr whose descendants are the Nimura; and Muharib whose descendants if any are unknown. This is the largest and oldest Christian tribe in Husn. They are both Greek Orthodox and Latin.</p>
EN NUWEISIR	Salkhad...	.....Husn.....	<p>A Christian tribe about 100 in number claiming descent from the Ghassanides. They say they are nearly related to the Karadisha of Madeba and the Qawaqisha of Es Salt and the Filuh of Hauran, and the Kardosh family of Nazareth. They are Greek Othodox.</p>
EL 'AMAMIRAH....	Kerak.....	.....Husn.....	<p>The ancestor of this tribe was Suleiman Bin Himous the brother of the ancestor of the Midanat of Kerak. They are also related to the Dababna of Es Salt and they have relations at Ba'ana village near Acre and at Bir Zeit village, and in Lebanon known as Khazin family. They are about 200 in number, Greek Orthodox.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL RAYAHEENKerak..	.....Husn.....	They claim descent from Crusaders left in Kerak and are related by marriage to El Hijazieen and El Akasha of Kerak, and at Nazareth called Sharsh family, Greek Orthodox and Catholic.
EL 'AWAZIRA	Eizaria or BETHANY	.....Husn.....	Khalil Es Sabbagh the ancestor of this tribe left 'Eizaria village about 1700 AD. and went to live near Es Salt. His son 'Isa migrated to El Shajara village, from where in 1826 AD. the family went to Tibna. Before settling in Husn they tried in turn El Shajara for a second time Jineen in the Kura, Harta and Sal. They number about 120, Christian Protestant.
ET TASHAMINA	'Ajlun	.....Husn..... Kufr Abil Taibe Samad Khanzira	After leaving 'Ajlun they first went to Beisan District, but on being driven out of 'Olem village in that district they migrated to Khanzira from where they dispersed into the villages mentioned. There are only two families in Husn from this tribe. They are so called after their forefather Tashman. Christian Catholics and Protestants.
EL FANIKKerak,,	,,,,,Husn.....	There are only three families left of this Christian clan. After leaving Kerak they lived for some time at 'Olem near Beisan (Christian) Catholics Protestant.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ES SUWEIDAN...	.....	'Izraa'	.....Husn.....	They were driven from 'Izraa' owing to a blood feud, and came to live in Suweidia near 'Anjara. Later they were attacked by the people of 'Anjara, Kufranji and Khirbet El Wahadina, and had to flee to Palestine, Jebel Druz and Husn. (Christian) Catholic.
	El Bowab.. Es Suweileh	.....	.....	They are not blood relations of the Suweidan.
EL ABABISSA...	.....	Damascus	.....Husn.....	Three brothers left the Abbasia Quarter of Damascus for some unknown reason. One went to the villages near Homs and his descendants are known as Ed Dababisa. Another went to Jebel Druz and his descendants are known as the 'Ababissa of which there are the following sections: El 'Awayda, El 'Ayyat, Esh Shahban and El 'Awaysha. The third with his nephew came to Jebel 'Ajlun, and went to Ain Jenne from where his descendants went to Khirbet Sakhra, and were known as El Ababissa. Owing to trouble with the Qodat tribe and the Momania tribe of Ain Jenne, over the raising of 30 conscripts for the army of Ibrahim Pasha the 'Ababissa had to flee from Jebel 'Ajlun, one section went to Husn, where they were originally known as En Nuweisir and El Qanabra but are now known as El 'Ababissa. Another section went to Shatana and are known as Ed Dahabira and El Qanadiha. The third section fled to the Beni Hassan and after living among them for 7 years, migrated to Es Salt where they are known as Esh Sharabsha or El Musharbash. Another small section fled to Kerak where they are known as El Ababissa and live at They are Christian Greek Orthodox.

PEDIGREE of ABU OBEIDAH AMIR BEN JARRAH

ABU OBEIDAH 'AMIR BIN JARRAH



NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL GHANAMAT...Kerak...	...Husn.....	They originally lived at Fik in Syria after leaving Kerak. From there they went to Lebanon and then to 'Al'al finally settling in Husn, Christian Greek Orthodox.
ED DIYUK.....	Ramallah..	...Husn....	This section came to Husn from Taibe near Ramallah about 200 years ago. Their ancestor was named Tafish, Christian, Latin Church and Greek Orthodox.
EL JARARIHAHijaz...	...El Mazar	El Mazar village was founded at least 500 years ago. These two tribes claim descent from Abu Obeida Ibn Jarrah the first Moslem ruler of this country whose tomb is in the Ghor Abu Obeida. Muhammed Jarrah a lineal descendant of Abu Obeida used to live in the Ghor near the Shrine of his ancestor. Owing to the very bad public security he was forced to go to El Mazar where he died in (850 AH.) 1446 AD. There are documents confirming the claim of these two tribes. Pedigree attached at the end of the Beni 'Obeida tribes. They number about 2000 souls. Es Sayyid Jirahi who died during the life of Saladin is buried at Jerusalem.
ESH SHARMAN...				
EZ ZUGHEIBAT...	Baghdad..	El Mazar...	They have relatives at Deir Sa'aneh. about 25 souls.
ESH SHAMIA.....Sanamein Hauran	El Mazar...	They number but 30 souls.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL MASALIMA...El Mazar	This tribe was converted to the Moslem faith from Christianity, hence their name. They number 40 souls.
ED DIYARA.....	Deir Shaa' 'Iraq	..El Mazar	They number but 30 souls.
EZ ZAQAYIBA...Hebron..	..El Mazar. Eidun Husn	Their ancestors are Ahmed and Hassan sons of Eid, the former went to Es Salt and founded the Hiyasat the latter founding the Zaqayiba tribe of El Mazar Eidun and Husn.
EL BIDOURA.....El 'Ala Hijaz	...Samad...	They are related to the Bedareen section of the Obeidiyeen tribe of Tafila and also to the Bidoura section of the Beni Khalid. They claim descent from the 'Amr tribe of Kerak, one of whom, named Badr, broke away from the tribe and settled in Belqa later going to 'Eidun and Husn and finally settling in their present village, which they founded in about 1856 AD.
EL 'IMEISHAT.Sahwa... Hauran	...Samad...	.. They claim descent from the Ghassanides. Owing to a quarrel with the Sardiya some 250 years ago they had to leave their home. The main part went to Suf and their descendants known as El Batarisa whose forefather was Butrus are still there. Another of the tribe Ighneim Er Rabbah went to Jideita in the Kura his descendants are known as Er Rbahat some of whom are also found in Kufr Abil. 'Ibrahim Imeish went first to Husn and his descendants the 'Imeishat later migrated to Samad. They have relatives still at Nasir village in the Hauran. The 'Imeishat still have a seal about 250 years old engraved IBRAHIM 'IMEISH EL GHASSANI. They are Christian Greek Orthodox.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
ED DALAWA.T	.....	Es Salt	....Samad... They are an offshoot of the Hiyarat of Es Salt and came to Samad about 66 years ago.
ED DALA'ALA	.....	..Deraa'	....Samad... They came from Dera'a and still have relatives there of the same name.
EL KHASAWINA	.....	..Hijaz..	.....
	Beni Musa	.....	El Ne' aimeh The forefather of this tribe 'Ali Muhammed Abu El Feid, is said to have been descended from Jafar Es Sadiq and to have to Kerak from the Hijaz shortly after the Moslem conquest. He soon migrated with his family to Deir Ghassani in Palestine, but for some reason his descendants were forced to leave that village, some going to Beit Jibreel where they are known as Dar El 'Ozza the remainder going to Kathrabba near Kerak, where they were called El Khasawina after their home in Palestine. They together with the Ababina were driven from Kerak by the tyranny of the 'Amr and Aghawat, and came and settled at 'Ain Esh Sha'ara between Ibeen and Sakhra. Some years later the Khasawina found 14 men of the Saleita and Hajaya tribes hiding in a cave, and suspecting that they were raiders, blocked up the entrance with firewood and burnt those imprisoned therein. This caused the Saleita and Hajaya to attack them and they had to abandon their land and take refuge in Husn. They soon ousted the Nuseirat from the Chieftainship and drove them from the village, their Sheikh becoming the chief of the Beni 'Obeid Nahyia.
	El Himud		
	EN NAWASIRA		Eidun The Khasawina remained in power until about 1760 AD. 1174 AH., when the Ziyadin tribe which ruled Jebel 'Ajlun and Remtha Nahyias on behalf of the governor of Acre

/come

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(cont. on next page).

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL KHASAWINA (cont.)				<p>suddenly attacked and took Tibna. They then tried to raise a revolt in conjunction with the Emir of the Sheini tribe which at that time lived round the Leja but camped in 'Ajrun during the spring. The revolt was discovered and Musa Muhammed Chief Sheikh of the Khasawina was summoned to Tibna where he was executed. With the succession of Pasha Jezzar at Acre the Ziyadin fell from power, and the Khasawina were able to drive them from Tibna thus making way for the Shareideh tribe which had for some time being growing in importance. The Shareideh tribe had long been jealous of the Khasawina so they persuaded the Christians of Husn to get back the Nuseirat. No sooner had this been done than the Christian Chief went to Constantinople and persuaded the Sultan to issue orders to the Mutaserrif of Nablus to expel the Khasawina from Husn. Orders to this effect arrived in 1869 AD. 1286 AH. and El Hindowi Ibn Muhammed with four Chiefs was told to leave Husn under the pretext that the Sultan had to protect minorities. El Hindowi however refused to leave as he said that he was the Chief of the Beni 'Obeid Nahyia. After some negotiations it was agreed that the Khasawina should be allowed to live in El Ne'aimah which was then founded and Eidun, and a document was drawn up, which is in the possession of Salim Pasha Hindowi to this day. The followers of El Hindowi are also known as El Halalisha and have several tribes living with them.</p> <p>The Khasawina and the Nuseirat still both claim the Chieftainship of Beni 'Obeid Nahyia.</p>

/Ahmed

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'AWASHIRA		El Mezar	Eidun	
EL HANANDA.....			...Eidun.....	Originally from Safed.
EL HALALISHA..				This tribe which is mentioned under the Khasawina lives at El Ne'aimeh. Several small tribes are attached to it, but are of different origin.
	Es Smadiya...	..'Ajlun	Ne'aimeh...	See Jebel 'Ajlun tribes.
	En Naqarisha	..Es Salt	Ne'aimeh	
	El Miryaniyeen		Ne'aimeh..	Probably of Beni Hassan.
	El Waqfiya..	Hud Jerash	Ne'aimeh...	....They have relations at Husn and Kitim
	Esh Shawamina	Sakhra...	..Ne'aimeh.	
EL MASSADEEN		Deir Yusef	Habaka.....	This tribe claims descent from the second Khalif 'Omar Ibn Khattab. They have relations at Deir Yusef, Kufr Assad and Maru villages and at several villages in the Kura Nahyia. See El Massadeen Kura.
EL OMARIYA	Beni Ahmed Beni Abdel Rahman.			

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISION	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ED DWEIRIYA...	Palestine.	Kitim.	
EN NAWASRA	Hakm.....	Kitim.....	... They came to Kitim about 50 years ago.
EL MASSA' IDA,,	Safed.....	Kitim.....	... They came to Kitim about 50 years ago.
ESH SHAWAQIBAH	Taibe.....	Kitim.	
EL AWAWIDA....	Safed.....	Kitim.	
EL TALAFIHAH..	Hijaz.....	Johfiya....	... Their first known residence in Transjordan was at Husn from where they moved to some land near El Mazar. For some reason they had to flee to Danna near Nazareth where they remained 40 years. The growing prestige of the Turks enabled them to return to the 'Ajlun District about 1865. They have relations at Eidun also known by the same name.
ESH SHUYAB....	Sadir }..	Es Sarih...	... These two small tribes come from a common ancestor who first dwelt at Hebron from where his descendants migrated to their present home. There is also one family of this tribe at Natfe.
EL 'ATAMINA...	Nejd }		
EL RJOUB.....	Kufr Khal.	Es Sarih.	
EL HAMIYAH....	Hebron....	Ham .....	.... The ancestor of these people came from Hebron about 100 years ago.

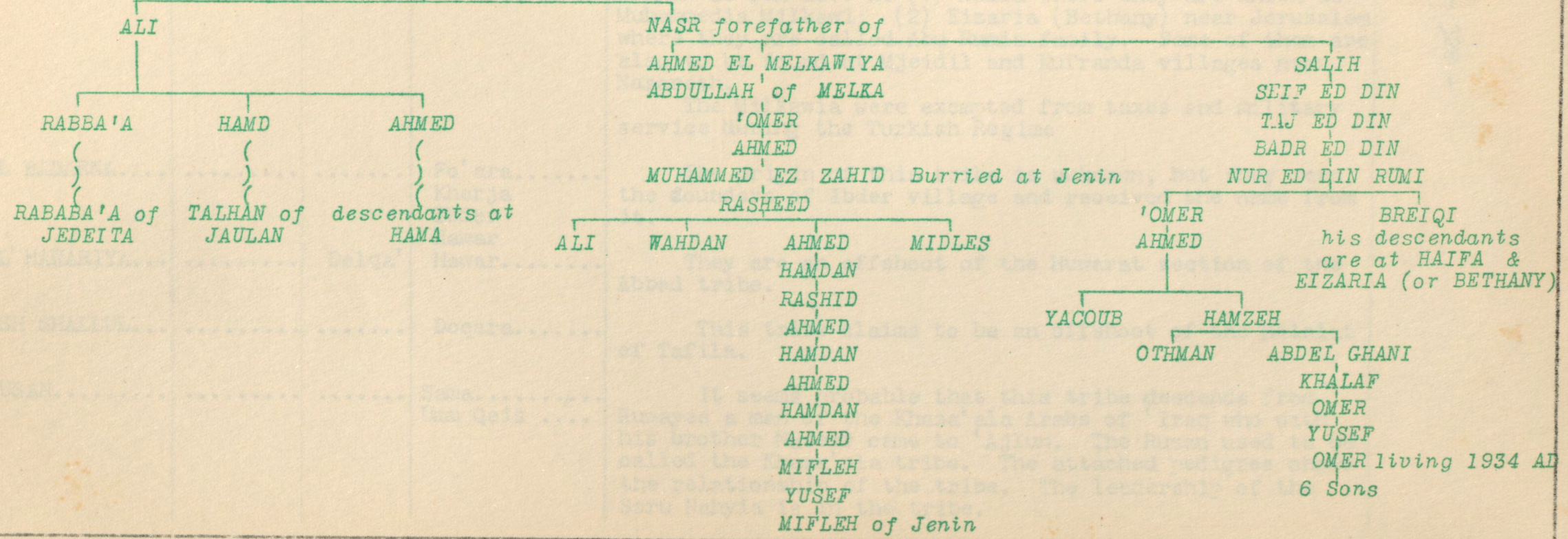
NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL HANAHNA.....	Shatana.....	Originally called Ej Jbarat. Greek Orthodox. They/ relatives at Samad village of the same name.
ES SAWAQID.....	'Ajlun...	Shatana.....	They have relatives at Husn and at Ramallah called Hashma and at Reina in Palestine called Es Sakran family, and at Nazareth called Ej Jboor family.
ED DAHABIRA....	Shatana.....	See Ababissa of Husn for origin. These two tribes for some years lived in tents in the area but in 1869 AD. settled down and commenced the building of Shatana village.
EL QANADIHA				

/hav3

PEDIGREE of RABABA'A & MILKAWIA

HASSAN II
 ABDULLAH MOHAMED
 MUSA EL JAWN
 ABDULLAH
 MUSA
 DAQUD
 MUHAMMED
 YAHYA
 ABDULLAH
 MUSA

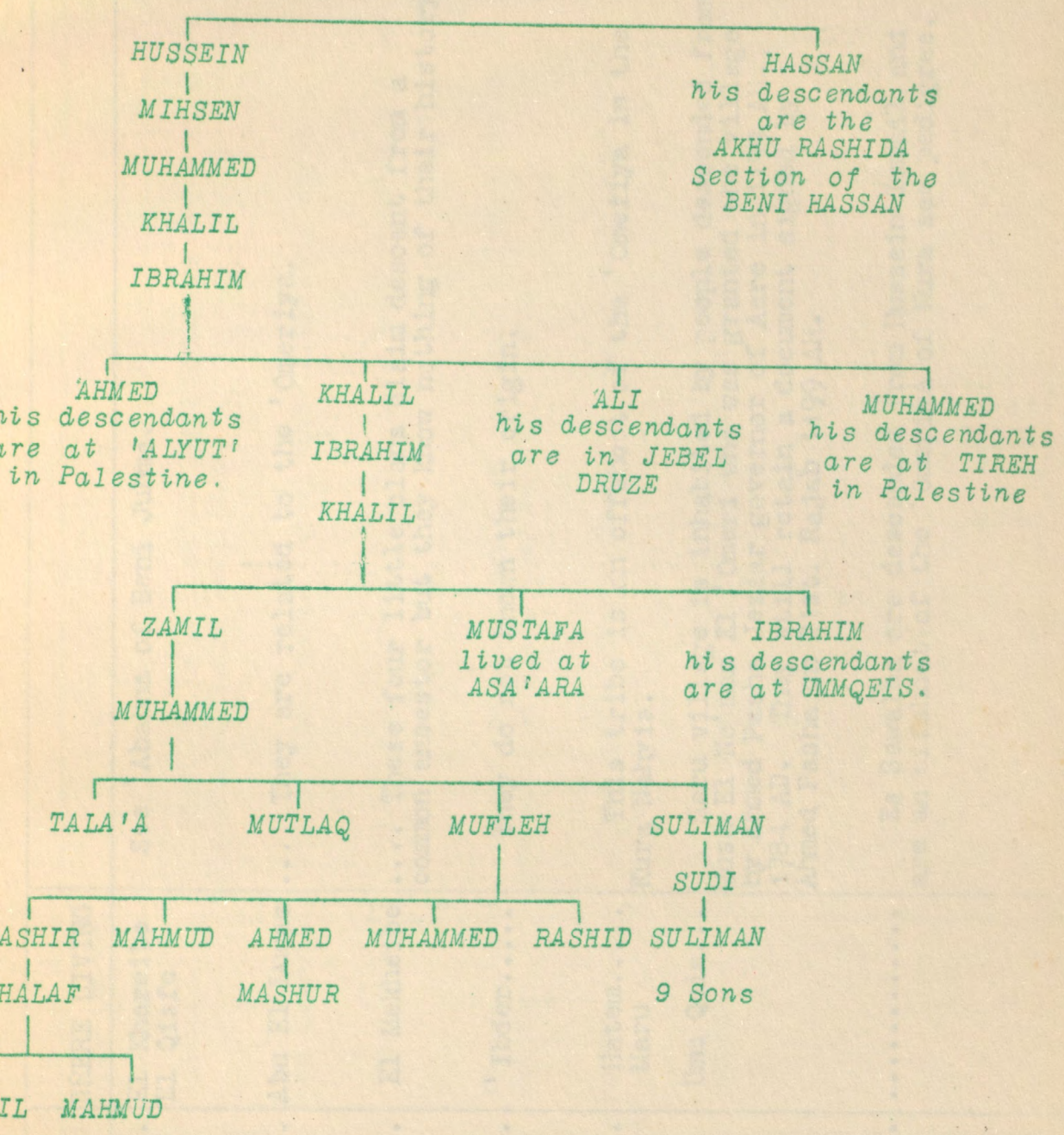
ABDEL QADR KEILANI (GEILANI)
 ABDEL RAZZAK



NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
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EL MILKAWIA....	Melka.....	<p>This village was first inhabited by the Jundi family but they disappeared after the arrival of the Milkawia. This tribe trace their descent to Abdel Qadr Geilani.</p> <p>The ancestor of this tribe was Nur Ed Din Rumi who being a very pious man was appointed to teach the son of Sultan El Ghuri see page 190. In return he was given lands at El Hamme El Melkheibe and some land at Kufr Herim of Ez Zawiya. These lands were later taken from them as they lost their titles to them. The descendants of Nur Ed Din live at (1) Haifa where they are known as Muhammedia Milkawi; (2) Eizaria (Bethany) near Jerusalem where they are called Abu Rumia family. Some of them are also to be found at Mjeidil and Kufranda villages near Nazareth.</p> <p>The Milkawia were exempted from taxes and military service during the Turkish Regime</p>
EL BADARNA....	.....	.....	Fo'ara..... Kherja Ibder Hawar	<p>The origin of this tribe is unknown, but they were the founders of Ibder village and received the name from it.</p>
EL HAWARIYA...	.....	Belqa'	Hawar.....	<p>They are an offshoot of the Huwarat section of the Abbad tribe.</p>
ESH SHALLUL...	.....	.....	Doqara.....	<p>This tribe claims to be an offshoot of the Hilalat of Tafila.</p>
RUSAN.....	.....	.....	Sama..... Umm Qeis	<p>It seems probable that this tribe descends from Ruwayes a man of the Khaza'ala Arabs of 'Iraq who with his brother Nuseir came to 'Ajlun. The Rusan used to be called the Khaza'ala tribe. The attached pedigree shows the relationship of the tribe. The leadership of the Saru Nahyia is in the tribe.</p>

PEDIGREE of the RUSAN or KHAZAALA TRIBE



NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'ABABNA.....	El Khereibe El Qisfe	See 'Ababna of Beni Juhma. They are relatives of the Khatayir tribe of the Maru and of Busra Saki Shan.
ES SGHEIREEN..	Abu El Luqas	..... They are related to the 'Omeriya.
BENI IBRAHIM) ES SAWABHA) EJ JARADNA) EL FLAHAT)	El Mekheibe	..... These four little clans claim descent from a common ancestor but they know nothing of their history.
ED DAQAMSA.....	'Ibder.....	They do not know their origin.
EN NO'MAN.....	Hatem..... Maru Umm Qeis...	This tribe is an offshoot of the 'Omeriya in the Kura Nahyia. Maru village is inhabited by people descended from Musa El No'man El 'Omeri who was granted the village by Ahmed Pasha Jezzar governor of Acre in 1199 AH., 1784 AD. They still retain a document signed by Ahmed Pasha on 21st. Rajab 1199 AH.
ES SAWALHA.....	Es Sawalha are descended from Hussein Ismail and are an offshoot of the 'Omeriya of Kura see pedigree.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISION	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL KHALAYTA.....	Busra Eski Sham	Hatem.....	They are relatives of the Miqdadiya tribe of Beit Idis and of Busra Eski Sham.
EL KHALLUF.....	Umm Qeis...	Their forefather 'Ageel came from Kufr Jayez
EL MASARWA.....	Umm Qeis..	Originally from Egypt but came to Transjordan from Palestine.
EZ ZU'BIYA.....	Kherja.... Harima	They are an offshoot of the main Zu'biya tribe of Kura see pedigree, also Ramtha Nahyia.
EL BAWA'ANA.....	Ba'un.....	Harima.....	This small clan arrived in Transjordan about 70 years ago.
EL NA'AMNA.....	Kafra..... Palestine	Harima	The founder of this family left Palestine to avoid conscription.

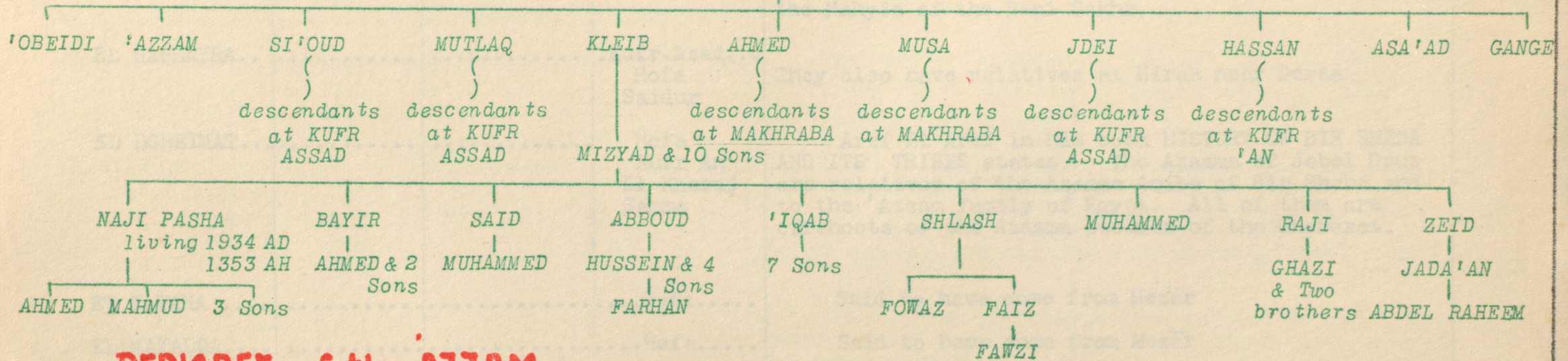
ABU HANTASH
TUL KERAM

ED DGHEIMAT

MUSA
HASSAN
HUSSEIN
MUSA
YUNIS
MUSA
MUHAMMED
AZZAM
MUHAMMED

BASHAYRA

EL HAJABRA



PEDIGREE of the AZZAM

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'AZZAM.....		Jebel Druz.....	....Qam Hofa Makhraba Kufr Asad Saidur Kufr 'An Jejin El Kheraj	Several centuries ago 5 brothers left Jebel Druz owing to a fight which took place. The names of 4 of the brothers were Musa from whom descended the 'Azzam tribe, Thiyab forefather of the Hajabra; Bashir forefather of the Bashayra; Salih forefather of the Dgheimat and a fifth man whose name is now forgotten, whose descendants are known as Abu Hantash of Tul Keram.
HAJABRA			Kufr Harib	The forefathers of 'Azzam established their supremacy in the Wasatiya Nahyia, first by their opposition to the Turks and secondly by their diplomacy and struggles which succeeded in ridding the Nahyia of the Beni Sakhr.
EL BASHAYRA.....			Kufr Asad... Hofa Saidur	They also have relatives at Hirak near Deraa
ED DGHEIMAT.....			Hofa Kufr An El Kheraj Samma	Aref El Aref in his book HISTORY OF BIR SHEBA AND ITS TRIBES states:- The Azazma of Jebel Druz are relatives of the Azazma tribe of Bir Sheba and to the 'Azzam family of Egypt. All of them are offshoots of the Azazma section of the Sherarat.
ET TAWAHA			Hofa.....	Said to have come from Mezār
EL MATALQA.....			Hofa.....	Said to have come from Mezār

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL MHEIDAT...Belqa'..	Kufr Asad... Saidur	<p>This tribe first known in Belqa' was driven out by the 'Adwan after the defeat of the Emir Jaudat see page 197. This section first went to Tibna but left there some 150 years ago and came to their present village.</p> <p>Parts of the original tribe live at Jabata village near Quneitra some with the Saqr tribe near Beisan where they are known as El Mahadwa tribe and some near lake Huleh.</p>
EL MA'ABRA.....Kerak...	....Som.....	Originally from Kuthrabba in Kerak
ESH SHUNNAQ.....Kerak...	....Som.....	They are an offshoot of the Bararsha of Kerak their forefather Abdullah having had to leave there owing to a blood feud. They have relations of the same name at Qumeim.
EL KDEISAT.....Jerusalem.	....Som.....	Two brothers Dhahir and Shahin left Jerusalem owing to a blood feud. Shahin went to the 'Ajarmeh in Belqa' and his descendants are now the Kdeisat attached to the Es Sua'ir section while Dhahir came to Som his descendants being this tribe
ET TA'AMNA EL MARASHDA EL KHAMAYSA		Kerak	Som	These three small clans are related to Esh Shunnaq being descended from Abdullah of the Bararsha of Kerak.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'ALAWNA...Hijaz...	...Taibe....	<p>The ancestor of this tribe was Muhammed El 'Alawi so called as he came from El 'Ala in the Hijaz. He left the Hijaz about 300 years and his descendants for many years held the chieftainship of the Wusatiya Nahyia and to this day Taibe is the most important village in the Nahyia. Owing to the constant attacks of the Adwan and Belqawiya the tribe lost its power and the 'Azzam were able to wrest the chieftainship from them.</p> <p>The two attached tribes have no blood relationship, with the 'Alawna except through later inter-marriage. They are related to El Alawin of Burma .</p>
EL QORA'AN...Hijaz....	... Taibe....	<p>This small tribe claims that its ancestor came to 'Ajlun District with Muhammed El 'Alawi.</p>
EZ ZARAQWA...	Kufr Awan	Mendah...	
ER RFAIYA....Hauran	..Mendah....	<p>They have relations at 'Al'al village and also at Umm Walad in the Hauran.</p>
U				
EN NSEIRAT...Mendah	
ED DWEIKAT				<p>These small clans know nothing of their origin they all live in Sammaa</p>
EN NAMRAT				
BENI 'OMER				
EL JIDYAN				
EL 'ARAYDA...	
EL MAQABLA				
EL 'INOUZ				

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	WHERE FROM	WHERE LIVING	
EL HAZAYMA .....		..Kerak.....	....Zahar....	They are related to the Hazayma section of the Jazzaziya of Es Salt.
EL 'ANAQRA ER RAHAHNA EL GHAZAZWA		Zahar		Nothing is known of the origin of these clans.
THEEB FAMILY .....		.....	.....Zabda.....	This family founded the village in 1285 AH. 1868 AD. They are an offshoot of El 'Arayda of Samma.
EL 'AMARAT.....		Doqara....	.....Jijin.....	They migrated to their present village about 50 years ago.
EL 'OMARIYA.....		Kufr Asad	For history see El 'Omariya of Kura and pedigree of Omer Bin Khattab.
	EN NAWASRA ETH THAWAHRA ED DIYABAT			

THE RAMTHA NAHYIA.

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During the Turkish Regime the Ramtha Nahyia was not considered as part of the 'Ajlun District but was directly under the Hawran.

In about 1274 AH. 1857 AD. the people of Ramtha taking advantage of the general weakness of the Ottoman Empire after the Crimean war, attacked the people of Tel Esh Shehab, making a dispute of some land their excuse. The attack was successful and in that way the dispute was settled in favour of the people of Ramtha.

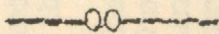
During the war 1914-1918 the weakness of the Turkish Government again allowed the Zu'biya with some of the people of Ramtha to attack the Bedouin who grazed round their village. The feud went on for some time but in 1921 it was ended by His Highness' Government and since that date the Beni Khalid and Sirhan annually go to Ramtha Nahyia to graze their cattle on the stubble.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EZ ZU' BIA.....	Ramtha Eth Thneibeh Shajara	<p>They claim descent from Abdel Qadr Keilani through a man called 'Imad Bin Nur Ed Din whose tomb is at Mūseira in the Hauran. This man is said to have left 'Iraq and lived in Syria where he had three sons, 'Amr, Abu Bakr and Muhammed.</p> <p>The Zu'biya gave a great deal of help to Ahmed Pasha Jezzar during the last quarter of the 18th century, and it was with their help that he was able to crush the Zayadin tribe and El Hammad of Kura.</p> <p>This established the power of the Zu'biya in Ramtha, and during the life time of Jezzar the head sheikh received an annual salary of LP.180.</p>
ES SMEIRAT....	Kerak.....	Ramtha	
EL 'ARAHNA....	'Irjan....	Ramtha	
ER RAWASHDA..	Kitte....	Ramtha.....	They are a branch of the Rawashda of Kitte village.
EL NAWASRA....	Deir Stiya Nablus	Ramtha.	
EL 'ATAMINA..	Suf.....	Ramtha.....	They are an offshoot of the 'Atamina of Suf.
MASARWA.....	Egypt.....	Ramtha Eth Thneibeh	They are said to be descended from deserters from the army of Ibrahim Pasha.
ED DARAYSA....	Tafila....	Ramtha.	

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ESH SHAQAREEN } ESH SHANAYNA }	Hama in .. Syria	Ramtha.....	These two tribes are always together and virtually from one tribe.
EZ ZREIQAT....	Suf.....	Ramtha,..... Shajara	They are an offshoot of Ez Zreiqat of Suf and are therefore relatives of the same tribe in Kerak.
EL MANABA'A..	Dera'a....	Ramtha.	
ESH SHAREEH..	Beit Dajan Jaffa	Ramtha.	
EL HAMZAT....	'Aqaraba Nablus	Ramtha.	
EL MAYAYSA....	Deir Mayyas Busra Eski Sham	Ramtha.	
EL HARARWA....	Nazareth...	Ramtha.	
EL BATAT.....	Tuqbul....	Ramtha.	
ES SAKAKRA....	Tafila.....	Ramtha.....	This tribe is divided into two parts (a) the Sakakra who come from the Hilalat of Tafila and (b) the Diyabat who come from the Hawamda of El Hameidat tribe of Tafila.
	Es Sakakra Ed Diyabat u/ El Khtaba Esh Shuqran Es Salmen	)	.....	These are three subsections of Ed Diyabat.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL MAKHADMA....	Bashabsha Khaza'ala Makhadma	Suf.....	Ramtha.....	They left Suf owing to a quarrel with the 'Atamina tribe in about 1835 AD. Their forefathers were brothers. The Khaza'ala are related to the Khaza'ala section of Beni Hassan by marriage from whence they get their name. Their forefather was a cousin of the ancestor of the other two subsections.
ESH SHBOUL.....	Er Rawashda Et Tawahra En Nmura.	Reimun ... Jerusalem	Shajara.....	They claim descent from the Thibcut section of the Beni 'Oqba tribe of the Hijaz.
EL WARDAT.....		Tafas Hauran	'Amrawa.....	They are an offshoot of the Wardat tribe of Deir EzZoar in Syria.
ER RABAYA'A..		Zawiya.....	Eth Thneibeh..	They claim to be from the Hijaz but they came to Transjordan from Palestine first settling in Ibder and Herta.

THE TRIBES OF BELQA' DISTRICT.



NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	SUBSECTION	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
'AJARMEH.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<p>This tribe is said to derive its name from No'fel El 'Ajrami who came from El 'Ala in the Hijaz. They are now a confederation derived from different roots.</p> <p>According to Qalqashandi and Sweid the main branch of the Ajarmeh is descended through No'fel El 'Ajrami from the Judam tribe of Yemen.</p>
	El Muteireen .....	.....	Muteir..	Umm El Kundum Mushuqer	<p>Sadi to be descended from a Muteir tribesmen, who fled to Transjordan with his sister, in order to save her from having to marry a man whom she disliked. The man married an Ajarmeh girl.</p>
	El Harafish....	.....	.....	El 'Al Umm El Qanafed Both between Amman and Na'our	<p>Said to be descended from a tribesman of the Emir Harfush of Baalbek. This tribe was attacked and dispersed after the murder of their chief Salman Ibn Harfush. The fugitive married into the 'Ajarmeh tribe.</p>
	El Yiseen or Esh Shahwan	.....	Tafila...	Near Hasban	<p>Two brothers sons of a man called Yusef, had to flee from Tafila owing to a murder case, their names were Lihyān and Awad. The former went to the Shera-rat and founded the Lahawi family and the second to the Belqa' where he married into the 'Ajarmeh. One of the sons of Awad went to the Jazīra, his name was Sallum and he is the ancestor of the 'Ajarmet Es Sallum.</p>

OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	SUBSECTIONS	PERIOD IN T.J.	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING
ARMEH	Es Sua'ir..	El Kdeisat En Nawafaa'		Abu Nuqla El 'Amariya both near Na'our	<p>Little is known of their origin, but they claim descend from No'fel El 'Ajrami.</p> <p>Attached to the Sua'ir is the Kdeisat subtribe which has relations of the same name in Wusatiya. The Nawafaa' claim descent from No'fel El 'Ajrami.</p>
		Esh Shriqieen		El Bnayat between Husban and Madeba	<p>Said to be descended from a woman and her slave girl, both of whom fled to the Belqa' after their tribe had been raided, and their husbands killed.</p> <p>The Beduwiya gave birth to a male from whom are descended these people.</p> <p>The slave girl gave birth to female child of weak sight who was called "El Ajhara" the weak sighted, her descendants are known as the Jahran who became slaves of the 'Adwan.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	PERIOD IN T.J.	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
' AJARMEH	El 'Afashat.	..400..	Na'our..	Wadi Abu Salit..... West of Na'our	<p>Four brothers lived in Na'our, but they incurred the anger of an Amir called Sweimih; the cause being that they had killed one of the Amir's slaves for beating one of their women who refused to bring water for his horse.</p> <p>In the attack which followed this act one brother was killed, one brother escaped by hiding in a Karob tree, from which event he received the nickname of Abu Kharoub. Later he fled to the Abbad, attaching himself to the Ziyadāt section. The Kharariba section of Ziyadāt are descended from him.</p> <p>The third fled to Kerak and founded the Saraira tribe.</p> <p>The fourth was captured and released after having all his property taken, from which fact his family were given the name El 'afashat or those who had lost all their property.</p> <p>El 'Afashat are said to be the oldest section of the tribe.</p>

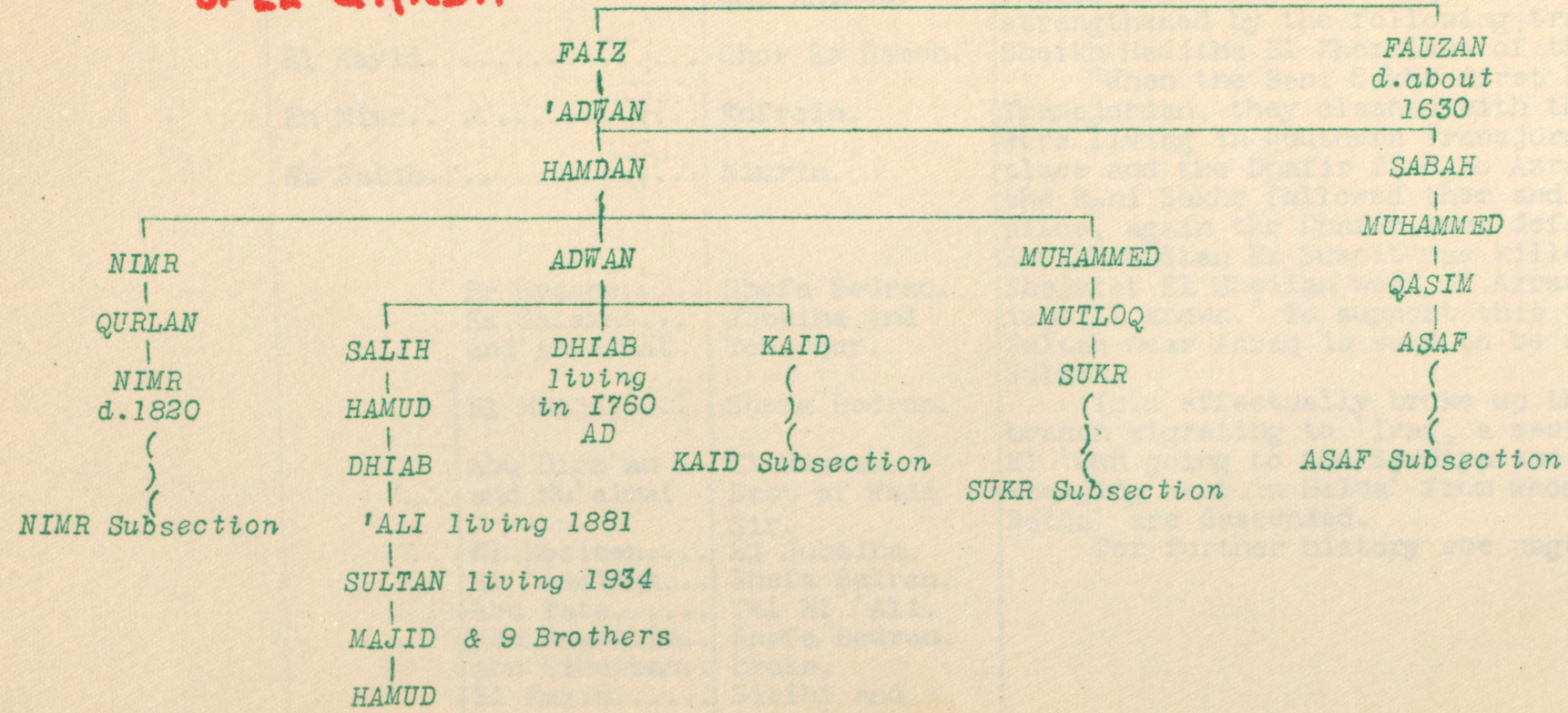
PEDIGREE of the ADWAN TRIBE of BELQA

including tribes attached
or EL QARDA

War cry is RAI' EL-ZABTA

HAMUD
|
JA'ILAN
|
SHHAIL
|
'AJAMI
|

} of Iraq



NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'ADWAN..	.....	.....	Belqa'.....	<p>Khair Ed Din Zirikli in his book called "'ALAM" says: It is probable that the 'Adwan are descended from 'Adwan Bin 'Amr of the great tribe of Qeis 'Eilan of the Adnan branch of the Arab race. Their original home being at Ta'if in the Hijaz.</p>
	El Assaf. ....	.....	Et Tel El 'Ali Suweile.	<p>They themselves claim to be descended from Dhafir tribe now in 'Iraq, and their claim is strengthened by the following tradition told by the Sheikh Haditha El Khoreisha of the Beni Sakhr:</p>
	Es Sukkar .....	.....	Et Tel El 'Ali and Khilda.	<p>"When the Beni Sakhr first began to visit Transjordan, they clashed with the Dhafir tribe who were living in Southern Transjordan. A battle took place and the Dhafir fled to Azraq. To this place the Beni Sakhr followed them and another fight took place, again the Dhafir were defeated and their Sheikh Sultan Es Suweit was killed, and buried at Shajarat El Mheilan west of Azraq where his tomb is still known." To support this the 'Ain Ghadir Es Sultan near Azraq is said to be named after Sheikh Sultan.</p>
	El Kayid. ....	.....	Ghor Er Rameh.	<p>This effectually broke up the Dhafir, a branch migrating to 'Iraq, a section now known as El 'Own going to the Serdiya and a few others escaping west in Belqa' from whom the 'Adwan of Belqa' are descended.</p>
	En Nimr.. ..	.....	Kufrein.	<p>For further history see pages 195 to 202.</p>
	Es Salih. ....	.....	Nimrin.	<p>... Divided into two sections (1) 'Odat who have three subsections El 'Odat, El Khataba, En Nofal all originally from Eth Thawabiya of 'Aim. (2) El Marafiya who are an offshoot of Baharat of Tafila.</p>
		Er Ryashe.....	Shefa Bedran.	
		Es Salamat... and Ameishat	Jubeiha and Tebarbur.	
		El Hujjaj....	Shefa Bedran.	
		Abu Dira'an and Nu'aimat	El Hammam East of Wadi Sir.	
		El Lozieen....	Ej Jubeiha.	
		El 'ineizan...	Shefa Bedran.	
		Abu Tato.....	Tel El 'Ali.	
		Abu Suweilim..	Shefa Bedran.	
		Abu Siheiban..	Braka.	
		El Kayid.....	Sirihi and Tebarbur.	
		Eth Thawabia..	Babl... west of Na'our	

THE BENI HAMEIDA.

This tribe is said to have come from Wadi Es Sayyah near El 'Ala in the Hijaz, about 250 years ago and their war cry is Wuld Es Sayyah. They first settled at Sinfaha, and Tafila, but in those days there were only two or three families led by a man called Fadil. There is still a well called Bir Fadil in the Tafila district, said to be so called after Fadil the traditional founder of this tribe. During the lifetime of Fadil his family came to Kura in the Belqa and although for a generation or two they were vassals of the Ghaneimat, who then camped round Diban and in Kura, they soon managed to expel them from their lands.

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB/SECTIONS	CLANS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING	
ABU BREIZ EL FAWADLA...	El Fawadla	El Breizat,, El Ajalin... El Qteish... El Hashim Et Tawalba Es Suleiman El Nawafa'a Esh Sheilat El Khmour Es Samarat..	El Qeraiyat) Ed Deheibe Wadi El Hidan.) El Qeraiyat) Ed Deheibe Wadi El Hidban) Meleih.....	The ancestor of these 6 subsections is Nasir Bin Fadil. The ancestor of these 3 subsections is Na'fi Ibn Fadil. Their ancestor is Samara Bin Fadil.

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DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	CLANS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING	
		El Qbeilat	El Hamamsa } El Hdeib } El Hassan }	Meleih.....	Their ancestor is Qoblan brother of Fadil.
		Es Sbeiha....	.....	.....	Melein.	
	Et Tawaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	The ancestor of this section is Tayy brother of Fadil.
		El Hrout.....	.....	.....	Libb and 'Atruz	
		El Fqaha.....	.....	.....	Libb & 'Atruz El Houma	
				Bashir } Nuseirat }	Ma'bat.....	These two attached tribe are offshoots of the Sawalqa tribe of Sinfha village.
		Ez Zweibat	El Qa' ayda Er Rbata Esh Shwara El Mahasna		Mekawer Ed Deir	
		Ed Dayarna	Ej Jamacen } El Bawarid } El Falahat } Esh Shakhon } ba } El Ghaneimat } El 'awayda } El 'Amri } En Nmairat } El Khawamleh }		El Kura	

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	CLANS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING	
ABU RBEIHA.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This division is descended from a man called Rbeiha who migrated from th the Hijaz with Fadil.
	El Lawansa	El Lawansa El Ibrahim El Masha'la El Hameed Eth Theeban El Mghamis El Milhan El Ikhtaba			El Methluthe El Qebeibe	
	Rawashda	Er Rawashda El Khattab En Nasr	.....	.....	El Qebeibe Ngaibat	Their ancestor is Rashid Bin Breiha.
	Esh Sharawna	Er Rbeihat Es Sneid Esh Shuyab El 'Obeidat	.....	.....	Berze Ed Deheibe Diban	Their ancestor is Ismail Bin Breiha.
				El Hawawsha El Hwayan	) Qereiyet) Falhe Meqed Ibn Nasralla	These two attached tribes are of independent origin

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	CLANS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING	
ED MATARFA	EL HAWATMA	..... Et To'meh El Mas'oud El Hamad	.....	..... Ez Zeirat	Kura Esh Shegeiq	The ancestor of this section is a man Hatim of the Hijaz.
	Ed Dayarna	Es Suleiman El Mahameed El 'Omeri En Nmeisat				
		El Bawareed..	.....	.....	.....	An offshoot of the Abbad of Belqa'
		El Falah.....	.....	.....	.....	From Hebron.
	El Hyasat	El Awad En Nuseirat El Kawamla El Aawayda Iyal Salameh Iyal Eid				The El Musa subsection of Ez Ziyud section of Beni Hassan is an offshoot of this division of Beni Hameida, which is said to have come from Hebron.
	Er Rawahna	Es Siyah ... Er Rshoud... Ed Diyab ...	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	Kura Araer	This section comes from Jerico.

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	CLANS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING
EL MATARFA	Ed Daraba' a	Ed Daraba' a...	.....		Wadi El Nimr
		El Fteinat...	.....		Diban, Kura
		El Qotamiya...	.....		Diban, Kura
		El Qababa' a...	.....		Boqa' i
	El Fqara	El Kana' an			Ma' in
		Iyal Ayid			El Hawiya
		En Nu' aim			
	Ej Jamaeen	.....	.....	.....	Kura and Umm Shojeire Gharbiye
	El Ghawayeen	.....	.....	.....	Meleih

From Nablus distirct.

EL DA'AJA.

This tribe is divided into three sections, but they are not of common ancestor, their war cry is El Muweinat.

SECTIONS	SUB-SECTION	TRIBES ATTACHED	PERIOD IN T.J.	NO.	WHERE LIVING	
ESH SHBEIKAT	.....	.....	About 300 years	150	Tebarbur....	They claim descent from the Hibri section of the Billi. They first settled at El Roseifa then at El Jarima West of Madeba.
EL JAWAMEES..	.....	.....	About 200 years	200	Tebarbur...	El Jawamees meaning buffaloes: so called after Ahmed Abu Khaddam who came to Transjordan from the Jaulan, bringing with him some buffaloes. They first settled at Ez Zerqa and then at Tebarbur.
EL KHUSEILAT	El Gharir.....	.....	About 200 years	200	Umm Qseir..	Originally from Bin Mi'jil of Nejd.
	El Himlan..	.....	About 200 .. years	....	Umm Qseir...	From Beni Ogba of Amr of Kerak, which district they had to leave as the result of a feud. They first settled in Madeba then at Roseifa and finally at Umm Qseir West of El Yadudeh.
		El Muleifi. ....	.....	....	Umm Qseir...	Origin unknown but said to have come from Nejd with El Gharir.

EL HADID.

The forefather of the tribe from which comes the name El Hadid was Fayyad Bin Sheikh Rislan who came to Transjordan from Damascus about 250 years ago. They claim descent, but give no proof, from Hussein Ibn 'Ali. They number about 750 souls.

SECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	SUB-SECTIONS	NO.	
EL HADID..... EL HINEITEEN	.....	.....	200.	These two sections are descended from Fayyad Bin Sheikh Rislan. The Hadid live near El Quweisme and the Hineiteen at Abu 'Alendeh.
Ed Dabayiba....	El Faraj El Hamdan El Bikour	}	150.	Originally from Dibeen village near Jerash, where they still have relations known as Ed Dhoun.
Ez Zfafa.....	El 'Oweimir and El Bloush El Hmeissat and El Bassabissa Et Talafeeh El 'Omyan	}	300	Descended from Hamad Ed Dasra of Billi of Hijaz settled first at Ma'an and then at Khirbet Es Suk and near El Yadude.
Er Raqād.....	.....	.....	100.	From <u>Zavadin</u> Bedouin of 'Iraq. A few of this tribe came to Transjordan after the defeat and disposal of the main tribe in Hauran. They are now found near El Musheirfeh.
Esh Shuwabika or El Qorūsh	} .....	.....	50	Originally from the Ghaneimieen tribe of Shobek. They came to Belqa' after the break up of the first Turkish Government in Shobek. They live near Er Raqem and El Khashafiya.

The Abbad is an ancient tribe or confederation of tribes having no common ancestor. It is divided into two great divisions, the Jurumia said to be called after an ancestor Jurm, but he appears in no pedigree of the tribe. The second division is the Jbooriya.

DIVISIONS	SECTION	SUB-SECTION	WHERE LIVING	ARRIVAL IN T.J.	NO.	
EL JURUMA....	En Nu'aimat...	.....	El 'Arda....	200 Yrs	200.	.... Came from the Nu'eim tribe in Jaulan.
	Er Ramadhna...	Abu Yameen...	El 'Arda....	.....	150.	.... Came to Transjordan from the Hijaz.
		Er Ramadhna...	.....	.....	.....	.... Came to Transjordan from the Hijaz.
		Ed Dawaheek...	.....	.....	.....	.... Descended from the Jazi Section of the Matalqa of Huweitat.
	El Yazjeen...	.....	El 'Arda....	.....	150.	.... Claim to be of the Qorash tribe of the Hijaz.
	El Huwarat...	.....	El 'Arda....	250 yrs	60.	.... Descended from Khalil El Hūri of the Hijaz. They have relations at Hawar in Saru Nahyia of 'Ajlun District.
	El Hajahiya...	.....	El 'Arda....	.....	200.	....
	Es Sanabira...	.....	El 'Arda....	.....	60.	.... Descended from Tayy tribe of Nejd.
	El Ma'adat...	.....	El 'Arda....	.....	80.	.... Came to Transjordan from the Hijaz.
	El Ghananeem...	.....	El 'Arda....	250 yrs	100.	.... Originally from the Nu'eimat tribe in Aleppo area.

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	WHERE LIVING	ARRIVAL IN. T. J.	NO.	
El JURUMA	El Manaseer...	El 'Owana... El Nasasira El Manajila.	Wadi Shta... south of Wadi Sir El 'Arda	300 yrs.	850	.... Descended from 'Awn El Ahmed who came from the Hijaz and settled in Wadi Sir
	El Asalima...	.....	Wadi Shta...	.....	150	... Calim, to be descended from Beni Kinana, but produce no proof probably descended from Dheeb Ibn 'Awn El Ahmed.
	El Khataleen...	El 'Arda...	150	... Calim to have come from Nejd and to be related to Ibn Rasheed family.

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DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	WHERE LIVING	NO.	
EJ JBOURIYA	El Bqoor...	'Ira and ... Burqa	200	This is the oldest section of the Abbad and originally came from Egypt and settled in Tel Esh Shihab in the Hauran. They are descended from Eid El 'Adro. They say that the Shamaili of Kerak are related to them and are descended also from Eid Adro.
	Es Salaheen.	.....	'Ira and Bur- qa	80	Came to Transjordan from Gaza in Palestine.
	Ez Ziyadāt..	El Alwān	'Ira) Summer Burqa) Damiye win- ter	100	Migrated from the Wustiya district in 'Ajrun owing to tyranny of Es Sa'aidi Beduin, about 1840 AD.
	El Alaween.....		'Ira and..... Burqa	80..	Originally of Huweitat stock their ancestor being Khalaf.
	El Kharariba....		'Ira and ... Burqa	70..	Originally of El 'Afashāt section of 'Ajarmeh (see 'Aḥarmeh tribe).
	El Mahasina } El Awamira }	.....	'Ira and Burqa	150	These two sections are related.
	Et Tawahyah.....		'Ira and..... Burqa	100	Descended from the 'Amr tribe of Kerak and came to Belqa' when their tribe was expelled from Kerak by Khalil Mijali and the Beni Sakhr, about 1750 AD.

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	WHERE LIVING	NO.	
EJ JBOORIYA	El Rahamna.....		'Iraq & Burqa	300	Originally from Tripoli in Africa they are now to be found with the Bqoor near 'Ira and Burqa. They are likely of Gypsy origin, other sections will not intermarry with them.
	Ej Jbara.....		Mahis.....	400	They came from Egypt and settled in Mahis where they are still to be found.
	El Fqaha El Mheirat...	Es Salameh Er Rayyan El Miri'	'Iraq El Amir	300	It is not known where these people came from, but they are said to have descended from a Christian ancestor and to have become converted to Islam. They are related to the Bisherat of Kufr Abil.
	El Fqaha Es Sleihat....		Near Wadi Sir	400	They came from Nejd.
	El Fqaha El Husāmiya....		Near W. Sir	150.	They came from Nejd and settled in Wadi Sir.
	El Fqara Es Sakarna....		Near W. Sir	200	They came from Nejd.
	El Fqaha El Mahameed....		Near W. Sir	130	They came from Nejd.

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	WHERE LIVING	NO.	
EJ JBOORIYA	Ez Ziyood-Ed Dweikat...	.....	Blal, near Wadi Sir	200	They came to Belqa from Beita in Palestine but claim to have originally come from Nejd. They now live round Blal North of Wadi Sir.
	Ez Ziyood-Esh Sharab..	El Mowas....	Near W. Sir	180	
		Es SowaIha..	.....	.....	They came to Belqa' from Palestine.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUB-SECTIONS	WHERE LIVING	NO.	
EL MASHALKHA	El Rabea'	Jisr Ed Damiye...	40..	They are the oldest section of this tribe and claim to have come from Nejd. Their war cry is "Beni Ogba".
	El Fa'oor	Jisr Ed Damiye...	50..	Their forefather was from the Fa'oor family and they came to Transjordan from the Jaulan.
	El Dmeidat	Jisr Ed Damiye...	100	They claim to be of Yemen stock.
	El Mashahira	Jisr Ed Damiye...	300	Originally from the Roallah tribe.
	El Diyab	Jisr Ed Damiye...	400	They claim relationship with the Huwarat section of Abbad, as being descended from Khalil El Huri of the Hijaz.
	El Alaqima	Jisr Ed Damiye...	130	They claim to be descended from Esh Shiqeiri Et Turkomani who lived in Marj Ibn Amr Palestine.
	Es So'aifan	Jisr Ed Damiye...	....	This section is now almost extinct, and only one family still claims to belong to it. They came from Nejd. Their ancestor was named So'aifan Ibn Minshalikh. See El Fraihat of Jebel 'Ajlun.
	El Gharagheer	Jisr Ed Damiye...	120	They came from Egypt and settled at Ibreir near Gaza before coming to Transjordan.

NAME OF TROBE	SUB-SECTIONS	WHERE LIVING	NO.	
EN NU'AIMAT...	Es Saleem.....	Umm Es Sunmaq....	50	<p>This small tribe only became known under their present name after intermarriage with the Nu'aimat of Kerak. Originally they came from Jaulan in Syria.</p>
ESH SHATTIYA..	.....	Jisr Ed Damiye...	70	<p>They come from the Ghor El Mezraa' and Ghor Es Safi and were driven out from there by the Kharshan.</p> <p>They got their name from the word Shatt meaning a bank or shore, from the fact that they lived on the shores of the Dead Sea.</p>

THE THREE EL BELQAWIYA TRIBES ARE:-

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTION or SUB-TRIBE	WHERE LIVING	NO.	
EL GHANEIMAT	El Hamad El Ali El Abdulla Es Siyuf	El Kfair El Wekhyan	300	This tribe is descended from a common ancestor Sa'ad who belonged to the Twala a small tribe in Nejd. Sa'ad owing to a blood feud had to flee from Nejd and first went to the Ruallah after which he migrated to the hills west of Dibān from where the tribe was expelled by the Beni Hameida. The siyuf are of the stock of Batayina of Beni Juhma.
EL AWAZIM.....	.....	Ma'in.....	200	They are an offshoot of the Hinād ⁱ tribe who came from the western border of Egypt. The Hinādi Headquarters are now at Delhamiye near Semakh.
ESH SHAKHATRA	El Hamād El 'Ali El Hamd	Near Madeba.....	....	They live close to Madeba and claim to have come from El 'Ala in the Hijaz they are of the same blood as the Shakhatra who live in Tuqbul village in 'Ajlung District. (see tribes of 'Ajlung.)
<u>BELQAWIYA TRIBES END HERE.</u>				
EL 'AZAYDA EL QOREINIYEEN	) El Ma'aya El Fsheikat El 'Ijuli- yeen El Khawatra El Ababsa El Khababsa El Khreibat	At Madeba... Madeba	500	Live west of Madeba and claim to be ancestors of the 'Azaria of El Husn related to El Ma'aya of Madeba and converted to Islam.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUB-SECTION OR SECTION	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	NO.	
EL KARADSHA.....	.....	.....	Madeba.....	.....	<p>They migrated from Kerak in 1881 owing to the abduction of a girl called Najmeh by a man of the Saraira tribe. For five years they lived among the Beni Hameida but finally were granted land amonat Madeba, Amman and Wadi Sir by the Turkish government. They chose to live at Madeba as being nearer to Kerak to which they hoped to return.</p> <p>They left Kerak in 1881 AD. with the 'Azayzat, there were 25 tents at the time. For five years they lived in caves near Madeba.</p> <p>Their migration is the same as that of the 'Azayzat. They are related to the Nuweisir of el Husn and Qawaqish of Es Salt.</p>
ES SALIT OR ES SALEITA	El Ghathian Abu Rajeileh	This tribe is descended from the Fawadila section of the Billi of Hijaz.	El Musheirfeh El Yhūn	about 100 tents ...	<p>This tribe is no longer a Beduin tribe but it claims to belong to the Beni Sakhr, They do not go East in the winter and own no camels.</p> <p>Both these places are between Umm Er Rasas and the Wadi El Mojib.</p> <p>They may possibly be descended from the Saleita section of the great Shammar tribe.</p>

EL MASRIEEN OR EGYPTIANS.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	IN BELQA NUMBER OF YEARS	NUMBER	
SAHAB	40		These Egyptians left Egypt owing to trouble with Ibrahim Pasha they first went to Gaza in Palestine.
ZIZIA OR JIZA			After some years in Gaza a part of them came across to Transjordan and started cultivating on the Madeba plain. After the formation of the Turksih Government at Kerak in 1892 and during the time that Ahmed Hilmi Pasha was Mutaserrif the head men went to Othman Pasha the Wali of Damascus and asked him to give them land. They were given the lands round which they built the villages of Sahab and Zizia.

ES SALT

The forefather of this tribe is said to have been Sid and their name is derived from the son of his father which he always left swinging. They are related to the Lajajiba of El Menar.

Settled first in the fields in Assouf and then moved to Es Salt. Their forefather was Muslih bin Sheikh and the descendants of his brother Ilyas bin Ilyas, being known as El Khrebat.

El Abshait are dwelling with El Abshiyet and El Babshait. El Fawaris and El Amrita are usually with El Shiyab. They are related to El Belawat of Assouf Assouf District.

NAME OF CLAN	SUBSECTION	TRIBE ATTACHED	TRIBE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT
El Omer	El Omer	Hebron	Hebron	250
El Fawaris	El Fawaris	El Darajika	J. Ajlun	200
El Amrita	El Amrita	El Qada'ib	J. Ajlun	150
El Shiyab	El Shiyab	El Hebron	Hebron	150
El Khrebat	El Khrebat	El Darajika	Karak	200
El Abshait	El Abshait	El Abshiyet	Abshiyet	200
El Babshait	El Babshait	El Babshiyet	Babshiyet	150

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT	No.	
HIYASAT.....	.....	.....	Hebron.....	250...	350	The forefather of this tribe is said to have been Eid and their name is derived from the end of his Turban which he always left swinging. They are related to the Zaqayiba of El Mazar.
	El 'Omer El Fayad El 'Ali El 'Inooz					
		Ed Daradika..... El Qoda'at..... El Sanadsa..... Ed Dar Mizyad...	Zoobia J. 'Ajlun 'Ain Jenne J. 'Ajlun Hebron Batush Kerak.....	200 150 150 200...	.....	Some of these live in Wadi Sir.
EL KHREISAT.....	.....	.....	Hijaz.....	200...	250	Settled first in Wadi Khreis in 'Amman and then moved to Es Salt. Their forefather was Muslih Abu Khreis and the descendants of his brother live in Irbid, being known as El Khreisat,
EL HIYARAT.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	El Abdullat are usually with El Ababiyat and El Dababisa. El Fawaris and El 'Awalta are usually with El Hiyasat. They are related to Ed Dalawat of Samad 'Ajlun District.
	El Abdullat El Fawaris El 'Awalta					

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT	NO.	
EL 'ARABIYAT.	.....	.....	Shammar tribe in..... Northern Nejd	250...	300	
EL DABABISA..	..... El Dababisa El Azzam	.....	Yatta near Hebron...	.....	150	Said to be descended from two brothers 'Isa and Hamdan.
EL NISUR.....	.....	.....	Hebron.....	200...	.....	Descended from Khalil En Nisr.
EL 'ATIIYAT...	.....	.....	Deir 'Atiya in Syria	160...	60	Usually with El Awamleh Tribe
EL JAZZAZIYA.	.....	..... El Hazayma..... En Nu'aimat.....	Wuld 'Ali..... Zuhar Kitti	.....	60	They first settled in the Hauran then moved to Jazzaiza village near Jerash from where they came to Es Salt. The Hazayma have relations of the same name at Zahar in Wasatiya Nahyia.
EL ZU'BIYA...	..... El 'Odetallah Beni 'Omer	..... El Muhameed El Yaseen.	El Museiffeh Syria.. and also Nahla of J. 'Ajlun	150...	150.	They claim descent from Geilani, see Zu'biya of Kura Nahyia.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT	NO.	
EL AWAMLEH.....		El Jadu Ed Skeilat El Hameidaniyeen En Najadwa	Qastal.....	200..	550	Descended from Ahmed nicknamed 'Amil.
EL KLOOB.....	Er Risheidat Er Rashdan El Wihbat El Marshud		Kerak.....		300	Follow El Awamleh.
EL HAMAMRA.....			Hebron.....		100	Follow El Awamleh. They have relatives in Beit Ras of the same name.
EL 'AMAYIRA.....			Jerusalem District..		150	Follow El Awamleh. See also Amayira of Kura.
ER RAMAMNA.....			Ramūn Palestine.....		300	They live at Umm Joza village.
EL HADAYIDA.....			'Iraq.....	250...	50	They claim to be descended from Hussein Bin 'Ali, but there is no proof of this. 'Ala Ed Din El Husseini El Hadidi of 'Iraq is their forefather.

NAME OF TRIBE	SEBSECTION	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT	NO.	
EL KHLEIFAT...	Unknown.....	.....	60	They claim to be related to El Hatahita tribe in Palestine.
		El 'Anaswa.....	Sinai			
EL KHARABSHA..	'Ain Jenna J. 'ajlun.....	.....	100	They follow El Qteishat They have relatives of the same name at 'Ain Jenne.
EL FAWA'EER...Nil.....	.....	.....	.....	These two sections are descended from a common ancestor Muhammed Ibn Ahmed El Jaghbeeri El Husseini. They claim descent from Hussein Bin 'Ali but no proof of this has been produced.
EL' QTEISHAT...	Hebron,.....	300	500	
		El Abdullat El Halayiqat				
EL MASHASHFA..	Hauran Syria.....	.....	200	Christian Latin.
		Ez Za' amta				
ET TAWADERSA..	200...	100	Christian Greek Orthodox. It is said that they came from Damascus their name being derived from the Greek word Tadrus.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT	NO.	
EL FAWAKHRIA.....			Lebanon.....	.....	300..	Their name is derived from their trade that is Pot making. They are Christian Greek Orthodox.
EL HADDADEEN..			Hauran Syria.....	.....	70..	Greek Orthodox.
EL QAWAQISHA.....			Salkhad of Jebel Druz	.....	120..	Greek Orthodox see En Nuweisir of Husn
	El Nseir El Yacoob					
EN NSHEIWAT....				200...	100..	Greek Orthodox. Origin unknown.
EL HADDADEEN..			Zahleh Lebanon.....	.....	200..	Originally called Beni Da'ud, after their forefather. They still have relations in Lebanon and 'Inbe, Kufr Awan, Eidun and Husn. Protestant Religion.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT	NO.	
EN NBOOR.....	El Jawabra El Hatatra En Nboor	.....	Kerak.....	.....	400	<p>El Jawabra are Greek Orthodox. El Hatatra are Latin. En Nboor partly Latin partly Greek Catholic. They first migrated to Hffheis and Husban and then to Hauran and then to Marj 'Ayūn. In the latter place the tribe divided into three sections viz :- Beit Nayiqa remained in Marj 'Ayūn Dakhalla went to Nazareth En Nboor went to Es Salt.</p>
ED DABABNA.....	El Hanania El 'Asakra El Hawatma Esh Shahateet El Ma'asheer El Ishaqat..	.....	Dibeen Hauran..	.....	300	<p>Greek Orthodox. Teh Dababna are related to the Midanat of Kerak and the Amamirat of Husn</p> <p>Live mostly in Naour village.</p>
ESH SHARABSHA..... or EL MUSHARBASH		.....	Damascus.....	.....		<p>They first lived at 'Ain Jenne in Jebel 'Ajrun but had to leave owing to the Qodat and Momania tribes. This section then lived among the Beni Hassan and finally came to Es Salt. Some of them now live in Amman and Naour besides Es Salt. Christian Greek Orthodox. See also ababissa of Husn.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE FROM	YEARS IN ES SALT	NO.	
EL QAMAQMA.....	Fheis village..	.....	.....	They have relatives at Nazareth called Haj family. Greek Orthodox and Latin.
EL BISHARAT.....	Nablus.....	.....	.....	Their relatives at Nablus are known as Qirreh family. They are now living at Es Salt, Amman and Umm El Kundum. Greek Orthodox.
EL QA'AWRA.....	Ed Deir.....	They originally lived in Qastal near Zizia after coming to Trans-jordan, from there branches went to various places and people bearing the name Qawar are found at Amman Es Salt, Fheis, Nazareth, Haifa, and Nisf Jbeil in Lebanon.

TRIBES OF KERAK DISTRICT
INCLUDING THOSE OF T A F I L A.

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There are three divisions in the Kerak District.

THE GHARABA

Tribes who used to pay tribute
to El Faiz and
consisting of:-

EL HAMID OF BENI SAKHR

EL MAJALI
EL MA'AYTA
EL HABASHNA
ALL CHRISTIAN TRIBES

THE SHARAQA TRIBES

Who paid tribute to the Hgeish

and ZEBN OF BENI SAKHR

Consisting of:-

ET TARAONI
EN NAWAYSA
EL QATAWNA
ES SARAIIRA
ED DUMOOR
ES S'OUB

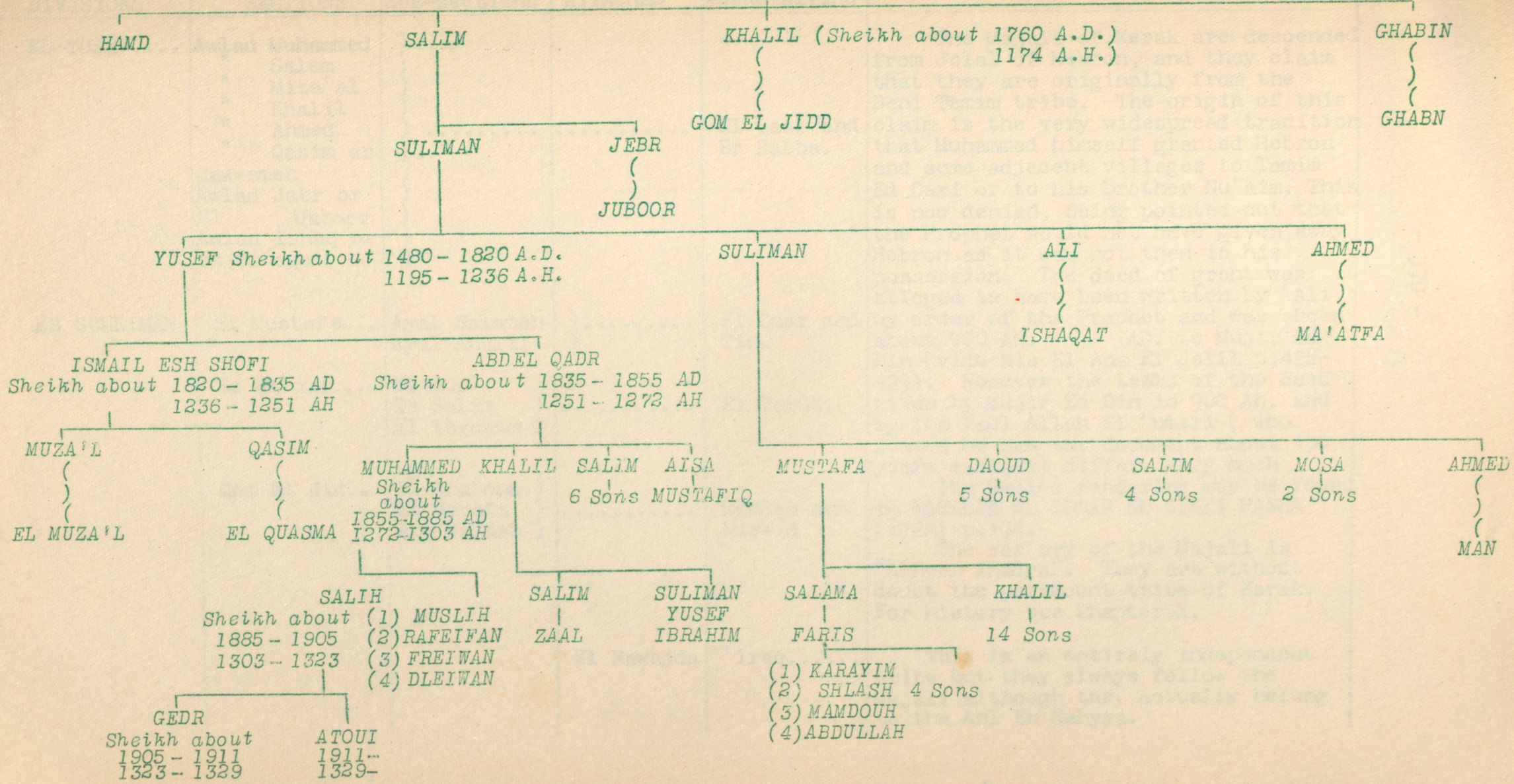
AHL EN NAHYIA

Consisting of:-

EL BARARSHA
EL GHAWARNA
PEOPLE OF 'IRAQ
PEOPLE OF KHANZIRA.

=====000=====

SALIM Sheikh about 1700 A.D.
MUHAMMED (1112 A.H.)



DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-sections	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING		
EL YUSEF....	Awlad Muhammed " Salem " Miza'al " Khalil " Ahmed " Qasim or Qawasmeh Awlad Jabr or El Jabocr Awlad Ishaq or Es Sihaqat)))))))	El Qasr and Er Rabba.	The Majali of Kerak are descended from Jelal of Hebron, and they claim that they are originally from the Beni Tamim tribe. The origin of this claim is the very widespread tradition that Muhammed himself granted Hebron and some adjacent villages to Tamim Ed Dari or to his brother Nu'aim. This is now denied, being pointed out that the Prophet would not have given away Hebron as it was not then in his possession. The deed of grant was alleged to have been written by 'Ali, by order of the Prophet and was shown about 900 AH. AD. to Mujir Ed Din (vide his El Ans El Jalil p.428-429). However the texts of the deed given by Mujir Ed Din in 900 Ah. and by Ibn Fadl Allah El 'umari (who states he saw the document about 150 years earlier) differ very much. Ibn Fadl's rendering may be found in MASALIK EL IDSAR ED SEKKI PASHA (1924) p.174. The war cry of the Majali is "Akhwan Khadra". They are without doubt the paramount tribe of Kerak. For history see Chapter X.	
ES SULEIMAN	El Mustafa... Ed Da'oud.... Qom El Jid...	Ayal Salamah Ayal Khalil) El Musa Es Salim) El Ibrahim) El Ghaboun El Maasfa) Abu Saydeh )	) ..... ) ) ) )	El Qasr and Tidu El Yarut. Middin and Mirwid	
			El Mawajda	'Iraq.....	This is an entirely independent tribe but they always follow the Majali although they actually belong to the Ahl En Nahyia.	

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	SUB-SECTIONS OF	WHERE LIVING	
ER RASHAYDA..	.....	.....	.....	.....	El Battikh.	
	Et Talib..	Awlad Khalil) Awlad Eid )	.....	.....	El Battikh.	
	Es Sahir..	Er Rasheed) Ej Jubran )	.....	.....	El Battikh.	
EZ ZAQAYLA...	Es Saleem	Awlad Mutloq) Awlad 'Ayad )	.....	.....	El Adar.	
	El Ibrahim					
			El Ajjam..	Esh Shamajli) El Mahadeen) El Madadha)	Aynun and Ain Ifranj	These three tribes of El Ajjam are said to have come from Tel Esh Shehab.
			El Imamiya	Et Tanashat) El Aghawat) El Bashabsha) El Qoda'at..)	Semara Umm Hay and Wadi Kerak	Now with Es Sarayra tribe.
				Ej Jalamda.. El Hamadeen	Khun El Jaj.	El Hamadeen are said to be the oldest tribe in Kerak.
				El 'Alawia.. Eth Tneibat.. El Bayaydha..	Bowab and Kerak Jedeita. Middin.	
			El Abid....	.....	Saqah'	

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL HABASHNA..	.....	El Habashna Er Rahayfa Er Ramadeen El 'Iroud Ej Ja'afra El 'Asasfa El 'Oweisat	) ) ) ..... ) ) )	Rakin and Bezan and Kerak	<p>This tribe has been in Kerak for at least 400 years it claims to be from Qeis of Adnan and its war cry is "Sabyan Qeis" It has also been said that it comes from Jebel Qeis in Palestine. Its present name is derived from the village of Habesh near Kerak.</p> <p>Ej Ja'afra claim descent from Jafar Et Tayar, this is not supported by proof.</p> <p>El Asasfa are said to be originally of Christian origin. El 'Iroud section have relatives in Halawa village,</p>
EL HADDADEEN	.....	.....	.....	Kerak.....	<p>The oldest Christian tribe of Kerak which claims descent from Beni Ghassan, but this is unsupported by evidence.</p>
EL HALASA...	Ayal 'Eid.. Ayal Yusef El 'Odat El Qisus El 'Amareen Ayal Salman	Esh Shawarib Esh Sharayha Edh Dhawahra	) ..... ) ) ) .....	Kerak and Hmoot Kerak and Hmoot.	<p>Said to be descended from an Egyptian who came to Kerak and married a girl from the Haddadeen. Christians.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	TRIBES ATTACHED	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL BEQA' IEEEN	El 'ababissa....	El Beqa' in.. Lebanon	Ader and Kerak	Christians. They are related to the Ababissa of Husn also to the Ed Dahabira and El Qanadiha of Shatna; The Sharabisha of Es Salt and Na'our.
EZ ZAREIGAT..	Es Suna.....	Damascus...	Er Rabba and Kerak	Probably from Damascus and said to be so called as they had blue eyes, probably showing non-Arab origin. Their war cry is "Akhwat Miriam". The Suna section of the Zareigat came from Wadi Musa. Christians. They have relations in Suf and Ramtha.
EL AKASHA EL HIJAZIEEN)	..... ..... El Nasrawieen...	Wadi Musa) Hijaz) Nazareth...	..El Semakiye. El Semakiye Ader and .. Kerak	The two tribes are now united and practically form one tribe to day. Christians. .. Christians. They re related to the Rayaheen of Husn.
EL MIDANAT...	.....	Lebanon.....	Ader and Kerak	Christians. They are said to be descended from Ibn Himous and they are related to the Midanat of Husn and the Dababna of Es Salt.
EL HIRADAT ..	.....	.....	Demne.	
EL MASARWA...	.....	Egypt.....	Jeda.....	These are the descendants of deserters from Ibrahim's Pasha army.

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ET TARAONI....	'Ayal Jubran...	El Majam' iya } El Hjuj }	Shobek....	Mazar, Rijm Es Skhari	This tribe came into the Kerak District during the latter part of the 18th century.
	'Ayal Jibreen.. .. .		Wadi Musa..	Umm Zbayir }	
	'Ayal 'Odeh.... .. .		Wadi Musa..	Dleigha }		Descended from Er Raka' a tribe of Shobek.
ED DUMOOR. . . .	El Bawalda			Mahna	This tribe claims to be descended from the Ghassanides as also do the Sa'oub and Mubaiyideen Their war cry is "El Ghasasna" which gives strength to their claim. The Abdullah and Sweilim El Hisan subsections of Ez Ziyud section of Beni Hassan are off-shoots of Es Sihaimat.
	El Keriyeen			El Ghweir	
	El Banawiyeen.. . . .			El Marad	
	Es Sihgimat.			Dhaba'a....	
	'Ayal Rabee'			Eth Thaniya	
	'Ayal 'Odetallah.....			Kerak.	
	Ej Jarajra				
	El Mbaydeen				
	El 'Adayla				
	El Bawalees.... .. .				
EN NAWAYSA...	ED Darweesh } Awlad Salman }	Palestine	Mazar.....	

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTION	TRIBES ATTACHED	SUB-SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ES SARAIRA	El Da'oud	El Yahyia 'Ayal Musa 'Ayal 'Isa			'Ajarmeh	Muta Soḅl Awaikla	Es Saraira is an offshoot of Afashat of 'Ajarmeh.
	El 'Ali						
			El Qoda'at..	El Madain 'Ayal Abu Kheil El Khutaba El Ya'aqib	.....	Wadi Kerak..	These two attached tribes are from Imaniya the name given to descendants of the officials of the first Turkish Government (see p.192) The Qoda'at are descendants of the Qadi of the Turkish Government, and he was a man of Qoda'at tribe of Ain Jenne.
			El Bashabsha .....	.....	.....	Wadi Kerak	
EL QATAWNA	Awlad Salamah Awlad Ali	)	.....	.....	.....	Palestine Mazar.....	This tribe is always with the Taraoni.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING	
EL BARARSHA...	Kathrabba...	<p>This is a very old tribe in Kerak, and although several foreign tribes are attached to them, yet the main stock is said to have been of Crusader origin. Saladin expelled their ancestors from Kerak and ordered them to live west of the town. The Bararsha have relations in Som village and also El Da'as subsection of Beni Hassan. Their name is said to be derived from the Greek a diocess, corrupted in Arabic to Abrashia a Parish.</p> <p>Arabs say that the word Qarallah is derived from the Turkish word Qaral, a King. They may be descendants of a Crusader called Carolus or Charles, the origin of the Turkish word.</p> <p>The Matarna are said to be descended from a Crusader Bishop the Arabic for Bishop being Matran. They are noted for their blue eyes.</p> <p>..... Halalma are said to be from Jerusalem.</p>
	El Qarallah	Ez Zgheilat) Salim )	.....	Kathrabba
		Ez Zgheilat) Said )	.....	Kathrabba
		El Makhatra )	.....	Kathrabba
	Es Salamat	} .....	.....	Kathrabba
	El Mahayna		.....	Kathrabba
	El Feilat		.....	Kathrabba
	Er Ramadna	El Khatatna) El Kasasba) Er Rawashda) El Matarna... )	.....	'Aie and Jozeh.
		El Dlei'een...	.....	Jozeh
		El Hroub.....	.....	Qa'a Et Tur
		Halalma.....	.....	El 'Omyan...

(Cont on next page) /-

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED	WHERE LIVING	
EL BARARSHA (cont.)			El Khreisat...	Kathrabba..	El Khreisat descended from a Christian of Akasha tribe who turned Muslim in order to marry a girl from the Qaralla.
			El Treimat Ayal Muhammed	Kathrabba	
			El Rawashda } El Khasatna }	'Aie.....	Rawashda and Khasatna are said to be from Sherarat. Er Rawashda have relations at Qumeim village in Wusatiya Nahyia. For names of tribes see Qumeim village, they also have relatives of same name at Katta village near Jerash.

DIVISIONS	SUB-TRIBES	O R I G I N	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'AWAYSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El 'Isheibat Esh Sha'ar... El Khaleifat. El Mradat Esh Shmalat Esh Shhadat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> village of Qeis, Palestine. Sinfha village. Esh Sherarat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghor Es Safi Ghor Es Safi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related to Beni Hameida.
EL MIHLAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El Hashush... El Bawat..... El Mahafaza... El Ma'aqla or Ez Zahran. El Masha'ala El Khatba. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descended from an Iraqi. From Fuqara of Balaoneh. From a slave of the Governor or Mahafaz of Gaza. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghor Es Safi Ghor Es Safi Ghor Es Safi Ghor Es Safi Ghor Es Safi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancestor said to have lived with El 'Isheibat as a grass-cutter.

DIVISIONS	SUB-TRIBES	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL KHANAZRA..	.....	.....	Ghor El Mezra'a	<p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <p>One day when the ancestor/of these people were coming from the South along the shores of the Dead Sea they met a Negro slave Nuwash be name, who owing to bad treatment had run away from his master one of the Shattiya tribe. They asked Nuwash where they could get food and he offered to lead them in an attack on the tents of the Shattiya.</p> <p>The attack was successful and the Shattiya lost 90 men and all their cattle. The remnants of the Shattiya migrated North and settled at Ghor Ed Damiye, and their land passed to the victors. See tribes of Belqa'. Nuwash was rewarded with a large piece of land in the Ghor El Mezra'a.</p>
	El Khanazra Ej Ja'arat Ed Dgeimat	} Khorshan of Beni Sakhr.		
EL AHLAF.....	El 'Ajalin.	.....	.....	They claim descent from Abdel Qadr El Keilani but can bring no proof whatever.
	El Hweimil..	Sinfha.....	.....	They are related to Beni Hameida.
	En Nawaisha.	From a slave of the Shattiya tribe		
	El 'Awana...	From Abbad tribe		
	El Maghasba.	From Ez Zreigat.	.....	Their ancestor embraced Islam after coming to the Ghor.
	Esh Shbatat.			

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	WHERE LIVING.	
EL 'AMR.....	.....	.....	.....	They are the remnants of the ancient 'Amr tribe (see page 203 and A section of this tribe lives in Abu El Luqas village in Saru Nahyia, they are known as Es Sgheireen.
	Ej Jradat ...	.....	Demna	
	Esh Shalalkha.	.....	Demna	
	El Washawsha.	.....	Wadi Hammad	
	El Fawayda...	.....	Wadi Hammad	
	Er Rdous.....	.....	Wadi Hammad	
	Ez Zawamla...	El 'Ireinat...	Riha	
		El Ghashashna.	Abu Traba	
		Es Sbeitat....	Abu Traba	
		El Hawi.....	Riha.	
	El Qatameer )	.....	Wadi Hammad	
	El Lasayma)			
	El Qa'ayda)			
BENI HASSAN....	.....	.....	'iraq	
EL BATUSH .....	.....	.....	Khanzira in Kerak	They claim descent from a Hijaz tribe but their only support for this is their War cry "Qeis". They are related to various other tribes in Transjordan. viz:- The lubeis .at of Barha near Irbid. Beni Hamd nd Beni 'Irsheid of Khanzira in Kura. The Batush of Khirbet El Wahadne. The Marazqa of Raimun near Jerash.

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EN NU'AIMAT...	El 'Ababda...	El 'Ababda Ej Ja'afra El 'Awasa	.....	Dhat Ras and 'Aima and Shgeira.	They claim descent without any proved right from Jafar Et Tayyar. They are probably related to the tribe of the same name in Jaulan Syria.
	El Ahanda....	El Breigat Es Shluh Er Rawashda El Hawawra			
BALAWNA or FUQARA	Salamat Qoblan El Flah	.....	Billi tribe....	Demna.....	Their relatives are the Balawna of 'Ajlun District.
ES S'OUB.....	Ayal Rabee' or El Hattab Ayal Taysir El Shtayan	) ..... )	.....	Thaniya and Wadi Kerak.	
BENI HAMEIDA..	El Matarfa.. Eimat	..... El Mawadia El Khamaysa El Lasasma El Hamadeen	.....	Humret in Wadi Hammad	
	Ed Da'ajina	Esh Shqoor Ed Darabaa'			

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL BUSAIRAWIYA	El Leibun } Ed Diheisat } Abu Rikab }	Buseira	Faqou'.	
EL KHRASHNA	El Ghanateer } Es Sūdman } Ej Jbeilat }	South of Kerak	Some of these are from the 'Amr and some from Palestine.

TRIBES OF QAZA OF TAFILA

known as

E J JAWABRA.

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NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL HAMEIDAT...	<p>El Awran.....</p> <p>El Hawamdeh,, Ej Jarabah El 'Ateiwī El Maheirat El Hanaqta Esh Shawabkeh El Kreiry.....</p>	<p>Hijaz.....</p> <p>Hijaz.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Tafila and on the land round 'Aboor</p> <p>At Tafila and on the land round 'Aboor</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>This section El 'Awran are descended from the Hawi section of the Sherarat and came first to Et Tawāneh. The Abu Jabir section of Ez Ziyud of Beni Hassan is an offshoot of El 'Awran.</p> <p>The Hameidat threw off a branch known as Esh Shatnawiya who are now living in Huwara village in 'Ajlun District.</p> <p>The Diyabat of Ramtha are related to the Hawamdeh.</p> <p>El Kreiry now consists of but one family but it is said to be the oldest in Tafila.</p> <p>The war cry of this tribe is "Sabyan Jawabra"</p>
EL 'OBEIDIYEEN.....	<p>Esh Shahadat El Qatatsheh El Qura'an Ayal Ghānim Es Sai'idēh Ez Zurqān El Mahasna</p> <p>El Bedareen..</p>	<p>Hijaz.....</p> <p>El 'Ala ... Hijaz</p>	<p>Tafila.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>The war cry of this tribe is "Sabyan Jawabra" They are said to be related to the 'Obeidat tribe of Kufr Som. Their ancestor was a man called Mustafa, See also 'Obeidat of Kufr Som.</p> <p>They have relations El Bidoura in Samad village and also among Beni Khalid.</p>

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL 'OBEIDIYEEN	Ed Daoudia...	Fayum.....	Tafila.....	Ed Daoudia came to Tafila from Gaza where they first settled after leaving Egypt.
	Ayal Hileiyil	.....	.....	Ayal Hileiyil claim descent from the Anaiza.
	Er Rawajfeh...	Shobek r District /	.....	Er Rawajfeh came to Tafila from Rajif a ruined village between Shobek and Petra.
EL BAHARAT...	El Marafiya...	Hijaz.....	Tafila.....	They originally lived at a ruin known as Jeneen near Buseira. They are related to Eth Thawabiya, Marafiya section (see Adwan).
	El 'Ameirat...	Doorah....	Tafila.....	..... Doorah is in the vicinity of Hebron.
	El Hareishat...	Hijaz.....	Tafila.....	They originally lived in Buseira District after coming from Hijaz.
	El Qawaba' ...	Hijaz.....	Tafila.....	Originally lived at Jeneen near Buseira after arrival from Hijaz.
	El Qeisiya.....	Doorah....	Tafila.....	Originally from Hebron.
				The three sections of the Baharat who came to Transjordan from the Hijaz were originally from Egypt. See Ed Dalaqima of 'Ajlun tribes.

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL HILALAT....	Esh Shbeilat } El Faraheed }	Tawana.....	Tafila.....	The two sections are from some common ancestor. The Shbeilat are said to be the parent tribe of the Shallul tribe of Doqara in Saru Nahya.
	Es Sabool } Es Saqara }	Tawana....	Tafila.....	These two sections are related to one another. The Saqara of Ramtha are an offshoot of the Saqarat.
	Es Subeilch } Ez Zagheibeh }	.....	.....	These two sections are known as Ej Jabareen and have been for many centuries in Tafila.
EL KALALDA ...	..... El Muheisin El Khalcifat El Budoor El Khemaysa El Haddadon El 'Adeinat El Hazamat El Qawashmah	Busaira.....	.....	This tribe is said to be the oldest in Tafila and claims relationship with the Baharat and 'Obeydiyeen. The Kalalda had to leave Tafila owing to trouble with the 'Awran but on the arrival of the Turks in 1892 they were able to return to their home.
EL QATEIFAT	El Khareisat. El Freijat El Meraiyat..	Tawana Umm Kuteifa.....		El Meraiyat came into Tafila from Umm Kuteifa near 'Aima.
	El 'Ajarmeh.. El Ghababshch	Belqa.....		From 'Ajarmeh tribe of Belqa

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
EL WAHAIBAT..	Rababa' Esh Shaqareen Esh Shara' ideh	.....	Tafila.....	Many Arabs say this is far the oldest tribe of Tafila and nothing is now known of their original home.
EL HAMEIDEA..	..... El Qatamiyeen) Es Shabatat) El Hasāsneh... Esh Shteyat.. Es Sawalqa....	Beni Hameida Beni Hameida Beni Hameida Beni Hameida Beni Hameida	Sinfha El Mutil... Singha . Duweikhlg . Sinfha' .	They live at Nameteh and Duweikhleh near Sinfha ....These two sections are from a common ancestor. They claim descent from El Jaafrah. Their war cry is "Salyan Ja' aruh." The Hameida of the Adnan claimed tribes in descent from this tribe.
EL 'ATATAH...	..... El Khawalda El Khusabah En Na' ana' h.	Beni Hameida	Dana.....	These people are of the same stock as Beni Hameida, and are known as El 'Ata'tah. The Hameida are the primary tribe of the region of the same name in the Beni Hameida.

NAME OF TRIBE	SECTIONS	ORIGIN	WHERE LIVING	
ES SA' OUDIEEN	..... Er Raqou' Ayal Selmaan El Ataoneh El Mesaiadieen Es Safasfeh Ez Zeidanieeh.	En Nu'aimat	Buseira.....	These people came to Buseira from a now ruined village called Shamash between Shobek and Petra. Their war cry is En Nu'aimat Ayal El Aga'ar
ETH THAWABIA..	..... Ayal Awad El Harasis Es Sa'oud Er Rubeihat El Khawalda.....	Hijaz.....	'Aima.....	They claim descent from El Jaafreh. Their war cry is "Sabyan Ja'afreh. The Thawabia of the Adwan attached tribes is an offshoot from this tribe. The Khawalda are the parent tribe of the section of the same name in the Beni Hassan.

THE TOWN OF MA'AN

Shortly after the building of the new Fort at Ma' by Sultan Suliman the Magnificent, two brothers named Ma' and Abud came from Wadi Musa. To them was given the post of custodian of the Fort.

After some time they quarrelled and as a result Abud

TRIBES OF MA'AN DISTRICT

INCLUDING THOSE OF

SHOB EK

WADI MUSA

PETRA

THE TOWN OF MA'AN.

Shortly after the building of the new Fort at Ma'an, by Sultan Su,iman the Magnificent, two brothers named Mahmud and Ahmed came from Wadi Musa, To them was given the post of custodian of the Fort.

After some time they quarrelled and as a result Ahmed had to flee to Wadi Musa. Returning a little later he was able to effect an entrance into the Fort from which he expelled his brother. Mahmud who by this time had some cultivation in the Wadi, decided to move his relations and followers to a site a little away from the Fort. In this way the foundations of Ma'an Shamiya were laid and to this day the people of Ma'an Shamiya are known as Ayal Mahmud and of Ma'an Hijazia as Ayal Ahmed.

MA'AN SHAMIYA.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	ATTACHED	
AYAL EL HOSAN	..... S/ EL ASAF ES SAWABTA EL HAYAINA EN NISA	.....	Said to be descended from a man called Mahmud of Shobek.
		EL MASARWI..	.....Egyptians.
AYAL EL GARAMSA	ET TAHAN... EL AWAJIN ABU ZEIT	.....	.....From Gaza
AYAL EL MAHMUD	.....	.....	..... From Dera' a
EL KNOWARA			

MA'AN HIJAZIA.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	ATTACHED
EL KERASHEEN	EL HILALAT EL HAWAREEN AYAL MERAI	}descended from Musallem of Yafsa, Nablus
	AYAL ROWAD.....	From Egypt.
	ES SALAHAT.....	From Gaza
	EL AGAILA } ET TALAHNA }	..... There is uncertainty as to whether they are an offshoot of the Beni Hameida or are from Bethlehem.
	EL ABID attached....	Descended from a brother of Faraj an African, see El to EL ABID are Farajat Wadi Musa.
	EL AWAD	
	AUDITALLAH	Descended from a slave who came from Jauf.
	KHALAF EL ABBAD	Descended from a slave of the Abbad of Belqa'

SHOBOK.

No sooner had the first Turkish Government been driven from Shobek (see Chapter IX page 193) than jealousies arose among the Bedouin tribes around the fortress. Matters were brought to a head when the Malaheen murdered a man of the Sa'udieen. In the fighting which followed the Malaheen assisted by the Hajaya defeated the Sa'udieen compelling them to flee to Buseira where their descendants still live. In the meantime the men of the Hilli and Sawalha tribes who had been placed as custodians of the fortress refused to acknowledge their master the 'Atwara tribe. This caused the Malaheen and 'Atwara to prepare a stratagem, by means of which they would gain an entrance into the fortress. A quarrel was arranged and both sides called upon the Sawalha and the Hilli to arbitrate. On a given day the disputants arrived before the door of the fortress and having been admitted, at once set upon the inmates. Some were killed and some managed to get away the Hilli going to Tafila where their descendants now are and the Sawalha returning to Ma'an. Later in the chaotic times following the departure of Ibrahim Pasha the people of Shobek became very troublesome and raided into the south of Palestine and far into Sinai. At last a man called Abu Dhis El Hindowi gathered the Terabeen tribe, the followers of Abu Sittah and the people of Ma'an. The people of Shobek were easily defeated and after losing a few men killed and a great deal of cattle, the fortress was captured. Unfortunately the victors destroyed a large part of the walls of the old building.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	ATTACHED TRIBE	ORIGIN	No.	
ESH SHUQEIRAT.....					They came to Shobek from Jauf and claim to be of the stock of Qahtan
EL LAWAMA					
EL HABAHBA.....	ESH SHOAHEEN.....				An offshoot of the of the Nu'aimat of Jebel Shera.
	EL HAJUJ.....		MEJDIL		Palestine.
	EL OBEIDIEEN.....		FALUJEH		
ER RAFAYA.....			..HIJAZ..		Also called Ayal Khalifeh. They are related to the Sabudieen of Buseira.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	ATTACHED TRIBES	ORIGIN	NO.	
EL MALAHEEN.	..... ER RAWASHDI ESH SHKAIBIEEN EL BDOOR U/	..... ABU FATIMA	..... HEBRON		They claim descent from the Nu'aimat of Syria. For some reason having to flee from that country. They first settled in Wadi Musa where they founded the village of Elji so called after the word Melja' a refuge.
EL GHANMIEEN.	..... Ed Hayat EL MUQBILEEN	..... ESH SHI'AIBAT EL HAWARTHA }	..... HIJAZ		Related to El Malaheen The Hawartha claim to be from the Beni Harith in the Hijaz.
EL 'ATWARA	..... ES SUNA'A.....	.....	.....		Es Suna'a claim to be an offshoot of the Beni Salem subsection of the great Harb tribe. The brother of the forefather of this tribe is the founder of the Zawayda tribe of Bir Sheba.

WADI MUSA AND HEBRON

Tribes in

WADI MUSA AND PETRA.

The people of Wadi Musa are known as the Liathna. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the origin of these people. Palmer, THE DESERT OF THE EXODUS Vol.II, p.492 Ed. 1871 says "They are the sons of Leith a lineal descendants of Ka'ab and a branch of the Kheibari Jews"; later the same writer states "by Dr. Wolff and other learned travellers they have been identified with the Rechabites mentioned in Jeremiah XXXV. 6 and 7"; again he says "The Liathna retain not only the distinctive physiognomy but many of the customs of the Jews, such as wearing the Pharisaic love-locks."

El 'Omciri in Masalik El Absar and Es Sweidi in Sabaik Ez Zahab maintain that the Liathna of Wadi Musa are descendants of Leith Bin Aswad of Qoda'a.

Others say that they are an offshoot of Beni Leith of Kinana Bin Mudhar and that they are divided into three sections: Esh Sharoor, El 'Alaiya and El 'Obeideen. To them is attached El 'Ata tribe which is an offshoot of the Billi Tribe.

From this it is seen that the origin of the Liathna is very obscure.

Aref El Aref in his books HISTORY OF BIRSHEBA and its TRIBES says that the Hassanat section of the Tarabeen tribe of Bir Sheba and the Tweisat of Lydda district in Palestine are both branches of Liathna.

TRIBES OF WADI MUSA KNOWN AS EL LIATHNA AND OF PETRA.

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	ATTACHED TRIBES	ORIGIN	No.
BENI 'ATA		ES SALAMEEN	WADI GEIS PALESTINE	
		EL FDUL.....	.....	...They claim descent from Arab El Fadl of Jaulan Syria, who in their turn are descendants of Raria' of Tayy
		EL FALAHAT.....	.....	...They claim descent from the Beni Khalid.
		El Farajāt.....	.....	... Said to be descended from an African slave named Faraj, who belonged to Awad Ibn Said.
ESH SHAROOR	ES SAIDAT EL KHALEIFAT ER ROWADI )	.....	.....	... They claim descent from a common ancestor Salim a man of the Harb Arab of the Hijaz.
EL 'ALAIYA	ESH SHAMASEEN HAMADEEN )	.....	..Beri Hameida	
	EN NAWAFLA EL AMARAT )	.....	..IDNI, HEBRON	

NAME OF TRIBE	SUBSECTIONS	ATTACHED TRIBE	ORIGIN	NO.	
EL 'OBEIDIYEEN	EL HILALAT divided into: EN NASARAT ET TAWAISAT EL MASHA'ALA	EL HASANAT	BILLI ARABS		<p>The Hilalats claim to be oldest tribe in Wadi Musa and to be descended from Leith in the Hijaz.</p> <p>This tribe of Leith was in Hijaz at the time of the Prophet.</p>
ER RAWAJFA....	.....	.....	.....		<p>An old tribe claiming descent from Beni Hilal a famous tribe of Nejd. According to MacMichael. A HISTORY OF THE ARABS IN THE SUDAN, 1922. The Beni Hilal were a subtribe of Kays and became separated from the main tribe, when Islamic movement took place some of the Beni Hilal moved up into Syria, although in (975-996 AD.) the Khalif Aziz Abu Mansur moved the Beni Hilal to Upper Egypt, but a few may have remained in Wadi Musa.</p>
EL BUDUL		<p>A very small tribe which lives in the Petra hills, little is known of them, but Arabs say that they gained their name which means "changer" from the fact that they were converted at a not far distant date. The place of the conversion is said to be just south of Oasr El Bint. See also page 109 Note 23.</p>

THE BEDOUIN.

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E L H A J A Y A .

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED
EL 'ALIEEN	El Hamadat El Batanat Ez Za'arir Et Tahatrat Esh Shihadat El Hidayat		The Hajaya claim to be an offshoot of the 'Abdah section of the Shammar and even say that they are from the Ej Ja'far subsection which is that of the noble Ibn Rashid family. In support of their claim they tell the following story:- At one time El 'Abdah used to camp during the summer in the Kerak District. One year during this sojourn in Kerak two of the sheikhs quarrelled, and one had to flee with his followers to the Nejd. A year or two later he returned and inflicted a crushing raid on his rival near Mazar; many were killed and the remnants fled Eastwards. One of the wounded however was unable to keep up with his party and so was forced to take refuge with Wail the Roallah, sheikh with whom he lived for many years. Eventually he quarrelled with his adopted tribe, over the division of loot after a successful raid, and he and his family had to flee taking refuge in the Kerak District. From this fact he became known as El Hajaya or the refugees.
EL MANA'EEN	El Masa'oudi- een El 'Oqar Es Sawawiya	En Nawasara El 'Ajajra Er Radaisat El Banaiyan El Mana'ia Ed Dgheimat El Hawamli Ej Jarara El Wuhaidat Es Subeihat El Meshahir El 'Oqar El Asha'l El Mana' El 'Orjan El Kleibat	He is said to have had three sons Mahmud, 'Ali and Mana'a from whom the 3 main sections of the Hajaya are descended. Another story of the origin of this tribe is that they are descended from a Pilgrim who fell out on the way. Possibly he may even have been a refugee from the great raid on the pilgrims in about 1759 AD. (See page 193).

EL HAJAYA (continued).

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	TRIBES ATTACHED
EL MANA'EEN	El Maraighia	Ed Dghaim El Abakla El Fdailha El Maraighia	
EL MAHMUDIEN	Ez Zaman Es Said Esh Shtaiwieen Ez Zaboon	Es Sabaila	El 'Alayani El Adasieen El 'Ozeinat

These small tribes are descended from the Khameisat section of the Ageylat division of the Beni 'Atiya.

BENI SAKHR



It is claimed that Beni Sakhr are descended from Harb, one of the most important tribes of the Hejaz and Nejd at the present day. Beni Sakhr are divided into two halves:-

- 1.- The Tuwaqa, consisting of Ghubain, the Zebn and the Hugeish sections.
- 2.- The Ka'abna (locally pronounced Cha'abna) consisting of the Khurshan and the Jubur.

The Tuwaqa claim descent from the Ahamda section of Harb, while the Ka'abna trace their origin from the Beni Muhammed section of the Beni Salim division of that tribe. The Tuwaqa claim to be descended from Tuwaiq Walad Hamad Al Dajra, a man of the Ahamda while Ibn Zuhair, the Shaikh of the Jubur, claims to be the direct descendant of Zuhair Ibn 'Ali Salma, the famous pre-Islamic poet.

The Ka'abna were the first to imigrate from the parent Harb tribe, located in the Southern Hejaz and, moving northwards, established themselves at El 'Ula, in the Northern Hejaz, where, it is alleged many of the existing date plantations still bear the names of families and sub-sections of the Ka'abna. El Khureisha was the family name of the great Sheikh of the Ka'abna. The name Beni Sakhr was properly applied to the Ka'abna alone, and was the name of the sub-section of Harb to which they belonged. It is alleged that some of these remained behind and still constitute a sub-section of Harb, under the name of Beni Sakhr.

The Ka'abna are said to have remained in the El'Ula area for 80 to 100 years, during which period they were joined by the Tuwaqa division, who left the tribe of Harb some years after the departure of the Ka'abna. During this period, hostilities are said to have occurred between them and the Dhafir, the latter being driven northwards out of the Hejaz by the Beni Sakhr, and subsequently emigrating, under their sheikh Ibn Suwait, through Jauf to Southein 'Iraq, where they now occupy the desert west of Basra and Kuwait. It was probably at this period about 1640 AD. 1050 AH. also that two young men of the Suwait family broke off from the Dhafir and wandered into Transjordan, where they subsequently founded the Adwan family, later to become the bitter rivals of Beni Sakhr in Transjordan.

While still camped in the Northern Hejaz, however, Beni Sakhr began to trend more and more towards the fertile countries to the north, at first probably as caravans for the purchase of grain or to spend the summer on the cooler hills of Transjordan, as Beni Atiya do to the present day. In Transjordan, however, they came increasingly in collision with the Great Sheikh of the Serdiya, styled "El Muhafudh," the official sheikh of sheikhs in the Hauran and northern Transjordan, and the ancestor of Ibn Fawwaz, the present Sheikh of the Serdiya.

El Muhafudh demanded submission from these Hejazi interlopers, and the payment of "khawa", or a tax symbolic of tribute, in return for which he was prepared to permit their entry and protect them from aggression. Local tradition relates many stories of the tyranny and overbearing attitude of El Muhafudh, a title which appears to have been adopted

as the hereditary designation of the aristocratic Serdiya princes.

Whether or not to avoid the exactions of El Muhafudh, Beni Sakhr appear, at this time, to have camped at times in the Gaza and Beersheba area, as well as in Southern Trans-jordan, some of them being involved against Napoleon in his invasion of Palestine, while it was from a camp near Gaza, that Muhammed El Khureisha about 1720 AD. 1133 AH. set out to relieve the Sirhan, besieged in Jauf by Anaiza (See Sirhan tribe).

The clash between Beni Sakhr and El Muhafudh could not be indefinitely postponed, and the first hostilities are said to have originated over a mare possessed by Beni Sakhr, and unrivalled in swiftness amongst the Bedouin tribes. Beni Sakhr were camped at Imshash Hadraj, while Al Muhafudh had pitched his great tents at Hazim, whence he sent a haughty message, to Beni Sakhr demanding the surrender of the mare.

The demand caused no little consternation, and counsels were divided as to the best course to be pursued. Eventually the Sheikhs decided to visit El Muhafudh, and endeavour to persuade him by diplomacy to relinquish a demand to comply with which they considered to be beneath their dignity. Suleiman Ibn Hneif El Khureisha and Dbais Ibn Faiz, the Sheikhs of the Ka'abna and Tuwaqa divisions respectively, accordingly set out from their camp at Hadraj, at the northern foot of Tubeiq, to visit El Muhafudh's camp at Hazim. On arrival at the Serdiya tents, however, they were treated with such haughty contempt that they decided that it was useless to attempt negotiations, which could merely subject

them to a humiliating rebuff. They accordingly returned to their camp without broaching the subject of the coveted mare.

No sooner had he returned to his tent, than Suleiman El Khureisha invited the chiefs of the tribe to a dinner, but when the Greatdish was carried in, laden with rice and mutton, he drew a circle round it on the ground with his sword, forbidding any to partake who did not first swear to follow his instructions. Indeed there is still a saying amongst Beni Sakhr, based on this incident - Luqma El Khureisha matbu'a - which may be freely translated "there is a sequel to the Khureisha's mouthful."

Those present swore to follow Suleiman's orders and duly ate their dinner.

El Muhafudh, being far more wealthy than Beni Sakhr, possessed many more horsemen, although Beni Sakhr were strong in camel men. The latter, however, were at a hopeless disadvantage against horsemen in open battle. It was therefore decided that a party of sixty horsemen of Beni Sakhr should make a feint raid on the camels of the Serdiya, and, when El Muhafudh's horsemen galloped out to repel the attack, should take to flight, leading the pursuing Serdiya into an ambush, where the camelmen of the Beni Sakhr were already lying in concealment. The ruse was successful, and the Serdiya horsemen, already blown and scattered by the speed of the pursuit, were cut to pieces in the ambush. This was the first serious blow to El Muhafudh's prestige.

The Serdiya were, at this time, in receipt of pay from the Damascus Government, and bore the responsibility, or enjoyed the privilege, of providing transport camels for

the Haj caravan, and securing this passage through Hauran and the Belqa. It is related that, one year, El Muhafudh made difficulties with the authorities, probably in the hope of extorting more money from the Government, and, when the Haj was ready to leave Damascus, no camels were forthcoming. Beni Sakhr were camped at Qatrani, and Suleiman El Khureisha, hearing of the deadlock, rode night and day to Damascus, and offered to the Government to supply Beni Sakhr camels, thereby doubtless cleverly stealing a march on the Serdiya.

These scraps of tradition, accurate or exaggerated, doubtless commemorate a real and bitter struggle between the Serdiya and the hardy bedouin invaders from the Hijaz. The Sirhan, who had previously been driven out of Hauran by the Serdiya and taken refuge in Jauf, where they were attacked by Anaiza and rescued by Beni Sakhr, (see above) were doubtless likewise allies of the latter against their old enemies.

But while the struggle was still in progress between Beni Sakhr and the Muhafudh, another and greater power had appeared on the scene. Anaiza are still the most numerous tribe in Arabia. Originally of the middle Hejaz, they emerged from the district of Kneibar at much the same time as the Beni Sakhr left El 'Ula.

The first arrivals, now called the Feda'an, crossed to the Upper Euphrates, but were followed by Dhana Muslim, under their great sheikhs El Tayyar and Ibn Smair. We have already noticed El Tayyar besieging the Sirhan in Jauf, while Beni Sakhr were camping in Southern Palestine.

Before the advancing hordes of Anaiza, both the remnants of the Muhafudh's confederation, known as Ahl Esh Shimal, and Beni Sakhr, were swept off their feet.

The majority were driven into the Jordan valley or even crossed into Palestine, and Anaiza became the rulers of Hauran,

This Anaiza invasion must have happened shortly after the opening of the Eighteenth Century as Niebuhr in his "TRAVELS THROUGH ARABIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE EAST", Vol. II, page 179 (Edinburgh 1792), noted in 1761 AD. that the Anaiza are esteemed to be the greatest tribe in the desert of Syria.

Perhaps in the 17th century or earlier, the Sirhan had controlled Hauran, at the head of a confederation known as Ahl Esh Shimal, and consisting of the Sirhan, Isa and Fuheili. At a later date, the Serdiya took the lead of the Ahl Esh Shimal confederation, under El Muhafudh, and received the first onslaughts of Beni Sakhr, until the advance of Anaiza drove both Ahl Esh Shimal and Beni Sakhr across the Jordan.

Adversity appears to have reconciled former enemies for, when the Ahl Esh Shimal appear once more east of the Jordan, in about 1800 A.D. 1215 AH. we find them to include Beni Sakhr, Sirhan, Serdiya and Isa, now allied against Anaiza.

Throughout the 19th century, the Ahl Esh Shimal appear to have gradually re-asserted themselves against Anaiza, and commenced to move once more into the desert towards the Wadi As Sirhan. Anaiza, however, were still too powerful in numbers and whenever they took the trouble to concentrate their forces were more than a match for the Beni Sakhr and their tribes.

At this time, the Beni Sakhr seem to have been in the habit of spending the summer in the Irbid area, and migrating in winter south-eastwards to the desert west of the Wadi Sirhan as far south as Tubaiq.

But during the 19th century, a force appeared in the southern deserts of Transjordan, the Huwaitat. When the Beni Sakhr and Anaiza first emerged from the Hejaz, the Huwaitat were a hill tribe between 'Aqaba and Shobek, possessing few camels and not attempting to compete with the bedouins, for rule in the desert.

But in the second half of the 19th century, the Huwaitat asserted themselves more and more, under such famous raid leaders as Ar'ar and Abtan Ibn Jazi and Audah Abu Taya.

By hard fighting, they carved themselves out a heritage in the desert, and virtually denied the use of Tubaiq to Beni Sakhr, who had formerly camped there, and to the Sherarat an ignoble tribe who formerly camped in what is now Southern Transjordan, under Beni Sakhr protection. As a result of this Huwaitat advance, Beni Sakhr became confined to the area north of Bair.

Towards the end of the 19th century, Beni Sakhr achieved many successful raids against Anaizah and were in the habit of camping regularly throughout the winter as far east as Azraq and the Wadi Sirhan.

Somewhere about 1870 AD., however, a rift occurred in the tribe. The Zebn family were sheikhs of a section of the Tuwaqa, although undoubtedly subordinates to Ibn Faiz. In the person of Minawir Ibn Zebn, however, the family appears to have produced a remarkable personality, who dealt direct

with the Government, visited Constantinople, and refused to submit to the authority of Sotam Ibn Faiz, then Sheikh of the Tuwaqa.

The tribe was divided in half by this dissension, and Sotam Ibn Faiz appealed for help to the Anaiza, the traditional enemies of Beni Sakhr, to assist him to punish his rebellious followers. Sotam Ibn ~~Shaban~~ Shaban, who had replaced El Tayyar and Ibn Sumair as the principal Sheikh of the Western Anaiza, invaded the Belqa and camped at Thamad, about 12 miles south of Ziza. The Zebn faction were compelled to flee to the Ghor, where they enlisted the support of Ibn Adnan. Eventually the Ka'abna intervened to make peace between the rival sheikhs of the Tuwaqa, but the Zebn family have ever since insisted on their independence of Ibn Faiz.

The Zebns further asserted themselves in the ensuing years, under the leadership of Trad Ibn Zebn, who achieved great success in raids against the Roallah Anaiza. Trad Ibn Zebn died about 1900.

Sotam Ibn Faiz was the first of Beni Sakhr to take an interest in cultivation, and secured valuable agricultural lands, in the Belqa, a fact which probably assisted the independence of the Zebns, who set up as the great Nomadic Sheikhs of the Tuwaqa, as opposed to the almost semi-sedentary Faiz family.

Since the Great War have the Zebns, and the Khuroisha themselves taken a serious interest in agriculture, only to find that Ibn Faiz had already secured all the best agricultural land.

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	
EL KA'ABNA.....	Khoraisha or Beni Muhammed	El Hamid Es Salih Esh Shera El Bedārecn Es Suliman El Kleib El Qadro El 'Aiyta Et Tamed El Hanaif El Freig El 'Aqama Ed Daham Ed Decka.	The Ka'abna claim to be descended from the Beni Muhammed section of the Beni Salim Division of the Harb tribe.
	Ej Jaboor		

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	
ET TUWAQA	El Khudair	El Bura'da El Qunawa El Ghufūl	They claim descent from the Ahamda section of the Harb tribe. El Hileil El Hasamna El Mezaihif El Yahaiya
	El Ghubain	El Faiz	Es Sattam Edh Dhiab El Bekhit Ej Jeneib Ej Jadad El Kanayan El Hamud Es Saqr.
		El Hamid	El Fayad El Manahi El Qaid El Me'aidi
		Ej Jahousha Ed Dgheim	

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS			
ET TUWAQA...	El Ghubain	El Mutairat	Ej Juhain Ed Dahman Et Ta'amtha El Basis		
	El Ghufi	El 'Amr	Esh Shamut	El Fadl Es Said	
			El 'Othman	En Nuweiran El Khazun	
			Ez Zebn	El Abdel Qadr	El Qama'an El Faris El Hedairis
				En Nofal	El Manawar Esh Shlash Et Tarak Ed Dreibi

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTION	TRIBES ATTACHED
ET TUWAQA	El Ghufi	El Malem El Hagaish El Mor Ez Zeidān El Bashir El Muhanna Es Salim	El Ghaiyaleen... Originally from Shammar but now always with the Jaboor. Ej Juhaina..... Originally from Ej Juhaina of the Hijaz but now always with Jaboor.

THE HUWAITAT.

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This tribe has occupied the Southern part of Trans-jordan for several centuries, and is referred to in the "THE HANDBOOK OF ARABIA" as follows: "The Huwaitat claim to be Ashraf, i.e., descendants of the Prophet, through his daughter Fatimah; but it has been conjectured that they have a history which is ethnologically of far greater interest. They may be descendants of the Nabataeans, who held the caravan road to Yemen - the old spice road - and had their capital at Petra a few hours west of Ma'an."

As a matter of fact, the Huwaitat have not so far substantiated their claim to be Asraf and quite a different story is told of their origin. According to this account, three pilgrims from the Hejaz passed through 'Aqaba on their way to Jerusalem, accompanied by a small boy. The Huwaitat allege that the pilgrims were Sherifs, their enemies the they were of the ignoble Huteim tribe. When the pilgrims reached 'Aqaba, the small boy was so ill that he could go no further, and was left in charge of an Arab family camped there.

These became so fond of him, that, when his friends returned from Jerusalem, he was concealed from them, and they were told that he had died and shown a neighbouring grave. Apparently believing the story, they departed to their homes, leaving posterity uncertain as to their tribe or origin.

The boy was called Ghazi, and grew up with the family which had adopted him. The head of this family was an Arab of the name of Ma'az, whose sons, Atiya, Agailan, and Khumaiyis are said to have been the ancestors of the present tribe of Beni Atiya.

Ghazi grew up and married the daughter of Atiya Ibn Ma'az. But matters did not always run smoothly between him and his adopted relatives. After the death of Ma'az disputes arose between Ghazi and the sons of Ma'az regarding leadership and precedence. The disputants hastened to complain against one another to the Pasha of Egypt. Tradition states that the Pasha instructed his servants to present each of the applicants with a suit of clothing of which the various parts did not match. The sons of Ma'az, Atiya, Agailan and Khumaiyis, accepted these motley garments but when a similar set was offered to Ghazi, he indignantly told the Pasha's servants that he would either have a suit which matched or return home without a gift. Delighted at such a show of spirit, the Pasha declared the Chieftainship to rest with Ghazi.

Another tale relates how a dispute occurred between Ghazi and the Atiya brothers regarding the ownership of a fort in 'Aqaba. Ghazi had taken the precautions to dig a hole beside the foundations and cut his name on one of the stones, subsequently filling in the hole, unknown to his relatives.

The dispute was again referred to the Egyptian authorities, the sons of Ma'az truthfully claiming that the fort had belonged to their father before them, while

Ghazi made the preposterous claim that he himself had built it, in proof of which he asked the authorities to uncover the foundations. This was agreed to, and, to the consternation of Atiya and his brothers, the name of Ghazi was found engraved upon them, and the dispute was consequently decided in his favour.

As a result of this and similar intrigues against his protectors, Ghazi was renamed Dhalmi or oppressor. The fruit of his marriage with the daughter of Atiya was a son, who proved no less aggressive than his father. One day, he went out playing with the other children, but, when lunch time arrived, he returned alone. The other parents hastened out in anxiety to seek their children, eventually finding them crowded together in a small space surrounded by a low wall, or "howta". Asked why they remained there, they replied that Ghazi's little boy had ordered them not to leave. As a result of this incident, Ghazi's son was nicknamed Huwait, a name which not only adhered to him but to all his subsequent descendants.

Whatever reliance be attached to these early fables, there seems to be little doubt that the Huwaitat originated in the 'Aqaba region, and it is probably true that they were, from the first, intimately connected with Beni Atiya.

As they increased in numbers, they spread in various directions. The descendants of Suw'ad, son of Huwait, moved southwards and, occupying the east coast of the Gulf of Aqaba, became the branch now known as the Huwaitat El Tihama. A branch of these, probably at a considerably later date, emigrated to Egypt, where they are now fellahcen near Tanta, under their Sheikh, Ibn Shadeed.

Imran, another of the sons of Huwait, remained in the vicinity of Aqaba, where he became the ancestor of the Imran division of the tribe, still located around that town and to the east and south. Yet another of Huwait's sons, Sa'id, became the ancestor of the Sa'idiyeen, a tribe camping north of Aqaba to the present day, mostly in Palestine.

But it is with the descendants of Qubal, Huwait's eldest son, that we are here chiefly concerned, for he became the ancestor of the most famous branch of the Huwaitat, that now camped in Transjordan, and known as the Huwaitat Esh Shimal, or Huwaitat Ibn Jazi.

These appear to have lived for several centuries as modest semi-nomads, probably breeders of goats and a few camels, with a little rough cultivation, in the broken hill country north of Aqaba.

Burchardt says that, in his time, the Huwaitat occupied the Shera hills round Dana, El Buseira and Tafila, and built towers at all these places, the one at Tafila being finished about 1800 AD. He also notes that they seldom went further east than Batn El Ghoul, where they took their flocks to graze during the summer, and that their intercourse was far more with Egypt than with Arabia.

The ancestor^s of the present Ibn Jazi may have been Sheikhs of the tribe in the Shera' area from early times, although Jazi, from whom their present designation of Ibn Jazi is derived, is only six generations back.

The Najadat division, however, appear to have been independent at a fairly early date, and occupied the area immediately north of Aqaba, which was annually traversed by

the Egyptian pilgrimage caravan. As a result, their Sheikh Ibn Najad received pay from the Pasha of Egypt, and is said to have attained a certain prominence before Ibn Jazi became well known. Burchardt, however, travelling during the first years of the 19th century, mentions Ibn Jazi as Sheikh of the Huwaitat.

Up to 1894 AD., the date of the Turkish advance to Ma'an, the power of the sheikhs of the Ibn Jazi section of the Matalqa clan of the Huwaitat was predominant in the district. The members of the tribe who had settled in the neighbourhood were under the control of 'Arar Ibn Jazi, while his brother, 'Abtan, had charge of the nomads. The establishment of a Turkish governor at Ma'an was, of course, contrary to the interests of the sheikh, and the Sultan's forces were attacked by 'Arar, several soldiers being killed in the struggle.

Shortly after this, the Turks managed to capture 'Arar by a trick and imprisoned him in Kerak. Negotiations were then opened between the Huwaitat and the Mutaserrif and, in 1896, AD., the prisoner was released, in return for a promise from the tribe that they would support the government in future. When 'Arar returned, however, he found that his power was shaken and that Harb Abu Taya had acquired influence scarcely less than his own.

In 1900, 'Arar died, and was followed, in 1904, by his rival, Harb Abu Taya. 'Abtan Ibn Jazi, younger brother of 'Arar, and Audah Abu Taya, son of Harb, were left to dispute the Sheikhship. Audah celebrated his accession to the chieftainship by a raid on the Sherarat, from which he returned laden with loot. The Sherarat however, retaliated

by surrounding the Huwaitat camp and for seventeen days the tribe was hemmed in. Audah was able to drive off the enemy at last and defeated them in a furious battle, in which both sides are said to have lost over 300 men.

Ghadhban Ibn Rimal, chief of the Sinjara division of Shammar, was one of the most aristocratic chief^s of Northern Arabia. Driven into exile by his rebellious tribesmen, he wandered through northern Arabia seeking support and assistance. He visited many tribes in vain, until he arrived as a guest at the tent of Audah Abu Taya. Audah agreed impulsively to assist him, and launched against Shammah such smashing raids, as compelled them to agree to reinstate their chief. In return for these signal services, Ibn Rimal gave his daughter in marriage to Audah Abu Taya. This adventure, did much to add to Audah's fame.

A quarrel now took place with the Turks, who demanded two years' arrears of taxes from the Huwaitat and sent soldiers to collect the money. When the chief refused to pay, two of the soldiers tried to fire on him, but missed, and were themselves slain by the tribe. From now onwards, Audah had to avoid any meeting with the Sultan's forces, but this did not deter him from continuing his raids and, even before the war, his name as a raider had become famous in Arabia. It is said that he once reached Aleppo and then, turning east, crossed the Euphrates into 'Iraq, where he looted many tribes before returning to Transjordan.

Abu Taya had now become too powerful to live side by side with the Jazi sheikhs. A struggle between the rival families became inevitable. The casus belli was provided

by a quarrel between Abu Taya, and the Musabbahiyeen, a family subordinate to the Tuwaiha. Hostilities commenced, and the Huwaitat were divided by a bitter and patricidal guerilla war. Abu Taya was forced to leave the tribal area, and take refuge, accompanied by his retainers, under the protection of Ibn Shaalan, whom he assisted in his operations against Ibn Mashid in Jauf. In return, Ibn Shaalan assisted Audah in his raids on Ibn Jazi. In the course of this civil war, 'Abtan Ibn Jazi himself was killed, and Anad, the eldest son of Audah Abu Taya, met the same fate.

The Huwaitat now became very wealthy as the result of these raids, and the enmity of the Beni Sakhr was consequently aroused against them. As they ^{had} always been able to defeat the Huwaitat in the past, the Beni Sakhr decided to attack them again and about 1910 AD., the tribes met near Bir Hausa. Here Audah was defeated and forced to retreat into Et Tubeiq, but he rallied his men, charged down upon the enemy, and drove them in confusion to Husban in the Belqa.

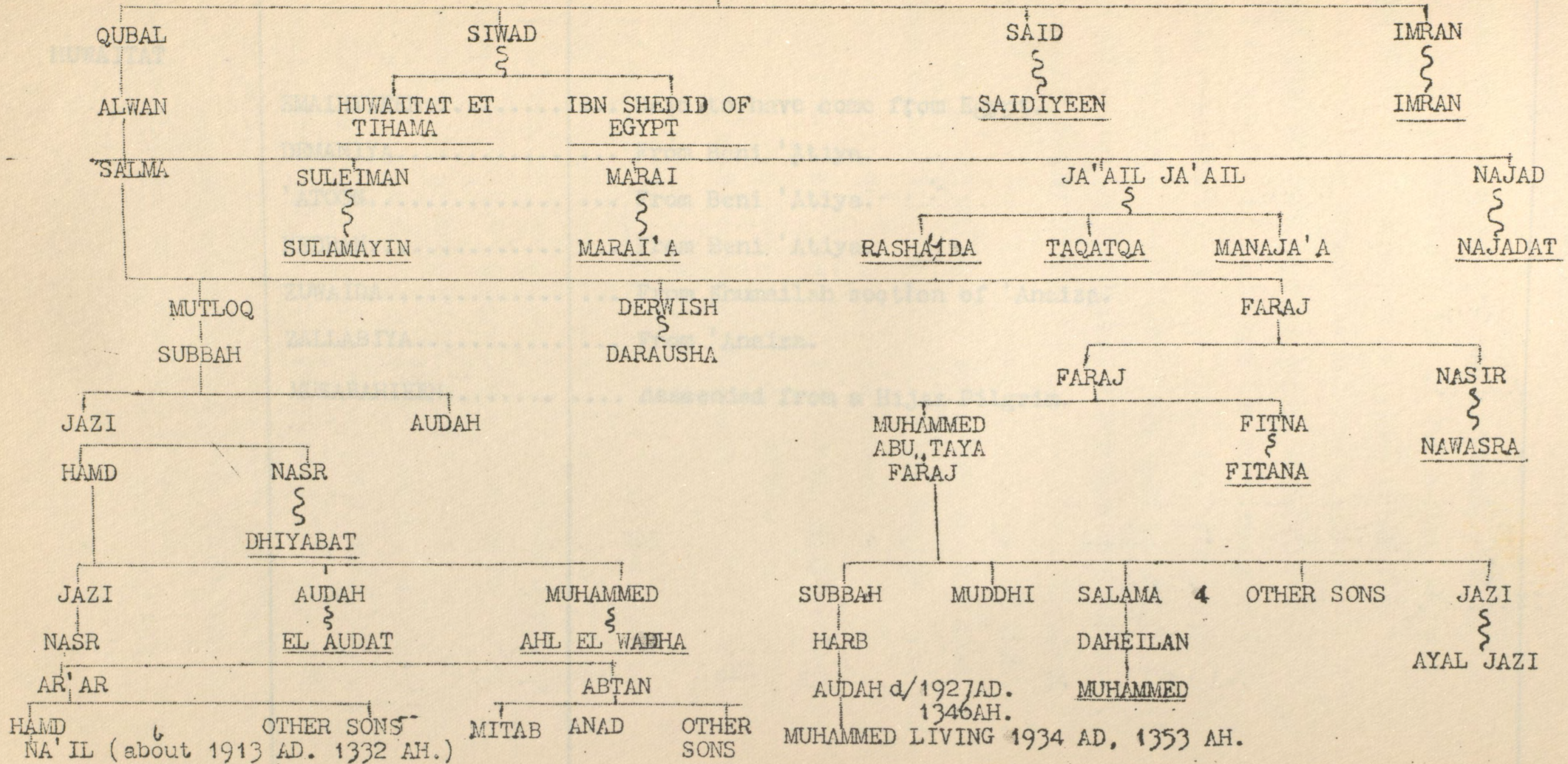
Audah had become so powerful by the outbreak of the war that he was able to give valuable assistance to the Allies, against his hated enemies, the Turks. He survived the war, and, until his death, lived partly at Juffer, near Ma'an and partly in Ma'an itself. In both places he built forts, but the one in Ma'an has since been demolished to make way for the new police station and post-office.

Audah died at Zizia, in 1927 AD., while still a comparatively young man. At his death, the leadership of the Huwaitat passed once more to the Jazi section of the tribe, whose chief Hamd Ibn Jazi is now Head Sheikh,

THE HUWAITAT TRIBE.

GHAZI
or
DHAKIM * BINT 'ATIYA
HUWAIT

Ma'az ancestor of Beni Atiya
'Atiya 'Agailan Khamais
Bint 'Atiya



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NAME OF TRIBE	TRIBES ATTACHED
HUWAITAT	
	SMAIHIYEEN..... Said to have come from Egypt.
	DEMANIYA..... From Beni 'Atiya.
	'ATOON..... From Beni 'Atiya.
	HEDBAN..... From Beni 'Atiya.
	ZUWAIDA..... From Khumailah section of 'Anaiza.
	ZALLABIYA..... From 'Anaiza.
	MUSABAHIEN..... descended from a Hijaz Pilgrim.

THE SIRHAN.

During the latter half of the sixteenth century the Sirhan was the most powerful tribe in the Hauran, and was at the head of the confederation of tribes which with the Isa and Fuhaili tribes formed the Ahl Esh Shimal.

About 1650 AD. the Serdiya began, under the leadership of Muhammed El Muhadi, to challenge the supremacy of the Sirhan. This resulted in a war in which the head Sheikh of the Sirhan named Shafa' was killed. His tomb is still to be seen a few miles west of Damascus. After this the Muhafudh, as the paramount Sheikh of the Serdiya was called acquired supreme power in the area from Damascus to Belqa. A little later the power of the Sirhan was still further shattered by the desertion of the Isa and Fuhaili to the Serdiya. The two events caused the Sirhan to leave the Hauran.

Driven from their country, the Sirhan, still a powerful tribe, swept down upon Jauf, which they seized and occupied, prepared to found a new country for themselves sooner than submit to the tyranny of the Muhafudh.

It is probable that the Sirhan of this time, who had formerly been the paramount tribe around and south of Damascus, were only half bedouin, or at least that they had acquired a good deal of wealth and comparative enlightenment during their paramountcy in Hauran, which, even in those chaotic times, must have been a fairly wealthy province. At any rate, it appears that no sooner did they seize Jauf, than they set about building forts and gardens, or perhaps forcibly seized shares in the gardens already existing. They determined to found a semi-independent state in Jauf, over which they would be paramount as they had formerly been in Hauran.

This exodus of the Sirhan into the wilderness and occupation of Jauf occurred somewhere about 1650 AD.

It is stated that the Wadi known now as the Wadi Es Sirhan was formerly known as the Wadi El 'Azraq, and only received its present name after the migration of the Sirhan Tribe to Jauf.

The Sirhan independence in Jauf was short lived, they themselves have a tradition that they were only seven years there though others say that 20 years was the period.

At that time, the Anaizah (including the Ruwalla and Dhana Muslim known collectively as the Ajlas, were living in the Kheibar area of the Hejaz, while the Beni Sakhr were their next door neighbours and apparently traditional enemies near 'Ala.

Apparently soon after the Sirhan settlement in Jauf, and upheaval occurred in the Hejaz, and vast numbers of Anaizah Ajlas and of Beni Sakhr swarmed northwards from the Hejaz. The northward drive of the Ajlas Anaizah swept down upon Jauf, where the Sirhan had recently taken possessions. For three months, the Sirhan were besieged in Jauf by Anaizah, under their chiefs Ibn Sumair and El Tayyar. There was, however, a man of the Beni Sakhr living with the Sirhan, and besieged with them in Jauf. He escaped from the beleaguered settlement and carried the news to Muhammed Al Khuraisha, Shaikh of the Beni Sakhr, who was at the time camped at Gaza. (The Beni Sakhr were probably a Hejaz tribe in those days, but came to Palestine and Transjordan in summer). The Beni Sakhr being enemies of Anaizah determined to intervene in the struggle, and Muhammed El Khuraisha at the head of a force of Beni Sakhr carried out a thirty days forced march from Gaza to Jauf, attacked Anaizah and raised the siege.

This for a short time staved off the danger, but the pressure of Anaizah numbers was irresistible, and the Sirhan, with their allies the Beni Sakhr, were soon forced to evacuate Jauf and take refuge in the Belqa. Some of the Sirhan, as mentioned above, had already built houses and planted gardens in Jauf. A number of these decided to remain in Jauf and submit to Anaizah rule. To this day, many families of Jauf claim descent, and in most cases probably quite rightly, from these Sirhan settlers. The remainder of the tribe set out on its wanderings once more.

Anaizah seem to have followed hard on the heels of the retreating Sirhan, and attacked the Muhafudh, the former oppressor of the Sirhan, still in the height of his power in Hauran. A battle was fought at Mezeirib, just north of Irbid, on the present Transjordan Syrian frontier. The Muhafudh was completely defeated, and his followers the Ahl Esh Shimal scattered. The remnants fled across the Jordan valley in to Palestine. The Sirhan and Beni Sakhr, were also compelled to take refuge in Palestine.

The Ajlas Anaizah thus became the sole paramount bedouin tribe from Damascus and Hauran to the Jordan, Wadi Es Sirhan and Jauf. The name Ahl Esh Shimal, formerly applied to the Sirhan, Isa and Fuhaili, under the paramountcy of the Sirhan; and subsequently to the Sirhan, Serdiya, Isa and Fuhaili under the paramountcy of Muhafudh, now came to include the Beni Sakhr who assumed the leadership of the sorely shaken confederation. The Anaizah were now supreme in the Hauran, Wadi Sirhan and 'Ajlun, but were soon driven from the latter district by Dhahir Ibn 'Omer of the Ziyadna, Governor of Acre.

The defeat of the Muhafudh by Anaizah must have occurred about the middle of the 18th century. For some time Ahl Esh Shimal were a negligible quantity. With the beginning, perhaps, of the 19th century, they seem to have commenced to recover. Their new independence was apparently secured under the leadership of the Beni Sakhr Sheikhs, now by far the most powerful members of the group. The members of the reconstituted Ahl Esh Shimal confederation were :-

Beni Sakhr
Sirhan,
Isa,
Serdiya.

The Fuhaili, and a portion of the Serdiya called the Sahr, did not return to Transjordan. When driven across the Jordan by the Anaizah advance, they settled down in Palestine and the Jordan Valley as felleaheen, where their descendants are still to be found. As the Ahl Esh Shimal recovered strength they renewed their attacks on the Ajlas Anaizah, mopping up isolated parties who ventured into the 'Ajlun or Belqa districts. If Anaizah concentrated for reprisals, as they occasionally did, they forced the whole Shimal group west into the Jordan valley. But in ordinary times, the Shimals were always sallying out, raiding and looting from scattered flocks and stragglers of Anaizah. The latter found this continual guerrilla warfare exhausting, and gradually tended more and more to avoid the vicinity of the Belqa and 'Ajlun, and keep further out in the desert. Perhaps the Ahl Esh Shimal were also being pushed eastwards by an extension of cultivation west of the pilgrim route. In the latter half of the 19th century, Anaizah were involved in continual wars with Ibn Rashid and the Shammar, who had newly emerged in northern Nejd.

By the end of 19th century the Ahl Esh Shimal had regained considerable power and during the absences of the Ajlas they once again began to go east as far as and beyond the Wadi Es Sirhan, but they always came back west of the pilgrim route before the Anaizah hordes began to return to their summer grazing grounds in Syria.

A few years before the great war the Turkish Wali of Damascus determined to do away with Nomads, near the cultivated areas. He therefore summoned the Sheikhs of the Sirhan to Damascus and ordered them to settle down to cultivation. At first they refused, but later were forced to submit and the Sirhan all took up land. Four or five estates were given them, all west of the railway line between the stations of Deraa and Mafrag. Three of these estates were called respectively Mushairifa, Suwailma and Serra. The tribe from about 1910 seriously turned its attention to cultivation.

In the early spring of 1925, they were heavily raided by the Akhwan north of Kaf, and nearly all their flocks were looted. This disaster has caused many of them to abandon nomadism, and now perhaps not more than half the tribe move into the desert in winter, camping far east ^{near} Hazim, Kaf and Esh Shama, where they remain for some two or three months.

Some of the Sirhan still own shares in some of the date gardens in Kaf and Jauf and relations of the tribe still live in the latter village.

Ibn Dureid El Azdi in Vol. I of EL ISHTIQAQ p.314 (1854) states the Sirhan is one of the sections of the El Asbo' tribe who are a branch of the Kalb Bin Wabra of Qodea'.

According to Ibn Jubeir Billi is an offshoot also of Qodaa'

THE SIRHAN TRIBE.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISION	SECTION
ES SIRHAN	El Rashid..	El Nuwafha El Majasha El B' aij
	El Habab...	El Dela' a El Mubadel El Musafir El 'Asim
	El Hejl El Munid El Hamdan	

BENI KHALID

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The Beni Khalid know but little of their origin and history. They lay claim to descent from Khalid Ibn Welid (See page 109) and relationship to the Beni Khalid of Southern 'Iraq. If this were true they would be from the Noble Beni Makhzoom tribe, but as they can produce no proof whatever to support such a claim, at present it cannot be upheld.

At the beginning of the 19th century they were living north of Homs in Syria and had to provide for the Muta Sellim of Hama a quantity of camels, sheep and butter for the annual pilgrimage. From this it may be seen that the Beni Khalid were not a Bedoui tribe 130 years ago.

A little later owing to the hostility of the Nu'aim tribe of Syria, the Beni Khalid had to leave their lands. At first they meditated going to join the Beni Khalid near Busra in 'Iraq with whom they claim relationship; but for some reason this plan did not materialize and they went to the Jaulan. The Arab El Fadl, however, who were an old tribe in that district, soon forced the new comers to leave, and they came to Northern Transjordan between 50 and 70 years ago.

To-day they still own camels but they no longer go far to the east of the railway. They are usually to be found in the Ramtha Nahyia while their head sheikh owns the village called Hosha.

Esh Sheikh Shihab Ed Din El Qalqashandi states that the Beni Khalid are a section of the Billi of Qoda'a, and also that Beni Khalid are descended from Ghazia section of Hawazin tribe and Beni Mihdi section of Jotham. Their war cry is "El Faizo".

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS
BENI KHALID.....	Ej Jaboor	El Qadhaa En Nasir Ed Da's Edh Dhahem Es Salim Es Slaiim Es Said El Hdian El Mbat..... Et Turshan.....	El Hbair El Ismail El Khalid Er Rahaima El Wurud El Hamud Akhwat Habiba
	Es Subeihat....	El Atana En Namnam El Msaieed El Adhama El Butma Es Salaihim El Farwan El Othman	
	En Nahud.....	El Hussein Er Ramleh Er Rukba Es Sirriyin El Qeran Es Silmi	

THE CIRCASSIANS

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The Circassians appear to have been well established in the Caucasus Mountains as early as the tenth century, as shortly after 950 AD. a Prince Suiatoslav, from the country known now as Russia, attacked the Yassi and Kossogs supposed to have been the ancestors of the modern Circassians.

Again in the beginning of the 11th century a Russian Prince allied with the Greek Emperor defeated the Circassians and killed their chief in single combat. The opening of the next century found the Russians and the tribes of the Caucasus at war, the latter apparently being as usual beaten. The sources of information are entirely Russian so it may be supposed that the operations were not always so successful as the historians of those days relate. These wars are sufficient to show that from very early days the Circassians have been at feud with the people of the North.

The first acquisition of territory in the Caucasus by the Russians seems to have been about 1570 AD., 978 AH. when the mouth of the Terek river which runs into the Caspian was occupied (1)

Peter the Great at the beginning of the 18th century tried to gain a footing in the Caucasus but failed and it was not till 1791 AD. 1206 AH. that a successful expedition established the Russians in Anapa Fort after the great Circassian leader Sheikh Mansur had been captured. During the first half of the 19th century the Russians were constantly

(1) The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus by Baddeley (1908)

at war in the Caucasus. In 1862 AD., 1279 AH. a large number of Circassians principally of the Qabirtay tribe were forced to migrate to Rumelia. The advance of the Russians into Turkey during the war of 1877 AD. again forced the people to move, and they were granted lands in Syria and Transjordan.

The Shabsough tribe was the first to leave Turkey setting off in 1878 AD., 1296 AH. by ship. Before reaching the coast of Palestine a fire occurred on board and 700 lost their lives, the survivors being taken to Acre; from where they went to Amman and founded the first Circassian colony in Transjordan.

In 1880 AD., 1298 AH., the first families of the Qabirtay and Bzadough tribes arrived, the former going to Amman and the latter founding Wadi Sir Village.

Fresh contingents of the Qabirtay arrived in 1882 AD., 1300 AH., when the Jerash colony was founded and in 1892 AD., 1310 AH., these people going to Amman and living in what is now known as the Muhajareen Quarter.

In 1901 AD., 1319 AH., more of the Qabirtay and Bzadough arrived and were granted land on which they built the village of Na'our.

Reseife was the last village to be built by a small party of the Qabirtay who arrived in Transjordan in 1909 AD., 1327 AH.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	FAMILIES	
QABIRTAY.....	..... Qabirtay Warq or Second Class	Babouq.....	The Qabirtay originally come from a man called Qabardiqwah. (son of Qabar) one of the early chieftains in the Caucasus. ... Two brothers only in Transjordan Wasm <i>W</i>
		Viqwah.....	... Meaning of this word is "Sour Milk of the Cow" <i>W</i> brand mark. One family living in Amman.
		Ghoutat.....	... Two families in Amman <i>f</i> is brand mark.
		Alaskir.....	... One family in Amman <i>W</i> is brand mark.
		Janbek.....	... Several families at Na'our brand mark <i>M</i>
	Third Class....	Berit.....	... In Amman one person only.
		Tisibneh.....	... In Amman two families.
		Hafqouqa.....	... In Amman many families.
		Zikhwah.....	... In Jerash.
		Birs.....	... In Jerash
SHABSOUGH.....	.....	Khorma Hath Habisht Numdiqiqwah)	... All these families belong to the Third Class.

NAME OF TRIBE	DIVISIONS	FAMILIES	
MOKHUSH.....	Mafadz.....	... The family name means "the one who fires."
BZADOUGH.....	Hatough.....	... This family lives in Na'our brand mark
BASLINAI.....	Shadqi.....	... This family lives in Amman.
ROUBIA.....	Shahabel.....	... This family lives at Mijdal. The family name means "The Red Headed".
ABAZAH.....	Hauaish.....	... This family lives in Jerash and is attached to Qabirtay.

THE SHISHANS.

NAME OF VILLAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	TRIBE	
ZERQA SUWEILEH SUKHNA	..... 1907 AD.		These people left the Caucasus about 1905 and lived for a year in Anatolia. The Turkish Government offered them land in the Belqa and they marched down by way of Aleppo.

THE PERSINAS.

ADASIA.....	1910 AD. ...	Persians..	<p>In 1879 AD., Sir Abdul Baha Abbas, head of the Bahai faith bought twelve shares of the land at Adasia, nine from the fellaheen and three from the Qaimaqam of Tiberius. As time went on, more shares were bought and, in 1910 AD., several families of Bahais arrived from Persia, the village of Adasia was founded, and the cultivation of the land commenced.</p> <p>On the death of Sir Abdul Baha Abbas in 1920 AD. the village and land of Adasia passed to his daughter.</p>
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NAME OF VILLAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	TRIBE	
UMM ER ROMAN 'AIN HOMR	} .. 1874 AD. ..	Kara Takali	<p>The Turcomans belong to the Kara Takali, a tribe which was originally nomadic in character, dwelling in the Smyrna Villayet during the winter and near Eski Shahr during the summer.</p> <p>Owing to quarrels among the tribe, a section of them emigrated to Adana in 1870 AD., carrying their tents on camels and donkeys, and driving their cattle before them. They lived in Adana Vilayet for five years, but the constant wars of that period forced them to move again, and they accordingly marched from Adana to Antioch, thence to Homs, and thence to Damascus, taking seven days over each stage of the journey. From Damascus they went to Koneitra, where they dwelt with the Circassians for about six months, but at the end of that period they left for Haifa.</p> <p>About the year 1874 AD., the Turcomans set off again for the Belqa and were given land round the village of Umm Er Romman. About seventy families of the five hundred who originally came to Transjordan still live in this district, the rest having returned to Turkey.</p> <p>Two small settlements were also made by this tribe at Lejjun and Ain Homr, but these were evacuated after the retreat of the Turks in 1918 AD. In 1925 AD., however, a few families returned to Ain Homr and became, in 1931 AD., the tenants of His Highness the Emir.</p>

THE BENI 'ATIYA.

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Although the Beni 'Atiya is at the present time almost entirely an Hijaz tribe spending most of its time beyond the frontiers of Transjordan, yet there are unmistakable indications that its gradual advance North into the fertile crescent has commenced.

Tristram who travelled in the Kerak District in 1872 AD. (1289 AH.) was raided by the Beni 'Atiya; and wrote in his book "THE LAND OF MOAB" that, "This tribe had only recently taken to raiding so far North." This was the first sign, the first warning that pressure from the South was compelling the Beni 'Atiya to look North for fresh lands on which to graze their camels.

Muhammed, Sheikh of Majali, was called in the Beni 'Atiya to help him against the Beni Sakhr (see page 208) no doubt gave an impetus to the movement which was then in its embryo. Since those days there have been fresh signs and more apparent warnings of the inevitable move Northwards of the Beni 'Atiya.

Members of several sections of the Beni 'Atiya now live permanently in the Kerak District, as fellaheen; they are the forerunners and nucleus around whom others will in the course of years settle.

Large caravans annually come to Ma'an and to Kerak to buy grain etc., while others come to these two districts and even go as far as Bir Sheba and Hebron to work in the Harvest.

When the grazing in the Hijaz is bad nearly the whole tribe comes North; tents of Beni 'Atiya have even been known in the Belqa'.

During the last few years in the Northern Hijaz, little rain has fallen, and grazing has been bad, the Beni 'Atiya have therefore lost many of their camels; it will take years to make good of these losses, even if a succession of good years occurs. This will probably hasten, somewhat, the inclination to take to cultivation; already some applications for the grant of land have been received by the Transjordan Government.

The Beni 'Atiya claim descent from Ma'ad through whom they are related to the Anaizah.

At the present time they are divided into three great divisions said to be descended from Ma'ad 'Atiya 'Aqail and Khamais the three sons of a man called 'Atiya.

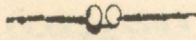
DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTION	
EL 'ATIYAT	Es Selimat.....	El Abeidi El Abadla Ed Daba'a El Muwadir El 'Arara El Awaimareen Es Suwaiadat El Woqiyat El Mahadeen	
	Es Suweilimieen..	El Haiainat } El Madala' }	..... These two subsections have families in Kerak.
		Ej Jareidat El 'Atatra El Atouwa El 'Atiyat	
		El Farajāt Er Ruweiyat El Hamran....	.... Esh Sheikh Selim Abu Dameik belongs to the Hamran.
	El 'Alicen El Jamani		

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	
	Es Shoot	El Braikat	El Qura'an Er Rawabeen Er Ruweiyat Es Sawaria...
			... Esh Sheikh Hamud El Farhan belongs to the Sawaria.
		El Maraia'	En Nujarat Es Salamat El Muwasat Ez Zela
	El Khudera El Musabha		
	Er Ramadieen	El Medamiat...	Some families of the Medamiat permanently live in Kerak District.
		Et Tarabshat Es Saqqa El Ghumada El Asufia Er Rutaimat	
	Es Saidaniya.	Er Ridam Ez Zimlan Es Sudfan El Ghanaimat En Nawagat Er Rikabat El Awadieen	... There are families of the Saidaniya permanently living in Kerak District.

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS	
EL 'AQAILAT	El Asaifat.....	El Masamrat El 'Anaifat Esh Shtaitat El Hanahnat Ed Dahaimat El Areenat El Alawiyat	
	El Marajeen....	Ibn Basis Ibn Rashid El Khaleifat El Haramtha.....	.... Esh Sheikh Muteir Ibn Harmas belongs to the Haramtha.
	El Hashaima....	Ej Jaraba El Muwadarieen En Nusairat El 'Azeinat En Nafareen Es Sawadna El Farsat	Es Salan El Quwaina

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	SUB-SECTIONS
EL 'AQAILAT	Ej Jumaiyat....	Ez Zawaida El Awafsa El Faraijat El Farajieen El Hiasha
	Er Rubailat....	El 'Aida El Hawamda Ed Dabawi El Athameen En Nawabta
EL KHAMASAT....	Ed Diyufia El Hilban El Hamadeen El Nalhulat El Mabarakieen En Nishara El Mahaisinieen

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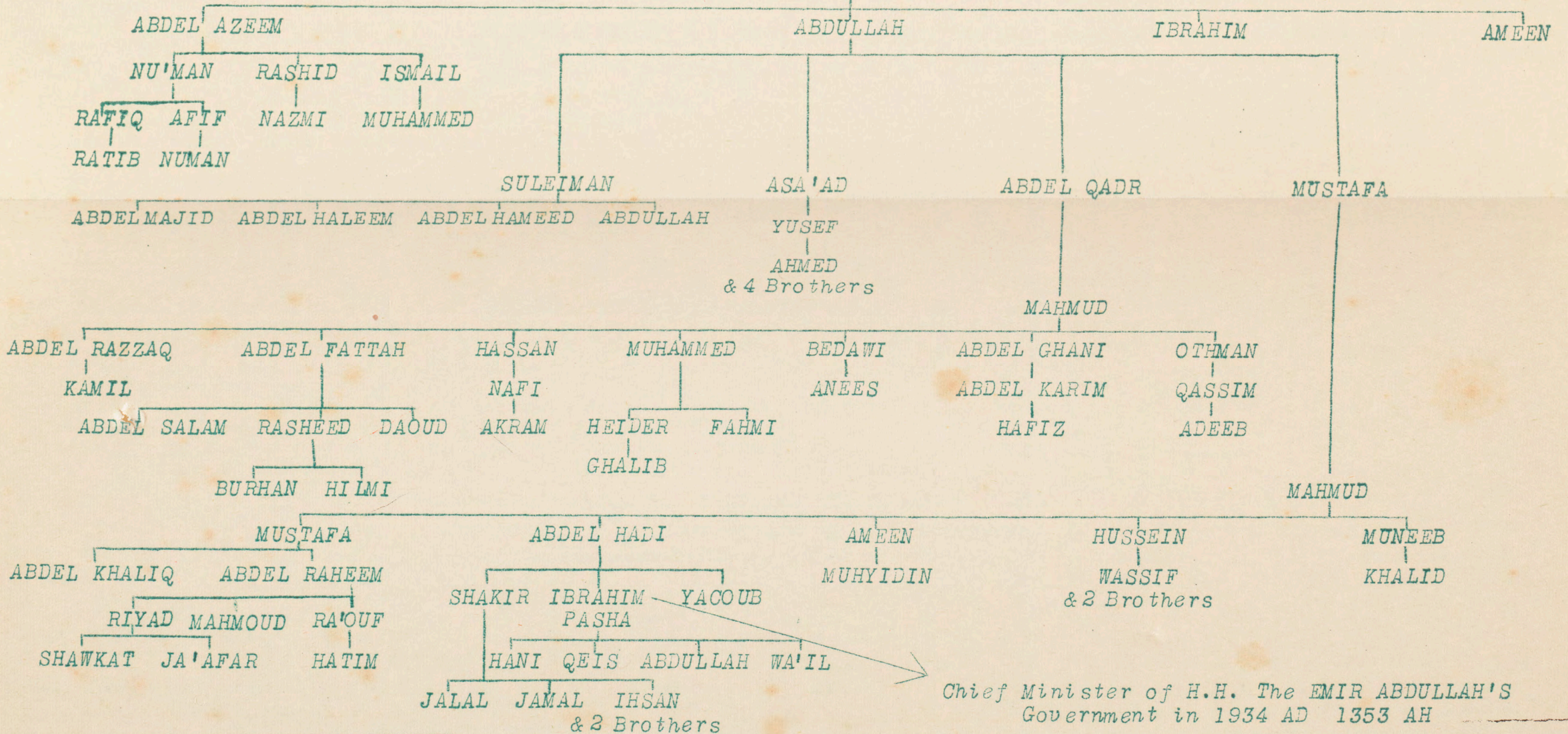
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E N D

JA'FAR ET TAYYAR
 ABDULLAH
 'ALI ZEINE
 MUHAMMED EL 'ALIM
 ABU JA'FAR MUHAMMED EL JAWAD
 IBRAHIM EL 'ARABI
 ABU JA'FAR ES SAYED
 EL HASSAN
 RAFI'
 SURUR
 SULTAN
 EJ JAMAL ABU EL FARAJ
 FAKHR ED DIN 'ABDEL MUMTIM
 ABDEL RAHMAN
 SHAMS ED DIN ABU ABDULLAH OTHMAN
 ABU HATIM ABDEL QADIR
 SHAMS ED DIN MUHAMMED
 SHARAF ED DIN ABDEL QADIR
 BADR EDDIN ABU ABDULLAH MUHAMMED
 BURHAN ED DIN IBRAHIM
 MUHIB ED DIN MUHAMMED
 SHAMS ED DIN ABU ABDULLAH MUHAMMED
 MUHYI ED DIN MUHAMMED
 BADR ED DIN
 SADR ED DIN SULEIMAN
 OTHMAN
 HASHIM
 HASSAN
 MUHAMMED ZEITUN
 MUHAMMED HASHIM

Descendants of JA'FAR EL TAYYAR



APPENDIX III.

TRANSLATION.

a

"In the name of the Merciful and Compassionate.

This is a letter from Muhammed, the messenger of Allah, to Huneina and the people of Kheiber and Maqna and their progeny as long as the heavens are above the earth, peace. I praise unto you God, save Whom there is no god but He. Now I say that He has revealed unto me that you are about to return to your cities and to the inhabitants of your dwelling-place. Return in safety, in the protection of Allah and that of His messenger. Yours is the safe-guard of Allah and that of His messenger with regard to your persons, belief, and property, slaves and whatever is in your possession. You shall not have the annoyance of land-tax, nor shall a forelock of yours be cut off. No army shall tread on your soil, nor shall you be assembled for military service, nor shall tithes be imposed on you, neither shall you be injured in any way. No one shall leave his mark on you, you shall not be prevented from wearing slashes or coloured garments, nor from riding on horse-back, nor from carrying any kind of arms. If any one attacks you fight him, and if he is killed in the war against you none of you shall be executed for his sake, nor is ransom to be paid for him. If one of you kills a moslem intentionally, he shall be dealt with according to moslem law. No disgraceful charges shall be brought against you and you shall not be as other (non-moslem) poll tax payers. If you ask assistance, it shall be granted to you, and if you want help you shall have it. You shall not be punished for white, nor yellow nor brown

(garments), nor for a coat of mail nor..... not a shoe-lace of yours shall be cut. You shall not be hindered entering the mosques, nor precluded from governing moslems. You shall have no other ruler except out of your own midst, or from the family of the messenger of Allah.

Room shall be made for your funerals, except when they trespass on a sacred spot (mosque). You shall be held in honour on account of your own high station and the station of Safiyya, the daughter of your uncle. It shall be incumbent upon the people of the house of the messenger of Allah and upon the moslems to uphold your honour, and not to touch you. If any of you goes on a journey, he shall be under the safeguard of Allah and His messenger. "There is no compulsion in matters of religion." If any of you follows the religion of the messenger of Allah and his command, he shall have one fourth of what the messenger of Allah has ordered to be given to the people of his house, to be given when the Qoreish receive their portions, viz fifty dinars. This is a present from me for you. The family of the house of the messenger of Allah as well as the moslems are charged to fulfil all that is in this letter. Whoever desires well of Huneina and the people of Kheiber and Maqna, all the better for him; but he who does them evil, all the worse for him. Whoever reads this my letter, or to whomever it is read, and he alters or changes anything of what is in it, upon him shall be the curse of Allah and the curse of the cursing of..... and all mankind. He is beyond my protection and intercession on the day of Resurrection, and I am his foe. And who is my foe is the foe of Allah, and he

who is the foe of Allah goes to hell..... and bad is the abode there. Witness is Allah like Whom there is no god, and all is sufficient as witness, and His angels..... and those moslems who are present. Ali Bin Abu Talib wrote it with his writing, whilst the messenger of Allah dictated to him letter for letter, Friday the 3rd of Ramadhan, in the year five of the Hijra. Witnesses: Ammar Bin Yasin, Salman the Persian, the friend of the messenger of Allah, Abu Darr al-Ghifari."(1)

(1) JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW XV. p.169.

Many writers doubt the originality of the letter simply because Friday the 3rd of Ramadhan fell in the year 9 of the Hijra and not in the year 5 Hijra, as given above. And if they made a mistake in the year which is very probable for the numbers 5 and 9 in Arabic are, if not written properly, confused with each other (٩ ٥). If we believe that those who copied the letter made a mistake in the date, it is hard to believe it for Ali, who wrote it, as indicated in the text was not present with the Prophet at Tabūk where these treaties were drafted, Ali was ordered by the Prophet to remain in Medina in charge of the Prophet's family, when he set out on a raid to Tabuk. (see El Balātheri p.60, note. Also see the History of the Jews in Arabia before Islam, by Wilfinson, p.179). Another version of the same letter is in El Batheri's history page 60.

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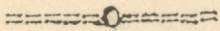
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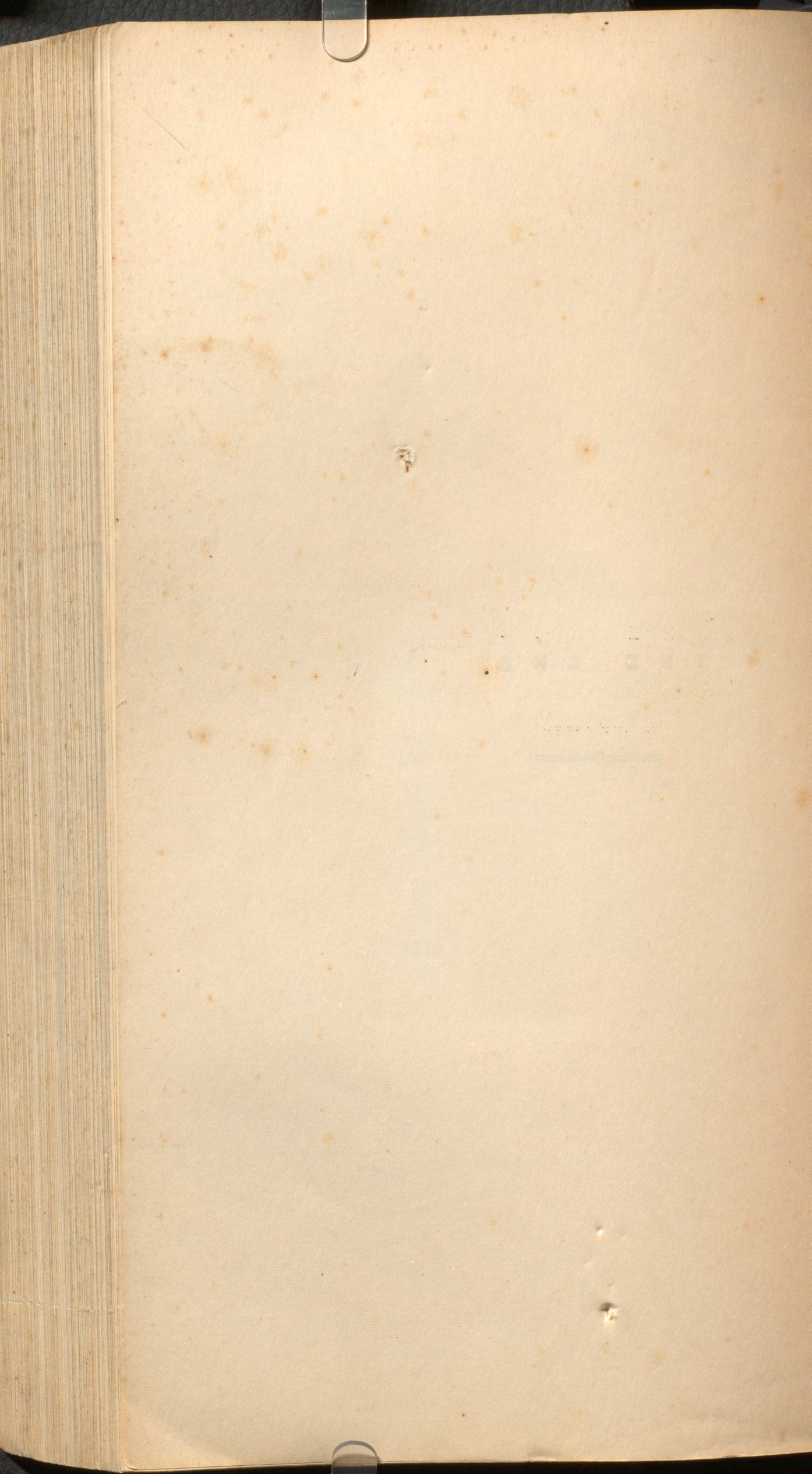
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