

APPENDIX I:

Judges of Timbuktu, Fifteenth–nineteenth centuries

- 1) Al-Qāḍī al-Ḥājj
- 2) Muḥammad al-Kāburī
- 3) And-Agh-Muḥammad al-Kabīr
- 4) Al-Qāḍī Ḥabīb b. Muḥammad al-Ṣāliḥ
b. 'Abd al-Rahmān al-Tamīmī
- 5) Maḥmūd b. 'Umar Aqīt
- 6) 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Abu Bakr b. al-Qāḍī al-Ḥājj
(Deputy of Maḥmūd b. 'Umar?)
- 7) Maḥmūd b. 'Umar Aqīt
- 8) Muḥammad b. Maḥmūd b. 'Umar Aqīt
- 9) Al-'Aqīb b. Maḥmūd b. 'Umar Aqīt
- 10) Muḥammad b. Maḥmūd Baghayughu, Interregnum)
- 11) 'Umar (Abu Ḥafs) b. Maḥmūd b. 'Umar Aqīt
- 12) Muḥammad b. Aḥmad b. al-Qāḍī
'Abd al-Rahmān (grandson of no. 6)
- 13) Muḥammad b. And-Agh-Muḥammad
b. Aḥmad Boryo (descendant of no. 3)
- 14) Sayyid Aḥmad b. And-Agh-Muḥammad
b. Aḥmad Boryo (brother of no. 13)
- 15) Muḥammad b. Muḥammad Kara
- 16) 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Aḥmad Maghia
- 17) Maḥmūd b. Muḥammad b. And-Agh-Muḥammad
(son of no. 13)
- 18) Muḥammad b. al-Mukhtār b. Muḥammad Zankanu
- 19) Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdullāh b. Aḥmad Maghia
- 20) Sayyid Aḥmad b. Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdullāh b. Aḥmad
Maghia (son of no. 19)
- 21) (Maḥmūd b. Aḥmad b. 'Abd al-Rahmān
b. Aḥmad al-Mujtahid)
- 22) Bāba al-Mukhtār b. Muḥammad b. al-Mukhtār
b. Muḥammad Zankanu
- 23) 'Abdullāh Bābir b. Sayyid Aḥmad b. Ibrāhīm
(Maghia, son of no. 20)
- 24) Maḥmūd b. Sayyid Aḥmad b. Ibrāhīm (brother of no. 23)
- 25) Akbar b. Bāba al-Mukhtār b. Muḥammad
(Zankanu, son of no. 22)
- 26) (Interregnum: several judges, beginning with Alfa
Maghia, son of no. 24)
- 27) Al-Qāḍī al-'Aqīb (parentage unknown)

- 28) 'Abd al-Qāḍī b. Muḥammad al-Sanūsī
- 29) Alfa Sa'īd b. Bāba Gurdu al-Fulānī
- 30) Sān Sirfī (Muḥammad b. Muḥammad
b. 'Uthmān al-Kāburī)
- 31) 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Sān Sirfī
- 32) Aḥmad b. Sān Sirfī
- 33) Douana or Dumuna Koy al-Madān
- 34) Aḥmad Bāba b. Abu'l-'Abbās*

* Aḥmad Bāba was succeeded in this century by his sons Muḥammad al-Amin and 'Umar Sirfī, respectively. A third son, Zubair, has been recognized by some as Qāḍī since the recent death of 'Umar, but he prefers to identify himself simply as a 'alim or scholar.

1825/6–1829/30?
Died 1841/2

1841/2–1863/4
1863/4–(?)
(?)–c. 1880?
1880–1893/4?
1893/4–1931

Alternation of major families over the judgeship

The following table illustrates the monopoly of the judgeship by a few families, though direct succession of kinsmen was uncommon. The breakdown does not take into consideration the interregnum of Muḥammad Baghayughu (no. 10 in Appendix 1) nor does it consider in-laws as relatives.

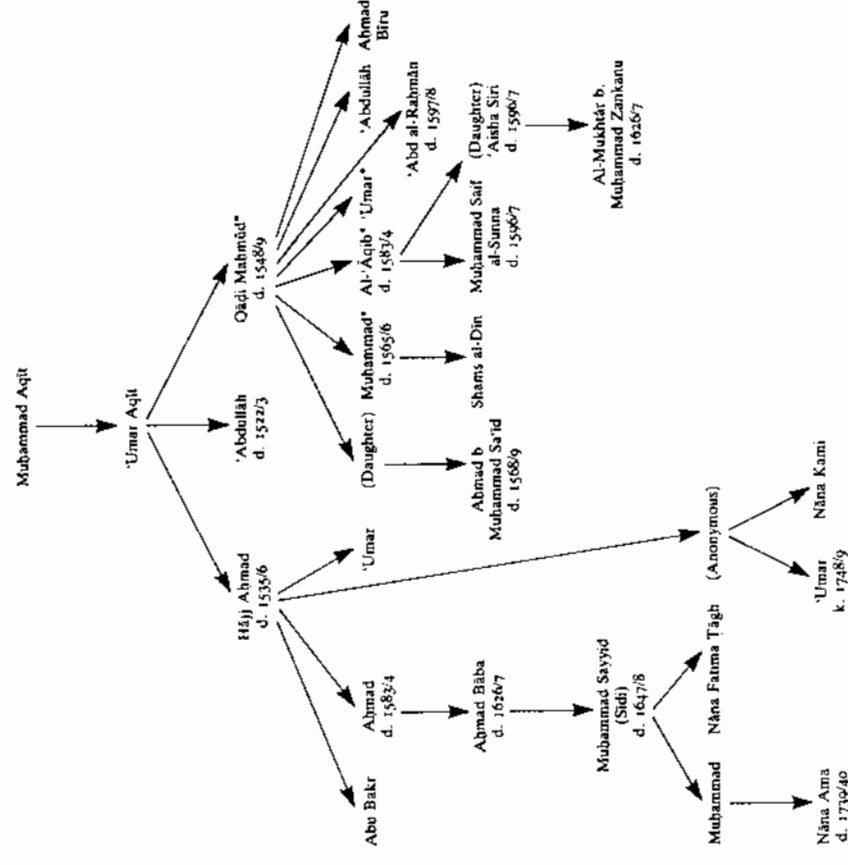
	Directly succeeded relatives	Indirectly succeeded relatives	Total
Al-Hājj family	0	2	2
And-Agh-Muḥammads	1	3	4
Aqits	3	2	5
Maghias	2	3	5
Zankanus	0	3	3
Sān Sirfī family	2	1	3
Other judges	0	9	9
Total	8	23	31

Known *imāms* of Jingerebir (Main Mosque)

1) Kātib Mūsā	Early 15th C.
2) 'Abdullāh al-Balbālī	Mid-15th C.
3) Abu'l-Qāsim al-Tuātī	Died 1516/17
4) Mansūr al-Fazzānī	Early 16th C.
5) Ibrāhīm al-Zalafī	Early 16th C.
6) Aḥmad Nāna Surgu	c. 1527/8
7) Sayyid 'Alī al-Jazūlī	c. 1528–1546
8) Sīdīq b. Muḥammad Ta'alla	c. 1546–1569
9) 'Uthmān b. al-Ḥasan al-Tishīnī	Died 1569/70
10) Muḥammad Gidādu al-Fulānī	Died c. 1577
11) Aḥmad b. Sīdīq (son of no. 8)	c. 1577–1596/7
12) Mahmūd b. Sīdīq (brother of no. 11)	Died 1619/20
13) 'Abd al-Salām b. Muḥammad Dikku al-Fulānī	Died 1625/6
14) 'Alī b. 'Abdullāh Sirī b. Sayyid 'Alī al-Jazūlī (grandson of no. 7)	Died 1642/3
15) Muḥammad Wadī'at Allāh b. Muḥammad Sa'īd b. Muḥammad Gidādu (grandson of no. 10)	1642/3–(?)
16) Bāba Sa'īd b. Aḥmad b. Muḥammad Sa'īd b. Muḥammad Gidādu (nephew of no. 15)	Died 1690/91
17) Al-Imām (Anonymous) b. al-Imām Aḥmad (Possibly a certain al-Mukhtār, son of no. 11)	Died 1702/3
18) 'Uthmān b. al-Imām Aḥmad (also son of no. 11)	Date unknown
19) Šālīh b. al-Imām Aḥmad (also son of no. 11)	c. 1714
20) 'Abd al-Kāfī b. 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Muḥammad Sa'īd (nephew of no. 15)	Date uncertain
21) 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Abd al-Salām b. Aḥmad b. Muḥammad Sa'īd (nephew of no. 19)	Mid-18th C.
22) Sīdīq ('Atīq) b. Ibrāhīm b. Aḥmad b. Muḥammad b. Muḥammad Sa'īd (cousin of no. 21)	Died 1750/51
23) Wadī'at-Allāh b. al-Hājj al-Amin	Died 1758/9
24) 'Uthmān b. 'Uthmān (possibly grandfather of Sān Sirfī)	Died 1770/71
25) Dīdar (?) b. 'Abd al-'Azīz	1771 (?)
26) Bāba b. 'Atīq (probably son of no. 22)	1771–1793
27) Sahl b. al-Hājj Šālīh	1792/3–(?)
28) Sa'īd b. Bāba (of the Gurdus)	1816/17–1841/2
29) Sān Sirfī (Muḥammad b. Muḥammad b. 'Uthmān)	Died 1863/4
30) 'Abd Al-Rahmān al-Suyūṭī b. Bāba (possibly brother of no. 28)	Date uncertain

APPENDIX 6:

Genealogy of the Aqīts

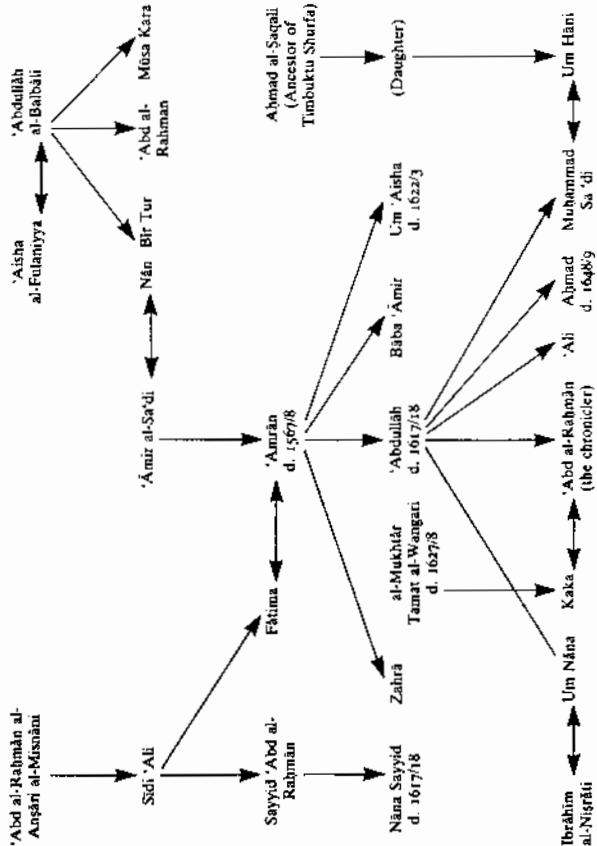


• These were *Qādis*. 'Umar was exiled in 1594 and died in 1597/8.

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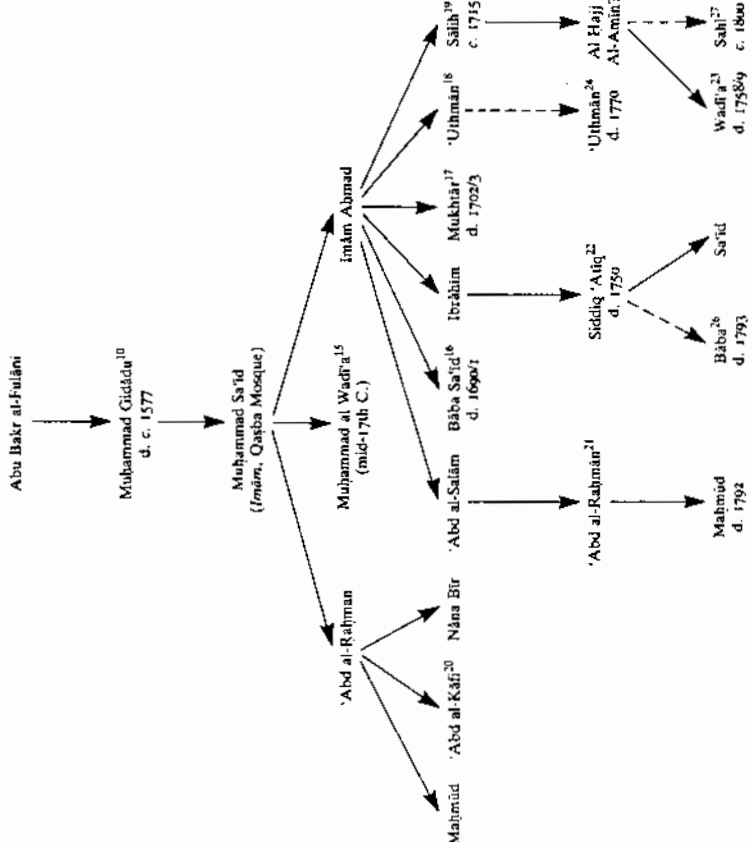
The Sa'di family and its affiliates

The horizontal arrows indicate cases of intermarriage. Owing to the details which the author supplies on his own kinsmen, this is the only genealogy which sufficiently illustrates the intermarriages between the various ethnic groups (al-Sa'di, *passim*).



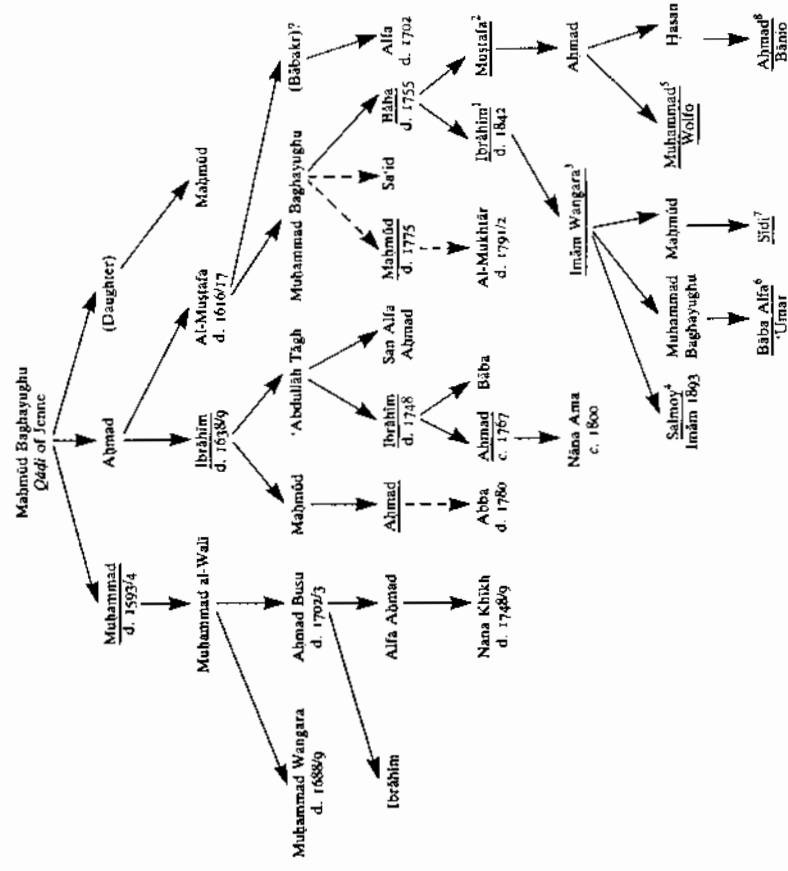
Genealogy of the Gidādu Fulānis

Scholars from this family for a long time monopolized the imamate of Jingerebir. The numbers correspond to the sequence of *imāms* as listed in Appendix 3. Dotted lines designate lines of descent which are established only tentatively.



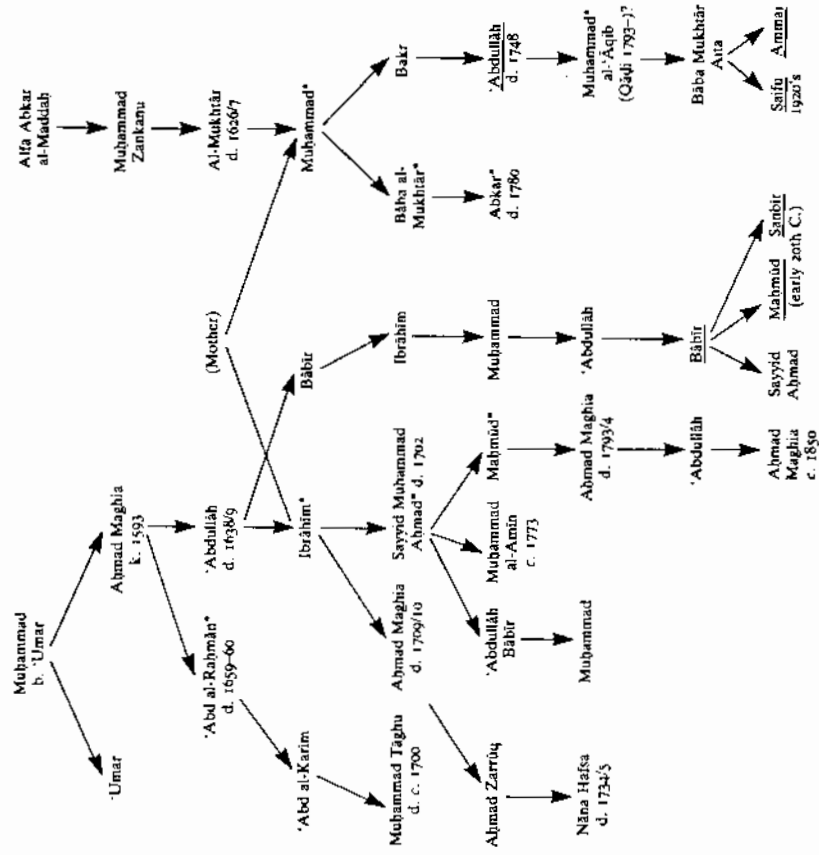
Genealogy of the Wangara Baghayughus

Those whose names are underlined were *imāms* of the Sidi Yahya Mosque. The numbers in the last part of the genealogy indicate the sequence of the last *imāms*, down to Ahmad Bānio, the present *Imām*. This genealogy, at least for the last few generations, is partly based on the information of Alfa Ahmad Bānio.



Genealogy of the Maghia and Zankanu families

Those whose names are underlined were *imāms* only (of Sankore). The present *Imām*, Alfa Sālūm, is son of Mahmūd b. Bābīr b. ‘Abduillāh, hence nephew of Sanbīr and Aḥmad. Saifu’s son, al-‘Aqīb, was also a recent *Imām* of Sankore.

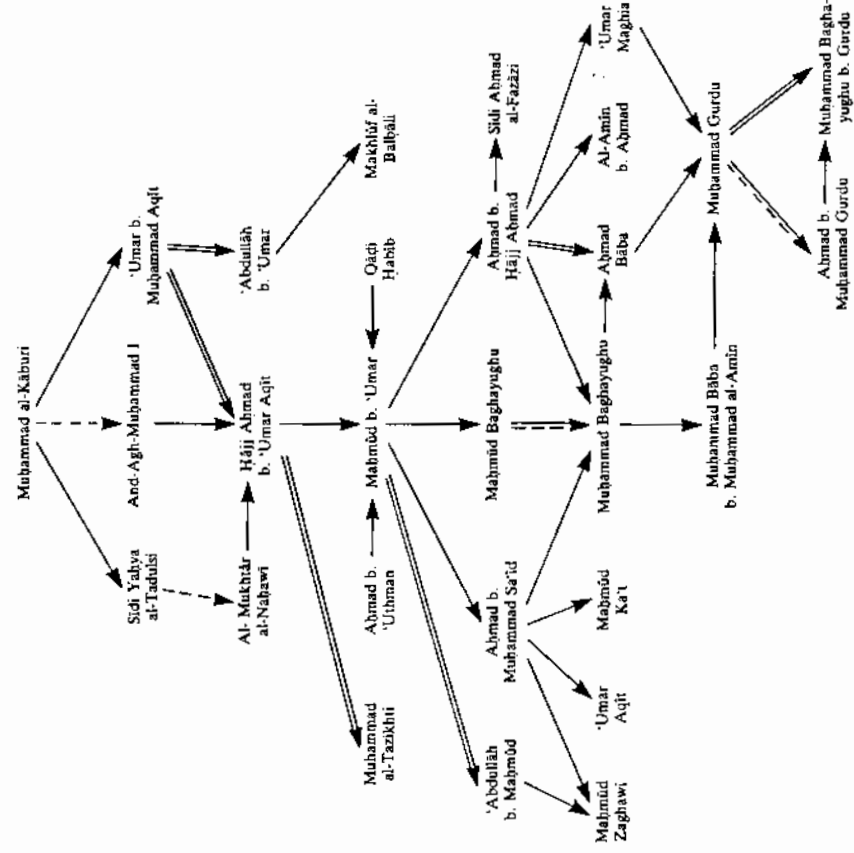


* These were all *qādis*, and sometimes also *imāms* of Sankore.

APPENDIX 12:

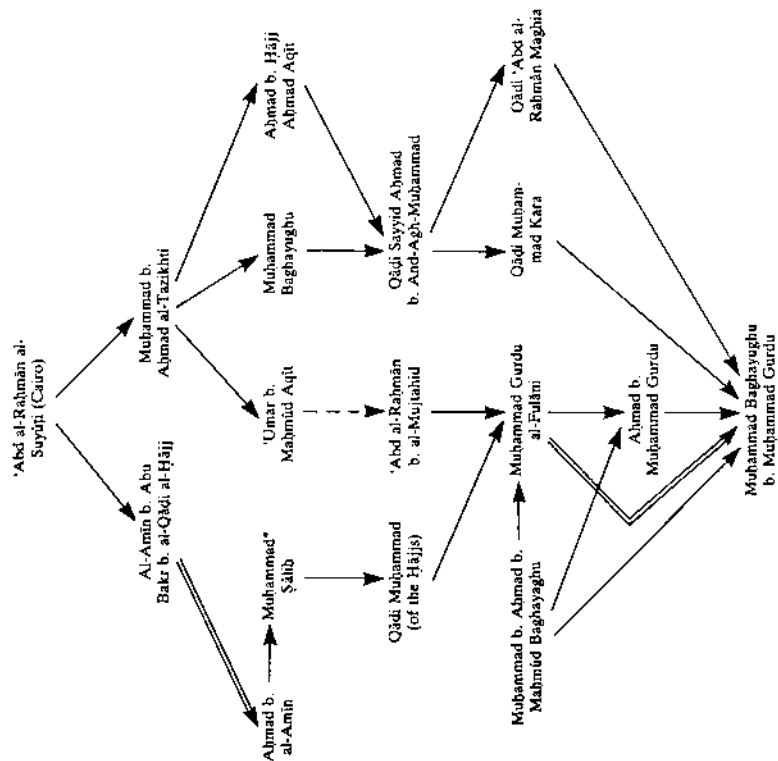
Selected lines of transmission of learning (A)

Double lines indicate descent besides transmission of learning. Dotted lines designate lines of transmission which are inferred.



Selected lines of transmission of learning (B)

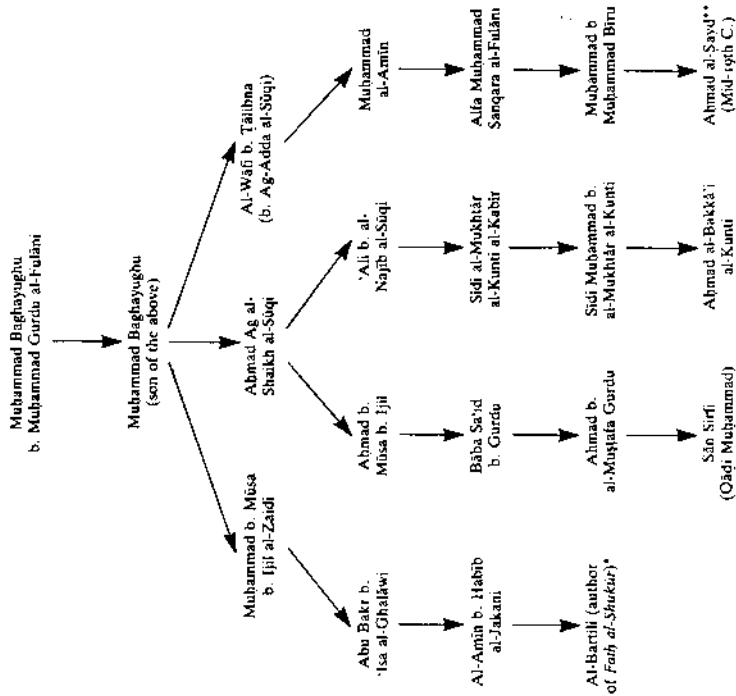
Double lines show actual lines of descent besides transmission of learning. The lines of transmission represented here lead back to other prominent Middle Eastern scholars besides al-Suyūṭī. Locally, these same lines became the most prestigious and the most frequently quoted after the seventeenth century. Most later *sanads* are traced backwards through Muḥammad Baghayuḡhu b. Muḥammad Gurdu.



* This is Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ b. al-Qāḍi 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Abu Bakr b. al-Qāḍi al-Hājjī.

Selected lines of transmission of learning (C)

These are the main lines through which learning was diffused from Timbuktu to various groups in the Southern Sahara. Alfa Muḥammad Saṅqara may have contributed to transmission of learning in pre-*Jihad* Massina.

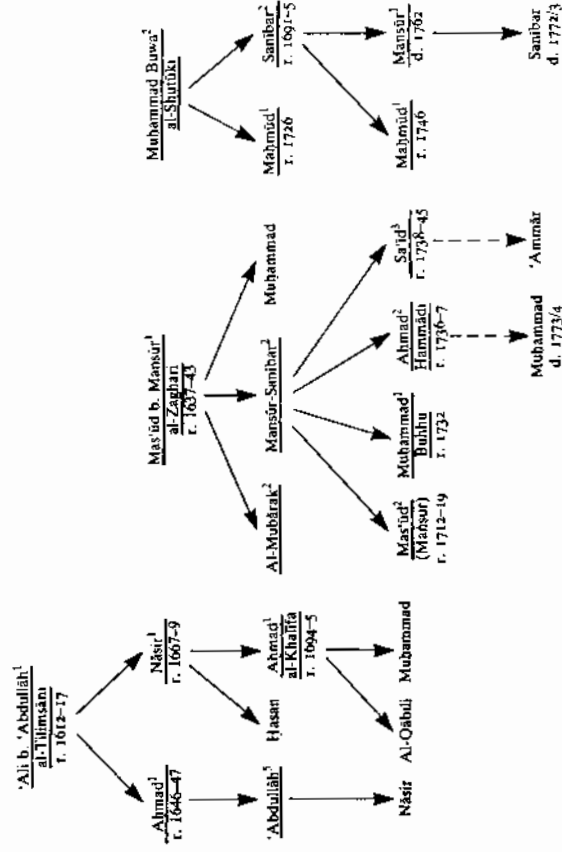


* Alfa Ahmad Bānio, present-day *Imām* of Sidi Yahya, traces a *sanad* backwards to Muḥammad b. Mūsā b. Ijil through another chain.

** Ahmad al-Sayd's *sanad* was ultimately transmitted to 'Issa Wuld Muḥammad Mawlūd, a respected elder of Timbuktu-Arwān today.

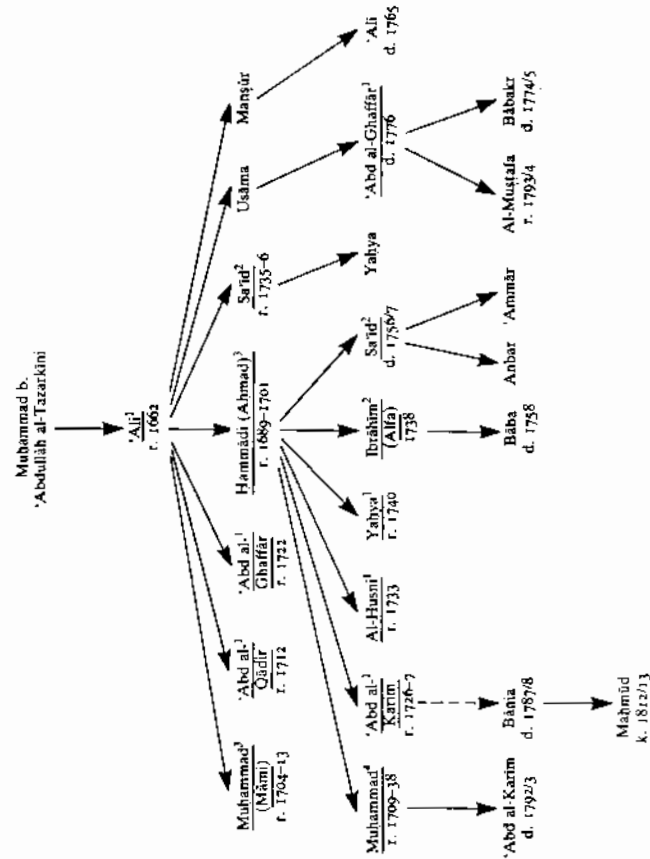
Genealogies of the Tilimsānis, Zagharis and Shutūkis

Those whose names are underlined became Pashas. The numbers indicate how many times they reigned. Some confusion in nomenclature results from the fact that Maṣṣūr (Maṣūru) and Maṣṣūd (Masudu) are interchangeable.

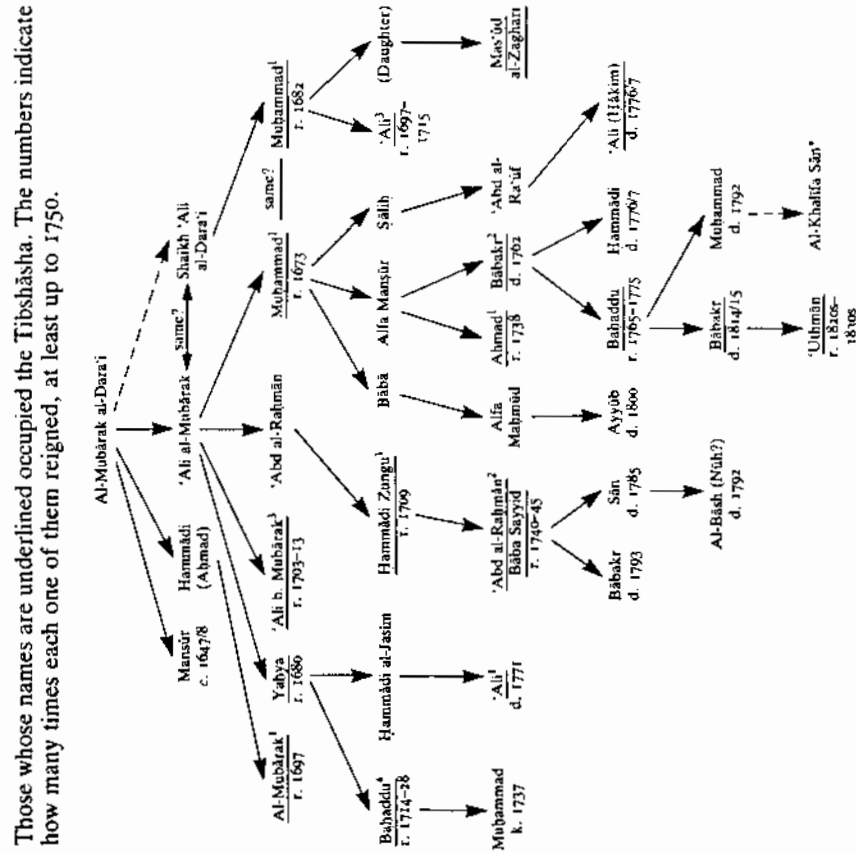


Genealogy of the Tazarkinis

Those whose names are underlined were Pashas. The numbers indicate how many times each one of them reigned, at least for the period up to c. 1750. There is some confusion between the sons of Sa'īd b. Ḥammādi and those of Sa'īd b. Sanībar al-Zagharī (see Appendix 15).

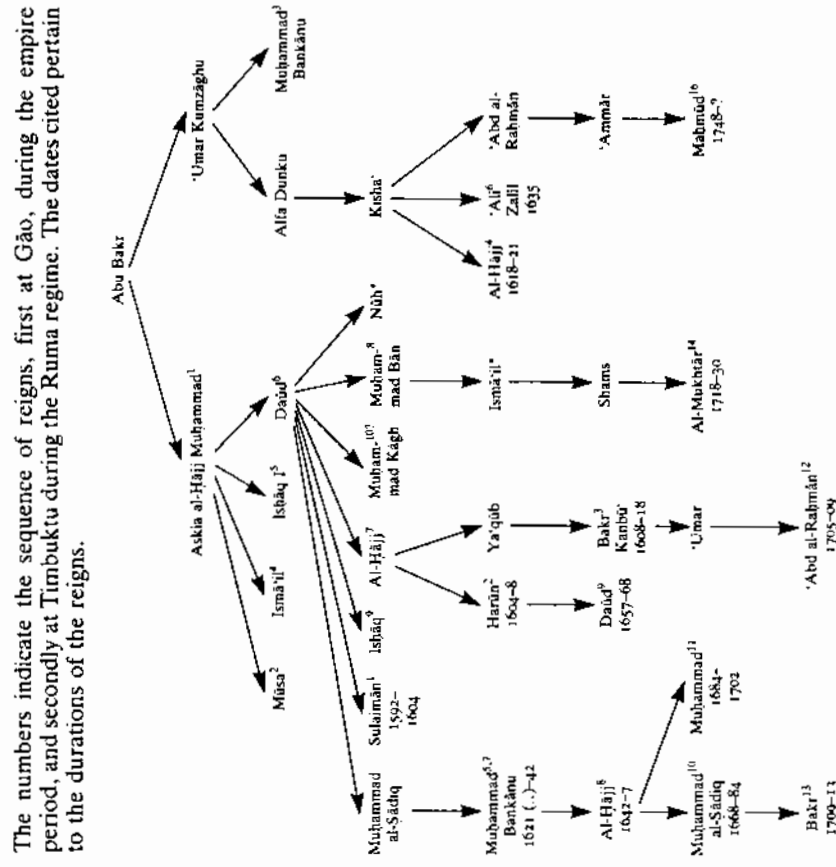


Genealogy of the Mubārak al-Darāʿis



* The early twentieth century notable, Sān wuld al-Qā'idi, is identified by his nephew, the present-day Songhai elder, Ahmadu Badii, as son of Qā'id Bābaki b. Al-Khalifa Sān b. al-Qā'id Muhammad b. Bāhiaddu. Otherwise, we have no reference to al-Khalifa Sān in the extant sources.

Genealogy of the Askia dynasty



* These are two of several Askias who reigned at Dendi.