



IGDIR

IGDIR, a Turkic tribe in Persia and Anatolia. It was one of the 24 original Oghuz tribes (Houtsma, p. 225; for discussions of its etymology, see Houtsma, p. 225, and Pelliot, pp. 194-95). Like other tribes that migrated to the Middle East in Saljuqid times, it has become widely scattered.

A group of Igdir settled down in northeastern Persia, and joined the Yomut tribal confederacy. Its population was estimated at 300 families by Charles Edward Yate (p. 280), and at 700 families by Henry Field (p. 221). These Igdir live around Gonbad-e Qābus and the ruins of the old city of Jorjān, some 95 kilometers northeast of Astarābād (ibid.). Because of their distance from any center of governmental authority, they were among the “wildest and most independent” of the Yomut tribes; and they paid no revenue to the Persian state during the nineteenth century (Yate, p. 252). Today, there is still a village by the name of Igdir, 12 kilometers south of Gonbad-e Qābus (Razmārā, *Farhang* II, p. 34).

Another group of Igdir made its way to Anatolia. In the 16th century, there were as many as 43 villages and other localities by that name there (Sümer, p. 356). In the district of Tarsus, there was an Igdir *oba* (clan) among the Gökçelü. In the environs of Adana, there were two small *oymak* (tribes) by that name. Many Igdir also settled down around Kari-Taş, Gülnar and Mut, in the district of Iuç-İül. Some of these joined the Boz-Doğan, who lived in the vicinity of Koç-Hisar, in Central Anatolia (ibid., pp. 356-57). Today, there are still 19 Igdir toponyms in Turkey (in the following villayets: İçel, Denizli, Malatya, Kars, Eski-şehir, Tokat, Gümüşhane, Bursa, Ankara, Çankiri, Kastamonu, Samsun,



and Ordu; see *Gazetteer of Turkey* I, p. 687). In the Iranian Western Azarbaijan, near the Turkish frontier, there is also a village named Iğdir, 14 kilometers southeast of Urmiya (Razmārā, *Farhang* IV, p. 65).

A third group of Iğdir forms a *tira* (clan) of the ‘Amala tribe of the Qaşqā’i tribal confederacy in Fārs. In 1958, it comprised some 400 families (Oberling, p. 225). Like other ‘Amala clans, it probably came to Fārs after spending some time in northwestern Persia.

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