in his prime about 800. See Ishāhān, Aḥšāḥ; Part XII, 57, 58; XX, 24, 75.

See also Zārālī, Part VIII, 183. He may have been the father of the prominent scholar.

364 Muḥarrār (Abū al-). A scholar of secondary importance, who lived at al-Baṣrah and wrote about the Qur’ān. See Zārālī, Part VIII, 183.

365 Muḥarrīr (Abū Muḥammad Abū Ya‘qūb). A scholar of al-Mawṣil, and an ascetic, who traveled extensively to find Ḥaḍīth. He died 808. See Khālidīn, l, 259, n. 7; Tūfī, p. 331, sect. 722; Taḥfīz-Birdī, Part I, 117.

366 Muḥarrīr (Abū Muḥammad Abū Ya‘qūb) ibn ʿAlī ibn ʿAbd al-Dirār al-ṣaṣrārī. He was nicknamed Ibn Taṭāṣ (Ṭarāṣī) and he lived from about 915 to 1000 and was a judge at Baghdād. See Baḥdādīlī (Khaṭīb), Part XIII, 230, sect. 7199; Taḥfīz-Birdī, Part IV, 201; Khālidīn, ill, 374.

367 Muḥarrīr (Abū al-). A man of al-Madīnah who became a poet, probably at the court of al-Muḥammad (ṣāḥib al-waṣīṭ) 775-780. See Muḥarrīr (Abū al-), Part IV, 269; Ishāhān, Aḥšāḥ; Part IV, 122. The name may be more correctly given as Abū al-Muḥarrīr (Abū al-). 369

Muḥarrīr (Abū al-). A man of al-Madīnah who became a poet, probably at the court of al-Muḥammad (ṣāḥib al-waṣīṭ) 775-780. See Muḥarrīr (Abū al-), Part IV, 269; Ishāhān, Aḥšāḥ; Part IV, 122. The name may be more correctly given as Abū al-Muḥarrīr (Abū al-).

369 Muḥarrīr (Abū al-). A man of secondary importance, who lived at al-Baṣrah. An important provincial governor during the reign of al-Rashīd (786-809). See Yaqūt, Geogr., IV, p. 846, l. 2.

370 Muḥarrīr (Abū ʿAlī Abū Ya‘qūb) ibn ʿAbd al-Dirār al-ṣaṣrārī. He was a judge and follower of the jurist Abū Ya‘qūb. He died at Baghdād 828-829. See Waʿīf, Part II, 177, bottom; Tabārī, Annals, Part III, 347, Zīrālī, Part VIII, 185.


372 Muḥarrīr (Abū al-). A pupil of al-Maʿṣūrī. He may have been one of the poets named al-Muḥarrīr (Abū al-). See Ishāhān, Aḥšāḥ; Part XVI, 166, XIX, 147; Tammānāt (Rūṭerī), Sect. 497.


374 Muḥarrīr (Abū ʿAlī Abū Ya‘qūb) ibn ʿAbd al-Dirār al-ṣaṣrārī. A man of al-Madīnah, who was a pupil of al-Maʿṣūrī. He was a grammarian, who went to Khurāṣīn with al-Maʿṣūrī, but died at Baghdad al-ṣāḥī. See Zīrālī, Part VIII, 260.

375 Muḥarrīr. The fifth caliph who ruled 661-680. He was the son of Abū Ṣufyān and became the founder of the Umayyad dynasty. 65, 194, 197, 201, 233, 325, 405, 437, 450, 555, 583

376 Muḥarrīr (Abū al-). A pupil of al-Maʿṣūrī. He was a pupil of al-Ṣaṣrārī and al-Rāzī. He was a grammarian, who went to Khurāṣīn with al-Maʿṣūrī, but died at Baghdad al-ṣāḥī. See Zīrālī, Part VIII, 260.

377 Muḥarrīr. The fifth caliph who ruled 661-680. He was the son of Abū Ṣufyān and became the founder of the Umayyad dynasty. 65, 194, 197, 201, 233, 325, 405, 437, 450, 555, 583
Muhammad ibn Muqarr ibn Abd al-Qadir, Abu 'Abd Allah. His true name was 'Ubayd Allah ibn Ahmad ibn Ma'azi. He was a scholar and jurist, who died at Baghdad in 991. See Khallil, I, 379, note. 330

Muhammad ibn 'Abdus ibn Muhammad, Abu 'Abd Allah al-Yasiri. A friend of al-Jahiz, who was tutor to the sons of al-Mutawfi. He died 932. See Haur, p. 147; Zirikli, Part VII, 12.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih. See Ibn Sarrani. Also Ibn al-Sayyafi.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih. He was a grandson of Maysun al-Qasasili. See references, footnotes and Appendix, given with the translation for the passage about the Isma'ilis.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih, Abu Nasr al-Kalawadini. A late 10th century mathematician, interested in Indian arithmetic. See Suter, VI (1893), 75; X (1908), 74.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih, Abu Bakr al-Bashri. He was a jurist of the Shafi'i group of the Khawarij, who met the author of Al-Fihrist 911/932. He died ten years later. See Zirikli, Part VII, 97.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih al-Hariri, Abu al-Hariri. He was a secretary who compiled a fifty-year anthology of poetry.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn 'Abd al-Qasim, Abu 'Abd al-Salih. A jurist who lived in Egypt, from about 768 to 882. See Khallil, II, 998, 600, n. 4; Shirazi, p. 81; Taght-Bird, Part II, 175, 1260; III, 44, 240. For his father, see 'Abd al-Salih ibn al-Hakam.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn Gobi. See Bih.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn Harih. The secretary of the well-known general al-Husayn ibn al-Qasim during the late 8th century.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn al-Husayn ibn al-Husayn ibn al-Alal. He was a descendant of the Prophet, who revolted against the Caliph al-Manfi and was killed at al-Madinah in 762. See Mas'udi, VI, 199, 199-203; Haur, Arba, pp. 290-91.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn Muhammad, Abu Bakr ibn al-Hanafi. He was born at al-Ashur near Hadhramawt in 891/902 and was a Malikit jurist and author. He died 983/986. See Yaqut, Gorg., I, 104, I, 16; Zirikli, Part VII, 93.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn Sulayman al-Hadi. He came from al-Kirsh, and was also called Abu 'Abd al-Muqit ibn Ayyub. He lived from about 817 to 909 and was a reliable authority for the Hadith. See Taght-Birdi, Part III, 171, 105; Yaqut, Gorg., II, 22, 220, 422; Zirikli, Part VII, 95.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn Tahir ibn al-Husayn. He inherited the autonomous governorship of Kufa, but surrendered it to his nephew and then served as chief of police at Baghdad. He died 989/989. See "Al-Hariri," Enc. Islam, IV, 614.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn Umar, al-Hariri. He was a falconer, who wrote a book about birds of prey.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Salih ibn Ya'qub ibn Dja'd al-Yaqub, Abu 'Abd al-Salih. A secretary and poet, whose father was attached to al-Mahdi (caliph 775-795). See Tabari, Anwaar, Part III, 490.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Karim. He was either a Mu'tazili or Murji'i theologian of secondary importance. See Eljarai, Misar al-Mizan, V, 264.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik. See al-Ansari.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik, Abu 'Abd Allah. See al-Ansari.
Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik ibn Abīn al-Zayyāt, Abū Ja'far. He was the vizier of three caliphs and also a poet. He died 847/848. See Khalilīn, III, 349.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd Rabbah ibn Salāyihīn, Abū 'Abd Allāh. He came from Tārikh in Eastern Persia and was nicknamed "Mūl Hand." He was an author who died 820/22. See Yaqūt, Gezg., I, 955.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahmān ibn Abī Shabbāh. A poet of secondorder importance. See Iṣbahānī, Aḥālīn, Part II, 94, 95. The latter part of the name is garbled in Fligel, and the Beauty MS does not indicate the vowels, so the spelling is uncertain. It may be Shabbāh.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahmān ibn al-Muqtaṣīr ibn al-Ṭāhir ibn Abī Dih'ī (Ḫaššāṃ, Abū 'Abd al-Raḥmān). He was a jurist and judge, who lived from about 700 to 735. See Bāghdādī (Ḫaššāṃ), Part II, 296, sect. 787; Qayyūbād, Muṣṭafā, p. 244; Tahtīb-Ḫindī, Part I, 191, 237.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Walā`. See al-Fahūlī.

Muhammad ibn 'Abdū. See al-Jahshiyyīn.


Muhammad ibn Abī Abī-Ṭabībīyyīn, Abī 'Abd Allāh. A poet and ascetic. See Iṣbahānī, Aḥālīn, Part III, 127, 182; Qayyūbād, Shi'ī, p. 497. For his famous father, see 'Abdīyyīn.

Muhammad ibn Abī Badr al-Sulaimī. An unimportant poet.

Muhammad ibn Abī Bakr. He was the son of the first caliph, appointed as governor of Egypt by 'Alī (caliph 656-661). See Bāghdādī, Origins, p. 158; Muṣṭafā, IV, 180-83, 327, 424, V, 32-8. 201

Muhammad ibn Abī Bakr al-Muqaddshīnī. A scholar who wrote a commentary on the Qur'an.

Muhammad ibn Abī Hamzah al-Uṣaylī. A man who composed a small amount of poetry.

Muhammad ibn Abī Ḥikmāt. He was a secretary who wrote some poetry. Fligel calls him Muhammad ibn 'Abī Abī Ḥakimīnī.

Muhammad ibn Abī Ḥudayfīhī. The governor of Egypt who revolted against the Caliph 'Uthmān, 636. See Bāghdādī, Origins, pp. 357, 389. 201

Muhammad ibn Abī Ṣumayyī. An Arab poet. For his father, who died 673, see Abī Ṣumayyī.

Muhammad ibn Abī Uṣaylīhī. The governor of al-Raŷī at the time of al-Manṣūr (caliph 754-755). Later he was put in prison. He was a poet and student of traditions. See Iṣbahānī, Aḥālīn, XVIII, 9.

Muhammad ibn Abī Zaynāh, Abī al-Khaṭṭābī. He was one of the early agitators of the conspiracy, which became the Ismāʿīlī movement and a teacher of Muṣṭafā al-Qāḍīlī. He was killed 755. See Bāghdādī (Ḫiṣākhī), pp. 24, 62-65, 74; Lewis, pp. 21, 35; Muṣṭafā, ibid., p. 48.


Muhammad ibn Ahmad. See Ibn Samsahīlī, also Abī Abī-Ṭalīl.

Muhammad ibn Ahmad. He was a secretary who wrote some poetry. His name occurs in the text after 'Abī ibn Ḥusayn but is omitted in the translation. His nickname is Muṣṭafā in the Fligel edition, but Muṣṭafār or Muṣṭafār in the Beauty MS.

Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn 'Abd Allāh al-Safwānī. He was the judge of al-Mawāl
Biographical Index

Muhammad ibn 'Ali ibn Ja'far. He is mentioned by Filipcić, but omitted in the Beatty MS. He helped to write a commentary.

Muhammad ibn 'Ali ibn Maqūlah, Abū 'Abd Allāh. He was a famous vizier of al-Musta'lim and al-Qāhir, noted for his skill as a pennam. He lived from 886 to 948. See Khalīlīnī, III, 266. 179, 324, 323, 277, 278, 659.

Muhammad ibn 'Ali al-Jawālī. He composed fifty pages of poetry. For the last name, see Khalīlīnī, III, 502.

Muhammad ibn 'Ali al-Makki. See Abū Zafar.

Muhammad ibn 'Anbas, Abū 'Abd Allāh. He was the maternal uncle of Abū al-Walī, with whom he studied and shared an interest in mathematics, during the 10th century. See Qīfī, p. 288, I, 5; Tūqīnī, p. 227, where he is called Muhammad ibn 'Anbas.

Muhammad ibn 'Arūs Abū 'Ali, al-Kīlībī. A secretary who composed a small amount of poetry.

Muhammad ibn Bahrī al-Iṣbahānī, Abū Muhammad. He lived from 886 to 934 and was a government secretary, who became governor of several provinces in Persia. See Sayyīdī, Muḥyī, p. 23; Ḥujj Jāfīrī, II, 508; 179, 169.

Muhammad ibn Bahrīn ibn Manṣūr ibn al-Ḳāhirīnī. He translated Persian books into Arabic. The spelling of the grandfather's name is uncertain.

Muhammad ibn Bahrīn al-Maṭrīqī al-Sijistānī, Abū Sulaymān. He was a shaykh and scholar, who died 698/1267. See Qīfī, pp. 30, 20, 51; 33, 10; 84, 19, 224, 179, 324, 275, 5. Compare Muhammad ibn Taib ibn Baḥrīn in the same source.

Muhammad ibn Bahrīn. A government secretary, who made a collection of epitaphs and was also a poet. See Tabarī, Anwār, Part III, 2246.

Muhammad ibn Bangladesh, Abū Muhammad. He was a well-known poet of the time of al-Rashīd (caliph 795–809), al-Ra‘ībīnī. See Iṣbahānī, Aḥṣāfī, Part XIV, 148; XII, 229.

Muhammad ibn al-Dā’ilī, Abū 'Ali ibn Thābit ibn Makki. He was the director of ports and public works at al-Maṣrāt (caliph 831). See Yaqūt, Gurg, II, 686, 179, 324, 227, 275, 5; III, 795, 320.

Muhammad ibn Dī‘ād ibn 'Ali, Abū Bakr. He was the son of the famous jurist and himself a legal authority and man of letters. He died about 699. See Ma‘ṣūdī, VIII, 254, 277; Shīrāzī, p. 148; Tāhirī-Birdī, Part III, 305, 337.

Muhammad ibn Dī‘ād ibn al-Jalālī, Abū ‘Ali. He lived from about 838 to 908 and was a poet, expert copyist, and secretary. He was killed in 908 because of his part in the plot to make 'Abd Allāh ibn al-Mu’tazz caliph. See Khalīlīnī, I, 25, 6; II, 360–61; Mīrakāwī, IV (1), 47.

Muhammad ibn Dī‘ād al-Buṣayf. He was a poet at the court of al-Rashīd (caliph 786–809). See Iṣbahānī, Aḥṣāfī, Part XVII, 78; Ma‘ṣūdī, VI, 122.

Muhammad ibn Dī‘ād al-Ḳāhirī, Abū al-‘Abbas. A copyist and scholar of the Qur’ān, language, and poetry, who was also active as a teacher during the 9th century. See Yaqūt, Iṣbahānī, VI (6), 482, where he is called Muhammad ibn al-Hasan ibn Dī‘ād.

Muhammad ibn Dī‘ād al-Jarjārī. He was a secretary and poet and the vizier of al-Mutawakkil (caliph 847–861). See Yaqūt, Gurg, II, 55, I, 17; Ma‘ṣūdī, VII, 397; Iṣbahānī, Aḥṣāfī, Part IX, 69; XVII, 127, where the locality name seems to be incorrect.

Muhammad ibn al-Faḍl al-Sikhtnī. He wrote some poetry. His name is omitted by Filipcić.

Muhammad ibn al-Faḍl al-Ḍabbī, Abū 'Abd Allāh. He came from al-Kīfīh and was a conservative jurist, who died 910/911. See Tāhirī-Birdī, Part II, 39, 148.

Muhammad ibn Gāḥīb ibn Iṣbahānī. See Bbīb.

Muhammad ibn Ḥakīm, Abū Ja‘far. He was an authority for tribal dialects, poetry, and folklore, who died at Sīmārī, 249/860. See Khalīlīnī, III, 625, 627, 35, 98, 191, 234, 344.

Muhammad ibn Ḥādī al-Fārābī. A Persian ascetic whose father may have been Abū Muhammad Ḥādī al-ʿAjā’ib of Fars. He died 777/777. He is described by Ṭūqīnī, p. 44.


Muhammad ibn Ḥusayn, Abū Ja‘far. Called by Filipcić Nay ibn Muhammad ibn Iṣbahānī. He was a 10th century jurist who composed some poetry.


Muhammad ibn Ḥasan, Abī ‘Abd Allāh al-Mawī. He was a member of the family of the Prophet about whom al-Mutawakkil wrote a book.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḥasanī, Abū al-Qāsim. He was the son of the Caliph 'Abd Allāh who lived at al-Madīnah, about 646–700 and whose followers claimed that he had not died but would reappear. See Khalīlīnī, II, 374; Baghdādī (Kutābi), pp. 35, 48, 49.

Muhammad ibn Harb. A secretary of the Banū Anis (caliph 809–813).

Muhammad ibn Ḥaṣīth, Abū Ja‘far. He was called both al-Thābitī and al-Taghībī. He was a singer attached to the brother of al-Mutawakkil during the 9th century. See Iṣbahānī, Aḥṣāfī, Part X, 161; Ma‘ṣūdī, I, 12.

Muhammad ibn Ḥaṣīth al-Majītī. A poet not to be confused with the famous singer. Compare Tāhirī-Birdī, Part I, 274.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḥaṣīth al-Tanṭūrī, Abū al-Ḥasan. He was the author of an epitaph.

Muhammad ibn Ḥārīm ibn Muhammad. See Abī ‘Iṣār al-Warrāqī.

Muhammad ibn Ḥārīm ibn Mukhtār ibn Abū Bakr. He was a government official who wrote some poetry. He may have been the general of al-Musta‘lim (caliph 892–903). See Ma‘ṣūdī, VIII, 209.


Muhammad ibn al-Ḥasan al-Warrāqī. He was a friend of the author of Al-Fīlūdī.


Muhammad ibn al-Ḥasan ibn Ahmad ibn al-Walī al-Qumīnī, Abū Ja‘far. He was a Shī‘ī jurist. See Tūqī, p. 536, sect. 631.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḥasan, the nephew of Ḥālīm al-Shatawī. He was summoned
Abū 'Abd Allāh was an astronomer interested in sundials and measuring instruments. See Suter, VI (1952), 67; X (1952), 67.

Muhammad ibn al-Husayn ibn Dīnār. See Abū al-'Abbās al-Awlād.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḥasan ibn Raṣūf. An unimportant grammatician of the late 10th century. See Suyūṭī, Buḫyān, p. 313; Yaqūt, Ibrāhīm, VI (6), 419.


Muhammad ibn al-Khalās al-Munṣarrī bī-Allāh, Abū al-Qāím. He was the last of the twelve official Shiʿī imams. He disappeared at Simurgh, 878, was called al-Mahdi and was expected to reappear. See Khalīkīn, II, 381; Hitti, Arabi, p. 429.

Muhammad ibn al-Hassān al-Shaybānī, Abū 'Abd Allāh. He was born at Wāṣiṭ, brought up at al-Kūfah, and studied with al-Ḥaḍīrī, al-Mālik, Abū Ḥanīfah, and other scholars. He was also a judge under al-Rahīd. He died at al-Ra'yī 804/ 1393. See Wāfī', Part II, 421; al-Shāhīnī, Enc. Islam, IV, 271; Hajar, Liām al-Mašā'ir, Part V, 121. 496-97; 504-505, 516-518, 523, 528.

Muhammad ibn Ḥabīb ibn Wāṣiṭ, Abū Bakr. He was one of the two brothers from al-Rahīdīyyah near al-Mawrā, who served as poets and librarians at the court of Sayf al-Dawḥah (ruler at Aleppo, 946-967). He died about 990. See Khalīkīn, I, 357; II, 377; Yaqūt, Geogr., II, 990; Zījīqī, Part VIII, 353, xviii, 373-74.

Muhammad ibn Ḥātim al-Raḥmānī. A poet living in al-Tāqi during the first half of the 9th century. See Ibn Ḥanbal, Aṣbaḥ, Part XII, 178; Qutaybah, Liyyūn, I, 346, l. 4; II, 377, l. 13; Flügel gives the name incorrectly.

Muhammad ibn Ḥājir (Ḫājir) ibn Sulaymān. He belonged to a family of Harrānīs, served as secretary to the governors of Armenia and Syria, and made a collection of his epitaphs. He lived during the late 8th or early 9th century.

Muhammad ibn Ḥaṣāma b. Ḥaṣāma. A poet and government official. See Khalīkīn, III, 664; Ishāqī, Aḥmad, Part IX, 92; XII, 160; XVI, 103; Taghribirdī, Part II, 203, 209, 211.

Muhammad ibn Ḥaṣāma b. Ḥaṣāma, Abū 'Abd Allāh. He was an authority for the Ḥādīth, who taught Muhammad ibn Ḥanbal, and other scholars. He died 863/864. See Baghdādī ( Kháṣib), Part II, 239, sect. 733; Taghribirdī, Part II, 239, Yaqūt, Geogr., I, 798, l. 1; II, 416, l. 9.

Muhammad ibn Ḥumārī b. ʿAmīn. A Shīʿī scholar of the second half of the 8th century. See Thābit, p. 290, sect. 609.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn al-Raḥmānī. He was a wealthy official who lived during the late 8th century and secretly helped the Iṣāʿīyyah. His popular name may have been Davūsī, Dinār, Diwāyānī, or Zaydūnī; the texts are not clear. See Sīvestre de Saucy, I, ccxxii ff.; Baghdādī (Ḫākhadī), 190, n. 2; 193; Lewis, pp. 66, 69.


Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn, Abū Baḥrān. A man of al-Ḫudayhah, who was a book collector and whose friend at Kūfah gave him a valuable collection. See Khalīkīn, I, 607, n. 4, which gives the name Abū Baḥrān.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn, Abū Ḫafir al-Sūghī. He was a Shīʿī jurist of al-Kūfah, who sympathized with extreme Iṣāʿīyyah doctrines. See Ţībīq, p. 289, sect. 54.


Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn (al-Ḫasan) ibn Ḥanūrār al-Šīrī. A Shīʿī jurist, who was intimate with the 8th Shīʿī Imam, in the late 8th and early 9th century. See Ťībīq, p. 284, sect. 617, where he is called al-Quṭamī. The manuscripts call him al-Amrīnī. 481-482.


Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn ibn Ubayd Allāh al-Ḥajjār, Abū Bakr. He was a Shīʿī jurist, who lived at Makkah, dying 930. See Taḫārī-Birdī, Part IV, 66, 67; Ťībīq, al-Kīf, l. 188, 240, 234.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn. See al-Ŷasīrī.

Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn al-Bīrūnī. A bookbinder, following his father's craft. 18.


Muhammad ibn al-Ḫūṣayn ibn Yaḥṣīb, Abū al-Ḫasan al-Kūfī. He was born at al-Ḫūṣaynīyah 894/1495, a secretary, who proceeded to be a Shīʿī, but was secretly one of the Iṣāʿīyyah. See Ťībīq, p. 264, sect. 586. For the place of his birth, see Yaqūt, Geogr., II, 270. In one account his father is called Almahad, probably an error.


Muhammad ibn Idrīs. See al-Maẓūkūnī.


Muhammad ibn Idrīs. This scholar was probably Abū Abī Ḥabīb, a teacher and author from al-Ra'yī, who died about 867. See Zījīqī, Part VII, 213.

Muhammad ibn Idrīs ibn al-Manṣūrī. An important citizen who was at Makkah, 870.

Muhammad ibn Idrīs ibn Ubayd ibn Yaḥṣīb. A man of Baghdādī who was an associate of the 10th and 11th Shīʿī imams, but was one of the Ghūlīt extremists. See Ťībīq, p. 341, sect. 574. For the imams, see Hitti, Arabi, p. 442; for the Ghūlīt, see Shahābīnī (Harbītīrezī), Part I, 199.

Muhammad ibn Idrīs. See al-Nausī, author of Al-Fīlūṭī. See also al-Qāzīhānī.

Muhammad ibn Idrīs ibn al-Ḫūṣayn, Abū al-Ḫūṣayn al-Muḥātīzī. He was a secretary who wrote some poetry. For his home town, see Yaqūt, Geogr., IV, 381.

Muhammad ibn Idrīs ibn al-Raḥmānī. See Abī al-Ḫāṣib.

Muhammad ibn Idrīs ibn al-Raḥmānī al-Muṣṭāfī. He served al-Muṣṭāfīn (al-Dawīthāb) and other caliphs as a provincial governor in the last half of the 9th century. See Taḫīrī, Annals, Part III, 1243; Khalīkīn, II, 312, 313, n. 1.

Muhammad ibn Idrīs ibn al-Raḥmān al-Sūrūjī. Abū al-Ḫāṣib. A scholar of Nayyārīh, who was the historian of Khurāṣnī. He died 935/1526, when 79 years old. See Taḫīrī-Birdī, Part III, 214, l. 8; 215.
Muhammad ibn Isma'il. See (1) al-Bakhty, (3) al-Tirmidhi.

Muhammad ibn Isma'il. He was a grandson of the 6th Shafi'i imam, largely responsible for organizing the Shafi'iyyah movement. See notes for chap. V, sect. 5, of the translation. 462, 465

Muhammad ibn Isma'il ibn Ibrahim ibn 'Abd al-Hamid. He was quoted as an authority by al-Zakariyya ibn Bakkar, who died 880. Compare Zakariyya, p. 515. 244


Muhammad ibn Jibril ibn Sinan. See al-Dahiri.

Muhammad ibn Ja'far ibn Muhammad Abi al-Husayn. He was called Ibn al-Najjar, and lived from about 915 to 1011, most of the time near Bagdad, although he came from al-Kufah. He was an authority on historical tradition. See Yaqut, Ishak, VI (6), 467; Yaqut, Gog, IV, 117, 14; 508, 1, 10; Zarkhi, VI, 298.

Muhammad ibn Ja'far ibn Thawubah, Abi al-Husayn. A chief of correspondence and an important official during the reign of al-Mu'tadid. He died 924/925. See Yaqut, Ishak, VI (6), 467; Taghiri-Birdi, Part III, 265, n. 1. See Thawubah, Family.

Muhammad ibn Ja'far al-Kalid al-Ghurabi. A secretary who wrote poetry and was living at the time of al-Mu'tadid (caliph 920-933). See Mus'idah, VIII, 266.


Muhammad ibn al-Jahm al-Barmak. He was a wealthy official at the time of al-Ma'mun (caliph 813-833). He was associated with the great astronomer, Ja'far ibn Muhammad Abi Ma'shar, and helped to translate from Persian into Arabic. See Khallikain, I, 63; IV, 68. 569, 568

Muhammad ibn al-Jahm ibn Hirun, Abi 'Abd Allah. A scholar of Shi'ism and a government official who died 890/891. See Yaqut, Ishak, VI (6), 471; Yaqut, Gog, I, 248, 1, 9; II, 835, 1, 10; III, 32, 1, 22; IV, 70, 1, 8. Compare with the preceding scholar.


Muhammad ibn Khalaf. See Walid al-Qadhi.

Muhammad ibn Khalaf. A maker of astrologies, in the 9th century.

Muhammad ibn Khalid ibn 'Abd Allah al-Qasri. The son of a governor of al-'Isa, who was known for his preaching and whose father was killed 741. See Tabari, Annals, Part II, 1814-15; III, 18-20, 161-65.

Muhammad ibn Khalid ibn Abi al-Rahman al-Barqi al-Qunani. He was called both Abi 'Abd Allah and Abi al-Hasan and was a Shi'ite scholar and author, of the late 8th and early 9th century. See Tusi, p. 291, sect. 631; see also p. 37, sect. 74 for his family.


Muhammad ibn Khalid ibn Yahya ibn Barmak. A member of the Barmak Family, who lived during the 9th century and was a patron of translation of the Greek sciences. 587

Muhammad ibn Kusayh, Abi Yahya al-Asadi. He was a poet who lived during the last half of the 8th century, and whose concubine was greatly sought after for her singing. See Isdhahish, Aghani, XII, 111; Tabari, Annales, Part III, 1366; Qutaybah, "Qutayba, IV, 7, 126.


Muhammad ibn Ludhiah, a mathematician of Isdhahish. See Suter, VI (1892), 38.

Muhammad ibn Makhdi ibn Hafiz al-'Atir, Abi 'Abd Allah. He lived from about 847 to 943 and was an authority on the Hadith. See Hajar, Litin al-Mizan, V, 374; Taghiri-Birdi, Part III, 360.


Muhammad ibn Manṣūr. He was called al-Zayj al-Muhabbath and he probably lived in the late 9th century. He passed on a record of al-Khalif ibn Ahmad. See the Hijjat edition of al-Fihrist, n. 3 to p. 43.

Muhammad ibn Manṣūr al-Muridi, Abi Ja'far. He was a Zaydi scholar and author. For the tribe of Muridi, see Hakami, p, 177; Khallikain, I, 230.


Muhammad ibn al-Maddab. A poet and secretary of the 9th century. 270

Muhammad ibn al-Mughiri. See Abi Ja'far ibn Muhammad Abi Ma'shar, and helped to translate from Persian into Arabic. See Khallikain, I, 63; IV, 68.

Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Yahya al-Bairani. See Abi 'Ali al-Wafi.

Muhammad ibn Muzahim. A government official and man of letters, who was probably at Bagdad in the 9th century.

Muhammad ibn Munadhur al-Sabi'ah. A well-known poet of the late 8th and early 9th century. See Isdhahish, Aghani, Part XVII, 9; Qutaybah, 'Qutayba, I, 61, 1, 18; 246, 1, 8; II, 138, 1, 9, N. 3.

Muhammad ibn Músä. See al-Khairuzmi.

Muhammad ibn Músä ibn Shikkar. A patron of scientific translation and research from the time of al-Ma'mun until he died, 782/873. See Qutaybah, pp. 315, 441-442; Tapa, pp. 189-194; Sarvon, I, 661; also Bâzîl, Mírî.

Muhammad ibn al-Nu'mân. See Shâykh al-Tâqi.

Muhammad ibn Nu'mân ibn Bishri. He was the son of the eldest of the three leading disciples of the Prophet from al-Madinah. He became important at the court of al-Mu'tadid and passed on knowledge of the Qur'an to his son.

Muhammad ibn al-Qâsim. See Ibn al-Fahri.

Muhammad ibn al-Qâsim, Abi 'Abd Allah. He passed on accounts of al-Muhâammad. See also his brother, Jâfar ibn al-Qâsim.

Muhammad ibn al-Qâsim, Abi Ja'far al-Kârid. A secretary, who became governor of al-Abwilz and later a vizier, during the years 925/936 and 940/941. See
Muhammad ibn Qays al-Khaṭib. A man noted for his preaching. 273
Muhammad ibn Rawḥād al-Aṣzā. The chief at Tabrīz for whom Bahlūk worked in the early 9th century. See Wright, Muslim World, XXXVIII, no. 1 (January 1948), 46; Tabrīz, Annelies, Part III, 1386, i. 6. 819
Muhammad ibn al-Sabīḥ. A 9th-century astronomer. See Qeṭlī, p. 39; Suer, VI (1892), 311; X (1909), 19. 655
Muhammad ibn Saʿd al-Ẓahhārī. He lived from 784 to 845 and was the secretary of al-Wāḍīlī. He also helped to make his master’s books available. See Khālidīn, III, 64 (in which the date of his death is incorrect); Tabrīz, Annelies, Indices, p. 513; Zirkīfī, Part VII, 6. 213-14, 215, 277
Muhammad ibn Saʿdīn. See Abū Jaʿfar Muhammad ibn Saʿdīn.
Muhammad ibn Saḥīl ibn al-Marrada al-Karakhī, Abū Mansūr. A secretary of the 10th-century caliph al-Bilūḥīsī (al-Madīnī). The Fligel version has al-Bilūḥīsī al-Madīnī, probably incorrect. 301
Muhammad ibn al-Safī. See al-Kahlī. 275
Muhammad ibn Saʿdī. A man known for his good literary style in the first half of the 9th century. 152
Muhammad ibn Saʿdī ibn Shīrūrī. A reader of the Qurʾān according to the method of Yaḥyā ibn al-Hārith al-Dhawārī. 66, 79
Muhammad ibn Saʿdī ibn Zanjīrī (Zanjīrī). An imām of Nāṣīrīsī and a Muʿtazīlī scholar, who lived mostly in the 10th century. See Khurāshī, p. 93. 479
Muhammad ibn Saʿdī al-Jāzi, Abū Jaʿfar. He was a secretary who wrote some poetry. The translation follows the Bratty MS. The Fligel version has Muhammad ibn Shabrān al-Jāzi,ī. 372
Muhammad ibn Sallān. See al-Jāzi,ī.
Muhammad ibn al-Saḥīḥ. A poet of Arabic known for his love of Jannāt al-Khulūd. 719
Muhammad ibn Saʿdī al-Tanṭūrī, Abū ʿAbd Allāh. He was a distinguished Hanafi jurist and judge of West Baghdaḍī, who conducted the funeral of ʿAbd Allāh ibn al-Wāḍīlī in 823. He died 847/848. See Wafṣī, Part II, 58; Khālidīn, III, 63; Tabrīz, Annelies, Part III, 1246. 214, 508
Muhammad ibn al-Sarī. See Ibn al-Sarī. 719
Muhammad ibn Shāḥīb. See Ibn Shāḥīb Muhammad al-Baṣrī.
Muhammad ibn Shaddād. See Ẓanjīrī, Abū Yūsuf Muhammad.
Muhammad ibn Shaddād al-Baṣrī. A maker of astrologies, probably during the late 9th or 10th century. 671
Muhammad ibn al-Shaṭṭāh al-Jawharī. He wrote a book about jewels for al-Muṭṭaṣim (caliph 911-912) and was probably a jeweler of Baghdaḍī. 743
Muhammad ibn Shārī. See Bāzīt Miṣrī.
Muhammad ibn Shaybān ibn Abī al-Nasīr. He probably lived in the late 8th century and quoted the verses of his grandfather, Abī al-Nasīr ibn al-Jīlī. 147
Muhammad ibn Shajjāt al-Thaqīfī, Abū ʿAlī al-Ṭāhir. He was a jurist who lived from 797 to 966. He came from Khurāsān but lived at Baghdaḍī, where he explained the code of Abī Ḥanīfī. See Wafṣī, Part II, 86; Tabrīz-Bīrdu, Part II, 14, 188; III, 42; Zirkīfī, Part VII, 28. 310-11, 516
Muhammad ibn Sinān. He was the son of a slave, an ascetic of al-Bayṣārī who was a scholar and interpreter of dreams. He died 787/789. See Nasawārī, p. 106; Qoṭaybah, Muʿṣīrī, p. 226. 55, 537, 646, 748
Muhammad ibn Sulaymān al-Ḥaḍīfī. He was one of the men who made an abridgment of the history of al-Tāhirī during the 10th century. 565
Muhammad ibn Sulaymān ibn ʿAll al-Ḥaḍīfī. A leader involved in the insurrection against Mārid al-Ḥaḍīfī (caliph 798-799). See Masʿūdī, VI, 206. 156, 590
Muhammad ibn al-Sanāwī. A man of al-Yaman and the first generation of Islām who went to al-Baghdādī and had his own system of reading the Qurʾān. 69
Muhammad ibn Swayyid. A Muʿtazīlī scholar of secondary importance, probably belonging to the 9th century. 449
Muhammad ibn Tāhir ibn ʿAbd Allāh ibn Tāhir. An important official under al-Muṣsam (caliph 870-892). He died 911. See Nāṣırī, VIII, 42, 44; Tabrīz, Annelies, Indices, p. 556; Zirkīfī, Part VII, 41. 277, 355, 531
Muhammad ibn Tāhir al-Bahrām al-Sijāṣī, Abū Sulaymān. He was an authority for logic and philosophy, whose home at Baghdaḍī was a center for scholars. He wrote a commentary on Aristotel. He died 990. See Qeṭlī, p. 382; Qoṭaybah, p. 34, bottom; Zirkīfī, Part VII, 41. See also the Fligel edition of al-Fihrist, n. 7 to p. 264. 632
Muhammad ibn ʿUbayd Allāh al-Mudārire. A master passionately who probably came from al-Madīnā to Baghdaḍī in the early 9th century. 13
Muhammad ibn ʿUbayd Allāh. He was the secretary of al-Mahdi (caliph 775-783). Because he was influenced by the Manicheans, he was executed. 804
Muhammad ibn ʿUmar. See al-Wāḍīlī and al-Bīrūnī.
Muhammad ibn ʿUmar. He was called Ibn al-Khansāʿ and was a secretary and poet, perhaps a son of the famous poet, Khansāʿ. 739
Muhammad ibn ʿUmar [Ibn Ḥaṭfī] ibn al-Farrākhhān, Abū Bakr al-Tāhirī. He was a 9th-century astronomer. For his father, see ʿUmar ibn al-Farrākhhān. See also Hār, i. 656.
Muhammad ibn ʿUthmān ibn Abī Shayhāb, Abū Jaʿfar. A legal authority of al-Kindī and a Qurʾānic scholar, who went to Baghdaḍī, where he died about 910. See Masʿūdī, VII, 786; Baghdaḍī (Khaṭībī), Part III, 42, sect. 979; Tabrīz-Bīrdu, Part II, 171; Ḥār, Liḥān al-Miṣrīn, Part V, 200. 80, 553
Muhammad ibn Wāṣiʿ. A soldier who became an ascetic and mystic, living in al-Baṣrā and dying 778. See Yaqūt, p. 442; Khālidīn, IV, 195; Qoṭaybah, Muṣīrī, p. 241. 459
Muhammad ibn Yathū ibn 'Abd al-Kārim al-Adāmi al-Āmī. He was a scholar and ascetic, who died 896/697. See Khallākīn, IV, 336, 339, n. 2. Taghīī-Birdī, Part II, 326.

Muhammad ibn Yathū ibn Abī 'Abbās, Abī Jaʿfar al-Nāsirī. He was a court physician of al-Mustāfī (caliph 895–902). See Maḥdī, VIII, 303. His nickname is not clear in the Beatty MS, but given as Maḥbūrāt bīl Fīlīqī.

Muhammad ibn Yathū ibn Abī Maṣūrī al-Munajjīn. An astrologer and man of letters of the 9th century. 333

Muhammad ibn Yathū ibn Akhām. A mathematician. See Tūnīn, p. 266; Suter, X (1900), 30. For his distinguished father, see Yathū ibn Akhām. 665

Muhammad ibn Yathū. He was an official at the time of al-Mu'tamīn and a poet, who died about 833. See Qarṣūy, 'Uthmān, II, 112, l. 11; Ţabārī, Amīrī, Part III, 264; Zārīkī, Part VIII, 41. A century later a visier at al-Bayrāq had the same name. See Miskawiyah, V (v), 416 (164), 416 (166). 367

Muhammad ibn Yathībī. See al-Muḥammad al-Ṭūnī. 367

Muhammad ibn Yathū ibn Maslamah al-Iṣāqī. He was a great-grandson of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik and a poet, who lived at al-Hisn near al-Raqīqah and was an authority for Bedouin folklore during the first half of the 9th century. See Maḥdī, VIII, 376 ff.

Muhammad ibn Yūṣuf ibn Wāṣīd. See al-Firādī al-Kabīr. 264

Muhammad ibn Yūnis ibn Yāqūtī. Abū 'Umar. A judge and author of works on history during the first part of the 10th century. See Khallākīn, II, 38, n. 3; Maḥdī, VIII, 217, 246, 281. For his distinguished son, see Abū al-Husayn ibn Abī 'Umar. 250

Muhammad ibn Yūnis al-Nāsirī. See Abū al-Husayn Muhammad ibn Yūnis. 250

Muhammad ibn Zaydāl, al-Dālī al-Iṣāqī. He followed his brother as feudal ruler of the Dālāl region in 834 and died 900. See Khallākīn, IV, 325; Tāhāmīn, p. 303; Maḥdī, VIII, 143; Taghīī-Birdī, III, 132, n. 1.

Muhammad ibn Zayd al-Ṭūnī. See Ibn al-Ṭūnī. 482

Muhammad ibn Zaydīn ibn Ubayyī al-Allūhī. He was a member of the family of al-Ṭūnī ibn Khās and was a poet and writer of official correspondence, in the middle of the 8th century. See Taghīī-Birdī, Part I, 324. For his better-known brother, see Yathū ibn Zaydīn. 278, 279, 378

Muhammad ibn Zayn al-Dīn. See Abūn (caliph 809–813). 813

Muhammad ibn Ja‘far ibn ‘Abd Allah, Abī Ja‘far. He was the 9th Šāhīn伊man, who died 1034. See Khallākīn, III, 110; Ţabārī, Part IV, 209; Zārīkī, Part VII, 100.

Muḥṣayn. He was probably Muhammad ibn ‘Abd al-Rājamīn ibn Muḥṣayn, the principal Qur’ānic reader at Makkah, where he died 749/1721. See Khallākīn, II, 424, n. 2.

Muḥṣīl, Abū. See Khālīf al-Hājjīn. 825


Muḥīrī (Abū). The ‘Abbāsid caliph, 869–870. 323, 592

Muḥīrī (Ibn). Abū ‘Alī Alī ibn Muhammad ibn Abī ‘Ikbar. He was a chief and general in Khurāsān, who died 955/956. See Miskawiyah, V (v), 3–9 (8–10); 105–10 (100–104); 169 (158); 172 (161).

Muṣīr al-Dawlah, Abū al-Husayn Alī. The Buwayh officer, who became chief of the ‘Abbāsid state. He was born 915/916 and ruled at Baghdad, 946–967. 304

Muṣīrīn al-Dawlah, Abū al-Husayn Alī. The Buwayh officer, who became chief of the ‘Abbāsid state. He was born 915/916 and ruled at Baghdad, 946–967. See Khallākīn, I, 155; Lane-Poole, p. 144.

Musāfar ibn Dihūyī. He was one of the heroes of the Battle of Badr, 624. See Ţabārī, Amīrī, Part I, 1324–25; Darūy, General, p. 322.

Musīrī (Ibn). Abū Bakr Alī ibn Mūsā. He lived at Baghdad from 892 to 916 and was the famous authority, who helped the viziers Ibn Mūsā and Ibn Ḥādi to determine the seven authorized ways of reading the Qur’an. He had 300 pupils and 44 assistants. See Yūnīs, Irshād, VI (v), 16; 115–119; Khallākīn, III, 16, 18; Zārīkī, Part I, 246.

Musāfīr ibn Ḥabīb, Abū ‘Alī. A man of Makkah, who lived from 642 to 722 and was a disciple of Ibn al-Ṭūnī and an authority for reading and commentary of the Qur’an. See Yūnīs, Irshād, VI (v), 159, 189, 241.

Musāfīr (Abū), Abī Ḥabīb, Abū ‘Alī al-Husayn al-Baghdadī. He taught the Murāzil scholars al-Khayyāt and was famous for his memory. He lived in the late 9th century. See Musūtāl, p. 85; Khayyāt, Ittibā’ (Nīyaprīk), pp. 108, 207.

Musīrī (Ibn). A transcriber of the Qur’an. 12

Musīrīn ibn Sa‘d ibn ‘Umr, Abū ‘Alī. A man. He was an authority for genealogy and historical traditions at al-Kifāh, who died 761/962. See Nasawwār, p. 453

Qarṣūy, ‘Uthmān, p. 207.

Musīrī (Ibn). Abī ‘Alī al-Masḥūd ibn Sa‘dī. A poet and secretary who lived during the reign of al-Rafidī and presumably of his successors. See Isḥāqīn, Aḥnān, Part III, 134, 135, 150, 171; XIII, 86. For his brother the vizier, see ‘Aṣr ibn Masḥūd. 319

Musīrī (Abū)-al. See ‘Abd al-Jabrīn, Abū.


Musīrī (Abū)-al-Ribī‘ī. A tribal scholar of language of secondary importance. 103

Musīrī al-Gharbī. A contemporary of al-Jāfīrī, whom he lampooned with a poem.

Musīrī al-Shāhīn, Abū al-Ma‘ṣūm. He was a singer at the court of al-Rafidī and his successors, who died 844/955. See Jāhānīn, Aḥnān, Part V, 74, 174, 175; VI, 190; Khallākīn, I, 18, 209, n. 13.

Musīrī al-Dawlah, Abū al-Husayn Abī Ḥabīb. He was a poet acquainted with Eastern Arabia. See Yūnīs, Geog. L, 790, l. 25; II, 967, l. 6.

Musīrī al-Dawlah, Abī ‘Alī ‘Aṣr. At first he was with the rebel Ibn Zayhūr, but turned against him and was killed at al-Kīfāh, 680/687. See Maḥdī, V, 166, 173–77.

Musīrī, Abū ‘Alī al-Muṣāmī. A poet living during the first half of the 9th century.
مطمنannya ibn Nuwayrah. A deformed poet, who became a Muslim but lived in humiliation because of his brother's disloyalty. He died during the reign of the second caliph. See Iṣḥāqī, Aḥshan, Part XIV, 66; Khallākīn, III, 648–56.

Mutanabbi (al-), Abū al-Tayyib Aḥmad ibn ʿUṣayyān. He lived from about 915 to 965 and was the famous poet at the court of Sayf al-Dawḥāḥ at Aleppo. See Khallākīn, I, 102.

Muʿarrāf ibn al-Mughtāšib. He was an important man in the Muslim community at the time of the Caliph ʿUmar (634–644). See Masʿūdī, V, 425–86; Tabari, Amurās, Part II, 946–48, 979–1003.

Muṣṭafā ibn Aḥam Muṣṭafā al-Laythī. He was probably a government secretary, who was known for his excellent literary style.

Muʿāṣir (al-). The 'Abīzāwī caliph at Sīnān, 833–842.

Muxawwakīl (al-). The 'Abīzāwī caliph, 847–861.

Muṭawakkil (al-). The 'Abīzāwī caliph, 866–869.

Muṭāz (Ibn al-). See 'Abī Aḥmad ibn al-Muṭāz. Materialīn (Abā al-) Ḷarīb ibn ʿUḥayyān. A Syrian chief who became governor of al-Ṭaʾīr and Khūṭar. He was imprisoned during the reign of Ḥašāwīs and died 940.

Mutamān ibn ʿUṣayyān. He was a Shiʿī jurist. His name may be confused with Muḥammad ibn al-Walīd al-Ḥanāfī of al-Ṭaʾīr. See Tūsī, p. 263, sect. 583.

Muḥṣīl (al-). The 'Abīzāwī caliph, 946–974. 287, 337

Muḥṣīl ibn ʿUṣayyān. He was a member of the Palestinian official, who became a protégé of a son of the Caliph al-Mansūr (754–771) and was a poet of unreliable character. See Iṣḥāqī, Aḥshan, Part XII, 78.

Muṭaqq (al-). The 'Abīzāwī caliph, 920–944.

Muṣawwakīl (Ibn al-), Abū Aḥmad ʿUṣayyān ibn al-Muṣawwakīl. He lived from about 844 to 892 and was the brother of two caliphs, famous for suppressing the Zanj Rebellion, 883. See Khallākīn, IV, 85, 318; Masʿūdī, VII, 366, 393; VIII, 35, 57, 58; Ḥarīrī, Abas, p. 408.

Muṣawwakīl (Abā al-) Muṣawwakīl ibn al-Muṣawwakīl. He was a scholar of Baghdad, who died 956. See Iṣḥāqī, Aḥshan, II, 209.

Muṣawwakīl (Abā al-) Muṣawwakīl. He was a well-known poet and contemporary of al-Farāażāqī in the late 7th and early 8th century. See Iṣḥāqī, Aḥshan, Part XVII, 150.


Muṣawwakīl (Abā al-) Muṣawwakīl. A man of Naysābūr, who quoted the
Najm (Abū al-). (1) Al-Sūfītāwī, who was a general in Khorāsān in the late 8th century. (2) A client of Al-Ma'mūdī and probably a government official in the last half of the 9th century. See Tabari, Annals, Part III, 354, 2311.

Najm (Abū al-) Hā'il. A man from al-Anbūr, who lived in the 9th century. He was a father of literary men attached to the court. For his son, the poet, see Abū al-Samā'ī al-Mā'āsirī.

Najm (Abū al-) il-Fa'il, al-Fa'il ibn Qudima. A poet of the first half of the 8th century. See Ibn al-Farūq, Part III, 98; Qatayb, Shīr, p. 381; Tamāmir (Rückert), Part II, 238, 424, 39.

Namāl (Abī al-Abīnā) Muhammad ibn Hasān. A man of letters, and probably a court jester, who wrote about sex. He lived at the time of al-Mutawakkil (ediph 547-861).


and died about 450. The Nestorian Church was named for him. See "Nestorianism," Enc. of Religions and Ethics, IX, 324-328.


Nicolaus of Alexandria. A physician who compiled the works of Galen. See Ussbyl's, Part I, 123; Qd'ri, p. 71.

Nicolaus of Laodicea. A philosopher of the last half of the 4th century, who wrote in particular about Aristotle's works. See Qd'ri, p. 336; Ussbyl's, Part II, 77, i, 19; Smith, G.R.B.M., II, 1192.

Nicomachi. He was the father of Aristocles, descended from Mochos son of Arkephilas. He came from Sigeira, but 303-369 a.c. served as physician to King Amyntas II of Macedon. See Diogenes Laertius, p. 181; Smith, G.R.B.M., II, 1194, sect. 2; Qd'ri, p. 336.


Nicomachus of Gerasa. He was a mathematician of the late 1st century from Gerasa, East of Jordan. See Heath, Manual of Greek Mathematics, p. 61; Sarton, I, 353; Steinheuser, ZDMG, L (1896), 311.


Nishā. He was the father of a reader of the Qur'an.

Nisaywai. See Nisaywai.

Nishābi (a.). A book al-Hayyan Muhammad ibn Ahmad. A secretary at Baghdad in the late 10th century. See Ya'qūb, Gog., IV, 798. The identification is not certain, as Hügel gives al-Baqhūyī.


Nisru (a.). Abū Idris Brilīn. A pupil of the calligrapher Ibn Mā'ūn, in the late 9th century.

Nisru (Qaṣas) ibn Yaday ibn Zinaq. A headman of the Sibians of Harrān in the first half of the 10th century.

Nizār ibn Ma'add, Abū Manṣūr, al-'Azīz bi-Allah. He ruled as the fifth Fitnimid caliph 975-996. See Khalīkīn, III, 325; "al-'Azīz brilīn," Enc. Islam, I, 540.


Nīlabkhi (a.). See Nīlabkhi.


Nīlī. Noah of the Flood.

Nīlī (Abū). See Brilīn ibn al-Šāt.
Orbnitas. He was born at Pergamum A.D. 355. He wrote a medical encyclopedia in 70 books, doing much to popularize Galen. See Qdl, p. 74; Leclerc, I, 553; Smith, GBRM, II, 544; Wernicr, p. 293; Smith, GBRM, III, 44, 688; Ostanes. He was by origin a Persian, but called al-Rumî, as his books were known in Greek. See Lippmann, p. 362; Rusta (b) pp. 134, 441; 150, pp. 57, 108; Fück, Ambos, p. 91; Bidz, Part II, 350; Berthelot, Alchymisté Grec, I, 216; II, 350; Berthelot, Origines de l'Alchymie, I, 169. 848-49, 832-53

Palladius, Taurus Aemilius. A Roman author on medical subjects during the 4th century. See Sarson, I, 115; Smith, GBRM, III, 91.

Panacea, daughter of the great Hippocrates, in the late 5th century B.C. She was married to Polybus. See Sarson, I, 120 (for the husband).


Parnassides of Elea. He left Italy to live at Athens and was a philosopher and medical authority of the 4th century B.C. See Gordon, p. 469; Sarson, I, 853; Qdl, pp. 12, 18, 312; Smith, GBRM, III, 123.

Parvix. He is known as Chaeroneus E, Parvix, King of Persia, A.D. 500-628. See Sykes, I, 518; Firdowsi, Shahnama, VIII, 186-96 ff.

Paul of Aegina (Paulus Aegineta). He was a leading medical authority at Alexandria about A.D. 600 and an important compiler of medical books. See Qdl, p. 661; Sarson, I, 470; Wernich, p. 205; Smith, GBRM, III, 152. 679, 689; Pelagius. A scholar interested in alchemy, probably different from the famous heretic. See Berthelot, Alchymistes Grec, I, 175, 217, 187, 191; Berthelot, Origines de l'Alchymie, pp. 105, 129, 154, 179; Lippmann, pp. 37 ff., 344 ff. with notes.

Pethion. A Christian living in Dír al-Rûmî, during the late 9th or early 10th century. For Dír al-Rûmî in the Christian quarter of Bagdad, see Xe Le Strange, Bagdad, pp. 327-28.

Pethion. This was a common name perhaps referring to (1) the Catholics who died 740. (2) A Nestorian historian, who wrote about 765. See Wright, Short History, p. 195.


Phaeon. The mother of Aristocles.

Phaedrus. A Greek physician, who was born at Eupirus but probably lived at Thessalonika in the 3rd century or later. See Wernich, p. 296; Leclerc, I, 255; Smith, GBRM, III, 261.

Philip. A Greek writer about physiognomy, whose book was translated into Syriac. See Wernich, p. 296; Smith, GBRM, III, 265.

Philip, King of Macedon. He was born 382 and reigned 339-326 B.C. 591, 594.

Philoctes. A nephew of Aeschylus and an Athenian tragic poet, who lived in the last half of the 5th century B.C. He was the author of many tragedies. See Pudly, V, 118; Smith, GBRM, III, 390.

Pilion of Tarsus. A physician known for his antidote. He probably lived in the early 1st century. See Smith, GBRM, III, 313.


Philo. A Patriarch of Constantinople, who lived from about 820 to 841 and wrote on science and history. See Sarson, I, 394; Smith, GBRM, III, 347 ff.

Plato (Aphînè). The great philosopher, who lived from about 480 to 324 B.C. Compare Qdl, p. 17, for an Arabic account.


Plutarch. The famous Greek author of biography, who lived during the 1st century. Compare Qdl, p. 357.

Plutarch, son of Nesiinis. He was an Athenian who lived from A.D. 350 to 410 and was head of the Neo-Platonic School at Athens. He wrote commentaries on Plato and Aristotle. See Smith, GBRM, III, 431, No. 21; "Plutarch," Enc. Britannica, 11th ed., XXI, 860, top.

Porphyry of Tyre (Porphyrios). He lived from about A.D. 233 to 305 and studied with Plotinus so as to become a distinguished Neo-Platonic philosopher, who opposed the Christians. See Pudly, V, 1317; Smith, GBRM, III, 498.

Porphyros. He was a disciple of Didymus, the pupil of Hippocrates. He was a leading medical authority at Cos, who died about 310 B.C. See Gordon, p. 458; Sarson, I, 146; Diels (1906), p. 86.

Proclus (Diadochus). Born at Byzantium in A.D. 410, he was brought up at Xanthus in Lycia, studied at Alexandria, and became a leading Neo-Platonic philosopher.

Ptolemy I (Soter). He died 285. See Qdl, p. 89; Pudly, VI (1), 62, bottom; Sarson, I, 402; Smith, GBRM, III, 333, sect. 6, 101.

Ptolemy (Ptolemeus Alexandrinus). He was the great mathematician and astronomer of the middle and century and author of the famous Almagest. See Qdl, p. 95; Sarson, I, 272; Heath, Manual of Greek Mathematics, p. 402; Smith, GBRM, III, 570.

Ptolemy the Foroigei (al-Gharia). He was Ptolemy Chenmun of Alexandria, who was quoted by the Arabs because of his knowledge of Aristotle. He lived during the late 1st and early 2nd century. See Qdl, p. 89; Smith, GBRM, III, 635, sect. 13; "Al-Gharia," Enc. Islam, I, 433, sect. 3 and 4.

Ptolemy Lagus. He was Ptolemeus Soter, son of Lagus. He founded the Macedonian dynasty in Egypt after the death of Alexander in 323. He died 283 B.C.

Ptolemy II, Philadephus. He was the great King of Egypt, 283-247 B.C. He founded the Museum at Alexandria.
Pyrrhus of Eolis. He lived from 360 to 270 B.C. and was a philosopher who accompanied Alexander the Great to India. See also Aristotle in "The Complete Works of Aristotle.


Qadud (d.). See 'Abd al-Aziz ibn 'Ubaidullah.

Qadud. An Arab girl about whom poetry was written. For the poet attached to her, see Gharani.


Qahib bin al-Na'man ibn Musa. A king of al-Hira, who died about 586 and was attached to Musa ibn Musa. See Ishak bin, Aphur, Part XXI, 159-07; Qubays, S. I. ibn, p. 43, l. 7.

Qaddah (d.). See Mas'ud.

Qadi (Qafzayd) ibn Ja'far. A Munfi' theologian and Hanafi jurist. See Shahrastani in "The Muslim World in the Middle Ages.

Qadim (ibn). Abi Ja'far Muhammad (Ahmad). He was a scholar of al-Kufah, went to Baghdad, where he taught Thabah, and became tutor to al-Muttahe, before he became the caliph in 866. See Zubayrid, Tahah, p. 151. The Beatty MS has Ibn Qadim, whereas Filgeler has Abu Qadim. 147, 148, 149, 160-61, 190-91.

Qadhiri (Qafzahri). A legendary ancestor, who gave distinction to Arabic writing. See Tabari, Amr. A Preliminary Survey.

Qairawani (Abi) al-Sayyid. A 9th century writer on the Islamic calendar. See filgeler, a Preliminary Survey.

Qarun al-Mubarak. A 9th century scholar. See filgeler, a Preliminary Survey.

Qarun ibn Matti. He served as secretary to the sons of Abu Sufyan and also to the Caliph Yazid (686-683) during whose reign he died. 267

Qarun (d.). See (1) Muhammad ibn Ma'uni; (2) Sa'd ibn 'Ubayy, Abi al-Zayd; (3) Sallam ibn Sulayman ibn Abi al-Mundhir; (4) Hishami (d.); (5) Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd, treasurer at al-Madina at the time of the second caliph. See Zirikli, Part IV, 81.

Qarshah Umman al-Bahalili. A woman scholar of tribal origin from the Banu Asad, who studied dialects and language. 193
Prophet and the foudal lord of 'Fat on in al-Tamam, where he founded the Zaydi rule in 860. See Hakamri, pp. 185, 302, table, 341; "Ramish," Enc. Islam, II, 1126; Lazo-Poole, p. 124 and table. 482.

Qasim (al-) ibn 'Abd al-Fattah. See Abu Da'ud.

Qasim (al-) ibn Ismail ibn 'Abd al-Malik ibn 'Abd al-Malik, a man of the 10th century and the member of a family famous for calligraphy. For his father, see Ismail ibn 'Abd al-Malik, and the family of the Khairul's whose well-known son was Salafan ibn Qays al-Hilali.

Qasim (Abu) ibn 'Abd al-Manaf ibn 'Abd al-Rahman. He was said to have introduced Arabic writing to Makka.

Qays ibn 'Ammar ibn 'Abd al-Malik.al-Najadhi. A poet of Najd, who became a Muslim and lived until 660, writing flattering verses about the Muslim Empires. See Zairi, Al. 58; Brockelmann, Geschichte der arabischen Literatur, supplement, t. 73. 226.


Qays ibn Quais ibn Matti. A secretary to the caliph Yazid, Marwan 'Abd al-Malik and 'Abd al-Malik. During whose reign (744-741) he died. For his father, see Qumayr.

Qaysibah (al-) ibn 'Abd al-Manaf ibn 'Abd al-Rahman. A poet of Najd, who became a Muslim and lived until 660, writing flattering verses about the Muslim Empires. See Zairi, Al. 58; Brockelmann, Geschichte der arabischen Literatur, supplement, t. 73. 226.


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Qutaybah ibn Muslim. He was born about 670. He became governor of Khurāsān 704, and conquered Bakhchisarai, Sarnauqda, and Khīvā. See Khuldīn, II, 514.
Qutaybah ibn Ziyad, al-Qadi. A Ḥanāfī jurist and a judge, during the earlier period of the history of Baghdaḍ. See Wafā', Part I, 413. 511-13
Qubā al-Rajhi. He was one of the first persons to introduce juggling and sleight of hand to the Muslim community. MS 1135 gives the name as al-Rajjī. 733
Qutb. The first great master of Arabic penmanship during the Umayyad period, who probably developed the jīlāt, ṣarf, ṣīfar, and Thuluth scripts. See Abbott, Rise of the North Arabic Script, p. 31.
Qustam ibn Ja‘far ibn Sulayman. He was the governor of al-Madinah about 825, and he took part at the funeral of ‘Ali ibn Abīa, 853/856. See Yaqtī, Ṣafī, III, 838.
Qurbanī (al-), Abū Muḥammad ibn Sa‘īd. A pupil attached to Abū ‘Umar al-Zuhīr at Baghdaḍ in the first half of the 9th century. For his home city, see Yaqtī, Ṣafī, IV, 113. 167, 177
Qωwayr. See Bahšīn ibn Qωwayr.
Rahbī. She was the daughter of Ḫurrah al-Qays, who married al-Ḫaṣayn, the Prophets grandson, and was the mother of Sulaymaḥ. See Ibālī, Aḥṣāḥ, Part XIV, 161, 164; Kahlīlī, Aḥṣāḥ al-Nawāsī, Part I, 438. 731-22
Rahbī (hn). Abū ‘Umar Mūt ibn Rahbī. He was a Mu‘ātīnī scholar, who died in Egypt at the age of 80, about 1000. 433, 433
Rahbī (al-), Abī al-Baqī‘ī A‘ād ibn ‘Isāḥ. A tribe of the Ḫanīfīs, who became a language expert. For the scholar whose mother he married, see Abū ‘Umar, ‘Anṣār ibn Khairāz. See also Ḫīlī, Gram. Schol., p. 45. 96-97, 99
Rahbī (hn al-). For the more correct form of the name, see ibn al-Rahbī, Rahbī (al-). 516
Rahbī (al-) ibn Abī Madīrī, Abī Sa‘īd. He was a Shī‘ī jurist called Muḥallī, because he was crucified or strung up at al-Ḫafṣī. See Tābī, p. 137, sect. 288. 516
Rahbī (al-) ibn Fāris. An astrologer maker from Ḥarrān, probably a Shī‘ī of the 9th century. 671
Rahbī (al-) ibn Khuzayma (Ḫayrām). He was an early ascetic. See Qutaybah, Mā‘ā, p. 16, l. 7; Magistroduit, Origines du lexique, p. 141; ‘Abd Allāh ibn al-Sarrā‘ī, XXII (1914), 322. 455, 456
Rahbī (al-) ibn Sulaymaḥ, Abū Muḥammad. He was one of the leading disciples of al-Shī‘ī and a well-known jurist in Egypt, who died 838/884. See Nawawī, p. 243; Shī‘ī, Part I, 79, II, 61; Taghī-Bird, Part III, p. 48, 391, 399. 556-17, 519, 520-22, 531, 554
Rahbī (al-) ibn Ḫūsūn ibn Muḥammad al-Ḫalīfī, Abī al-Fadl. He lived from 710 to 786 and was a chamberlain to the caliphs al-Mansūr and al-Mu‘āth and the vizier of al-Ḫārīz. See Ma‘ṣūrī, VI, 193, 201, 207, 253, 257, 265, Yaqtī, Ṣafī, IV, 142. 507
Rahbī (al-) ibn Ziyād. He was a chief of the Prophet’s time, who served as governor at Ḫalbān and in 671 became governor of Khurāsān, dying two years later. 512
Raqaibah ibn Masqalah. He was a son of a great orator and himself a preacher in the Part III, 419.10. See Qutaybah, Mufarrij, p. 202.


Ra’is (b. A.), Abi Sulayman al-Sa’idi. A jurist following the school of the Hanafi jurists, who died at al-Anbari 753/754. See Nawaw, p. 244, bottom; Qutaybah, Mufarrij, p. 213.


Rashid ibn al-Husayn ibn Rashid, Abai al-Yahuda al-Khuri. He was a secretary and poet of the time of al-Mu’tasim (caliph 813-833). See Khallikain, IV, 41; Mufarrij, VII, 47.

Rafi’ (b. A.). ‘Abd al-Muttalib ibn ‘Abd al-Malik ibn ‘Abd al-Malik ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib. He was the ancestor of the Quraysh. A man who wrote some poetry. For his name, see Darayi, General, p. 119.

Rasyid (b. A.), Abu al-Hajjaj al-Balid. A man who wrote some poetry. For the name, see Darayi, General, p. 119.

Ramadhan (b. A.), Abu al-Hajjaj al-Balid. A man who wrote some poetry. For the name, see Darayi, General, p. 119.

Ra’id (b. A.), Abai ‘Ubayd ibn Rabah. He was a poet who lived at Damascus, where he died 700. See al-‘Iraqi, Aghraib, Part XX, 377; Baghdadi, Kifayatut-tahaf, Part I, 41, 371; Ibn Sab’i, Aghraib, Part X, 25, 377.


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Rufus of Ephesus. The leading medical authority of the early 2nd century, just before the time of Galen. See Qīfī, p. 263; Uṣyābī, Part I, 31, bottom, 244, 315, 317, 325, 326, 327, 328. Rūḥ ibn ʿĪṣām al-Muḥallābi. He was the governor of al-Ḥusayn 778–783. See Khallākhīn, I, 135, 139, n. 6, which gives Rūḥ but it may be Ṭawḥīd, 524. Rūḥīn ibn Abī al-Jalābī. A master of calligraphy during the early years of the ʿAbbasid Caliphate. 205 Rūḥīn ibn ʿAbī al-Jalābī. A grandson of George the Greek. He lived from about 386 to 402 and was a popular poet of Bagdād. See Khallākhīn, II, 297. Iṣḥāqīnī, Aḥfādī, Part V, 357, 315, 325, 326, 327. 686 Rūmānīnī, Iib. Abī al-Ḥasan al-Warrāq. He lived from about 968 to 994 and was a Muʿtazili metaphysician and author, who came to Bagdād from Šamār. See Yaqūt, ibn ʿArabī, I (5), 280; Khallākhīn, II, 234; Ṣuyūṭī, Bayḥqūṭ, p. 644; Nadīm, Cairo edition of Al-Fihrist, appendix, p. 6, 135, 138, 413–13 685 Rūsahyār, the eldest daughter of Muhammad and Khālid, who died before her father died. See Khallākhīn, ʿAbī al-Ḥasan al-Naṣrī, I, 427, 721 Rūsahyār (d.), ʿUbayd Allāh ibn Qays. He was nicknamed Rūsahyār for three women named Rūsahyār and was one of the five great poets of the Quraish. He fought for Ibn al-Zubayr and died about 704. See Iṣḥāqīnī, Aḥfādī, Part IV, 153; Tābarī, Annals, Part II, 812; Zarkhī, Part IV, 352, 344, 323, 322, 328, 346 Rūsāl (Rūṣāl). An Indian woman, who wrote a book on the medical treatment of women. MS 1994 gives the name in a different form, but Rūṣāl is taken from Usyābī, Part I, 32, 172. 770 Rustam. He was the great Persian hero. See Firdawṣī, Shāhnāma, II, 21 ff. 23, 716 Rustam (bn) al-Hasīrī. A scholar of secondary importance who wrote about the Hadith, probably after 880. Compare Ḥājj al-Khwājī, VI, 393; Ḥājj al-Mīzān, I, 16, 195, 506 Ruzayq ibn al-Zubayr al-Khalāqīnī. A Shīʿī jurist and author. See Tūsī, p. 138, bottom, 536 Sahlān. An unimportant theologian of the Mūḥarīb, probably of Persian origin. 44 Sahlīn (Barūd d.). See al-Ḥusayn, Brīṭānī and Muḥammad ibn al-Ṣahlīn. Sahlīn (d.), Abū ʿĪṣām al-Fīrāzīnī ibn Ṣahlīn ibn Fāṭim. He was a secretary and poet, who became chief of the secretariat of ʿIsā al-Dawḥān in 690. He was a Sahlīn from ʿĀkūn. He was arrested in 978 and died about fifteen years later. See Snāʿī, VI (5), 14 (31) ff. 296 Sāḥib. See Shāḥīr. Sāḥib al-Shiʿīr (bn) al-Muḍīrīnī ibn Ṣahlīn. He was called Muṣarrāḥ Abī Laylā and was a freed prisoner from ʿAbādīn. He lived in the 7th century. For his distinguished son, see Abū al-Qāsim Ṣaffā. Sāḥib (Shiʿīr) ibn ʿAbād. He was the son of a Christian physician of al-Āhwāz and director of the hospital at Jundī Shāḥīr. He died 869. See Qīfī, p. 207;
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Usufi’s, Part I, 160, 176; Sarton, I, 608; Lede, I, 131-132. For his father, see al-Kawaghi, see Qiblī, p. 196.

Sa’d. He employed a scribe to transcribe manuscripts for al-Walid (caliph 706-715).

Sa’d. A client of the Prophet’s uncle, al-Ahbar. For his well-known descendant, see Aḥbid al-ʿAsyṣṭabi.

Sa’d. With the girl Amīr whom he loved, he was the subject of poetry and perhaps himself a poet.

Sa’d. A Persian client and convert to Islam from Nīḥānāj. Because of his bad pronunciation, Abū al-Aṣwad al-Daʿūlī was said to have realized the necessity for grammar in the late 7th century. See Khaldīn, I, 666, n. 7.


Sa’d al-ʿArḍī. He edited the songs of al-Qurrahūtī in the 10th century.

Sa’d al-Dawlah. Abū al-Masili. He was the ruler at Aleppo 967-991 and a member of the Abaddūn dynasty. See Hitti, Arab, pp. 437, 439, 460; ʿArrūduhī, ʿEnn. Islam, II, 248.

Sa’d (Ibn). See Muhammad ibn Sa’d al-Zahiri.

Sa’d ibn Ḳaṭir al-Majmūʿ. He was a Mālikī jurist of Egypt, who taught al-Qāṣī in the middle of the 9th century. See Ṣāfī, ʿUṣūn, I, 147, sect. 4; Yaqūt, Ceng., I, 247, l. 13 (note error in printing).

Sa’d (Ibn). See Aḥbid al-ʿAsyṣṭabi.

Sa’d (Ibn). Abū al-Ḥasan Ahmad ibn Abū al-Kaḥam. He was a Mālikī jurist of Egypt, who taught al-Qāṣī in the middle of the 9th century. See Ṣāfī, ʿUṣūn, I, 147, sect. 4; Yaqūt, Ceng., I, 247, l. 13 (note error in printing).

Sa’d (Ibn). Abū al-Saʿīd ibn Yūsuf ibn Abū Zayd. He was one of the Prophet’s helpers and associates. He collected passages of the Qurʾān and was one of the six persons who quoted the Qurʾān. He was a grammarian and poet. See Qiblī, p. 196.

Sa’d (Ibn). Abū al-ʿAlī al-Maḥrūṣī. A scholar and poet, who died 822 and was very likely his pupil.

Sa’d (Sa’d) ibn ʿUbayd ibn al-Nuʿmān ibn Qays, Abū Zayd. He was one of the Prophet’s helpers and associates. He collected passages of the Qurʾān and was one of the six persons who quoted the Qurʾān. He was a grammarian and poet. See Qiblī, p. 196.

Sa’d (Ibn). Abū Jaʿfar Muḥammad ibn ʿUmar al-Qarṭūbī. He lived at Baghdad from 778 to 846 and was a reader of the Qurʾān and student of language. See Yaqūt, ʿUṣūn, VI (7), 121; Ṣubaydī, Ṣubaydī, p. 151; 78-79, 144. 174


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Ṣa’d ibn al-Muḥirāz, Abū ‘Urūmī. A captive from Tukhārīz, who became the protégé of the wife of an important provincial governor at the time of al-Raḥīm (caliph 786-809), and a linguistic scholar. See Sayyid, Aḥṣān, Part XXI, 154; Aḥṣān, VI, 262-267.

Ṣadqaq (Abī). A member of the Banū Asad, who quoted their poetry in the late 8th and early 9th century. Perhaps the same as the singer who follows.


Ṣadqaq ibn ʿAbbās ibn Maṭālīb. He was in charge of certain financial affairs for the Caliph al-Maʾṣūr (714-725).

Ṣadqaq ibn Yāḥyā. A reader of the Qurʾān, following the method of Yāḥyā ibn Abī Ṣafīr ibn Abī Ḳasim ibn Ḳhālid ibn al-Ḥanīfī al-Djamārī.

Ṣaṭār (Abī). See Jaʿfar ibn Muḥammad al-Sāṭārī, the 6th Shāfīʾ Ṣīnām. Ṣaṭār. A singer and poetess. See Ishākīn, Aḥṣān, Part IX, 64, l. 27, 65, l. 5, 311.

Ṣaʿūd ibn Khayrān. A man of the Harūsa Tribe, who unofficially served as headman of the Sibānīn of Ḳarrān in the middle of the 30th century.

Ṣaʿūd (Abī). Abū al-Ḥasan Qudrat. A man who passed on traditions about the Qurʾān. Compare Yaqūt, Ceng., IV, 179, l. 11.

Ṣafī (Abī). Abū al-ʿAlī Ibrāhīm ibn Muḥammad. He was an authority for the Ṣīnām, who died 952. See Ṣāfī, ʿUṣūn, IV, 50, n. 24.


Ṣafī (Abī). Abū al-Muḥammad. A pupil attached to Abū Ḳum al-Zufayrī at Baghdad, during the first part of the 10th century.

Ṣafwān. An Arab girl loved by a poet, who was probably Ḳaybīn ibn al-ʿArṭūn. See Ṣafwān ibn Yāḥyā, Abū Muḥammad. A man of al-Kūfah, who was a Shaʿī jurist and author noted for his poetry. See Tūn, p. 171, sect. 364.

Ṣafwān (Abī). See Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad ibn Abū ʿAlī al-Maḥrūṣī. A scholar, who wrote the Qurʾān in gold.

Ṣaḥīḥ. An Arab girl about whom poetry was written by ʿAbū Ḳafīl, Ṣaḥīḥ-Bâb. See Ṣaʿīb ibn Ṣaḥīḥ-Bâb.

Ṣaḥīḥ (Ibn al- ʿArḍī). He was from the Karak Tribe of Maṭālīb, and translated from Syria into Arabic during the early 9th century. See Sarton, I, 547, 573.

Ṣaḥīḥ (Abī). Abū al-Qāsim ʿĪsā ibn ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz. He was the viceroy of both Muʿayyad and Fakhr al-Dawlah. He wrote numerous books. He died before 1000. See Miskawāyī, V (2), 181 (1056); Shuṭa, VI (3), 2 (10), 94 (99), 173 (165), 277-78 (265-63); Khaldīn, I, 212. For the Buwaydī rulers at Ishākīn, see Lane-Poole, p. 122.


Sa'id ibn Anir ibn Husayn ibn Qays. He was the secretary of the vizier Khalid ibn Barnak and other members of his family. He died about 900. See Khalikilân, 195.
Sa'id ibn al-Á                                                                       . The governor of al-Madinah 649-651. He died at al-ÁUqiq after helping to transcribe the canon of the Qur'Án. See Mar'亚d, IV, 261-65, 266-37, V, 19; Sa'id ibn, Part V, 15.
Sa'id ibn Awa al-Ansari. See Abi Zayd.
Sa'id ibn Bashir al-Ansari. He came from Damascas but studied at al-Bayrakh and was an authority for the Hadith. He lived from 717 to 714. See Zirikli, Part III, 144.
Sa'id ibn Dāmān. See Ibn Dāmān al-Kalbā. Sa'id ibn Dāmān. He wrote a commentary on the Qur'Án. The first name is garbled in the Beatty MS, and Hâfid gives the name as Râshid ibn Dâlî, evidently correctly.
Sa'id ibn Dāmān ibn Abi Dhanbar. Like his father he was a Mâlik jurist.
Sa'id ibn Ḥanâfî ibn Sa'id al-Anwârî. He was the father of two distinguished jurists: al-Ḥusayn and al-Ḥusayn (ibn Sa'id).
Sa'id ibn Ḥusayn ibn Wā'hîb, Abû 'Uthmân. He was one of the two brothers from al-Khâlidâbâd, who served as poets and librarians at the court of Sayf al-Dawwâh (ruler at Aleppo, 944-957). See Zirikli, Part III, 156. For his brother, see Mîstâf ibn Ḥusayn.
Sa'id ibn Ḥusayn, Abî 'Uthmân al-Kalbâ. A man of Persian origin, who lived at Bagdad and Simmârût. He was a secretary and poet, who died 864 and was accused of plagiairism. See Ibspahni, Aghani, Part XVII, 3; Khalikilân, II, 77, 84; Tabari, Annals, Part III, 1473, 350, 1645; Zirikli, Part III, 146, calls him ibn Hamîd. He may be the same as the secretary who follows.
Sa'id ibn Ḥusayn ibn al-Bakhtishâb, Abû 'Uthmân. A secretary and theologian. For al-Bakhtishâb, see Firdawsi, Shâhânis, VII, 279. Compare with preceding scholar.
Sa'id ibn Ḥusayn al-Kalbā. He was a secretary who became an associate of Sahîb ibn Hâris at the court of the Bayrâkh at Bagdad. See Tabari, Annals, Part III, 134, 504, 615, 616.
Sa'id ibn Ḥusayn al-Bakhtishâb. He was a secretary, referred to as of Christian origin, and a poet. He was associated with Ibn al-Fâris and al-ÁUqiq (albâhî 908-913). See Sîd ibn Wâhir, pp. 39, 60, 661 f.; Mistâfas, IV (11), 535 (58), 143 (138).
Sa'id ibn Ḥusayn. A great scholar of al-Kalbâ, who was executed by al-ÁUqiq ibn Yâsîf in 713. See Nawawî, p. 278.
Sa'id ibn Mîdârî. See Ibn Abî 'Arida.
Sa'id ibn Miqâj Abî 'Uthmân. He was a Negro of Makka, who went to Asia Minor and Persia, bringing back music to Arabia. He died about 794. See Ibspahni, Aghani, Part III, 84; Zirikli, Part III, 174.
BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Silim, Abū al-‘Aṣir. The secretary of Hikāmin (caliph 724–743). He translated a passage from Aristotle and helped to develop Arabic for government purposes. See Khālikānī, I, 175. 275–276

Silim ibn Fārānkī (Farūj). A man interested in alchemy, probably in the late 8th or early 9th century. 346

Silim ibn Wūṣhāh. He was a Pre-Islamic poet. See Tāmmānik (Rūkṣanī), select., 239, 406, 418; ʿAskārī, p. 357.

Silim ibn Salāḥyān. See Abū al-Muwāhib.

Silim. A legendary hero who inherited a third of the wealth from his father Ferđān. See Firdawṣī, Shānuma, I, 199.

Silim. He served as director of the Bayt al-Ekhmāk at Baghdād and was a student of Ṣulaymān ibn Ṣaddām. He lived in the 8th century. See Qīfī, p. 97, l. 22 and n. 6, which suggests Silimān.


Silim ibn Ṭūs. Ṭūs. A profligate poet called al-Khulṣār, who lived during the last quarter of the 8th and first part of the 9th century. See Ḥablūn, Aḥmad, Part XXI, 110; Khalīṣānī, I, 22, n. 2; Baghdādī (Hālīs), p. 179, n. 6. 256, 509, 717

Silim ibn Qutaybah ibn Muhammad al-Bāhṭāb. He was the governor of the Baghdād and later of al-Raṣayr during the reign of al-Muʿāwīyīn. He died 766. See Tabārī, Annals, Part XII, 1659; III, 326, 327; Zīrīkī, Part III, 168. 177, 178, 224


Silmān, written Salmān in MS 1914. He was the director of the Bayt al-Ekhmāk at Baghdād during the reign of al-Muʿāwīyīn (813–833). See Qīfī, p. 97, bottom and n. c. Compare Salmān.

Silmānuyāy. (a) A scholar who quoted historical traditions and genealogies, writing also about the government. See Ṣalāḥī, Cen., IV, 179. (b) One of the scribes of al-Khulṣār. See Qīfī, p. 376.


Ṣamakūh, Muhammad ibn ‘Abd al-Salāḥ. He was a secretary and the teacher of Ibn al-‘Anīd, who was the vizier of Maʿṣūm al-Dawlah, in the 10th century. 305

Ṣamīr. A scholar who translated the astronomical tables of Ptolemy and other works for Khālid ibn Yāḥyā ibn Barmak in the late 9th and early 10th century. 547

Ṣamīr (Ibn), Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allāh. He was the apprentice of the great astronomer Abū Maʿṣūm. He himself became an astronomer during the 9th century and was perhaps the son of the preceding scholar. See Qīfī, p. 206; Suter, X (1900), 31.

Ṣamīr (Ibn), Abū al-Ḥasan. A theologian connected with the Murjihāb. He may have come from Samar or Simmar, for which place see Yāḥyā, Cen., III, 132.
Sayyid ibn Amrah al-Nakha'i. A Shi'i jurist and author of al-Kifah. See Tunisia, p. 165, note 166, where the name is 'Azira. 336
Sayyid (Ibn) al-Harrir. A Shi'i jurist. In the Twon MS two extra names are inserted, but not in a legible way. 208
Sayyid ibn 'Umar al-Asadi al-Tunisi. A scholar of al-Kifah often quoted for his knowledge of historical traditions. He died 813. See (Hujj Khalifah, IV, 386; Zirikli, Part III, 320; Tabari, Annals, Indices, 262, where the name is spelled Usayyafy.
Sayyimrat (al-). See Abi al-'Azim.
Sayyimrat (al-), Abi Ja'far al-Abbadar. A teacher of al-Basrah and a scholar of the fifth century, called Sabah a'sh (Strong Smell) because of the perfume he used. See Khalikin, II, 629.
Sayyimrat (al-), Mu'man ibn 'Umar, Abi 'Ali Allah. He was a Mu'tazilite theologian, who lived at al-Basrah and Baghdad. He died 927/928. See Muradi, p. 69.
Suyuti (Ibn), Al-Hasr. A transcriber of the Qur'an. The name may be Sir. See Pope, Survey of Persian Art, II, 1717.
Suyfah (al-), Abi 'Ali Mu'man ibn Harb. A theologian of the Khawarij. See Shahrastani (Hasrbrickner), Part I, 155 for Muhammad ibn Harb.
Suyfah (Ibn al-), Abi Bakr Mu'man ibn 'Allah. He was a Shi'i jurist attached to the vizier 'Ali ibn 'Abd. He died 941/942. See Nawawi, p. 672; Khalikin, II, 604; Shahrastani, p. 91.
Sayyid 'Ali al-Masriqi. He was the grandfather of the historian Nasir ibn Mostum. 302
Sayyid ibn Mu'man. See al-Husayri.
Sefi of Rome's al-Ayn. He studied at Alexandria, became a distinguished physician and died at Constantinople A.D. 538. See Ujairibah, Part I, 204; Sarton, I, 423; Fück, Anthor, p. 123 (10); Orizz, p. 101; Bethel, Abhitites Gerec, I, 196; II, 26, 399; III, 27, 582-83.
Seth. See Shital.
Seth or Seth. (1) A physician of the late 1st century. See Sarton, I, 397; Smith, CRIM, III, 802. (2) A man interested in alchemy. 678, 583
Shababah ibn 'Iqil al-Tamini. A man known for his oratory, who was attached to the court of al-Manur (caliph 754-773). See Khalikin, I, 322. Although spelled 'Iqil by Khalikin, the name may be 'Uqayl.
Sha'bi (al-), Abi Amr 'Amir ibn Sharabah. A man of al-Kifah, who was the leading scholar of his time, especially for the Hadith. He died about 722. See Sha'riani, Part I, 377; Khalikin, II, 4.
Shafi' (Ibn), Abi Sa'id 'Abid Allah. A man of the Rabi'ah Tribe, who was an important historian at al-Basrah. 338