Shahib ibn al-Barṣî. A poet whose mother, al-Barṣî, was contemporary with the Prophet, while he himself was active at the time of `Abd al-Malik (caliph 685-705). See Aš`a, Part II, 196; Iṣbâl, Aphiþ, Part XI, 91; Tamnûn (Rückerl), select. 397, 396, 397, 405.

Shahib (Ibn) Muhammad al-Barṣî. He was a disciple of the Mu`tazilî theologian al-Nâṣîri. He was also called Abû Bakr Muhammad ibn `Abd Allah ibn Shâhîb and lived in the first part of the 9th century. See Baghdî, Seely, pp. 37, 119; Murtâdh, p. 71; Khayyât, Iniáth, (Nîyeb), pp. 127, i. 1; 311, i. 16.

Shâhîb ibn Rawãšîn. An officer who killed `Abû Mu`tâd during the reign of al-Manṣûr (754-775). A square was named for him at Baghdîd. The father's name is taken from Mâzûdî, VI, 191-3, but it is given differently by other authorities. See Tabârî, Annals, Part II, 1060; III, 110-12; Yâqût, Geog., III, 409, i. 5; Le Strange, Baghdîd, p. 126.

Shahib ibn Shaybah, Abû Mu`nâr. He was a scholar famous for oratory during the early `Abbasid period. He died 760/761. See Qayyaûm, Mâ`rûfî, p. 209. Khalfâñ, II, 4, n. 8; IV, 69.

Shahib ibn Ya`fîrî. He was called Abû Dâhîkh al-Harithi and was a Kharijî rebel leader during the governorship of al-`Uqaylî in al-'Itrî. He lived from 647 to 697. See Khalfâñ, I, 616; Qayyaûm, Mâ`rûfî, p. 209. "Shahib," Enc. Islam, IV, 243. For the name of al-Harithi, given in the Beatty MS, see Yâqût, Geog., II, 246.

Shahib (Shahib) al-Uśûfîrî. See Khalfâñ ibn Khayyât.

Shâhîr. See Sâhir and Shâhîr.

Shâhîd (Abî al-), al-Fazârî. A poet of secondary importance who lived during the early years of the `Abbasid rule. See Iṣbâl, Aphiþ, Part XV, 4; XVII, 92. Fügel spells his name incorrectly.

Shâhîm (Ibn), Abû Muhammad al-`Asîd ibn Shâhîm ibn al-Khâlî. A man of Nyasîh, who was a theologian and jurist. He died 724. See Zirîkî, Part V, 1, 155; Töd, p. 254, note 159. 37, 57-38, 98, 178, 357.

Shâhîr (Abî-). He was the Imam Abû `Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Idrîs. He was born in Palestine 767, served at al-Madînâh and at al-Yamam, became the great legal authority at Baghdîd, and died at Cairo about 820. He was also the founder of the Khâlîfâ school of law. See Khâlîkîn, II, 359.


Sham‘i, Muhammad ibn Ahmad. A scholar of Bagdad who was flung seven times for introducing erroneous readings of the Qur’an. He recanted, but probably died in prison 930. See Khalilikin, III, 16. 73-74, 85, 166

Shahāb al-Dīn Muhammad ibn Ahmad. A scholar of Bagdad who was flung seven times for introducing erroneous readings of the Qur’an. He recanted, but probably died in prison 930. See Khalilikin, III, 16. 73-74, 85, 166

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Sulayman ibn Warthil al-Riyadi. He was a poet of the early Islamic period. The Beatty MS calls his father Warthil, and Fligel adds to his name al-Amili. See Ibshani, Aghabi, Part XII, 14; XIX, 5; Bughashi, Khazaga al-Adh, Part II, 249; Khallikin, III, 613-14.

346 Sulayman. She was the daughter of al-Jasayn ibn 'Abi. She was called Onaynah and was married to Mus'ab ibn Zayd and later to others. She died 715. See Ibshani, Aghabi, Part II, 47; XIV, 163, 164; Khallikin, I, 581-83; Kaltabah, 'Al/'am al-Nawr, Part II, 202.

205, 495, 721 Sukkar (al-). He was associated with the well-known scholar Abi Zayd al-Balkhi. Fligel and Yaqut call him Abi al-Fayd, whereas the surname in the Beatty MS is like Abi al-Qasib. 324 Sukkar (al-), Abi Salid al-Husayn ibn al-Husayn. An expert on ancient tradition and a well-known scholar, who died 889/909. See Khallikin, IV, 300, n. 1; Fligel, Gran. Schol. p. 89.

75, 104, 133, 153, 173, 196, 317, 345-53, 356 Sukkar (al-), al-Husayn ibn Salid. He was a genealogist of secondary importance. The name may not be correct, as it is not properly given in the Beatty MS.

337 Sulamit (al-), Abi 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd Allhi ibn 'Uthub. He learned the Qur'an from the Caliphs 'Uthman and 'Abi and taught at al-Kufah, where he died 693. See Khallikin, II, 1.

54, 65, 73, 120 Sulamit (al-), al-Husayn ibn 'Ayyasi. A scholar whose work was quoted by Hidaj ibn al-'Ali. He died 893/904.

191 Sulay. He was a scribe attached to Jafar ibn Yashar al-Barmaki in the late 8th century. He may also have been the pupil of Hamad ibn 'Uthhab and the teacher of Khidaj ibn Hisham.


533 Sulaymani. King Solomon.


Sulayman ibn 'Abd Allhi ibn 'Uthub. A member of the Tahirid family of Khurasan, who was an official and poet during the 9th century. See Masudi, VII, 395; Tabari, Amal: Part III, 1234, 4717-75.

333 Sulayman ibn 'Abd al-Malik. The caliph at Damascus, 715-717.

381, 272 Sulayman ibn Abi al-Husayn, Abi Ahmad. He was a member of the family of Muhammad ibn 'Abi ibn Mashaq, skilled in calligraphy.

18 Sulaymani ibn Abi Jafar. A general in the service of al-Hadi (caliph 783-786). See Masudi, VI, 266.

274 Sulaymani ibn Abi Salib ibn Nawbakht. A secretary and poet, who was Isfahani ibn 'Ali al-Nawbakht.

368 Sulaymani ibn Abi Shaykh. See Ibn Abi Shaykh.

Sulaymani (Ibn), Abi al-Abbas Mahmoud ibn Sulaymani. He was an alchemist, probably from Egypt and living in the late 9th or early 10th century.

368 Sulaymani ibn 'Ali. The governor of al-Baghdad under al-Saffah. He died about 759. See Masudi, VI, 177; Yaqut, Geog. I, 643; II, 619, l. 22.

99, 205 Sulaymani ibn al-Ashath ibn Isqat, Abi Dujma al-Sijistani. He was born in 817, traveled extensively, compiled one of the great collections of the Hadith, and died at al-Baghdad 889/890. See Nasawar, p. 708; Baghli, Khali, Part IX, 55, sect. 4698.

79, 80, 550-50 Sulaymani ibn 'Ayyub ibn Muhammad, Abi Ayyub. A man of al-Madinah, who wrote books about singers and court companions.


316 Sulaymani ibn al-Qasim ibn 'Ali. He came from Karak al-Baqqal and lived in the first half of the 10th century. For his brother, see Jafar ibn al-Qasim.

127 Sulaymani ibn 'Sa'd, Abi Thabit al-Kushati. He was a secretary in charge of government correspondence for 'Abd al-Malik (caliph 732-743). See Bakkabari, Origin, p. 201; Tabari, Amali, Part II, 877, 838.

582 Sulaymani ibn Sa'id al-Kasimini. Some lectures on the law were named for him by Muhammad ibn al-Husayn. See Hidj al-Khali, V, 2, 63.

306 Sulaymani ibn Surad. He was one of the five leaders of the Shi'a band at al-Kufah, which rebelled against 'Abd al-Malik (caliph 683-705). He was killed in the Battle of Kha's al-Ayn. See Masudi, V, 213-20.

201 Sulaymani ibn Wahab, Abi Ayyub. He became secretary to al-Ma'mun when a boy and later the vizier of al-Ma'mun (caliph 807-802). He died about 844. See Khallikin, I, 595; Masudi, VIII, 19, 64; Taqribi-Bird, Part II, 256; III, 37, 40.

368, 369, 408 Sulaymani ibn al-Walid. A blind poet attached to the Bennad-Family, who died 832.

See Zireki, Part III, 203. See also Musa ibn al-Walid, his well-known brother.

359 Sulaymani al-Taymi, Abi al-Qasim ibn Turkshin. A man famous for his poetry, who died 760/761. See Maunigou, Origines du lexique, pp. 146, 192, n. 2; Qurayja, Metajir, p. 249; Khallikin, IV, 285, n. 3.

456 'Al/S (al-). See al-Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Uthub. See Sulaymani ibn 'Abd al-Malik ibn Muhammad ibn 'Uthub. See Shad (al-). See Ibrahim ibn Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik (Sulaymani) ibn 'Uthub. A Persian scholar, who served the caliphs from about 940 to 940, and a famous chess player. See Yaqut, Arab, VII (2), 135; Khallikin, III, 68; Masudi, I, 161.

329, 331, 341, 372 Sulaymani ibn Ahmad ibn Ahmad. He was the military chief in Persia, who captured al-Rayar and was killed 925/934. He may sometimes be confused with al-Husayn ibn 'Ali al-Marwanidin. See Shab, Wazirat, p. 56; Miskayyak, IV (1), 24-53 (31-33), 131 (177); Tabari, Amali, Part III, 2392.


353 Sanaunah, An Arab girl, about whom poetry was written. For her lover, see 'Ali ibn 'Uthub.

730 Surajy (Ibn), Abi al-Husayn Isqat ibn Yashar. A Christian secretary, who was born about 912. He evidently became a Muslim and was a tax expert. The spelling of his name is not certain. See Fligel, ZDMG, XII (1859), 892, where he is called Ibn Suraj. Compare Abu al-Husayn Isqat ibn Surajy.


324
Surajj (Bn), Ahmad ibn 'Umar, Abī al-'Abbas. A distinguished Shi'ī jurist and theologian and a judge at Shīrāz. He died 979/572. See Shīrāz, p. 87; Nawawī, pp. 739; Khālikīn, l. 46.

Surajj ibn Yūnus ibn Bāhrīn al-Mawṣawī, Abī al-Hārīrī. He was a jurist and authority on the Ḥadīth, as well as an expert for reading the Qurʾān. He died 849. See Taghlībī-Harīrī, p. 52; Tabārī, Amālī, Part III, 2488.

Sūrī. See Sūrūn.

Suṣanāri (el-), Abī al-Ḥasan Mūhammad ibn Būhār al-Ḥamdīnī. He was a pupil of Abī Sālīm al-Nawabkāhī in the late 9th or early 10th century. See Tūsī, p. 279, sect. 208. For Suṣanāri, a village near Baghdād, see Yaqūt, Comg., III, 160.

Sūrūn (Suṣanāri). A famous Indian medical authority, probably called Samhitā and belonging to an early period. He was the compiler of a great book on medicine, surgery, and drugs. See Jolly, Indian Medicine, p. 141; Uṣayyibīn, Part II, 321; Sarton, l. 796.

Sūrawāy ibn 'Abī al-ʿAzīz. He was an authority on the Qurʾān and a judge at Bālābāk (Bâlābâk), where he died 809. See Yaqūt, Comg., l. 673, l. 122; II, 27, l. 3, l. 13, 150, l. 8; IV, 718, l. 31.

Syriānī. He was an eminent historian, perhaps the author of a book on medicine. The name is also spelled Syarghus. See Sarton, l. 577; Smith, GRBM, III, 566.

Syriānus. A philosopher of Cyrene, who studied with Hippasus, but became an important Christian scholar. He died some time before A.D. 430. See Sarton, l. 388; Ruska (6), pp. 19, 23; Berthelot, Abūzimār, Comg., l. 120, 107, 106, 175, 184; II, 27, 432; III, 60 ff.

Syriānus (el-). A Neo-Platonic philosopher, born at Alexandria, A.D. 380. He became head of the Academy at Athens, where he died, 450. He was a commentator on Aristotle and Plato. See Qūfī, pp. 197, 42, l. 6; Sarton, l. 386; Pauth, VI, 1547.

Syrus (Sūrī). He was a pupil, perhaps a brother, of the great and century scholar Psaiān. See Qūfī, p. 98, l. 17; Smith, GRBM, III, 572, bottom.

Tāʿabbūtā Shāhrānī. See Tāhibī ibn ʿAbī Jāḥīm.

Ṭabarī (el-). See al-Ṭabarī ibn al-Qāsim.

Ṭabarī (el-), Abī Ishaq. A pupil attached to Abī 'Umar al-Zāhīdī, who lived early in the 9th century. 65–76

Ṭabarī (el-), Abī Ja’far Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Rustom ibn Yazdīnī. He was a scholar at al-Baghdād during the 9th century.

Ṭabarī (el-), Abī Ja’far Muhammad ibn Jarīr. He lived from 838 to 923 and was the great authority on history and commentary of the Qurʾān. See Khālikīn, II, 977; Yaqūt, Bahrād, VI, 413–415.

Ṭabarī (el-), Abī Ishaq Ahmad ibn Muhammad Abī al-Qāsim. He was a descendant of the Caliph ‘Abd, who was a secretary known for his knowledge of poetry and his good literary style. He died in Egypt, 936. See Khālikīn, l. 114, 21, 300, 340.

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Tawmêl al-Ruhâwî (Thomas of Ruhr). He lived at Alesa in the middle of the 6th century and was a teacher of the Patriarch and saint, Mar Aba. See Sykes, I, 95; Schubart, Patrologia Orientalis, VII, 171; Chabot, Synode des Orientales, p. 218.

Tawwâz (al-), 'Abd Allâh ibn Muhammad ibn Hûrin, Abû Muhammâd. He was a protégé of the Quraysh and a pupil of both al-Imrâ and Abû 'Ubaydah, who became a well-known scholar of language. He died some time after 844. See Suyûtî, Burhân, p. 296; Yaqút, Geog., I, 894; Zubayrî, Tabaqâh, p. 107.

124-35, 139, 134, 191

Taşûrî (Abî Abû) Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Jarîsî. An important historian, who wrote about the persons in whom the caliphs placed their confidence. Compare Bagdadî (Khârib), I, 270, sect. 105.

141

Taşûrî (al-), Abû Ahmad. The physician of Taşûrî, the influential protégé of Khayzarah, who was the mother of the Khârib. See Qudî, p. 218; Umayyâh, I, 153; Leclerc, I, 119.

609, 699

Taşûrî ibn Ikhrîmâl al-Mawqûfî. He was a son of the famous court musician Ikhrîmâl al-Mawqûfî, and himself a singer.

307

Taşûrînî (Abî al-), 'Abd Allâh ibn Tayyib al-Kîfâh. He was a poet associated with Ikhrîmâl and Ikhrîmâl al-Mawqûfî during the late 8th and early 9th century. See Ikhrîmâl, Aghâîî, Part XVIII, 115.

138

Taşûrî (Abî al-). A poet of secondary importance. Flîgût gives Abî Abû-Bayân, but the Beatty and Tonk MSS have Taşûrî.

138

Taşûrî (Abî al-). See Sara'ib ibn 'Ali.

137

Taşûrî (Abî al-). He was the scribe of Ibn al-‘Abî, who collected the poems of Ibn al-‘Abî, probably in the late 10th century. See Khâribî, II, 392, 301, n. 1.

366

Taşûrî (Abî al-) ibn Asânî. He wrote a book about reading of the Qur’ân. 28

Taşûrî (Abî al-) ibn Fâtîmî. He was a brother of the great jurist al-Shâkî. He lived in the second half of the 8th and perhaps the early 9th century.

141-42, 145, 158, 199, 735

Taşûrî (Abî al-) ibn Salamah. His real name was Muhammad ibn al-Fâqîr ibn Salamah, and he was a Shî‘î jurist of Bagdadî. He died 920-921. See Nusairî, p. 733; Shârîzî, p. 90.

555

Taşûrî (Abî al-) al-Madîqî, a Shî‘î jurist. See the Fligel edition of Al-Fîhrîn, note 7 for p. 316.

386

Tâyînî (Abî al-), Tāû ibn al-Husain. He was the deputy governor of Bagdadî in 943, and secretary to al-Mârî, but he was scourged by Mu‘âwîa ibn-‘Abd al-Dawhâîr, 953-955. See Shâhî, ‘Указаты, I, 392-95; Miskawayhî, V, 13, 50 (45), 152 (145).

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153

Tâyînî ibn Alîhâ. The headman of the Sliams of Harrâs, about A.D. 700. 766


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Biographical Index

Tha'afa’il (al-) lı ibn ‘Umar. He was a noted grammarian of al-Baṣrah, who though blind also recited the Qur’an. He died 706/707. See Khalīlī, II, 419.

Thaqafāt (al-) Turayb ibn Ismā‘īl, Abī Sa‘īd. He was a poet at the time of al-Walīd (caliph 741–744), who lived until the reign of al-Mu‘āwīya (744–750). See Iṣḥāqī, Aḥmad, Part IV, 78.

Thaurwān (Abū) al-‘Uqlī. He taught language among the tribes, before the middle of the 9th century. Perhaps he was the poet quoted by Ya‘qūb, Geogr., I, 835, l. 10. See Hügel, Geogr. Sched., p. 44.


Thawāb (Abū) al-‘Abdis Abū ahl al-Mu‘āwiyah. He was an official and secretary, who died between 886 and 891. See Ya‘qūb, Irshād, VI (2), 16; Tāhirī, Anwār, Part III, 1802, 1832.

Thawāb (Ibn), Abī ‘Abdis Abūn al-Mu‘āwiyah. He was an official and secretary, who died between 886 and 891. See Ya‘qūb, Irshād, VI (2), 16; Tāhirī, Anwār, Part III, 1802, 1832.

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wrote books, which were translated into Syriac at Edessa and had an important influence. See Chabot, Synodion Orientale, pp. 302, 308.

Theodoros. He was a leading medical authority at Jundi-Shapur and the physician of Shapur II, King of Persia 209–279. See Ujaybä’ah, Part I, 308; Sarant, I, 372; Ezrowd, p. 48; Smith, GRBM, III, 1958, No. 8: 717.

Theodolus of Byzantium. A Greek mathematician and astronomer, who was living about 200 B.C. See Qiiä, p. 108, I. 11, which mis spells the name; Sarant, I, 311; Heath, Manual of Greek Mathematics, p. 392: 642.

Thorem. He was the father of Hypatia, a great mathematician at Alexandria, famous for his knowledge of Euclid. He lived during the last half of the 4th century. See Qiiä, p. 108: Saront, I, 367; Steinmesser, ZDMAG, I (1896), 341: 641.


Theophrastus. See Tjäfl in Thesän.

Theophrastus, son of Theophrastos. He was known for his interest in alchemy. See Berthelot, Alchimistes Grecs, I, 111; II, 90, 240; III, 98, 193: 630, 833.

Theophrastus of Lesbos. A pupil of Plato and the leading disciple of Aristotle, who developed his master’s work. See Qiiä, p. 106; Diogenes Laërtius, p. 194: 596-97, 607, 614, 653.

Thessalos, son of Hippocrates. He lived during the late 5th and early 4th century B.C. and was the physician of Achaeus, King of Macedon, and the father of the younger Hippocrates. See Gordon, p. 541; Smith, GRBM, II, 483: 679, 691-92.

Thrasyllos. He was a friend of Galen, who addressed several works to him during the last half of the 2nd century. See Smith, GRBM, III, 1109: 685.

Thumbar in Aschas, Abü Bishr al-Namayyri. A Mu’tazili theologian, imprisoned by al-Rashid but said to have won support to the Mu’tazili doctrine by the Caliph al-Ma’mun (813-833). See Shahrastani (Haarbücker), Part I, 73: 286-95, 396, 416, 420.

Tihin (Ibn ‘Al). A man who after accepting Islam gave information about the sect in which he was reared, probably Judaising.

Timobethos. He became the Nestorian Patriarch of the East in 780, and in 853 codified the church laws. See Wright, Short History, p. 191: Chabot, Synodion Orientale, p. 10: 46.


Tkagäç. He was one of the seven wise men of Babylon, to whom a number of books were attributed. See Qiiä, p. 104; Nullino, Ibn al-Falak, p. 101; Steinmesser, ZDMAG, I (1896), 352: 573, 583.

Tigran. He was one of the seven wise men of Babylon. See Steinmesser, ZDMAG, I (1896), 331; Qiiä, p. 238.


Tirnumdi (al-), the Elder (al-Kabir). He was probably Abü Ja’far Muhammad ibn Ahmad, a famous legal authority of Baghdađ, who lived from about 816 to 907. See Khallikin, II, 500.

Tirnumdi (al-), the Younger (al-Saghir). He was Abü al-Hasan Muhammad ibn Muhammad, a disciple of Thälab and a copyist, who died in 916. See Suyfän, Baghyc, p. 103: 132, 176.

Tirnumdi (al-), Muhammad ibn ‘Umar ibn Sarrak, Abü ‘Uthay. A man of Tirnumdi, who compiled one of the six great collections of the Hadith, which was called both Al-Ja‘fär and Al-Sa‘ib. He died 892. See “al-Tirnumdi,” Enc. Islam, IV, 796; Khallikin, II, 799: 78, 81, 361.

Tusayb ibn ‘Awf al-Qumäni. He was one of the famous Pre-Islamic poets. See Ibäshä, Algäh, Part X, 448.

Tusib in Thälab. He is called Thäylüfī by Flügel and was Théophrasteus, a Christian astronomer of Baghdađ, who translated Greek works into Syriac and died 875. See Qiiä, p. 199; Sarant, I, 379: 587, 603.


Tälläin (al-), Najib. An epitome was addressed to him by Ibn Danätyshä, probably in the first half of the 9th century.

Tälläin (Thälläin). He lived in the 9th century and translated one of Galen’s works and probably other scientific books. See Qiiä, p. 131, I, 15; Leclerc, I, 185: 685.

Tälläin (al-), Abü al-Hasan. He is mentioned as the author of an epic.

Tälläin (Ibn al-). See Abü al-Hasan ibn al-Tälläin.

Täwyin in Qäqi. The headman of the Säbläns of Harrän during the middle of the 9th century.

Tân. A legendary hero who inherited a third of the world from his father Ferûdäin. See Firdawä, Shahnama, I, 189.


Täwyin in Kasatí. See al-Thäfàh.

Târîf. He wrote about dreams. See Qiiä, p. 217, which calls him Täwyin. Al-Fârîb has Tärîf as Täwyin.


Tâwyin (al-), Abü ‘AbdAllah Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn ‘AbdAllah. A man of al-Kifäah, who was a grammarian and who died 853/7. The name may be Twäwûl. See Suyfän, Baghyc, p. 201; Zubâydis, Tabâšt, p. 151, 170: 147, 149, 160, 191.


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Ubayy Al-Hasan. He was a fool for a man about whom amusing stories were told. See Rosenthal, "Homer", p. 10. The last name is uncertain; it may be Al-Khurrami, or some other form.

Ubayy Al-Hasan ibn Sallam. He was the son of a Greek slave who was born in Herat, in 770, studied with al-Ama'il and al-Kifari, and became a judge. He died about 838. See Khallâkín, II, 218, 456.

Ubayy Al-Hasan. See (2) Sa'd ibn Al-Husayn ibn 'Abd Al-Ali; (3) Abu Al-Hasan Al-Kâshibi.

Ubayy Al-Hassan (Abu). He was the secretary of Al-Mahdi (caliph 775-783).


Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn 'Abd Al-Hassan ibn Tâhir ibn Al-Husayn. He was the son and grandson of famous governors of Khurâsân. He became chief of the police at Baghdad. He died 911. He was also a man interested in literature. See Khallâkín, II, 91, 315, 424.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn 'Abd Al-Hassan ibn Yâ'qub. A secretary who wrote some poetry and whose father was attached to Al-Mahdi (caliph 775-783). For his father, see Tabari, *Annals,* Part III, 480.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Abî Sa'd Al-Warrâq. He was a copyist and unimportant scholar of history, genealogy, and poetry.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Ahmad ibn Abî Tâhir. He was nicknamed Al-kâshibi and was a grammarian of Bagdad, who lived in the 10th century. He helped Ibn Durayd and al-Zâhid to compile their books. See Suyuti, *Bughyat,* p. 219. 134, 157-68.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Ahmad ibn Abî Tâhir, Abî Al-Husayn. He wrote books to supplement his father's works about the caliphs. He died after the reign of Al-Mu'tadid (928-933). See Khallâkín, I, 291, n. 7. For his father, see Ahmad ibn Abî Tâhir.

Ubayy Al-Hassan (Abu Al-Hassan) ibn Ahmad ibn Abî Yâ'qub Al-Anbari. He was a Shâfi'i author living at Wasit, probably during the 10th century. See Tusi, p. 186, sect. 400. His surname was Abî Tâhir.


Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn 'Amr ibn 'Amr. See Ubayy ibn 'Amr.


Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Al-Hasan Al-Kâshibi. A grammarian and associate of Al-Mu'tamid in the late 9th and early 9th century.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Isma'il Al-Kâshibi. He was an authority for the Hadîth, who taught at Tabari and lived in the 9th century. See Tabari, *Tafsir,* III, 471, sect. 2889.


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Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik. He wrote books about alcoholic drinking and may be the same as the scholar who follows.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik al-Zayyâr. He was a secretary who wrote poetry and essays. See Tabari, *Annals,* Part III, 1756. The beauty MS has 'Abd Al-Malik. For his father, who died 847/848, see Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Qays. See al-Ruqayyat.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Sulayman ibn Wa'îb, Abî Al-Qasim. He was the vizier of Al-Mu'tadid (caliph 928-933), during whose reign he died. See Khallâkín, I, 29, n. 4; III, 192; Ma'sûli, VII, 109, 116, 169.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Yâ'qub. He wrote a book about the Rûshûd Al-Asyrafî and was refuted by Ibn Al-Sayrafi, who died 941/942.

Ubayy Al-Hassan ibn Yâ'qub ibn Khânîn, Abî Al-Husayn. He lived from 824 to 876 and was the vizier of Al-Mu'tamid and was dismissed by Al-Mu'tadid, exiled by Al-Mu'tadid, and reinstated by Al-Mu'tamid. See Ma'sûli, VII, 197, 235, 268, 273, 296, 343. For the caliph mentioned, see Hitit, *Arab,* p. 466. 347, 409.

Ubayy ibn 'Amran. He was the secretary of the governor of Armenia and other officials during the early Abbasid period. 274.


Ubayy ibn Khâlîfah al-Hassân. The leading member of the juries following Abû Thawr in the middle of the 9th century. Compare Ubayy ibn Muhammad ibn Khâlîfah mentioned by Nasawî, p. 680, top.

Ubayy ibn Khânîh. A Syrian noted for his good literary style.

Ubayy ibn Mu'âsir ibn Zâyid ibn Thîbit ibn Al-Daljîj. He was a great-grandson of the Prophet's secretary, and like him was interested in collecting passages of the Qur'an.

Ubayy ibn Shârî'ah ibn Harâm. A native of Al-Yamam, who lived from the time of the Prophet to the end of the 7th century. He was a well-known genealogist. See Qotaybi, *Ma'dâ'î,* p. 265. Flâgal gives the name as 'Abîd, but the beauty MS has Ubayy. For the name Shârî'ah, see Durayd, *Gonad,* p. 208. 194.

Ubayy ibn Al-Sîf. He was an early Muslim who passed on a tradition about the compiling of the Qur'an.

Ubayy ibn Yaqîfî. He was taken to al-Madînah when his father was under suspicion during the time of Mawwâl II, but returned to al-Khûfî when the Abbasid regime began in 750. See Tabari, *Annals,* Part III, 362. For his father, see Yaqîfî ibn Mûsâ.

Ubayy ibn Zanârâb. He was a Shâfi'i scholar of the second half of the 9th century. See Tusi, pp. 141, bottom; 203, sect. 438. For his father, see Zanârâb Al-Rabîb ibn A'yan.

Ubayy ibn Al-Kâyyâfî. One of the persons who introduced juggling and delight of hand into the Muslim community.

Ubayy ibn Abû Jarrîh, 'Amîr ibn 'Abd Al-Hassan. He was an early Muslim convert, who was governor of Syria during the time of the second caliph (914-944). See Sa'd (ibn), Part III, sect. 1, p. 297; Ma'sûli, IV, 196, 197, 311; Zirikki, Part IV, 211.

Ubayy ibn Abû Mu'âmîr ibn Al-Mu'tamid. The great grammarian of Al-Baytâ.
who lived from about 728 to 754. See Yaqūt, Ḥaḍar, VI (5), 164; Khalkhīn, III, 188.
76-77, 83, 87, 98, 115-18, 120, 135, 190, 312, 348
Ubayy ibn Ka'b al-Anṣārī. A man of al-Madinah, who was a helper and
associate of the Prophet. He died 642. See Badhur, Origins, pp. 18, 69; 84
(al indeb), index for many references.
1812 Dāwūl. See Abū Taqīh al-Ghadānîfī.
1813 Fīnâr (Abū al). al-ʿAmî. He was a blind poet of secondary importance.
1814 Ubayyah ibn al-Juhlah, Abū ʿAlī. A poet who was active in the early 8th century.
1815 See Ḳabālah, Ḳaḥila, Part XIII, 319.
1816 ʿUqayrî (al). A man who was a master bookbinder.
1817 Ikadhah ibn Abī al-Samud al-Bāṣrî. A poet at the courts of al-Madīnah and al-
Ḥadh (775-796). See Ḳabālah, Ḳaḥila, Part III, 76.
1818 Ubayyah bint al-Mahdî. She was a half-sister of Ḳubrâr bint al-Raṣîl, who lived from
about 726 to 825 and was both a poet and musician. See Ḳabālah, Ḳaḥila, Part IX, 83;
1819 Ubayyah (ibn), bîrûlîm ibn ʿInvîl ibn bîrûlîm, Abî Ḳasîm. He was an heretical
Egyptian authority for the Ḳadhîm. He lived from 708 to 833. See Ṣirîkî, Part I, 213; Ḳabālah, Ṣirîkî, Part I, 34.
1820 ʿUnmâkâ bint Ḳâḥîl ibn ʿInvîl. She was the mother of Ḳabâlah the poet.
1821 For her father, see Ḳabâlah ibn ʿInvîl.
1822 ʿUmar. The second caliph, 634-644, known as ʿUmar ibn al-Khaṭṭâb.
1823 ʿUmar (Abî al-) al-ʿAlî. Ibn Bakr ibn Abî Râbîʿ ibn ʿAlî. He was a tribal
scholar of language and dialects.
1824 ʿUmar (Abî) al-ʿAlî (al-Ṭaʿaṭa). A man of early faith about whom amusing stories were told.
1825 ʿUmar (Abî) Ḥaṣîb ibn ʿUmar ibn ʿInvî. A pupil of Abî Ḥaṣîb ibn Adî, who lived in
the late 8th or early 9th century.
1826 ʿUmar (Abî) Jaʿfar ibn ʿUmar Abî al-ʿArîs. A reader of the Quʿarîn following
the method of al-Kaʿîl. Āṭel Ârîs, but the Beatty MS gives ʿUmar.
1827 ʿUmar ibn ʿAbdâd. He was a theologian, probably of the 10th century. For the
scholar who may have been his father, see ʿAbdâd ibn ʿInvîmân.
1828 ʿUmar ibn Abî Ḳâlîb ibn Muṣār. Among a general who fought at the Ḳaṣîb.
See his father, see Ḳabâlah, Ṣirîkî, Part II, 219, 1538.
1829 ʿUmar (ibn), Abî Ḳâlîb ibn ʿUmar ibn al-Khaṭṭâb. See ʿAbî Ḳâlîb ibn ʿUmar.
1830 ʿUmar ibn Abî al-ʿArîs. See al-Ṣirîkî.
1832 ʿUmar ibn Abî al-Wâḥid. A reader of the Quʿarîn, who followed the method
of Yâḥyâ ibn al-Jâhîl al-Dînârî.
1833 ʿUmar ibn Abî Râbîʿ, Abî al-Khaṭṭâb. He was a famous master of passionate
poetry, the son of a merchant of Makkah. He died in a naval battle between 710
and 719. See Ḳabâlah, Ḳaḥila, Part I, 310; Khalkhîn, II, 372.
1834 ʿUmar ibn Abî ʿUṣmân, Abî Ḳâlîb al-Samârî. He quoted a commentary written
by a Muḥarrîl scholar who died 766.
See the 1117
1836 ʿUmar ibn ʿAbî. A reader of the Quʿarîn at Makkah. His father may have been
the Abî ʿUthmân cited by Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Part II, 376.
1837 ʿUmar ibn ʿAbî ʿUthmân ibn Bûlî ibn Jarîr. He was a poet known at the court
during the first quarter of the 9th century.
See Ḳabâlah, Ḳaḥila, Part XX, 183; Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Part I, 1358.
1838 ʿUmar ibn Abî ʿUthmân ibn Bûlî ibn Jarîr. He was a poet known at the court
during the first quarter of the 9th century.
See Ḳabâlah, Ḳaḥila, Part XX, 183; Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Part I, 1358.
1839 ʿUmar ibn ʿAbî ʿUthmân ibn Bûlî ibn Ḳabîl ibn Jarîr. He was a poet known at the court
during the first quarter of the 9th century.
See Ḳabâlah, Ḳaḥila, Part XX, 183; Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Part I, 1358.
1840 ʿUmar ibn ʿAbî ʿUthmân ibn Bûlî ibn Jarîr. He was a poet known at the court
during the first quarter of the 9th century.
See Ḳabâlah, Ḳaḥila, Part XX, 183; Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Part I, 1358.
1841 ʿUmar ibn ʿAbî ʿUthmân ibn Bûlî ibn Jarîr. He was a poet known at the court
during the first quarter of the 9th century.
See Ḳabâlah, Ḳaḥila, Part XX, 183; Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Ṣirîkî, Part I, 1358.
his literary ability, generosity, pride, and vanity. See Khalil Kh., II, 208, n. 8, 465-65; Taghiri-Birdi, Part III, 164., 66, 218, 279.

Umar (d.). A judge of Takri on the Tigris, who wrote commentaries on poetry. He is omitted by the Beirut MS. 180

Umar (al.), Abū 'Abd Allāh ibn Sā'd ibn Abī 'Abdār, Abū Muḥammad. He was a student of language, who went among the tribes to study their vernaculars, probably during the late 8th or early 9th century. See Suyūṭī, Bughyat, p. 282. 100, 105

Umarī (al.), Abūnā ibn Sā'id al-Dinawayh. A scholar of tribal dialects and folklore at the time of Mu'āwiyah (caliph 661-680). See Mas'ūdī, V. 304. 135, 191

Umayyad (Abū) Muṣṭafī ibn Abī 'Amr. He was called Dhu'laqin, and was a grandson of the ancestor of the Banū Umayyad at Makkah. He died 613. Two of his sons and numerous descendants were poets. See Isḥāqī, Aḥshār, Part VIII, 48; Zīrīkī, Part VIII, 164. For his sons, see Muhammad and Umayyad (Ibn Abu Umayyad). 238


Umayyad Ibn Abī Umayyad. An Arabian poet and father of three poets. See Abī 'Abd Allāh, Ahmad, and 'Abī (Ibn Umayyad). For his father, see Abī Umayyad. 245, 258

Umm al-Banīn bint 'Abd al-'Azīz. She was the wife of al-Walīd ibn 'Abd al-Malik, (caliph 703-715), who was admired by the poet Walīd al-Yaman. See Kahlīlah, Aṭīr al-Nīnā', Part I, 170. 719


'Uqaylib (al.), Abī Shemāul (Shambal). He was called by Flügel Abī Shemāul and was nicknamed al-Khalīf or al-Khalīf. He was a poet living at the time of al-Rashīd (786-809). See Flügel, Geogr. Schimmel, p. 48; Fleischer, ZDMG, XII, 60, sect. 14. 100, 191, 364

'Uqaylib al-Adhāli. A man who helped to develop a legitimate form of composition, probably in the late 9th or early 9th century. 729

'Uqaylib ibn Abī Muṣayyib (Abūnā, Abū al-Walīd. He was a member of the Umayyad family, who was an opponent of the Prophet and was killed at the Battle of Badr, 624. See Qataybah, Maṭrīf, p. 321; Durayd, Genel., p. 49; Zīrīkī, Part V, 36; Wāṣīlī (Ibn), I, 36, 37, 82, 114, 138, 282. 549

'Uqī (al.). See al-Iwādī, Ibn. 282

Uqīlī (al.), Abī Mūsā Bahrām ibn Muhammad ibn Sā'īd. He was a well-known chess player who probably lived in the late 9th or early 10th century. 342


Urbīn ibn al-Aqṣaq al-Sulaimī. He was a nomadic scholar of minor importance. 283

Urdūn ibn Ḥizām. A poet of Arabia, who died about 650. He was known for his love of 'Alī. See Qataybah, Shīr, pp. 394-99. 779

Urwā ibn Uthmān, Abū ʿAmrīn. A pious and learned poet of the Quraysh at Makkah, who died before the middle of the 6th century. See Isḥāqī, Aḥshār, Part XXI, 162; Qataybah, Shīr, p. 367; Mas'ūdī, V, 319. 312


Urwān (Ibn) ibn Zayd al-Khāyf al-Tūrī, Māṣyārah. He was the son of a famous hero of early Islam. For the father, who died 657, see Tabārī, Annals, Part I, 2196; III, 226; Zīrīkī, Part V, 17. 198

Urwān ibn al-Zubayr, Abū 'Abd Allāh. A legal authority and the son of the rebel al-Zubayr ibn al-Awām. He died at al-Madīnah 715/712, when about 70 years old. See Khalīlah, II, 199. 344

Usayd ibn Abī al-ʿIz. He was an unknown person in whose name a stone at Makkah was inscribed. 9, 547

ʿUthmān (al.). An author who wrote epitaphs about the salaries of governors. 378

Uthmāniyyūn (al.), Abū ʿUthmān Saʿīd ibn Ḥārūn. He was a scholar and teacher at al-Baṣra, where he died 901. See Yāqūt, Irshād, VI, (2), 244; Khalīlah, III, 39. The name comes from the ʿUthmān Quarter of Bahgādī, the D being added for euphony. See Le Strange, Baghdad, p. 75; Yāqūt, Geogr., I, 283. 180, 181

Uthmānī (al.). See Abūnā ibn Sā'īd.


Uthmānī (Ibn al-). He was an ʿIraqi jurist, perhaps the son of the judge in the preceding section. 514

ʿUṣūrī ibn Muḥammad. A mathematician and astrologer, who also wrote the earliest known Arabic book on precious stones. See Qīrī, p. 353; Sarraīn, I, 572; Suter, VI (1892), 66. 638

Ubābah. She was a slave girl of al-Khayyārān, the mother of Hārūn al-Rashīd. She was married to a poet, Abī ʿAṣīq al-Hāfīzī. See Isḥāqī, Aḥshār, Part I, 151, 183; Kahlīlah, Aṭīr al-Nīnā', Part III, 245. 728

Ubābah (Abī) Jarw ibn Qutb al-Nabī. A tribal language scholar. The name may be ʿAṣī in Qataybah, Maṭrīf, p. 215, l. 18; Durayd, Genel., pp. 137, l. 18; 131, botton. 104

Ubābah al-Awar al-Kūfī. A man who wrote some poetry. Compare him with the grammarians in Isḥāqī, Aḥshār, Part XVII, 166. 360

Udhūb al-Nabūdīsh al-Ṭif. He was a preacher of al-Kūfī mentioned as misquoting the Qurʾān. 197

Uthān ibn Sullām al-Ghulāmī. An ascetic of al-Baṣra, who died 787/784. See Abī Allāh ibn al-Ṣarrāj, XXII (1941), 248, 322; Abī ibn al-Ḥimyār, XVII (1911), 130; Kahlīlah, p. 12. 349, 458

Uṭūb (al-) Muḥammad ibn: Abū Allāh (Ubayd Allāh), Abū Abū al-Rāhāmīn. A government secretary and scholar of historical traditions, also a poet, who died 819. See Khalīlah, III, 167; Qataybah, Maṭrīf, p. 267. 296, 366

Uṭūb, Abī. (1) al-Jūbī. (2) Abī ʿUthmān al-Dimūqī. 344

Uṭūmān ibn Abī al-Rāhāmīn. He was an authority on knowledge of Makkah, who lived in the middle 9th century or earlier. See Yāqūt, Geogr., II, 773, l. 24.
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Wâli (Abû al-‘Alî Muḥammad ibn Yâhûy al-Bûzâjî). He lived from about 340 to 388 and was a great astronomer and mathematician of Baghds. See Qâf, p. 64, l. 17; 287; Hurâf (Bagdâd’s Elements), I, p. 77, 85-86; Sarros, I, 666; Kahlâkûn, III, 320; Suter, VI (1890), 39, 73; X (1900), 71.


Wâlb, Abî Muḥammad. He was a pupil of the well-known 10th century scholar of Baghdâd, Abû ‘Umar al-Zuhâl.

Wâlb ibn Ishaqîn (Abî Sa’d). A Christian who copied an account of the Sûdan sâfîn. Compare with name which follows.

Wâlb ibn Ishaqîn il-Tâzâh, Abû Sa’d. He was a secretary to the vizier of al-Mu‘âdÎ (caliph 908-932) and later with Muḥammad ibn Yâhûy il-Sânhîl. In old age he was blinded. See Miskawayh, IV (1), 160 (143); V (2), 112 (109), 114 (110).

Wâlb ibn Munabîh, Abî ‘Abd Allâh. A convert of al-Yaman, who lived from 658 to 728 and helped to develop the law and to give information about the Jews. See Kahlâkûn, III, 691.

Wâlb ibn Sa’d il-Tâzâh il-Hayyûy, a secretary of Jeﬂûr ibn Yâhûy al-Bârûnî, and also of al-Fâlî ibn Sahl and his brother. He later became governor of Kirmân and Far, but was drowned when on a journey before the middle of the 9th century. See Kahlâkûn, I, 957.

Wâlb ibn Sulaymân al-Dinawarî. A 9th century scholar who was ridiculed by al-Balîdî. See Tâzâh, Amâlif, I, 262, 273, 462.

Wâlb (ibn). He was the author of a book on the anta.

Wâlbîyûh. She was an Arab girl loved by the poet Ibn al-‘Antârîyûh. See also Kahlâkûn, ‘Allûr al-Nâ’fî, Part V, 275.


Wâlbîyûh (Ibn) al-Baṣîrî. An unimportant theologian of the Maghrîbîn. For the name al-Baṣîrî, see Yaṣîr, Geog., I, 741.

Wâlbîyûh ibn al-Jarîh ibn Mâlîh. He was named Abû Soﬁn and a writer of the 9th century, an authority for the Qur’ân and a jurist who lived from about 576 to 611. See Nawawî, p. 614, which gives a different date for his death. See also Sharî‘, Part I, 53, bottom; Tâzâhîr, Part II, 153.

Wâlbîyi-Il-Qudî (Abî Hakîf) Muḥammad ibn Khâlîfî il-Hayyûy. A man of Baghdâd who was the secretary of the judge Muḥammad ibn Yûsuf and then himself judge at al-Ahwâz. See Yaṣîr, Geog., III, 848; Zarkîl, Part VI, 347; Kahlâkûn, Muṣîm, Part IX, 283.

Wânbâl (Ibn), Abû Bakr Muḥammad ibn Khâlîfî ibn Hayyûy. A man of Baghdâd who was the secretary of the judge Muḥammad ibn Yûsuf and then himself judge at al-Ahwâz. See Yaṣîr, Geog., III, 848; Zarkîl, Part VI, 347; Kahlâkûn, Muṣîm, Part IX, 283.
Wâlîd I. The caliph at Damasuc 743–744, known as al-Wâlîd ibn ʿAbd al-Malik. He died 744. See Taḥrīr-Bīrât, Part II, 127, 134; Murtaḍâ, p. 110. 379
Wâlîhâl ibn ʿAqīqāt. A convert who fled from Makkah to al-Madâinah and took part in the attack on Cyprus under Muʿāwiyah. He died at Damasuc about 704. See Baylûndîn, Qârî, p. 337; Khallâkîn, III, 439, n. 4; Qâṭayhâl; Muʿamîl, p. 173, l. 17; Wâmûl (J该游戏), III, 1608–169. 380
Wâmûl (al-). The ʿAbdâsîn caliph, 842–847. 126, 268, 309, 413, 695
Wâmûl (bn-), Abû Muṣâib Muṣâib al-ʿAkrî. A man of Baghâd, who studied with al-Dâbîbî, probably Abû Ayyûth al-Dâbîbî. 847
Wayjân ibn Rustom, Abû Sahl al-Khâlid. He was sometimes called Wîjan and al-Qâhî and was a mathematician and astronomer from Tabarijân, who made observations for Sharaf al-Dawlîh (Bawiyah râhal, 996–1012). See Qâfî, p. 351; Surton, L, 665; Tâkûn, pp. 249–253; Iyâk al-Khâlid, III, 449; Steinmetz, ZDMG, I, 186, l. 106. 380
Wânîb ibn al-ʿAbîrî. He was called Liṣân al-Hammârah and Abî Khâlid, and was an early grammarian of Arabî, whose father became a Muslim during the first years of Islam. See Darâyûl, Genwîl, p. 213; Qâṭayhâl, Muʿamîl, p. 266, l. 1. 193
Wâzîr (Abû al-). Abû Muḥammad al-Khâlid. He served as a high government official under three caliphs, about 833–861. See Muṣâûlî, VII, 148, 177; Tabârî, Annûl, Part III, 1179, 1179. 380
Wâzîr (Abû al-) ʿUmâr ibn Muṭâra. He was a secretary and director of government departments from the time of al-Maʾmûn to that of al-Râdhî. He died 802. See Tabârî, Annûl, Part III, 491, 516; Zîkî, Part V, 225. 377–380
Wâzîr (bn-). See Aẖam ibn al-Wâzîr.
Yâhûs (al-). Abû ʿAbûmâqib. A scribe who copied Kûthûl al-Maghibî from al-Madâni. See Yâkî, Irshîl, VI (5), 312, which gives Ibn Abûsîyân ibn ʿAbûsîyân. 224
Yad (Abû al-) al-Khâlidî. A tribal scholar of language. 104
Yahyâb (al-) Abû al-Maʾmûn. A physician of Baghâd, who was also a geometer and whose origin was at Marw. 104 (a) A scholar of medicine and mathematics, who taught Fārâbî ibn ʿYâsam and lived at Baghâd during the early 10th century. He came from Marw al-Khâlidî, See Qâfî, p. 457; Yâkî, Irshîl, IV, 566–568; Yâkî, Irshîl, IV, 600, 615, 690, 691
Yahyâb (Abû al-) al-Ḥaṭînî. A leader of the Manîchecans during the ʿAbîbî period. 880
Yahyâ ibn Abû Maʾmûqîn al-Maṣuqîjîn, Abû ʿAlî. He worked for al-Pâdî ibn ʿAbûsîyân, later becoming attached to al-Maʾmûn. He was a court scholar and astrologer, buried at Aleppo 845. See Surton, I, 265; Khallâkîn, III, 605; Suter, VI (1900), 309; X (1900), 8. 313
Yahyâ ibn Abû ʿAlî. He was the son of Abû ʿAlî ibn Muḥâfîb. See Masûdî, VI, 268.
Yahyâ ibn Abû ʿAlî ibn al-Hârîsh. He was probably a son of Abû ʿAlî, mentioned by Tabârî, Annûl, Part III, 2342, l. 6. 323
Yahyâ ibn Abî Bakr al-Misfî. An Egyptian interested in history.

Yahyâ ibn Abî Hishâb, Abî Jâsîl. A poet of secondary importance of the late 7th and early 8th century. See Qayyûm, Shîrî, p. 87; Ishaqî, Aqûnî, Part IX, p. 361; Khallîkîn, III, 147. For his more famous father, see Yâzîd Abî Hishâb.

Yahyâ ibn Abî Hâkim. See al-Hâfiz.

Yahyâ ibn Abî Mansûr al-Mawlawî. He was a maṣîha from al-Mawâli, who wrote about music and other subjects during the reign of al-Ma'mûn (caliph 813–833).

Yahyâ ibn Abî ãddân, Abû Zakarîyâ. A jurist and authority on the Ḥadhîth, who died at Fârî al-Sîh, 415/829. See Nawawî, p. 620; Qaṣîyânî, Mâdîrî, p. 258; Taghî-Birdî, Part II, 188; III, 42.

Yahyâ ibn ‘Abî Abî Zakarîyâ. He died from 893 to 974 and was a Jacobite of Tarsîk, who lived at Baghâdîd and translated many ancient works. See Qâfrî, p. 361; Sarôn, I, 696; Mîrî, p. 96.

Yahyâ ibn Abî Khiyâm, Abû Muhammad. A scholar who was appointed judge of Baghâdîd and who died 857. See Nawawî, p. 621.

Yahyâ ibn ‘Abî Iblîs Yahyâ ibn Abî Mansûr, al-Munajjîm, Abû Ahmad. He lived from about 896 to 913 and was a theologian and court favorite of numerous caliphs, especially al-Mahdî. See Khallîkîn, IV, 84.


Yahyâ ibn Bîlîl al-Abîdî. He was an important poet. For the name al-Abîdî, see Baghâdîd (Sûrîyî), pp. 104–106; Hîrî, Arâbî, 247.


Yahyâ ibn Gâhîlî al-Khâyûtî, Abî ‘Ali. He was also called Ishaq ibn Muhammad and was a pupil of Abî Shîrî Abîlî, who became an astronomer. He died 813. See Sarôn, I, 999; Sutîr, VI (192), 31, 64; X (1900), 6. 655

Yahyâ ibn Hamzah. A reader of the Qur’an and probably the traditionalist from Damascus, who lived 798. Mentioned by Yâṣîbî, Geog., I, 204; III, 409; IV, 187.

Yahyâ ibn al-Hirîth, See al-Dîmârî.

Yahyâ ibn Hirîn ibn Mûkalîk, Abî ‘Ali al-Khûlî. His name is omitted by FlÎgêl. He was a government secretary, who was interested in poetry.


Yahyâ ibn Kâmil ibn Tulayjâb, Abî ‘Ali. He was a theologian, first with the Mâqî‘î and later with the Isdîqîyâ. See Khallîkîn, Mârîsî, Part XII, 230. FlÎgêl adds to his name, al-Khûlî. He lived during the middle of the 9th century.

Yahyâ ibn Khâlid ibn Barmak. He was the famous vizîr of Hîrîn al-Rashîf. He died 837. See Khallîkîn, IV, 103.


Yahyâ ibn Muhîrâr. See Yâsîfî Family. Also see Zâkiîl, Part IX, 205.


Yahyâ ibn Muhammad, Abî al-Qâsim. He probably lived at Baghâdîd until the middle of the 10th century and is mentioned for passing on a tradition about the compiling of the Qur’an.


Yahyâ ibn Muhammad ibn ’Umar, Abî Muhammad. He lived from about 845 to 913 and traveled extensively, becoming a jurist at Baghâdîd. See Baghâdîd (Khalîjî), Part XIV, 234, sect. 7357; Taghî-Birdî, Part III, 258.

Yahyâ ibn Muhammad al-Zâjîlî. He wrote a book on colors and was probably a glass worker at Baghâdîd.


Yahyâ ibn al-Nâjîfî. He wrote a poem about the universal or obscene.

Yahyâ ibn Sa’d. See Yahyâ ibn Sa’d al-Qâdîn.

Yahyâ ibn (Yûsûfî) ibn Sa’dîfî. He was a Christian physician at Damascus in the second half of the 9th century. See Qâfrî, p. 386; Uşjâbîh, Part I, 109, l, 18; Sarôn, I, 608; Lecker, I, 113.

Yahyâ ibn Wâhishîf. A man of al-Kifânî, who was a reader of the Qur’an. He died 921/22. See Nawawî, p. 671.

Yahyâ ibn Ya’zîr al-Adwârî al-Wâshî. He was a pupil of Abî al-Awâlî al-Da‘îlî and a grammarian of al-Bayrîh, who became a judge in Khurâsân. He died about 747. See Khallîkîn, IV, 59.

Yahyâ ibn Zakîf. The son of an early genealogist from a family with much knowledge about the tribes. See Qayyûmî, Mâdîrî, p. 267. For his brother, see Isâ ibn ‘Da‘îr.


Yahyâ ibn Zakarîyâ ibn Yahyâ. He was called al-Qâlîdîbî by the Beayî MS. He was a secretary and poet. See Hûjî Khâlîfî, I, 193.

Yahyâ ibn Zayd ibn Abî ‘Ali ibn Zayd al-‘Ashîfîn ibn al-‘Ashîfîn ibn ‘Ali. He was a descendant of the Prophet, who tried to escape when his family was under suspicion but was killed 743/743. See Khallîkîn, III, 276, 277, n, 9; “Yahyâ B. Zayd al-Hasîni,” Enc. Islam, IV, 1351; Ma‘ûdî, V, 473; VI, 5, 79; 843.

Yahyâ ibn Zayîd ibn ‘Ubaydî Abîlî, Abî al-Fadîl. He was a poet of al-Kifânî and a government secretary, who died about 776. See Ishaqî, Aqûnî, XII, 81 ff.; Khallîkîn, II, 457.

Yahyâ ibn al-Nâjîfî (Yûsûfî). See Alexander Grammataica. He was a 7th-century Jacobite bishop of Alexandria, also called Philoponus, who wrote about medicine and other sciences. See Qâfrî, p. 154; Sarôn, I, 480; Smith, CRBBM, III, 341; XIX, 388, 407, 612–3; 674, 677, 681, 690.
Ya'qub ibn al-Sikht. See also Yusef ibn Yusef ibn al-Sikhit.

Ya'qub ibn al-T_days. He was an astrologer who was also acquainted with Indian mathematics and who died 796. See Qifri, p. 378; Sarton, I, 530; Smith, History of Mathematics, I, 167; Suter, VI (1892), 66.


Yashur (al-). He is mentioned as an unimportant grammarian. Flügel, Gew. Schulen, p. 209 has al-Sukkur. Compare Muhammad ibn Salamah, mentioned in Biographical Index, Part VII, 18.

Ya'qub (Ibn) (Abu 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Ya'qub ibn Suyyad). He was a secretary and high official under al-Ma'mun and also a poet, who died at Sineur 844/845. See also Ya'qub, VII, 3; Tabari, Annals, Part III, 1241; Taghri-Birdi, Part II, 218; III, 447.

Ya'qub (Ibn al-). A scribe who was connected with the Qur'an in gold.

Ya'qub (Ibn al-). A scribe who was appointed by the Abbasids.

Ya'qub ibn al-Hadiq ibn Ahmad al-Sufi in Shi'a. He followed al-Nasir in 943 as leader of the Imamiyah in Persia. He was also a scholar and author who died soon after 971. See Hamdani, Suyfayyin, p. 252; Ivanov, Studies in Early Persian Islam, pp. 29, 90. 472-73


Ya'qub (Ibn) al-Razi. A religious figure about whom amusing anecdotes were told. See Rosenfield, Hora, p. 10.

Ya'qub ibn al-Shayhah. He wrote a book about the Qur'an. This may be meant for Ya'qub ibn Shayhah, or perhaps the son of al-Nasir. See Yaqut, Gog, Ill, 154, I, 18; Zarkhi, IX, 261.

Ya'qub ibn Ibrahim. See Abu Yusuf Ya'qub.

Ya'qub ibn Ibrahim. A disciple of the Mawdah in reading the Qur'an.

Ya'qub ibn Ibrahim. See Abu Yusuf Ya'qub.


Ya'qub ibn Muhammad. See Abu Yusuf Ya'qub ibn Muhammad.

Ya'qub ibn Muhammad ibn Allah. A secretary of secondary importance, who probably lived in the late 9th century.

Ya'qub ibn Nuh. A government secretary, who wrote poetry and compiled a brief anthology of epistles.

Ya'qub ibn al-Habi. A secretary and poet of minor importance, who was favored at the court, and died early in the 9th century. See Isfahani Agha, Part XIV, 62; Kabbah, Mejun, Part XIII, 248; Zarkhi, Part IX, 259. 366, 367
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Yazid ibn MuhammAd, Abi Khalid al-Muhallabī. A poet who lived during the reigns of al-Mu'tasim and his immediate successors. He died 873. See Mar'sûl, VII, 237, 280, 320; Zirîkî, Part IX, 224; Isbâhânî, Abînânî, Part V, 87, 1, 16; VIII, 176-78.

441, 397, 399, 503

Yazid ibn Salamah. See Ibn al-Fathâshâh. Yazid ibn Umar. See Ibn Hukayrâh. Yazid ibn Usayd al-Sulamî. He was an officer engaged in wars against the Byzantines during the early years of the 'Abbâsid rule until about 778. See Tabârî, Annals, Part III, 1, 743, 9. 437

Yazid III, ibn al-Walîd. The caliph at Damascus 744.

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Yazidî Family: Yahyâ ibn Mubârak, whose sons were Muhammad, Brahim, Ibâtîl, Abî al-Aswân, Yahyâ, and Ibâtîl. Muhammad had 12 sons. His grandson was a distinguished man, see name which follows. Isbâhânî, Abînânî, Part XVIII, 72, 1, 17, 163. 199, 199, 439

Yazidî (al-), Abî 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Yahyâ ibn Mubârak. He was an authority for grammar, the Hadîth and poetry, serving as tutor to the family of al-Maqdisî. He died 928. See Khalîkîn, III, 79, 110-11, 154.

77, 79, 110

Yazidî (al-), Abî 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Mubârak. He was an authority on grammar, the Hadîth, and Qu'ra'n, who lived at Baghûd. He died in Khurâsân 877/878. See Khalîkîn, IV, 69-71; Yahyâ, Ibnabâd, VI, 256; Isbâhânî, Abînânî, XVIII, 72.

110, 191, 194

Yazidî (al-), al-Fadl ibn Muhammad. He was a grandson of the founder of the Yazidî family and a friend of Isbâhânî al-Mawâli. He died 894/982. See Isbâhânî, Abînânî, Part XVIII, 73, 1, 15, 50, 1, 4.

110, 310

Yazidî (al-), Hâshim. A reader of the Qu'ra'n and a disciple of al-Khulajî, 69, 67

Yazidî (ibn al-). It is mentioned as contributing notes about the genealogist Daghîshî.

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Yazidî (al-), Imâmî. A member of the distinguished Yazidî family, who wrote about the Qu'ra'n.

82, 111

Yazidî, see Yazidî, the King of Persia.

Yûfânî ibn Mâsawâyah. See Ibn Mâsawâyah.

Yûfânî ibn Yûnûs, Abû 'Amr al-Kâbi. A man who translated one of Plato's works.

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Yûlûkân al-Qas. He was a priest named Yûlûkân ibn Yûnûs ibn al-Hâshîm, who lived during the late 9th and early 10th century and translated many Greek works on mathematics into Arabic. See Qifî, p. 380; Sartûn, I, 660; Heath, Euclid's Elements, I, 87; Suter, VI (1933), 32; X (1900), 60; 578, 613, 666

Yûnûs, the Prophet Jonah.

Yûnûs al-Qas. He was a priest who gave the author of Al-Hâshîm information about the Christian Scriptures.

XV, 45


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Yûnûs ibn 'Abd al-Rahmân, Abû Muhammad. He was a Shi'i jurist and prolific

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author who probably died about 833. See Tâifi, p. 366, sect. 803; Zirîkî, Part IX, 345. Yûnûs ibn (Abî) Farwah. He was the secretary of 'Abî al-Mu'ânis, governor of al-Khurâsân, and later of al-Kâfî, during the early 'Abbâsid period. See Tabârî, Annals, Part III, 320, 604. The name is written incorrectly by Fîlûdî. 277

Yûnûs ibn Hâshîm, Abû 'Abd Allah al-Ra'îmîn. A man of Persian origin, but born at al-Jâbîl, for which place see Yahyâ, Greg, II, 23. He lived from about 768 to 798 and was the great authority of al-Baghdî on philology and grammar. Many of his pupils became important men of the period. See Khalîkîn, IV, 536.

63, 76, 92, 93, 111, 118, 129, 133

Yûnûs ibn Sulaymân, Abû Sulaymân al-Kâbîrîn. A Persian singer, who was brought to Damascus by al-Mas'ûdî in 741. He was the author of books on singing and singing girls. See Isbâhânî, Abînânî, Part IV, 114.

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Yûnûs Lubâbî. He was a copper who lived about 800 and was the ancestor of numerous famous men of letters. See Thââbânî, Family.

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46

Yûsûf ibn Yahyâ. He was a Nestorian Patriarch of the East during the 6th century. See Chabî, Synodikon Orientale, p. 391. The name is called the Fîlûdî edition.

46

Yûnûf. The patriarch Joseph of the Bible.

27, 39

Yûnûf (Abî). See Abû Yûnûf al-Khûndî.

Yûnûf (Abî) Yahyâ ibn Isbâhânî al-Qûfû. He served the caliph al-Mahdi, al-Hâshîm, and al-Râshîd, and was the first person to be called "Judge of the Judges" and to order all magistrates to wear black turbans and cloaks. He died 798/799. See Hâjur, Afsânî, Part VI, 360; Khalîkîn, IV, 272; Qutayshâb, Mâlfîfî, p. 415; 510-513

Yûnûf (Abî) Yahyâ ibn Muhammad al-Rûzî. He was a mathematician and also a commentator on Euclid. See Qifî, p. 64, 21; Tûqsîn, p. 264; Schniech, ZDMG, L (1896), 404; Suter, VI (1933), 37; X (1900), 68; 615, 665

Yûnûf ibn Abû Yûnûf. A judge who died about 877/878. See Khalîkîn, IV, 284; Qutayshâb, Mâlfîfî, 251. For his distinguished father, see Abû Yûnûf Yahyâ ibn Isbâhânî.

144, 502, 517


Yûnûf ibn al-Dîyârîn. He edited the poetry of Abû Nuwârî, probably during the first half of the 9th century.

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Yûnûf ibn al-Hâshîm Qâsâ. He was a Christian priest and physician called al-Sâhir because of insomnia. He belonged to the period of al-Mahdi (caliph 903-908). See Qifî, p. 392; Usâyfûbah, Part I, 203; Sartûn, I, 600; 701

Yûnûf ibn al-Hâsîm. See Abû Muhammad al-Shîrî.

Yûnûf ibn Khâlid. He translated from Persian into Arabic in the 9th century. See Hâjur, Khalîkîn, III, 96. For his more famous brother, see Mîsî ibn Khalîd.

389

Yûnûf ibn al-Maghîfîrân ibn Abû al-Qasâwîrî. A poet of secondary importance, whose name seems to be given incorrectly by Fîlûdî.

365
Yūnūf ibn al-Qātim ibn Ṣāḥib. He served as a secretary and government official both at the end of the Umayyad period and at the beginning of the Abbasid regime. See Taḥārī, Annales, Part III, 600; Zirīkī, Part IX, 333. 266, 366

Yūnūf ibn al-Sayqāl. See Yūfīq al-Sayqāl.

Yūnūf ibn Sulaymān. He was known for his excellent literary style, and probably served as secretary to the famous vītārī. See ‘Ali ibn Ṭūs. 273


Yūnūf ibn Ṭahkmt.See al-Ṭahkmtīff.

Yūnūf ibn Ya‘qīb al-Sikkīt. A court companion of al-Muʿāwīyīd (caliph 892–903). For his famous father, see ibn al-Sikkīt. 159

Yūnūf Lāwīpān ibn al-Sayqāl (al-Hāfiẓ). He was a secretary, poet, and skilful penman at the time of al-Rashīd (caliph 786–809). See Iṣḥāḥānī, Aḫāfī, XI, 93. 12, 13, 397, 366, 397

Yūnūs al-Qāṭīnī, Ibn Mūnū. A cotton worker, who wrote on the Qurʾān and quoted the Ḥadīth. He died 867. See Tabārī, Annales, I, 1300. Also see N. 1 p. 217 of the Fligel edition of al-ʿIlmīṭī. 148

Yūsuf (al.). Abū al-Taybīl Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd Allāh. He was a scholar who lived during the last half of the 9th century. See Iṣḥāḥānī, Aḫāfī, Part XVII, 6, L. 11. For his famous ancestor, see Abū Jaʿfar Ahmad ibn Yūnīf. 170, 174, 145, 151, 195, 266, 369


Zabbūn. See Abū ʿAmr ibn al-ʿAšī. 239

Zādīn Fārīkhīn ibn Yālīrī. He served as secretary to al-Ḥāfiẓ ibn Yūnūf. He died 930/942. See Bālohlū, Origēs, 465–66; Yāqsī, Geogr., I, 52, I, 231; IV, 325, I, 16; Tabārī, Annales, II, 458, 1034. The name is also given a Zādān Fārīkūhī. 384–83, 739

Zādūr Muḥammad. A man who joined the Manichean Elect and then went to al-Ṭirāq, where he became a leader of the sect during the early 8th century. See Fligel, Man., pp. 322, 328, 329. 760, 23

Zādīwāyih ibn Shīhāwāyih al-ʾIrshādī. A scholar who translated from Persian into Arabic. 859

Zaʿfarīnī (al.), al-Ḥasan ibn Muhammad ibn al-Ṣaffīb, Abū ʿAbd Allāh. He was a disciple of al-Shīfītī and edited his material, but not in a way that met with favor. He died 873/874. See Nawawī, p. 279; Taḥārī-Bārī, Part III, 32, 317, 520, 584

Ziāhīd (al.). Abū ʿUmar Muḥammad ibn Abī al-Walīd al-Mutarrīzī. He was a poet and a philologist of Bagdād, who lived from about 870 to 957. See Kahlīkīn, III, 43. 100, 166, 167, 183, 195, 206

Ziʿdāh ibn Qādīm al-Thaqāfī, Abū al-Salt. He was a jurist who died during an attack in Asia Minor, probably about 777/778. See Kahlīkīn, Meṣʿūn, Part IV, 43.
becoming an accomplished scholar. He lived through most of the first half of the 9th century. See Khallikin, I, 130, 140; Zarrukh, Part VIII, 150.


Zufar (Abū) Muhammad ibn `All al-Makki. He was a religious leader at Nayṣibīr and a scholar sometimes connected with the Muʿtazila. See Murraši, p. 93; Khayyūt, Ḳantar (Nādir), pp. 56, 61, 154; Baghdādī (Ṣeyyed), p. 172.

Zahārīy ibn Abī Sulmā. A Pre-Islamic poet, who wrote one of the Muʿtaṣabil and was famous for piety. He died in 669. See Iṣḥāqī, Ṭabīʿ, Part IX, 146; Zirīlī, Part III, 187.

Zahārīy ibn Harb ibn Shaddād, Abū Bakr. He was also called Abū Khayyāmah al-Nasīf and was a Ḥanbalī jurist who died 649/659. See Baghdādī (Ḳhāṣīṣ), Part VIII, 493, sect. 4997; Ṭabarī-Bindī, Part II, 276. See also Khayyāmah Family.

Zahārīy ibn Shabbāb al-Muhāmad. He was a grandson of the great jurist and himself a jurist who died 915/916. For his father, see Sūlī ibn al-Muhāmad, and for his grandfather see Muhāmad ibn Ḥanūbāl.

Zahārīy (al-), Abū Bakr. A friend of the author of Al-Fīhitī. 21

Zahīd (al-), `Umar ibn Saʿd. He was nicknamed Warṣ, and was born in Egypt in 718. He studied reading of the Qurʾān with Nāṣrī. He became an ascetic and authoritative in Egypt, and died in 812. See Khallikin, III, 434. See also note 8 for p. 28 of the Hilgèl edition of al-Fīhitī.

Zuhārī (al-). See Muhammad ibn Saʿd.

Zurād (al-). Burāhīm ibn Saʿd. An early authority on the Ḥadīth. See Ṭabarī, Anwār, Part III, 2483.


Zurād (al-), Ubayd Allah ibn Saʿd, Abū al-Faḍl. A man of Baghdad, who was a reliable scholar of the Ḥadīth. He spent some time at Samarr and was judge at Iṣḥāqīn, living from 810 to 874. See Zirīlī, Part IV, 249; Ṭabarī, Anwār, indices p. 367 for numerous references.

Zurād (al-), Yaqūb ibn Abū al-Rahmān. He devoted during the 9th century and was quoted because of his reputation for intelligence. See Iṣḥāqīn, Ṭabīʿ, Part IV, 105; VIII, 93, 1, 12.

Zumābīr ibn al-Faraq. He was a secretary who composed some poetry. 367

Zurād (Ibn). See Ṭabīʿ ibn Ṭabīʿ.

Zurādī, Abū Rabbāh ibn Ayyām. He was called both Abū All and Abū al-Hassan. He was the son of an enfranchised slave, who became a leading Shiʿī scholar at al-Kūfah. He died about 767. He was heretical, being connected with the Ghiṣīn. See Tūsī, p. 147, sect. 295; Ḥaqq, Ṭabīʿ al-Muṣārab, Part II, 473; Qaysayn, Muṣliḥ, p. 341, 1, 2.

Zurāz (Abū). He was a learned shaykh of Ḥarrān, who imposed restrictions on the Şāfīites early in the 10th century.