Biographical Index

The first part of each name given in the Biographical Index is the part of the name that in the text is printed in italics. As a rule the name that is first listed in the index is the part of the man’s name given in the text as a heading. If, however, the name in the heading does not seem to be well known there are exceptions to this rule. Although there is some cross referencing to surnames, nicknames, and locality names, it is impossible to give a complete system of cross referencing in an English index.

Some names occur so often that the page number in the text is not given each time the name appears. Examples of names of this sort are ‘Abd al-Rahdîd, al-Ma‘ṣînî, Thâbir ibn Qarrah, al-‘Abbâs, Thâlab, al-Kâfî, Shaykh Abî Sa‘îd al-Sa‘îdî, Ibrâhîm al-Mârî, and al-Khalil ibn Ayyad.

*Abdîyyah (ibn al-). An author known for his eloquent literary style. 275

*Abûbas (ibn-). The nickname of al-Hanî ibn Brîhib, an astrologer in the service of al-Ma‘ṣînî (caliph 813-833). See Suter, VI (1892), 30. 645

Abûs. He transported oil to Baḥrahdîd. For his grandson, see Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Malîk al-Mâsî. For his village, al-Dakarhâr, see Yaqût, Geogr., II, 573. 268


Abûs ibn Aḥt’ Ayyâsh. He gave refuge to Sâlaym ibn Qâsîs and quoted his book in the late 7th and early 8th century. See Taḥbîr, Amâmah, Part I, 932. 535

Abûs ibn Tağhîb ibn Raḥâb, Abî Sa‘îd of al-Râfî. He was a Shî‘î jurist and extremist, who died 757/758. See Yaqût, Geogr., I, 598; Ta’dî, p. 5, sect. 4; Zâhrî, Part I, 360. 536

Abûs ibn ‘Uthmân, Abî Sa‘îd. A son of ‘Uthmân (caliph 644-656). See Ma‘ṣînî, IV, 235; V, 267, 384. 68

Abûs al-Lîbâṣî. See Abûs ibn ‘Abd al-Ḥanî al-Raḍîbî. Abûs ibn Shâhîshî. He was the elder son of Shelah. See Genesis 10: 24, 111: 10. 27


‘Abdî ibn ‘Abdîd al-‘Amârî. He was a conservative jurist, perhaps the same as Abî Ma‘zûwiyah al-Maḥâbbî who died 797/798. See Qurayshî, Mârîfû, p. 250; Tağhîn-Birdî, Part II, 104, 1, 9. 546

‘Abûd (ibn Abî) Abî al-Ḥanî Muḥammad ibn ‘Abî. An astrologer, probably living at Baḥrahdîd in the 9th century. MS 2135 calls him ibn ‘Ayyâd. See Qiṭîf, p. 287; Suter, VI (1892), 67; X (1900), 48. 661
Abbâd ibn al-Hasayn, Abî Ḥâfiz. A man of the Banû Tanûna who was military chief of al-Bayhâqî, but died about 651, fighting in Afghanistan. See Qaysayyûfî, Mârîf, p. 231.


Abbâd ibn Kusayb. He was Abû al-Khâmil of the ‘Aqdâb tribe who was an authority for Bedouin poetry and traditions. See Zaydî, p. 177, note. 107


Abbâs (Abû). The son and disciple of al-Kâtî (Mu‘âmmâd ibn Sâ‘îd). 205

Abbâs (Abû al-). See ‘Abbâs (Ibn al-) Abû al-‘Abbâs; ‘Abbâs Allah ibn al-Mu‘izz; al-Sa‘îdî; Thâlîhî; Thâfarîhâb.

Abbâs (Abû al-). A pupil of al-Wâṣîfî and a theologian of secondary importance.

The teacher died 951.

Abbâs (Abû al-). Mentioned with a love story.

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn al-Furûq. See Ibn al-Furîq.


Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn ‘Abd al-Jâhîzî, Abû al-Fadîl. He was a secretary, who also composed poetry.

Abbâs (Abû). Abû al-Mu‘uddîn. He was a grandson of ‘Abdîn and uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. See “al-Abâs.” loc. Islâm, I, 888, 244, 558

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn ‘Abd al-Samad. A poet living during the late 8th or early 9th century. For his brothers, also poets, see Râqîbî.

Abbâs (Abû al-) Abû al-Sha‘î. A poet of minor importance. For the Shî‘î tribe, see Duraydî, Genol., pp. 224, 428.


îm al-Hâfiz, Abî al-Fadîl. He was a composer of erotic poetry, who died at Baghûdî between 807 and 809. See Khâlîkî, II, 7; Isâhâkî, Aghânî, VIII, 15; Qaysayyûfî, Shî‘î, p. 497. 290, 331, 360, 721, 722

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn Abî ‘Alîî. He was one of the less important sons of the Caliph ‘Ali, see Mar‘ûfî, V, 145, 149, 150.

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn Bûghân ibn al-Rabî‘î, Abû al-Rabî‘î an astrologer of secondary importance. MS 1944 reveals the father’s name Bûghân. See Sutur VI (1803), 36, X (1900), 67.

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn al-Fadîl, Abî al-Fadîl al-Anjârî al-Wâsîfîl. He was from al-Bayhâq but became a judge at al-Mawṣîl. He was a scholar of poetry and the Qur’an. He died 861. See Zirîkî, Part IV, 38.

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn al-Fadîl al-Fadîl, Abî Muhammad. A secretary who wrote some poetry and essays. See ‘Alî Khâdhîfî, VI, 126.

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn al-Fadîl al-Shallîhî, a Shî‘î jurist. For his father, see Shaddîh (Ibn), who died 874 and was from Nâysîhîr.

Abbâs, Al-în al-Hasan, Abî Ahmad, the vizier of al-Mu‘izzî (calliph 902–908) and a famous poet. See Khâlîkî, II, 356, III, 218.


Abbâs ibn al-Layth. He was a protégé of al-Madhîh, who was killed by Zâ‘îb ibn al-Hasayn. See Mar‘ûfî, VI, 422–27; Tâbî‘î, Amâla, Part III, 802.

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn Ma‘ân. He was quoted by Zâ‘îb ibn al-Mawrî, and was perhaps a brother of Zâ‘îb ibn Ma‘ân, in the late 8th and early 9th century. See Isâhâkî, Aghânî, Part III, 138, middle.


Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn Sa‘îd. See Jawârî.

Abbâs (Abû al-) ibn ‘Urshân ibn Abî Lahab. He was a poet of the Quraysh, whose more famous son, al-Fadîl, died 714. See Isâhâkî, Aghânî, Part IV, 176, 177; XV, 27.

Abbâs. An Arab girl loved by a poet. See al-‘Awqîf.

Abbâs. This is the nickname of Abî al-Rahmân ibn Sulaymân, the father of the genealogist whose name follows.

Abbâs (Abû al-) Mu‘âmmâd ibn Abî al-Rahmân ibn Sulaymân ibn Hâfîzî, Abî Bakr. He probably lived in the middle 6th century, being employed to write Arab genealogies.


‘Abî ‘Alîî. An oil peddler from Ctesiphon, who emigrated to ã‘dâbarbâyânî and himself was the father of ã‘dâbarbâyânî. He died from a wound about 808. See ‘Alîhânî, Shî‘î.

‘Abî ‘Alîî. He was either a brother or son of the poet al-Mu‘addîbî ibn Ghuflân and himself a poet during the early 9th century. Compare Isâhâkî, Aghânî, Part XX, 74.


‘Abî ‘Alîî (Abû) ibn ‘Alîî. He was the possessor of an ancient manuscript. Pâqîlî mentions Abî ‘Alîî.


'Abd Allah (Ab) al-Ruf'i. He was appointed to high office 941 and later served as a vizier. See Khallikin, II, 477; Shi'i, *Wazir*, p. 343; Taghtir-Birdi, Part III, 270.

'Abd Allah, Abi Muhammed. A relative of ibn Mua'dh famous as a poet. 31

'Abd Allah ibn al-'Abbâb. See al-'Abbâb ibn al-Mu_talâb. 374


'Abd Allah ibn al-Hasan al-Mi'mar, Abi Muhammed. He lived in Egypt 797–809, and was a well-known Mâlikî jurist. See Taghtir-Birdi, II, 211, 246, 320; Zirikh, Part IV, p. 239. His sons were Muhammed, 'Abd al-Rahman, and Sa'd. 374


'Abd Allah ibn Abi Iqâb. Abi al-'Abbâb. He was a 10th century calligrapher. 17

'Abd Allah ibn Abi Iqâb. See al-Hasan. 180

'Abd Allah ibn Abi al-Shâs. A poet whose more famous father, Abî al-Shîh, died 811. See Ishaqî, Aghâiri, Part XV, 188; XVIII, 44–54. 17

'Abd Allah ibn Abi Zayd al-Qayrawânî, Abi Muhammed. He was a late 10th century jurist, who probably lived at Baghdir. See Yaqûq, Gogv, IV, 9, 30; Brockelmann, *Geschichte*, chap. I, 301. 242

'Abd Allah ibn Ahmad. See Abî al-Qâsim al-Bârî. 498

'Abd Allah ibn Ahmad ibn Amad ibn 'Amir ibn Salâmân al-Tagh, Abî al-Qâsim. He was a Shi'ite jurist and author. See Tâba, p. 187, sect. 401. 342

'Abd Allah ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Harbâb, Abî 'Abd al-Rahmân. He was a son of the great jurist and himself a jurist, who died 903. See Khallikin, I, 45; Rajab, I, 95–95; Taghtir-Birdi, Part III, p. 530, 171. 554


'Abd Allah ibn Ahmad ibn 'Iyâb. A secretary and poet, whose father served as secretary to 'Abd Allah ibn 'Ahmar, governor of Khurâsân in the early 9th century. See Tabari, Anwals, Part III, 1096. 368


'Abd Allah ibn 'Ali ibn 'Abd Allah. An uncle of the Caliph al-Ma'ârîq, who rebelled and was defeated, 733–734, but was later pardoned. See Khallikin, I, 432; Marîdî, VI, 73–77, 176–77, 183, 214–15. 324

'Abd Allah ibn 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Dâ'd ibn al-Jubbâl. He was called Ibn al-'Arammân and was a member of an illustrious family who lived during the 10th century. 17

'Abd Allah ibn 'Amir al-Hadramî. He was a man of importance in early Islam and the source of some anecdotes. See Tabari, Anwals, Part I, 2730, 2735, 3191, 3096, 3098, 1099. 223
'Abd Allah ibn Ma'ād. He was a famous Companion of the Prophet from Makka, a soldier and the director of finances at al-Kifāh. He died at al-Madinah in 653. See Ma'ād, IV, 236, 365, 379; V, 317, 372; Baladhuri, Usūl, PP. 135, 143, 431, 432, 477.

'Abd Allah ibn Maymūn al-Qadīfī. He was chiefly responsible for organizing the Islamic propaganda and was probably born before 700. He spent some time in Southern Persia and at al-Harrān, then at Samaniyah in Syria. See Niẓām al-Mulk, p. 269; Lewin, p. 54; Maqrizi, Ittā'ī, p. 50, and other books on the Islamic State.

'Abd Allah ibn al-Mu'addidī. He was a poet of secondary importance; for his father see Ma'āridh bin Ghanīy.

'Abd Allah ibn Mu'ādīwīyāh ibn 'Abd Allah ibn Jīfār ibn Abī Ṭahlī. He left the court at Damascus, going to Perspolis and then Khurasan, where he died about 748. See Khālid, I, 74; Ma'ādī, VI, 41-42, 67-68.

'Abd Allah ibn al-Mubārak, Abī 'Abd Allah al-Rahmān. A jurist and poet, born 735, died at Hīr in Western Iraq 797/798. See Nawawī, p. 365; Shāfi'i, Part I, 59; Qutaybah, Mu'ṣār, p. 236. 505, 552

'Abd Allah ibn al-Mubārak al-Khāyāy. He was probably a poet living in the last half of the 7th century. Not to be confused with the jurist. Fligel gives the name as 'Abd al-Malik, but see Ishaqīn, Aḥfīr, Part I, 165; Qutaybah, Upī bees, Part I, 271; II, 56.

'Abd Allah ibn Mubārak al-Yazīdī. He was a 9th century poet. His father's name may have been Yāsīy. See Yāsīt Family.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad. See Abūwāj.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Arīf al-Baghawī, Abī al-Qāsim. He was nicknamed Ibn Bīst Mūn', and was a jurist, born 829/830, died 929/930. See Othār, Lāhil al-Miṣnātīn, Part III, 338; Nawawī, p. 765.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn Abī al-'Arīfī. He was a poet of secondary importance during the middle 9th century. For his famous grandfather, see Abī al-'Abīnīyāh.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn Abī Shaybān Abū Bakr. He was at al-Kifāh about 725-849, and was a jurist and authority for the Ḥadīth. See Baghdādī (Khālid), Part X, 66, sect. 5158.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad Abī 'Uṣayyān. He was a court poet with al-Rahbī and al-Maṣrīn. See Qutaybah, Shīr, p. 555; Ishaqīn, Aḥfīr, Part XXVIII, 1; Yaqūt, Gog., I, 669-502; IV, 109.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn Dī'īd ibn al-Jarīlī, Ibn al-Aṣfir. He was the great grandson of the secretary of the Maṣū'īn (caliph 862-866). Compare 'Abd Allah ibn 'Abī al-Mu'addidī.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn al-Hāfīl, Abī Hīšām, a descendant of the Caliph 'Alī, who lived in the late 7th and early 8th century. See Tabārī, Amīr, Part III, 2390.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn Hāfīl, Abī Kāhrīm, a scholar who helped to correct Kūtib al-Ayn, in the last half of the 9th century. See Tabārī, Amīr, Part III, 974.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn Ismā'īl. One of the hidden Ismā'īlī insans, whose father was Muhammad ibn Ismā'īl, called al-Makterī. Glossary, Appendix.

'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad ibn al-Khāyāyī. A poet living before and after 750.
under `Al-Ma‘āmin, who became the autonomous ruler of Khurāsān, dying at
Nihāyāt in 765. See Khālid, II, 49.

338 `Abd Allāh ibn `Ubayy Allāh ibn `Uthmān. He composed fifty pages of poetry.

339 `Abd Allāh ibn `Umar ibn al-Khattābih, Abū Abd Allāh al-Kalābūn. He was the generous
and popular son of the second caliph, who died at Makkah 692/693, when 84
years old. See Sād (ibn), Part IV, sect. 1, 105; Khālid, I, 597, n. 1.


341 `Abd Allāh ibn Wālid ibn Mūsān, Abū Mūsā al-Makki. He was a Mālikī jurist in
Egypt, 743–713, and perhaps one of Abī Shāfi‘ī’s pupils. See Nawawī, p. 534,
middle; Farhān, p. 132; Ziriklī, Part IV, 280; “Mālik B. Ans.” Enc. Islam, 208.

495–496 `Abd Allāh ibn al-Walid al-Ashwāl. He quoted the teachings of Sayyid ibn Sa‘d

346 `Abd Allāh ibn `Ubayy. He was one of the Banū Makhzūm, known for his interest in
astronomy and science.

347 `Abd Allāh ibn Yahyā ibn Sa‘d, Abū `Usūl. A man of al-Anbār and a secretary of the
Caliph Marwan II who was famous for his penmanship. He died 750.

348 Compare ‘Abd al-Hamīd ibn Yahyā ibn Sa‘d.

349 `Abd Allāh ibn `Ubayy. A secretary and poet, perhaps the same as the Ihṣādī scholar
who lived at the time of al-Raḥīd (caliph 766–809). See Mas‘ūdī, V, 443–444;
126, line 11.

350 `Abd Allāh ibn `Ubayy ibn Aas al-Qurt, Abū Khalīd. He was the father of three
famous sons. See Khalīl, Asad and Ismā‘īl. He was also an orator and influential
man at the time of ‘Abd al-Malik (caliph 685–705). See Tāhārī, Amīn, Part II,
744, 817.

351 ‘Abd Allāh ibn al-Zubayr. The rival caliph who rebelled against Yazīd, 681. See


353 ‘Abd al-Azīz al-`Aswād al-Murāzī. A poet and grandson of Hafṣunawwī, probably in
the late 9th or early 10th century.

354 ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn Abī ‘Abd Allāh Muhammad, Abū Khalīd. He was judge of al-Wa‘ṣī, dying 822. See Baghdādī (Khirīb), Part X, 442; Tāhārī, Amīn, Part I, 195, 196, 1724; Ziriklī, Part IV, 135.


356 ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn `Abd Allāh al-Hishāmī, Abū al-Qāsim. He was Amir of Makkah
and leader of the pilgrimages, 745, 749. See Mas‘ūdī, IX, 60.

357 ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn Ahmad al-Ibādī, Abī al-Hasan. He was a jurist following the code of Dā‘ūd and judge of East Baghdād, who died 1001. See Baghdādī (Khirīb), Part X, 466, sect. 5639; Shu‘ayb, VI, 429.

358 ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn ‘Uthmān al-Qābīlī, Abī al-Ṣaqr. A famous mathematician and
astronomer of al-Mawṣūl, favored by Sayf al-Dawālīb (944–967). See Suter, X,
60; Sarton, I, 669; Qīṭīb, p. 64, I, 1; Tīrīn, p. 341.

359 ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn Yaqūb ibn ‘Abd al-Malik al-Raḥīdī. A man of Makkah, who was
an ascetic, and probably went to Baghdād during the first half of the 9th century.


361 ‘Abd al-Haqq al-Muqīr. A scholar who died 777/778. For his son and grandson, see


363 ‘Abd al-Hamīd ibn ‘Abd al-Azīz, Abī ‘Abd Allāh Cīrīm (Khāna) al-Qâdî. He was a Hanafī
jurist, who served as judge at Damascus, al-Kūfah and the Karkh Quarter of
Baghdād, in the late 9th and early 10th century. See Wa‘fī, Part I, 296; Tabārī,
Amīn, Part III, 2207, 2212–2233; Taghārī-Birdī, Part II, 135.


365 ‘Abd al-Hamīd ibn Sād. A Mālikī jurist and judge, who died in the last
half of the 9th century.

366 ‘Abd al-Hamīd ibn Wālid ibn Turk, Abī al-‘Uṣūl. He was a mathematician probably
during the last half of the 9th century. MS. 1914 calls him al-‘Uṣūlī, MS 1335
al-‘Albānī; Flügel, al-Khāṭīrī. The name was probably either Jaballī or Jīlī. See
Yaqūt, Geog., II, 179, 180; Suter, VI (1893), 257, 59; X (1901), 37; Sayyīk, p. 13;
Qīṭīb, p. 330.

367 ‘Abd al-Hamīd ibn Ya‘qūb ibn Sa‘d al-Khāṭīrī. A teacher who became secretary to the
last Unayyādī caliph, dying 790. See Ziriklī, Part IV, 60. 257, 254, 353
‘Abd al-Jabbār ibn ‘Abd al-Rahman al-‘Abī. He was appointed governor of Khurāsān
by al-Ma‘mūr about 757, but later was executed. See Khālid, III, 498 note;
Mas‘ūdī, VI, 217; Tabārī, Amīn, Part II, 2003, 2004; III, 134, 487.


369 274, 375, 718

370 ‘Abd al-Jabbār ibn Sa‘d ibn Sallāmn ibn Nawfāl ibn Munīr ibn ‘Abī ‘Adī. He was a scholar
and poet, living before the middle of the 9th century.

tax authority, who died 855/854.

372 ‘Abd al-Karīn ibn Khāliq. A man of al-Bahrāw and a pupil of Mu‘ammar ibn al-Ashāb,
in the late 8th and 9th century. See Yaqūt, Geog., I, 232.

373 ‘Abd Khayr ibn Yazīd al-Khaywānī, Abū ‘Umarī. He fought with ‘Ali in the Battle of
Siffin and told how he wrote down the Qur‘ānic revelations. See Tāḥārī, Amīn,
Part I, 2410, 2430.

374 ‘Abd al-Khālid ibn ‘Abd al-Wāhīd ibn al-Nu‘mān. An important poet, during
the early 8th century. For his brother, see ‘Abī ‘Abd al-Qollāh.

375 ‘Abd al-Malik ibn ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn Abī Allāh. He was called al-Mālikūn for a
kind of dye and was a Mālikī jurist who died 827/828. See “Mālik B. Anas,”
Enc. Islam, I, 208; Ziriklī, Part IV, 305.

376 ‘Abd al-Malik ibn ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn Juyayr. He was called Abī al-Walīd and Abī
Khalid was a jurist and pioneer author at Makkah. He died 706/707. See Niawai', p. 787; Khalilin, II, 315, 344-347.

Abd al-Malik ibn Ayn. The son of an enfranchised slave and an 8th-century Shi'ite scholar. For his brothers, see Zira'it and Hamadan. See Tufi, p. 141, bottom.

Abd al-Malik ibn Bishnum al-Jadili. He quoted Sayf ibn al-Thawif and probably lived in the 8th century. See Yaqut, II, 41; III, 89.

Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan. The caliph at Damascus 685-705.

Abd al-Malik ibn Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr, Abi Tahir al-Anjari. He was a jurist and judge at Baghdad, who died between 790 and 795. See Baghdad (Khulifi), Part X, 408, sect. 5775.


Abu Mansur. He was regarded as the great-grandfather of the Prophet. See Hiti, Arab., p. 111.

Abd al-Mubdi' ibn 'Abd al-Salam. A poet living during the late 8th and early 9th century. For his brothers, see Qasim.


Abd al-Mu'een ibn Idris ibn Sinan. An early historian who was born before 741 and died when nearly 110. See Qasimay, Maqirfi, p. 261.

Abd al-Murtada ibn Hisham. He was the grandfather of the Prophet Muhammad and a leader at Makkah.


Abd al-Qasim ibn Muhammad ibn Abi al-Atikha, Abi Suwayd. He was the grandson of a great poet, but himself an unimportant one, in the middle 9th century.

Abd al-Rahman. The brother of the Qur'anic reader Ibn 'Amir, or one of his disciples.

Abd al-Rahman (Abu). A Shi'i jurist. Fligel suggests he may be the same as al-Qazari. See Niawai', p. 744.

Abd al-Rahman, Abi Muhammad. He was the son of a brother of Abu 'Umar. He wrote on poetry, but was unimportant.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi al-Zanad.'Abd Allâh ibn Dakhwân. He was called 'Abd Muhammad and was an authority for the Hadith and a jurist at al-Madinah, but he died at Baghdad, 760/791. See Zirirli, Part IV, p. 84.


Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Hamza, Abi 'Abd al-Hakam. From a family of poets; first half of the 8th century. See Ishaqini, Abanir, Part V, 55. (a) Author of a book, "White Hair and Dyes," perhaps the same as No. 1.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Ibnu'l-Abbas. He was an author and author belonging to a Shi'i sect called al-Jari'yah, and living in the 10th century.


Abd al-Rahman ibn Sa'd. A friend of the poet Jarir; first half of the 8th century. See Ishaqini, Abu, Part VII, 55. (a) Author of a book, "White Hair and Dye," perhaps the same as No. 1.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad al-Kifah. He was an authority and author belonging to the Qur'an. See Tabari, Ameere, I, 796.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Layth, Abi 'Abd Allah. A Qur'anic scholar, who wrote a history of the Prophet and died 702.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Almudal ibn Al-Habani, Abi Sa'id (Sa'd). He was a secretary of Ibn Abi Bakr, during the late 9th or early 10th century, and also a poet.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Ali. See Drbi.

Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Awf al-Zahir. He was an early convert to Islam, who went to Ethiopia, but later fought in the Prophet's battles. He was one of those appointed to choose the third caliph, dying at al-Madinah 652/653. See Sa'd (Ibn), Part III, sect. 1, 87; Khalilin, III, 3, n. 3.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Ayn. A Shi'i scholar, and the son of an enfranchised slave, living in the middle 9th century. For his brothers, see Zirirli and Hamadan. See Tufi, p. 180, sect. 384.

Abd al-Rahman ibn al-Fadl. A poet of secondary importance, of the late 8th century, whose brother 'Abd Allah was well known. See Ishaqini, Abu, Part III, 183.


Abd al-Rahman ibn al-Hakam ibn Hasan al-Asadi. He was probably a real person, but is mentioned in connection with a love story.


Abd al-Rahman ibn Hasan ibn Thabit. A son of the Prophet's poet. He lived during the last half of the 7th century and was also a poet. See Khalilin, III, 347, 348, n. 20; Qasimay, Maqirfi, p. 199. 346, 243, 357.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Harun. He was called both Abi D'Dil and al-Ariqi, a Qur'anic reader and authority for the Hadith at al-Madinah. He died in Alexandria 735. See Zirirli, Part IV, 116.

Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Ishaq ibn D'Dil ibn al-Jarrabi, Abi 'Ali. He was a writer of al-Misqaf (caliph 940-944) and brother of Ali ibn 'Ishaq. See Miskawayhi, IV, 6, 205(215), 178(160), 380(382); V (III), 18(18); Bowen, pp. 199, 335, 352.


Abd al-Rahman ibn Isma'il. See Wadhi'i al-Yaman.

Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad al-Jari'i. A scholar and author belonging to a Shi'i sect called al-Jari'yah, and living in the 10th century.


Abd al-Rahman ibn Sa'd. A friend of the poet Jarir; first half of the 8th century. See Ishaqini, Abu, Part VII, 55. (a) Author of a book, "White Hair and Dye," perhaps the same as No. 1.
'Abd al-Rahmān ibn Samuḥah ibn 'Abd al-Shams. A Companion of the Prophet. See Tābārī, Anāsīs, Part II, 39; Qutaybah, Ma‘ārif, p. 135. 222, 384

'Abd al-Rahmān ibn ‘Umar, Abī al-Husayn al-Saff. He was a great astronomer attached to 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān (685-705) while he was at Shāhdūl in Jūrān. He lived about 903-906. See Sārūr, I, 667; 'Allān b. al-Nafz, p. 42; Sūter, VI (1821), 24. ‘Abd al-Rahmān ibn al-Saff. ‘Enc. Islam, I, 57. 669

'Abd al-Rahmān ibn Wāqid. See Wāqī. 

'Abd al-Rahmān ibn Zayd. An ascetic and a scholar of the Qur’ān at al-Baṣrah, time of al-Mansur (caliph 754-775). See Khallākīn, III, 402. 88

'Abd al-Rahmān ibn Zayd ibn Asad. He was a conservative jurist, who died early in the reign of Hīrīn al-Khaḍīb (796-809). For his distinguished father, see Nawawī, p. 258. 546

'Abd al-Razzāq ibn Hāmūnī, Abī Bakr. He was the traditionalist of al-Sufī, who lived about 743-827. See Khallākīn, II, 163; Qutaybah, Ma‘ārif, p. 259; Thaqīfī-Birdī, Part II, 143, I, 1, 302, 1, 1. 293, 551


'Abd al-Samad ibn al-Mu‘allādūūd, Abī al-Ḳātim. A poet known for his satire, who lived at al-Baṣrah, dying 844/845. His father and his mother, al-Ḳarqūt, were also writers of poetry. See Išhāsīnī, Aḥqāfī, Part XII, 577; Khallākīn, I, 349. 354, 8, 9. 294, 354

'Abd al-Walīhāb ibn ‘Abd al-Ma‘ād al-Thaqīfī, Abī Muslim. He lived about 726-809, and was a scholar associated with al-Ḳazima and other leaders. See Qutaybah, Ma‘ārif, p. 257; Yāqūt, Geog., III, 187; IV, 886. 392

'Abd al-Walīhāb ibn Abī. The secretary of Bilāl ibn Abī Burdah, who was judge of al-Baṣrah in the middle of the 8th century. 358, 274

'Abd al-Walīhāb ibn ‘Amr al-Sha‘hāni, Abī al-Husayn. He was a secretary who also composed poetry. For al-Sha‘hāni, see Yāqūt, Geog., III, 314. 359


'Abd al-Walīhāb ibn al-Ṣalāḥ al-Maṣ‘īdīn. A secretary who wrote some poetry. 366

'Abd al-Waḥīd. See ‘Abī Tāhir. 


Abūlīn ibn Abī Ḥarb. A man who probably lived in the middle of the 9th century as al-Jalījī addressed epistles to him. 499


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Abūdīn (Ibn) Abī al-Ḥasan ‘Abd al-Muḥammad ibn al-Ḳarrā. He was a blind 10th century poet. Flīgīl adds to his name, Ma‘ṣīwūn. 371

Abū ‘Uṣāf. ‘Uṣāf. A jurist and a mathematician, who lived about 204-206. See Baghdādī, Khāṭir, Part XLI, 21, sect. 2688. 551


Biographical Index

Abūdīn (Ibn) Abī al-Ḥasan ‘Abd al-Muḥammad ibn al-Ḳarrā. He was a blind 10th century poet. Flīgīl adds to his name, Ma‘ṣīwūn. 371

Abū ‘Uṣāf. ‘Uṣāf. A jurist and a mathematician, who lived about 204-206. See Baghdādī, Khāṭir, Part XLI, 21, sect. 2688. 551


Adani (al-), Abū 'Ali al-Ḥusayn (Husayn) ibn Mūhammad. He was an astronomer, whose name has been confused by numerous authors, perhaps mistaken for that of his son, Muhammad ibn al-Ḥusayn. See Qifli, p. 282; Sauri, VI (1935), p. 632; X (1950), 44: Steinmeckcher, ZDMG, XXIV (1909), 772.

Adani (al-), Imai Ibn Ihbāshir ibn 'Uthmān. A pious Mu'tazilī scholar, probably living in the 9th century. See Mutadi, p. 38.

'Abdullāh ibn Muhammad, ibn 'Abd Allāh. A grandnephew of the second caliph, famous for piety and knowledge of the Hadith. He died at Makkah about 735. See Khallākin, I, 532.

'Abdullāh (al-) al-Ḥasanī al-Miṣri. He was a poet of secondary importance, perhaps confused with al-'Abdullāh al-Maṣūqī. See Durayd, Gomāl, p. 233, bottom.

Adāhīn (aṭr-) al-Kabīrī. An important tribal scholar of language.

Adāhīn (aṭr-). A secretary of Abū Nu'ām ibn Abī Bakr, noted for good literary style.

Abu al-'Raqā'ī (al-) al-'Aśmy. His actual name was Abū Dā'ūd 'Abdullāh ibn Zayd ibn Miṣrah. He was a poet of Damascus, who died 714. See Isabahānī, Alpānī, Part VIII, 179; Qutaybah, Şīrī, p. 391.

Abū al-'Ubayd al-Iṣlāhī. An expert for the genealogy of the Iṣlāhī Tribe, during the late 7th or early 8th century. Fīlīg gives the name as 'Abdullāh ibn Rāshīd.


Abū al-'Ubayd ibn Dīnār ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn Mahdī ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn Mūhammad ibn Yazīd. He was a secretary who completed his father's history to the year 913; for his father, see Abū Suḥī, 271.

Abū al-'Ubayd ibn Dīnār ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn Mūhammad ibn Yazīd. He was a grammarian and editor of poetry, 9th century. See Fīlīg, Gram. Schol., p. 235.

Abū al-'Ubayd ibn Dīnār ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn Mūhammad ibn Yazīd. The name inscribed to grandson of Mūhammad ibn Isḥāq of Mārān al-Qādīrī. See Ismahānī, 9, 475, 506, 512.

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Ahmad ibn Abī Duwālā (Qaytā). He was brought up in the provinces, becoming a judge, poet, and Maṭraṣṣāl leader at the time of al-Ma'mūn (caliph 813-833) but dispossessed by al-Mu'tasim, dying 834. See Khaltikīn, I, 61; Mas'ūdī, VII, 214-19; Khayyat, Ibn Istārī (Neyber), pp. 224, 225; Jir Allīkh, pp. 171, 181, 16, 124, 217, 277, 499-10, 411, 599, 734. 233 ff.

Ahmad ibn Abī Faraj al-Kūtī. A scribe or secretary, probably associated with the poet Ibn al-Rūmī. Fligel gives the father's name as Abī Qur. 366

Ahmad ibn Abī Khālid al-Ahwālī. A secretary who was promoted to be a vizier by al-Ma'mūn. He died 825. See Khaltikīn, I, 20, n. 9, and p. 613; Tabari, Amīlī, Part III, 138, 1042, 1064, 1065, 1072. He may be the same as a 9th century penman. See Mas'ūdī, VII, 64. 22, 756

Ahmad ibn Abī al-Najīm. A poet of the first half of the 9th century. His nickname is uncertain, probably Abī al-Zaunayy. Compare Pelle, p. 159. 323

Ahmad ibn Abī Salamah. A poet and secretary, perhaps an uncle of the traditionalist Ahmad ibn Salamah, who died 890. See Ibn Iṣḥāqī, Part I, 53. 367

Ahmad ibn Abī Tālim, Abī al-Ṣāfī. He lived about 819-893 and was a man of Persian origin, who became a teacher, paper dealer, and author at Baghdad. See Khaltikīn, I, 391, note; Yaqūt, Geog, II, 315; IV, 870. 270, 273, 320, 724

Ahmad ibn Abī Umāmah, Abī Ḫādīr, al-Kūtī. He was of secondary importance. 375, 367

Ahmad ibn Abī 'Alwāriyyah al-Iḥšāsī. A secretary who composed some poetry. 369

Ahmad ibn Abī lbn Al-Ulam Al-Māsharī al-Abī Al'Alī. A poet and probably a secretary from Al-Madārīyyah attached to the ʿĀlī dynasty. See Yaqūt, Geog, IV, 381. 369

Ahmad ibn Abī lbn 'Alī. A maker of scientific instruments, probably a son of a 9th century astrological manufacturer. 367

Ahmad ibn Abī lbn Khayrār al-Kūtī. A secretary who wrote poetry. The grandson's name is taken from the Tosk MS. 369

Ahmad ibn Abī lbn Qaytā Abī al-Makhtūr. See Ibn Wajīḥyyah. Ahmad ibn Abī lbn Yakūrī Abī al-Mu'majjī. He was a court favorite and scholar at the time of al-Mu'tasim (caliph 861-862), called both Abī 'Isā and Abī al-Uṣān. See Mas'ūdī, VII, 390; Thā'labī, Part II, 295. 316, 408, 695

Ahmad ibn Abī lbn Ṣādī Abī Bakr. A Hadījī jurist and author of legal works, who died 928/929. See Wafsi, I, Part II, 84; Ḥājī Khaltikīn, V, 443. 314

Ahmad ibn Abī Ḫātī Abī Amīr, Abī Ḫālid Al-Mawwaradī. A Shāfiʿī jurist, who became judge of al-Basrah and died 907/908. See Shirāzī, Part II (Husaynī), 277; Nasawī, p. 690. Ḥājī Khaltikīn, II, 430, 578; V, 460. 328

Ahmad ibn Abī Ḫādīr. (1) A scholar who died 918/919. See Tabari, Birdī, Part II, 377. (2) The father of a famous poet. See Khaltikīn, I, 448. 363

Ahmad ibn Abī Ḫātī. He edited the poetry of Al-Nisāfī in the late 10th century. The father's name may not be correctly spelled. 227

Ahmad ibn Ḫāmid Abī Isma'īl. Abī Abī Allāh. A poet and court favorite, probably during the last part of the 9th century, at Baghdad. See Yaqūt, Geog, II, 665; III, 879.

Ahmad ibn Ḫāmid, 780-855. The great defender of orthodoxy and the founder of the Ḥanbal school of law who was persecuted by the caliphs al-Ma'mūn and al-Mu'tamid. See Khaltikīn, Vol, I, 44, 82, 150, 431, 533, 554

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Ahmad ibn Abī Ḫāmid al-Maṣāfi. A secretary who was promoted to be a vizier by al-Ma'mūn. He died 825. See Khaltikīn, I, 20, n. 9, and p. 613; Tabari, Amīlī, Part III, 138, 1042, 1064, 1065, 1072. He may be the same as a 9th century penman. See Mas'ūdī, VII, 64. 22, 756

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Ahmad ibn Ja'far. A 10th century worker of magic.

Ahmad ibn Ja'far ibn Naṣr. A mosque reader at Damascus, perhaps the man from Aleppo mentioned by Yaqût, Geog., II, 372.

Ahmad ibn Janayd al-Ḫalīfī. He was a military officer who helped to defeat Bihārī, 824/835. See Taḥrīr, Annals, Part III, 1072, 1323; Taḥrīr-Birdī, Part II, 187.

Ahmad ibn Kāmil, Abī 'Abd Allāh. A secretary and poet, perhaps the judge who was born in Syria 848. See Taḥrīr-Birdī, Part II, 270; III, 288, l. 16. 730

Ahmad ibn Khalaif. An astrological maker, middle 9th century. 671

Ahmad ibn Khālid al-Mādhūrī, Abī al-Ḫusaynī. He was a secretary who wrote poetry. For his town, see Yaqût, Geog., IV, 384. 730

Ahmad ibn Khālid al-Rijālī. A secretary who wrote poetry; perhaps he was Abī al-Wizir, a high official during the time of al-Ma'mūn and al-Mu'tawakkil (853–861). See Taḥbīr, Annals, Part III, 1379, 1375, 1368, 1378 f. 368

Ahmad ibn al-Khaṭīb. He was a man to whom al-Ḫitāb addressed an episode, probably in the middle 9th century. 409

Ahmad ibn al-Muṭṭadīdīl. A poet and Mu'tazil scholar and a brother of the poet Abī al-Samad. He originated at al-Ḫarāṣ, and lived in the first half of the 9th century. See Ishāḥshīy, Āqālī, Part XII, 57, 60; Khalīktīn, I, 354, n. 9. 80, 88, 364

Ahmad ibn Mudābiḥ, whose true name was Abī al-Ḫusayn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wabīs (Allāh). He was a poet and government official, who worked in Palestine and Egypt, dying 883. Perhaps his father's name should be spelled al-Mudabbīr. See Khalīktīn, IV, 388; Maḏārī, VIII, 13. 270, 365, 367, 409

Ahmad ibn Muhammad. A 10th century poet from Amūrāb. His final name is not given correctly, it may be al-Badī'ī. 372

Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Dānwārī, Abī al-Ḫāṣib (Abī al-Ḫusayn). He was an ascetic who lived at Nṣūr, but died at Samarrād 925/935. See Shīb Tūsī, Part I, 104; Taḥrīr-Birdī, Part III, 308. 461

Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Husnī. A mathematician at Bihārī, who wrote a book for Muhammad ibn Mūsā, during the first half or middle 9th century. See Shīb Tūsī, p. 211; Sūrūr, VI (1902), 38. 368

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd Allāh al-Kāhirī, Abī al-Ḫarāṣ. An official in the government of Rakū al-Dawākh (Bawāykh ruler 932–976) and a writer of essays. See Khalīktīn, III, 360. 378

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abī Najār al-Baṣrī, Abī Ja'far. He was a Shi'i scholar and author and a friend of the 8th Shi'i Imām, al-Ḫuḍayrī. He died 836. See Tūsī, p. 36, sect. 72; Zirīkī, Part I, 192. 537

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Dīlān. A man who composed popular stories, about 900 a.d. 374

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn al-Furī. See Ibn al-Furīt.

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn al-Ḫaṭīb. See Marwaṭī.

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Ḥanẓālī, Abī Bakr al-Asbārī. He was a jurist associated with Ahmad ibn Ḥanẓālī. He died soon after 900. See Taḥrīr-Birdī, Part III, 166; Bihārī (Ḫiṣbī), Part V, 110, sect. 2520; Zirīkī, Part I, 194. 544

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Ḥaṣan al-Ḫumāīdī, Abī Ja'far. He was a Shi'i who wrote about medicine, probably about its legal aspects, in the middle of the 9th century. See Tūsī, p. 46, sect. 83. 541

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ḫaṣan al-Ḫaḍrātī, Abī 'Abd Allāh, called Ibn al-Ḫaḍrātī. He was a man of letters who probably died 969/970. See Ḥaṣan Khāṭib, I, 110; Maḏārī, VIII, 209; see also Yaqût, Geog., index for many references. 337

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Khaṭīb. See Taḥbīrī.

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Mudabbīrī. See Ahmad ibn al-Mudabbīrī.

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Muṭṭadīdīlī. He was a secretary and poet. Although he lived in Egypt, he may have been a grandson of al-Mudabbīrī (caliph, 847–900). 370

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Salāmān al-Taḥāwī, Abī Ja'far. He was a distinguished Egyptian jurist, who lived about 833–934. See Ważfī, Part I, 102; Yaqût, Geog., III, 316; Taḥrīr-Birdī, Part III, 239, 245, top. 506, 513, 513–514

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ṣāliḥ. See Māšāṣīr (al-). 301

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Yaḥyā ibn Abī al-Dānūs, Abī al-Ḫusayn. A secretary summoned from Persia to work for al-Maʿmūn (caliph, 896–902). For his ancestor, see Bihārī. 301

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad al-Kāhirī. A secretary and poet. The different texts give an unidentified name for the grandfather. 368

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad al-Tīlawīnī, Abī Bakr. He was a secretary who wrote some poetry. For his town, see Yaqût, Geog., III, 491. 369

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad al-Ḫusainī. A man who told a story about trying to open up the pyramid. The name probably comes from Ummānūn in Upper Egypt. See Yaṣṣūr, Geog., I, 283; Taḥrīr-Birdī, Part I, 38; III, 196, note. 846

Ahmad ibn Mūsā. A Shīʿī scholar, probably of the late 9th century. For his brother, see al-Hārīf al-Jawharī. 368

Ahmad ibn Mūsā al-Shīkārī. A patron of science and translation at the time of al-Maʾmūn (caliph, 813–833); see Banū Mūsā. See also Qīṭīlī, pp. 315, 444–445; Sartor, I, 560–561; Taṭṭūr, pp. 187–194. 584, 617, 645, 646, 680

Ahmad ibn Nājjār, Abī al-Ḫusaynī. He was an unimportant author of a book on a religious subject. 376

Ahmad ibn al-Najmī. He was called by Fāvīl al-Manjīmī and was a government secretary, who composed a small anthology of essays. 267

Ahmad ibn Nāṣr. See Abī Bakr. 378

Ahmad ibn Saʿd al-Ḫibāshīnī al-Kāhirī, Abī al-Ḫusayn. He was a secretary and author who died 966. See Banū Mūsā, 63. 378

Ahmad ibn Saʿdī. See Abī Zayd, al-Karakī. 378

Ahmad ibn Saḥīḥ. An important grammarians omitted in the Beatty MS, perhaps the Abī 'Abd al-Rahmān, mentioned by Zayhāyī, p. 235. 177

Ahmad ibn Sahīḥ al-Ḫāshī. He was a nobleman of Khurāsān, who served Nāṣr ibn Ahmad, but turned against him and died in prison at Bukhārā, 939. See "Ahmad ibn Sahīḥ," Jār. Islam, I, 190. 445

Ahmad ibn Sahīḥ al-Ḵulmānī, Abī al-Ḫāshī. He taught the Qurʿān at Bihārī during the early 10th century. For his pupil, see Abī Tāhīr, "Abī al-Walīd," for Ummānī, see Yaqût, Geog., I, 284. 71

Ahmad ibn Saʿdī. (1) Ahmad ibn Saʿdī ibn 'Abd Allāh, Abī al-Ḫusayn of Damascus, who died 919/920 and was a tutor of the sons of al-Maʿmūn (caliph, 886–906). (2) Ahmad ibn Saʿdī ibn Shūkrān al-Bergātī. He was a grammarian during the first part of the 9th century. See Yaqût, Ibrāhīm, VI (1), 133–34. 165
Ahmad ibn Sālid al-Bihārī. A political leader, defeated during the reign of al-Ma'mūn (caliph 833-842). He was perhaps Abū ‘Amr, to whom al-Jāḥiṣ addressed an epitaph. See Pelle, p. 29.

Ahmad ibn Shāhīṣ ibn Shiriṣād al-Kūsfī. He was a secretary and poet who served the Mūsā ibn al-Zubayr (caliph 680-686) as vizier, but fled from al-Mu'tasim. See Mas'ūdī, VII, 334, 365; Tahtā, Annals, Part III, 1331, 1327.


Ahmad ibn Shīkīr. See Ahmad ibn Mūṭāb ibn Shīkīr.

Ahmad ibn Sulaymān ibn Wāḥih, Abū al-Fuḍl. A government official, who wrote some poetry. He was imprisoned 876/879. See Tahtā, Annals, Part III, 1920.


326, 377-78, 599, 602, 636-38, 705, 743, 749-49

Ahmad ibn Tahtā, Abī al-Abābī. He was born at Sīnrār, 834, appointed as governor of Egypt, 856, became autonomous ruler of Egypt and Syria, dying at Cairo 884. See Khalīkīn, I, 20, 396, 512.


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Ahmad ibn ‘Umar. See Kihīrī, also Sāmisī.

Ahmad ibn ‘Umar ibn Muḥṣir. See Khāṣṣī.

Ahmad ibn ‘Umar ibn Shabāb, Abī Tahtā. A poet of al-Ḍaysīr, who died about 976 and was the son of a well-known scholar.

246, 247

Ahmad ibn Umayyah ibn Abī Umayyah. He was a poet; for his grandfather who died 614, see Umāyahī.

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Ahmad ibn al-Wārizī. He was appointed judge of Sīnrār 865 and was perhaps a son of Ahmad ibn al-Khālidī. See Abī al-Wārizī. See also Tahtā, Annals, Part III, 1834.

378

Ahmad ibn Yāḥūṣ ibn ‘Alī ibn Yāḥūṣ ibn Abī Maṣūd al-Muḥṣirī. He was Abū al-Ḥasan, a Mū‘tazilite theologian and court official at Baghdad, in the last half of the 9th century. See Mas‘ūdī, VIII, 235; Khalīkīn, IV, 85.

314, 315, 408, 428, 456

Ahmad ibn Yaṣṣūf al-Muḥallabī. He was a friend of al-Sūfī during the late 9th and early 10th century. For his well-known father, see Iṣbahānī ibn Muḥammad.

392

Ahmad ibn Yūnūs, Abū Ja‘far. An Egyptian mathematician and astrologer, who died about 807. See Qīṭī, p. 78; Sarvī, I, 598; Steinmadel, ZDMG, L. (1890), 374.

275, 649
grammarians and teachers from al-Bayhāqī during the latter part of the 9th century. See Khalīlī, II, 244; Žabihulī, Tolūṣ, p. 53; Sayyīd, Baghdaṣt, p. 296.

111, 112, 139

Akkāḥ (Ḍ.), the Middle (al-Awaṣ), Abī al-Ḥasan Saʿīd ibn Musaʾd-dāl al-Mujjīfī. He was a famous grammarian of al-Bayhāqī, who made known the work of Sibawayh. He died 930/931. See Khalīlī, I, 172.

76, 79, 79, 113, 144, 123, 126, 139, 177, 176

Akkāsh (Ḍ.), the Younger (al-Aqṣār), Abī al-Ḥasan Abī ibn Sulaymān. He was a grammarian who traveled in Egypt, 900, visited Aleppo, and died at Baghdaṣt, 927/928, in poverty. See Khalīlī, II, 244.

139, 182

Akhnas ibn Shārīq al-Thaqafī. A man noted for withdrawing from helping the Prophets at the Battle of Badr. See Duraysī, Compend., p. 185; Qaṣṣāyīh, Maʿāṣīr, p. 79, l. 2; Wajīḥ (Jone’s), I, 24, 43, 265, 467; II, 264, 628.

230


172, 184

Akkāt al-Yaṣṣarī. A man who gave information to Ibn al-Sikhtār about the dialects of the Southern ‘Iraq.

126

Aktham ibn Sayfī. A Pre-Islamic sage, who accepted Islam, and died about 630. See Zirāṭī, Part I, 344.

358

‘Alī (Abī al-). A pupil of the Muʿāṣir scholar Ibn al-Ḫuṣayb, during the first half of the 10th century.

432

‘Alī (Abī al-) ibn Abī al-Ḫuṣayb Ḩaṣāb ibn Bihrida ibn Karrūb. He was a scholar of geometry, who went to Baghdaṣt 919/920. See Qaṣṣī, pp. 160, l. 18; 288, l. 2; Suter, VI (1868), 59; X (1900), 49. For his brother, see Karīfī.

600, 649

‘Alī (al-) ibn Aṣim al-Gharrānī. The author of some poetry.

365

Ahlāq ibn Kardama al-Kabīrī. A scholar of Arabic genealogy and folklore, during the last half of the 7th century.

174


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38

Albins. A philosopher of Smyrna, who was the principal teacher of Ghul in his youth, about 1431 A.D. See Pudlī, I (1), 640; Gorden, p. 698; Smith, GRBM, I, 593, 680

Alexander of Aphrodisias. The most celebrated of the commentators on Aristotle, and director of the Lyceum during the late 3rd and early 3rd century A.D. See Qaṣṣī, p. 34; Saroṭ, I, 188; Smith, GRBM, I, 112.

399–600, 610, 614, 650, 681

Alexander the Great (Iskandar Dīl al-Qaṣmī). 356–323 B.C.

258, 258–259, 191, 595–606, 668, 691, 714, 747, 853

Alexander of Trier (Alexanderus Trierianus), 525–605 A.D. He was a Byzantine physician, who traveled extensively, settling at Rome. See Qaṣṣī, p. 55; Saroṭ, I, 453; Worenz, p. 290; Smith, GRBM, I, 126.

860, 849

Alexandrius. A patron of alchemy. Compare Alexander, Berthelot, Originæ, pp. 131, 140, 144; Ruka (1), pp. 29, 32.

14

'Ali ibn 'Abd-Alláh, Abú al-Hasan al-Malik. He quoted the poems of Ibn al-Ráim, learning them from Mithgul, his name is not in the Beatty MS. 366

'Ali ibn Ayyúb. He was the brother of the Mu'tazilí scholar al-Hasan ibn Ayyúb and perhaps, like him, a theologian. 433


'Ali ibn Hamíd. An astrologer, probably during the 9th century. See Suter, VI (1936), 665, X (1939), 18. 569

'Ali ibn Dá'ud. The secretary of 'Uthmán, the queen of al-Rashid (caliph, 786-809). He may be the same man as the 'Ali ibn Dá'ud, who follows. 264, 713-16

'Ali ibn Dá'ud. A writer of fables. 174

'Ali ibn al-Furát. See Abú al-Hasan ibn al-Furát. 32


'Ali ibn Háris ibn 'Ali ibn Yahyá ibn Abú Mansúr al-Munajjim, Abú al-Hasan. He was a poet who lived from 890 to 960. See Khallikén, II, 337. 355-16

'Ali ibn al-Hasan ibn Fadjr. A learned Sábit scholar of the school of al-Káfír, who wrote about many of the sciences. See Thib., p. 216, sect. 469. 81


'Ali ibn Húsain. He was a general who fought in the Eastern provinces, executed by al-Mámín, 812. See Tháhib-Birdí, Part III, 190, 209, 213; Táhirí, Aánas, see index for many references. 265, 365

'Ali ibn al-Hasán. He married a descendant of Ibn Tháwálah in the middle of the 9th century and was involved in a suit about property. 283-84

'Ali ibn al-Hasan. An Egyptian secretary and poet. 168


'Ali ibn al-Hásháyín ibn 'Ali, Abú al-Hasán. He was called Zayy al-'Abdín and was the fourth Sábit Imám, who died about 713. See Khallikén, II, 209; Hátiri, Arabs, p. 442. 495, 535, 539

'Ali ibn al-Hásháyín ibn Mi'ád ibn Biháwíy, Abú al-Hasán. A leading Sábit jurist at Qumm in the middle of the 10th century. For name Biháwíy, see Yaqút, Gpré, II, 166; Táborí, Aánas, Part I, 1727; Zirákí, Part V, 87. 487

'Ali ibn al-Hásháyín al-Quráshí. A man probably of the late 9th century who quoted the works of the grammarians. 350


'Ali ibn al-Mátir ibn Biháwíy. He was a Sábit jurist and author. See Thib., p. 209, sect. 450. MS 1914 ibn Yání of Ma'állí. 356

'Ali ibn 'Ilí. An apprentice of al-Máwaríshá, who made astrologies in the middle 9th century. Suter X (1900), 1. 357
tenth Shi'i Imām, born at al-Madina, 829, lived at al-'Askar, died 868. See Khalīkīn, II, 214; Tağrī-Bīrī, Part II, 342; Hitti, Arabs, p. 442.

'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Āhmād. See Miṣrī.

'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn al-Fayyāḍ, Abī al-Ḥasan. He was a secretary who composed an anthology of poetry.

'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Naṣr. See Buṣānī.


'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Sa'īd. He wrote a book on Byzantine agriculture. He was probably the son of Muhammad ibn Sa'īd, secretary of al-Walī, who died 844/845.

'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Sadaqāh. He was from al-Kūfah and quoted an anecdote about Abī 'Ubayd al-Qāsim, who lived from 773 to 838.

'Ali ibn Muhammad, Shībāb al-Badr, al-Qāsim al-Badrī. He claimed to be a descendant of the Prophet and was chief of the Banū Zard, who revolted. He was executed in 883/884. See Khalīkīn, II, 11, n. 4; Hitti, Arabs, p. 467; Mašīqī, VII, 31-33, 67-71.

'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Tustarī, Abī al-Qāsim. A secretary who wrote some poetry. The Timāk MS gives the final name clearly.


'Ali ibn Rabīḥ al-Bahrī, Abī al-Ḥasan. 'Ali ibn Sa'd ibn Rabīḥ al-Bahrī. He was the son of a Jewish doctor, who taught al-Radī at al-Rayy, later becoming a Muslim and physician at Samarra. He died 861. See Uṣayṣī'ah, Part I, 308, 309 (bottom); Qāṭī'ī, p. 231; Ḥalīl, pp. 71, 72, notes; Sartori, I, 367; Leclerc, I, 696.

'Ali ibn Rihātah. A patron of Thābit ibn Qurrah resident in the late 8th or early 9th century.

'Ali ibn Rabīḥ al-Bahrī. He was an unimportant grammarian.

'Ali ibn Rašīd ibn Naṣir al-Dīn. A poet known for his son, Dībīl, the latter being born 763. See Khalīkīn, I, 570.

'Ali ibn Ruwawān. He was from al-Kūfah and a poet of secondary importance.


'Ali ibn Sāfī ibn Ḥaṣṣ. A theologian of the Zaydiyyah. For his father and brothers, see Sāfī ibn Ĥaṣṣ.

'Ali ibn Šarād (Ṣarād) al-Ḥarrī. A maker of astrolabes and probably a Šāfī'ī from Ḥarrī in the late 9th or early 10th century. See Suter, Vol. VI (1892) 41.

'Ali ibn Thābit ibn Abī Thābit. A 9th century poet and the son of a disciple of Abū
AMAD (Ibn al-), called al-Hariri. A dawlat theologian, who was called Ibn al-A'da al-Hariri by Fligel. Compare the poet mentioned by Ṣufi Khalil el-F., III, 443. 804

Amad the Priest. He was a friend of the author of “Al-Farh,” who gave him information about Persian legends. He is called a mild, signifying a priest of the Magius. 23, 25

Amāji (Ibn), 'Abd Allah ibn Amāji, Abū al-Qāsim of Farghatan. He was an astrologer who was active 885-935. See Qīfī, p. 220; Sarton, I, 630; Nallīne, I, Ibn al-Falak, p. 175; L. 5; Sutner, VI (1862), 68; X (1906), 80.

Amāji (Ibn), Abū Muhammad Sulaymān ibn Mūsā. A man of al-Kūfah, famous as a scholar. He died about 976. See Khalkilī, I, 587. 57, 69, 73, 502

Amayyad (Abū al-) Abū Allah ibn Khalayy. He was a man of Persian origin, brought up among the tribes, who became secretary and counselor to the family of 'Abd Allah ibn Thāir, ruler of Khurāsān. He died 853/854. See Khalkilī, II, 55. 106, 367

Amīd (Ibn al-), Abū al-Fadl Muḥammad ibn Abī 'Abd Allah ibn al-Ḥusayn. He was a writer of both Muḥʃir and Rihā al-Dawlah. He was sent to Rāsīq and Iḥrāj in about 946, and died 971. See Miskawayh, V (2), 313-15 (392-95); Taḥḥāri-Būrī, Part III, 312-3; IV, 60, 62, 127-28; Khalkilī, II, 467.

Amāra (Ibn), Abū al-Qāsim al-Ḥasan ibn Bihār ibn Yahyā. A poet of al-Ḥasan, who died between 960 and 983. See Yāqūt, Irshād, VI (3), 541; Yaqūt, Ciyār, I, 117; Ḥijj Khalkilī, II, 384; V, 131, 464. 349

Amīn ibn Amīr. An early poet known for his love of Ḥin. 719

Amīn (al-), Muḥammad, son of Hārūn al-Raḍdī and Zawāydaḥ. He quarrelled over the succession when his father died 809. See “Al-Amīn,” Enc. Islām, I, 327.

Amīn. She was the daughter of al-Walīd ibn Yaḥyā ibn Abī Ḥaṣāf, and a poetess of the middle 8th century. 354

Amīr (Abū). A scholar who served Ma'arrūn ibn Abī-ʿAbd Allāh, learning from him in the late 8th and early 9th century. 230

Amīr (Ibn) Abī' Amrūn 'Abd Allah ibn Amīr al-Yaḥyā. One of the seven readers of the Qur'ān, who learned from the third caliph, dying at Damasc, 776. See note 7 to p. 29 of the Hajjel edition of “Al-Fāhrist.” 65, 70, 78, 80

Amīr ibn Ḥidrā (Ḫidrā). A man of the Būlīn tribe and one of the first persons to develop Arabic writing. See Abbott, Rise of the North Arabic Script, II, 4.

Amīr ibn Ṣaḥīḥ al-Layth al-Shaybānī. An officer of early Idrā' who freed the father of the scholar Ḥiyyān, Abī al-Qāsim. See Ţabārī, Anważ, Part II, 2619, I, 7, 3143, II, 7-8. 198


Amīrīyāh. A poet or hero of poetry, known for his love of Ḫayb. 719

Ammār. A Christian theologian, reputed by the Muʿtazīs, Abī al-Huḍayr. 388

Ammār (Ibn). He copied the compositions of the more recent poets and was possibly the same as the scholar who follows. 355-55

Ammār (Ibn). See Ahmad ibn 'Ubayd Allah ibn Muḥammad.

Ammār ibn Muʿtawwiyah al-Dhuḥayl al-ʿAbd al-Kūfī. A šīʿī jurist and expert for
See Ihsan, Agha, Part XVI, 205; Qutaybah, Shihab, p. 177. For 'Isa, see Dauray, Street, p. 318.

'Amr ibn Qa'il (Qal'as) Abu al-Qalamas. A descendant of the Nasa'is of the Kinahan Tribe, who supervised observance of sacred meals. The grandfather of al-Kindi became his client. See Mas'udi, VI, 116; Pellat, p. 512; Yahya, Iskandar, VI 69, 56.

'Amr ibn Sa'd al-Anjar. Probably a son of Sa'd ibn 'Ubayd al-Anjar, who was killed in the Battle of al-Qadisiyyah, 697. See Ballagh, Origines, p. 416, 224.

'Amr ibn Sa'd. He was mentioned in the title of a book by al-Ma'muni. The name may be intended for 'Amr ibn Sa'dah. See Zahir, Part V, 247. 224.

'Amr ibn Sa'd al-'As. He rebelled against the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik and was killed about 689. See Sa'd ibn. Part V, 37, 168, 199; Ballagh, Origines, p. 247; Wajihuddin, II, 945; III, 921, 932. 222, 224.

'Amr ibn Sura. A Pre-Islamic poet, famous for his generosity. See Ihsani, Agha, Part X, 61; Timm, Rumen, sect. 38; Mas'udi, IV, 223. 346.

'Amr ibn 'Ubayd, Abi Uthman, 699-761. A pupil of al-Mas'udi al-Basri, whose separation from his master was sometimes said to be the reason for the name al-Mas'udi. See Stein, pp. 49-51: "Amr B. 'Ubayd," Enc. Islam, I, 356.

Nadir, Systeme philosophique, pp. 4, 9, 17, 19, 21, 112. 381-82, 385, 386, 390.


'Amr ibn Yazid al-Tai. He was a poet or hero of poetry, known for his love of Layla. 720.

'Amr ibn al-Zubayr. He opposed his brother, Abu Khalif, who had him exiled and killed at the Ka'bah. See Mas'udi, IV, 176. 222-23.


'Amr al-Warrag. An important poet. 360.

'Amr ibn 'Uthman. He was the head of the Shii's of Harran during the first half of the 9th century. 368.

Anas ibn Abi Shaykh. He was noted for his literary style and was a companion of 'Urwa ibn Ya'qub of the Barmak family, but he died 799-805. See Mas'udi, VI, 856; Ihsani, Agha, Part XVII, 32; XXI, 108. 273.

Anas ibn Malik, Abu Hamza al-Anjar. He was a convert of the Prophet, soldier in the Muslim army, and an important source of tradition. He died at al-Basrah 711/712. See Khalilkin, II, 187 and note; Nawawi, p. 165. 453.

Austrian of Larnica. A Pythagorean mathematician of the period of Augustus. See Pauly, I, 966; Sarton, I, 71; Smith, GRBM, I, 166; Diegenes Larenz, p. 57. 676.

Abi'ir (al-). See Abu Muhammad al-Qanin.

Abi'ir (al-). 'Abd Allah ibn Abi Amsad, Abu 'Ali. A metaphysician of al-Wasit, where he died 967. See Zirid, Part IV, 190. 375.

Abi'ir (ibn al-). Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn al-Qaim. He was a pupil of Thabit, famous for his memory and scholarship. See Khalilkin, II, 193-55, where it gives his dates as 881-940, but other authorities differ. 77-79, 164, 165, 166, 183, 190, 586.

Abu (Abi al-). Muhammad ibn 'Abbas ibn al-Ash'ar. A man of al-Kura, who was judge of al-Saynara near al-Bazra, court poet of al-Mutawakkil, and student of astronomy. He died 885 or earlier. See Mas'udi, VII, 202-204; Qifli, p. 401; Yahya, Geog., III, 442, 443; Suter, VI (1926), 69. 133-35, 136, 568-59, 866.

Abu (Abi al-). Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Da'ib (Mehri). He was called "Abi al-

Abu (Abi al-). Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Da'ib (Mehri). He was called "Abi al-


Abenob. A so-called Egyptian prophet of the 3rd century a.d., who had disputations with Porphyry and about whose theories al-Razi wrote. See Smith, GRBM, III, 301; Porphyry, Letters to Abu. 705.

Anjar (al-). Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik. An associate of the Prophet who went to live in a village of the Anjar near al-Bazra and possessed the Quraish MS of 'Ubayy ibn Ka'b. 58.


Annumus Ibn (Titus). The great Roman Emperor, a.d. 118-161. 595, 773.


Apollonio al-Najjar. See Alhazn.

Apollonius of Perga. He was born 260 B.C., lived at Alexandria, and wrote his great work on conics and other books. See Heath, Manual of Greek Mathematics, p. 152; Sarton, I, 753; Smith, GRBM, I, 343.

Apollonius of Tynan (Tunansus). He was a semi-legendary philosopher, mathematician, and seer, who was born about 4 B.C. See Mas'udi, IV, 941; Smith, GRBM, I, 242; Sarton, I, 320 top. 735-84, 561.

Aqil (al-). A transcender of the Qur'an.

Aqil (al-). Abu al-Talib, Abu Yazid. One of the family of Abu Talib who was taken captive at Badr but ransomed. See Qutaybah, Madi, p. 102; Nawawi, p. 456; Mas'udi, IV, 271, 390; V, 89-92, which calls him Okail. 203, 463-64.

Aqil (al-). Abu 'Ali Muhammad ibn Ziyad. He was born about 760 and died at Sanarra 846. A man famous for a knowledge of rare expressions. See Khalilkin, II, 33, 90, 131, 132, 135, 161, 163, 199-201, 346, 434, 446.

Aqil (al-). Abu al-Nasir 'Ali ibn al-Aqil al-Shaybani. He was an astrologer at al-Kufah. See Suter, X (1900), 7.

Araj (al-). See Abu Malik.

Avicenna. He was born at Jutin in Cosen and became head of the Peripatetic School, 593 A.D. See Qufi, p. 91; Smith, GRBM, I, 451; Smith, History of Mathematics, I, 107, n. 6.

Avitus. He was a pupil of Aristotle and became a prior in Alexandria. See Seevi, p. 70; Sarton, I, 161; Smith, GRBM, I, 291.

Avitus of Tarentum. He was born 593 A.D. and was a pupil of Aristotle and a physician known for his music. See Sarton, I, 1421; Sutter, VI (1891), 365; Smith, GRBM, I, 344; Smith, History of Mathematics, I, 74.

Avitus ibn Stephanus ibn Vitellius al-Kulmil, called al-Rashid. He was interested in charms and probably a Byzantine. 728, 731

Avicenna (Abu 'Abdullah). See Avicenna. A grandson of the third caliph, who lived at Makkah and wrote love poetry. See Khallakian, I, 269, n. 3; Ilhambini, 243, 248

Avicenna. The Greek name for the father of Zoroaster. See Bidez, Part II, 160, top.

Avra (Abu) ibn Abu 'Abd Allah al-Misiri. He was called by Fiolel "al-Farid" and was a post of secondary importance. 304

Avra (Abu) ibn al-Misiri. See Rihavishah.


Avra (Abu) ibn al-Misiri. He was called by Fiolel "al-Farid" and was a post of secondary importance. 304


'Āṣim ibn Baladhah, Abū Bakr ibn al-Najīd Baladhah. A protégé of the Jadilah Tribe who was one of the Seven Readers of the Qur'ān. He died at al-Kūfah 745/746. See Khallākīn, II, 1.


'Āṣim ibn Muhammad al-Ḫādhir, Abū 'Alī. A secretary who composed poetry.

'Āṣim ibn Thābit, one of the Anṣār and an early Islamic poet. See Qutaybah, Şī'ī, p. 320; Jumāhī, p. 539; Maḥnūkhīn, p. 371.


'Āṣir ibn Abī Mūsā, also Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yāʿyā and Abū Mūsā. A chief of Kindah, who left Ḥadramawt and took part in Muslim campaigns. He died 681. He was also a poet. See Iṣbahānī, Aḥrān, Part XIV, 6, 39, 142; Zirīkī, Part I, 332.


'Āṣir ibn Muhammad ibn Turūz al-Salānikī. He was an Arab poet, patronized by the Banū Ṭayyir and died about 811. See Iṣbahānī, Aḥrān, Part XVII, 39; Qutaybah, Şī'ī, p. 162.

'Āṣir ibn Ḥabīb, Abū al-Raḥmān al-Kūfah. He became a reliable expert for the Ḥādhābī, who died at Bighādālī 798. See Zirīkī, Part IV, 149.

'Āṣīn, a leading general under al-Abbāṣīs, who died 846/845. See Khallākīn, I, 600; n. 51; Muʿāwīa, VII, 133, 133, 135; VIII, 201.

Abū Bakr is a name of several important figures in Islamic history. See also: 'Abū Bakr al-Siddīq, 'Abū Bakr ibn al-Muṭāṣim, 'Abū Bakr ibn al-Muṭāṣim, and 'Abū Bakr ibn al-Muṭāṣim. A poet who composed poetry.

'Āṣīn al-Ḫawād. A poet of secondary importance.

'Āṣīn al-Maḍā'īn, a judge at al-Maḍā'īn, who died 760.
Aghānī, Part XX, 38. For the sect of al-'Atwaliyy, see Baghdādī (Seyyed), p. 28; Shahrazūdī (Haarbrücker), Part I, 138; 308, 449

Aḥmaḏ (cd.). See Ahmad ibn Ḥusayn ibn Hārūn.

Aṭār ibn Aḥmaḏ. See Aḥmaḏ ibn Ḥusayn ibn Hārūn.

Aṭār ibn Aḥmaḏ. See Aḥmaḏ ibn Ḥusayn ibn Hārūn.

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Aṭār ibn Aḥmaḏ. See Aḥmaḏ ibn Ḥusayn ibn Hārūn.

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Aṭār ibn Aḥmaḏ. See Aḥmaḏ ibn Ḥusayn ibn Hārūn.

Aṭār ibn Aḥmaḏ. See Aḥmaḏ ibn Ḥusayn ibn Hārūn.
time of the Prophet and a descendant of the king of Ma’rib. See Ma’rib, III, 378-9 for the king.

Azzaf (al-). Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allah. He was an authority on the history and geography of Makkah. He died about 865. Compare Zirki, Part VII, 93 top, and n. 2. See also “Al-Azzaf.” Enc. Islam, I, 347.

Azzah bint Jasul. An Arab girl; for her lover, see Kusayyir.


Bibi. He was taken prisoner by ‘Abd al-Rahmān ibn Qasim ibn Qasim when he invaded Kūsā. He was the grandfather of ‘Amr ibn ‘Abd al-‘Abbās.


Bābik ibn Bahrām. A disciple of one of the heretical leaders of the Shi‘ā of Southern Iran.


Babāb. The Indian. He developed a system of incantations for India.

Bābghal (al-). ‘Abd al-Faraj ‘Abd al-Walīd (Wābd) ibn Nāṣr al-Mukrīz al-Shāhī. He was called “The Parrot” and was a secretary and poet from Nīshāpūr, who served Sayf al-Dawla and went from Mawṣūl to Baghīdād, where he died about 1007/1008. See Khallīkīn, II, 147; Ta‘lībī, Part I, 173; II, 45, 138. 373, 378.

Bādawī (al-). See Masqu, the Jacobite.

Bādushināshāh, Muhammad ibn Abī al-Kātib. A secretary and poet from al-Ḫasrah, who was with the army 856/866. See Tābari, Annals, Part III, 1557.

Bādī (al-). Abū al-Ḫasan ʿAbd Allāh (ʿAbd Allāh) ibn Muhammad. He was a man of letters and court companion, who died in Egypt 990. See Zirki, Part V, 144. 372.

Badr, Ghaṭṭīn al-Mu’tadī, Abī al-Nāṣr al-Mu’tadī. He was a young favorite of the caliph, who became governor of Fars about 900. See Qīfī, p. 277; Mūsā, VIII, 144, 179; Tābari, Annals, Part III, 2154-61.

Bīdarrīghādīyā. He wrote about the extraction of water. Qīfī, p. 200, says that he was Indian or Greek. The name suggests Peter Georgiță. Nallino, Ḣun al-Fal setback, p. 61, suggests the name is a book title, “Hydraulicgia.”

Bīgawwāy (al-). See ‘Abd Allāh ibn Muhammad ibn ‘Abd al-‘Azīz.

Bīgawwāy (al-). ‘Abd al-‘Abbās. He was a man who joined in discussions with the Christians at Baghīdād, probably in the late 9th or early 10th century. For his tomb, Baghūtib in Khurāsān, see Yāqūt, Geog., I, 694.

Baghī (ibn Abī al-). The name means the Son of the Father of the Male. Four members of the family were prominent: (1) Abī al-Ḫusayn Muhammad ibn Yābīy. (2) His brother Abī al-Ḫasan Ahmad ibn Yahyā, both leading politicians at the time of Ibn al-Fadl (955-95). See Mīkawwāy, IV (1), 23-24, 26, 54, 84; Tamkhlīk, p. 183; (3) Abī al-Ḫusayn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Yahyā. (4) Abī al-Ḫusayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad, who was active in Persia. See Shi‘ī, pp. 51, 84, 124, 201-09, 304, 367, 382.

Bīhā, Muhammad ibn Ghulīb ibn ‘Abd Allāh ibn Ghulīb al-Iṣbāhānī. He was Abī ‘Abbās. A poet and scholar, and chief of the secretariat of al-Maṭʿalī (caliph 900-908), but executed soon afterwards. He was called “Bīhā” because of a verse. See Mas‘ūdī, VIII, 215; Yāqūt, Geog., I, 891.


Baḥšī (al-). Abī al-Ḫusayn Muhammad ibn Muhammad. He was a pupil of al-_Ofī, who died 933. See Khallīkīn, II, 653; III, 197, 9; Flügel, Gram. Schönen, p. 411.

Baḥšī (al-). Abū ‘Umar Muhammad ibn ‘Umar. He was a judge and theologian of al-Baṣrah during the late 9th and early 10th century. See Ḥārīrī, Līdān al-Mazām, Part V, 320.

Baḥṣāl al-Rahlī (the Mouse). He was Baḥṣāl, who lived in a monastery of the Syrian Hijāz and was said to have given information to Abū Tālib and the young Muhammad. See “Baḥṣāl,” Enc. Islam, I, 796.


Bahārīn Chāfūn VI. He is also called Cohin, King of Persia, 590-596. See Sykes, I, 518; Firdawsi, Shahnameh, IX, 170-73 for references.

Bahārīn Gūr, King of Persia, 420-439. See Sykes, I, 466; Firdawsi, Shahnameh, IX, 231, for references.

Bahārīn Mandīlī Shīh. A priest of Nūsībīs, who translated Persian works into Arabic. See Browne, Literary History of Persia, I, 205; Ḥājī Khallīkīn, IV, 14, has Marwīn Shīh.

Baḥrī (ibn) ‘Abd Yaṣīm, Abī Sa‘īd. He was the abbot of a monastery during the late 9th century. See Wright, Shi‘ī History, p. 214.


Bakhtar (Abū al-). Wābd ibn Wābd. A jurist appointed by al-Raḍī as judge at Baghīfār and later in charge of the judiciary and finances at al-Madīnī. His mother married Jefīr ibn Muhammad al-Shīhī, the Sixth Shi‘ī Imam. See Khallīkīn, III, 673.

Bakhtūrīn ‘Abd al-‘Abbās ibn Bakhtūrīn ‘Abd al-‘Abbās. The famous Nestorian physician, who served the ‘Abbāsid caliph from the time of al-Raḍī to that of al-Maṭʿalī. See Uṣyyābī, Part I, 137; Qīfī, p. 100; Gregorios, pp. 131, 143; Lederer, I, 102.

Bakhtīrī ibn Abī al-‘Abbās ibn Bakhtīrī. He was Abī ‘Asī, a reader of the Qur‘ān and author at Baghīfār, who died 960.


Bakhrī (Abī). The first caliph, 632-34, called al-Ṣadiq. 467, 234, 393, 452, 486.
Bakr (Abū). See Darayd, also Rāzī.

Bakr (Abū) Ahmad ibn Nāṣr. A transmitter of the Qur’ān during the last half of the 9th century.

12


437


495


494

Bakr (Abū) ibn Abī Shaybah al-Kūfī. He was an authority for the Qur’ān and Hadīth and famous for his memory. He died before the middle of the 9th century. See Mālikī, VII, 211; Yāqūt, Gog, index for date and references.

76

Bakr (Abū) ibn Abī al-Thāli. See Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Abī al-Thāli.

Bakr (Abū) ibn Āyyāh. He was called Muhammad, Shu‘bāh, and Šāhi and was a reader of the Qur’ān. He died 806. See Zaylawdī, Tabāqāt, p. 6. 14. note.

65

Bakr (Abū) ibn al-Ikhshidī. See Bikhshidī.

Bakr (Abū) ibn Majāhidī. See Majāhidī.


319

Bakr, Abū, ibn al-Warrāq. He wrote about the obscure in the Qur’ān. Abū Bakr al-Warrāq is mentioned and may be an error, meant for this name.

27

Bakr, Abū, al-Quḍālī. He was Muhammad ibn ‘All ibn Isā‘ī al-Shībī, a Shī‘ī jurist, who died 947/948, known especially in the Trans-Dniester region. See Shībā, p. 97; Part II (Himṣiyāt), p. 271; Naqawī, p. 772; Khālidīn, II, 605.

527

Bakr ibn ‘Abd al-Azīz ibn Abī Duhāf. He was a poet, secretary, and government official, who died in Tabaristan 868/869. See Mālikī, VIII, 195, 210; Tabari, Annals, Part III, 235; Taqhtī-Birdī, Part III, 113. 310. 370

Bakr ibn ‘Abd al-Wahhāb. He lived in the last half of the 9th century at al-Madīnah and passed on a tradition about the Qur’ān.

49


275

Bakr ibn al-Naṣāḥī, Abī Wālī. A poet, who served as an officer under al-‘Abbās, until he died about 808. See Iṣbahāni, Aḥāmi, Part XVII, 155; Khālidīn, IV, 231, n. 1. 321. 360

275

Bakr ibn al-Sūrād. The secretary of the general, Yazīd ibn Marzād, last part of the 8th century. See Yazīd ibn Marzād.

277

Bakr ibn uktī ‘Abd al-Walīd ibn Zaydā. He was the founder of the heretical Bakriyah sect. See Baghdādī (Scheyh), pp. 38, 41; Baghdādī (Hakīf), pp. 15, 16, 169, 223. 415


193

Bakr (Abū) ibn Abī al-Fadl Mūhammad ibn Abī Ghātim. A grammarian of secondary importance who probably lived in the 10th century. See Ḥūǧayy, Grau, Scholen, p. 216. 187


Bādhulrī (al-). Abī Ja‘far Mūhammad ibn Yahyā ibn Jābīr. A scholar of Baghdād, who became a famous historian. He died 892. See Ḥittī, Arūb, p. 385; Bādhulrī, p. 6. 246, 338, 589

Bālahī (al-) Abī Allāh Mūhammad. His name may perhaps be better spelled Bālahī, from the Balli tribe. See Darayd, Geog., p. 322; Qayyūhī, Mā‘ṣīrī, p. 51, l. 14. He was a Shī‘ī preacher, author, and jurist. See Tāfī, p. 194, 304, 419. 480

Bālakī (al-). Abī al-Qāsim Abī Allāh ibn Abū Āṣim. He was the chief of the Kūfī group of the Mu’tazilīs. He lived at Baghdād but died in Bālakī, about 910. See Baghdādī (Iṣbahāni), Part IX, p. 384; Marqādī, p. 88; Ziyādī, Part IV, 189. 76, 425, 426-27, 431, 433, 705

Bālakī (Abū al-Tayyib). A Mu’tazilī scholar of secondary importance, who probably lived until the 11th century.

499

Bālakī (Abū) Yahyā. He was a jurist who wrote about the occasions of female slaves during the 10th century.

568

Bālakī (al-). Abī Zayd, Abūnā ibn Sahl. He learned from al-Kūfī and became a scholar of philosophy and geography under the patronage of the ruler of Bālakī. He died 934. See Sartīn, L, 631; Iṣbahāni, Iṣrá’īl, VI (4), 141.

77, 78, 81, 114, 118, 202, 203, 381, 384, 385, 411, 419, 603, 817, 824

Bālakī (al-), Abī al-Ḥusayn. A roaming scholar, perhaps the person with whom al-Rasī studied philosophy. See Zaylawdī, index, and also Part I, 311, top, 319, bottom, 320, L, 10. Compare with Shībī ibn Iḥṣān, who was probably his father or a relative.

702

Bālakī (al-), Mūhammad ibn Abī al-‘Abbas, Abū ‘Allāh. He was a Shī‘ī scholar from Bālakī, who was well known in Khurāsān. He died at Samarqand 931. See Taqhtī-Birdī, Part III, 211, L, 10; Ziyādī, Part VII, 231, 343

Bālakī (al-), Abīnā ibn Mūhammad ibn Sulaymān ibn Rashīd. The son of a government official, but named for his mother. He was a musician, poet, and favorite of al-Mutawakkil. He died about 891. See Iṣbahāni, Aḥāmi, Part XIV, 57; Zaylawdī, p. 377-78; Bālakī (al-), Abīnā ibn Kūfī. A legal authority from the mountains of Persian Iṣrāʾīl. See Yāqūt, Geog., I, 745.

171, 377

Bālakī (al-) Abī al-‘Abbās, Abī al-‘Abbās. He was born in Persia 815/16, went to Baghdād, and died 892. He was a poet, scholar, and author. See Suyūṭī, Ḥūqayy, p. 410; Iṣbahāni, Iṣrá’īl, VI (4), 354; Yāqūt, Geog., I, 446.

180

Bānāth (Bānīth, Bānīth) the daughter of al-Muḥāfīd (caliph 773-778). See Qayyūhī, Mā‘ṣīrī, p. 193; Iṣbahāni, Aḥāmi, Part XXII, 120. 722

Bālī al-Hudūl. An Indian who wrote about makes. Uṣaybīs, Part II, 196, L, 2. gives this name, whereas Fligel has Nīqīl.

741

Bālī (al-) Abī Ja‘far Mūhammad ibn ‘All ibn Iḥṣān ibn ‘All. He was the fifth Shī‘ī Imām, who lived at al-Madīnah 676-723 and was noted for his learning. See Ḥittī, Arūb, p. 442; Khālidīn, II, 759.

75, 444, 537


569

Barbarī (al-). See Iṣbahāni ibn Iḥṣān ibn Abī Allāh.

Bādawī (Abū). A grammarian of secondary importance who probably lived during the 10th century.

189
Bihr ibn Abī Khāzīm. He was called Bihr ibn Ėzīm by the Beatty MS. He was a tribal poet during the second half of the 6th century. See Qatayba, Shb., p. 145; Iṣḥāqī, Aḥlāmī, Part XVI, 98; Āṣma‘ī, Ṭabākh al-Shaw‘ār, p. 27. 346
Bihr ibn Ėṣā‘ī. See Mar‘ī.
Bihr ibn al-Khārīṣ, Abī Nāṣr. He was born in Persia about 850, became an ascetic, was called al-Ṭāhīf, and died at Baghdad 841/842. See Khālidīn, I, 237; Ṭājī, p. 97; ‘Allī ibn ‘Uṭmān, XVII (1913), p. 105. 456
Bihr ibn Khādī. A 6th century Mu‘tazili theologian. See Murtaḍā, p. 42. 429
Bihr ibn Mar‘ūn ibn al-Ḫāzim, the ninth son of Mar‘ūn (caliph 683–693). He was the weak governor of al-Ṭīfa, who died at al-Bayrān 694. See Ma‘ṣūr, V, 208, 214, 256, 254.
Bihr ibn al-Muqṭarah. He was a poet; for his brother, see al-Muḥallab ibn Abī Sufrāh. See also Tafrīk, Rukkr, p. 78. 723
Bihr ibn al-Walīd al-Khānī, Abī al-Walīd. He was appointed judge at Baghdad, 832, but was persecuted by al-Mu‘tasim for refusing to declare the Qur‘ān created. He died 852/853. See Khālidīn, IV, 285, n. 2; Wa‘f, Part I, 266; Ţabarî, Annals, Part III, 1067, 1121, 1126, 1130, 1132; Maṣ‘ūdī, VII, 288. 704–705
Bihr ibn Yahyā ibn ‘Allī, Abī Dī‘ār al-Qāfī. A poet and man of Naqšīb, probably in the late 9th century. 237
Biwarasp. A legendary hero of Persia, called in the Beatty MS Bīwārābī. The name means brick (10,000) and ash (house). The father's name was Marīfīt. "Al-Fāhrī" gives Wundasīn. See Firdawsī, Shahnama, I, 115. 237
Bryson (Brosnōn). He was a scholar and author of the Christian era, who wrote a well-known book on household management. See Pleasor, pp. 3–9, 144; Fauzy, Part I, 250, 258. 630, 739
Būbhāb ibn al-Ḫāzīm, Abī al-Qāsim. He was called Būbhāb in the Tusi MS and was a Shā‘ī scholar, who was a friend of the author of "Al-Fāhrī." 498–99
Buddha. The Indian holy man, called in Arabic al-Buddh, about 560–480 B.C. 312, 717, 814, 813–812
Buhīlā (Umūm al). See Qurṭūbī.
Buḥrīn ibn Ayyān, Abī Jāhīm. The son of an enslaved slave, who became a Shi‘ī scholar in the middle of the 8th century. For his brother, see Zuhair. See also Ḥajār, Lā‘ūn al-Miṣrī, Part II, 61; Ṭūk, p. 144 bottom, and 145 top. 516, 337
Buḥrīn (al-), Muḥammad ibn Iṣḥāq ibn Maqītīr, Abī ’Abd Allâh. He lived 810–870 and was the great compiler of the Hadīth and author of Al-Ṣāfī. See Khālidīn, II, 394. 555
Buḥrīn-Nasir, The Arabic name for both Nababāshadzēr and Nabānāsir, the Babylonian kings. See "Buḥrīn-Nasir", Enc. Islam, I, 784; Aḥfīr, Part I, 182 ff. 844
Buṇādīr ibn Muḥammad Abī Allāh. A leading scholar of the Imāmīyah group of the Shi‘ā and one of their jurisprudents. See Ťūl, p. 20, sect. 135. 543
Bu‘īnī (al-). He was an alchemist, probably of the 10th century. The name must come from al-Bawān in Afghanistan or al-Bīshār in North Africa. For the town, see Yaqut, Geog., I, 794. 850
Bu‘īqī (al-). At first he was called al-Ḫūsayn and later 'Abd al-Ṣamad. He was a maker of astrolabes, in the late 10th century. 672
Buḥāshī. He was Muḥammad ibn Māl, the founder of a heretical sect. He probably lived in the late 8th or early 9th century. See Murtaḍā, p. 46; Baghdadī (Ḫālkin, p. 11; Khāyūṣī, Imāmīh (Nyberg), pp. 133–134. 397, 412–413, 427, 470
Burjānī (al-). Abī ‘Ali. A man of secondary importance, probably of the 10th century, and interested in scholarship. For Burjānī, see Yaqut, Geog., I, 548. 312
Burjānī (al-). Abī Ja‘far Muḥammad ibn al-Ḫawṣayn. He came from near Wāṣīn and was a scholar and ascetic, who lived at Baghdad. He died 828/829. See Masqūnīn, Ōrjēmen Lēxikūn, pp. 54, 211, 209 bottom; Yaqut, Geog., I, 550. 458
Bu‘llī (al-), Abī al-Qāsim. He was a secretary and author, who probably lived in the 10th century. The name may be meant for Buḫšī, and he may be Ya‘qūb Abī al-Qāsim. See Yaqut, Geog., I, 629, or he may have come from Būst. See ibid., I, 612, and Khālidīn, I, 477. 394
Bu‘lī (al-). He was perhaps Hādī ibn Muḥammad, Abī Suhaym. See Yaqut, Geog., I, 612, l. 11. 500
Bu‘yān (al-ibn) Umayyāh ibn Ḥimṣī. A poet who accompanied Abī Allāh ibn Tāhir to Egypt about 865. See Ţabarî, Annals, Part III, 1000. 566
Burdaynak. An Arab girl; for her poet lover, see Juni ibn Abī Allāh ibn Maṣ‘ūr. 719
Buṣayrī (al-), Abī Ya‘qūb Yūsūf ibn Yahyā. He was one of the principal pupils of al-Shāhī, summoned from Cairo to Baghdad by al-Wāḥīb. As he refused to declare the Qur‘ān created he died in prison, 846. See Khālidīn, IV, 704; Tafrīk, Part III, 32, n. 3. MS 1934 calls him Abī Yūsuf. 531–32
Buṣayrī (al-). Abī al-Wāḥīb. Buzurjmihr ibn Bakhtštak. He was the vizier of Choρesōi I Aḥamshārīnī, who was king of Persia 531–578. He was also a wise man. See Firdawśī, Shāhnameh, VII, 289 f.; IX, 167; Maṣ‘ūdī, II, 206, 224; VII, 164; Șīyē, I, 498; Browne, Literary History of Persia, II, 279, 281; "Buzurgmīnī", Enc. Islām, I, 809. 654, 655, 715, 739
Buṣurmihr. A man who probably lived during the last half of the 8th century and founded a school of the Manichaeans. 791
Cadmus. He was the son of Agamem, the legendary founder of Thebes, called Qātun in MS 1135. See Smith, GRBM, I, 524. 38
Cain. The son of Adam.

784–86

Cellotaphe A freedman of Lucullus during the 1st century BCE. He was known for his interest in drugs and charms. See Smith, GRBM, I, 576.

723

Cataki (Charak) of Kishmir. An Indian medical authority and the physician of King Kasaikha during the first half of the 2nd century AD. See Jolly, p. 16.

235


710

Casius Felix. The author of a medical compendium based on Galen. He lived during the first half of the 5th century AD. See Sarton, I, 392; Uayyibah, Part I, 105.

869

Chios. Builder of the great pyramid.

845, 852

Chloretos II. King of Persia 590–628. He was known as al-Kisıl or Khosru Parvis. See Rawlinson, The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy, pgs. 493–503.

243


Berthelot, Origines de l'Alchimie, pp. 99, 131, 203.

852

Chymeos. He was a scholar interested in alchemy, probably of the 1st century AD. See Sarton, I, 285; Berthelot, Alchimistes Graecis, I, 210, 236; III, 91, 208, 277, 180, 181; Berthelot, Origines de l'Alchimie, p. 167 ff.

849

Cleopatra. She was the wife of Ptolemy, an Egyptian queen interested in alchemy. See Berthelot, Alchimistes Graecis, I, 132, 172 ff., 182 ff.; III, 25, 250; III, 278; Berthelot, Origines de l'Alchimie, pp. 64, 78, 118, 136, 173; Raska (6), p. 77.

Lippmann, p. 51.

852

Constantine the Great (Quinticus al-Akbar). Emperor, 306–337.

380

Constantine VI. The Emperor at Constantinople, 780–797; a young ruler, who paid tribute to Harun al-Rashid.

264

Crates. He was called the "Heavenly" and known for his interest in alchemy. See Fleck. Amr., p. 122; Raska (19), p. 59, Sarton, I, 495; Lippmann, p. 357; Berthelot, Chinois au Moyen Age, III, 1.

852

Crito (Aribis). A popular physician attached to the imperial court at Rome, who wrote a book on cosmetics. See Qifli, p. 55; Smith, GRBM, I, 815.

690


224

Dabbah, ab-. A disciple of al-Hajji who, after being in prison, helped the police to find his master. See Mansiyan, Halli, I, 227, 340.

477

Dabbah (al-). See Abu al-Absi al-Muqaddal.

Dabbah (al-). Abu Ayub Suya'man ibn Yaluy. A scholar of secondary importance who wrote on the Qur'an.

79


125


223

Dabl (al-). A leader of the Isma'ili in the 3rd and 2nd half of the 10th century. For Dabl, see Yaqub. Corps, II, 499 top.

473

Dabl, Abu Sa'id. A pupil of Ibn al-Asbahi during the early 10th century. 166

166

Dish'ib (Dish'ib). A man who translated scientific works for a provincial governor during the reigns of al-Rashid (786–809). For the spelling of his name, see Chabot, Synecdoc Orientale, index.

335

Darifah (Abu) Ahmad ibn Mas'udi al-Ba'ali. He composed some poetry.

335

Daghif al-Hanaghal. A contemporary of the Prophet, who joined 'Abd al-Malik and was known as the first genealogist of 'Abd Allah ibn Tahir, who was later at the court in Bagdad. See Ibshati, Aghash, Part XI, 177.

719

Dalski (Abu al-). He corrected the scientific translations of his father. See 'Abi 'Ali ibn Ibrahim al-Dhahali.

388

Dahab (Abu) Wali ibn Zama'al-Adin. He was known for his noble birth, generosity, and fondness of poetry and singing. He went from Makkah to Damascus at the time of 'Abd al-Malik (caliph 680–688). See Ibshati, Aghash. Part VI, 154.

343

Dahab (al-). Ibn 'A'in. A scrive and skilled penman of the early 'Abbasid period.

82

Dahab (al-). Zainab ibn Qays (Kal). He was the legendary ruler overthrown and bound by Firdawsi. See Ferdowsi, Shamsia, I, 135–66; 'Abd al-Malik, II, 113; III, 251; IV, 56; Yaqub, Greg., I, 295.

573


643

Dahab (al-). Abu Muzahim. A man who taught a school at al-Kufah for charity.

He died in the early 8th century. See Yaqub, Greg., II, 455; Hitti, Arabs, p. 354.

208

Dahab (al-). Ibn Qays al-Fihri. A famous officer who joined the revolt of Ibn al-Zubayr, who was defeated at the Battle of Muhd Rabi', 684. See 'Abd al-Malik, V, 198–204; Zirkihil, Part III, 309.

208


208


577

Daham ibn Muhammad, Nasa'I ibn Qays al-Nasir. A Bedouin scholar quoted by an early 10th century author. Fil格尔 gives Madur and the Beutiful MS, Qays. For this name, see Qaysib, Musht's, II, p. 898.

100, 191

Dahn (ibn). The superintendent of the Ilni'serit hospital under the Banak family. He translated Indian books into Arabic, in the late 8th and early 9th century. See Fil格尔, ZDMG, XI, (1857), 151.

209, 210


137

Zirkihil, Part III, 18.

95


399
Danūsī Abū Gāsim. See Rāfi' ibn Salamah.

Daşimǻū (Abū) Abū Jā'far. He wrote a history of the Daylamiyah, probably referring to the dynasty of Burjuja.

Daşimǻū (Abū) al-Madīnī. He was a man of early Islam about whom amusing anecdotes were told. See Quraysh, 'Uyain, Part III, 282, l. 7; Rosenthal, Humor, p. 7, n. 7.

Daşimǻū (Ilu) al-Kīlīhī. He was also called Abū 'Uthmān Sa'd ibn Damjān, and was a poet attached to a vizier of al-Ma'mūn (caliph 813-83). See Flügel, Graeco. Schulen, p. 50.

Danūsī (Abū) ibn Daşimǻū. He was probably the Pre-Islamic poet called Shāqāh. See Quraysh, Shā', p. 403; Ihsānī, Aqāīhī, Part X, 26. Compare Danūsī ibn Daşimǻū.

Danūšī. She was a slave girl of Muḥammad ibn Kūntūsh. She became a poetess and was set free by her master before she died early in the 9th century. See Kahlīlī, Al-ʻAnṣār al-Nūfah, Part I, 415.

Danūšī (Abū) Abū Allāh ibn 'Ali, Abū 'Ali. An astrologer, probably from Dunyānī near Wādir. See Qāfī, p. 221; Sūrī, X (1900), 30. See also Ihsānī, Geog., II, 632.

Daniel. The Hebrew prophet.


Dārī ibn Dīzāb, Darius III, Codomannus, King of Persia 336-332 B.C. His father Dīzāb (Dārī) was said to be the true father of Alexander the Great. See Sykes, I, 240, 280, 423: "Dārī," Enc. Islam, I, 300; Browne, Literary History of Persia, I, 157; Firuziwī, Shāhnamesh, VI, 20-29.

Darānī (Abū), Abū Sa'imān Abū al-Raḥmān ibn Abān. A man of Damascus who was an ascetic and author of one of the earliest known treatises on mysticism. He was largely responsible for the doctrine of al-maṣīha. He died soon after 820. See Kahlīlī, II, 88; "Abī ibn Uthmān, " (1912), 112; "Aṣ'īr, p. 104.

Dirāṣqūnī (Abū), Abū al-Husayn Abū ibn Umar. He was named for Dār al-Qum in Baghdad, where he lived, except for a time in Egypt. He was born 919 and died 995, being an authority for the Qur'ān and Jaḥshīb. See Zārīkī, Part V, 130.

Dīrī el-Rūhīb. A Christian monk who translated scientific books. The spelling of the name is uncertain.

Dārinī (Abū), Abū al-Malākān. A poet of early Islam about whom amusing stories were told. See Rosenthal, Humor, p. 8, n. 3; compare Ihsānī, Aqāīhī, Part II, 279.

Dari (Abu). See Hīshām ibn Muṣ'īwiyah; also Muḥammad ibn Sa'dān.


Darīs III. See Dārī ibn Dārīs.

Darūt. A man largely influenced by dualism. For the name, see Yāṣīr, Geog., II, 575.

Dā'ūd. David, the Jewish king.

Dā'ūd. A metaphysician of the Khâwarîj, who wrote epistles.

Dā'ūd (Abī). See Ḥamzâwī ibn 'Abd al-Malik; also Sulaymân ibn al-Ash'ârī.

Dā'ūd ibn 'Abd Allâh ibn Ḥamzâwî ibn Qaysîyânshâh. An important man of the middle 7th century and a patron of translating Persian books. For his translators, see ʿĀṣâr and Yâsîf, sons of Khâlid; and for his distinguished grandfather, who died 790/777, see Tâhirî-Birdî, Part III, 1, 1, 14, 15.

Dā'ūd (Ibn). See 'Abī Allâh ibn Sulaymân.

Dā'ūd (Ibn) Abī 'Abd Allâh Abū Allâh Abūnāt. A man of Damascus who went to Baghdad before 853, was appointed as a judge by al-Ma'mūn and vizier by al-Ma'mūn's brother. He died in disgrace 944. See Kahlīlī, I, 60; 402, 409, 439.

Dā'ūd ibn Abī Ḥanīfâ. A Mâlikī jurist.

Dā'ūd ibn Abī Ḥanīfâ, Abī Bakr. A scholar who wrote a commentary on the Qur'ān and was an authority for the Jaḥshībī. He died 756/757. See Zāsâhî, Tāhâsh, p. 17, note.

Dā'ūd ibn Abī Ṭabiṭ (Ṭayṣīyâh). A man of secondary importance interested in the Qur'ān.

Dā'ūd ibn Abī Zayd, Abū Sulaymân. He was called Zānukī, and was a Shî'ite traditionalist of Nâjâshân in the 9th century. His name is confused by Flügel.

Dā'ūd ibn Abū Ja'far, Abū Mansûr. He was called ʿĪsâ and was a Shî'ite jurist and popular teacher at Baghdad. He was the founder of the Zâhîrîyâh school of jurisprudence. See Kahlīlī, I, 501; Naṣawî, p. 356; Šīrâzî, p. 78.

Dā'ūd ibn Abū Ja'far. He was Abū Zayd of al-Kūsâf and a Shî'ite jurist. See Tiqā, p. 130, sect. 279.

Dā'ūd ibn ʿĪsâ. Dā'ūd. A poet of secondary importance who lived in the late 9th century. For his brothers, see Humdâm and Ṭahbâm.

Dā'ūd ibn Ja'far. A secretary who composed an anthology of poetry. Flügel gives the father's name as Jahmîrî.

Dā'ūd ibn Ja'far, Abū Aysâm. He was the secretary of al-Maṣûm (caliph 865-866) and the grandfather of the famous vizier, Abī ibn ʿĪsâ. See Brown, pp. 33-34; Yāṣīr, Geog., III, 618.

Dā'ūd ibn ʿĪsâ. He was called al-Avad and al-Adâm and was a poet of al-Madâin who died about 750. See Ihsānī, Aqâīhī, Part V, 135; Zārīkī, Part III, 8.


Dā'ūd ibn Umar ibn Ḥusayn. He took part in the war of Abī Allâh ibn Muṣ'īwiyâh, during the rule of Mawârîn al-Rûm (caliphs 744-750). See Yâṣīr, Geog., II, 3.

Dā'ūd al-Afîl, Abū Sulaymân ibn Quayqây. He was a disciple of Abī ʿĀṣârî, who became a jurist and ascetic and died 781/782. See ʿĀṣâr, p. 161; "Abī ibn Uthmân, XVII (1911), 199; Quraysh, Maṣârî, p. 557.

Dā'ūd al-Quraysh, Abū Yâsîf ibn ʾAbd Allâh, Abū Yâsîf. He lived 982-866 and was a member of a family of ascetics in Kūfâshân. He became a scholar in al-ʿIrâq. See Yâṣîr, Geog., II, 619; Zârîkī, Part IX, 257.
Daydān (Dandān). See Mūhammad ibn Shaysān.

Dayyān (Iṣṭ). He was called Bardeanes. He lived 154–222. He was born near Urfa, became a Christian in 179 and then supported Gnostic heresies with a dualism between light and darkness. See Shahrazūdin (Haibrbrücke), Part I, 203: “Syrian Christians,” Enc. of Religion and Ethics, XII, 269; “Ibn Dāiṣīn,” Enc. Islam, II, 391; Smith, GRBM, I, 462.

Denucius Pudencus. A statesman and philosopher who lived about 345–381 C.E. He headed the Athenian administration, fled to Alexandria, helped to develop the great library, and was exiled. See Smith, GRBM, I, 999, No. 38. In his Führer he is called Zunarth.

Democritus of Abdera. He lived about 460–370 B.C. and was an atomic philosopher who traveled extensively and was highly honored. See Storont, I, 99; Qifī, p. 181; Diogenes Laërtius, p. 506, Smith, GRBM, I, 974. 412, 696


Dhakhul. See Zabūn.


Dhūmārī (Abū), Yalqūm ibn al-Hārith. He came from Dhūmārī (Dhīmārī in al-Yaman) and interested in collecting passages of the Qur’ān. He became a Syrian. He died about 762. See Qifī, Geog., I, 709, II, 725. The name is spelled according to the Beatty MS. 62, 65, 66, 82, 81

Dhūlāb (Abū) Ahmad ibn Abī Dhulāb. A reader of the Qur’ān, who probably lived in the late 8th century.

Dhūlāb al-Nūrī, Thawabān ibn Ibrāhīm, Abī Frīyūs (Frayyūs). He was a famous mystic of Nubian stock, who lived in Egypt and died 859/960. See Fāhr, Liwan al-Miṣrī, II, 417; Baghdādī (Khāṭīb), Part VIII, 393; Ruska (10), pp. 36, 90: “Dhūlāb-Nūrī,” Enc. Islam, I, 973. 850, 862, 865

Dhīlī al-Riyādsayn. See al-Fālī ibn Saḥūl.


Dīduchus Proclus. See Proclus.


Dībl (Abū al-Rulūs) ibn ‘Alī ibn Razzā ibn Sulsūmān, Abī ‘Alī al-Khūlāī. He was a poet of Baghdad famous for his satire. He lived from 765 to 861. See Khallākīn, I, 507; Iṣṭāfīl, Aṣbāḥ, Part XVIII, 39; Baghdādī (Khāṭīb), Part VIII, 285; Yaqūt, Ishrāf, VI (4), 597. 98, 105, 216, 321, 354

Dīnāb (Abū). See Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Dilān.

Dīnābī (Abū). He was called by Flügel Abī Dinābī and was a scholar and author.


Dīnāhāj (Abī), Abī ‘Ummān Sa‘d ibn Yaqīb of Damascus. He went to Baghdad, where he was a supervisor of hospitals and translator of Greek scientific books.

He was active in the first half of the 10th century. See Yaqūt, Geog., II, 387, where it says that the majority give the name to Dīnāhāj, though Dīnāhāj is also used. See Qifī, p. 491; Saront, I, 651; Flügel, Andrias Scripsiens, p. 19.

441, 358, 680–682, 604, 634, 700


Dīnāhāj (Abū) al-Qasīm ibn al-Kahlī. A Mu’tazilī scholar of the first half of the 9th century. See Baghdādī (Seeloy), p. 265; Jir Allīh, p. 98; Nādir, Sūhīm, p. 84–86.

Dīnāmī (Abū). An associate of al-Abīrtā‘ during the late 9th and early 10th century.

For the name, see Sūhīm, VIII, 282, 459.


Dīnwardī (Abū), Abī ‘Ummān Ahmad ibn Dīnwardī. For spelling of his name, see Khallākīn, I, 634; Yaqūt, Geog., II, 714. He was a scholar of Persian origin and encyclopedic knowledge, who died about 895. See Yaqūt, Ishrāf, VI (1), 133.

79, 147, 172, 178, 190

Dīnwardī (Abū), Abī ‘Ummān ibn Salīm. A scholar who wrote about natural forms in the Ḥudūd.

Dīwūr. See ‘Abī Muhammad ibn al-Sawārī. He was a nephew of Iṣṭahrawī and his leading pupil, who lived during the 4th century A.D. See Saront, I, 121; Gordon, p. 549; Smith, GRBM, I, 1021.

Dīwānīs. An Alexandria Greek of the second half of the 3rd century, who was a great authority on algebra. See Qifī, p. 288, I, 91; Saront, I, 336; Weinrich, p. 272; Steinachreiber, ZDMG, I, 1895, 330.

642, 608, 695

Dīwānīs of Anazara. A botanist and physician of Cilicia in the 1st century, who compiled a great study of medical simples, gathered on military expeditions. See Qifī, p. 183; Smith, GRBM, I, 1035; Saront, I, 238; Weinrich, p. 215; Gordon, p. 615.

379, 690

Dioscorus. He was a priest of the Serapeum at Alexandria interested in alchemy during the 4th century. See Flück, Andrias, p. 122; Lippmanns, p. 99; Berthelot, Origines de l’Alchimie, pp. 78, 139, 159; Berthelot, Alchimistes Class., I, 175, 187; II, 57, 432; III, 56, 193; Saront, I, 388.

Dīrār ibn Amir, Abī ‘Amir. He founded the heretical Darāyīyah sect, probably during the early 7th century. The Beatty MS gives Dīrār, though other authorities have Dārān. See Marīshī, III, 107; Baghdādī (Seeloy), pp. 35, 35; Shahrastānī (Haibrbrücke), Part I, 94.

Dīrār ibn Surad, Abī ‘Azīm. He was a man of al-Kīfah; a scholar of the Qur’ān and Ḥudūd, who died about 424. He was not regarded as reliable. See Nawāwī, p. 322.

Dīrūs. He lived at Makka during an early period; a student of reading the Qur’ān by a system of his own.

68

Dīrūs (Abū) al-Faq‘ār. A nomadic scholar of language.

154, 113

Dīrūs (Abī). Abī Muhammad al-Qasīm ibn Muhammad. He came from Diyarma near Iṣṭāfīl and was a 9th century grammarian. See Sayyūdī, Baghār, p. 181; Yaqūt, Ishrāf, VI (6), 191. For Diyarma, see Yaqūt, Geog., II, 713.

188, 300

Dīnwardī (Abū). See Dīnwardī (Abī). 638

Dīnwardī (Abī). See Dīnwardī (Abī). 638

Dīnwardī (Abī). See Dīnwardī (Abī). 638

Dīnwardī (Abī). See Dīnwardī (Abī). 638
was the great scholar of the Baray, who spent some time at Baghdād and also visited Pera. See Khaliqlīkīn, III, 77.

78. 94, 96, 126, 131, 134-135, 137, 169, 180, 182, 190-191 Durayd ibn al-Simmah. A tribal hero and poet during the period just before 'Ibrahim. See Qutayshah, Shīr, p. 470; Ishāqīnī, Aḥfīsī, Part IX, 9.

345 Durayd (al-), Abī al-Husayn. He was probably both a servant and a pupil of Ibn Durayd. He may be the same as "Abī al-Afbī' al-Duraydī. See Zuhaylī, p. 202.

131, 134 Dušaybin' ibn 'Abd al-Malik ibn Ayyān. A Shī'ī scholar of the last half of the 8th century. His well-known uncle was Zainab. See Tūbā, p. 141 bottom.

357 Dūrī (al-), Abī 'Abd Allāh. An unimportant scholar who wrote about the virtues of the Qur'an.

81 Dūrī (al-), 'Abū 'Urāma Ḥafiz ibn al-'Azīz ibn Subhān. He came from the Dīr of the East Bank of Baghdād and became a popular teacher at Sīnānī. He died 861. See Khaliqlīkīn, 401, n. 1.

79, 80-82 Durrūstīyān (ibn), Abī Mūṣammad Abī Allāh ibn Jārīf. A man of Fars, he became a leading scholar at al-Bayrā. He lived from about 873 to 918. The Beatty MS gives the name as Darastūsīyān. Khaliqlīkīn, II, 24, says, "According to as-Sanā'ī, the word it pronounced Darastūyāh, but Ibn Miskā becomes in his Kitāb al-Ahālī that Darastūyāh is the true pronunciation." Zuhaylī, Taḥāfī, p. 127, gives Ibn Darastawīyāh, 77-78, 94-95, 136, 137, 143, 166, 190 Dūwād (ibn Abī) ibn Abī Dawsīd.


643 Erasistratus. He was born near Cos, 304 B.C., and became a doctor of physiology in Alexandria. See Qutayshah, p. 64, I, 5: Bartos, I, 192; Gorden, p. 598.

678 Erasistratus the Second. He was probably a medical authority of Sicyon, in the 11th century. He was called the "Analogist," and wrote a commentary on one of the works of Hippocrates. See Smith, GRBM, II, 44: Dīkh, Abhandlungen der Königl. Preussischen (1906), 36.


614 Euhenios. A Greek who wrote on alchemy, probably in the 4th century. See Lippmann, p. 69; Betheloth, Alchimistes Grecs, I, 62, 175-178; 188; II, 39; III, 40 with note 4; Betheloth, Origines de l'alchimie, pp. 131, 176.

832
Eunapius. He was a friend or the father of the 4th century physician Oribasius. 688

Eutocius. A geometer and commentator on Apollonius; born at Acalon, A.D. 480. See Qift, p. 73; Heath, Manual of Greek Mathematics, pp. 332-532; Sarton, I, 427; Pakli, III, 119. 697, 618, 640

Eve. The first woman, in Arabic Hawwâ. 784-78

Faḍīl ibn ʿUbayd al-ʿAnṣārī. He was one of the men of al-Madūnah, who became a Muslim and took part in the attack against Cyprus under Muʿāwiyah. See Ballāhur, Origins, p. 237. 65


Faḍīl (Abū al-) Muhammad ibn Ahmad. He was known as Abū al-Hamīd, a government secretary, who wrote about the Banū al-Abdāl calendar. 237

Faḍīl (ibn) al-ʿAbdāl ibn ʿAbd al-Khārizmī. A poet living at Baghdaḏ, in the late 9th and early 10th centuries. See Iṣḥāqī, Aḥfīr, Part XVIII, 52. Fligel calls him al-Farāǧī; almost certainly an error. 361

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn Abī ʿĪsā. He took part in the funeral service of Abū-ʾAmr al-Baṣra; 829/89. In the Beatty MS the ʿAmr is clearly written. See Tabārī, Amāl, Part III, 1891. 120

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn ʿAbd al-Salāḥ ibn Nawbakht, Abī Sahīl. He was the famous physician and astronomer at the court of Hārūn-āl-Raṣīlī. He died 845. See Qift, p. 255; Sarton, I, 531, 532, 521, 524; Sitter, VI (1892), 28, 61; X (1900), 5. 757-75, 757, 651

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn Dukayn, Abī ʿUṣayn. A jurist who died 834. See Qayyūbāḏ, Maʿārif, p. 301, where his name is included with members of the Ghūṭah. See also Tabarī-Birdi, Part II, 32, 231, 235. 549

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn ʿIṣṭīrī. See Nayrīzī.

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn Ḥasan ibn ʿAbd al-Ḥamīm. He composed some poetry. 364

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn Marwān ibn Mūsārīq, Abū al-ʿAbdāl. A man of Christian origin, who was a secretary and high official from the time of al-Maʿṣūm to al-Muʿtaṣim. He died 864 at the age of 93. See Sunqī, VI (1) 301 (398), 398 (397); Khallīkīn, II, 476. The grandfather’s name is spelled in different ways and may come from Mār Sergius. 278

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn Muhammad ibn Abū al-Ḥamdān ibn Turk ibn Wāṣṣ, Abī Basrāh. A mathematician, who probably died about 910. See Qift, p. 254; Tüxen, p. 206; Sitter, VI (1892), 69; X (1900), 40. The sequence of ancestors is probably confused. 664

Faḍīl (al-). Ibn Nawbakht, Abī Sahīl. See al-Faḍīl ibn Abī Sahīl.


Faḍīl (al-). Ibn Sahih, Abī al-ʿAbdāl. He was called Abī al-ʿAbdāl because he was both vizier and army commander under al-Maʿṣūm (caliph 813-833). He was also a famous calligrapher. See Khallīkīn, II, 472, 16, 267-68, 313, 397, 804

Bioographical Index

Fāṭīma (al-). Ibn Sahih ibn al-Ḵāḏr, Abī al-Ḵāḏr al-Ḵāṣī. A woman of illicit magic who wrote about it. 731

Fāṭimah (al-). Ibn Shāḥīn. See Ibn Shāḥīn.


Fāṭimah (al-). Ibn Yāḥyā. A secretary, who became governor of Aramaea, in the early ʿAbbāsid period. See Ballāhur, Origins, 330. 358, 774

Fāṭimah (al-). Ibn Yāḥyā ibn Khulīd ibn Barmaḵ. He lived from 765 to 808 and was a provincial governor and later a vizier of Hārūn-āl-Raṣīlī. He was imprisoned with his father, 803. See Khallīkīn, II, 459; for the Barmaḵ family, see “Barmaḵ,” Enc. Islam, I, 633-66; Kitāb, Arab, pp. 394-96. 266, 277, 366

Fāṭimah (Abū al-) al-Baṣrī. He studied with al-Zajjāj and is an associate of al-Muḥammad, a grammarian of the late 9th and early 10th centuries. See Sārṣāl, Buhayr, p. 377; Zuhayrī, Tāhawī, p. 129. 185

Fīkhrī (al-), Muḥammad ibn Iṣḥāq ibn al-ʿAbdāl. A scholar of historical traditions at Makkah, who died 885. See Zirākī, Part VI, 352. 240

Fīrāq (Abū al-) Liʿlīzī. He was a tribal language scholar of minor importance. “Liʿlīzī means ‘beast-bomber’ and may be wrong, as the text is not clear. Compare Abī al-Fāṣās Liʿlīz, who died at Sīmarrā at about 871. See Tabārī, Amāl, Part III, 1872. 193, 123

Fāṭimah (al-), Muḥammad ibn Abū ʿAbd al-Malik al-ʿAsafī. An expert for the colloquias and traditions of the Banū Asad Tribe, who lived at the time of al-ʿAmīn (caliph 754-775) and died 824. See Zirākī, Part VII, 126. 207, 108, 361

Fāṭimah (Ibn al-). See Ibn Muḥammad ibn Iṣḥāq.

Fīrāq (al-), Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad, Abī Naṣr. He was the distinguished philosopher and scholar of Greek learning, who lived at Baghdaḏ but died at Damascus, 939/941, when 80 years old. See Qift, p. 277; Sitter, I, 681; Khallīkīn, III, 397.

Fāraj (Abū al-). A 10th century transcriber of the Qur’ān, who used the Kūfic script and was a friend of Ibn ʿAlāʾ al-Matbūt. 20, 85


Fāraj (Abū al-) ʿĀli ibn Ḥusayn, al-Iṣḥābī. He lived about 897-960. He was brought up at Iṣḥābī and became a leading scholar at Baghdaḏ and the author of the famous work, Al-ʾAfshārī. See Khallīkīn, II, 249; Yaqta, Iskand, VI (5), 149-68. 356

Fāraj (Abū al-) ʿĀli ibn Ḥusayn, al-Iṣḥābī. He was the great poet of the period of the Banū Umayyah. He was born at al-Baṣra, 640, and died between 738 and 732. See Qayyūbāḏ, Shiʿr, p. 289; Iṣḥābī, Aḥfīr, Part VIII, 186. 91, 222, 225, 355, 389, 348

Fāṭimah (al-), Abūzayd ibn Muḥammad ibn Kāṭībr (Alfāfragūn). He was one of the leading astronomers at the court of al-Maʿṣūm (caliph 813-833). MS 1934 and Fligel omit “Abūzayd ibn,” see Qift, p. 78; Smith, History of Mathematics, I, 170; Sitter, I, 567; Sitter, VI (1892), 67; X (1900), 18. 660