Fāṭih (Ibn). A grammarian who wrote a book, al-MMāriyah. 176
Fārūqī (al-). Abū ‘Alī al-Rāfī al-Dīn ar-Rāfī. He wrote from 901 to 987 and was a grammarian of the school of al-Qādi. He went to Baghdad and later served in the courts of Sayf al-Dawlah al-Dawlah and ‘Abd al-Dawlah at Shāhān. See Khākhī, I, 379. 139, 140
Fargālī al-Sabkātī, ibn Ya’qūb. An early Sufi of the region of al-Basrah, who died before the middle of the 8th century. See ‘Abd al-Qādir, XXII (1962), 322. Fligel and Masigenne call him al-Sinjūrī, but MS 1914 and Yaqūtī, Geog., III, 30, give al-Sabkātī. Compare with name which follows. 456
Farrā‘ ibn Qaḥsun ibn Tha‘labah. A scholar who was interested in tribal history and lore. Compare Yaqūtī, Geog., I, 463. 52
Farrā‘ ibn al-Husayn al-Jalā‘īnī, Abū al-Rahmān. He was an astronomer, maker of the plane 9th or early 10th century. 571
Farrūqī, Abū Kandar ibn Idrīs. A man about whom Abū al-‘A‘āmir al-Saymāri wrote a book. Both Fligel and the Tork MS give different forms of the name. 333
Fārūqī (Fū‘). ibn al-Hājī. He was the subject of a book by Abū al-‘A‘āmir al-Saymāri. 333
Fath (Abū al-) ‘Ummād ibn Ja‘far al-Husaynī. He was called ibn al-Nabī and was a grammarian of Baghdadī who died 86(188). See Sayyūfī, Baghyūt, p. 28. 96, 116, 118, 256
Fāṭimah. Daughter of the Prophet Muhammad and wife of ‘Alī. 443-44, 449, 454, 455
Fāṭimah bint al-Mundhir. A daughter of al-Mundhir ibn al-Zubayr, who died 692 and was a brother of the rebel ‘Abd Allah ibn al-Zubayr. For her husband, see Hīshām ibn ‘Urwah. 200
Fāṭimah (Ibn). A transcriber of the Qur’an. 83
Fāṭīmeh ibn Māmūd ibn Marwān ibn Abī Jāriq. An important poet of the Abū ‘Abd Allah family, last half of the 9th century. See Tabarī, Amāli, Part III, 1497, note e. The name is not clearly written in the Beatty MS. 354

Faww. An Arab girl. For her poet lover, see al-‘Alībī, ibn al-Almāf. See also Qutaybah, Sīrī, p. 358; Khādījah, A‘lan al-Nūs, Part IV, 181. 721
Fayyūmī (al-). Abū ‘Abd Allāh al-Baghdādī. He was the son of a Christian, who became a secretary and poet and finally a vizier at the time of al-Mutawakkel (caliph 775-814). See Iṣāhārī, ‘A‘īdīī, Part XII, 175; Tabarī, Amāli, Part II, 841. 266, 266
Fayyūmī (al-). Sa‘d, or Sa‘id. He was better known as Sa‘id ibn Joseph, of the Egyptian Fayyūm, who lived 892 to 942. His title was Gāf (director) of the Academy of Samarkand and one of the greatest Hebrew scholars of medieval times. See Sarton, I, 627. 44
Fazīrān. A Negro who worked for ‘Amūr ibn Qāl (Qīl) and was an ancestor of al-Jāḥis. 398
Fazīrān (al-). Abū ‘Abd Allāh Muhammad ibn ‘Irāzī. A man of al-Kūfah, who was a grammarian, poet, and copyist, and a pupil of al-‘A‘marī in the latter part of the 8th or early 9th century. See Sayyūfī, Baghyūt, p. 41. Yaqūtī, ‘Irshād, VI (6), 268.
Fazīrān (al-). Abū ‘Abd Allāh ‘Irāzī ibn Qālī. A famous astronomer and the first person of ‘Ismā‘īlī to make an attempt. See Qūfī, p. 57; Sarton, I, 550; Suter, VI (1892), 27, 91; X (1900), 4; Nālīnī, ‘Īm al-Falak, pp. 147-49. 649, 671
Fazīrān (al-). ‘Ishāq ibn ‘Irāzī. A poet of secondary importance during the latter part of the 8th century and a brother of Abū ‘Abd Allāh Muhammad al-Fazīrān. 353
Ferdīnān. The Persian hero who chased al-Dahhāk. His father was Abū‘Abū and his mother Faraunik. His ancestor al-Kayûn is given as Aŋāyûn in the Beatty MS. See Browne, Literary History of Persia, I, 155; Firdawī, Shamsana, I, 135. 22
Fīrūz (Qudçu) Abū ‘Ayūd. A freemason associated with numerous poets of early ‘Ismā‘īlī. He was also a singer, marriage broker, and procurer from al-Madīnah. See Iṣāhārī, ‘A‘īdīī, Part XVI, 60 bottom, 61; Arsenault, Humor, p. 8, n. 7. 735
Fīrūz (Peruz). He was the brother of Shībūr I, King of Perjes, 241-272. He introduced ‘Ismā‘īl to the king. 726
Fīrūyīb (al-). Abū Bakr Ja‘far ibn Muhammad. He was called al-Qaṣṣar (Young), and lived from 822 to 913. He was a judge and authority for the ‘Idāhī. See Baghdādī (Khadījī), Part VII, 199, sect. 3665; Yaqūtī, Geog., III, 388, 390; Zirīkī, Part I, 123. The name is mentioned in connection with both Fīrūyīb and Fīrūṣīb. 83, 138
Fīrūyīb (al-) al-Kabīr (The Elder), Muhammad ibn Yūsuf ibn Wǎqīd, Abū ‘Abd Allāh. He was a jurist and author, who studied at al-Kūfah and died at Caesarea, 827/838. See Tabarī-Bīrī, Part II, 304; Zirīkī, Part VIII, 20; Yaqūtī, Geog., III, 350.
Fudayl ibn ‘Iyād, Abū ‘Alī. He was a highwayman of Khurāsān, who was converted,
studied at al-Khāfī, and became a celebrated mystic. He died at Makkah, 803.

See Khalīlīn, II, 491, Al-Jābir, XVII (1921), 97; 'Iltif, p. 59.

Fuḍayl ibn Zuhayr al-Risān. A scholar of the Zaydiyyah, associated with the fifth Shi`a Imam in the early 8th century. See Shairazī in (Haarbruckier), Part I, 179.

Furūt (Ibn al-). Abū al-Abd al-Muhammad. A brother of the notorious vizier, and a famous poet, secret agent, and scholar, who died 904. See Khalīlīn, II, 338; 'Iltif, Wazīriz, pp. 12, 86, 148, 169, 199, 238, 310, 408, 409

Furūt (Ibn al-). Abū al-Hasan ‘Ali ibn Muhammad. He lived from 855 to 924 and was the ambitious politician, who served al-Mu'tasim and al-Mu'tadid as vizier, but suffered many reverses. See Miskawayh, IV (6), 9; Khalīlīn, II, 335-380, 386, 390, 662

Fusṭūq. A pupil of the Kairūbī. He was named Muhammad ibn ‘Ali and lived in the 9th century.

Fūrū (al-). Al-Sayd ibn ‘Amr al-Shaybānī. He was one of the Mu'tazilah but differed with them on numerous points. He was probably active during the first half of the 9th century. See Mustaḍā', pp. 61, 77, 99, Shairazī in (Haarbruckier), Part I, 47; Khayyāt, Istirāj (Niyerge), pp. 57-61, 125-26, 169-70, 192; Bagh-dāfī in (Seyyid), p. 165.

Futūq (Futūq, also called Fīrūq and Fīrūq), the father of Mā'īn. See Puech, p. 31; Burkitt, (Religion of the Manichees), p. 21; Browne, Literary History of Persia, I, 157.

Galān (Galeouna). He was the great medical authority who lived from A.D. 129 to 199. There was also a pseudo-Galan, some of whose books were translated into Arabic. See Barron, I, 101; II, 812; Smith, GRBM, II, 527, 59, 31, 590, 591, 599, 608-13, 646, 648, 674, 677, 679, 680-85, 689, 692, 705, 844

Gallūs Trobarīus. He was the Roman Emperor, 231-234. See Smith, GRBM, II, 329.

Gawāmīn (Gayo Marata). The Zoroastrian Adar, called the Cal Shīfḥ from Persiān gīl (clay). See Browne, Literary History of Persia, I, 112; Firdawšī, Shāhnāma, I, 112.

Germμn. He was the Patriarch of Constantinople 715-730. He was also an author, opponent of the Iconoclasts, and an monk probably interested in alchemy. He died 740. See Smith, GRBM, II, 264.

Ghafar (al-). Dīdīl ibn Sahn (Salm). He was an Arab of early historical whom amusing anecdotes were told. For his era and life, see Durayd, General., p. 278, L. 17; Ishāhīnī, Aḥānī, Part V, 193-40; Rosenblatt, History, p. 77, n. 4.

Ghafar (Ibn) Ma’īdī ar-Risālī. A poet of minor importance. See Ishāhīnī, Aḥānī, Part VIII, 65, I, 11. The name is also written Ma’addī Karāb. 166

Galīr ibn Abūd al-Faḍlān. A secretary who wrote some poetry.


Galīrī (al-) Abū ‘Abd Allāh Muhammad ibn Zakariyā’ ibn Dīnār. He was an Egyptian who quoted historical traditions. He died between 903 and 906. See Ma’addī, I, 11, 12; VIII, 413; Zirīdī, Part VI, 364.

Ghasni (al-). Abū al-MuLāk. He was either a poet or a hero who was the subject of poetry, known for his love of Qadīm. 1230

Ghanawī (al-). Abū Khālid. He wrote about the genealogy of the Ghānī tribe, probably in the middle of the 9th century.

Ghanawī (al-). Abū Sawwār. An authority for Arabic words during the first half of the 9th century. See Vāqī, Greg., I, 494; II, 66; Fligē, Gram., Schol., p. 47.

Ghārīn Umāt al-‘Ummārīs. A woman scholar of Bedouin dialects, whose origin was among the tribes. 103

Ghārīrī (al-). Abū Ya‘qūb Abū al-MuLāk. A great musician and singer, who lived at Makkah and died 714. See Khalīlīn, II, 374; n. 41; Ishaqī, Aḥānī, Part I, 128.


Ghāsimī (al-) Abū Muhammad. An important poet. 163

Ghāzī ibn Mariwān, Abū Marwān. He was a man of Damasus, a member of the Qadārīyyah group within the Muṣrifī sect, and one of the first secretaries to use good Arabic. He was exiled by Hishām (caliph 734-754) because of his heresy. See Qutbāshī, Ma’ārif, p. 244; Shairazī in (Haarbruckier), Part I, 160; al-Muṣrifī, “Enc. Islam,” III, 734.

Ghāzīyah Umāt al-Hayyānīs. A woman language scholar of tribal origin. 103

Ghāzīzīn (Abū al-) al-Qanābī. The author of an epic on pardoons. 238

Ghāzīzīn ibn Khālid. A reader of the Qur’ān, who used the method of Yabghīn ibn al-Muṣrifī. 166

Gīyāḥī. An active propagandist of the bani‘Iyyah in Khurāsān, during the middle of the 9th century. See Nīkūs al-Muṣrifī, p. 271 E.

Ghulān al-Abharī. See Abī Jābir ibn Muhammad. 468


Guwayyāb al-Sadā, ‘Ubayd Allah ibn al-Fa‘īl ibn Shīfīn, Abū Muhammad. Fligel gives the name as Shwayyāb: the Batty MS. does not indicate it accurately. He was a scholar of history, who lived into the first part of the 9th century.

Glaucus. A physician associated with Galan, see Smith, GRBM, II, 276, sect. 3.

Grosinicus. The father of Hippocrates I and grandfather of the famous medical authority. See Smith, GRBM, II, 276, 482.

Gregorius (Saint). Bishop of Nysa. He was born at Caesarea about A.D. 351 and
played an important part in the councils of Constantinople, 361 and 394. See Paty, III, 961; Smith, GRBM, II, 315.

Gurabish: son of Lubabg. He was better known Vishnôpa or Hystaspis. The king converted by Zoroaster. In the Beatty MS the name is given as Qustabt.

31, 34, 797


Hâshâlah ibn 'Abd Allâh. He was also known as Ahmad ibn 'Abd Allâh al-Murâwili al-Jâsh and was a mathematician and astronomer in Bagdad. He was alive at the time of al-Ma'mûn (caliph 813-833), but lived to be over 100 years old. See Qiftî, p. 190; Suter, VI (1892), 29, 63; X (1900), 12; Nallino, Ibn al-Falak, pp. 175, 188, 348-49. 613, 654

Hâshâlah (Ibn) Abu Ja‘far ibn Ahmad ibn 'Abd Allâh. A 9th century astronomer, who was the son of the last-mentioned scholar. See Suter, VI (1892), 30; X (1900), 27. 654

Hâshâlah (al-), Abû 'Abd Allâh. He was a pupil of the Mu'tazilî scholar Ibn al-Hubbâl during the first half of the 10th century. See Murtabi, 410. 432

Hâshâlah al-Ma‘rîkî. A perfume dealer known for his book on perfumes. 742


Hâshâlah ibn al-Nâjî, Abû al-Nâjî. A man noted for his literary style, living at the time of al-Mahdi (caliph 775-795). 275

Hâshâlah (Abû) Nâshâlah ibn Zayd. A Bosnian scholar, probably of the 7th century, at al-Hirâh. See FlÜgel, GEMSCHE, p. 48. 100

Hâshâlah al-Hu‘yaynî. An unimportant language scholar of tribal origin. 103

Hâshâlah al-Kâfî. Note 6 to p. 37 of the FlÜgel edition suggests he was Abû 'Ubayda al-Hâshâlah, called Abû al-Walîh ibn Wâjî al-Sadînî of al-Bâshar. 81

Hâshâlah (Ibn al-), Muhammâd ibn Abûmullâh ibn Muhammâd ibn Ja‘far, Abî Bakr. He was an Egyptian jurist and judge, who was a disciple of al-Tâhârî, living from 898 to 935. See Yağîz, 11, 32; Zinnik, Part VI, 301 in Yağîz. 537

Hâshâlah (Ibn al-), Abû ‘Alîya ibn al-Hâmîy. See also Yağîz ibn al-Hâmîy. 201, 233, 277

Hâshâlah (Ibn). A translator of the Qur’ân. The name may be Ibn ‘Urwâh. See Pappe, SUMMERY OF PROVISTION ART, II, 1777. 12

Hâshâlah (al-). Qurabi ibn ‘Awîa ibn Muhammad. A Pre-Islamic poet, who composed verses about tribal life. See Yağîzînî, Aphanî, Part III, 182; Mu‘addîlînî, Mu‘addîlî, p. 41. The name may be al-Huwâyirîh. 466

Hâshâlah (al-). ‘Abd Allâh ibn Abî ‘Ifhâq. A man of al-Bashâr, who was a Qur’ân reader, in the first part of the 8th century. See Khallîkkûn, II, 419; IV, 377. 388


Hâshâlah (al-), Abû Dâlîk. A Shi‘î scholar and shaykh of the Râfîqîyûn. He held that the will of Allâh is an external act. See Bagdadî, Sêleyî, p. 71, 443

Hâshâlah (al-), Abu Muhammâd Ya‘qûb ibn Ahmad. He was a scholar of al-Bashâr and reader of the Qur’ân, who died 820. See Khallîkkûn, IV, 287, 68, 99, 108

Hâshâlah (Ibn al-). A translator of the Qur’ân. 12

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Hadrian. The Roman Emperor, 1. 117-138. 639, 823

Hâshâlah (Ibn al-). The Persian associated with the Mu’tazîlah, but with original ideas. He lived for a time with a jurist at Bagdad, but died at Nîsîîrî, in the second half of the 9th century. See Sir Allûh, p. 39, n. 41; Khâmîrîn, Iniürî (Nyberg), pp. 203-205. 419

Hâshâlah (Abû) ‘Umâr ibn ‘Uthâm al-Ashirî. He was called al-‘Iqâgîbî because he con-

quered Crete during the reign of al-Ma’mûn (caliph 813-833). See Halîdlîrî, Origînî, p. 176. 238

Hâshâlah al-Qur’ân, Ubîk ibn ‘Umar Hâshâlah ibn ‘Umâr ibn ‘Abd al-Awzî. He was from al-
Brâh and was an authority on the Hâshîb and the reading of the Qur’ân. He died 860. See Zinnik, Part II, 291. 557

Hâshâlah al-Fard, Abû ‘Amm Abû Yâhûsî. He came from Egypt to al-Bashîr, where he lived during the late 8th and early 9th century. He became an heretical theologian. See Khâmîrîn, Iniürî (Nyberg), pp. 133-144, 215; "Hâshîb al-Fard," Enc. Islâm, II, 215; Shahhhârînî (Haarbrêcker), Part I, 28, 64. 432

Hâshâlah (Ibn). A pupil of Ibn Dunyâl in the last half of the 9th century. 124


Hâshâlah (Ibn) Abû Tâjî. A scholar of minor importance, who was quoted because of certain terms of information which he passed on. 336, 135, 204

Hâshâlah ibn ‘Abazîn. A theologian and author of the Khawâîfi. For asasîn, see Dunyâl, Genêlî, p. 238 bottom. 433

Hâshâlah ibn ‘Umayr al-Bazîri, Abû ‘Amr. He was a reader of the Qur’ân, who was born at al-Kâfîh, 708. "Al-Hirîmî" gives his death as 748, whereas Yağîz, Geogr., and Khalîkkûn, II, 1, n. 3, give 796. 55, 73

Hâshâlah (al-). A shafites of al-Yaman, whose daughter was married to the scholar al-
Mubârak during the second half of the 6th century. 128

Hâshîb. The daughter of the second caliph and wife of the Prophet Muhammad. 48

Hâshîb (Abû) Yağîzî. He was probably a Jew who became a Muslim and a poet in the middle of the 8th century. He was the ancestor of a line of poets. See Khallîkkûn, III, 343, 347. 353

Hâshîbîwâlî. The best of the tax bureau secretaries and the first auditor to write a book about the land tax; probably in the 9th century. The name may not be written correctly. 297, 364

Hâshîb ibn Abû ‘Ummân al-Nâmân ‘Abd al-Avrî ibn Ibrahim. He was the director of the Bureau of the Sawâdî under Me‘izz al-Dawāhî (945-990) and owner of a library. See Shujîlî, VI (5), pp. 128 (206), 154 (149, 422 (395), 295, 396, 371, 736

Hâshîb (al-) ibn ‘Umar. A teacher of al-Tâfî, who was appointed to be governor of Arabia, 692, and of al-Tarîq, 694. He died 714 and was famous for his severity and ability. See Khalîkkûn, I, 336. 117, 209, 223, 250, 392, 534, 581-582, 792, 829

Hâshîb (al-) ibn ‘Umar ibn Matar al-Fihi. He translated Greek works on mathematics during the reigns of al-Râthîl and al-Ma’mûn (986-93). See Qiftî, pp. 48, 98; Sartoon, I, 356; Huarr, p. 281; Usayyîbîh, Part I, 187, 204. 584, 586, 606, 634, 639, 712
was a Shi'a man of letters, who served as a court companion to al-Mutawakkil and al-Mutawakkil. He died 806. See 769.

Hamid (Abu). See Abu Hamid ibn Buhur.

Hamid (Abu) Miah Satyamayn ibn Muhammad. A pupil of Tha'lab and an authority on grammar, language, and poetry as well as a copyist at Baghda[d. He died 918. See Khalil, I, 91.

Hamid ibn al-Abbad, Abu Muhammad. He lived from 857 to 953 and was a governor and financial expert in Southern Iraq. He became the vizier of al-Muqaddar, 918, and was associated with the punishment of al-Hallaj, but later was humiliated. See Mar'udi, VII, 396, VIII, 328, 771; Khalikin, I, 444, 439, n. 20; Massignon, Al-Hallaj, Martyr, I, 211, 229, 269, 279.


Hamid, Abu al-Qasim ibn Sibat (Sapor) ibn al-Mutair al-Ubayd. He was the son of Maysarah Abu Layli, a freed prisoner from Daylam. He was brought up at al-Kufah and collected the Mu'allaqat and other early poems. He lived about 694-722. See Yaqut, Irshad, VI (6), 1371; Khalikin, I, 670; Nicholas, Literary History of the Arabs, p. 132.

Hamid al-'Araj, Abu 'Umar ibn Yunus (Yahya) ibn Amr. A man of Southern Iraq, who was a licentious poet and a court companion at Damascus and later of al-Mahdi. He died 776. See ibidem, Aghlab, Part XIII, 73; Khalikin, I, 474.


Hamid ibn Muslim (Abu Sulayman), Abu Imrwall al-Kufi. He was a judge who taught the jurist Abu Hanifa. He died 738. See Qureshy, Madriff, p. 291; Tabari, Annals, Part III, 2497, 2498; Mu'awijat, p. 19.

Hamid ibn Isqat. A Mamluk jurist of the second half of the 9th century. See Sayyid, Baghdi, p. 193. For his brother, see Isqat ibn Isqat al-Qidqi.


Hamid ibn Maysarah. He was quoted by Isqat al-Mawuffi. Compare Hamid, Abu al-Qasim.


Hamid ibn Najib al-Kaysi. A secretary and poet. The Beasty and Tork MSS probably give the name more correctly than Fil格尔 does.

Hamid ibn al-Nu'man (Abu Hanifa) ibn Thabit, Abu Imrwall. He died at al-Kufah, 793, and was the son of the great jurist Abu Hanifa. See Usajr, Lisam al-Muniri, Part I, 346; Khalikin, I, 695; Wali', Part I, 266.

Hamid ibn Salama ibn Dinar, Abu Sahama. A man of al-Baghdad who was a conservative jurist and mufti. He died at al-Baghdad 781-785. See Sayyid, Baghdi, p. 245; Qureshy, Madriff, p. 272; Tahir-birdi, Part II, 56.

Hamid ibn Zayd ibn Dirham al-Azraq, Abu Imrwall. A distinguished scholar who was born at al-Baghdad, taught at Baghdad, and died there 795. See Khalikin, Vol. II, 137, n. 4.

Hamid (Abu) ibn Muslim ibn Manzur al-Kili. A nomad scholar of language.
Hamzad ibn al-Zibrisi (Zahra). A scholar, probably of the late 8th century. See Zuhayl, Tabarq, p. 41 and note. 914
Hamzadudden ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad. A 10th century secretary and author. 386
Hamza ibn 'Ali al-Malik, Abi Ya'qub. He was nicknamed Abi Da'd al-Tayylif and was a jurisprudent for the Hidden at al-Baghdad. He died 841/842. See Quaybqah, Ma'ariq, p. 260, 4, 552
Hamnumayy. An associate of Al-Ashri, who came from Sīrāf in Southern Persia and lived until the early 10th century. 435
Hamnumayy, Shībīb al-Tawīlī (owner of the sacred). He was the man in whose house al-Naqṣabīn died at Baghdad, about 946. 393
Hamid al-Hasan. A man quoted in connection with official Turkish correspondence. 37
Hamid. An officer serving under Abū Duhaf. 470
Hamzah ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrahim ibn Khurṣad al-Suffi. A sālik of Naysabūr famous as an ascetic and scholar, who died about 920. See Shārīni, Part I, 88, 481
'Alī ibn 'Ali ibn 'Uthmān, XVII (1911), 146. 491
Hamzah ibn 'Abī al-Hasan. The secretary of the general Tāhir ibn al-Husayn, who ruled the Eastern provinces 775-832. 275, 744
Hamzah ibn Ḥalil ibn al-Zayyāt, Abī Ḫusrūsh. He was one of the seven authorized readers of the Qur'an, who lived at al-Kūfah. He died 772/773 at al-Ḥamīdīn on the Persian frontier. See Khālidīn, I, 478. 66, 67, 69, 70, 73, 79-81, 84-85
Hamzah ibn al-Ḥasan. A secretary from Māzān. He was interested in historical and literary subjects and the rights of the non-Arabs. See Khālidīn, I, 464, 497, n. 2; Nicholson, Literary History of the Arabs, pp. 14, 280. 305
Hamzah ibn Hamdūn ibn Ayān. A Sīrāfī scholar, of the second half of the 8th century. For his father, see Huwānīn. See also Tāhir, p. 147, sect. 235. 376
Hamzah ibn Khayrūn al-Mṭhia. He was a government official who wrote poetry. 358
Compare Khayrawm ibn Khayzam, who may have been his father. 367
Hamzah ibn al-Hamzah. See Huwa. 175
Hamza (Abū) Khudayr ibn Qays. A poet of the al-Baghdad, called al-Nurayni. He lived at the time of al-Mahdi (caliph 755-785). See Khālidīn, IV, 339; Tammūm, (Kūhčiz), select. 315. 358
Hamza ibn Husayn ibn Hasal. 3
Hamza (Abū) al-No'mān ibn Thābit. He lived from about 700 to 765. He was the greatest jurist of al-Kūfah, who went to Baghdad and founded the Ḥanfī school of law. See Khālidīn, III, 555; Nāṣirī, p. 608. 632-53, 204, 357, 388, 410, 416, 496-506, 510, 570
Hamzah ibn al-Sarī al-Zarim. He was called al-Rahīb al-Kūfī, and was an ascetic jurist, who taught al-Ṭabarī. He died 877/878. See Taghri-Birdi, Part II, 116; Ṭabarī, Ta'īrīn, III, 69, 427, 317 (sections 2058, 2758, 2898); Ṭabarī, Imdādīn, Part I, 10, 19, 42, 52. 563
Harsūš al-Dibīb. A man who gave information about the vernaculars of Southern Iraq to Ibn al-Sīrāfī. 126
Harīshamibn (Abū). See Harīshamibn. 173
Harawal (Abū). (1) Abū Ubaydah Abūn ibn Muhammad ibn Abī al-Raṣūm, a grammarian who died 1011; (2) Abū al-Fadl ibn Herat. He died 940. See Khālidīn, I, 78; Huwar, p. 156; Zirklit, Part I, 203. 185
Harawi (Abū). 993
Harawi al-Sulaimān. An astronomer of secondary importance. The name is from MS 1924. Fris and MS 1135 have Harawi. See Qīfī, p. 351; Sutun, VI (1892), 68; X (1909), 57. 665
Harīb ibn Abī Umayr ibn Ḥarbī. See Jafar ibn Ḥarbī. 9
Harīb ibn Umayrī. The father of Abī Sufyān and grandfather of the Caliph Muhājirūn. See Hirri, ibn, p. 193. 9
Harīb (Abū). A man of the al-Yaman who studied Greek science and became attached to Jafar ibn al-Ṣaḥīf in the 8th century. He was also said to have been the teacher of Jafar ibn Ḥarbī. See Fīkūm, Abdīn, (277). 850, 859
Harīb (Abū). Brīfīn ibn Ikhtāqī. See Jafar ibn al-Ṣaḥīf. 856
Harim ibn Ḥarbī in al-Ṣaḥīf. A governor during the second caliphate, who later lived at al-Baghdi and was famous for piety and a knowledge of the Hadith. He died 962. See Qurayy, Conhill, p. 1973; Quaybqah, Ma'ariq, p. 222; Kallisīhīn, p. 8. 436
Harim ibn Zayd al-Kalayīb. An important tribal scholar of language. 104
Harīb (Abū) ibn al-Ṣaḥīf, Abī Ḥākimī. A secretary of the late 8th and early 9th century. For his home, Ḥarbī Tarīq, see Yūqūn, Goos, II, 174. Instead of Harīb the name may be al-Harbīzaydī. 261, 275
Harīb (Abū) ibn al-Ṣaḥīf. A bookseller attached to the library of Bayt al-Ṭāhirān in Baghdi. 18
Harīb (Abū) ibn al-Nūmān. He was a man of the early 8th century, who quoted from his father the poetry of al-Ṭāhir ibn al-Raḥmān. 347
Harīz (Abū) ibn al-Mūtājīb. He was the eldest brother of the father of the Prophet Muhammad. See Mas'ūdī, IV, 121; Ḥarbī, ibn, p. 159. 222, 330
Harīz (Abū) ibn Abī Umayrī. A scholar who died 984/986. See Yūqūn, Goos, I, 774, 141; II, 111, 7, 120. 320
Harīz (Abū) ibn Ṭabarī, Abī 'Abī Allāh al-Mūnawī. He was born at al-Baghdi, 928, became a legal authority and an ascetic at al-Baghdi, and died before the middle of the 9th century. See 'Attār, p. 161; Shārīni, Part I, 64; Baghdiīn al-Khalīfīn, VIII, 211, sect. 4330; 'Ali ibn Uthmanīn, XVII (1911), 108, 276. 457
Harīz (Abū) ibn Būkairīn. He was a man interested in music and pleasure at Baghdi during the 9th century. The last name is also written Būkairī, but probably comes from the Persian pāhū-kāz (making bows). See Ḥarbī, ibn, Part I, 153; II, 28; Ḥarbī, ibn, Part IX, 29; X, 162; XVII, 133. 742
Harīz (Abū) ibn Kūbī. A nobleman of the 9th century, who was head of an important family. See Khālidīn, III, 552; Mas'ūdī, III, 390; V, 188; 238, 274, 278
Harīz (Abū) al-Munawīn. An astrologer at Baghdi attached to the vizier al-Ḥarbī ibn Sālih during the first half of the 9th century. See Qīfī, p. 163; Sutun, VI (1892), 67; X (1909), 170. 690
Harīz (Abū) ibn Rāshīd. A leader of 500 soldiers, who left the Caliph 'Abū to become Christians. They were killed on the coast opposite Bālāyra. See Mas'ūdī, IV, 418, 419, 49
Harīz (Abū) al-Waṣīq. He was Abī al-Qānim al-Harbī ibn 'All of Khurān, who became a theologian at Baghdi in the late 9th and early 10th century. See Fīkūm, ZDMG (N.F. 15), 101, n. 7. 410, 425, 439
Harīshamibn Baḍr al-Ghulāmī. He was a poet known for his heavy drinking.
appointed governor of Rûm Harûn and Naysâbûr. He died 681/1288. See Işakbî, Aghâ, Part XXI, 201; Khâlidî, I, 618.

Hārîn ibn ‘Abd Allâh ibn al-Kâfîr, Abû Muhammad. He was a Shi’i jurist of al-Kâfîr, who went to Sirâtûn to sell oil. See Tâhî, p. 84, sect. 106; Hajâr, Lisan al-Mülûk, Part II, 116. 515, 540

Harrâm (ibn) Abû Bâkîr, ibn ‘Abî Muhammad, a poet of al-Madinah, who lived from 683 to 707 and was a supporter of ‘Ali. See Işakbî, Aghâ, Part IV, 102; Thâlûtî, Fardân-‘î (‘Ashî), p. 68.


Harîn (al-), see ‘Abî Ahmad ibn ‘Abî Ahmad ibn Ahmad. He was a poet and writer of official correspondence in the late 8th and early 9th century. See Işakbî, Aghâ, Part XVIII, 46.

Harîm âl-‘Arab, the governor of Khurâsân and at another time of Africa. He was a great general of al-Râshîd and al-Ma‘mun, appointed to rebuild Carthage. He died 815/816. See Ballûhî, Orig., pp. 231, 264, 370; Khâlidî, IV, 279; Taqîrij-Bûrî, Part II, 88, 103, 156, 156-57; Mar‘ûnî, VI, 443-53, 474-77.

Harîm al-Khâlî. A secretary and poet, very likely the son of al-Jâsîs ibn al-Dhâhîk, who lived from about 778 to 864.


Harîn. See al-Râshîd.

Harîn, Aaron. The brother of Moses.

Harîn (Abû) ibn al-Maqrî. He was called by Fîlîq Abû Ghânim Harîn, and was a secretary who wrote poetry. For his employer, see al-Hâsun ibn Zayd. He died about 815/816.

Harîn ibn ‘Abî Ahmad. He was a jurist of al-Madinah, appointed to serve as a judge in Egypt, 822-841. He died at Sûrûn, 847. See Khâlidî, I, 337, n. 14.


Harîn ibn ‘Ali ibn Harîn ibn ‘Ali ibn Yâhû‘ ibn Abû Mansûr al-Munâmajî, Abû ‘Abî Ahmad. He lived from 864 to 901 and was a patron of poetry and culture. See Khâlidî, III, 604; Zârîrî, Part IX, 42. See Munâmî Family.

Harîn ibn al-Lîhâkî. He was a disciple of Thâlûtî, a convert Jew from al-Hira, who became a scholar of language and grammar during the 2nd half of the 9th century. See Yâqût, Irshâl, VI (?), 234; Zâhâyilî, Taqîrij, p. 168. The name is incorrectly spelled in the Fîlîq edition.


Harîn ibn Harîm ibn Harîm al-Hâmîdî ibn Isâqî, Abû Bâkîr. He lived 890-940 and was a judge in Egypt, Harrûn, Baghdât, and other places. For his father, see Harrûn ibn Harîm. See also Baghdâtî (Khudîî), Part XIV, 39; Taqîrij-Bûrî, Part III, 213, L. 18.

Harînî ibn Muhammad ibn ‘Abî al-Malîk al-Zâyûrî, Abû Mûsâ. He was a writer of official correspondence, interested in historical traditions. For his father, the vizier, see Muhammad ibn ‘Abî al-Malîk.

Harînî (ibn al-), Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn al-Hâsun. A scholar of Baghdât during the 10th century. He was a man of letters, who wrote on the Qur‘an. 283, 335


Harîrî (al-), the eldest son of ‘Ali and Fûnûn. He lived at al-Madinah. He died about 669. See 215, 218, 251, 281, 330, 348, 366


Harîn (Abû al-) al-Dinâshî. He was a cheif of the Manichaean schism of Mîsîr, probably in the first half of the 9th century.

Harîn (Abû al-) al-Harrîzî. See Thâhî ibn Harîm ibn Zârîrî.


Harîn (Abû al-) ibn Harîm, a brother of the famous calligrapher Ibîq ibn Harîm and himself an excellent penman. He lived during the late 9th and early 10th century.


Harîn (Abû al-) ibn al-Kâfîr, Mûjîlî ibn Sa‘îd al-Hanbâlî al-Kâfîr. A scholar of language and traditions, whose reliability was questioned. He died about 751. See Nâwawî, p. 140.

Harîn (Abû al-) al-Nisîbî. A theologian and poet, who came from Baghdât but lived at al-Mawâlik during the 10th century.

Harîn (Abû al-) ibn al-Sâhidî. An Egyptian quoted to Abû al-Fârîd ibn al-Nâshî what was inscribed on the tomb of al-Shâfi‘î. He belonged to the 10th century.


Harîn (Abû al-) ibn Sinîrî al-Tâbâri. He was a grandson of Thâbîrî ibn Qurrah and himself a medical authority at Baghdât. He died 935/936. See Qâbî, p. 397.

Harîn (Abû al-) ibn al-Tâqî, ‘Ali ibn Muhammad ibn al-Qâsim. He was known as Ibn al-Tâqî and was a bookdealer at Baghdât, who died 1001/1002. See Baghdâtî (Khudîî), Part XII, 34.


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BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Hasan (Abū al-) Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan ibn Ṣadūq. He was the author of the book *Al-Fihrist*, which gave him information about the Turks and their way of writing.

Hasan (Abū al-) Muḥammad ibn Yūsuf al-Naṣīrī. A scholar of Arabic and Greek, he was associated with Baghdad when *Al-Fihrist* was written. He died at Naysibor 991.

Hasan (Abū al-) al-Nasawī, Abī 'l-ʿAzm. A Ṣafīʿī jurist. See Hājī Khaṭīb, VI, 99. The name may be al-Nasawī, for which see Yaqūt, Gog., IV, 784.

Hasan (Abū al-) Thābit ibn Sinān ibn Thābit ibn Qurrāh. A grandson of the famous Sīhān scholar and son of a well-known physician. He was also a doctor, who died 975/977. See Qāḍī, p. 175. Usayyibah, Part I, 224.

Hasan (Abu al-) al-Baṣrī, Abī Saʿīd al-Ḥasan ibn Yaqīrī. He was born at Madīnah, 642, his mother being the slave of one of the wives of the Prophet. In 671 he became the secretary of the governor of Khurāsān, and later of ʿAbd al-Malik in Persia. Finally he settled at Baḥrān, where he became famous for piety and learning. He died 728. See Khaṭīb, I, 370.

Hasan (Al- ) ibn al-ʿAḥsha. A traditionist, probably at Baghdad, in the first half of the 10th century.


Hasan (Abu al-) ibn Abī Ḥamd. See Ḥamd.


Hasan (Al-) ibn ʿAll ibn al-Ḥasan ibn Zayd al-Naṣīr li-Ḥaqq al-Dīn il-Allāh. He was called Ummān, the spiritual head of the 9th Shīʿī Imam. He died 855/857. See Tāhif, Anṣārī, Part III, 1414.

Hasan (Al-) ibn ʿAll ibn Muḥammad, Abī Muḥammad al-ʾĀṣkarī. He was the 11th Shīʿī Imam, who lived from 845 to 874, and died at Sīnāzūr. See Hājī, Abū, p. 447; Khāṭīb, I, 390.

Hasan (Al-) ibn ʿAll ibn Muḥammad, Abī ʿAbd Allāh. A famous penman and the brother of the vizier Muḥammad ibn ʿAllī. 17, 87, 93, 115, 179, 180, 181. 19, 197.

Hasan (Al-) ibn ʿAll ibn Shāhīb, Abī ʿAllī al-Maʿṣūrī. He was a man of Baghdad, who was a judge and authority on the Hadith. See Baghdādī (Khaṭīb), Part VII, 396, sect. 3692; Hājī, Liwān al-Maʾṣūr, Part II, 231.

Hasan (Al-) ibn ʿAṭīyah. A military officer, who raided Asia Minor about 777. See Yaqūt, Gog., II, 149.

Hasan (Al-) ibn ʿAṭīyah. A reader of the Qurʾān following the system of Hāmān. 66.


Hasan (Al-) ibn Jaʾfar al-Raḥī. He was the author of a book on the Qurʾān. The name is omitted in the Beatty MS. For Raḥī, see Yaqūt, Gog., II, 709. The name may come from Ruḥū. See *Orfa,* Enc. Ism., III, 993.

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Hasan (Al-) ibn al-Khaṭīb, Abī Bakr. A late 9th century Persian astronomer, whose book *De Nativitate* became well known in Europe. See Qāḍī, p. 165; Sartor, I, 603; Sartor, VI (1862), 31, 64; X (1900), 12.


Hasan (Al-) ibn Māyīnūn al-Naṣīrī. He was perhaps the teacher of Ibn al-Naṣīrī, who quoted him. He died 866. For his tribe, see Qāḍīyān, Marj, p. 321, 1.

Hasan (Abu al-) Muḥammad. The paternal uncle of Ibn Durayd and himself an author of the 9th century. The name may be al-Ḥusayn instead of al-Ḥasan. 154.

Hasan (Abu al-) Muḥammad ibn Qhālīb ibn Abīs Abī Ḥallī Allāh ibi-iṣhāhī. A secretary and poet. For his father, see al-Hājī.

Hasan (Al-) ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥusayn ibn Jamārī. A Shīʿī jurist, who was the son of a distinguished father. He lived during the early 9th century.

Hasan (Abu al-) Muḥammad ibn ʿAbīwāš. See Zanjānī.


Hasan (Al-) ibn Muḥīʾ ibn Shāhīb. He was a patron of scientific translation and research during the time of al-Maʾṣūrī (caliph 813–833). See Qāḍī, pp. 315, 441–42; Sartor, I, 600–1; Tišānī, pp. 189–94. See also Tišānī, Banū.

Hasan (Al-) ibn al-Naṣīrī, Abī al-Kalb. A poet of minor importance and perhaps also a secretary. 394.

Hasan (Al-) ibn al-Naṣīrī. One of the early transcribers of the Qurʾān. 12.

Hasan (Al-) ibn Qadīmah. He was an alchemist of secondary importance, who lived probably in the 9th century.

Hasan (Al-) ibn Qaṭḥābah. A leading general in the wars against the Byzantines and in Armenia. He died 751/752. See Marj, VI, 256; Tāhif, Banū, Part II, 11, 42, 54, 104.


Hasan (Al-) ibn Qāṣrār. A son of the well-known grammarian of al-Baḥra. When his father died about 821, he took his place as tutor to the sons of Abī Dūd al-Qāsim ibn ʾīs, the general.

Hasan (Al-) ibn Rajīr ibn Abī al-Dalīlī. He was a poet and government official of the 9th century. See Tāhif, Anṣārī, Part III, 1341; Ishāqī, Abānī, Part XV, 104; XX, 37.

Hasan (Al-) ibn al-Sabbāh. A 9th century astronomer. See Qāḍī, p. 99; Sartor, VI (1892), 31; X (1900), 28.

Hasan (Al-) ibn Sahl, Abū Muḥammad. The visier of the Caliph al-Maʿṣūrī’s. His daughter, Bīrān, was married by the caliph. He died 831. See Khāṭīb, I, 401, 146, 215, 265, 362, 612, 666, 804.

Hasan (Al-) ibn Sahl ibn Naʿūbāhī. A descendant of a line of astronomers of the Naʿūbāhī family and himself an astronomer, who lived during the last half of
the 9th century. See Qfili, p. 167; Sarton, I, 531; Suter, VI, (1962), 30, 64.
(1906), 10; Nallino, Ibn al-Fadil, p. 131, top. 333
Hāsān (al-ibn) Ibn Sā'id ibn Hamnād ibn Sā'id al-Allawir. An important Shi'i scholar of al-Kūfah, associated with the 8th and 9th Shi'i imams in the first half of the 9th century. See Ţīfārī, p. 106; 235. For his brother, see Hārīyī ibn Sā'id. 334
Hāsān (al-) ibn Sā'id ibn Hayy. He lived from about 718 to 794 in al-Kūfah. He was a jurist and theologian, who founded the Sālihiyyah branch of the Zaydīyah. See Shāraki (Harrabīn), Part I, 311; Baghdādī (Seyly), p. 42. 44
Hāsān (al-) ibn Shīrāzī. See al-Hasan ibn Mūsā ibn Shīrāzī. 44
Hāsān (al-) ibn Sawwār (Sawwār) ibn Bāhlā ibn Bahram. He was known as Abī al-Kindī ibn al-Khāmīrāz and was born 943/944. He was a logician of Baghdād, who wrote and translated books on philosophy and the sciences. See Qfili, I, 7, which gives the name as Ilhumī; MS 1343 has Ilhumī. xv, 590, 632-33
Hāsān (al-) ibn Talḥah al-Qazwīnī. He was the son of Talḥah ibn Ubayy Allāh, a Companion of the Prophet who died at al-Baṣrah 636. See Zādīkī, Part III, 334. 363
Hāsān (al-) ibn 'Ubayy, Abī Sā'id al-Nahlīn. A jurist who followed the code of Da'Sāq ibn 'Ali. Flīghī gives the names as Nashāhlīnī and the Tūk MS, Nahlāzhīnī, but compare Nahl Abān, Yūsīf, Gorg., IV, 718, l. 2. 31
Hāsān (al-) ibn 'Ubayy al-Allāh ibn Sulaymān, Abī Muḥammad. The son of a vizier of al-Ma'rūd. He was a 10th century mathematician. See Qfili, p. 164, l. 4; Suter, VI, (1962), 60; X (1900), 48. 41
Hāsān (al-) ibn 'Uwāyīlī al-Qattīn. A scholar of historical tradition, who died 354/965. See Yūsīf, Gorg., IV, 1022; Baghdādī (Khatīb), VI, 263, sect. 2399. The Beatry MS contains ibn and Flīghī has al-Atajī, which is evidently wrong. 41
Hāsān (al-) ibn 'Ummār. He was a well-known traditionalist, probably the man who helped conduct the funeral of Abī Hānīfah at Baghdād, 267. See Ţabarūn, Annals, Part I, 128, 275, 434. 390
Hāsān (al-) ibn Wahīb ibn Sā'id, Abī al-Faqī. He was secretary to the chief of the chancery under al-Walīdī (caliph 842-847) and also a poet. See Khaliqīnī, I, 255, 357; Māṣūdī, VII, 264, 267. 25, 276, 307, 408
Hāsān (al-) ibn Wāṣiq. An important jurist, who wrote on the Qur'ān. 76, 522
Hāsān (al-) ibn Yusuf, Abī 'Abī. A secretary who wrote some poetry. 371
Hāsān (al-) ibn Zaydi. He was noted for his piety but imprisoned by al-Manṣūr. He was released by al-Mahdi. He died in Baghdad 784/785. See Khaliqīnī, I, 210, 11, 22. 368
Hāsān (al-) ibn Zayd ibn Muḥammad ibn Ismā'il. He was called al-Qādir ill al-Haq and was a descendant of the Prophet, who became lord of Tabaristan in 864 and died 883/884. See Elshānī, p. 303; Tageh-Birdī, Part II, 311; Khaliqīnī, IV, 330, 311; Lane-Poole, p. 127. 481, 482
Hāsān (al-) ibn Zayd al-Allāh, Abī 'Abī. A scholar of al-Kūfah who was a pupil of the jurist Abī Ḥānīfah. He died 810/820. See Tageh-Birdī, Part II, 13; 33; III, 22; Hajjar, Liṣhī al-Ābī, Part II, 208. 506
Hāsān (al-) ibn Ziyārah. He was a Shi'i scholar of the second half of the 9th century. 12

Hāsān (al-) ibn Abī. A transcriber of the Qur'an. 241, 639
Biographical index

Haššān ibn Thālib. At first a poet at the court of the kings of Ghassān and later the famous poet attached to the Prophet Muhammad. See Ḥabib al-Muhammadi, Part IV, 47; "Haššān b. Thālib," Enc. Islam, II, 288.

Haṭīm. The chief of the Ṭayy Tribe and a poet who lived just before the time of the prophet and was famous for his generosity. See Iḥṣāb al-Thālibī, Part XVII, 96; Nicholas, Literary History of the Arabs, pp. 83-89.


Ḥittān, Abū, Sād ibn Muhammad. See Sīṣīkānī.

Ḥāwiṭi (Ibn Abī al-), Abī al-Ḥasan Ḥāwiṭi ibn al-Ḥāwiṭi. A man of Dāmašq, who was a scholar and mystic. He died 844/454. See 'Attār, p. 184; Shā’tīrī, Part I, 701; Allāh bi-ʿUthmān, XVII (1911), 118.


Ḥawwāb al-Asadī. A man who was about whom amusing stories were told in early Islam. See Rosenthal, Hama, p. 7.

Ḥawwāb (Abū). The secretary of al-Ḥawwāb ibn Ṣaḥḥ in the late 8th and early 9th century.

Ḥaydar al-Muhammad ibn Nūrān. A man of Samarqand, who was a disciple of al-Ḥašab during the 9th century. See Tākū, p. 120, sect. 262.

Ḥayyār (Abū al-). "Umar al-Saḥḥāt, Abū al-Ḥaṣan. A jurist following the code of Dīnār ibn Allāh, probably at Baghdad. He died 908. See Ḥaqq al-Ḵafṣī, IV, 400.

Ḥayyān (Abū al-) ibn Ummār ibn Ḥabīr. A tribal poet, probably of the first half of the 9th century. See Qayyūm, Shīrāz, p. 542.

Ḥayyān (Abū al-) Kallāb ibn ʿAmāz. A scholar from Harrān, who lived among the nomads and then served the vizier al-Qāsim ibn ʿUbayd Allāh. He died 904. He was a grammarian, poet, and skilled penman. See Yaḥyā, Iṣbāṣ, VI (6), 208; Suʿūdī, Bayḥāqī, p. 183; 95, 181.

Ḥayyān (Abū al-). An unimportant tribal scholar of language and grammar. He was probably the same as a man called al-Raḍī, who was associated with Abū Saʿd al-Saḥḥāt. See Fīlūǧ, Gusn, Shāfī, p. 194.


Ḥayyān (Abū al-) ibn al-Hayyān. A theologian and author, who belonged to the Ḥāfiẓī house and the Najjārī Tribe.

Ḥayyān (Abū al++) ibn al-Hayyān ibn al-Raḥmān. A man of the Najmāy Tribe. He was the poet who lived in the capital of Ifriq but attended meetings with numerous caliphs. He died 800. See Iḥṣāb al-Thālibī, Part XV, 64; Qaṭṣābī, Shīrāz, p. 486. 347, 358

Hayyān (Abū al-). A tribal scholar of secondary importance.

Ḥayyān (Abū al-). A tribal scholar of secondary importance.


Ḥiḍri (Abū al-). A language scholar of secondary importance.

Ḥiḍrīn (Abū al-). A language scholar of secondary importance.

Ḥiyānī (Abū al-) Abī Allāh ibn Abī Ḥabīr al-Muḥammadī. A secretary and poet from al-Basrah, who lived at Baghdad. He died 871. See Baghdādī (Kāhirī),...
Hamayn ibn Muhammads ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zuhri. He was quoted by al-Zuhayr ibn Bakkar, who died 870. Hamayn ibn Qays, Abu Sa'ud. A man of Makka, noted for reliability in relating traditions. He developed his own system of reading the Qur'an during the middle of the 8th century. See Nawawi, p. 221. Hamayn ibn Qays al-Khulili. He wrote about the division of the Qur'an and was perhaps the same as the preceding scholar. Hamayn ibn Sa'id ibn Bakhtiyar. A theologian, probably influenced by Mu'tazili doctrines. See Hajj, Lisan al-Ma'idin, Part II, p. 364, sect. 1490. Hamayn ibn Thawr al-Fahhr. A poet during the periods of the Prophet and first caliph. See Isbahi, Aghani, Part IV, p. 98; Quaytib, Shfi', p. 330.

Hamayn (ibn). A man who transcribed the Qur'an with Ka'fic script.

Hamayn ibn Ayyan. He was the son of an enslaved slave, who became a Shi'i grammarian in the 8th century. See Tusi, p. 141, sect. 205 and bottom. For his better-known brother, see Zarathushtrian.

Hamayn (Abi). Abu al-Hassan Ali ibn al-Hassan. He was called Kurji al-Nazmi, al-Fawli and al-Rawawli and was an Egyptian grammarian who wrote a book in 919/920. See Yaqut, Ishbili, VI (2), 112; Sayyid, Bagha,y, p. 333.

Hamayn al-Thani, Abu Ka'b ibn Valli. A man of al-Fihri who was a great singer favored by the Caliph Hisham. He died 728. See Isbahi, Aghani, Part II, p. 120; Zirkili, Part II, p. 325.

Hamayn ibn Isbahi, Abu Zayd. He was called Jaumiti and lived from about 867 to 973. He was a Nestorian of al-Ma'in, who became the famous physician and translator of Greek science at Baghdad. See Isbahi, p. 171; Aghani, Part I, p. 844; Sarott, I, 611; Isbahi, I, 479. See Hamayn ibn al-Thani, Abu Zayd.


Hamayn ibn Isbahi, Abu Zayd. He was a man of al-Madina and of early Islam connected with amusing stories. He was probably a marriage broker. See Rosenthal, Hamayn, p. 8, n. 6.

Hamayn. The second son of 'Ali and Fatimah, martyred at Karbala' 680. See 89, 215, 218, 339, 349, 495, 540, 583

Hamayn (Abi). A late 10th century translator of the Qur'an. For his father, see Abu Baha' Ahmad ibn Naeq.


Husayn (Abū al-) ibn Yūnus. A jurist and disciple of al-Tahārī who lived in the 10th century.

Husayn (Abū al-) ibn Ṣarraj. See Abū al-Husayn ibn al-Sarraj.

Husayn (Abū al-) ibn al-Salām, Abū 'Abd Allāh al-Majīrī. He was called al-Janīl and was a poet who died in 872/873. See Taghri-Birdi, Part III, 30; Al-Fihrist calls him al-Qinnūz, probably an error.

Husayn (Al-) ibn Ahmad was a younger son of the hidden Imāmī Imam, Ahmad ibn 'Abd Allāh and father of Sa‘d ibn al-Husayn ‘Abd Allāh al-Mahdī, who founded the Fātimid caliphate in North Africa.

Husayn, al-, ibn Abūl Mūṣṭarab ibn al-Mahdīrī, Abū 'Abd Allāh. He was called Abū Zunārāh and was a secretary who wrote poetry and died about 1001. Compare Taghri-Birdi, IV, 204; Zirīṭī, Part II, 248.

Husayn (Al-) ibn ‘Alī ibn al-Bānh, Abū ‘Abd Allāh. He was nicknamed both al-Ash and al-Kāfīdī. He was born in the Bāb-ārān, 920/921. He died at Baghdad between 977 and 980. He was a jurist and Mu’tazili theologian. See Mumtāzī, pp. 105-106.

Husayn (Al-) ibn ‘Alī al-Marwarrūdi (Marwardī). He was the son of a prince who served the Samarrī in Khurāsān, but revolted about 918 and died. He had become the local Imāmī leader. See ‘Nāyir B. Ahmad B. Imāmī,” Enc. Islamica, III, 871; Blochet, p. 68; Niẓām al-Mulk, pp. 271-74. For his town, Marw al-Kūdūh, see Yaqūt, Geog., IV, 206.

Husayn (Al-) ibn al-Daḥlūl ibn al-Dhīlāh. He was called al-Kāhli and lived about 776-886. He was a well-known poet favored by al-Rahīm. See Marvārī, VI, 458; VII, 277, 281; Iḥṣānī, Aḥārīn, Part VI, 170; Khālidīn, I, 447. 360-63.

Husayn, al-, ibn Dībīl. A poet remembered because of his famous father. See Dībl.

Husayn (Al-) ibn Fahm. A man interested in historical traditions who probably lived in the early 9th century.

Husayn (Al-) ibn Ḥāfiz al-Iḥṣānī al-Ḥarmānī. He was a conservative jurist, who died at Iḥṣānī 827. See Taghri-Birdi, Part II, 246.


Husayn (Al-) ibn al-Hāshim ibn Sahl. A secretary and poet. His name is confused by Flügel. For his father, see the famous fāzīr, al-Ḥasan ibn Sahl.

Husayn (Al-) ibn Ḥājīq ibn Bāḥra‘. See Ibn Khāṣib.

Husayn (Al-) ibn ‘Īsā ibn Muḥammad al-Daghī, Abū ‘Abd Allāh. He lived from about 850 to 942. He was called al-Maṣ‘ūdī, and was a judge at both al-Kifāh and Fars, noted for his knowledge of the Ḥadhīf. See Baghdādī (Khāṭṭīb), Part VIII, 19, sect. 605; Zirīṭī, Part II, 252.

Husayn (Al-) ibn Kūrān. A foreign protegé, who became a theologian of the Mu‘tazīmīn, but was of secondary importance.


Biographical Index

Husayn (Al-) ibn Muḥammad ibn Mawdūdī, Abī Muṣṭarab, Abī ‘Urūbāh. He was a learned nyākṣa of Ḥarrān, who died 931/932. See Taghri-Birdi, Part III, 228, 107; Yaqūt, Geog., I, 90, 105, 180; Zirīṭī, Part II, 277.


Husayn (Al-) ibn Mūṣṭarab al-‘Āṣī. He was a poet said to have died 767. See Iḥṣānī, Aḥārīn, Part XIV, 144; Khālidīn, III, 407, 408, n. 15; Yaqūt, Geog., I, 148, I, 381, 360, 1; Zirīṭī, p. 289, 376.

Husayn (Al-) ibn Qayr. A secretary to the last Iḥṣānī and first ‘Abdūr-Rahmān al-‘Āṣī. He died during the reign of al-Mahdī (caliph) 773-785. See Khālidīn, I, 367.

Husayn (Al-) ibn al-Sa‘īfī. He was a bookdealer.


Husayn (Al-) ibn Zarūrah. A Shī‘ī scholar, of the last half of the 8th century. See Tūnī, p. 141, bottom. For his father, see Zarūrah.

Husayn (Al-) was called al-Ḫayyālī by Flügel and wrote him in a veterinary surgery. Compare Uqaybīb, Part I, 244-25.


Husayn (Al-) Abū Sa‘īd al-Ṣā‘īfī. He was one of the Mu‘tazīmīn, who confined their doctrines with original ideas. He probably lived in the first part of the 10th century. Yaqūt, Khāṭīb, IV (7), 29, gives the name as al-Ḫadīrī.


Hypocrites. He was a mathematician, probably at Alexandria during the 2nd century. See Cajzī, p. 51; Surūn, I, 181; Smith, GRBM, II, 541; places him in Byzantine times.

Ishakī, Abū al-Mu‘āmūdī. A Syrian scholar and Neo-Platonic philosopher, who died during the reign of Constantine (506-337 A.D.). See Pauly, IV, 4, bottom; Surūn, I, 351; Qīfī, 60; Smith, GRBM, II, 549.

Irrṭībāhī, Abū al-Manṣūr. A bookdealer and the father of a son named Muḥammad, who followed his craft.

Irštībāhī al-Ḫadīrī, Abū Ḥājīq ibn Irštībāhī ibn Bāḥra‘ ibn Ṣwūr al-Baghdādī. He was an authority on the law, language, and Ḥadhīf. He died 898. See Baghdādī (Khāṭīb), Part VI, 27, sect. 1039; Khālidīn, I, 46, n. 5; Taghri-Birdi, Part III, 116, 118.

Iṣrāfāl ibn al-‘Abīn ibn Muḥammad ibn Ṣīr, Abī Ḥājīq. He was called al-Ṣīr and was a poet and government secretary who died 877/88. See Iḥṣānī,
Ibrahim ibn Israil. The teacher of Muhammad ibn Mokram. He lived in the early 9th century and was noted for his good kairiyat style.

Ibrahim ibn Israil ibn Dizard. He was a secretary and poet during the last half of the 9th century. See Tabari, Annals, Part I, 1248, 1381, 1436. For his brothers, see Dizard and Jandial.

Ibrahim ibn Khalid ibn al-Yazirin. See Abi Thawr.

Ibrahim ibn Khalid al-Sariri. Compare him with the preceding name and see also Nazwai, p. 679.

Ibrahim ibn al-Malali ibn al-Muzayr, Abi Idhaq. He lived from 779 to 839 and was a Negro brother of Harih al-Rafi'ah, who was a singer, poet, and man of letters.

See Khalil bin, I, 36.

Ibrahim ibn al-Mudhaibere (Mudhabar). He was Abi Idhaq Ibrahim, ibn Muhammad, a secretary who became a writer under al-Mu'tawil. He died about 893. See Khalil bin, III, 36, 57; Mau'di, VII, 166-64; Tabari, Annals, Part II, 1384, 1434, 1314.


Ibrahim ibn Muhammad. An author, probably in Eastern Khurasan, who wrote about a sect upholding the divine mission of the great 'Abbuds propagandist, Abi Muslih.

Ibrahim ibn Muhammad ibn al-Hariz. See Abi Idhaq.


Ibrahim ibn al-Mudhahir. A well-known penman. For his master, see Idhaq ibn Hammud.


Ibrahim ibn Qawwary, Abi Idhaq. A transactor of Greek scientific books in the later 9th and early 10th century. See Qifsi, p. 77.

Ibrahim ibn al-Sabahah. A 9th century astronomer. See Qiifs, p. 59; Srer, VI (1892), 31; X (1900), 19.


Ibrahim ibn Salih ibn al-Jawhar, Abi Idhaq. He was an authority for the Hadith, who lived at Baghdaed, and died 861. See Tabari, Annals, Part I, 135, 1070; Zunaki, Part I, 33.

Ibrahim ibn al-Salih. He translated scientific works into Syriac and Arabic in the 9th century. See Usyaghid, Part I, 205; Qifsi, pp. 39, I, 11; 89, I, 9; 330, I, 17; 331, I, 37; Luidor, I, 283; Hajj Khalil bin, III, 97, 98; 587, 588, 603, 640, 684.

Ibrahim ibn al-Sarai. See Abi Idhaq al-Zayaffi.

Ibrahim ibn Sayyabaha. A poet and musician who lived first at Baghdaed and later at Naysabur in the late 8th and early 9th century. See Usyaghid, Abshar, XI, 6.

Ibrahim ibn Sidiib ibn Thabit, Abi Idhaq. He lived from 908 to 946 and was a grandson of the famous scholar, Thabit ibn Qurrah, and himself an authority
on geometry. See Qifti, p. 57; Sarton, I, 611; Suter, VI (1893), 59; X (1900), 649-649.

Ibrahim ibn Ta'limun, Abû Sa‘îd ibn Khurrasânî al-Harawî (al-Harîwî). He was born at Harrâr and brought up at Naysâbûr. He was a jurist and author who died 774/775. See Baghîlî (Khârjî), Part VI, 105, sect. 3143; Ta’birî, Arábdî, Part I, 596, 1197.

Ibrahim ibn Tâzîd. He wrote a book improved upon by his son, who was named Wâlî ibn Ibrahim.


Ibrahim ibn Yazid al-Nâshî, Abû ‘I’mrân (Anmîrî). A man of al-Kâfîsh, who lived from the Prophet’s time to 753/754 and was known for piety and for his knowledge of the Hadîth. See Nawawi, p. 131; Khulâyînî, I, 6. 458

Ibrahim ibn Zâdîn ibn Sînîn al-Bârî. He was an unimportant scholar whose anecdotes were quoted by the historian Ibn al-Nâfî. Flâgîl has Zâdîn.

Ibrahim ibn Ziyâd. He lived at the time of al-Mahdi (caliph 775-785) and was known for his quoting of the Hadîth and other traditions. See Ta’birî, Arábdî, Part I, 596; III, 693.


Idrîs ibn ‘Abî Hâfîsh. He was a poet who wrote elegies about the death of Idrîs ibn al-Mawallî (810) and al-Muwâshîkî (864). See Murîdî, VII, 307.

Ishbîlî, Aghâhî, Part V, 119, 120, 130. Compare with the poet who follows.


Iljî (al-), al-Ashûtî. An astrologer maker, whose daughter was employed by Sayf ibn al-Dawrâh (ruler of Aleppo, 944-945). See Suter, VI (1892), 42, and Durayd, General, p. 207.

Iljîyâh. The daughter of the preceding man and herself an astrologer maker employed by Sayf ibn al-Dawrâh.

Ilkhânî (al-). "Uhlîn ibn Sâwadî, Abî Hârî. An alchemist and pupil of Idrîs ibn Ayyûn, probably from Ibhâmîn in Upper Egypt. For this town, see Tâhirî-Birdî, Part III, 7, 126; Yâqût, Geog., I, 105. 835, 865.

Ikhânî. He was Idrîs or the Biblical Enôch.

Ikhânî (Ibn al-). Abî Bâkî Ahmad ibn ‘All ibn Mu‘âhî. A Mu‘âtîzî of East Baghîlî noted for his piety. He died 837/838. See Baghîlî (Sclepy), p. 201; Murtâdî, p. 106. For the name Ikhânî, see Khalílînî, III, 219.

Ikhânî (Ibn a-). . Abî ‘Abdullâh ibn ‘Abdullâh al-‘Abdiyyîn. He was a slave of Berber origin attached to the governor of al-Harrâm. He was an authority on the Qur’ân and the Hadîth. He died 725/726. See Khallîkînî, II, 207.


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the dualists, he was imprisoned, and died 861/862. See Mu'addib, V, 474; VII, 236–17; Khayr al-Din (Nizami), pp. 205; Baghda'dî (Seelye), pp. 68, 71; Jâzirî, pp. 39, 197, 202.

Ish (Abû) al-Yashîdî al-Ahwâzî. A Jew of al-Kifâa who was a patron of Ibn al-Rawdah. In his house the heretic found refuge and died 910. See Murûtadî, pp. 93, l. 1. The Appendix of the Cairo edition of Al-Fihrist says he was Ibn Lâwî (Levi).

140, 420.

Ish ibn Abû, Abû Mûsâ. A jurist and judge of al-Basrah, who died 813/836. See Baghda'dî (Khalîfî), Part XI, 137, sect. 5850; Murûtadî, p. 128; Nawâ'sî, p. 494; Warâ'î, Part I, 140.

263, 449, 490, 582.

Ish ibn 'Abî. The uncle of the two first 'Abdîsîd caliphs. He married a grand-daughter of the Caliph 'Abû, and was their military chief at Marâsh, 694/992. See Billyburh, Origins, pp. 293, 452; Khalîfî, l. 431; Taghhrî-Bîlî'î, Part II, 5.

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Ish ibn Ayyûsîd. An 'Irâqi Christian and pupil of Thâbî ibn Qurrah. During the late 8th and early 10th century he translated scientific books from Syriac into Arabic. See Qifî, p. 240.

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Ish ibn Da'bî. His true name was 'Ish ibn Yazîd ibn Baki ibn Da'bî, Abû al-Wâlî. He was an authority on genealogy and historical traditions. See Duraydî, Genealogy, p. 106; Qasîyabî, Mu'izzî, p. 267. The beauty MS calls him Abî al-Yaddî, perhaps a mistake.

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Ish ibn Farrîkhânah-âshî al-Kifâî. He was a secretary who wrote some poetry and served as director of taxes and in 898 as viceroy. See Tâbîrî, Amâ'î, Part III, 1444, 1153, l. 15, 1825.

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Ish ibn al-Haytham al-Šiibî, Abû Mûsâ. He was a Mu'tazilite theologian, who later changed his ideas. He died 830/940. See Hâjîr, Liwân al-Mi'âmîn, Part IV, p. 408, sect. 1269; Murûtadî, p. 28.

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Ish ibn Izâq ibn Zur'ah, Abû 'Ali. An 'Irâqi Christian at Baghda'dî, who was an authority for logic and philosophy, an author, and a translator. He lived about 927–1008. See Qifî, pp. 243, 482; Zâhrî, Part V, 284. 648, 632, 633.

Ish ibn Mu'tazî. An eminent 9th-century physician and author. See Qifî, p. 245; Usyabâ'î, Part I, 184; Leclerc, l. 206.

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Ish ibn Mâsârî. He was a physician and author of medical books in the middle of the 8th century. See Tâbîrî, Amâ'î, Indices for references. 1153, l. 15, 1825.

Ish ibn Maymûn. He was quoted as an authority for traditions. He probably lived in the middle of the 8th century. See Tâbîrî, Amâ'î, Indices for references.

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Ish ibn al-Mu'addibî. He was a poet of secondary importance. See al-Mu'addibî.
یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن مهدی. یک ملکی jurist who died 888/889. For his more famous son, see یساسی بن میلاد al-Qadi. یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن میلاد. A man interested in traditions. He died 819. See تابیان, تابیان, Part I, 1016. یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن میلاد. He was a poet influenced by the Manichaean. He was imprisoned and died 845. See تابیان, تابیان, pp. 86 (No. 79). یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن مهدی. A secretary of the late 8th century. For his employer, see قمیسی بن میلاد. یحیی بن میلاد (ابن الحسن) بن میلاد. He was called al-Baqri by Flügel and was a man who wrote some poetry. یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن مهدی. An alchemist, probably of the 9th century. یحیی بن میلاد (ابن الحسن) بن میلاد. He was a historian who wrote about the Ptolemies of Egypt. یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن مهدی. He was a distinguished pupil or associate of أحمد بن حسین ibn al-Husayn and famous in Khurasan. He died at نیشابور, 852/853. See تابیان, تابیان, Part II, 191, 272, 290, 293. یحیی بن میلاد (ابن الحسن) بن میلاد. The last name is incorrectly spelled by Flügel. یحیی بن میلاد (ابن الحسن) بن میلاد. A Persian probably of the 10th century, who wrote on the superiorities of the Persians. یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن مهدی. All Ibn 'Abd Allah ibn 'Abd al-Hasayn. He was the governor of the مهدی, then al-Sud, and later of Egypt, during the reign of the رشید (856-869). See تابیان, تابیان, Part II, 65, 77, 85, 87, 92; تابیان, تابیان, Part III, 198, 444. یحیی (ابن الحسن) بن مهدی. He translated Persian books into Arabic. یحیی بن مهدی (ابن الحسن) بن مهدی. He wrote a book on horsemanship. The name may not be written correctly. یحیی بن مهدی. An al-Baqri by Flügelcalled یحیی بن مهدی. The founder of the یحیی بن مهدی. He was buried at رشید (856-869). See تابیان, تابیان, p. 175. یحیی بن مهدی. He was a secretary of the یحیی بن مهدی. A writer and government secretary under the امیر (837-842) and the یحیی بن مهدی. An al-Baqri by Flügelcalled یحیی بن مهدی. A 9th century scholar. See تابیان, تابیان, Part III, 197. یحیی بن مهدی. The Biblical یحیی بن مهدی. The third یحیی بن مهدی. A reader of the Qur'an, possibly the man sent by 'عمر II to Africa between 717 and 720.
Isma'il ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn Abī Uways. He was a jurist, who studied under Mālik. See Nawawi, p. 535, l. 10; "Mālik B. Anas," Enc. Islam, III, 208.


Isma'il ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn Quṣayṣa. A teacher of Qur'ānic reading at Makkah, who probably died in the early 9th century.

Isma'il ibn Abī Kathīr. See Isma'il ibn Ja'far.

Isma'il ibn Abī Muḥammad al-Yazīdī. He was the third son of Yaḥyā ibn Mūsā ibn al-Yaṣīrī. See Ishaq ibn Ṭa'lab, Athar, Part I, 166; XVIII, 73. See also Yazīdī Family.

Isma'il ibn Abī Uways. See also Isma'il ibn (Abū Allāh) ibn Abī Uways.

Isma'il ibn Abī Ziyad. He was a Shi'i scholar, the son of Abī Ziyād. See Tūsī, p. 55, sect. 101.

Isma'il ibn Abī 'Ali. See also 'Abī 'Ali al-Nu'ayhī.

Isma'il ibn Būtbūt, Abī al-Saqr. He was a secretary, poet, and the vizier for several caliphs but was executed by al-Mu'taḍid (caliph 820–833). See Khalīlī, II, 612, n. 8; III, 57, 58; Mas'ūdī, VIII, 105, 211, 235; Tabari, Bīrūlī, Part III, 40.

Isma'il ibn Habbār. He was probably the son of either Habbār ibn Sufyān or Habbār ibn al-Awsad, both contemporaries of the Prophet. See Durayd, Geneal., pp. 58, 91.

Isma'il ibn Ḥammād ibn al-Nu'ayhī (Abū Ḥuwayhī). He was a grandfather of Abū Ḥanīfah, the great jurist, and judge of al-Bayrād during most of the reign of al-Ma'mūn (813–833). See Khalīlī, I, 490.

Isma'il ibn Ishāq ibn Ibrahim, Abī al-Qāsim. A man of the 10th century whose father was Isrā'il ibn Ibrahim ibn (Abū Allāh).

Isma'il ibn Ishāq ibn Ḥammād, al-Qādī. He was a jurist of al-Bayrād, who became a judge at Baghdad about 875 and died when 82 years old in 895/906. See Suyūtī, Baghāṣ, p. 103; Farābī, p. 202; Ḥijji Khalīlī, I, 1731; V, 542, 618; Yaḥyā, Gogy, I, 744, l. 11; IV, 359, l. 2; 940, l. 10.

Isma'il ibn Ja'far, Abī Kāthīr al-Anṣārī. He was a reader of the Qur'ān and transmitter of the Hadith. See Yaḥyā, Gogy, I, 51, 622.

Isma'il ibn Ja'far ibn Suyūnī. He is the son of 'Abd Allāh ibn Abī Bākhras. The member of an important family, whose father was governor of al-Madīnah and Makkah during the reign of al-'Abd al-Malīk (786–809). See Yaḥyā, Gogy, II, 622. For the father, see Bāb'dūlvi, 'Abī, pp. 21, 76; Mas'ūdī, VI, 294.

Isma'il ibn Ja'far al-Shīqī. He was the man recognized by the Isma'ilīs as the seventh Shi'i Imam, rather than Mūsā al-Kātib, who was recognized by the majority of the Shi'is. See Hamdānī, On the Genealogy of the Isma'ilīs, "Isma'ilīya," Enc. Islam, III, 249.


Isma'il ibn Majma'. An associate and probably a pupil of al-Waqqālī. He died 841/842.

Isma'il ibn Mihhrān ibn Muṣṭaḥṣar. A jurist of al-Kūfah. See Thiūr, p. 61, sect. 117, and bottom. For his brother, see Ta'ī ibn Mihhrān.


Isma'il ibn Sabīḥ. A secretary and tax officer during the reign of al-Raḥīf (826–880). See Qutaybah, Maqāmī, p. 95; Tabari, Ammares, Part III, 533, 609, 666, 746, 795, 810.

Isma'il ibn 'Ullayyah, Abī Būhr. He was nicknamed for his mother. His real name was Isma'il ibn Ibrahim. He started at al-Kūfah but held positions at al-Bayrād and at Baghdad, where he died 808/869. See Qutaybah, Maqāmī, p. 254; Tabari, Bīrūlī, Part I, 144.

Isma'il ibn Yuhayr. See Abū 'Abd Allāh al-Muwāfī. Isma'il ibn Ziyād. He was a Shi'i jurist, probably the same as Isma'il ibn Abī Ziyād (Musliim) al-Sakārī. See Thiūr, p. 55, sect. 101.

Isgāš (Ah). Abī Sād-al-Hasan ibn Ḥaddār ibn Yaḥyā. A Shi'i jurist and judge at Baghdad, who lived from about 895 to 940. See Nawawi, p. 724; Khalīlī, I, 448; Yaḥyā, Gogy, I, 300. See also Isma'il ibn Ziyād (Musliim) al-Sakārī.

Isgāš (Ah). This name is often used as an Arabic name for a mathematician of the 10th century. See Thiūr, p. 607; Sutur, VI (1923), 38; X (1900), 51.

Isgāš ibn Isfahān (Stephen son of Isfahān). He translated Galen and other works at Baghāṣ in the middle of the 9th century. See Suyū̇tī, Tafsīr, I, 1799; Sūrat, I, 613; Smith, GRÉM, III, 902.

Isgāš (Ab). Abī Mālik al-Ṭūrī. He was sold as a slave to al-Mu'taḍid about 815. Then he served him and his successors as a general and chamberlain of the Sāmarqād palace but was starred in prison by al-Ma'mūn in 854/963.

Isgāš (Ab). Abī 'Ibbār al-Haddār ibn Yaḥyā. A poet of a family ibn A'sāf, the al-Mawā'izz, the al-Mawā'izz. He probably lived only in Egypt during the 9th century. See Thiūr, p. 607; Sutur, VI (1923), 38; X (1900), 51.

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Ja'far (Abú) al-Umawi. He practised alchemy and magic, probably during the 10th century.

Ja'far al-Dajjāq, Abū Muhammad ibn 'Ali ibn Sahl. He was an authority for the 19th century. See Yagüez, J. (1992), 386.


Ja'far ibn 'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Makki. He was a mathematician from Makkah, who wrote on geometric problems. See Tūğ, p. 487; Suter, VI (1892), 18; X (1900), 68.

Ja'far ibn al-Furat, Abū al-Fadl. He was called al-Hirshah and he went from Baghdad to Egypt, where he became a famous vizier of the Ikhshid dynasty. See Khālid, I, 513; Taghī-Bīrī, Part IV, p. 203.

Ja'far ibn Handân, Abū al-Qāsim. A legal authority at Baghdad during the last half of the 4th century. See Ma'ad, VIII, 233.

Ja'far ibn Harb, Abū al-Fadl. He was a scholar of Hamadhīn who became the leading Mu'tazī theologian of Baghdad. He died at the age of 59, in 850/851. See Bagdādī (Seyh), p. 125, 173; Murtuza, p. 79; Khayyāt, Idrīsīy (Newberg), pp. 115-116, 124-125; Jar Allah, p. 139.

Ja'far ibn al-Husayn. He was probably a porcelain maker at Baghdad, who wrote about his profession.

Ja'far ibn al-Muhammad. A Mu'tazī scholar at Baghdad, famous for his intelligence and piety. He died 848. See Ma'ad, V, 443; VII, 331; Baghdadī (Seyh), pp. 771 ff.

Ja'far ibn Muhammad, Abū Bakr. See Abū Bakr al-Fīrāzdī.


Ja'far ibn Muhammad ibn Hamad, Abū al-Qāsim. A pupil of Ma'ad, who was a poet and secretary to the Tulun dynasty in Egypt during the last half of 9th century. See Khālid, III, 51; Ma'ad, I, 77; VII, 432, 433.


Ja'far ibn Muhammad ibn 'Umar al-Balādhū. See Abū Mū'āth.

Ja'far ibn Muhammad al-Sādiq. The 6th Šī'ī Imām, who was noted for his learning and died between 765 and 771. See Hitī, 'Abd al-Majid, p. 442; "Djaffar," Enc. Islam, 1, 933; Khālidī, I, 100.


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Ja'far ibn Qāsim ibn Ziyād, Abū al-Qāsim. He was a companion of 'Abd al-Rahman ibn al-Mu'tazz and a poet. He died about 931. See Ishāq, Aḥmad, Part IX.


Jāmī (Abū al-ʾĀlā) Thawr ibn Yāṣīrīn. An Arab who went to al-Baṣrah and helped Ibn al-Maṣṭīfī during the 8th century. See Nawawi, p. 183, for Abū Khālid Thawr ibn Yāṣīrīn. It is possible that the surname is Kāshīfī instead of Jamīs̄ī.

Jānī (Al-) Jālīkhlānī (Jālīkhlān). A musician in a heathen temple of central ʿIrāq, who founded a sect of his own, with tenets somewhat similar to that of Muḥaṣṣīlī.

Jānūd, Abū Muhammad ibn Wūṣīl, of al-Kūfah. An expert for Arabic poetry and historical traditions during the latter part of the 8th century. See Yāḥyā, ʿIrīḍahl, VI 3, 85.

Jannat the Khlīlī. The nickname of a girl loved by a poet. See Muhammad ibn al-Sakīl, 719.

Jāzīrī, a physician who had a dispute with the Amīr Aḥnāf ibn Ismāʿīl, who was probably the Samišrūd ruler, dying 944 AD.

Jâzīrī, Aḥīyāh. He was descended from a branch of the Tamūnī Tribe and was the famous court poet, first with al-Ḥujjāl in al-ʿIrāq and later with Abī al-Malik (caliph 843-705) at Damascus. He died 728/729. See Khālīlī, I, 294; ʿIbāshī, Aḥānī, Part VII, 38.

Jāzīrī, Abū al-ʾĀlā. A descendant of Abū al-ʾĀlā. He was a man of letters and an eloquent preacher. See ʿIbāshī, Aḥānī, Part XII, 93. Jāzīrī (Abu) Abū Ḥamīd Abū Ḥamīd al-Ẓāhirī al-Makki. He was known as Ibn Abī al-ʾĀlā and was a scholar, historian, and popular calligrapher.


Junayd ibn Muhammad ibn Muʿayyad, Abū Ahmad. He supplied a list of books to the tenth Shīʿa Imam who died 868. He is either confused with another scholar or was the brother of Ḥāji al-Muṣṭafī al-Muṣṭafī.

Jundaysāḥib (al-): (1) Ḥafṣ ibn ʿUmar al-Qanādī. (2) ʿAbd Allāh ibn Rāhīd. See ʿAbd al-Rahman, II, 131.

Junduh (ibn), ʿAbd Allāh ibn Mūsā ibn Jundah (Jundal) al-Hudlī. He was a poet from Arabia who was of secondary importance. See ʿIrāqī, Ḥāfiz, IV, 55; V, 145.

Jundah (Jundal) ibn ʿUthmān, Abū al-Kamāny. He was called Ṣādād by Flügel, an unimportant poet.

Jurarī (ibn). A teacher of the Tabarī in the middle of the 9th century and an authority for the Ḥāfizī. See Tabarī, Tafsīr, II, 12, sect. 849; Tabarī, Amalai, Part I, 20, 21, 76.

Jurarī (ibn), ʿAbd al-Malik ibn Abī al-ʿAziz. A scholar who died 767. See Khalīlī, II, 116. The same may be Jurrāyī.

Jurrāyī (Jurrāyī) ibn Bahāshith, Abū Bahāshith. He was the Nestorian director of the hospital at Jundah-Sāḥib, who was called to the court of Al-Maʾmūn to introduce Greek medicine to the ʿAbbasīs. He died 771. See Qīṭīrī, p. 158; Usyābī, III, 133; Sarton, I, 537; Leclerc, I, 96.

Jurrāyī (al-), Abū ʿUthmān ʿAbd al-Salām. He was a Ḥāfizī jurist from the Balkh region, appointed as a judge by al-Muʿāmin. He died prob. 815. See ʿAwāfī, Part II, 233 bottom; Taghhrī, Part II, 202; Ziriklī, Part VIII, 372. 508-509

Kāʾb. He was called al-Aḥbār and was the famous Jewish scholar at the court of Maʿṣūm, to whom many sayings about tribal life were attributed. See Nawawi, p. 533; Māʿṣūm, III, 125; IV, 88, 268, 279; "Kāʾb al-Aḥbār," in Sunna, II, 582.

Kāʾb (ʿAbd al-), Abū al-Qāsim ʿAbd Allāh ibn Abū Kašār ibn Abū Maʿṣūm. A man of Balkh, who was the founder of the Kaṭb of the Muʿtaṣīlīs. He died 939. See Khalīlī, II, 25; Baghdādī (Seelye), 186.


Kāʾb (al-), ʿIrāqī ibn ʿAbd Allāh ibn Moušīz, Abū Moušīz. A man of al-Basrah, who lived from 853 to 964 and became an authority for the Ḥāfizī at Baghdād. See Baghdādī (Khabīrī), Part VII, 120, sect. 3151; ʿIrāqī, Geog., IV, 240; Khalīlī, III, 9. 85, 359, 569

Kāʾbīn. Chief of the tribe of the deceased at the time of the Prophet Shūrā. See Tabarī, Amalai, Part I, 203, where his name is spelled with a short final vowel and he is called "King of the Garams."


Kalbī (al-), Abū al-Hasan. He was a great scholar and authority for Arabic history and lore, who died between 819 and 842. He is also called Ibn al-Kalbi. See Khalīlī, III, 688.

Kalbī (al-), Abū al-Hasan. The father of the preceding scholar and himself an authority on genealogy and the Qurʾān, but holding heretical ideas about ʿAll. He died at al-Kūfah 757/754. See Khalīlī, III, 27; 75, 205, 206, 239.

Kalbūdiyyīn (al-). See Abū ʿAbd Allāh. Kalbūdī (al-). Abū al-Qāsim ʿUbayd Allāh ibn Abū Maʿṣūm. He was born in 891, descended from the royal Persian family. He served as chief secretary and vizier as late as 940. See Miskawayh, IV (1), 78 (71), 146 (31), 167 (146), 237 (312), 410 (413). Bowen, pp. 247, 301. The name is written in different ways, but is probably from Kalbūdī, near Baghdād. See Yaqūtī, Geog., V, 28; 283, 286.

Kalīm (Abū), See Shujāʿ ibn Atāmarī.

Kāʾb (ibn), Abū Bakr Abū Maʿṣūm ibn Kāʾb. He was born at Sarmaa and died there 966. He studied under al-Tabarī, served as judge of al-Kūfah, and was a scholar of the Ḥāfizī and a jurist. See Khalīlī, I, 185; Ziriklī, Part I, 190.

Kāʾb (Abū) al-Kanāna. He was called the father of Cus, but in Geneva 10: 6 he is recorded as the son of Ham and brother of Cus.

Kāʾb (Abū), Abū Jakāb Abū ʿAbd Allāh Abū Kāʾb al-Kanāna. He was called at Sarmaa and died there 966. He studied under al-Tabarī, served as judge of al-Kūfah, and was a scholar of the Ḥāfizī and a jurist. See Khalīlī, I, 185; Ziriklī, Part I, 190.

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Khalil (al-), Muhammad ibn Abi al-Ghazzal al-Qurashi. He was called both al-Raqiq and al-Khalif. He was a poet, probably of the 9th and 10th century. See also al-Qurashi, Farabi, al-Khalif, p. 22.

Khalil (Abu) ibn 'Anar ibn Khalil al-Wasiti. A theologian of the Zaydiyyah. See also Shahrastani (Haarbarak), Part I, p. 179, 218; Till, p. 373, sect. 833.

Khalil (Abu) al-Kharazmi. He helped to develop a legitimate form of exorcism, probably in the late 9th and early 10th century.

Khalil ibn 'Abd Allah al-Qutri, Abu al-Hayyam. He was appointed minister of al-Tabaristah. He was executed at al-Hirah, 738. See also Khallikin, I., p. 484.


Khalil ibn al-Hayyaj. A famous physician who transcribed copies of the Qur'an and other manuscripts for the Caliph al-Mutawakkil (847-873).

Khalil ibn Ilbarak. The son of a Buddhist priest of Balkh, who became the leading general and administrator of al-Ma'mur (caliph 753-755). See also Khallikin, I., p. 305.


Khalil ibn Kothrah, al-Kalbi al-Kufi. He was an authority for tribal genealogy, poetry, and folklore at al-Kufa during the 8th century. See also Suyuti, Buhayri, p. 161.

Khalil ibn Ma'din ibn Abu Karib, Abu al-Ali an al-Kalbi. He was from al-Yaman and became an ascetic at al-Hijj. He had his own method of reading the Qur'an, and his work, al-Kalbi, was one of the earliest manuscripts. See also Zarki, Part I, p. 316.

Khalil ibn Sufiwan was the author of al-Bayyarah in the late 8th century, and later at the court of the Saffah (730-754). See also Khallikin, III., p. 699, 606, n. 9.

Khalil ibn Talib ibn Muhammad. He was appointed judge of al-Bayyarah (793-805). See also Suyuti, Cong., I., p. 459; Tafaari, Amadis, Part III, p. 506, 510.

Khalil ibn Abd al-Walid. The great general of early Islam, who died 642. See also Khallikin, I., p. 857-79.

Khalil ibn Yazid. A follower of Libnun ibn Khalaf in reading the Quran.

Khalil ibn Yazid ibn Mu'sayibah. He became heir to the caliphate when his brother Mu'sayib ibn Yazid died, 683, but when Mu'sayib died, he retired as a patron of alchemy and science. See also Khallikin, I., p. 481.

Khalil al-Katib. He composed poetry edited by al-Sufi. He was probably a secretary associated with Ibn al-Rimi in the late 9th and early 10th century.

Khalil ibn al-Bayyarah. He was a scholar of al-Bayyarah with sympathy for the Murji'ite doctrines. See also Murad, p. 110; Bagh-dodi (Nneol), p. 119.

Khalid ibn Khallikin (Abu). See also Muhammad ibn Khallikin.

Khalid ibn Ishaq. See also Muhammad ibn Khallikin.

Khalid ibn Ishaq. A historian who died 873/878.
Khalifah (Abū) al-Faḍl ibn al-Hṣahib ibn Muḥammad al-Jaḥṣaḥī. He was a judge of al-Baṣrah and a student of Arabic traditions and poetry. He died 977/98. See Maṣʿūdī, VIII, 135-34; Zuhayrī, Tabāghī, p. 190; Yaṣīr, Iskāl, VI (6), 134 ff.

Khalifah ibn Khayyāt, Abū Amr. He was a man of al-Baṣrah, called both Shobīb and Shobīb al-Uṣfur, who was a jurist, author, and Ḥanāfī scholar. He died 814. See Yaṣīr, Goy, II, 95-51, l. 10; 217, l. 16; Taghūrī-Birdī, Part II, 13, n. 1; 301, n. 2; Khalīlīn, I, 492.

Khalif (al-). Ibn Aḥmad, Abū al-Raḥmān. He lived from about 718 to 786 at al-Baṣrah and was the first scholar to make an Arabic dictionary and to develop rules for prosody. See Khalīlīn, I, 493; Nawawī, p. 230. 78, 92, 93, 94, 96, 105, 111, 148, 150, 172, 184, 236

Khalif (al-.) ibn Jannātāb ib-n-Muṣṭafī. An important poet of Egyptian origin. 256

Khalif (al-). Ibn Yākūt. His real name was al-Khalif ibn Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad, Abū Nāšir al-Sūkhī. He lived from 902 to 988 and was a shaykh at al-Raʾya who became judge at Ṣanāʿ. See Yaṣīr, Iskāl, VI (6), 183; Zuhayrī, Part II, 385.

Khalīlīn (Ibn) Abū ʿAlī Muḥammad. He was a Muʿtazilite theologian, who studied at al-ʿAṣkar in the late 9th and early 10th century. See Muṭṭaṣṣa, p. 105.

Khalīlīn ibn Yāṣir al-Bihālī. A scholar who quoted tribal poems and traditions. 236

Khalīlīn (Ibn al-). Abū al-Tayyib. A jurist who followed the code of Diṭḥīd ibn ʿAll. 513

Khalīlīn (Ibn al-). Abū ʿUmar Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ḥaḍī al-Khalīlī al-Baṣṭī. He was a judge first at al-Ḥadīthīl and later at Taḵtī; also a Muʿtazilite theologian. He lived until late in the 10th century. 234

Khamrāʾi (Abū). A transmitter of the Qurʾān, using the Kufic script. 13

Khanālīn (Ibn). See al-Ḥasan ibn Suwār. 132, 137, 301

Khanālīn (al-). Abū al-Ḥasan al-Āṣfarī. A penurious friend of the author of al-Ḍīrūz, who experimented with alechemy. 368

Khādī al-Wādiḥyūs. A girl singer and composer of verses at the time of the Muʿtaṣḥibīn (caliph 847-861). See ʿIṣḥāqīnī, Ḥāshānī, Part III, 184; VI, 56, IX, 86; Kubhābī, Aʿlīn al-Nasīʿ, Part I, 332


Khāṣṣān (al-). Abū ʿAmmār ibn Muḥammad, Abū Bakr. He was an expert on inerrance, who wrote a book on taxation for Muḥammad (caliph 869-870) and died at Baghādīdī 871. See Zuhayrī, Part I, 179.

Khāṭīf (al-). Muḥammad ibn Abū Ṭalḥa. He wrote a book on poetry. For the name, see ʿUṣayrī, Genet., p. 304. 231, 377

Khāṭīf (al-). See Muḥammad ibn al-Layth.
Laylā bint Zayyār ibn Yazīd al-Nahdīyah. An Arab girl loved by her cousin and made famous by poetry. See Munārah ibn "Abd Allāh. See also Khalīl, Aḥlān al-Nisāʾ, Part IV, 204.


Layth (ibn) al-Durūz. He quoted the poetry of Dhu al-Rummanah, probably during the early 8th century. The name is not clear in the manuscripts.

Layth (al-ibn) Muḥarrar ibn Nāq ibn Sayyīr. The grandson of a famous governor of Khurāsān. He may have compiled the dictionary of al-Khwāriz. He lived in the late 8th century. See Nawawī, p. 224.

Layth (al-) ibn Saʿd ibn "Abd al-Raḥmān. He lived in Egypt from 713 to 791 and was a leading jurist who corresponded with Miḥlī. See Nawawī, p. 539; Zāhrī, Part VI, 221.


Lāsūn al-Durūzīrah. See Wāṣīf ibn al-Ashār.

Lāṣiy (al-) al-Jurūfi. An early genealogist of secondary importance.

Lāṭīr (al-) ibn Bākīr al-Muṣṭāfīrīn. Abū ʿAlīya. He was a poet and authority on information about al-Kūfah, who died 803/806. See Yāqūt, Iṣlāḥ, VI (6), 218; ʿIṣbāḥān, Aḥšāḥ, Part I, 44, bottom.

Lāwāq. See Yūnẓ, Lāwāq.

Lāwāqiṣ ibn ʿArūj. An early authority who wrote about the jinn. See Goecze, ZDMG, LXX (1866), 267; calls him Lawhāq ibn ʿArūj.

Lawḥāq ibn ʿArūj. An early authority who wrote about the jinn. See Goecze, ZDMG, LXX (1866), 267; calls him Lawhāq ibn ʿArūj.

Laylī (al-) al-Bakhtārī al-Murādī. Abī ʿAlīya. He was probably from Lubādib near Damascus, and lived in the 9th century. See Taḥtā, Part III, 150, bottom.

Layth (al-) al-Ḥasan ibn Dārābī. See Yūnẓ, Lāwāq.

Layth (ibn) Dānūz ibn ʿAbd al-Ḥanīf, Abī ʿAmr al-Kakhīrī ibn ʿIṣbāḥān. He was brought up at al-Kakhīrī and lived in al-Ṭarāq at the time of al-Mutanabbi (caliph 847-863). He was known as a grammarian. Both Suyūṭī, Bayhaqī, p. 208, and the Beasty MS spell his name as given above, but Yāqūt, Iṣlāḥ, VI (7), 178, calls him Mudīlī.


Maʿbad, Abī ʿAbd Allāh ibn Wāḥib. The son of a Negro freedman and a great singer
at al-Madinah. Later he was popular at the courts of al-Walid and al-Yazid II. He died about 745. See Iṣḥābī, Aḥsan, Part I, 19; Khalīlīn, II, 374, n. 4.

Māsad ibn ‘Abd Allāh al-Jahamī. He went from al-Baṣrah to al-Madinah, where he taught heretical views about predestination. He was executed in 699. See Qayyarah, Ma‘ārif, pp. 225, 271, 301; Baghdadī (Egerton), pp. 33, 119, 121; Zirīlī, Part VIII, 177.

Mā‘āṣa (al-). Abū al-Husayn Aḥmad ibn Salaymīn. A scholar and copyst, who died 904/905. See Ya‘qūb, Irshād, VI (1), 141.

Mabīrin (al-). Abū Bakr Muḥammad ibn ‘Ali ibn Ismā‘il. He comes from ‘Akkūz Muharram in Southern Persia and was a pupil of al-Mahārbal and a grammarian at al-Baṣrah. He died 936. See Mas‘ūdī, VIII, 131; Sayyid, Baghdadī, p. 76.

Mā‘āṣin (al-). Abū al-Hanāf ‘Ali ibn Muḥammad. He was born at al-Baṣrah 733, but lived at al-Madinah and Baghdād. He was a mosque leader and scholar who died about 840. See Ya‘qūb, Irshād, VI (1), 190.

Mā‘āṣin. The tutor of the family of Ziyād ibn Abī al-Baṣrah and then at al-Kūfah. He was called al-Fāl as his employer gave him an elephant. See Khalīlīn, IV, 290, n. 13. For his son, see ‘Abīnābāh.


Mā‘āṣin (al-). Abū Ja‘far Yūsuf ibn Qays. He was a reader of the Qur’an, using his own system. He probably lived until the early 9th century. See the Flügel edition of Al-Fihrist, note 9 for p. 30.


Mā‘āṣin (al-). A tribal scholar and author; perhaps the father of the poet Mā‘āṣin ibn al-Kūfah, who lived as the late 7th century. See Dusky, Gen. Kor., p. 155; Ya‘qūb, Kor., II, 496; Zirīlī, Part VIII, 152.

Mā‘āṣin (al-). Abū al-Ḥasan Muḥammad ibn Sāmī al-Sha‘bīn al-Mu’ād. He was a poet attached to Sayf al-Dawrān (ruler at Aleppo 944-962). The name is not in the Beatty MS and may be meant for al-Maghmānī.

Mā‘āṣin (Ibn). The name is also mentioned in the text.

Mā‘āṣin (al-). Abū ‘Ali al-Naḍr ibn ‘Abī al-Naḍr. He was called al-A‘zāt and was a poet at the court of al-Rashīd (caliph 786-809). See Iṣḥābī, Aḥsan, Part XIX, 150.

Mā‘āṣin (Ibn). Abū ʻAlī ʻAlī ibn Mūsā. He was the son of the tribal chief Mā‘āṣin, who died 786.

Mā‘āṣin (al-). Abū Yūsuf Yūsuf ibn al-Mu‘aḍd. He was the son of a tribal chief, who died 786. See ‘Abū ‘Alī, V, 295; Iṣḥābī, Aḥsan, Part XVI, 41.


Ma'mar ibn al-Muthannā. See Abī ‘Ubaydah.

Ma'sar ibn al-Rākib, Abū ‘Urwa. A man of Ḥarrān origin, who went to al-Yaman.

He was a scholar and student of the Ḥadīth who died 266/780. See Qutaybah, Maqālib, p. 253; Zīrākī, Part VIII, 150. 49, 75, 203

Ma’sīr (al-). See al-Ḥasān ibn ‘Abbās ibn Shabīr.

Ma’sūm (al-). The son of Hūrin al-Rākib and caliph at Baghdād 813-833.

141, 161, 254, 261, 303, 531-84, 715-53

Ma’n (Abū) al-Qāddī. A man of early Idrīd about whom stories were told. See Rosenthal, Êmnu, p. 8. 731

Ma’n ibn Awas al-Muzani. A poet who lived at the time of the Prophet and the first five caliphs. See Tamūnī (Rūbkīr), select. 198, 399; Iṣbahānī, Aghbīhī, Part IX, 104.

139

Ma’n ibn Abī al-Qāzīrī. A jurist who died 818/314 and was probably a pupil of Makīk. See Nawawī, p. 314, L. 14; “Ma’lik D. Ansār,” Enc. Islam, III, 208. 495

Ma’n ibn Za’idah, Abū al-Walīd al-Šaybānī. A military leader, who wrote some poetry during the last half of the 8th and early 9th century. See Khalīkīn, III, 398; Iṣbahānī, Aghbīhī, Part IX, 42-46.

139

Manāḥ (al-). A Murātish scholar, whose ancestors were probably Manicheans.

429

Manāḥ (Abū al-) ‘Uyyūnhah ibn al-Manšul (ibn al-Muhālah). Compare with the men mentioned by Tabrīzī, Anwāl, Part II, 1413. 105

Manahalah. An Arab girl loved by the poet Abī ‘Abbās Adam.

730

Manāqī. He was the son of Fatfaq and was born 215/416, began preaching his new religion openly, 243 A.D., and was executed by Ibrahim I, King of Persia, 277. See Flügel, Manāqī, Manichaeism, Burkit, Religion of the Manichaeans.

132, 773-804, 806

Manṣūr al-Salāḥlī. A scholar of Arab lore and traditions, probably in the first half of the 8th century. For the name Manṣūr, see Doray, Generale, p. 212. 249

Manakash the Indian. See Cabūk.

Manṣūr (al-). The second ‘Abdābīd caliph who reigned 754-775. He was known as Abī Ja’far and he founded Baghdād. 228, 228, 256, 271, 586, 791, 822

Manṣūr (al-). See Iṣbahānī, Abī Tahir. He was the third ‘Abdābīd caliph.

Manṣūr (Abū). See al-Qābirī.


Manṣūr Abī al-Aḥjī. A magician, who lived in the last part of the 10th century.

732

Manṣūr (Abū) ibn Abī Barrāk. He was a 10th century poet and teacher. The father’s name is not certain.

372

Manṣūr Abī al-Qāsim ibn al-Zahrārīn. See al-Numātī.

Manṣūr al-Hindī. A young man evidently of Indian background, who was attached to a well-known tax expert, Ḥafṣūyah.

364

Manṣūr ibn Abī Allāh ibn Manṣūr. A secretary who wrote poetry and was favored by al-Mansūr (caliph 903-908). See Tabrīzī, Anwāl, Part III, 2279.

366

Manṣūr ibn Ahmad al-Barmakī. An important member of the Barmak family, to whom Ḥarīr ibn Ḥasyān, dedicated a book, probably in the late 8th century.

588

Manṣūr ibn Abīn ibn Wāshm. See ‘Abd al-‘Uzza‘.


He was a scholar and student of the Ḥadīth who died 266/780. See Qutaybah, Maqālib, p. 253; Zīrākī, Part VIII, 150. 49, 75, 203

Ma’sīr (al-). See al-Ḥasān ibn ‘Abbās ibn Shabīr.

Ma’sūm (al-). The son of Hūrin al-Rākib and caliph at Baghdād 813-833.

141, 161, 254, 261, 303, 531-84, 715-53

Manṣūr ibn Abīn ibn Wāshm. See ‘Abd al-‘Uzza‘.

141, 161, 254, 261, 303, 531-84, 715-53

Ma’n (Abū) al-Qāddī. A man of early Idrīd about whom stories were told. See Rosenthal, Êmnu, p. 8. 731

Ma’n ibn Awas al-Muzani. A poet who lived at the time of the Prophet and the first five caliphs. See Tamūnī (Rūbkīr), select. 198, 399; Iṣbahānī, Aghbīhī, Part IX, 104.

139

Manāḥ (al-). A Murātish scholar, whose ancestors were probably Manicheans.

429

Manāḥ (Abū al-) ‘Uyyūnhah ibn al-Manšul (ibn al-Muhālah). Compare with the men mentioned by Tabrīzī, Anwāl, Part II, 1413. 105

Manahalah. An Arab girl loved by the poet Abī ‘Abbās Adam.

730

Manāqī. He was the son of Fatfaq and was born 215/416, began preaching his new religion openly, 243 A.D., and was executed by Ibrahim I, King of Persia, 277. See Flügel, Manāqī, Manichaeism, Burkit, Religion of the Manichaeans.

132, 773-804, 806

Manṣūr al-Salāḥlī. A scholar of Arab lore and traditions, probably in the first half of the 8th century. For the name Manṣūr, see Doray, Generale, p. 212. 249

Manakash the Indian. See Cabūk.

Manṣūr (al-). The second ‘Abdābīd caliph who reigned 754-775. He was known as Abī Ja’far and he founded Baghdād. 228, 228, 256, 271, 586, 791, 822

Manṣūr (al-). See Iṣbahānī, Abī Tahir. He was the third ‘Abdābīd caliph.

Manṣūr (Abū). See al-Qābirī.


Manṣūr Abī al-Aḥjī. A magician, who lived in the last part of the 10th century.

732

Manṣūr (Abū) ibn Abī Barrāk. He was a 10th century poet and teacher. The father’s name is not certain.

372

Manṣūr Abī al-Qāsim ibn al-Zahrārīn. See al-Numātī.

Manṣūr al-Hindī. A young man evidently of Indian background, who was attached to a well-known tax expert, Ḥafṣūyah.

364

Manṣūr ibn Abī Allāh ibn Manṣūr. A secretary who wrote poetry and was favored by al-Mansūr (caliph 903-908). See Tabrīzī, Anwāl, Part III, 2279.

366

Manṣūr ibn Ahmad al-Barmakī. An important member of the Barmak family, to whom Ḥarīr ibn Ḥasyān, dedicated a book, probably in the late 8th century.

588
Marwari (al-): Ibn Khaldūn. He was either Muhammad or another son of Khālid ibn Abī al-Malik, said to have made the first circular astrolabe. The name varies in different texts but probably comes from Marw al-Khudher near Marw. See Yaqūt, Gog, 1, 506. His father was Khālid ibn Abī al-Malik.

Marwari (al-), Abū al-Ḫadīsī Jafār ibn Abī Ḥāmid. A scholar and author, whose books were told at Baghdad, 887/888, after he had died at Al-Ḫurayb. See Yaqūt, Hewâd, VI (4), 400.

Marwari (al-), Abī Abī-Ḫabīb al-Ḫadīsī ibn Abī Ḥāmid. He was a distinguished Shāfiʿī jurist of al-Ṭārīq, who died in Egypt, 951/963. See Nawâwî, p. 650; Shīrāzi, p. 92; Khâlitikīn, i, 7.


Maryâm ibn Abī-Ḫabīb. A woman of the tribe of Abī-Ḫabīb. She is mentioned in the Tafsîr of Abī Ḥâmid al-Khâlidî, as a woman of the tribe of Abī-Ḫabīb, who was a sister of the Prophet's wife, Maryâm bint Al-Ḫabīb.

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subjects at Baghdad. He died at Wāsim in 886 when about 100 years old. See QFīlī, p. 152; Khallīkān, I, 255; Saroton, I, 608; Suter, VI (1902), 31, 64; X (1900), 28.

Māghtī (Ibn al-), *Abbās ibn Muhammad ibn Wāhīb. He was a disciple of *Abū 'Ubayd al-Qāsim during the first half of the 9th century. Flügel gives the grandfather's name incorrectly.

Mūḥaddī (Ibn al-), *Abū al-Ḥasan 'Abbās ibn al-Ḥakam. He was a physician named for his mother, a hairdresser. He was a tax authority, who wrote a history of the viziers. See Maṣʿūdī, I, 17.

Maṣʿūdī (Ibn al-), A transcriber of the Qurʾān, who used the Kūfī script.


Maṣḥūd al-Dārāzī, Rabīʿah ibn ʿĀmir. A genealogist and poet of the 7th and early 8th century. See Yaqūṭ, Ishāqī, VI (4), 264.

Maṣlamān. The secretary of Khayyāmīn ibn Khūzaym, a general and governor during the reign of al-Maʿmūn (809-813). He may be the same as Maṣlamān ibn Salīm, a secretary who wrote poetry.

Maṣlamān ibn Bīrūmī ibn Maʿṣūm al-Makhrūṭī. An authority who lived before 870 and was quoted by his followers.

Maṣṣūlī ibn Hindyūs. He was an early convert to Islam, who left *Abū Ḥamīd Maʿṣūmīyah, and died as a governor of Tabaristan. See Qaṣṣawī, Maʿṣūmī, p. 205. See Ishāṣī, Ishāṣī, Part IX, 145, 106, for his relations with the Niṣabūrī tribe.

Maṣūr al-Awārī. He was a man of early Islam about whom anecdotes were told. See Khawāfī, ibid., p. 8. He may be the servant of Hārūn al-Rašīd mentioned by Ishāṣī, Ishāṣī, Part V, 33, 34. Khallīkān, I, 128; Yaqūṭ, Greg., III, 490.

Maṣāḥ (Ibn). A Mālikī jurist, who wrote marginal notes and appendices.


Maʿṣūdī (Ibn al-), *Abū al-Ḥasan *Abd al-Ḥaṣan ibn *Abū ʿAlī. He was the famous historian who was probably born at Baghdad. In 915 he visited Persia, going on to India, Ceylon, and Arabia. In 927 he completed the first edition of his important work. He died in Egypt 956. See Yaqūṭ, Ishāqī, VI (5), 147; Maʿṣūdī, I, 12; *al-Maʿṣūdī*, Enc. Iran., III, 407.

Mattī ibn Yūnis, *Abū Bīdār. He was a Christian scholar who lived at Baghdad between 932 and 940 and was noted for his work with the Greek sciences. See QFīlī, p. 423; Saroton, I, 625; Maṭī, p. 96.

Maʿṣūm (Ibn al-). A poet or the hero of poetry belonging to an early period. See Ishāṣī, Ishāṣī, Part III, 88.

Biographical Index

Persia. He was executed about 531. See Firuzi, Shamsunna, VII, 183-209; vii, 185; See Shahrizust (Hasrbricke), Part I, 217; Nizam al-Mulk, p. 243 ff.; Brown, Literary History of Persia, I, 199, 260, 159, 837.

Mu'azzar al-Adab, Abi 'Uthman Bakh ibn Muhammad. A great grammarian, who died at al-Baghdad about 861. See Khallil, I, 204, 96, 112, 124, 126, 128, 130, 139.

Mīrayr (Muhammad) ibn Qirīn ibn Bīrūd Ḥarmas. A chief of the Tabarists, who revolted against al-Mu'taṣib and was cruelly executed 839/940. See Mā'ūnī, XII, 117-27, 496.

Mash'āb. He was an astronomer and mathematician at Alexandria, during the 8th century. He went to Rome and conducted research probably at the time of Donatus. See Qīfā, p. 37; Sirton, in 1331; Heath, Manual of Greek Mathematics, pp. 399-402. See Mathodius. A 1st century a.c. authority for materia medica. See Smith, GRBM, II, 404, 696.


Mihāndūr (Mihāndūr) Shamsa. He was the vizier or framandar of Darfurijah ibn Bakhūrak, who was the principal aide of King Amurathun of Persia. See Mīrānī, Tājārī al-Amān, pp. 265, 1, 7; 1, 266, 1, 4. 720.

Mīrānī (Mīrānī), Aḥmad ibn 'Allī. A reader and scholar of the Qur'an. For Mīrānī, see Ya'qūb, Geog., IV, 646. See 'Allī, Mīrānī (Mīrānī). A general of the Persian army, defeated by the Muslims at Nakhiyāb, 635. See Bagdārī (Bagdārī), Orig., pp. 406-407. 224.


Mīrānī ibn Sahl. He fought with 'Allī at the Battle of Saffa, 637, and served him as governor of Ḯaybān. See Qutaybah, Mā'ārif, p. 289; Durayd, Genal., p. 289. 201.

Mīrānī (Mīrānī), Abī Zaraqūzī. A student of historical traditions, who probably lived in the 9th century. See Khallil, II, 668. 387.

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