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THE ECLIPSE OF THE 'ABBASID CALIPHATE

Original Chronicles of the Fourth Islamic Century

PREFACE AND INDEX

BY

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PREFACE.

MR. H. F. AMEDROZ, who had won the gratitude of students of Islamic history by his editions of Hilal's *Book of the Viziers*, and Ibn al-Qalanisi's *History of Damascus*, besides numerous monographs on legal and historical subjects,¹ was occupied in the last years of his life with preparing an edition of the portions of Miskawaihi's work which deal with events posterior to the Chronicle of Tabari, to be followed by the Continuation by Abu Ahujā', and a new edition of the fragment of Hilal's Chronicle which he had already published as an appendix to the *Book of the Viziers*. Of the volumes of Miskawaihi an edition had already been issued by the Gibb Trustees, being facsimile by photography of the copy in Constantinople; Mr. Amedroz, himself one of the Trustees, had provided one of the volumes with a Preface. The facsimile is not easily legible even by experts; and Mr. Amedroz, besides deciphering it, had collated the second volume with a Bodleian MS. (Marsh 357 covering 345–367 A.H.),² and had supplemented the author's statements from various MS. sources, both earlier and later than Miskawaihi. For the edition of Abu Shujā' photographs of the Constantinople MS. had been lent by the Sultanic (then Khedivial) Library of Cairo.³ This MS. is exceedingly clear, though in many respects faulty.

The proofs were regularly submitted by him to the present writer, who had for many years had something like a partnership of studies with him. In October of 1916 I accepted an invitation to lecture at Lahore, and in consequence of my absence from England Mr. Amedroz stopped the printing which had by that time reached about the middle of Volume III. I was shocked on my return to England in April, 1917, to find that he had passed away the month before. In his will he left a sum of money for the completion of the work, including a translation, with the request that I should undertake this.

I proceeded to carry out his wishes, but the work was interrupted by a journey to the East in the winter 1918–1919, undertaken in connexion with the War. It was however to Mesopotamia, giving me the opportunity of seeing some of the country which forms the theatre of the events recorded in these Chronicles. One of the few cases wherein haste in literary matters is not only excusable but desirable is when the completion of a dead man's work is laid upon some one who is him-

¹ A memoir of him was inserted in the J.R.A.S. for 1917, p. 632.

² A MS. of the Asiatic Museum, Petrograd, has been described by Ivanow.

³ These were returned to the Library in 1919.

self advanced in years. Although then I have done my best to understand these texts and render them intelligibly, I am conscious that much more might have been done in the way of annotation, and collation with other authorities, ancient and modern.¹ In the Index to which this final volume is devoted I have used that of Barbier de Meynard to his *Prairies d'Or* as my model, and have tried to satisfy the needs of any who may wish to consult these volumes. For this reason the quantity of the vowels in the proper-names, which to avoid the appearance of pedantry as well as expense has been left unmarked in the text, has been given in the Index. An attempt has been made in the translation by the use in certain places of small capitals, and by adhering to the same name for the same person, to render it easier for the reader to follow the narrative. The authors' practice of varying on the same page between the *Ism*, the *Kunyah*, the *Nisbah*, and the *Laqab*, provides the reader who is not an expert with a wholly unnecessary puzzle.

Of Miskawaihi, from whose Universal History the first two volumes are taken, Mr. Amedroz compiled a notice, prefixed to the first volume of the Gibb facsimile. The sources for his life are his own statements, collected in the Index, and the notice in the *Irshad al-Arib*, ii. 88 foll., compiled in the main from sources which are still accessible, though awaiting publication, viz. the *Imta'* of Abu Hayyan Tauhidi,² and the *Tatimmat al-Yatimah* of Tha'alibi.³ Yaqut (author of the *Irshad*) states apparently on his own authority that Miskawaihi was a convert to Islam from Magianism; if this be true, the names of his father and grandfather, Mohammed and Ya'qub, are likely to be fictitious. That Miskawaihi was the *laqab* of himself, not of his father, appears very clearly from the statements of his contemporaries Abu Hayyan and Tha'alibi; the *Ibn* which is prefixed in the printed editions of some of his works and in the printed texts of Hamadhani's *Rasa'il* is due to his calling himself *Ahmad b. Mohammed Miskawaihi*, whence some supposed the *laqab* to belong to the father. He tells us that he studied Tabari's Chronicle with Ahmad b. Kami, 260-350 A.H., who lived in the Shari' 'Abd al-Samad⁴ in Baghdad. He also speaks of long association with the vizier Muhallabi, who died in 352; his death-date is given as 9 Safar 421 (Feb. 16, 1030), and this seems to be right, since the notice of him in the *Tatimmat* implies that he belongs to a later

¹ Use should have been made in volume i and ii of the scholarly and tasteful volumes of Schlumberger.

² A copy of the first volume of this work was lent me in Baghdad, and a copy of the whole, photographed from one in the Topkapu Library of Constantinople, is in possession of Ahmad Pasha Zeki of Cairo.

³ The copy in the Berlin Library was lent me for a time, and the whole photographed.

⁴ This is repeated by Yaqut, *Irshad* ii. 17

generation than the persons mentioned in the *Yatimah*, and in poems there quoted he speaks of his extreme old age. Perhaps the date of his birth may be provisionally fixed as 330 A.H., or a little earlier. It is not known how he obtained the favour of Muhallabi; probably one who knew Persian well would have some advantage at a Persian court such as that of Mu'izz al-daulah. Since he claims to have been in the society of Ibn al-'Amid I for seven years, he is likely to have repaired to the court of Rayy immediately after Muhallabi's death in 352; and indeed a dependent of that vizier would not be over safe in Baghdad. Ibn al-'Amid died in 360; Miskawaihi was his librarian, and present with him on various historic occasions. After his death Miskawaihi seems to have entered the service of his son and successor Ibn al-'Amid II. After his death in 366 he appears to have obtained employment with 'Adud al-daulah, who gave him various commissions which he recounts. After 'Adud al-daulah's death in 372 he appears to have gone into hiding, in the house of one Ibn al-Khammar, and Abu Hayyan, whose work *al-Imta'* ostensibly contains narrations wherewith he entertained the vizier Ibn Sa'dan who was put to death in 375 A.H., asserts that "within these days" he had lent Miskawaihi a commentary on the *Isagoge* of Porphyry and the *Categories* of Aristotle. Abu Hayyan taunts him with having had the opportunity of hearing the philosophical lectures of 'Amiri in Rayy for five years, and having absolutely failed to take advantage of it. To this charge Miskawaihi replies¹ that 'Amiri himself found himself a mere beginner as compared with Ibn al-'Amid I. It may be observed that Miskawaihi's quotations of Aristotle in his *Tahdhib al-Akhlaq* are unusually accurate.

For his later career Tha'alibi has the enigmatical sentences: After holding a series of high posts in the service of the Buwaihids and being an intimate of Baha al-daulah, so that he became extremely eminent, he disdained to serve the *Sahib*, to whom he did not consider himself inferior; he was not free from reverses of fortune and uttered a verse of which the authorship is disputed between him and some other eminent men, complaining of the uncertainties of fortune and the faithlessness of friends. He also composed a poem addressed to 'Amid al-Mulk wherein the latter is congratulated on the coincidence of the *Day of the Sacrifice* and the *Mihrijan*.

If Miskawaihi was closely associated with Baha al-daulah, it is surprising that there is no mention of him by either Abu Shuja' or Hilal, who deal at length with Baha al-daulah's affairs. By the *Sahib Isma'il* b. 'Abbad is naturally meant; he was vizier at Rayy under Fakhr al-daulah. Yaqut records a scene in 358 at Rayy when Miskawaihi met

this personage¹; this was in the days of Ibn al-'Amid I. It seems unlikely that he can be meant by Tha'alibi, who probably refers to the Sakib 'Amid al-Juyush, who was put in charge of affairs by Baha al-daulah in 392.² By 'Amid al-Mulk the vizier of the Seljuq Sultan Toghril, Kundari, is ordinarily meant; he can scarcely have had that title in the lifetime of either Miskawaihi or Tha'alibi. Possibly the person meant is the vizier Fakhr al-Mulk, who is called the 'Amid by Ibn Khaldun,³ or some other less distinguished vizier, on whom the title may have been bestowed.

Both Abu Hayyan and Tha'alibi admire the verses of Miskawaihi, which appear to have satisfied the expert judgment of Ibn al-'Amid I. The former asserts that he devoted his time to the futile pursuit of alchemy, but Abu Hayyan's statements about men who had been more successful than himself cannot be trusted. It is surprising that Ibn Abi Usaibi'ah mentions him not only as a philosopher, but as a physician; naming even certain works composed by him on medical subjects, a *kitab al-ashribah* "Book of Draughts" and a *Kitab al-tabikh* "Cookery Book," with a selection from the former made by Ibn al-Tilmidh.⁴ That our author is meant is shown by the mention of the *Tahdhib al-Akhlāq* among his works. Some out of the way medical knowledge is once or twice displayed in the History, but not sufficient to have enabled us to guess that the author followed this profession.

The letters addressed to him in the collections of Hamadhani and Khwarizmi contain very little information. That of the latter is on a stock subject—consolation on a mother's re-marriage, of which an example is given by Tanukhi⁵; it may help us in a vague way to confirm the date of Miskawaihi's birth as inferred above. For Khwarizmi's life lasted from 323 to 383⁶; and from the tone of his letter we might infer that he was somewhat older than his correspondent. In one of Hamadhani's letters there may be a reference to the "Experiences of the Nations."⁷ It would seem that Miskawaihi had some cause of complaint against this remarkable man, which the latter endeavours to remove. But the letters give no clue to its nature.

Yaqut enumerates the following works by him:

1. *Al-Fauz al-Akbar*.
2. *Al-Fauz al-Asghar*. (Printed, Beyrout 1319.)

¹ *Irshad* ii 300.

² He is called *Sakib* in the headings of the Sharif al-Radi's poems, p. 320 and p. 111 (dirge on him, A.H. 401).

³ iv. 473, l. 8 a.f.

⁴ i. 245 and 276.

⁵ *Nishwar* 237.

⁶ *Yatimat al-dahr* iv. 127.

⁷ Beyrut, 1890, p. 528.

3. *Tajārīb al-Umam.*
4. *Uns al-Farīd.*
5. *Tartīb al-'ādāt.*
6. *Al-Mustaufī.*
7. *Al-Jāmi'.*
8. *Jāwīdhan-i-khirad.*
9. *Al-Siyar.*

Of these the second has, as has been seen, been printed; of the third portions were printed by de Goeje in his *Fragmenta Historicorum Arabum*, and a facsimile of the whole is in process of publication by the Gibb Trustees. No. 5 may be identical with the *Tahdhib al-Akhlāq*, which has been printed (Cairo, 1317). Of 8 an account was given by de Sacy in *Notices et Extraits* x. 95 and (at greater length) *Mémoires de l'Institut* ix. 1 foll. For the remainder we must at present be satisfied with Yaqut's descriptions. No. 4 was a collection containing tales, poems, maxims and proverbs, not arranged in chapters. No. 6 was a selection of odes. No. 9 was a treatise on morals, interspersed with Traditions, Qur'anic texts, philosophy and poetry. No. 7 is not described.

He was clearly a man of very considerable learning and far removed from any sort of fanaticism; though not, it would seem, free from professional jealousy. This appears in his treatment of Ibn Baqiyyah, who had the audacity to become vizier without belonging to the Clerks' (*kullāb*) profession. Muqtadir thought that by appointing one who was not a member of that order to the vizierate he would disgrace himself in the eyes of all sovereigns, Moslem and non-Moslem; they would suppose that there was no Clerk in his empire fit for the post, or else that he deliberately slighted the order.¹ Miskawaihi appears also to have shared the Buwaihid animosity to the Hamdanids; he minimizes Saif al-daulah's exploits. As one who had been in the service of Buwaihid princes he might have been expected to show some partiality towards them; but of this there is little trace. He represents both 'Imad al-daulah and Mu'izz al-daulah as utterly unscrupulous, with perhaps no positive virtue except family affection; and if he extols Rukn al-daulah's sense of honour, he holds that this Sultan gratified it at the expense of his realm. For the internal administration of all three he has unmitigated contempt. Of his master 'Adud al-daulah, probably the ablest Sultan of this line, his summing-up is far more judicial than is that of Abu Shuja'. He admits that this personage had some merits which might serve as a counterpoise to his crimes.

¹ Hilal, *Wuzara*, p. 322.

Miskawaihi claims to be an independent authority from the year 340, from which point he had materials furnished him orally by leading actors in the events, Muhallabi, vizier in Baghdad, and Abu'l-Faḍl Ibn al-'Amid, vizier in Rayy. In many important events he himself took part. This was an excellent qualification for a historian, especially because the offices which he held were not such as to throw much responsibility upon himself; he had access to the state secrets without being personally concerned in them to any great extent.

For the beginnings of the Buwaihīd dynasty (322–340), if Abu Shuja is to be believed, he followed Ibrahim the Sabi'an, whose work on the subject, called the *Tajī* (after 'Adud al-daulah's title Taj al-Millāh) was revised by 'Adud al-daulah himself. The author is said to have described this treatise as a pack of lies¹; if these lies were for the glorification of the Buwaihīds—and it is difficult to imagine any other purpose which they can have had—Miskawaihi appears to have omitted them; for there is little in the work which redounds to their glory and has the appearance of being mythical except some of those stories which deal with the sources of 'Imad al-daulah's wealth; on the other hand while Miskawaihi may well have relied on the *Tajī* for what went on in Baghdad while he was himself in the Jabal, the former's narrative gives the appearance of unvarnished truth.

For the period before 340 it is evident that Miskawaihi's main authority in these volumes is the Chronicle of Thabit b. Sinan,² which, starting about where Tabari terminated, continued the history to the time of its author's death (about 363). This remarkable man had special opportunities of learning the inner history of his time. Mr. Amedroz thought Miskawaihi's debt to Suli,³ the author of the *Auraq*, considerable. Besides these authorities he doubtless learned much from the political personages with whom he associated in Baghdad and elsewhere, and who supplied many an anecdote.

Although then this Chronicle is marked by some gross examples of carelessness, to which attention is called in the notes, it is on the whole one of the most instructive in the Arabic language. For a considerable portion of it the author writes about persons whom he knew intimately, and institutions with which he was himself familiar. For two of his employers, Muhallabi and Ibn al-'Amid I he has admiration which approaches enthusiasm; yet this admiration does not induce him to conceal deflexions on their part from the paths of wisdom and honour. His power of character-drawing is remarkable; each of the host of

¹ *Irshād al-Arib*, i. 325.

² Wüstenfeld, *Geschichtschreiber*, No. 135.

Ibid. 115.

characters who come upon the stage is easily distinguishable, and the more important, of whom the number is very considerable, are exceedingly lifelike. Comparison with the Chronicle of 'Arib will impress this fact on the reader's mind. The superiority of Miskawaihi as a historian to Tabari is also very marked. Tabari's value *decreases* as he comes within his own time. He has not the political experience which could enable him to give an intelligible account of the sequence of events or that personal acquaintance with the leading personages which would have furnished vividness and reality to his chronicle. Hence the important reign of Mu'tadid, which gave a new lease of life to the Caliphate, and brought the vizierate to the zenith of its power, is as poorly recorded as any section of Islamic history. The period covered by the two volumes of Miskawaihi is on the other hand as well recorded as any. The ruin of the Caliphate by Muqtadir, the rise of the various adventurers who were ultimately superseded by the Buwaihid dynasties, the series of events which substituted for an empire a group of principalities, is recounted by him in a manner which appeals at once to the reason and the imagination.

Both Tabari and Miskawaihi are liable to the reproach that they fail to mention the most important personages of their times ; we look in vain in the Chronicle of the former for the name of Mohammed b. Isma'il Bukhari, whose Collection of Traditions rivals the Qur'an in sanctity, and in that of the latter for the name of Abu'l-Hasan Ash'ari, after whom orthodox Islam is called. Both historians are to be blamed for failing to discern the really important among contemporary movements ; but Tabari, as a professional theologian, is much the more culpable of the two. Miskawaihi has very little interest in religious matters, and is a whole-hearted admirer of the tolerant policy of 'Adud al-daulah, whose rigid justice enabled all sects and cults to live together in harmony. It is rarely that we meet with any expression in Miskawaihi's work whence we could infer that the writer was a Moslem. And indeed the profession to which he belonged was largely staffed by members of the tolerated sects. The most eminent of his contemporary clerks was a Sabi'an—Ibrahim, grandfather of the historian Hilal. Christian clerks meet us constantly in these pages. One of the candidates for the vizierate in Muqtadir's time—Ibn Abi'l-Baghl—had written a book in refutation of the Qur'an.

For further information about the personages who figure on Miskawaihi's pages reference must be made to a work of which the translation has for the present to be kept back ; the original Arabic is being published by the Royal Asiatic Society. This is the *Nishwar al-Muhadarah* of Abu 'Ali Muhassin Tanukhi, a Mesopotamian judge

occasionally employed on political missions as his father had been ; despatched by 'Aḏud al-daulah on one of such extreme delicacy that he shammed illness rather than execute it ; having previously helped to frustrate a scheme of that monarch for the arrest of the mighty vizier Ibn 'Abbad. He had associated on intimate terms with the most eminent men of his time, and was observant, and retentive. This *Table-talk*, of which only one volume out of eleven has been discovered, is a mine of information about the customs of the time and the conduct of his contemporaries.

The Chronicle which follows that of Miskawaihi is by an author of very different calibre, Zahir al-din Mohammed b. Husain Rudhrawari, vizier of Muqtadi from 476–484 (1083–1091). There is a biography of him in the work of Ibn Khallikan (translated by De Slane, iii. 288–290). He died in 488 (1095). The work is written after the death of Alp-Arslan (465–1072),¹ and in the reign of Jalal al-din Malikshah (465–485 = 1072–1092), when Muqtadi was Caliph (467–487 = 1075–1094).² It was the author's intention to bring it down to his own time, but some circumstances evidently prevented him from chronicling more than a few years. He tells us that what he admired in Miskawaihi was the moralizing, and this he imitates without however possessing the practical wisdom which makes Miskawaihi's generalizations instructive. His work appears to be in the main an abridgment of the Chronicle of Hilal b. Muḥassin b. Ibrahim, which was a continuation of that of Thabit b. Sinan which has already been mentioned. Of Hilal's Chronicle only one part has as yet come to light, viz. that reprinted here from Mr. Amedroz's edition appended to the *Kitab al-Wuzara* and based on the British Museum MS. Add. 19. 360. Hilal, who lived from 359–448, and belonged to a family of clerks, was like Miskawaihi near the centre of politics, and is likely to have been acquainted with the prominent personages. Mr. Amedroz published a biography of him taken from the chronicle of Sibṭ Ibn al-Jauzi, which however is mainly occupied with edifying matter dealing with Hilal's conversion to Islam. His conversion took place late in life ; and it is noticeable that the sole temple of the Sabi'ans, that in Harran, was destroyed by the Egyptians in 424, in consequence whereof many of the sect embraced Islam.³ Possibly Hilal was one of the converts on this occasion.

The edition of Abu Shuja' has been made from a set of photographs in the possession of the Sultanic (formerly Khedivial) Library in Cairo. The photographs appear to have been made from a MS. in Constantinople. For the fragment of Hilal Mr. Amedroz had a number of

¹ Vol. iii. 50, 75.

² Vol. iii. 3 (Arabic Text).

³ Dimishqi, ed. Mehren, p. 191.

emendations suggested by the late Professor de Goeje and others ; these (mainly consisting in punctuation of letters) have been introduced.

It was the suggestion of the present writer that these texts should be translated in *extenso*, as an epitome of contents such as Mr. Amedroz had prefixed to his editions of Hilal and Ibn al-Qalanisi can scarcely be used except by Arabic scholars. The process of translating and indexing revealed four sources of error ; oversights of the author, of his copyists, of the editor and of the printer. For the fourth class some excuse may be found in the fact of the book being printed in Egypt, and most of it at a time when communication was difficult ; although Mr. Faraj Allah al-Kurdi (the printer) took a keen interest in the work, the inconvenience resulting from the cause that has been mentioned could not be avoided altogether. For the first class the author has some excuse in the fact that he was composing a universal history, whence his interest in the sequence of events at times naturally slackened.

It was the intention of the writer to prefix to the translations an Introductory Volume, in which the information contained in these and contemporary texts about the political and social institutions of the Caliphate in the fourth century A.H. should be collected under heads. The enormous rise in the cost of printing since 1917 has rendered it impossible to use any of the fund left by Mr. Amedroz for this purpose. Its execution must therefore be deferred.¹

It may be hoped that the writings of such an author as Miskawaihi may have value not only as the Chronicle of a period, but as an intelligent record of experience. Baghdad in the tenth century seems far removed both in space and time from London in the eighteenth, but there is more than one curious resemblance between the politics of the two. Lord Mahon's account of the proceedings at the accession of George II.² reads like a page out of Miskawaihi's Chronicle. The virtuous Queen Caroline secured the appointment of Sir R. Walpole as Prime Minister, he having fixed and secured her favour by a well-timed offer to obtain from Parliament a jointure for her Majesty of £100,000 a year, while Compton only ventured to propose 60,000. "What better proof could be required that Walpole was fittest for Prime Minister ?". The Queen, in putting Walpole's claims before the King added that he had agreed to carry through the House of Commons an increase of £120,000 to the Civil List. "Such arguments had their due weight with George II., while Horace Walpole, arriving from Paris, artfully magnified to him the difficulties of forcing negotiations in

¹ The late Professor Mez was, it is said, engaged on a similar work.

² ii. 177.

new hands." Umm Musa the Stewardess, Muqtadir, and the Queen-mother would have been quite at home in such a debate.

Fallen ministers in Muqtadir's time were gravely menaced, and their position was not quite safe in England of the eighteenth century. When Oxford pleads "My lords, if ministers of state, acting by the immediate commands of their sovereign, are afterwards to be made accountable for their proceedings, it may one day or other be the case of all the members of this august assembly" ¹, this reasoning can be illustrated from Miskawaihi's record; and indeed when in 1742 Sir R. Walpole was forced to retire, there were demands for a prosecution; "lenity to such a one would be cruelty to the nation" ². When a minister was overthrown in Baghdad, not only he but every dependent of his had to suffer; yet one may wonder whether this principle was ever carried out there so drastically as in England in 1762 on the fall of the Duke of Newcastle. "Every relative, friend or dependent of the Duke was, one after the other, turned out of his office, and their proscription extended even to the offices of Custom and Excise." ³ Torture was not indeed in England applied to such persons to make them disgorge; yet it was in use in 1731, when one Captain MacPhaedris, having refused to pay some exorbitant fees, had irons put upon his legs, which were too little, so that in putting them on his legs were likely to have been broken, etc." ⁴

Kissing the ground before monarchs was introduced in Islam towards the end of the third century A.H.; if English ministers in the eighteenth century did not actually do this, at least they said they did; "Lord Chatham begs to lay himself at the King's feet" is an expression which recurs in that eminent statesman's correspondence. ⁵ The attitude of the two countries towards polygamy does not show as great a difference as might have been expected; for this matter it is sufficient to refer to the record of Sir R. Walpole. ⁶

Finally one interesting parallel may be noticed. We find that in 360 A.H. the vizier Abu'l-Faʿl will only accept office on condition that his sovereign Bakhtiyar swears never to reappoint Abu'l-Faraj, his rival. Similarly Grenville on succeeding to Bute in April 1763 stipulated with the King that Bute should never publicly or privately interfere with any business whatever; and two years later Pitt would

¹ *Ibid.* i. 190.

² *Ibid.* iii. 179.

³ *Grenville Papers*, iii. 152, cited by J. A. Farrer, *The Monarchy in Politics*, p. 13.

⁴ Mahon, ii. 228.

⁵ Farrer, l.c., p. 32.

⁶ Mahon, iii. 158, 160.

have nothing to do with a change of government unless Bute's banishment were made a condition precedent.¹

In his papers *Three Years of Buwaihîd Rule in Baghdad*, J.R.A.S. 1901, *Abbasid Administration in its Decay*, *ibid.* 1913, *The Vizier Abu'l-Fadl Ibn al-'Amîd in Der Islam*, 1912, and *The Tajarîb al-Umam of Abu 'Ali Miskawaihi*, *ibid.* 1914 Mr. Amedroz published some valuable matter illustrating the history of this time. These and other *Opuscula* of his, if collected into a volume, would form an honourable monument to the memory of this most conscientious scholar. I ought to add that the title of the whole work was chosen by me. As appears from Mr. R. Lane Poole's admirable maps, the 'Abbasids after two centuries regained their independence. I ought also to pay a tribute to the works of Mr. Guy Le Strange, without which many a topographical and geographical allusion would be unintelligible.

I have to thank the Gibb Trustees for—besides other favours—their kindly reference to this work in the Preface of vol. vi. of their facsimile.

Reference is throughout made to the pages of the Arabic, inserted in heavy type in the translation.

¹ Farrer, p 14

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- Volume i. is quoted without number at the beginning of articles ; volume iii. is quoted as S (Abū Shujā') and H (Hilāl) for the separate portions. F. stands for *al-Faraj ba'd al-shiddah* (Cairo, 1903, 1904). N. for Tanukhi's *Nishwār al-Muhādarah*. Numerals in brackets () mean hijrah dates ; *local names.
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- 'Abbās b. Shaqiq Abu'l-Faḍl.—Brings head of Makan to Baghdad, ii. 7, 22.
- 'Abbās b. 'Umar Ghanawī.—Minister of ma'awin in Diyar Mudar dies (305), 56.
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- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Bundār.—Sent by Ibn al-'Amid II to Rukn al-d., ii. 349 ; collector, killed (392), H. 448.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Dīnār.—Entertained M. b. Yaquṭ at Arrajan, 265.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Farghānī.—Sufi, N. 243.
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- Abu'l-'Abbās Mālikī.—H. 396.
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- Abu'l-'Abbās Tāsh.—Vizier of Nuḥ b. Mansur, S. 25 ; governor of Jurjan (373), 96, 98.
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- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Aḥmad Abu'l-Fatḥ.—Governor of Bamm, H. 376.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Aḥmad Kharazī Abu'l-Hasan.—Qādi, died (391) H. 402.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ibrāhīm Abu'l-Husain.—Called Ibn Hajib al-Nu'man, — clerk of Sawad Bureau (351), N. 39.
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- 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Ramhurmuẓī Abū M.—Mutakallim, with astrologer, N. 269.
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- 'Abdallāh b. Aḥmad b. 'Abbās.—Qadi, quoted N. 32.
- 'Abdallāh b. Aḥmad b. Aḥmad b. Abi Bakr Dāssah of Basrah.—Quoted N. 22, 23.
- 'Abdallāh b. Aḥmad b. Hamdūn.—Plays nard with Mu'taḍid, N. 129.

- 'Abdallah b. *Aḥmad* b. *Hārith* b. 'Abbās Jauharī Baghdādī Abū M.—Quoted, N. 15.
- 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī Jarjarā'i.—Farms *Silk* and *Mabarik*, 168; takes part in plot against M. b. *Khalaf*, 169; forges letters, 170.
- 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī Niffarī.—225; deputy of al-*Faḍl* b. Ja'far (325), 368, 404; of *Baridi*, 409.
- 'Abdallāh 'Arūs al-Khail.—*Hajib* of *Bad*, killed, S. 177.
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- Abdallāh b. *Jubair*.—Chairman of *Sawad Bureau*, calls attention to *Hamid* b. 'Abbas, 57; fined, 144; ridicules al-*Faḍl* b. Ja'far in saloon of *Husain* b. *Qasim*, 224.
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- 'Abdallāh b. *Mas'ūd*.—Quoted S. 188.
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- 'Abdallāh b. 'Uthmān Wāthiqī.—Tries to secure succession to *Caliphate*, H. 393; his career, 394.
- 'Abdallāh b. *Wahbān Qasbānī* of *Basrah* Abū *Sahl*.—Governor of *Ahwaz* for *Mardawij*, 316, 317; vizier of *Washmagir*, 317; scourged, ii. 145.
- 'Abdallāh b. *Yahyā* *Jahramī* Abū M.—*Qaḍī*, died (392), H. 444.
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- Abdallāh b. Yūnus.—Treasurer of Muttaqi, sent on embassy to Baridi, ii. 13.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—In power of Baridi who demanded money of him, ii. 26.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Abyaḍ.—'Alawid, his verses, N. 51.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh al-Amīn.—H. 399 ; in Bahā al-d.'s service, 430 ; came to Baghdad, 448 ; friend of Ibn Mamma.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Asad.—Kharaj minister in Mausil, S. 142 ; in Ahwaz, 164 ; recovers plundered goods *ibid.* ; arrested by Dailemites and dies in prison (379), 171.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Abī 'Auf.—Quoted, N. 44 ; the vizier 'Ubaidallah b. Sulaiman hid with him and afterwards rewarded him, 164.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Basrī.—Mu'izz al-d.'s deathbed confessor, ii. 231.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Bathānī 'Alawī.—Released and surrendered to M. b. Yahyā, H. 346 ; summoned by Sabur to account for Sharif's estate, 348.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Hirī.—Clerk of Hasan b. Musayyib, puts various persons to death, H. 444-446.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Marzūq.—Sent by Muhadhdhib al-d. against Lashkarsitan (380), S. 272.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Mausilī.—Vizier in Egypt, S. 185.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Mūsā.—Sharif arrested and sent to Fars (369), ii. 399 ; released (372), S. 81.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Warām Kūfi.—Mutakallim, quoted N. 207.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Yūsufi.—Controller of bureau of Umm Musa's estates, 84.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. 'Alī Saqaṣī Basrī Abū Ghānim.—Tells ape-story, N. 275.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. *Hasanawaihi*.—ii. 415 ; well-treated by 'Aḍud al-d., S. 9.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. Nūḥ b. Mansūr.—Defeated by Maḥmud Ghaznawī (389), S. 333 ; H. 432 ; proclaimed by his brother's troops, 344 ; defeated near Merw, 345.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. Nūḥ b. Nasr.—Succeeds Nuḥ on throne of Khorasan (342), ii. 155 ; dies of a fall from his horse (350), 189.
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- 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Abdallāh b. Aḥmad b. Bakr.—Quoted N. 58.
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- 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ash'ath.—365.
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- 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Ja'far Shīrāzī Abu'l-Faḍl.—Secretary of Subkara, brings Laithids captive to Baghdad (297) 16 ; arrested by him, 18 ; corresponds with Furat from prison *ibid.* Steward of 'Ubaidallāh b. Tāhir, made his fortune with ice, N. 63.
- 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. M. 'Umānī Abū M.—Qaḍī, ii. 400 ; envoy to Fatimid Caliph, 412.
- 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. M. Abū Yūsuf.—Secretary of bureau of Queen-mother's estates, called Apostate, 143.
- 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Nasr Sukkarī of Basrah.—Friend of the Baridis, N. 38.
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- 'Abd al-Razzāq b. *Hasanawaihi*.—Comes to Bakhtiyar in Wasit, ii. 375, 415.
- Ibn 'Abd al-Razzāq Mohammed.—Khorasani general, ii. 117 ; joins Rukn al-d., 119 ; 132 ; made governor of Adharbaijan, 135 ; defeats Daisam, 136 ; returns to Rayy, 148.
- 'Abd al-Salām b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Alī Jubbā'ī Abū Hāshim Mu'tazilite doctor, died in Baghdad (321), ii. 400 ; his funeral, N. 281.
- 'Abd al-Salām b. 'Umar b. al-Ḥārith Abū Aḥmad.—Quoted N. 281.
- Ibn 'Abd al-Salām.—Notable of Basrah encourages Baridi, 364 ; sent to support Iqbāl, 372 ; see also Abu'l-'Abbās.
- 'Abd al-Samad b. al-Mu'adhdhil.—Verses by him, N. 281.
- 'Abd al-Samad son of Qāhir.—S. 148.
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- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Chamberlain of Muṭī', envoy to Khorasan, ii. 147; 155; to Ibn Muhtaj, 156.
- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Hasan Abū Aḥmad.—Controller of charities and Alms, 152.
- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Mā-shā-Allāh.—Killed by Shalmaghani's friend, 123.
- Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb Abū'l-Qāsim.—Qaḍī, witnesses oath of Baridi, 385.
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- 'Abd al-Wāhid b. al-Muqtadir Abū 'Alī.—At battle of Shammasiyyah Gate, 235; escapes to Mada'in, 237; 254; designed for Caliphate by relics of Muqtadirites, 251.
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- *Abhar.—Placed under 'Alī b. Muqtadir, 33; claimed by Ibn Abī'l-Saj, 45; goes with Rayy, 51, etc., offered by Rukn al-d. to Marzuban, ii. 132; H. 453.
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- 'Adl.—Hajib of Bachkam, commands a force, 410, 411.
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- 'Aḍud al-daulah Fannakhusrah Abū Shujā'.—Son of Rukn al-d. given control of Shiraz after 'Imad al-d.'s death (338), ii. 120, 121; his throne restored by Ibn al-'Amid after Bullaka's rebellion, 166; given title 'Aḍud al-d. (351), 192; sends fleet to help conquest of Oman (355), 218; attacks M. b. Alyas, 234; Rukn al-d. asks help of him, 233; forbidden to buy horses by Bakhtiyar, 235; his agent given control of Oman, 237; takes Kirman (357), 249; learns the art of government from Ibn al-'Amid, 282; releases Abū'l-Fawaris, 291; sends Kurkir to fight Sulaiman b. M. b.

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- 'Aḍud al-d.'s daughter.—Ta'i's nominal wife, S. 20 ; dies at Saḥra Quay, 298.
- 'Afiyah Bāqillānī.—Walks on hot iron door, N. 75.
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- Aḥmad b. 'Abdallāh Ispahānī Abu'l-'Abbās.—Conveys decorations of Muttaqi to Bachkan, ii. 3 ; private secretary to Muttaqi, 15 ; Baridi's messenger to him, 16 ; vizier to him (331), 38 ; specimen of an incompetent man, N. 114.
- Aḥmad b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Khiraqī.—Qaḍi, Baridi's messenger to Muttaqi, ii. 16 ; Muttaqi's to Tuzun, 70.
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- Aḥmad b. 'Alī Abū Bakr.—Broker, died (390) H. 34.

- Aḥmad b. 'Alī Kūfī Abū 'Abdallāh.**—Secretary of Ishaq b. Isma'il Nubakhti, arrested, 271; secretary to Ibn Muqlah II., 319; after being in Qararī's employ sent on mission to Baridi, 327; represents Baridi at Ibn Ra'iq's court, 361, 362; hides, 395; secretary to Bachkam (329), 415; quoted 416; at election of Muttaqī ii. 2, 3; serves under Aḥmad b. Maimun after Bachkam's death, 12; hides, 14; reappears and serves under Ibn Ra'iq, 22; administers under Ispahani, 38; sent with money to Saif al-d. at Wasit and insulted by Turks, 39; sent under escort to Baghdad, 40; hides, 41; joins Saif al-d., 44.
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī Madā'inī.**—See al-Ha'im.
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī Qarākhān.**—Succeeds Bughrakhaqan, H. 396.
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī Qunnā'i.**—Finance expert in Wasit, ii. 26.
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī Rāzī Abū Bakr.**—Delegate to Bakhtiyar, ii. 304.
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī b. Shujā'.**—Shahid died (390), H. 364.
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī b. Tughj Ikhshīdī Abū'l-Fawāris.**—Ruler of Egypt, ii. 256n; defeats Kafurites, *ibid.*
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī al-Wakīl Abū'l-'Abbās.**—S. 251; visits Muwaffaq, H. 433.
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- Aḥmad b. Badr.**—Paternal uncle of Muqtadir's mother, 121; captured by Abu Tahir, *ibid.*; released, 139.
- Aḥmad b. Bakr 'Abdī Abū Tālib.**—Commentator of the *idāh*, quoted S. 68.
- Aḥmad b. Buwaihi Abū'l-Husain.**—See Mu'izz al-d.
- Aḥmad b. Dakhāk Salīl.**—Kills Dux at battle of Apamea, S. 228.
- Aḥmad Farrāsh Abū'l-'Abbās.**—S. 332; H. 335; informs Baha al-d. against Husain, S. 167.
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- Aḥmad b. Hammād.**—Governor of Takrit (387), S. 301.
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- Aḥmad b. Husain b. Aḥmad b. al-Nāsir 'Alawī Abū'l-Husain.**—Died (391) H. 407.
- Aḥmad b. Husain Abū'l-'Abbās.**—Bedmaker, has charge of Muwaffaq in the Citadel, H. 428, 435.
- Aḥmad b. Husain b. 'Abdallāh Jauharī (son of Ibn al-Jassās)**—Recounts source of his father's fortune, N. 270.
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- Aḥmad b. 'Isā Mālikī Abū'l-'Abbas.**—Befriends Wathiqi, H. 397.
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- Aḥmad b. Ishāq Bahlūl.**—See Bahlūl.
- Aḥmad b. Ishāq b. Zuraiq.**—Sends money to Khasibi, 150.
- Aḥmad b. Ismā'il.**—Governor of Khorasan, captures M. b. al-Laith, 19; murdered (301), 33.

- Aḥmad b. Isrā'īl.**—Type of a competent minister, 85 (vizier of Mu'tazz, Tabari, iii. 1694, etc.)
- Aḥmad b. Kaighalagh** (pronounced Kayaghlagh by Mutanabbi).—Mu'nis is told to bring him from Egypt (303), 36; takes over Nasr's command at Sora (316), 183; takes side of Harun in rebellion of (317), 189; governor of Ispahan defeated by Lashkari (319), 211, whom he kills, 213; taken prisoner at Shammasiyyah Gate, 236; governor of Egypt, 332.
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- Aḥmad b. Kashmard.**—Captured by Abū Tahir, 121; his miraculous escape, F. i. 180.
- Aḥmad b. Khāqān.**—Conqueror of lower Wasit, ii. 268.
- Aḥmad b. Khāqān Abū'l-'Abbās.**—Prefect of police (321), 266, 268; sent by Ibn Ra'iq to Madhar, 372; defeated and captured but released, *ibid.*; 407; prefect of police (329), ii. 14; chamberlain of Mustakfi, 85; of Muti', 87.
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- Aḥmad b. Mansūr, Dāmaghānī.**—ii., 208n.
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- Aḥmad b. M. b. 'Abd al-Ḥamīd Abū'l-Ḥasan.**—Suggested for vizierate (296), 15.
- Aḥmad b. M. b. 'Abdallāh 'Alawī.**—Dies in Kufah (389), H. 337.
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- Aḥmad b. M. b. Ja'lān.**—Quoted N. 260.
- Aḥmad b. M. Khorāsānī.**—Follower of Ibn Yaqut, N. 94.
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- Aḥmad b. M. b. Maimūn Abū'l-Husain.**—Secretary of Muttāqi, manages affairs after Bachkam's death, ii. 11; vizier (329), 12; ceases to be vizier, 15; arrested by Baridi and sent to Basrah, *ibid.*; dies, *ibid.* Quoted F. i. 149.
- Aḥmad b. M. b. Mu'ammal Abū'l-Fath.**—Sent to Kirman by Samsām al-d. (388), S. 312.
- Aḥmad b. M. b. Abī Mūsā Hāshimī.**—Died (390), H. 345.
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- Aḥmad b. Nasr Qushūrī.**—Minister of *Ma'awin* in *Ahwaz*, arrests *Baridis*, 205, 206 ; governor of *Basrah*, 255 ; officer of *Ibn Ra'iq*, 370 ; his boat sunk, 373 ; at *Dair al-'Aqul*, 413.
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- Aḥmad b. Sa'd Abū'l-Husain.**—Finance minister of *Ispahan*, 60.
- Aḥmad b. Sa'id.**—Clerk, 24.
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- Aḥmad b. Sayyāh.**—Minister of *Kharaj* in *Ispahan* murdered (304), 39.
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- Aḥmad b. 'Ubaidallāh Abū'l-Husain.**—Shaikh of *Mayyafariqin* betrayed to *Abū'l-Wafa*, ii. 389.
- Aḥmad b. 'Ubaidallāh b. Mansūr Shīrāzī.**—Head of *diwan al-rasa'il*, ii. 340 ; conspires against *Samsam al-d.*, S. 104 ; secretary of *Tā'i'*, *ibid.* ; fined, 107 ; arrested, 145 ; released, 147.
- Aḥmad b. 'Umar 'Alawī.**—Brother of *M.* ; favoured and given charge of pilgrimage, ii. 412.
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- Aḥmad b. Yahyā.**—'Alawid pretender with title *al-Nāsir* died (325), ii. 209n.
- Aḥmad b. Yahyā Jalakht.**—Clerk of *Nubakhti* fined, 160.
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- Abū Aḥmad Ibn Husain b. Yūsuf.**—Finance officer of *Ahwaz*, N. 107.
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- Abū Aḥmad the Naqīb.**—See *Husain b. Musa*.
- Abū Aḥmad the Physician.**—Sent by *Baha al-d.* to *Ibn Ustadhurmuz*, S. 320.

Abū Aḥmad Ibn Abī Salamah.—Of 'Askar Mukram quoted N. 172.

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Ibn al-Aḥwāzī.—Small tax-farmer in Antioch misleads Rashīq, ii. 214; his schemes; defeats Qarghuyah, but is captured by Saif al-d., 215.

'Ā'idah bint M. Juhaniyyah.—Poetess, N. 216; deputy secretary to Bachkam and Sabuktakin, *ibid.*

*'Ain Tamr.—175; ii. 338; army sent thither against Dabbah b. M. Asadi, 414.

*'Ain Zarbah.—Raided by Byzantines (351), ii. 190.

Abu'l-'Ainā.—Quoted, N. 12.

Ibn 'Ainawaihi.—Sent by Ibn Muqlah to inquire into finance of Ahwaz, 320.

Ibn 'Aishūnah.—Robber in Baghdad, N. 206.

'Ajīb.—Servant of Nazuk, 138; murdered (317), 195.

Ibn al-Ājiz Abu'l-Qāsim.—Blinded, H. 442.

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Al-Akhwas.—See Abu Umayyah.

Al-'Alā b. al-Hasan Abu'l-Qāsim.—Released by Sharaf al-d., S. 101; his vizier, *ibid.*; favours Fars, 119; sent to Basrah, 123; gives leave for blinding Samsam al-d., 150; his mistakes after Sharaf al-d.'s death, 160; arrests Radī, *ibid.*; goes to Rayy, 163; saves 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yusuf, 173; causes death of Timurtash, 190; arrested by Fulad, but turns tables on him, 200; arrested by Samsam al-d., 216; released, 247; his career and death, *ibid.*; meets Samsam al-d., 260; takes Ahwaz and defends 'Askar Mukram against Abu M. b. Mukram (385), 266; dies there (387) 294, 311, H. 415.

Abu'l-'Alā the Christian.—See 'Ubaidallah b. al-Faḍl.

Abu'l-'Alā Husain b. M. Iskāfi.—Maternal uncle of Muwaffaq, whom he accompanies to the Sharif, S. 309; given charge of Treasury, H. 337; farms revenue of Anbar and Hit, S. 55, 269; advises Muwaffaq, H. 368.

Abu'l-'Alā Ibn Hasanawālī.—ii. 415; arrested, S. 9.

- Abu'l-'Alā Ibn Shādhān.—Financial officer in Hadithah, captured, ii. 172.
- 'Alam.—Stewardess of Mustakfi; see *Husn*.
- 'Alamgar.—See Abu'l-*Hasan*.
- 'Alawids in Baghdad.—In Daizaj Street, H. 336.
- 'Alī b. al-'Abbās b. Fasānjas Abū M.—Treasurer (350), ii. 188; bids his brother hurry home after Bakhtiyar's accession (356), 237, 262; dominates Bakhtiyar, 266; his brother's deputy, 267; cannot pay in full, 269; arrested, 284; takes refuge with Sabuktakin, 286; banished to Wasit, 287; to Samarra, *ibid.*; vizier of Sharaf al-d. (374), S. 101.
- 'Alī b. al-'Abbās Nūbakhtī Abū Tālib.—Agent for sale of Muqtadir's lands, 200; for the Queen-mother, 245.
- 'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Aziz.—See Ibn Hājib al-Nu'man.
- 'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, cousin of Māfarūkhī.—Arrested, ii. 120.
- 'Alī b. 'Abdallāh al-Hadhdhā Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Quoted, N. 215.
- 'Alī b. 'Abd al-Malik Abu-*Hasin*.—Qadi, N. 111.
- 'Alī b. 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Urwah Abu'l-Qāsim.—Arrested, H. 442; released, 448.
- 'Alī b. Aḥmad.—Clerk of Qarmatian in Oman, ii. 216; rebels against 'Abd al-Wahhāb with help of Zanj, 217.
- 'Alī b. Aḥmad Abarqūhī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Marshal of Turks, S. 187; vizier (381) 201; goes to Mausil to help Hajjaj, 240; order for his arrest frustrated, 241; arrested (382), 246; surrendered, 251; vizier (383), *ibid.*; flees, 252; negotiates on his return from Marsh to be vizier (385) in vain, 268; further negotiations (386) again frustrated, 275; acts as vizier, H. 40.
- 'Alī b. Aḥmad b. 'Alī Nūbakhtī.—Sends message to 'Alī b. 'Isa, 324; betrays his uncle, 362.
- 'Alī b. Aḥmad Rāsibī.—Arrests Hallaj, 33; died (301), *ibid.*; his property seized by Mu'nis, *ibid.*
- 'Alī b. Aḥmad b. Subḥ Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Shahid, H. 408.
- 'Alī b. Aḥmad 'Umānī.—Clerk of Samsam al-d.'s mother died, S. 102.
- 'Alī b. Aḥmad b. Yahya.—Clerk, killed by Dailemites, H. 383.
- 'Alī b. al-Akhzar Abu'l-Qāsim.—Grammarian, N. 246.
- 'Alī Ibn Abī 'Alī Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Quoted, S. 73; ḥajīb of Samsam al-d., 97; sent to arrest Husain Farrash, 168; leaves Baghdad, H. 389; restored to ma'unah of Wasit, 414; ḥajīb of 'Amid al-J., 439.
- 'Alī b. 'Amr b. Maimūn Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Sent to Mu'izz al-d. by Abu Taghlib, ii. 206; his secretary, sent to Bakhtiyar, 239; negotiates marriage, 283; offends Ibn Baqiyyah, 316, 320; ill-treated by Ibn Baqiyyah, 321; meets Bakhtiyar at Takrit, 379; combines vizierate of Bakhtiyar with that of Abu Taghlib, *ibid.*; sent by Abu Taghlib to Egypt, 401.
- 'Alī Arzanānī.—Spy of Fulad, S. 200.
- 'Alī b. Bishārah.—Bedmaker of 'Aḍud al-d., S. 49.
- 'Alī b. Dab'ash Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Sent against Abu'l-*Husain* by Samsam al-d. (372), S. 79; captured, *ibid.*
- 'Alī b. al-Faḍl Sūlī.—Dailemite officer of Bachkam, banished by him

to Mausil, joins Daisam in Adharbaijan, ii. 31 ; escapes and is made chief of Dailemites there, 135.

'Alī b. al-*Hasan* Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Clerk of M. b. 'Umar arrested, S. 173.

'Alī b. al-*Hasan* b. 'Allāf.—Shahīd, H. 397.

'Alī b. al-*Hasan* Baghdādī.—See Abu'l-*Husain* Ibn Yahyā.

'Alī b. al-*Hasan* Hājji.—N. 145.

'Alī b. al-*Hasan* b. Ishāq Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Sharif's collector, flees, H. 348.

'Alī b. al-*Hasan* Ispahānī Abu'l-Faraj, author of the *Aghani*.—Quoted (xiii. 25), N. 12 ; received 5,000 dinars from Muhallabī, 42 ; quoted, 174.

'Alī b. al-*Hasan* Zainabī Hāshimī Abu'l-*Hasan-Ta'i*'s envoy to Sharaf al-d., S. 125.

'Alī b. Hishām Abu M.—Quoted, 88.

'Alī b. al-*Husain* al Khaṭīr.—Bedmaker, S. 173.

'Alī b. al-*Husain* Maghribī Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Secretary to Bekjur, S. 208 ; advises him to join the Fatimid 'Aziz, *ibid.* 211 ; runs away to Raqqah, *ibid.* ; to Kufah, 215 ; to Egypt where he persuades 'Aziz to attack Halab, 217 ; sent thither as minister, *ibid.* ; is bribed to come away, 219 ; cashiered by 'Aziz, *ibid.* ; executed by Hakim, 232.

'Alī b. al-*Husain* Sharif Murtaḍā Abu'l-Qāsim.—Pilgrim (389), H. 342.

'Alī b. al-*Husain* Qunnā'i.—Betrays M. b. Dawud, 9, 10.

'Alī b. al-*Husain* Shīrāzī Mushrif Abu'l-Qāsim.—Inspector of bureau, sister's son to Abu'l-Faraj the vizier, ii. 267 ; governor of Basrah, 295 ; his vindictiveness, *ibid.* ; Jarjarā'i sent to arrest him, 321 ; arrested but restored to province, 323.

'Alī b. Ibrāhīm b. Hammād.—Qaḍī, quoted, N. 33.

'Alī b. Ibrāhīm b. Nāsir al-d.—Killed, S. 179.

'Alī b. 'Isā the vizier.—Consulted by 'Abbas b. *Hasan* about candidates for Caliphate, 1, 3 ; declines to nominate ; made president of bureau by Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 6 ; flees, 7 ; banished to Wasit, (296), 8 ; pleads vainly for M. b. 'Abdun ; transferred at his own request to Meccah, 13 ; suggested for vizierate by Mu'nis (300), 25 ; vizier (301), 26 ; corresponds with Qarmatians, 34 ; prays over supposed corpse of Furat, 40 ; offends Umm Musa and is dismissed ; put in charge of Zaidan (304), 41 ; released and appointed helper to Hamid (306), 58 ; monopolises control, 59 ; arrested (311), 88 ; charged with favouring Qarmatians, 105 ; 109 ; given in charge of Shafi' Lu'lu'i, 112 ; exiled to Meccah and thence to San'a, 113 ; returns to Meccah, 141 ; made Overseer of Egypt and Syria, *ibid.* ; nominated for vizierate by Mu'nis (313), 142 ; confirmed as Overseer by Khasibi (313), 146 ; vizier (314), 149 ; grateful to any one who plots his dismissal, 170 ; his energetic action after Qarmatian victory, 176 ; desires to resign (316), 184 ; arrested, 185 ; falsely charged with favouring Qarmatians, 186, 187 ; released by Mu'nis (317), visits Ibn Muqlah, 200 ; mediates between Mu'nis and Muqtadir (318), 204 ; acts assessor to the vizier Sulaiman, 205 ; settles Ibn Muqlah's fine, 209 ; arrested by Mu'nis, 210 ; but released, 211 ; assessor to Kalwadhani with charge of appeals, 212 ;

- deprived by *Husain b. Qasim*, 219; sent to *Safiyah* (319) by *Husain b. Qasim*, 220; protected by *Harun b. Gharib*, 225; nominated for vizierate of *Qahir*, 242; excused from mission to *Egypt*, 257; made governor of *Wasit* and Irrigation of *Euphrates*, 271; gives contract to *Baridi* 274; summoned to advise *Radi*, 290; offered vizierate, 294; charged with suggesting revolt to *Nasir al-d.* and banished to *Safiyah* (323), 324 fol.; suggested as mediator by *Nasir al-d.* 327; nominated for vizierate, 336; fined, 338; awaits *Baridi* (329), and is treated by him respectfully, ii. 14; manages affairs for *Kurankij* (329), 18; dies (334), 104; petitions presented to him, N. 48; his friend *Shafi'i*, N. 54; exposes *Ibn Muqlah*, N. 28; his honesty at an auction, N. 172; prefers *Ibn Bahlul* to himself at funeral, N. 127; his opinion of *Muqtadir*, N. 136; rebuked by *Muqtadir*, N. 139; reconciles *Nasir al-d.* to his father, N. 181; has revelation, N. 225; orders demolition of *Heretical Mosque*, N. 174; N. 104.
- Ali b. 'Isa*.—Secretary of *Daisam* in lieu of *Nu'aimi*, ii. 149; tortured to death, 150.
- Ali b. 'Isa* the Postmaster.—(386) his advice to *Abu 'Abdallah al-'Arid*, S. 286; quoted, H. 439.
- Ali b. 'Isa Raba'i*.—The grammarian, ii. 304; on a deputation.
- Ali b. Ja'far Batini*.—Missionary in service of *Daisam*, ii. 31; deserts to *Marzuban* and brings him to *Adharbaijan*; deserts *Marzuban* for *Daisam*, 33, and again *Daisam* for *Marzuban*, 34; but on condition of retiring into private life, 35.
- Ali b. Ja'far b. Falah*.—Brother of *Abu Tamim*; besieges *Damascus*, S. 223; governor of *Tripoli*, 224; *Qutb al-daulah*, general of *Hakim*, S. 238.
- Ali b. Ja'far Abu'l-Hasan*.—Emir elect of the *Mar'hes*, S. 90; made partner by *Muhaddhib al-d.*, S. 134.
- Ali b. Ja'far Wadhari Abu'l-Qasim*.—Friend of *'Adud al-d.* sent against *Banu Shaiban*, ii., 398; dies on the journey, *ibid.*
- Ali b. al-Jarrak*.—Captures *Manjutakin*, S. 223.
- Ali b. Juwanqulah*.—Officer of *Rayy*, *ibid.*; deserted to *Marzuban*, ii. 131.
- Ali b. Kamah Abu'l-Hasan*.—His house in *Rayy*, S. 299; viceroy there of *Rukn al-d.*, ii, 137; retreats to *Ispahan*, 138; sister's son to *Rukn al-d.* defeats *Bistun*, 176; (348) his arrival falsely announced, 226; with *Muayyid al-d.* in *Jurjan*, S. 90; put to death by *Fakhr al-d.*, 95.
- Ali b. Khalaf Nirmāni*.—Arrested (311), 92.
- Ali b. Khalaf b. Tināb*.—Farms estates and *Kharaj* in *Shiraz*, and conspires with *Yaqut* (319), 211; sends news of *'Ali b. Buwaihi* to *Baghdad*, 275; leaves *Shiraz* with *Yaqut*, 298; his hoards secured by *'Ali b. Buwaihi*, 300; goes to *Basrah*, 301; finance minister in *Mausil*, 326; quits it, 329; deceives *Yaqut*, 341; minister of *Kharaj* and *diyya* in *Ahwaz* for *Ibn Ra'iq*, 374 (326); stays at *Wasit*, 384; secretary of *Radi* in service of *Bachkam*, 406; fined, 409; story about him when governor of *Shiraz*, *Faraj*, ii. 75, 76.

- 'Ali b. Kujrī Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Dailemite, sent against Banu 'Uqail, H. 419; defeated, 421; retires to Baqitina, *ibid*.
- 'Ali b. Ma'mūn Iskāfī.—Secretary of Ibn al-Hawari; arrested (311), 92.
- 'Ali b. Mazyad Abu'l-*Hasan* Asadī.—Revolts from Baha al-d. to Samsam al-d. (387), S. 295; attacks Qilij but is defeated, H. 340 (389); Muqallad goes against him, 303; joined by Yahya, H. 410; assists Du'ajj at Mada'in, H. 420; routed by Hajjaj, 422-4.
- 'Ali b. Mikāl Abu'l-*Husain*.—Envoy to Baghdad (389), H. 340.
- 'Ali b. Mishakī, called Bullakā.—Captured by Rukn al-d., ii. 133; escapes from prison, 149; works for Marzuban, *ibid*, 150; defeats Daisam, *ibid*.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Ahmad Tanūkhī Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Performs trick with taper, N. 76.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Bārīzī.—Balusi chieftain, ii. 300.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. *Hasan* b. Yahyā Abu Mohammed.—Succeeds M. b. 'Umar, S. 347.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. *Husain* Warrāq Abu'l-Qāsim.—Witness, H. 417.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Iskāfī Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Died (391), H. 392.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Jauharī.—'Adud al-d.'s agent, takes letters to Marzuban, ii. 344.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Kaukabī the Mu'allim.—Head of Insha Bureau, S. 153; called Kafi, 154; takes Abu Nasr Ibn Ka'b, 157; his punishment, 158; strangles Abu 'Ali b. Sharaf al-d., 162, 164; favours *Husain* Farrash, 166; ruins him, 168; advises seizure of M. b. 'Umar, 174, 180, 181; causes Ibn Salihān to be arrested, 181; goes to Basrah, Arrajan, etc., 182; complained of by troops, 187; arrests Khwashadhah, 198; disputes with vizier Abarquhi, 240; orders his arrest, 241; his arrest and death, 243; injures Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq, 282.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Khirbān Abu'l Qāsim.—Clerk, N. 102.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Rauḥ.—Clerk, 155; agent for Khasibi in Baghdad, 225.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Tanūkhī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Deputy of Abu Talib Ibn Bahlul, N. 138.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Zuffī.—Prefect of police, executed, ii. 366.
- 'Ali b. Mu'ammal b. Mīmān.—Secretary of Sawad bureau, died (390), H. 345.
- 'Ali b. Mufarrij.—Bribed by Hakim, S. 237.
- 'Ali b. Muḥassin Tanukhi.—Cited, H. 394; his house at Basrah Gate, 396.
- 'Ali b. Muqtadir.—Given ministries of Rayy, etc., 33.
- 'Ali b. Mūsā Zarrār.—Agent sent by Nuḥ to 'Imad al-d., ii. 101.
- 'Ali b. Musayyib.—Made emir of Mausil (386), S. 279; arrested by Muqallad (378), 299; released by his sister's intercession, 301; renews dispute with Muqallad, 302; flies from Mausil, *ibid*., and agrees to alternate possession with Muqallad, 302.
- 'Ali son of Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq.—Minister of Ma'unah in Baghdad, H. 38 (389).

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*Bājisrā.—Stage between Wasit and Baghdad, ii. 84.

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Bakhtiyār, Abū Mansūr 'Izz al-daulah, son of Mu'izz al-d.—Named in the Khufbah, ii. 115 (337) ; in Meccah and the Hijaz, 158 ; appointed emir al-umara, 158 (244) ; re-appointed by Caliph (348) 176, with title 'Izz al-d. ; his marriage, 176 ; the government surrendered to him by Mu'izz al-d. (350), 182 ; appointed successor of the latter on his deathbed (356), 231 ; on his accession made peace with Turks, 232 ; Rukn al-d. solicits his aid, 233 ; his mismanagement, 234, 235 ; protects Hamdan b. Nasir al-d., 256 ; negotiates peace between Abu Taghlib and his brothers, 256 ; his treachery to Shirzad, 259 ; his inability to keep secrets mars his plot against Abu Qurrah, 262 ; under the domination of 'Alī b. 'Abbas, 266 ; marries Abu Taghlib's daughter, 283 ; goes to Wasit (360), 287 ; to Baghdad, 294 ; fails in his attack on 'Imran, 302 ; goes to Wasit, 303 ; Kufah, 304 ; Baghdad, 305 ; demands money of Mu'ī', 307 ; swears friendship to Sabuktakin, 315 ; goes to Mausil (363), 315 ; being abandoned by Sabuktakin makes terms and quits, 320 ; returns, *ibid.* ; goes to Wasit and Ahwaz, 323 ; forces struggle with Sabuktakin and Turks, 324, sq. ; Shi'ah of Baghdad with him, 328 ; goes to Wasit, appeals to various persons, 330 ; besieged by Turks, 332 ; rejects Sabuktakin's terms, 334 ; arrested by 'Aḍud al-d., 343 ; released, 352 ; betrays Sahl b. Bishr and others, 357, 358 ; claims sovereignty of the empire, 365 ; defeated at battle of Qashshan, 369 ; takes refuge with 'Imran, 370 ; quarrels with Ibn Baqiyyah, 371 ; mad with grief over a captive slave, 372 ; whom 'Aḍud al-d. returns, 373 ; leaves Wasit for Baghdad, 375 ; submits to 'Aḍud al-d., 378 ; starts for Mausil, *ibid.* ; is induced by Hamdan to attack Abu Taghlib, 371 ; then is induced to betray Hamdan to Abu Taghlib, 379 ; defeated at Qasr al-Jass ; beheaded, 381 (367) ; destroys palaces and makes money by the

- materials, 405 ; S. 21, 26 ; assigns fiefs to Qarmatians, S. 109, N. 134.
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- al-Bakī.—Turkish officer, joins Abu 'Ali b. Sharaf al-d., S. 159 ; attacks Shiraz ; goes to Arrajan and ruins Ibn Abi Maktum, 162.
- Bakr b. Alyasa' b. Mohammed b. Alyās.—Killed in battle, ii. 298.
- Bakr b. Mālik.—Commander of Khorasanite army in lieu of Ibn Muhtaj, ii. 155 ; appoints 'Abdallah b. Nuh to Khorasan after death of Nuh, 157 ; defeats Ibn Muhtaj, *ibid.* ; his sister's son envoy to Baghdad, 161.
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- Abu Bakr Farrāsh.—Reconciles Sabur and Ibn Salihān, S. 137.
- Abu Bakr Ibn Hamdān Bazzāz.—Died (391), H. 392.
- Abu Bakr Ispahānī.—Friend of Sabuktakin, ii. 262.
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- Abu Bakr b. Sa'id b. Hārūn.—Physician, N. 58.
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- Abu Bakr Shāfi'i.—Friend of 'Ali b. 'Isa, N. 47, 48.
- Abu Bakr, Brother of Umm Musa.—Intermediary, 21.
- Abu Bakr, the Sergeant (naqīb).—Sent by Yaqt to Baridi, 341.
- Abu Bakr of Wasit.—Quoted, N. 167.
- Bakrān.—Officer of Mardawij sent to Ahwaz, 301.
- Bakrān b. Balfawāris Abu Shujā'.—Sent to bring Abu 'Ali back, S. 159 ; in Basrah, 168 ; demands death of the Mu'allim, 244 ; courted by Sabur, 252 ; arrests Ibn Mamma, S. 332 ; Baha al-d.'s deputy in Baghdad, *ibid.*, H. 335 ; comes to Wasit, 337 ; died there (391), 397 ; his clerk impaled, H. 419.
- Bakrī.—Descendant of Abu Bakr attacks pilgrims in Meccah, ii. 254 (351).
- Baktijūr.—Freedman of Mu'izz al-d., ii. 282 ; Turkish commander of water-force of Habashi (357), 244 ; his daughter married to Salar b. Bakhtiyar, 282 ; another to Sabuktakin, 325 ; arrested, *ibid.* ; retained, 329.
- Baktūzūn, see Tūzūn.—(Officer in Yamin al-d.'s army).
- Baktūzūn.—Officer in charge of Mausil, ii. 204 ; captured by Nasir al-d., 205, 206 ; released, 207, 215.
- *Bākusāyā.—ii. 77.
- Bālabā.—Captain in service of Bachkam, sent to Sus, 382 ; fled from Bull, 383 ; given Ma'awin in Anbar, goes to Raḥbah and revolts, captured, 416.
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*Bālāshukr.—Village, N. 206.

Bal faḍl b. Buwaihi.—Brought as captive to Burdashir, confined in Shiraz and afterwards released, H. 360, 361.

Balī, father-in-law of Marzuban b. M. b. Musafir.—Killed, ii. 133.

*Balis Road.—ii. 214 ; Abu'l-Ma'ali flies thither, 254.

*Balkh.—Aḥmad b. Isma'il murdered there, 33.

Balqāsim b. Balḥasan.—Governor of Tabaristan for Mardawij, 276 ; defeats Makan b. Kaki and Abu'l-Faḍl Tha'ir, *ibid.* ; abandons Jurjan to Makan at Mardawij's request, ii. 4.

Balsuwār b. Mālik b. Musāfir Kankarī.—Elected chief by Dailemites after Bachkam's death, ii. 12.

Balsuwār b. Mālik b. Musāfir Lashkarī.—Officer in service of Lashkari, 401.

Bālūs = Baloochees.—353 ; ii. 249 ; invade Kirman, 298 ; are defeated by 'Abid b. 'Ali and sue for peace, 299 ; are Islamized, *ibid.* ; break out afresh and are attacked by 'Adud al-d. (360) who transplants them, 300 ; S. 103.

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*Bamm.—Subkara flies there, 19 ; in a desert ; Ibn Alyas flies thither, 353 ; ii. 298 ; Yuztumurr besieged there, 361 ; S. 191, 193, H. 351, 355, 376.

*Banātādhar.—Baridi goes there, 381, 382.

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*Baqafāyā.—H. 420.

Ibn al-Bāqillānī.—See M. b. al-Tayyib.

*Baqi'inā.—H. 408.

Ibn Baqiyyah Mohammed Abū Tāhir.—Commencement of his rise ii, 285 ; his sway over Bakhtiyar, 286 ; attacked by Abu Qurrah, 288 ; covenants with him, *ibid.* ; abandons him, *ibid.* ; negotiates between Abu'l-Faḍl and Sabuktakin, 293 ; an enemy of the former, 309 ; his vizierate, 310 (261) ; goes with Bakhtiyar to Mausil, 317-320 ; ruins Jarjara'i, 321 ; attacks Azadruiyah, 323 ; on left of 'Adud al-d.'s army, 339 ; vizier to 'Adud al-d.'s son Abu'l-Husain, 346 ; undertakes to effect various reforms, *ibid.* ; goes to Wasit, *ibid.* ; rebels against 'Adud al-d., 347 ; gives robes to Ibn al-'Amid, 353, 354 ; reconciled to Bakhtiyar, 354 ; called Nasir al-d. ; 355 ; arrests M. b. 'Umar whom Bakhtiyar releases, 356 ; reconciled to Bakhtiyar, goes to Wasit, 356 ; defeats plot against him, 357 ; tortures Sahl and others to death, 358 ; his illness, 359 ; leads to death of Ibn al-Sarraj, advises Bakhtiyar to join hostilities against 'Adud al-d., 364, 365 ; escapes from battle of Qashshan, 369 ; tries to allay factions in Basrah, 370 ; lodges with 'Imran b. Shahin, *ibid.* ; taunted by Bakhtiyar, 371 ; his house at Wasit, *ibid.* ; is summoned by officer to take the lead in lieu of Bakhtiyar, 372 ; thinks of revolting, 373 ;

his ice stores, 374 ; arrested, *ibid.* ; tortured, 376 ; tries to regain vizierate, *ibid.* ; blinded, 377 ; trampled to death by elephants and impaled, 380, 413. (Abu Hayyan in the *Imtā'* states that his corpse was buried after 'Aḏud al-d.'s death.)

*Baradān.—234 ; ii. 165 ; fortress there, H. 341.

Abu'l-Barakāt, son of Nāsir al-d.—ii. 255 ; sent by Abu Taghlib against Hamdan, 256 ; again, 289 ; killed in battle with Hamdan, 291 ; Jamilah and Abu Taghlib anxious to avenge him, 379.

*Barāz al-Rūz.—H. 403.

Barbahāri Hasan b. 'Alī b. Khalaf Abū Mohammed.—Head of the Hanbalites, arrested and sent to Basrah, 260 ; goes into hiding, 322 ; wishes to execute wailing woman, N. 220 ; mispronounces, 251.

Bardas Phocas.—See Wardis.

Bardas Skleros.—See Ward.

*Bardha'ah.—Attacked by Russians (332), ii. 62, 136 ; Daisam goes thither to hunt, 150, 178.

Ibn al-Bārid.—Deserts Mu'izz al-d. and goes to Nasir al-d., ii. 89 ; identified with Ibrahim b. Mutawwaq, 118.

[Ibn al-Barīdī.—Buhturi, i. 217 ; has to do with finance of Khuzistan.]

1. Barīdī Aḥmad Abū 'Abdallāh.—His retort to 'Alī b. 'Isa, 110 ; farmed private estates and managed vizier's fief (315), 152 ; his plans, 158 ; farmed districts of Ahwaz, *ibid.* ; goes to Tustar, *ibid.* ; dismissed but reinstated, 159 ; his energy in carrying out vizier's commission, *ibid.*, 186 ; arrested by Aḥmad b. Nasr, 206 ; offers the sum of nine million dirhems to attract Muqtadir's attention (318), 208 ; courts Husain b. Qasim, 220 ; made to pay a sum by Harun and al-Faḍl (320), 229 ; at Ibn Qarabah's table, 230 ; arrested by Ibn Muqlah, 245 ; delivered to M. b. Khalaf, 246 ; cajoles M. b. Khalaf, 246, 247 ; restored to his office, 250 ; finances expedition against relics of Muqtadir's army, 254, 255 ; rendered ambitious, 255, 256 ; goes into hiding and his office given to Karkhi, 270 ; reappears and escapes arrest, 271 ; fined, 273 ; his dialogue with the vizier Khasibi, 273, 274 ; sent to Ibn Ra'iq to Ahwaz ; obtains farming of Wasit from 'Alī b. 'Isa, 274 ; goes into hiding again, 275 ; in canals of Ahwaz, 295 ; secretary to Yaqut in Ahwaz, 301 ; his operations after death of Mardawij, 302 ; makes peace with 'Alī b. Buwaihi (322), 303 ; rises to power (323), 320 ; successively in Ahwaz, Basrah, and Wasit, 320 ; bribes emissaries of Ibn Muqlah, 328 ; in Ahwaz, 339 ; outwits Yaqut, 341, foll. ; makes terms with Radi, 358 ; Ibn Ra'iq's secretary, 363 ; excites 'Alī b. Buwaihi against Ibn Ra'iq, 364 ; defeated by Bachkam, 371 ; jokes in danger, *ibid.* ; flies to Uwal, 372 ; to Shiraz, 373 ; brings Aḥmad b. Buwaihi back, his jest with the physician Yuhanna, 380 ; abandons Aḥmad at Ahwaz, *ibid.*, 381 ; enters into relations with Bachkam, 385 ; who marries his daughter, 410 ; bids him reconquer Jabal, 411 ; Barīdī's treachery, 412 ; is defeated by Bachkamites at Madhar (329), ii. 9 ; after Bachkam's death enters Baghdad, 15 ; takes title vizier, *ibid.* ; is

ejected by Turkish mutineers, 17 ; attacked by Ibn Ra'iq, 23 ; reappointed vizier, *ibid.* ; besieged in Wasit by Saif al-d. (332), 51 ; murders his brother Abu Yusuf, his death (332), 52-58 ; buys land in Ahwaz, N. 104, 107 ; dismissed from ministry there, 138 ; at Siraf, 169.

His Sons :—

- a. 'Abdallah.—Dies (349), ii. 181.
 - b. Ahmad Abu'l-'Abbās.—Marries Yaqut's daughter, 345.
 - c. Abu Ja'far Fayyād.—Hostage with 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 378.
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- Abu'l-Hasan Ahwāzī al-Kātib**.—Deputy for Baridi, N. 229.
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- Abu'l-Hasan 'Alī b. Hasan Baghdādī**.—Starts to repel Qarrad (390), H. 364 ; finance minister in Baduraya, 365 ; see Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Yahya ; chief minister in Baghdad, H. 413.
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- Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Ishāq**.—Secretary of Mohammed b. 'Umar the Sharif, S. 305 ; collects his revenues, 307 ; quarrels with Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Yahya and flies to Shiraz, sent to Baghdad by Sabur as his deputy, H. 410 ; flies to Fars, 450 ; harboured by Baha al-d., *ibid.* ; arrested by Abu Ghalib.
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- Husain b. 'Ali Maghribī*.—Vizier in Baghdad, summoned by *Hakim*, takes refuge with *Hassan b. Mufarrij*, S. 233 ; advises attack on *Yarukhtakin* in Ramlah, 232–235 ; advises execution of *Yarukhtakin*, *ibid.* ; sets *Abu'l-Futuh* up as caliph, 236 ; sent to 'Iraq, 238.
- Husain b. 'Ali Nūbakhtī Abū 'Abdallāh*.—Secretary of *Ibn Ra'iq*, *Kufi* offers to separate them and is instructed by *Baridi*, 328 ; *Ibn Muqlah* suggests that *Ibn Ra'iq* send him as agent, 333 ; advises *Ibn Ra'iq* to refuse *Baridi*'s terms, 359 ; ousted by *Ibn Muqatil*, 360, foll. ; vainly endeavours to save *Ibn Ra'iq* from *Baridi*, 361 ; becomes consumptive, 367, 386.
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- Husain b. Barkasah*.—Slave of *Ibn Kamil*, killed, H. 448.
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- Husain b. Ibrāhīm*.—Officer in 'Adud al-d.'s army, ii. 244.
- Husain b. Jauhar*.—Officer of *Hakim*, S. 231 ; *Qa'id al-Quwwad*, 233 ; executed, *ibid.*
- Husain b. Mohammed b. Alyās*.—Endeavours to reconquer *Kirman*, ii. 360 ; captured, 361.
- Husain b. Mohammed Anbārī Kātib*.—N. 139.
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- Husain b. Mohammed al-Mausili.**—Confectioner in Cairo punished for an insult to 'Adud al-d., S. 60.
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- Husain b. Mohammed b. al-Rawwād.**—Told by Wahsudhan to attack Ibrahim, ii. 180.
- Husain b. Mohammed b. Yūsuf Abu 'Abdallāh.**—Governor of Darabujird arrested by Muwaffaq, H. 350.
- Husain b. Musattar.**—Related to King of Dailemites, H. 350.
- Husain b. Mūsā Mūsawī Abū Aḥmad.**—Registrar of Talibis, sent to negotiate peace between Hamdanids (358), ii. 256; dismissed from registry, 306 (361) and becomes enemy of Abu'l-Fadl, 309; administers oath in Mausil, 320; protects brigand, 337; accompanies Bakhtiyar to Kufah, 355; mediates between him and Ibn Baqiyyah, 356; envoy from Bakhtiyar to 'Adud al-d. to recover slave, 372; sent back to 'Adud al-d., 375; brings back slave and advises surrender, 376-378; reduces Diyar Mudar, 392; arrested and sent to Fars (369), 399; released (372), S. 81; his fortune restored, 136; trustee for royal bride, 254; negotiates between 'Ali b. Aḥmad and Baha al-d., 268; rescues former, 270; favours his vizierate, 275; names Baha al-d. prematurely in Khuḥbah (389), 327; escapes in basket, *ibid.*; his guarantee required by Muwaffaq, H. 430.
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- Husain b. Nāsir al-d. Abu 'Abdallāh.**—Hostage with Mu'izz al-d. (337), ii. 115; ruler of Hadithah submits to Abu Taghlib, 291; sent by him to Takrit to help Bakhtiyar (363), 333; sent by Abu Taghlib during his flight as envoy to 'Adud al-d., 391; makes terms for himself, *ibid.*; and quits Abu Taghlib for 'Adud al-d., 392; (*cf.* N. 235); goes to Mausil, S. 145, 174; captured by Hasan b. Marwan, 178; captured again and sent to Egypt, governor of Halab and Tyre for Fatimid, 179; sent to Tyre, 226.
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- Abu'l-Husain, son of 'Adud al-d.**—ii. 346; Samsam al-d. told to conciliate him, S. 99; in Ahwaz, 108; quits it, 121; for Ispahan, 122; tries to seize Ispahan, *ibid.*; death, 123.
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- Abu'l-Husain Ibn Abi Shujā' Arrajāni.—Deputy of Ibn al-'Amid II. in Baghdad, betrays his secrets, ii. 354.
- Abu'l-Husain Bāhili.—Despatched by Nasir al-d. to Mu'izz al-d., ii. 213.
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- Abu'l-Husain Ibn Kashkaraya.—Died (389), H. 337; physician, pupil of Sinan.
- Abu'l-Husain, son of Mutawakkil.—Nominated for Caliphate but dies too soon (294), 5.
- Abu'l-Husain, The qādi.—See 'Umar b. Mohammed.
- Abu'l-Husain Ibn Suhail.—Shoemaker, N. 208; quoted, 215, 243.
- *Husainiyyah Khabūr.—Place of battle between Bad and Sa'd, S. 85.
- Husām al-d.—Title of Muqallad, S. 293.
- Husn of Shīrāz.—Mother-in-law of al-Faḍl b. 'Abd al-Rahman, negotiates caliphate of Mustakfi, changes her name to 'Alam, ii. 75; her life guaranteed by Mu'izz al-d., 85; suspected by reason of her banquet and arrested, 86; blinded and her tongue cut out, 100 (334).
- *Huwaizah.—ii. 244, 368.
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- Ibrāhīm b. 'Abbās Sūlī.—Wrote letter about postponement of Nairuz, ii. 407n.
- Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh.—'Alawid pretender of Mansur's time, S. 237; defeated in Basrah, 365.
- Ibrāhīm al-Agharr.—Court official, S. 69.
- Ibrāhīm b. Ahmad Abū Ishāq.—Deputy to Farrukhan, H. 415; acts as vizier in Kirman, H. 383.
- Ibrāhīm b. Ahmad Khorāsāni.—Deserts from Baridi to Nasir al-d., ii. 29; sent for by Ibn Muhtaj to displace Nuḥ, 101; defeated and blinded, 104.
- Ibrāhīm b. 'Ali b. 'Isā Abu Nasr.—Caliph's secretary died (350), ii. 184.
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- Ibrāhīm b. Ayyūb.—Clerk of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 150.
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- Ibrāhīm b. Bathā.—Censor, 75.
- Ibrāhīm b. al-Dābī.—Ruler of Dabil, ii. 149; Daisam's prisoner, 151.
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- Ibrāhīm Dailemsafār.—In service of Sharaf al-d., S. 80.
- Ibrāhīm b. Hasan.—Cloth-merchant, N. 161.
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- Ibrāhīm b. Hurmuz Abū Ishāq.—Brother of Abu Ja'far Hajjaj, summoned to lead expedition against Arabs, H. 420; defeated at Bagarma, 421; goes to Nahrawan Bridge, 422, 448.
- Ibrāhīm b. Husain Bassāmī Abu'l-Mu'ammār.—Tells story to H. 340.
- Ibrāhīm b. 'Isā.—Brother of 'Ali b. 'Isa, N. 25.
- Ibrāhīm b. Ismā'il.—Hajib of Bakhtiyar, his envoy to 'Imran, ii. 329; sent to Ahwaz to arrest Sahl b. Bishr, 357; his history, 374; urges Bakhtiyar to defend Wasit, 375; supports scheme of

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- Ibrāhīm b. Kaighalagh.—Given office by Ibn al-Furat, 14.
- Ibrāhīm b. Kāsak.—Officer of Mardawij joins 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 279 ; made governor of Arrajan, 302 ; in Kirman, ii. 249.
- Ibrāhīm b. Khafif.—Head of bureau of outgoings, 262, 266 ; N. 242.
- Ibrāhīm b. Marh 'Uqaili.—Helps to defeat Qarmatians, S. 110.
- Ibrāhīm b. Marzubān.—Heir after Justan, ii. 166 ; releases his father-in-law Walkin, 167 ; induced to rebel against his brother Justan, 178 ; takes Maraghah, is presently abandoned by his helpers, *ibid.* ; makes terms with his brother, *ibid.* ; joins Wahsudhan, 179 ; afterwards endeavours to fight Wahsudhan's son Isma'il, 180 ; official governor of Adharbaijan, 189, (350) ; turned out thence by Abu'l-Qasim b. Mishaki (355), 218 ; goes to Rukn al-d. ; advises Ibn al-'Amid to retire from battle, 224 ; displays valour during Khorasanite affair, 228 ; is wounded, *ibid.* ; reconquers Adharbaijan, 229 ; his incompetence, 230, 231.
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- Mohammed b. *Aḥmad* Zuttī.—Minister of Ma'awin in Baghdad arrested, S. 189.
- Mohammed b. 'Ajlān.—Prodigy, N. 66.
- Mohammed b. 'Alī Bazafarī.—Receives Hamid at Wasit and is tricked by him, 103, 104.
- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Khalaf Abū 'Abdallāh.—Messenger between Samsam al-d. and Sharaf al-d., S. 118 (375).
- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Khalaf Abu 'Abdallāh Nirmānī.—Agent of Badr b. Hasanawaihi in Hamadhan, H. 454.
- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Khalaf Abū Ghālib.—Compromises with Muwaffaq, S. 308 ; made his deputy, 328 ; lends money to Baha al-d., 331 ; stays with Muwaffaq when deserted by others, H. 370 ; released and made deputy to Ibn Ustadhurmuz, 371 ; advises commission to Kirman, 383 ; his competence, *ibid.* ; deputy to Ustadhurmuz, 400 ; seizes goods of Farrukhan, 414 ; sent to Naiband, 416 ; to Siraf, 433 ; offended with Muwaffaq, 434 ; vexed with Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Ishaq, 456 ; and arrests him, murders him, 457 ; arrested, 458 (395).
- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Hasan Marīnī Abu'l-Husain.—Chief registrar (389), H. 337.
- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Hudhud.—Chamberlain, etc., killed (389), H. 337.
- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Laith.—Captured by *Aḥmad* b. Isma'il (298), 19.
- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Qāsim Abu'l-Husain.—The marshal, representative sent to Fakhr al-d., S. 94.
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- Mohammed b. 'Alī.—Retainer of Rashid, nominated for command of Bachkam's Turks, 331.
- Mohammed b. 'Alī Samarri Abu'l-Faraj.—Vizier of Mustakfi (33), ii. 78 ; arrested and fined, 80.

- Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Shāhūyah Abū Bakr.—Qarmatian leader, goes to Kufah in interest of 'Adud al-d., ii. 370n. ; intimate of Muḥassin Tanukhi, S. 19 ; announces proclamation of Samsam al-d., in Oman, S. 100 ; arrested, 102 ; escapes execution, 107 ; representative of Qarmatians, 109.
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- Mohammed b. Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Chamberlain of Muti', ii. 339.
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- Mohammed b. al-Faḍl b. Humaid Saimari.—Teacher of Tanukhi, N. 172.
- Mohammed Farrāsh.—(The bedmaker) sent to blind Samsam al-d., S. 149.
- Mohammed b. Fīrōz.—Retainer of Ikshid, accompanies Muttaqi from Raqqah, ii. 69.
- Mohammed b. Fasanjas al-Himār.—Mistake for 'Alī b. 'Abbas, ii. 283n.
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- Mohammed b. Hasan b. 'Abd al-'Aziz Hashimi Abū Bakr.—Takes part in election of Muttaqi, ii. 2 ; his rudeness to 'Alī b. 'Isa, N. 48 ; arrested in the year (350), *ibid.*
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- Mohammed b. 'Imrān b. Shāhīn Abu'l-Faraj.—ii. 268 ; arrests his brother, S. 82 ; put to death, 87.
- Mohammed b. 'Isā.—Son-in-law of Ibn al-Hawari, arrested (311), 92 ; controller of the Harem, 152.
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- Mohammed b. Ishaq b. Ibrāhīm Shāhid Ahwāzī Abū Bakr.—Exposes Hallaj, N. 83.
- Mohammed b. Ishāq b. Kundājiq.—Chief of garrison at Basrah attacked by Qarmatians (299), 33, 34 ; see also Ibn Kundaj.
- Mohammed b. Ishāq b. al-Munajjim.—Singer, died (391), H. 401.
- Mohammed b. Ismā'il Bammī Abū Nasr.—Secretary to Alyasa', ii. 252.
- Mohammed b. Ismā'il b. al-Faḍl Abū Sa'd.—Comes to Rayy from Hamadhan, H. 452 ; vizier, 453 ; flees to Burujird, *ibid.*
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- Mohammed b. Ja'far 'Abartā'i.—At Ahwaz has charge of Mohammed b. 'Abdun, 8 ; sent to reconquer Fars from Subkara, 19 ; dies, 20.
- Mohammed b. Ja'far b. Hafs.—President of Bureau, 129.
- Mohammed b. Ja'far al-Naqīb.—In service of Ibn Ra'iq, ii. 21.
- Mohammed b. Jaish.—Succeeds his father in Damascus, S. 230.
- Mohammed, called Jammal.—Chamberlain of Baridi, 381.
- Mohammed b. Jinnī.—Tries Ibn Shirzad, 165 ; head of bureau of property confiscated from Mu'nis, 223.
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- Mohammed b. Mākān.—Sent to help Rukn al-d. by *Hasan b. Fairuzan*, ii. 132; against him, 138; attacks *Ispahan*, 159; defeated and captured by Ibn al-'Amid, 160; wounded and cuffed, 161.
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- Mohammed b. Mazyad Abu'l-Ghanāim.—Sent to help *Du'a'ij*, H. 420.
- Mohammed b. Mohammed b. Ja'far Daqqāq Shāfi'ī Abū Bakr 'Arid.—Called *Khabbat*, H. 444; ob. (392).
- Mohammed b. Mohammed b. Ja'far Anbārī Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Ob. (391), H. 408.
- Mohammed b. Mohammed b. Nasr Abu Ya'lā.—His witness refused, S. 64.
- Mohammed b. Mohammed b. 'Umar Abu'l-*Hārith*.—Leads pilgrimage (389), H. 342; (391) 409.
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- Mohammed b. Mūsa b. al-Furāt Abū Ja'far.—Father of the vizier, had dealings with Sulaiman b. *Hasan*, 15.
- Mohammed b. Mūsā al-Khāzin.—Sent to Fakhr al-d. by *Samsam al-d.*, S. 100.
- Mohammed b. Mūsā Khwārizmī.—See *Abu Bakr Khwarizmi*.
- Mohammed b. Mūsā Sālīhī.—Governor of Antioch, deserts, taking with him the treasure, to Byzantines, ii. 221.
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- Mohammed b. Musāfir.—'Ali b. Ja'far Suli takes refuge with him at *Tarm*, ii. 31; his fortress *Samiram* seized by his sons, 31, 32; sent for by his son *Marzuban*, 132; advises against *Rayy* expedition, *ibid.*; made ruler of *Adharbaijan*, 135; dethroned and imprisoned at *Sisajan*, *ibid.*
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- Mohammed, son of Mustakfi.—Poses as *Mahdi*, ii. 247, 248 (357).
- Mohammed, son of Mu'tamid Abū 'Abdallāh.—Designed for Caliphate by 'Abbas b. *Hasan*, but dies too soon, 4, 5.
- Mohammed b. Nāsir al-d. Abu'l-Fawaris.—Exchanged with *Nicephorus* for some *Patricii*, ii. 213n; cf. 220n., 291n; N. 112; governor of *Nisibin* writes to *Hamdan*, arrested by *Abu Taghlib* in fort *Ardamusht*, ii. 291; 235.
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- Mohammed b. Nasr b. Ahmad b. Mukram Abu'l-'Abbās.—The Witness, tried to get a man's witness accepted, S. 64.

- Mohammed b. Nasr Abu 'Alī.—Summons Qadir, S. 201.
- Mohammed b. Nu'mān Abū 'Abdallāh.—Qaḍī of Egypt, S. 186.
- Mohammed b. al-Qādir Abu'l-Faḍl.—Receives visits at the age of 5, S. 303.
- Mohammed b. Qāsim.—See Ibn Sudmand.
- Mohammed b. Qāsim Karkhī Abu Ja'far.—Originally of Ahwaz, 207 ; visits Sulaiman b. Hasan (318), 208 ; made finance minister of Ahwaz (312), 270 ; and Basrah, 284 ; sends despatch about Ibn Ra'iq, 287, 295 ; treated respectfully by 'Abd al-Rahman b. 'Isa, 337 ; vizier, 338 ; his short stature, 338 ; goes into hiding, 350 ; vizier (329), ii. 20 ; keeps his house, 22 ; secretary to Tuzun, 44 (331) ; accompanies him to Wasit, 45 ; story about him, F. i. 180 ; verses about him by 'A'idah, N. 216.
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- Mohammed b. Rauḥ.—Controller of Kharaj, etc., in the Sawad, 152.
- Mohammed b. Sa'id.—Clerk, 24.
- Mohammed b. Sāliḥ Hāshimī, son of Umm Shaibān Abu'l-Hasan.—Quoted, 290 ; appointed qaḍī al-quḍāt (363), ii. 339 ; dismissed (364), *ibid.* ; pleads for Hashimites before Muhallabi (351), N. 49 ; discussions at his house, 64.
- Mohammed b. Sulaimān.—Finance minister in Rayy (307), 51 ; defeated and killed by Su'luk, 52.
- Mohammed b. Takīn.—Succeeds his father in Egypt (321), 258 ; mutiny against him, 259.
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- Mohammed b. Tughj.—The Ikhshid, minister of Ma'awin in Egypt, 332 (324), 366 ; visits Muttaqi in Raqqah, ii. 67 ; invites him and Ibn Muqlah to Egypt, 68 ; dies (334), 104, 108, S. 331.
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- Mohammed b. 'Ubaidallāh Abu 'Alī.—Leader of pilgrims, is killed in engagement with Egyptians, ii. 158.
- Mohammed b. 'Umar 'Alawī Abu'l-Hasan.—The Sharif, in Kufah, ii. 208 (353) ; fights 'Alawid, takes charge of Abu'l-Faḍl after his dismissal (362), 313 ; negotiates between Ibn al-'Amid and Bakhtiyar, 353 ; between Bakhtiyar and Ibn Baqiyyah, 354 ; accompanies Bakhtiyar to Kufah, 355 ; after arrest by Ibn Baqiyyah and release by Bakhtiyar, sent to assist Mu'tahhar against 'Imran, 409 ; suspected of treachery by Mu'tahhar, 410 ; arrested and sent to Fars, 412 ; released by Sharaf al-d., S. 81 ; made joint vizier, 101 ; quoted, 101 ; recommends Iraq, 120, 127 ; his property restored, 136 ; his wealth, *ibid.* ; prays over Sharaf al-d., 151, 154, 155 ; arrested, 173 (379), 174 ; released (382), 243 ; enemy of 'Ubaidallah b. al-Faḍl, gets him sent to Ahwaz, 249 ; favoured by al-Ustadh al-Faḍl, 269, 278 ; in fear of Abu 'Alī Ibn Isma'il, escapes to Marsh, 282 ; intercedes between Baha

- al-d. and *Hajjaj*, 284 ; returns to Baghdad, 304 ; leaves for Hillat Muqallad, 305 ; his property seized, 307 ; becomes reconciled to Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, 307, 308 ; advises Baha al-d. to take the field, 309 ; takes up cause of Ibn Mamma, 332 ; of Ibn Hudhud, H. 340 ; dies (390), 348 ; embargo on his goods, *ibid.* ; his palace on the Tigris occupied by Behistan, 389 ; in Kufah, 425 ; his palace, 439.
- Mohammed b. Yahyā Nahrsābūsī Abu'l-Hasan.—Arrested Qarrad, H. 408.
- Mohammed b. Yanal, The Interpreter.—Advises Bachkam to be contented, 375 ; goes with him to Ibn Muqatil, 376 ; sent to Askar Mukram ; defeated, 378 ; defeated by Ibn Ra'iq, 407 ; defeated at the Jabal, 415 ; scourged, *ibid.* ; brought from Wasit and made chief of police, ii. 12 (329) ; goes into hiding, 14 ; conciliated by Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Muqlah, 43 ; flies to Wasit, 43 ; in charge of Baghdad for Tuzun, 45 (331) ; plots to get Muttaqi away, 47 ; visits Saif al-d. and is murdered, (332) 55.
- Mohammed b. Yaqūt Misri.—Arrested, 144.
- Mohammed b. Yaqut Bāhili.—Prefect of police (318), 202 ; takes part in exile of Masaffi troops (318), 203 ; burns Ibn Muqlah's house, 203 ; censor (319), 209 ; loses censorship, 209 ; visits Harun b. Gharib, 225 ; commands Hujaris for Muqtadir (320), 234 ; urges Muqtadir to remain in Baghdad and fight Mu'nis, 235 ; last to leave the field, 236 ; makes for Ahwaz, 254 ; assumes command, *ibid.* ; becomes unpopular, 255 ; makes terms with Yalbaq and returns to Baghdad, 256, 257 ; persecuted by Ibn Muqlah, 259 ; flies to Arrajan, 265 ; which he leaves for Ram-hurmuz, *ibid.* ; and defeats Qarmatians, 280, 284 ; declines authority of Ibn Ra'iq, made minister of Ma'awin for Ahwaz, *ibid.* ; appointed governor of Ispahan, *ibid.* 287 ; summoned to be chamberlain, 295 ; goes to Wasit, *ibid.* ; holds that office, 305 ; ousts vizier, *ibid.* ; defeated by Harun b. Gharib at Nahrabin, but succeeds owing to death of latter, 309 ; falsely boasts of having plotted death of Mardawij, 310 ; arrested, 318, foll.
- Mohammed b. Yazdād.—Torturer fo Ma'mun, N. 66.
- Mohammed b. Yazdād.—Ibn Ra'iq's war minister in Basrah, 364 ; defeated by Baridi, 369.
- Mohammed b. Yūsuf.—The qadī ; see Abu 'Umar.
- Abu Mohammed Ibn 'Imrān b. Shahin.—See Hasan b. 'Imran.
- Abu Mohammed Jahramī.—S. 24.
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- Abu Mohammed Sulaimānī Hāshimī.—Called 'Abbād, N. 251.
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- Monks' Costume adopted as a disguise, 97.
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- Mosque.—Used for payment of troops, 339 ; Baridi puts on his robes at that of Ahwaz, 359 ; for public notices, *e.g.*, deprivation of witnesses, S. 277.

- Mother, Reviling of (Regarded as unpardonable, Tabari iii. 1629), 273 ; *cf.* N. 62.
- Mourning, Expression of.—ii. 137 ; S. 260.
- Moustaches of Soldiers.—N. 248.
- Muadhdhin.—Mode of attacking, N. 163 ; with *muhtasib*, 250.
- Mu'āfā b. Zakariyyā Ibn Tarārā Abu'l-Faraj.—Polymath, died (390), H. 374.
- Ibn al-Mu'allim.—See 'Ali b. Mohammed Kaukabi.
- Ibn al-Mu'allim.—Deputy of Muqallad, S. 282.
- Muammal.—Secretary of Harun b. Gharib, 164.
- Abu'l-Muammal, son of Muwaffaq Abu 'Ali.—Called Rabib al-Ni'mah, H. 348 ; granted his estates, 371.
- Mu'askar Mukram.—For 'Askar Mukram, S. 267.
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- Mu'ayyid al-d. Abū 'Alī Rukhkhaji.—Arranges fief for Muwaffaq, S. 324.
- Mu'ayyid al-d. Buwaihi Abu Mansūr, son of Rukn al-d.—Evacuates Ispahan, ii. 159 ; brought back by Ibn al-'Amid, 160 ; comes to Baghdad to ask for Mu'izz al-d.'s daughter, 167 ; governor of Ispahan at time of meeting (365), 363 ; given title, 221 (355) ; finds fault with Abu'l-Fath's arrogance, ii. 302 ; builds palace in Ispahan, 363 ; does homage to 'Adud al-d., 364 ; Fakhr al-d. with him, 415 ; replies submissively to 'Adud al-d., 415 ; given Hamadhan and Nahawand, S. 10 ; appointed to Jurjan and Tabaristan, 15 ; attacks Astrabad, 16 (371) ; defeats Qabus, 17 ; reinforced, 28 ; reestablished himself in Jurjan, 90 ; death (373), 90 ; plans cut short by death, 91 ; death of his son, 123 ; 262.
- Muayyid al-Mulk.—See Husain b. Hasan.
- Mubārak b. Ahmad Sirāfi Abū Sa'id.—A witticism of his, N. 88.
- Mubārak b. Maimūn Ibn Abī Idrīs Abu'l-Husain.—Qadī of Mayyafariqin encourages people to resist Abu'l-Wafa, ii. 388, 399.
- Mubarrad Abu'l-'Abbās.—Quoted, S. 237 ; his annuity from Zajjaj, N. 134.
- Mubashshir.—Mediator for Abu Ghalib Ajurri with Tanukhi sen., 96.
- Ibn al-Mudabbir.—Clerk of Mufarrij, poisons him, S. 239.
- Mudar tribe.—Faction of in Basrah, ii. 369 ; wins, 370.
- Mufaddal Abu'l-Ghanā'im.—Son of Muhallabi, secretary to Marzuban b. Bakhtiyar, ii. 247.
- Mufarrij b. Daghfal b. al-Jarrāh Tā'i'.—Takes Alptakin prisoner, ii. 385 ; Ibn Killis advises that he be not spared, S. 185 ; at Ramlah, 226 ; begs for peace, 227 ; advised by his son to attack Yaru-khtakin, 233 ; takes Ramlah, 235 ; keeps faith with Abu'l-Futuh, 238 ; poisoned by Hakim, 239.
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- Muflih, The Negro.—67 ; disputes with Hamid, 87 ; his revenge on Hamid, 96, 102 ; advises against interference of troops with

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Muhadhhdhib al-d. 'Alī b. Nasr Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Employed by Muzaffar al-Muwaffaq, S. 90 ; succeeds him (376), 134 ; obtains title Muhadhhdhib al-d., *ibid.* ; his good government, 135 ; marries Baha al-d.'s daughter, 135 ; protects Qadir, 149 ; helps him at his accession, 206 ; Baha al-d. borrows of him, 254 ; marries his daughter, 254 ; lends again, 257 ; applicants at his court, 265 ; mediates for vizierate of 'Alī b. Ahmad, 268 ; protects 'Alī b. Ahmad (385), 267 ; takes Basrah, 273 ; mediates for 'Alī b. Mazyad, 304 ; and Ibn al-Waththab, 304 ; visited by Abu 'Alī Ibn Isma'il, 307 ; conspires with Yaghma, H. 419 ; builds palace at Salīq, 455.

Muhallabī Hasan b. Mohammed Abū Mohammed.—(Tabari iii. 1745, mentions a Mohammed Muhallabī of Basrah, who favoured the Khābith), steward of Abu Zakariyya of Sus, 382 (326), attached to 'Alī b. Ja'far b. Marzuban, ii. 34 ; in service of Mu'izz al-d., 84 ; deputy of Saimari, whom he advises, 116 ; made secretary of Mu'izz al-d. and keeps bureau of Sawad out of clutches of Ibn Fasanjas, 124 ; makes agreement with Hasan b. Harun ; reforms finance of Basrah, 128 ; is defeated by 'Imran b. Shahin, 129 (339) ; Misk's authority for his vizierate, 137 ; defeats ruler of Oman at Basrah, 143, 144 ; is scourged by Mu'izz al-d., 145 ; restored to office ; defends his nonchalance, 146 ; receives title vizier (345), 162 ; retires from Ahwaz before Ruzbahān, 162 ; advises against employment of Takin Jamdar, 171 ; skilfully disposes of Ruzbahāni Dailemites, 173 ; remains in Mausil, then returns to Baghdad, 174, 175 ; gives his daughter to 'Abbas b. Husain Shirazi, 181 ; reconciled to Sabuktakin, 182 ; builds Mu'izz al-d.'s palace, 183 (350) ; examines various persons to extort money for Mu'izz al-d.'s palace, 185, foll. ; leaves Baghdad for conquest of Oman (352), 196 ; dies (—3 Sha'ban, 352), 197 ; N. 10 ; scene at his palace, 23 ; his liberality, 38, 41 ; arrests rioters (350), 48 ; an adage of his, 58 ; beaten by order of Mu'izz al-d., 70 ; his daughter married Abu'l-Faḍl, 134 ; his feast of roses, 147, 148 ; tells stories of Shibli, 173 ; his letter to Tanukhi's father, 208 ; Abu'l-*Hasan* Ahwazi one of his deputies, 229.

Muhassin b. 'Alī Tanukhī.—ii. 414 ; preacher at wedding of 'Adud al-d. dismissed, S. 18 (371) ; imprisoned Wathiqi, H. 394.

Muhassin (al-) Abū Ahmad, son of Ibn al-Furāt.—Arrested, 57 ; tortured, 65 ; intrigues for his father's restoration, 87 ; decorated, 91 ; his excesses as inquisitor, 93 foll. ; his house bought by Harun b. Gharib, 164 ; N. 47.

Muhassin b. Hasan Abū Nu'aim.—Confirmed in appointment, H. 371 ; governor of Wasit, H. 443.

***Muhawwal**.—Water reached it, H. 409 ; 419.

Muhayya'.—Officer at Mausil, ii. 206.

Muḥriz.—Chamberlain of Muḥallabi, captured in *Hadithah*, ii. 172.

Muhtadī.—Caliph, ii. 16, 258.

Ibn al-Muḥtāj Aḥmad b. Mohammed Abū 'Alī.—Khorasanite general ; helps Makan b. Kaki, 276 ; enters Rayy, slays Makan and defeats Washmagir, ii. 3 ; and Makan at Ishaqabad, 6 ; takes Rayy, *ibid.* ; defeats Takin Shirzadi (334), 84 ; goes against Rukn al-d., but meanwhile his master Nuḥ conspires with 'Imad al-d. against him, 100, 101, 102–4 ; ousts Nuḥ for Ibrahim ; sent to help Washmagir, 154, but is offended by the latter ; makes peace with Rukn al-d. (342), 155 ; cashiered by Nuḥ, and enters service of Rukn al-d. again, *ibid.* ; secures appointment to governorship of Khorasan, 156 ; is defeated by Bakr b. Malik and goes back Rukn al-d. with whom he enters Jurjan, 158 ; dies of plague in Rayy (344), as also his son, 161.

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*Rūzah.—148.

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Rūzbahān b. Wandādkhūshīd, The Dailemite.—Originally in employ of Musa Fayadhah, ii. 162 ; farms Sawad (336), 114 ; sent to help Rukn al-d., 117, 118 ; keeps loyal to Sabuktakin, causes Muhallabi to lose battle against 'Imran (379), 129-131 ; rebels (345), 162 ; is defeated and captured, 163 ; brought to Baghdad, 165 ; imprisoned in Sarat, *ibid.* ; drowned, 166.

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*Sabābijah.—Name of place in Basrah, ii. 246.

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- Sabuktakīn 'Ajāmī.—Guards Mausil, ii. 204; captured by Nasir al-d., 205; released, 207; joins pretender of (357), 247; defender of Euphrates route, 248; deserts Mohammed b. Mustakfi when he learns that he is an 'Abbasid, 248.
- Sabuktakīn.—Chamberlain of Mu'izz al-d. sent to Rayy to help Rukn al-d. (337), ii. 117; enters Qarmisin, 126; mutiny in his army, 129; fuller account of expedition, 138, foll.; sent against Kurds to Hulwan, 156; attacks Shahrzur, but vainly, 158; sent from Wasit to defend Baghdad against Nasir al-d. (345), 162; pursues Nasir al-d.'s troops vainly, 165; left in Mausil by Mu'izz al-d., 170; remains in Mausil then retires to Baghdad (348), 174, 175; reconciled to Muhallabi, 182; leads expedition to Mausil, 204 (355); left in Wasit (355), 218; returns to Baghdad, 232; declines to lead expedition to Rayy, 234 (356); his fief wanted by Bakhtiyar, 234; takes offence, 235, 256; Shirzad plans assault on him, 258; forbids murder of Shirzad, *ibid.*; is bribed by Abu Qurrah, 262; defends him, 265; loyalty sworn to him by Turks and Dailemites, 282; Abu'l-Faḍl relies on him, 284; harbours Abu'l-Faraj, 286; his hostility to Abu'l-Faḍl, 292; asked by Bakhtiyar to take part in Jihad, 304, 305; Dailemites plan attack on him, 306, which fails; his hostility to Abu'l-Faḍl, 309; approached to effect his dismissal, 310; his reason for approving Ibn Baqiyyah, 311; Ibn Baqiyyah tries to reconcile him and Bakhtiyar, 314; goes with latter to Mausil (363), 317; plots with Abu Taghlib against him, 318; but has not the heart to carry it out, 318; returns to Mausil, 319, 320; Bakhtiyar and Ibn Baqiyyah plot against him, 323; his fief in Ahwaz seized, 325; defeats Bakhtiyar's plot and offers emirate to Abu Ishaq, 326; takes palace, 327; offers Bakhtiyar terms which are rejected, 334; dies at Dair 'Aqul, *ibid.* (beginning of 364), 355.
- Ibn al-Sābūnī of Mausil, Abu'l-Faḍl.—Rasha's envoy to Sabur (390), H. 365.
- *Sābūniyyah.—Village near Kufah, H. 426.
- *Sābūr, Country of.—S. 324; H. 429, 431.
- *Sābūr.—District of Fars where Habashi ended his days, ii. 246.
- Sābūr b. Ardashīr.—Managed for Sharaf al-d. at Ahwaz (375), S. 123; minister in Baghdad (379), 137; hides, *ibid.*; is pardoned, *ibid.*; vizier, 181 (380); arrested (381), 187; joint vizier, 246; sends 'Ubaidallah b. Faḍl to Ahwaz, 249; his palace pillaged by Dailemites, 250; hides, 251; vizier again, 252; sent to Wasit to raise money, 254; flies to Marsh, 255; restored to vizierate for a brief period (386), 274; visits Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, 308; returns to Wasit, *ibid.*; imposes tithe on silks and cotton goods, H. 336; his palace in Daizaj Street, *ibid.*; attends Sharif's funeral and

- places embargo on his goods, 348 ; offended by Rasha Khalidi, 364 ; leads army to Farisiyyah, 365 (390) ; is compelled to retreat, *ibid* ; treats Muwaffaq's relations kindly and is confirmed in appointment, 371 ; his palace in Daizaj Street attacked, 372, 374 ; flies to Marsh, 388 ; goes to Shiraz, 399 ; "guarantees" some eminent men and returns to Baghdad, 402 ; at Wasit, 410 ; vainly attempts certain arrests, 411 ; escapes to Marshes, 413 ; date (392), 418.
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- Sābūr b. Kardūyah.—Fails to bring back Turks, S. 108 ; persuades Abu'l-Husain to resist Sharaf al-d., 121 ; follows him to Ispahan, 122.
- *Sābūr Khwāst.—Capital of Badr b. Hasanawaihi, S. 291 ; H. 454.
- Sābūr "of the Shoulders."—N. 271.
- Ibn Sābūr, The Collector.—See Abu'l-'Abbas Ibn Sabur.
- Sābusī Ibn Yahya Abu'l-Hasan.—Reconciles Mohammed b. 'Umar with Ibn Isma'il, S. 307, 309.
- Sa'd b. 'Abd al-Rahmān Ispāhānī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Clerk of Habashi N. 183.
- Sa'd.—Slave of Ishaq b. Ibrahim, N. 208.
- Sa'd b. Mohammed Abu'l-Qāsim.—Chamberlain of 'Aḍud al-d. leads van to Takrit (367), ii. 380 ; defeats Ibrahim b. Isma'il, *ibid* ; executes Bakhtiyar, 381 ; sent against fortress Sha'bani, 393 ; to help Muayyid al-d., S. 28 ; corresponds with governor of Mausil, 83 ; attacks Bad, 84, 85 ; is defeated, 85 ; flies to Takrit, *ibid* ; joins Ziyar, 86 ; tries to assassinate Bad, 87, 129 ; death (377), 142, 143.
- Sa'd Sa'dī.—Governor of Raqqah, S. 239.
- Abu Sa'd.—Son of Baha al-d. died (390), H. 364.
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- Abu Sa'd Fīrōzābādī.—Deputy to 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yusuf, S. 103.
- Abu Sa'd Ibn al-Khayyāt.—Dismissed from diwan insha by Baha al-d., S. 153.
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- Ibn Sa'dan.—See Husain b. 'Abdallah b. Sa'dan.
- Sadaqah b. 'Alī Muammal.—Deputy qaḍī of Nisibin, H. 394.
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- *Sādinjan.—S. 316.
- Saffron.—Plantation in Hamadhan, S. 19.
- Sāfi.—Chamberlain of Abu'l-Faḍl the vizier, ii. 305 ; sets fire to Karkh, 308.
- Sāfi of Basrah Abu'l-'Alā.—Officer of Muqtadir, 234, 236.
- Sāfi Huramī.—Brings Muqtadir to the palace and prevents his being superseded on the way, 3, 4 ; arrests Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 8 ; gets Mohammed b. Dawud arrested, 9 ; N. 139.

- Sāfi, The Treasurer.—Hujari official spared, 358.
- Sāfi.—One of the Saji, N. 95.
- Sāfi.—Retainer of Tuzun, prefect of police in Baghdad (332), ii. 48 ; his chamberlain, 79 ; defeated by Ispahdost and Saimari, 92.
- Sāfirī b. Mohammed Abu 'Isā.—Secretary of Badr b. *Hasanawaihi*, arrests Ibn Hamulah and then escapes from Rayy, S. 299.
- *Sāfiyah.—Retreat of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 221 ; dismissed thither, 325 ; H. 419.
- Safiyy Amīr al-Mu'minīn.—Title of Baha al-d., H. 418 (392).
- Safiyyah.—Daughter of 'Abd al-Samad, quoted, S. 148.
- Sāhib title.—Given to *Husain Farrash*, S. 166.
- Sāhibī Coinage.—H. 254.
- Sahl b. Bardisht.—Controller of Army Bureau, ii. 121.
- Sahl b. Bishr.—Secretary of Bukhtakin *Āzadhruyah*, ii. 262 ; demands to "guarantee" Abu Qurrah, 288 ; negotiates between 'Imran and Bakhtiyar, 299 ; arrested, 325 ; farms Ahwaz for 'Adud al-d., 347 ; joins raid of Ibn Baqiyyah, *ibid.* ; arrested and killed, 356, 357 ; in a plot against Ibn Baqiyyah devised by Bakhtiyar.
- Sahl b. Hāshim.—Secretary of Nasir al-d., 324 ; bribes the younger Ibn Muqlah, 326.
- Sahl b. Nazīr.—Baridi's collector, 349 ; Bachkam tortures him, 379.
- Abu Sahl al-'Ārid.—ii. 106 ; at Mu'izz al-d.'s court.
- Abu Sahl.—See Dizuyah.
- Abu Sahl.—Vizier of Mardawij, scourged by him, ii. 145.
- Ibn Sahl Dauraqī Abu 'Alī.—President of Sawad Bureau (390), H. 372.
- Sahlān b. al Faraj.—Summoned by Ibn Isma'il to mediate with his brother, S. 321.
- Sahlān b. Musāfir.—Provincial governor in Jabal, ii. 270 ; quarrels with *Hasanawaihi*, 271, 274 ; leader of Fakhr al-d.'s army, 364 ; Bakhtiyar applies to him, *ibid.* ; given title 'Ismat al-d., 364 ; does not dare to display his honours, 365.
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- Sa'id.—Doubted tales of Barmecides, N. 10.
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- Sa'id b. al-Dabbī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Meets Abu Sa'id, H. 455.
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- Sa'id b. Ibrahim Tustarī.—His employment by Furat offends Ibn Muqlah, 52 ; arrested, 58 ; dependent of Ibn al-Furat, 128.
- Sa'id b. 'Isā Abū Nasr.—In charge of bureau of Dailemites, H. 442.
- Sa'id b. Makhlad.—Byzantine envoys lodged in his palace, 53 ; afterwards palace of Ibn Shirzad, N. 70 ; N. 12 ; in Darb al-Raihan, S. 48 ; occupied by Asfar b. Karduyah, *ibid.* ; his death foretold to Isma'il b. Bulbul, N. 263.
- Sa'id b. Nasr Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Head of private bureau, H. 442.
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- 205 ; deputy for Abu'l-Faḍl, 243 ; arrests 'Alawid conspirators, 247 ; arrested but not executed, 366 ; released, 374 ; N. 40.
- Abu Sa'id Bālūsī.—Revolts against Buwaihi, ii. 298.
- Abu Sa'id.—Qarmaṭian leader, corresponds with 'Alī b. 'Isa, 109.
- Ibn Abī Sa'id Abū Bakr.—Quoted (as a contemporary), ii. 146 ; secretary, 176 (348).
- Saidāwī.—Robber captured, S. 12.
- Saif al-daulah 'Alī b. Hamdān.—At Wasit, 328 ; sent by Nasir al-d. to meet the flying Muttaqi, ii. 27 (330) ; defeats Baridi and takes Baghdad, 29 ; story of him there, 239n ; receives title Saif al-daulah, 30 ; goes to Wasit, *ibid.* ; his fortunes there (331), 38 ; driven thence by Turks, 40 ; defeated by Tuzun near Takrit and again at Harba (332), 48, 49 ; goes to Raqqah, *ibid.* ; lets M. b. Yanal be murdered, 55 ; raids Byzantine territory (339) 125 ; is trapped and defeated, *ibid.* ; visited by Daisam (342), 151, 156 ; helps him, 161 ; protects Nasir al-d. when flying from Mu'izz al-d. (347), 171 ; made governor of Mausil, Diyar Rabi'ah and Raḥbah (348), 174 ; his great raid of (349), 180 ; prayed for in Tarsus, 190 ; driven from Halab, 192 (351) ; has a paralytic stroke and fit, 199 (351) ; relieves Massisah, 200 ; sends iron to Hajar, 203 ; his wife daughter of Sa'id b. Hamdan, 209 ; releases patricii in Mayyafariqin, 211 ; ransoms 2,000 prisoners (354), 213n, 214 ; defeats Ibn al-Ahwazi and Dizbar, 214, 215 ; ransoms his cousin, etc., 220 ; death (356), 239 ; his veterans under 'Aḍud al-d., 300 ; story about him, N. 53 ; defeats Banu Kilab, 55 ; poem by Babbagha in his honour, 55, 59 ; liked to be asked to pardon, 72 ; declines to ransom Abu Firas, 111 ; verses by him, 134 ; ransoms captives, N. 136 ; official letters thereon, 251 (355) ; poem addressed to him, 160 ; with Babbagha, 237, 259.
- Saighun.—Bachkamite officer goes to Mausil, ii. 19.
- *Saihan.—Canal in Basrah, N. 39.
- *Saimarah.—193.
- Saimari.—His epitaph on 'Aḍud al-d., S. 75.
- Saimari.—See Aḥmad b. Sayyar.
- Saimari Mohammed b. Aḥmad Abu Ja'far.—Secretary of Tahir the Jilite, captured by 'Alī b. Buwaihi, but released, 346 ; dependent of Dilan, 382 ; governor of Sus, 383 ; besieged there by Baridi, 411 ; escapes with Mu'izz al-d. from Tuzun (332), ii. 51 ; at dethronement of Mustakfi, 86 ; at river battle, 91 ; routs Safi, 92 ; minister, 96 ; escorts 'Alī b. 'Isa to Mu'izz al-d., 106 ; is sent by Mu'izz al-d. to help Nasir al-d., 109 ; regrets that he was not treacherous, 110 (*cf.* 179) ; takes Mismaran, 112 ; attacks 'Imran b. Shahin, 120 ; his death (339), 123 ; with Mu'izz al-d., N. 53 ; turns palace of Ibn Shirzad into a garden, 70 ; demands improper dues in Basrah, 86, 163.
- [Sā] Abu'l.—(Tab. iii. 1656 ; invested with Ma'awin of Saqy al-Furat ; 1658 (252), sent by Wasif to Makkah, (254), 1687, made governor ; of Diyar Mudar, Qinnasrin and 'Awasim.]

- Ibn Abi'l-Sāj Yūsuf b. Dēwadādh Abu'l-Qāsim.**—Governor of Armenia and Adharbaijan (296), 16 ; revolts (304) after fall of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 45, foll. ; defeats Khaqani, 46 ; evacuates Rayy, 47 ; defeats Mu'nis at Sarat, 47 ; afterwards defeated at Ardabil and brought in triumph to Baghdad (307), 50 ; Furat charged with abetting his rebellion, 64 ; released and made minister of Rayy, etc. (310), 83 ; departed thither, *ibid.* ; charged with keeping back revenue of Armenia and Adharbaijan, 116 ; seduced from allegiance (according to Ibn al-Furat) by Nasr, *ibid.* ; put in charge of all eastern provinces, 147 ; comes to Wasit, 148 ; discovers Mohammed b. Khalaf's plot against him (315), 166, foll. ; defeated and captured by Abu Tahir, 174 ; executed by order of Abu Tahir (315), 178 ; his fear of Dailemites, N. 156 ; [first mentioned Tabari iii. 1783 (255)].
- Sāji Retainers.**—Go with Mu'nis to Raqqah, 117 ; promised equality with Hujaris, and in consequence of disappointment join with Qahir, 261-264 ; sent against Qahir by Ibn Muqlah, 286 ; with Yaqut, 297 ; offended by Harun b. Gharib's proposals, 306 ; pitch their tents at palace gate, 319 ; swore to assist Badr Kharshani, 333 ; corps destroyed by Ibn Ra'iq at Wasit (324), 351.
- Salāmah.**—Offends Umm Musa, 40 ; chamberlain of 'Ali b. 'Isa ; brings money from him to Baghdad, 146.
- Salāmah Barqa'idī.**—Hamdanid officer, envoy to 'Adud al-d., ii. 391 ; governor of Diyar Mudar, 392.
- Salāmah Rashīqī.**—Deputy for Bekjur at Raqqah, S. 209 ; obtains promise of safety which is violated, 214, 215.
- Salāmah Tūlūnī Abu'l-Qāsim.**—Sent to fetch 'Ali b. 'Isa (314), 149 ; brings money from Muqtadir to Ibn Abi'l-Saj, 173 ; chamberlain of Qahir (324), 266, 268, 272 ; mediates for Baridi, 273, 285, 287 ; chamberlain to Muttaqi (329), ii. 3 ; made chief of Bachkamite Turks (329), 13 ; enters Baghdad, 14 ; shows himself, 17 ; N. 137.
- *Salamiyyah.**—Abu'l-Ma'ali goes there, ii. 256n.
- Sālār.**—Title of Marzuban b. Mohammed, ii. 115, 161, 177.
- Sālār b. Bā'Abdallah Surkh.**—Suspected of deserting Bakhtiyar for 'Adud al-d., ii. 367, 368 ; deserts, 368 ; raises army for Sharaf al-d., S. 128.
- Sālār b. Bakhtiyār.**—His name to be used to protect Shirzad's estates, ii. 259 ; marries Baktijur's daughter, 282.
- Sālār.**—Son of Washmagir, hostage to Ibn Muhtaj rescued by Hasan b. Fairuzan, ii. 7, 8.
- Ibn Abi'l-Salāsīl.**—Minister of estates in Ahwaz (315), 157 ; arrested, 158 ; (Abu'l-Salasil was of Wasit, Tabari, ii. 1627).
- Sāliḥ b. 'Abdallāh Abū Sa'd.**—Envoy for Fakhr al-d. to Khorasan, S. 99.
- Sāliḥ b. 'Alī Rūdhbārī.**—Displaces Abu'l-Hasan Maghribi, S. 219.
- Sāliḥ Khurasī.**—Called owner of the prayer-carpet, 16n.
- Sāliḥ b. Wasīf.**—Compared to Shirzad, ii. 258.
- Ibn Sālikān.**—See Mohammed b. Hasan.
- Sālim.**—S. 24.

- Sālim b. Ja'far Kutāmi Abū Tammām.—Commands force for Ibn 'Ammar against Manjutakin, S. 223 ; defeats him, *ibid.* ; spares his life ; treats Damascus well, 224 ; expelled, 225, arrested in Ramlah, 226.
- *al-Salīq.—Canal in the Marsh, S. 205 ; Sabur flies thither (386), 277 ; H. 455.
- *Salmās.—Reached by Husain b. Sa'id b. Hamdan (332) ; ii. 65, 136 ; taken by Daisam (344), 161 ; re-taken by Marzuban, *ibid.*
- Sam'āni Abū Ja'far.—The qadi, quoted, ii. 400n ; H. 394.
- Sāmāni Turks.—ii. 360.
- Sāmānids.—H. 343 ; their supposed good government, H. 374.
- Samarqand.—Nuh flies thither routed, ii. 102.
- Sāmarrā.—ii. 258 ; banishment thither, 287 ; N. 126, 266.
- Sāmarrā Road.—193 ; palaces there destroyed for Mu'izz al-d., ii. 183.
- Sāmarri (al-).—Missionary of Hallaj, 76 ; arrested, 79.
- *Samiram, fortress ii. 32.
- *Samīrān in Tarm.—Asfar b. Shirawaihi attacked there, 275 ; Marzuban sent thither, by Rukn al-d., ii. 115 (337), 133, 148, 180.
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- *Samsāmiyyah.—H. 359.
- Ibn Sam'un.—Christian clerk in Bardha'ah, his advice rejected, ii. 62.
- Ibn al-Samsār.—Name for 'Ubaidallah b. Husain, the qadi.
- Sanad al-daulah.—See Habashi.
- Ibn Sanbar Abū Mohammed.—Called Sanbar b. al-Hasan b. Sanbar, leads Qarmatian cavalry (316), 183 ; ii. 55 ; chief of the seven viziers, 56 ; brings back Black Stone, 127.
- Sanctuary.—In Mashhad 'Ali, S. 214.
- Sanglū.—Officer of Alparslan, S. 51.
- *Sanīr, Mount.—ii. 256n.
- Ibn Sanjalā Sa'id b. 'Amr Abu'l-Hasan.—Deputy of the younger Ibn Muqlah, 190 ; secretary of Rādi, 387, 324 ; hides after Rādi's death, 417 ; shows himself under Kurankij, ii. 18 ; arrested by Qarariti, *ibid.* ; released, 25 ; deputy of Ruzbahan, 114 ; private secretary to caliph (350), 184.
- al-Saqr b. Mohammed.—Clerk of Ibn al-Furat, 15 ; friend of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 71.

- Ibn al-Saqr.—Christian clerk of Marzuban ; joins Daisam, ii. 136 ; his minister, 148.
- Saqy al-Furāt.—Imperial not vizier's province, 271 ; ii. 240 ; robber there, S. 12 ; S. 305, 307 ; most of it the estate of M. b. 'Umar 'Alawi, H. 445.
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- Sarāhang b. Siyāhjik.—The Jilite, S. 196.
- *Sarāt in Adharbaijan.—Ibn Abi'l-Saj defeats Mu'nīs here (305), 47.
- *Sarāt, near Baghdad.—Ruzbahan imprisoned there, ii. 165 ; Abu'l-Fadl's palace in it, 405 ; H. 419 ; N. 134.
- Abu'l-Sarāyā.—Son of Hamdan b. Nasir al-d. escapes when his father was arrested to 'Aḍud al-d., ii. 380.
- Sarīfinī Abu Ghālib.—See Mohammed b. Aḥmad.
- *Sāriyah.—Ceded by Washmagir to Makan, ii. 4, 5 ; Hasan b. Fairuzan there, 7 ; entered by Rukn al-d. (351), 190.
- Sariyy b. Aḥmad al-Raffa.—Quoted, N. 258.
- Sarkhāb b. Ballūs.—Governor of Jurjan for Mardawij, 276.
- Ibn Sarkhāb.—Vice-chamberlain of Ibn Ra'iq, messenger to Bachkam, 395.
- *Sarmāj.—Fortress of Hasanawaihi b. Husain, ii. 412 ; Bakhtiyar b. Hasanawaihi there, 415 ; stormed by 'Aḍud al-d., 416 ; S. 10.
- al-Sarrāj Abu'l-Hasan Ibn 'Alī.—Qaḍī, in Ahwaz, N. 164.
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- *Sarsar.—263 ; H. 421.
- *Sarūj.—Taken by Byzantines (341), ii. 143 ; declines to receive Abu'l-Ma'ali, 254.
- *Sarwistan of Kirman.—H. 355 ; 380.
- Satire Feared.—H. 447.
- Saturn's slave.—Abu'l-Qāsim, his epitaph on 'Aḍud al-d., S. 75 ; N. 269.
- Sausan.—The chamberlain, his enmity to 'Alī b. 'Isa bought off by Ibn al-Furat, 8 ; gets Mohammed b. Dawud arrested, 9 ; conspires against Ibn al-Furat and is arrested and executed, 12.
- Sausan.—Servant of Ibn al-Jassas, informs about Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 8.
- *Sawād.—Allocation of, ii. 96, 98 ; 248.
- *Sawād of Ahwāz.—ii. 328.
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- al-Sayyād al-Hāshimī Abū Tālib.—Drowned, H. 448.
- Banu Sayyār.—Clan of Shaiban, H. 402.
- Ibn Sayyār.—Qaḍī, of E. bank (256), ii. 240n ; cashiered (359), died (368), *ibid.*
- Sayyid.—Title given to Abu Tahir by his followers, 174.
- Sayyidah.—The mother of Majd al-d. consults Badr b. Hasanawaihi, S. 290 ; see also Shaghab.
- Sea.—Level of falls, ii. 167 (346).
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- Shābā b. Awandā.—Killed at Bagarma, H. 421.
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- *Shabarzān.—258.
- *Shāburkhwāst.—Between Sus and Rayy, 317 ; *cf.* Saburkhwast.
- Shābushtī.—Chamberlain of Mardawij, 301 ; sent to Ahwaz, *ibid.* ; chamberlain of Washmagir, 316, 401 ; entrusted with torture of Nasr b. Harun, S. 81 (372).
- Shādhī b. Mohammed Abū 'Isa.—Agent of Badr b. Hasanawaihi, H. 452.
- *Shadhinjan.—Seat of the Kurd Ibn Abi Shauk, ii. 155 ; see also Sadinjan.
- Shādhinjānī.—Horsemen, H. 423.
- Shādhmaroz.—Mother-in-law of Ibrahim b. Khafif, political go-between, 262.
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- Shāfi'ī.—Friend of 'Ali b. 'Isa, N. 54 ; clerk of 'Ali b. 'Isa, N. 225.
- Shāfi'ī.—Chief of the Shi'ah, arrested, ii., 86.
- *Shāfi'ī or Sāfi'ī.—Place near Kalwadha, ii. 182 ; S. 132, 137.
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- Shaghab.—Mother of Muqtadir, called the Sayyidah, the Queen-mother, gets 'Ali b. 'Isa dismissed, 40 ; pleads for Hamid, 97 ; and for Nasr, 117 ; favours Khasibi for vizierate, 143 ; orders release of Ibn Shirzad, 164 ; subscribes half a million dinars against Qarmatians (315), 181 ; detects false charge against 'Ali b. 'Isa, 187 ; hoards in her tomb at Rusafah, 194 ; treats deposed Qahir with kindness, 226 ; examined and tortured by Qahir, 243 ; dies in house of 'Ali b. Yalbaq, 260 ; warns Muqtadir against killing Hallaj, N. 83 ; story of a *waqf* deed, N. 119 ; her mud-pie, N. 142.
- Shāhfīroz b. Bakhtiyār Abū Nasr.—Escapes prison, S. 312 ; his apothegm at sight of Samsam al-d.'s head, 315 ; escapes to Dailemite country, 317 ; pursued by Muwaffaq, H. 347 ; collects troops and defeats Ustadhurmuz, 349 ; in Darfadh, 355 ; flies to Sarwistan and Darzin, 355 ; defeated, 356 ; killed, *ibid.* ; buried in Darzin, 360.
- Shāhfīrōz b. Kardūyah.—Dailemite officer of Marzuban, escapes rout, ii. 135 ; leads force for Fakhr al-d., S. 169.
- Shāhfīrōz.—Grandson of Malka b. Wandakhurshid, governor of Narmasir, S. 196.
- Shāh-Nāz.—Daughter of Bakhtiyar, marries Ta'ī', ii. 355.
- Ibn Shahragūyah.—See Ziyar.

- Ibn Shahrām.**—Envoy of 'Adud al-d. to Basil, ii. 397 ; S. 20, foll. ; quoted, S. 113.
- ***Shahrazūr.**—Sabuktakin sent there, ii. 159 ; occupied by Kurds who defy Sultan, 398.
- Shahrīsālār Abū Nasr.**—Son of Muayyid al-d., S. 95.
- ***Shahristān.**—Fort of Bardha'ah, ii. 63.
- Shahrsitān b. Dhakī.**—Dailemite officer advises Muwaffaq, H. 354.
- Shahrsitān b. al-Lashkarī.**—Visits 'Ubaidallah b. al-Faḍl and discovers a secret, S. 250.
- Shahrsitān b. Lashkarsitān.**—Dailemite leader, S. 318 ; sent to Arrajan (389), 324 ; at Sus, 329 ; sent against Tahir, H. 379.
- ***Shahriyār.**—Mountain pass to Khorasan from Tabaristan, ii. 8.
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- Shaibān Tribe.**—Used to escort pilgrims, 145 ; in Bakhtiyar's employ, ii. 339, 375 ; expedition sent against them by 'Adud al-d., 398 ; their defeat, 399, 412 ; H. 402 ; with Hajjaj, 423.
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- ***Shaizar.**—ii. 221 ; attacked by Nicephorus, ii. 253 (357).
- Shailamah.**—Mohammed b. Hasan b. Sahl, his torture, N. 73.
- Shāji.**—Slave-girl of 'Ubaidallah b. Tahir, N. 63.
- Shākīr.**—Missionary of Hallaj in Khorasan, 79.
- Shākīr Ishaqī.**—Governor of Kufal, N. 245.
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- Shalmaghānī Abu Ja'far Mohammed b. 'Ali.**—See Ibn Abī'l-'Azaqir.
- ***Shamīrān.**—Chief fortress of Tarm, ii. 180 (for Samiram).
- Shams al-daulah.**—H. 453.
- Ibn Shamshaqīq.**—See Domesticus.
- Sham'ūn Kāfūrī.**—Governor of Damascus, ii. 257n.
- ***Shān'af.**—Village in Manadhir, N. 159.
- ***Shaqq Bamm.**—H. 349.
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- Sharābī.**—See 'Abd al Wahid.
- Sharaf al-daulah Abu 'Alī Hasan.**—Son of Baha al-d., born (392), H. 448.
- Sharaf al-daulah Abu'l-Fawāris.**—Son of 'Adud al-d., ii. 373 ; sent to Kirman as governor, S. 28 (372) ; reaches Shiraz, 79 ; (arrests Abu'l-Husain, 80) establishes himself there, *ibid.* ; favours Muayyid al-d., 91, 96 ; comes to Ahwaz, 108, 118 ; resolves to take Baghdad, 120 ; his treaty with Samsam al-d., 124, 125 ; called Zain al-millah, 125 ; proceeds to Wasit, 128 ; to Baghdad, 132 (376) ; his administration, 136 (376) ; orders blinding of Samsam al-d. before his death, 149.
- Ibn al-Sha'rānī.**—Ispahsalar of 'Imran b. Shahin, S. 88 ; put to death, 89.
- Sharīf.**—Son of Saif al-d. ; see Abu'l-Ma'ali.

- Sharmzan b. Mishakī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Commander of Wahsudhan's army, ii. 180, 309.
- Shāsh*.—302; *Shashat al-qasab*, used as fire-ships, S. 273.
- Ibn Abi'l-Shauk.—Kurdish chief near Hulwan, ii. 139; minister of Ma'awin there, 155; attacks envoys returning from Khorasan, 155.
- Ibn Abi'l-Shawārib 'Abdallāh b. al-Hasan Abu 'l 'Abbas.—*Qadi* on both sides of Baghdad (350), ii. 188; (his father?) *Hasan qadi al-quḍat* (252) Tabari iii. 1684.
- Ibn Abi'l-Shawārib Abu'l-Husain.—Negotiates between Bachkam and Nasir al-d., 406.
- Ibn Abi'l-Shawārib Abu Mohammed.—*Qadi*, mediates between Muqtadir and Mu'nis, 210, 219; summoned by Radi, 290.
- Ibn Abi'l-Shawārib's Garden.—367.
- Shi'ah.—In Baghdad, ii. 306, 355; celebrate "Day of the Pond," H. 341; their feasts forbidden, H. 458 (393).
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- Shields.—Of Dailemites burned by Nasir al-d., ii. 205.
- Shiraj b. Laila.—Officer of Mardawij sent to Ahwaz, 301; evacuates it, 316, 320; is said to have seized revenue of Ahwaz, 321; leads army to aid Makan, ii. 4; sent by Washmagir to help Khorasanites against Rukn al-d., 138.
- Shiranjin b. Jalis.—Officer of 'Imad al-d., ii. 122.
- Shīrasfār.—Jailor of Marzuban in Samiran, ii. 149; kills Marzuban's cook, 151; murdered by Tuban, 153.
- Shīrāz.—Evacuated by Yaqut and seized by 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 283, 298; ii. 17, 162, 299, 334, 360, 373; S. 40; 311, 313; fortress at its gate, 314; taken by Muwaffaq, 327 (389); H. 361; seat of government for Baha al-d., H. 348.
- Shīrbābak.—See Tahir b. Khalaf.
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