دُومَة بن إسمٰعيل بن إبراهيم (*Genesis* 25.14) said to have invented the art of writing in collaboration with his brothers **II** 166[18] (see *Notes*)

دمى المعثار **I** 109[15] *read* دمى المعثار and see مالك بن نمط

بنو الدَّيَّان (*sic leg.*) a subdivision of the Dabāb, a section of the Banu'l-Hārith b Ka'b **II** 68[7]

ديجانس see the following

ديحاس [probably an error for ديجانس] saving quoted **I** 222[14]

الدِّيل (بن حَنِيفَه بن لُجَيْم) [var. الدُّوَل instead of الديل *Wust. Tab.* B. 17, *B Dur.* 209[3], *Ma'ārif* 47[18], K_2 218a; *'Ikd.* **II** 55[30] has الدؤل but probably الدُّوَل is meant]: **II** 54[22 *bis*]. some of their notables *ibid.*

بنو الدِّيل بن عمرو included among the *'Umūr* **II** 53[16]· their genealogy *ibid.*

الدَّيْلَم **II** 48[13 *seq*]: Bāsil b. Dabba supposed to be their ancestor logy of their ancestor **II** 64[13] see *Notes*: Homama was their chief in the pagan times *ibid.*: their ancestor was brother of 'Akk, according to one tradition 64[21]: said to have accepted Islām on account of a verse of the poet Ka'b b. Mālik **III** 101[19 *seq*]

دَوْسَر (or الدَّوسر **III** 95[24]): a squadron of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir **III** 54[25]. and of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir 95[24]: at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār *ibid.*

الدُّوَل [بن بكر بن عبد مناة] في كنانة **II** 55[30]

الدِّيل بن حنيفة الدؤل **II** 55[30] see حَنِيفَه بن لُجَيْم

الدِّيل see الدُّوَل بن حَنيفه بن لُجَيْم بن حنيفه بن لُجَيْم

بنو الدُّوَل بن صُبَاح (من عَنَزَة) their genealogy **II** 52[28]. captured Ḥātim of the Ṭayyi', Ka'b b. Māma and al-Hārith b. Ẓālim 52[29]

الدّولة i.e. الدّولة العبّاسيّة **III** 2[5]

دوأب بن اسماء III 64[19] *read* دؤاب بن أسماء

دواب بن ربيعة II 47[u] *read* ذُؤَاب بن رُبَيْعَة

ابو دُوَاد [*i.e.* ابو دُؤَاد بن جرير الإيادى *(sic leg.)* see *Bayān* I 87[6], *Ḥusrī* I 122[16], *B Khallik.* No. 31]: cited by Muham. al-Kātib II 129[11] (=I 176[20])

ابن ابى دُوَاد I 328[5] see احمد بن ابى دُوَاد

ابو دُوَاد السّاعر (الإيادى) *(sic leg)* of the family Hudhāfa II 55[24] see *Notes*

دُودان فى بنى أسد II 56[9] see the following

دُودان من أسد خزيمة called دُودان فى بنى أسد II 56[9]: 47[26]: referred to by Imru'al-Ḳeis in a verse 47[27]: at the Battle of Djabala III 53[21]: raided by al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir 55[9]

دُودان فى بنى كلاب II 56[9] (cf. *Ma'ārif* 43[3])

دَوْس their kinship with the Thakīf I 172[24]· the genealogy their genealogy II 65[3]· the family to which 'Ammār al-Duhnī *(sic leg.)* belonged *ibid.*

Hārūn and al-Aṣma'ī *ibid.*. verses of al-Aṣma'ī about her *ibid.*

ابن ابى الدُّنْيا [*i.e.* ابو بكر عبد الله بن محمد بن عبيد cf. *Fihrist* I 185[7]; but in B *Khallik.* nos. 239 and 615 he is called ابو بكر عبد الله بن ابى الدنيا]: cited I 189[9]

دُرَيْد see ربن المعنّى

دهم فى همدان [*read* جُسَم فى همْدان ?]· the family to which A'shā Hamdān belonged II 66[2]

دهما بن سبأ see رهما بن سبأ

ابو دُهْمان with Sa'īd b. Muslim I 23[20] see *Notes* (=187[2]): cited by Muhammad b Yezīd 231[8]

بنو دُهْمان بن نصْر بن زهْران a clan of the Azd: some of their notables enumerated II 64[1]

بنو دُهْمان بن نَصْر بن مُعاوِية III 91[10] *seq.*

بنو دُهْن مِنْ نَجيلة

cf. Nak. 584[6], where the name is given as الهَيْش بن المِقْعاس]: fell at the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[18]

الدمنيه III 221[26] *read* الدُّمَيْنَة

ابن الدمنية III 200[14] 221[26] *read* ابن الدُّمَيْنَة

[?] بنو الدُّمَيْل II 54[6] *i.e.* بنو الدُّمَبْل بن لخم 54[7]

(*sic leg.*) الدمينة mother of the poet Ibn al-Domaina III 221[26] (see *Notes*)

(*sic leg.*) ابن الدُّمَيْنَة *i.e.* عبيد الله بن عبد الله III 221[26]: his verses admired by al-Rashīd 200[14] (see *Notes*): notice 221[26] (see *Notes*) al-Domaina was his mother *ibid.*

بنو الدنان II 68[7] *read* بنو الدَّيَّان

(*sic*) دنعش (app. دَنْقَش is the correct reading *cf. Agh.*[2] XX 49[14] where ابن دَنْقَش الحاجب is mentioned): chamberlain of al-Mu'taṣim III 46[19], and of al-Wāthik 46[27]

دُنْيَا a slave-girl, belonging to Hārūn III 354[25] *seq*: with حُبَيْش III 66[5] see ابن الدُّلَف بن الدُّلَف

ابو دُلَف العِجْلِىّ called القاسم بن إسماعيل I 95[5]: called قاسم بن عبد الله 148[1] (see also 147[u]; var. القاسم بن عيسى *Agh.* VII 153[25], *Sam'ānī* s.v. العجلى): with an individual who sought audience of him I 24[5] (var. *Muhādarāt* I 133): with a poet 49[3] his generosity 77[20] *seq*. with Abū Dulāma 79[33] (? *cf* III 371[13]): with al-Ḥasan b. Radjā' 87[6] *seq*: praised by poets, who are amply rewarded by him 95[5] *seq*: al-Ma'mūn's reconciliation with him 147[28] *seq*. (=95[5] *seq*): obtains the pardon of al-Ma'mūn 150[1]: with al-Ma'mūn and a slave-girl 263[10] *seq*. II 54[20]: Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī's *dj̲awāb* to certain verses of his III 140[28] *seq*: anecd. with Māni'l-Muwaswis 260[29] *seq*

ابو غسّان العَبْدِىّ see دَمّاد ابو غسان

الدمس بن المُقاعِس [probably الهيش is an error for الدمس

ibid. (=250[12] *seq*) · with Djarīr *ibid.*: eulogizes 'Omar II III 107[25]

الدَّلَّال a pupil of Toweis III 197[33] (*cf.* 198[28])

ابو دُلَامَة *i.e.* زَنْد I 81[3] *seq.* · with Merwān II at a battle with al-Daḥḥāk al-Harūrī 44[27]: anecdotes with al-Mehdī 78* *seq.* 80[2] *seq* (=III 371[18] I 136[11] 229[18]) verses which he addressed to 'Īsa b. Mūsā 79[26] (=III 371[1]) see *Notes*: with Abū Dulaf 79[33] (*cf.* III 371[13]) with al-Manṣūr 80[9] *seq.* · with 'Abbās b. al-Mansūr 80[14] *seq.*. goes for a hunt with al-Mehdī and 'Alī b. Suleimān III 370[25] his verses on an incident of the hunt *ibid.*. with Muḥammad b. al-Djahm at the court of al-Mehdī 371[7] *seq*: verses in which he satirized himself on the occasion *ibid.*: with Yezīd b. Mazyad 371[18] (? *cf.* I 79[33])

دَلْجَة بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك see ذبحة بن [ضرار] بن عمرو بن مالك

the Arab tribes 43[24] *seq*. with Ziyād *ibid.* · with Mu'āwiya 43[27] · one of the Banū Dhuhl 55[9] on the Banū Makhzūm III 289[22]

دُعَة العِجْلِيّة proverbial for stupidity I 270[27] (=II 49[21] *sic leg.* cf. III 255[30] see *Notes*) III 143[24] · notice 271[2] one of the Banū 'Idjl b Ludjaim (*sic leg.*) *ibid.* (? *cf* II 49[21]) · notice II 49[21] · notice III 257[22]: a sensible saying of hers 257[26]

بنو دُعة (*sic leg*) بنو مَعْنَج (*sic leg.* أو مِعْنَج) included among the Banu'l-'Anbar II 49[20]

ابو دفافة III62[16] *read* ابو دُفافة

دقلى or دكلى *Diklah* II 57[18]

دكمان المُعَنّى [var. دحمان المعنّي in M_2 *cf Agh.* V 142[18]] anecd III 209[8]

دكيا (؟ مولى الرّاضيّ) chamberlain of al-Rādī III 49[7]

دُكَيْن بن رجاء الفُقَيْمِيّ *i.e.* دُكَيْن الرّاجز I 123[20]: cited 123[20] *seq* · with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, Sālim b. 'Abdallāh, and Abū Yahyā

(3) دَعْد in an anonymous verse III 181[13] *bis*

دُعْمُوص بن عُتَيْبَة بن الحـــرث his genealogy III 87[22] *seq* · captured by Sheikh (*sic*) b. Yazīd at the Battle of al-Djabāyāt, but exchanged later with a prisoner of war *ibid.* : see also ابنا عُتَيْبَة

دُعْمِيّ بن إياد بن بزار II 55[21] · in a verse of 'Amr b. Kulthūm 55[23]

دعة II 49[21] *read* [العِجْلَة] دُغَة

بنو دعة بنت منعج II 49[20] *read* بنو دُغَة بنت مَغْنَج أو مِعْنَج

(؟) دَعِيّ بن جعفر [var. P_3 54a[17] دعيّ بنى جعفر] · at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III 85[22]

دَغْفَل بن حَنْظَلَة العَلّامَة II 55[9] see *Notes* · called دَغْفَل النَّسّابة 47[2] : called دَغْفَل العلّامة III 289[22] : I 25[17] · with Abū Bekr, who visited the Banū Dhuhl in company with the Prophet and 'Alī II 42[26] (see *Notes*) : with a party of the Anṣār 43[2] · became blind *ibid* : on 136[30] : with 'Abdallāh b Tāhir I 75[27] *seq* : 76[7] : verses addressed by him to Tāhir b. al-Ḥusain 82[32] : with a nobleman of al-Rakka 83[11] . with 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir 97[28] *seq* : saying quoted 343[11] : his verses on the fall of the *Barāmika* III 26[24] · verses which he addressed to a nobleman 109[28] · with Muslim [b. al-Walīd], Abu'l-Shīṣ and Abū Nuwās 136[20] *seq* · with Sahl b. Hārūn and a slave of his 265[26] : anecd. with a woman and Sarī' al-Ghawānī 351[26] *seq.* · cited by Abū Suwaid b. Abi'l-'Atāhiya *ibid* · cites Bashshār *ibid.*

(؟) دعج بن كثيف one of the Banu'l-Kain, who captured Sinān b. [Abī ?] Hāritha al-Murrī II 58[35]

دعد III 255[30] *read* دُغَة

(1) دَعْد a woman celebrated by Nusaib b. Rabāḥ III 132[8] (=135[28])

(2) دَعْد in a verse of Abū Nuwās III 137[1]

of Ḥunain I 41[22] *seq.*: a famous horseman II 51[33]: one of the Banū Djusham *ibid.*: real brother of 'Abdallāh III 62[16] *seq.*: wounded severely in the Battle of al-Liwā and saved by a woman of the Hawāzin *ibid.*: his elegy on the death of his brother Khālid *ibid.* (?=I 335[6] *cf.* III 126[5] see *Notes*): anecd. with Rabī'a b. Mukaddam in the valley of al-Akhram 63[4] *seq.*: his verses on the subject *ibid*: captured by the Kināna but saved by the widow of Rabī'a b. Mukaddam *ibid.*. raids the Ghaṭafān at al-Sal'ā' and slays Dho'āb (*sic leg*) b. Asmā' 64[15] *seq*

الدَّعالِج (مِن الأشعريّين) a clan II 69[22]

ابن دعبل [var. ابن عَبْدَل *Agh.* II 150[27]]: with Bishr b. Merwān, the Prefect of al-Kūfa [var. عبد الملك بن بشر بن مروان *Agh.*] I 83[18]

دِعْبِل بن علىّ الشّاعِر I 97[28] III 351[26]: called ابو علىّ III

أُمّ الدَّرْداء with her husband I 308[27]

در مى (؟) بن حِمْيَر II 57[30]

درهم غلامٌ لعمر بن عبد العزيز with 'Omar II 278[24] *bis*

الدرون (*sic*) مِن بُطُون حِمْيَر called الأذْواء II 57[35]: called (*sic*) رمدد *ibid.*

دُرَيّ [الصَّقْلَبِىّ ابو عثمان مولى امير المومنين النّاصِر] reinforced Ibn Salīm in the siege of Toledo II 321[12] (see *Notes*). he and Ibn Sālim invested the town together for a whole year *ibid.*. suddenly entered the town and occupied it and the surrounding country, after it had capitulated, and its chief and the elders had gone out to meet 'Abd al-Rahmān III 321[25] *seq*

دُرَيْد بن حَرْمَلَة [المُرّىّ] in company with his brother, Hāshim, slays Mu'āwiya b 'Amr III 60[19] *seq.*: slain by Ṣakhr b. 'Amr *ibid.*· verses of Ṣakhr on the subject *ibid.*

دُرَيْد بن الصِّمَّة (الجُشَمِىّ) with Mālik b. 'Awf at the Battle

ابو دِحْيَة القاصّ anecdotes III 255[15]

دُخْتَنُوس اخت (sic) لَقِيط her elegy on Laḳīṭ III 53[22] (see *Notes*)

دِرار بن عمرو القيسي و هو الرويم III 66[3] see صِرار بن عمرو بن مالك

دِراعة [var. *Bayān* II 117[1] ذِراعة المعدية]: noted for her stupidity III 257[22]

دِربان (sic) بن زِياد [العِجْلِيّ] [*Naḳ.* 312[8] has ظَرِبان instead of دربان]: at the Battle of al-Waḳīṭ III 68[1]

عُرَيْمِر (*sic leg.*) بن زيد *i.e.* ابو الدَّرداء II 61[22]: his letter to Mu'āwiya I 20[12]: and Mu'āwiya 23[16]: sayings quoted 185[31] 193[26] (=282[10]) 196[15] 209[2] 238[6] 285[24] 321[10] II 194[24]: with the people of Damascus I 299[23]: Salmān al-Fārisī's letter to him and his reply 300[7] *seq*: with his wife 308[27] III 239[22]: anecd. I 348[10]: one of the Banu'l-Ḥārith b. al-Khazradj II 61[23]: his saying cited by al-Zuhrī III 23[9]

281[25]: no male offspring remains to him *ibid.*

دُبّ (بن وَبَرَة) his genealogy and the names of his brothers II 58[21]

دُبَيْس [المغنّي] his melodies at a reunion of musicians at the house of Abū 'Īsā b. al-Mutawakkil III 202[27] *sqq.*

دِثار (من بني مُقْعَس) II 47[30]

الدَّجّال II 123[9]

دُجانة *i.e.* سِماك بن أوس بن خَرَشَة II 61[26]: one of the Banū Sā'ida, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.*

دَحْمان المُغَنّي see دكمان المُغَنّي

ابن دَحْمَة see يزيد بن المُهَلَّب

دحيم الكلبيّ [probably we should read دِحْيَة instead of دحيم and regard this person as identical with the following] with 'Alī I 209[16]: an admirer of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*

دِحْيَة بن خَليفة الكَلْبيّ one of the witnesses to an agreement between the Prophet and the Kelbites I 109[22]: II 58[26]

II 110[23]: 151[10]: 254[25]: chanted the Psalms in accompaniment with his harp III 190[7]: his sayings quoted 236[1] 242[5]: a phrase from his prayer quoted 290[26]: a gate in the Mosque of Jerusalem named after him 301[7]: 354[24]

داؤد كاتب نَصْر بن سَيّار flies with his master to al-Ray and after his death reaches al-Kūfa II 299[1]

داؤد بن نُصير الطّائىّ ابو سليمان see داؤد الطّائىّ

داؤد (الهاشمىّ) III 138[15] [apparently he is identical with داؤد بن علىّ q.v.]

داؤد بن هَبُولة السَّليحىّ slain by Ibn Ḳārib II 59[20]

داؤد بن ابى هند cites al-Sha'bī I 270[1]: cites Ḳatāda II 210[15]: cites Abū Ḥarb 228[3]: cited by Maslama b. Muhārib *ibid.*

داؤد (بن يحيى بن اليَمان) with his father I 168[21 seq] (= 226[15 seq]): died in 204 A.H. 168[23] 169[7 seq]

أمّ داؤد زوجة يحيى بن اليَمان I 169[8] (=226[17])

داؤد (بن يزيد بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II

داؤد بن عبد الملك II 272[13] (? see *Notes*)

داؤد بن علىّ two of his orations cited II 146[15]: see also داؤد الهاشمىّ

داؤد بن علىّ [بن] خَلَف الاصْبَهانىّ see داؤد بن خَلَف الاصبَهانىّ

داؤد بن المُحَبَّر cites 'Abd al-Wāḥid b. al-Ḵhaṭṭāb I 311[22]

داؤد المُصَاب anecd. III 253[20] see also عرود المصاب

ابو داؤد المصحفىّ [المَصاحِفىّ ؟] [i.e., سليمان بن سلَم *Tahdhīb* IV 195 s.v., *cf. Sam'ānī* f. 531 b. s.v. المصاحفى]: cites al-Naḍr b. Ṣhumail III 17[28] (=19[10]).

داؤد بن المُعْتَمِر anecdotes III 255[9 seq]

داؤد بن المُهَلَّب with a Bedouin I 77[u seq].

داؤد النّبىّ called ابو سلّام in a verse II 176[30]: I 4[11]: 20[26 bis]: 68[15]: 85[15 seq] (*Kor.*): 151[2] (=III 8[17]) (*Kor.*): 160[24] (*Kor.*): with his son, Solomon 162[26 seq] 184[u]: 220[1 seq]: with Lukmān 238[3 seq]: quoted by Wahb b. Munabbih 297[4 seq]: 344[5 bis]:

داؤد (بن ابى بَكْرَة) Prefect of al-Ray III 4[25]

داؤد بن الجرّاح [for him see *Fihrist* I 128[16]] · criticized as a *Kātib* II 171[4]

داؤد بن خلَف الاصبهانىّ [var. داؤد بن على (بن) خلف الاصبهانىّ *Bulaghā* 180[24]] · with Ibrāhīm al-Muzanī II 176[7] *seq* (see *Notes*)

داؤد ابو سَلّام النّبىّ II 176[30] see داؤد

ابو داؤد السّاعر السّاعر II 55[24] *read* ابو دُؤَاد

داؤد الطّائىّ [i.e ابو سلمان داؤد بن نُصير الطّائىّ for whom see *Sam'ānī* f. 364 b. *seq.*, and *Tahdhīb* III 203]: Ibn al-Sammāk on him II 6[27] *seq*: see also داؤد

داؤد بن طلحة بن هَرِم Suleimān's letter to him II 275[20] *seq.*: flogs Khālid al-Kasrī under the orders of the Caliph Suleimān *ibid.*

ابو داؤد [الطَّيَالِسِىّ] cites Shu'ba III 341[8] see *Notes*: cited by Zaid b. Akhzam (*sic leg.*) *ibid.*

ابن دارَة with 'Adī b. Ḥātim III 108[7] (=I 95[30])

بنو الدّارى II 69[34] *read* بنو الدّار

دألان (*sic leg.*) بن سابِئة a clan of the Hamdān II 66[8]: their genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

دالِق name of the ancestor of a family I 180[24]

داؤد with Thābit al-Bunānī I 344[6]: his prayer 347[16]: [prob. identical with داؤد الطّائىّ q.v.]

(1) ابن داؤد fortifies himself in the mountain of شزوده [*Sidona?*] II 320[26]: 'Abd al-Ḥamīd, who is sent against him by 'Abd al-Rahmān III, brings him to his master *ibid.*

(2) ابن داؤد III 138[15] see علىّ بن داؤد الهاشمىّ

(3) ابن داؤد mentioned in a verse III 199[15] [is he عمر الوادى ? *cf. Agh.*[2] VI 62[9]]

ابو داؤد II 129[11] (=I 176[20]) *read* ابو دُؤاد

آل داؤد I 219[9] III 188[6]

(بنو) هادِى بن .i.e (sic leg.) بنو الدّار
حَبيب بن نُمارة II 69[34] · a family of the Banū Nomāra *ibid.*

بنو دارِم بن مالك بن حَنظلة their * genealogy II 50[25]: sons of Dārim enumerated 50[26]. included in the *Khishāb* 51[2] (see *Notes*) · Djarīr reproaches them for the defeat they suffered at the Battle of Raḥrahān * 71[24] (*cf.* III 52[20]) · III 53[17] · Djarīr on them 53[19]: defeated by the 'Abs at Akrun 66[11] *seq*: reproached by Djarīr on account of their defeat *ibid.*; also on account of their defeat at al-Wakīt 68[2]: 68[12]: said to have taken no part in the Battle of Khazāz 89[21]: praised by al-Farazdak 125[26] (=286[17] I 157[27]): 224[1] · 246[20]: and Sharāḥīl b. al-Ḥārith 351[25]

الدّارِمِىّ becomes an ascetic III 192[31] *seq.*: anecd. *ibid.*

دَارِمِيّة الحَجُونِيّة interview with Mu'āwiya I 132[15] *seq*: a staunch partisan of 'Alī *ibid.*

الخَيْزُران bond-maid, and later wife, of al-Mehdī III 44[18] *seq.*: names of her children *ibid.*

(sic leg.) خَيّوان i.e. مالك بن زيد II 66[2]: his genealogy *ibid.*

د

ابن داب I 217[22] *read* ابن باب

ابن دأب i.e. عيسى بن دأب I 170[8] [in *Fihrist* I 90[28] he is called ابو الوليد عيسى بن يزيد بن بكر بن دأب]: with 'Abd al-Malik b. Mālik al-Khozā'ī (var. عبد الله بن مالك *Agh.* VIII 105[12]) at the court of al-Mehdī I 74[33] *seq.* cites al-Shammākh *ibid.* 170[8]: compared by al-Manṣūr with Ibn Ishāk 170[8] *bis*: cited II 140[14]. cited 209[14]: cited 223[4]: cited 224[8]. cited 250[8] (*cf.* 141[26]) · with Abū Sa'īd b. Muslim III 188[1]: in the verse of a poet 245[34]

داحِس I 170[9]: II 51[10]: III 52[25]: a horse which gave its name to the War between the 'Abs and the Dhubyān 56[3]: an account of the War which lasted forty years 56[3] 59[17]: 78[22]

(2) خُنَيْثَمَة II 124[19] (var. حَنْتَمَة *Kāmil* 356[8], *Bayān* III 194[7])

ابو خُنَيْثَمة *i.e.* مالك بن قيس II 61[24]: one of the Banu'l-'Adjlān, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.*: and the Prophet, when the latter had proceeded to Tabūk III 303[26] *seq*

ابو الخير anecd. with Abū Nuwās III 281[4] *seq.*

أُمّ الخير بنت حَرِيش بن سُراقة البارِقِيّ I 133[1] [var. الحُرَيْش instead of حريش cf. *Subḥ al-A'shā* I 248 bottom]: interview with Mu'āwiya 132[a] *seq.*: a staunch partisan of 'Alī *ibid.*: the speech which she made [at Ṣiffīn] when 'Ammār b. Yāsir was slain *ibid.*

أُمّ الخير ابنة صَخْر mother of Abū Bekr II 203[15]: her genealogy *ibid.*

ابو الخير بن عمرو الكِنْدِيّ presents al-Ḥārith b. Kalada with Sumaiya in reward for medical service rendered to him III 2[9] (see *Notes*)

خيران II 66[2] *read* خَيْوان

خيري بن دارم II 50[26] *read* خَيْبَرِيّ بن دارم

Ḥusain to 'Obeidallāh *ibid.*: the verses which he recited on the occasion *ibid.*: put to death by the order of 'Obeidallāh *ibid.*

خُوَيْلِد بن خالد II 47[12] see ابو ذُؤَيْب الهُذَلِيّ

خُوَيْلِد [بن مُرّة الهُذَلِيّ] I 46[18] (=III 182[19]) see ابو خِراشٍ الهُذَلِيّ

خِيار (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالِك) [K_2 112a has جَبّار instead of خِيار, but جَبّار was, according to *Wüst. Tab.* J. 20, a grandson and not a son of Dirār]: a noted chieftain II 48[23]

خَيْبَرِيّ (*sic leg.*) بن دارم II 50[26]

خُثَيْم بن عمرو بن سعد see عمرو بن سعد

(1) خُنَيْثَمَة [probably identical with خيثمة بن ابى خيثمة البصرى ابو نصر see Khazradjī 92[2]]: cites Ibn Mas'ūd III 355[17]: cited by al-A'mash *ibid.*

their subdivisions 67[19] (*cf.* 212[21]): 150[16]: 208[24]: anecdotes relating to them 211[20]–216[24]-Alī wins them back to his side at al-Ḥarūrā' 212[2]; they leave him again 212[6]; with Ibn 'Abbās 212[7]; their leaders 212[18]; with 'Abdallāh b. Khabbāb 212[23]; with Ibn al-Zubaír 212[25] *seq.*; with 'Omar II 216[5]: 217[22] *seq*: * 236[9] *seq*: II 32[22] *seq*: 64[4]: 75[12]: anecdotes of their individuals with al-Ḥadjdjādj 117[21] *seq.*: one of them with Ziyād 118[1]: 129[4]: 153[21]: 'Abdallāh b. Ṭāhir goes to fight against them 155[6]: Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik on them 187[6]: expostulate with * 'Alī 232[21]: 239[18] *seq.*: III 19[24]: anecd. with a woman in al-Ahwāz 238[26]: 284[28]: a technical term of theirs 284[29]: their settlements on the Khābūr, in al-Djazīra, 294[18]: the Banū Rabī'a in al-Djazīra are either of their (the Khārijite) persuasion or Christians *ibid.* (=295[28]): see also الإباضيّة, الصُّفْريّة, الأزارقة: and اهل النّهروان, البيهسيّة, الحروريّة

خَوْلان his genealogy II 70[19] (see *Notes*): the names of his seven sons 70[20]: 234[11]

خَوْلَة a woman celebrated by Ṭarafa III 98[29] (=98[10])

خَوْلَة ابنة ثابت her verses cited III 198[20]

خَوْلَة بنت حَكيم with 'Omar I and al-Mu'allā b. Djārūd al-'Abdī I 199[28]: notice II 202[28]

خَوْلَة بنت مُقاتِل بن قيس her genealogy III 244[28] *seq*: married to Yaḥyā b. Abī Hafṣa, a rich convert from Judaism, who presented her with a large sum *ibid.*: al-Ḳulākh on this union *ibid.*

خَوْلة بن يزيد الأَصْبَحِيّ II 253[12] *read* خَوَلِيّ بن يزيد الأصبحيّ and see the following

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خَوَلِيّ بن يزيد الأَصْبَحِيّ (*sic leg.*) of the Ḥimyar, gave the last stroke to al-Ḥusain at Karbalā' II 253[12] (see *Notes*): he brought the head of al-

265[21] : 275[19] : with 'Omar I II 18[6 bis] : with 'Ā'isha 18[11 seq] : anecd. with Ṣakhr *ibid.*: describes and compares her brothers, Ṣakhr and Mu'āwiya, with each other 18[19] : 51[27] : notice III 61[3] : her elegy on her brother Ṣakhr 61[23] (=II 18[25]) : another elegy of hers 62[4] (=II 18[6])

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(2) الخَنْسَاء a mare belonging to 'Amīra [b. Ṭārik] III 87[26]

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(3) الخَنْسَاء in a verse [of Imru' al-Ḳeis] III 173[19]

خَنُوخ *Enoch* II 57[16] see إِدرِيس النبيّ ﷺ

خُنَيْس بن عبد الله بن حُذَافة السَّهْمِيّ II 202[23] : called (*sic* خُنَيْس بن حُذَافة *leg.*) II 39[18] : notice 202[23] : sent by the Prophet on a mission to Kisrā *ibid.*

الخَوَارِج called الخارجون (by a partisan of 'Alī) II 241[21] 216[8] : * I 32[23] : 44[15] : their risings after the death of 'Alī 65[18]–67[19]—they besiege 'Attāb b. Warkā' in Ispahan 66[17] ; defeated by him 66[28] ; 67[3] ; split in their camp 67[18 seq] ; their obstinate fighting 67[15] ;

خليل بن حبشيه II 62[19] *read* حُلَيْل ابن حُبْشِيَّة

خَليل الرّحمن (أو الخليل) I 227[9] etc, see إبراهيم ﷺ

الحسن التَّغْلِبِيّ see الخِمْس التَّغْلِبِيّ

ابن الحسن see ابن الخِمْس التَّغْلِبِيّ [التَّغْلِبِيّ]

خُنَاعَة (*sic leg.*) بن سعد بن هُذَيْل II 47[7]

خندان name of a bedouin II 102[12 seq] : anecd. *ibid.*

خِنْدِف *i.e.* لَيْلَى بنت حُلْوان II 46[22] : 30[23] : 43[12 seq] : the group included two of the *Djamādjim* of the Arabs, viz., Kināna and Temīm 46[5 bis] : her genealogy 46[32] : mother of all the sons of al-Ya's 46[33] : the name also applied to her sons 46[34 bis] : enumeration of their subdivisions 46[34] (=47[6]) : * 81[22] : III 53[23] : 121[20] : the Indians said to be descended from them 246[24] (=II 72[15] 48[15])

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(1) الخَنْسَاء (or خنساء II 18[6 seq] III 61[3]) : saying quoted I

Bakī b. Makhlad 144[25]: cited I 17[15]: cited II 15[25]: cited 292[24]

خليفة رسول الله I 117[28] *et passim.* see ابو بكر

خليفة (بن فيس بن زهير) III 224[9]

الخليفتان II 213[24] *seq* see العمران

الخليق II 313[21] *read* الجليفى

الخليل بن أحمد sayings quoted I 163[33] 164[18] (=III 302[6]) 176[2] 181[9] 251[25] 310[13] II 178[20] III 119[34]. held the opinions of the *Ibāḍīya*, but renounced them through the influence * of Aiyūb I 164[19]: with Kaisān 166[2] *seq*: with al-Mubarrad 187[8]: anecd. 241[28]: with Abū Zeid 241[32]: with Abū Shams al-Mutakallim 251[25] *seq*: a friend of Dja'far * b. Sulaimān III 112[20] *bis*: anecd. with the same *ibid.*: notice 114[3] *seq*: his work on prosody 157[7]: 158[13]: quoted 158[18]: praised by the author 159[21] 165[9]: his opinions about questions of prosody cited 160[21] 165[6] 181[26] 183[11] *seq* 183[26] his ascription of his own verses to other poets *ibid.*: with al-Aṣma'ī 114[2]

خَلَف بن خليفة [مولى فيس بن ثعلبه] الشّاعر III 250[22]: called خَلَف بن خليفه الأقطع II 301[25]: with Abān b. al-Welīd I 75[28]· verses which he wrote after al-Welīd II was slain, and in which he referred to the death of Khālid al-Kasrī II 291[18]· verses which he recited before al-Saffāḥ 301[25]: his verses on persons of suspected genealogies III 248[12]: cited 250[28] *seq*

خَلَف بن هشام بن عبد الملك his brothers enumerated II 283[15]

خَلِيّ name of a woman in a verse of Ibn Hilliza al-Yashkorī I 188[2]

الخُلَيْس بن عتيبة بن الحرث (var. الخليس instead of الخليس *Nak.* 313[17]): at al-Ghabīṭ III 72[8] (see *Notes*)

خليفة بن الخيّاط [*i.e.* شبيب العُصْفُرِيّ *Fihrist* I 232[16], *Khazradjī* s.v.]: cites Ismā'īl b. Ibrāhīm II 144[25]: cites al-Welīd b. Hishām 290[25]: cited by

خُعَاف بن نُدْبَة III 61[3]: the poet of the Suleim *ibid.*: attacks Mālik b. Ḥārith (sic) al-Fazārī at Ḥawza (sic) and slays him III 60[26] *seq.*: his verses on the subject *ibid.*

خفيف see حفيف السمرقندى

الخلاج (مولى [ابن] المُنْجِب السَّدوسى) see الجلاح

خَلّاد بن سُوَيد see the following

خَلّاد بن يَزيد (probably we should read خَلّاد بن سُويد see *Notes*): one of the Banu'l-Ḥārith, who fought at Bedr and was slain on the "day of the Koraiẓa" II 61[18]

ابو الخَلّال cites 'Othmān b. 'Affān I 84[5]: cited by 'Abd al-Ḥamīd b. Wahb *ibid.*

خَلَبُوب attacks Ibn al-Zobeir and is wounded by him II 270[9] *seq*

بنو خَلَف I 80[21]

خَلَفُ الأَحْمَر notice III 113[8] *seq*: and Yūnus al-Naḥwī with Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa *ibid.*:

(1) ابو الخَطّاب III 141[9] *seq* see عمر بن ابى ربيعة

(2) ابو الخَطّاب cited III 372[18]

ابو الخَطّاب الشّاعر *i.e.* عبد الرّحمٰن بن عبد الله II 62[10]: one of the Banū Salima, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.*

الخَطّار verses of his father on his death II 14[12] *seq*

ابو الخَطّار verses on the death of his son Khaṭṭār II 14[12]

خطفان see الخَطَفَى

عبد العُزّى بن حَنْظَلَة see ابن خَطَل

عبد الله بن جُشَم بن مالك *i.e.*, حَطْمَة بن الأوس II 60[28]: a branch of the Aws *ibid.*: some of their notables *ibid.*

خطيب النبىّ II 61[20] see ثابت بن قيس بن شمّاس

الخَطِيم see الخَطِيم بن هِلال

خُفَاف بن عمرو III 60[23] see the following

خُفَاف بن عُمَيْر (var. عمرو *instead of* عمير III 60[23]) II 51[23]: called

محمّد بن عبد السّلام الخُشَنِيّ see I 205[21]

خُشَيْن من بني النَّمِر بن وَبَرَة II 59[18]

بنو خَصَفة بن قيس بن عَيْلان II 51[28]

الخَصِيب eulogized by Abū Nuwās III 127[28]

بنو الخَصِيب III 88[9]

ابو الخَصِيب مرزوق مولى المنصور see ابو الحصيب مولى المنصور

بنو مالك بن الخُضْر (*sic leg.*) i.e. مُحارِب II 51[25]

الخَضِر I 164[28]. places associated with him in Jerusalem III 301[9 seq.]

الخُضَيْرِيّة the name given to Mu'āwiya's army at Ṣiffīn II 235[2]

خَضَّم [من تميم] clan III 76[18 seq.]

الخَطّاب [بن نُفَيْل ابو عمر رض] I 16[30]: 17[5]: III 190[5]

آل الخَطّاب II 210[28]: 281[18] (=90[19]): III 117[26]

slain *ibid.*: Mu'āwiya condemned by a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī for slaying him III 254[11]

خزيمة بن حازم II 188[21] 191[21] *read* خُزَيْمة بن خازِم and see the following

خُزَيْمة بن خازِم (*sic leg.*) and Hārūn II 188[21]: and Ṭāhir b. al-Ḥosain 191[21]

خُزَيْمة بن طارِق التَّغْلِبِيّ (var. جَذِيمة instead of خُزَيْمة *Bekrī* 436[18 seq.]): raids the Yarbū' but is captured at Zarūd, by Oneif b. Djabala and Asīd al-Salīṭī III 69[11 seq]: verses of Oneif on the subject *ibid.*

الخِشاب the descendants of Djushaish (*sic leg.*), Rabī'a, Dārim, and Ka'b, the sons of Mālik b. Ḥanẓala b. Mālik II 51[3] (see *Notes*)

الخَشَبِيّة see الحُسَيْنِيّة

الخُشَنِيّ I 196[17] (*sic leg.*) 257[27] (*sic leg.*) 346[6] II 229[13] see محمّد بن عبد السّلام الخُشَنِيّ

الخُشَنِيّ ابو عبد الله محمّد بن

* a branch of the Azd I 37[6] = (157[12]); II 45[15]: compete * with al-Aws in boasting II 44[4 seq]: four of them who read the Ḳorān in the life-time of the Prophet, enumerated *ibid.*: their genealogy 60[14 bis]: their subdivisions and notable men 60[24] *seq.*: their leader in the Battle of Bu'āṯh 61[21]: in a verse of Ibn al-Ziba'rā 257[20] (=III 33[5] 254[17]): 'Abd al-Malik on their gift for poetry * III 99[24]: see also الأنصار

الخَزْرَج في see الخَزْرَج بن تيم الله النَّمِر بن قاسِط

II بنو الخَزْرَج بن جُدَّة بن جَرْم 59[16] see (*sic leg.*) بنو راسِب

II 56[11] الخَزْرَج في النَّمِر بن قاسِط الخَزْرَج بن تَيْم الله بن النَّمِر *i.e.* بن قاسِط [*cf. Wüst. Tab.* A. 13.]

II 43[14]: 80[28] بنو خُزَيْمَة

ذو الشَّهادَتَيْن called خُزَيْمَة بن ثابت II 44[6] 60[20] III 254[12] [for an explanation of the term see *B Dur.* 265[18]]: slain at Ṣiffīn II 236[21]: took the side of 'Alī after 'Ammār had been author of the "*Madjālis*" 369[27]

خُزَاعَة *i.e.* عمرو بن ربيعة II 62[11]: friends and supporters of the * Prophet I 283[16]: Daghfal * on them II 43[20]: the genealogy of their ancestor 62[11]: the origin of the name of this tribe 62[12 seq]: descended from the Azd, and, therefore, included among the Banū 'Amr b. 'Āmir 62[16] (*cf.* 63[17]): names of their clans and of the notables of each clan 62[19]–63[16]: revolted against 'Oth̲mān 221[1]: allies of the Prophet before the conquest * of Mecca III 102[16]

ابو خُزَاعَة II 62[17] see عمرو بن حارِثة بن عامر

خراعة بن سعد بن هذيل II 47[7] *read* خُنَاعَة بن سَعْد بن هُذَيْل

الخزامى III 273[11] see ابو محمد الخزامي

الخَزَر I 101[23]: Ibn al-Muḳaffa' on them II 41[25]

الخَزْرَج في الأنصار II 56[11]: a subdivision of the Banū 'Amr,

Murrī III 51[22] *seq*: with his master *ibid.*

خِرَاشٍ ابو [بن مُرَّةَ] الهُذَلِيُّ *i.e.* خُوَيْلِد I 46[18] (=III 182[19]): fled before Fā'id 46[17]: his verses on the subject *ibid.* (=III 182[19])

خُرَاشَة (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو العَنَسِيّ his verses on the Battle of al-Bathā'a III 59[30]

خُرَافَة (العُذْرِيّ) I 271[20]: a statement of the Prophet about him 271[27]

خرج بن البكاء III 50[32] *read* حُنْدُج بن البَكَّاءِ

ابن خُرَيم his advice to al-Mehdī I 155[30]

خُرَيْم النّاعم [بن عمرو مِنْ مُرَّة ذبيان] with Mu'āwiya I 18[28] *seq* (=II 119[30]): proverbial for the softness of his body 36[32] 270[26] (*cf. Ma'ārif* 296, *B Dur.* 85): with al-Ḥadjdjādj III 283[13]

ابو يعقوب الخُرَيْمِيّ *i.e.* الخُرَيْمِيّ III 369[27]: saying quoted 120[18]: with Manṣūr b. 'Ammār

خَدِيجَة بنت الرّشيد notice III 45[5]

خَدِيجَة بنت عثمان بن عُرْوَةَ her genealogy III 227[19]: wife of Muḥam. b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr *ibid.*: a highly connected daughter of hers *ibid.*

خَدِيجَة بنت عُرْوَة بن الزُّبير on Muḥam. b. 'Abdallāh, whom she married but who ultimately divorced her III 240[3]; verses which he wrote to her when she wanted to marry Ibrāhīm b. Hishām b. Ismā'īl al-Makhzūmī *ibid.*

خِرَاش cited by Abu'l-Mundhir [Ibn al-Kalbī] as his authority for the Battle of al-Nihy III 79[30]

خِرَاش بن ابى أُمَيَّة الخُزَاعِيّ one of the Banū Kulaib who cupped the Prophet II 62[26] (see *Notes*) · an ally of the Makhzūm *ibid.*

خِرَاش [بن ابى خِرَاشٍ الهُذَلِيّ] I 46[21]

خِرَاش بن الصِّمَّة الخَزْرَجِيّ notice II 62[6]

خِرَاش (المُحَارِبِيّ) an attendant of al-Ḥārith b. Ẓalīm al-

the Djasr (*sic leg.*) from the Kilāb III 60[8]: his verses on the subject *ibid.*: his verses on the Battles of Nakhla 92[21], Shamṭa 93[14], and al-Ḥoraira 93[25]

بنو خدان II 63[24] *read* بنو حُدَّان

بنو خُدْرَة بن عَوْف a clan of the Khazradj II 61[23]: the genealogy of their ancestor and the names of some of their notable men *ibid.*

خَدِيج (خادم معاوية) with Mu'āwiya III 194[15]

خَدِيجة بنت الحسن بن سَهْل see بُوران بنت الحَسَن بن سَهْل

خَدِيجة بنت خُوَيْلد II 202[18] III 31[2] · and Waraḳa II 39[4]: 49[18]: grand-aunt of 'Abdallāh b. al-Zubair 114[14]: mother of all the children of the Prophet, excepting Ibrāhim 202[17 seq]: their names *ibid*: her genealogy 202[18] *cf.* III 226[3]: notice *ibid.*: III 33[16]: the advice given her by Waraḳa b. Nawfal, whom she consulted when the Prophet proposed to her 226[3]

of this tribe I 42[24]: their chief and Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: 110[20]: their relationship with Anmār b. Nizār discussed II 55[25]: claim to be descended from Anmār b. Irāsh and Salāma bint Anmār b. Nizār *ibid.* (cf. *Ma'ārif* 50[18]): the genealogy of their ancestor 65[4 bis] (see *Notes*): the names of some of their subdivisions and of their notable men 65[5]: and the Prophet 65[7]: the real name of their ancestor and the origin of his nickname 65[19]: 163[25] (? *cf.* III 226[20]): commanded at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ by Anas b. Mudrika III 85[20]: see also أَنمار and أَنمار بن إراش بن سبأ

بنو خَثْعَمة بن بِشْكُر II 64[3] *read* بنو جِعْثِمة بن يَشْكُر

الخَثْعَمِيّ with Ibn al-Zayyāt II 179[20]

خِداش بن بِشْر الشّاعِر II 50[20] see البَعِيث

خِداش بن زُهَير a descendant of 'Amr b. 'Āmir II 52[3]: saves

'Othmān b. Abi'l-Āṣ III 243[20] *seq*

خالصة III 365[6]

خالغة (من لخم) i.e. راشدة II 70[8]: a clan *ibid.*

خامس أصحاب الكساء II 7[6] see الحسن بن على بن ابى طالب

خبّاب [بن الأرتّ] 'Alī's address on his grave II 6[22] *bis*: 205[21] (? *cf.* 72[6])

خبيب بن عوف flees from Abū Fudaik at the Battle of Mardā' Hadjar I 46[22]: his verses on the subject *ibid.*

(1) خثعم said to be a son of Anmār b. Nizār but the assertion is rejected by the Banū Khath'am II 55[25] (*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 50[18])

(2) خثعم said to be originally the name of a camel belonging to the tribe, which gave its name to them II 65[19]

(3) خثعم properly (*sic leg.*) أثل II 65[19]: mother of Muḥammad b. Dja'far b. Abī Ṭālib was

[خالد بن يزيد بن معاويه] on the election of Merwān to the Caliphate 259[20]: Ḥassān b. Mālik desires to put him on the throne but the people do not want him 260[11] *seq.*: 260[16]: Merwan marries his mother for political reasons 261[19] (*cf.* III 40[1]): Merwān borrows arms from him, but subsequently refuses to return them 261[21] *seq*: when abused by Merwan, he complained to his mother, who smothered Merwān in revenge *ibid.*: with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz and another individual 278[16] *seq*: with Merwān b. al-Ḥakam * III 122[17]: rouses 'Abd al-Malik against al-Ḥadjdjādj on his marrying a Hāshimite woman 240[8] *seq* (? *cf.* I 119[13] *seq*: defended by 'Amr b. 'Utba, when al-Hadjdjādj reviled him *ibid.*

خالدة [بنت سعد بن أوس الكلبيّة] called أمّ حرزة I 123[2] *seq* (see *Nak.* by index): in a verse of Djarīr III 197[1]

خالدة بنت ابى لهب the Prophet gave her in marriage to

on battle-fields 31[19]: Abū Bekr's farewell injunctions to him 40[15]: his proclamation among the Persian Wardens of the Marches 40[19]: on his death-bed 43[18]: at the Battle of Khandama 45[23] (=III 88[25]): converts Ukaidar of Dūma to Islām 112[30]: slays Musailima 117[27]: and 'Umar I * II 5[14]: commanded the cavalry of the Koreish and held charge of the leather pavilion (القُبّة), which served as their armoury, in the wars of the *Djāhilīya* 37[20]: one of the ten dignitaries of the Koreish in the pre-Islāmic times *ibid.*: his genealogy 39[7]: 64[27]: was protected by Yezīd b. Farwa al-Kindī on the day when he cut down the date-palms of the Banū Walī'ā 66[13]: the Prophet's order to him on the day of the conquest of Mecca 168[1]: 208[19 seq]: * with the Prophet III 305[7 seq]

خالد بن يحيى بن خالد [البرمكيّ] III 22[26]

أمّ خالد بنت يزيد accompanies 'Abdallāh and 'Obeidallāh, the sons of Merwān b. Muḥammad in their wanderings in Nubia and Abyssinia II 294[19]

خالد بن يزيد البَهْرانيّ led the Ḳuḍā'a and the Iyād at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār and fought on the side of the Persians III 95[28 seq]

خالد (مولى يزيد بن عبد الملك) chamberlain of his master III 281[23]

خالد بن يزيد بن مَزْيَد verses of Ḥabīb al-Tā'ī on his death II 29[1]

خالد بن يزيد بن معاويه called ابو هاشم I 168[19]: called ابو يزيد III 240[9]: incurs the displea- * sure of 'Abd al-Malik I 142[25 seq]: scholar and poet 168[19]: 'Omar II on him 168[22]: notice 175*: with * Muḥam. b. 'Amr b. Sa'īd II 117[11]: studied the *Ḥadīth*, read books and practised Alchemy *ibid.*: with al-Ḥadjdjādj in the mosque of Medina 125[7 seq] (=III 8[10 seq.]): with 'Amr b. Sa'īd at the court of 'Abd al-Malik 125[21]: notice 250[20] *seq.*: declared unfit for the Caliphate 259[22]:

of his right wing, at the Battle of al-Ḳādisīya II 60[9]: see also موسى بن عُرْفُطَة

خالد بن الفضل بن يحيى [البرمكيّ] III 22[27]

خالد بن قيس [الخزرجيّ] notice II 61[30]

خالد بن مَخْلَد [القَطَوَانِيّ الكوفيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 116]: cites Ya'ḳūb II 231[11]: cited by Ibn Abī Sheiba *ibid.*

خالد بن مَعْدان [for him see *Fihrist* II 26[16]] I 319[7]

خالد بن المُعَمَّر one of the Banū Sadūs of the Sheibān II 55[15]

خالد النَّجَّار cited by Abū Ishāḳ Ibrāhīm b. Khirāsh III 247[12]

خالد بن هَوْذَة (*sic leg.*) a descendant of 'Amr b. 'Āmir and a Companion of the Prophet II 52[2]

خالد بن الوليد [بن عبد الملك] names of his brothers II 272[28]

خالد بن الوليد المخزوميّ called ابو سليمان II 5[16]: Abū Bekr's * advice to him I 8[8] (=31[17]): 21[18]: used to exhort his armies [خالد بن عبد الله القَسْرِيّ] but made by Suleimān to walk on foot to Syria *ibid.*: Hishām rejects the intercession of Khālid b. Ṣafwān on his behalf 283[24 seq]: al-Welīd II hands him over to Yūsuf b. 'Omar, with orders to slay him 286[20 seq]: tortured to death by Yūsuf *ibid.*: the Yemenites are estranged from al-Welīd II on account of him *ibid.*: verses of Khalaf b. Khalīfa on his death 291[19]: Yūsuf b. 'Omar's allegation that he had entrusted Zeid b. 'Alī with a great deal of property 299[26]: imprisoned al-Farazdak by the order of * Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik III 119[29]: a verse in his praise 209[35]: hangs a man who claimed to have composed a better *sūrah* than the *Kor. ch. 108* 250[29 seq]: area of al-Baṣra in his days 295[14]

أمّ خالد [بن عبد الله القَسْرِيّ] her verses in reply to those of al-Farazdak II 276[6]

خالد بن عُرْفُطَة one of the 'Odhra, whom Sa'd gave the command

governor of al-'Irāḳ *ibid.*: with a Bedouin 81[17] (*cf.* I 95[25]): with 'Otba b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān 121[28] *seq.*: and Bilāl 121[31]: on the bedouins in an oration of his 127[28] *seq.*: an oration of his which was delivered in Mecca cited 158[8] (=III 11[31]): on al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.* · Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik commands him to denounce al-Ḥadjdjādj publicly *ibid.*: anecdotes 163[2.13]: al-Farrā' was his secretary 170[34]: flogged while he was governor of Medina, by the orders of the Caliph Sulaimān 275[21] *seq.* · an account of the incident *ibid.* · retained in the governorship of Medina, which he held during the reign of al-Welīd, by the successor of that Caliph, Sulaimān *ibid.*: with al-Farazdaḳ, when he was being flogged *ibid.*: verses of al-Farazdaḳ on the incident and the reply of Omm Khālid to these *ibid.*: satirized by al-Farazdaḳ *ibid.*. released by Suleimān from the prison at Mecca, at the intercession of al-Faḍl (*sic*) b. al-Muhallab tercedes with Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik on behalf of Khālid al-Ḳasrī 283[23] *seq.*: with Abu'l-* 'Abbās III 234[7] *bis*: with his wife 237[30]: with Hishām 263[25] *seq*: anecd. with a servant 317[25]

خالد بن عبد الله بن أسيد fled from Mus'ab b. Zubair at al-Baṣra I 46[27] *seq*: appointed Prefect of al-'Irāḳ by 'Abd al-Malik II 117[2] *seq* · with Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh at the court of 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.* · see also امية بن خالد بن عبد الله

خالد بن عبد الله القسرى described as ابن النصرانية II 276[8]: with * Bilāl b. Abī Burda I 14[23] 26[19] *seq*: a quotation from one of his orations 68[12]: saying quoted 69[5]: anecd. 77[15]: with a Bedouin 82[1] *seq*: his generosity 95[23] *seq*: with 'Umar II 137[27]: 138[3]: with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik 144[15]: imprisons Ibn Hubaira 154[30] *seq.*: with Ibn al-Kalbī 179[19]: slays and impales al-Mughīra b. Sa'd 217[29] *bis*: 242[19]: 266[x]: one of the Banū * Ḳasr b. 'Abḳar II 65[1]:

al-Welīd b. Yezīd *ibid.*: other singers present at the time *ibid.*

خالد بن صفوان called ابو صفوان I 174[24] II 76[30] 124[14]; ابن صفوان III 264[2]: sayings quoted I 5[17] 72[14.22] 176[4.11 seq] 181[5] 340[16] II 178[21] III 264[6] 273[10]: * I 138[5]: his description of an individual 138[11] (= 165[10]): on Ḥasan al-Baṣrī 167[25]: Shabīb b. Shaiba on him 282[12] (= 176[17] 193[27]): with Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik 177[26]: anecd. 190[31]: his barbarisms 240[2]: advice to his son 253[22] 301[8]: competes with al-Abrash al-Kalbī in boasting, at the court of * Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik II 43[33 seq] (= 125[35 seq.]). with a party of Kelbites at the court of Abu'l-'Abbās 44[2]: his genealogy 49[n]: anecd. 76[27 seq]: with Bilāl b. Abī Burda, the governor of al-Baṣra 121[29]: on Bilāl 121[31]: with one of the Banū 'Abd al-Dār 123[1 bis]: with al-Farazdaḳ 124[13]: with a party of the Kelbites at the court of Hishām 126[2]: anecd. 164[4 seq]: unsuccessfully in-

'Abdallāh b. Dja'da on his death *ibid.*: 54[22]

خالد بن جعفر بن يحيى [الدرمكيّ] III 22[26]

خالد بن دَيْسَم عامِل الرَّيّ with 'Abd al-Ṣamad b. al-Faḍl al-Rakāshī I 74[12 seq]

خالد بن الرخش (؟) [perhaps we should read مالك بن الدُّخْشُم see *Notes*]: one of the Kawkal, a branch of the Khazradj, who fought at Bedr II 61[29]

خالد بن زيد الخَزْرجيّ called ابو ايّوب II 60[35]: one of the Banū Ghanm who fought at Bedr *ibid.*

خالد بن سعيد بن العاص (أو العاصى) one of the secretaries of the Prophet II 167[23 seq] (= 170[11])

خالد بن سَلَمَةَ القُرَشيّ المخزوميّ with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān II 129[8]: on orators *ibid.*

خالد بن سِنان one of the Banū 'Abs, "whose people neglected him" II 51[11] (see *Notes*)

خالد صَامَةَ (addressed as صَامُ on III 207[31]): cited by certain Zubeirites III 207[25 seq]: with

خالد بن برمك vizier of al-Saffāḥ, after Abū Salama III 43[31]

خالد بن جَبَلَة some of his contemporaries at al-Baṣra enumerated III 89[17 seq.]: and others with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' *ibid.*

خالد بن جعفر العامِرِيّ see the following

خالد بن جعفر الكِلابِيّ I 104[26] II 51[9] III 54[22]: called العامِرِيّ * I 103[3]: invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy which he was sending to Kisrā *ibid.*: with Kisrā 104[26], slays Zuheir * b. Djadhīma II 51[9], an * account of the incident III 50[28 seq.]: verses of Warḳā' b. Zuheir on the subject *ibid.*: his verses on slaying Zoheir *ibid.*: comes with 'Urwa al-Raḥḥāl to the court of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir [for varr. see *Notes*] at Baṭn 'Akīl where he has an altercation with al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim of the Murra 51[15 seq.]: with 'Urwa *ibid.*: slain by al-Ḥārith while sleeping in his tent at night *ibid.*: verses of

خالد بن خُزَيْمة (*sic leg.*) خازِم a general of al-Rashīd II 50[20]: sent by Abū Djaʿfar to find out from Ibrāhīm b. Ḥarma, in Medina, as to who the author of a particular poem was III 33[22 seq.]

خالِع name of the mother of al-Muktafī, according to some authorities III 48[13] (*text defective*)

خاقان spoke Arabic incorrectly I 240[8] (=II 75[20])

خاقان بن صبيح anecd. with an individual of Khurāsān and another of Merv III 263[17]

خافان الفارسيّ captured by al-Djaʿd b. Ḳeis at the Battle of al-Ḳādisiya II 55[15]

خالد see عبد الله بن الصَّمَّة

(1) ابو خالد II 26[14 seq] see يزيد بن مَزْيَد الشَّيْبانيّ

(2) ابو خالد II 121[18] see يزيد بن معاوية

(3) ابو خالد an individual mentioned in a verse III 180[30]

(4) ابو خالد cites al-Aṣmaʿī III 312[17]

(*sic leg.*) حُيَىّ mentioned in a verse I 242[24]

(؟) الحبيبة III 199[13]

خ

ابو خَارِجة II 101[17]

خارِجة بن حُذَافَة (العَدَوِىّ) *kāḍī* of Egypt, slain by a Khāridjite II 39[14] *seq.*: fuller details of the incident 244[18] *seq.*

عمرو بن ابو خَارِجة (الخزرجىّ) *i.e.* قيس II 61[11]: one of the Banū Milḥān who, with his son, fought at Badr *ibid.*

ابن خَارِجة بن زيد II 27[21] see أُسماء بن خارجة الفَزارِىّ

خارجة بن زيد بن ثابت head of the Exchequer of Medina, who sought the Caliphate and was slain II 170[8] (? *cf.* 170[24] where his seeking the Caliphate is not mentioned, but a similar remark is made about عمرو بن سعيد in l. 15)

خارِجة بن زيد (الخَزْرجىّ) notice II 61[19]

خارجة بن سِنان (المُرّىّ) his efforts to restore peace after the War of Daḥis III 59[10] *seq.*

الحُوَيرة بن سهل (var. حَوْثَرة بن سُهَيل الباهلىّ *Ṭabarī* III. 13[8]): and Merwān b. Muḥammad II 187[15]

حُوَيطِب بن عبد العُزّى one of the Banū 'Āmir b. Lo'aiy, whose heart the Prophet reconciled by largess II 39[21]: with Merwān 120[28]: one of those [Meccans], who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islam 166[19]

الفَرّار السُّلَمِىّ see حَيّان بن الحَكَم

حَيّان بن معبد (المُرّىّ) I 148[31] *seq.*

الحَيْسُمان بن عمرو الخُزاعىّ one of the Banū 'Adī (*sic leg.*), who brought the news to the Meccans of their casualties at Badr II 63[5]: converted to Islām later on *ibid.*

ابوحَيّة (*sic leg.*) النُّمَيرِىّ a crazy poet III 258[25]: notice 258[26]: his verses quoted *ibid.*

حَيْوة بن شُرَيح praised by Ibn al-Mubārak I 168[20] *seq.*: his piety to his mother *ibid.*: saying quoted III 231[3]

ابو حِمارٍ III 73[14]: one of the * Banū Dhuhl b. Sheibān II 55[5]: ancestor of Ma'n b. Zā'ida *ibid.* (see also III 79[24]): commands the Sheibān at the Battle of Dhū Ṭulūḥ * III 69[24] *seq*: captured by Ḥanẓala b. Bishr *ibid.*: raids the Temīm with other Sheibān chiefs 71[25]: defeated by the Yerbū' at Mukhaṭṭaṭ 72[20] (see *Notes*): raids the Banū Sa'd and captures al-Zarḳā', but is pursued and wounded by Ḳeis b. 'Āṣim 72[25] *seq.* (=II 72[3]): took no part in the Battle of al-Zoweirān 75[1]: his genealogy 79[24] *seq*: raids the 'Abs at Zarūd (the First Battle of Zarūd) 86[24] *seq.*: according to some, slew al-Hāmarz at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār; according to others, was not alive at the time 96[2] *bis*

حَوْمَل in a proverb (see *Maidānī* I 125[14], *Freytag* V 170) I 271[13]

حُوَيّ بن مانِع العُجَيميّ the Syrians asserted that he slew 'Ammār b. Yāsir II 66[28]

حَوْثَرَة بن بَدْر [الدَّارِميّ] (var. جُوَيْرِيَة instead of حوثرة *cf. Nak.* 308[14]): captured at the Battle of al-Waḳīṭ, he obtained his release by eulogizing the 'Idjl III 68[4]

حَوْثَرَة بن سُهَيل الباهِليّ see الحويرة بن سهل

بنو حُوَر بن جَديلة a clan of the Tayyi' who lived in the plains, not in the mountains II 69[8]

حَوْرَاء a bond-maid of Mecca II 243[15]

حَوْشَب [بن التَّبَاعِيّ] one of the Banū Alhān b. Mālik who fell at Ṣiffīn, fighting on the side of Mu'āwiya II 66[8] (see *B Dur.* 258[5])

الحَوْفَزان بن شريك III 69[29] 75[1] 96[2]: called حارثة بن شريك II 55[5], but الحرث بن شريك on III 71[25] 72[25] 79[25] 86[27], the latter form of the name agreeing with *Nak.* and *Agh.* (see by index), and *Wüst. Tab.* B. 25: called

حُنَيْن mentioned in a proverb I 87[24] *seq* (=94[23] *seq*. III 112[27] *seq*.) see also 251[23] 271[20] 289[23] *seq*. III 265[13]: anecd. I 272[3] *seq*

حَوَّاء I 218[25]: 264[6] (=II 93[3]): II 24[30]: 94[25]: III 160[23]

حُوَار (؟) بن زيد الضَّبّى flees from al-Ḥadjdjādj III 19[25] *seq*.: with 'Abdallāh b. Yezīd *ibid*.: his argument with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān *ibid*.: banished to Egypt where he stayed until the death of that Caliph *ibid*.

حَوارِىّ رسولِ الله I 213[24] II 113[12] 114[11] see الزُّبَير بن العَوّام

احمد بن ابى see ابن ابى الحَوارِىّ الحَوارى

الحَوارِيّون II 124[23]

ابو حَوْثَرَة [الأسدى] persuades his son unsuccessfully, to submit to Mu'āwiya I 65[22] *seq*.: with Mu'āwiya *ibid*.

حَوْثَرَة الأَقْطَع [الأسدى] revolts against Mu'āwiya I 65[18] *seq*.

الحنيف بن السحق II 50[u] *read* الحُنَيْف بن السِّجْف and see the foregoing

ابو حَنِيفَة anecd. with al-A'mash I 181[u]: spoke Arabic incorrectly 241[5]: with Aiyūb al-Sikhtiyānī 309[9]: with Shaiṭān al-Ṭāḳ (*sic leg*.) at the court of al-Mehdī II 124[9]: 188[17]: with Musāwir al-Warrak (*sic leg*.) III 112[10] *seq*: anecd. 192[21] *seq*: with 'Isā b. Mūsā *ibid*.

حَنِيفة بن لُجَيْم II 54[15] *et passim*: addressed by Subai', after they had been punished by Khālid [b. al-Walīd] I 21[18]. 274[19]. II 46[10]: their genealogy 54[15]: his sons and some of their notable descendants enumerated 54[22]: 56[4]: 128[23]: their kindred the Banū 'Abs settled among them for a time in al-Yemāma III 58[32]: did not take part in the Battle of Dhū Ḳār 95[17]: anecd. about a youngman of the clan 387[14]

حَنْظَلَة بن عمرو [بن عمرو] slain by the 'Abs at Aḳrun III 66[14]

ابن حَنْظَلَة الغَسيل Mālik b. Anas attended his marriage festivities III 191[11]

حَنْظَلَة الكاتب II 49[18] see حَنْظَلَة بن الرَّبيع

حَنْظَلَة بن مالك بن زيد مَنَاة called حَنْظَلَة بن مالك الأحمق بن زيد مناة II 50[18 seq] : the *Barādjim* are included in this group *ibid.* : a notable of this group noticed *ibid.* : raided by the *Lahāzim* III 67[21] : at al-Kulāb 82[19] : 227[27]

حَنْظَلَة [بن] المَأْموم his genealogy III 68[4] (*cf. Nak.* 308[4]) : at the Battle of al-Wakiṭ *ibid.*

الحَنْفَاء a mare belonging to Ḥamal b. Badr III 57[22 seq]

حُنَيْف بن السِّجْف sent to reinforce 'Abbās b. Sahl by the governor of al-Baṣra II 264[2] (see *Notes*)

الحُنَيْف بن السِّجْف (*sic leg.*) II 50[8] : one of the Banū Rabī'a nion of the Prophet 49[18] : his genealogy 167[22] (*cf. Wüst. Tab.* l.c.) : related to Akṯham b. Ṣaifī *ibid.* : acted occasionally as secretary to the Prophet *ibid.* (*cf.* 203[3]) : kept the signet-ring of the Prophet *ibid.* (*cf.* 203[4]) : with the Prophet 168[1] : an elegy on him 168[5] : notice 168[8] : said to have been the secretary of Abū Bekr 168[17]

حَنْظَلَة بن رَبيعة see the foregoing

ابو الطَّمَحان see حَنْظَلَة بن الشَّرْقيّ القَيْنيّ

حَنْظَلَة (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك) a noted chieftain II 48[22] : his brothers enumerated *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَة بن الطَّفَيْل الريدىّ (prob. الريدى is a scribal error for المَرْثَدِيّ *cf. Nak.* 306[1]) : a captive in the hands of the Banu'l-'Anbar III 67[17]

حَنْظَلَة بن الطَّفَيْل [بن مالك الكلابيّ] captured at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ III 86[13]

حَنْظَلَة بن ابي عامر غَسيل الملائكة II 60[18] see حنظلة بن الرَّاهب

حَنْظَلَة بن بِشْر [الدّارِمِيّ] his genealogy III 69[20] (*cf. Nak.* 51[1]): captures al-Ḥawfazān at the Battle of Dhū Ṭulūḥ *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَةُ بن ثَعْلَبَةَ بن سَيّارٍ العِجْلِيّ called مُقَطِّعُ الوُصُن III 95[33]: at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār 95[15] *seq*: persuades Hāni' b. Ḳabīṣa to fight it out with the Persians *ibid.*: commanded the 'Idjl on the occasion II 54[19] *cf.* III 96[32]

حَنْظَلَة بن خُوَيْلِد [العنبرىّ] cited by Aswad b. Mas'ūd II 236[17]: with 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr and others at the court of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَة بن الرّاهِب (*sic* عَسِيل الملائكة) II 44[5] see *Notes cf.* 256[20]: called حَنْظَلَة بن ابى عامِر غَسِيل الملائكة 60[18] (see *note* on 44[5]): one of the Banū Ḍubai'a *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَة بن الرَّبِيع الكاتب II 168[8]: called حنظلة بن ربيعة الأُسَيِّدىّ 203[3] (*cf. B Dur.* 127[pu.] and *Wüst. Tab.* I. 20: called حَنْظَلَة الكاتب 49[16] 168[5]: a Compare of the Battle of Khazāz III 89[27]

حَنْبَل [ابو] الطّائىّ one of the Banū Tho'al, famous for being faithful to his word II 69[15]: Imru' al-Ḳais stayed with him and eulogized him *ibid.*

حُنَيْف see العَنْقَف بن السِّجْف السِّجْف

حَنْتَمَة see خَيْثَمَة

حَنْتَمَة بنت هاشم mother of 'Omar I II 208[26]: her genealogy *ibid.*

حُنْدُج (*sic leg.*) بن البَكّاء III 50[32] (see *Notes*)

حَنَش slain by Shurahbīl b. 'Amr al-Kindī III 81[29]

(1) ابو حَنَش slew Shurahbīl b. 'Amr al-Kindī III 81[26] *seq*: and Abū Ḥanash *ibid.*

(2) اكثم بن صَيْفِىّ see ابو حَنَش

حَنَش [الكُوفىّ] I 243[29] *seq*

حسن بن وهب see حَنَش بن وَهْب

بنو حُمَيْد [بن عبد الحميد الطوسي] I 49[14] : II 24[17] seq : III 141[20]

حُمَيْد بن عبد الرحمن بن عوف الزُّهْرِيّ II 170[10] : secretary of Merwān b. al-Ḥakam 168[20] : head of the Exchequer of Medina 170[26] (*cf.* 170[10]) : cites his father 208[3] : cited by Ṣāliḥ b. Kaisān *ibid.* (var. عمر instead of حميد in *Ṭabarī* I 2139[6]

حميد بن عُمَيْر (var. محمد بن عُمَيْر العطاردي *Yāḳ. Buld.* IV 324[17]) : on al-Kūfa III 294[23]

بنو حميد [عُبَيْد ؟] من يربوع III 70[16] (see *Notes*)

حُمَيْر I 110[12] : 172[11] : their impure accent 239[9] seq (= II 40[11]) : Abū 'Ubaida on them II 45[12] : Ibn al-Kalbī on them 45[18] : 45[24] . 56[17] : 57[26] : not included among the *Saba'īyūn* 57[28] : their genealogy and their subdivisions 57[29]—60[12] (*cf.* *Wüst. Tab.* 1.6, and *Ma'ārif* 51[5]) : 58[5,6] seq. : 253[12] : the Ma'addites refuse to pay them tribute about the time

ابو الحَمْنَاء العنبري cited by Abū 'Obeid (Abū 'Obeida ?) III 75[21]

حُمَيْد a wine-bibber living in Amadj III 334[26] seq. : verses of his cousin about him *ibid.* : anecd. with 'Omar II *ibid.*

ابن حُمَيْد cited for an anecd. about al-Ma'mūn I 10[4] (probably we should read عن فحطبة بن حُمَيْد instead of في خطبة بن حميد see *Notes*) :

حُمَيْد الأَرْقَط nick-named هَجَّاء الأَضْيَاف III 315[25] (=268[19]) : his satires upon his guests quoted *ibid.*

حُمَيْد بن ثَوْر الهلالي III 99[7] : a poet of the Banū Hilāl II 52[2]

حُمَيْد بن حُرَيْث بن بَحْدَل Yazīd I's Chief of Police II 250[27]

حُمَيْد الطُّوسِي called ابوغنم (*read* ابو عانم see *Notes*) II 189[9] : and al-Ma'mūn *ibid.*

حُمَيْد [الطَّوِيل] cites al-Ḥasan I 70[8] (see *Notes*) : cited by Ibn al-Mubārak *ibid.*

verses on the subject 76[22] (? see *Notes*)

حَمَل بن بَدْر [الفَزَارِيّ] I 292[6] (? see *Notes*): the race between his mare al-Ghabrā' and Dāḥis, the horse of Ḳais b. Zoheir, resulted in the War of Dāḥis III 56[4] *sqq.*: verses of Ḳeis on the subject *ibid.*: slain by al-Rabī' b. Ziyād at the well of al-Habā'a *ibid.*: Ḳeis's elegy on him *ibid.*

الحَكَم و عثمان ابنا الحملانِ (؟) i.e. الوليد بن يزيد II 293[21]

حُمَمَة بن الحَرث بن رافع II 63[30] 64[18] see the following

حُمَمَة بن رافع الدَّوْسِيّ called حُمَمَة بن الحَرث بن رافع II 63[30] 64[13]: his interview with 'Amr b. al-Ẓarib al-'Adwānī at the court of a Ḥimyar king I 172[23] *seq*: one of the Banū Zahrān II 63[30]: this chief of the Daws in the Pagan times was the most generous of the Arabs, and used to feed the pilgrims in Mecca 64[13].

uncle *ibid*: with his son III 34[21]: tries unsuccessfully to persuade his father to decide in favour of al-Farazdaḳ the divorce case filed by him against al-Nawār 241[9] *seq*: verses of al-Farazdaḳ on the subject *ibid.*

حمزة بن عبد الله بن الزّبير with his father III 34[31]

حَمْزَة بن عبد المُطَّلِب II 38[27] 202[14] 234[22]: called سيّد الشهداء 114[24]: described as قتيلاً بجانب المِهْراس II 120[18] (= 301[17] III 34[18]): verses of Hind bint 'Utba celebrating his death I 134[20]: II 5[8] *seq*: names of his brothers 38[27] *cf.* 202[14]: his mother was Hāla *ibid.*: 213[4]: 'Alī on him 234[22]: fell in the Battle of Oḥod *ibid.*: 237[12]: III 32[9]: Hind bites and chews his liver 255[19] *seq*: 256[20]

حَمِيصَة [بن شَرَاحِيل] الشَّيْبَانِيّ III 76[23]: with Ṭarīf b. Tamīm al-'Anbarī at Okāẓ 76[12] *seq*: slew Ṭarīf at the Battle of Mobāyiḍ *ibid.*: his

Battle of Malham III 70[11] *seq.*: Mālik's verse on the subject *ibid.*

حُمْرَان بن بِشْر see حُمْرَان بن عبد عمرو

حُمْرَان [بن مالك] (الخَثْعَمِيّ) a poet II 65[17] (*cf. B Dur.* 306[7])

حمرش بن زيد II 58[18] appar. identical with جُرَش بن أسلم q. v.

(1) ابو حَمْزَة a bedouin II 103[2] *seq.*: anecd. *ibid.*

(2) ابو حَمْزَة see أَنَس بن مالك

حَمْزَة بن بَيْض بن عوف [الحَنَفِيّ] with Abū Labīd al-Badjalī I 267[1] *bis*

ابو حَمْزَة الشّارِي II 161[10]: an oration of his delivered in Mecca 161[10] *bis*; another delivered in Medina 161[22] *seq.*: Mālik b. Anas on the Medina oration *ibid.* (= 129[5] *seq*): another oration of his cited 162[21]

حمزة بن عبد الله بن الزّبير appointed by his father as governor of al-Baṣra II 264[7], but replaced later by Muṣ'ab, his

السَّمْرَاء (i.e. the *Mawālī* II 75[22]): called الاسحاقيّة II 75[15] (*cf. Bulaghā* 275[4] *seq*): appar. they are referred to as الأحامِرة on II 128[22]: Mu'āwiya takes counsel with al-Aḥnaf and Samora b. Djundub on the question of massacring them 74[22]: Abū Mahdiya on them 75[22] (= 105[27]) see *Notes*: 152[25]

حُمْرَان بن أبان مولى عثمان بن عفّان II 53[24]: with 'Āmir b. 'Abd al-Ḳais at the court of 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir, governor of al-'Irāḳ 75[4] *seq.*: amanuensis of 'Othmān 168[27] (see *Notes*): Othmān's chamberlain 214[29]

حُمْرَان بن بِشْر called عبد عمرو III 89[25] *seq.*: his genealogy 68[27] *seq.* (*cf. Nak.* 326[5]): captured by al-Ahtam at the Battle of al-Nibādj *ibid.*: a verse of Murra b. Ḳeis on the subject *ibid.* (see *note* on 69[8]): led the Banū Sa'd at the Battle of Mi'ā 89[25] *seq.*: his verses on the Battle *ibid.*

حُمْرَان بن عبد الله [اليَشْكُرِيّ] slain by Mālik b. Noweira at the

Aḥmar b. Djandal on the clan 49[22]: included in the group called al-*Adjārib* III 68[20] (see *Notes*) *cf.* II 49[30]: their genealogy *ibid.*

الجماني see الحِمَّانيّ

(*sic leg.*) الحَمْد a descendant of Sa'd al-'Ashīra II 67[3]

حَمْدان III 366[5]

حَمْدُونة بنت الرّشيد III 257[22]

حَمْدُونَة بنت المهدي II 92[23]

الحَمْدونيّ *i.e.* اسمعيل بن ابراهيم الحَمْدونيّ (var الحمدوى instead of الحمدوني in *Agh.* see by index, and in *B Khallik.* No. 852 p. 137[8]): I 252[3] III 156[9]: cited III 126[20]: his verses on the lute 219[8]: his verses satirizing Ibn Sālim, a musician 219[30]: verses which he addressed to Sa'īd b Homeid 310[14]: verses which he wrote to al-Ḥasan b. Ibrāhīm 310[18]

الحَمْدوى see the foregoing

(؟) حمدويه I 25[3] *seq.*

عباد بن بشر 255[20]: cited by Muḥam- b. Mūsa 'l-Ḥarashī II 255[19]

الحَوْفَزان see ابو حِمَارٍ

مروان بن محمّد see حِمارُ الجزيرة

الجمار see الحِمارُ

بنو حِماس بن ربيعة a clan of the Madhḥidj II 67[33]: al-Nadjdjāshī was one of them *ibid.*

حَمَّالَة الحَطَب *i.e.* أمّ جَميل II 114[14]: aunt of Mu'āwiya *ibid.* (= 110[15] *seq*): wife of Abū Lahab 114[15]: 125[13]

بنو حَمّالَة الحطَب III 213[6]

الحَمَامَة a mare belonging to Iyās b. Ḳabīsa al-Ṭā'ī III 96[4]

حَمامَة أمّ بلال II 205[29]

حَمامَة المسجد see عبد الملك بن مروان

حَمامة (؟) جدّة معاوية II 114[14]

حِمّان *i.e.* عبد العُزّى بن كَعْب بن سَعْد II 49[30] (see *Notes*):

Yasār III 189[35]: cites Aiyūb 336[15]: cited by الحِمّاني [al-Ḥimmānī ?] III 189[25]: cited by Muḥamm. b. Khālid b. Khidāsh on the authority of his father 336[15]

حَمّاد بن سَلَمَة [بن دينار] notice I 182[8]: cites Thābit II 3[19] 6[15]: with Farḳad al-Sabakhī (*sic leg.*) in al-Baṣra I 203[22 seq] (= III 285[26 seq]): and Ibrāhīm *ibid.*: cites Ḳatāda 288[19] (? see *Tahdhīb* VIII 352[12]): cited by Muḥamm. b. 'Ā'isha *ibid.*

حَمّاد بن عامِر [الكِنانِيّ] [var. جُنادَة instead of حماد in P_3 57a[18]]: his verses on the Battle of al-Luhaimā III 89[4]

حَمّاد عَجْرَد with Abū Dja'far I 98[11]: anecd. III 249[13]: his verses quoted *ibid.*: with Ḥammād al-Rāwiya, Ḥammād b. al-Zibriḳān, Bekr b. Muṣ'ab and Abū 'Aṭā' al-Sindī in al-Kūfa 388[15]

حَمّاد بن عيسى الجُهَنِيّ cites 'Omar b. Ḳeis II 255[19]: cites 187[16]: al-Welīd II asks him to recite a certain poem II 289[8]: on Ibn Abī Rabī'a and 'Amr b. al-Ahtam III 99[1] (? *cf.* 141[2]): fathered his own verses upon ancient poets 113[21]: with Abū Muslim 113[25]: cited by al-Aṣma'ī 121[20]: on a verse of Ḥassān *ibid.*: with Raḳaba (*sic leg.*) b. Maṣḳala 312[27 seq]: verses of a poet referring to his excessive drinking 329[16 seq]: visits Mecca and sits in a ring of men, including 'Omar b. Abī Rabī'a 375[7]: cites Ibn Abī Rabī'a for an anecd. *ibid.*: anecd with Ḥammād 'Adjrad, Ḥammād b. al-Zibriḳān, Bekr b. Muṣ'ab and Abū 'Aṭā' al-Sindī 388[15] *seq.*: makes fun of Abū 'Aṭā' *ibid.*

حَمّاد بن الزِّبرِقان with Ḥammād al-Rāwiya, Ḥammād 'Adjrad, Bekr b. Muṣ'ab and Abū 'Aṭā' al-Sindī in al-Kūfa III 388[15]

حَمّاد بن زَيْد eulogized by a poet I 170[4]: cites Yaḥyā b. Sa'īd II 228[20]: cites Sulaimān b.

حَلِيمَة mentioned in a proverb [see *Maidānī* II 150, *Freytag* Tom. II 693[35]] I 277[12]

حَلِيمَة بنت ابي ذُؤيب ظِئْر النّبيّ her genealogy II 202[4]

حَمّاد mentioned in an anonymous verse I 242[21]

حَمّاد بن إسحٰق [المَوْصِلِيّ] cites his father, Isḥāḳ b. Ibrāhīm b. Meimūn al-Mawṣilī III 377[22]: cited by Abū Muḥammad al-Sha'bī al-Warrāḳ *ibid.*

حَمّاد بن بشر الأُطْرُوش cites Yaḥyā b. Sa'īd III 114[8]: cited by al-Ḳāsim b. Muḥammad السلامي *ibid.*

حمّاد بن جعفر his satire on Abu 'l-Ṣalt III 269[6]

ابو حَمّاد الخَيّاط مولى بني تميم of al-Kūfa, who was exceedingly fond of collecting the sayings of bedouins II 106[9] *seq.*: with Abu'l-Zahrā', a Temīmite bedouin *ibid.*

حَمّاد الرّاوية cites Kuthaiyiru 'Azza I 124[6]: describes 'love' ancestor of Ḳabīṣa b. Dhu'aib *ibid.*

ابن حِلِّزَة اليَشْكُرِيّ see ابن جلزة اليشكري

حَلَلة (؟) جارية المهديّ a good singer III 44[18]

بنو حُلْمَة مِن أسد خُزَيْمَة destroyed by Imru'al-Ḳeis in exacting vengeance for the murder of his father II 47[28 *bis*]

حُلْوَة name of the horse of Abū 'Aiyāsh b. Mu'āwiya II 62[3] (see *Notes*)

الحليس see الحُلَيْس بن عُتَيْبَة بن الحرث

الحُلَيْس بن عمرو بن الحرث leader of the Aḥābīsh in the Battle of Oḥod II 47[22] (see *Notes*)

الحَلِيفان *i.e.* أسد and غَطَفان II 44[21]

حُلَيْل (*sic leg.*) بن حُبْشِيّة clan: the genealogy of their ancestor II 62[19]; who was the minister of the Ka'ba before the Ḳoreish *ibid.*

68[12]: his verses quoted *ibid.*: 'Antara al-Fawāris on the subject *ibid.*

حكيم بن حبل II 56[19] *read* حكيم بن جبل

حَكِيم بن حِزام one of the four who came forward to bury 'Othmān after his murder by the rebels II 215[13] *seq*: said by some to have lead the funeral service on the occasion *ibid.*

عمرو بن *i.e.* ابو حَكيم (الخَزْرَجِيّ) ثعلبة II 61[11]: one of the Banū Milḥān who fought at Badr *ibid.*

عامِر بن حَكِيم العرب [بِعُكّاظ] الظَّرِب see

ابو حكيمة [الكاتب] with 'Alī II 181[23]

بنو حلّان (مِن عَنَزَة) II 52[27] *read* بنو جِلّان

حَلْحَلة (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو الخُزَاعِيّ one of the Banū Ḳumair (*sic leg.*) to whom Abu'l-Kanūd had referred in his verses II 62[24] (*see Notes*): decision 238[26] *seqq*: 'Alī with them 239[25]: 240[6]: al-Ḥasan, 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās, and 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far on them and their decision 240[9] *seq*: 240[20] *seq.*: unanimously deposed 'Alī but differed in appointing Mu'āwiya as his successor III 32[2]

أُمّ حَكيم البيضاء بنت عبد المُطّلب see

حَكِيم بن جَبَل (*sic leg.*) II 56[19] *see the following*

حَكِيم بن جَبَلَة العَبْدِيّ II 215[9]: called (*sic leg.*) حَكيم بن جَبَل 56[19]: a companion of 'Alī by whom he was praised in a verse II 53[9] *seq* (*see Notes*): 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān on his endurance and hardihood 56[19] *seq*: fights on the side of 'Alī *ibid.*: his verses quoted *ibid.*: one of the four leaders of the rebel bands that had come to Medina in the Caliphate of 'Othmān 215[9] (*cf.* 217[22]): leader of the Baṣra group of rebels 218[5]

حُكَيْم [بن جَذِيمة] النَّهْشَلِيّ slain at *the Battle of al-Wakīṭ* III

on the occasion *ibid.*: a thousand horses were always ready at his palace gate *ibid.*: plays polo *ibid.*: hearing that Djābir b. Lebīd has besieged Djaiyān, he sends cavalry troops against him and Djābir is forced to raise the siege *ibid.*: his verses relating to the revolt of al-Rabaḍ *ibid.*: ʿAbbās b. Nāṣih (*sic leg.*) on one of these verses *ibid.*

حَكَم الوادى notice III 199[14]: the musician of al-Welīd b. Yezīd *ibid.*: one of his compositions *ibid.*

الحَكَم بن الوليد بن يزيد Ibrāhīm b. al-Welīd puts him into the prison with his brother ʿOthmān II 293[2] *seq* · Merwān demands homage to them *ibid.*: slain by Yezīd b. Khālid al-Ḳasrī 293[8]: verses which he composed in the prison and which were handed over to Merwān b. Muḥammad 293[21]

الحَكَمان I 211[31]: 212[16] *seq*: II 124[26]: 139[29]: 235[6]: their nomination, conference and predecessors had refused it II 214[9], and allowed him to return to Medina 223[9]: he is presented by ʿOthmān with 100,000 dirhems 214[9] · the obloquy caused by the above incidents *ibid.*

أُمّ الحَكَم بنت عبد الله accompanies ʿAbdallāh and ʿObeidallāh, the sons of Merwān b. Muḥammad, in their wanderings in Nubia and Abyssinia II 294[19] *seq.*. captured by the Abyssinians but ransomed later by ʿAbdallāh, her uncle *ibid.*

الحَكَم بن عُتَيْبَة II 76[2]

الحَكَم بن عمرو الغِفَارِيّ and Ziyād b. Abīhi I 19[31]

الحَكَم بن منيع السّاعِر (؟) of the Muhārib II 51[24]

الحَكَم بن هِشام account of his Caliphate II 303[18] *seq.*: notice *ibid.*: with Yezīd, a page of his *ibid.*: appoints Saʿīd b. Bashīr as *Ḳāḍī ibid.*: a judgment given by Saʿīd against him *ibid.*: with Saʿīd

appointed governor of al-Baṣra by al-Ḥadjdjādj II 76[10 seq] : see also ابن القِرِّيَّة البليغ

الحَكَم بن حَنْطَب [المخزومىّ] [for his genealogy see *Agh.* I 98[8]] : noted for his generosity I 93[4] : with Nuṣaib b. Rabāḥ 93[5] : some other instances of his generosity 93[6 seq]

الحَكَم بن سَعْد العَشِيرَة a large tribe II 66[32] al-Djarrāḥ b. 'Abdallāh was one of them *ibid.*

أمّ الحَكَم بنت ابى سفيان married by Abū Sufyān to a Thakīfite individual III 243[33]

الحَكَم بن الطُّفَيْل fled from the Battle of al-Rakam and hanged himself for fear of torture by his pursuing enemies III 59[22 seq]

الحَكَم بن ابى العاصى (or ابى العاص) called طريد النّبىّ I 201[24] II 120[24] 223[9] ; طريد رسول الله II 214[9] ; الطّريد I 213[6] ; طريد النبىّ و طريد ابى بكر و عمر II 223[9] : 'Othmān gave him protection I 201[24] (see also 213[6.15] II 120[24]), though his widow حَفْصَة بنت عمر بن الخطّاب of Khoneis b. 'Abdallāh, married by the Prophet II 202[26] : and 'Āyesha with the Prophet in his last illness 203[27 seq] : her hand being declined by 'Othmān, the Prophet married her 215[5 seq] *cf.* III 226[5]

بنو حفصون and 'Abd al-Raḥmān III II 320[20]

حفيف السّمرقندىّ (var. خفيف in stead of حفيف in *Ṭabari*, see by Index) Chamberlain of al-Muktafī III 48[16]

ابن الحفيق II 263[10] *read* ابن ابى الحُقَيْق and see the following

ابن ابى الحُفَيْق [*i.e.* الرّبيع *B Dur* 275[21]] slain by 'Abdallāh b. 'Atīk II 62[11] : his verses cited by 'Abd al-Malik 263[10] (see *Notes*)

ابو حَكَم II 126[22] see ابو جَهْل

الحَكَم بن أيّوب التّميمىّ II 76[13] *read* الحَكَم بن أيّوب الثّقفىّ and see the following

الحَكَم بن أيّوب الثّقفىّ (*sic leg.*)

ders to 'Abd al-Rahmān III and gives up Bobastro II 320[16]

حَفْص (بن عمرو بن سعيد) with his father II 264[26] (see *note* on II 252[16] *seq.*): with al-Mukhtār *ibid.*

حَفْص بن غياث [النَّخَعِيّ ابو عمرو] with al-A'mash I 3[20]: appointed *Ḳādī* of the western Baghdād, by al-Rashīd, along with Nūh b Darrādj III 45[8]: anecd. with al-A'mash 235[5]

حَفْص الكاتب verses about a singing-girl of his III 315[5] *seq*

حَفْص بن المُغيرة the first husband of Hind, mother of Mu'āwiya I 18[1]

حَفْص بن النّعمان [P_1 93 a [12] has ابى النعمن instead of النعمان]: saying quoted I 244[7]

حَفْص بن هاجِر الشّاعر [الحُزَاعِيّ] one of the Banū Dāṭir (*sic leg.*) II 62[27]

حَفْصَة see ابن ابى حفصة مروان بن ابى

(= 108[1] I 250[1]): verses which he addressed to 'Omar and which got him his release *ibid.*: verse on his wife 236[26]: verses on his mother *ibid.*: his verses on al-Welīd b 'Oḳba 333[7] *seq* (= II 224[4] *seq*): see also I 250[5]

حفاء (*sic*) name of a cat I 236[26] *seq*

حَفْص anecd. I 240[34] *seq.* (see *Shi'r* 448 *note* a)

(1) ابو حَفْص I 168[14] *seq* 235[17] see عمر بن عبد العزيز

(2) ابو حَفْص II 126[8] see عمر بن عبيد [الله] بن مَعْمَر

(3) ابو حَفْص II 264[29] see عمرو بن سعيد

(4) ابو حَفْص III 257[28] see عمرو بن عثمان

أُمّ حَفْص a woman to whom al-Aḥwaṣ addressed a poem III 222[18]

ابو سَلَمَة الخَلّال see حفص بن سليمان

حفص [بن عمر بن حفصون] surren-

kind of cuirass (الحُطَمِيَّة) II 53[18] (*cf.* *Nak.* 486[8]): his genealogy *ibid.* *cf.* *Wüst. Tab.* A. 14

(؟) حُطَّى mother of Ḥubeish (*sic*) b. Mālik II 50[4]

حُطَّى II 166[9]

الحَطِيم بن هِلالٍ [البَكْرِيّ] [var. الخَطِيم instead of الحطيم in *Nak.* 312[7], where his real name is given as النّعمان]: at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 68[1]

الحُطَيْئَة with 'Anbasa (var. عُتَيْبَة بن النَّهّاس العِجْلِيّ *Shi'r* 182[16]) I 86[25] *seq*: praises the Banū Lu'ayy (*sic*) b. Anf al-Nāḳa II 50[8] (*cf.* III 121[2]): eulogised 'Abbās (*sic*) b. Mas'ūd 50[21]: one of the Banū 'Abs 51[10]: on 'Abīd b. al-Abraṣ III 98[25]· on himself *ibid.* (*cf.* 120[8]): Ibn 'Omar on a verse of his 98[22] (=107[16]): Ka'b on a verse of his 101[3] (*cf.* I 68[15]): imprisoned by 'Omar I for satirizing al-Zibriḳān b. Bedr 117[7] *seq.* him on a prefect of Khorāsān I 78[23] *seq*: his *nisba* explained 55[10] (=122[29]): his genealogy II 122[14] (=55[6 10] 235[24]) see *Notes*: held the banner of the Rabī'a, in the Battle of Ṣiffīn, on the side of 'Alī 122[29] (=5[6] *cf* 235[24]) see *Notes*· verses of 'Alī about him 122[31] (=55[8] 235[27] III 103[27]) see *Notes* with 'Abdallāh b. Muslim and his brother Ḳoteiba at Samarḳand 122[14] *seq*· one of the Banū Shaibān *ibid.*· with 'Obaidallāh b. Ẓabyān 125[5] *seq*: and 'Alī 185[21]· sayings quoted III 276[13] (see *Notes*) 283[16] (see *Notes*) 284[1] (see *Notes*)

الحُضَيْن بن المُنذِر الرَّقاشِيّ see the foregoing

عِمْران بن حِطّان see ابن حِطّان

حِطّان (رجلٌ مِن بني تميم) arrests the murderer of 'Omar I II 209[21]

حِطّان بن خُفَاف الحرمى see ابو الجويرية

حُطَمَة بن مُحارب بن عمرو a people who gave their name to a

قيس بن مُعاوية 70[20]: his genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*): the clans descended from him enumerated *ibid.*

ابن الحَضْرَمِيّ appointed governor of al-Baṣra by Mu'āwiya II 111[6]

حَضور بن عدِيّ tribe: their genealogy II 58[13] (*cf. Bekrī* 290[10], *Shams* 27[11]). included among the Hamdān *ibid.*: slew the Prophet Shu'aib (see *note* on 58[14]), who was one of them, and were extirpated by Nebuchadnezzar 58[15] *seq*: a Ḳorānic verse relating to them *ibid*

حُضَيْن بن أُمَرِم (var. حُصَيْن in *Kāmil* 209[11] and *Faraẓdaḳ* Ed. Boucher 234[7]) III 132[18]

حُضَيْن بن المُنْذِر الرَّقاشِيّ [his name has nearly always been printed in the *'Iḳd* as الحُصَيْن, see II 55[5,10] 122[14] *seq.* 185[21] 235[24] III 276[13], or as حُصَيْن see II 125[5] *seq* III 283[16] 284[1]]: called ابو ساسان I 78[22] *seq.* II 122[17]: the trick played by I] *ibid.*: Yezīd' orders about him to Muslim b. 'Oḳba 257[7]. with Muslim at al-Abwā' 258[4] *seq.*: lays siege to Mecca and sets fire to the Ka'ba *ibid.*: the siege continued up to the death of Yezīd *ibid.*: further and fuller details about his siege of Mecca 258[20] *seq*: his parley with Ibn al-Zobeir *ibid.*: takes most of Mecca but is attacked and expelled *ibid.*. returns to Syria and reaches there after the death of Mu'āwiya b. Yezīd *ibid.*: fell at the battle of Djāzir 264[12]

الحُصَيْن بن زهير بن .i.e الحُصَيْنان جذيمة and الحُصَيْن بن أُسَيْد بن جذيمة (q.v.) III 50[17] *seq*: slain by Riyāḥ al-Ghanawī *ibid.*: verses of al-Kumeit on the incident *ibid.*

الحضر II 51[25] *read* الخُضْر

حَضْرَمَوْت بن عمرو بن قيس بن مُعاوية II 70[23] see the following

حَضْرَمَوْت بن قحطان II 57[22]: called حضر موت بن عمرو بن

حُصَيْن بن عبد الله III 71[3]

حُصَيْن [بن عبد الرّحمن الرّاوى] ابو الهُذَيل السلمىّ [for him see *Tahdhīb* II 381[18], X 387[3]]: cites al-Aḥnaf b. Ḳeis II 228[11] (*cf. Ṭabarī* I 3169[6] and *Indices of Ṭabarī*) · cited by 'Abdallāh b. Idrīs *ibid.*: cites Abū Djamīla al-Bakkā' II 231[7]: cited by 'Alī b. 'Āṣim *ibid.*

حضين بن المنذر see الحصين بن المنذر

الحصين (أو حصين) بن المنذر see الحُضَيْن بن المُنْذِر الرَّقاشِىّ

الحُصَيْن بن نَضْلَة الخُزَاعِىّ one of the Banū Sa'd, who was the chief of the people of Tehāma and who died prior to the introduction of Islām II 63[7]

الحُصَيْن بن نُمَيْر a public scribe who occasionally acted as amanuensis of the Prophet II 167[24] (see *Notes*): see also الحُصين بن زهير

حُصَيْن بن نُمَيْر السَّكُونِىّ (*sic leg.*) II 66[24] (see *Notes*): succeeded Muslim b. 'Oḳba in the command of the army of [Yezīd

الحُصَيْن بن زهير (؟) one of the Banū 'Abd Menāt, who was invited by the Prophet to write the treaty of Ḥudaibiya II 168[3] (see *Notes*): see also الحُصَيْن بن نُمَيْر

الحُصَيْن بن زهير بن جَذِيمة one of the two leaders of the 'Abs in a raid against the Ghanī III 50[11 *seq*]: slain by Riyāh al-Ghanawī *ibid.*: see also الحُصينانِ

ابن زيدٍ see الحُصَيْن بن زيدٍ الفوارس [الفوارِس]

حُصَين بن ضِرار الضَبِّىّ his genealogy II 48[23 *seq*] (see *Notes*) · a noted chieftain *ibid.*: father of Zaid al-Fawāris *ibid.*: slain by 'Otba b. Shuteir b. Khālid al-Kilābī III 66[23] *seq.* (see *Notes*): his father raids the Kilāb to avenge his death *ibid.*

حُصَيْن بن ضَمْضَم and 'Antara III 57[5 *seq.*]: Ḥarim was his brother *ibid.*: slays تيجان (q.v.) of the Makhzūm b. Mālik 59[7]: see also ابنا ضَمْضَم

الزِّبرِقان بن بدر see حُصَيْن بن بدر

(*sic*) حُصَيْن بن تميم head of the bodyguard of *'Obeidallāh b. Ziyād* II 51[1]

ابو ظَبْيان see الحُصَين بن جُنْدُب الجَنْبِيّ

حصين بن الحمام المزني II 253[28] *read* حُصَيْن بن حُمام المُرِّيّ and see the following

حُصَيْن بن حُمَام (*sic leg.*) المُرِّيّ cited by Yazīd II 253[28] (see *Notes*)

الحُصَيْن ذو الغُصَّة (*sic leg.*) بن يزيد II 68[4]: one of the Banū Kanān *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid.*: chief of the Banu (*sic leg.*) 'l-Ḥārith, who lived for a hundred years (text doubtful *cf. Shams* 80[5]): the author thinks that his son was called Fāris al-Arbā' *ibid.*: slain by the Hamdān (text doubtful; I read قتله) *ibid.* · commanded the Banu'l-Ḥārith at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ III 85[20] *seq.*

الحصين ذو الغضة بن يزيد II 68[4] *read* الحُصَيْن ذوالغُصَّة بن يزيد **and see the foregoing.**

III 266[15]: sayings quoted 266[14] *seq.* [prob. جُمَيْن is the correct reading, not حصين see *Notes*]: see also جُمَيْن

ابن حُصَين (apparently identical with عِمْران بن حُصين الخُزاعِيّ q.v. *cf. Ṭabarī* II 79[2]): Ziyād sends him to Mu'āwiya II 211[34] *seq.*: with Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: [the anecd. does not seem to have been given by Ṭabarī and Ibn Miskawaih]

ضَمْضَم المُرِّيّ see ابو الحُصَيْن

ابو الحصين [ابو حَصِين؟] cites Abu'l-Aḥwāṣ II 41[5.20] see *Notes*: cited by Ḥubeish (?) 41[5] see *Notes*: cited by Bekr b. Ḥubeish 41[19]

بنو الحُصَيْن raided by 'Otaiba [b. al-Ḥārith] III 77[12] *seq* (see *note* on 77[4] *seq*)

الحُصَيْن بن أُسَيْد بن جذيمة one of the leaders of the 'Abs in a raid against the Ghanī III 50[11] *seq.*: slain by Riyāḥ al-Ghanawī *ibid.*: see also الحُصينان

حُصَيْن بن أَصْرَم see حُصَيْن بن أَصْرَم

الحسين بن محمّد بن ابى سليمان one of the viziers of al-Mustakfī II 169^{28}

حُسين [المغنّى] verses of Abū Nuwās about him III 219^{24}

الحسين بن موسى cited by Abū Bekr b. Djāmi' III 217^{28}

الحُسَيْنِيّة (var. الخَشَبِيّة *Ma'ārif* 300^{5}) *i.e.* اصحاب ابراهيم بن الأَشْتَر I 218^{33}: why called so $218^{33\ seq}$ (compare, however, the passage in the *Ma'ārif* referred to above): II 265^{3} (*cf. Tabarī* II 1798^{4}): Merwān orders al-Welīd b. Mu'āwiya to arrest them and send them on to him 298^{21}

حشر III $60^{7\ seq.}$ *read* جَشْر

حِشْم (*sic leg.*) بن جذام the ancestor of one of the two main subdivisions of the tribe II $70^{7\ seq}$: included the Banū 'Atīb *ibid.*

ثَعْلَبة بن الحِصْن بنو الحِصْن III 72^{27} see عُكَابة

حِصْن see the following

حِصْن بن حُذَيْفَة بن بَدْر الفَزارِيّ II 44^{22}: called حصن بن بدر III 246^{20}: I $84^{32\ seq}$ (var. بدر III 130^{19}): described by al-Kalbī as the mightiest individual from among the Arabs II 44^{22}: in the verse of a poet III 246^{20}

حصن بن ضرار الضَّبّيّ III 66^{33} *read* حُصَيْن بن ضِرار الضَّبّيّ

حِصْن [أحد بني فِراس] slain at the Battle of al-Ḳīḳā' by the Suleim III $65^{16\ seq}$: verses of 'Abbās b. Mirdās and Hind b. Khālid on the subject *ibid.*

حصن بن نُمَيْر السَّكونيّ II 66^{24} *read* حُصَيْن بن نُمَيْر السَّكُونِيّ

ابو الحصيب مولى المنصور al-Manṣūr's chamberlain III 44^{9} [*cf. Ṭabarī* III 132^{x}, where he is called ابو الخَصيب]

(1) حُصَيْن II 55^{8} (=122^{21} 235^{27} III 103^{27}) *read* حُضَيْن

(2) حُصَيْن II 228^{11} 231^{7} see حُصَيْن [بن عبد الرحمن الرّاوي ابو الهُذَيْل]

(3) حُصَيْن anecd. III $109^{21\ seq.}$

(4) حصين called ابو الحرث حصين

conditional submission demanded from him by 'Obeidallāh *ibid.*; thirty Kūfans come over to him from the enemy's camp II 253[2]; slays a Syrian who had slain 'Abdallāh b. Ḥasan 253[4]; addresses his men 253[6]; notice 253[10] *seq*, 255[1]; slain by Sinān, the last stroke being given by Khawalī (*sic leg.*) *ibid.* (*cf.* II 68[18] see *Notes*); Zahr b. Ḳeis describes the tragedy [of Karbalā'] before Yezīd 253[18] *seq*; Yezīd's letter to 'Obeidallāh warning him against the approach of al-Ḥusain 253[25]; 254[10] *seq*, elegy of Bint 'Aḳīl on him and on his companions 254[17]; with Omm Salima and the Prophet 254[20]; 254[24] *seq*; his son 'Alī on him 255[1]; Ibn 'Omar unsuccessfully tries to dissuade him from proceeding to al-'Irāḳ 255[3] *seq* (see *Notes*); with al-Farazdaḳ 255[9]; a list of those who were slain with him and of those who were captured by the enemy 255[11] *bis*; a legend connected with his death 255[25] *seq*.: 'Abd al-Malik on the consequences of the Banū Ḥarb's slaying him 263[8] (=255[17]): 263[14]: 264[25] *seq*: those who had slain or deserted him were hunted up by al-Mukhtār and slain II 265[3] *seq*: 268[20] *seq*.: the secret propaganda of the Hāshimites after his death 296[20]: resented al-Ḥasan's abdication in favour of Mu'āwiya 296[24]: the leaders of the Shī'a after his death *ibid.*: 300[22] (=302[5]): * 301[17] (=120[18] III 34[19]): III 31[3]: 32[5]: 35[6]: 39[25]: 254[18]: and the people of al-Kūfa 294[23]: see also الحسن بن علىّ

ابو الحسين (بن ابى علىّ [محمّد بن علىّ] بن مُقْلَة) vizier of al-Rāḍī III 49[5]

الرُّسْتُمىّ see الحسين بن عمر الرستمىّ

الحسين بن القاسم [var. الحسن instead of الحسين III 48[28]]: called عَمِيد الدولة II 169[21], called عميد الدولة ابو علىّ بن ولىّ الدولة 169[22]: his genealogy 169[21]: one of the viziers of al-Muḳtadir *ibid.* (cf. III 48[28]): his title inscribed on coins *ibid.*

nounces that they have taken the oath of fealty *ibid.*: with the people after the affair *ibid.*: account of his death and the incidents which led up to it II 251[5] *sqq.*—on being invited to swear allegiance to Yezīd by al-Walīd b. 'Utba, he escapes to Mecca 251[7] *seq.*; 'Abdallāh b. Muṭī' unsuccessfully tries to dissuade him from proceeding to al-'Irāk and he is pursued *ibid.*, and 'Amr b Sa'īd *ibid.*; Muḥammad and 'Awn (*sic leg.*) sons of 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far were sent by their father to bring him back, but he took them with himself to al-'Irāḳ *ibid.*; sends Muslim b 'Aḳīl to al-Kūfa to receive the people's allegiance to himself 251[26] *seq.*; 'Obeidallāh b. Ziyād reaches al-Kūfa as Governor before his appearance there *ibid.*; 252[17] *seq*; makes up his mind to return to Mecca on hearing at Sharāf of the fate of Muslim, but is pressed by the Banū 'Aḳīl, and marches on to Karbalā' *ibid.*; with 'Amr b. Sa'īd (*sic*) 252[24] *seq.*; unDhakwān, Ibn al-Zobair and others at the court * of Mu'āwiya II 113[27] *seq*: Mu'āwiya's remarks on his claim to the Caliphate II 115[10]: Mu'āwiya consults Merwān and Sa'īd b. al-'Āṣ about him 116[25] *seq*: Mu'āwiya on him 141[24] *seq* (=249[24] *seq*): the Prophet's saying about him and al-Ḥasan 207[3] =245[4] *cf.* 225[21] see also III 31[3]: visits Mu'āwiya in company with his brothers II 212[24]: Mu'āwiya on him *ibid.*: 213[2]: sent with his brother, by 'Alī, to guard the entrance to the house of 'Othmān during its siege 216[30] *seq*: 216[35] *seq.*: 217[9] *seq*: anecd. of the Prophet's mantle 225[22]: 226[16]: 243[28]: refuses to accept the nomination of Yazīd 248[20]: with Merwān *ibid.*: with Mu'āwiya in Medina 248[31] *bis*, and in Mecca 248[35] *seq.*: he and others decide that Ibn al-Zobair will act as their spokesman before Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: his party is coerced into silence, and Mu'āwiya an-

al-Zaiyāt addressed to him *ibid.*. with a *Sheikh* of al-Baṣra 356[20]: cited 365[17]

حَسَنَة جارية المهدي a good singer III 44[10]

الحسني I 196[17] 257[27] III 68[17] *read* الخُشَني

(1) الحسين I 309[4] *read* الحسن [البصري]

(2) الحسين I 327[8] *read* الحسن [البصري] ?

ابن الحُسَين I 97[20] see عبد الله بن طاهر بن الحسين الخراساني

ابنة الحسين saying quoted III 289[20]

(1) ابو الحسين see علي بن ابي طالب

(2) ابو الحسين II 229[18] probably a misprint for ابو الحسن [المدائني] q.v.

(3) ابو الحسين an individual in Mecca III 350[2 seq.]

حسين بن الجمل with Sulaimān b. Wahb I 25[3] see *Notes*

الحسين بن الحسن بن سهل cited II 192[20]

الحسين بن الضحّاك cited by ʿĪsā b. Aḥmad al-Kātib III 353[8 seq.]: with Djaʿfar al-Mutawakkil and Shafīʿ al-Khādim *ibid.*: his verses about Shafīʿ *ibid.*

حُسَين (ابو طاهر بن الحسين الخراساني) I 158[11]: 159[32]

الحسين بن علي [رض] II 68[18] 113[27 seq.] *et passim*: called ابن بنت رسول الله II 251[28] 253[1]: called ابو عبد الله II 114[2 seq.] 249[31] 251[10 seq.] 253[24] 254[11] 264[20]. takes oath of allegiance to Muʿāwiya I 65[19]: asked by Muʿāwiya to lead an expedition against the Khāridjites (var. الحسن instead of الحسين *Kāmil* 578[18]) 65[20 seq.]: with ʿAbdallāh b. Djaʿfar 67[22]: with ʿObaidallāh b. ʿAbbās, when Muʿāwiya witheld from him his allowances 90[11 seq.]: 129[3]: contemp. with Iyās b. Daghfal and Abū Naḍra 135[22] (? var. الحسن instead of الحسين on 229[13]) see *Notes*: 150[22]: 150[25] *seq.* (*cf.* III 8[15 seq.]): interview with al-Farazdaḳ 175[20]: 208[15]: 218[5, 24]: 226[20]: 356[20]: with his client

الحسن بن وَهْب [بن سعيد] الكاتب called ابن وَهْب III 353[27]: called ابوعليّ 354[4]: verses which Aḥmad b. Muḥam. of * Baghdād wrote about him I 25[7 seq.]: verses in which Ḥabīb al-Ṭā'ī praised a horse which was his gift 48[25]: verses addressed by Ḥabīb al-Ṭā'ī to him 70[20] (=III 309[9]), 74[29]: verses which he addressed to Muḥam. b. 'Abd al-Malik al-Zayyāt 327[12] (=II 193[17]), * 139[20]: II 171[2]: sayings quoted 172[13] 182[25]: al-Buḥturī praises his pen 179[21]: 183[20]: his letter to Mālik b. Ṭawḳ about [Ibn ?] Abi'l-Shīṣ 193[24]· cited 195[21]· his letter to Ibrāhīm b. al-'Abbās quoted 196[8]· cited 199[5]: cited * by Muḥam. b. 'Ammār III 155[6]: brother of Suleimān b. Wahb 259[18]: a letter of Ḥabīb b. Aws al-Ṭā'ī to him quoted 309[9]: loved Shafī' al-Khādim who was also loved by Muḥam. b. 'Abd al-Malik al-Zaiyāt 353[17] *seq.*: anecd. with Shafī' and Ibn al-Zaiyāt *ibid.* verses which he addressed to Shafī' *ibid.*: verses which Ibn

voc. اللولوى]: with al-Ma'mūn I 245[22 seq]

الحسن بن محمّد I 169[10] *read* ابو الحسن بن محمّد

ابو الحسن بن محمّد I 168[26] see المدائني

الحسن بن محمّد المُهَلَّبِيّ called ابو محمّد III 49[26]: called الحسن بن هرون II 169[20] (see *Notes*): *Kātib* of the Caliph al-Muṭī' III 49[26]: he succeeded al-Faḍl b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Shīrāzī as the *Kātib* of the Caliph *ibid.* (*cf.* II 169[20])

ابو محمّد called الحسن بن مَخْلَد I 210[5]: verses which al-'Abbās b. Djarīr addressed to him *ibid.*: appointed vizier by al-Mu'tamid II 169[15] *cf.* III 48[8]

ابو الحسن المدائني see المدائني

الحسن بن هرون II 169[20] see الحسن بن محمد المُهَلَّبِيّ

الحسن بن هانئ see ابونُوَاسٍ

حسن بن وَهْب [probably حَنَش is the right reading as in P[8] 52 b[9] and not حسن *cf. Nak.* 96[11]]: at al-Ḥabā'a III 58[8]

[الحسن بن علىّ]
letter of Ibn 'Abbās to him *ibid.* (=I 9[17]); abdicates in favour of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*; notice *ibid.*; Mu'āwiya interviews Ibn 'Abbās at his death *ibid.*; with Mu'āwiya II 245[14] cf. I 118[4 seq.]: 246[20]: 254[28]: 268[20] *seq.*: 'Alī passed the Caliphate to him 296[28 bis]: his abdication in favour of Mu'āwiya resented by al-Ḥosein * and Muḥammad *ibid.*: III 3[15 seq]: recommends a partisan of his to Ziyād 5[8 seq]: Ziyād's reply offends him and he complains to Mu'āwiya against Ziyād, enclosing the reply *ibid.*: Mu'āwiya's letter to Ziyād on the subject *ibid.*: 8[15 seq] (? *cf.* I 150[25 seq.]): twice-descended from 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib 31[4]: accused by al-Manṣūr of having sold the Caliphate and placed his followers at the mercy of Mu'āwiya 32[2]: Mu'āwiya on him 33[15] 35[6]: 39[25]: and the people of al-Kūfa 294[23]: with his father 302[22]

الحسن بن علىّ بن حسين with his wife 'Āyesha bint Ṭalha III 239[9]

بنو الحسن بن علىّ بن ابي طالب (or بنو حسن III 33[23]): receive presents and fiefs from al-Ṣaffāh III 28[21 seq]: a spy of al-Ṣaffāh accompanies them on their return [to Medina] *ibid.*: twelve of them arrested by al-Manṣūr in Medina 30[11 seq]: verses which Sudaif b. Maimūn (?) addressed to them 33[23]

الحسن بن عمار [؟] al-Manṣūr's *Ḳāḍi* III 44[10]

الحسن بن عمرو الثعلبى [M_1 and L have التعلبى instead of الثعلى]: with 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir al-Khorāsānī I 17[19]

ابو الحسن اخو عيسى بن لهيعة and his brother 'Īsā II 177[20]

الحسين بن القاسم see الحسن بن القاسم

الحسن بن فحطبة and Mūsa 'l-Hādī II 188[16]: associated with Abū Ḥanīfa *ibid.*: succeeds his father in the command of the 'Abbāsid army 299[16]: III 250[23]

الحسن اللؤلؤى [for him see *Fihrist* 204[24] and *Sam'ānī* 496[5] sub

Merwān b. al-Ḥakam at the court of Mu'āwiya II 115[22] *seq* : verses which he recited as he left the court *ibid.*: with Ḥabīb b. Maslama (*sic leg.*) al-Fihrī 115[25] : 135[21] (=227[24]): and 'Alī 185[29]: Merwān disallowed his burial in the chamber in which the Prophet is buried 207[1] *seq* *cf.* 245[4] : the Prophet's saying about him and al-Ḥosein *ibid* (*cf.* 225[31]) 245[4] see also III 31[2] : anecd. II 212[23]· Mu'āwiya on him *ibid.*: 213[2] : sent, along with al-Ḥosein, by 'Alī, to guard the entrance to the house of 'Othmān, during the siege of the house 216[30] *seq.* : wounded on the occasion *ibid.* 217[9] *seq* : 220[3] : with 'Othmān 224[17] : anecd. of the Prophet's mantle 225[22] : sent by 'Alī, along with 'Ammār, to raise troops in al-Kūfa 226[12] : 226[15] : 229[26] : asked by his father to address the people on the arbiters and their decision 240[11] *seq* : 243[27] : gives an account of a vision of his father 244[25]: account of his Caliphate 244[31] *seq.*—

الحسن بن عبد الرحمن cites his father III 277[24] : cited by Muḥam. b. Aḥmad al-Kūfī *ibid.*

[ابو محمّد] الحسن بن علىّ (ض) called II 7[7] 113[17] 115[19] *seq* 245[8] : called خامس اصحاب الكساء 7[8] : called ابن فاطمة الزّهراء III 5[17] : saying quoted II 33[23] (?) : takes oath of allegiance * to Mu'āwiya I 65[19] : with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far 67[32] : interview with Mu'āwiya 118[4] *seq* *cf.* II 245[14] : 208[15] · 218[5] : anecd. 223[24] : 229[18] (? *cf.* 135[28]) : his father's letter to him 302[12] : 350[20] · his oration on 'Alī after his death * II 6[24] : Muhammad b. al-Hanafīya on him 7[6] : his wife lives in a tent at his grave for a year 8[1] : 50[18] (? *read* الحسين ?) · with Ibn al-Zobair and Abū Sa'īd b. 'Aḳīl at the court of Mu'āwiya 113[17] *seq* : induced to deliver an oration by Mu'āwiya, who wanted to expose his alleged tongue-tiedness 115[16] *seq* : with 'Amr, who interrupted him, on the same occasion *ibid.*: with

137⁷: called ذو الرِّيا سنين II 191⁸: with al-Ḥasan b. Radjā' al-Kātib and 'Alī b. Djabala I 97¹⁸ seq · al-Ma'mūn marries his daughter Būrān *ibid.*: 138⁴ · with Nu'aim b. Hāzim (*sic*) 144²² seq: his favourite quotation 171¹⁴: one of the Secretaries of al-Ma'mūn II 169⁶ · 171¹: a letter of his brother al-Faḍl to him quoted 190²⁹: some of his remarks quoted 191² 193²⁹: praises al-Ma'mūn 198⁸: vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46⁶ · sayings quoted 28 3¹⁷ 284²⁰: al-Ma'mūn visits his daughter Būrān, in disguise, in company with Ishāk b. Ibrāhīm 387¹ seq · the Caliph marries his daughter Būrān, after obtaining his consent *ibid.*

حسن بن صالح with Ibn Abī Sheiba II 223²⁹

الحَسَن الطالبيّ praised by al-Ma'mūn and al-'Attābī I 170⁹ seq

الحسن بن عبد الحميد seeks audience of Muḥam. b. Sulaimān I 23¹

Abu 'l-Zahrā', a bedouin of the Tamīm II 107¹⁸ seq

الحسن بن الحسن [رض] called حسن بن حسن III 227⁷ seq · 31²⁸. his genealogy 201⁷ seq. (= 227⁷) anecd. with Ibn 'Āyesha *ibid.*: his cousin Fāṭima was his wife 227⁷ seq: his dying injunctions about 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr *ibid.*

الحسن بن الحسين بن علىّ العَلَوىّ see

الحسن بن دُلَّجَة with Merwān b. al-Hakam II 120²⁷

الحسن بن دينار cites al-Ḥasan II 209³

الحسن بن رَجَاء الكاتب with Abū Dulaf I 87⁶: with 'Alī b. Djabala and al-Ḥasan b. Sahl 97¹⁸: with al-Ma'mūn 136²³: see also ابن رَجاء الكاتب

الحسن بن زيد [بن حسن بن علىّ] called ابن الرَّسُول III 330¹: with al-Manṣūr I 19¹³ seq: Governor of Medina III 329²³: with Ibrāhīm b. Harma *ibid.*

الحسن بن سهل called ابو محمد I

* dying III 4[22]: anecd. 18[30] (? *cf.* II 154[28]): informed by 'Alī b. Zaid of the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj III 18[28] (see *Notes*): and Yazīd al-Raḳāshī on al-Ḥadjdjādj 19[1 bis]: prohibited people from rising against al-Ḥadjdjādj 19[6]: al-Farazdaḳ frequented his company 140[9 seq]: anecd. with al-Farazdaḳ *ibid.*: date of his death *ibid.*: on music 190[27 seq]: with al-Farazdaḳ, who was accompanied by his *rāwī* 241[19 seq]: anecd. with an individual 301[31]: with Farḳad 312[19]: Abū Zaid on him 367[28]: an imitator of his 372[27]

الحَسَن التَّغْلِبِيّ (*sic*) a diviner, consulted by Yazīd b. 'Amr al-Ghassānī III 55[31 seq.] (see *Notes*): slain by al-Hārith b. Ẓālim *ibid.*

ابن الحسن التَّغْلِبِيّ slays al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim by the order of Yezīd b. 'Amr al-Ghassānī and is himself slain by Ḳeis b. Zoheir at 'Okāẓ III 55[34 bis] (see *note* on l. 31)

ابو الحَسَن التَّمَّار الكوفيّ anecd. with

[الحسن البصريّ]

the Prophet I 167[28]: with Sa'īd b. Djubair 168[28 seq.]: his disapproval of 'Alī's resort to arbitration 169[13]: on 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahtam 198[4]: visits the same on his deathbed 299[6 seq] (= 342[4 seq]) [*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 206[4]]: with the heir of the same *ibid.*: with Wāṣil b. 'Aṭā' and 'Amr b. 'Obaid in Medina 208[19 seq]: with 'Othmān al-Shaḥḥām 222[24]: 225[9]: 247[1]· Yūnus b. 'Obaid on him 309[4] (see *Notes*): his eminent position among the ascetics 310[5]· mourns the * death of his brother Sa'īd II 4[30]: visited by Ṣāliḥ al-Murrī on his deathbed 4[31]: consoles 'Omar II on the death of his son 'Abd al-Malik 33[5] (= 36[21]): one of the *Mawāli* 75[29]: on al-Ḥadjdjādj 154[32]: was at first secretary of Rabī' b. Ziyād al-Ḥārithī in Khorāsān, then 'Omar II appointed him *Ḳāḍī* of al-Baṣra 169[31 seq.] (= 170[16]): 'Omar II on him *ibid.*: on 'Omar 209[9]: in company with Anas b. Mālik, he visits Abū Bekra, who was

231[1] (?) 275[16 29] 312[14.21]. cites the Prophet I 28[18]: cites al-Zobair b. al-'Awwām II 223[15]: cites Omm Salima 236[20]: cited by Ḥumaid [al-Ṭawīl] I 70[8]: cited by Ibn 'Awf (*sic*) 238[7]. cited 168[7]: cited 340[9] cited by al-Naḍr b. Ishāḳ II 203[31] (?): cited by Abu'l-Ashhab 208[33] (see *Notes*) · cited by al-Ḥasan b. Dīnār 209[3]: cited by the father of al-Mu'tamir (viz. Sulaimān b. Farkhān al-Teimī *cf. Tahdhīb* X 327) 217[27]· cited by Ibn 'Awn 236[20]: cited by Abū Mūsa al-Ash'arī 238[4] 254[12]· cited III 4[22]: al-Ḳāsim b. Rabī'a frequented * his society I 7[26 bis]: his correspondence with 'Omar II 12[3] 300[5 seq] 300[22 seq]: with al-Sha'bī at the court of Ibn Hubaira 19[35 seq.]: with Iyās b. b. Mu'āwiya 28[16 seq] (=247[2] see *Notes*): Maslama b. 'Abd al-Malik presented him with an ornamented garment 84[8]: notice 164[7]: his remarks on 'Alī 167[10] (=II 226[1 seq.]): Khālid b. Ṣafwān on him 167[26]: on the companions of

(7) علىّ بن عبد العزيز see ابو الحسن

(8) محمد المصرىّ see ابو الحسن

(9) المدائنى see ابو الحسن

(1) الحسن بن إبراهيم verses which al-Ḥamdūnī addressed to him III 310[18]

(2) إبراهيم see الحسن بن ابراهيم بن الحسن (1)

الحسن بن أيّوب vizier of al-Muktafī III 48[16]

الحسن بن ابى الحَسَن البَصْرِيّ *i.e.* الحسن البَصْرِيّ I 12[8] 164[7] II 169[33] (=170[16]) *et passim*. called ابوسعيد I 3[22] 19[35] *seq.* 28[17 seq] (=247[3]) 167[10] (=II 226[1]) 169[13] 222[34] 240[19 bis] 299[7] (=342[5]) 321[2] III 140[10 seq.] 190[28] 241[21] 301[31] 312[19]: described as سيّد التّابعين II 169[33]: sayings quoted I 3[21] 70[8] 165[4] 167[18] 170[22.29] 172[13.27] 174[6] 177[34] 181[6] 188[4] 189[6 seq] 193[21] 198[9 seq] 200[1] 205[11] 223[12.33] 240[14.19] 245[14 seq] 298[32] 315[1 seq] 319[3.5] 320[10] 321[2.6.11] 327[8] (?) 330[14] 332[6] 334[7.12] 337[7] 341[14] 344[4] 345[7] II 2[15] 6[6] 8[20] 34[25] 85[21] (?) 163[26] III 230[24] (?)

* dying III 4^{22}: anecd. 18^{30} (? *cf.* II 154^{33}): informed by 'Alī b Zaid of the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj III 18^{28} (see *Notes*): and Yazīd al-Raḳāshī on al-Ḥadjdjādj $19^{1\ bis}$: prohibited people from rising against al-Ḥadjdjādj 19^{8}: al-Farazdaḳ frequented his company $140^{9\ seq}$: anecd. with al-Farazdak *ibid.*· date of his death *ibid.*: on music $190^{27\ seq}$: with al-Farazdaḳ, who was accompanied by his *rāwī* $241^{19\ seq.}$· anecd. with an individual 301^{21}: with Farkad 312^{19}: Abū Zaid on him 367^{28}: an imitator of his 372^{27}

الحَسَن (*sic*) التَّغْلِبِيّ a diviner, consulted by Yazīd b. 'Amr al-Ghassānī III $55^{31\ seq}$ (see *Notes*): slain by al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim *ibid.*

ابن الحسن التَّغْلِبِيّ slays al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim by the order of Yezīd b. 'Amr al-Ghassānī and is himself slain by Ḳeis b. Zoheir at 'Okāz III $55^{34\ bis}$ (see *note* on l. 31)

ابو الحَسَن التَّمّار الكوفيّ anecd. with the Prophet I 167^{23}: with Sa'īd b. Djubair $168^{23\ seq.}$: his disapproval of 'Alī's resort to arbitration 169^{13}: on 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahtam 198^{4}: visits the same on his deathbed $299^{6\ seq}$ $(=342^{4\ seq})$ [*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 206^{4}]: with the heir of the same *ibid.*: with Wāṣil b. 'Aṭā' and 'Amr b. 'Obaid in Medina $208^{19\ seq}$: with 'Othmān al-Shahhām 222^{24}: 225^{9}. 247^{1}: Yūnus b. 'Obaid on him 309^{4} (see *Notes*): his eminent position among the ascetics 310^{5}· mourns the * death of his brother Sa'īd II 4^{30}: visited by Sālih al-Murrī on his deathbed 4^{31}: consoles 'Omar II on the death of his son 'Abd al-Malik 33^{5} $(=36^{21})$· one of the *Mawālī* 75^{29}: on al-Ḥadjdjādj 154^{32}: was at first secretary of Rabī' b. Ziyād al-Hārithī in Khorāsān, then 'Omar II appointed him *Kāḍī* of al-Baṣra $169^{31\ seq.}$ $(=170^{16})$: 'Omar II on him *ibid.*: on 'Omar 209^{3}: in company with Anas b. Mālik, he visits Abū Bekra, who was

231[1] (?) 275[16 29] 312[14.21]: cites the Prophet I 28[16]: cites al-Zobair b. al-'Awwām II 223[15]: cites Omm Salima 236[20]: cited by Humaid [al-Ṭawīl] I 70[8]: cited by Ibn 'Awf (*sic*) 238[7]: cited 168[7]: cited 340[9]. cited by al-Naḍr b. Ishāḳ II 203[31] (?): cited by Abu'l-Aṣhhab 208[33] (see *Notes*): cited by al-Ḥasan b. Dīnār 209[8]: cited by the father of al-Mu'tamir (viz. Sulaimān b. Farkhān al-Teimī *cf. Tahdhīb* X 327) 217[27]: cited by Ibn 'Awn 236[20]: cited by Abū Mūsa al-Ash'arī 238[4] 254[12]: cited III 4[22]: al-Kāsim b. Rabī'a frequented his society I 7[26 bis]: his correspondence with 'Omar II 12[3] 300[5 seq.] 300[22 seq.]: with al-Sha'bī at the court of Ibn Hubaira 19[35 seq.]: with Iyās b. b. Mu'āwiya 28[16 seq.] (=247[2] see *Notes*). Maslama b. 'Abd al-Malik presented him with an ornamented garment 84[8]: notice 164[7]: his remarks on 'Alī 167[10] (=II 226[1 seq.]): Khālid b. Ṣafwān on him 167[25]: on the companions of

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(1) الحسن بن إبراهيم verses which al-Ḥamdūnī addressed to him III 310[18]

(2) إبراهيم see الحسن بن ابراهيم (1) بن الحسن

الحسن بن أيّوب vizier of al-Muktafī III 48[16]

الحسن بن ابى الحسن البصرىّ *i.e.* الحسن البصرىّ I 12[3] 164[7] II 169[33] (=170[16]) *et passim*. called ابوسعيد I 3[22] 19[35] *seq.* 28[17 seq.] (=247[3]) 167[10] (=II 226[1]) 169[13] 222[24] 240[19 bis] 299[7] (=342[5]) 321[2] III 140[10 seq.] 190[28] 241[21] 301[31] 312[19]: described as سيّد التّابعين II 169[28]: sayings quoted I 3[21] 70[8] 165[4] 167[18] 170[22.29] 172[13.27] 174[6] 177[24] 181[6] 188[4] 189[6 seq.] 193[21] 198[9 seq.] 200[1] 205[11] 223[12.33] 240[14.19] 245[14 seq.] 298[22] 315[1 seq.] 319[2.5] 320[10] 321[3.6.11] 327[8] (?) 330[14] 332[6] 334[7.12] 337[7] 341[14] 344[4] 345[7] II 2[13] 6[6] 8[29] 34[25] 85[21] (?) 163[26] III 230[24] (?)

بنو الحَشْحَاس (من الخَزْرَج) alluded to by Ḥassān in a verse II 61[14 bis]

بنو الحَشْحَاس بن هند II 48[4] : I 231[31]

(؟) حُسن in a verse of Māni 'l-Muwaswis III 260[34]

حَسَن mentioned in a verse of 'Abd al-Ṣamad b al-Mu'adhdhal I 185[22]

(1) الحسن I 168[33] 169[3] *read* ابو الحسن ? (see *Notes*)

(2) الحسن a bedouin II 14[26] *seq.*

(3) الحسن II 122[15] *read* الحُضَيْن

(1) ابو الحسن an individual in Mecca III 350[2]

(2) ابو الحسن with Hārūn al-Rashīd and his bond-maids III 364[15]

(3) ابو الحسن see الأخفش

(4) ابو الحسن see زِرْياب

(5) ابو الحسن see علىّ بن سُوَيْد بن منجوف

(6) ابو الحسن see علىّ بن ابى طالب

cited by Abū 'Abdallāh al-Marwazī III 191[28] (*cf.* 104[17]) see *Notes* · aneed. with Ibn al-Mubārak *ibid.*

حَسّان بن المُنْذِر captured by Bishr b. 'Amr al-Riyāḥī of the Yarbū' at the Battle of Ṭikhfa III 85[20] *seq*

حَسّان النَّبَطِىّ Secretary of al-Ḥadjdjādj II 170[32]

حَسّان بن وَبَرَة الكَلْبِىّ half-brother of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir, sent by him to take part in the operations against the 'Āmir III 52[21] (*cf.* *Bekrī* 229[pen.]) : when captured by Yazīd b. al-Ṣa'ik, he ransomed himself 66[2] *seq* : chief of the Dabba *ibid.*

الحسانية [the correct reading seems to be الحُسمانيّة as in P_1 or possibly it is الحسابية] : a sect I 218[21] see *Notes* : their doctrines *ibid.*

الحُسمانيّة see the foregoing

(؟) بنو الحَشْحَاس III 84[2] (see note on III 82[9])

Hāshimites 135[5]: remarks on a verse of his 145[7] (*cf.* 130[5]): most of his verses were sung 189[11]: with his son 'Abd al-Raḥmān at a dinner 189[12] *seq*: became blind *ibid.*: his verses alluding to Sha'thā' 329[23]: see also II 61[14]

ابن حسّان العجلي [called أثل بن حسّان العجلي in P_s 58a[12]] captures al-Munbaṭiḥ al-Asadī at al-Mi'ā III 90[1] (text doubtful; see *note* on 89[35] *seq*)

حسّان بن مالك بن بحدل الكلبي with Rawḥ b. Zinbā' II 260[5] *seq*: Rawḥ joins him in the district of the Jordan *ibid.*: with the people of the Province *ibid.*: wants to put Khālid b. Yazīd on the throne but the people do not support him *ibid.*: his letter to al-Daḥḥāk b. Ḳeis and the split caused thereby among the people of Damascus *ibid.*

حسّان بن مالك بن جذيمة one of the Kalb, a subdivision of the Ḳoḍā'a II 58[24]

حسّان (*sic*) صاحب ابن المبارك

[حسّان بن ثابت]

55[25] *seq.*: one of the clan Maghāla (*sic leg.*) 61[8]: his genealogy *ibid.*: with 'Āyesha 124[30] *seq*: blames 'Ali for deserting 'Othmān 219[7]: on himself, his son, and Zaid b. Thābit 168[19] *seq*. his verses on the murder of 'Othmān b. 'Affān 219[29] *seq* (= 25[11] *seq*, 166[31] 214[24] I 184[26]): other verses on the same subject 221[22]. two of his verses praised for their excellence * III 99[11]· one of the three poets of the Prophet 103[25]. with the Prophet 108[20] (*cf.* 101[15] *seq* ,89[9]): verses in which he satirizes Abū Sufyān *ibid* · with the Prophet 108[35] (*cf.* 101[22] see *Notes*): his verse referring to an indecent concession for which the Hudhail requested the Prophet 109[2]: his evidence in the court of 'Omar I in connection with a verse of al-Hoṭai'a 117[10] (= I 250[4]): satirized the Banū 'Abd al-Madān but later eulogized them 120[31]: Ḥammād al-Rāwiya on a verse of his 121[20]: praises the

حَسَّان بن ثابت [الأنصارىّ] called شاعر رسول الله I 115[26] (*cf* II 61[8] III 103[25]) · called ابو الوليد III 120[33]: praises * Rabī'a b. Mukaddam I 36[20] (*cf.* III 64[24]); his verses alluding to the flight of Hārith b. Hishām from the Battle of Badr 45[1] (= 43[28]): with al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir and al-Nābigha 106[23] *seq* : cited by Djabala b. al-Aiham al-Ghassāni 115[26] *seq* (= 271[23]): presents sent him by the same prince from Constantinople 116[6] · grew blind in his old age 116[10] (see also III 189[12]) cited by al-Zubair [b. Bakkār] 116[14] · with a Muzanite who blamed him, in the court of 'Omar, for praising the Ghassānids 116[18]: with al-Hārith al-Djafni 137[21]. his verses in praise of Ibn 'Abbās 175[26]: his elegies upon the death of the Prophet, * of Abū Bekr and of 'Omar II 24[33] *seq.*: assisted by the Holy Spirit in versifying 44[6]: his verse about the Banu'l-'Anḳā' and Ibn Muḥarriḳ a money-present from the Caliph *ibid.*

حسان بن الوليد names of his brothers II 272[28]

حَزْن بن ابى وَهْب (المخزومىّ) interview with the Prophet I 183[x] *seq.*

حَسَّان (؟) at the Battle of Djabala III 53[30] (see *Notes*)

ابن حَسَّان حَبْنَاء III 124[7] *read* ابن

(1) ابو حَسَّان III 68[17] *read* ابو عَسَّان

(2) ابو حَسَّان one of the Tubba's III 114[35]

(3) ابو حَسَّان see صَخْر بن عمرو بن الشَّرِيد

بنو حَسَّان satirized by Aḥmad b. Nu'aim al-Sulamī III 270[1]

حَسَّان البَكْرِىّ governor of al-Anbār, slain by Sufyān b. 'Awf in the Caliphate of 'Alī II 134[30] *seq.* (see *Notes*)

43[7] *seq* : their property restored to them by Abū Dja'far, who also granted them certain privileges *ibid.*

حَزْم [الأنصارِيّ] III 43[7] *seq* : his property and that of his children confiscated by al-Walīd I *ibid.*

ابن حَزْم الأنصارِيّ *i.e.* محمد II 217[2] Governor of Medina, in the time of al-Walīd I III 42[32] *seq.* his hatred for al-Ahwas *ibid.* orders that al-Ahwas and Aiman should flog each other *ibid.* al-Ahwas presents al-Walīd I with a poem, condemning his family *ibid* (= II 217[2]): dismissed from his post, the property of his family confiscated, and their names removed from the Register of Pensions *ibid.*. with Abū Dja'far *ibid.* · the Caliph restores the property of the family to them and grants them its revenue since the date of its confiscation and awards them pensions of the highest grade *ibid.*: receives

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بنو الحَرِيش (*sic leg*) بن كعب the clan to which Sa'īd b. 'Amr (*sic leg*) belonged II 52[6]

الحَرِيش بن هِلالٍ السَّعدِيّ (var. الحريش بن عبد الله السّعدىّ I 157[22]): reckoned among the most distinguished knights of early Islām I 36[31] (*cf.* 157[22])

حزاء بن عمرو II 62[29] *read* حرام بن عمرو

حرام (بن جُذَام) II 70[7] *sqq read* حَرَام (بن جُذَام)

ابو محمد الخزامى see الحزامىّ

جريرُ بن الخَطَفَى see ابو حَزْرَة

أُمّ حَزْرَة see [بنت سعد الخ] حالِدة

حَزْرَة (بن عُتَيْبَة بن الحارث بن شِهاب) I 46[14] *seq*

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(1) بنو حَزْم in a verse II 228[32] [var. بني جرم H_2, *Mas'ūdī* IV 322]

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(2) بنو (أُوْ آل) حَزْم al-Walīd I confiscates their property and removes their names from the Register of Pensions III

ابن الحَرُورِيّ see ابن الحَرُون

حريث see حرِيب بن سعد بن هذيل بن سعد بن هذيل

حريث بن حجر I 215[12] see the following

حُرَيْث بن حجْلٍ [الخارِجِيّ] (var. حجر instead of حجل on I 215[12] *cf. Kāmil* 586[3]). I 65[33] *seq* (= 215[12])

حُرَيْث بن حَسّان الشَّيْبانِيّ went to the Prophet as ambassador of Bekr b. Wā'il I 112[2] *seq* : with Ḳaila, a Tamīmite woman, and the Prophet *ibid.*

حريث بن سعد بن هذيل [*Wust. Tab* M. 9, *Lobb* s.v. الجُرَيْبِيّ and *Muntahā* have جُرَيب instead of حريث ; *Ma'ārif* 31[17] has حُرَيْب but حريث is given as a variant in it on p. 365] : a family II 47[8]

الحَرِيش بن عبد الله السَّعْدِيّ I 157[22] see الحَرِيش بن هِلال السَّعْدِيّ

behalf of the 'Abs are successful *ibid.*

حَرْمَلَة بن المُنْذِر الشّاعر ابو زُبَيْد II 69[14] see

(*sic leg.*) حَرْمَلَة بن هَوْذَة a descendant of 'Amr b. 'Āmir, and a Companion of the Prophet II 52[8]

حَرْنَفَس السَّدُوسِيّ see حرنفش

ابن الحَرُورِيّ [var. *Ṣubḥ al-A'shā* II 442[1] : ابن الحرون he is probably محمد بن احمد بن الحسين بن الأصبغ بن الحرون see *Fihrist* I 148] · cited II 183[17]

الحَرُورِيّة (or اهل حَرُوراءَ II 241[27] *seq* III 4[27]) · I 66[31] · Bishr b Merwān sends al-Muhallab to fight against them II 153[20] (*cf.* III 7[12]) · 241[27] *seq* : III 4[27] : see also الخَوارِج

الحجّاج بن فتيبه بن مسلم i.e. الحَرُون II 295[5] : and Merwān b. Muhammad 294[16] *seq.* : with his two sons *ibid.* : accompanied them in their wanderings *ibid.*

of حرشة *cf. Nak.* 475[14] *seq.*]: 'Amīra b. Ṭārik contrives to escape from his charge III 69[25] *bis*

بنو حُرْفَة (*sic leg.*) بن ثعلبة [من تغلب] their genealogy II 54[2]

حُرْقُصَة بن جابر see the foregoing

بنو حرمة بن ثعلبة II 54[2] see بنو حُرْفَة بن ثعلبة

حُرَقَة بنت النُّعمان III 283[35] 94[38] see هند بنت النعمان بن المنذر

حِرْماز [بن مالك] بن عمرو بن تميم [K_2 adds after his name: وهو الحارث بن مالك بن عمرو بن تميم]: II 49[26]

الحِرْمازِيّ [probably he is عبد الله بن الأعور الكذّاب الحِرْمازِيّ for whom see *Shi'r* 430[14]]. his verse addressed to al-'Āmir II 53[14]

حرمد بن رزاح II 63[15] *read* جَرْهَد بن رَزَاح

حَرْمَلَة بن الأَشْعَر his genealogy III 59[3]: dies before his attempts to pay the blood-wits on in the Battle of al-Fidjār (*sic leg.*) 114[19]: 125[33] *seq*: as peace-maker at the Second Battle of (the First) Fidjār III 91[20]. with his son Abū Sufyān at the Battle of Nakhla 92[30] led the Kināna at the Battle of Shamṭa 93[7] *seq*: brother of Abū Sufyān b. Omaiya 93[34]

ابو حَرْب (بن أُمَيّة الأكبر) II 38[29] (=40[5])

آل حرب بن صفوان عطارد II 45[1] *read* آل كَرِب بن صَفْوَان بن عُطارِد

حرب (*sic*) من بنى غطفان بن سعد a clan of the Djudhām II 70[11]

ابو حرزة I 123[31] 125[32] *seq*. III 132[14] *read* ابو حَزْرَة and see جرير بن الخَطَفَى

حرس بن أُسلم II 58[18] [probably a misprint for جُرَش بن أَسْلَم *cf. Wüst. Tab.* 3.29]: apparently he is called حمرش بن زيد *ibid.* [حمرش is prob. a misprint for جُرَش]: not included among the Hamdān *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

حرفشة بن جابر [*read* حُرْقُصَة instead

clude the Banū Ghaṭafān and Afṣā 70[8]

حَرَام بن عمرو (*sic leg.*) a clan of the Khuzā'a. the genealogy of their ancestor and the names of some of their notable men II 62[29] see *Notes*

حَرَام بن مِلْحان الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the Banū Milhān who fought at Badr and was slain at the Bi'r Ma'ūna II 61[10]

حَرْب ال (أَوْلاد) II 145[8] 171[6] (=III 245[23]) · 245[12]. 255[16]: 260[10] *seq* : 263[3] (=255[17]): III 122[19]

ابن حَرْب II 111[14] see معاوية بن ابى سفيان

ابو حرب I 41[17] see عَبّاد بن زياد

ابو حَرْب (بن ابى الأَسْوَد الدُّئِلِيّ) [for him see *Tahdhīb* XII 69]. cites Abu 'l-Aswad II 228[2] (? see *Notes*): cited by Dā'ūd b. Abī Hind *ibid.*

حَرْب بن أُمَيَّة الأكبر *i.e.* حَرْب بن أمية *cf.* II 38[20] 40[5]: his sons enumerated 40[5]: acknowledged by the Ḳoreish as their leader

ابو الحِرّ a *mukhannath* of Medina III 233[8] *seq* : anecd. with a Medinite *ibid.*

الحُرّ بن قَيْس [instead of الحر L has جد, *B Hish.* 309 الجَدّ, and M_1 جرير]: contemporary with the Prophet I 68[4]

الحُرّ بن مَسْجَعَة بن النُّعمان [*cf. B Dur.* 228[16], *Wüst Tab.* 7.23]. commanded the Djadīla in the battle with Musailima al-Kadhdhāb II 69[9]

الحُرّ بن النُّعمان see the foregoing

الحُرّ بن يزيد صاحب الحُسَين بن على see الحُرّ بن زيد صاحب الحسن بن على

حَرّاث بن مالِك [*sic* الشَّيْبَانِيّ] brother of Murra b Hammām, captured by the Tamīm at the Battle of al-Zoweirān, but rescued by his son Ḳatāda III 75[18]

حِرَاش بن جابر العِجْلِيّ an official of al-Ḥadjdjādj II 76[9]

حَرَام (*sic leg.* بن جُذام) eponym of one of the two subdivisions of the Djudhām II 70[7] *seq* : in-

Battle of al-Luhaimā III 89[10] (see *Notes*)

حُذَيْفَة بن بدر called ابورزّد III 58[22]: one of the Banū Fazāra II 51[12]: sends his son Mālik to Keis b. Zoheir to demand certain dues III 56[16] *sqq.*: receives the blood-wit for Mālik from the 'Absites *ibid.*: slays Mālik b. Zoheir *ibid.*: refuses to return the blood-wit to the 'Absites *ibid.*: commander of the Fazāra in the war with the 'Absites *ibid.*: takes the hostages of the 'Abs from Mālik b. Subai' and murders them *ibid*: slain at the well of al-Habā'a, by the 'Abs, and his dead body mutilated *ibid*: slain by Ḳirwāsh 80[9]

حُذيفة بن عبد الله II 63[22] see ابو مَرْيَم

بنو حديفة من بني عَبْس III 59[2] *read* بنو جَديمة من بنى عَبْس

ابو حُذَيفة [بن عُتْبَة] II 72[9]

حديفة بن اليَمان notice II 167[27] see also حُذَيْفَة

جديس (من لَخْم) see حَدَس من لَخْم

جديلة see حُدَيْلَة

حُذافة بن زُهَيْر بن إياد [بنو] the family to which Abū Du'ād (*sic leg.*) the poet, belonged II 55[24]

حَذام mentioned in a proverb I 274[18 *seq*]: wife of Ludjaim b. Ṣa'b *ibid.*: verse of her husband about her *ibid.* (=II 55[20 *bis*])

حَذْلَم (من بنى قَعْس) II 47[31] (see *Notes*)

حُذَيْفَة with the Prophet I 268[18] (*see also* l. 27)· cites the Prophet II 205[7]: 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar on him 223[30] on the people of al-Baṣra III 294[31]· anecd. with 'Othmān and another individual 302[17] [appears to be identical with حُذَيْفَة بن اليمان *q. v.*]

ابو حُذَيْفَة I 208[27] see واصل بن عطاء الغزّال

حُذَيْفَة بن أُنَيْسٍ [بن الواقِعَة الهُذَلِيّ] [*Diw. Hudhal* has أَنَس instead of أُنَيْس] his verses on the

حجرش II 52[16] *read* جَحْوَش

حَجَل (بن عبد المُطَّلب) II 202[15] see العيّداق بن عبد المُطَّلب

الحُجَيْن بن عبد الله his verses in praise of Rabāb (*sic*), a monotheist of the Pagan times II 53[2]

[ا] بن الحداجية II 62[28] *read* ابن الحُدَادِيَّة and see the following

(*sic leg.*) ابن الحُدَادِيَّة *i.e.* فيس بن عمرو II 62[28]: a poet of the Banu Dāṭir (*sic leg.*), a clan of the Khuzā'a *ibid.*

ابن حدار [probably the correct reading is ابن جَدار]: cites al-Mu'allā of the Tayyi' III 154[35] (see *Notes*): see also احمد بن جدار with whom he may be identical

(*sic leg.*) بنو حُدّان some of their notables enumerated II 63[34]

حَدَائِق a verse which she inscribed on the palm of her hand III 366[3]

حدروج (؟ مِن الأُرْد) II 64[2]

حَدَس بن إدريس see جَدَس بن أُرَيْش

Imru'al-Kais, who died a violent death 69[5] (see *note* on 66[21])

بنو حجر (مِن بني حَضْرَ مَوْت) II 70[25]

حُجْر بن خالد بن محمود his verses on the Battle of al-Mi'ā III 90[1]

حُجْر بن الأدبر see حُجْر بن عدي الأدبر

حُجْر بن عمرو بن عامر a clan of the Azd: the genealogy of their ancestor II 63[23]· some of their notable men enumerated *ibid.*· names of their kinsmen 63[28]

حُجْر الفرد (var. حُجْر العَرِد *Yāk. Buld.* II 286[14] *cf. Wüst. Tab* 4 24): his nickname explained as a dialectic word II 66[14]· the names of the four princes descended from him and of their sister 66[15].

بنو حُجْر الفرد II 66[15] [see the foregoing for their ancestor]

حُجْر العَرِد see حُجْر الفرد

حُجْر (مِن لَخْم) clan II 70[3]

حجران بن نقمس II 47[30] *seq.* *read* جَحْوان بن نَقْمَس

125⁴ 170²² 265¹⁸ III 2 *seq.* (=II 155¹) 49²⁹

حجاش II 52¹⁶ *read* جحاش

ابو الحجاف [الجحّاف؟] III 248¹⁹ see (2) المدائني

الحجاف بن حكيم II 51³⁰ *read* الجحّاف بن حُكَيم

حجّام ساباط I 271²⁰ *seq*

حُجْر آكِل المُرار بن عمرو [الكِنْدِيّ] II 66²⁰: his wife was Hind al-Hunūd I 271²²

حُجْر بن الأَدْبَر الكِنْدِيّ III 254¹¹: Mu'āwīya orders that he and his partisans should be beheaded II 4³³: saying quoted *ibid.*: a partisan of 'Alī who was slain by Mu'āwīya in cold blood 66¹¹ (see *Notes*): Mu'āwīya condemned by a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī for slaying him III 254¹¹

حُجْر بن الحارث بن عمرو called ابن أُمّ قَطَام II 66²¹ (so it appears also from *Agh.* VIII 63⁶ *cf. Ḳāmūs* IV. 166; but in *Nak.* 1018¹² he is called ابن ابى قَطَام) see *Notes*: one of the princes of the Banu 'l-Ḥārith b. Mu'āwīya *ibid.*: father of

[الحجّاج بن يوسف] Musāwir b. Hind (*sic leg.*) 99³³ (see *Notes*) · with Abū Horaira in Medina 105²⁰: with Muhammad b. 'Abdallāh b. Numair al-Thakafī 119⁸ *seq*: enumerates his four wives and describes his life with them III 233³ (*cf.* I 100²²): his letter to Ibn al-Ḳirriya, ordering him to find a wife for his son 'Abd al-Malik, and the reply to the letter 234⁴: reviles Khālid b. Yezīd but retracts at once on 'Amr b 'Utba's defending Khālid 240¹³ *seq*: with Ibn Shammākh al-'Oklī 248¹⁶ · with Khuraim al-Nā'im 283¹³: criticized for his founding of al-Wāsit 284³⁴ (*cf.* II 151²³=I 152²¹) compares al-Kūfa with al-Baṣra 294²³ · upsets, with the permission of 'Abd al-Malik, the alterations which Ibn al-Zobeir had made in the Ka'ba 297¹⁵: with his physician بتنادون (نيادوق؟) 317⁹: a chest is brought to him, from Kisrā's treasury, which he puts to auction 372¹⁶ *seq*: see also I 4¹ 161² *seq* II 66²⁹ 76¹².¹⁵ *seq.*

Sha'bī, Mu-ṭarrif b. 'Abdallāh and Sa'īd b. Djobeir *ibid.* (*cf.* 12[24] *seq.*); 'Abd al-Malik's remarks on his slaying 'Imrān 20[35]; verses of 'Imrān in his praise *ibid.*; his death III 21[2] *seq*, al-Walīd's grief at his death *ibid.*, Yazīd b. Abī Muslim appointed in his place by al-Walīd *ibid.*; 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz is thankful on hearing of his death *ibid.*; Yazīd b. Abī Muslim at his grave *ibid.*; appears after his death, in a dream, to an individual *ibid.*; al-Farazdak writes an elegy upon his death to please al-Walīd *ibid.*; the same poet on the massacre of the descendants of Abū 'Aḳīl 21[32] (=I 151[30] *seq.*): al-Farazdaḳ on him 21[31]; on his death, al-Walīd was consoled by his courtiers, including 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, 21[32] *seq*: his parting instructions to the general whom he was sending against Mecca 33[6]: cites 'Amr b. Kulthūm on hearing the news of the doings of his general in Mecca *ibid.*: with al-'Īsā b. Maryam in an oration, on hearing which remark Abu'l-Bakhtarī declares him to be an infidel *ibid.*; his remarks on some people whom he saw circuiting round the Prophet's tomb and his pulpit viewed as indicating the same *ibid.*; his letter to 'Abd al-Malik on the importance of the Caliphate *ibid.*; Ḥuwār b. Zaid al-Dabbī who had fled from him, criticizes his views before 'Abd al-Malik *ibid*, with al-Rabī' *ibid.* (see *note* on 19[34]); prefers a Caliph to a Prophet *ibid.*, four men whose blood he wanted to shed from motives of piety III 20[1] (= I 198[16]), the narrator's reasons for adding his [al-Ḥadjdjādj's] name to the list, based on his letters to 'Abd al-Malik (see *note* on 1.9): 'Abd al-Malik's orders to him relating to the captives of the Battle of al-Djamādjim 20[11] *seq* (*cf.* I 151[18] *seq* 235[30] *seq.*); with the captives including, among others, 'Imrān b. 'Iṣām, al-

on the occasion *ibid.* (= II 154[16]) ; with al-Farazdaḳ after the oration *ibid.* ; elegy of al-Farazdaḳ upon the two Maḥammad's *ibid.* ; opinions of theologians and others about him III 18[23] *seq* — father of al-'Utbī on him *ibid.*, Meimūn b. Mihrān calls him a *Ḥarūrī ibid.* ; 'Omar II on him *ibid.* ; al-Hasan prostrates himself [in thanksgiving] on hearing of his death *ibid.* (see *note* on 18[23]) ; Ibrāhīm approves of cursing him *ibid.* ; with Djābir b. 'Abdallāh *ibid.* ; al-Hasan and Yazīd al-Rakāshī on him *ibid.* ; Anas and Ibn Sīrīn rejected his *dirhems* in their business transactions *ibid.*, anecd. *ibid.*, al-Ḥasan prohibited people from rising against him *ibid.* ; Māhān impaled at the gate of his palace by his order *ibid.* ; remarks of those who assert that he was an infidel cited 19[11] *sqq.* ; al-Sha'bī, Mudjāhid and al-Ḳāsim b. Muḥammad on him *ibid.* ; compares 'Othmān to al-Zobeir *ibid.* ; defeated by Ghazāla *ibid.* ; a poet's verses referring to the incident *ibid.*, fearing trouble from him, 'Urwa b. al-Zobeir, governor of al-Yemen, flees to 'Abd al-Malik III 17[5] *seq* ; his letter to 'Abd al-Malik about 'Urwa, whom he charged with embezzlement and the reply of the Caliph *ibid.* ; with Ibn Shihāb and Nawfal b. Musāhiḳ on the way to Mecca 17[22] *seq* ; the number of those killed in bonds by him calculated by the order of Hishām 17[28] (= 19[11]) ; an oration of his addressed to the people of al-'Irāk 17[29] (= II 154[26] *seq*), another oration delivered to the same people when he was going out on a pilgrimage and leaving his son Muhammad as his substitute 18[1] *seq* (= II 153[13]) ; his son Muhammad dies and the same day the news reaches him from al-Yemen of the death of his own brother Muḥammad [b. Yūsuf] *ibid.* ; his oration

Suweid b. Abī Kāhil al-Yashkorī on the pulpit 13[29]; sends for a Ḳorān-reader to explain a difficulty to him but puts him into prison for being late III 14[1] *seq.*; with the same after six months *ibid.*; writes an abusive letter to Anas b. Mālik on his refusing to join him on an expedition 14[5] *seq.*; on an appeal from Anas to 'Abd al-Malik, the Caliph writes to him a letter on the subject couched in most offensive terms *ibid*; his physical defects enumerated *ibid.* (*cf.* 17[28]); Ismā'īl b. 'Abdallāh, the messenger of the Caliph, arranges for his reconciliation with Anas, and consequently he is pardoned by the Caliph *ibid.*; his strained relations with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik during the reign of al-Walīd 15[32] *seq.*; a letter of Sulaimān to him and his reply to the same quoted *ibid.*, with al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik 16[38] *seq.*; with Omm al-Banīn bint 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.*; censured by her for slaying Ibn al-Muntashir *ibid.*; some of his characteristics 11[29]; with Abū Wā'il III 12[6] (*cf.* I 151[11] see *Notes*); with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Abī Leilā 12[14] (= I 151[5]); flogged the same and coerced him to curse 'Alī, Ibn al-Zobeir and al-Mukhtār 12[21], al-Sha'bī brought to his palace as a prisoner 12[24] *seq.* (*cf.* I 151[16] *seq* 235[30] *seq.*); consults al-Sha'bī on a question of inheritance and orders that the judgment be given in accordance with the opinion of 'Othmān *ibid.*; praises Ibn 'Abbās *ibid.*; receives messengers from different parts of the empire and grants them interview *ibid.*; ordered by 'Abd al-Malik to perform the rites of pilgrimage according to the instructions of 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar 13[21] *seq.*; with Ibn 'Omar and his son Sālim *ibid.*; visits Ibn 'Omar, who had received a mortal wound in his foot from a spear-head, and is accused by him of murder *ibid.*; cites verses of

(= 126[7] *cf.* II 153[18]); and Muhammad b. 'Omeir *ibid.*; orders that a proclamation of 'Abd al-Malik be read out to the congregation in the Mosque of al-Kūfa *ibid.*; his threatening attitude towards the congregation *ibid.*; with 'Omeir b. Ḍābi' (*sic leg.*) and 'Anbasa b. Sa'īd *ibid.* (see *Notes*); 'Omeir beheaded by his order *ibid.*; appoints 'Abd al-Rahmān b. عبيد of the Temīm as Prefect of Police at first of al-Kūfa, then of both al-Kūfa and al-Baṣra *ibid*; interview with the same *ibid.*; 'Abd al-Malik sends him an order of dismissal, by a special messenger 8[23] *sqq.*; with Nobāta, the messenger *ibid.*; his court and dress described *ibid.*; his perturbation on receiving the order and his reply *ibid.*; entrusts a *dhimmī* to Muḥammad b. al-Muntashir for extortion, but angry with Muḥammad's leniency he hands the individual over to his official extortioner 11[13] *seq.*; with Muḥammad b. compares his administration with that of Ziyād III 4[12] *seq.*; the revenues of al-'Irāḳ fell off during his viceroyalty, as compared with what they were under Ziyād *ibid.* · notice 6[1] *sqq.*—his mother was Fāri'a *ibid.* (= 239[9]); he and his father worked as teachers at al-Ṭā'if *ibid* (see also 14[26]); attaches himself to the suite of Rawh b. Zinbā', the vizier of 'Abd al-Malik, as one of his body-guard *ibid.*; Rawh brings him to the notice of the Caliph who orders him to regulate the movements of his troops *ibid.*; Rawh's complaint against him to the Caliph and his explanation *ibid*; name of his wife *ibid.*; shows great hospitality to the Syrians *ibid.*; his hospitality compared with that of Yūsuf b. 'Omar *ibid.*; with the wife of 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ash'ath 7[8] (= 12[8] *seq.*); a well is sunk under his orders by 'Oḍeida at al-Sadjā 7[7]; with 'Oḍeida *ibid.* (see *Notes*); his first oration in al-Kūfa 7[11] *seq.*

campaign in al-'Irāḳ 267[9] *seq* : sent by 'Abd al-Malik against Ibn al-Zobeir II 269[13] : account of his campaign 269[14] *sqq.* : with Ibn al-Zobeir 270[6] : sends the heads of Ibn al-Zobeir and his companions first to Medina, where they are publicly exhibited, and then to 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.* : with Asmā' bint Abī Bekr *ibid.* : with the Syrians in a thunderstorm *ibid.* : offers amnesty to Ibn al-Zobeir *ibid.* · raises the standard of amnesty for the followers of Ibn al-Zobeir and they desert their leader *ibid.* : his remark on seeing the head of 'Abdallāh b. Ṣafwān *ibid.* : he and the Syrians shout *takbīrs* after Ibn al-Zobeir is slain *ibid.* : Ibn 'Omar on this *ibid.* : father-in-law of Masrūr b. al-Walīd 273[8] : his niece was mother of al-Walīd II 286[14] : sends on a [grand-] daughter of Yazdadjird, whom he had received from Ḳoteiba, to al-Walīd 291[25] *seq.* : imitates the methods of Ziyād III 3[21] (see *Notes*) : 'Abbād b. Ziyād of his orations cited II 152[2] *sqq.* (*cf.* III 17[22] *seq.*) : cites the Prophet 153[13] : his oration on the death of 'Abd al-Malik 154[7] : al-Ḥasan on him 154[21] : Ibn Shobroma on him 154[23] *seq* (? *cf.* III 18[20] *seq*) : Khālid b. 'Abdallāh on him 158[8] *seq* (= III 11[22] *seq.*) : Sulaimān orders Khālid to denounce him publicly *ibid.* : endorsements of 'Abd al-Malik and al-Walīd I on some of his letters 186[11] *seq* · some of his remarks quoted 189[24] . on Yazīd b. Abī Muslim 190[7] : his letter to 'Abd al-Malik 198[7] · 'Abd al-Malik asks Muhammad b. al-Ḥanafīya to go to him and swear allegiance to the Caliph 263[1] *seq* : the Caliph's letter to him about Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanafīya and his companions *ibid.* (= 186[10] 255[17]) : the descendants of Abū Ṭālib are left in peace by him *ibid.* : forces the Syrians by setting fire to their houses to enlist in the army which was being raised by 'Abd al-Malik for a

* thods of Ziyād III 3[21] (see *Notes*) :

198[28] *seq* : with Ibn Ya'mar 240[5] : spoke Arabic incorrectly at times *ibid.* · with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ash'ath 280[7] : saying quoted 291[5] * anecd. II 3[10] · on Asmā' b. Khāridja al-Fazārī 27[30] : 'Umeir b. Dābi' beheaded by his order 50[15] : slays Ibn al-Ḳirrīya 53[27] : slew Kumail b. Ziyād 68[20] · orders expulsion of the *mawālī* from al-Basra, as they had risen in revolt with Ibn al-Ash'ath and 'Abdallāh b. al-Djārūd 76[4] · with Ta'ūs and a Yemenite pilgrim in Mecca 78[34] *seq.* : anecd. 87[33] *seq.* · with a bedouin at Medina 101[2] *seq* · with a bedouin thief at Medina 101[28] *seq* (= III 368[8] *seq.*) : the number of prisoners in his prisons at his death 102[27] (= III 17[25]) · praised by 'Abd al-Malik 117[3] · anecdotes with Khāridjites 117[31] *seq.* . 120[24] *seq* (=I 150[30] *seq* II 275[6] *seq*) : with Khālid b. Yazīd b. Mu'āwiya 125[6] *seq.* : (= III 8[9] *seq*) : Khālid b. Salama on his oratorical powers 129[9] : some (*cf.* III 240[7] *seq*) : forced by 'Abd al-Malik to divorce her, as al-Walīd objected to this marriage I 119[15] : his treatment of his divorced wife and of her father 119[16] *seq* : sends al-Sha'bi to 'Abd al-Malik's court 120[35] *seq.*: with Ibrāhīm b. Ṭalha at the court of 'Abd al-Malik 121[22] *seq.* : with Mālik b. Bashīr, al-Muhallab's messenger 122[19] *seq* (= 183[30] *seq*) : with Djarīr 122[30] *seq* : with al-Sha'bī 135[27] (= 222[24]) : with Ziyād b. 'Omar al-'Atakī 138[24] *seq* · anecd. 144[11] : verses which 'Obaid b Aiyūb addressed to him 146[24] : anecd. 149[27] *seq* : with some Khāridjite prisoners of war 150[16] *seq* : with Yaḥyā b. Ya'mar 150[34] *seq.* (*cf.* III 8[14] *seq*) : anecd. with Djāmi' al-Muhāribī 152[21] *seq* (= 151[22] *seq*) : orders that only the Arabs should lead the prayers in al-Kūfa 168[34] *seq.* : with Yaḥyā b. Waththāb *ibid.* : recounts his vices at the order of 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 189[26] (=III 19[3]) see *Notes* : his letters to 'Abd al-Malik

II 270[18] *seq*. called ابن يُوسُف III 6[9] 21[16] *seq*: called كُلَيْب 6[7]: described as أُذُن الخَيفِش ثعيف II 129[9] (*cf*. III 14[31]), also as عبد ثعيب I 119[9] *seq*. referred to as العلام الثّعفيّ by 'Alī III 294[35]. explains his policy to al-Walīd b 'Abd
* al-Malik, in a letter I 8[24] (=III 13[34]): with Sulaik b. Sulaka 10[31] *seq*. (= III 6[29] *seq*.). orders Kutaiba b Muslim to slay Wakī' b. Hassān 17[23]. and a gang of bedouin highway robbers 17[25]. with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 21[29] with Djarīr 32[21]: examined the heart of Shabīb al-Harūrī after his death 37[4]. and al-Muhallab 38[19] (*cf* 21[10]) and Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh 44[26]: beseiged Mecca 46[8]: and al-Sha'bī 77[5] *seq*: 'Urwa b Mas'ūd al-Thakafī was one of his ancestors 77[6]: with Laila 'l-Akhyalīya 100[28] *seq*. (see also III 188[11]): a list of his wives *ibid*. (*cf*. III 233[3]). marries Omm Kulthūm, daughter of 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far 119[4] *seq*

Abū 'Obeid 255[12] 258[30] 259[10] 265[28] 269[18]: cited by 'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 265[15] see *Notes*

ابو الحَجّاج رِياح بن ثابت II 41[4 19] see

الحَجّاج بن أَرْطَاة one of the Banū Hārītha, a subdivision of al-Nakha' II 68[17]. al-Mansūr's *kādī* III 44[10]

الحَجّاج بن خَيْثَمَة (var. حَيْثَمَة instead of خيثمه *Kāmil* 356[2], *Bayān* III 194[7]). anecd II 124[19]

الحَجّاج (بن عبد الملك names of his brothers II 272[12]

الحَرُورِيّ see الحَجّاج بن فُرَيْعَة بن مسلم

أُمّ الحَجّاج بنت محمّد بن يوسف niece of al-Hadjdjādj. and mother of al-Walīd b Yazīd II 286[13]

حجّاج see حَجّاج بن المِنْهال

الحَجّاج بن يُوسُف called ابن عظيم II 265[18] III 15[31] 19[39] 21[8] *seq*. called المبير

ابو محمّد العُرَيْتِين I 77[6]. called 121[30] *seq*

ibid.: slain at the Battle of al-Rabadha *ibid.*

حُبَيْش بن الدُّلَف (var. دُلَف instead of الدُّلَف see *Nak.*, by index, *BAth* I 295[22] *seq.*): called ابن الدُّلَف III 66[8]: captured by ʿĀmir b. Mālik 66[7] *seq*

حبيش (*sic*) بن مالك one of the Banū Rabīʿa b. Mālik b. Ḥanzala II 50[a] (see *Notes*). *his mother was called* Ḥuṭṭā *ibid.*

الحُتَات (*sic leg.*) بن يريد [بن عَلْقَمَة بن حُوَيّ] one of the Banū Mudjāshiʿ II 50[29]

حُتَيْف (او الحُتَيْف) بن السِّجْف see حُنَيْف بن السِّجْف

(*sic*) حش bore to al-Rashīd two sons III 45[6]

الحشحاث replaced Osāma b. Yezīd as head of certain departments in the reign of Hishām II 283[19]

حَجّاج [he is probably حجّاج بن المِنْهال see *Yāḳ. Irshād* V 247] cites Abū Maʿshar II 255[12] 258[20] 259[10] 265[15.28]: cited by Antioch ascribed to him *ibid.*: referred to in the *Kor.* (28.19) *ibid.*

أُمّ حَبيبة ابنة ابى سفيان زوج النبيّ ص III 5[22] *i.e.* رَمْلَة II 202[27] sister of Muʿāwiya, who was first married to ʿObaidallāh b. Djahsh al-Asadī, then to the Prophet *ibid.*: lived in Medina in the Caliphate of Muʿāwiya III 5[22]

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(1) حُنَيْش (؟) [appar. بكر بن حُنَيْش is intended as on II 41[19]]. cites ابو الحصين [Abū Hasīn ?] II 41[5] see *Notes*: cited by Abu'l-Hadjdjādj *ibid*

(2) حبيش II 51[1] *read* جُسَيْش [بن مالك بن حنظلة]

حبيش بن حُدافة II 39[18] *read* حُنَيْش بن حُدافة

حُنَيْش بن دُلْجة العيسىّ (var. الغينىّ instead of العيسىّ *Tabarī* II 578[7] *cf. Maʿārif* 212 [m]) II 263[22], called ابن دُلْجة 263[27] [m]: sent by ʿAbd al-Malik against Medina 263[22] *seq*: in Medina *ibid.*: with Djābir b. ʿAbdallāh

بيت حَبيب [بن عبد شمس] II 185[35] see the foregoing

حبيب العَدَوِيّ cites Mūsa al-Aswārī I 308[15]

حبيب بن عمرو a subdivision of the Aws II 60[19]· their genealogy *ibid*

حَبيب بن عمرو الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the clan Mabdhūl (*sic leg.*) who was slain at the Battle of al-Yemāma II 61[4]

حَبَيّب [بن كعب] III 96[23]

حبيب بن مُرّة appointed governor of al-Hidjāz by Mu'āwiya II 111[5]

حَبيب بن مَسْلَمَة (*sic leg.*) الفِهْرِيّ II 115[35] see *Notes* 118[32] see *Notes* a member of the Banū Muhārib b. Fihr 39[28] with al-Hasan b. 'Alī 115[35]· with 'Adī b. Hātim at the court of Mu'āwiyā 118[32]

حَبيب بن المُمَلَّب saying quoted I 53[32] [var. *'Uyūn* 161[6] المهلّب]

حَبيب النَّجّار saint of Antioch III 295[29 *seq*]: a mosque of see *Notes*: cited by Sufyān *ibid*.

حَبيب (بن خَوّلان) his six brothers enumerated II 70[20]

حَبيب بن زيد الخَزْرَجِيّ an individual of the clan Māzin b. al-Nadjdjār, whose hand was amputated by Musailama, to whom he had been sent by the Prophet II 61[15]

ابو حبيب بن زيد الخَزْرَجِيّ a member of the clan Hudaila (*sic leg.*), who fought at Bedr II 61[7]

حبيب بن سعْد العنسيّ head of the *dīwān* of al-Kūfa II 168[28]

حَبيب بن سلمة الفهرى II 115[35] 118[32] *read* حبيب بن مَسْلَمَة الفِهْرِيّ

حَبيب بن سَوَادَة see السَّوادِيّ

حبيب الطّائىّ see حَبيب بن أوس الطّائىّ

بنو حَبيب بن عبد شَمْس a family of the Kureish II 39[28]: 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir was one of them *ibid*. *cf.* 185[35]

Ka'b b. Māma and Ḥātim al-Ṭā'ī I 89[23] · verses which he addressed to 'Aiyāsh 202[31]. verses which he wrote to Mālik b Tawḳ in an illness of the latter 231[11] his verses relating to the Banū Taghlib of al-Djazīra 246[21] verses on the death of a slave-girl II 23[20] · verses on the death of Khālid b. Yezīd b Mazyad 29[1] cited 33[10], verses in which he was satirized by Makhlad (*sic leg.*) al-Mawṣilī 177[27] (? *cf* III 247[34]) his verses praised 179[20] and al-Khath'amī 179[30] quoted III 120[25] on the Banū Nomair 121[7] remarks on a verse from his elegy on the Banū Humaid 141[29] (*cf.* 145[10]) · a verse of his compared with that of Abū Nuwās 144[12]: satires upon him by Ahmad b. Abi'l-Ḥārith al-Kharrāz 247[31] see *Notes* · cited by Muḥamm. b. Yezīd اللّبيدى (?) III 262[28] · with Māni'l-Muwaswis on a bank of the Tigris *ibid.*

حبيب [بن ابى ثابت ابو يحيى الكوفى] cites Abu'l-Bakhtarī II 236[28] the Khazradj *ibid.*. origin of his nickname *ibid.*: some of the prominent members of the clan which descended from him 61[35]

(*sic leg.*) ابن حَنْدَاء *i e.* المُعبّرة *cf. Shi'r* 240[5], *Agh.* XI 166[4]: afflicted with leucoderma III 124[7] (see *Notes*) his verse on the subject *ibid*

ابو حيّة النّميرى III 258[25 seq] *read* ابوحيّة النّميرى

حَبيب بن أَوْس الطّائى III 309[9]. * called ابن أَوْس الطّائى I 23[31], ابو تمّام 48[21] 73[16] 165[24] 184[15], حَبيب الطّائى 231[11], الطّائى 25[15] *et passim*: his verses relating to the Banū Taghlib 21[26] with Mālik b. Ṭawḳ 25[15] · verses in praise of a horse presented to him by al-Ḥasan b. Wahb al-Kātib 48[25] · verses addressed by him to al-Ḥasan b. Wahb 70[19] (=III 309[9]), 74[29]: verses addressed by him to Aḥmad b Abī Dā'ūd (Du'ād?) 82[27] satirized 'Aiyāsh b Lahī'a 87[12] (=73[4]): verses in praise of

بنو الهُجَيْم بن عمرو see الحِبال من تميم بن تميم

ابو حَبْتَرَة بن الضَّحّاك [الأنصاريّ] (var. ابو جَبْتَرَة instead of ابو حَنْتَرَة) head of the *dīwān* of al-Kūfa during the reign of 'Omar I and Othmān II 168^{22} *seq* see *Notes*: dismissed by 'Abdallāh (*lis.* 'Obaidallāh) b. Ziyād *ibid.*

الحَبَشَة or الحَبَش I 102^{32} III 289^{13} 309^{13}, or الحَبَشان II 65^{9} I 12^{32} sieze al-Yemen 102^{32}: Saif b. Dhī Yazan victorious over them 106^{34} *seq*. 232^{30}. II $58^{5.8}$ Naufal b. Ḥabīb served as guide to their expedition against the Ka'ba 65^{7}; his poem on the subject 65^{9}. $202^{20.28}$: III 289^{14} *seq*: their wine made from millet 335^{35} (?)

بنو الحَبَطات i.e. بنو الحارث بن عمرو بن تميم II 49^{24}: why called so *ibid.*

سالم بن غَنْم من i.e. الحُبْلى الخزرج II 61^{34}: his genealogy *ibid.*: ancestor of a branch of

الحَبّاب بن يزيد II 50^{29} *read* الحُتات بن يزيد

(1) حَبَابَة mother of Subh and Tha'laba the sons of Nāshira II 68^{11} (see *Notes*): her descendants were called Banū Habāba, after her *ibid.* their prominent men enumerated 68^{14}

(2) حَبَابَة with one of the Caliphs II 162^{19} *seq*: the beloved of Yezīd II 281^{23} (see *Notes*): Yezīd's passion for her 283^{6} (=III 214^{2}). the Caliph would not allow her corpse to be buried for several days *ibid.*. won back Yezīd's affection, with the help of al-Aḥwas, after the Caliph had abandoned her for a while III 213^{28} *seq*

الحارث بن ثعلبة الشّاعر i.e. ابن الحَبَابَة see *Sam'āni* s.v. بن ناشِرَة المسلى *cf. BDur.* 241^{9}: one of the Banū Ḥabāba who lived in pagan times II 68^{14}

ربيعة بن الحُباق see بن كَعْب بن سَعْد كَعْب بن سعد

حاطب بن عمرو بن عبد شمس one of those [Meccans] who could write at the time of the introduction of Islām II 166[18]

حام (بن نوح ؟) *Hām* ancestor of negroes, Berbers, and Copts II 37[2 seq] : name of his wife used as a charm 291[11] : his descendants referred to I 132[17] II 177[32] III 200[28]

حامد بن العباس one of the viziers of al-Muktadir III 48[27] (*cf.* II 169[19] see *Notes*)

حامر بن قحطان (var. K, 23*a* جابر) II 57[20]

حُبَاب ancestor of al-Shammākh III 110[14]

ابو الحُباب cited II 2[17] [is he سعيد بن يَسَار المَدَنِيّ noticed in *Tahdhīb* IV 102 ?]

ابو الحُباب الكَنْدِيّ cited by al-Shaibāni II 118[33] : cites his father *ibid.*

حُباب بن المُنْذِر called الحُباب المُنْذِر II 204[15] : his speech on "the day of the Porch of the Banū Sā'ida" *ibid* (=177[8])

الحارثيّة II 297[16] see ريطة بنت عبيد الله

الحارثيّة بنت زيد بن بدر العوانى (العُدانيّ ؟) verses on the death of Ziyād b. 'Ubaid II 30[25] (? *cf.* I 266[10])

ابو حازم الأعرج [*i.e.* سَلمه بن ديناز المَدَنِيّ *Ma'ārif* 242[8], *Tahdhīb* IV. 143] sayings quoted I 308[28 seq], 336[7] cites Abū Salama b. 'Abd al-Rahmān 350[13] : cited by al-Fudail *ibid.*, cited by Muhammad b. al-Fadl II 34[9] : with a government official I 73[14] : with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik, when Ibn Shihāb is also in attendance on the Caliph 306[12 seq] (=5[27] 11[14])

حازم بن حريمة II 50[30] *read* حَزْم بن خُرَيْمَة

حاشد من هَمْدان II 65[20]

حاضر بن غَمْرَة at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 68[13]

حاطب بن ابى بَلْتَعَة i.e. see *Maidānī* I 266[25] *Freytag* Tom. I. p. 713[2] : mentioned in a proverb I 291[5 bis]

حارثة بن سلمة commanded the Sakūn at the Battle of محياة (؟) II 66[26]

حارثة بن شريك الحوفران II 55[5] see

حارثة بن عمرو بن عامر called ابوخزاعة (؟) II 62[17] (see *Notes*): his brothers enumerated *ibid.*

ابو حارثة بن عمرو بن عامر (*a*) his brothers enumerated II 62[17 seq] : (b) the clan of this name not included among the Ghassān for they did not drink of the spring of that name *ibid*

حارثة بن قدامة السعدى one of the *Adjā'ib* II 49[34] head of 'Alī's bodyguard *ibid.*: praised by al-Aḥnaf b. Kais I 188[28]

حارثة بن لام [بن طيئ] III 247[32]

حارثة (من النخع) II 68[16] *i.e.* بنو حارثة بن سعد بن مالك 68[17] : their genealogy *ibid.* : some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid.*

حارثة بن النعمان الخزرجى fought at Bedr II 61[8] : a member of the clan Ghanm *ibid.* (=III 332[4]), 266[16] : Ziyād on him I 266[6] (=224[20] see *Notes cf.* III 330[5 seq]). his elegy upon the death of Ziyād 266[10] (=II 7[32]) · with 'Ubaidalla b. Ziyād 266[19 seq] (*cf.* III 330[8 seq]) : verses which Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'alī (var. Anas b. Abī Anas on III 330[12]) wrote to him *ibid.* his reply *ibid* knight and poet II 50[20] : his verses on 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Abdallāh al-Thakafī, and his boon-companion Sa'd b Habbār 333[28] see also جارية من بدر

حارثة [بن ثعلبه] بن عمرو بن عامر (*a*) father of al-Aws and al-Khazradj II 45[15]. (*b*) the tribe of this name included the Khuzā'a, the Bārik, and the Hudjn (؟) 63[17]

حارثة بن جناب see the following

بنو حارثة بن خباب [var. *Wüst Tab.* 2 27, *Aghānī Tables* جناب instead of خباب] II 250[24]

حارثة بن زيد I 224[20] *read* حارثة بن بدر

حارثة بن سعد بن مالك II 68[17] see حارثة من النخع

الحرث بن وعلة chief of the Banū Dhuhl II 55[6]: ancestor of al-Ḥudaın (*sic leg.*) b. al-Mundhir *ibid.*

الحرث بن وهب with 'Umar I I 16[12]

الحرث بن يزيد بن حرب one of the six brothers forming the group *Djanb* II 67[22]· his brothers enumerated *ibid.* his genealogy *ibid.*

بنو حارثة allow the Syrians at the Battle of al-Ḥarra to effect an entry into Medina II 257[11] (see *Notes*) [app. identical with الأنصار q.v.]

حارثة بن باهلة a subdivision of the Bāhila II 51[20]· their mother was Bāhila and their father Mālik *ibid.* [*cf. Wüst. Tab.* G. 11 which calls him al-Ḥārith b. Ma'n b. Mālik]

حارثة بن بدر العدواني I 266[6] *read* حارثة بن بدر الغدانى and see the following

حارثة بن بدر الغدانى (*sic leg.*) فارس بنى تميم I 266[6] (*cf.* III 330[6]): anecdotes with Ziyād 235[8] *seq* at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib *ibid*

الحرث بن مسكين [ابو عمر المصرى العفيه] (for him see *Tahdhīb* II 156) with al-Ma'mūn I 19[20] *seq*: with Amr b 'Ubaid 207[21]: with Aḥmad b Abī Du'ād (*sic leg*) 236[4]

بنو الحرث بن معاوية بن ثور the clan to which the poet Imru' al-Ḳais belonged II 66[19]

الحرث بن ابى معمر الأعرج II 64[26] *read* الحرث بن ابى شمر الأعرج

الحرث بن نوفل with 'Amr b Sa'īd II 157[20] *bis*

الحرث بن هشام verses in which he sets forth his excuse for his flight from the Battle of Bedr III 123[29] (=I 43[24]). converted to Islām after the conquest of Mecca I 43[28]: emigrated to Syria during the reign of 'Umar I *ibid.*: satirized by Ḥassan for his flight from the Battle of Bedr 4[1] *seq*

الحرث بن وعلة الصدائى see حار (2)

Abu'l-Khair b. 'Amr al-Kindī presents him with Sumaiya III $2^{9\ seq}$: disowns Nāfi' and Abū Bekra, his sons from her, on hearing evil reports of her, and marries her to a slave of his daughter *ibid.* : affiliates Nāfi', after Abū Bekra has gone over to the Prophet *ibid* his verses on the Battle of al-Horaira 94^{6}: saying quoted 316^{19} (*cf.* 317^{2} $= 267^{24}$) · interview with Kisrā Anūshirwān $343^{6\ seq}$

الحارث بن مالك according to some authorities, identical with 'Amila II 70^{14}

II الحارث بن مالك بن زيد دوأصبح 58^{4} see

II بنو الحارث بن مالك بن كنانة 47^{19}

الحارث بن مرط [مرّط ؟] بن سفيان his genealogy III 85^{16} (*cf Nak*, 298^{13}. *BAth.* I 300^{10}) : Hādjib b. Zorāra requests al-Nu'mān to appoint him as *Ridf ibid.*

الحارث بن مُرّة [الشَّيْبَانِيّ] his genealogy III 80^{1} : slain by Ka'b b. Zohair b. Djosham 67^{30}. called الحارثيّون III 82^{28} : one of the *Djamarāt* $57^{4\ seq}$ $= (46^{18})$ see *Notes* : joined the Madhhidj in later times *ibid.*: formed an alliance with the Banū Sudā' of the Madhhidj 67^{24} $(= 67^{30})$ their genealogy 67^{31} $(= 57^{4})$ see *Notes* : comprised the nobility of the Madhhidj *ibid.* the Za'bal (*sic leg.*) was one of their clans 67^{32} · Dhu'l-Ghussa (*sic leg.*) was their chief 68^{4} (see *Notes*) some of their clans and prominent men enumerated 67^{32} — 68^{8} : at the Battle of al-Safka III 82^{26}: commanded at the Battle of Faif al-Rih by al-Husain $85^{28\ seq}$. $232^{5\ seq}$

II بنو الحارث بن كعب بن مَذْحِج 67^{30} see the foregoing

الحارث بن كَلَدَة الثَّقَفِيّ III 94^{6} 343^{6} · called طبيب العرب 316^{20} 343^{6} 305^{20}: partook, along with Abū Bekr, of a poisoned meal, presented to the latter by a jew, of which both he and the Caliph died ultimately II $206^{18\ bis}$ (= III $305^{20\ bis}$) :

الحَرث بن قيس بن سَنا الأَصْغَر II 58[24]

الحَرث بن قَيْس السَّهْمِيّ a dignitary of the Koreish, in pagan times, who acted as judge and held charge of the offerings made to the tribal deities II 37[24] (=39[17])

الحَرث بن كَعْب murdered Sa'd b. Dabba and was slain by Dabba in vengeance I 275[13 bis]

بنو الحَرث بن كَعْب II 46[16] 67[24] III 85[28] 232[5] see بنو الحَرث بن كَعْب بن عُلَه

بنو الحَرث بن كعب بن رِعلة بن خالد II 57[4] *read* بنو الحَرث بن كعب بن عُلَة بن جَلْد

الحَرث بن كَعْب بن سَعْد his genealogy III 86[16]: at the Battle of Tiyās *ibid*

بنو الحارث بن كَعْب بن سَعْد see بنو الأَعْرَج بن كَعْب بن سَعْد

بنو الحَرث بن كعب بن عُلَة II 67[21] 57[4]: called بنو الحَرث بن كعب

الحَرث بن عمرو مُزَيْقِياء المُحَرِّق II 55[23] see

الحَرث بن عَمِيرة الهَمْدانيّ السَّبِيعيّ called ابن عميرة II 65[26]: eulogized by A'shā Hamdān 65[24 seq]

الحَرث بن عَوْف said to have fought at al-Rakam III 59[19]

الحَرث بن فِهْر بن مالك their prominent men enumerated II 39[24]: included in the group called the *Mutayyabūn* 39[25]: dwelt in the exterior of Mecca hence included in the *Koreish al-Zawâhir* 39[26 seq]

الحَرث (بن قَحْطان) II 57[21]

الحَرث بن فُرَاد his mother was a woman of the Dabba III 69[14 bis]: acted as arbitrator between Oneif b. Djabala and Asīd al-Salīṭī after the Battle of Zarūd *ibid*.

الحَرث بن قَيْس one of the Banū Zoraik who fought at Badr II 62[3]

الحَرث بن عمرو آكِلُ المُرار الكِنْدِيّ III 81[22] 242[6]: the Tubba' appoints him king over the Bekr and he conquers a great part of the Lakhmid and Ghassānid kingdoms 81[22] (see *Notes*). buried at Baṭn 'Ākil *ibid.*: his two sons fall out with each other *ibid.*: his mother was Omm Iyās 223[19]: grandfather of Imru' al-Ḳeis *ibid* (*cf* 235[11]): rescues his wife from al-Ghassānī and butchers her 242[6] *seq* (*cf.* II 71[30] *seq*). his verses on the infidelity of women *ibid.*

الحَرث بن عمرو بن تميم ancestor of al-Habaṭāt II 49[24]

بنو الحَرث بن عمرو بن تميم II 49[24] see الحَبَطات

الحَرث بن عمرو مِنْ زُبَيْد الأصغر his genealogy II 67[20]

عَدْوان see الحَرث بن عمرو بن فَيْس بن عمرو بن فَيْس

الحَرث بن عمرو بن كَعْب II 49[24] see مُقاعِس

الحَرث بن عبد الله بن ابى رَبيعة [القُرَشِيّ المخزومِيّ و هو العُمَاع] with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān and Yaḥyā b. al-Ḥakam I 20[21] *seq*: appointed governor of al-Baṣra by Ibn al-Zobeir II 264[1]: sends reinforcements to 'Abbās b. Sahl under Ḥoneif b al-Sidjf *ibid* see *Notes*

الحارث بن عبد الله الهَمْدانِيّ الأعْوَر see الحَرث الأعْوَر

الحَرث بن عبد المَدان slain by Wa'la b. 'Abdallāh II 59[14]

الحَرث بن عبد المُطَّلب son of Ṣafiyya II 38[28] his brothers and sisters enumerated 202[15] (*cf.* 38[28])

بنو الحَرث بن عَبْد مَنَاة III 93[4] see الأحابيش

الحارث بن عَبِيّ II 70[12] see عامِلَة

الحَرث بن عَلْقَمَة بن كَلَدَة given by the Ḳoreish as hostage to Abī Yeksūm II 38[24]

compare *Ma'ārif* 294[7] and *Lane* s.v.]

بنو الحرث بن عُبَاد raided by al-Munbaṭiḥ al-Asadī III 89[34]

ابو بُجَير الحرث بن عُبَاد البَكْرِيّ called and فارس الدَّعَاسَة III 79[8] (*cf.* 81[2]) · at the invitation of al-Nu'mān, joins an embassy which the king sent to Kisrā I 103[3] see *Notes.* : with Kisrā 104[7] *seq.* his genealogy II 55[11] keeps away from the Shaibān at the beginning of the War of al-Basūs III 79[7], but after his son (or nephew) Budjair is slain, he at the head of the Bakr b. Wā'il, defeats the Taghlib at Ḳiḍa and captures Muhalhil b. Rabī'a 80[34] *seq.* (=II 55[11] see *Notes*) . verses which he uttered on joining the war 81[3]

الحرث (بن العبّاس بن الوليد) II 273[6]

الحرث بن عبد الله cites Isḥāk al-Mawṣilī III 200[12] : cited by Yūsuf b. 'Omar al-Madanī *ibid.*

[الحرث بن ظالم المُرّيّ]

the latter occasion *ibid.* : rescues some women (with their camels), whom al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir had captured *ibid.* · visits Sinān b Abī Ḥāritha and slays the prince Shurahbīl, son of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir at al-Sharabba *ibid.* · his verses on the subject *ibid.* · claims kinship with the Koreish in Mecca, but is disappointed *ibid.* : his verses on the subject *ibid.* puts himself under the protection of Yezīd b 'Amr al-Ghassānī in Syria *ibid.* the incidents which led to his death *ibid* his sword is taken to 'Okāz *ibid* · verses of Keis b. Zoheir on him *ibid*

بنو الحرث بن عامر III 71[2]

الحرث بن عامر (النَّوْفَلِيّ) one of the dignitaries of the Koreish, who held charge of the funds, raised by them for the benefit of the poor pilgrims (to the Ka'ba) in pre-Islamic times II 37[28] (=38[32]) [with the explanation of الرِّفادة given in the text

الحَرث بن ظالم البَكْرِيّ I 103[8] *read* الحَرِث بن عُبَاد البكرِيّ

الحَرِث بن ظالم المُرِّيّ at the invitation of al-Nu'mān joins an embassy and waits on Kisrā * I 103[4]: with Kisrā 105[25] *seq.* · proverbial for his capacity for defending himself 270[24] (= II 51[15]) one of the clan Murra a subdivision of the Dhubyān * II 51[14] · captured by the Banū Dūl 52[29] · his verse on the subject *ibid* · his genealogy * III 51[17] *seq.* · his altercation with Khālid b. Dja'far at the court of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir, at Baṭn 'Aḳil *ibid.* [for varr see *Notes*] · with his attendant Khirāsh *ibid.* murders Khālid in his tent *ibid.*, then takes refuge with Ma'bad b Zorāra 51[33] *seq.*, and thereby brings trouble on Ma'bad (Battle of Raḥrahān) *ibid.* (=55[19]): his wanderings among the various tribes and his death 54[22] *sqq.*: places himself under the protection of an 'Idjlite, then of the Ṭayyi' *ibid.*: his verses on الغَسّانيّ III 94[17]: with Ḥassān b. Thābit I 137[21]: his mother was Māriya bint Ẓālim 271[22] *seq.* (=115[23]): eulogized by Ḥassān *ibid.*: with Anas b. ابى الحجين (var. ابى الحجير *Freytag* I 505) 279[3] *seq.* · one of the Banū 'Anaza (*sic leg.*) II 64[26] (see *Notes*) · called al-Djafnī after his mother, not after his father *ibid* King of Syria, slain at 'Ain Obāgh fighting against al-Mundhir b al-Mundhir III 94[17] (*cf. BAth* I 245[21])

الحَرث بن شِهاب [بن عبد قَيْس] اليربوعيّ at the court of al-Nu'mān [b al-Mundhir] III 85[18]

حَرِث (بن صعصعة) a clan included in the *'Ādiya* II 52[14]

الحَرِث بن الصِّمَّة الغَرَزَجيّ one of the clan Mahdhūl (*sic leg.*) II 61[5] · he fought at Bedr *ibid.*

حارِث (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك) a noted chieftain II 48[23]

الحَرِث (بن طَيِّئ) II 69[2]

الحرث بن سويد with 'Abdallāh b. Salima and 'Amr b. Murra II 231[3] *bis* : fought in the Battle of the Camel on the side of Talha and al-Zobeir *ibid.*

الحرث بن شريح بن زيد صاحب خراسان (var K_2 66 b يزيد instead of زيد) II 50[29]

الحرث بن شريح بن يزيد see the foregoing

الحرث بن الشريد brother-in-law of Zoheir b Djadhīma, spies the movements of Zoheir and gives information about the same to the Banū 'Āmir III 50[30] *seq*

الحرث بن شريك see حارثة بن شريك

الحرث بن ابى شمر (*sic leg.*) الأعرج ملك غسان II 64[26] called ابن مارية الحرث I 115[23] (=271[26]), الأعرج I 271[23] *seq* (see *Ma'ārif* 314[8]), الحرث بن [ابى] شمر الغسانى 279[8]. الحرث الجفنى 137[21] *cf.* II 64[26], الحرث بن الخزرج a subdivision of the Khazradj II 61[17]: some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid*

الحرث بن حرمة see الحرث بن خرمة

الحرث بن ربعى السلمى ابو قتادة see الأنصارى

الحرث بن [زهير العنسى] with his brother and father, overtaken by the horsemen of the 'Āmir III 51[1]: defends his father, who had been mortally wounded, against the enemy and carries him away *ibid.* took part in the slaying of Hudhaifa b Badr 58[9]

الحرث بن زيد slain by the 'Abs at al-Ya'marīya III 57[29]

الحرث بن زيد صاحب الحسن بن على (prob a misprint for الحرّ بن يزيد صاحب الحسين بن على *cf.* K_2 71b): one of the Banū Riyāh II 50[18]

بنو الحرث بن سعد kinsmen of the 'Odhra II 60[11]

الحارث بن عبد الله *i.e.* الحارث الأعور

see *Mīzān* الهمدانيّ الأعور ابو زهير I 202: cites 'Alī I 170[12] *seq*

الحارث بن أنس one of the Banū 'Abd al-Ashhab who fought at Bedr, and was slain at the Battle of Ohod II 60[23]

الحارث (بن نكرة من تغلب) one of the group of clans called *al-Arākim* II 53[20], their genealogy *ibid*

الحارث بن see الحارث بن بيّنة بن قرط مرط بن سفيان

الحارث بن تميم II 49[18] *bis*: 43[17]

حارث [بن التوأم اليشكريّ] III 131[16]

ابن see الحارث بن ثعلبه بن ناشرة الحمانة الشاعر

الحارث بن [ابى] see الحارث الجعفنيّ شمر الغسّانيّ

ابو الحارث جمّين [or جميز] see ابو الحارث حمير

الحارث بن حرمه (prob. we should read خزمة instead of حرمة): one of the Kawkal, a branch of the Khazradj, II 61[29] see *Notes*: fought at Bedr *ibid.*

الحارث بن حصيرة (*sic leg.*) a traditionalist who was of the clan Banu'l-Namir, a subdivision of the Azd II 63[32]

ابو الحارث حصين see حصين

الحارث بن حضيرة II 63[32] *read* الحارث بن حصبرة

الحارث بن الحكم اخو مروان receives from 'Othmān, as a free gift, the site of the market of Medina II 214[12]

الحارث بن حلزة الشاعر one of the clan Yashkor b. Bekr II 54[17]: III 98[11]

ابو الحارث حمير [جمّين ؟] III 214[25] (see *Notes*): see also حصين

الحارث بن خالد [بن العاص] المخزومىّ with 'Abd al-Malik I 86[20]: appointed by the same as governor of Mecca *ibid.*

(3) الحَرِث II 62[16] see المُحَرِّق

(4) الحَرِث III 235[18] (app. we should read عمرو *i.e.* عمرو بن حُجْر instead of الحرث, *cf.* the remark made at the end of the passage)

(1) ابو الحَرِث II 68[4] *read* بنى الحَرِث and see بنو الحَرِث بن كَعْب بن عُلة

(2) ابو الحَرِث II 273[5] see العبّاس بن الوليد

(3) ابو الحَرِث (?) cited by Abu'l-Mughallis III 190[32]

بنو حارث in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī III 167[32]

الحَرِث بن أسَد of the clan Banū Sa'd, a subdivision of the Khuzā'a, was a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 63[8]

الحَرِث الأضْجَم حَكَم رَبيعه II 52[20] *seq.* verses in his praise *ibid.*

الحَرِث بن ابى الحَرِث الأعْرَج see شَمِر الغَسّانى

Farazdak 157[20]· his genealogy II 50[27] his was the noblest family of the Tamīm *ibid* captured by Dhu'l-Rokeiba at the Battle of Djabala III 53[13] *seq*: (*cf.* II 52[8])· verses of Djarīr on the subject *ibid* pursued by Zahdam 54[6] (see *Notes*)· his predecessor in using a bow as a pledge 55[16] with al-Nu'mān [b al-Mundhir] III 85[16] *seq*

حاجبُ الفيل II 49[23] see حاجب بن ديدار

(1) حارِ (= حارِثُ) in a verse of 'Abīd b. al-Abras II 27[27] *seq*

(2) حارِ *i.e.* الحَرِث بن وَرْقاء الصَّيْداوىّ III 167[33] (see *Notes*)

حارِث بن طالم see حارِ بن ظالم

(1) الحَرِث (var *Kāmil* 365[6] الهارِب by which ابو عثمان الهدلىّ is referred to)· with his wife before and after the Battle of Bedr I 45[29] (*cf* III 88[21])

(2) الحَرِث member of a deputation which waited on al-Mansūr after the defeat of 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī I 144[34]

captured by the Banū Dūl 52[29]: his clan 69[10] · his verses quoted by Maslama b. 'Abd al-Malik III 244[9 seq] · see also I 87[22] 91[2] 198[*] II 309[17] III 149[25]

حاتم بن مسلم cited II 286[15]

حاتم بن النعمان one of the Banū Bāhila II 51[20]

حاجب (var. P$_1$ 103a[1] حلد) mentioned in an anonymous verse I 254[31]

حاجب بن دينار [دُبيان؟] المازنى II 49[22] see *Notes* called حاجبُ العيل 49[23] his verses on the Battle of al-Solaiy III 73[32] (see *Notes*)

حاجبُ بن زُرارة التميمى at the invitation of al-Nu'mān, he joins an embassy of the Arabs to Kisrā I 103[2] with Kisrā 104[1 seq] 105[14] interview with Kisrā 106[2 seq]: the bow which he gave to Kisrā as a pledge 106[9 seq] · (*cf.* 271[19 seq] II 50[27]), and which was returned to his son after his death 106[18]. praised by al-

(1) ابن حاتم I 87[24] (=94[28] III 112[27]) see يزيد بن حاتم الأزدى

(2) ابن حاتم I 149[35] see روح بن حاتم

ابو حاتم or ابو حاتم السجستانى see سهل بن محمد

حاتمُ طيّئ II 43[34] (=126[1]) see the following

حاتم بن عبد الله بن سعد الطائى I 87[32] · called ابو عدى 88[10], حاتمُ طيّئ II 43[34] (=126[1]) 45[11] 52[29] proverbial for his generosity I 36[32] 270[23] cf. 25[17] anecdotes about his generosity 77[18] 87[32] *seq* out of three most generous men of pre-Islāmic times, he was the only one who became proverbial for his generosity 87[32] his verses cited 88[19 seq] (=III 271[6]) · verses eulogizing him and Ka'b by Habīb al-Tā'ī 89[25] with Aws b. Ḥāritha al-Tā'ī at the court of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir 178[30 seq] II 43[5] see *Notes* · the Yemenites boast of him 43[34] (=261[1]) the most generous man of the Arabs 45[11]:

ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الحرمى | الجَرْمِىّ [*lis.* *i.e.*, حطّان بن حُفَاف *Sam'ānī* f 128a[8] *Tahdhīb* II 396: cited by Sharīk b. 'Abdallāh II 264[13]: see also ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الجَرْمِىّ

جُوَيْرِيَة بنت الخرز ج زوج النبىّ II 63[9] | prob. الخرز ج is a mistake for الحرث *cf. Tabarī* by index, *BDur* 281[2], *Tahdhīb* XII 407, *Wust Tab* 11.29]

ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الجَرْمِىّ [prob. we should read ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الجَرْمِىّ q v.] cited by Zuhair I 160[20]

جبر ان الله see وبس

جبرين bond-maid of Abū Sa'īd, a merchant of al-Baṣra III 253[7] *seq* and 'Ilyān *ibid.*

جَعْفَر بن الجُلَنْدَى الأزدىّ the Prophet addressed a letter to him and to his brother II 63[35] *seq*

ح

حابس [بن عِمال المُجَاشِعىّ] I 84[33] (=III 130[19])

with the following *cf Nak.* 407[3] *seq.*, 668[9])

الجَوْن الكِنْدِىّ king of Hadjar with Lakīt b. Zorāra III 52[26] *seq* see *Notes* sends his sons Mu'āwiya and 'Amr to co-operate with Lakīt against the 'Āmir *ibid* see also the foregoing

الجَوْن بن يزيد الكِنْدِىّ the first to make an alliance between the Kinda and the Bekr b Wā'il II 66[23]

جُوَيْرِيَة probably identical with the following جُوَيْرِيَة بن اسماء *cf. Tahdhīb* II 125[2]) cites Sa'īd b. Abī 'Arūba I 206[22] cited by Sa'īd b 'Āmir *ibid*

جُوَيْرِيَة بن أسماء cited II 246[12] see also the foregoing

جُوَيْرِيَة بن بدر see جُوَيْرِيَة بن بَدْر

ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الجَرْمِىّ see ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الجَرْمِىّ الحرمى

جُوَيْرِيَة بنت الحرث see جُوَيْرِيَة بنت الخرز ج

جُهَيْنَة I 202[18] · their genealogy II 60[1]. some of them joined the rebellion against 'Othmān 221[2]

(*sic leg*.) بنو جَوْب called (*sic leg*.) الجَوْبيُّون II 65[27] their genealogy *ibid* (*cf. Wust Tab* 9 17 see *Notes*)

(*sic leg*.) الجَوْبِيُّون II 65[27] see the foregoing

الجَوْدَة (var الجُوذ *Agh* XVI 129[29]) a she-camel belonging to 'Isma b. 'Abd al-Malik III 361[11] *seq*.

جُوذ a singing-girl of Medina belonging to a Hāshimite III 217[30] · aneed with a jester of Medina *ibid*.

الجُوذ see الجودة

جوشن in a verse III 28[31] (var. حوشب III 284[32] *cf. Husrī* I 95[8])

جومل see جُمَّل

(*sic leg*.) الجَوْن in a verse of 'Āmir b al-Tofeil III 52[17] see *Notes* [apparently identical

ابو الجَهْم بن حبيب of the Banu'l-Namir, one of the prefects appointed by al-Mansūr II 63[31]

جَهْم بن حَسَّان السَّلِيطيّ cited by Abū 'Obeida III 71[35]

ابو جَهْم بن خالد (؟) II 39[25]

جَهْم بن حلف see ابن الجَهْم (2)

ابو الجَهْم العَدَوِيّ I 17[35] *i e*, ابو الجَهْم بن حُذَيْفَة II 215[13] (see *Notes*) with Mu'āwiya I 17[35] *seq*.: eulogizes the same *ibid*. one of the four who arranged for the burial of Othmān after his murder II 215[13]

بنو الجَهْم بن عمرو بن تميم II 49[21] *read* بنو الهُجَيْم بن عمرو بن دميم

جهيرة (probably a misprint for جُهَيْرة) noted for her stupidity III 257[22] see *Notes*

جُهَيْم بن الصَّلْت بن مَخْرَمَة one of those [Meccans] who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islām II 166[19]

slain by Ḳeis's brother III 88[35] *seq.*

جُنْدَع بن ليث their genealogy II 47[14] Nasr b Sayyār was one of them 47[24]

حندل الطّعان الكنانىّ II 47[17] *lies* read حِنْذِلُ الطّعانِ الكِنانىّ

(؟) جَهْضَم بن عَوْف their genealogy II 64[15] (*cf. Wust Tab.* 10.25, *BDur.* 292[9])

ابو جَهْل (عمرو) بن هشام المخزومىّ called ابو حكم II 126[22]· I 213[11 lies] his genealogy II 39[8] satirized 126[22]

حَتْم (var M 33a[6], L 34 b[3] حُسم) I 17[22]

(1) ابن الجَهْم cited by Abū 'Obeid III 264[20] (*Agh.* IX 40[7] has ابن الجهم حلف instead of ابن الجهم and ابو عبدة instead of ابو عبيد) see *Notes* with Merwān b. Abī Hafsa in al-Yemāma *ibid.*

(2) ابن الجَهْم III 272[31] see محمّد ابن الجَهْم

محمّد بن ابى الجَهْم see ابن ابى الجَهْم بن حُذَيْفة العَدَوِىّ

Saihān, Shimrān, and Hiffān, the sons of Yazīd b Harb *ibid* the origin of the nickname Djanb 67[23] (for an other explanation see *Sam'ānī* f. 136a *s v.* الجندى)· abandoned their kinsmen the Sudā' and formed an alliance with the Sa'd al-'Ashīra *ibid* some of their prominent men *ibid.*· Muhalhil takes refuge with them and they force him to marry his daughter to one of them III 81[13 ser] (=II 67[27])

عبد الله بن جُنْدُب see ابن جندب and مُسْلِم بن عبد الله بن مُسْلِم

أمّ جُنْدُب a woman celebrated by Imra al-Ḳeis III 184[22]

جُنْدُب بن حُدَيْلة a clan of the Tayyi' who dwelt in their highlands and comprised the majority and the nobility of the tribe II 69[3] include the *Tha'ālib ibid.*

ابن ابى جُنْدَب بن ابى عُمَيْس called عُمَيْس III 89[5] slew Ḳeis b. 'Āmir al-Hudhalī at al-Luhaimā and was himself

جميل بن ، *i e* جَمِيل بن مَعْمَرِ العُذْرِيّ عبد الله بن معمر II 60[11] · refused an interview by 'Omar II on account of some of his verses I 126[10]. his genealogy II 60[11] (see *Notes*) · the lover of Bothaina *ibid* · his satire upon Shammākh III 110[14] al-Rashīd on a verse of his 139[27] Kuthayyir on him 145[26 sq] and 'Omar b 'Abī Rabī'a 146[3 sq] 215[2] 'Ilyān b Abī Mālik on a verse of his 252[13]

ابو جَمِيلة السكّاء ، *i.e.* مُفَسِّر *Tabarī* I 3216[14] cited by Husain II 231[8] took part in the Battle of the Camel on the side of 'Alī *ibid*

ابو جُمَيْن see ابو الحرث حمير

جُنَاح مولى الوليد بن عبد الملك Walīd's secretary II 168[32]

حَمّاد بن جُنَادة بن عامر [الكدائيّ] see عامر [الكدائيّ]

جَنْب (من مَذْحِج) clan II 67[21 sq] . the term applied to (the families of) Munabbih, al-Hārith, al-Ghaliyy (*sic leg.*),

ابو جُمْعَة ancestor of Kuthayyir, was one of the Banū Ghādira (*sic leg.*) II 62[33]

(1) جُمْل name of a woman II 103[29] (=III 280[21] 314[33])

(2) جُمْل a woman celebrated by 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr b al-'Ās II 237[20] (=III 104[1])

(3) جُمْل III 259[13] called جومل 259[11 sq] a woman celebrated by Abū Wā'il *ibid.*

بنو جَمَل بن كدادة a clan included among the Banū Nādjiya b Murād II 68[32] Hind b 'Amr was of this clan *ibid*

ابو الحرث حمير see جُمَيْر

أمّ جَمِيل II 114[14] see حَمّالة الحَطَب

جميل بن عبد الله بن معمر II 60[11] see جميل بن مَعْمَرِ العُذْرِيّ

جَمِيل بن مالك بن تَمِيم الله [المَكْرِيّ] slain at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib III 80[2]

جَمِيل بن مَعْمَر [بن حبيب بن وهب بن حُذافة الجُمَحِيّ (*cf. Wust Tab.* Q. 22) II 39[16]

function entrusted to their representative in connection with the cult of the Ka'ba in pagan days *ibid* : their prominent men enumerated 39^{15}. 123^{2}. 125^{26}

الجمد II 67^{3} *read* الحَمْد

جَمْد بن مَعْد يَكْرب his genealogy II 66^{16}. his three brothers and a sister named *ibid.* slain, along with his brothers, in vengeance for al-Budjair 66^{18}

[العَمَرِّط ؟] الجمرات the clan of the Lakhm in which the 'Ibād (*sic leg.*) of Hīra were included II 70^{4} (? text doubtful. see *Notes*)

جمرات العرب (or الجمرات من العرب II 46^{18}) enumerated and the origin of their name explained II 57^{4} *seq* (= 46^{18} *seq* 51^{8}) see *Notes*. out of this group the Dabba later joined the *Ribāb* and the Banu'l-Hārith joined the Madhhidj. the Banū Numair alone standing by themselves and independent of the other tribes *ibid.*

applied 45^{33} *seq.* the term explained 46^{2} *seq*

الجماجم بن الأشعر (var جماهر *BDur.* 248^{9} *cf. Wust. Tab* 8.12) : his three brothers enumerated II 69^{21}

الجِمار *i.e.*, the two clans Banū Tuhayya and Banu l-'Adawīya II 50^{25} [K_2 63a has الحمار but see *Nak.* III 81 bottom, which agrees with our text]

محمّد بن عبد الله النَصْرِيّ *i e* الجَمّار *Dhahabī* 112 called ابو عبد الله الجَمّـار II 128^{27} anecd. 128^{27} *seq* : anecd. III 277^{30} (*cf Bukhalā* 77^{13}) anecd. 372^{16}

الجمادى (probably a misprint for ابو زكريّا يحيى بن الحمّادى *i. e.* see عبد الحميد بن عبد الرّحمن *Sam'ānī* f. 175a ^{20}) cites Hammād b Zaid III 189^{35}

الجماهر بن الاشعر see جماهر بن الأشعر

حُمْح one of the ten sub-divisions of the Koreish eminent both in pre-Islāmic and Islāmic times II 37^{20} *seq* the

جلجلة بن عمرو II 62[24] *read* حلحلة بن عمرو

البَسْكُرِيّ [حَرّرَهُ ؟] ابن جلرة his verses relating to a war between the Bekr and the Tamīm in Sidjistān I 188[1] see *Notes*

الجُلَنْدَى بن المستكبر عاصب عثمان (var. مسعود for المستكبر in *Tabarī*, see by index) one of the Banū Ma'wala (*sic leg*), a branch of the Azd II 63[35]

الجَلِيقى (or الجِلّيقى *sic leg*) *i.e.*, Ordono, Chief of Leon *cf Spanish Islam* 419 described as معدّم الجلالقة II 314[3] he and his ally, the Chief of Pampeluna [*i.e.*, Sancho] defeated by the Cordovans, with heavy losses 313[21] *seq*

جَليلة بنت مُرّة her genealogy III 78[5] wife of Kulaib *ibid.* returns to her people, after the assassination of her husband 79[4]

الجماجم (or جماجم العرب *cf.* II 45[34]) II 43[13] *seq* · the eight tribes to which the term is

ll. 18) : of them were the Ghassānid kings of Syria who were thirty-seven in number and reigned for 616 years *ibid.*

الجلاح II 67[35] *read* اللَّجْلاج واحوه مُسْهِر ؟

الجُلاح (مولى [ابن] المُنْجِب السَّدُوسِيّ [var. الخلاج *Kāmil* 681[12]] · with [Ibn] al-Mundjib al-Sadūsī I 67[7] *seq*

أمّ الجُلاس امة سعيد بن العاص الاموية a wife of al-Hadjdjādj I 100[32] (? *cf.* III 233[4] *seq*)

أمّ الجُلاس بنت عبد الرحمن بن أسيْد one of the four wives of al-Hadjdjādj III 233[4] *seq* (? *cf* I 100[32]). the Amīr's description of his life with her and his other wives *ibid*

الجَلالِقة (or الجَلالى II 322[26]) *i.e.*, the Galicians · II 314[3] their country ravaged with fire and sword by 'Abd al-Rahmān III 322[26]

نوجِلّان (*sic leg.*) مِن عَذَرَة their genealogy II 52[27]

foster-mother of al-Rashīd 23[20] *seq.* al-Rashīd's great respect for her and the two concessions she held from him *ibid* Sahl on her *ibid* with al-Rashīd *ibid.* cites the Prophet *ibid* Sahl on her fortitude *ibid* 26[12]

جعفى [بن سعد] clan · at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III 85[29]

جعفران الموسوس الشاعر III 258[34] a crazy poet 258[25] · notice 258[34] 261[22] anecd 259[5] with Abū Nuwās 261[22] [for جعفران see *Agh* XVIII 61 *seqq.*]

جعل بن علمه الثعلبى (؟) with 'Abd al-Malik b Merwān I 42[3]

بنو جعدة II 64[26] or اولاد جعدة I 115[23] (=271[24]) or آل جعدة 115[30] 116[11] 114[16] eulogized by Hassān 115[23] (=271[24]) Hassān on them 115[30]: 116[11] *seq* brothers of their eponym enumerated II 62[16] · 64[26] · a sub-division of the Ghassān 64[28] · their genealogy *ibid.* (= II 62[16] *cf. Wust. Tab.*

[جعفر بن يحيى]

Laith 181[6] his decisions which he noted on various petitions, and remark, which he made in some of his letters quoted 190[14] praised, along with his father, by Sahl b. Hārūn and both compared in eloquence with al-Rashīd III 22[1] his death announced to his father 22[23] Sahl b Hārūn ordered to prepare an estimate of his revenues and those of Yahyā 23[3]: cut up into three pieces, each of which was exhibited in a different place 23[5] al-Rashīd was his foster-brother 23[21] Di'bil's elegy upon him 26[25] elegy of Sulaimān al-A'mā on him and on other members of his family 27[4] *seq* . an anti-Bermakid poet refers to his death 27[25] *seq* . one of the viziers of al-Rashīd 45[6] a verse of Muslim [b. al-Walīd] about him 116[30]. with his father 284[14] see also III 22[30] 284[18]

ام جعفر بن يحيى [بن خالد البرمكى] *i.e.* فاطمه ابنة محمد بن الحسين III 23[20] her genealogy *ibid.* :

Rabī' al-Ḥādjib *ibid.*· his genealogy 238[14]: with Sufyān al-Thawrī 348[20]: Shaiṭān al-Ṭāḳ (*sic leg.*) was one of his followers II 124[20]: succeeded his father (as Imām) 296[25]: praised by al-Manṣūr III 31[29]. his mother was a bond-maid *ibid.* (*cf Ma'ārif* 110[16])

جعفر بن محمد بن يحيى [البرمكى] III 22[27]

جعفر بن محمود الجرجانى (var. الجرجانى for الاسكافى on III 47[19] *cf Fakhrī* 333[4]) appointed viziel by al-Mu'tazz II 169[13] (*cf* III 47[19]) appointed *Kātib* by al-Muhtadī (*sic leg.*) II 169[14]

جعفر بن المعتضد = المعتضد بالله

جعفر (بن المعتمد) called المفوض III 47[32] *seq* appointed as his successor by al-Mu'tamid but later on set aside by him in favour of al-Mu'taḍid *ibid.*

جعفر بن ابى المعمرة [الخزاعى الاسدى] cites Ibn Abzā II 231[12]· cited by Ya'kūb *ibid.*

جعفر المعتضد بالله see المعتضد بالله

ابو جعفر المنصور see المنصور العباسى

جعفر (بن موسى الهادى) name of his mother III 44[26]: his brothers enumerated *ibid.*. al-Amīn took possession of his bond-maid Badal 45[19] *seq.*

ابو جعفر الهاشمى (؟) III 265[24] [is he المنصور ?]

جعفر بن يحيى بن خالد البرمكى III 45[12] called ابو الفضل I 136[3] called ابن يحيى III 27[5]· sayings quoted I 11[12] 139[28] II 165[32] 178[15] (?): called جعفر بن خالد II 178[15] (?) anecd with Ibrāhīm b al-Mehdī, 'Abd al-Malik b Sālih al-Hāshimī and al-Rashīd I 81[7] *seq* (*cf.* III 27[31] *seq.*, for varr see *Aghānī* V 118 ff) with Thumāma b. Ashras and Sulaimān 136[2] *seq* · cited by Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī 139[20] with Ashdja' al-Sulamī 200[9]: Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī on him 222[28]· certain proverbs that he used to quote 268[6] a verse of al-'Attābī about him II 84[15] (?): his skill as a *Kātib* 170[35]. and Muhammad b al-

III 197[35]. [it is possible that more persons than one are included in this article; see also the following.]

(2) جعفر بن محمّد called ابو القاسم III 195[27] cited *ibid* see also (1) جعفر

جعفر بن [محمد بن احمد بن] جرار [ابو القاسم] كاتب ابن طُولُون (جرار is probably a misprint for حدار) his elegy on the death of Yūnus b 'Abd al-A'lā and al-Muzanī cited and praised highly III 128[22] (see *Notes*) aneed. II 183[12] (*l*)

جعفر بن محمّد بن علىّ بن الحسين [الصّادق] called جعفر بن محمّد بن علىّ بن ابى طالب III 287[16] called ابو عبد اللّٰه I 145[29] *seq* (=349[33] *seq*) sayings quoted III 236[23] 287[16] cites the Prophet on the authority of his father II 254[28] (?) cited by Ismā'īl b. Masrūr (?) I 70[14] see *Notes*. cited for an oration of 'Alī II 133[28] al-Mansūr's reconciliation with him I 145[25] *seq* (=349[29] *seq*). with

ابن جعفر [بن ابى طالب] III 226[20]

جعفر العُكْلى a thief, cited by Abu'l-Hasan al-Akhfash III 152[31] see *Notes*

جعفر بن على slain [at Kerbalā'] along with al-Husain II 255[12]

جعفر [بن عمرو بن حفصون] rebels against 'Abd al-Rahmān III, who besieges him in Bobastro II 314[19] *ibid* gives hostages and promises to pay a tribute and the siege is raised *ibid*.

جعفر بن عيسى بن جعفر الهاشمىّ cited by Muhammad b Yezīd III 40[11] cited 40[14] *seq*

ابو جعفر المعروف بابن الكُرْديّة III 47[6]

ابو جعفر الكِرْمانىّ aneed with al-Ma'mūn III 367[10] and Ghassān b 'Abbād *ibid*.

جعفر بن كِلاب clan their genealogy II 52[11]. III 86[7] 90[31]

جعفر المتوكّل see المُتَوكّل

(1) جعفر بن محمّد cites Yezīd b Sim'ān I 84[4] cites Yahyā b. Muham. al-'Āmirī 84[5]. cited

III 112[19]· a friend of al-Khalīl b Ahmad *ibid* . aneed. *ibid*.· with his son Ahmad b. Dja'far 247[1] his concubines *ibid* · saying quoted 294[29]

جعفر بن سليمان الهاشمى see the foregoing

ابو جعفر الشطرنجى with al-Asma'ī at the court of al-Rashīd III 212[12] *seq*

جعفر بن صالح بن كيسان cites his father [for a notice of his father see *Khazradjī* s v] III 191[14] see *Notes*. cited by Abū Shu'aib al-Harrānī *ibid*.

ابو جعفر الصبرى كاتب احمد بن طولون III 49[25]

جعفر بن ابى طالب with Abū Hurairа I 70[25] with the Prophet 232[27] *seq* (*cf*. 135[32]= 229[13]) fell in the Battle of Mu'ta II 234[23] 'Alī on him and certain other members of the Prophet's family *ibid*.. al-Mansūr on him III 32[9]· 33[16]· praised by Ḥassān 135[7]· 'Alī had reserved his daughters for marriage with his sons 226[19] *seq*

Manṣūr al-Himyarīya III 44[4]. I 97[15] *seq* : his death deeply mourned by his father II 14[8] 16[21] names of his brothers III 44[4]

(2) جعفر بن ابى جعفر المنصور his mother was a slave III 44[8] (*cf Ma'ārif* 192[14])

جعفر بن حبان see ابو الاشهب

جعفر بن خالد saying quoted II 178[10] [he appears to be identical with جعفر بن يحيى q.v.]

جعفر بن خالد بن يحيى [البرمكى] III 22[25]

جعفر بن سلم secretary of Afshīn II 171[4] criticized as a *Kātib ibid*.

جعفر بن سليمان cites 'Abd al-Rahmān b Mehdī I 309[19] (= 167[n]) cites Mālik b. Dīnār II 204[2] see also

(7) جعفر

جعفر بن سليمان بن على III 112[19] 247[1] called جعفر بن سليمان الهاشمى II 145[5] (=III 35[8]) : consoled by al-Asma'ī upon the death of his brother Muhammad 34[12] : his eloquence 145[5] (= III 35[8]) . his genealogy

Aṣma'ī *ibid.*: see also جعفر بن محمّد ابو العاسم and

جعفر بن الأشعث [الكاتب] II 171[1]

ابو جعفر الأنصاريّ a contemporary of Abū Bekr · cited II 203[20]

جعفر بن أوس السّاعر one of the Banū Bārik II 63[18]

جعفر بن برفان [الكلابيّ] (for him see *Tahdhīb* II 84) cited by Kathīr b Hishām III 18[25] · with Meimūn b Mihrān *ibid.*

جعفر بن دعا Chamberlain of al-Mu'tamid III 48[4]

ابو جعفر البغداديّ [is he محمد بن حبيب ? *cf. Bughya* 29] cites 'Othmān b. Sa'īd II 172[32] · cites 'Abdallāh b Muhammad III 202[19] his satire upon Sālih 271[27] cites Abū Muhammad al-Dimashkī 363[8]. cited I 159[34] cited II 24[10] cited III 331[32]

جعفر [بن ثعلبة بن برنوع] III 90[31] see *Notes*

جعفر بن حمار كاتب see جعفر بن جدار ابن طولون

(1) جعفر بن ابى جعفر المنصور his mother was [Omm Mūsā] bint

(3) ابو جعفر cited for an anecd about the Caliph Muhammad al-Amīn III 358[3]

(4) ابو جعفر cites the Prophet III 362[12]. cited by al-Hasan b. Hāni' *ibid.*

(5) ابو جعفر see السّبْذاىّ

(6) ابو جعفر see عبد الله بن جعفر

(7) ابو جعفر see محمّد بن عبد الله بن عبد كان

(8) ابو جعفر see محمّد بن عبد الملك الزيّات

(9) ابو جعفر see محمّد المنتصر

(10) ابو جعفر see المنصور العبّاسىّ

(11) ابو جعفر see الوابق هرون

أمّ جعفر subject of some amatory verses by al-Ahwas III 42[30] *seq.* (= 135[26]) her brother Aiman brings a suit against the poet for defamation in the court of Ibn Ḥazm, governor of Medina *ibid* in a verse of her brother *ibid.*

جعفر بن احمد بن محمّد ابو العاسم called I 50[15] cites al-

II 103[28] *seq* (=III 280[30] *seq* 314[32] *seq*)

(3) جعفر II 164[12]

(4) جعفر II 234[23] see جعفر بن ابى طالب

(5) جعفر an individual satirized by Dju'aifirān III 259[2]

(6) جعفر an individual to whom Merwān b. Abī Hafṣa addressed some laudatory verses III 310[6]

(7) جَعْفَر cites Mālik b Dīnār III 342[1] see *note* on 341[35] *seq* cited by Yasār *ibid*: (he is apparently identical with جعفر بن سليمان q v. *cf.* II 204[2])

(8) جعفر see المتوكّل

(9) جعفر see جعفر بن ابى جعفر المنصور

جعفر see عبد الله بن جعفر ابن جعفر

(1) ابو جعفر a *sheikh* of Baghdād cited by al-Riyāshī III 33[28]

(2) ابو جعفر satirized by 'Obeid III 111[31]

جَعْدَة بن عبدالعزّى [الشّاعر الخُزاعىّ] one of the Banū Ghāḍira (*sic leg*) II 62[38]

جَعْدة بن كَعْب the clan of al-Nābigha al-Dja'dī II 52[8]. they slay Sharāhīl b. al-Ashab 67[7] verses of Nābigha of the Banū Dja'da on the subject *ibid* see also II 46[16] where جعدة من هوزان apparently refers to this clan

جَعْدَة من هوازن II 46[16] see the foregoing.

الجَعْراء III 52[4] (see *Nak.* III 80)

جُعْف بن سَعْد العَشيرة clan II 67[2] their genealogy *ibid*: the clan Sa'b b. Sa'd al-'Ashīra was affiliated to them 67[3]. some of their prominent men enumerated 67[5]

(1) جعفر called ابو القاسم I 328[6] cites Muham. al-Ḥasanī (*sic.*) *ibid.* see *Notes*· see also جعفر بن محمد and جعفر بن احمد بن محمد

(2) جَعْفَر anecd. with an old man

جُسَم (فى النَّخَع) clan II 68[20]: al-'Uryān b. al-Ḥaiṯham was of this clan *ibid.*

جُسَم فى هَمْدان see دهم فى هَمْدان

جسمة بنت see أمّ سِنان بنت جسمة

جُسَيْش [*sic leg.* بن مالك بن حَنْظَلَة] included in the group of clans called the *Khishāb* II 51[1]

جُعْدِمة بنو (*sic leg*) بن يَشْكُر their genealogy II 64[2] see *Notes.*

الجَعْد الطّائىّ ابو (*var* P$_2$ M$_3$ H$_2$ ابو الجعد الطّائىّ) a petition in verse which he presented to Hishām through a eunuch, complaining against the dissoluteness of Sa'īd b. Hishām the governor of Hims II 284[23] see *Notes*

الجَعْد بن قَيْس مطر بن II 55[14] see وضّة

الجَعْد بن مِنْجَع (or جَعْد) see ابو مُسْهِر

جَعْدَة exiled by 'Omar I from Medina I 235[15] *seq.*:

ابو جَعْدَة cites al-Zobeir II 203[29]

the Shaibān in Tihāma III 78[4] 81[15] (=II 67[26]) · at the First Battle of al-Kulāb 81[34] · said by Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' to have taken no part in the Battle of Khazāz 89[22]

جُشَم فى ثقيف II 56[8] *i. e.*, جُشَم بن ثقيف [*cf. Wust. Tab.* G 14]

جُشَم بن جُذام II 70[7] *seq read* جِشْم بن جُذام

جُشَم see جُشَم بن الحارث بن كعب بن عَوْف بن كعب

جُشَم بن سَعْد بن زيد مناة one of the *Abnā'* (*sic leg*) II 49[27]

جُشَم see الضّعق

جُشَم بن عَوْف بن كعب (var الحارث for عَوْف *Wust Tab.* L. 14) clan II 50[13] their genealogy *ibid* . included among the *Djidhā'* *ibid*

جُشَم بن (أو فى) معاوية بن بَكْر a subdivision of the Hawāzin II 51[33] · 56[8] go to raid the Kināna III 63[4] *seq.* · raided by the Kināna *ibid*

78[5] *seq.* (=II 54[27]) · al-Basūs, his aunt, was under his protection 78[6] (=I 270[28]) half-brother of Hammām b. Murra 80[8]

جَسْر (*sic leg*) من بنى مُحارب their feud with their kinsmen leads to their alliance with the 'Āmir III 60[7] *seq* (see *Notes*) · saved from the Kilāb by Khidāsh b Zoheir *ibid*

جشامة الدُّهلىّ prob the correct form is جَثّامَة الذُّهْلىّ *cf. Nak* 1024[11]): captured at the Battle of al-Nibādj III 69[10]

جُسَم فى الأرام II 56[9]=جُسَم بن بكر من تَغْلِب q.v [*cf Wust. Tab* C. 17]

بنو جُسَم بن (*sic leg.*) بكر فى تَغْلِب counted among the noblest *buyūtāt* of the Arabs II 44[11] · one of a group of clans called *al-Arākim* 53[29] *seq* : their genealogy and some of their prominent men *ibid.* · distinguished from other clans of the same name 56[9] : lived together with

جرير بن يريد with al-Mansūr I 136[22] see *Notes*

الجريران (؟) III 193[30] see also جرير المدنى

بنو الجريش بن كَعْب II 52[6] *read* بنو الحَرِيش بن كَعْب

جَزْء بن جَزْء الباهلىّ with his son Djaz' III 82[29]

جزء [بن جزء بن حزء] الباهلىّ informs the Tamīm of the intended raid of the Banu 'l-Hārith [a tribe included among the Madhhidj] III 82[28]

جَزْء بن سَعْد see جَزْء بن سَعْد الرِّياحىّ

جَزِيلة بن لَخْم one of the two main subdivisions of the Lakhm II 69[38] their genealogy *ibid.* : the names of eight out of its many clans 70[2]

بنو الحسحاس see بنو جساس

جَسّاس بن مُرّة (السَّبَائى) praised by Abū Bekr II 42[24] his genealogy 54[27] (=I 270[28]) . took part in the slaying of his brother-in-law Kuleib III

I 140[28]. saying quoted III 287[10] (?)

جَرِير بن عبد الله البَجَلِيّ I 113[1] *bis* III 233[35]: called يوسف هذه الأُمّة II 64[32]· with the Prophet I 113[1] *bis*· a Companion of the Prophet II 64[32] *bis*: a poet on him 64[34]· cited 203[13]· sent by 'Alī to Mu'āwiya to receive his *bai'a* 232[33] *seq* 'Alī's letter to him *ibid.*. commended by 'Alī 233[11]: with 'Omar I and Ibn Mas'ūd III 233[35] saying quoted 287[10] (?)

جرير [بن عبد الحميد الضَّبِّيّ ابو [عبد الله cites Mansūr [b. al-Mu'tamir] III 18[33] see *Notes*. cites Mughīra [b. Muḳsim] 19[34] see *Notes*: cited by Isḥāk b. Ismā'īl 19[34] 18[33]

جرير بن عبد المسيح السّاعر المتلمّس see

جرير المَدَنِيّ with الأسلمى العابد III 191[27]. see also الجريران

جرير بن منصور III 18[33] (I read جرير بن منصور—see جرير عن منصور and منصور بن المُعْتَمِر عبدالحميد

[جَرِير بن الخَطَفَى]

III 134[25]· with 'Omar b. Ladja' at the court of al-Muhādjir b. 'Abdallāh 135[12] *seq* anecd. with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' 138[2] on a verse of al-Madjnūn *ibid.*· frequented the company of Ibn Sīrīn 140[9]· with al-Farazdaḳ and al-Akhṭal at an evening-party of Sulaimān b. 'Abdal-Malik 140[29] *seq*: on Ibn Abī Rabī'a 141[3]. a verse of his praised 188[34]: with Ash'ab in Medina 207[1] *seq*. some of his verses set to music 222[2]: his satire upon the Taghlib quoted and praised 268[31] (=111[5]) see *Notes*. verses which he addressed to 'Omar II complaining against Ibn Sa'd al-Asadī 303[21]. al-Farazdak refers to his temperate habits 313[8]. with al-Ahwaṣ in Medina 313[8]· his verse on al-Akhṭal quoted 329[14] see also III 127[32] 187[29]

جَرِير (بن دارم) II 50[26]

(1) جرير بن عبد الله with 'Omar II I 222[32] see *Notes*· saying quoted III 287[10] (?)

(2) جَرِير بن عبد الله with al-Manṣūr

ابن جُرْمُوز II 21[38] see عمرو بن جُرْمُوز

جُرْمُوز [مِنْ دَوْس] II 64[16] see الجَرامِير

جَرَنْفَس السَّدُوسِيّ (var. *Bayān* II 116[17] جرنفش *cf. ʿIḳd* III 258[25]) a crazy individual III 254[31]: with al-Farazdak 255[3] *seq*: overcomes Habannaḳa in a competition for stupidity 255[5] *seq*: one of the crazy poets 258[25]

جَرْهَد (*sic leg.*) بن زَرَاح الخُزاعِيّ of the Banū Salāmān II 63[15]

جُرْهُم بن يقطن II 70[21]: called هوذم بن قحطان (*sic*) 57[18]. 57[22]: one of the ancient tribes 70[21]: their genealogy *ibid.*

جَزْء بن سَعْد الرِّياحِيّ (var. جَزْء for جرو *cf. Naḳ.* 313[16]) at al-Ghabīṭ III 72[7]

ابو جَرْوَل الجُشَمِيّ cited by Ziyād b. Tārik al-Djoshamī III 102[7]: brought before the Prophet among the captives of Ḥonain, *ibid.*: verses which he addressed to the Prophet on the

الجَرادَتانِ III 197[20]

جَرامِقَة II 155[24]

الجَرامِيز [i.e., بنو جُرْمُوز] a subdivision of the Daws II 64[16]

بنو جَرِب وهم الجَرِبِيّون II 65[27] *read* بنو جَرْب وهم الجَرْبِيّون

الجَرْباء بنت عَمِيل بن عُلَّفَة المُرِّيّ II 75[25]: her father attacks her with a drawn sword III 230[12] *seq* (=I 157[1] *seq*) a verse of hers *ibid.*

جُرَش see حرس بن اسلم بن أَسْلَم

جَرْم i.e. عمرو بن عِلاف II 59[7]: noted for their correct pronunciation and purity of accent I 239[10] *bis* (=II 40[12] *bis*) a subdivision of the Ḳoḍā'a II 59[7]: their genealogy *ibid.*: some of their prominent men *ibid.*: names of their eponym's four sons (*viz.*, Ḳudāma, Djudda, Malakān, and Nādjiya *cf. Wüst. Tab.* 2.17) 59[13]: 73[13]. III 84[33] *seq.* see also بنو حزم

64[15]: his genealogy *ibid* : 70[1]: saying quoted III 124[6]

خُزَيمة بن طارِق التَّغْلِبِيّ see جَذِيمَة بن طارِق التَّغْلِبِيّ

بنو جَذِيمة بن عَوْف their genealogy II 53[11] (*cf. Wust. Tab.* A. 17)

بنو جَذِيمة (*sic leg.*) مِن بنى عَنْس also called بنو رَاحِلَة III 59[2] (see *Notes*)

جَذِيمة (مِنَ النَّخَع) clan II 68[15]: their genealogy 68[16] (see *Notes*) the names of some of their prominent men *ibid*

جِرَاب بن كعب at the Battle of al-Rakam III 59[22]

وكيع بن الجَرّاح ابن الجَرّاح I 165[20] see

الجَرّاح بن عبد الله الحَكَمِيّ 'Omar II's letter to him I 40[4] saying quoted 53[30]· one of the Banu 'l-Hakam b. Sa'd al-'Ashīra who was slain by the Turks during the reign of 'Omar II II 66[38]. Abū Nuwās was the client of his family *ibid* : in a verse of Abū Nuwās 66[35] bint al-Nu'mān b Bashīr on them III 237[13 seq] · and al-Ahtam 244[1]

جُذامَة بنت الحرث a foster-sister of the Prophet II 202[5]. brought before him among the captives of Honein and well treated by him *ibid.*

جِدْع بن عمرو العَسّانِيّ mentioned in a proverb I 288[13] (=288[a]) anecdotes with Sabaṭa b. al-Mundhir al-Salīhī 288[15 seq]

عَلْقَمة بن جِدْل (*sic leg.*) الطّعان *i.e.* أوس (فراس ؟) بن عمرو (عَدْم ؟) II 47[17] see *Notes*· his genealogy 47[17 bis] his was the bravest family of the Arabs *ibid.* an ancestor of Rabī'a b. Mukaddam *ibid.*· his verses on the Battle of Sharab III 93[27]

جُدَيْع بن سَعْد see جُدَيْع بن سَعْد العَتَكِيّ

جديمه الأبرش called حَدِيمَة الأبْرَش III 124[6]· his two boon-companions I 283[13 bis]· 287[1]: one of the Banū Daws II

ابن ابى عيسى 362[18]. visits his pleasure-grounds in al-Ḳufs, accompanied by al-Ḥasan b Hānī' *ibid.*: verses which al-Ḥasan addressed to him on the occasion *ibid.*. pays another visit to al-Ḳufs with the poet 362[16] *seq.*: a poem of al-Ḥasan on the pleasures of their stay in the locality *ibid.*

الجَمَرِيَّة I 205[22] *seq*

ابن جَمَل in a verse II 76[17] (*var* ابن حَمَل *Kāmil* 286[11])

ابن جَبَلَه I 147[32] see علىّ بن جَبَلَة

جَبَلَه بن الأَيْهَم بن ابى شِمْر الغَسّانىّ called ابن جَعْدَه I 116[15]. with 'Omar I I 114[11]-116[20]. takes refuge with Heraclius 114[25]: the life he led at the court of that king 114[30] *seq.*: with the ambassador sent by 'Omar I to Heraclius *ibid.*: sends presents to Ḥassān from Constantinople 116[6]

جَبَلَة بن عبدالرّحمٰن [الكاتب] II 170[33] asks Bar Ṣawmā's opinion as to his skill as a musician 199[23]

جامِع [بن شدّاد] المُحارِبىّ [ابو صخرة] (for his life see *Tahḏhīb* II 56) with al-Ḥadjdjādj II 151[22] (= I 152[20] *seq*): flees from the same after inciting his 'Irāk troops to mutiny and takes refuge with Zofar b al-Ḥārith in Syria *ibid.*

بنو الجَبّار (?) I 159[5]

جَبّار بن سَلْمَى on 'Āmir b. al-Tufail I 73[27]

see جَبّار بن [صِرار بن] عمرو بن مالِك حيار بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك

جِبَاية II 281[23] *read* حَبَابَة

called جِبْرِيل الروح الامين II 137[7] I 96[19]. and the Jews and the *Rāfiḍa* 219[14] *seq*: 298[6] *seq*. 306[6] *seq* 316[9] II 6[17.25]. 58[33] 215[1]. 244[30]: 254[22]. 255[5]: 265[5] III 36[16]: 99[18]: 108[23]. 250[5] *seq*. 250[16] 251[15]. 266[11]. 268[1] 286[5]. 301[14]: 303[9]. 305[8.32]

جِبْرِيل بن ابى عيسى called ابو عيسى III 362[10] *seq.*: called ابن ابى عيسى 362[18]. visits his pleasure-grounds in al-Ḳufs, accompanied by al-Ḥasan b Hānī' *ibid.*: verses which al-Ḥasan addressed to him on the occasion *ibid.*. pays another visit to al-Ḳufs with the poet 362[16] *seq.*: a poem of al-Ḥasan on the pleasures of their stay in the locality *ibid.*

53[11] (for him see *Sam'ānī s.v.*, *B Dur.* 197 *p. u.* with note, *Tahdhīb* II 53) called الجارُود بن بِشْر بن العلاء (where بن after الجارُود should be omitted) 56[27]. 'Abd al-Malik on his influence with his clan *ibid* persuades his clan successfully after the death of the Prophet, to stick to Islām *ibid* see also الجارُود

جارية من [حارثة بن ؟] بدر with a Koraishite II 123[16] see *Notes*

جارية بن قُدَامَة [السَّعْدِيّ] with Mu'āwiya II 118[20 *seq*]

جالوت II 319[33] (?)

الجالوت (?) II 254[25]

جالِبُوس called البطليس جالينوس III 159[20] (see *Notes*) I 181[29] II 178[19] III 327[11]. sayings quoted III 159[20]: 277[28 *seq*] (= 104[8 *seq*])

ابن جامِع السَّهْمِيّ (i.e. يحيى *Kāmil* 390[15]): and Sufyān b. 'Oyaina III 190[14]. one of the court musicians of Hārūn 199[21 *seq*]: his fellow-musicians at the same court enumerated *ibid.* (*cf.* 202[5]). Hārūn pared with al-Mubarrad by Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī 220[20]: cited 267[5] [*cf Bukhalā* 115[11]]: with الخزامى 273[11] (*cf. Bukhalā* 65[18]). anecd. with الفلوسكى, his father and Abū 'Abdallāh al-Wāsiṭī 281[6 *seq*]: cited 316[28] (*cf.* 267[15], also *Bukhalā* 117[1])

الجارُود saying quoted I 187[6] (may be identical with الجارُود العَبْدِيّ)

الجارُود بن ابى سبرة الهُذَلِيّ III 312[31] *read* الجارُود بن ابى سَبْرَة الهُذَلِيّ

الجارُود see الجارُود بِشْر بن العلاء العَبْدِيّ

الجارُود بن بِشْر بن العلاء II 56[27] *read* الجارُود بِشْر بن العلاء

الجارُود بن ابى سَبْرَة الهُذَلِيّ describes to Bilāl b. Abī Burda the hospitality of 'Abd al-A'lā b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir I 233[6] (= III 312[31] see *Notes*)

ابو الجارُود السُّلَمِيّ cited II 295[26]

الجارُود العَبْدِيّ i.e. بِشْر بن عمرو II

individual in the expedition against the Anmār 285[6] *seq* see *Notes*.

جابِر بن لبيد called ابن لبيد II 304[6]: besieges Djaiyān (Jaen) 304[4] *seq*. al-Ḥakam sends reinforcements to him and the enemy withdraws *ibid.*

جابِر بن مُسْلِم cited II 282[11]

الجاحِظ *i.e.* ابو عثمان عمرو بن بَحْر الجاحِظ I 233[34] III 8[20] 21[35] called عمرو بن بحر الجاحظ I 149[31] *et passim*: called ابو عثمان الجاحظ II 96[18] 174[9] called ابو عثمان بن بحر الجاحظ I 219[28] sayings quoted 233[34] II 17[26] 174[9]· cites Sahl b. Hārūn III 21[35]: his letters quoted I 75[26] 195[21]. his *Kitāb al-Adab* quoted 253[12]: cited 149[31]: cited 219[28] *seq*: his *Kitāb al-Mawālī wa'l-'Arab* cited II 76[4]· cited 199[7]: his letter to Abū Ḥātim al-Sidjistānī 199[20]: cited III 8[20]: cites a poem of al-Nadjāshī 143[19]: cited for a poem 156[15]: favourably commented on 156[16]: cited 157[1]: cited 158[1]: cited 159[1]: cited 160[1]: cited 161[1]: cited 162[1]: cited 163[1]: cited 164[1]: cited 165[1]: cited 166[1]: cited 167[1]: cited 168[1]: cited 169[1]: cited 170[1]: cited 171[1]: cited 172[1]: cited 173[1]: cited 174[1]: cited 175[1]: cited 176[1]: cited

I 136[2]: with al-Ma'mūn 148[14]: with Abu'l-'Atāhiya at the court of al-Ma'mūn 207[2]: with an individual belonging to the sect of al-Husbānīya (?) at the court of al-Ma'mūn 218[21] *seq* see *Notes*: and al-Ma'mūn II 189[19]· anecdotes III 248[27] 255[17]: examines a pseudo-prophet in the presence of al-Ma'mūn 250[8]: with al-Ma'mūn and a pseudo-prophet 251[35] *seq*. (*cf.* 251[1] *seq*)· relates an anecd. to al-Ma'mūn 257[18]: on the people of Merv 263[9]. on Muham b al-Djahm 264[26]· anecdotes illustrating his greed and avarice 257[35] 265[18] 273[32] (=II 125[29])

ثُمامة الأنصارِيّ saying quoted II 220[23]. an official of 'Othmān *ibid.*

ثُمامَة بن باعث بن صُرَيْم [اليَشْكُرِيّ] at the Battle of Hādjir III 77[18]

ثمود I 19[2] (*Kor.*): 21[18]: 110[10] *seq*. 160[24]: 217[29]: 287[20]: the territory occupied by them 299[24]: 323[3]: II 244[21]: 256[28]

Hadjdjādj on them *ibid.*: Ka'b b Mālik desires that an expedition be sent by the Prophet against them 101[21]: Abū Sufyān marries his daughter to one of them 243[33]: their eponym 295[19]: see also I 97[7] 119[12] *seq* II 55[34] 56[9] 125[10] (=III 8[13]) 209[1] 265[17] 277[26] *seq* III 6[5] (=239[8] see *Agh.* IV 75[u]) 93[18] 109[7]

ثُمالَة *i.e* عوف بن أسلم II 64[5]. their genealogy *ibid.* (*cf. Wust. Tab.* 10.19): lived near al-Tā'if 64[6]· praised for their intellect *ibid.*: satirized 64[8] *bis* (=III 110[25] *bis*)

الثمامنة II 58[25] *seq* *read* المَثامِنَة

ابو ثُمامَة II 47[20] see العَلَمِس

ثُمامَة بن أثال his genealogy II 54[23]: one of the Banu 'l-Dīl (*sic*) b. Ḥanīfa *ibid*

ثُمامَة بن اشرس [النُّمَيْرِيّ] sayings quoted II 182[15] III 263[32] (=274[3]) 273[34] *seq.*: with Dja'far b. Yaḥyā and Sulaimān

ثعلبة (بن الهجين) II 63[22]

ثعلبة بن يربوع some of their prominent men enumerated II 50[20]: III 70[33]· raided and defeated by the Shaibān 72[1] raid at Kinhil certain Ghassānids, who were under the protection of Tārik b 'Awf 87[7] *seq* : raid the Bekr b Wā'il at al-Djabāyāt 87[18] *seq*

ثفيف i.e بن (proper. قسيّ) فيس مُنَبِّه II 51[33] see *Notes* (*cf* III 295[19] *bis*) saved from apostacy by 'Othmān b. al-'Ās I 20[33] the text of a document which the Prophet gave them 110[1] their kinship with the Daws 172[34]· other important members of the group Hawāzin, to which they also belonged II 46[16]· their genealogy and their prominent men 51[33]: a saying of the Prophet about them 270[18]· 'Abd al-Malik on them III 9[5] *seq.*: their eponym, who was a slave of the Prophet Ṣāliḥ, embezzled the revenue from taxes and absconded *ibid.* (=11[1]): al-

ثعلبة بن عديّ بن مزارة olan III 72[2]: raided and defeated by the Shaibān *ibid.*

بنو ثعلبة بن عكابة (من بكر بن وائل) called بنو الحصّ III 72[27] (see *Nak*, Index III, *s.v.*) their genealogy II 54[16]. their mother was a Taghlibite woman called al-Bershā' *ibid.*

ثعلبة بن عمرو [ابو الأنصار] (or ثعلبة العنقاء II 62[17]) II 60[15] (*cf.* 55[27]) see العنقاء

ثعلبة بن عمرو [من الأنصار] included among the [السّمعيّة؟] بنو المسمعة II 60[16] see *Notes*

ثعلبة العنقاء II 62[17] see العنقاء

ثعلبة بن مالك بن فهم a subdivision of the Tanūkh II 59[4] (see *Notes*)

بنو ثعلبة بن ياشرة were included among the Banū Kināna b. Musliya (*sic leg.*) and were known after their mother Ḥabāba [as the Banū Habāba] II 68[11] (*cf Sam'ānī s.v.* المسلى)

cluded among the *Arāḳim* II 53[29]. their genealogy *ibid.*: other members of the group *ibid.*

بنو ثَعْلَبة بن جَدْعاء (*sic leg.*) II 69[4 bis] see الثَّعالِب

بنو ثعلبة بن جدعان II 69[4 seq] *read* بنو ثَعْلَبَة بن جَدْعاء

ابو ثَعْلَبَة الخُشَنِيّ a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 59[18]

ثَعْلَبَة بن دُودان (مِنْ أَسَد خُزَيْمة) II 47[29]

ثَعْلَبَة بن سَعْد بن ذبيان clan III 57[18] 72[2]: 55[22]. 58[3]. 59[12 seq] see *Notes*: raided and defeated by the Shaibān 72[2]

بنو ثَعْلَبَة بن سَعْد بن ضَبَّة their genealogy II 48[21]. 48[32] see *Notes*: raided and defeated by the Shaibān III 72[1]: at the Battle of al-Balkā' (*sic*) al-Ḥasan 74[11].

ثَعْلَبَة بن سَيّار 176[32 seq]: called ثعلبة بن سير (by poetical license) *ibid.*

ثَعْلَبَة [مِنَ الطُّفاوَة] II 51[22]

(1) الثَّعالِب *i.e.* [or ثَعالِبُ طَيِّئٌ] (*sic leg.*) بنو ثَعْلَبَة بن جَدْعاء [وغيرهم] (text doubtful *cf.* *Shams* 15[2], *B Dur.* 228[9]) a subdivision of the Djundab b. Djadīla II 69[4]: their genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*): al-Mu'allā b. Taim was one of them *ibid*; and so was al-Ḥurr b. Mashdja'a 69[9] (see *Notes*)

(2) الثَّعالِب name given to certain clans, each one of whom was called ثَعْلَبَة III 71[38 seq.]: raided and defeated by the Shaibān *ibid.*

بنو ثُعَل their genealogy II 69[18] (text doubtful): the names of some of their prominent men 69[15 seq]: praised by Ibn Dāra III 108[10] (=I 95[38]): 247[19]

ثَعْلَب بن وَبَرَة his genealogy and the names of his brothers II 58[30]

ثَعْلَبَة بن إِياد بن نِزار his brothers enumerated II 55[21]

ثَعْلَبَة بن بَكْر [مِنْ ثَعْلِب] a clan in-

ثَابِت بن قَيْس بن شَمَّاس (*var.* الشَّمَّاس for شَمَّاس in *B Hish.*, see by index) called خطيب النبيّ II 61[20]: writes a document for the Prophet I 110[1]: slain at the Battle of al-Yemāma while leading the Anṣār II 61[20]

ثَابِت بن قيس بن النقع النَّخَعِيّ [ابو المُنَقَّع] (app. the name of Thābit's grandfather was المنقع and not النقع *cf. Tabarī* by index, *Tahdhīb* II 13[3]): II 68[17]

ثَابِت بن النُّعْمان الخَزْرَجِيّ (may be identical with ثَابِت بن خالد بن النّعمان *Wust. Tab* 21. 32): II 60[35]

ثَابِت بن يَحْيَى vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46[6]

ثَابِت [بن يَحْيَى بن يَسَار الرَّازِيّ] called ابو عَبَّاد II 189[3]: and al-Ma'mūn *ibid.*: see also ابو عَبَّاد

ابو ثابت see ابو ثُبَيْت

الثُّرَيَّا in a verse III 173[38]

[ابو محمّد (for him see *Samʿānī* s.v. البُنَانِيّ and *Tahdhīb* II 2): with Dā'ūd I 344[6], cites Anas b. Mālik II 3[19] 6[15]: cited by Ḥammād b. Salama *ibid.*, see also البُنَانِيّ

ثَابَطَ شَرًّا see ثَابِت بن جابِر

ثَابِت بن خنساء (*sic*) الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the Banū Milhān who fought at Badr and was slain at the Battle of Ohad II 61[12]

ثَابِت بن زيد بن النّعمان see ابو زيد الخَزْرَجِيّ

ثَابِت بن عبد الله بن الزُّبَيْر with a party of Syrians and Sa'īd b. 'Amr b. 'Othmān (?) II 117[29]: with 'Abd al-Malik b Merwān 120[31]

ثَابِت بن عبد شَمْس II 47[11] see ابو بكر الهُذَلِيّ الشّاعر

ثَابِت بن عَمَيْثَل [or عَمْسَل] II 51[6] see ثَابَطَ شَرًّا

ثَابِت قُطْنَة الشّاعر one of the Banu'l-'Atīk II 63[26]: anecd. 162[32]

بنو تَيْم اللَّات مِنْ فيس بن ثَعْلَبَة some of their notables enumerated II 55[18] *seq* · al-A'shā was one of them and so was Maṭar b. Fiḍḍa *ibid.* (*cf.* 56[6])

اتيا بن اسمعيل see تيما بن اسمٰعيل ع

ث

(1) ثابت II 3[19] 6[15] see ثابت البُنَانِيّ

(2) ثابت father of the poet Ḥassān II 123[14]

(1) ابو ثابت II 55[4] see يزيد بن مُسْهِر

(2) ابو ثابت II 204[15] see سَعْد بن عُبَادَة

ثَابِت see the following أَقْرَم بن ثَابِت العَجْلَانِيّ

ثابت بن اقوم العَجْلَانِيّ (probably we should read أَقْرَم instead of اقوم) · fought at Badr II 59[29] (see *Notes*): slain by Ṭalḥa (usually Tulaiḥa) at the time of the apostacy (*al-ridda*) of the Arab tribes *ibid.*

ثَابِت البُنَانِيّ [بن أَسْلَم الشَّامِيّ

Pagan and Islāmic times II 37[20] *seq* (*read* تَيْم *instead of* تميم) · the function entrusted to their representative in the Pagan days *ibid* : their prominent men enumerated 39[4]: Abū Bekr was one of them 55[35] see also I 127[27] (see *Notes*) II 42[29] 111[3] *seq* 112[5] 204[8] 222[7]

بنو أكثم بن النَّمر see بنو تَيْم بن النَّمر

بنو تَيْم الله بن أَسَد بن وَبَرَة a subdivision of the Tanūkh II 59[8]

تَيْم الله بن ثَعْلَبَة بن عُكَابَة II 55[17] called تَيْم اللَّات III 68[21] 80[28] · included among the *Lahāzim* II 55[17] (*Var* تيم اللَّات III 68[21]) · their genealogy *ibid.*: 56[1]: at the Battle of al-Wakīt III 67[32]. at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib 80[2]

تَيْم الله فى ضَبَّة (؟) II 56[2]

تَيْم الله بن النَّمِر بن قَاسِط clan II 53[21] · some of their notables enumerated 53[24]: 56[2]

تَيْم اللَّات بن ثَعْلَبَة [بن عُكَابَة] III 68[21] see تيم الله بن ثَعْلَبَة

بنو تَيْم called بنو تَيْم [مِن طَيِّئ] بن ثَعْلَبَة II 69[9]: called مَصَابِيحُ الظَّلَام (after Imra' al-Ḳais) *ibid.*: praised by Imra' al-Ḳais 69[8]

تَيْم بن عبد مَنَاة II 49[7] [see *note* on 47[3]] 55[35] *i.e.* تَيْم الرِّبَاب *cf.* 47[3] (=49[4]) see *Notes*, III 84[25] (see *Notes*) · a poet on them I 194[27] (see *Notes*): their genealogy 55[35] · they slew 'Abd Yaghūth b. al-Hārith at the [Second] Battle of al-Kulāb 69[1] *seq* (*cf* III 84[16]): Lakīṭ b. Zorāra on them III 52[6] · gave a good account of themselves at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 84[25] *seq.* (see *Notes*): with Ru'ba *ibid.*: satirized by al-Ṭirimmāh 111[19]

بنو الأَدْرَم *i.e.* تَيْم بن غالب بن فِهْر (*sic leg.*) II 55[35]: a subdivision of the Kuraish *ibid.*

تَيْم بن قيس see تميم بن قيس بن ثَعْلَبَة بن ثعلبة

تَيْم بن مُرَّة (مِن قُرَيْش) one of the ten important subdivisions of the Ḳoreish, eminent in the

(*sic*) تيجان (the correct reading seems to be تِيْحان or تَيَّحان. P_3 53b[8] *seq* has تيحان): of the clan Makhzūm b. Mālik, slain by Ḥusain b. Ḍamḍam III 59[7] *seq*

(*sic*) ابو تيجان with Khāridja b. Sinān III 59[11] *bis*: see also the preceding article.

(1) تَيْم an individual contemporary with Ziyād [b. Abīhi] III 113[1] *seq*: anecd. *ibid.*

(2) تَيْم II 56[6]. probably تميم is intended

تَيْم ابن slain by the Banū Riyāḥ III 70[24] [is he عمرو بن الحُرَيْم? *cf. Bakrī* 727[22]]

تَيْم بن ثَعْلَبَة اليَسْكُرِيّ slain by Zāhir b. 'Abdallāh at the Battle of al-Solaiy III 73[29] *seq*: verses of Zāhir on the subject *ibid.*

تَيْم clan [بن ذُهْل] في ضَبَّة II 56[1] (*cf. Wüst. Tab. J.* 13)

تَيْم clan في شَيْبان II 56[1] *cf. Wust. Tab.* B. 18)

تَيْم [بن ضُبَيْعَة] في قيس بن ثَعْلَبَة clan II 56[1] (*cf. Wüst. Tab.* C.19)

of theirs at al-Kūfa 389⁶ (*cf.* *Shi'r* 483¹³) · see also I 46¹⁵ 79³² (=III 371⁶) 219²² (=III 259³³) 237⁴ *seq* II 43¹⁵ *seq* 47⁵ 49²⁹ 51² 55³³ 56⁸ *seq* 106⁴ *seq* 107²⁷ 108²³ 120³⁵ (*cf.* I 20²⁰) 168⁷ 209³¹ III 41¹⁷ *seq.* 87³³ *bis* 132¹⁴ 246²² 265⁵ 273²¹ 332¹⁹ 358²⁹

تميم بن مُرّة I 187³⁰ *seq* II 45³⁴ *read* تميم بن مُرّ

تَمِيم بن مُقْبِل السّاعر called ابن مُقْبِل III 117¹⁹ his family satirized by al-Nadjashī 117¹⁷ (=I 248³⁶) one of the Banu'l-'Adjlān II 52⁷

التّميمىّ cited by مخلد بن عبيد II 230²⁴ cited 244⁷

تَنُوخ a group of three clans included among the Ḳoḍā'a II 59³

التَّنُوخِيَّه I 101²⁹ see اليَمَن

تَوْبَة بن الحُمَيِّر the lover of Laila 'l-Akhyaliya II 52⁵: he was of the clan Banū 'Oḳail *ibid.*

توبين بن فحطان II 57¹⁹ (perhaps او فير *i e Ophir*, is intended)

تيادوق see يتنادون

[تميم بن مُرّ]

77²⁶: punished by Kisrā for waylaying a carvan of his III 82⁴, a conference of their chiefs after the event 82⁶: defeat the Banu'l-Hārith [a tribe of the Madhhidj] at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 82²⁴ *seqq.* Keis b. 'Āsim was their chief at the time *ibid.* defeat the Tayyi' at the Battle of al-Djifār (*sic leg.*) 90¹² *seq* the number of their prisoners in the hands of the Bakr after the Battle of Dhū Kār 96¹⁰ A'shā on them 97¹ satirized by Djarīr 110⁹¹ with Salāma b. Djandal 98²³ their antagonism with the Azd *ibid cf.* II 124³³ 127³⁴ *seq* and the Taghlib III 182³¹· in a verse [of Imra' al-Kais] 182³⁰. at al-Djifār 183²². Shuraih's admiration for the good common sense of their womenfolk 227²³ *seq.*· a dialectic peculiarity of theirs *ibid* · al-Ahnaf b Kais's advice to them 274¹⁷: in a verse of Murra b. Mihkān 303¹⁸ in a verse of Bishr b. Abī Khāzim (*sic leg*) 339¹⁵· a mosque

'Abs at al-Bathā'a (*sic leg*) III 59[31] · their battles with the Keis 66[1] *seqq.*: raided and defeated by the Banū 'Āmir at السريان *ibid.* defeated the Ḳeis at the Battle of Dāratu Ma'sal *ibid* · defeated by the Bakr at the battles of al-Wakīt 67[14 bis] (see *note* on 67[14]), and of al-Nibādj 68[17] (see *Notes*) raided by Bistām b Kais and other Shaibān chiefs 72[1] defeated the Shaibān at Safawān 73[20 bis] fight at al-Balka' (*sic*), as allies of the Dabba, against the Shaibān 74[7] on account of the battles at which they were defeated by the Bakr 74[32] *seqq* defeated by the Bakr at the Battles of al-Zowairān *ibid*, and of al-Shaiyiṭān 75[26 seq] their deputation waits on the Prophet and asks him to curse the Bakr 75[31] defeated by the Bakr at Sa'fūk 76[4], and at Mubāyiḍ 76[9 seq] · raided by the Bakr at Faihān 77[4] a party of them raided the Bakr at Dhū Kār 77[11] (see *Notes*) defeated by the Bakr at al-Ḥādjir 77[16], and at al-Shakīk (*sic leg.*)

[تميم بن مرّ]

(*sic leg*) II 124[33] denounced by Kotāiba b Muslim 155[22]: come to Medina, at the invitation of Muhammad b. Abī Bekr, to help in besieging 'Othmān's house 216[17]. six thousands of them retire with al-Ahnaf to al-Djalhā' and observe neutrality in the war between 'Alī and 'Ayesha 228[28] al-Zobair in their country, after the Battle of the Camel 229[19] offer resistance, in spite of the advise of al-Aḥnaf, to Ibn Abbās and the Keisites, who were carrying away the treasury of al-Baṣra 242[5], but finally decide to let them go 243[5]. 'Abdallāh b. Muḥammad on them 297[9] with Ziyād III 4[1] defeated by the 'Āmir [b. Sa'sa'a] at the Battle of Rahraḥān 51[33] *seq* and Ma'bad b Zorāra *ibid.*. Lakīt b. Zorāra on them 52[5]. defeated with the Dhubyān, at Djabala, by the 'Āmir and the 'Abs 52[21] *seq.*. the Banū Sa'd do not join them against the 'Amir 52[26] defeated by the

eloquence I 138[23] at war with the Baker b Wā'il, in Sidjistān 187[a] *seq.* a satire upon them 235[6] · the defective pronunciation of one of their subdivisions 239[20 seq] · eulogized 242[25 seq] · their representatives wait on the Prophet 245[10 seq] (*cf* III 142[19])

Daghfal on them II 43[26 28] · the Prophet on them 44[19] the nobility of the tribe was comprised in the Banū 'Abdallāh b Dārim, particularly in the family of Zorāra 44[19] (=50[27] 44[11] *cf* 43[24]) their importance among the Arabs 44[20] (=I 157[4] III 121[30]) included among the *Arbā'* of the Arabs 45[14] (see *Notes*) paid a fourth of the spoil of war (*al-mirbā'*) to Muhallim (*sic leg*) 48[27] their subdivisions and prominent men enumerated 49[12 ff.] (see also I 106[16] 266[6 25]=III 330[5 seq] III 257[5]) their genealogy 49[12] · their leader at the Battle of ميط (?) 50[7] their prophetess 50[22] a poet on their exaggerated opinion of al-Ahnaf 72[26]: with Hilāl b. al-Aḥwaz تميم العراق in the army of al-Hadjdjādj II 151[33] (=I 152[32])

تميم بن وبس بن نعلبه (var تيم *cf. Wust Tab* C 19) slain at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib, by 'Amr b. Mālik, an ancestor of al-Akhtal III 80[3]

تميم الكوفه II 157[35]

تميم بن مرّ II 49[12] [the eponym of the tribe] with Bekr b Wā'il at the court of an Arab king I 187[30 seq] (see *Notes*) · uncle of Dabba II 46[13] his three sons enumerated 49[12]

(*sic leg*) تميم بن مرّ [بنو] II 45[34] (see *Notes*) or المتمنون I 239[23] satirized by al-Tirimmāh I 45[13 seq] (=237[5] III 111[2 ff.]) III 111[20 seq] forbidden by Kisrā from entering the cultivated districts (*rīf*) of al-'Irāk I 106[3]: a Bakrite asks the Prophet to allow the Bakr exclusive rights in the Dahnā', restricting the Tamīm to a mere right of passage 112[16] their chiefship contested, before 'Omar I, by al-Ahnaf and 'Amr b al-Ahtam 117[5] noted for

ابن تمرار الرياحي (probably the correct reading is تمران instead of تمراز): his verses on the Battle of al-Ḳuhkuh III 70[17] (see *Notes*)

تميلة بن مرة (K$_2$ 84 b has نميلة for تمثلة) · head of the body-guard of Ibrāhīm b 'Abdallāh II 49[28]

تمم II 37[20 seq] 47[3] 49[4 seq] III 84[25] *read* تمّم

تميم الدارى see تميم بن أوس

تمّم بن حميل [الخارجى] a rebel, who was captured and brought before al-Mu'tasim I 145[3 seq] · verses which saved his life on the occasion *ibid.*

تميم بن أوس من ... تميم الدارى (*cf Ma'ārif* 149) · a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 69[34] one of the Banu 'l-Dār (*sic leg.*), a family of the Lakhm *ibid* · notice III 285[4] (=I 203[32]) · with the Prophet and his 'Companions' 304[10]

تميم الشأم II 157[35]

بنو تميم بن عامر بن صعصعة II 46[18] *read* بنو نمير بن عامر بن صعصعة

the side of the Persians 95[28], satirized by Djarīr 99[18] (=268[29]), 111[5]: praised by a poet 182[30] · 'Alī denounces them 294[19]: see also II 10[9] 46[25] 54[17] III 79[25] 81[15] (=II 67[26]) 272[32 seq] *et passim.*

بنو تغلب من اهل الجزيرة verses of Habīb [al-Tā'ī] relating to them I 246[21]

تغلب وائل II 53[28] see بنو تغلب

التغلبى (?) his poem on the Battle of Dhū Kār III 96[10]

تكتم in a verse III 105[22]

تكلى or دعلى *Diklah* II 57[15] (see *Notes*)

تماضر I 113[16] (=III 54[14] 104[32])

تماضر بنت الشريد wife of Zoheir b Djadhīma III 50[30 seq], and mother of Warkā' *ibid*

تماضر امرأة عبد الرحمن بن عوف persuades 'Othmān b. 'Affān to marry her kinswoman Nā'ila III 226[32]

تمّام بن الوليد names of his brothers II 272[28] · a feeble person (*da'īf*) 273[1 seq] · satirized *ibid.*

53[28] Habīb [al-Ṭā'ī] on them I 21[26] · their defective pronunciation of Arabic 239[9] (=II 40[11]) · their most important family 44[11] · no *nisba* formed from the clan names of the Taghlib, unlike those of the Bakr 46[7 seq] (54[14 bis]) their genealogy, subdivisions and notable men 53[28]—54[14] defeated by the Yarbū' in the Second Battle of Zarūd III 69[11 seq] the origin of their War with the Bakr, known as the War of al-Basūs 77[29] (=I 270[11]) commanded by al-Muhalhil, they defeat the Shaibān at the Battle al-Nihy 79[31] · defeat the Bakr at the battles of al-Dhanā'ib 79[33], of Wāridāt 80[6], and of 'Oneiza 80[10] a list of other battles at which they were victorious 80[11 seq] their defeat at the Battle of Ḳida by the Bakr under al-Hārith b. 'Obād, and their consequent dispersal 81[3 bis] at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, under the command of al-Saffāh, as partisans of Maslama 81[25 seq] · fight at the Battle of Dhū Kār on

II 66[24] the names of some of their prominent men *ibid*

تجيب بنت نوذان بن مدلج mother of 'Adī and Sa'd, and wife of Ashras (*sic leg.*) b Shabīb II 66[25] the clan Tudjīb is called so after her *ibid*

التجيبي (i.e. محمد بن شمام *cf* *Spanish Islam* 425) submitted to 'Abd al-Rahmān III, who not only pardoned him but offered him a vizierate and the Wardenship of the Northern Marches, if he settled in Cordova II 322[15] excused himself on the ground of illness but promised to come later to Cordova, with his family *ibid*

الترك (or الأتراك) I 101[22] *seq* in the army of al-Rashīd 161[6]. II 37[3] · Ibn al-Mukaffa' on them 41[35] 66[33] 187[4] 190[2] 252[25] III 246[22] 296[24]

اهل التسوية II 70[20] 72[25] see سعودة

تعلب called ثعل II

really composed by Khalaf al-Ahmar III 113[19]

أُمّ تَأَبَّطَ شَرًّا saying quoted III 238[17]

التَّابِعَة II 58[20] · nine in number 58[25] were descended from the Banū Saifī b Saba' *ibid.* (? text doubtful, see *Notes*) III 114[32] (see *Notes*)

تُبَّان II 58[21] see تُبَّع الأصغر

تُبَّع I 157[13] II 17[10] 36[7] 67[3]: III 81[21]

تُبَّع الأصغر *i.e.* ابو كَرِب (*sic leg.*) اسعد II 58[20] (*cf. Shams* 12[10]) his name was Tubbān *ibid.* (see *Notes*) his genealogy *ibid.* 58[25] (? see *Notes*)

تُبَّع الأكبر II 58[21 seq.] see مَلْكَيْكَرِب

تُبَّع بن الرَّائِش his genealogy II 58[22]

تُبَّع see ابو كَرِب

تُبَّان مِن بُجَيْلَة (probably a mistake for فِتْيان الخ *cf. BDur.* 304[7], *Wust. Tab.* 9.17) II 65[4]

تُجِيب a subdivision of the Sakūn

ابى تَنْهَس I 212[23] *read* ابن تَنْهَس

تَنْهَس see ابو تَنْهَس هصيم بن جابِرٍ الضُّبَعِيّ

تَنْهَس الملقّب بَنَعامة aneed I 280[25] *seq.*

أصحاب ابن التَّنْهَسَة *i.e.* تَيْمس (prop ابى) I 212[12] · see also الخوارج

التَّيُوتات *i.e.* بيوتات العرب II 44[10] names of the five most important families of the Arabs 44[9 seq.] al-Ahraz b Mudjāhid on the subject *ibid.*

ث

ثابت بن عَمْدَل *i.e.* ثَأْبَط شَرًّا العَهْمِيّ II 51[6] (*BDur* 162[f] and *K.* 191[u] have حابِر, and *Shir* 174[17] has عَمْس *instead of* عَمْبَث) his verses in praise of his cousin I 250[22] verses on his death by his nephew II 31[16] (=III 127[23]) · slain by the Hudhail *ibid.*

ابن احمر ثَأْبَط شَرًّا his verses on the death of Ta'abbaṭa Sharran II 31[16] (=I 65[8] III 127[23]): the poem said to have been

(*sic leg*) نوّلان a clan of the Tayyi' (text doubtful) II 69[18]

بنو نَبَاتَة بن عامر بن زُرَيق a subdivision of the Khazradj II 61[30] · some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid.*

اهل بيت رسول الله or اهل البيت (or سيّدنا محمد) II 297[21] III 107[14 seq] or اهل هذا البيت III 3[20] or اهل بيت النبوّة 140[22] : I 77[18] (= 229[19]) II 225[23] (*Kor.*) 226[24] 234[20 seq] were destined never to get the Caliphate 255[7] · 297[21] · III 3[20] · 39[23] 201[17] see also آل الرسول

نوفل see ابو البيت العدس

ابو البيداء aneed II 99[20 seq]

بيسة بن حيب II 51[28] *read* بُنَيْسة بن حبيب

ابن بنت an individual mentioned in a verse I 289[20 seq]

البنت بنت بنت المطلب called أمّ حكيم II 202[16] the names of her brothers and sisters *ibid.* her genealogy 214[19]. she was Othmān's grandmother *ibid.*

var see *Dīw.* '*Āmir* p 120 v. 13, *B Ath.* I 293[7], *Yāk Buld.* s.v. فيف الريح)

تهرام I 107[8]. 109[4] (var مهران *Tabarī* I 984) [possibly two individuals are included in this article]

تهر بن عمرو II 59[20 seq] *read* تهراء بن عمرو

تولول المجنون with Ibrāhīm al-Shaibānī III 253[14] was a Shī'ite *ibid* anecd. *ibid.* (*cf Bayān* II 117[16])

تورّان بنت الحسن بن سهل III 46[4] *i.e* حديجة بنت الحسن بن سهل المعروفة بتوران I 97[19] marries al-Ma'mūn *ibid* date of her marriage and the amount al-Ma'mūn presented to her father and his children at the occasion III 46[4] her interview with Ishāk b Ibrāhīm, and through him with al-Ma'mūn 387[1 seq] al-Ma'mūn obtains the consent of her father and marries her *ibid* Ishāk on her *ibid*

ابو الجوربستان (*sic*) الفارسيّ (L 192 a[3] ابو شجعان الفارسي) cited by al-Asma'ī I 106[22]

بلقمة بنت آل شَرْح بن ذى جَدن II 58[24] see the following

بلقمة بنت آل شَرْح بن بِلْعِيس i.e. ذى جَدن II 58[24] (see *Notes*) · one of the Banū Ṣaifī b Saba' *ibid* 125[12]

بلعمن I 283[11] *bis* see بنو العَبْن

بلِىّ بن عمرو a tribe of the group Koḍā'a II 59[21] *seq* · their genealogy *ibid*

ابن بلبوس (probably the correct form is ابن بُلُوّس *cf.* Dozy *Sp Islām* 301 bottom) in a poem of 'Abbās [of Andulusia] II 306[6]

البُنانىّ (prob identical with ثابت البنانى *q.v.*) contemporary with al-A'mash and Ibrāhīm I 340[11]

البَنْبَلُونىّ [i.e Sancho of Navarre *cf. Spanish Islam* 419] called البشكس (*i.e.* the Basque) II 314[2] (see *Notes*) · with his ally the Galician [Ordono] wants to loot the Cordovan troops, but they are defeated with heavy losses 313[21] *seq.*

بُنْدار in a verse of Bilāl b Djarīr III 110[11] (see *Notes*)

بُنْدُنه (*sic leg.*) بن مَظَّة one of the Banū Sa'd al-'Ashīra II 65[2]

بندوة بن مظله II 67[2] *read* بُنْدُوَة بن مَظّه

بنو بَهْدَلَة بن عَوْف بن كَعْب من نعم called سعد الأكْرَمِيّين II 44[11] · their genealogy 44[20] see *Notes* indisputably the noblest family of the Muḍar *ibid* anecd illustrating the same 44[29] (*cf.* I 157[11] III 121[30]) · al-Zibrikān was one of them 44[31] · had the right, in the Pagan times, of leading the pilgrims out of Minā (i e الأَفَاضَة) *ibid* · some of their prominent men enumerated 50[10] · included among the *Djiḍhā'* 50[13]

بَهْراء بن عمرو his genealogy II 59[20] (see *Notes*) : his five sons viz Ahwad (*sic leg.*), Kāsit, 'Obda, Ḳasr and 'Adī 59[21] at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, as partisans of Maslama III 81[26] : at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh 86[4] (for

[whose steward he was] I 85[1] 68[1] (see *Notes*) · the first slave to be converted to Islām, according to some authorities II 72[6] anecd 163[35] *seq* (*cf.* III 226[29]) one of the two *Mu'edhdhins* of the Prophet 203[5] (*cf.* III 226[29]) visited the Prophet daily in his last illness 203[32] notice 205[28] *seq* the Prophet on him *ibid.* (?) · his illness at his migration to Medina III 103[4] *seq* :

بلال بن ابى عبيده (*var* P$_3$ ابن ابى عبيبه) his verses on his garden III 155[32] (see *Notes*)

بلّاح or بلّح see the following

بلح (probably a mistranscript of بلّاح or بلّح Ziyād on him III 3[38] *bis* the Chief of the Guards in al-'Irāk *ibid*

بلعاء بن قيس اليعمرى called ابو مساحق III 93[21] · chief of the Bakr b. 'Abdmanāt, who died before the Battle of al-Horaira *ibid* : his brother Djaththāma succeeded him as chief of the Bakr *ibid.*

بلال بن ابى بردة called ابو عمرو I 192[11] · called ابن ابى بُرْدَة 233[14] (= III 313[3] see *Notes*) : anecdotes with Khālid b 'Abdallāh al-Kasrī 14[28] 26[18] *seq* anecd 192[10] *seq* : cites the Prophet on the authority of his grandfather 192[12] with al-Djārūd b Abī Sabra al-Hudhalī 233[6] *seq* (= III 312[30] *seq* see *Notes*) . with Khālid b. Ṣafwān after his (Bilal's) appointment to the prefecture of al-Basra II 121[28] and Khālid 121[31] *seq* . with al-Farazdak 123[20] . with Ibn Abī 'Alkama al-Mamrūr 124[20] *seq* one of his aunts was a Jewess *ibid* . with Dhu 'l-Rummah III 122[28] *seq* was a wine-bibber 333[21] *seq* . verses of Yaḥyā b Nawfal al-Himyarī about him *ibid*

بلال بن جرير anecdotes with his father III 110[7] 120[21] (= 99[4]) notice 110[10]

مرداس [بن أدية] see ابو بلال الخارجى

بلال بن رباح مؤذن رسول الله III 226[29] with the Prophet

Ziyād, condemns his affiliation to Abū Sufyān and dissuades him from going on pilgrimage 5^{20}. on Sumaiya *ibid.* · Ziyād on him *ibid.* · his brothers and their conflicting claims as to kinship 245^{17} *seq* : Yazīd b. Mufarrigh's satire on them *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

الكَرْبِيّ القَسّامَة see القَسّامَة الكَرْبِيّ

بُكَيْر ابو الحَجّاج Keeper of the smaller seal in the Caliphate of Yazīd II II 281^{21}

بُكَيْر بن عثمان الحسنيّ Yazīd III's Chief of Police II 291^{29} (see *Notes*)

بُكَيْر ابو هاشم مولى مَسْلَمَه called ابو هاشم بُكَيْر بن ماهان II 299^{12} cited by 'Aiyāsh 296^{19} with Abū 'Awn 299^{12} prophesies that Merwān shall be slain by an individual of the name 'Āmir *ibid.*

بَكِيل (مِنْ هَمْدان) clan II 65^{20}: their genealogy 65^{27} (see *Notes*) the names of some of their clans *ibid.*

بِلَال ابو see [بن أُدَيَّة] مِرداس

III 358^{28} cited I 187^{13} cited III 262^{2} see also إسمٰعيل (2)

بَكْر بن بريد بن مُسْهِر الشَّيْبانيّ commanded a wing of the Bakr at the Battle of Dhū Kār III 95^{35}

بَكْرة ابو [بن الحارث بن كَلَدَة] notice III 2^{16} *seqq* disowned by al-Harith as his son *ibid* descends from the town, during the siege of al-Tā'if by the Prophet, accepts Islām and attaches himself to the Prophet as his client *ibid.* al-Hārith affiliates Nāfi' after his brother's desertion *ibid* scourged for perjury, in the case for adultery against al-Mughīra *ibid.* swears not to speak again with Ziyād 3^{24} Ziyād compares his sons with the sons of Nāfi' 4^{1} *seq* Anas b Mālik tries in vain to reconcile him, in his last illness, to Ziyād 4^{22} *seq* . al-Hasan accompanies Anas on the occasion *ibid* Anas b Mālik conducts the service at his funeral *ibid* three of his sons held prefectures of various districts *ibid.*. visits

Taghlib at the Battle of Kiḍa III 80[38] *seq.* (see also II 55[12]) · the Tubba' appoints al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr as their king and they help him in conquering the Ghassānid and Lakhmid territory 81[18] *seq* · at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, as supporters of Shurahbīl *ibid* verses of al-Akhṭal on the subject *ibid.* · under the command of al-Hawfazān they raid the 'Abs at Zarūd (the First Battle of Zarūd) 86[28] · raided by the Thā'laba b Yarbū' at al-Djabāyāt 87[15] *seq* defeated by the Tamīmites at the First Battle of Ghawl 88[7] (see *Notes*). defeat the Persians under al-Hāmarz and their Arabian allies at Dhū Kār 95[9] *seqq* the names of their clans that took part in the Battle and those of their allies (in a poem by a Taghlibite poet) *ibid.* a verse of Abū Nuwās against them 143[28] *seq*. see also I 78[27] *seq* 112[2] *bis* II 46[7] *seq* 55[31] 122[18] *seq* 267[27] III 85[4] 346[27]

ابو بكر الوزّاق cites al-Ḥasan b. Hānī'

[بكر بن وائل]

make terms with the Yarbū' at Djadūd III 73[3] battles at which they defeated the Tamīm 74[32] *seq.* viz., at the Battle of al-Zoweirān *ibid*, at al-Shaiyiṭān 75[26] *seq*, at Ṣa'fūk 76[4], and at Mubāyid 76[9] *seq*. and the Prophet 75[32] · raided the Tamīm at Faiḥān 77[4] raided by the Tamīm at al-Hādjir 77[16], and at al-Shakīk (*sic leg.*) 77[26] the origin of their War with the Taghlib known as the War of al-Basūs 77[29] *seqq* (= I 270[n]) their various tribes keep away from the Shaibān, in the first stage of the War 79[6] defeated by the Taghlib at al-Dhanā'ib with heavy loss 79[38] *seq* : names of thief chiefs who fell in the battle *ibid* · defeated by the Taghlib at Wāridāt 80[6]: names of other battles at which they were defeated by the Taghlib 80[11] *seq*. verses of Muhalhil reproaching them on their losses 80[13] *seq* under the leadership of al-Ḥārith b. 'Obād, they defeated the

men of each clan II 54[15] *seq.* · their Commander at the Battle of Ḳida (*sic leg.*) 55[12] their alliance with the Kinda established for the first time by al-Djawn b. Yazīd 66[23] a poet on their exaggerated opinion about Misma' 72[25] with Mālik b. Misma' 127[3] *seq* · denounced by Kotaiba b. Muslim 155[20] 'Alī gave their command at the Battle of Siffīn to Hudaim (*sic leg*.) b. al-Mundhir 235[24], and Ibn 'Abbās 242[31] with Ziyād III 4[1], they and their allies defeated the Tamīm at the Battle of al-Wakīt 67[14] *seq* (see *note* on 62[14]) defeated by the Tamīm at al-Nibādj and Thaital (*sic leg.*) 68[17] *seq* (see *Notes*) Rabī'a b. Zarib (*sic*) on these battles *ibid.* a list of the battles at which they were defeated by the Yarbū' 69[18]— defeated by the Yarbū' at Dhū Tulūb 69[20], at Malham 70[4], at al-Kuhkuh 70[15], at Ra's al-'Ain 70[20], at al-Iyād 70[27] *seq*, at al-Ghabīṭ 71[33], and at Mukhattaṭ 72[20] *seq* :

بَكْر بن عَوف see بَكْر فى النَّخَع

ابو بَكْر الهَجَرِىّ al-Manṣūr I 229[19] (= 77[18]) : see also ابو بكر المهجرى

ابو بَكْر الهُذَلِىّ الفقيه (*i.e* سُلَمى بن عبد الله بن سُلَمَى *Tabarī* III 2550[1]. For his life see *Tahdhīb* XII.45) II 47[10] cites 'Ikrima I 131[33] cited by al-'Abbās b. Bakkār 134[7] cited by Maslama b Muhārib II 150[12] · his clan 47[10] with Ibn 'Aiyāsh III 294[26] see also يَعْلَى الهُذَلِىّ

بَكْر بن وَائِل their eponym with Tamīm b Murra, at the court of an Arab King I 187[30] *seq* their feud with the Tamīm in Sidjistān 187[35] *seq* · their defective pronunciation 239[8] *seq* (= II 40[10]) their nobility was comprised in the Banū Shaibān II 44[20]; one of the *Djamādjim* 46[6] (= 54[14]) · compared with the Taghlib 467 *seq* · names of the tribes included in this group 54[14] their genealogies and clans with lists of the prominent

III 21⁶: with a pseudo-prophet in al-Kūfa 251¹⁸: his fondness for drinking *ibid.* (*cf.* *Yāḳ Udabā* II 380). with Ibn al-Mubārak 342¹⁷

—

ابو بَكْر الكاتب anecd III 217²⁰

—

بنو بكر بن لُكَيْز II 53⁵ *read* بنو بُكْرة بن لُكَيْز

—

بَكْر بن محمّد see ابو عثمان المَازِنيّ

—

ابو بَكْر بن محمّد (؟) cites Sa'īd b. Ishāk I 232²³ see *Notes*

بَكْر بن محمّد بن عِصْمة anecd. I 193⁴

—

بَكْر بن مُصْعَب with Hammād 'Adjrad, Hammād b. al-Zibrikān and Abū 'Atā' al-Sindī in al-Kūfa III 388¹⁶

—

ابو بَكْر المكفور (var. P₁ 92b¹⁷ ابو المكنون) his fondness for using unfamiliar words I 243²⁸ seq

—

ابو بَكْر المهجرى (؟) cited by al-Aṣma'ī III 293⁹ (he is app. identical with ابو بكر الهجرى *q.v.*)

—

ابو بَكْر المُوَسْوِس his verses cited III 263⁵ (see *note* on 263⁸)

—

بَكْر بن عبد مَنَاة بن كِنانة clan III 93²² · at the Battle of Sharab 93²² commanded at the Battle of al-Huraira by Djaththāma b. Ḳais 93³² see also II 47¹⁴ III 92¹¹

—

بَكْر بن عُبيد الله (var. P₁ 83a بَكْر بن عبد الله) saying quoted I 233³¹ · (see also بَكْر بن عبد الله المُرَيبيّ with whom he may be identical)

—

بَكْر العراق in the army of al-Ḥadjdjādj I 152³² (= II 151³⁸)

—

ابو بَكْر بن العَطّار (؟) cited I 24¹³

—

ابو بكر بن على [رض] slain with al-Husain II 255¹² his mother was Omm al-Banīn *ibid* (*cf.* *Tabarī* II 386¹⁶)

—

بَكْر بن عَوْف [بن] النَّخَع clan II 68²⁰ bis · their genealogy *ibid* some of their notables enumerated *ibid.*

—

ابو بَكْر بن عَيّاش [بن سالم الكوفيّ الخيّاط] (for him see *Yāḳ Udabā* II 373) saying quoted II 5¹⁷ cites al-'Idjlī III 302⁸ · cited by al-Riyāshī I 253¹⁰: cited

[ابو بكر الصّدّيق]

married Omm Ferwa to al-Ash'ath b. Keis 247[5] (= II 202[9] see *Notes*) with 'Āyesha and a Jewess III 305[18] · he and his son 'Abd al-Rahmān dine with Mu'āwiya 314[20] *seq* . 'Abīda al-Salmānī was contemporary with him 334[34] see *Notes* . remarks of the following about him—Ibn 'Abbās I 167 · 'Alī II 135[26] *seq* (= 227[20] *seq*) 205[35] *seq* 207[9] *seq* (= 7[14] *seq*) 'Abdallāh b al-Ahtam 143[14] 'Amr b Sa'īd 157[27] 'Omar I 205[25] *seq* Mālik b Anas 205[33] 'Āyesha 206[3] · 226[30] (= 156[14] *cf.* al-Ma'mūn's remarks on the subject III 37[24] *seq*) Mu'āwiya 233[35] 246[10] a *Sūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī on him III 254[1] *seq* : *see also* I 27[3] 127[22] 212[27] 213[8 23] *seq* 217[11] *seq* 217[25] *seq* 226[33] 242[11] 346[1] (= 269[24]) II 39[5] 51[21] 112[5] 114[18] *seq* 126[10] 149[30] 154[10] 162[17] 166[25] 191[1] 204[29] *seq* 210[18] 211[31] 213[14] 214[6] (= 223[7]) 214[9] (*cf.* 223[9]) 222[22] 223[27] 233[2] *seq* 278[2] III 10[33] 17[31] 226[15] *seq* 227[18] 256[20] 300[15] : see also العُمَرَان

آل ابي بَكْرٍ [الصّدّيق] II 34[20]

بَكْر بن الطِّرمّاح cites Zaid b. Husain I 328[8] · cited by the father of Sulaimān *ibid* (see *note* on 328[7])

بَكْر بن عبد الله (var P_1 53b[5] بَكْر بن عبد الله) : saying quoted I 200[2] : (see also بَكْر بن عبد الله المُزنيّ with whom he may be identical)

بَكْر بن عبد الله (prob identical with بَكْر بن عبد الله المُزنيّ *q. v.*) sayings quoted I 230[26] 320[7]

ابو بَكْر بن عبد الله (P_1 172 a[8] بكر for ابو بكر) and the father of 'Abd al-Rahmān b Ziyād I 348[13] see *Notes*

ابو بَكْر عبد الله بن ابى سَبْرة الفقيه (العَامِرِيّ) II 39[22]

بَكْر بن عبد الله المُزنيّ sayings quoted I 239[2] 310[24] see also بَكْر بن عبد الله , بَكْر بن عبد الله , and ابو بَكْر بن عبد الله بن عبد الله

ابو بَكْر بن عبد المَلِك names of his brothers II 272[12]

he had borrowed from the treasury *ibid.* Mu'āwiya on his election to the Caliphate II 212[5] *seq* (see similar remarks of 'Alī 203[32] *seq* 222[8]): criticized by some Companions of the Prophet for his arbitrary nomination of 'Omar as his successor 212[10]· 'Alī explains the circumstances under which he swore allegiance to him 222[8] (*cf* 203[32] *seq*· see similar remarks of Mu'āwiya 212[7] *seq*) "the third of the three faithful' 226[30] Merwān refers to a precedent established by him 248[25] *seq* (*cf* 249[7]) with the Prophet and Asma' bint Abī Bekr 271[1] and the property of Fadak 279[1] Al-Ma mūn declares 'Alī to be superior to him and gives reasons for the same III 36[4] *seqq.* described as "the second of the two, when they were in the Cave" 37[24] *seq* (*hor*) (*cf.* II 25[4] 156[14] 226[30] III 37[24] *seq*)· his illness on his migration to Medina 103[4] *seq* he was a poet 103[26]· his knowledge of the scandals (*mathālib*) about certain Koraishites 108[22]· both died ultimately *ibid* (= III 305[30] *hor*)· his last illness and the date of his death *ibid.* (*cf.* 203[22]) his burial *ibid.* (see also l. 34 *seq*): 'Omar asked by him to lead the prayers during his illness *ibid*· 'Āyesha appoints mourners to mourn his death II 206[26] was buried next to the Prophet, and 'Omar was buried next to him 206[34] *seq* his age 207[7] (=208[33]) his father survived him and gave his share of inheritance to his children 207[5] with 'Ayesha on his death-bed 206[28] (= 4[4]; 207[21] (= 3[29]) with 'Omar 207[29] (= 4[3]) nominates 'Omar as his successor and sends 'Othmān, with one of the *Ansār*, to read out to the public the document of nomination 207[31] *seq*.. with 'Abd al-Rahmān b 'Awf in his last illness 208[8] *seq* his last regrets *ibid* took nothing from the public treasury for his own expenses 209[18] orders 'Āyesha to return to it what

(= I 261[27]): remarks of Abū Dja'far al-Ansārī and Anas b. Mālik to the same effect *ibid* · motto on his signet-ring II 203[24] (=207[9]) · the Prophet in his last illness orders that he should lead the prayers 203[25] *seq*, and he did so for six days 203[30]. 'Abd Rabbihī b Ḳeis brings the news of his election as Caliph to Mecca 203[35] *seq*. . the reason why Abū Sufyān swore allegiance to him 204[5] *seq* the happenings on the day of the Hall of the Banū Sā'ida 204[13] *seq* the Prophet desires that the people should follow Abū Bekr and 'Omar after his own death 205[8] names of those who held away from doing homage to him 205[9] *seq* sends 'Omar to coerce them into obedience *ibid* with Alī *ibid*, another version of the story 205[15] *bis*: with 'Omar and the Prophet 205[25] *seq*: purchased Bilāl and set him free 205[28] *seq*: his death 206[17] *seq* partakes of a poisoned meal along with al-Hārith b. Kalada, of which

II 51[27]: one of the Taim b. Murra 55[35]: the first free man converted to Islam, according to some people 72[6] (*cf.* 205[30] ? 25[4] 205[27] some of his speeches quoted 130[26] *seq.* (see *Notes*) the prayer which usually marked the end of his orations 133[13] (= I 348[24] *seq*). the first to be called *al-Ṣiddīk* 156[14] (= 226[30]). 'Alī explains why he was called so 207[15] (=7[20]) appointed Yazīd b. Abī Sufyān as governor of Syria 162[29] · the names of his secretaries 168[16] *bis* (*cf* 170[11]) deputes Zaid b. Thābit to edit the Ḳorān 168[18] appointed Nāfi' b. al-Ḥārith al-Khuzā'ī as Governor of Mecca 170[6] (= 170[21]): used the signet-ring of the Prophet for sealing purposes, during his Caliphate 203[7] · notice 203[14] *seqq* his genealogy *ibid* the genealogy of his mother 203[15] names of his officials 203[16] *seq*. Áyesha's description of his personal appearance 203[18]. he used to dye his hair 203[20]

Prophet 168[8]: anecd. 176[33]: captives taken by him in the course of the suppression of the Arabian revolt were set at liberty by 'Omar 216[11] *seq*: with the Prophet and a mysterious person 217[4]: 'Alī and and 'Abbās quarrel in his presence 219[34] *seq*: his instructions to a slave of his who was a clothier 233[1]: anecd. 245[18]: advice which he gave to 'Omar I from his deathbed 298[26]: anecd. with Ṭalha b 'Ubaidallāh II 2[14] *seq* 'Āyesha's valedictory remarks on his grave 7[10]. with Mutammim b. Nuwaira 16[34] *seq.*: verses on his death by Ḥassān b Thābit 24[33] 25[1] *seq*: in Pagan times, used to take upon himself, on behalf of the Ḳoreish, the responsibility for bloodwits and debts 37[28]· one of the ten dignitaries of the Ḳoreish in the time of Ignorance *ibid.*: an expert genealogist 42[18]: visits the Banū Dhuhl in company with the Prophet and 'Alī, and meets Daghfal of al-Shaibān 42[20] *seq*: burnt al-Fudjā'a for apostacy 302[10]: with al-Ḥasan b. Ṣāliḥ II 223[25] *seq*: see also ابن ابي فتيبة

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ابو بَكْرٍ الصِّدّيق I 8[8] 117[27] *et passim* *cf.* 226[33] II 112[5] 114[18] *seq* 206[12] 207[15] (= 7[20]) 231[20] III 10[33]· called ابو بكر بن ابي قُحَافة II 207[34]: called عبد الله بن ابي قُحَافة 203[14]: called ابن ابى قُحَافة 139[34] III 247[5] (= II 202[9]): called عتيق I 217[34] 226[33] called خليفة رسول الله I 117[28] II 4[3] (= 207[30]) III 226[15] (see also II 233[35] 234[16]) called حِبُّ رسول الله II 25[5] referred to as اخو تَيْمٍ on 222[7]: his sayings quoted I 187[27] (?) 273[26] III 276[10]. his advice to Khālid b. al-Walīd I 8[8] (= 31[16])· his farewell commands to Yazīd b. Abī Sufyān and to Khālid b al-Walīd (*var.* in *'Uyūn* 135[8]) 40[10] *seq*: his justice 78[4]. the people of al-Yemāma sent an embassy to him after Musailima had been killed 117[27] *seq*: his father and one of his sons were among the Companions of the

بَكْر شاعر باهلة III 212[24] see بَكْر بن حَمّاد الباهلىّ

ابو بَكْر بن ابى شَيْبَة (i.e. عبد الله بن محمّد بن ابى شَيْبَة *Tahdhīb* VI. 2): called ابن ابى شَيْبَة I 187[25] 218[29] 263[4] II 229[26] 230[11] 231[31] III 19[6]. cites 'Abdallāh b. Mudjālid I 15[6]: cites the Prophet 187[25] 223[16] 229[4] 263[4] 296[4]· cites al-A'mash II 223[25 seq]: cites 'Abdallāh b. Idrīs 228[11]: cites مخلد بن عبد 230[23]· cites Khālid b. Makhlad 231[11] cites Ibn Fudail 231[31]. cites Yazīd b. Hārūn 236[16]. cites Ibn 'Olaiya 236[19]· cites Alī b. Hafs 236[21]· cites Ghundar 236[23] cites Wakī' 236[27]· cites Sharīk b 'Abdallāh 264[13] cites Abū Mu'āwiya III 12[20]. cites Sufyān b. 'Oyaina 103[16] cites 'Okba 305[4]· cites 'Abdal-Rahmān b. Abī Lailā 305[35]: his *Musnad* quoted 304[23] 305[7 10] 305[13.20] 305[21 25] 305[32.35]: cited I 19[7] 37[28] 118[4] (*cf.* II 245[14]) 218[29] 222[16] 225[9] 236[12] II 228[33] 229[26] 230[11] 230[26 seq] 231[35] 232[18.21] 234[36] 237[18] 242[4] 265[9] III 12[18] (= I 151[4]) 19[5 seq] 101[11] Ṭoweis III 198[10 seq] (*cf. Agh.* II 173[17])

بَكْر بن ابي بشير الهلالىّ commanded the left wing of al-Dahhāk's army at Mardj Rāhiṭ II 260[25]

ابو بَكْر بن جامع cites al-Ḥusain b. Mūsā III 217[23]

بَكْر بن حُبَيْش (؟) cites Abu'l-Hasīn II 41[19] see *Notes* cited by Abu'l-Hadjdjādj Riyāh b. Thābit *ibid*

بَكْر بن حَمّاد (؟) cited II 222[4]

بَكْر بن حَمّاد الباهلىّ called بَكْر شاعر باهلة III 212[24]: cited 212[21 seq] interview with al-Nātifī and his slave-girl 'Inān *ibid.*

بَكْر (بن حَوْلان) the names of his six brothers II 70[21]

بَكْر بن سودة (*sic*) (perhaps بكر بن سَوادَة is meant, *cf. Tahdhīb* I 483): cited by Ibn Lahī'a II 45[26]

ثابت بن i.e. ابو بكر [ابو كبير؟] السّاعر عبد شمس II 47[11] see *Notes*: a Hudhailite *ibid.*

بَكَّار الزُّبَيْرِيّ (he is prob. بكّار بن عبد الله بن مُصْعَب *cf. Tabarī* III 616[19]) : al-Hārūn's letter to him on his divulging a secret of the 'Alīds II 188[26] : and al-Faḍl *ibid.*)

بَكَّارَة الهِلالِيَّة with Mu'āwīya and his courtiers I 129[35] *seq.* : a supporter of the 'Alīds *ibid.*

بكتمر chamberlain of al-Mu'tamid III 48[4]

(1) بَكْر I 243[8] see ابو عثمان المَازِنِيّ

(2) بَكْر *i e.* بكر بن هوازن (*cf. Wūst. Tab.* F. 12) II 56[7]

(1) ابو بكر in a verse of Khidāsh b. Zohair III 60[10] (possibly = ابو بكر بن كلاب *cf. Wust. Tab.* E 17)

(2) ابو بكر see عبد الله بن الزبير

(3) ابو بكر see يحيى

بَكْر [بن أُذَيْنَة] verses in which his brother 'Urwa mourns his loss III 207[30] *seq* : Sukeina bint al-Ḥusain on him *ibid.*

بَكْر بن إسمٰعيل الأنصارِيّ called ابو عمرو III 198[14] : anecd. with Sa'īd b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān and court of al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik 134[20] *bis*

بُغَا chamberlain of al-Muntaṣir III 47[4]

بقراط or بقراطيس III 327[10], or بُقْرَاط الحكيم 320[11] : 139[20]. sayings quoted 320[11] 327[10]

بَقِيّ بن محمّد الفقيه (محمد is probably erroneous for مَخْلَد) praises the Amīr Muhammad of Spain II 305[14] (see also the next following article)

بَقِيّ بن مَخْلَد cites Khalīfa b. Khaiyāṭ II 144[25] : see also the next preceding article

بقيع بن صفار الساعر (؟) of the clan Muhārib, used to contend with al-Akhṭal in satirizing II 51[24]

بكيلة see بنو بكيلة

ابن بُكَيْلَة العَسّانِيّ see عبد المسيح بن بقيلة العسّانيّ

بَكِيَّة with Ibrāhīm (?) I 333[13] *bis*

بَكَّار بن رِياح (for him see *Fihrist* 111[18]) : cited by al-Zobeir [b. Bakkār] III 374[1]

Abd al-Raḥmān b. بِشْر بن منصور Mehdī on him I 309[22]: died without leaving any property *ibid.*: with 'Abd al-A'lā b. Ḥammād 309[22] (=330[1])

بسر بن ميمون (مولى الرّشيد) chamberlain of al-Rashīd III 45[7]

بِشْر بن الوَليد بن عبد المَلِك names of his brothers II 272[28]· his mother was a slave *ibid*· married Su'dā bint Sa'īd, after she had been divorced by al-Walīd II 286[24]· sent by Ibrāhīm b al-Walīd, with his brother Masrūr, against Merwān b. Muḥammad 292[29]. both taken prisoner by Merwān 293[1]

البسكس (the Basque) see البلوى

بنو بسير III 66[18] *read* بنو فُسَيْر

بَشِير بن سعد الخَزْرَجِيّ notice II 61[20] (see *note* on 61[21])

بَشِير بن عبد الرّحمٰن الشّاعر see بِشْر بن عبد الرّحمٰن

بَشِير بن عمرو II 61[4] see ابو عَمْرَة

بَشِير بن عُقْبة النّاجِي الدَّوْرَقِيّ see ابو عَقِيل

نصر بن اسمعيل بن ابراهيم supposed to have invented the (Arabic) characters, *in* collaboration with his brother II 166[13] (see *Notes*)

بطّان (*i.e.* بِطّان بن بِشْر الضَّبِّيّ *Amālī* III 81): mentioned in a verse I 194[29]

جالينوس see البطليس

بطليموس صاحب العانون (prob. identical with the following) III 159[20] see *Notes*

بطلموس صاحب المويسيقى (*sic*) (var الموسيقار in M_3 for المويسقى) invented the lute, according to some III 197[28] see *Notes*· (prob. identical with the preceding)

البُطَيْن الشّاعر with 'Ali b. Yahyā al-Armanī I 83[24]

خَدّاش بن بِشْر البَعِيث الشّاعر *i.e.* II 50[29]: one of the Banū Mudjāshi' b. Dārim *ibid.*: his satire upon Djarīr quoted III 110[7]: Djarīr on this satire *ibid.*: criticizes verses of al-Farazdak, Djarīr, al-Akhṭal and al-Ashhab b. Romaila in their presence, at the

b. Khālid al-Djadalī III 231[14] (see *Notes*): cited by al-Faḍl [al-Mufaḍḍal ?] b. Muhamm. al-Ḍabbī *ibid.*

بِشْر بن مَرْوان called ابن مَرْوان II 191[16]: Prefect of al-Kūfa, with Ibn Dı'bil (for varr. see *Agh.* II 150[25]) I 83[18 seq]. sent Muhallab to fight against the *Ḥarūrīya* II 153[19] with a poet 191[11 seq]: and al-Muhallab 275[19 seq]: with al-Sha'bī III 192[10 seq]

بِشْر المَرِيْسِيّ [ثو بِشْر بن غياث بن ابي كَرِيْمَة ابو عبد الرّحمن] spoke Arabic incorrectly I 241[7 seq] (see *Notes*): his correspondence with Mansūr b. Muhamm. 267[20]: and al-Ma'mūn II 189[22]

بِشْر بن مسعود بن قَيْس [السَّيْبَانِيّ] his genealogy III 75[29]. leader of the Bakr at the Battle of al-Shaiyiṭān *ibid.*

بِشْر بن المُعْتَمِر with Ibrāhim b. Djabala and his pupils II 129[19 seq]: teacher of the art of speech-making *ibid.*: saying quoted 182[22]

بِشْر بن عبد الله بن عمر (؟) cited II 278[3]

بِشْر بن عبد الرّحمن الشّاعر (الأَنْصارِيّ) (var. بَشِير for بشر *cf. BDur.* 275[15], *Wust. Tab.* 16.37): one of the Banū Salima, a subdivision of the Khazradj II 62[10]

ابو كَرِب see بِشْر بن عَلْقَمة بن الحارث

بِشْر بن عُمَر [الأَزْدِيّ ابو محمّد البَصْرِيّ] cites Abu'l-Zināḍ III 287[32]: cited by Zaid b. Akhram (*sic*) *ibid.* see *Notes*

بِشْر بن عمرو العَبْدِيّ see الجَارُود II 53[11]

بِشْر بن عَمْرو الرِّياحِيّ captured Ḥassān b. al-Mundhir at the Battle of Tikhfa III 85[23]

بِشْر بن الغرما من تيم الله (probably the correct reading is العَوْراء *instead of* الغرما *cf. Nak* 307[10]) at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 67[33]

بِشْر بن بِشْر القاضي [ا] I 26[6] *read* ابن شُبْرُمَة القاضي

بِشْر [مِسْعَر ؟] بن كِدَام cites Ma'bad

(1) ابو البَشَر I 311[17] see نوح

(2) ابو البَشَر II 57[17] see آدم

ابن بشر بن أرطاة (apparently a scribal error for بُسْر بن أرطاة q.v.) appointed governor of Yemen by Mu'āwiya II 111[8]

بِشْر بن أبي حازم (خازم) الأَسَدِيّ (prop. his clan II 48[1] (see *Notes*): his verses on the Battle of al-Djifār III 90[13] (see *Notes*): a verse of his on the Tamīm quoted 339[14] (see *Notes*)

ابو بسر الخراسانيّ (perhaps identical with ابو بسر مؤذّن مسجد دمشق who was a *rāwī* of 'Omar II (*cf. Tahdhīb* XII 21): cites an oration of 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz II 277[28]

بسر بن داؤد and al-Mā'mūn II 189[11]

بشر بن سبأ II 57[26]

ابو بسر بن السَّرِيّ cited II 286[21]

بسر بن سفيان (?) one of the Banū Ḳumair (*sic leg.*, a subdivision of the Khuzā'a) to whom the Prophet had written a letter II 62[23]

to the home of her husband Laḳīṭ 223[26] *seq*

البَسُوس بنت مُنْقِذ التَّمِيمِيّة III 78[6]: a woman who was the origin of a war between the Bakr and the Taghlib III 77[29] *seq.* (= I 270[27] *seq.*): proverbial for ill-luck *ibid.*

ابو مُعَاذ called بَشَّار العُقَيْلِيّ I 74[20] III 372[10]: called بَشَّار الأَعْمَى III 133[25] 140[1]: with the father of Sa'īd b. Muslim (see *Notes*) I 74[16] *seq*: anecd. with Yazīd b. Manṣūr 86[12]. verses which he wrote against Abū 'Imrān 182[4]: his verses on Sulaimān b. 'Alī III 123[24]: his verses on a negress III 124[16] (? see *Notes*): borrows an idea from Ḳeis b. al-Khatīm (*sic leg.*) 125[2]: criticizes a verse of Kuthaiyir 133[25]: with al-Rabī' in the retinue of al-Manṣūr 139[32] *bis*: anecd. 140[22]: cited by al-Ahnaf 352[10]: cited by Muḥamm. b. al-Ḥadjdjādj, his *rāwī* 372[4] *bis*: relates a dream of his *ibid.*

بشام II 65[31] *read* شِبَام

ابو عبد الرّحمٰن see بِشْر

بَرَّة (بنت ابي النَّجْم العِجْلِيّ) I 99[17]

بُرَيْدَة (*sic leg.*) بن الحُصَيْب (*sic leg.*) a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 63[10]: he was one of the Banū Aslam, a clan of the Khuzā'a *ibid.*

بريرة بن الخصيب II 63[10] *read* بُرَيْدَة بن الحُصَيْب

بُرْز جُمْهُر الفارِسِيّ sayings quoted I 68[22] 186[7] 202[16] 221[30] II 173[34] III 317[18]. slain by Kisrā I 173[34]· Dja'far b. Yahyā used to quote his proverbial sayings 268[6]: proverbial sayings ascribed to him and Akṯham b. Saifī quoted 272[10]

بُسْر (*sic leg.*) بن أَرْطاة [or ابى أَرْطاة] II 246[12] called ابن أَرْطاة I 129[17] see *Notes*: Sauda bint 'Omāra complains against him to Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: with Zaid b. 'Omar at the court of 'Alī II 246[12 seq] see *Notes* see also ابن بسر بن أَرْطاة

بُسْرَة الأَحْوَل saying quoted III 315[3]

بِسْطام بن قَيْس [الشَّيْبانِيّ] called ابن ذى الجَدَّيْن III 67[10] (see *Nak.* 191[14 seq.] and *'Ikd* II 48[32] 54[29] = III 74[4])· called ابو الصَّهْباء 71[5 seq] 72[12] 74[15]: a distinguished knight of the heathen Arabia I 36[29] (*cf.* II 54[29]): slain by 'Āṣim b. Khalīfa II 48[32] see *Notes*: a verse of al-Farazdak on the subject III 67[10]: the acknowledged chief of the two Dhuhl's (*sic leg.*) and the *Lahāzim* for a long time II 54[29]: captured by 'Otaiba III 70[33] *seq.*: at al-Iyād *ibid.*: raids the Tamīm but is captured by 'Otaiba b. al-Hārith at al-Ghabīt and has to ransom himself 71[35] *seq.*: 'Otāiba's verses on the subject *ibid.* defeated by the Yarbū' at Mukhaṭṭaṭ 72[20 seq]· his genealogy 74[4 seq]: raids the Banū Ḍabba, with his brother al-Salīl, but is slain *ibid.*: elegy of Ibn Ghanama (*sic*) on his death *ibid.*: raided the Tamīm at Faiḥān and captured al-Rābi' b. 'Otaiba (*sic leg.*) 77[4]· escorts his sister

ابو بُرْدَة III 313[8] *read* ابن ابي بُرْدَة

بِلال بن ابي بُرْدَة see ابن ابي بُرْدَة

ابو بُرْدَة الخُزاعى a 'Companion' of the Prophet who was one of the Banū Salāmān II 63[16]

ابو بُرْدَة بن ابي مُوسَى complains to Mu'āwiya against 'Oḳba (*sic leg.*) al-Asadī who had satirized him III 117[25 *seq*]

البَرْشاء a Taghlibite woman who was the mother of the Banū Tha'laba b. 'Okāba, a subdivision of the Bekr b. Wā'il II 54[17]

بَرْصَوما a piper at the court of Hārūn III 199[22 *seq*] : his fellow-musicians at the same court *ibid.* (*cf.* 202[5]) : with the Caliph *ibid.*

بَرَكَة mother of 'Aṭā b. Abī Rabāḥ I 168[4] (= 309[12])

بَرَّة wife of al-A'war b. Banān al-Taghlibī III 142[5 *seq.*] : verses of al-Akhṭal about her *ibid.*

بَرَّة بنت عبد المُطَّلِب names of her brothers and sisters II 202[16] praise of them 22[8] : Sahl compares them with al-Ma'mūn in elegance of manner, taste, etc., *ibid.* : their properties confiscated 23[13 *seq.*] an estimate of the amount seized from them *ibid.* : al-Rashīd opens his designs about them to Isḥaḳ b. 'Alī, six years before actually carrying them out 25[6 *seq*] : Di'bil's elegy upon them 26[24] : Sulaimān al-A'mā mourns their fate 26[27 *seq*] : verses of a poet instigating Hārūn to put them to the sword 27[23 *seq*] : see also I 4[1] 153[2] III 2[2 *seq*] 24[29] 26[6] 49[30]

البَرْبَر II 37[3] see البرابِر

(؟) بَرْبَرِيَّة a wife of al-Rashīd III 45[5] : her children enumerated *ibid.*

(*sic leg.*) ابن بَرْتَنا I 147[7] see *Notes*

بُرْجان (*i.e.* the Bulgars on the Danube : see *al-'Uyūn wa'l-Ḥadā'iḳ* p. 31 note h) said to be descended from 'Amr b. 'Āmi III 246[25] (=II 72[16] 48[16])

cherous murders II 47[21] see *Notes* (= I 270[26]) : and 'Urwa al-Raḥḥāl (*sic leg.*) at the court of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir III 91[28] *seq.* : slays 'Urwa at Uwāra and takes possession of the caravan of al-Nu'mān which was in the charge of 'Urwa, and thereby causes the Last War of al-Fidjār *ibid.* (see *Note* on 92[3]) : his verses on the occasion *ibid.* : slew al-Musāwir b. Mālik al-Ghaṭafānī and Asad b. Khothaim (*sic leg.*) al-Ghanawī *ibid.* (see *note* on 92[14])

البُرَاق I 182[13] II 137[10] III 301[3]

البَرَامِكة or البَرامِك III 27[25] or بنو بَرْمَك II 90[2] III 26[24] 27[28]. 'Aṭā' b. Muṣ'ab explains why he was so popular with them I 190[29]. a bedouin on them II 90[2] : the Caliph Hārūn on their rise and fall 188[19] : an account of them III 21[34] *seqq* : Sahl b. Hārūn quoted as the chief authority on their history *ibid.* : Sahl's

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بُدَيْع المغنّى see بَذِيع [المَلِيح]

ابو بَرَاء see عمرو بن مالك

البَرَاء بن عازب [الأَنْصارىّ] cited III 103[13] (see *Notes*) : 252[31]

ابو بَرَاءٍ عامِر بن مالك see عامِر بن مالك

ابو بَرَاءٍ عمرو بن مالك I 36[28] *read* ابو بَرَاءٍ عامِر بن مالك

البَرَاء بن عازب III 103[13] *read* البَرَاء بن عازب

البَرَاء بن مالك with his brother Anas b. Mālik III 189[35]

البَرابِرة or البَرابِر II 58[27] 155[34], or البَرْبَر 37[3] : origin of their name 58[27] : 155[34] : III 246[24] (= II 72[15] 48[15])

البَرَاجِم a name given to the five clans of the tribe Ḥanẓala b. Mālik b. Zaidmanāt viz. Ghālib, Murra, Ḳeis, Kulfa and .... [a gap in the original ; for the fifth name see *Notes*] II 50[14]

البَرَّاض بن فنس الضَّمْرِىّ (الكِنانِىّ) III 92[3] : proverbial for trea-

Ḳais b. Zohair on them 224[16]

بدر [الفَزَارِيّ] III 130[19] (var. حصن I 84[24])

بَدْر بن مَعْشَر [الغِفَارِيّ] al-Oḥaimir b. Māzin assaults him at 'Okāẓ and this causes the First War of al-Fidjār III 91[6] : his verses on the occasion *ibid.*

بَدَل (جارية جعفر بن موسَى الهادِى) al-Amīn takes possession of her by a ruse III 45[20] *seq*

بُدَيْح المعنّى called بَديح I 119[3] *seq* (see *Notes*) : cited for anecdotes about 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far *ibid.* with 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far at the court of 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.* : with Ibn Dja'far and Mu'āwiya III 194[19] *seq* (see *Notes cf.* I 262[6]) : he and Towais taught music to a slave-girl of 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far 211[7]

عبد الله بن بُدَيْل see ابن بُدَيْل

بُدَيْل بن وَرْقاء الخُزَاعِىّ one of the Banū 'Adī (*sic leg.*) who was invited in writing, by the Prophet, to embrace Islām II 63[3]

l. 27) ; and captures its lord ['Othmān b. Naṣr *cf. B Khald.* IV 140[2]] *ibid.* : sent to reinforce "the Ḳoreishite General" 312[6] *seq* : besieges al-Sawādī, and ultimately takes his fortress and captures him *ibid.* : sent with a large army against the Christians of the North 313[3] *seq* : wins the Battle of Mutonia *ibid* defeats the Navarrese and Leonese chiefs and inflicts heavy losses upon them *ibid.* · dies and is succeeded by Mūsa in the Premiership 317[5] : date of his death *ibid.*

بدر الحرشى [الخَرَشَنِىّ ؟] chamberlain of al-Muttaḳī III 49[13]

بنو بَدْر [بن عمرو] called بنو سَوْدَة III 59[2] or وُلْد سَوْدَة 56[24] · a Kaisite family, counted among the noblest families of the Arabs II 44[11] the noblest family of the Fazāra 44[20] : do not join the confederacy against the 'Āmir III 52[25] : blamed by al-Rabī' b. Ziyād for having lighted the fire of war (of Dāḥis) 56[24] : 58[21] *seq* :

al-Ḥadjdjādj for a remark he made in the oration *ibid.*

البَخْتَرِيّ بن العاصي بن هشام II 59[26]

بُخْتَنَصَّر massacres the Banū Ḥaḍūr II 58[14]

بختيشوع الطّبيب *i.e. Bokht-yeshū'*: with Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī at the court of Ibn Abī Du'ād I 27[14 seq] see *Notes*: and al-Ma'mūn III 293[15]

اهل بدر (or البَدْرِيّون III 336[7]) the term applied also to the pagans who fought at Badr II 63[5]. 'Alī insists that they alone had the right to elect a Caliph and they elect him 217[17 seq] (= 225[5]): the number of those of them who fought at the Battle of the Camel 231[10]. III 230[23]: 336[7]: see also I 331[4] III 277[33]

بنو بدر (؟) (varr. بنو دهد, بنو سعد) III 85[10] (see *Notes*)

بدر بن أحمد II 317[5]: called الحاجب 312[14 seq]: a client of 'Abd al-Raḥmān III, takes Niebla III 311[28 seq.] (see also XVII. 56 has بحرية, and *Kāmil* 657[9] أمّ حفص in place of بحر): wife of 'Abd al-'Azīz (b. Khālid), captured by the *Azāriḳa* and slain by one of them, when she was being put to auction II 75[10]

بحراة بن ثور II 55[16] *read* مَجْزَأَة بن ثَوْر

بُجَيْر بن [عبد الله see بَحير بن سَلَمَة بن عامِر بن] سَلَمَة

بَحِيرَة بن إياس بن عبد يا ليل see العُجَيْفَة

بخارا (؟) III 246[21] (text doubtful).

بُخارِيّة (*sic leg.*) ابن زياد (*cf. 'Uyūn* 164[8]) I 56[33]

(1) (*sic leg.*) ابو البَخْتَرِيّ II 39[8] 59[25] see العاصى بن هسام بن الحرث

(2) ابو البَخْتَرِيّ (*i.e.* سعيد بن يبرز *Tahdhīb* IV 72) cited by Ḥabīb [b. Abī Thābit] II 236[28] see *Notes*: with 'Atā' b. al-Sā'ib' listens to an oration of al-Hadjdjādj III 19[16 seq] (see *Notes*): denounces

the tribe was divided 64[30]: so called after their mother 64[31] (? *cf.* 55[25 bis]); her genealogy *ibid.*: descended from 'Amr b. al-Ghawth, a brother of al-Azd *ibid.*: a poet satarizes them 64[34]: had a boasting contest with the Ḳoḍā'a 65[1]: some of their minor subdivisions *ibid.*: all their clans, with one exception, fought at the Battle of Djabala on the side of the 'Āmir III 53[6]: see also I 217[17] II 55[25 bis] (*cf.* 64[31])

(?) ابن بجيلة visits al-Yemen III 374[19]: his verses about the country and its people *ibid.*

بَجِيلَة بنت صَعْب بن سَعْد العشيرة II 64[31] see بَجِيلَة

بحار III 112[14] *read* بِجَاد

بحابر بن مالك I 110[7] *read* بُحابِر بن مالك

بنو بُحْتُر a clan of the Ṭayyi' II 69[14 seq]

(?) البُحْتُرِيّ cites 'Obāda(?) III 344[25]

(1) ابو البحترى II 39[8] *read* ابو البَخْتَرِيّ and see العاصي بن هشام بن الحرث

(2) ابو البحترى III 19[16] see ابو البَخْتَرِيّ (2)

الوليد بن عُبَيْد البُحْتُرِيّ الشّاعر *i.e.* III 367[24]· with Sa'īd b. Ḥumaid al-Kātib I 49[18]· his elegy on the death of a daughter of one of the Banū Ḥumaid II 24[17]: verses in praise of the pen of al-Ḥasan b. Wahb 179[31]: verses in praise of Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Malik al-Zayyāt 184[13]: his verses on Damascus III 155[14]: his verses about a singing-girl 214[17]: at the court of al-Mutawakkil with 'Abbāda al-Mukhannath 367[24]

(?) ابو البُحْتُرِيّ الشّاعر anecd. with Abū Faḥma a lunatic of Baghdād III 261[6 seq]

ابنة بَحْدَل II 245[25] see مَيْسُون ابنة بَحْدَل

ابن بنت بَحْدَل see يزيد بن معاوية

ابو بحر see الأَحْنَف بن قيس

بَحْر بنت الجارُود العَبْدِيّ (*Agh.*

بُجَيْر بن الحرث [بن عُبَاد] III 80[35] (?) : slain at Wāridāt 80[18] : his death a turning point in the War of al-Basūs 80[35] *seq.*

بُجَيْر بن [عبد الله بن عامر بن] سَلَمَة (app. we should read بَحِير instead of بُجَيْر) : his successful raid upon the Banu'l-'Anbar takes an unfavourable turn for him, for he is pursued and slain III 66[18] *seq* (see *Notes*) : captured by al-Kaddām but attacked and slain by Ka'nab b. 'Attāb *ibid.* · Yazīd b al-Sa'ik on the subject *ibid.*

بَجِيْلَة said to be a son of Anmār b. Nizār, but the assertion rejected by the Banū Badjīla II 55[25] (? *cf.* 64[31] where she is said to be the mother of the tribe, see also *Ma'ārif* 50[18]) · see also أنمار بن سبأ and أنمار بن إراش

بَجِيْلَة [بنو] *i.e.* بنو عمرو بن الغوث II 64[31] : claim to be descended from Anmār b. Irāsh and Salāma the daughter of Anmār (b. Nizār) II 55[25 bis] (*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 50[18]) names of the five clans into which

163[20] : at the Battle of Djabala III 53[6] : 82[28] : 212[24]

ابن الباهلي with 'Amr b. Ma'dī-karib II 117[32]

بُثَيْنَة (صاحبة جميل بن معمر) II 60[11] : III 215[2]

بِجَاد (*sic leg.*) clan III 112[14] (see *Notes*)

بِجَاد بن فَيْس [السَّيْبَانِي] see بجاد بن فيس

بُجَيْرَة mentioned in a proverb I 276[5] (see *Maidānī* I 307, *Freytag* II 81)

(1) بُجَيْر mentioned in a proverb I 276[5 bis] (see *Maidānī* I 307 *Freytag* II 81)

(2) بُجَيْر (?) in a verse II 66[18] see *Notes*

(3) بُجَيْر see ابو بُجَيْر

ابو بُجَيْر see ابن بُجَيْر

(1) ابو بُجَيْر (varr. ابن بجير II 48[14], بجير II 72[14]) : his satire upon the Arabs III 246[9] (=II 72[14] 48[14])

(2) ابو بُجَيْر III 79[3] see الحرث بن عُبَاد

أُدّ باسل بن ضبّة بن II 48[13] *seq.*: said to be the ancestor of the Dailam *ibid.*: Abū Budjair (varr. on II 48[14] 72[14]) on his alleged relationship with the Dailam III 246[25] (=II 72[16] 48[16])

باعث بن صُرَيم [اليَشْكُرِيّ] his raid on the Banū Osaiyad in vengeance for the murder of his brother Wā'il III 77[18] *seq*: his verses on the subject *ibid.*

باقل proverbial for being tongue-tied I 270[26] II 181[27]: anecd. III 255[1]: 316[4] (=268[24])

باك باك chamberlain of al-Muhtadī III 47[26]

البَابُوَة بنت المَهْدِيّ names of her mother, brothers and sisters III 44[18]

باهلة mother of the clan of that name II 51[20 *bis*]

بنو مالك بن أَعْصُر *i.e.* [بنو] باهلة II 51[19]· I 96[3]· 198[27]· called after their mother II 51[20 *bis*]: some of their subdivisions 51[22]; 56[7]: denounced by a poet 92[13], and by Hubaira b. Masrūḥ 127[10 *seq.*]: 100[23]: Manṣūr III 43[18]: with Sulaimān b. al-Mughīra 301[26]

ابو أيّوب ابن اخت ابى الوزير criticized as a Kātib II 171[8]: verses from his elegy upon the mother of Sulaimān b. Wahb al-Kātib *ibid.* (*cf.* III 259[19])

أيّوب بن يزيد II 53[26] see ابن العِرِّيّة

ب

عمرو بن عُبَيْد see ابن بابٍ

(1) باذان sends to Kisrā some produce of al-Yemen I 272[2]

(2) باذان 'Imrān b. 'Iṣām was persuaded by him to revolt against al-Ḥadjdjādj III 20[23 *bis*]:

بارِق *i.e.* (بن عَدِيّ) سَعْد II 63[17]. a clan descended from the Azd and included among the Banū 'Amr b. 'Āmir 62[15] (*cf.* 63[17]): the genealogy of their ancestor and the names of his brother and kinsmen 63[16 *seq*]: the names of their prominent men 63[18]: not included among the Ghassān as they did not drink of the spring of that name 63[19]: 63[22]

life-time of his father *ibid.*: 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Abī Bakr consoles his father on his death 33[3], as do Ziyād b. 'Othmān b. Ziyād 35[33], and a sage 36[19] notice 274[17 seq]. his mother was Omm Abān *ibid.*: names of his brothers *ibid.*· Djarīr praises him in a verse *ibid*. with his father and ·Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz in a garden at al-Ta'if III 315[14] (=II 277[9])

ابن العَرِيَّة الحليع see أيّوب بن العَرِيَّة

ابو أيّوب المرزبانىّ الأهوازىّ see ابو أيّوب المَوْرِيانىّ

أيّوب المُعَنّى aneed III 211[20] (*cf* 208[35])

ابو أيّوب المَوْرِيانىّ III 44[8]· called ابو ايّوب المرزبانىّ الاهوازىّ II 169[2] (but المرزبانى is prob. a misprint for الموريانى see *Notes*). called ابو ايّوب الخُوزىّ III 43[18]: called سليمان الكاتب *ibid.*· was *Kātib* of Abu'l-'Abbās and Abū Dja'far II 169[2] *cf.* III 44[8]. with al-sayings quoted I 164[12] (= 247[6] III 258[17] see *Notes*): 343[10]· cites Abū Ḳilāba II 272[5]: cites Nāfi' III 336[15]: cited by Ḥammād b. Zaid *ibid.*: with Shu'ba I 164[12]: al Khalīl b. Aḥmad frequented his company 164[19] (see *Notes*): 169[30 seq]: 193[14] (= 176[34] see *Notes*): with Ma'mar 203[29] (=III 285[5]): wore a very low shirt *ibid.*. and Abū-Hanīfa in al-Medīna 309[9]. with Abū Ḳilāba 333[11 seq] (=7[32 seq]): with a bedouin II 102[4 seq]

ابو صالح أيّوب بن سليمان called II 208[2] cites 'Āmir b. Mu'āwiya I 163[16] (? see *Notes*): cites Abān b 'Īsā 191[30]: cites Muhammad b. Waddāh II 208[2] see *Notes*: cited by the author (?) I 163[16]

أيّوب بن سليمان بن عامر بن معاوية and أيوب بن سليمان بن عامر بن معاوية I 163[16] see

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أيّوب بن سليمان بن عبد الملك verses of Ibn 'Abdi'l-A'lā on his death II 14[22 seq] (=274[28 seq.] see *Notes*): died within the

أيّوب الأنصاريّ ابو one of the "Companions" of the Prophet, takes part in a campaign under the command of Yazīd I II 247[18] *seq*. dies and is buried under the walls of Constantinople, a dome being built over his tomb by the Ḳaiṣar *ibid.*: visited in his last illness by Yazīd *ibid.*: cites the Prophet *ibid.*: his last desire *ibid.*: the Ḳaiṣar undertakes to tend his tomb for a year, "and it is still being looked after" *ibid.*

أيّوب see أيّوب بن ابى تَمِيمَة السَّخْتِيانِيّ

أيّوب الخُوزِيّ ابو III 43[18] see ابو أيّوب المرزبانيّ الأهوازيّ

أيّوب بن زيد see ابن القِرِّيَة

(1) أيّوب السِّجِستانيّ ابو I 176[24] III 258[17] *read* أيّوب السَّخْتِيَانِيّ

(2) أيّوب السِّجِستانيّ ابو see سليمان بن وَهْب

أيّوب السَّخْتِيَانِيّ *i.e.* أيّوب بن ابى تَمِيمَة ابو بكر *Ma'ārif* 238: 8[10]: with al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī 28[18] (=247[1] *seq* see *note* on 247[3]): with Ibn Abī Sūd (*sic leg.*) 28[24]: see also إياس بن ربيعة

أيام بن عَنْس II 68[23] *read* يام بن عَنْس

(*sic leg.*) أيّاح chamberlain of al-Wāṯhiḳ III 46[26] see *Notes*.

أيّنَع see يَيْنَع من الغارة (؟) مِنَ الغارة

أيّمَن brings a suit against al-Ahwas in the court of Ibn Hazm, the governor of al-Medīna III 42[22] *seq*.. al-Ahwaṣ and he flog each other under the orders of the governor, *ibid*.. his verses on the subject *ibid.*

أيّمَن بن حُرَيْم (*sic leg.*) الشّاعر II 48[5] see *Notes*.

الأيْهَمان see الأهْتَمان

[م] أيُّوب I 145[28] (=349[22]): 151[2] (=III 8[17] *Kor*): 232[12]

(1) أيُّوب ابو أيّوب I 247[6] *read* أيُّوب السِّخْتِيَانِيّ and see

(2) أيُّوب ابو أيّوب II 60[25] see خالد بن زيد

(؟) إياس بن زنيفة proverbial for his intelligence I 270[24] see *Notes*

ابو مريم الحنفي see إياس بن صبيح

(?) إياس بن عبّاد slew 'Amr b. al-Hubāb II 53[32] (see *Notes*): his genealogy *ibid.*

إياس بن قبيصة الطائي with al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir I 178[30] of the clan Himī II 69[14]. appointed by the Kisrā as ruler of the Arabs III 94[30] at the Battle of Dhū Kār 95[8] *seq.* misinforms the Kisrā as to the result of the Battle *ibid.*

إياس بن قتادة sister's son of al-Ahnaf b. Kais II 49[29] took upon himself the payment of bloodwits on behalf of the Tamīm *ibid.*

إياس بن معاوية [المزني القاضي] II 48[35] called ابو زميلة [prop. ابو وائلة] I 28[18] see *Notes*· sayings quoted 205[28] 247[1] (? *cf.* 171[6]): with al-Kāsim b. Rabī'a at the court of 'Adī b Artāt 7[24 seq.] with 'Adī 7[30]: with Ibn Hubaira with Satīh, the sooth-sayer *ibid*: Dugha (*sic leg.*) was from this tribe 49[21] (*cf.* I 271[2]). the sons of their eponym and some of his descendents enumerated 55[21 bis]· 92[8]· a deputation of theirs with the Prophet 156[2]· and al-Hadjdjādj III 6[9]: 72[21]· fought at Dhū Kār on the side of the Persians 95[23]

ابنا إياس slain at the Battle of al-Horaira III 93[35] see *Notes*

ابنة عوف بن محلم الشيبانية called أمّ إياس III 235[12] married to 'Amr b Hudjr 223[8]· her mother's advice to her on the occasion of her marriage *ibid* mother of al-Hārith b 'Amr, grandfather of Imru' al-Keis *ibid* 'Amr b Hudjr sends a woman, 'Isām by name, to report on her charms 235[12]· 'Isām's full report on her *ibid*

إياس بن دغفل contemporary with Abū Nadra and al-Husain I 135[32] (*cf.* 229[13] where الحسن occurs for الحسين)

Zohair in a verse III 194[21] (= 98[19])

أُمّ أَوْفَى العَبْدِيّة with ʿĀyesha II 232[24]

أَوْفَى [بن عُقْبَة] brother of Dhu'l-Rumma III 361[9]· names of his other brothers *ibid* Dhu'l-Rumma appropriated some of his poems *ibid*

اوفير *i.e Ophir* see توفين بن يقطان

الأَوْقَص المَخْزُومِيّ notice III 192[2 seq] (= I 309[12]) anecdotes *ibid*

اولو الله see مريش

أُوَيْس proverbial for divorcing his wives III 239[13 seq]

أُوَيْس القَرَنِيّ his eminent position among the ascetics I 310[6]· his genealogy II 68[28] (1). a remark of the Prophet said to refer to him *ibid*. مصر a *Tābiʿī* who came to visit ʿOmar I *ibid*.

إياد بن نزار II 49[21] 55[21 bis]. I 176[24] (= II 129[15]) II 27[20]: 46[21 seq]: their eponym al-ʾAṣmaʿī on a verse of his II 17[28]· 49[18]· his clan *ibid*. see *Notes*

أَيْس بن جُمَيْر II 57[30]

أَيْس بن خالد [مِنَ الأَيْس] one of the [Banū] Khaṭma II 60[29]

أَيْس بن خَوْلِيّ الخَرْرَجِيّ one of the Banu'l-Hublā, who fought at Badr II 62[21]

بنو أَيْس بن عمرو بن أُدّ one of the two main subdivisions of the Muzaina II 48[25 seq] Kaʿb b. Zuhair on them *ibid*

أَيْس بن مَعْبَر بن لَوْذان الجُمَحِيّ see ابو مَحْذُورَة الجُمَحِيّ

أَيْس بن مَعْرَاءَ السَّعْدِيّ his verses in praise of the Banū Ṣafwān II 45[8] (= 50[5] I 158[7])· one of the Banū Luʾaiyy (*sic*) b. Anf al-Nāḳa 50[10] see *Notes*

أُيُوس مَنَاة بن النَّمِر بن قاسط II 53[21 bis] (*cf. Wust. Tab.* A. 12, *Maʿārif* 46[4]) some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid.*

أُمّ أَيْفَى a woman celebrated by

[1] منهم in the previous line properly refers to the Banū Nādjiya see *note* on II 68[28].

al-Malik and Ghailān I 206[11] *seq.*: interview with al-Manṣūr 305[21] *bis*

حبيب بن أوس الطائي see ابن أوس

الأوس من الأنصار a subdivision of the Banū 'Amr, a branch of the Azd I 37[6] (=157[12]) II 45[15]· compete with the Khazradj in boasting 44[4] *seq.* their genealogy 60[13] *sei* their subdivisions and notable men 60[15] *seq* 'Abd al-Malik on their gift for poetry III 99[24] see also الأنصار

الأوس بن تغلب II 54[10] (see *Notes*)

أوس بن حارثة بن لام الطائي I 178[30]: at the court of al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir, with Hātim al Tā'ī 178[30] *seq* chief of the Tayyi' II 69[10]. his sons at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ III 86[31] *seq*: secures the release of his son who was a prisoner in the hands of the Banū Yashkor by exchange with another prisoner *ibid.*

أوس [ابوجبيب الطائي] III 247[32]

أوس بن حجر الأسدي [الأسيدي ؟]

(*sic leg*) أهود بن نهراء II 59[21] (see *Notes*)

أهيب مولى عثمان بن عفان secretary of 'Othmān II 168[26]

اوباش appointed vizier by Musta'īn II 169[11]· chamberlain of al-Muntaṣir III 47[4], and of al-Musta'īn 47[12] *bis*. Shudjā' b. al-Kāsim was his secretary *ibid.*

أود بن صعب بن سعد العشيرة a clan II 67[13]

أود بن معن a subdivision of the Bāhila II 51[22]

الأوزاع II 58[17] see مروان بن زيد

عبد الرحمن بن عمرو الأوزاعي *i e Ma'ārif* 249. called ابو عمرو I 206[20] cites 'Abdallāh b. Sa'd (*sic leg.*) 166[14] (see *Notes*)· cites Yaḥyā b Abī Kathīr 184[u] cites Makhūl 305[22] cites 'Abdallāh b 'Abbās 305[26]· cites the Prophet 305[28]· cites al-Kāsim b Muḥammad III 19[15] cited by Muḥammad b. Kathīr 19[14] cited I 166[15]: cited II 119[30]: with Hishām b. 'Abd

of his quoted II 191[28] *seq*. interview with al-Hārith b. Kalada III 343[6] *seq*. · see also كسرى

(؟) أُبَيْس ابن with Mūsa 'l-Hādī I 54[6] see *Notes*: his verses in praise of the sword Samsāma *ibid*.

الضَّحَّاك بن قيس see ابو أُبَيْس

أُبَيْسَة بنت الحرث foster-sister of the Prophet II 202[5]

أُبَيْسَة مولى رسول الله ابو the Prophet's chamberlain II 203[3]

أُبَيْف بن حنَلَة الضَّبِّى called فارِسُ السَّلِيط (البَسَّيط ؟) III 69[13] (see *Notes*) at the Battle of Zarūd 69[12] *seq*

بنو الأَهْتَم satirized by Lahdham al-Kātib III 243[35]

سِنان بن سُمَيّ *i.e.* الأَهْتَم [المِنْقَرِيّ] بن سِنان *Nak*· at the Battle of al-Nibādj III 68[28] *seq* at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 83[27] *seq* the occasion which gave rise to his nickname *ibid*.

الأَهْتَمان (var. الأَيْهَمان *Nak* 153[18], *B Ath*. I 288[pu], *Agh* XV. 73[1]): III 84[9]

according to these tribes II 55[26] *cf*. 55[24] 45[28]: his father and mother *ibid*.: see also خثعم, بجيله and أنمار بن سَبَا

أنمار بن سَبَا II 45[23] *cf* 55[24 26] (see *Ma'ārif* 50[17]) see also انمار بن إراش and the following

أنمار بن بِرَار names of his brothers II 46[21] *seq* with Satīh, the sooth-sayer *ibid*. his genealogy 55[24] *seq* (*cf* 45[23]) his alleged relationship with the Badjīla and Khath'am 55[24] *seq* gave his name to a raid of the Prophet (غزوة أنمار) III 285[7] see also أنمار بن إراش, and انمار بن سَبَا بجيلة

الأنماطِى cited III 355[18]

أنوش *Enoch* II 57[17]

أنو شروان [بن قُباذ] called كسرى بن قُباذ II 191[28] called كسرى أنو شِرْوان الفارِسِىّ III 343[6]: his instructions to his wardens of the marches I 31[20]: with a learned man 221[33]: 325[15] (var. ابو ساسان *Shi'r* 111[18]): some remarks

b. Ḥanzala 256[29] *seq.*: the number of those who were slain at the Battle of the Harra 257[26]· give up the captives of Ḥonain following the example of the Prophet III 102[13] *bis*· gifted with poetry 103[34]: satirized by al-Akhṭal at the request of Yazīd b Mu'āwiya 118[14] *seq* the Prophet on their amorous disposition 189[26] see also بنو حارثة and I 19[8] 79[29] (*cf.* III 371[3]) 90[33] 122[3] 133[23] 212[10] 235[16] II 5[6] 56[11] 72[7] *seq* 119[17] 130[30] *bis* 162[1] 167[26] 168[12] 207[32] 213[16] 216[2] *seq* 217[2] 225[6] 240[7] III 4[33] 15[2] 32[34] 189[12] 198[26] 208[11] 226[22] 303[2] 346[12]

ابو الأنصار II 62[17] see العنقاء

الأنعم بن الأشعر (var الأنعم *BDur.* 248[11]) the names of his three brothers II 69[21]

أنعم من مراد a clan II 68[27]

بنو أنف الناقة their indebtedness to al-Hutai'a III 121[2]

بنو أنمار two surgeons of the clan with the Prophet III 304[20]

أنمار بن إراش ancestor of the tribes Badjīla and Khath'am 118[14]· a party of them, including Ḳais b. Sa'd, with the same Caliph 121[2]: their majority supported 'Alī in the war with Mu'āwiya II 121[2]: ['Omar I] on their title to pensions 132[8] (see *note* on 131) and Hishām 187[5]. desire to elect their own Caliph after the Prophet's death 204[14] *seq* the Prophet's last injunctions about them 204[35] *seq. cf.* 121[4] III 18[4] (=II 153[14])· Abū Bakr regrets that he had omitted to ask the Prophet if they had any title to the Caliphate II 208[23]· asked by 'Omar to assist at the election of his successor 211[2] offer their help to 'Othmān during the siege of his house, through Zaid b. Thābīt, but he declines to accept it 218[25] eight hundred of them march with 'Alī to al-Kūfa 226[14] (*cf.* 232[7]). their right to elect a Caliph 233[3] *cf.* 240[15]· assist in *building the mosque at Medina* 236[32]: the verse they sang on the occasion *ibid.*: rebel against Yazīd under 'Abdallāh

(= 157[12]): 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās on them I 37[5] *seq* praised in the *Ḳorān* 70[16]: the Prophet with one of them on his first visit to al-Medīna 183[34]: their deputation waits on al-Mehdī to console him on the death of al-Mansūr, with Abu'l-'Aınā' as their spokesman II 35[10]· a party of them with Daghfal 43[2] *seq* a saying of the Prophet about them 45[8]· Abū 'Ubaida on them 45[13]· Tubba' Abū Karib wages war upon them *ibid.* (=I 157[16]): their genealogy, clans, and prominent men of every clan 60[13]—62[11] (=I 37[5] *seq* II 45[15]) their leader at the Battle of al-Yemāma 61[20]· their chief who slew al-Fityūn (*sic leg*) 61[28]. the name of their first convert to Islām 62[4]. a subdivision of the Azd and of the Banū 'Amr b. 'Āmir 62[15] *cf.* 45[15]: took part in the murder of 'Othmān 117[30] *cf.* 215[30] 233[14], a Syrian poet on their desertion of 'Othmān 219[17] *bis* (see also 218[25]): one of them with Mu'āwiya of al-Baṣra, to reconcile Abū Bakra with Ziyād III 4[23] *seq*: Ziyād at his suggestion leaves for al-Kūfa and he conducts the service at the funeral of Abū Bakra *ibid.*: complains to 'Abd al-Malik that al-Hadjdjādj had abused him for refusing to accompany the same on an expedition 14[6] *seq.*. persuaded by Ismā'īl b. 'Abdallāh the Caliph's messenger, he gets reconciled with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid* · rejected in his transactions the *dirhems* of al-Hadjdjādj 19[2] composed verses 103[30] with his brother al-Barā' b. Mālik 189[34]

أنس بن مُدْرِك (var. مُدْرِكة for مُدْرِك on III 85[29]) one of the Banū Aklub II 52[19] (*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 44[15]) commanded the Khath'am and certain other tribes at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ III 85[29]

الأَوْس و الخَزْرَج ابنا قَيْلَة i.e. الأَنْصار I 157[12] (=37[6]) or ابنا حارِثَة II 45[15] 60[18]: noted for their bravery I 37[5] *seq* *cf.* II 45[15]

أُمَيَّة بن عبد الملك بن خالد II 126[8] (probably we should read أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خالد q.v.)

أمية بنت عُتَيْبَة see أُمَيْمَة بنت عُتَيْبَة

أُمَيَّة بن يزيد with 'Abd al-Rahmān I of Spain II 302[29]

ابو أُمَيَّة بن يَعْلَى cites Nāfi' II 210[16]

الأبنا II 49[28] *read* الأُبَنَاء

بنو الأَبْنَاط II 177[12]

أَبْنَاط يَثْرِب some of them join the rebellion against 'Othmān II 221[2]

أُنَيْس بن ابى أُنَيْس [اللَّيْثِيّ] verses which he wrote to Hārith̲a b Zaid (prop Badr) III 330[12] (? *cf* I 266[23]) see *Notes*

أُنَيْس بن ابى الحُجَيْن [app. الحُجَيْر] with al-Ḥārith̲ b [Abī] Shamir al-Ghassānī I 279[8] *seq* see *Notes*

أُنَيْس بن ابى شَيْخ كاتب الشرطة arrested under the orders of al-Rashīd and slain in his presence I 153[2] *seq*. verses of Muslim b. al-Walīd on him *ibid*.

أُنَيْس الفَوارِس بن زِياد العَبْسِيّ slew 'Amr b. 'Amr b. 'Odos at Akrun III 66[13] *seq* verses of Djarīr on the subject *ibid*

أَنَس بن مالك الأَنْصارِيّ II 203[4] called ابو حَمْزَة II 203[4] III 4[24] 14[17] *seq* 103[31] called خادِم النبيّ or (رسول الله) II 203[7] (see also l. 4) III 14[10] *seq*. 103[30]: a proverbial saying ascribed to him I 273[27]· cites the Prophet 271[27] 350[15] III 302[32] cited by Thābit II 3[19] 6[15] cited by al-Khushanī (through interemediaries) 44[4] cited by Rabī'a b [Abī] 'Abd al-Rahmān 201[21] see *Notes* cited by Ismā'īl b. Muslim 203[30]: cited by Sufyān al-Thawrī III 291[4] cited by Katāda 302[32] cited for an anecd. II 3[19] cited 201[26]· cited 203[7.21] cited III 103[30] *seq* with Fātima immediately after the burial of the Prophet II 6[15] *seq*· Mohammad b Sīrīn was his secretary in Fārs 169[24] (= 170[20]). 203[4]· unsuccessfully attempts, along with al-Ḥasan

scribal error for عبد الله : defeated by Abū Fudaik I 44[17] (see *Notes*) with ʿAbdallāh b. al-Aḥtam *ibid* al-Ḥadjdjādj and a beast of burden belonging to him (Umaiya) 44[26] · appointed governor of Khurāsān by Abd al-Malik II 117[2 seq] at the court of ʿAbd al-Malik with Khālid b ʿAbdallāh *ibid.* · at the same court with ʿOmar b. ʿObaid [allāh] 126[8] (see *Notes*) · on the revenues of Khorāsān 155[26] (*cf.* *Nak.* 355[16]) his genealogy III 231[20] *cf.* I 44[17] (see *Notes*) and II 126[8] (see *Notes*) anecd. about a slave-girl of his *ibid* · with ʿAbd al-Malik b Merwān 329[20]

أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خَلَف I 44[17] *read* أُمَّة بن عبد لله بن خالد

أُمَيَّة بن عبد شَمْس [بن عبد مَنَاف] called أُمَيَّة الأكبر II 38[29] 40[5] one of the ambassadors of the Koreish who waited on Saif b. Dhī Yazan I 107[2] · his principal descendants enumerated II 40[5] (*cf.* 38[28])

بنو أُمَيَّة [بن عبد شَمْس] بن عبد مَنَاف II 38[28] (*cf.* 40[5]) *see* بنو أُمَيَّة

their first Caliph to assume the title of *Amīr al-Muʾminīn* 308[7]

أُمَيَّة بن خالد بن عبد الله (*sic*) (var. خالد [بن عبد الله] *Kāmil* 656[9]) sends his brother ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz to fight against the *Azārika* II 75[8] see *Notes*

أُمَيَّة بن خَلَف one of the Banū Djumah who was slain at the Battle of Badr II 39[16] · his slave Bilāl was bought from him by Abū Bakr 205[29]

أُمَيَّة بن ابى الصَّلْت like him, his father also was a poet I 107[8] · verses mourning those who were slain at the Battle of Badr II 32[3] · his verses cited to the Prophet III 101[6]: the Prophet asks al-Sharīd to recite his verses to him 101[12] (=189[19]): the Prophet on him *ibid*

أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خالد III 231[20]. called أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن أُسَيْد II 117[2] III 329[20]: called أُمَيَّة بن عبد الملك بن خالد بن أسيد on II 126[8] but there is prob. a

them 180[33]: some of the Caliphs of this House sought connection by marriage with ʿAḳīl b. ʿOllafa (*sic leg.*) al-Murrī 230[11]· regarded the sons of slave-girls as disqualified for the Caliphate 244[2]; al-Aṣmaʿī's explanation of the cause of this 244[18 seq]: why Syria was pro-Omaiyid 294[17]: see also I 13[1] 77[25] 130[11.16] 136[18 28] 154[1 seq] 155[28] 156[23] 168[22] 305[9] II 73[23] 110[9 seq] 112[3] 116[31] 123[2] 125[34] 168[35 last] 185[34] 215[23] 216[29] 258[17] 259[18] 260[9 seq] 270[9] 271[20] 296[21] 298[4] 305[12] 309[14] III 32[5 seq] 43[10 seq] 115[9] 120[21] 202[4] 207[9]

أُمَيَّة بن ابى الا شكر (*sic*) [P_1 has الا سكر for ابى الاشكر] anecd. I 190[23] see *Notes*

بنو أُمَيَّة الأُصغر ا بن عبد شَمْس] called العَبَلات after their mother ʿAbla II 39[34]

أُمَيَّة بن عبد شمس see أُمَيَّة الأكبر [بن عبد مَنَاف]

بنو أُمَيَّة بالأَنْدَلُس an account of their Caliphs II 302[11 seq]: ʿAbd al-Rahmān III was a fair of the Arabs 112[19]: the oration of al-Mansūr after he had massacred them 145[18]· their altercation with the Hāshimites at the election of ʿOmar's successor 213[20]: 221[29]· names of the most pious and the most learned of the family 251[2]. expelled from al-Medīna in a revolt against Yazīd 257[1]: swear allegiance to Merwān 260[19]· and ʿOmar II 280[2 seq]: al-Manṣūr on their Caliphs 296[3] one of them explains why they lost their empire 296[21] anecdotes relating to their massacre at the hands of ʿAbdallāh b. ʿAlī 300[14 seq] Abū Muhammad al-ʿAbdī's verses condemning them 300[17] verse of Sudaif on them 302[5] (=300[22])· ʿAbdallāh b. ʿAlī's severity towards them 302[7]: their Caliphs in Spain 302[11 seq]: the poet Shibl incites Abu'l-ʿAbbās against them III 34[18] (*cf.* II 120[17]. The poem is quoted more fully on II 301[18]): a party of them with Muʿāwiya III 40[24 seq]: eulogized by Kuthayyir 125[31]: a poet on

أُمَيَّة II 155[26] see عبد الله بن خالد

(1) ابو أُمَيَّة mentioned in an anonymous verse I 183[22 bis]

(2) ابو أُمَيَّة cites Abū Mushir III 18[28] · cites Ishāḳ b. Hishām 18[32]

(3) ابو أُمَيَّة see شُرَيْح القاضى

بنو أُمَيَّة (or الأُمَوِيّون) II 145[13] 280[5 bis]) i.e. بنو أُمَيَّة [بن عبد شمس] بن عبد مناف 38[28] (*cf.* 40[5]) : mentioned in a verse I 64[33] : a party of them wait on 'Abd al-Malik 76[34] · Sulaimān b 'Alī secures amnesty for a number of them 143[4 seq] (=II 302[8 seq]) one of the ten subdivisions of the Ḳoraish II 37[19 seq] · the function entrusted to their representative in pagan times *ibid* · compared with the Banū Hāshim by 'Alī 38[12 seq], by Mu'āwiya 38[15], and by al-Hasan 115[26] . one of them with Hārūn 38[18] : their prominent men enumerated 38[28] (*cf.* 40[5]) : praised by 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ at

امرؤ القيس بن السمط الكندى one of the clan Imru al-Ḳais b. Mu'āwīya II 66[19]

بنو امرئ القيس بن معاوية a branch of the Kinda II 66[19] : some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid.*

عبد الملك بن مروان (1) ابو الأملاك *q.v.* (2) على بن عبد الله بن العبّاس [*q.v.*]

أُمَيْمَة in a verse of al-Nābigha III 178[31]

أُمَيْمَة (بنت عبد المطّلب) her sisters and brothers enumerated II 202[16] one of the aunts of the Prophet *ibid.*

أُمَيْمَة بنت النّعمان notice II 202[35]

أُمَيْمَة أُمّ ابى هُرَيْرَة I 16[7 seq]

محمد الأمين بن هارون see الأمين الرشيد

ابو مُسْلِم see امين آل محمّد

أمين هذه الأُمّة II 39[24] 210[20] see ابو عُبَيْدَة بن الجرّاح

الأمينان II 214[15] see العُمَران

father was murdered, stayed with al-Mu'allā al-Tā'ī and praised him in a poem II 69⁵: 69⁸: stayed with [Abū] Ḥanbal of the Tayyi' and eulogized him 69¹⁶: alludes in a verse to a marksman of the Banū Tho'al 69¹⁸: a verse of his praised by a bedouin 96²· his *mudhahhaba* III 98⁶ *seq* the Prophet on him 98¹² Labīd on him 98²⁴. Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa on him 99¹⁰· criticized 130²⁴· 184²²· al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr was his grandfather 223¹⁹ (= 235¹¹)· saying quoted 283²¹ at Dāra Djuldjul 351⁴ *seq*· his verses on the incident *ibid* repairs to his uncle Sharāhīl b al-Ḥārith on account of his differences with his father *ibid.*· the reason why al-Farazdak knew so much about him *ibid.*· see also III 128⁴ 136⁴

بنو إمرئ القيس بن زيد [مَنَاة] II 43¹⁹ called بنو إمرئ القيس بن سعد بن زيد مناة III 94²³· their genealogy *ibid*· the clan of which 'Adī b. Zaid al-'Ibādī was a member *ibid.*

Bāhila II 51²¹: a 'companion' of the Prophet *ibid*

(3) أمامة see ابو أمامة هانئ بن نَبِيصَة

أُمَامَة بنت الحَرث wife of 'Awf b. Muhallim al-Shaibānī III 235¹⁴ with 'Iṣām, a woman whom 'Amr b. Hudjr had deputed to report on the charms of a daughter of 'Awf *ibid*

أُمَامَة (مِنْ بنى عَطَفان بن سَعْد) II 70¹¹ *read* أُمامة الخ

(1) أُمّ العزيز wife of al-Mahdī who bore him his son 'Īsā III 44²⁸

(2) أمة العزيز see زبيدة بنت جعفر

إِمْرُؤُ القَيْس بن حُجْر I 49²⁶ *seq*: 287²⁵· verses in which he mourns the death of his kinsmen II 20¹⁰: the poet of the Arabs 45¹¹: refers to Dūdān in a verse 47²⁷· destroyed the Banū Hulma in exacting vengeance for the murder of his father 47²⁸ on 'Ilbā' b. al-Ḥārith 48⁶: his genealogy 66²⁰ see *Notes*; *cf.* III 223¹⁹ 235¹¹: after his

أُمّ البَنِين بنت عُتْبَة (*sic leg.*) (var. عُيينة for عُتبة *cf. Ṭabarī* I 3056[10]: helps at the burial of her husband, the Caliph 'Othmān II 215[16] (see *Notes*)

أُمَام (for أُمَامَة) a woman mentioned by al-Mutawakkil b. 'Abdallāh III 222[19] (in *Agh* XI 40 she is called أميمه)

(1) أُمَامَة mentioned in an anonymous verse I 259[16]

(2) أُمامة mentioned in a verse of Djarīr I 321[13]

(3) أُمَامَة mentioned in a verse of Abū Dhu'aib II 12[20]

(4) أُمَامَة wife of a bedouin whose society al-Aṣma'ī used to frequent II 98[24 *seq*] (=III 239[24 *seq*])

(5) أُمَامَة mentioned in a verse III 191[21]

(1) ابو أُمَامَة see أُسْعَد بن زُرَارَة (*sic leg.*)

(2) ابو أُمَامَة [i.e. صُدَّى بن عَجْلان *BDur.* 165[19]]: cites the Prophet I 223[18]: one of the Banū أُمَيّ (var. أُمَع *BDur* 283[3]) II 63[23]

أُمَيّان thier eponym a brother of Hamdān b. Mālik II 66[7]: a clan of the Hamdān to which Ḥawshab belonged *ibid.*

أُمّ أُبَيها بنت عبد الله بن جعفر see لُبابة ابنة عبد الرّحمن بن جعفر

أُمّ البَنِين anecd. III 233[18]: verses which she exchanged with her husband *ibid*

أُمّ البَنِين بنت حِزام الكلابية wife of 'Alī II 253[13]: names of those of her sons who were slain with al-Husain *ibid.* (*cf. Ṭabarī* II 386).

أُمّ البَنِين بنت عبد العزيز بن مروان wife of al-Walīd I II 272[27]: her children enumerated *ibid.*

أُمّ البَنِين بنت عبد الملك بن مروان [not mentioned by *Ṭabarī*] with al-Walīd III 16[24]: with al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*

أُمّ البَنِين زوج عبد الملك بن مروان [not mentioned by *Ṭabarī*] with 'Azza, the beloved of Kuthaiyir III 249[10]

I 103[2] *seq* · his importance recognized by al-Nu'mān 103[14] · with Kisrā 103[26] *seq* : Dja'far b Yahyā often quoted his proverbial sayings 268[5] · proverbial sayings ascribed to him and Buzurdjumihr 272[10] : consoles 'Amr b. Hind on the death of his brother II 35[3] · his clan 49[17] *cf.* III 82[8] (see *Notes*) takes part, with other chiefs of the Tamīm, in their conference after the "Day" of al-Safka III 82[8] *seq* (see *Notes*) see also III 139[29]

أكثم بن الجون [var for بن أكثم بن الجون *Wüst. Tab* 2 18] II 59[19]

الأكراد III 287[34]

أكلب بن ربيعة بن نوار a clan II 52[18] (*cf Ma'ārif* 44[14]) at the Battle of Faif al-Rih III 86[4]

أكيدر دومة the written document which the Prophet gave him I 112[29] *seq*

آل الله see مريش

المرداس بن محطان II 57[18] (appar *i.e* المرداد *Almodad* is intended)

الأفرع بن حابس التميمى I 84[32] *read* الأقرع بن حابس التميمى

الأفيل العتبى [properly العتيبى] with Sūlaimān and al-Walid I II 273[13] *bis* (see *Notes*)

الأقسر الشاعر *i.e.* الأسود بن وهب *Shi'r* 352[13] II 48[5] : a drunkard III 339[20] his verses on wine *ibid*

الأقصر من حثعم ابناء in a verse II 65[16]

أكثم [أكثم ؟] بن ابى الجون الخزاعى one of the Banū Harām (*sic leg*) II 62[29] (see *Notes*)

أكثم بن صيفى [التميمى] حكيم العرب I 29[34] called ابو حنش III 82[10] (see *Notes*) . sayings quoted I 29[34] 30[22] 68[5] 69[28] 71[18] (=257[17]) 186[5] 190[22] (=281[14]) 238[13] (=273[14] 274[3]) 252[32] 382[20] 301[2] · invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy which he was sending to Kisrā

الأَفْقَم II 291[1] see يزيد بن هشام بن عبد الملك

الأَفْكَل see II 67[19 bis] see معاوية بن فيس بن سلمة

أفلاطون sayings quoted I 3[6] III 188[16]

أَفْلَح بن سِبَاع II 57[27]

أَفْنُون (التَّغْلِبِيّ) i.e. صُرَيْم بن مَعْشَر II 10[9]: his genealogy *ibid.* (for varr. see *Khizāna* IV 460[16], *Wüst. Tab.* C. 13, 14 16) · the story of his death *ibid* · his elegy on himself *ibid.*

الأَفْوَه الأَوْدِيّ III 113[8 seq] *read* الأَفْوَه الأَوْدِيّ

الأَفْوَه الأَوْدِيّ i.e [prop. صَلَاءَة] صَلَاة بن عمرو II 67[15]: a poet of the clan al-Za'āfir *ibid.*. Ḥammād al-Rāwiya cites his verses to Abū Muslim III 113[28 seq] (see *Notes*)

أفيون II 10[9] *read* أَفْنُون

الأَقْرَع بن حابِس التَّمِيمِيّ one of "those whose hearts were reconciled" by the Prophet by largesses I 84[21 seq] (see

الأَعْلَب بن جُعْشُم العِجْلِيّ [usually called الأَعْلَب الرَّاجِز for جُعْشُم جُشَم] II 54[21]: his clan *ibid.*: his verses on the Battle of al-Zoweirān III 75[20] (see *Notes*)

أَعْتَل (*sic leg.*) II 65[19] see حِثْعَم

ابن أَعْتَل see ابن حَسَّان العِجْلِيّ حَسَّان العِجْلِيّ

ابو فريعيس بن فيس see ابو فريعيس بن صيفى

الأَعْسَيْن II 171[4]

أَعْصَى بنو i.e أَسْلَم و مالِك و مَلْكان II 62[11]

أَعْصَى their genealogy II 70[8] most of the Djudhām and their nobility belonged either to this clan or to the Ghaṭafān b. Sa'd *ibid.*: Ghaṭafān was a brother of their eponym *ibid.*: a list of some of their notables 70[10]

أَعْصَى بن عبد القيس II 52[24]: his sons *ibid.*

الأَعْطَس see العَلَوِيّ

الاعيمر [الأُحَيْمِر ؟] بن يريد بن مرّة المازنيّ one of the chiefs of the Tamīm, takes part in a conference held after the "Day" of al-Ṣafka III 82[8]

(?) أُعَيْن بن تميم 'Āyesha's imprecation upon him II 218[88] (see *Notes*) · see also the next following article

أُعَيْن بن صُنَيْعة بن عِقال one of the Banū Mudjāshi' b Dārim II 50[28] (see also the next preceding article)

أُعَيْن الطّبب with Abū 'Alkama I 243[18] *seq*

الأَعَرّ a horse belonging to Tarīf b. Tamīm al-'Anbarī III 76[17] *seq*.

ابو الأَعَرّ with his son I 54[21]

الأَعْلَب [ابن الأَعْلَب ؟] satirized by Muḥamm. b. Maslama III 266[11] *seq* (see *Notes*)

بنو الأَعْلَب of al-Kairawān III 200[27]

الأَعْلَب بن جُشَم العِجْلِيّ see the following

(1) الأَعْوَر الحرث الأَعْوَر I 170[16]

(2) الأَعْوَر المُغيرة بن شُعْبة III 305[8]

الأَعْوَر بن بَنان [or بيان] التَّغْلِبيّ with al-Akhṭal III 142[4] *seq*. (see *Notes*)

كَعْب بن الحرث ابو الأَعْوَر الخَزْرَجيّ i. e II 61[12] one of the Banū Milhān who fought at Badr *ibid*

ابوالأَعْوَر السُّلَمِيّ [i.e عمرو بن سفيان *k*. 159[a], *Tabarī* (see by index)] a bedouin praises his horse I 52[23] (=II 95[30] see *Notes* III 133[19]). a friend of the Caliph Mu'āwiya II 51[29]

ابن اخى ابى الأَعْوَر السُّلَمِيّ (var ابن اخت ابى الأَعْوَر السُّلَمِيّ *Kindī* 35[9]) sent by 'Otba b. Abī Sofyān as his deputy to Egypt II 159[32]

أَعْوَر كَلْب (for him see *Agh* XV. 120, *Kāmil* 710[2]) his verse on Zaid b 'Alī II 300[11] a member of the Syrian army sent against Zaid b 'Alī *ibid*.

الأَعْيَاص enumerated II 40[5] (=38[30]) : 87[13]

with his visitors in a sickness 230[31]; with a deaf man and Sharīk al-Ḳāḍī 368[23]; 368[27]; with his wife and Raḳaba (*sic leg.*) b. Maṣḳala 368[29]; with his daughter 369[2]; with Rakaba (*sic leg.*) b. Maṣkala 369[3] *seq* with a pupil of his 369[6] *bis*; with a barber 369[11] anecdotes with Ḥafs b. Ghiyāth I 3[20] III 335[5]: anecd. I 204[6] *seq* interview with al-Mughīra b. Sa'd 217[17]: with Ibrāhīm 340[13]: with Ibrāhīm al-Nakha'ī II 123[20] (*cf.* I 169[32] *seq*) · Wakī' b. al-Djarrāh was his pupil 183[16]: witnessed 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Abī Laylā being flogged by al-Hadjdjādj III 12[20]. with 'Abdallāh b Sa'īd b. Abī Bakr 345[7]

بنت الأعمش with her father III 369[2]

بنو اعناء (؟) in a verse of Ibn Aḥmar III 289[25]

اعنى اعصر بن سعد II 51[18] *read* غنيّ بن أعصر بن سعد

أعوج a horse belonging to the Hilāl b. 'Āmir I 48[14] *seq*: his pedigree *ibid.*: the breed to which it gave its name 155[6]

Marwān and his sons al-Walīd and Sulaimān 96[32]

أعشى همدان [هو عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله] I 138[17] (=III125[10]): eulogized al-Hārith b. 'Amīra II 65[25]. the family to which he belonged 66[2]: see also the following

الأعشيان II 12[12] [app = اعشى بكر and اعشى همدان]

أعصر بن سعد بن قيس their genealogy II 51[6]. their subdivisions enumerated 51[18]

سلمان *i.e.* الأعمش [الكوفى] [بن مهران] II 123[20] · called ابو محمد I 181[11] · cites al-Sha'bī 19[31] cites 'Oyaina (?) II 217[25] cites 'Abdallāh b. Sinān 223[22]. cites Sulaim (?) III 294[20]. cites Khaithama 355[17]. cited by Ibn Abī Ḳotaiba (?) II 223[22] cited by Abū Bekr b Abī Sheiba 223[25]. cited 230[24] cited by Abū Mu'āwiya III 12[20] · cited by Ishāk b. Yahyā 19[18] · cited by a slave-girl of al-Rashīd, hailing from al-Kūfa 355[17] · anecdotes showing his cynicism (*cf. Tahdhīb* IV 223 *pen.*)—I 181[23]; with Abū Ḥanīfa 181[25] *seq.*;

Lāt 55[13] (? *cf.* 56[6]) addressed a poem to al-Aswad b Kabīr 57[28] · eulogizes Masrūk b Wā'il 57[24] a verse of his in praise of Abū Mālik 58[22] · another about Odhaina 59[7] eulogizes [the Banū] Mu āwiya al-Akramīn 66[10] (*cf B Dur* 145[2]) 250[8] · his verses on the Battle of Dhū Kār III 96[35] · his verses blaming Kais b. Mas'ūd for his conduct at the said battle 97[16 seq] 113[16] a verse which Hammād al-Rāwiya claimed to have fathered upon the poet 113[22 n] aneed with al-Muhallak b Hantam (*sic leg*) 121[9 seq] (see *Notes*) a verse of his discussed 122[1] an idea of his borrowed by Abu Nuwās 124[25] verses which he addressed to 'Amr b. Ma'dīkarib 126[12 seq]. Muslim b. al-Walīd's criticism of the same *ibid* criticized 131[28] 144[16] a verse of his praised 144[2] with 'Obaid, his *rāwī* 338[19 bis] see also الأعشيان

أعشى ربيعة called ابو المعترّة I 96[28] with 'Abd al-Malik b. الأعدل من حضرموت II 70[24]

محمد بن زياد ابن الأعرابى *i.e.* ابو عبد الله *Ma'ārif* 271[5] cited I 185[3] cited II 43[1] cited III 109[16]

(1) عبد الرحمن بن هرمز الأعرج *i.e. Ma'ārif* 236[8] cites Abū Huraira III 287[12] cited by Abu'l-Zinād *ibid*

(2) محمّد بن مطرّف الأعرج = الأعرج *i e* بنو الاعرج بن كعب بن سعد بنو الحارث بن كعب بن سعد *cf B Dur* 155[8] one of the two subdivisions of the *Adjārib* (*sic leg*) II 49[31] (see *note* on 49[28]) *cf* III 68[20] (see *Notes*) their genealogy *ibid*

أعشى بكر بن وائل or اعشى بكر II 55[31] called الأعشى I 128[30] 277[2] II 57[21] *et passim* eulogises Hawdha b Alī al-Hanafī I 172[4] (*cf* II 54[23] 55[31]) cited by al-Khushanī to prove that he believed in free-will 205[23] sayings quoted 251[5] III 283[22] II 55[5] one of the Kais b Tha'laba, a tribe of the Bakr b Wā'il 55[18] (= III 99[24]) · his clan was Taim al-

at the palace of al-Rashīd, with the Caliph and al-Fadl 114⁸–117³ on 'Omar b Abī Rabī'a 141² (? *cf* 99¹) with Abū Dja'far al-Shiṭrandjī at the court of al-Rashīd 212⁷ *seq* relates anecdotes to al-Rashīd 238²⁹ 315²⁴ *seq* finds the climate of al-Tā'if very bracing 295¹⁶ (*cf* 284¹⁹) anced with al-Rashīd and a slave-girl named Dunyā 354²⁰ *seq* verses which he composed on the occasion *ibid* had seen Asha'b 368²² anced. with a sweeper at al-Faifā' 374²⁷

الأصمعي names of his six brothers II 70²⁰

الأعسط بن فريع leader of the Tamīm at the Battle of Mait (?) II 50⁷

الأعطاه الشاعر one of the Banu'l-Hārith b al-Khazradj II 61²¹

أعطار رسول الله II 56⁷ see سعد في بكر بن هوازن

الأعجاز (من هوازن) II 46¹⁶ . 202³

الأعجم one of the Banū Shaiba II 275²² *seq*. brings trouble on Khālid al-Ḳasrī *ibid*.

[الأصمعي]

III 7⁸ 113³⁵ *seq*. 131¹ 145²⁶ 192³⁰ 198²² 212⁷ *seq* 230¹⁰ (=I 156ᵛᵛ) 243⁷ 244¹⁸ 246¹ 255⁵ 257²¹ 265⁹.¹⁵ 268¹ 272²⁷ 274⁶ 294⁷.¹³.³⁰ 295¹⁹ *seq* 302²¹ 304² 312¹⁵ 314³⁵ (*cf*. 268¹⁸) 317²² 367⁷ 368²² with Hārūn al-Rashīd I 50¹⁶ *seq*. criticizes a verse of abu'l-Nadjm 52²⁵ (=III 133¹⁸) at the court of al-Rashīd with Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī 78⁵ *seq* his remark about a scribe 166³⁰ Abū Nuwās compares him with Abū Ubaida 170⁶ *seq* (=III 346¹⁸ *seq*) with a bedouin 205¹⁹ with al-Mufaddal al-Dabbī 241²¹ *seq* 292ᵛᵛ with Yahyā b. Khālid b Barmak II 11¹² al-Djāhiz criticizes an opinion of his 17²⁶ *bis* on a verse of Aws b Hadjar 17²⁸ with 'Isā b. Ismā'īl 34¹² anecd with Dja'far b. Sulaimān *ibid*. · with Hārūn 109⁷ *bis* with al-'Attabī 172⁵ *seq* · on the poetry of al-Nābigha III 98ᵛᵛ *seq*. . on the poetry of al-Dja'dī *ibid*. : with Khalaf al-Ahmar 114² · his reasons for not writing poetry 114⁴ *bis* : at an evening party

232[24] (=I 200[29]) 238[11] 253[25] 285[3] (= I 203[31]) 288[35] 289[5.19] 292[27] 293[9] 368[13] cited by Abu'l-Kāsim Dja'far b Ahmad and Abu'l-Hasan 'Alī b Dja'far of al-Basra I 50[15] cited by Abū 'Oṯhmān al-Māzinī 129[1] cited by Abū 'Ubaida 269[1] cited by Yahyā b Sa'īd III 114[8] cited by Ibn al-Sharafī (?) 191[21] cited by Nasr b 'Alī 193[32] cited by Sa'īd b Muhammad al-'Idjlī 202[8] cited by his nephew 'Abd al-Rahmān b Muham. 238[29] cited by Abū Khālid 312[17] cited I 8[15] 11[17] 53[16] 92[11] 94[14] 148[16] 150[24] (=III 8[14]) 155[28] 171[14] 179[22] 190[13] 229[19] (=77[17]) 242[13.15] 278[1] 279[28] 280[8] 289[17] 292[24] 293[23 seq] 316[15] 334[13] II 13[7] 14[26] 18[5] 22[13 seq] 33[17] 40[9 seq] =(I 239[10]) 46[24] 85[30] cited for anecdotes about bedouins 77[26] 78[10] 78[25 seq] 80[33] 82[20 seq] 82[38 seq] 83[21.31] 84[2 seq] 84[20] 86[31] 90[25] 95[20] 96[1] 97[4] 98[10] seq (=III 239[23]) 99[13 seq] 100[6] 100[13 seq] 101[7.15] 102[7] 102[22 seq] (=III 17[25]) 103[26 seq] 109[7 bis]. cited 121[28] 164[1 seq] 209[23 seq] 245[31]

[الأصمعيّ]

b Abī Rabāh 348[11] cites a bedouin II 2[9]: cites Ma'mar 2[12] cites Dhu'l-Rumma 42[8] cites al-'Okailī 80[8] cites Abū 'Awāna 217[31] cites Hammād al-Rāwiya III 121[20] cites Ibn Abi'l-Zinād 222[30] cites one of the Banu'l-'Anbar 231[7] cites Yūnus b Mus'ab 232[24] (*cf.* I 200[29] see *Notes*) cites Abū Amr b al-'Alā' 236[2] 302[27] 302[29] (=II 251[2]) cites Abū Mūsa 237[21] cites al-Mu'tamir b Sulaimān 241[18] cites Nāfi' 253[25] cites al-Sha'bī 258[18] cites Abū Muhammad البحراني 263[27] cites Abān b 'Omar 289[20] cites Abū Bekr الهجيمي (?) 293[9] see *Notes* cites Katāda through other narrators 294[6] cites al-Zuhrī 295[19] cites Abu l-Ka'kā' 368[13] cites Hārun b Zakarīya 368[21] cites Ibn Tā'ūs on the authority of one of his teachers 369[29] cited by al-Riyāshī I 18[21] 99[3] 183[33] 222[22.33] 313[17] II 38[18] 215[8] 267[28] III 21[5] 33[17] 189[12] 206[35]: cited by Abū Hātim I 19[9 seq] 48[17] II 84[31] 87[32] 98[11] 99[22] 209[21] 230[17] III 100[23] 193[5]

اصحاب عجل بنى اسرائيل II 218[35]

اصحاب الكساء II 7[8]

بنو الأصفر I 116[21] 325[15] III 246[26] (=II 72[18] 48[18])

عمرو بن قيس بن مسعود see الأصم (السندانى)

عبد الملك بن قريب *i.e.* الأصمعى I 50[16] 241[21] called ابو سعيد 50[16] sayings quoted 50[6] 260[18] *III* 113[8] 114[4] 119[34] 125[13] 130[1] 131[10] 232[23] 238[11] 238[29] (=I 5[27] 162[18]) 287[31] 304[28] cites Ishāk b. Yahyā I 84[13] 20[29]. cites Abu'l Nadjm 50[6] cites Abū Hazra [b. Djarīr] 50[22] cites Ru'ba 98[26] (=128[7]) cites 'Abdallāh b. Dīnār 106[17] cites ابو الدوريستان the Persian 106[22] see *Notes* cites Abū Mehdīya 129[1] II 75[20] cites Shu'ba I 168[25] 169[29]. cites Sallām b. Muṭī' 169[30] cites a bedouin 178[21] cites 'Othmān al-Shahhām 222[33]. cites 'Īsā b. 'Omar 258[17] 236[9]. cites Ibn 'Awn 310[3]. cites al-Ḥasan 334[7]: cites Yūnus b. Ḥabīb 340[15]: cites Ibrāhīm b. al-Ḳa'ḳā' 345[6]: cites 'Aṭā'

أصحاب الفرائض were among the important supporters of 'Alī against Mu'āwiya II 238[32] Abū Mūsa was one of them *ibid. cf* 240[23] *seq* their difference with 'Alī and retirement to Ḥarūrā' 240[27]

أصحاب الجمل I 30[26] II 231[1] 'Alī on them 232[13] *seq* 247[8].

اصحاب رسول الله (or محمّد or النبى) or الصّحابة or علم I 167[33] 328[7] 5[4] 26[25] remarks of al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī about them 167[33] II 209[3] 210[7] 212[10] 214[5] (=223[5]) the reason why they deserted Othmān and why some of them did not like his election to the Caliphate 215[20] *seq* 215[31] *seqq* swear allegiance to 'Alī 217[21] 220[21] 222[14] 238[9] 239[2] *seq* 242[5] 258[2] III 12[30] 14[9] al-Ma'mūn declares 'Alī to be superior to them all 36[29]. 49[31] 100[7]. 108[32] the number of those of them who fought at Badr 277[33]. 333[17]. their difference of opinion about *nabīḏh* 334[32] *seq*: 336[7]: and wine in early days of Islam 337[22] *et passim*.

أَشْنَاس with Ahmad b. Abī Du'ād II 127[13] a friend of Muḥam. b. 'Abd al-Malik [al-Zayyāt] *ibid*

الأَشْنَب بن رُمَيْلَة called ابن رُمَيْلَة III 134[32]: criticized by al-Ba'īth at the court of al-Walīd I III 134[19]

جعفر *i.e.*, ابو الأَشْنَب [العُطارِدِيّ] بن حسّان *Ma'ārif* 241 [ult.] cites al-Ḥasan II 208[33] Abu'l-Ḥasan III 316[21]

أَشْهَل بن بحيلة names of his four brothers, mother, grandfather and grand-uncle II 64[31]

أَصْبَغ بن الفَرَج [المصرِيّ ابو عبد الله] [for him see *BKhallik* no 100, *Tahdhīb* I 361] cited I 322[5] cited II 284[1]

الأَصْبَغ بن نُبَاتة صاحب عليّ one of the Banū Mudjāshi' b Dārim II 50[30]

الأَصْبَهانِيّ (؟) [possibly two persons are included in this article]: II 178[24] (var *Bulagh* الفمي والاصبهاني for الاصبهاني*المعمي). a contemp. of Bashshār [b. Burd] III 372[10 seq]

أُدَد or الأَشْعَرِيّون I 203[28] II 69[21 seq] 123[24], or الأَشْعَرُون III 117[28 seq] called الأَشْعَر بن مَذْحِج (by Ibn al-Kalbī) II 66[32] (*cf.* 69[20]) a party of them with the Prophet I 203[23]· II 45[24]· 66[31] (text doubtful) their eponym said to be a *brother* of Madhḥidj, or according to Ibn al-Kalbī, his *son* 69[20] (*cf* 66[32]) names of his four sons 69[21] their subdivisions *ibid* some of their prominent men 69[22] highly praised by the Prophet who exhorted the Banū Hāshim to intermarry with them 90[30] comprised among the Banū Odad 69[31]. their genealogy 123[24]

أَشْعَر رِكَاب see الوليد بن عُقْبَة بن ابي مُعَيْط

الأَشْعَر بن ابى حَمْران الجُعْفِيّ II 67[10]

الأَشْعَر بن مَذْحِج II 66[32] see الأَشْعَر بن أُدَد

أَشْعَر [مِنْ دَوْس] II 64[17] see الأَشْعَرِ

the reign of 'Oth̲mān (*cf. Agh.* XVII 85. *Mīzān* I 121[26]) and died in that of al-Mehdī *ibid.*. al-'Aṣma'ī had seen him *ibid.*

اشعث I 345[3] *read* أشْعَث and see the foregoing

محمّد بن الأشعث = (1) ابن الأشعث

عبد الرّحمٰن بن محمّد بن = (2) الأشعث

إمرأة see إمرأة ابن الأشعث

عبد الرحمٰن بن الأشعث

(؟) ابو الأشعث with Ibn Sīrīn I 344[13] see *Notes*

الأشعث بن قيس with Shuraih al-Kādī I 28[20] *seq* (=II 118[3] 126[26]) with 'Alī 212[3]: advice to his sons 302[24]: consoled by 'Alī on the death of a son II 33[9] *seq* his genealogy 66[11]: Abū Bekr on him in his last illness 208[18]. 'Alī's letter to him 232[3] *seq* appointed governor of Ad̲hrabīdjān by 'Oth̲mān and retained in his office by 'Alī *ibid.*. asks 'Alī for the hand of his daughter Zeinab III 247[3] (=II 202[3]): Abū Bekr married Omm Farwa to him *ibid* (see *note* on 202[8])

[أشعث]

or both——with a singing girl of Medina 214[29] (=I 184[17] *cf.* III 280[16]). with a governor of Medina 266[27] *seq*, with a man who was making a platter 277[1] *seq* see *Notes cf* 368[20]; with a man who was selling a bow 277[2] (=368[6]), with a party of Medīnites 277[4], with a bondmaid of Medina whom he pretended to love 280[26] (*cf* 214[31]), and Abū Ziyād (*sic*) 367[29] (see *Notes*). 368[1] see *Notes* 368[4], with a man who wanted from him a loan 368[12]; and Abu'l-Ka'kā' 368[13], on his mother 368[15], with an ugly old man 368[19] his sayings illustrating his wit or avarice or both——276[35] see *Notes* (=368[18]) 277[21] 280[31] 368[7] (=I 345[3] see *Notes*) 368[15] his verses showing the same 214[33] 280[29 32]. a melody of his 280[32] his witticisms 367[29] *seq.* he was a ward of Fāṭīma (*sic*) bint 'Oth̲mān *ibid* (see *Notes*). cites Nāfi' *ibid.*: cited by Hārūn b. Zakarīyā 368[22] *bis*. notice *ibid.*: he was born in

Hārūn al-Rashīd 13[20]. with Dja'far b. Yahyā b. Khālid 200[9] verses on the death of Mansūr b. Ziyād II 28[10]; and of Muḥammad b Mansūr 28[23]. cited by Ibn Abi'l-Tāhir III 155[19] Abū Nuwās's satires upon him 247[27] *seq*

أَشْعَب الطَّمَّاع III 276[3] called أَشْعَب المُضْحِك II 286[25] anecd. with a bedouin, who had been flogged by al-Hadjdjādj 101[30] (=III 368[9]) acts as a messenger between al-Walīd II and his divorced wife Su'dā bint Sa'īd 286[2] *seq* see *Notes* (*cf* III 240[24] *seq*): the women of Medina used to appear before him without a veil 287[1] summoned by al-Walīd II from Medina and made to dance and sing, clad in trousers made of monkey skin, with a tail attached to them 289[12] see *Notes* with Djarīr in Medina III 207[1] *seq* see *Notes* anecd. with a Hāshimite in Mecca 209[6 bis]. proverbial for his avarice 277[1], and noted for his witticisms 367[19] anecdotes illustrating his avarice or wit

ers *ibid.*: the bands which he led came from al-Kūfa 218[6]: parley with 'Othmān 218[10] 'Āyesha's imprecation upon him and his colleagues 218[33] (*cf.* 228[10]) with Masrūk 218[34]: with 'Othmān b Habīb (?), 'Alī, 'Ammār, and Sa'sa'a 222[30] *seq* see *Notes* at the Battle of the Camel 230[14]. his encounter with 'Abdallāh b al-Zobeir 230[26] *seq* (=I 37[26] *seq*)

الأَشَجّ مِنْ بَنِي أُمَيَّة II 278[6] *seq* see عُمَر بن عبد العزيز

مُدْرِك بن عائذ ع الأَشَجّ [العَبْدِيّ] العَصَرِيّ *cf.* *Ma'ārif* 172[5], *Tahdhīb* X 301 with the Prophet II 57[2] *seq* never lost his temper *ibid*

أَشْجَع بن رِيث بن غَطَفان clan some of their prominent men enumerated II 51[7 bis] one of their families slays the prisoners of the 'Āmir from motives of revenge III 59[21]. at al-Sal'ā' 64[17].

أَشْجَع بن عمرو السُّلَمِيّ II 28[10]. called أَشْجَع السُّلَمِيّ I 200[9]: verses which he addressed to

دُومَة بن إسمٰعيل بن إبراهيم (*Genesis* 25.14) said to have invented the art of writing in collaboration with his brothers II 166[13] (see *Notes*)

دمى المعثار I 109[15] *read* دمى المعثار and see مالك بن نمط

بنو الدَّيَّان (*sic leg.*) a subdivision of the Ḍabāb, a section of the Banu'l-Ḥārith b. Ka'b II 68[7]

ديجاس see the following

ديحاس [probably an error for ديجاس] saying quoted I 222[14]

الدِّيل (بن حَنِيفَة بن لُجَيْم) [var. الدُّوَل instead of الديل *Wüst. Tab.* B. 17, *B Dur.* 209[8], *Ma'ārif* 47[18], K$_2$ 218a; *'Iḳd.* II 55[30] has الدؤل but probably الدُّوَل is meant]: II 54[22 bis]: some of their notables *ibid.*

بنو الدِّيل بن عمرو included among the *'Umūr* II 53[16]: their genealogy *ibid.*

الدَّيْلَم II 48[18 *seq*]: Bāsil b. Dabba supposed to be their ancestor

logy of their ancestor II 64[13] see *Notes*: Ḥomama was their chief in the pagan times *ibid.*: their ancestor was brother of 'Akk, according to one tradition 64[21]: said to have accepted Islām on account of a verse of the poet Ka'b b. Mālik III 101[19 *seq*]

دوسَر (or الدَّوسر III 95[24]). a squadron of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir III 54[25]: and of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir 95[24]: at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār *ibid.*

الدُّوَل [بن بكر بن عبد مناة] في كناده II 55[30]

الدِّيل بن حنيفه II 55[30] see الدؤل بن حنيفه

الدِّيل see الدُّوَل بن حَنِيفه بن لُجَيْم

بن حنيفه بن لُجَيْم

بنو الدُّوَل بن صُبَاح (من عَنَزَة) their genealogy II 52[28]: captured Ḥātim of the Ṭayyi', Ka'b b. Māma and al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim 52[29]

الدَّولة i. e. الدَّولة العَبّاسيّة III 2[5]

دوأب بن اسماء بن أسماء III 64[19] *read* ذُؤاب بن أسماء

دواب بن ربيعة II 47[x] *read* ذُؤَاب بن رُبَيْعَة

ابو دُؤاد بن جرير [*i e* (*sic leg.*) ابودُؤَاد الإيادى see *Bayān* I 87[6] *Ḥuṣrī* I 122[16], *B Khallik.* No. 31] · cited by Muham. al-Kātib II 129[11] (=I 176[20])

ابن ابى دُؤَاد I 328[5] see احمد بن ابى دُؤَاد

ابو دُؤاد (*sic leg*) الشّاعر (الإيادىّ) of the family Ḥudhāfa II 55[24] see *Notes*

دُودان فى بنى أسد II 56[9] see the following

دُوْدان called دُوْدان مِن أسد خزيمة فى بنى أسد II 56[9]: 47[26]: referred to by Imru'al-Ḳeis in a verse 47[27]: at the Battle of Djabala III 53[31]: raided by al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir 55[9]

دُودان فى بنى كلاب II 56[9] (cf. *Ma'ārif* 43[3])

دَوْس their kinship with the Thaḳīf I 172[34] · the genealogy their genealogy II 65[3]: the family to which 'Ammār al-Duhnī (*sic leg.*) belonged *ibid.*

ابن ابى الدُّنيا [*i.e.* ابو بكر عبيد الله بن محمد بن عبيد cf. *Fihrist* I 185[7]; but in B *Khallik.* nos. 239 and 615 he is called ابو بكر عبد الله بن ابى الدنيا]: cited I 189[9]

دُنَيْن see زنين المعنّى

دهم فى همدان [*read* جُسَم فى همْدان ?]: the family to which A'shā Hamdān belonged II 66[2]

دهما بن سبأ see زهما بن سبأ

ابو دُهْمان with Sa'īd b. Muslim I 23[20] see *Notes* (=187[2]): cited by Muḥammad b. Yezīd 231[8]

بنو دُهْمان بن نصْر بن زهْران a clan of the Azd: some of their notables enumerated II 64[1]

بنو دُهْمان بن نَصْر بن مُعَاوِية III 91[10] *seq*

بنو دُهْن مِنْ بَجيلة

Hārūn and al-Aṣma'ī *ibid.*. verses of al-Aṣma'ī about her *ibid.*

mān, on coming to al-'Irāḳ * as governor III 21[20]· see also I 141[9]

يزيد المُهَلَّبِيّ ابن his verses about al-Mu'tamid III 309[31]

يزيد الناقص I 17[16 bis] II 291[24] III 244[19] see يزيد بن الوليد

يزيد بن نروان III 254[31] prob. we should read يزيد بن ثروان; see هَنَّقَة العُيسِيّ

يزيد بن النّعمان II 58[1] see ذو كَلاع

يزيد بن ابى يمس see يزيد بن ابى أنيس

يزيد بن هرون [for him see *Tahdhīb* XI 366] cites al-'Awwām b. Hawshab II 236[16], cited by Ibn Abī Shaiba *ibid.*

يزيد بن هُبَيرَة المُحَارِبِيّ III 274[9 seq]

يزيد (بن هِشَام بن عبد الملك) II 283[16] called الأقمّ 291[1] [but الاكم on 283[16], which seems to be a mistranscription of الأقمّ *cf. Tabarī* II 1776[10]] his brothers enumerated *ibid.*: put into prison by al-Welīd 291[1]

al-Farazdak in his praise 243[8]· with Sulaimān b 'Abd al-Melik and 'Omar b 'Abd * al-'Azīz II 121[10] (=126[28]): Kotaiba b. Muslim on him 155[28 seq] (*cf.* 275[8]): an oration of his quoted 155[31]· Sulaimān appointed him governor of Khurāsān in place of Kotaiba but on receiving certain communications from Kotaiba the Caliph finally decided not to make the change 274[29] *seq* on account of a good turn that Mūsā had done al-Muhallab, he undertook to pay on behalf of Mūsā b. Nusair the heavy fine which Sulaimān b 'Abd al-Melik had imposed upon him 275[19] (=I 93[25])· interceded with Sulaimān for Khālid al-Kasrī 275[28] *seq.*, verses of al-Farazdak on the incident *ibid.*: rebelled in the reign of Yezīd II 281[24], when Maslama was sent against him 281[29] *seq.* after he was slain Maslama was appointed as governor of al-'Irāk *ibid.*: slew the descendants of Abū 'Akīl, under orders of Sulai-

stipend I 86[12]: with Yezīd b. Mazyad II 125[14]

يزيد بن المهلّب called ابو خالد I 94[11]: called ابن الرحمة II 155[28], or ابن رحمه 275[3] [prop. ابن دحمة see *Notes*]· saying quoted I 93[18] (=III 284[27] see *Notes*): his favourite * quotation I 32[15]: with Kuraiz b Zufar b. al-Ḥārith 77[10] anecdotes illustrating his generosity 93[18] *seq.*·—a remark of Hishām b Hassān about him 93[18], Yezīd II on him 93[20] (=250[9])· with al-Farazdak 93[21] appointed Prefect of al-'Irāk by Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik 93[28], his chamberlain was Yahyā b Aktal 93[30], a deputation of the Kaisites waits upon him along with 'Uthmān b. Hayyān al-Murrī 93[29] *seq.*, with Sulaimān b 'Abd al-Melik 94[7 seq.], a verse of 'Adī b. al-Rikā' in his praise 94[13]; anecdote with an individual of the Kuḍā'a 94[14]; anecdote with a bedouin woman and his son Mu'āwiya 94[21]· praises al-Farazdak 156[16], a verse of

III 245[18] called يزيد بن مُفَرِّغ الشّاعِر (*sic leg.*) II 58[6] see *Notes*: one of the Dhū Aṣbaḥ *ibid*: his verse on 'Obaid-allāh b. Ziyād 264[20] see *Notes* his satire upon Ziyād 245[13] (=3[12] 110[4]). his satirical verses about Ziyād and his brothers 245[18] see *Notes*

يزيد بن مقرع الحميرى III 245[18] *seq* *read* يزيد بن مُفَرِّغ الحِمْيَرِى

يزيد بن المعفع [العُذْرِى] ['*Uyūn* II 210[4] has المقنّع instead of المعفع] his laconic speech before the deputation invited by Mu'āwiya at the nomination of Yezīd as his successor II 248[16] Mu'āwiya praises him for it *ibid*

يزيد بن المكفف (؟) النّخعىّ one of the Banū Bekr b 'Awf II 68[21]

يزيد بن منصور [الحِمْيَرِىّ] called ابو خالد I 86[18]· described as خال المَهْدِىّ II 125[14]· verses which Bashshār al-'Ukailī addressed to him when he stopped the poet's monthly

'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Ḥassān for his amatory verses celebrating Ramla bint Mu'āwiya III 118[30]: the reason which his father gave him for not taking any action in the matter *ibid.*; took no notice of 'Abdallāh b Kais who addressed similar verses to his own daughter Ātika bint Yezīd, for the same reason 119[8]: reviewed the troops leaving Syria for Medina 148[18]: Mu'āwiya recommended Sā'ib Khāthir, his musician, to him for special favour 208[8]: and 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far 211[8 seq.]: condemned by a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdi for his misdeeds 254[14]· notorious for his wine drinking 333[2]: see also I 213[2] II 170[10] (*cf.* 170[26]) 170[28] (=168[30] see *Notes*)

بنت يزيد بن معاوية III 232[*] see فاطمة بنت يزيد بن معاوية

يزيد بن معن II 264[21] see the following

يزيد بن مفرغ الشاعر II 58[6] *read* يزيد بن مُفَرِّغ الشاعر and see the following

يزيد بن مُفَرِّغ (*sic leg.*) الحِمْيَرِي

tation of its chief citizens including 'Abdallāh b. Ḥanzala, who return well rewarded but denounce him all the same II 256[20] *sqq.*:—the governor informs him of the rebellion at Medina *ibid.*; his letter to the governor on the subject *ibid.*; raises an army to quell the revolt *ibid.*; his instructions to Muslim b. 'Uḳba, the commander of this army *ibid.*, III 32[*]; quotes Ibn al-Ziba'rā at seeing the heads of those slain at the Battle of al-Ḥarra II 257[27] (=III 33[1]; see also 254[14]), with a Companion of the Prophet on the occasion *ibid*; his son Mu'āwiya conducted the service at his burial 258[12], the tidings of his death shot into Mecca by the besieging Syrian army 259[2], eleven nights after the burning of the Ka'ba 259[14]: * with 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir III 4[18]: asks Ka'b b. Djo'ail to satirize the *Anṣār* 118[13 seq.]· at his request al-Nu'mān b. Bashīr forgave al-Akhṭal who had satirized the *Anṣār ibid.*: urged his father to punish

personal appearance *ibid.*; some of his court officials *ibid.*; his children and their mothers *ibid.*; al-Welīd b. 'Utba invited al-Husain and Ibn al-Zobair to swear allegiance to him at his accession, but they escaped to Mecca II 251[8]; appointed 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād as governor of al-Kūfa 251[28]. al-Husain at Karbalā' asked to be sent to him 252[25 seq]; Zahr b. Ḳais gives a description before him of the tragedy of Karbalā' 253[17 seq]; his remarks on the occasion *ibid.*, his letter to 'Obaidallāh warning him against the approach of al-Ḥusain 253[25 seq]: quotes a verse of Ḥusain when al-Husain's head is laid before him *ibid.*; with 'Alī b. al-Husain and the other prisoners of Karbalā' 254[8], with al-Nu'mān b. Bashīr al-Anṣārī on the occasion *ibid*; Muḥammad b al-Ḥusain b. 'Alī and other prisoners of Karbalā' at his court 254[9], with Fāṭima bint al-Ḥusain 254[14 seq]; 'Uthmān b. Muḥammad the governor of Medina sends to him a deputation 254[19]; his letter to 'Abdallāh b. Ḥanẓala 254[23]; his letter to Ibn 'Abbās 254[26]; Ibn 'Abbās accompanied him on the campaign *ibid.*; Mu'āwiya asked Ibn 'Abbās to accompany him (Yezīd) on the campaign *ibid.*; visited Abū Aiyūb in his last illness and carried out his dying wish *ibid*; and the *Kaisar* about the burial of Abū Aiyūb *ibid.*; measures taken by Mu'āwiya to nominate him as his successor II 247[30] *sqq.*—all the people take the oath of allegiance to him 248[21], except certain Medinites 248[24 seq], who were made to take it by a certain ruse or declared to have taken it even though they had not *ibid.*: learns of the death of his father from a special messenger 249[27 seq], his poem on the subject *ibid.*, al-Shāfi'ī on the last two verses of the poem *ibid.*, in mourning for three days 250[17 seq]; with al-Dahhāk who feared lest he should falter when addressing the public *ibid* an account of his Caliphate 250[23] *sqq.*:—notice *ibid. cf* 258[9 seq]; the genealogy of his father and mother *ibid.* (=258[12]), his

attaches himself to his retinue by the order of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: the dying message that was left for him by Mu'āwiya with Muslim b 'Ukba and al-Dahhāk b Kais II 141[18 seq] (=249[19]) · condolatory verses on the death of Mu'āwiya which 'Abdallāh b. Hammām recited to him *ibid.* (=35[13 seq] 250[12 seq]) his oration after the death of his father 142[13] (*cf* 250[19]) · another oration of his cited 142[17] · 'Abd al-Melik on him 142[22] (*cf* 263[6]) remarks of 'Amr b. Sa'īd al-*Ashdak* about him at the time when Mu'āwiya made people swear allegiance to him 157[5 seq]: his endorsements on various letters and application quoted 186[4] · sent by his father to condole with Ibn 'Abbās on the death of al-Hasan 245[11]. Ibn 'Abbās on him (245[29]) compelled by his father to go on a campaign 247[9 seq], verses which he wrote to his father on the occasion *ibid.*; Abū Aiyūb al-Anṣārī also accom-

allegiance to him I 27[4]: goes on a raid accompanied by 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Zurāra 118[20]: with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far and his client Nāfi' 118[26 seq] · with his courtiers 135[22] (=234[27]) with his father 180[30] · Mu'āwiya is reconciled to him on hearing some remarks of al-Aḥnaf 226[11 seq], sends half of the presents sent to him by his father to al-Aḥnaf *ibid.* the last injunctions of his
* father to him II 4[12 seq] (but see 141[8 seq] =35[13 seq] *cf.* 250[12 seq] from which it appears that he was away when his father died this agrees with *Ṭabarī* II 2 3[15]) his father's last advice to him 256[18] condoled on the death of Mu'āwiya by 'Aṭā' b Abī Saifī 35[34] and al-Miswar b Makhrama 121[16 seq] *cf.* III 333[2] his father sends for him, Merwān, Sa'īd and 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Ḥakam when interviewing 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād after the death of Ziyād II 140[17] *seq.* · praises Ziyād and recommends 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād to his father *ibid.*; 'Obaidallāh

III 21[2] · his successful administration of al-'Irāk after al-Ḥadjdjādj's death 21[2 seq], al-Welīd on him *ibid* : at the grave of al-Ḥadjdjādj 21[7]: with an individual who claimed that al-Ḥadjdjādj had appeared to him in his dreams 21[9 seq]

يزيد بن مسهر الشَّنْبَانِيّ III 95[18] · called ابو ثابت II 55[4] var ابو ثُبَيْت K_1, K_2, *Kāmil* 396[4] · one of the Banu Dhuhl b. Shaibān *ibid* mentioned by al-A'sha *ibid* at the Battle of Dhū Kār III 95[18]

يزيد بن مُعَاوِيَة called ابو خالد II 121[18] 250[25] III 333[4] · called ابن بنت بَحْدَل II 251[28] (see also 245[25]) · called يزيد الخُمُور III 333[2] · with Salm b. Ziyād * I 6[3] see *Notes* cites his father 6[6] (? *cf.* II 246[21]): mentioned in satirical verses of 'Ukba al-Asadī (*sic leg*) 18[9] (= III 117[34] 143[16]) · Mu'āwiya consults al-Aḥnaf in the matter of making him (Yezīd) his successor 20[10] (= II 118[10]). al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba invites the people of al-'Irāk to swear

[يزيد بن مَرْيَد [الشَّنْبَانِيّ]] Dulāma III 371[13] (? *cf.* I 79[33]; for still another version see *Agh.* VIII 107)

يزيد بن مزيد بن المُهَلَّب (?) III 284[27] *read* يزيد بن المُهَلَّب q.v.

يزيد بن مسلم I 11[4] II 120[22] *read* يزيد بن أبى مُسْلِم and see the following

يزيد بن ابى مُسْلِم with Sulaimān * b 'Abd al-Melik II 120[22] (see *Notes* = I 150[29] *cf.* II 275[6]) al-Ḥadjdjādj on him 190[7] put into prison by Sulaimān and kept there during the rest of that Caliph's and the whole of 'Omar's reign 275[6 seq] released by Yezīd II and appointed governor of Ifrikiya *ibid* with Muḥammad b Yezīd al-Anṣārī *ibid.*, murdered by the mutineers in Ifrīkīya *ibid* al-Ḥadjdjādj b Yūsuf gives him certain orders about * Sulaik b Sulaka III 7[2] (= I 11[4] see *Notes*): his advice to al-Sha'bī when the latter was brought to al-Ḥadjdjādj as a prisoner of war 12[24 seq]: the *Kātib* of al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*,

يزيد بن قَيْس [النَّخَعِيّ] one of the Banū Bekr b. 'Awf II 68[21]: the names of his two brothers and son *ibid.*

يزيد الكامل II 273[1] 166[27] see يزيد بن الوليد

يزيد بن ابي كَبْشَة صاحب الحَجّاج one of the Tudjīb II 66[29]

يزيد بن مالك ابو سَكْرَة II 67[5] see (الجُعْفِيّ)

يزيد بن المأمور الحارثيّ at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb III 82[25]· slain at the Battle *ibid*

يزيد المحرم [المُخَرِّم ؟] الحارثيّ at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb III 82[25] see *Notes* slain at the Battle *ibid.*

يزيد بن مُحَمَّد ابو خالد see المُهَلَّبِيّ

يزيد بنت يزيد بن محمّد بن مروان II أمّ يزيد بنت يزيد الخ see 295[13]

يزيد بن يزيد بن المُخَرِّم الحارثيّ see المحرم الحارثيّ

يزيد بن مرثد ابو عثمان الهمدانى see يزيد بن مزيد

يزيد بن مروان [ثَرْوان ؟] II 155[16] see هَبَنَّقَة العَيْسِيّ

يزيد (بن مروان بن محمّد) his brothers enumerated II 294[3]

يزيد بن مزيد saying quoted I 331[7] [appar. he is identical with يزيد بن مزيد ابو عثمان الهمدانى *cf. Tahdhīb* XI 359[3]]

يزيد بن مَزْيَد [الشَّيْبَانِيّ] called ابو خالد II 26[14 seq]· saying quoted III 283[4]· verses addressed to him by Muslim b. al-Welīd I 33[20]· with al-Ma'mūn 136[27] (? *cf* II 121[14] = III 294[20]. where Harūn occurs instead of al-Ma'mūn, agreeably with *B Khallik* No 830, p. 4[11]) remarks which he made when al-Rashīd granted him pardon I 141[34]: verses of Mansūr al-Namarī (*sic leg.*) on his death II 26[18 seq]: elegy of Abū Muḥammad al-Laithī [al-Taimī ?] upon his death 29[5] *seq* with Yezid b. Manṣūr 125[14 seq]: a verse in his praise by Muslim b. al-Welīd III 126[16 seq]. his criticism of the verses *ibid.*: anecd. with Abū

and treated him well III $55^{28\ bis}$: a protected she-camel of his was killed by al-Ḥārith *ibid.*: with the help of a soothsayer he established the guilt of al-Ḥārith and ordered his execution *ibid.*

(٩) يزيد بن عمرو بن مُسْلِم الخُزَاعِيّ (var. تميم instead of مسلم on III 108^{17}): cites the Prophet on the authority of his grandfather III 100^{17}, 108^{17}

يزيد بن عمرو بن هُبَيْرَة II 292^{27} *read* يزيد بن عمر بن هُبَيْرَة

يزيد بن ابى فروة مولى بنى أُمَيَّة [var ابو فروة instead of ابو ورد in *Tabarī*, see index] cited by 'Abdallah b Wakid II $290^{23\ seq}$ dissuaded Yezīd III from displaying the head of al-Welīd II to the public *ibid.*; ordered by Yezīd to parade the head in the streets of Damascus *ibid*

يزيد بن فروة الكِنْدِيّ gave protection to Khālid b. al-Welīd on the day when he cut down the palms of the Banū Walī'a II 66^{13}

[يزيد بن عمر بن هبيرة الفزارىّ] five thousand Kaisite soldiers II 292^{27} see *Notes*: held up the reports of Naṣr b. Sayyār to Hishām about the 'Abbāsid propaganda in Khurāsān $297^{26\ seq}$: his extreme jealousy *ibid.*. Kaḥṭaba predicted his defeat 299^{6}. the remnants of the defeated army of Ibn Dobāra joined him 296^{9}: after his defeat in a battle with Kaḥṭaba on the Euphrates he fled to Wāsit $299^{14\ seq}$ Merwān on his defeat *ibid.* (= 187^{15}): he held Wāsit but the rest of al-'Irāk passed into the hands of the 'Abbāsids *ibid.* Abū Dja'far was sent against him by al-Saffāh *ibid.* (see also 187^{23}) the amnesty which al-Mansūr granted him ridiculed by Muhammad b. * 'Abdallāh III 31^{10} his description of the slave-girl he wanted to purchase 232^{20}. verses of Abū 'Aṭa' al-Sindī about him 265^{12} see *Notes* [*cf. Shi'r* 483^{14}] see also ابن هُبَيْرَة (1)

يزيد بن عمرو العَسَّانِيّ took al-Ḥārith b. Zālim under his protection

ibid.: and Abu'l-Ṭamaḥān al-
* Ḳainī III 202[9] *seq*: anecd. with a slave-girl of Medina 210[8] *seq*. Maslama reproached him for his excessive love for Habāba after which he showed some self-control 213[28] *seq*, but a little later he abandoned himself to pleasures again under the influence of the same Habāba *ibid* with 'Obaidallāh b. 'Abdallāh 218[21] see also I 8[16] 148[16]

يزيد بن عثمان III 263[2]

يزيد بن عمر الأسدي [الأُسَيِّدي] advice to his sons III 273[20] see *Notes*

يزيد بن عمر بن هُبَيرة الفَزاري II 292[27] see *Notes* called ابن هُبَيرة I 25[29] II 187[14] *seq* 190[9] 297[26] *seq* 299[9] III 31[10] saving quoted III 236[20].
* with al-Manṣūr I 25[28] (= 144[30]) a note of Merwān b
* Muḥammad to him II 187[14] al-Saffāḥ insisted, when he was besieged by al-Manṣūr, that he should be slain 187[24]. Abū Muslim on him 190[8] *seq*: he and other chiefs joined with Merwān b. Muḥammad with

[يزيد بن عبد الملك]

letter to the officials of 'Omar II quoted *ibid.*; appointed Maslama as commander of the army sent against Yezīd b. al-Muhallab but gave al-'Abbās b. al-Welīd the command over those of them who belonged to Damascus in particular 281[29] *seq*; al-'Abbās advised him to nominate 'Abd al-'Azīz b. al-Welīd as his successor but, accepting the suggestion of Maslama, he nominated Hishām as his first and al-Welīd b Yezīd as his second successor *ibid.*, appointed Maslama as governor of al-'Irāk 282[8]; the captives of the family of al-Muhallab were sent to him, when Kuthaiyir unsuccessfully tried to save them and they were handed over to their enemies 282[11] *seq*, and Hishām 282[18] *seq*; cites Ma'n b. Aws *ibid*, on account of his passion for Habāba, he did not allow her to be buried for several days after her death 283[5] (= III 214[1]); with Maslama after her burial *ibid.*; cites Kuthaiyir

* II 168[84] · his endorsements on some letters and petitions 186[84] · married ʿĀtika bint ʿAbdallāh (b Muʿāwiya) 245[23] : names of his three brothers who rose to the Caliphate 262[4] : names of all his brothers 272[12 seq] (see *note* on 272[13]) : released Yezīd b. Abī Muslim from prison and appointed him governor of Ifrīkīya 275[10] · his extravagance and its consequences 275[15 seq] married Suʿdā bint ʿAbdallāh *ibid* · nominated by Sulaimān as successor of ʿOmar b. ʿAbd al-Azīz 276[25 bis] · conducted the service at the funeral of ʿOmar II 277[22] (=281[8]) said to have poisoned ʿOmar II through a servant 280[20] · an account of his Caliphate 281[1] *sqq.* —his genealogy *ibid* , the genealogy of his mother *ibid* (=III 302[21]), notice *ibid.*, Djarīr's verse in his praise *ibid.*, his sons and the chief officials of his court enumerated *ibid* ; his character *ibid* ; his passion for two slave-girls *ibid.*, Yezīd b. al-Muhallab rebelled in his reign *ibid.*, his

يزيد بن عبد الله بن ربيعة [var. زيد instead of يزيد on II 170[9], and زَمْعَة instead of ربيعة in *Tabari* II 1 418[8] *cf. Wust Tab* T 22] · his genealogy II 170[25] (*cf.* 170[9]) head of the *dīwān* of Medina during the reign of Yezīd b. Muʿāwiya *ibid.*

يزيد بن عبد الله بن زَمْعَة see the foregoing

يزيد بن عبد المَدان الحَارِثِيّ at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb III 82[25] slain at the Battle *ibid*

يزيد بن عبد الملك one of the ابنا خالكة II 275[17] (see also 276[24]), hence called يزيد بن خالكة I 156[3] called ابن مروان III 202[12]. Ibn Hubaira consults al-Hasan and al-Shaʿbī about the Caliph's letters containing orders which he could not in * good conscience carry out I 20[1 seq] · praises Yezīd b al-Muhallab on receiving his head 93[20] (=250[8]) with ʿAdī (*sic*) b Abī Talha 156[3] with Kuthaiyir 245[20 seq] ; ʿAbd al-Hamīd was his secretary

يَزِيدُ سُلَيْمٌ I 87[20] (=94[38] III 112[38]) see يزيد بن حَاتِمٍ السُّلَمِيّ

يَزِيد بن سِمْعَان (؟) cites 'Abdallāh b. Thawr I 84[4]: cited by Dja'far b. Muḥammad *ibid.*

يَزِيد بن سِنَان called ابو العَلَاء II 292[9] · cited by his son al-'Alā' *ibid.*: with Yezīd III in his last illness 292[7] *seq*

يَزِيد بن سِنَان [بن ابى حارِثَة المُرِّيّ] fought against the Banū 'Āmir when they raided al-Rakam III 59[19]

يَزِيد بن شَجَرَة الرهْرِي [و الصَّواب: الزَّهَاوِيّ] along with Shurahbīl b al-Simṭ and Muslim b. 'Ukba al-Murrī, he accompanied Mu'āwiya when the Caliph visited Sa'id b al-'Āṣ in an illness of his I 91[18] see *Notes*

يَزِيد بن شَيْبَان (*sic leg.*) بن عَلْقَمَة his genealogy II 43[7] *seq* anecd. with a genealogist of the Mahra *ibid.*

يَزِيد بن صعصع (؟) III 143[20] see *Notes*

يَزِيد بن الصَّعِق called ابو فُدَيْس III 66[25] [prob. the correct form is ابو فُدَيْس *cf. Nak.* 72[6]]: said to have uttered, when attacked by Sakhr b. Mu'āwiya, a remark which became proverbial I 275[20] one of the Banū Kilāb b Rabī'a II 52[10] · said by some authorities to have commanded the Banū 'Āmir when they raided al-Rakam III 59[19]. captured Hassān b. Wabara who ransomed himself 66[2] *seq*, he became wealthy on account of the ransom which he received from Hassān *ibid* raids the *'Asāfīr* of al-Nu'mān *ibid* · his verse on the death of Budjair b Salama and a reply to those verses by al-'Awrā', a poetess of the Banū Salīṭa 66[22] *seq*

يَزِيد بن الطَّثَرِيَّة some of his verses set to music by Ibn Sarayāḍ al-Madanī and others III 221[34]

يَزِيد بن عَاتِكَة I 156[3] see يزيد بن عبد الملك

يَزِيد بن عبد الله اخو دبيان [var. دينار instead of دبيان *Bulaghā'* 187[19]]: with a secretary of his and Aḥmad b. Muḥammad II 172[19] *seq*

only after he approved of it *ibid.* (=39[3]): slain at al-Ṭā'if while fighting on the side of the Prophet II 37[27] [see *B Sa'd* IV. 1. 89, *B Hadjar* (Cairo, 1325) IV 340]

يزيد بن زياد cites Muḥammad b. al-Ḥusain b. 'Alī II 254[9]: cited by Abū Ma'shar *ibid.*

يزيد بن ابى زياد cites 'Ikrima III 341[10]. cited by 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Sulaimān *ibid.* [he appears to be identical with the individual noticed in *Tahdhīb* XI 329. *B Sa'd* VI 237]

يزيد بن سُمَيْع brother of Mālik slain by the 'Abs at the *Harra* of al-Ya'mariya III 57[28]

يزيد بن ابى سُفْيان Abū Bekr's farewell commands to him I 40[10 seq] [var in *'Uyūn* 135[8]]· appointed by Abū Bekr as governor of Syria II 162[29], his first oration in that capacity *ibid* one of those [Meccans] who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islām 166[17] his mother was Hind III 225[18]

يزيد بن خراق II 8[35] *seq.* see the foregoing

يزيد الخُمُور III 333[2] see يزيد بن مُعَاوِيَة

ابو يزيد الرَّازِىّ الشّاعر see ابو زيد الرَّازِىّ الشّاعر

يزيد بن راشد an orator: invited people to reject Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik and swear allegiance to 'Abd al-'Azīz b. al-Welīd I 146[3 seq]· pardoned by Sulaimān after his accession to the throne *ibid.*

يزيد بن رُزَيْم II 55[4] *read* يزيد بن زُؤَيْم

يزيد الرَّقَاشِىّ sayings quoted I 319[6], II 3[6] notice I 331[5]: contemporary with Ibn al-Sammāk II 3[6] Sufyān cited for an anecd. about him III 19[1]· with al-Ḥasan *ibid*

يزيد بن زُؤَيْم (*sic leg.*) one of the Banū Dhuhl b. Shaibān II 55[4]

يزيد بن زَمْعَة بن الاسود (الأسدى) one of the ten dignitaries of the Koraish in the Pagan times II 37[25]· the chiefs of the Koraish agreed on a measure

Banu'l-Ḥārith b. al-Khazradj who fought at Bedr II 61[21]

يزيد بن الحرث العبسي Chief of Mu'āwiya's bodyguard (*al-Shurṭa*) II 245[19]

يزيد بن حارثة اليشكري slew al-Hāmarz at the Battle of Dhū Kār III 96[1 seq] (?) slain later at the same battle *ibid.*

يزيد بن ابي حبيب [for him see *Tahdhīb* XI 318] saying quoted I 178[2] cites the Prophet 206[33] cited by Yūnus b Bilāl for an anecd. about the Prophet *ibid.*

يزيد بن حسان بن علقمة II 43[7] *read* يزيد بن شدقن بن علقمة

يزيد (بنى الحكم بن هشام) with al-Hakam II 303[17]

يزيد بن خالد بن عبد الله الجهني slew Yūsuf b 'Amr as well as 'Uthmān and al-Hakam, the two sons of al-Welīd (b Yezīd) in the prison at Damascus II 293[7]

يزيد بن خذاق (*sic leg.*) the first poet to elegize upon himself II 8[35 seq]

يزيد بن ابي انيس occupied Damascus and expelled the governor of the town whom al-Ḍaḥḥāk (b Kais al-Fihrī) had appointed II 260[20] [var. يزيد بن ابى نمس *Tabarī* II 477[13]]

يزيد بن بان II 68[8] *read* يزيد بن أبان and see الشاعر (الحارثى) النابغة

يزيد بن بسير الكنانى Chief of 'Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz's bodyguard (*al-Shurṭa*) II 277[24]

يزيد بن ثروان see هدبة الجهنى

يزيد بن حاتم الازدى I 87[28] called ابن حاتم 87[24] (=94[25] III 112[27]) governor of Egypt with Rabī'a al-Rakkī 87[23 seq] (= 94[27 seq] III 112[25 seq]) his generosity 94[24 seq] with Abū Yakẓān and Hāshim b حديج (Hudaidj ?) II 125[17 bis] see *Notes*

يزيد بن حاتم السلمى called يزيد سُلَيْم I 87[29] (=94[33] III 112[32]) with Rabī'a al-Rakkī 87[27 seq] (= 94[26 seq] III 112[30 seq] [var. يزيد بن أُسَيْد *Agh.* XV 38[26]])

يزيد بن الحرث الشاعر one of the

(3) يزيد ابو anecd. III 231$^{9\ seq}$

(4) يزيد ابو III 240^{9} see خَالِد بن يزيد بن مُعَاوِيَة

(5) يزيد ابو III 253^{22} see عمر بن هَبَّار

يزيد بن أَبَان (*sic leg.*) II 68^{8} see النَّابغة (الجَعْدِيّ) الشَّاعر

يزيد بن الأَخْنَس السُّلَمِيّ a Companion of the Prophet like his son Ma'n b Yezīd and his father al-Akhnas I 168^{8}

يزيد بن أَزْهَر الهَمْدَانِيّ called الكَذَّاب III 66^{21} captured Budjair b Salama but Ka'nab b 'Attāb attacked and slew Budjair *ibid*

يزيد بن أسد بن كُرْز البَجَلِيّ (*sic leg.*) he was sent by Mu āwiya with troops to help 'Uthmān but he returned on hearing of the murder of the Caliph II 220^{9} see *Notes* a remark of his quoted *ibid*

يزيد بن أسد بن كُرْز العجلى II 220^{9} see the foregoing

يزيد بن حَازِم السُّلَمِيّ see يزيد بن أُسَيْد

يزيد بن الأَصَمّ الهِلَالِيّ see ابن اخت مَيْمُونَة

[يَرْفَا]

s.v.]: with al-Rabī' b. Ziyād al-Ḥārithī I 6$^{15\ bis}$: a client of 'Omar I who acted as his chamberlain II 210^{2}

ابن يزداد vizier of al-Musta'īn III 47^{11}: [may be identical with محمّد بن يزداد *q.v.*]

يَزْدَجَرْد Hanzala *al-Kātib* was one of those who were sent to him to invite him to Islām II 168^{8}

ابنة يَزْدَجَرْد بن كِسْرَى mother of Yezīd *al-Nākiṣ* II 291^{25} (= III 244^{20}) Kotaiba captured her in Khorāsān, and sent her to al-Hadjdjādj who sent her to al-Welīd, to whom she bore Yezīd *ibid*

(1) يزيد II 117^{22} *read* الوليد بن يزيد

(2) يزيد an individual satirized by a poet III 271$^{21\ bis}$

(3?) يزيد cites 'Amr III 289^{17} [text doubtful]

(1) يزيد ابو II 110$^{4\ seq}$ 119^{18} see عَقِيل بن ابى طَالِب

(2) يزيد ابو III 117^{34} (=I 18^{9} III 143^{16}) see مُعَاوِيَة بن ابى سُفْيَان

III 73[2] *seq* : they suffer heavily at the Battle of al-Shaiyiṭān 75[31] : a party of them under 'Otaiba (*sic leg.*) carry away the camels of the Banu'l-Ḥuṣain from Dhū Kār 77[11] : at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, as partisans of Shuraḥbīl 81[25] *seq* : defeat the army sent against them by al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir 85[17] *seq* : held the office of *Ridf* at the court of al-Ḥīra *ibid* · at the Second Battle of Ghawl 87[6] · raided by al-Hudhail b Ḥassān al-Taghlibī at Irāb 87[31] : defeated by Kais b. Sharkā' al-Taghlibī at the Battle of al-Shi'b 87[35] *bis* : raided by the Asad near Khaww 90[22] · see also III 77[9] 330[21] and

(1) بنو يربوع

يربوع بن مالك بن حنظلة (من بني العدوية) one of the sons of al-'Adawīya II 50[23] · their genealogy *ibid.* · see also

(1) بنو يربوع

يرد بن مهلايل *Jared* his genealogy II 57[16]

يرفا [for him see *Nawāwī* p 633

(1) [؟] بنو يربوع the tribe to which al-Naṭif belonged I 272[1]

(2) بنو يربوع III 52[3] see بنو يربوع ابن حنظلة

بنو يربوع بن ثعلبة بن الدئل a subdivision of the Ḥanīfa II 54[26] see also (1) بنو يربوع

بنو يربوع بن حنظلة بن مالك their * genealogy II 50[15] · a verse * of Lakīṭ b Zorāra about them III 52[3] [see *Wust. Reg.* p. 254[24]] . defeat the Taghlib at the Second Battle of Zarūd 69[11] *seq* · a list of the battles in which they defeated the Bekrites and an account of those battles 69[18] *sqq.* .— warned in time by 'Amīra b. Ṭārik, they meet the Bekrite raiders at Dhū Ṭulūḥ and capture most of them 69[20] *seq* ; defeat the Bekr at Malham 70[1] *seq* . at al-Kuhkuh 70[15] *seq* , at Ra's al-'Ain 70[20] *bis* . at al-Iyād 70[27] *seq* ; at al-Ghabīṭ 71[28] *seq.* ; and at Mukhaṭṭaṭ 72[20] *seq* ; they make terms with the Bekr at Djadūd

يحيى (بن الوليد) names of his brothers II 272[28]

يحيى بن يحيى cites Mālik [b. Anas] I 334[10]

يحيى (بن يزيد بن عبد الملك) names of his brothers II 281[24]

يحيى بن يعمر called ابن يَعْمَر I 151[1] 240[6]: with al-Ḥadjdjādj 150[24] *seq.* (=III 8[15]) appointed *Kādī* of his town by the *Amīr ibid.*: anecd. with al-Hadjdjādj 240[6]

يحيى بن اليمان cites al-Thawrī III 341[15]: with his son Dā'ūd I 168[31 seq] (=226[15]): his quarrel with some people of al-Kūfa who did not like him to lead their prayers 169[3 seq.]; Sharīk, to whom the case was referred, decided it in his favour *ibid.* his extreme poverty 169[9] (=226[15])

يخامر (؟) III 246[22]

يَذْكُر (بن عَنَزَة) brother of Yakdum II 52[27 bis]. ancestor of one of the two main branches of the 'Anaza *ibid.*: their subdivisions *ibid.*

ابن see يحيى بن مَاسَوَيْه ابو زَكَرِيَّاء مَاسَوَيْه

يحيى من محمّد with Ibrāhīm [al-Mawṣilī] III 199[28]

يحيى بن محمّد الصَّوَافِيّ called ابو اسحق III 138[20]: cites a *Shaikh* of al-Baṣra for an anecd. about Ibrāhīm al-Sawīkī *ibid.*

يحيى بن محمّد العَامِرِيّ cites al-Mu'tamir I 84[6]: cited by Dja'far b. Muhammad *ibid.*

يحيى (بن محمّد بن يحيى البَرْمَكِيّ) arrested along with other members of the Barmakī family after Dja'far had been slain III 22[27]

يحيى بن مَعِين praised by Abu'l-Ḥasan b. Muhammad for his extraordinary knowledge of *Ḥadīth* I 168[27]

يحيى بن المُنذِر الأَرْقَاشِيّ with al-Farazdak III 313[7]

يحيى بن نَوْفَل الحِمْيَرِيّ his verses about Bilāl b. Abī Burda III 333[22]

يحيى بن وَثَّاب مولى بنى أسد [ابن خُزَيمة] with al-Ḥadjdjādj I 168[34] *seq*

يحيى بن عبد الله بن خالد see عبد الله بن يحيى بن خالد

يحيى بن عبد الحكم III 230[26] see يحيى بن الحكم

يحيى بن عبد الحميد بن عبد الرحمن الحمّانى see الحمّانى ابو زكريّاء

يحيى بن عبد العزيز cites Nu'aim I 346[1] (=269[23]) cites Abu'l-Hadjdjādj Rivāh b. Thābit II 41[19] cites 'Abd al Melik III 109[21] cites Muhammad b. 'Abd' al-Hakam 231[32] (*cf* II 98[2] see *Notes*)

يحيى بن عبد العزيز بن محمّد بن الحكم II 98[2] *read* يحيى بن عبد العزيز بن محمّد بن عبد الحكم

يحيى بن قُرّة (الخُزاعىّ) one of the Dātir (*sic leg.*) II 62[28] chief of his people and son of Ḳurra b. Iyās, the poet *ibid.*

يحيى بن فيس السّيدانىّ Chief of Merwān's bodyguard II 262[1]

يحيى بن ابى كثير cites a letter of the Prophet I 183[28]: cited by Hishām al-Dastuwā'ī *ibid.*: cited by al-Awzā'ī 184[*]

يحيى بن سعيد [?] saying quoted I 190[28]. cited by Hammād b. بسر al-Utrush III 114[8]· a contemporary of Abū 'Āsim al-Nabīl I 190[13] [*it is possible that more persons than one are included in this article, see also the following*]

يحيى بن سعيد الانصارى cites Sa'īd b. al-Musayyab II 37[2] see *Notes* cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir b. Rabī'a 218[22] (see *Tahdhib* XI 221[13])· cites Talha II 228[30] (?) cited by Mu'āwiya b. Sālih 37[2] see *Notes* cited by Hammād b. Zaid 228[30] (?)· cited by Mālik III 286[7] [*cf Tahdhib* XI 222[3]]· the *Kādi* of al-Saffāh III 43[32]: see also the foregoing

يحيى بن سعيد بن العاص escapes to Mecca and joins with 'Abdallāh b. al-Zobair II 267[1]

يحيى بن سعيد بن المُسيّب II 37[1] *read* يحيى عن سعيد بن المُسيّب and see يحيى بن سعيد الأنصارىّ and سعيد بن المُسيّب

يحيى بن عبد الله see الأجلح

Rashid's reconciliation with Mārida III 348[1 seq]; with the poet after the lovers were reconciled *ibid.*; acquires estates for the poet with part of the money given him by the lovers and himself *ibid.* see also I 82[22]

يحيى بن ديبار III 342[28] see ابو سلمة (2)

يحيى بن ذى النّون being persuaded by 'Abd al-Hamīd, a general of 'Abd al-Rahmān III, he descended from his fortress in the hills and accompanied him to the *Imām*, who pardoned him and appointed him governor of the fortress he was occupying II 322[7]

يحيى بن زكريّا[ع] with those of the Banū Isrā'īl who denied him I 296[20] his head presented to a harlot of the Banū Isrā'īl II 271[15]· III 8[15] (*hor*): 301[11]· with Christ 346[7 seq]

يحيى بن زياد [الحارثىّ] verses of Mutī' b. Iyās on his death II 14[4 seq]

يحيى بن زيد slain in Khorāsān III 32[6]

يحيى بن خالد بن برمك [Amīn to remind him of his promise of intercession III 24[28]: avoided by Ishāk b. 'Alī b. 'Abdallāh whom al-Rashīd had consulted about the Barmakīs and to whom he had confided his intentions about them 25[13] with مدكه al-Hindī 25[15 seq]; visited by the same in the prison *ibid.*· his letter to Hārūn imploring for pardon, which he sent from the prison, remained unanswered 25[30]· the text of his last letter to Hārūn which he penned when he was dying, with the Caliph's endorsement on it 26[16 seq] (=II 189[1]), a verse of Di'bil about him 26[25] elegy of Sulaimān *al-A'mā* upon him and his sons 27[7] a poet instigates Hārūn to slay him 27[20 seq], a verse of Muslim b. al-Welīd in his praise 116[30]· anecd. with an individual 266[5 seq]· a poet on him 276[3] see *Notes*· with his son Dja'far 284[14]. his advice to his son al-Fadl 346[21]· at his request 'Abbās b. al-Ahnaf wrote verses, which led to al-

Wāḳidī I 85[9]: and a poet 230[3 seq.]: with Ismā'īl b. Ṣabīḥ *al-Kātib* 230[21 seq] (? *cf.* 135[18]) · al-'Attābī on his fate 339[11]: one of the secretaries of al-
* Rashīd II 169[4]: one of those who owed their prominence to their skill in the secretarial art 170[11] · he and his son Dja'far praised by Sahl b. Hārūn and compared in eloquence with al-
* Rashīd III 22[1]: with Sahl b. Hārūn 22[11]: dreams a disconcerting dream and on the third day receives the report that Dja'far had been slain by the Caliph *ibid* ; he and his sons and grandsons arrested *ibid* , his palace and buildings made over to Sahl *ibid.*, his patronage of letters 23[15] his *ḥaram* was transferred to the Dār al-Bānūḳa and led a life of poverty and want *ibid* his wife's entreaty to al-Rashīd for his release 23[33] *seq.*: al-Amīn promises to intercede with al-Rashīd for him through his mother 24[27 bis]; verses which he wrote to al-

[يحيى بن جعفر (بن يحيى البَرْمَكِيّ)] arrested at the fall of the family 22[26]

يحيى بن ابى حَفْصَة brother of Merwān and of Jewish extraction · he was converted by 'Uthmān b 'Affān and grew rich III 244[23] · married Khawla bint Muḳātil and presented her with a large sum *ibid.*

يحيى بن الحَكَم [بن ابى العاص اخو مروان] with al-Hārith b. 'Abdallāh b Abī Rabī'a at the court of 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān I 20[22]; with 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far at the court of the same Caliph 119[20 seq] (*cf.* II 116[3 seq]) · marries the daughter of 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Hārith III 230[26 bis] see *Notes* (=II 117[27 bis]) · and 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān *ibid.*

يَحْيَى بن حَيَّان saying quoted I 198[7] (=199[10])

يحيى بن خالد بن برمك I 74[24] 81[33] 230[3] III 22[1] 25[15] 276[8], or يحيى بن خالد البَرْمَكِيّ I 85[9] II 169[4] · sayings quoted
* I 3[11] 74[24] 135[11] (=234[14]): with a poet 81[33 seq] : with al-

(1) يحيى mentioned in an anonymous verse I 183[19]

(2) يحيى cites Sulaimān I 328[7] (? see *Notes*): cited by Muhammad b. Nadjī' (*sic*) al-Nūbakhtī *ibid*

(3) يحيى called ابو بكر II 12[23]: a son of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī: elegies upon his death 11[24] *seq.*

(4) يحيى in a verse of Bilāl b. Djarīr III 110[11]

(5) يحيى in a verse of al-Okaishir III 339[22]

(1) ابو يحيى I 123[27] *seq.* see مُرَاحِم مولى عمر بن عبد العزيز

(2) ابو يحيى I 239[25] see صُهَيْب

(3) ابو يحيى I 267[20] see منصور ابن محمّد

(4) ابو يحيى III 271[1] see ابن قُرَّعَة

يحيى cites Sālim II 255[2] (? see *Notes*)

يحيى بن أفتل (الأُرْدِنّي) chamberlain of Yezīd b. al-Muhallab I 93[30] *seq*

يحيى بن أثم العاصى II 121[19] (see *note* on I 10[6]): called ابو محمّد III 35[15] *seq* · at the * court of al-Ma'mūn I 10[6] see *Notes*: speaks to al-Ma'mūn about al-'Attābī at the request of that poet 128[18] *seq.* · cited for an aneed. about al-Ma'mūn 141[16]: anecdotes with al-Ma'mūn 224[14] * II 121[19] · verse of Ahmad b. نعيم about him 121[19] al-Ma'mūn's Chief Kādi under the Caliph's orders he invited Ishāk b Ibrāhīm and other *fakīhs* to hold a debate with * the Caliph III 35[10] *seq*, attends the debate *ibid.*: his remarks at the conclusion of it 39[14]. al-Mutawakkil's *Kādī* 46[24]. with al-Ma'mūn visits in disguise a pseudo-prophet 251[11] *seq* aneed. with al-Ma'mūn and 'Abdallāh b Tāhir 331[22] *seq*

يحيى see ابن يحيى بن جَامِع السَّهْمِيّ جَامِع السَّهْمِيّ

يحيى بن جعفر (بن يحيى البَرْمَكِيّ) III 24[27] · foster-brother of al-Amīn *ibid.*: he and his brother Khālid were among those Barmakīs who were

[وَهْب بن مُنَبِّه]
I 297⁴ · cited 298¹ *seq* cited 334ⁿ · cited III 287²⁹: cited 304²⁸ · with one of the Banū Abī Lahab II 125¹². see also ابن مُنَبِّه

وَهْذِيل (بنو) a clan II 68¹⁵ see *Notes* · their genealogy 68¹⁸ see *Notes*: some of their notables enumerated *ibid*

وَهْر in a verse of Abu'l-Salt I 107⁸

ى

يأجوج و مأجوج II 37³ 71⁴ (*Kor*) III 301²³

(1) اليَاسُ بن مُضَر II 46³¹ *seq*: brother of al-Nās 46³⁰. his mother was al-Rabāb [var. *Wūst. Tab.* D. 4 al-Ri'āb] *ibid.*: his sons enumerated 46³¹: the mother of all his sons was Khindif 46³³

(2) اليَاس بن مُضَر III 77³¹ *read* النَّاس بن مُضَر

يَاسِمِين I 66²⁶ *seq*

ابو ياسين الحَاسب one of the crazy poets III 258²⁵

يَاشْث (بن نوح ؑ) his descendants II 37² *seq* · name of his wife used as a charm III 291¹¹

ابو اليَاقوت III 253¹⁸

يَاقوت المُعْتَضِدى chamberlain of al-Muktadir III 48²⁹

يَام بن عَنْس بنو clan II 68²⁴ the names of his ten brothers 68²³ see *Notes* 'Ammār b. Yāsir was of this clan 68²⁴

يَتَنَادون [طبب الحجّاج] [*cf.* *Fihrist* I 303¹⁹, with *note*, which has تيادوق; also Leclerc, *Histoire etc* I 82, see also *'Uyūn*, Cairo, 1348, III 270²] · with al-Hadjdjādj III 317⁹

ابن اليَثْرِبِىّ II 230³² *seq* see عُمَيْرة and ابن اليَثْرِبِىّ (الضَّبِّىّ) عبد الله بن النَّسَوِى

يُحَابِر II 68²⁷, or (*sic leg.*) يُحَابِر

يُحَابِر ابن مالك I 110⁷ see مُرَاد

يَحْصب II 100²³

اليَحْمُوم a horse belonging to al-Nu'mān III 122¹ *seq*

بنو وَلِيعَة their date-palms cut down by Khālid b. al-Welīd II 66[13] [see also *Shams* 115[8]]

(1) ابن وَهْب I 215[20] see عبد الله ابن وَهْب الرَّاسِبِيّ

(2) ابن وَهْب [i.e عبد الله بن وَهْب ابن مُسْلِم القُرَشِيّ *Tahdhīb* VI 71]: cites al-Laith II 209[18]. cites Ibn Lahī'a 262[17]

وَهْب الشّاعِر nicknamed المُجَرَّد III 349[11] *seq.* with Isḥāk b. Ibrāhīm *ibid* anecd. in Mecca with two women, one of whom was said to be of the Abū Lahab family *ibid.*

وَهْب بن عبد مَنَاف بن زُهْرَة the maternal grandfather of the Prophet II 39[31] name of his mother 202[8]

وَهْب بن مُنَبِّه [ابو عبد الله] cited by Ismā'īl I 346[1] (=269[24]) cited by 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Abd al-Mun'im on the authority of his father III 287[18] cited for a passage from the *Book of David* I 4[11]: cited for a passage from the *Torah* 250[*]. cited [الوليد بن يزيد]

ibid., when overpowered by his enemies he took a copy of the *Kor'ān* in his hands, saying he would meet his death like his cousin 'Uthmān II 290[26]. avoided the Syrian towns, shunning the public gaze 290[27] *seq.*; persecuted the Banū Hāshim [Hishām ' *ibid* see *Notes*, flogged, disgraced and banished Sulaimān b Hishām and imprisoned Yezīd b Hishām *ibid.*, he estranged the Yemenites from himself on account of the affair of Khālid al-Kasrī *ibid.*. Khalaf b. Khalīfa's verses on his death 291[18] *seq* Muhammad b. 'Alī died in his reign 298[15]. Yūsuf, the nephew of al-Ḥadjdjādj was his maternal uncle * III 41[24]. a poem of 'Adī b al-Rikā' in his praise 115[12]. Hakam al-Wādī set his verses to music 199[14]. with Khālid Sāma, the best lutanist of his day 207[25]; a list of the singers attending his court *ibid.* on a verse of 'Urwa b Udhaina *ibid.* see also I 99[26] [*read* خال *instead of* دل at the end of the last line *cf.* III 41[24]] III 34[24] (?) 41[3]

commended him before Hishām II 288[14]; with 'Alī b. 'Aiyāsh and Ibn Shurā'a 288[28] *seq* (= III 328[9]): with Abū Kāmil, a jester and musician 289[2] *seq*; verses which he addressed to Abū Kāmil *ibid.* (*cf.* III 199[17] *bis* see *Notes*): with a singing-girl *ibid*: asks Hammād *al-Rāwiya* to recite a certain poem *ibid.*; summons Ash'ab from Medina and makes him sing and dance 289[12]; his Bacchanalian verses quoted 289[14] *seq.* (*cf* III 334[9] see *Notes*), his profanity 290[7] *seq*; an account of the rebellion of Yezīd b al-Welīd and the death of the Caliph 290[10] *seq*; on hearing of the rebellion of Yezīd he marched towards Hims and took refuge in a fortress near Tadmur, at the same time asking al-'Abbās to bring reinforcements from Ḥims *ibid.*; attacked by al-Sarī b. Ziyād with a sword and slain by 'Abd al-Salām al-Lakhmī *ibid.*, his head stuck on a lance and displayed at the steps of the Mosque of Damascus, then paraded in the streets of the city

sons, excepting Maslama, and to arrest his officials and servants *ibid*, Khālid al-Kasrī and Muhammad and Ibrāhīm, sons of Hishām b. Ismā'īl, were handed over by him to Yūsuf b. 'Omar who had orders to slay them *ibid*; abandoned himself to pleasures and a dissolute life II 286[22] *seq.*; and Salmā and Su'dā *ibid.*; Ash'ab *al-Mudhik* took a message from him to Su'dā and brought him her reply *ibid* (*cf* III 240[28] *seq*), Salmā survived him *ibid*, verses which he addressed to her before and after his marriage with her *ibid.*, musicians, including Muḥammad b. Abī 'Ā'isha, were sent to him from Medina 287[25] *seq.*, Ibn Abī 'Ā'isha was put into prison by him for disobeying certain orders of his but was released at the intercession of Ma'bad *ibid*, with Ma'bad and al-Ahwaṣ *ibid.*, with Ibn Abi'l-Zinād 288[14]· he would have slain al-Zuhrī if that traditionist had lived until his Caliphate as he (al-Zuhrī) had dis-

الوليد بن يزيد with 'Amr b 'Utba * I 5[14] (? *cf.* II 289[x]) · with al-'Abbās b. al-Welīd, and a party of the Banū Merwān, * at the court of Hishām II 117[20 seq] (*cf* 285[23 seq] see *note* on 285[22]) : with Hishām on the occasion *ibid.* with a son of Hishām 117[24] (=285[26]). Yezīd b. al-Welid's oration after he had assassinated him [al-Welīd] 144[26] (=291[5]) · names of his brothers 281[24] · nominated by his father (Yezīd) as successor to Hishām 282[5 seq], but after sometime he (Yezīd) repented not to have made him his immediate successor *ibid* conducted the service at the funeral of Hishām b 'Abd al-Melik 283[14] (? 286[11]) Hishām liked to hear him reproached 285[29] *seq* (see also 117[20], 285[23] (see *Notes*), and 288[14]) with Mu'āwiya b 'Omar [prop 'Amr] before he rose to the Caliphate and after *ibid.*: an account of his Caliphate 286[12] *sqq* —notice *ibid.*; orders al-'Abbās b. al-Welīd to seize the property in al-Roṣāfa, of Hishām and his all

[الوليدن بن عُقْبَة الخ]

prayers in a drunken condition III 333[5 seq] (*cf* II 224[1 seq]) verses of al-Huṭai'a on the subject *ibid.*

ابو الوليد عيسى بن يزيد بن بكر بن دأب see ابن دأب

الوليد بن كثير بن سدان المُرَنِّي see ابو سعيد الوَرَّانِيّ

الوليد بن مُعَاوِيَة بن عبد الملك his genealogy II 298[20]: governor of Damascus *ibid* · ordered by Merwān to arrange for the arrest of Ibrāhīm b Muhammad through the governor of al-Balkā' and for his transmission to himself *ibid*

الوليد بن المُغِيرَة المخزومي referred to in the *Kor'ān* as عَظِيم القَرْيَتَيْن (?) I 245[9] III 11[5] called رَيْحَانَة قُرَيْش III 11[7] (? *cf.* II 126[35])

ابو الوليد (الكَنَاسِيّ) aneed. with his son Kais and Abu'l-Hindī III 330[32 seq] see *Notes*

الوليد (بن هشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[16]

الوليد بن هِشَام بن فَحْدَم II 170[23] see الفَحْدَمِيّ

with Mu'āwiya I 130[17] (?). a verse which he wrote to Mu'āwiya 288[5]: with 'Amr b. Sa'īd at the court of Mu'āwiya II 116[32 seq] governor of Medina *ibid* *cf* 251[7 seq], invited al-Husain and Ibn al-Zobair to take the anticipatory oath of allegiance to Yezīd b Mu'āwiya 251[7] replaced by 'Amr b Sa'īd 251[14] (=116[32])

الوليد بن عُقْبَة بن ابى مُعَيْط II 223[23] III 333[5]: nicknamed اَشْعَرُ بَكْرٍ I 236[13 seq] [see *Kāmil* 443[10]]: anecd. 236[12]. reported against Ibn Mas'ūd to 'Uthmān who removed him from office II 223[23 seq]· governor of al-Kūfa *ibid.* [*read* وعلى الكوفة *cf* 224[2] 'Uthmān refers to him in a letter which he wrote to the citizens of al-Kūfa 223[24]: his appointment as governor unpopular 228[5]· conducted the service at the funeral of Mu'āwiya b. Yezīd in accordance with the Caliph's dying wish 258[17 seq]. 'Uthmān's uterine brother: scourged by 'Alī for leading

[الوليد بن عبد الملك] Ḥazm *ibid.*: with al-Ba'īth, al-Farazdak, Djarīr, al-Akhṭal, and al-Ashhab b. Romaila III 134[17 seq]: his four wives enumerated 232[30 seq], their table-talk *ibid.*, Ibn 'Abbās on a remark which he made to his wives *ibid.*· he and Sulaimān interviewed their father 'Abd al-Melik who commended Rawh b. Zinbā' to them 237[9 seq]· and 'Obaidallāh b. Merwān 255[31 bis]: see also I 8[10] II 8[30 bis] 275[21] 278[6 14] 282[3] III 15[32] 21[20] 302[31] (=II 251[4])

الوليد (بن عبد الملك) [أو بنو] آل a poet praises them, with the exception of Tammām, whom he satirizes II 273[2] notices *ibid.*· praised by a Syrian 273[7], and by Djarīr 273[9]: opposed al-Welīd b. Yezīd 291[1]: see also 288[3 seq]

الوليد بن عُبَيْد البُحْتُرِيّ الشّاعر III 367[24] see

الوليد بن عُتْبَة بن ابى سفيان II 116[32]: with his father I 22[1] [var عُثْمان بن عَنْبَسَة بن ابى سُفْيان, see *Kāmil* p 424[8]]:

and sent to him by al-Ḥadjdjādj, bore to him his son Yezīd II 291[26] · with al-Ḥadjdjādj III 16[23 seq] : with his sister Omm al-Banīn *ibid* · his grief at the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj, who died towards the end of his reign 21[2 seq] · on Yezīd b. Abī Muslim *ibid* · on al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid*. . al-Farazdak composed an elegy upon the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj to please him 21[12] · condoled on the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj by his courtiers, including 'Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz 21[33] · visits Mecca 34[34] (?) Alī b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās twice flogged under his orders for the reasons stated 39[33 seq] as al-Ahwaṣ presented him with a poem condemning Hazm and his family, he deposed Ibn Hazm from the governorship of Medina, confiscated the property of the family, and removed them from the Register of Pensions 42[32] *seq.* : appointed 'Uthmān b. Ḥaiyān al-Murrī as governor of Medina, in place of Ibn

language II 262[17] . his mother was an 'Absite lady 272[12] . names of his brothers *ibid.* · his father ordered the governor of Medina to take the anticipatory oath of allegiance for him and his brother Sulaimān 272[17] · with his father 272[21] : an account of his Caliphate 272[22] *seq.* —genealogy of his mother *ibid.*, notice *ibid.*; names of his wives and children *ibid.* (see *note* on 225[26]), notices of his sons *ibid.*, wanted to make his son 'Abd al-'Azīz succeed Sulaimān but Sulaimān opposed this proposal *ibid* , with al-Okaibil and Sulaimān *ibid* , notice 273[16 seq] , the high opinion of the Syrians about him and the facts on which it was based *ibid* , anecdotes *ibid.*, his verses cited 273[29] . 'Omar II buried him with his own hands 278[4] · received a share of the property of Fadak which he transferred to 'Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz 279[6 bis] a [grand-] daughter of Yazdadjird, who was captured in Khurāsān

Dja'far, whom he had married I 119[18] (? *cf* III 240[8 seq]) · a verse of 'Adī b. al-Rikā' about him 152[3] with Nāfi' b Djubair b Mut'im 156[9 seq] : pulls down the Church of Damascus 160[32] : letter of the Roman Emperor to him on the subject *ibid.* · , aneed. 192[15] · his father regrets not to have given him a proper education 227[6 bis] (*cf* 240[24] 273[17]) . his barbarisms 240[20 seq] (=II 273[18]) ; see also 240[3] · with 'Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz *ibid.* with an old man 330[3] . verses of Djarīr on his
* death II 26[3] : his oration at the death of 'Abd al-Melik 142[34 bis] conducted the service at the funeral of his father 262[9 seq] (=272[15]) : introduces a change in the old form of official correspondence 166[26 seq] his secretary was his client Djanāḥ 168[32] · his endorsements on some letters quoted 186[16] and 'Omar II 186[28] . three of his brothers also became Caliphs 262[4] · according to some authorities it was during his reign that Arabic became the official

[الوليد بن صالح الهاشمى]
Ahmad b. 'Imrān al-Akhfash *ibid*

الوَالِد بن طَرِيف called ابن طَرِيف II 19[15] his sister's elegy upon his death 19[14 seq]

اخت الوليد بن طَرِيف her elegy upon the death of her brother Tarīf II 19[14]

الوليد بن عبد الملك called ابو العبّاس
* I 119[14] (*cf* II 272[27]) · saying quoted I 327[1] asks al-Ḥadjdjādj b Yūsuf to describe his state policy (*sīra*) I 8[24] (=III 13[11]) . with his father 9[28] . 15[13] ordered capital punishment on the spot for a man who interrupted him in his oration 18[16] : with al-Zuhrī 20[28] with 'Atā' b. Yasār 20[29] : with 'Abbād b. Ziyād 41[16] appointed 'Uthmān b. Hayyān al-Murrī as governor of Medina 93[26 seq] · with his father, Sulaimān, and A'shā Rabī'a 96[32] *seq* · with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far 119[6] (*cf* III 243[21]) : persuades his father to order al-Hadjdjādj to divorce the daughter of 'Abdallāh b.

II 272[12]: wife of 'Abd al-Melik and mother of al-Welīd and Sulaimān *ibid.*· her genealogy 272[23] [*cf. Tabarī* II 1174[2]]

وَلِيّ النّبِيّ ص III 254[8] see علىّ بن ابى طالب رض

(1) الوليد I 130[17] see الوليد بن عُتْبَه

(2) الوليد I 156[9 seq] II 251[4] see الوليد بن عبد الملك

(3) الوليد II 228[5] see الوليد بن عُقْبَة

(1) ابو الوليد I 42[33] 148[8] II 30[10] see مَعْن بن زَائِدَة

(2) ابو الوليد II 262[3] see عبد الملك ابن مروان

(3) ابو الوليد II 283[12] see هِشام بن عبد الملك

(4) ابو الوليد III 120[33] see حَسّان ابن ثابت

ابن الوليد (البَجَلىّ) I 267[3] see ابو لبيد النَجَلِىّ

الوليد بن صالح الهاشِمِىّ cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Kūfī I 163[17]: cited by

[وَكِيع بن الجَرّاح الفقيه] counts him as the Imām of the period immediately following the death of Sufyān I 168[33]. used to drink *nabīdh* III 252[29 seq]. a remark of his defended 342[12]

وَكِيع بن حَسّان [بن مَيس بن أبى سُوَيد التّميمىّ] I 17[23] [his name occurs in the book in several corrupt forms, viz ابن ابى الاسود صاحب خراسان I 28[24] (*cf* III 256[25]), وَكِيع بن أبى صرد I 31[2]; and وكيع بن أبى ثور II 50[19]. in all these places *read* ابى سويد as the name of his great-grandfather]. called ابو مُطَرِّف I 28[25]· and al-Hadjdjādj b Yūsuf 17[23]· and Iyās b Mu'āwiya 28[24] and Kutaiba b Muslim 31[2] one of the Banū Riyāh II 50[19]· governor of Khurāsān III 256[2] (*cf.* I 28[24]) see *Notes* a passage from an oration of his 256[25]

وكيع بن ابى سُوَيد see the foregoing

وكيع بن ابى صرد I 31[2] *read* وكيع بن ابى سُوَيد

وَلّادَة بنت العبّاس called العَبْسِيَّة

[وَصِيف التُّرْكِيّ]
III 46[19], al-Wāthik 46[27], al-Mutawakkil 46[33], and al-Muntaṣir 47[4]

وَصِيف جارية الطّائىّ a verse which she inscribed on her head-band III 365[23]

وَصِيف (مولى المُعْتَصِم) III 46[19] see وَصِيف التُّرْكِيّ

وَصِيف (مولى الوَاثِق) III 46[27] see وصِيف التُّرْكِيّ

الوَضّاح بن عبد الله المسْكَرِىّ see ابو عَوَانَة

وَضّاح اليَمَانِى in a verse III 130[21]

وَعْلة بن عبد الله بن الحرث (الجَرْمِىّ) one of the Banū Ḳudāma who slew al-Ḥārith b. ʿAbd al-Madān II 59[14]. fled from the Second Battle of al-Kulāb although he was the standard-bearer of the Yemenites III 83[10] *seq* · his verses on the subject *ibid.*: an opinion as to the genuineness of these verses *ibid.*

وَعْوَعَة بن سعيد see مِرْبَع

عبد الله ابو وهاو (*sic*) III 62[16] see ابن الصَّمَّة

ام وَهْرة II 202[9] *read* أُمّ مَوْرَة

الوَقْعَة II 52[16] see بنو عَوْف (بن مُعاوِية من بنى صَعْصَعَة)

وكيع بن ابى الاسود III 256[25] *read* وَكِيع بن أبى سُوَيْد and see وَكِيع بن أبى سُوَيْد ابن حَسّان [بن قيس بن أبى سُوَيْد التّميمىّ]

وكيع بن ابى ثور II 50[19] *read* وكيع بن ابى سُوَيْد

وَكِيع بن الجَرّاح العدوى II 52[11]. called ابن الجَرّاح I 165[29] (var. وكيع بن الجَرّاح P_1 *f.* 7b[11]) · cites Sufyān I 135[21] (=229[11]). II 236[27], III 18[35], 19[1] · cites Mas'ada b. (*sic*) 'Abdallāh b Rabāh II 232[17] see *Notes*: cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Shaiba 236[27]: cited by Isḥāk b. Rāhwaih III 342[11] · notice I 165[29]. one of the Banū Kilāb b. Rabī'a II 52[11]. a pupil of al-A'mash 183[15 *seq*] anecd. *ibid.*: Yaḥyā b. al-Yamāni in giving a succession list of Imāms

of his enemies and carried him away *ibid.*: his verses on the incident *ibid.*

وَرْقَاء بن هِلَال of the clan Tha'laba b. Sa'd: at al-Habā'a III 58²

وَرَقَة بن نَوْفَل found Faith through Reason, and prophesied about the Prophet to Khadīdja II 39³. his genealogy *ibid.*. his advice to Khadīdja, when the Prophet proposed to her III 226⁸

وزير ال محمّد الخلّال II 299²³ see ابو سلمة

وَصْف slave of Mu'alla 'l-Ṭā'ī II 22²⁷ *seq.* verses of Mu'allà on her death *ibid.*

الوَصِيّ II 225¹⁸ *seq* 232³¹ 25²² (= 225²¹ 237²⁷) III 35⁶ 254⁸ see علىّ بن ابى طالب

بنو الوصىّ II 232³¹ see ال محمّد

وَصِيف III 47⁴ see the following

وصيف التُّرْكِيّ III 46³⁸: described as the client of al-Mu'taṣim 46¹⁹, and of al-Wāthik 46²⁷· chamberlain of al-Mu'taṣim

[ودعة بن عمرو]

Djuhaina; see also *Kāmūs* s.v. ودع]: companion of Basbas (*sic leg*), the Prophet's scout 60⁸ see *Notes*. one of the Nahd b. Zaid b Sūd *ibid.*

وَدِيعَة بن عمرو see the foregoing

الوَدّاك بن ثُمَيْل المَازِنِيّ المَازِنِيّ see الودان

ابو وَرْد III 58²² see حُدَيْفَة بن بَدْر

وَرْد جارية المَاهانِيّ notice III 364²⁹ verses which she wrote on her head-band *ibid*

ابو الوَرْد بن الهُدَيْل بن زُفَر he and other Koraishite chiefs met Merwān b Muhammād with five thousand Kaisites and marched with him to Aleppo II 292²⁸

وَرْقَاء بن زُهَيْر along with his brother and father, he was overtaken by the horsemen of the 'Āmir III 50³⁵ *seq.*: his futile attack on Khālid *ibid.*. with the help of his brother he protected Zohair, who had been mortally wounded, against the attacks

II 64^{31} [*cf. Wüst. Tab* where *Auda'a* is given instead of وداعة, but see *Agh.* XIX 53]

وَدَاعَة (بن عمرو بن عامر) the names of his brothers II 62^{18}· included among the Hamdān *ibid* · according to some authorities they ascribed themselves to the Hamdān though they were descended from the Azd 65^{22} [*cf Shams* 114^{8}, where, as in *Wüst Tab.* 9. 21. the form of the name is وَادِعَة, not وَدَاعَة] · the words خط مسروق بن الأجدع in 65^{21} also prob. refer to them; see *Notes*

وَدَّاك بن ثُمَيْل المَازِنِيّ see the following

وَدَّاك المازنيّ [var الوَدّان المازنيّ in P_3 82 b^{12}, *Ḥamāsa* 56^{10} has الوَدَّاك بن ثُمَيْل المَازِنِيّ, and *Bekrī* 788^{13}, الوَدَّاد بن نُمَيْل المَازِنِيّ]. his verses before the Battle of Safwān III 73^{21}

ودعة بن عمرو II 60^{8} [var. وديعة بن عمرو in *Wüst. Tab* 1 27, where he is included among the

[وَبَرَة بن ثعلب]

Kalb, Asad, Namir, Dhi'b, Tha'lab, Fahd, Dabu', Dubb, Sīd and Sirhān II $58^{20\ seq}$ see *Notes*

وبرة بن حَمْرَة before the Battle of Malham III 70^{7}

الوَثِيق بن زُهَيْر he and other Koraishite Chiefs meet Merwān b Muhammad with a large number of Kaisite soldiers and march with him to Aleppo II 292^{27}

ابو وجزة [وَجْزَة ؟] موى الزُّبَيْر verses on 'Abdallāh b al-Zobair III 264^{12} see *Notes*

وحشيّ [غلام جُبَيْر بن مُطعِم] [for him see *B Hishām* 581]· in a verse of Umm Mu'āwiya [*i e* Hind] I 134^{22}

وَحْوَح a section of the Banū Numair· at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III $86^{12\ seq}$

بنو الوَحِيد a section of the Banū Kilāb II 288^{4}

وِدَاعَة (بن بجيلة) the names of his four brothers, mother, grandfather, and grand-uncle

'Āṣim III 12[5]: with al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.* (*cf.* I 151[11])

(2 ?) ابو وَائِل anecdotes with the father of al-'Utbī III 259[9 seq]: his verses cited *ibid.*

وَائِل بن حُجْر الحَضْرَمِيّ the written document which the Prophet gave him for the Chiefs (*al-Akyāl al-'Abāhila*) of Ḥaḍramawt I 112[33]

وَائِل (بن حِمْيَر) his brothers enumerated II 57[30]

وَائِل بن يد (من الأوس) one of the Banū 'Āmira II 60[33] his genealogy *ibid.*

وَائِل بن عاصم البَسْكُرِيّ drowned by the Banū Osaiyid in a well III 77[16 seq]: his brother Ba'ith raided the Osaiyid in vengeance for his murder *ibid*: verses of Bā'ith on the subject *ibid.*

وَائِل (بن عمرو بن عَامِر) II 62[18 bis] see ذُهْل الخ

بنو وَائِلة بن حَارِثَة a branch of the 'Adjlān II 59[30]

وَبَرَة بن ثعلب had ten sons viz. الوافِدِيّ [*i.e.* محمّد بن عمر *Ma'ārif* 258]. with Yaḥyā b Khālid al-Bermakī I 85[9 seq] see *Notes*

وافِف *i.e.* مالك بن امرئ القيس (من الأوس) II 60[30]: their genealogy *ibid.*: some of their notable men mentioned *ibid.*

وَالان بن سابقة II 66[3] *read* وَأَلان ابن سَابِقَة

وائِل (or بنو وَائِل III 79[3 seq] 112[17] 338[13]): in the verse of a poet II 52[21]: in a verse of Djarīr 54[13]: in a verse of al-Muhalhil III 79[10] in a verse of al-A'shā 97[17]. in a verse of Abu 'l-'Atahiya 112[17] a saying of theirs about wine 338[13]: see also III 79[3]

ابناءُ وَائِلٍ III 73[33] 81[1]: see also بنو تَغْلِب and بَكْر بن وائِل

(1) ابو وَائِل [*i.e.* شقيق بن سَلَمة الأسدِيّ *cf. Ma'ārif* 229, and *Tahdhīb* IV 361 *seq.*]: saying quoted I 222[18]. contemporary with al-Rabī' b. Khuhaim (*sic leg.*) *ibid.* [see *Tahdhīb* IV 362[12]]. cited by

[الوَاثِق]

(*cf.* III 46[10]), or هرون بن محمّد ابن هرون III 315[10]. called ابو جعفر هرون الوَاثِق III 46[19]: with Abū ʿUṯḥmān al-Māzinī I 128[28] *seq.*: with Ibn Abī Du'ād 141[1] (=II 127[15]): appoints Aḥmad b. Abī Du'ād as Inquisitor 236[4]: with the same Aḥmad and Muhammad b. الرباب [؟ الرّيّات] II 127[11]: Muhammad b ʿAbd al-Melik al-Zayyat was his *Kātib* 169[8]: conducted the service at the funeral of al-Mu'taṣim III 46[10] notice 46[19 bis]—dates of his accession to the throne, his birth, and death *ibid.*, service conducted at his funeral by his brother al-Mutawakkil *ibid*; his personal appearance and the legends on his signet-rings *ibid.*, his sons enumerated *ibid.*, the names of his vizier, chamberlains and *Ḳāḍī ibid.*: anecd. 213[16 seq]: notice 315[9]: anecd. with his father *ibid.*: and al-Mutawakkil 367[27]

إياس بن مُعَاوِيَة [المُزَنِيّ القاضى] see ابو وَاثِلَة

وَاثِلَة بن الأَسْقَع a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 47[23]

أُمّ الوَاحِد زبيدة (بنت جعفر) III 45[8] see

وَاحِدَة verses which she inscribed on the belt of her bond-maid, Munṣif of al-Kūfa III 366[13]

وَدَاعَه (بن وَادِعَة بن عمرو بن عامر عمرو بن عَامِر) see

الوَاسِطِيّ الحكم الواسطيّ III 104[29] see عبد الله بن

ابو الوَاسِع anecd. with a crazy poet III 259[25]

وَاصِل الأَحْدَب [he is prob. وَاصِل بن حيّان الأَحْدَب for whom see *Tahḏhīb* XI 103]. cited by Sufyān al-Thawrī I 169[34]. a contemporary of Ibrāhīm [al-Nakha'ī] and Sa'īd b Djubair 169[34]

وَاصِل called الـعَـــزّال بن عَطَاء (*sic leg.*) I 208[17] 217[22]. called ابو حُذَيْفَة 208[27]. his letter to 'Amr b. 'Obaid 208[17]. with the same 'Amr and al-Ḥasan of al-Baṣra *ibid.*

Ibn 'Aiyāsh] III 19[20] see *Notes*: cites Abū 'Obaida II 298[28 seq.]: cites Mudjālid III 227[22]: cited by al-Shaibānī 19[20]: cited by Isḥāk b. Ibrāhīm 217[29]: cited I 54[4]: cited 144[33]: cited 150[22]. cited 179[6]: cited 180[2]: cited 223[30]: cited II 7[28]· cited 119[14]· cited 141[18] (=249[19]): cited 152[5]· cited 284[22] cited 296[22] cited 299[7]. cited III 134[17]. cited 194[30]: cited 240[18]· cited 242[6]· cited 268[4] cited 374[11] cited 387[14]· with his guest Muhammad b Yezīd b. Mu'āwiya and a bedouin of the 'Udhra in Aleppo II 104[16] said to have been a man of doubtful genealogy III 247[15 seq]· satirized by a poet *ibid*

الهَيْطَلَة their wars with the Persians I 39[28 seq]: occupied Khurāsān *ibid.*: Fīrūz b. Bahrām captured by their king by a ruse, but released, then defeated, recaptured and slain *ibid.*

هَيْثَم see الدمس بن الهَيْثَم بن المِقْعَاس المقاعس

هَيْثَم see ابو الهَيْثَم II 60[28] see مَالِك بن التَّيِّهَان

هَيْصَم see هُصَيْم بن جابِر الضَّبَعِيّ ابن جَابِر الضَّبَعِيّ

الهَيْثَم بن أبى بكر (؟) cited by Abū Sa'īd 'Abdallāh b. Shabīb III 214[1] (*cf* II 283[5])

الهَيْثَم بن مَعْصَعَة at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 68[12]

الهَيْثَم بن عَامِر الفُشَيْرِيّ (*sic leg*) [var. المُثَلَّم instead of الهَيْثَم *Bekrī* 524[13]]· captured by Ka'nab b 'Attāb at al-Marrūt III 66[20] see *Notes*

الهَيْثَم بن عَدِيّ الطَّائِيّ III 227[22]: saying quoted II 100[30]: cites 'Awāna b. al-Ḥakam I 215[34] II 43[24]: cites Sulaimān II 273[10]· cites [Ibn] 'Aiyāsh 296[19] see *Notes*, cites Ibn 'Aiyāsh III 228[33], 229[16], 242[21.28]; cites Ibn 'Abbās [prop.

و

الوَاثِق (or بالله الوَاثِق III 46[25]) *i.e.* هرون بن محمّد المعتصم II 169[6]

[هَوَازِن]
(the First Battle of [the First] Fidjār) III 91⁵, their quarrel with the Koraish (the Second Battle of the [First] Fidjār) 91¹⁵; another quarrel with the Kināna (the Third Battle of the [First] Fidjār) 91²¹ *seq.*; their war with the Koraish and the whole of the Kināna 91²⁷ *seq.*. defeated the Kināna at the Battle of Shamṭa 93⁵ *seq* (=94¹²) defeated the Kināna at al-'Ablā' 93¹⁴ defeated by the Kināna at Sharab 93²¹ *seq* (=94¹²) defeated the Kināna at al-Horaira 93³³ (=94¹³) · the Prophet was brought up among them as a baby 102¹²: see also I 172³² II 82²⁸ 168⁷ and هَمْدَان

II بنو الهوان بن خزيمة بن مدركة 48⁸ *read* بنو الهَوْن الخ

هود النّبيّ ع *i.e.* 'Ābar (*Eber*) II 57¹⁵: one of the 'Ād 45²⁶ (*Kor.*) · buried in the Mehra country II 45²⁷ [*cf. Bekrī* p 76 *s.v.* الأحقاف] · an Arabian Prophet 71¹¹ (=73⁹) · a chapter of the *Kor'ān* called after him I 170¹⁷ (=258²¹); III 14¹

هودة بن على II 54²³ *seq* 55³¹ *read* هَوْذَة بن عَلِيّ and see the following

هودم (بن محطان) II 57¹⁸ [perhaps هدرم *i e Hadoram* is intended] see حدرم with whom he is identical

هَوْذَةُ بن علىّ الحَنَفِيّ I 171⁸ *seq.* · called صاحب التّاج II 55³¹: in a verse of Abū Zaid [var in *Kāmil* 239] of al-Rai I 100²⁷: interview with the Kisrā 171⁸ *seq.* · eulogized by A'shā Bekr 172³ *seq* (=II 54²⁴ see *note* on 54²³) see also II 55³¹ see *Notes*. his so-called crown was only a string of beads I 172⁶ · the Prophet addressed to him a letter inviting him to Islām 172⁷ his genealogy II 54²³ see *Notes*

هوّز II 166⁹

الهَوْل eulogized I 100²¹ *seq.* see *Notes*

الهَوْن بن خُزَيْمَة بن مُدْرِكَة II 47¹ (=48¹⁰): kinsmen of the Asad *ibid.*: some of their subdivisions 48⁸ *bis*

هِنِّيّ a *batn* of the Tayyi' [text doubtful] II 69[18] see *Notes*: the names of some notable men of this clan 69[14]

هُنَيْدَة II 5[21] see هِنْد بنت صَعْصَعَة عمّة الفَرَزْدَق

هَوَازِن at the Battle of Hunain * I 41[23 seq] · one of the *Djamā-* * *djim* II 46[5]: some of their subdivisions enumerated 46[16]: their genealogy 51[21] [هَمْدان in the heading of the section is prob. a misprint for هوازن]: they and their allies join the Banū Hilāl in order to protect Ibn 'Abbās 242[28 bis] · paid tribute to Zuhair b. Djadhīma of the 'Abs III 50[26] *seq.* verses of Khālid b Dja'far claiming their gratitude for liberating them from the yoke of Zohair *ibid.* · al-Ahwas b. Dja'far was their leader at the time of the Battle of Shi'b Djabala 52[23]: defeated by the Ghaṭafān at the Battle of al-Liwā 62[14 seq]: defeat the Ghaṭafān at al-Ṣal'ā' 64[15 seq]: their quarrel with the Kināna

هِنْد (بنت النُّعمان بن المُنْذِر) called حُرَقَة III 94[28] 283[x]: her father entrusted her to Hāni' b. Mas'ūd when surrendering himself to the Kisrā *ibid.*: on her father 283[25]

(1) هِنْد الهُنُود sister of Māriya bint Ẓālim and wife of Hudjr *Ākil al-Murār* I 271[22]

(2) هِنْد الهُنُود III 225[2] see هِنْد بنت عُتْبَة بن رَبيعة

أزْهَر بن عبد العزيز *i.e.* ابو الهِنْدِيّ الشّاعر II 50[16] [so also in *K*, but *cf* *Shi'r* 429[11] and *B Dur* 137 *note* D] one of the Banū Riyāḥ b. Yerbū' *ibid.*: a descendant of Shabīb [Shabath ?] b Rib'ī al-Riyāḥī III 330[21 seq] see *Notes* · notice *ibid.*; anecd with Sālim, a shepherd *ibid.*; his verses about the incident *ibid*; anecd with an individual *ibid.*; anecd with Nasr b Saiyār *ibid*; his bacchanalian verses *ibid.*; Ḳais b Abi'l-Welīd al-Kinānī was his boon-companion *ibid.*; verses which he addressed to Abu'l-Welīd *ibid.*

II 224[33] *seq.*: married Abū Sufyān to whom she bore Yezīd and Mu'āwiya *ibid.*; verses which Suhail addressed to her when she rejected him *ibid.*: bites and chews the liver of Ḥamza 255[19]· the Prophet on the incident *ibid.*. see also I 17[6] 18[22] (*cf.* 132[23]) II 114[13] *seq*

هِنْد بن عمرو الجَمَلِيّ II 68[33] see هِنْد

هِنْد (أُمّ مُعَاوِيَة) I 18[22] 129[8] 179[6] 247[a] II 246[16] see هِنْد بنت عُتْبَة بن رَبِيعَة

هِنْد بنت المُهَلَّب بن ابى صُفْرَةَ العَتَكِيَّة I 100[32] a wife of al-Hadjdjādj *ibid* (*cf* III 233[3]): al-Hadjdjādj's description of his life with her and his other wives III 233[3] *seq.*

هِنْد بنت النُّعمان بن بَشِير anecd. with her husband Rawḥ b Zinbā' III 237[12]: discourse with her husband *ibid.* (see I, 14=I 47[1]): verses which she addressed to him *ibid.* [*cf. Agh.* XIV 130[6]]

kinship with four great men I 158[12]

هِنْد ابنة ابى صُفْرَةَ her high social position in al-Baṣra III 229[24]:

هِنْد بنت عُتْبَة بن رَبِيعَة II 245[17] III 224[33]· called أَكَلَةُ الأَكْبَاد II 114[13]: called هِنْدُ الهُنُود III 225[2]· with her son Mu'āwiya * I 5[29] (=II 246[16])· in a verse of Ibnat al-Ashtar 129[8]: an incident which happened in the first week of her marriage with Abū Sufyān 160[18] (= 179[3 bis])· and Mu'āwiya 179[6] see *Notes*: her opinion of Mu'āwiya 247[a]: Mu'āwiya * praises her II 114[28]: her genealogy 245[17] divorced by her husband al-Fākih b. al-Mughīra *under suspicion* * III 224[17] *seq*: with her father *ibid*: accompanied by her father and others she visits a soothsayer of al-Yemen who predicts that she will beget a king *ibid*: discusses with her father the relative merits of her suitors, Suhail b. 'Amr and Abū Sufyān, both of whom had proposed to her

ibid. (*cf.* III 233[3]): his description of his life with her and his other wives III 233[3] *seq*

—

هِنْد بن عمرو الجَمَلِيّ *i.e.* II 68[28]: slain at the Battle of the Camel by 'Abdallāh 68[33] *seq* (*cf* 230[32] *seq* = III 181[5]; II 48[30] *seq*)

—

هِنْد [بنت الحرث] mother of 'Amr b. al-Mundhir and Kabūs III 94[15] *seq*

—

هِنْد بن خَالِد بن صَخْر his genealogy III 64[28] *seq.*: with 'Abdallāh b Djidhl *ibid* · his verses on the Battle of al-Ḳīkā' *ibid* · his boasting about the Battle of al-Kadīd, in which none of his family had taken part, incites Nubaiṣha b Habīb to satirize him *ibid.*

—

هِنْد بنت الخَرْزَج married al-'Ankā' and bore to him all his sons II 55[29]: her sister married al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr *ibid.*

—

هِنْد بنت مَعْصَعَة عَمّة الفَرَزْدَق called ذات الخِمَار I 158[14]: called هُنَيْدَة in a verse of al-Farazdak II 5[21]: her *Notes*), I 15[18], 23[4], 64[21], 64[n] (=38[18]), I 65[11] (*cf.* 196[28]), 174[4], 249[9], 257[2], 270[9], 333[10], 340[5], III 373[25]· the Kisrā receives a deputation from them I 101[16] *seq*: the letter of a king of theirs to 'Omar II cited I 160[28] (=II 71[7]) see *Notes*: Ibn al-Muḳaffa' on them II 41[34] said to be descended from Ḳhindif III 246[24] (=II 72[15] 48[15]) II 188[5]· an assertion of theirs III 292[10]· a medical work of theirs cited 304[4]. a long-lived people 317[2] (? *cf.* 267[24]) see *Notes* see also index IV *s v*

—

(1) ابن هِنْد I 130[8] 237[17] II 115[14] 250[5] see مُعاوِية بن ابى سُفْيَان

—

(2) ابن هِنْد I 280[23] see عمرو بن هِنْد

—

(3) ابن هِنْد in a verse of Abu'l-Hindī III 330[34]

—

هِنْد بن أَسْمَاء الحَارِثِيّ one of the Dabāb who slew al-Muntaṣhir of the Bāhila II 68[6]

—

هِنْد ابنة أَسْمَاء بن خَارِجَة الفَزَارِيَّة I 100[32]: a wife of al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*: his other two wives

(2) هِنْد mentioned in an anonymous verse I 43[31] (=330[10])

(3) هِنْد mentioned in a verse [of Ḥassān] I 242[7 seq] (=III 143[28 seq]) see *Notes*

(4) هِنْد mentioned in an anonymous verse I 247[12]

(5) هِنْد in a verse of Abū Nuwās III 137[1]

(6) هِنْد in a verse of Ibn Abī Rabī'a III 141[23]

(7) هِنْد in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī III 171[25]

(8) هِنْد in a verse [of Yezīd b. Dabba al-Thakafī] III 171[26 bis]

(9) هِنْد in a verse [ascribed to al-Murakkish al-Akbar *cf. Agh.* X 128[pu]] III 210[25]

(10) هِنْد wife of al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr Ākil al-Murār al-Kindī III 242[12] (=II 71[34]): his verses on her infidelity *ibid.*

(11) هِنْد in an anonymous verse III 374[28]

الهِنْد their book [*i.e.* the *Kalila wa Dimna*] quoted I 5[7] (see

[هَمْدَان]

their genealogy 65[19 bis] [*cf.* *Wüst. Tab.* 9.10, and *Sam'ānī* s.v. الهمدانيّ]: their two subdivisions viz. Ḥāshid and Bakīl II 65[30 seq]. the names of their important clans (*Buṭūn*) and of some of their notable men 65[31]-66[5]: eulogized by 'Alī, as they gave a good account of themselves at Ṣiffīn 235[30 seq] (=65[34 seq] I 129[32]), I 37[11 seq] (=129[33 bis] II 65[31 bis]). Alhān b. Mālik was a brother of their eponym II 66[7]: they slew al-Ḥusain Dhu 'l-Ghuṣṣa (*sic leg.*) 68[5] [text doubtful]· see also 73[12] 168[26] (? see *Notes*) 170[22]

(2) هَمْدَان II 51[31] [probably a misprint for هَوازِن q v.]

(3) هَمْدَان II 168[26] *read* دُهْمان

هُمَيْسِع II 166[14]

الهُمَيْسِع (بن حِمْيَر) II 57[30]

بنو هُمَيْم (مِن عَنَزَة) II 52[31 seq]

(1) هِنْد I 17[6] 132[23] II 179[8 bis] 114[26] III 255[19] see هِنْد بن عُتْبَة

80[7]): his life demanded in vengeance for Kulaib III 78[23 seq.]: brother of Djassās: slain at the Battle of Wāridāt by Nāshira, a person whom he had himself brought up 80[7 seq.] · Muhalbil mourns his loss *ibid.*

هَمَّام بن مِعْفَل (العَامِلِيّ) a man of noble birth in his tribe and a companion of Maslama b. 'Abd al-Melik II 70[16]

هَمَّام بن مُنَبِّه see ابن مُنَبِّه

(1) هَمْدان in a verse of Ibn Barrāka al-Hamdānī I 37[16] (= II 66[4] 152[9] see *Notes*) their embassy, led by Mālik b. Namat, waits on the Prophet 109[10 seq.]. the written document which the Prophet gave to their ambassador *ibid.* · Ibn al-Kalbī on them II 45[14]. included also the Banū (*sic leg.*) Milhān 57[23], and the Shaʿbān *ibid.*, the Hadūr b. 'Adī 58[13], al-Awzāʿ, with the exception of (*sic*) حمرش b. Zaid 58[18], the Wadāʿa 62[18] (*cf.* 65[22]), and the Alhān b. Mālik II 66[7]: defeated by 'Ath'ath b. Ḳohāfa of the Khath'am 65[14]: a subdivision (*baṭn*) of the 'Āmir b. Ṣaʿṣaʿa II 52[1]: their genealogy *ibid.*; their eminent men enumerated *ibid.*. Ibn 'Abbās was related to them II 242[27 seq.]: they are joined by the other subdivisions of the Ḳeisites in order to protect Ibn 'Abbās *ibid.*: see also I 48[14] III 246[21]

بنو هِلَال بن عَامِر بن صَعْصَعَة

هِلَال بن وَكِيع بن [بِشْر] II 50[28]

[بِشْر has dropped out from the text, as appears from K_2 64 b, *cf. B Dur.* 144[8]]

الهِلَالِيّ cited II 22[1]

ابن هَمَّام III 242[22 seq.] see عبد الله ابن هَمَّام السَّلُولِيّ

هَمَّام بن نَسَامَه (العَنْبَرِيّ) lived at the time of the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 67[23]

هَمَّام بن غَالِب الفَرَزْدَق I 126[20] see الفَرَزْدَق

هَمَّام بن قَبِيصَة [النُّمَيْرِيّ] II 52[4]

هَمَّام بن مُرَّة بن ذُهْل (الشَّيْبَانِيّ) one of the Banū Shaibān II 54[28] · his genealogy *ibid.* (= III

هِشَام بن الوَلِيد with 'Uthmān b. 'Affān II 112[38]: with 'Omar at the death of Abū Bekr 206[27]

هِشَام بن يحيى cites 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz on the authority of his father III 18[28]: cited by Abū Mishar *ibid.*

هضيم (*sic*) بن جَابِر الضُّبَعِيّ [var. هَنْصَم *Kāmil* 615[2]]. called ابو نَيْهِس I 67[20] 212[38] see *Notes* founder of one of the four schools of the *Khawāridj* 67[20] his opinions *ibid.*: his followers are called *al-Baihasīya* 212[33]

ابو هِفَّان cited by al-Rakāshī III 312[27]

بنو هِفَّان (*sic leg*) بن الحرث a subdivision of the Banū Hanīfa II 54[25]· their genealogy *ibid*

هِفَّان (بن يزيد بن حَرْب) one of the six sections forming the group *Djanb* II 67[22] the names of the other five *ibid.*: their genealogy *ibid.*

ابن هِلَال mentioned in a verse I 237[16]

هِلَال بن أحرز II 49[24] *read* هِلَال بن أَحْوَز and see هِلَال بن أَحْوَز المَازِنِيّ

هِلَال بن الاحور II 124[32] *read* هِلَال بن أَحْوَز and see the following

هِلَال بن أَحْوَز المَازِنِيّ II 292[9]: brother of Muslim (prop. Salm) 49[24] see *Notes*· an Azdite on him 124[32] see *Notes*· Muḥammad b 'Abd al-Melik on him *ibid* · sent by Maslama to Kandābīl against the descendants of al-Muhallab 282[9] *seq*

هِلَال بن أُمَيَّة (مِن الأَوْس) one of the Banū Wākif II 60[31]

هِلَال بن حُلَيْل (الخُزَاعِيّ *sic leg.*) II 62[21]

ابو هِلَال الخَارِجِيّ و اسمه مرداس ابو بِلَال II 50[34] *read* ابن جرير الخَارِجِيّ و اسمه مِرْدَاس بن حُدَيْر

هِلَال بن حُلَيْل see هِلَال بن خليل الخُزَاعِيّ

هِلَال بن سَعْد التَّمِيمِيّ anecd. with his wife III 315[8]

authority of his father I 194[18], 346[18]: cites his father II 207[6] 210[18] 230[2] 271[16] 272[2] III 355[16]: cited by Ibn Abi'l-Zināḍ I 11[9]: cited by Mālik III 355[16]: cited II 272[6]: مَالِك بن هِشَام بن عُرْوَة on III 233[12] is to be read as [prob. مَالِك عن هِشَام بن عُرْوَة as on 355[16]]

هِشَام [بن عُتْبَة] III 361[9] see هِشَام أخو فى الرُّمَّة

هِشَام بن القاسم with al-Farazdak II 124[8]

هِشَام بن الكَلْبِىّ III 387[14], or هِشَام الكَلْبِىّ II 285[2] see ابن الكَلْبِىّ (1)

هِشَام بن محمّد [بن] السّائب الكَلْبِىّ see ابن الكَلْبِىّ (1)

هِشَام بن مَصَاد in charge of the Treasuries in the reign of Yezid II II 281[22]

هِشَام بن المُغِيرَة his daughter was the mother of Hishām [b. al-'Āṣī] I 179[28]· eulogized by 'Abdallāh b. al-Ziba'rā III 93[24 seq]

amount of money by Khālid b. 'Abdallāh *ibid.*; with Zaid a year later *ibid.*: a remark which he made on the occasion *ibid.*; Yūsuf sends him Zaid's head *ibid.* the number of those who had been slain in bonds by al-Ḥadjdjādj was * calculated by his order III 17[28] (=19[10])· 'Alī b 'Abdallāh, with his two sons Abu'l-Abbās and Abū Dja'far, visited him 40[7 seq], with his courtiers on the occasion *ibid*· anecd. with 'Urwa b Odhaina III 106[11] ordered the imprisonment of al-Farazdak but granted him his release at the request of Djarīr 119[27 seq]: see also I 8[16] II 170[32] III 6[27] 41[3] *seq.* 138[2 seq] 302[31] (=II 251[4]), and ابن عبد الملك

الهَاشِمِيُّون see بنو هِشَام بن عبد الملك

هِشَام بن عبد المَلِك الخُزَاعِىّ at the court of Hārūn III 137[31]

هِشَام بن عُتْبَة II 236[9] see هَاشِم بن عُتْبَة

هِشَام بن عُرْوَة cites 'Ā'isha on the

encouraged those who spoke evilly of al-Welīd b. Yezīd II 285[28] *seq.*, the end of his reign treated as a landmark 286[9]; died of quinsy at al-Ruṣāfa 286[10] al-Welīd II ordered that his property and offspring at al-Ruṣāfa be registered and his agents and servants taken into custody 286[17]· Ibn Abi'l-Zināḍ and al-Zuhrī at his court 288[14 seq]; al-Welīd b. Yezīd also admitted to the presence of the Caliph on the occasion *ibid.*: Naṣr b. Sayyār's reports to him about the Abbāsid propaganda were held up by Ibn Hobaira through jealousy II 297[25] *seq.*; the verses which Naṣr addressed to him on the subject and his reply *ibid.*: an account of the events which led to the death of Zaid b 'Alī in his reign 299[26] *seq.* (*cf.* 120[8 seq] III 34[10 seq] 243[4])·—interview with Zaid in consequence of a report which the Caliph had received of his (Zaid's) having been entrusted with a large

mother *ibid.*; notice *ibid.*; his sons and the chief officials of his court enumerated *ibid.*; born after his mother had been divorced by 'Abd al-Melik II 283[23]; orders Yūsuf b. 'Omar to persecute Ḵhālid al-Ḳasrī *ibid.*; notice 284[1 seq], with Sālim b. 'Abdallāh *ibid.*; conducted the service at the funeral of Sālim and looked upon it as a great privilege *ibid.*, Abū Dja'd al-Ṭā'ī presents him a petition in verse, through an eunuch (read خصي instead of حمصي), complaining against the dissoluteness of his son Sa'īd b Hiṣhām, the governor of Ḥimṣ II 284[23 seq], dismisses Sa'īd from office and debars him permanently from holding any office *ibid*; a deputation of the people of Ḥidjāz waits on him 285[2 seq], with Muhammad b. Abi'l-Djahm on the occasion *ibid.*· praises Abi'l-Djahm for his terse eloquence *ibid.*; his own eloquence *ibid.*; his high conception of the responsibility of his office *ibid.*;

Welīd, al-Welīd b. Yezīd, and a party of the Banū Merwān II 117[20 seq.] (*cf.* 285[22 seq.]): Hishām's aversion to al-Welīd *ibid.*: al-Welīd b. Yezīd with a son of his 117[24] (=285[26]): with Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh and 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Anbasa 123[6 seq.]: with Khālid b. Ṣafwān and a party of the Banū Kalb, the tribesmen of his mother 126[8 seq] (? *cf.* 44[2] see *Notes*): with 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahtam at the court of 'Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz II 144[13]: his endorsements on some letters and petitions quoted 187[2]: the names of his brothers who rose to the Caliphate 262[4]· increased the pensions of the *Abnā'* from among the *Mawālī* 262[19]: names of his brothers 272[12]: conducted the service at the funeral of Yezīd II 281[18] nominated by Yezīd II as his successor, at the advice of Maslama 282[5 seq]; Yezīd regrets to have done so later *ibid.*: and Yezīd II 282[18] *seq.*: an account of his Caliphate 283[11] *sqq.*:—genealogy of his anecdotes with Abu'l-Nadjm I 50[7]; 99[7 seq] (=245[24 seq])· anecdotes with al-Abrash al-Kalbī 74[21 seq]; 148[16]; II 124[6] (= III 249[22 seq]), al-Abrash and Khālid b. Ṣafwān hold a boasting competition at his court II 43[23] (=125[a]); with al-Abrash and a monk II 284[8 seq] (*cf.* III 264[7 seq]). with Nuṣaib b. Rabāh I 98[34] *seq.*: pardons al-Kumait who had offended him I 154[1 seq]· pardons Ibn Hobaira at the request of his brother Maslama 154[u] *seq.* see *Notes*· anecdotes with Khalid b Safwān 177[26], III 263[u bis]; Khālid b Ṣafwān's futile efforts to regain his favour for Khālid b. 'Abdallāh al-Kasrī II 283[24]. with Ghailān I 206[5 seq]. anecd. with his son and nephew 224[11]· anecdotes relating to his niggardliness 233[15 bis] (=III 266[17 bis]); II 284[8 seq] (*cf.* III 264[7 seq]); III 263[35 bis]; but *cf.* II 285[16]· his last moments I 342[13] *seq.*· * anecdotes with Bedouins II 82[4 seq], 83[29], 84[31] (? *cf.* I 306[21]), 97[1]: with al-'Abbās b. al-

himself I 179[23] [*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 146[1]]

هشام بن عبد الحكم I 219[23] *read* هِشَام بن الحَكَم

هِشَام بن عبد الرّحمن an account of his reign II 303[5 *seq*] :—notice *ibid.*; his father's remarks about him *ibid.*; his efforts to induce people to flock into the mosques *ibid.*; ransomed the captives in the hands of his enemies and guarded his frontiers *ibid.*

هِشَام بن عبد الملك called ابو الوليد II 283[12]· called الأحوَل 288[17 *seq.*] 286[5] (see also I 99[8]=245[25]): sayings quoted I 136[9] (= 229[15]) II 178[7] 284[7] III 345[24] (*cf.* 284[8]): cites Abū Muslim al-Khawlānī I 74[28]· appears as defendant in the court of his *Kādī* in a law suit brought against him by Ibrāhīm b. * Muḥammad b Talha I 10[21 *seq*] (=II 284[12 *seq*]): with Ibrāhīm after losing the suit *ibid.*: anecd. 20[15 *seq*]: al-Zuhrī at his court *ibid.*· with his brother Maslama 32[12 *seq*]: [عبد الله البَصْرِيّ [for him see *Tahdhīb* XI 34 Dhahabī, *Moscht.* 403[12]]: on the generosity of Yezīd b. al-Muhallab I 93[18]: cited 84[8]: cited III 258[21]

هِشَام بن الحَكَم [الكوفيّ مولى بنى شَيْبَان] called ابو محمّد I 219[34]: anecd. 207[10 *seq*] anecd 219[33] *seq.* see *Notes*

هِشَامُ الدَّسْتُوَائِيّ [for him see *Ma'ārif* 256] cites Yahyā b. Abī Kathīr I 183[28]: cited by Sufyān *ibid.*

هِشَام اخو ذى الرُّمّة saying quoted III 281[2] names of his brothers 361[9]: a poet *ibid.*: Dhu'l-Rumma added verses to some of his (Hishām's) poems, and the poems were, later on, ascribed to him (Dhu'l-Rumma) *ibid.*

ابن هِشَام [صاحب السّيرة] cited III 101[29] *seq* (=II 17[31] *seq.*)

هِشَام بن العَاصِى the reasons which his brother 'Amr gave for declaring him superior to

ابن هِشَام [appar. he is علىّ بن هشام *cf. Tabarī* III 110]: and al-Ma'mūn II 189⁴

هِشَام governor إسمعيل المخزومىّ بن of Medina II 272¹⁶ *seq* : 'Abd al-Melik wrote to him to make the Medīnites swear allegiance to al-Welīd and Sulaimān as his successors *ibid.*; Sa'īd b al-Musaiyib was flogged by his order on refusing to swear allegiance to them and was threatened with death *ibid.*, 'Abd al-Melik disapproved of his action in regard to Sa'īd *ibid* scourged 'Abdallāh b 'Urwa b. al-Zobaır III 333¹⁹

أمّ هِشام بنت إسمعيل بن هِشام المخزومىّ *i.e.* عائشة II 283²⁰ *seq* mother of Hishām b. 'Abd al-Melik 283¹² · her genealogy 283²⁰ *seq* . 'Abd al-Melik's dream about her interpreted by Sa'īd b. al-Musaiyıb *ibid.* divorced by her husband on account of her stupidity *ibid.*. Hishām was born after she was divorced *ibid.*

هِشَام بن حَسَّان [القُرْدُوسىّ الأزْدىّ ابو

[ابو هُرَيْرَة صاحب الدَّمّىّ] al-Hadjdjādj in Medina III * 105²⁰ : and 'Ā'isha bint Talha 234³¹ [*cf. Agh.* X 61ª] · relates an anecd. about a couple and the Prophet 307¹⁵

هِزَّان الرَّئيس [بن مرّة بن أدس] III 59³⁵ [*cf B Ath* I 299¹⁴, where هزار, I think, is a misprint]

هِزَّان بن سعيد بن وَيس (الوُهَاوِىّ) one of the Madhhidj who was counted among the nobility of Syria II 67³¹ · his genealogy *ibid* [*read* شَرْمح *instead of* سرمح ? ; see *Kāmūs* s.v. شرمح]

بنو هِزَّان بن صُنَاح (مِن عَنَزة) called بنو هران [prop. هِزّان بن عنزة] II 59¹⁵ . their genealogy 52²⁸ *seq* · settled in al-Yemāma 59¹⁵ see *Notes*

(1) هسام II 125¹⁸ . prob. we should read هاشم as in l. 17 *i e.* (*src*) هاشم بن خديج q.v.

(2) هِشَام and al-Ma'mūn II 189⁵

(3) هِشَام anonymous satires upon him II 268⁸ *seq.* · see also the following

Kāmil 650⁷]: mentioned in a verse I 66¹⁸ see *Notes*

عُمَيْر بن .i.e ابو هُرَيْرَة صاحب النَّبِيّ ﷺ عامر II 64¹⁴: saying quoted I 329¹⁸· cites the Prophet 203¹² 330⁸ II 207² (*cf.* 245³) 255²⁰ *seq.* III 287³² 304⁸ 337³: cites 'Omar I 206⁸· cited by Sa'īd b. al-Musayyab II 255²⁰ *seq.*: cited by al-A'radj III 287³²· cited by Abū Hilāl al-Madanī on the authority of his father 307¹⁵· cited by Muḥammad b Waddāh through a chain of intermediaries II 101¹⁸: on a * verse of the *Kor'ān* I 4²³· with 'Omar I after being recalled from the governorship of al-Bahrain 16² *seq* (=26¹⁷): with Merwān b. al-Hakam 19⁷: with Dja'far b. Abī Tālib 70²⁵: advice to a student 163⁷: his conception of virtue (*al-Muruwwa*) 180³⁰: notice 181³²: with the Prophet 281¹⁵; II 45²⁴ (text doubtful: *cf.* *Bekrī* 517 and *'Iḳd* II 64¹⁴): * one of the Daws II 64¹⁴: with Merwān at the death of al-Ḥasan 207² (*cf.* 245³): with

ابن هَرِم بن سِنَان [بن حَارِثَة المُرِّيّ] anecd. with 'Omar I III 107²⁸ *seq*

هَرِم (بن ضَمْضَم) and 'Antara III 57⁵· Ḥusain was his brother *ibid.*: slain by the 'Abs *ibid.*: see also ابنا ضَمْضَم

هَرِم بن عبد الله (من الأوس) one of the Banū Wākif II 60³²

الهِرْمَاس بن هُجَيْمَة (العَسَّانِيّ) slain by 'Otaiba b al-Ḥārith at the Second Battle of Ghawl III 87¹³ see also ابنا هُجَيْمَة

الهُرْمُزَان a Persian Satrap· with 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb I 39⁴ (=149²¹)

الهُرْمُزَان enumerated by Satīh among the Sāsānian kings I 109⁴· II 289¹⁵ (?)

هَرْمَس III 159²⁰: cited 306¹¹

إبراهيم بن هَرْمَة see ابن هَرْمَة

هُرَيْرَة a woman mentioned in a verse of A'shā Bekr III 197¹⁵ (=197¹⁹): 197¹⁸ see *Notes*

هُرَيْرَة (*sic leg.*) ابو [*i.e.* شُرَيْح see

[هُدَيْل بن مُدْرِكَة]
main subdivisions of the Banū Mudrika II 46ᵉ (=48¹⁰) · their subdivisions enumerated, also their eminent men 47⁷: individuals belonging to their various subdivisions all derive their *nisba* from him 47¹²ᵇⁱˢ: alienated from ʿUthmān on account of his treatment of Ibn Masʿūd 215²⁷: revolted against ʿUthmān 221¹ see *Notes*: ʿAbd al-Melik on their gift for poetry III 99²⁴ verse of Ḥassān referring to an indecent concession which they had asked of the Prophet 109² ˢᵉᵠ · see also I 271⁸ II 15²⁹

الهُدَيْل بن هبيرة (*sic* التَّغْلبيّ) of the clan Hurfa (*sic leg.*) b. Thaʿlaba II 54² verses of Nahīsha bint al-Djarrāh about him, in which she taunts the Kudāʿa with weakness *ibid.*: see also الهُدَيْل بن حَسَّان التَّغْلبيّ with whom he is prob. identical

الهرات III 50³³ *read* الهَرَّار

(*sic leg.*) الهَرَّار a horse belonging to Muʿāwiya b. ʿObāda III 50³⁰

بنو هران بن عنزة II 59¹⁵ *read* بنو هِرَّان بن عَنَزَة and see بنو هِرَّان بن عَنَزَة ابن صُبَاح (مِن عَنَزَة)

هَرْثَمَة and al-Faḍl II 190³⁰

هَرْفَل in a verse of Abu'l-Ṣalt I 107⁵: Djabala b. al-Aiham takes refuge with him 114²⁶. with the ambassador of ʿOmar who had invited him to Islām 114²⁷

ابو هَرِم III 54³⁴ I 89² see سِنَان ابن ابى حَارِثَةَ المُرِّىّ

هَرِم saying quoted I 238¹¹ his eminent position among the ascetics 310⁶

هَرِم بن سِنَان بن حَارِثَة المُرِّىّ I 87³³ II 51¹³ noted for his generosity in the Pre-Islamic times I 87³³ *cf.* II 51¹³ III 52³⁰: one of the Murra of the Dhubyān II 51¹³ eulogized by Zuhair 51¹⁴ *cf.* III 98²¹: verses of Zuhair eulogizing him and other members of his family I 88ᵘ *seq.* (*cf.* III 107⁹)

(*sic leg.*) هِدْمٌ III 112[15] see *Notes*

هدم (؟ من بَجِيلَة) II 65[4]

هديم (؟ من بَجِيلَة) II 65[4]

هذيل (؟) II 153[1]

هُذَيْل (بن الأَخْنَس) III 67[25] see ابن الأَخْنَس

الهُذَيْل بن حَسَّان (*sic*) التَّغْلِبِيّ called المُجَدَّع III 87[33]· raided the Yerbū' at Irāb 87[31 *seq*] see *Notes* [probably identical with الهُذَيْل بن هُبَيْرَة q.v.]

الهُذَيْل بن زُفَر بن الحرث a member of the deputation which waited upon Yezīd b. al-Muhallab with 'Uthmān b. Hayyān al-Murrī I 93[29]

ابو هُذَيْل العلّاف [he is called ابو الهُذَيْل in *Agh. Tables* and in *B Khallik.* No. 617]: verses which Sahl b. Hārūn addressed to Mūsā b. 'Imrān about him I 194[3 *seq*]

هُذَيْل بن مُدْرِكَة II 46[25] (=48[10]): slew Ta'abbaṭa Sharra[n] 31[16 *seq*] (=III 127[23]): one of the three

الهجن the nickname of the clan بنو عمرو (بن عَدِيّ) II 63[17]: their genealogy and the names of the brother and a kinsman of their eponym 63[16 *seq*]: included among the Banū Hāritha b. 'Amr b. 'Āmir, like the Khuzā'a and the Bārik 63[17], but not included among the Ghassān, as they did not drink of the spring of Ghassān 63[19]· the names of some of their notables 63[22]: see also السجن

بنو الهُجَيْم بن عمرو بن تميم called الحدال II 49[21] see *Notes*· Lakīt b Zorāra on them III 52[4]· in a verse of Tarīf b Tamīm al-'Anbarī 76[18]

ابنا هُجَيْمَة (من بنى غَسَّان) III 87[5 *seq*] (*i.e.* قيس 87[7 *seq*], and الهِرْمَاس 87[18])· slain by 'Otaiba b al-Hārith at the Second Battle of Ghawl *ibid.*. verses of Suhaim b. Wathīl and Djarīr on the subject *ibid*

ابو هُدَبَة cited III 88[1]

هدرم (بن قحطان) (*i.e. Hadoram*) see هودم بن قحطان

the greater fool of the two III 255[5] *seq.*

هِبَةُ اللهِ II 57[17] see شِيْث

هَبُولَة العَسَّانى [called (ذَيَّاد ?) ذياد in *B Dur.* 319[5], and زياد in *Agh.*[2] XV 82[16] *seq*] · captures the wife of al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr al-Kindī II 71[30] (? *cf.* III 242[6])

(1) هُبَيْرَة ابن [appar. عبد الله بن هُبَيْرَة is meant, for whom see *Tahdhīb* VI 61, where he is stated to be one of the authorities of Ibn Lahī'a]: cites 'Alkama b. Wa'la (?) II 45[21] cited by Ibn Lahī'a *ibid*

(2) هُبَيْرَة ابن saying quoted III 314[16]. advice to his son I 21[7] [these references may be to عمر بن هُبَيْرَة q.v., or to يزيد بن عمر بن هُبَيْرَة q.v.]

هُبَيْرَة بن مَسْرُوح (السَّلُولى) with Kotaiba b. Muslim II 127[9]

هَجَّاء الأَضْيَاف III 315[u] (=268[19]) see حُمَيْد الأَرْقَط

هَانِئ بن مسعود الشَّيْبَانِى III 94[33]: chief of the Banū [Abī] Rabī'a at the time of the Battle of Mobāyiḍ 76[22] *seq* : entrusted by al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir with his daughter Hind and with some war material 94[33] (? *cf* 95[5]) grandfather of Hāni' b Kabīsa (see the foregoing) 95[5] · at the Battle of Dhū Kār 96[1] (?)

(?) بنو هابِل [Banū Hābil? *cf.* *Spanish Islam* 353[4]]: made by 'Abd al-Rahmān III to settle in Cordova II 319[7]

ابن هَبَّار II 100[19]

هَبَنَّقَة القَيْسِى II 155[16] III 143[24] 231[6]. he is called يزيد بن مروان on II 155[16], and يزيد بن نزوان on III 254[31], but the correct form is probably يزيد بن ثَرْوَان see *notes* on II 155[16] and III 254[31] · called ابو نَائِم III 254[31] · proverbial for his stupidity I 270[26]: anecd. III 231[6] · notice 254[30] *seq* : anecdotes about him *ibid.*. overcome by al-Djaranfas in a competition for determining

هَانِئ بن عُرْوَة المُرَادِيّ and Mu'āwiya I 42[14 seq]: slain along with Muslim b. 'Akīl II 68[32]: plotted with Muslim b. 'Aḳīl to assassinate 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād but the plot failed 252[5 seq], and both of them were put to death by 'Obaidallāh *ibid.*: was lame *ibid.* with Ziyād after his arrest *ibid.*

هَانِئ بن قَبِيصَة called ابو أُمَامَة III 95[20]· chief of the clan [Abū] Rabī'a of the Shaibān II 54[27] his genealogy 54[30] see *Notes* (= III 95[6]). at the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[5 seq]· ransomed himself and others of his tribe *ibid*; al-'Awwām on the incident *ibid.*. grandson of Hāni' b. Mas'ūd, who, according to some authorities, is said to have been entrusted by al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir with his coats of mail 95[6 seq] (so also on II 54[32] but *cf.* 94[33]): refuses to surrender the coats of mail to the Kisrā 95[8 seq]: persuaded by Ḥanẓala b Tha'laba to fight it out with the Persians *ibid.*: at the Battle of Dhū Kār 95[18 seq]: see also the following

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ابو هَالَة [i.e. زُرَارَة بن النَّبَّاش *B Dur.* 128[1]]: the [first] husband of Khadīdja II 49[18]

هَالَة بنت ابى طَالِب (?) III 33[16]

هَالَة بنت وَهْب [varr. *Wüst. Tab.* S. 19 وُهَيْب, or أُهَيْب (instead of وَهْب), *Ma'ārif* وُهَيْب]: wife of 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib II 38[27]. her sons enumerated *ibid.*

هَامَان II 158[19] (*Kor*)

الهَامَرْز التُّسْتَرِيّ Persian general: at the Battle of Dhū Kār III 95[24] *seq*· slain at the same Battle by Yezīd b. Hāritha al-Yashkorī 96[1], or, as others say, by al-Hawfazān b. Sharīk, 96[2]

بنو هَانِئ مِن ثمود lived in al-Ṭā'if I 110[11]

هَانِئ بن حَبِيب بن نُمَارَة (بنو) II 69[34] see (*sic leg.*) بنو الدَّار

أُمّ هَانِئ بنت ابى طَالِب her reason for declining to marry the Prophet III 225[34]

after the murder of al-Ḥusain II 296[20]: eulogized by Abū Muḥammad al-'Abdī 300[17]: in a verse which was recited by 'Abdallāh b 'Alī 300[22]· in a verse of Ṣhibl 301[14]: and 'Abd al-Raḥmān of Andalus 303[10]· al-Manṣūr's instructions about those of them who were in Medina * III 29[6]: Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh b al-Ḥasan's claim as to his position among the clan and al-Mansūr's remarks about it 31[4 seq]· al-Mansūr on their abortive efforts to secure the Caliphate 32[15] at the Battle of Honain 38[5 seq]: Ḥassān b. Ṯhābit praises them 135[6] their response to the music of Ibn Suraidj 209[6 24] al-Ḥadjdjādj married a lady belonging to this clan but was ordered by 'Abd al-Melik to divorce her 240[11]· a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī on their Caliphs 254[23] some towns founded by their Caliphs enumerated 296[2 seq] in a verse 221[16] see also I 23[n] 301[11] II 73[23] 112[16] 123[1] 125[25] III 25[4] 135[4] 261[22] 287[5]

b Yūsuf *al-Kātib* as exceeding five thousand II 126[16]: a party of them listen to an oration of Ṭāhir b al-Ḥusain in Medīna al-Salām 155[3]: verses which Abū Sufyān addressed to them 204[8]· Merwān stopped them from burying al-Ḥasan in the chamber in which the Prophet is buried 207[2]· a party of them with 'Alī 211[8]· their altercation with the Omayyids at the election of 'Omar's successor 213[20]: at the siege of the house of 'Uṯmān 216[29 seq] three of them were killed with al-Ḥusain b 'Alī and twelve were taken prisoner 255[14 seq] their attitude towards Ibn al-Zobair 268[19] *seq.*; he invited them to swear allegiance to him, but as they refused, he abused and threatened them and put some of them into prison, but these were later set free by a party of men sent by al-Mukḫtār *ibid*· al-Welīd II persecuted them 290[29] *seq* (? بنى هاشم is prob a misprint for بنى هاشم see *Notes*) their secret propaganda began soon

of Ṭāhir b. al-Ḥusain) was their *nakīb* I 158[34]· one of the ten important subdivisions of the Ḳoraiš̲ eminent both in the *Djahilīya* and in * Islām II 37[19] *seq.* the functions entrusted to their representative [in Mecca], in the Pagan and Islāmic times *ibid.*· lots cast among them for a leader at the Battle of al-Fidjār 38[8] compared by ʿAlī with the Banū Omaiya 38[11] *seq*, as also by Muʿāwiya 38[15] *seq* a woman of the clan given by the Prophet in marriage to Abū Mālik al-Aš̲ʿarī 69[28]. the Prophet exhorted them to intermarry with the Banu 'l-Aš̲ʿar 69[30]: and Muʿāwiya 110[9] *seq* a party of them, including Ibn ʿAbbās, with Muʿāwiya 111[30] *bis* Muʿawiya and Ibn ʿAbbās on their merits 112[3] *seq*. verses addressed to them by ʿAmr b al-ʿĀs 113[2]. exchange of retorts between certain members of the clan and Ibn al-Zobair 113[11] *seq.*· Muʿāwiya and Merwān on them 115[26] *seq*. their number estimated by Aḥmad

ذو الرُّمحَيْن called هَاشِم بن المُغِيرَة II 208[26] [? *cf.* III 93[26] and *Wust Reg.* p. 204[a] *seq.*]: his genealogy *ibid* father of Ḥantama, the mother of ʿOmar b. al-Ḳhaṭṭāb *ibid.*

أُمّ هَاشِم بنت منصور بن زِياد الفَزَارِيّة with her husband, Ibn al-Zobair II 270[1]

هاشم (بن يزيد بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 281[25]

هاشمة جارية حمدونه بنت الرّشيد with Abū Tālib III 257[27]

آل هَاشِم or الهَاشِميّون I 100[9] (= III 334[17]) III 135[6], or بنو هَاشِم I 114[18] 144[25] 154[1] 158[34] *et passim*, or هَاشِم II 37[19] *seq* 112[3] 123[1] 126[16] 300[17] *seq* eulogized by Ibrāhīm * b Harma I 100[9] (=III 334[17]): anecdotes about individual members of this clan 144[25], 233[23], 317[16], II 163[11], III 210[2], 217[30]. al-Kumait used to praise them I 154[1], but these eulogies of his were inferior to those which he wrote for the Omaiyids III 120[22] Muṣʿab (grandfather

the *amīr* of Andalus II 305[18] *seq.*

هَاشِم بن [عبد مَنَاف] a poet on him II 38[20]: brother of 'Abd Shems *ibid.* (see also 202[7]) · why called Hāshim 42[20] · Ātika was his mother 202[7] [*cf Wust Reg* p 95] · his brothers enumerated *ibid.* 'Alī descended from him twice III 31[3] *seq*: mentioned in verses 209[11] 247[13]

هَاشِم بن عُتْبَة or هِشَام بن عُتْبَة II 236[9] see *Notes* · called المِرْقَال 236[14] called ابو عُتْبَة 236[9] *seq*: the origin of his nickname *ibid* [*cf. Tabarī* I 3324[9]] one of the Zuhra b Kilāb at the Battle of the Camel 230[15] see *Notes*, bore the standard of 'Alī at Siffīn 236[9] *seq* · was one-eyed *ibid* with 'Ammār *ibid.*

ابنه هَاشِم بن عتبة بن ربيعه II 261[20] *read* إبنه أبي هَاشِم بن عُتْبَه بن ربيعه and see فاختة بنت ابي هاشم

هَاشِم بن عبدة II 230[15] *read* هاشم ابن عُتْبَة and see the foregoing

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ابو هَاشِم نُكَيْر بن مَاهَان II 299[12] see نُكَيْر ابو هَاشِم مولى مَسْلَمَة

هاشم بن خديج see هَاشِم بن حُدَيْج

هَاشِم بن حَرْمَلَة one of the Banū Murra of the Dhubyān II 51[16], otherwise known as the Murra of the Ghatafān III 60[15]: continued the good work, begun by his father, of reconciling the 'Abs with their kinsmen III 59[3] *seq* praised by a poet *ibid* (=II 51[17]) quarrelled with Mu'awiya b. 'Amr at 'Okāz and with the help of his brother Doraid b Harmala slew him 60[15] *seq* the reason why Sakhr b 'Amr refused to satirize his horsemen *ibid* slain by Amr b Kais al-Djoshamī *ibid.*

هَاشِم بن حديج [prob. we should read حُدَيْج instead of حديج see *Notes*] with Abū Yakzān al-Kaisī at the court of Yezīd b. Hātim, the governor of Egypt II 125[17] see also (1) هِشَام

هاشم بن عبد العزيز with Mohammad,

هرون بن زكرياء cites Ash'ab III 368[22]: cited by al-Aṣma'ī *ibid.*

هرون بن محمّد المُعْتَصِم II 169[8] (*cf.* III 46[10]), or هرون بن محمّد بن هرون الوَاثِق III 315[10] see

[هرون الرّشيد] to him *ibid.*: with al-Aṣma'ī and Abū Dja'far al-Shitrandjī III 212[7 seq]; see also 212[22]· his verses about Mārida 358[25] (*cf.* 214[22])· he is reconciled to her under the influence of some verse of 'Abbās b. al-Ahnaf 348[18]; induced by her to reward the poet amply *ibid* a pseudo-prophet of his time 251[5] anecd. with a chess-player 256[22]: goes to Mecca on foot along with Zobaida 286[23] his remarks about apples 310[28] with four physicians of different nationalities 317[22]· anecd with Ishāk b Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī and a slave-girl 354[27] *seq*· anecd. with two slave-girls 355[4]· another anecd with two slave-girls 355[13] anecd with a slave-girl and another woman, said to be Marādjil, mother of al-Ma'mūn 355[22 seq]· with Zobaida and one of her slave-girls 357[24] with his bond-maids and Abu'l-Ḥasan 364[15]· see also I 19[21], 128[16], 146[7], 175[25], 329[7], II 16[21 seq], 29[11], 50[30], 84[6], III 22[12], 199[28], 207[6], 367[7]

هرون المَكّى [المَكّى] more eloquent than his brother Mūsā I 239[7] in a tradition II 225[17 seq], III 38[30] *seq.* (see also I 239[7]) III 8[18] (*Kor*)

(1) هَاشِم mentioned in an anonymous verse I 13[15]

(2) هاشِم II 37[19 seq] 112[5] 123[1] 126[16] 300[17 seq.] see الهَاشِمِيُّون

(1) ابو هَاشِم I 168[19] see خالد بن يزيد بن معاوية

(2) ابو هَاشِم II 296[26] *seq.* see عبد الله بن محمّد بن الحَنَفِيَّة

آل هَاشِم I 100[9] (=III 334[17]) III 135[6], or بنو هاشم I 114[13] 144[25] *et passim* see الهاشميّون

ابو هاشِم الإِيَادِىّ inscription on his tomb at Wāsit II 11[9]

III 106[29] *seq* (=I 95[15] *seq*) with a Bedouin, belonging to the Banū Asad *ibid.*· with al-Faḍl and al-Aṣma'ī at an evening-party 114[9]–(117[2]): and al-'Attābī 123[22] *seq* · with al-'Attābī 133[30] *seq* . ordered al-Ma'mūn to conduct the prayers at the funeral of al-Kisā'ī, Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī and al-'Abbās b al-Aḥnaf, all of whom had died at one and the same time 137[32] with al-Mufaddal al-Ḍabbī 139[25] *seq* Abū Yūsuf listened to music at his court 188[23] with Ibrāhīm b. Sa'd al-Zuhrī 191[8] *seq* · names of the chief musicians at his court 199[21] *seq* ; with Bar Sawmā *ibid.* with 'Abṭhār, the musician, at an evening-party 200[18] *seq* admires verses of Ibn al-Domaina (*sic leg.*) *ibid.*. Ziryāb used frequently to attend his court and sing there along with Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī 200[26]· anecd with Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī and a negro 201[34] *seq.*. with Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī 206[24]: and 'Inān 211[29] *seq.* purchases 'Inān *ibid.*., verses which she wrote

Yaḥyā's death III 26[16] *seq.* (=189[3]), with Sahl *ibid.*; verses of a poet instigating him to put the Bermecides to the sword 27[28]· conducted the service at the funeral of his father 44[14], and of his brother al-Hādī 44[24] names of his mother, brothers, and sisters 44[18]: notice 44[30] *seq* ·—dates of his accession, birth and death *ibid* buried in Ṭūs *ibid.*. Sālih, his son, conducted the service at his funeral *ibid* . greeted as Caliph, at his accession, by his uncle Sulaimān, his father's uncle al-'Abbās and his grandfather's uncle 'Abd al-Samad *ibid.*, his personal appearance and the legend on his signet-ring *ibid* . his wives and children enumerated *ibid.*; his viziers, chamberlains and *Kāḍīs* *ibid* ordered al-Ma'mūn to subject himself to flogging 45[30] *seq* ; verses which he wrote to him on the occasion *ibid.*. goes on pilgrimage accompanied by Abū Yūsuf *al-Kâḍī* and Sharāhīl (var. Shurahbīl) b. Zā ida

b Hārūn after the incident *ibid* ; the palace of Yaḥyā, with its contents, he made over to Sahl and ordered him to compute the revenues of Yaḥyā and Dja'far *ibid.*; ordered that the body of Dja far be cut up into three pieces, and each piece be exhibited in a different place *ibid* , with 'Abd al-Melik b. al-Fadl *al-Hādjib* and Sahl *ibid.*, burnt the head of Dja'far *ibid.*; confiscated the properties of the *Barāmika ibid* , his great respect for the wife of Yaḥyā, his foster-mother III 23[20] *seq.*, with Omm Dja'far *ibid* , his endorsement on an appeal of Yaḥyā, which Zobaida had laid before him 25[1] *seq* ; with al-Amīn, al-Ma'mūn and Isḥāk b 'Alī 25[5] *seq.*; opened his designs about the Bermecides to Ishāk six years before he actually carried out those designs *ibid* ; Yaḥyā's prayer to him for pardon unheeded by him 25[30] *seq.*, his endorsement on the last letter of Yaḥyā, which was delivered to him after

Anas b. Abī Shaikh, though both were accused of being pro-'Alid I 153[1] *seq* , with Ya'kūb b. Sālih b 'Alī 153[26]: receives presents from an Indian king 161[5] *seq* with his son al-Mu'tasim 227[6]: listens to a sermon of Ibn al-Sammāk 300[2], 306[21] *seq* (? *cf* II 84[31]): anecd 307[15] (? *cf.* 19[20]) with a pious man of Mecca 309[24] *seq* : on a verse of Abū Nuwās 312[4] with وسيل *al-Rūmī* 341[7] *seq* verses of Abu'l-Shīs * on his death II 30[28] with an Umaiyid 38[18] anecdotes with al-Asma'ī 109[7] *seq*, III 238[30], 315[24] *seq*, 328[18] (= 138[10]), 354[21] with Yezīd b. Mazyad II 121[14] (=III 294[20], but *cf* I 136[27]) an oration on his cited 147[11] the names of his secretaries 169[4] some of his remarks on letters and petitions cited 188[18], and the Greek Emperor 188[35], with Mālik b Anas in Medina 205[21]: he was incomparably superior in eloquence to Yaḥyā b. Khālid, and Dja'far b. Yaḥyā * III 22[2] slew Dja'far (b. Yaḥyā) 22[12] *seq.*; with Sahl

I 160[17 seq], and al-Mehdi's remark on it 161[4 seq] · with Ibrāhīm [var *Aġh.* V 77[20] إسحق] al-Mawṣilī 78[8] · anecd. with Dja'far b Yaḥyā and 'Abd al-Melik b Sālih al-Hāshimī 81[17 seq] (*cf.* III 28[6 seq]), reconciled with the same 'Abd al-Melik 143[7 bis]; accuses 'Abd al-Melik of treason and imprisons him 143[19 seq]; 'Abd al-Melik accounts for the Caliph's displeasure with him 14.3[30] anecdotes with the same 'Abd al-Melik II 35[24], III 284[15] (*cf* I 136[29]), with the same at Manbidj 284[17] (*cf* I 136[20] 222[28]) · with Mālik b Anas I 84[11] with al-Amīn, al-Ma'mūn, and a bedouin of the Bāhila tribe 96[3] *seq* · with his father and Merwān b Abī Hafsa 96[28 seq] with Ma'n b Zā'ida 136[13] with Sa'īd b. Muslim (*sic*) 136[15] with a poet 138[7] with Sahl b Hārūn and al-Ma'mūn 138[13 seq] (=III 125[7 seq]): pardons Yezīd b Mazyad 141[34] persecutes the Fāṭimids and their partisans 153[1]: spares Muslim b. al-Welīd but slays

هابيل I 188[12]

هاجر a slave-woman mother of Ismā'īl II 73[11] (*cf* III 243[1]) the mother of the Arabs 73[15 seq] 126[6 seq]

الهادى III 44[22] see موسى الهادى

هاروت و ماروت III 343[4]

هرون بن داود cited III 345[10]

هرون الرشيد بن محمّد *i. e.* الرّشيد المهدىّ II 169[4] called الرّشيد I 78[8] 81[17 seq] II 189[8] *et passim* · called أمير المؤمنين II 38[19] III 27[10] (see also I 143[22]) called ابو محمّد III 44[30] verses addressed to him by Ashdja' * I 13[20] anecd with a man who interrupted him in his oration 18[16] watches a horse-race in 185 A H 50[16 seq] · with al-Asma'ī on the occasion *ibid* · attends a council called by his father to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances in Khurāsān 57[13]; his speech on the occasion

بنو نوفل بن عبد مناف (*sic leg.*) II 40[2] see *Notes*: one of the ten important subdivisions of the Koraish eminent both in the pagan times and in Islām 37[19 seq] the function entrusted to their representative in the pagan times in connection with the cult of the Ka'ba *ibid.*· their notable men enumerated 38[32]· al-Mut'im b 'Adī was one of them 40[2]: verse of Abū Tālib addressed to them and [the Banū] 'Abd Shams 40[3 seq]

نوفل (من بنى نفاثة) II 47[10]

نوفل بن مساحق [ابو سعد] (العامرى) anecd. with his wife I 176[15]: one of the Banū 'Āmir b. Lo'ay II 39[21] accompanied al-Hadjdjādj on pilgrimage III 17[24]· with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid*

نومة الضحى a pupil of Towais III 197[38] (*cf* 198[28]) a melody of his 222[7]

نيمال (بن وحطان) II 57[16] [probably the correct form is ابيمال *i.e. Abimael*]

ابراهيم بن نوح see III 89[20] محمّد بن نوح الحطاربى

بنو نوح[1] ابن نوح[1] III 14[4] see also

ابو نوح satirized by a guest of his III 269[1]

بنو نوح [1] names of their wives III 291[9]: the names used as charms in pigeonries *ibid.*· see also ابن نوح[1]

نوح بن دراج العاضى one of the *Mawālī* II 76[12]: verses of a poet about him 76[14]· appointed *Kādī* of Western Baghdād, by al-Rashīd, along with Hafṣ b. Ghiyāth III 45[8]

ابو عصمة نوح بن ابى مريم المروزى see

نوفل بن عبد المطّلب II 202[16] see العبدلق بن عبد المطّلب

بنو نوفل بن عبد المطّلب II 40[2] *read* بنو نوفل بن عبد مناف q. v.

نوفل [بن عبد مناف] name of his mother II 202[7] [*cf. Wüst. Reg.* 95]. III 209[11]

III 362[10]: anecd. with the same *ibid.*; verses which he addressed to Abū ʿĪsā *ibid.*: verses in which he celebrated his sojourn at al-Ḳufṣ 362[16] his verses which were inscribed on her head-band (عِصَابَة) by a bond-maid 365[1]

نوبت (؟ بن قحطان) II 57[19]

النُّوبَة (؟) II 294[19 seq]. 296[6 seq]

نوح called ابو العَشَر I 311[7] sayings quoted *ibid*, 321[*]· his offspring, when he left the Ark 110[9] a poet refers to his prayer which was accepted 122[33]· sound advice given to him by the Devil 189[4]· 215[2 seq] 243[26] (=II 100[12])· in a verse 323[3]. his sons enumerated II 37[2]. his genealogy 57[16]· 71[12] 73[10] (*ḳor*) III 14[2] (*ḳor*) his long life referred to in a verse 28[32] (=284[33]). in a verse of al-Nābigha 98[17] an individual styles himself "Noah of the Ark" 251[32 seq]· took wine after coming out of the Ark 337[21]

[ابو نُوَاس]

III 219[19 seq]: al-Mubarrad censured for making a poor selection of his verses in *al-Rawḍa* 220[16]: a quotation about him from a work of al-Djāhīz 220[20] his verses, particularly his wine-songs, praised by the author *ibid* his satires upon Ashdjaʿ b ʿAmr 247[27] anecd. with a scribe (*al-Warrāḳ*) 257[17]: with Mānī *'l-Muwaswis* 261[18]: with Djuʿaifirān *al-Muwaswis* 261[23] with عرود (*sic*) *al-Musāb* (261[30]) his satire upon Ismāʿīl *al-Ḳaṭīb* (270[20])· with an individual from Khurasān 273[25] verses which he, Musʿab, and al-Rakashī, composed, at the request of al-Amīn, about a palace incident 358[6 seq]· goes on pilgrimage with al-Faḍl b. al-Rabīʿ 358[28] anecd with some bedouin women and their negro slave, in the country of the Fazāra *ibid*. describes the spring scenery of the Fazāra country *ibid.*, cites Aws b. Hadjar and Dhu 'l-Rumma *ibid*, with Ismāʿīl *ibid*: notice 360[23] visits al-Kufs in company with Abū ʿĪsā

the consequence *ibid.*; compared with 'Antara al-Fawāris
* III 49[33] *seq.*: his verses praised 110[27], 148[14]; with Abu'l-'Atāhiya 120[5]. with Sarī' al-Ghawānī 122[35] *seq.*; criticized 123[15], 135[1], 136[10]; borrows an idea from al-'Ashā 124[27], al-Mufaddal al-Ḍabbī on the verse 139[30] *improves* upon an idea of al-Shammākh 125[18]: verses of his compared with a verse of Zohair 122[13]: his verse in praise of al-Khasīb 127[28]. with Di'bil, Muslim [b. al-Welīd], and Abu 'l-Shīs 136[20 seq]; with Sarī' al-Ghawanī and Abu 'l-'Atāhiya 137[17 seq] criticism of a verse of his by al-Mubarrad 143[22] a verse of his compared with that of Habīb al-Tā'ī 144[9]; his verses in praise of al-Amīn set to music by Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī 206[28]; anecd with 'Inān 213[2 seq] anecd. with a singing-girl 215[3 seq], verses which he addressed to her *ibid.*: anecdotes 215[8], 281[3 seq]: his verses satirizing two musicians, Zuhair and Ḥusain wrote about her *ibid.*; al-Farazdak divorced her in the presence of al-Ḥasan and others, but repented soon after III 241[20 seq]

الحسن بن هانئ *i.e.* ابو نُوَاسٍ I 13[9] III 360[23] *et passim*. sayings quoted III 114[8], 284[2]; cites Abū Dja'far III 362[10]; cited by Abū Bekr *al-Warrāk* 358[29] compares Abū
* 'Obaida with al-Asma'ī I 170[6] (=III 346[16]) verses with which he satirized al-Fadl al-Rakāshī 183[3], 24[19] [see *Shi'r* 515[4]], III 217[16] Hārūn al-Rashīd on a verse of his I 312[4]; verses ascribed
* to him II 11[1 bis] (=23[16 bis]) his last verses 11[7] elegy upon the death of al-Amīn 13[19] verse in praise of the Banū 'Uthmān b Shaiba 37[16]: a client of the family of al-Djarrāh b 'Abdallāh al-Ḥakamī 66[33]; his verse about one of them *ibid.*; verses expressing his *Shu'ūbite* views 72[21]. verses satirizing Abān al-Lāḥikī 185[9 seq]; the reason why he composed these, and

verses relating to al-Hudhail b. Hubaira in which she taunts the Ḳoḍā'a with weakness II 54[2]

نَهْشَل بن عاصم بن المُنْتَفِق interviews the Prophet along with Lakīṭ b 'Amir I 110[20]

ابن نهيّة [for him see *Komil* 216[19]] III 7[29]

نوار in a verse of al-'Alawī I 259[21]

النّوار [مراد حاتم] cited for an anecdote about her husband's generosity I 88[5 seq] verse of Ḥâtim addressed to her *ibid*

النّوار ابنة عبد الله III 241[7] verses which al-Farazdak wrote to her about his daughter Makkīya 228[26 seq.]: notice 241[3 seq] verse which al-Farazdak wrote after divorcing her *ibid.* (=241[22]): had recourse to 'Abdallāh b. al-Zobair against al-Farazdak, who had married her by a trick, but was reconciled to him at the persuasion of 'Abdallāh *ibid.*; verses which the poet

[اهل النّهروان]

'Alī II 240[26 seq]. see also الخوارج

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(1) ابو نهشل III 52[11] see لقيط بن زرارة

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(2) ابو نهشل III 69[34] see مُتَمِّم بن نُوَيْرَة

I نهشل بن حرى بن عمرو النهشلى 33[8] *read* نَهْشَل بن حَرِّيّ الخ and see the following

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نَهْشَل بن حَرِّيّ (*sic leg.*) بن غَمَرَة النّهشلىّ his verses praised I 33[8]

II 50[30]. نهشل بن دارم (من تميم) in a verse of al-Farazdak I 219[24 seq] (=III 259[24 seq.]). their genealogy II 50[26] some of their eminent men enumerated 50[30]. in a verse of Lakīt b. Zorara III 52[1]: see also I 149[33] II 43[21]

نَهْشَل بن عبدة بن جعفر slain by Abū Zu'ba (*sic*) b. Hārith III 59[28]. in a verse of Khorāsha (*sic leg.*) b. 'Amr al-'Absī 59[8]

نهيشة (؟) بنت الجرّاح الشّيبانيّة her

نُمَيْر بن وَعْلَة [for him see *Mīzān* III 243 no. 2098] cites al-Sha'bī II 220[25]: cited by Abū Mikhnaf (*sic leg*) *ibid*

(1) النُّمَيْرِيّ saying quoted I 258[19]

(2) النُّمَيْرِيّ III 119[16 seq] see مُحَمَّد ابن عبد الله بن نُمَيْر النُّمَيْرِيّ

نُمَيْلَة بن مَالِك his genealogy II 127[2] with Fairūz Husain at the court of Ziyād *ibid*

نُمَيْلَة بن مُرَّة see نُمَيْلَة بن مُرَّة

نُمَيْر [الهِشْكُرِيّ] with Kutaiba b. Muslim I 141[9] verses on the death of al-Muhallab II 31[7] see *Notes*

نُهَار بن رَبِيعَة II 31[7] *read* نَهَار بن تَوْسِعَة and see the foregoing

بنو نَهْد بن زَيْد the letter which the Prophet addressed to them I 114[6 seq]: their genealogy II 60[5]. 73[13] (var نَمْراء see *Notes*) in a verse of Wa'la al-Djarmī III 85[5]: see also بنو بدر

أهل النَّهْرَوان their argument with نُمَيْر بن حَنْشِيَة II 62[23 bis] *read* نُمَيْر بن حُنْشِيَة q.v.

نُمَيْر بن عَامِر بن عُصْعُصَة II 57[4] (=46[18] see *Notes*) satirized * by Djarīr I 237[1 seq] anecdotes *ibid*, II 123[4] *seq.*; they suffered degradation on account of this satire III 121[7 seq]; Habīb on the subject *ibid*. Zarkā' was a member of this tribe I 271[2] one of * the *Djamarāt* II 57[4] see *Notes* (=46[18] see *Notes*) declined to enter a confederacy or affiliate any other clan to themselves 57[9 seq], their poet on this *ibid*. at the Battle of Djabala III 53[5] gave a good account of themselves at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh 85[21] *seq* verses of 'Āmir b al-Tofail on their claim to the gratitude of the * Kilāb *ibid* see also III 111[20] (? see *Notes*) 141[8] and ابن عَاصِم بن عُصْعُصَة

بنو نُمَيْر بن عَمْرو [بن عُثْمَان] [probably عَدَوِيّة should be read instead of نمير *cf Wust Tab* 11 10, and *Sam'ānī* f 400 *b* s.v. العدوى]: their genealogy II 64[25]

III 79[5]: at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, as partisans of Maslama 81[25]: fought at the Battle of Dhū Kār on the side of the Persians 95[23] Kais b. Zohair settled among them after slaying his enemies at al-Habā'a and married a daughter of the tribe 224[6 seq]. Kais's parting advice to them *ibid*: see also II 56[2 11]

بنو النَّمِر بن وبَرَة II 59[18] their genealogy and the names of the brothers of their ancestor (al-Namir) 58[30] some of their subdivisions and notable men 59[18]

ابن تمـــراز see ابن بمّوان الرِّياحيّ الرِّياحيّ

تمران (*sic* بن عمرو بن صُرَيْم) a family of the Ghassān II 64[24]

النمرق الشّاعر II 53[5] *read* المُمَزَّق الشّاعر

ابن نُمَيْر III 119[18] see محمّد بن عبد الله بن نُمَيْرٍ الثَّقَفيّ

بنو نُمَيْر I 271[2] 237[1] see نُمَيْر بن عامر ابن صَعْصَعَة

بنو نُكْرَة (*sic leg.*) بن لُكَيْز II 53[5]

نُكَير و مُنْكَر see مُنْكَر و نَكِير

النَّمَارِدَة II 70[35]

نُمَارَة (بن إياد بن نِزار) names of his brothers II 55[21 bis]: father of al-Tammāh *ibid*

نُمَارَة بن لَخْم ancestor of one of the main subdivisions of the Lakhm II 69[33]: the Banu'l-Dār (*sic leg*) were one of their clans 69[34], and so were the Banū Māzin b. 'Amr 69[35] the Lakhmite kings of al-Hīra, to whom belonged the family of al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir, were of this clan 70[1]

النَّمِر بن تَوْلَب الشّاعر one of the Banu 'Ukl II 49[6]

بنو النَّمِر بن عثمان their genealogy II 63[30] see *Notes*

النَّمِر بن قاسِط their genealogy II 53[20]. the descendants of their eponym and their subdivisions 53[21]-53[28]. sided with the Banū Kulaib in the War of al-Basūs

نُعَيْم بن عبد الله بن أُسيد العَدَوِيّ see الفَحّام بن عبد الله بن أسد العَدَوِيّ

نُعَيْم بن القَعْقاع his genealogy III 68[11]: at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ *ibid*

نف دسا [for variant see *'Uyūn* (1925 Edition) II 90[13]] . wife of Hām [b. Nūh] III 291[11]: her name used as a charm *ibid*

نفاثة بنو III 88[32]

نصر (بن سعدل[ع] بن نعيس see إسمعيل بن ابراهيم[ع])

نصر called بنو نعيل (sic) II 64[24] the origin of their surname *ibid.*

نُعَيْل بن حَبيب the guide of the Abyssinian expedition against the Ka'ba II 65[7]. one of the Banū Rabī'a b. 'Amr, a branch of the Khath'am *ibid.* his verses on the subject 65[9]

نعيلة بنو in a verse III 28[31] (=284[32]. var نعيلة بنو in *Hweri* I 95[8])

نعيلة العَسّانِيّ ابن I 40[19] III 356[7] see عبد المسيح بن نعيلة العَسّانِيّ

[النُّعْمان بن المُنْذِر الخ]

ابو قُبَيْس (2) and *note* on III 165[21]

النُّعْمان بن هِلال see الحَطيم بن هِلال العَكّرِيّ]

نُعَيْم [٨] cites Ismā'īl, a descendant of Abū Bekr I 346[1] (=269[24]): cited by Yaḥyā b 'Abd al-'Azīz 346[1] (=269[24]) [is he ابن نُعَيْم see عبد الله بن نُعَيْم العَنَزِيّ from whom يحيى بن عبد العزيز handed down *ahadīth*, see *Tahdhīb* XI 251]

ابو نُعَيْم cited by Ibn Abī Fudail III 19[7]

بنو نُعَيْم (من بهم) in a verse of Lakīṭ b Zorâra III 52[1]

نعيم بن حازِم with al-Hasan b Sahl I 144[22]

نُعَيْم بن حَمّاد الخُزاعِيّ [for him see *Tahdhīb* X. 458, and *Mīzān* III 238] cites 'Abdallāh b. al-Mubārak I 106[34] cited 160[28]

نُعَيم بن ابى سلامة keeper of the seal of the Caliphate in the reign of 'Omar II II 277[28]

raids his fleet-footed camels (*'asāfīr*) III 66[10], sent an army against the Yerbū', which was defeated by them at Tikhfa 85[16 seq]: sent annually a caravan laden with merchandise to 'Okāz, under the escort of an Arab chief 91[32 seq.]· al-Barrād b Kais and 'Urwa al-Rahhāl quarrelled at his court about escorting one of these caravans, but he selected 'Urwa for the purpose *ibid.* appointed to succeed his father as king through the influence of 'Adī b Zaid 94[19 seq]· imprisoned 'Adī and then slew him *ibid*· verses which 'Adī addressed to him from the prison *ibid* (=I 11[29]) his subsequent wanderings and death *ibid* entrusted his daughter Hind and some war material to the care of Hānī' b. Mas'ūd al-Shaibānī *ibid.* (*cf* 95[6 seq] II 54[31]) verses of Zohair b. Abī Sulmā on his fate *ibid* his horse al-Yahmūm referred to by al-A'shā in a verse 122[1 seq]· presented two hundred of his famous she-camels to Lakīt b. Zorāra 223[21 seq]. see also

[النعمان بن المنذر بن ماء السماء]

with the deputations of the Arabs including 'Āmir b Ohaimir al-Sa'dī I 157[32 seq.] (=III 121[27 seq.]· varr II 44[25 seq]) with 'Adī b Zaid 176[6 seq] with Aws b. Hāritha, Hātim, and Iyās b. Kabīsa of the Tayyi' 178[30 seq] with Damra b. Abī Damra 179[8]. with al-Rabī' b al-Mundhir 235[2]· the red anemone called *Shakā'ik al-Nu'mān* after him 271[20 26] (see also II 49[16] and Lane s v شقيقة)· and al-Nābigha 284[5 his] with 'Abīd b al-Abras 292[9] (? *cf.* III 120[11]) appoints Sinān as
* governor of Obulla II 53[28]· in a verse of Nahīsha 54[6] with الصعق [var الصَّعِق *B Dur* 320[a]] 60[4] his family were included in the Banū Nomāra, one of the two main subdivisions of the Lakhm 70[2] gives costly presents to Sha's
* b Zuhair III 50[6] see *Notes* al-Aswad was his brother 51[16] agrees to help Lakīt b Zorāra against the 'Āmir 52[28 seq.], and sends his half-brother Hassān for the purpose *ibid* (=66[2]) Yezid b al-Sa'ik

النُّعمان بن مُقَرِّن uses a flag for signalling to his army on a battle-field I 30[29]: with 'Omar I 30[32 seq]: 'Omar I's letter to him about 'Amr b. M'adi-Karib and Tulaiha 37[31]. his death mourned by 'Omar I II 5[11 bis]. one of the Mozaina 48[33]

النُّعمان بن المُنذِر بن ماء السَّماء I 292[9], or النُّعمان بن المُنذِر بن امرئ القيس II 70[7] (but *cf* III 94[19] which indicates that he was النُّعمان بن المُنذِر بن المُنذِر بن ماء السماء *cf.* also *Wüst Tab* 5 32) * saying quoted I 257[21]· with Kisrā 101[15]–102[8]· sends an embassy consisting of some of the leading Arab chiefs of his day to Kisrā 103[1] *seq.*; his letter to Kisrā relating to the embassy *ibid*· with Hassān b Thābit and al-Nābigha 106[23 seq]: his black camels 106[30]: appears in a dream to Abū 'Omar al-Nakha'i 109[23]· verses which al-Nābigha addressed to him 146[27], III 131[10]·

النُّعمان بن خَمِيصَة (الحارِثِيّ) an illustrious person of the pagan times II 63[18]

النُّعمان بن رِبْعِيّ الأنصارِيّ (السَّلَمِيّ) [فارِسُ رسولِ الله] see ابو قَتادة II 62[7]

النُّعمان بن زُرْعَة التَّغلبيّ incited the Kisrā against the Bekr b Wā'il III 95[9] *seq* visited the Bekr as Kisrā's messenger *ibid.* fought at the Battle of Dhū Kār on the side of the Kisrā *ibid.*· captured at the Battle 96[4]

نعمان (بن سبأ) II 57[27]

النُّعمان بن عَدِيّ بن الفَضْلة (العَدَوِيّ) 'Omar I appointed him as governor of Maisān II 39[18]

النُّعمان (بن عمرو بن النُّعمان الخَرَجِيّ) one of the Banū Bayāda, who was the standard-bearer of the Muslims at the Battle of Ohod II 61[31]

النُّعمان بن فيس بن سَيْف his genealogy II 58[7]· expelled the Abyssinians from al-Yemen *ibid* (see *Notes*)

* he forgave the poet III 118[20] *seq* : verses which he addressed to Mu'āwiya on the occasion *ibid* · anecd. with Towais 198[23] *seq*

ابنه النُّعمان بن بَشِيرٍ الأنصارِيّ (أو الأنصارية) wife of al-Mukhtār. slain by Muṣ'ab III 238[21] (=II 265[24]) popular disgust at the misdeed *ibid* 'Omar b Abī Rabī'a's verses on the subject *ibid*

النُّعمان بن الجَارُود with the murderer of his niece II 75[18]

النُّعمان بن جساس التَّيمِيّ see the following

النُّعمان بن الحَسْحاس التَّيمِيّ [var. جَسّاس instead of الحسحاس. see *note* on III 82[9] *seq*]. one of the chiefs of the Tamīmite group attended a conference of the Tamīmite chiefs after the Battle of al-Ṣafka III 82[9] *seq*.. led the *Ribāb* at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb and was slain at the Battle *ibid*

بنو النُّعمان (بن الحَسْحاس التَّيمِيّ) III 84[24]

بنو النُّعمان (؟) III 158[14]

النُّعمان بن أُعصُر one of the Banū Wā'ila II 59[30], who fought at Bedr *ibid*.

النُّعْمَانُ بن بَشِيرٍ الأنصارِيّ II 204[28] 254[5] one of the Banu'l-* Hārith II 61[21] see *Notes* · an oration which he delivered in al-Kūfa 158[20] (=I 269[15]) cited 204[28] visits Obaiy b. Ka'b in the last illness of the Prophet 204[29] both of them visit the Prophet *ibid* , along with Obaiy, he went to the *Anṣār* at the time when they put up their own candidate for the Caliphate *ibid* took the blood-stained shirt of Uthmān, along with a letter from Nā'ila, to Mu'āwiya 220[26] with Yezīd and the prisoners of Karbala 254[5] when governor of Hims, he invited people to swear allegiance to Ibn al-Zobair 260[3] *seq* · sent reinforcements for al-Dahhāk b Kais from Hims *ibid* Mu'āwiya allowed him to cut off the tongue of al-Akhtal for satirizing the *Anṣār*, but at Yezīd's request

بِنْتُ النَّطف wife of 'Amīra b. Tārik III 69[22]

النَّطف (مِن بنى يَرْبُوع) in a proverbial phrase I 271[20] [see *B Dur.* 138[21], *Maidānī* II 90, Freytag *Tom* II p 429] notice 272[1]

نَظَم (جارية الأمين) mother of his son Mūsā III 45[13 seq]. Zobaida consoles al-Amīn on her death *ibid.*

نَعَامَة I 280[26] see بَيْهَس المُلَقَّب نَعَامَة

النَّعَامَة a mare belonging to al-Hārith b 'Obād III 79[8] 81[3 seq]

نَطَرِيُّ بن الفُجَاءَة see ابو نَعَامَة

نَعَامَة بن شَرِيك III 87[2] see the following

نَعَامَه بن عبد الله بن شَرِيك called نَعَامَه بن شَرِيك III 87[2] at the First Battle of Zarūd III 86[30] *seq* his verses on the Battle *ibid.*

نعمان (؟) III 210[25]

النَّضْر بن عمرو of al-Yemen: head of certain departments in the reign of Yezid III II 292[1] see *note* on 291[29]

النَّضْر بن كِنَانَه II 37[4], or بنو النَّضْر قُرَيْش see الخ 47[18]

ابو نَضْرَة [i.e. المنذر بن مالك العَبْدى *Tabarī* III 2527[3]; *Tahdhīb* X 302] cites Abū Sa'īd al-Khudrī II 223[17] see *Notes*: cited by Abū 'Akīl al-Dawrakī (*sic leg*) 257[22] see *Notes*: contemporary with Iyas b Dagh-fal and al-Husain I 135[12] (var. الحسن instead of الحسين on I 229[11] and in *Tahdhīb* X 388[7])

نَصْرة (مِن بنى عطفان بن سَعْد [var. Nosra *Wüst. Tab* 5 20] a clan of the Djudhām II 70[11]

نَضْلَة السُّلَمِيّ his verses on the First Battle of Ghawl III 88[15 seq]

نَضْلَة [مِن بنى مُرَاس] slain at the Battle of al-Kīkā' III 65[16]

بنو النَّضِير II 60[22]

[نصر بن معاويه]
over-lord of her tribe III 50[26]. at the Third Battle of the [First] Fidjār 91[21]

نَصْر [المعنّى] satirized by 'Abbās al-Khayyāṭ III 219[34]

نصيب I 137[4] (=III 329[11]) *read* نُصَيْب بن رَبَاح and see the foregoing

نصيب الطائى III 247[31] *read* حبيب الطائىّ

نُصَيْر الخادم with al-Mehdī II 80[32]

ابن النّصرانيّة II 276[3] see خالد بن عبد الله القَسْرِىّ

ابو النَّضْر see (2) جرير

ابو نَضْرَة II 223[17] see ابو نصرة

النَّضْر بن إسحق cites al-Hasan II 203[31]

نصر بن نضر [إسمعيل [٤] see نصر بن إسمعيل بن ابراهيم [٤]

ابو نُصَيْب called ابو مُحْجِن بن رَبَاح I 93[5] called ابو الحَجْنَاء III 110[17 seq] (=II 93[21 bis] see *Notes*): and al-Hakam b. Hantab I 93[4 seq] with Hishām 98[34] with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far 99[3] (=III 107[25]) with Kuthayyir and al-Ahwas at the court of Omar II I 124[7] *seq* with Maslama b. 'Abd al-Melik *ibid* ordered by 'Omar II to join the army at Dābik 125[24] with 'Abd al-'Azīz b Merwān 137[4] (= III 329[11]) see *Notes* eulogizes 'Omar II III 107[19] satirized by Kuthayyir 110[17] (=II 93[23] see *Notes*) criticized 132[7] he, 'Omar b. Abī Rabī'a, and al-Ahwas, criticized by Kuthayyir[x] 'Azza 135[20 seq]

النَّضْر بن الحرث بن كَلَدَة his genealogy III 101[30] (=II 17[32] *cf.* 38[35] 40[8]) slain by 'Alī, by the order of the Prophet 101[30] *seq.* (=II 17[32] *seq* 38[35]) elegy of his sister Kotaila upon his death *ibid*. the Prophet's remark about the elegy II 40[8]

ابو النَّضْر I 19[28 seq] سالم (*sic leg*) see سالم مولى عمر بن عبيد الله

النَّضْر بن شُمَيْل cited by Abū Dā'ūd al-Mushafi [al-Maṣāhifī [2]] III 17[28] (=19[10]): and Hishām *ibid.*

نَصْر (بن سيّار) [K_1 23 *a* has نضر instead of نصر] II 57^{26}

نَصْر بن سيّار صاحب خراسان II 47^{24} see *Notes* his verses cited by
* Abū Mūsā I 189^{28} one of the Banū Djunda' b Laith
* II 47^{24} see *Notes* Merwān b. Mohammad's letter to him 187^{13} *sent reports*, *in his* capacity as governor of Khurāsān, of the activities of the 'Abbāsid propagandists to Hishām through Ibn Hobaira, who held them up on account of jealousy 297^{25} *seq.* sent a report to Hishām through another channel *ibid.* the verses which he addressed to the Caliph and the reply which he received *ibid* (*cf.* 187^{16} *seq*) on the reply of Hishām *ibid.* his verses addressed to the Modarites and the Yemenites *ibid.* fled from Abū-Muslim to al-Ray and died there, when his children and his *Kātib* Dā'ūd proceeded on and reached al-Kūfa 298^{29} *seq* anecd. with
* a crazy poet III 259^{28} *seq*. anecd with Abu 'l-Hindī 330^{27}

نَصْر بن شبيب [شَمَّت ؟] and Tāhir b. al-Husain II 191^{18}

نَصْر بن علىّ الجَهْضَمِىّ [for him see *Tahdhīb* X 430] cites al-Asma'ī III 193^{32}

نَصْر الفتى ordered by the *Amīr* 'Abd al-Rahmān b al-Hakam to omit the names of some of his (the *Amīr*'s) boon-companions from the Register of Pensions I 267^{10} *seq* 'Abd al-Rahmān b al-Shamir avoided attendance at the Royal Court for fear of him 304^{23} *seq* 'Abd al-Rahmān b al-Shamir's poem alluding to his (Nasr's) various misdeeds, which the poet addressed to the Prince Mohammad, after Nasr's death *ibid* [for the incidents referred to on p. 305^{1-3} see Dozy's *Spanish Islam* 281 *seq.*, and *B Khaldūn* IV 130]

نصر العشوزىّ chamberlain of al-Muktadir III 48^{29}

نصر بن معاوية a subdivision of the Hawāzin II 51^{32} their genealogy *ibid* a woman of the tribe with Zohair b. Djadhīma of the 'Abs, the

[text doubtful, appar. we should read ابو النَّضْر, he being identical with جرير; see *Notes*]: cited by al-'Utbī *ibid.*

نصر (بن إسمعيل بن إبراهيم[٣]) said to have invented the (Arabic) script with the collaboration of his brothers **II** 166[13] see *Notes*

نَصْر بن حَجّاج claimed 'Abdallāh as his brother, as against 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Khālid, who claimed him as his client **III** 245[26 seq] the two litigants at the court of Mu'āwiya *ibid* with Mu'āwiya on the occasion *ibid*

نصْر بن حرْب بن مَخْرَمة var مجزئة instead of مخْرَمة in K_2 61 *b*; one of the Banū Shakira **II** 49[17]

نصْر بن دُهْمان (سيّد عَطَفان) a long-lived person **I** 264[9] one of the Banū Ashdja' b. Raith who lived for two hundred years **II** 51[7]

ابو النصر سالم **I** 19[28] see سالم مولى عمر بن عبيد الله

[نِزار بن مَعَدّ بن عَدْنان] of their eponym enumerated **II** 46[20 seq] his will and testament *ibid* . their genealogies 46[20] *seq* , 52[17] *seq* , 55[21 seq] **III** 33[24] paid a tribute to the Yemenites when their number was still not large 89[21 seq] 247[9] · 248[13]

النَّسّابة البكْرىّ cited by Ru'ba b al-'Adjdjādj **I** 163[3] contempor with Ru'ba *ibid*

نسيب (*sic*) بن سالم **III** 50[23] (? see *Notes*)

ابن النسرى **II** 68[34] see عبد الله بن النسرى

نسْر جارية محمود الوَرّاق Mahmūd's elegy upon her **II** 24[3 ult] see *Notes*

النَّصارى **I** 8[9] (= 26[26]) 208[7] 216[20] 217[13] declared by al-Sha'bī as better than the *Rāfida* 219[16 seq] **II** 116[6] 241[15] **III** 15[7] 34[20] mentioned in various verses 122[33], 174[31], 247[15]; 271[38] · 222[35] the Rabī'a of al-Djazīra were mostly of this persuasion or were Khāridjites 294[18] (= 295[32])

ابو النصر cites Djarīr **III** 301[34]

النَّجَاشِيّ [Banu'l-'Adjlān] III 117[17] (=I 248[33])

النَّجَاشِيّ امير الحَبَشَة aneed. I 12[32] (=199[27]): presented the Prophet with a pair of boots 84[9]

نَجْدَة [بن عَامِرٍ الحَنَفِيّ] one of the *Ṣufrīya* Khāridjites who believed in staying at home (*al-Ki'dīya*) I 214[15] his letter to Nāfi' b al-Azrak *ibid.* Nāfi's reply to the same letter 214[28]· see also I 213[22] 215[2]

النَّجْم [العِجْلِيّ] ابو cited by al-Asma'ī I 50[6] anecdotes with Hishām b 'Abd al-Melik 50[8 seq], 99[6 seq] (=245[24]) criticized 52[25 seq] (=III 133[17 seq]), (133[21]) [see *Shi'r* 386] his verses on the Battle of al-Shakīk (*sic leg.*) III 77[27]

نَجِيح بن عبد الرّحمن السِّنْدِيّ see ابو مَعْشَر

بنو نجيم in a verse of al-Muhalhil III 79[13] [probably the correct reading is بنو لُجَيْم]

النَّحَّام السُّلَمِيّ II 208[16] see الفُجَاءَة السُّلَمِيّ

النَّحَّام بن عبد الله بن أسد العَدَوِيّ [*i.e.* نُعَيْم *cf. Wüst Tab.* P 21; *Reg* p 338] II 39[12] see *Notes*

نَحْو (بن شمس بن عمرو) a section of the Azd II 63[33]· their genealogy *ibid.*

النَّخَع [مِن مَذْحِج] sent Abū 'Omar as their ambassador to the Prophet I 109[18]· their genealogy II 68[14]· some of their clans and notable men enumerated 68[15] III 172[28]

ابن أُمَة النَّخَع II 293[19] see مروان ابن محمّد

ابو نُخَيْلَة الرَّاجز criticized III 133[15]

نَدِيمَا جَذِيمَة, or نَدْمَانَا جَذِيمَة II 58[35], *i.e.* مالك and عَقِيل (*q.v.*) *ibid.*· mentioned in a proverb I 283[13]· in a verse of Mutammim b. Nuwaira II 17[20] (=III 217[15])

نِزَار بن مَعَدّ بن عَدْنَان II 46[20]· 44[29] (=I 157[34] III 121[29]): II 29[8 seq]: 30[6 seq]· the four sons

بنو نَجا [var. P_3 84a^5 بدو لَجاءٍ (properly بنو لَجَإٍ)] III 120[26] (=99[5] see *Notes*) · see also عمرو بن لَجَإٍ التَّيْمِيّ

نَجاح بن سَلِمَة [الكاتب] one of those who rose into prominence only due to their skill in the secretarial art II 171[2]

نجاد (بن قيس) [var بجاد] [السَّيْبانِيّ] *Nak.* 314[12], 235[15], *Wust. Tab* B 27]: brother of Bisṭām at al-Ghabīt III 72[13 *seq*] captured by the Banū Tha'laba at al-Balkā (*sic*) 74[11]

النَّجّار بن ثعلبة (بنو) their genealogy II 60[34] a section of the Khazradj *ibid.* their subdivisions *ibid.*: satirized by al-Akhṭal III 118[19] · in a verse of Mikyas 303[5]

النَّجاشِيّ *i.e.* فيس بن عمرو (الحارثيّ) II 67[33] · one of the Banu'l-Hārith b Ka'b *ibid.*. verses which he composed at the Battle of Siffīn and wrote to Mu'āwiya 237[32]: verses in which he satirized the family of Temīm b. Mukbil [*i.e.*

[نَبْت]

Arabic alphabet analytically II 166[13]

نَبْت (بن خَوْلان) the names of his six brothers II 70[20]

نَبْهان a section of the Ṭayyi' II 69[13] [text doubtful]

النَّبِيّ ص I 113[28 *seq*] *et passim* see محمّد (بن عبد الله) [رسول الله و نَبِيّه] ص

نُبَيْشَة بن حَبيب III 65[31] slew Rabī'a b. Mukaddam II 51[28] see *Notes* verses in which he satirized Hind b Khālid III 65[31]

النَّبِيط III 179[34], or انباط [ا] II 155[34] lived in the Sawād II 36[35] see also بنو الأنباط and أنباط يثرب

نُبَيْه (بن الحَجّاج السَّهْمِيّ) II 39[18]

نُتَيْلَة النَّمَرِيّة II 38[27] *read* نتيلة العمرية [see *Ma'ārif* 57[6]]

نُتَيْلَة النَّمَرِيّة (*sic leg*) [*i.e.* نُتَيْلَة بنت كُلَيْب بن مالك بن جناب *Ma'ārif* 57[6]]: wife of 'Abd al-Muttalib II 38[27] · names of her sons *ibid.*

with 'Uthmān *ibid.*, lost her fingers in defending him against his murderers *ibid.*: her reply to Mu'āwiya who had proposed to her after the death of 'Uthmān *ibid.*

نُبَاتَة بن حَنْظَلة الكلابيّ governor of Djurdjān II 299[5]

[ابن نُبَاتَة بن حَنْظَله الكلابيّ] slain at the Battle of Djurdjān II 299[5] see *Notes*

نُبَاتَة (مولى عبد الملك) praised III 9[10] sent with a letter by 'Abd al-Melik to al-Hadjdjādj 9[11] *sqq* —with al-Hadjdjadj *ibid*. his description of the court of al-Hadjdjādj, of his dress, and of the perturbance which he betrayed on receiving the letter he (Nubāta) had brought *ibid* ; with 'Abd al-Melik on his return with the reply of al-Hadjdjādj *ibid.*, ordered by the Caliph to keep the whole affair secret, which he did, until the death of the Caliph *ibid.*

نُبَاتَة (*sic*) بن بحطان II 57[21]

نَتّ discovers the letters of the

[ابو نائل بن رياح الخ] 272[24]) chief of 'Abd al-Melik's body-guard II 262[11], and of al-Welid's 272[24]

نَائِل بن ميس II 260[8] see نَائِل بن ميس

نَائِلَة بنت الفَرَافِصَة الكَلْبِيّة visits the tomb of 'Uthmān and mourns * his loss II 8[8] mutilates herself by breaking her teeth *ibid. cf.* III 227[5]. married 'Uthmān II 58[32] her father belonged to the nobility of the Kalb *ibid* she and the daughter of Shaiba prevented the rebels from cutting off the head of 'Uthmān 215[12] *sq* attends and helps at 'Uthmān's burial *ibid* witnessed all that happened when the murderers attacked her husband 217[6], III 227[4] the text of her letter to Mu'āwiya giving a complete account of the murder of 'Uthmān, which she sent through al-Nu mān b Bashīr along with the blood-stained shirt of the Caliph II 220[25] *sq* : notice * III 226[38] *seq.* a convert from Christianity *ibid.*: some account of her married life

نَافِع بن عَلْقَمَة بن صَفْوَان appointed governor of Mecca by ʿAbd al-Melik b. Merwân II 222[23] curses Talha and al-Zobaır from the pulpıt *ibid* · with Abān b. ʿUthmān *ibid.*

نَافِع (مولى ابن عمر) II 262[21]: cites ʿAbdallāh b ʿOmar II 210[17] III 336[15] 368[2 seq] cited as an authority on the doings of ʿAbdallāh b. ʿOmar I 84[10] II 218[26] died in 118 A.H 168[26] cited by Abū Omaiya b. Yaʿla II 210[17] cited by Yaʿlā b. حكيم 218[26] cited by Ayyūb III 336[11] cited by Ashʿab 368[2 seq]

نَافِع بن كليب (؟) cited II 135[24]. visits ʿAlī in al-Kūfa *ibid.*

نَافِع بن ابى نجيح (؟) a leading juris-consult of Medina who was one of the *Mawāli* II 75[32]

النَّاقِص I 17[16 bis] II 291[24] III 244[19] see يزيد بن الوليد

ناهس (*sic leg.* من حثعم) II 65[5]

ابو نائل بن رياح بن عبيدة الغسّانىّ (varr. رباح instead of رياح, and عبدة instead of عبيدة on II *Ṭabarī* I. 5. p. 2737, note *e*, p. 2798[3]] II 170[21] 63[13] · one of the Banū Malakān 63[13]. Prefect of Mecca during the reign of Abū Bekr and ʿOmar 170[6] (= 170[21] 63[13]) · ʿAbd al-Rahmān b. Abzā was his secretary 170[21] (=170[6])

نَافِع (بن الحرث بن كلدة) notice III 2[10 seq] disowned by al-Hārith as his son *ibid.* affiliated by al-Harith after the desertion of Abū Bekra *ibid* · with Zıyād 4[15] his brothers and their conflicting claims about kinship 245[17 seq] Yezīd b Mufarrigh s satire upon them *ibid* (see *Notes*)

نافع بن عمرو see شافع بن نافع بن طُرَيْف بن عمرو

نافع مولى عبد الله بن جعفر in *Ayh.* XIV 10 he is called نَافِع الخير مولى ابن جعفر with ʿAbdallāh b Djaʿfar at the court of Yezīd b. Muʿawiya I 118[30 bis]

نافع بن عبد الحارث الخزاعىّ see نَافِع بن الحرث الخُزَاعِىّ

III 253[25] see *Notes* · with al-'Anāsirī [properly الغَاضِرِيّ] *ibid.*

ابو نَافِع هَبَنَّقَة القَيْسِيّ III 254[31]

نَافِع بن الأَزْرَق الحَنَفِيّ I 212[33]: the founder of one of the four schools of the *Khawārid*j 67[19] (see also 212[38]); his beliefs *ibid.*: his letter to 'Abdallāh b. al-Zubair 214[4]: text of the letter which Nadjda wrote to him 214[15]; his reply to the letter quoted 214[28]

أصحاب نَافِع بن الأَزْرَق الحَنَفِيّ I 212[33] see الأَزَارِقَة

نَافِع بن بُدَيْل (الخُزَاعِيّ) slain on the day of the Bi'r Ma'ūna II 63[4] one of the Banū 'Adī (*sic leg.*) b. Khuzā'a *ibid*

نَافِع بن جُبَيْر بن مُطْعِم with al-Welīd [I] I 156[9 *seq*] see *Notes*: anecd. with one of the *Mawālī* illustrating his extreme partisanship for the Arabs II 74[23 *seq*]; his sayings to the same effect quoted *ibid.*

نَافِع بن الحرث الخُزَاعِيّ [var.

ناصر دين الله I 35[26] *cf.* II 322[25] see عبد الرّحمن بن محمّد امير المؤمنين

النّاصر لدين الله III 47[33] see المُوَفَّق ابن جعفر المتوكّل

بنو نَاصِرَة بن سَعْد their genealogy II 202[4]

النّاطفيّ the owner of 'Inān III 211[30] *seq.*: with an attendant of al-Rashīd *ibid.* · with Bekr b. Ḥammād and 'Inān 212[22] · verses which a bond-maid of his inscribed on her head-band 365[29]

النّاطق بالحقّ III 45[18 *seq*] see موسى (ابن محمّد الأمين)

ربيعة بن مَرْثَد (*sic leg.*) ناعط *i.e.* II 65[21] · their genealogy *ibid.* · a section (*batn*) of the Hamdān *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

ناعط II 65[21] *read* باعط and see the foregoing

ناقد ابو معبد مولى ابن عبّاس see ابو مَعْبَد

(1) (؟) نَابِع mentioned by 'Alī in a verse II 176[2]

(2) نَابِع cited by al-Asma'ī

the Banū Ghuṭaif (*sic leg.*) were a subdivision of theirs, according to some authorities 68[31]: included the Banū Djamal 68[32]

نَادِر mother of Ṣālih b. al-Rashīd **III** 45[5]

النَّاس بن مُضَر *i.e.* عَيْلَان **II** 46[30] 122[19 bis] (see *Notes*), or [ن] عَيْلَا ابن مُضَر 46[31] *cf* **III** 77[31] see *Notes* brother of al-Ya's **II** 46[30]· his mother was al-Rabāb [var. *Wust Tab.* D. 4 al-Ri'āb] *ibid.*· father of Kais b 'Ailān 46[31]

نَاشِبُ الأَعْوَرُ بن سَلَامَة العَنْبَرِيّ a captive in the hands of the Banū Sa'd b. Mālik **III** 67[15] see *Notes*: contrives to inform the Banu'l-'Anbar of the intended attack of the *Lahāzim* upon the Tamīm, before the Battle of al-Wakīt *ibid*

ناشب بن الأعور بن سلامة العنبرى **III** 67[15] *read* نَاشِبُ الأَعْوَرُ الخ and see the foregoing

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نَاشِرَة [التَّغْلِبِيّ] slew Hammām b. Murra at the Battle of Wāridāt **III** 80[9]

[النَّابِغَة الذُّبْيَانِيّ] **III** 98[15 seq]. a poet on him 98[28] (*cf.* 120[11]). al-Aṣma'ī on him 98[35]: criticized 130[34]. see also **III** 125[28] 144[4 seq]

النَّابِغَة بنت عبد الله (أُمّ عمرو بن العاص) **I** 18[27] *cf.* 134[16]

نَائِل (*sic leg*) بن فيس الجُذَامِيّ invites people to swear allegiance to Ibn al-Zubair and expels Rawh b. Zinbā' from Palestine **II** 260[8] see *Notes*

(؟) نَاجِيَة wife of Mālik b. Zeidmenāt: with her husband **III** 255[23] [text doubtful, *cf* *Bayān* II 117[12]]

ابن نَاجِيَه **III** 307[21] see مُحَمَّد بن دَاوُد بن نَاجِيَة

أحب ناجيه in a verse of Djarīr **III** 207[5] see *Notes*

نَاجِيَة (بن جَرْم) **II** 59[13]

نَاجِيَه بن سَامَة **III** 127[22] see *Notes*

نَاجِيَة بن مُرَاد the *baṭn* of which Ferwa [b] Musaik and Uwais al-Karanī were members **II** 68[27 seq] (see *note* on 68[29]):

(=III 100[28] *seq*), 127[24] *seq*, II 52[8]: with the Prophet I 113[23] (=30[1] 178[18] III 100[28]): lived for 130 years *ibid* · with Ibn al-Zobair 127[20] *seq* (=113[30]): one of the Banū Dja'da b. Ka'b II 52[8] · his verses on the death of Sharāḥīl b. al-Ashab by the Banū Dja'da II 67[7] · his verses on the death of Kulaib III 78[21] al-Aṣma'ī on his poetry 99[1]. with 'Omar 190[4]

النّابغة (الجعدىّ) الشّاعر i.e. يزيد بن أبان (*sic leg.*) II 68[7]

النّابغة الذّبيانىّ or (*sic leg*) نابغة بنى ذبيان III 98[15] called ابو أمامة النّابغة I 106[25] called زياد النّابغة الشّاعر, II 51[14] with al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir and Hassān b. Thābit I 106[25] *seq*: verses which he addressed to al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir 146[27] with Iṣām the chamberlain [I read حاجب] of al-Nu'mān 284[5] *seq* (*cf* II 59[9] but see III 235[18]). Merwān quotes a verse of his II 41[8]: his clan 51[14]: 'Omar I on him

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(1) مَيَّة in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī III 178[17]

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(2) مَيَّة in a verse III 178[20]

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(3) مَيَّة called مَىّ III 361[15] *seq*, or مَىّ صاحبة ذى الرُّمّة 364[10]: in a verse of Dhu'l-Rumma 359[25] · one of the Banū Minkar 361[10] · visited by Dhu'l-Rumma and 'Isma b. Abd al-Melik 361[12] *seq*. a poem of Dhu'l-Rumma on her recited by 'Isma *ibid* a verse of the poet about her *ibid* with Abu'l-Muhalhil al-Khuzā'ī 364[10] *seq* see also I 99[32] *seq*

ابن مَيَّة III 91[2] see عُتَيْبة بن الحرث ابن شِهاب

مَيَّة see (3) مَيَّة [صاحبة ذى الرُّمّة]

ن

النّابغة I 134[16] see عمرو بن العاص ابن النّابغة

النّابغة الجَعْدىّ called نابغة بنى جَعْدة I 113[23] *bis* 127[20] *seq* II 67[7] III 78[21]: called الجَعْدىّ III 99[1] · called ابو لَيْلَى I 113[23] *seq*

Tab. 2. 35]: wife of Mu'āwiya and mother of Yezīd 245[25] 258[12]

مِيكَائِيل II 244[30] (=6[25]) · III 266[11]: 268[1] · 270[15]

ميمون بن مهدى [prob. مهدى بن ميمون is meant, see *note* on III 336[17]] cites Abū 'Uthmān al-Ansārī III 336[17] · cited by al-Mu'tamir b. Sulaimān *ibid.*

ميمون بن مِهْران cites his father II 205[21] cites al-Adjlah III 19[11] · cited II 245[32] cited III 19[2] with Sulaimān b Hishām I 225[7] an opinion of his quoted 225[9]: with 'Omar II II 278[27] with Djaʿfar b. Burkān III 18[25] on al-Hadjdjādj *ibid*

مَيْمُونَة [*i.e* يزيد بن الأَصَمّ الهِلَالِيّ see *Maidānī* I 212[18], *Freytag* Tom. I p. 572[12]]. with 'Ā'isha I 290[9]

مَيْمُونَة زوج النّبىّ ص *i.e.* ميمونة بنت الحرث من بنى عامر بن صعصعه II 202[30] · I 290[9 bis]: one of the Banū Hilāl II 52[1] notice 202[30]

مُؤمِن بن سعيد verses in which he satirized Maʿkil al-Dabbī and his nephew 'Uthmān I 195[7]

مُؤنِسَة بنت المَهْدِىّ I 224[15]

المُؤَيَّد saying quoted II 174[14]

(1) مَىّ mentioned in an anonymous verse I 239[17]

(2) مَىّ III 361[15] *seq.*, or مَىّ صاحبة ذى الرُّمَّة 364[10] see (3) مَيَّة

ابن مَيَّادة الشّاعر [*i.e.* الرَّمّاح بن يزيد *Shʿr* 484[16] or الرَّمّاح بن أَبْرَدَ as in *B Dur.* 175[3], and *Agh.*[2] II 85[14]] his clan II 51[15]

ابو مَيّاس الشّاعر with Abū Djaʿfar al-Shaibānī I 194[30]

ابو جَميلة المَكّاء see مَيْسرة ابو جَميلة

مَيْسَرة بن حَبيب (*sic leg.*) cites al-Minhāl (*sic leg.*) b 'Amr II 3[22] see *Notes* cited by 'Uthmān b. 'Amr (*sic*) *ibid.*

مَيْسُون بنت بَحْدَل الكَلْبِىّ II 258[12]: called ابنة بَحْدَل 245[25] her genealogy 250[24] [*cf. Wust.*

III 47[30] · called الناصر لدين الله 47[33]: called ابو احمد 47[32]: called ابو احمد صاحب حرب المعتمد 150[2] 'Obaidallāh b. Sulaimān b. Wahb was his vizier II 169[17] brother and heir of al-Mu'tamid he died in that Caliph's life-time III 47[30 seq] slew the *Ṣāḥib al-Zandj* and became popular and powerful *ibid.*. a prayer used to be said for him from the pulpits in the reign of al-Mu'tamid, *ibid.* from his death-bed, he set free his son al-Mu'taḍid, whom he had imprisoned, and nominated him as his successor *ibid* anecd. 150[2 seq]

المؤلفة قلوبهم some of them mentioned I 84[31], 85[3] (*cf.* II 39[15]), II 39[20 21], 51[26]

مؤمل بن خاقان Abu 'Obaida on his incorrect Arabic II 75[20] (*cf.* I 240[3])

المؤمل (بن العبّاس بن الوليد) II 273[6]

مؤمن his verses satirizing Rabī' the musician III 220[3]

موسى بن الهادى his brothers and sisters enumerated III 44[28] · was blind *ibid*

الموفق بن جعفر المتوكل *i.e.* طلحة father and Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa I 96[28 seq] : anecd. 140[24]: with Muhammad b. Yezīd b. 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 224[21] (=68[29]) · with Sa'īd b. Sālim and 'Abdallāh b. Mālik 224[29 seq] : Ibrāhīm b. Dhakwān * al-Ḥarrānī was his *Kātib* II 169[3] consoled by Ibrāhīm b. Salm on the death of a son 34[32]: some of his remarks cited 188[16]. Yaḥyā b. Khālid exposed himself to death in a matter relating to him * and his brother Hārūn III 23[35] names of his mother, his brothers and sisters 44[19]. notice 44[22 seq] —dates of his accession and death and the legend on his signet-ring *ibid.*, his personal appearance and the names of his wives, bondmaids, and children *ibid.*, his viziers, chamberlain and *Kādis ibid.*. service at his funeral conducted by al-Rashīd *ibid.*

mother was called Nazm *ibid.*: al-Amīn issued *dirhems* in his name as well as in his brother's, and made his subjects swear allegiance to them *ibid.*. a verse of Zubaida about him, with which she consoled al-Amin on the death of Nazm *ibid*

مُوسَى [بن محمّد بن جُرَير أو جُدَيْر] called الحاجب II 321[20] (*cf* 318[15]) one of the Banū Djurair [var جُدَيْر *Makkarī* I 229[2]] succeeded Bedr b. Ahmad as *Hādjib* (Premier) of ʿAbd al-Rahmān III II 317[7] accompanied the *Amīr* as the Commander of the army in the campaign against Tadmīr 317[35] *seq*, and in the subsequent campaign in Navarre *ibid* he was the only officer who agreed with the *Amir* in his decision to enter the defiles of Navarre [I read عبر الحاجب on 318[15]]. date of his death 321[20]

مُوسَى بن مُصْعَب called ابو عبد الله II 127[30] with a woman of Medina 127[27]

مُوسَى المَهْدِيّ II 34[32] see موسى الهادى

مُوسَى بن نُصَيْر Sulaimān put him into prison and demanded a huge indemnity from him II 275[18 *seq*] (*cf.* I 93[24]): Yezīd b. al-Muhallab undertook to pay the sum, for he (Mūsā) had done a good turn to al-Muhallab during the time of Bishr b. Merwān *ibid.*

ابو محمّد مُوسَى .*i.e* مُوسَى الهَادِى الهَادِى بن المَهْدِيّ III 44[23], or موسى الهادى بن محمّد المهدىّ II 169[3] called موسى المهدىّ 34[32] called الهادى III 44[22] called ابو محمّد I 59[17] III 44[23]: called موسى الأمين * in a verse I 54[7]: with ابن (*sic*) ابيس 54[5 *seq*] attends a council called by his father to discuss measures for quelling disturbances in Khorāsān 57[13], his speech on the occasion 59[17], and al-Mehdi's criticism on it 60[8], 61[5] his father proposes to send him to Khorāsān and gives him instructions 63[11.25]: with his

276[24]; his serpent I 160[25]; seventy men who came with him and wanted to see God 218[18] desires to see God 250[15 seq]: a quotation from the *Torah*, the book which was revealed to him 297[28]; another quotation from what was revealed to him 298[1] his connection with the Banū Djudhām II 45[25]· cited by the brother of Satīh 46[24]· in a *hadīth* relating to 'Alī 225[17 seq] (*cf.* III 38[30] *seq* I 134[14]) brother of Hārūn III 38[38], and less eloquent than him I 239[6]. his "people" III 215[7] his "arguments" 250[12 bis] his *tābūt* 270[15]· left an injunction that he be buried in the Bait ul-Mukaddas 301[24] God spoke to him from an olive bush 304[31] see also I 127[13] 150[2] (=II 118[1]) 151[2] ((*Kor.*)=III 8[18]) 219[17] II 158[16] (*kor.*) III 11[4] 30[30] (*Kor.*)

أُمّ مُوسَى بن عِمْرَان[4] II 119[15]· III 251[20]

مُوسَى (بن محمّد الأمين) النّاطق بالحقّ called III 45[18 seq]: his [موسى السّلاميّ مولى الحضرميّ] *Kādī* of al-Basra, and with his wife and daughter *ibid.*

مُوسَى شَهَوَات (*sic leg.*) with Sa'id b. Khālid b. 'Amr and Sa'īd b. Khālid b Asīd I 98[14 seq] see *Notes*

مُوسَى بن عبد الملك a contemporary of 'Abdallāh b Tāhir I 73[9]

مُوسَى بن عُرْوَة [var خالد بن عروة العذرى *Agh.* XVI 37[21]]· an eminent *kor'ān*-reader [of al-Kūfa] III 227[29] his contemporary *kor'ān*-readers of importance enumerated *ibid* · with Shuraih and others *ibid.*

مُوسَى بن عِمْرَان verses which Sahl b Hārūn addressed to him relating to Abū Hudhail *al-'Allāf* I 194[3]

مُوسَى بن عِمْرَان عليه السّلام I 164[22] 251[12] (see also 167[2] 297[28] III 15[7] 304[31]) saying quoted I 251[12] injunctions which he received when going to the Pharaoh 19[25] (=307[16]) *cf.* 213[12]· his staff 76[21] (=202[34] III 272[18]), 199[3], III 250[12],

colleague criticized, at the request of 'Alī, by al-Ḥasan b 'Alī, Ibn 'Abbās, and 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far II 240[11] *seq.*· 'Ah on him 240[35] *seq* a Khārıdjite and another poet on hım 241[31 34] the Prophet
* praised his voice III 188[8] took Iṣfahān 294[11] on the wines of various countries 335[34]· see also I 211[32] 124[20 28] 127[9] II 240[2]

مُوسَى الأمين الهَادى I 54[7] see مُوسَى

مُوسَى بن يُغا chamberlaın of al-Mu'tamid III 48[3]

مُوسَى الحَاجِب see [بن مُوسَى محمّد بن جُرير او جُدير]

مُوسَى السلاماني مولى الحضرميّ cited by Ibn 'Aıyāsh III 229[17]· the richest merchant of al-Baṣra *ibid.* his mother was a client of 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf *ibid* · accompanied 'Abd al-'Hamīd b. Suhail on the occasion of his interview with Zorāra b. Awfā al-Harashī (*sic leg*), the

[ابو مُوسَى الأشعَرِيّ]

a man of noble birth in his tribe, and a Companion of the
* Prophet II 69[22] fought at al-Ḳādisīya and was the first Muslim to cross the Tıgrıs at the Battle of al-Madā'in *ibid.*. his verses relating to the crossing of the Tigris *ibid* al-Mughīra b Shu'ba was his secretary 169[30] (=170[16]) and so was Zıyād 170[1 *seq*] (=170[18]) sent up Zıyād, from al-Ba-ra, in order to render account to 'Omar *ibid* 'Alı is compelled by his partisans to appoint him as his arbiter at Siffin 238[33], one of the wearers of the *Baıānis* (cloaks) *ibid. cf.* 240[23], Mu'āwıya on him 238[33], 'Amr postpones his conference with him for three days 239[1 *seq*], at the suggestion of 'Amr he showed willingness to depose 'Alī and nominate 'Abdallāh b 'Omar *ibid*, announced the decision *ibid*, wrangled with 'Amr on the occasion 239[18], escaped to Mecca 239[20], Mu'āwīya invites him to Syria *ibid* his reply to Mu'āwīya *ibid*, on 'Amr *ibid* · Alı's letter to him and his reply 239[29 *seq*], his decision and that of his

'Adawī I 308[16]: with ازد مرد (*sic*) *ibid* (=II 3[6])

عبد الله بن ابو موسى الأشعرى *i.e.* II 69[23] 240[11 seq] (*see also* I 28[11] II 241[31 seq]) cites al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī II 254[12] see *Notes*; 238[3]. cited by Sufyān b 'Oyaina 238[3], 254[12] see *Notes* with al-Rabī' b. Ziyād and his other assistants, at * the court of 'Omar I I 6[14 seq] with 'Omar I 15[31 seq], 69[24] his secretary al-Mughīra b Shu'ba removed from office by 'Omar I 26[13] (=171[11] ? *cf* II 170[1]=III 5[7]) 'Omar I's letter to him on the first principles of Jurisprudence 27[25]. another letter to him from the same Caliph, relating to the battle-cry of the Dabba and defining the attitude which he should adopt towards those whom he governed 28[2 seq]; another letter of the Caliph to him quoted 190[21]. ordered by Omar to make a fresh-water canal for the Tamīm 117[3] reckoned by al-Sha'bī among the four most important *Ḳāḍīs* 168[7] his letter to 'Āmir b. 'Abd al-Ḳais 300[12]:

مؤذن رسول الله III 226[20] see بلال بن رباح

مؤرق العجلى sayings quoted I 178[1] 320[3] cites Muhammad b. Sīrīn 310[1] on Muhammad b Sīrīn *ibid.*

(1) موسى II 306[6] [see Dozy: *Spanish Islam*, p. 301, n. 2]

(2) موسى *in a verse of* Abū Nuwās III 284[4]

ابن موسى verses of a poet about him III 271[34]

(1) ابو موسى mentioned in an anonymous verse I 24[35]

(2) ابو موسى cites Naṣr b Sayyār I 189[25] cited by al-Aṣma'ī III 237[21] cited II 34[16] his verses relating to his wife cited by al-Shaibānī III 239[20]

(3) ابو موسى الأشعرى II 254[12] see ابو موسى الأشعرى

ام موسى الحميرية III 44[5 bis] see ابنة منصور

موسى الأسوارى, or موسى الأساورى II 3[9]: cited by Ḥabīb al-

[بنو (أو آل) المُهَلَّب]

* al-Muhallab I 38[12], verses of a Bedouin in their praise
* II 90[12] saying of one of them cited 171[14] (=174[10]) Hilāl b Aḥwaz al-Māzinī was sent by Maslama against them to Ḳandabīl 282[9 seq]; al-Mufaḍḍal fell in a battle with Hilāl, others were taken prisoner and either slain or sent to Yezīd II *ibid* Kuthayyir's efforts to save them failed and they were handed over to their enemies and some eighty of them were slain *ibid* see also ابن المهلّب

يزيد بن محمّد ابو خالد المهلّبيّ [i.e. see *Kāmil* 775[9], with index] elegy upon the death of al-Mutawakkil II 26[10]

ابو المُهَلْهِل الخُزَاعيّ with Maiya, the beloved of Dhu'l-Rumma in al-Dahnā' III 364[10]

II مُهَلْهِل بن رَبِيعَة اخو كُلَيْب وَائِل 67[25] *et passim*, or المُهَلْهِل الخ II 31[10] III 78[27] 79[8] *et passim*, i.e. عَدِيّ بن رَبِيعَة III 78[27] 81[9]· a proverbial saying ascribed by some to him

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* I 287[26]: his elegies upon the death of his brother Kolaib 31[10], III 79[8 seq] one of the Djosham, a *baṭn* of the
* Taghlib II 53[32] the origin
* of his nickname III 78[27] *seq.* leads the Taghlib at the Battle of al-Nihy *ibid.* on Hammām b Murra 80[8]: his poems on the War of al-Basūs 80[12 seq], captured at the Battle of Kida by al-Hārith b 'Obād but released 80[33] *seq* (*cf* II 55[12] see *Notes*) takes refuge with the Banū Djanb a clan of the Madhhidj, and they force him to give his daughter in marriage to one of them 81[13]; his verses on the subject *ibid.* (=II 67[25]), Mu awiya al-Khair of the Djanb gives him refuge II 67[25], see also II 24[26]

المُوَنْدان with the Kisrā (Anūshirwān) I 108[24 seq]

المُوَنْدان الفَارِسيّ saying quoted I 73[24]

المُؤتَمِن III 45[6] see (بن) القَاسِم (الرَّشِيد)

cited for an anecd about the *Azārika* I 32[9] eulogized 34[12].
* with al-Hadjdjādj I 38[19] (=21[10]). with his companions 67[13] with his sons 75[21], 162[24] defeats Katarī b al-Fudjā'a and sends Mālik b Bashīr with the tidings to al-Hadjdjādj 122[19 seq] (=183[30]) his manifold qualities 179[22]. a verse of Ziyād al-A'djam in his praise 239[27]. verses of Nahār b Tawsi'a (*sic leg*) on
* his death II 31[7 seq] the Yemenites were proud of him 43[34] (=126[1]) of the clan al-'Atīk 63[25] the name of his father *ibid*. sent by Bishr b Merwān to fight against the *Harūriya* 153[19 seq] (=III 7[27]) Kotaiba b Muslim on him 155[27 seq] Mūsā b Nuṣair did him a good turn during the time of Bishr b Merwān 275[18 seq] in a verse III 7[35] see also I 67[6 seq] and II 72[24] (*l* see *Notes*)

المُهَلَّب [بن أبي صُفْرَة الأزدي] called أبو سعيد II 155[27 seq]. sayings quoted I 38[12 seq], 161[33], 223[16] (=224[11]), 238[9].

بنو (أولاد) المُهَلَّب [بن أبي صُفْرَة الأزدي] called المُهَلَّبَة II 171[14] (=174[10]) III 138[21] *seq*.: with

مهران بن حيدان II 59[31] *read* مَهْرة بن حَيْدان

المِهْرَجان name of the horse of Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh I 44[18]

بنو مَهْرة one of them with 'Alī II 45[26 bis]. Hūd is buried in the Mahra country 45[27] [*cf* *Bekrī*, *s v* الأحقاف] their genealogy 59[31] see *Notes*: they have given their name to a breed of camels (المَهْرِيَّة) *ibid* some of their notable men *ibid* they are a subdivision of the Kodā'a *ibid* see also II 43[9]

مهرم بن الفرز see مهرو بن الفرز

مهلايل بن فَيْدان *Mehalalel* II 57[16]

بنو مهلائيل بن فَيْدان I 110[9]

ابن المُهَلَّب I 142[12] see also بنو المُهَلَّب [بن ابي صُفْرَة الأزدي]

slave-girl III 356[18 seq] goes for a hunt, accompanied by 'Alī b. Sulaimān and Abū Dulāma 370[25 seq], verses of Abū Dulāma on an incident of the hunt *ibid* with Mohammad b al-Djahm and Abū Dulāma 371[7 seq] disliked Mohammad b al-Djahm *ibid* see also I 14[21] 137[3] 138[29] 139[13] 232[4] III 253[32] 368[28]

المهدى محمد بن الواثق II 169[14] *read* المُهْتَدِى محمّد بن الواثق and see ابو عبد الله المهتدى محمّد الخ

مهدى بن مسلمون see مسلمون بن مهدى

[illegible] cited by al-Asma'ī I 128[8] *seq* II 75[20] cited by Abū 'Uthmān al-Mazinī II 105[22] cited by Abū 'Obaida 106[2] on the *Mawālī* 75[20] anecdotes about him 105[22] *seq.* (II 75[20] *cf* I 128[8]) made governor of a district of al-Yemāma *ibid* with a party of the Jews *ibid*

[illegible] mentioned in a proverb I 75[31 seq] [see Freytag Ch. XXVII 86]

'Abdallāh b Merwan is brought before him and is imprisoned II 295[13 seq] with 'Isa b 'Alī *ibid* Shabīb b Shaiba (*sic leg*) attached to his retinue by al-Manṣūr

* III 42[20] see *note* on 41[2 seq] married Raita bint 'Abdallāh who bore to him two sons 43[30]· the names of his mother and brothers 44[4] notice 44[10 seq] –his genealogy and dates of his accession, birth, and death *ibid.*, al-Rashīd conducted the service at his funeral *ibid* his personal appearance and the legend on his signet-ring *ibid* his wives, slaves, and children *ibid.* his viziers, chamberlain and *kadīs ibid* Merwān b Abī Hafsa's poem in his praise 113[9 seq] and Ibn Da'b 188[1] anecdotes with pseudo-Prophets 250[1 eq 19 seq], with Sharīk *al-Kādī* on one of these occasions *ibid* eulogized by Ibn Harma whom he permitted practically to drink wine with impunity 334[15 seq]· verses which he wrote in reply to those of a

III 370[25] *seq* ; 371[7] *seq* : with his sons and relations and Merwān b Abī Hafṣa I 96[18] *seq* : eulogized by al-'Omānī 139[18] · with Ya'kūb b Dā'ūd 141[24] : tries to pacify Abū 'Obaidallāh after slaying his son 145[21] provoked by al-Rabī' *al-Hādjib* against Sharīk *al-Kādī* 152[8] *seq* Ibn Khuraim's advice to him 155[30] · a criminal, whom he had sentenced to death, was spared by him at the request of Ibn al-Sammāk 155[32] anecd. 233[19] *seq* . anecd. 245[16] *seq* with Sālih b. 'Abd al-Djalīl 304[1] with his father and 'Amr b 'Obaid 306[29]. with Shabīb b. Shaiba (*sic leg.*) 307[11] *seq* a deputation of *al-Ansâr* waits on him after the death of al-Mansūr with Abu'l-'Aamā' as their spokesman II 35[10]: anecd. 80[29] · with Nuṣair *al-Khādim ibid.*. with Abū Hanīfa and Shaitān al-Tāk (*sic leg*) 124[10] *seq* · anecd. 125[14] *seq.*; an oration of his cited 146[24] · the names of his *Kātibs* 169[2] · his endorsements on various letters and petitions cited 188[6]

ابراهيم بن المهدى I 27[15] see ابن المهدى المهدى

المهدى [الخليفة] called محمد III 44[16] (see also 44[4]), or محمد المهدى بن المنصور II 169[2] called ابو عبد الله III 44[11] his advice to Rabī' b Abi'l-* Djahm I 11[7] · his father's advice to him 14[20] · praised by al-Mansūr for his piety 19[18] with Ma'n b Zā'ida 42[29] *seq* with Matar b. Darrādj 47[18] calls a council to discuss measures for quelling disturbances in Khorāsān 57[2]-63[26], his remarks on the various speeches made on the occasion 57[22.27], 58[24], 59[16.32], 60[16.18] 61[3.11], 62[12], his own speech 62[27], instructions which he gave to his son Mūsā before sending him to Khorāsān 63[26] · with 'Abd al-Melik [var عبد الله *Agh.* VIII 105[12]] b Mālik al-Khozā'ī and Ibn Da'b 74[33] *seq.*: anecdotes with Abū Dulāma 79[1] *seq* ; 80[3] (=136[11] 229[18] III 371[16]);

Abū 'Obaida was one of them II 39^{28}: ('Omar I) on their title to pensions 132^{7} (see *note* on 131). see also the foregoing

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المَهَالِبَه II 171^{14} (=174^{10}) III 138^{21} *seq* see بنو المُهَلَّب

المُهْتَدِى ابو عبد الله محمّد بن الواثق III 47^{21} his mother was a bond-maid 46^{25} notice $47^{21\ bis}$ —dates of his accession to the throne, his birth and death *ibid.*, killed by an arrow *ibid.*, his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid.*, his vizier and chamberlain *ibid. cf.* II 169^{14} (see *Notes*) 181^{5} (see *Notes*)

مهجع III 377^{14} [obviously the correct form is ابن مهجع [*cf. Aghⁿ.* X 53^{16}]

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(1) المَهْدِىّ I 217^{x} (*cf* 219^{11}) 218^{5} II 264^{23} see محمّد بن الحنفيّه

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(2) المَهْدِىّ II 169^{14} 181^{5} *read* المُهْتَدِى

المَهْنَالى بن عمرو II 3^{22} *read* المُهَلْهِل ابن عمرو and see the foregoing

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المُهَاجِر بن عبد الله Prefect of al-Yemāma with a Bedouin I 56^{1} with Djarīr and 'Omar b Ladja' al-Taimī III 135^{13}

المُهَاجِر بن فُدْعُد (*sic leg.*) بن عُمَيْر (*sic leg.*) his genealogy II 39^{6} one of the Banū Taim b Murra *ibid*

المهاجر بن فهد بن عمر II 39^{6} *read* المُهَاجِر بن فُدْعُد بن عُمَيْر and see the foregoing

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المُهَاجِرون I 5^{30} (=II 246^{18}) $19^{8\ 11}$ 122^{3} 130^{32} 133^{23} 212^{10} II 72^{7} 117^{30} 119^{17} 162^{1} $204^{12\ seq}$ (=$130^{27\ seq}$) addressed by the Prophet in his last illness 204^{34} *seq* 208^{5} 213^{16} 215^{10} $216^{2\ seq}$ 225^{6} 232^{7} 233^{8} *seq* assist in building the Mosque at Medina 236^{32}, the *Redjez* they recited on the occasion *ibid.*: $240^{7.15}$. III 32^{34}, 226^{22}. see also the following

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المُهَاجِرُون الأَوَّلون [for an explanation of the term see *Ma'ārif* 282^{15}]:

which Maiva. the beloved of Dhu 'l-Rumma belonged III 361[10]; that poet on their skill in tracking *ibid* see also II 76[27], مذعد, and بنو مذعد بن زيد مناة

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(٨) المذعري cited by Maslama b. Shabīb II 43[6]

مذكر ودكير III 152[3] or نكير و مذكر II 98[21] (=237[6])

المدني (*sic*) مذكا visits Yahyā b. Khālid b Barmak in an illness before the fall of the Barmakīs III 25[16 seq] visits Yahyā and his son al-Fadl in the prison *ibid*

المذعال بن عصمة (الرياحي) III 72[5] in a verse of Mutammim b Nuwaira 72[10] (=II 17[8] see *Notes*): slew al-Madjabba b. [Abī] Rabī'a at the Battle of al-Kuhkuh 70[17 seq] verses of Ibn Nimrān (*sic leg*.) on the subject *ibid* at al-Ghabīt 72[5 seq]

المذعال (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو cites Ā'isha bint Talha II 3[22] see *Notes*. cited by Maisara b Ḥabīb (*sic leg.*) *ibid*

[بنت منظور بن زبان [بن سيار]] allāh b. al-Zobair in favour of al-Nawār III 241[10 seq]: verses which al-Farazdak wrote on the subject *ibid*.

مذعد بن طريف الاسدي III 53[15] *read* مذعذ بن طريف الاسدي q v

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مذعذ III 73[7] [apparently the correct form is مذعر *i.e.* مذعر بن عبيد بن مقاعس q v] *cf* II 72[3]

مذعذ بنو مذعذ بن زيد مناة [apparently مذعر is the correct form *i.e.* مذعر بن عبيد بن مقاعس q v] raided by al-Hawfazan II 72[3] (*cf.* III 73[7])

مذعذ بن طريف الاسدي (*sic leg.*) slain at the Battle of Djabala III 53[15]

مذعذ (من بني مقعس) II 47[20] see *Notes*

مذعر بن عبيد بن مقاعس [بنو] II 49[24]· in a verse of 'Amr b al-Ahtam I 117[10]· in a verse 177[21]· some of their eminent men enumerated II 49[24] kins of the Banū 'Obaid b. Muḳā'is II 50[1]· the clan to

I 267[20]. his reply to a letter of al-Marīsī quoted *ibid.*

ابو منصور محمّد القاهر بن المعتضد III 48[30] see القاهر بالله ابو منصور محمّد بن المعتضد

منصور [بن المعتمر] I 168[32] (see *note* on III 18[33]) cites Ibrāhīm [al-Nakha'ī] III 18[33] see *Notes* cited by Djarīr [b. 'Abd al-Ḥamīd] *ibid*

منصور النمري II 26[10] III 123[21] *read* منصور النمرى and see منصور [بن سلمة] النمرى

اصحاب ابى منصور ٢٠ المنصورية الكسف I 217[26] their peculiar views relating to 'Alī *ibid*

منظور (*sic leg*) بن ذكن (*sic leg*) بن سيار called (*sic*) ابن وهب [*cf. Agh* XI 55[16] and XXI 260, where the name of his mother is given as بطر] III 240[1] one of the Banū Fazāra II 51[12] *seq.* with al-Zobair and his son 'Abdallāh III 239[35] see *Notes*

بنت منظور بن زبان [بن سيار] influenced her husband 'Abd-

[المنصور (العبّاسى)] legend on his signet-ring *ibid.*; his wives, bond-maids, and children *ibid.*; his viziers chamberlains and *Kādīs ibid.*; praised by al-Ṭuraih al-Thakafī III 107[31] eulogized by Ru'ba 115[3] *seq* with Bashshār *al-A'mā* and al-Rabī' 139[32]: possessed an elephant which at one time had been owned by Sabūr *Dhu'l-Aktāf* 292[12] *seq* founded al-Karkh 296[3]· see also II 35[9] 63[31] 188[31] III 227[16] and ابو جعفر الهاشمى

ابو منصور [العجلى] called الكسف I 217[26] founder of a sect of the *Rāfida ibid* explanation of his nickname *ibid*

منصور بن عمّار [ابو السرى] صاحب المجالس III 369[27] [for him see *Fihrist* I 184[22], and *Mīzān* III 202 cited I 314[10] with Abū Ya'kūb al-Khoraimī III 369[27] a prayer of his quoted *ibid.*

ابو منصور الكسف I 217[26] see ابو منصور [العجلى]

ابو يحيى called منصور بن محمّد

of Hishām III 40[7] his interview with Shabīb b Shaiba (*sic leg.*) in Mecca, in the first year of the reign of al-Welīd II 41[16], his personal appearance described *ibid.*, sent a present to Shabīb *ibid*; Shabīb was brought to him in a party of the Temīmites after his accession to the throne, was received kindly by him, and attached Shabīb to the retinue of al-Mehdī *ibid* with a deputation of the Medinites, including Ibn Hazm al-Ansarī 43[10] *seq* restored to the Banū Hazm all their property and the revenue of the same, since the date of its confiscation by the Omaiyids, granted them pensions of the highest grade, and gave Ibn Hazm a large money present *ibid* · an account of his reign 43[32] —his genealogy *ibid.* (=41[16]), dates of his accession, birth, and death *ibid.*, Ibrahīm b. Yahyā conducted the service at his funeral *ibid*; his mother was a Berber bond-maid *ibid.*; his personal appearance and the its reply *ibid.*; sent Sālim b. Kotaiba al-Bāhilī to spy out the designs of 'Abdallāh *ibid.*; Sālim submitted to him his report in Mecca when he proceeded with Sālim to Medina, and having arrested the Banu-'l-Hasan, he simultaneously won over the Medinites by bestowal of largess *ibid*, his letter to Muhammad b 'Abdallāh after he had revolted and its reply *ibid*, his refutation of the arguments of 'Abdallah *ibid*, sent 'Isā b. Musā to quell the rising in Medina *ibid*, 'Isā sent him the head of Ibrāhīm *ibid* sent a letter to 'Amr b. 'Obaid as from Muhammad b. 'Abdallāh III 32[24], the reply which 'Amr gave to it *ibid.* his injunctions to 'Īsā b. Mūsā, when sending him against the Banū 'Abdallāh b. al-Hasan 32[31] orders 'Abd al-Ṣamad to bury Sudaif alive 33[27] *seq* Khāzim (*sic leg.*) b. Khozaima was sent by him to find out from Ibrāhim b. Harma who the author of a particular poem was *ibid*: with his father at the Court

al-Melik II 302[15]: with al-Saffāḥ and 'Abdallāh b. al-
* Ḥasan at al-Anbār III 28[29] *seq.* (*cf.* 284[30]) · al-Saffāḥ informed him of the report of his spy in Medina about 'Abdallāh b. al-Hasan 29[4]. on succeeding his brother he received a report from the governor of Medina that Ibrāhīm and Muhammad, sons of 'Abdallāh, had not come to receive their pensions *ibid.* his instructions to his agent in Medina and the events which followed 29[4] *sqq.* his letter to 'Abdallāh about his sons, dated the beginning of 139 A H and its reply *ibid*, having intercepted the letters of 'Abdallāh and his sons to the people of Khurāsān, he returned them to 'Abdallāh with a warning, but 'Abdallāh disowned the letters *ibid.*, intercepted the same letters when they were sent out again, imprisoned the bearer, and forwarded them to Khurāsān with his own man, who brought replies to the same *ibid.*; his letter to 'Abdallāh on the subject and

I 306[29] *seq* (=176[16] *cf.* II 191[25]): on 'Amr 307[6] · with Sufyān al Thawrī 307[7] *seq* (=19[27] *seq*, 300[1]); 332[13] *seq* · his opinion of Sufyān al-Thawrī *ibid.* with al-Rabī' at the death of his
* son Dja'far II 14[3] · consoled by Shabīb b Shaiba (*sic leg.*) on the death of Abu'l-'Abbās 35[19] some of his orations cited 145[13] *seq* .—his oration after the massacre of the Umaiyids 145[13], his oration at the time when he was advancing on Syria 145[16], a Friday oration of his 145[21] *seq*, an oration of his in Mecca (145[26]) · the name of his *Kātib* 169[2] aneod 174[11], and al-Saffāh 187[22] some of his endorsements on letters and petitions cited 187[28] on the Omaiyids 296[2] *seq*, with Salih b 'Alī *ibid* · with 'Abdallāh b Merwān *ibid.*, 'Abdallāh b. Muhammad's prophecy about him 297[15] · sent by al-Saffāh against Ibn Hobaira 299[20] *seq* slew Abū Muslim *ibid.* compares 'Abd al-Rahmān of Spain with himself, Mu'āwiya, and 'Abd-

Shabīb b. Shaiba I 138[27] *seq* al-'Umānī eulogized him 139[13] with Djarīr b. 'Abdallāh 140[23]; with al-Faradj b Fudāla 141[13] *seq* returns to 'Abdallāh b 'Alī his confiscated property in Syria 144[33] *seq*. his reconciliation with Dja'far b. Muhammad 145[21] *seq* (=349[28] *seq*) with 'Amr 147[15] aneed with Ma'n b Za'ida 148[1] *seq* aneed 148[19] *seq* (=185[25] *seq*) with al-Mubarak b Fudala 156[4] compares Muhammad b Ishāk with Ibn Da'b 170[8] *seq* with Sulaimān b. Mu'awiya al-Muhallabī 189[25] · with Shabīb b. Shaiba (*sic leg*) 223[34] (=234[29]) at his table with his sons al-Mehdī and Sālih, and a commander of his army 233[19] *seq* with a party of the Hāshimites and al-Rabī' *al-Ḥādjib* 233[23] *seq* with Sālim b Kutaiba 246[10] *seq* an individual in Mecca protested vigorously in his presence against his methods of government 304[8] *seq*. : interview with al-Awzā'ī 305[21] · with his son al-Mehdī and 'Amr b. 'Obaid 41[16]) II 145[18] (*cf* 297[16] *seq* III 30[20] *seq*) called ابو جعفر I 18[11] *et passim*. . with Abu'l-* 'Abbās al-Tūsī I 9[22]. advice to his son 14[20] · with a man who interrupted him in his oration 18[11] with Mālik b Anas and Ibn Ta'ūs 18[31] with Ibn Abi Dhi'b 19[10] *seq* with [Yezīd b 'Omar] b Hubaira 25[23] *seq* (=144[30] *seq*) consults Muslim [var. in *'Uyūn* 43[16]] b Kutaiba before slaying Abū Muslim 25[31] (=136[26]) with 'Isā b 'Alī 41[35] (*cf* III 33[10]) with an individual whom he granted an interview 73[19] (=139[6]) with Abū Bekr al-Hadjarī 77[18] *seq* during the reign of the Umayyads, he frequented the society of Azhar *al-Sammān* 77[24] *seq* aneed. with the same after he had succeeded to the Caliphate *ibid* with Abū Dulāma 80[10] with Hammad 'Adjrad 98[11] with his chamberlain al-Rabī', and Ibrāhīm b. Harma 100[2] *seq* with Ma'n b Za'ida 136[16] with Djarīr b Yezīd 136[22] with Ishāk b. Muslim 136[28] with his son Sālih and

al-Welīd II *ibid.* joined 'Abd al-'Azīz b al-Ḥadjdjādj, who commanded the troops of Yezīd b. al-Welīd when he (Yezīd) rose against al-Welīd II 290[16]

أم موسى called منصور الحميرية III 44[7 bis] wife of al-Manṣūr 44[9] names of her children *ibid* the conditions on which she married al-Manṣūr *ibid.*

منصور بن خالد (؟) cites Sa'īd III 341[15] see *Notes* cited by al-Thawrī *ibid.*

منصور زلزل الصاب see زلزل

منصور بن زياد the elegy of Ashdja' al-Sulamī upon his death quoted II 28[10 seq] and Dja'far b Yaḥyā 190[26]

منصور بن زيان بن سيار II 51[12] *read* منظور بن زبان بن سيار

منصور [بن سلمة] النمرى (*sic leg.*) verses on the death of Yezīd b. Mazyad II 26[14] see *Notes* with al-'Attābī III 123[21] see *Notes*

المنصور [العباسى] *i.e.* عبد الله بن محمد بن علي III 43[32] (=

محمد بن السائب الكلبى and see (1) ابن الكلبى

ابو المنذر هشام بن محمد بن السائب ابن الكلبى (1) III 77[29] see [الكلبى]

مندور (*sic* بن هشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[16]

ذو المنشم (؟ فى مهرة *sic leg*) II 59[32]

منشم in a proverbial phrase I 271[21] [see *Freytag* Tom I, p 155] explanation of the phrase 272[7 seq]. in a verse of Zohair III 59[16]

منصف الكوفية verses which her mistress inscribed on her belt III 366[13]

ابن منصور II 28[26] see محمد بن منصور بن زياد

ابو منصور III 48[30] see محمد العاقد ابن المعتضد

منصور بن جمهور الازدى II 290[7] [apparently he is منصور بن جمهور of *Ṭabarī*, see by index] with Ishāk b Mohammad al-Azrak, and two slave girls of

of his reign II 306[9 seq] :—died during the siege of Bobastro *ibid.*; notice *ibid*; and the Toledans *ibid.*, his campaign against 'Amr b. Hafsūn *ibid.*, being tricked by 'Amr, he swore not to grant him ('Amr) amnesty until he surrendered himself unconditionally, but death overtook the *Amīr ibid.*

المُنْذِر بن المُنْذِر بن ماء السَّمَاء succeeded Kābūs as king III 94[17 seq]; fought at 'Ain Obāgh with al-Ḥārith al-Ghassānī and was slain *ibid* (? *cf* II 54[25]) Ḥassān b. Thābit compares him unfavourably with al-Hārith al-Djafnī I 137[23 seq] (? = III 130[6] 145[8]) see *Notes*

ابو المُنْذِر بن المُنْذِر بن ماء السَّمَاء III 94[19]

ابو المنذر بن هشام بن الكلبى III 197[23] *read* ابو المُنْذِر هِشَام بن الكَلْبِيّ and see (1) ابن الكَلْبِيّ

ابن المنذر هشام بن محمد السائب الكلبى II 37[18] *read* ابو المُنْذِر هِشَام بن

المُنْذِر بن ابى سَدُوسَة with Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'alī I 71[28] [var. المُنْذِر بن الجَارُود العَبْدِيّ *Agh.* XI 133[10]]

مُنْذِر (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مَالِك) a noted chieftain II 48[24] (see *note* on 48[22 seq])

الأَشَجّ see مُنْذِر بن عائذ العَصَرِيّ العَبْدِيّ

المُنْذِر (بن عبد الملك) names of his brothers II 272[18]

المُنْذِر بن عمرو (الخَرَجِيّ) notice II 61[25]

المُنْذِر الأكبر called المُنْذِر بن ماء السَّمَاء ابن ماء السَّمَاء III 94[15] slain on the "Day of Halīma" I 277[12] (? *cf.* II 54[25]): with Arab chiefs, etc., including al-Ohaimir who had come to interview him II 44[25 seq] (varr I 157[32 seq] III 121[27 seq]), a list of his successors III 94[15]

ابو نَضْرَة see المُنْذِر بن مَالِك العَبْدِيّ

المُنْذِر بن محمّد [الأمير] an account

ابو مُنْذِر III 165[21] see *Notes*: see also عمرو بن هند

(1) ابو المُنْذِر III 79[30] 95[22] see ابن الكَلْبِيّ (1)

(2) ابو المُنْذِر III 257[1 seq] see سَلَّام [بن سلمان]

بنو المُنْذِر of al-Hīra· in a verse II 11[18]

المُنْذِر الأكبر بن ماء السَّماء III 94[15] see المُنْذِر بن ماء السَّماء

المُنْذِر بن الجَارُود العَبْدِيّ with ʿAmr b al-ʿĀṣī II 122[24] see also المُنْذِر بن ابى سَبْرة

المُنْذِر بن حَنْدَف aneed III 316[22]

المُنْذِر بن الزُّبَيْر slain during the siege of Mecca by Ḥusain b. Numair II 258[21]· with his brother ʿAbdallāh, al-Mukhtār, al-Miswar, and ʿAbdallāh b. Muṭīʿ 259[12]: his wife was a daughter of Manẓūr b. Zabbān (*sic leg.*) al-Fazārī III 240[2]

[المُنْتَصِر محمّد (بن المتوكّل)]

ابو جعفر محمّد المُنْتَصِر III 46[35] Aḥmad b. al-Khaṣīb was his secretary II 169[9]: conducted service at the funeral of his father III 46[30] notice 46[34 seq]:—dates of his birth, accession to the throne, and death *ibid.* see *Notes*, his personal appearance and the mottoes on his signet-rings *ibid*

(*sic leg*) بنو المُنْتَفِق II 52[6] see *Notes*

ابن المُنْجِب السَّدُوسِيّ [var ابن المُنْجَب السَّدُوسِيّ *Kāmil* 681[12]] with his client al-Djulāh [var. الخلاج *Kāmil* 681[12]] I 67[6]

المنخـــل [probably المُنَخَّـــل is meant] cited II 59[1]

المُنَخَّل see the foregoing

مندول II 61[3] *read* مَنْدُول

المُنْذِر I 137[23 seq] (=III 130[6] 145[8]) [he is apparently ابن المُنْذِر بن ماء السَّماء (q v) see *Agh.* IV 14 and *Tah Alph* s v.]

مُنَبِّه بن أُدّ بن صَعْب a clan: their genealogy II 67[14] [text doubtful; probably "و هو" should be omitted]· some of the notable men of the clan enumerated *ibid*

مُنَبِّه (بن الحَجّاج السَّهْمِيّ) brother of Nobaih II 39[18]

مُنَبِّه (بن صَعْب بن سَعْد العشيرة) II 67[18] *seq* see رُبَيِّد بن [الحريث ابن] صَعْب بن سعد العشيرة

مُنَبِّه (بن الخَمِر بن قاسط) his brothers enumerated II 53[21]

مُنَبِّه بن يزيد بن حَرْب one of the six brothers forming the group *Dianb* II 67[22]· the names of his brothers *ibid* his genealogy *ibid*.

مُنْتَجِع بن نَبْهان I 179[23], or المُنْتَجِع ابن نَبْهان III 85[11] cited I 179[23]· cited by Abō ·Obaida III 85[11]

المُنْتَشِر الهَاشِمِيّ slain by Hind b. Asmā' II 68[6]

المُنْتَصِر محمّد (بن المتوكّل) called ابو جَعْفَر II 169[9]· called ابن المذكر III 272[5] see مُحَمَّد بن مُنَاذِر

بنو مَنْـــزِلَة a subdivision of the Lakhm II 70[4]

مَنَال a verse which she inscribed on her chemise III 365[11]

مَنَامَة [var صُنَامَة *B Dur* 248[20]]: a section of the Banu'l-Ash'ar II 69[23]

المُنْبَطِح الأَسَدِيّ called مُنْبَطِح العواخر (*sic*) III 90[3] see *Notes*: raids the Banū 'Obād but is overtaken and captured at al-Mi'ā by the Sa d b Mālik and the 'Idjl III 89[33] *seq.*· captured by Ibn Hassān al-'Idjli *but ransomed by his tribe ibid* · [text doubtful; see *Notes*]

مُنْبَطِح العَوَاضِر see the foregoing

مُنْبَطِح الفواخر (*sic*) III 90[3] see المُنْبَطِح الأَسَدِيّ

مُنَبِّه ابن one of the leading jurisconsults of al-Yemen, who was one of the *Mawāli* II 75[34] [prob. همام بن مُنَبِّه is meant]

مُلَيْح بن خُزَاعَة a clan: the names of some of their notable men II 62[23]

ابو مُلَيْك III 70[4] see عُبيد الله ابن الحُرّ [اليَرْبُوعِيّ]

مُلَيْكَة wife of 'Abd Yaghūth, the poet III 84[17]

(*sic*) ابو مُلَيْكَة cites 'Ā'isha III 100[8] see *Notes*· cited by 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahmak (*sic*) *ibid.*· [probably we should read ابن ابى مُلَيْكَة (q.v.) instead of ابو مُلَيْكَة]

ابن ابى مُلَيْكَة on Ibn 'Abbās, one of his contemporaries II 111[17]· see also the foregoing

عبد الله بن الحُرّ see ابو مُلَيْل [اليَرْبُوعِيّ]

ابو مُلَيْل بن الأَزْعَر one of the *Ansār* who fought at Bedr II 60[19]

شَمّاس بن دِثَار المُمَزَّق (العَبْدِيّ) i.e. ابن أَسْرَج II 53[5]· verses which he addressed to 'Amr b. Hind I 147[5]

[مِلْحَان بن عَدِيّ] II 61[9]: the names of some of their notable men *ibid.*

مِلْحَان بن عمرو a subdivision of the Himyar II 57[32] their genealogy *ibid.* the family of which 'Āmir al-Sha'bī was a member *ibid.*· included among the Hamdān 57[33]

مَلْكَان بن أَفْصَى بن حَارِثَة II 63[11]. included among the Khozā'a 62[15] see *Notes* their genealogy 63[11]: some of their notable men enumerated *ibid*

مَلْكَان (بن جَرْم) his brothers enumerated II 59[13]

مَلْكَان (بن فصى بن حارثة) II 62[15] *read* مَلْكَان بن أَفْصَى بن حَارِثَة

مَلْكِيكَرِب (أو مَلْكِيكَرِب) called تُبَّع الأكبر II 58[21 *seq*] (*cf.* II 45[16 *seq*]) called ابو مالك 58[22 *seq*] his genealogy *ibid* verse of al-A'shā relating to him quoted *ibid.*: one of the Banū Saifī b. Saba' 58[25]

مُلُوك الطَّوَائِف I 39[22]

المُلاَ[وَ]ة بنت زُرَارَة بن أَوْفَى الجرشى قاضى البصرة [var. الحَرَشِيّ instead of الجرشى; see *note* on III 229[25]] her high social position III 229[25 seq]. 'Abd al-Hamīd b Sohail proposes to marry her, and unsuccessfully interviews her father and mother for the purpose *ibid.*: with 'Abd al-Ḥamīd and Mūsa al-Salāmānī *ibid*: her dress described *ibid.*

مُلاَيس بن البجن II 63[22]

مُلاَعِبُ الأَسِنَّة I 36[20] II 52[12] 85[30] see عَامر بن مَالِك [العَامِرِيّ]

ابن مُلْجَم conspires with others to assassinate 'Alī, Mu'āwiya and 'Amr II 244[7 seq] he assassinates 'Alī and is slowly put to death by 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far *ibid*

ابو مُلْجَم cited I 254[8] see *Notes*

ملجم بن شريط الضَّبّيّ II 48[27] *read* مُعَلِّم بن سُوَيْط الضَّبّيّ

مُلْحَان بن عَدِيّ (من الخَزْرَج) a clan: their genealogy

مكتومة in a verse III 199[7]

مَكْحُول [الشَّامِيّ] cites the Prophet I 8[17], cites 'Aṭīya b. Bashīr (*sic*) 305[22] see *Notes*: cited by al-Awzā'ī *ibid.*: cited III 290[26]: with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz I 8[17 bis]: one of the leading jurisconsults of Syria, and one of the *Mawālī* II 76[1 bis]

ابن مُكَدَّم III 63[20] 65[2] see رَبِيعة بن مُكَدَّم

مُكَدَّم اخت sister of Rabī'a b. Mukaddam: captured by the Sulaim III 65[17]

ابن مكرم his letter to Aḥmad b. al-Mudabbar II 196[12] cited 194[33] cited 196[26]

مُكْعِر بن ابن المُكْعِر III 85[13] see المُكْعِر الضَّبّيّ

ابو المكفوف النَّحْوِيّ anecd I 243[28] (=II 100[9])

ابو مَكِنَة III 228[25] see الفَرَزْدَق

مَكِّيَة بنت الفَرَزْدَق verses which the poet wrote when al-Nawār complained of her III 228[25 seq.]

مِقْيَس [var. مِقْوَس] بن ضباب الكِنْدِيّ Belādhorī 41⁴ cf. Ṭabarī I 1515¹⁵, Yāḳ. Buld. III 839¹¹]: one of the four persons who were not granted amnesty on the day the Prophet took Mecca III 302²³ seq. · the reason why ibid.: slew one of the Fihr and celebrated the incident in verse ibid.

المُكْتَفِي بالله ابو محمّد علىّ بن المُعْتَضِد بالله II 169¹⁸, or ابو محمّد علىّ بن المُعْتَضِد III 48¹⁰: al-Kāsim b. ʿObaidallāh was his vizier II 169¹⁸ notice III 48⁹ seq. — dates of his accession to the throne, his birth and death ibid, name of his mother [text defective] ibid., his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring ibid (? see note on 48¹⁴); the amount his treasury contained at his death ibid., his viziers and chamberlains ibid.

ابن أُمّ مَكْتُوم [الأَعْمَى] [for his name see Māʿārif 148¹²]: one of the Muʾedhdhins of the Prophet II 39²² cf. 203⁵: one of the ʿĀmir b. Loʾaiy 39²²

مُقَطِّع الوُضُن III 95²⁸ see حَنْظَلَة بن ثَعْلَبَة بن سَيَّار العِجْلىّ

المُقَنَّط a distinguished knight of the Khawāridj I 67¹¹ seq

ابن المُقَنَّع called ابو عبد الله [perhaps the correct reading is ابو محمّد عبد الله cf. Fihrist I 118¹⁹] II 170¹¹: sayings quoted I 5²⁰ seq 5²⁵ 221²⁵ 239³² 244³¹ II 178¹⁶: with Shabīb b Shaiba (sic leg.) II 41²⁸ · compares the Arabs with other nations and declares them to be the most intelligent of them all ibid his fame due to his skill as a Kātib 170³⁵ anecd. with a miser and a beggar III 268¹¹ seq (= 370⁶ seq)

مُقَلّاص one of the chamberlains of Merwān b Muhammad II 294⁶

المُقَوَّم (بن عبد المُطّلب) names of his brothers II 38²⁷ (cf. 202¹⁵) · his mother was Hāla ibid.

مُقَوِّم الغانة anecd. III 256³²

مِقْيَس بن صُبابَة (أو ضبابة) الكِنانِيّ see the following

III 247[7]: one of the Banū Bahrā' II 59[22]· why called Ibn al-Aswad *ibid.*· called *al-Kindī* on account of his sojourn amongst the Kinda as a prisoner of war 59[23] 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb's last injunctions to him 211[2]: assembles the Electors after the burial of 'Omar 211[17]: supports 'Ammār b. Yāsir in pressing the claim of 'Alī to the Caliphate, after the death of 'Omar 213[18] with Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf after 'Uthmān had been declared elected 213[28 seq]. his opinion of Ā'isha's learning III 100[7]. the Prophet gave Ṭobā'a bint al-Zobair in marriage to him 243[29 seq]. al-Ash'ath quoted this as a precedent to 'Alī 247[6 seq]

مِقْدَام III 112[15] *read* هِدْم

ابو مُقَرِّن الصَّيْرَفِيّ III 28[25]

ابن ابى مُقَرِّن الصَّيْرَفِيّ al-Saffāh borrows money from him III 28[23]

مُقَطِّع النُّجُود II 66[15] see حُجْر الغرد (*sic*)

ابن مُقْبِل III 117[19] see تَمِيم بن مُقْبِل الشّاعر

المُقْتَدِر بالله *i.e.* جعفر II 169[18]: called ابو الفضل جعفر بن المُعْتَضِد III 48[17]: notice 48[17 seq]:—date of his accession to the throne *ibid*. twice dethroned, first when he was replaced by Ibn al-Mu'tazz, and again when he was replaced by al-Kāhir, but reinstated each time *ibid.*, dates of his birth and death *ibid*, slain at al-Shammasīya *ibid*. his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid.*, his viziers and chamberlains enumerated *ibid.* (*cf* II 169[18])

المِقْدَاد بن الأَسْوَد الكِنْدِيّ II 211[2] 59[22] III 247[7] see the following with whom he is identical

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المِقْدَاد بن عمرو صاحب النّبيّ ﷺ called المِقْدَاد بن الأَسْوَد II 59[22]

[المُفَضَّل بن المُهَلَّب] II 282[9] [see also الفضل بن المُهَلَّب with whom he appears to be identical *cf. Wust. Tab.* 11. 30]

ابو المُفَلَّس [varr. ابو المعدّى الشَّموس] *Shi'r* 22[1] see also note *a*, ابو السُّمَيْذَع *Amālī* III 16[20]] III 219[26]

المُعَوِّض III 47[32 seq] see جعفر بن (المعتمد)

مُعَاتِل بن حكيم (العَكّى) a *Nakīb* of the Banū Hāshim in Khurāsān II 64[23] one of the Banū Karn *ibid*

مُعَاتِل بن سليمان his pride of learning I 164[23]

مُعَاتِل بن قيس بن مُعَاتِل الطَّلَقات i.e. عاصم III 244[24] al-Kulākh's satires upon him for his giving a daughter in marriage to Yahyà b Abī Hafsa, a Jewish convert to Islām 244[25 seq] his (?) verses in reply to al-Kulākh's *ibid.*

مُعَاتِل بن قيس بن عاصم see the foregoing

مُعَاتِل بن مسلم III 20[2] see the following

مُعَاتِل بن مِسْمَع why al-Ḥadjdjādj wanted to kill him I 198[18] (var. مُعَاتِل بن مسلم III 20[1]) governor of Sidjistān *ibid.* slain by the *Azārika* II 75[9]

مُعَاعِس i.e. الحَوْث بن عمرو بن كَعْب ابن سَعْد II 49[34] a name given to certain descendants of Sa'd b. Zaidmenāt 49[28] their subdivisions and eminent men enumerated 49[34 seq] the name applied to the clans Sarim, Robai', and Obaid, who were descended from al-Hārith b 'Amr III 68[18] [*cf B Dur* 151[1]] at the Battle of al-Nibādj *ibid* 83[10 seq] [text doubtful, see *Notes*] distinguished themselves at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 84[26]

المُعاعِس الشَّيْبانى fell at the Battle of al-Iyâd III 71[12]

معبرة II 128[11] *read* فعيرة q.v

المَعْبَرِى i.e. سعيد بن ابى سعيد كَيْسان المَقْبُرِى see *Tahdhīb* IV 38, X

cited by Djarīr [b. 'Abd al-Ḥamīd] *ibid.*: with Ibrāhīm al-Nakha'ī I 331[6]: see also مُغِيرَة بن إبراهيم

المُغِيرَة بن المُهَلَّب verses of Ziyād al-A'djam on his death II 26[25]

ابو مَفْرُوق III 75[2 seq] see عمرو بن فيس بن مسعود [الشَّيْبَانِيّ]

مَفْرُوق بن عمرو [الشَّيْبَانِيّ] III 71[12] at al-Iyād 71[4]: slain at the Battle of al-Iyād and buried at the Thanīya Mafrūk 71[12] raids the Tamīm along with other Shaibān chiefs 71[35]: with his father before the Battle of al-Zowairān 75[b seq]

المُفَضَّل [؟ الرَّاوِى] cites Kurra b. Khālid III 190[3]

المُفَضَّل [بن محمّد] الضَّبِّيّ cited II 99[27]: with al-Asma'ī I 241[20 seq]: with al-Rashīd III 139[25 seq]. see also المفضل بن محمّد الضَّبِّيّ

المُفَضَّل بن المُهَلَّب slain at a battle with Hilāl b. Aḥwaz al-Māzinī

المُغِيرَة [بن شُعْبَة] the daughter of Abū Bekr III 226[13]: anecd. with a young man of the Banu'l-Hārith b. Ka'b 232[5]: and the people of al-Kūfa 295[1]: anecd. with Mu'āwiya 304[24] *seq.*: anecd with a bedouin 314[24 bis] (?): the anecd on II 209[1 seq] also prob. refers to him

المُغِيرَة بن عبد الله الثَّقَفِيّ the governor of al-Kūfa anecd with a bedouin III 266[23] (= II 123[3 seq])

المُغِيرَة بن عبد الله بن عمر one of the Banū Makhzūm b Murra II 39[7]. his genealogy *ibid.*

بنو المُغِيرَة [من بنى مخزوم] II 5[16], or بنو آل المُغِيرَة III 198[17]· eulogized by 'Abdallāh b. al-Ziba'rā (*sic leg*) III 93[28] see *Notes*· in a verse 198[17] Daghfal on them 289[28]

المُغِيرَة [بن مُقْسِم الضَّبِّيّ ابو هِشَام] [for him see *Ma'ārif* 240[4], *Fihrist* I 226[11], and *Tahdhīb* X 269]· called مُغِيرَة III 19[24] cites al-Rabī' [b. Khālid al-Dabbī] 19[24] see *Notes*

(=170[18]): Fīrūz Abū Lu'lua was his slave II 209[26]: he was turned away from the meeting-place of the Electors of the successor of 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb 211[19]· with 'Omar and another person 212[9 seq]· with 'Alī *ibid.*: with 'Omar and 'Alī *ibid* : with 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf 213[34]: with 'Ā'isha 219[3 seq] consulted by Mu'āwiya about Ziyād III 3[16 seq]; deputed by that Caliph to reconcile Ziyād to himself (Mu'āwiya) *ibid.*; interviews Ziyād and persuades him to be reconciled to his sovereign *ibid.*; his friendship with Ziyād due to Ziyād's having saved his life by giving equivocal evidence in the case for adultery against him *ibid.*: his resourcefulness in meeting difficult situations 3[32]. compared with other geniuses (*duhāt*) *ibid.*. divorces Fāri'a and recommends her to Yūsuf b. Abī 'Akīl 6[1 seq] (*cf.* 239[4 seq]; *B Khallikān* I 124[1]): interviews 'Omar on behalf of 'Ā'isha and persuades him to marry Omm Kulthūm bint 'Alī instead of her namesake,

[المُغيرة بن سعد مولي دَجيلة]
and was slain and impaled by him at Wāsiṭ *ibid*

المُغيرة بن سعيد see the foregoing

المُغيرة بن شُعْبة called ابو محمّد I 27[5]. called ابو عبد الله II 219[4]· called الأعور II 213[x] III 305[3]: called ابن شُعْبة III 3[28]· sayings quoted I 26[5] 73[23] (?): cites the Prophet I 348[25]· cited by al-Sha'bī III 232[5]· cited I 330[13]: with 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb I 8[20 seq] with Mu'āwiya 20[20] (var زياد; II 121[1])· with 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb. after that Caliph had recalled him from his post as *Kātib* of Abū Mūsā 26[13] (=171[11] var on II 170[2] =III 5[7])· and Mu'āwiya 26[30] *seq*· on 'Omar 171[5] (=15[23] 246[35] II 209[7]) with 'Urwa b. Mas'ūd al-Thakafī and the Prophet 245[7]. one of the Banū Thakīf II 51[35]· he was a public scribe who acted occasionally as amanuensis of the Prophet 167[24] see *Notes*: the secretary of Abū Mūsa'l-Ash'arī 169[30] (=170[16]): Ziyād was his secretary 169[35]

III 19[24] see المُغِيرَة [بن مُقْسِم ابو هِشَام]

(3) المُغِيرَة II 39[10] (? see *Notes*)

(1) ابو المُغِيرَة I 7[3] (=234[9]) II 30[ult] 31[3] (=7[30] I 266[11]) III 370[9 bis] see زياد بن أبيه

(2) ابو المُغِيرَة I 96[33] see أعشى ربيعة

مُغِيرَة بن إبراهيم [P_1 167*b*[6] has مُعيرة المُغِيرَة بن مُقْسِم i.e. عن إبراهيم ابو هشام عن إبراهيم النَّخَعِيّ see *Notes*]. saying quoted I 340[13]

ابن حَبْنَاءَ see المُغِيرَة بن حَبْنَاء

المُغِيرَة بن سَعْد موْلَى بَجِيلَة [var. سعيد instead of سعد in *Kāmil* 20[15], *Ma'ārif* 300[10], *Shahrastānī* 134[18], and *Mīzān* III 191; *cf. Aghānī* XIX 58[14]]. one of the *Rāfiḍa* I 217[17]. interview with al-A'mash 217[18]: belonged to *al-Sabā'iya* 217[28]. his extreme views *ibid*. revolted during the governorship of Khālid b. 'Abdallāh,

[بنو] عَدِيّ i.e. [بنو] مَغَالَة (*sic leg.*) ابن عمرو II 61[7]: a *baṭn* of the Khazradj *ibid.*: their genealogy and the names of some of their notables *ibid*

ابو المَغْرَاءِ الشَّاعِر (الجَعْفِيّ) II 67[14]

ابو المعَلَّس cites Abu'l-Ḥārith III 190[32] cited by Ishāk b. 'Ammār *ibid.*

المُعَمَّر [i.e. الضَّفَّاع see *Tādj al-'Arūs* V 428]. in a verse of al-Akhṭal II 54[85]

ابن المُغَوِّر called ابو المُعَوَّار (?) II 20[17]. his brother Ka'b's elegies upon his death 19[25] *seq* see *Notes*. 20[15]

ابن المُعَوِّر II 20[17] see the foregoing

ابو المُعَوِّر with 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān III 317[17]

(1) المُغِيرَة I 8[20 seq] 20[20] III 3[32] 314[24 bis] see المُغِيرَة بن شُعْبَة, prob. the same individual is referred to on I 73[23] and II 209[1 seq]

(2) المُعِيرَة I 331[8], or مُغَيْرَة

the clan Ghanm, a subdivision of the Khazradj *ibid.*: fought at the Battle of Bedr, like two of his brothers *ibid.*: the names of his brothers *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

مُعَوِّذ بن عمرو (الخَزْرَجِيّ) notice II 62[7] · brother of Mu'ādh *ibid*

مُعَوِّذ (بن عفطان) II 57[21]

معوف (بن الحرث) II 61[2] read عَوْف (بن الحرث)

معوّلة (بن شمس *sic leg*) II 63[33] · their genealogy *ibid* the names of some of their notable men 63[35] see *Notes*

مُعَيْط [prop ال ابى [بنى I 213[7] see *Notes*

معيقيب بن ابى فاطمة kept an account of the spoils of war won by the Prophet II 167[32] kept the Prophet's seal 203[4] (*cf.* 167[34] where read ثعلب instead of نفاث عليه الاسم أسام). one of the secretaries of 'Omar b al-Khaṭṭāb 210[1]

[مَعْن بن زَائِدَة (الشَّيْبَانِيّ)] his death II 30[5 seq] . one of the Banū Dhuhl b. Shaibān 55[5] [text defective; see *Notes*] : with a Bedouin of the Banū Kinana in al-Yemen 80[20] : and Ibn'Abbās (*sic*) *al-Mantūf* 124[22] see *Notes*. suspected as to his religion *ibid.*: a descendant of Sharāhīl of the * Shaibān III 79[34] · and a pseudo-prophet 250[23]

مَعْن بن عَدِيّ [اخو بنى العجلان] he and 'Uwaim b Sā'ida reported to Abū Bekr that the * *Anṣār* intended to swear allegiance to Sa'd b 'Obāda II 204[13]

معن بن يزيد (الشَّاعِر) one of the Banū Salima, a branch of the Khazradj II 62[10]

مَعْن بن يزيد بن الأَخْنَس السُّلَمِيّ a Companion of the prophet, like his father and grandfather I 168[8]

مُعَوِّذ (بن الحرث بن رِفَاعَة) one of the Banū 'Afrā II 61[2] · of

[مُعَلَّى الطَّائِيّ [ابو السَّمْرَاء]] verses which he addressed to Ibn al-Sarī I 236[23]: his two cats *ibid.*· verses on the death of his slave Waṣf II 22[27 seq.]: contemporary with Muhammad b. Waddāh *ibid.*: cited by Aḥmad b. Djadār III 154[10]. cited by Ibn Djadār (*sic leg.*) 154[35] see *Notes*· satirized by Aḥmad b. Abi 'l-Hārith al-Kharrāz 248[6 seq]

مُعَلَّى بن المُثَنَّى II 106[3] see ابو الزَّهْرَاء المُعَلَّى بن المُثَنَّى

مَعْمَر cites his father II 2[12] see *Notes*. cited by al-Asma'ī *ibid.*

مَعْمَر (بن خالد بن يحيى البرمكيّ) III 22[28]

مَعْمَر [بن رَاشِد الأَزْديّ] with Aiyūb al-Sikhtiyānī I 203[20] (= III 285[5])

مَعْمَر (بن الفَضْل بن يحيى البَرْمَكِيّ) III 22[27]

مَعْمَر (بن المُبَارَك) II 12[11] [is he identical with عبد الله بن المُبَارَك ?]

ابو عبيدة معمر see مَعْمَر بن المُثَنَّى ابن المُثَنَّى

عبد الله بن مَعْن بن زائدة see ابن مَعْن III 112[17]

مَعْن بن أَوْس (المُزَنِيّ) الشّاعر II 48[24]· cited by Yezīd b. 'Abd al-Melik 282[25]

مَعْن (بن نَاهِلَة) II 51[20]

مَعْن بن زَائِدَة (الشَّيْبَانِيّ) called ابو الوليد I 42[33] 148[8] II 30[10]: called ابن زائدة II 30[6]: with a prisoner of war I 39[12 seq] (= 149[11 seq])· praised by Merwān b. Abī Hafsa 42[9] (*cf.* 95[18] III 106[32]): anecd with al-Mehdī 42[33] *seq.*· verses addressed to him by a poet 83[11]. noted for his generosity 93[11]: a proverb referring to his great generosity 93[12]: instances of his generosity *ibid.*; with Merwān b. Abī Hafsa 93[15]: with Hārūn al-Rashīd 136[13 bis] *cf. B Khallik.* No. 830 p. 10[2]· with al-Mansūr 136[16 seq.]· anecd. with the same 148[1 seq]: elegies of Merwān b. [Abī] Ḥafṣa upon

'Alī II 50[18], and the chief of his body-guard 225[10]

بنو المَعْقِل بن كَعْب بن ربيعة a subdivision of the Madhḥidj II 67[34]

مَعْقِل بن يَسَار المُزَنِيّ see مَعْقِل بن سنان (المُزَنِيّ)

[1] المُعلّى in a verse of al-Ash'ar b. Abī Humrān II 67[11] [it is the name of al-Ash'ar's horse *cf. Shams* 77[4], and *Kāmūs* IV 366[8]]

[2 ؟] المُعَلّى and al-Mā'mūn II 189[20]

المُعلّى بن تَيّم one of the Banū Tayyi' with whom Imru' al-Kais stayed after his father had been murdered, and whom he praised in a poem II 69[4 seq] see *Notes* his genealogy *ibid*

المُعَلّى بن الجارُود العَبْدِيّ with 'Omar I and Khawla bint Ḥakīm I 199[30 seq]

مُعَلّى الطّائِيّ [ابو السَّمْراء] or المُعَلّى الطّائِيّ III 248[6]: [ابو مَعْشَر] II 265[16,28] 269[12] *seq.*: cited by Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh 256[1]

المُعَمّر البَارِقِيّ his family fought at Djabala on the side of the 'Āmir III 53[5] *seq.* his verses on the battle cited *ibid*, a verse out of these became proverbial and was incorporated by Rāshid b 'Abd Rabbihī al-Sulamī in a poem of his *ibid.*

مَعْقِل (بن سُبَيْع الثَّعْلَبِيّ) with his brother 'Awf, took part in restoring peace after the war of Dāhis III 59[15]· praised by Zohair *ibid.*

مَعْقِل بن سِنَان الأَشْجَعِيّ put to death by Muslim b. 'Ukba II 257[25]

مَعْقِل بن سنان (sic) المُزَنِيّ a Companion of the Prophet II 48[34] see *Notes*

مَعْقِل الضَّبّيّ satirized by Mu'min b. Sa'īd I 195[7 seq] [appar. identical with المحوّل mentioned in l. 9]

مَعْقِل بن قيس الرِّيَاحِيّ II 225[10]: one of the companions of

المُعَدَّل like Owais, he was proverbial for divorcing and then cancelling the divorce III 239[13] *seq.*

مَعْدِي كَرِب بن جَبَلَة الكِنْدِيّ II 59[22]

مَعْدِيكَرِب بن النّعمان القَيْل of Ḥaḍramawt one of the Murra b. Ḥimyar II 57[31]

مُعَرِّض بن صالِح (النُّحْثُرِيّ) both Djadīla and al-Ghawth acknowledged him as their chief II 69[15]

ابو مَعْشَر [probably نَجِيح بن عبد الرّحمن السِّنْدِيّ is meant, for whom see *Fihrist* I 93[3], *Maʿārif* 253[3], and *Tahḏhīb* X 419]. cites al-Maḳburī II 204[12]. cites Muḥammad, the grandson of Ḵhozaima 236[21] see *Notes* cites Yezīd b Ziyād 254[9] cites Muḥammad b. ʿAbd al-Melik 256[1] cited by Abu'l-Ḥasan 204[12] cited by ʿAlī b. Ḥafs 236[21]. cited by Muḥammad b Abī Radjāʾ 254[9]: cited by Ḥadjdjādj [b Minhāl] 255[12] 258[20] 259[10] proverb I 281[15]: II 26[15]: ʿAkk was his brother, according to some genealogists 64[23]. 67[8]: their chiefs who were accepted as such by the whole group III 77[30] *seq.*: refused to pay tribute to the Ḥimyar kings about the time of the Battle of Ḵhazāz 89[24]. 97[9]: 108[10] (= I 95[38]): 108[28]. 125[11] (var. لُزَّى I 138[18]). 133[28] 184[11]

معدان بن جُسَم (*sic*) a subdivision of the Ḥimyār II 57[31] [*cf. Wust. Tab* 3 17] their genealogy *ibid*

مَعْدان بن ابى صفحة (*sic*) cited II 208[31] see *Notes*

مَعْدان (بن عِصْمَة) at al-Iyād III 71[2] [see *Nak.* III 222[4]]

مَعْدان (بن مَعْنَب) at al-Ghabīṭ III 72[8] [see *note* in *Nak.* 223[1]]

مَعْدان بن مَعْرَب (؟ المُرّيّ) captured at the First Battle of Zarūd by the Ṭayyiʾ, but afterwards exchanged with a prisoner of war III 86[32] *seq.* [I read فافتدى, with P_3 55a[18], instead of فانفك on 87[2]]

waiving aside the nomination of al-Mufawwiḍ b. al-Mu'tamid *ibid.*; his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid.*; his viziers and chamberlains *ibid.* (*cf.* II 169[15]): verses of Ibn Yezīd al-Muhallabī about him III 309[21]: see also 150[2]

nominated him as his own successor, setting aside al-Mufawwiḍ b. al-Mu'tamid *ibid* · an account of his reign III 48[4 his].—dates of his accession to the throne, of his birth and death *ibid.*; service at his funeral conducted by Abū 'Omar *al-Kādī ibid*; name of his mother *ibid.*, his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid.* (? *see note* on III 48[14]); his viziers and chamberlain *ibid.* (*cf* II 169[17])

المُعْتَمِر *cites* 'Imrān b. Djarīr I 84[6]: cites his father II 217[27] · cited by Yaḥyā b Muhammad al-'Āmirī I 84[6]

المعتمر بن سليم [P_1 105b[6] has المعتمر بن سلمن ابى (؟) instead of المعتمر بن سليم] · saying quoted I 258[19] · *see also the following with whom he appears to be identical*

المُعْتَمِر بن سليمان cites Abū Makhzūm III 241[19] cites Maimūn b. Mehdī (?) 336[17] see *Notes*. cited by al-Aṣma'ī 241[19]: cited by Ishāk b. Rāhwaih 336[16] *see also the foregoing with whom he appears to be identical and* معمر

ابو العَبّاس احمد المُعْتَمِد *i.e.* المُعْتَضِد ابن المتوكّل * III 47[27] an account of his reign 47[27] *seq.*: —dates of his accession to the throne, his birth and death *ibid.*, dates of the death of his brother and heir Talha al-Muwaffak *ibid.*; nominated al-Mufawwid as his first, and al-Muwaffak as his second successor *ibid.* al-Muwaffak, on account of his great popularity was the virtual ruler during his reign *ibid*, after the death of al-Muwaffak he nominated al-Mu'tadid b al-Muwaffak as his own successor,

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مَعَدّ (or بنو مَعَدّ III 79[11]) · I 149[6] · 157[34] *seq.* (=III 121[30 seq] II 44[34]): 277[28]: mentioned in a

his reign III 46[7 seq] :—dates of his accession to the throne, of his birth and death *ibid.*, his son al-Wāthiḳ conducted the service at his funeral *ibid.*; his personal appearance and the legend on his signet-ring *ibid.*; his extraordinary physical strength *ibid.*, the reason why he was called *al-Muthamman ibid* ; musical performances of Mukhāriḳ at his court attended by Aḥmad b. Abī Du'ād 188[25]: anecd. 214[7]· his verses relating to a slave-girl *ibid* (=152[27]) makes Sāmarrā his capital 296[4]· see also II 195[29]

ابو العبّاس احمد بن المُعْتَضِد i.e. المُوَفَّق III 48[4], or ابو العبّاس المُعْتَضِد 47[34], or المُعْتَضِد احمد بن طلحة II 169[17] imprisoned by al-Muwaffak, his father, but set free by the same from his death-bed, in order to enable him to function as his successor III 47[34] *seq* al-Mu'tamid allowed him the same privileges as were enjoyed by al-Muwaffaḳ, and slain by Ṣāliḥ b. Waṣīf *ibid.*; his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid.*; his viziers and chamberlain *ibid.*· with al-Zobair b. Abī Bekr III 137[9]· anecd. 149[28 seq]· his verses about a singing-girl 214[20]

المُعْتَصِم بالله III 46[7] i.e. ابو اسحق المُعْتَصِم بن الرّشيد 46[8], (see also I 142[5 seq]), or المُعْتَصِم محمّد 296[4], or محمّد بن هرون المُعْتَصِم 45[5] called ابن ماردة I 227[8] II 169[7] called المُثَمَّن III 46[16] advises al-Ma'mūn to give capital punishment to * Ibrāhīm b al-Mehdī I 142[5 seq] pardons Tamīm b Djamil 145[4 seq]· with his father Hārūn 227[6] his illiteracy *ibid.*, verses which he wrote to 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir 230[16]· the names of his secre- * taries II 169[6]· with 'Amr b Mas'ada 172[32]: his mother * was Mārida III 45[5], who was a bond-maid 46[11]: his brothers and sisters enumerated *ibid.*, an account of

Mecca III 198[24]: at the court of al-Welīd b. Yezīd with other singers 207[26]: mostly sang the poems of al-Aḥwaṣ 222[12]: a poem of al-Aḥwaṣ which he sang *ibid.*: proverbial for his melodious singing 349[20]: a song of his 350[13]

مُعَتِّب (أُو وُلْد) آل III 20[26]. 21[22] (=I 151[31])

مُعَتِّب بن الأَكْوَع الشّاعر [الخُزَاعِيّ] one of the Banū Ḥarām (*sic leg.*) II 62[30]

المُعْتَزّ ابن raised to the Caliphate, when al-Muktadir was dethroned III 48[19]

المُعْتَزّ بالله III 137[9] called ابو عبد الله محمّد المُعْتَزّ بن المُتَوَكّل 47[13]· first appointed Dja'far b. Mahmūd as his vizier II 169[13], then, later on, Aḥmad b Isrā'īl *ibid* al-Musta'īn abdicated in his favour III 47[6]· an account of his reign 47[12 seq]:—dates of his accession to the throne, and of his birth and death *ibid.*; his conflict with al-Musta'īn *ibid* (=II 169[12]): negotiations of Laḳīṭ with his captors for his ransom *ibid*; his death from starvation *ibid.*; with Lakīṭ *ibid.*, verses of 'Āmir b. al-Ṭofail and Djarīr on his death *ibid.*

عبد الله بن مَعْبَد (بن الصَّمَّة) see الصَّمَّة III 62[16 seq]

مَعْبَد [المعنّى] sent to al-Welīd II from Medina, along with * other musicians II 287[27 seq.]; the Caliph released Muḥammad b Abī 'Ā'isha from the prison at his intercession *ibid.*, anecd. with Sa'īd al-Aḥwas and a slave-girl *ibid*, set to music a poem by al-Aḥwas on the subject *ibid.*; with al-Welīd *ibid* mentioned in a verse of 'Abd-* allāh *al-Kass* III 193[30]. visited 'Aḳīla along with al-Aḥwas 197[5 seq] his *dārāt* 197[13 seq] [*cf. Aġ* VIII 91[13]]· with Kotaiba b. Muslim, governor of Khurāsān 197[16 seq] notice 198[29 seq] (see *note* on 198[28]): and al-Gharīḍ, with Sukaina bint al-Ḥusain in

ibid. [he is app. نافذ ابو مَعْبَد مولى ابن عبّاس for whom see *Tahdhīb* X 404]

أُمّ مَعْبَد i.e. عاتكة بنت خُلَيْف II 62[20] · one of the Banū Ḥarām (*sic leg.*) with whom the Prophet lodged when he migrated to Medina *ibid.*

مَعْبَد بن خالد الجَدَلِيّ cited by Bishr [Mis'ar ?] b Kidām III 231[14] see *Notes* · aneed with a woman of the Banū Asad *ibid.*

مَعْبَد الخُزاعِيّ with 'Alī II 221[30]

مَعْبَد بن زُرارَة [1?] the reason why al-Ḥadjdjādj wanted to slay him I 198[20] (? *cf.* III 20[5] where سعيد occurs instead of معبد)

(2) مَعْبَد بن زُرارَة called ابو القَعْقاع III 52[13 *seq*] · took al-Ḥārith b. Zālim under his protection though his kinsmen protested against his action and deserted him 51[23 *seq*] (=II 71[25] III 55[19]): captured at the Battle of Rahrahān by 'Āmir and al-Tofail, sons of Mālik *ibid.*;

مُعاوِيَة (بن هِشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[15]

مُعاوِيَة الوَلّادة (الكِنْدِيّة) why called "*al-Wallāda*" II 66[14]

مُعاوِيَة بن يزيد بن مُعاوِية II 258[11]: in a verse of 'Abdallāh b. Hammām al-Salūlī 141[32] (= 35[18] 250[16] see *note* on l. 12 *cf.* Shi'r 413[3]) notice 250[35] · conducted the service at the burial of his father 258[11] an account of his very short reign 258[13 *seq*] most of the Syrians swore allegiance to Ibn al-Zobair after his death 259[15 *seq*]: the differences among the Syrians after his death 260[2] brother of 'Ātika III 302[30] (=II 251[4])

مُعاوِية (بن يزيد بن المُهلَّب) with his father I 94[22]

مُعاوِية بن يَسّار (ابو عبيد الله) see معاوية بن عبد الله الأَشْعَرِيّ [الطَّحّانِيّ]

ابو مَعْبَد cites 'Ikrima I 348[17]: cited by Sufyān b. 'Oyaina

معاوية بن see معاوية بن عبيد الله عبد الله

معاوية بن عمرو بن عتبه II 285[28]

معاوية بن عمرو بن عتبه *read* معاوية بن عمرو بن عتبه

معاوية (بن عمرو اخو الخنساء)

II 51[27], or (اخو الخنساء) معاوية 18[19] compared with Sakhr by al-Khansā' 18[19 seq] his genealogy 51[27] (*cf* III 60[14]) quarrels with Hāshim b Harmala at Okaz III 60[14] *seq.* raids the Murra at Hawza, but is slain by Hāshim and Durayd, sons of Harmala *ibid* Sakhr's elegy upon him *ibid*

معاوية بن عمرو بن عتبه called ابن هند II 286 with Merwan b Muhammad I 142[20] and al-Welīd b Yezīd before his accession to the throne II 285[28] *seq* (see *Notes*) with al-Welīd after he had ascended the throne *ibid* contemporary with the father of al-'Utbī *ibid*., with al-Welīd 289[29]

معاوية بن عمرو بن مالك II 61[5 seq] see حدبلة

معاوية (بن عنس) the names of his ten brothers II 68[23]

معاوية بن فراس [الشبعاني] slain by the Yerbū', whom he was pursuing, at Ra's al-'Ain III 70[21 bis]

معاوية بن قيس بن سلمه called الأكمل II 67[19 seq] the origin of his nickname *ibid* one of the nobility of the Banū Zobaid al-Asghar *ibid*, or according to others one of the Banū Zobaid al-Akbar 67[20]

معاوية بن كدة a clan engage in a fratricidal battle at Muhayvāt II 66[27]

معاوية بن مروان [بن الحكم] noted for his stupidity III 255[29] anecdotes illustrating this *ibid* 256[10]

معاوية (بن معشر اخو أفنون الشاعر) II 10[14 seq]

معاوية مقطع النجد II 66[15] see حجر العرد, with whom he is apparently identical

[مُعَاوِيَة بن ابى سُفْيَان]
Kawwā' 295[9], II 246[20]: anecd. with al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba III 304[35] *seq.*: anecd. with Abū Bekr and his son 'Abd al-Rahmān 314[20] *seq* · see also I 8[22] 16[24] *seq* 175[24] 190[16] 212[16 bis] II 35[34] 112[17] 116[1] 154[11] 207[2] 231[35] 239[29] 240[21] *seq* 240[24] *seq.* 251[3] (*cf.* III 302[30]) 251[5] *seq* 296[24] III 222[17] 256[18]

مُعَاوِيَة بن شمس II 63[24] see مُعَوِّلَة (بن شمس)

مُعاوية بن صالح cites Yahyā b Sa'īd b. al-Musaiyib II 37[2]

مُعاوية (من الطُّفَاوَة) names of his two brothers II 51[22] · included in the Banu'l-Tofāwa *ibid.*

مُعاوِيَة (بن عاملَة) الرهط brother of (*sic*) and son of 'Āmila II 70[13]: 'Āmila bint Mālik was their mother, but others say, that 'Āmila (=al-Ḥārith) b Mālik was their father *ibid*. the subdivisions of this clan enumerated 70[15]

مُعاوِيَة بن عُدَانة بن عُقَيْل called فارس الهَوَّار (*sic leg.*) III 50[22] see *Notes*: called الأخْيَل 50[23] *seq.*: ancestor of Laila 'l-Akhyalīya *ibid.*: goes out with a reconnoitring party *ibid.*: an account of his slaying Zohair b. Djadhīma *ibid.*

مُعاوِيَة بن عبد الله الأشْعَرِيّ [الطَّبَرانِيّ] III 44[20] [var. عبيد الله instead of عبد الله *Ṭabarī*; in *Fakhrī* 246 [pu] he is called ابو عبيد الله معاوية بن يسار]. called ابو عبد الله كاتب المهدىّ I 14[24], but ابو عبيد الله الخ on 137[2] and 238[5] [so also in *Tabarī*], see also III 44[20] where he is called ابو عبد الله and I 145[21] *seq*, where he is called ابو عبيد الله sayings quoted I 14[24], 238[5] his speech in a council called by al-Mehdī to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances in Khorāsān 62[3] with Ibn 'Akkāl 137[2] · al-Mehdī tries to pacify him after killing his son 145[21] *seq* one of the *kātibs* of al-Mehdī II 169[3], *cf.* III 44[20]

معاوية (بن عبد الملك) II 272[18] see *Notes*

pointed Abān b. 'Uthmān as governor of Medina III 198[1]: appointed Merwān b al-Ḥakam and Sa'īd b al-'Āṣ to the governorship of Medina in alternate years 200[34] (*cf* I 91[33]) with Yezīd about Sā'ib Khāthir 208[8]: anecd about his mother 224[32], 225[14]· Samora b. Djundub (var Busr [*sic leg*] b. [Abī] Artāt II 246[12 seq]) slapped by Zaid b 'Omar in his court 226[25] Nā'ila, the widow of 'Uthmān, declines to marry him 227[5]· his wife Fākhita ruled him 233[33] Abū Horaira on the handsomeness of his person 234[32 bis] satirized by 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Hassān on account of his recognition of Ziyād as a son of Abū Sufyān 245[10]· his decision of a case in which the parties were 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Khālid b. al-Welīd and Naṣr b. al-Ḥadjdjādj 245[26 seq]. a Ṣūfi of the time of al-Mehdī judges him 254[10]: with Abān b 'Uthmān 256[8]· with 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far 284[6]: with 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ 284[7] (*cf.* 220[12])· with Ibn al-various branches of learning III 100[1]: his letter to Ziyād on the desirability of teaching poetry to young men 100[2]· his advice to the poet 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Hakam respecting the subject-matter of his poems 102[27] bought the Prophet's mantle from Ka'b b Zohair 107[8] (*cf.* 105[33]): appointed Shuraih as *Kāḍī* 106[25]· 'Ammār b Yasir listened to a satire upon him in the mosque 108[32] with Abū Burda b Abī Mūsā who had been satirized by 'Okba (*sic leg*) al-Asadī 117[25 seq] gives permission to al-Nu'mān b Bashīr to cut off the tongue of al-Akhtal for satirizing the *Anṣār* 118[20 seq] his advice to Yezīd about a poet who had written amatory verses about Ramla bint Mu'āwiya 119[8] (see also 118[30]) and Rawḥ b Zinbā' 142[17]. with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far in Medina 193[33 seq]· his admiration for the poetry of 'Adī b. Zaid *ibid*.. anecd with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far 194[9 seq] (*cf* I 262[6 seq]) with his wife Fākhita *ibid*: ap-

II 169[n]) · consults al-Mughīra about Ziyad and allows him to interview Ziyād with a view to reconcile him to the Caliph $3^{15\ seq}$ al-Mughīra succeeds in reconciling Ziyād to him *ibid* his capacity for thinking calmly and without haste 3^{32} · compared with three other *duhāt* (or geniuses) of the Arabs *ibid* · with ʿAbdallāh b ʿAmir $4^{16\ seq}$ Ziyād's great influence with him *ibid* his angry letter to Ziyād in consequence of al-Hasan's complaint to him against Ziyād $5^{12\ seq}$ permits Ziyād to go on the pilgrimage $5^{19\ seq}$ Ziyād, being dissuaded by Abū Bekra, abandons the design and begs him (Muʿāwiya) to cancel the permission and he cancels it *ibid* and Ziyād 5^{28} (=I 26^{15}) Saʿd swears allegiance to him 32^{1} praises al-Ḥasan b ʿAlī before his courtiers 33^{14} with Ibn ʿAbbās 39^{32} · addresses a party of the Omaiyids in his last illness 40^{24}; with Amr b ʿUtba about the address *ibid* examines a son of Ziyad in the their refusal proceeds with troops to Medina *ibid.*; his reception of the chief recusants II 248^{30}, moves with them to Mecca where, after vainly trying to win them over by persuasion, he coerces them into silence at the point of the sword then announcing that they have taken the oath of allegiance causes others to take it $249^{1\ seq}$, with Ibn al-Zobair, the spokesman of the leading men of the Koraish *ibid* his death 249^{19} *seq* sends a messenger to Yezīd calling him back at once *ibid* : Yezīd's oration at his death 250^{20} (*cf* 142^{13}) the rate at which he used to pay their pensions to the *Mawālī* 262^{18} compared with ʿAbd al-Melik 263^{4} his entry into Medina with great pomp 272^{10} assigns the property of Fadak to Merwān 279^{5} (? *cf.* 214^{12}) · al-Mansūr and his courtiers on him $302^{16\ seq}$ · his recognition of Ziyād as a son of Abū Sufyān, on the ground of a confession * of Abū Sufyān III 3^{6} (=245^{6}

ibid.; with 'Amr b. al-'Ās and Sa'ṣa'a b Sūhān **II** 247^{2} *seq*; with 'Amr 247^{5} *his*, enumerates the causes of his success in the struggle with 'Alī 247^{6}; sends Yezīd on a campaign 247^{9} *seq*, and asks Ibn 'Abbās to accompany him 247^{14} *seq*, the reply which Ibn 'Abbās gave him on the occasion *ibid*; measures which he took for inducing people to take the anticipatory oath of fealty to his son Yezīd 247^{30} *sqq* a forged document purporting to have been written by Ziyad who had already died read out before the public *ibid* consults Ibn al Zobair on the subject *ibid*, as also al-Ahnaf (248^{1}) (*cf* I 20^{10} 238^{7} *seq* = II 118^{10}) and Muhammad b Amr b Hazm 248^{4} *f*, invites deputations from the provinces in A H 55 and his partisans make suitable speeches on the occasion at his instance after which people take oaths of allegiance to Yezīd *ibid*, anecd 248^{21} *seq*; orders Merwān to make the Medinites take the oath of allegiance to Yezīd and on **II** 244^{35} (*cf* III 32^{8}) with Ibn 'Abbās at the death of al-Hasan 245^{6} *seq* sends Yezīd to condole Ibn 'Abbās on the bereavement he had suffered *ibid* an account of his Caliphate **245**^{13} *sqq*:—notice 245^{16} *seq*, the genealogy of his father and of his mother *ibid*; the officials of his court *ibid*, he was the first sovereign in Islām to appoint life-guards *ibid.*, his wives and children enumerated *ibid*, 'Amr b al-'Ās on him 245^{25} (= I 9^{7}), Ibn Abbas on him and his son 245^{27} some Islāmic institutions which originated from him 245^{32}, the reason why he aspired to the Caliphate 245^{33} anecdotes about him 246^{5} *seq* (see also III 226^{25}) with 'Ā'isha bint 'Uthmān *ibid*, compares the ideals of his predecessors with his own *ibid.*, and Sa'd b Abī Wakkās 246^{30} *seq* institutes imprecations upon 'Alī in the Mosque at Medina and issues orders to the provincial governors to do the same *ibid* Omm Salima's letter to him on the subject

dressed to him at the Battle of Ṣiffīn II 237[32] : gives a written promise about (the government of) Egypt to 'Amr 238[8 seq] : with 'Utba and 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ *ibid.* : 'Amr's verses on the subject of the governorship of Egypt *ibid* : with 'Obāda b al-Ṣāmit and 'Amr b al-'Āṣ 238[14 seq] : the Prophet on him and 'Amr *ibid* 'Amr suggests a stratagem to him at Ṣiffīn resulting in the suspension of hostilities and a resort to arbitration 238[24 seq] · appoints 'Amr as his arbiter 238[34] · 'Amr offered to depose him if the other arbiter deposed 'Alī 239[5]. the decision of the arbiters relating to him and 'Alī 239[13 seq] (=III 32[3]). the text of his letter to Abū Mūsā inviting him to Syria, and of the reply of Abū Mūsā to this letter 239[20 seq] : criticizes 'Alī for not submitting to the decision of the arbiters *ibid.* · with Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'alī 240[6 seq]. the conspiracy to assassinate him, 'Alī, and 'Amr, and his lucky escape 244[7 seq] : al-Ḥasan abdicates in his favour his *bai'a* II 232[33 seq] ; 'Alī offers him a choice between war and peace through the same Djarīr *ibid* : letters which he exchanged with 'Alī quoted 233[1] *seq.*; verses which 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ḥakam wrote to him 234[32 seq] : marches with a large army to Ṣiffīn 234[35] *seq* the Syrians accepted him as Caliph only after the arbitration 235[1 seq] · his letter to Sa'd b. Abī Wakkās and its reply quoted *ibid.* his letter to Kais b Sa'd b. 'Obāda and its reply quoted 235[14] · he was frequently challenged by 'Alī to single combat, but he declined to accept the challenge personally and sent out 'Amr to fight him 235[34] *seq* with 'Amr about the incident *ibid.* · with 'Amr at Ṣiffīn 236[12 seq] : with 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr, Ḥanẓala b. Khuwailid, and two soldiers, each of whom claimed to have slain 'Ammār 236[17] interprets a saying of the Prophet about 'Ammār 237[11] · 'Alī on this interpretation *ibid.*. verses which al-Nadjāshī ad-

(=232[26]) · his sister Omm Ḥabība was a wife of the Prophet II 202[27]: with Ibn Ḥuṣain 211[34 bis]: criticizes 'Omar for appointing electors and not nominating a successor *ibid.*: anecd. with 'Utba b. Abī Sufyān 212[28 seq]: on 'Alī and his sons *ibid.*: with 'Omar and the future electors of his ('Omar's) successor *ibid.* · anecd with 'Uthmān *ibid.* Ka'b b Dju'ail (*sic leg.*) was with him at Siffīn 219[9]. sends reinforcements for 'Uthmān under Yezīd b Asad al-Badjalī (*sic leg.*) 220[9] Ibn 'Abbās used to predict his ultimate success in his struggle with 'Alī 220[22] Nā'ila, the widow of 'Uthmān, sent him by al-Nu'mān b. Bashīr, the blood-stained shirt of the Caliph, along with a letter giving a full account of the murder of the Caliph 220[25 seq] 'Alī compares his claim to the Caliphate with his own 222[19 bis] with Abū Dharr 223[12]. and 'Alī up to the Battle of Ṣiffīn 232[38] *sqq.*. —'Alī sends Djarīr b. 'Abdallāh to him to receive bed to Muslim b. 'Ukba and al-Daḥḥāk b. Ḳais al-Fihrī for Yezīd who was away at the time II 141[18 seq] (=249[19] *cf.* 4[12 seq]); an oration which he addressed to a party of the Koraishites in his last illness 141[38]: 'Abd al-Melik on him 142[32] (*cf* 263[6]): with 'Amr b Sa'īd at the time when the anticipatory oath of allegiance was taken for Yezīd 157[5 seq]: the Egyptians spread the false news of his death 159[14] his letter to 'Utba about the Egyptians 160[2]: anecd 162[34] · one of those [Meccans] who knew the art of writing at the time of the introduction of Islām 166[19]. one of the Secretaries of the Prophet 167[23 seq] (*cf.* 203[2]), who acted as such till the death of the Prophet 170[13]. the name of his secretary 168[29] *cf.* 170[2] and *Ṭabarī* II 2·837[10]], 170[28] · his endorsements on various petitions and letters cited 185[39] (*cf.* III 5[17]) · a letter of his to 'Amr b. al-'Āṣī quoted along with its reply 201[1]. 'Ā'isha bint Abī Bekr died in his reign 202[22]

anecdotes with Abu'l-Tofail II 119[14] · a confession of his 119[21 seq] : with Salama b al-Khadil *ibid* with Sohār b al-'Abbas al-'Abdī 119[31] (*cf* I 174[21]). with a party of the *Anṣār* including Kais b. Sa'd 121[2 seq] with 'Abdallāh b 'Āmir 125[27] · with 'Abd al-Rahmān b Khalid b al-Welīd 126[12 bis] the quarter [of Mecca] where his home was *ibid* a client of his with Ziyād 126[17 bis] · on the oratorical powers of Ziyād 129[10] · some of his orations quoted 139[31 seq] —an oration which he addressed to the leading Koraishites in Medina in "the year of *concord*" (عام الجماعة) 139[31], another oration in Medina 140[8], a Friday oration of his 140[12] · with 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād and his own courtiers after the death of Ziyād 140[14 seq], used to have a day in which he retired apart by himself 140[17], criticizes Ziyād unfavourably *ibid.*; advises 'Obaidallah to attach himself to Ziyād *ibid.*, gives a message on his death-

Dhakwān, Ibn al- Zobair and others II 113[27 seq] · with Merwān b al-Hakam and Ibn al-Zobair 115[8 seq] (*cf* I 65[10 bis]). with Ibn al-Zobair on al-Husain's claim to the Caliphate 115[10] with al-Hasan and Merwān b al-Hakam 115[20 seq] repartee between him and his companions 116[8 seq] —with al-Dahhāk b Kais, Sa'īd b al-'As and 'Amr b al-'Ās 116[5 bis] · with a party of the Koraish including Amr b al-'Ās, Abdallāh b Safwān and 'Abd al-Rahmān b al-Hārith 116[12 ?] with Ibn al-Zobair on his claim to the Caliphate 116[22 seq], consults Merwan b al-Hakam and Sa'id b al-'As about al-Husain 116[2 seq] · with Amr b Sa'īd and al-Welīd b 'Utba 116[30 seq] on the superiority of the Koraish 118[11 seq] · with a Yemenite 118[17] with Djāriya b. Kodāma 118[20 seq] with 'Adī b Hātim and Habīb b Maslama (*sic leg.*) 118[29 seq] forces al-Ahnaf and 'Akīl to curse 'Alī from the pulpit 119[2 seq] · with 'Akīl on the occasion *ibid* ·

slain at Siffīn, fighting on his side II 66[8]. al-Rabī' b. Ziyād was governor of Khurāsān in his reign 68[7] takes counsel with al-Aḥnaf b Kais and Samora b Djundub about massacring a section of the *Mawālī* 74[32] with a bedouin woman 97[17] the attacks which he and his courtiers made on 'Akīl b. Abī Tālib and the retorts of 'Akīl **109**[35]-**110**[28] *seq* —compares himself with 'Alī in regard to the treatment which each of them meted out to 'Akīl *ibid*, with 'Utba b Abī Sufyān and Akīl 110[10] Akīl's wife was his aunt 110[19] the attacks which he and his courtiers made on Ibn 'Abbās and the retorts of the same **110**[2]- *sqq* Ibn Abbās's attitude towards him *ibid*; with a party of the Banū Hāshim including Ibn 'Abbās 111[30], praised by 'Amr b. al-'Ās at a fair of the Arabs 112[19] *seq*, with al-Ḥasan b. 'Alī, Ibn al-Zobair and Abū Sa'īd b. 'Akīl 113[17] with al-Ḥusain b 'Alī, his client Ḥudjr b al-Adbar and his party should be beheaded II 4[38], 66[12] see *Notes*· 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān on him 7[25] on the death of Ziyād, he appoints al-Dahhāk as governor of al-Kūfa 7[28] at the grave of his brother 'Utba 8[32] compares the Banū Umaiya with the Banū Hāshim 38[15] one of the Banū Omaiya b 'Abd Menāf 38[30] remonstrates with a party of the Kuraish who were quarrelling among themselves 40[34 bis] fond of discoursing on the excellence of the Arabs 41[7] *seq* [Amr's 'Uncle' is Mu'awiya] his comment on a verse of al-Nābigha cited to him by Merwān *ibid* with a deputation of the Arabs (41[13]) with Daghfal 43[26] with al-Kalbī 44[20] Abu'l-A'wai al-Sulamī was his 'companion' 51[30] the name of the Chief of the Ḥimyar in Syria in his time 58[6] the boundary marks of the *Haram* restored during his reign by Kurz b 'Alkama 62[22] Hawshab was

Yezīd and members of a deputation I 180^{30} anecd. 201^{25} (= 22^{31}): and ʿAlī 209^{17}: anecdotes with al-Aḥnaf b. Kais 223^{30}, $226^{8\ seq}$, $235^{5\ seq}$, II 118^{25}, 118^{38} *seq.*: sends presents to Yezīd I 226^{11}· with ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ḥakam $237^{16\ seq}$· with his courtiers including an individual of the Djarm 239^{7} (= II 40^{9})· a remark which he made at Ṣiffīn 249^{21}. with Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'alī $262^{2\ seq}$ with al-Mustawghir b Rabī'a 263^{25} a verse which al-Welīd b. ʿUtba wrote to him 288^{9}. exhibited the blood-stained shirt of ʿUthmān to the Syrians, at the advice of ʿAmr b al-ʿĀṣ $290^{10\ seq}$· anecd. with an individual 344^{10}· on his death-bed II 4^{9} his last instructions to Yezīd about the disposal of his body after death $4^{12\ seq}$ (but *cf.* $35^{18\ seq}$ $141^{18\ seq}$ $250^{9\ seq}$ and see *Ṭabarī* II 203^{15}, *Agh.* XVI^{2}· 33); instructions to the same about the Medinites 256^{18}· anecd. with the Prophet *ibid.*. orders that

condoles Zurāra at the loss of his son ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz I 118^{21}: his interviews with some lady partisans of ʿAlī **129^{4}–134^{25}**:— with Sawda bint ʿOmāra $129^{4\ seq}$; with Bakkāra al-Hilālīya, ʿAmr b al-ʿĀs, Merwān, and Saʿīd b. al-ʿĀsī 129^{35} *seq.*; with al-Zarkā' bint ʿAdī 130^{16} *seq.*, with Umm Sinān $131^{5\ seq}$; with ʿIkrisha bint al-Aṭrash 131^{33} *seq*, with Dārimīya al-Hadjūnīya $132^{15\ seq}$; with Umm al-Khair 132^{35} *seq.*, with Arwā bint ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib, ʿAmr b al-ʿAṣī and Merwān 134^{6}· with his courtiers $135^{20\ seq}$ (= $234^{25\ (\text{bis})}$): pardons Rawḥ b. Zinbāʿ $144^{17\ seq}$. with a prisoner of war at Ṣiffīn $150^{5\ seq}$ with Yūnus al-Thakafī 150^{26} with ʿAmr b. Saʿīd 156^{18} asks Ibn ʿAbbās to solve some puzzles addressed to him by the *Kaiṣar* $160^{21\ seq}$· with ʿAmr b. al-ʿĀṣ $171^{12\ seq}$: al-Aḥnaf on his forbearance $177^{25\ bis}$: remarks of his mother about him 179^{6} see *Notes*, 247^{*}: with

swear the oath of allegiance to him I 65[19] *seq* : requests al-Ḥasan to take charge of the fighting against the Khāridjites, but al-Ḥasan declines to do so *ibid.*: sends an army comprising mostly of the Kūfans against the Khāridjites *ibid.* with Ḥawthara, the Khāridjite *ibid.* · with Zaid son of منبه [var مُنَبِّهَة; see *Maʿārif* 140[18]] 78[14] *seq* (= 118[8] *seq*). with al-Rabīʿ b. Khuthaim (*sic leg.*) 84[14] suspends the presentation of gifts to al-Ḥusain b. ʿAlī 90[11] *seq* : gives valuable presents to ʿObaidallāh b ʿAbbās 90[20] *seq* : with Shurahbīl b al-Simṭ, Muslim b. ʿUkba al-Murrī, Yezīd b Shadjara al-Zuhrī [var الرِّهَاوِيّ *Maʿārif* 228[13]], and Saʿīd b. al-ʿĀs 91[17] *seq* · with Rawḥ b. Zinbāʿ *ibid.*. with Saʿīd b. al-ʿĀṣ and Merwān b. al-Hakam 91[33] *seq.* (see also III 200[34]) · interview with al-Hasan b. ʿAlī 118[4] *seq.* (*cf.* II 245[13]). interview with ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz (var. ʿAbdallāh 77[7]) b. Zurāra 118[17] (= 77[7]). II 246[2] III 5[3]) : with Abu'l-Djahm al-ʿAdawī I 17[35] *seq.* · some examples of his clemency 18[5] *seq* (*cf.* III 117[32] 143[10] *seq*), 18[21] *seq* : with Khuraim al-Nāʿim 18[28] (= II 119[31] *seq*). Abu 'l-Dardā' 's letter to him 20[12] · ʿĀ'isha's letter to him 20[13] anecd. with an individual at al-Kūfa 20[19] (*cf.* II 120[35] *seq.*). with al-Ahnaf-b. Ḳais and Muḥammad b. al-Ash'ath 22[24] *seq* (= 246[2] *seq*) : and Abu'l-Dardā' 23[16] · and al-Mughīra b Shuʿba 26[30] *seq.* · ʿOmar writes to him on the first principles of jurisprudence 27[11] : with ʿAmr b al-ʿĀṣī 31[8] *bis* · verses which he recited at Ṣiffīn 32[19] with ʿAbd al-Rahmān b. Khālid and Sufyān b. ʿAwf al-Ghāmidī (*sic leg.*) 41[18] *seq* (= 248[19]). with Hānī' b. ʿUrwa 42[14] *seq* · Moḥammad b. Abī Bekr's head sent to him from Egypt 42[23] with the chief of Khath'am 42[25] : anecdotes with Ṣaʿṣaʿa b. Sūḥān 42[21] 71[33] 254[22] *seq* II 56[30] *seq* III 233[31] *seq* : al-Ḥasan, al-Ḥusain, and Ḳais b. Saʿd

called ابن هند I 130[8] 237[17] II 115[14] 250[5] called ابن حرب II 111[10] called معاوية بن حرب 234[33] III 245[10] called ابو عبد الرحمن II 245[16] called ابو يزيد III 117[34] (=I 18[9] III 143[16]) called ابن ابى سفيان III 118[8]· described by ʿAlī as طاغى بن طاغى II 222[20] sayings quoted I 9[8] 11[5] 70[5] (=187[7]) 171[10] 177[6] 188[6] 265[10] II 5[16] 245[30 seq] III 233[33 seq] (=I 282[15]) 248[18] 275[28] cites the Prophet I 166[15] II 245[38 seq] III 245[30] (*cf* 3[7]) cited by his son Yezīd I 6[6] cited by al-Sunabihī 166[17] cited by Amr b Utba II 40[33 seq] 41[6] cited 203[12] with his parents I 5[28 seq] (=II 246[16 seq]) with ʿOmar and ʿAbd al-Rahmān b ʿAwf in Syria 6[7 seq] (=II 246[22 seq]) with Ziyād b Abīhi and ʿAbdallāh b. ʿAbbās 7[2 seq] (=234[8 seq]) with ʿAmr b. al-ʿĀs and Abū Sufyān at the court of ʿOmar 7[7 seq] with ʿAmr b al-ʿĀṣ at Siffīn 9[10 seq] verses in his praise by al-Akhtal 14[7], with Ziyād b. Abīhi 15[7] (*cf*.

معاوية بن الحرث بن تميم II 49[18] see شفرة

معاوية بن حضير called ابن فارب II 59[20]· slew the prince Dā'ūd b Habūla al-Salīhī *ibid*

معاوية بن حديج see معاوية بن حديج الكندى [السكونى]

معاوية بن حرب II 234[33] III 245[10] معاوية بن ابى سفيان

معاوية بن حديج الكندى [السكونى] (var حديج instead of حديج *cf B Dm* 221[19] and *Tabarī*, by index) slew Muhammad b Abī Bekr I 42[22] (=II 66[22]), one of the Sakūn, a section of the Kinda II 66[24]

معاذة (اخو الخدسار) II 18[19] see معاوية (بن عمرو اخو الخدسار)

معاوية الخير بن عمرو بن معاوية one of the Djanb, who was the standard-bearer of the Madhhidj II 67[24] gave refuge to Muhalhil *ibid* verses of Muhalhil on the subject *ibid*.

معاوية بن ابى سفيان called ادم قريش I 9[7] (= II 245[26] see *Notes*).

مُعَاوِيَة الأَصْغَر III 62[14] see الصَّمَّة (الجُشَمِيّ)

بنو مُعَاوِيَة الأَكْرَمِيّن a family of the Kinda counted among the noblest families of the Arabs II 44[10] eulogized by al-A'shā 66[10]

مُعَاوِيَة (بن بَكْر بن وَعْلَب) a member of the group called *al-Arākim* II 53[20] their genealogy *ibid*

بنو مُعَاوِيَة بن بَكْر بن وَعْلَان their subdivisions II 52[16]

مُعَاوِيَة الجَوْن var مُعَاوِيَة بن الجَوْن instead of مُعَاوِيَة الجَوْن in *P*$_a$ 53*a*[19] *cf. Nak.* III 83 s.v. الحَمِيس [بن حُجْر الكِنْدِيّ] helps the Banū Sa'd b. Zaid Menāt with his troops against the 'Abs III 58[34]

مُعَاوِيَة بن الجَوْن (التَّمِيمِيّ) sent by his father to help Lakīt b. Zorāra III 52[11] [see also the *note* on 52[20]] slain at the Battle of Djabala 53[15] a verse of al-Mu'akkir al-Bārikī about him 53[30]

مُعَاذ بن مُسْلِم [for him see *B. Khallik.* no. 735] in a verse of Muhammad b. Munādhir I 264[11] one of the long-lived persons *ibid.*

ابن مُعَاذ المُعَنّى with Ibn Abī Atīk, Kuthaiyyir and al-Sā'ib III 133[35] (=195[12])

مُعَاذ العَدَوِيّ with Ibn 'Awn III 285[3] (=I 203[31])

المُعَلَّك (من بَنِي هِرَاس) slain at the Battle of al-Kīkā' by the Sulaim III 65[16 seq] verses of 'Abbās b. Mirdās on the subject *ibid*

مُعَوَّلَة see (بن شَمْس)

(1) مُعَوِّيَة II 61[7] *read* مُعَيَّة q.v.

(2) مُعَوِّيَة II 63[13] *read* مُعَوِّلَة and see (بن شَمْس) مُعَوِّلَة

ابو مُعَاوِيَة he is prob. مُحَمَّد بن حَازِم التَّمِيمِيّ السَّعْدِيّ ابو مُعَاوِيَة الضَّرِير الكُوفِيّ see *Tahdhīb* IX 137 ll. 9 and 16; cites al-A'mash III 12[20] cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Shaiba *ibid*

مُعَاوِيَة الأَحْدَل III 50[31] *seq* see مُعَاوِيَة بن عُبَادَة بن عُقَيل

'Aḳīla III 197[6 seq] [see also *Kāmil*, p. 392]

مُعَاذ بن جَبَل (الخَزْرَجِيّ) saying quoted III 232[16] cited by 'Āṣim b. Homaid I 342[15]. cited by Radjā' b Haiwa III 232[16]: one of the four men who had collected the *Ḳor'ān* in the lifetime of the Prophet II 44[8]. ['Omar I] refers people to him as an authority on the questions of jurisprudence 132[5] (see *note* on 131)

مُعَاذ (بن الحرث بن رفاعة) one of the Banū 'Afrā' II 61[2] fought at the Battle of Bedr *ibid.*; one of the Banū Ghanm, a section of the Khazradj *ibid*

مُعَاذ بن سَهْل saying quoted I 187[17]

مُعَاذ بن الصِّمَّة الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the Banū Salima, who fought at Bedr II 62[6]

مُعَاذ بن عمرو بن الجَمُوح (الخَزْرَجِيّ) notice II 62[7]. cut off a foot of Abū Lahab *ibid.*

مُعَاذ (العلمى) mentioned in a verse of al-Ghazzālī I 345[16]

المُطيع بالله الفضل بن المقتدر II 169[30]: called المطيع ابو العاسم الفضل الخ III 49[21]: an account of his reign 49[20 seq]:—dates of his accession to the throne and his abdication *ibid.*; length of his reign *ibid.*; his mother was a bond-maid *ibid.*; his personal appearance *ibid*; names of his viziers and chamberlain *ibid* (*cf* II 169[29]) see also III 48[33]

ابن مظعون (؟) III 240[6]

مَظْلُومة with al-Mutawakkil and 'Alī b al-Djahm III 354[14] verses of her composition *ibid.*

ابو مُظَهِّر الوَرّاق cited by Abū Salima III 342[23]

(1) مُعَاذ cited I 221[5] (? see *Notes*)

(2) مُعَاذ aneed II 2[17]

ابو مُعَاذ I 74[20] III 372[10] see دَمّار العُقَيْلِيّ

مُعَاذ الأنصارِيّ [ثمّ الزُّرَقِيّ] contemporary with al-Ahwas, Ma'bad, Ibn Ṣaiyād, and

مُطْعِم بن نَوْفَل [*Wüst. Tab.* V. 21 has المُطْعِم بن عَدِيّ بن نَوْفل; *cf. Ma'ārif* 34[18]]: II 38[32] [prob. identical with the foregoing]

بنو المُطَّلِب بن عبد مناف (من فريش) Muḥammad b Idrīs al-Shāfi'ī was descended from them II 40[1]

مطلة الربيدى (*sic*) [P_1 72 b[16] has مصقلة الرّبعيّ] saying quoted I 221[28]

المُطَوَّح بن وِرْواش III 70[34]

المُطَيَّبون included the Banu'l-Hārith II 39[25] they were those who made a covenant by dipping their hands into a bowl containing perfume *ibid*

ابن مُطَيْر a bedouin (poet) at the court of a Koraishite governor of Medina where Ibn 'Imrān al-Makhzūmī and his father were also present II 96[22]

مُطيع بن إياس [اللَّيْثِيّ] saying quoted I 211[2]· his verses on the death of Yaḥyā b. Ziyād II 14[4]

مُطَرِّف بن عبد الله بن الشِّخِّير called مُطَرِّف بن الشِّخِّير I 284[25]. sayings quoted 181[9] 203[18] (=284[25] III 346[1]): he, 'Āmir al-Sha'bī, and Sa'īd b. Djobair were brought before al-Ḥadjdjādj, among the prisoners of al-Djamādjim III 20[29 *seq*] (*cf* I 151[19 *seq*] 235[32 *seq.*])· believed in disguising his views *ibid*. he escaped capital punishment by prevarication *ibid.*· see also مُطَرِّف

مَطْرُود بن كَعْب (الخُزاعِيّ) one of the Banū Sa'd wrote an elegy on the Banū 'Abd Menāf II 63[6]

مُطْعِم الخَيْبَص II 56[26] see عبد الله بن سوّار (2)

مُطْعِم طَيْر السَّماء II 42[21] see عبد المُطَّلِب بن هاشم

المُطْعِم بن عَدِيّ one of the Banū Nawfal b. 'Abd al-Muttalib [properly 'Abd Menāf: see *Wüst Tab.* V. 19] II 40[2]. see also the following, with whom he is probably identical

Merwān b. Abī Hafsa III 106[33] (=I 95[18]) 110[34]

الجعد بن فيس ... مطر بن ... II 55[14] captured Khākān al-Fārisī at the Battle of al-Kādisīya *ibid* one of the Banū Taim al-Lāt *ibid* ancestor of 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād b. Zabyān *ibid*

مطر بن ناجية ( ) took possession of al-Kūfa during the rising of Ibn al-Ash'ath II 50[17]

مطر مولى يزيد بن عبد الملك Keeper of the seal of the Caliphate in the reign of Yezīd b 'Abd al-Melik II 281[20], lax in morals *ibid*

مُطَرِّف cited by Laith b Talha II 229[5] see also مُطَرِّف بن عبد الله الشِّخِّير

ابو مُطَرِّف I 28[25] see وَكِيع بن حَسَّان

[ابن فيس بن ابى سُوَيد التّميمى]

مُطَرِّف بن الشِّخِّير I 284[25] see the following

[مُضَر بن نِزَار]

their kinsmen the Rabī'a are sometimes included among them II 47[6 seq], they and the Yemenites meet in Eber, their common ancestor 70[22] the *A'djāz* belong to this group 202[4]. Abū Muslim took advantage of the inter-tribal warfare between them and the Yemenites 297[24] *seq*; the verses which Nasr addressed to them and the Yemenites *ibid*. see also I 105[15] 106[4] 116[4] 121[15] (=265[2]) 123[22] (? see *Notes*) 242[26] II 14[20] 37[11] 43[12] 56[1 17] 68[30] 152[21] 293[22] III 52[12] 110[34] 119[30] 132[29] 155[21] 223[25]

مطر husband of Umm Hafs mentioned in a poem by al-Ahwas III 222[1 seq]

ابو مطر عبد الله بن ... II 127[5] see طَنْدَن

مطر بن دَرّاج [var الدرّاج instead of دَرّاج *B Dur.* 133[8]] with al-Mehdī I 47[18]

مُضَر بن شريك see مَطَر بن شريك

ابو مطر [بن شَيْذَان] praised by

مُضَر بن شَرِيك [var. مَطَر instead of مُضَر; see *Wüst. Reg* p. 290] · brother of al-Hawfazān, foster-son of Umm 'Omāra III 86[26]

مُضَر الحَمْرَاء called مُضَر بن نِزَار II 46[28] called بنو فاتِح بن عَامِر 70[22] · their partisans called المُضَرِيَّة 297[24] *seq* their deputation waits on the Prophet I * 106[10 seq] : Daghfal on them * II 43[25 bis] : their noble families and their excellence 44[18 sq] · the Prophet on them *ibid* · their noblest family 44-4 · the noblest section of the Nizār 44[29] (= III 121[29]) their noblest subdivisions *ibid* include two of the *Arbā'* of the Arabs 45[14] and four of the *Dhamādhim* 46[4 sq] according to the will of Nizār, Satīh *al-Kahin* divided the property of Nizār between him and his three brothers 46[21 sq] why called "*Mudar al-Hamrā'*" *ibid* their genealogies 46[30 bis] 52[17] · all his descendants are included in the groups Kais and Khindif 46[34] (= 47[6])

مُصْعَب بن عبد الله [الزُّبَيْرِيّ] cited by al-Zobair [b. Bakkār] II 254[29] (see *Notes*), III 192[10] see also (1) مُصْعَب الزُّبَيْرِيّ, and الزُّبَيْرِيُّون

مُصْعَب بن عبد الرَّحمن بن عَوْف one of those who were slain during the siege of Mecca by Husain b. Numair II 258[22]

مُصْعَب المَكِّيّ II 54[11] see مُصْعَب ابن عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰن السَّهْمِيّ

مُصْعَب بن رِفَاعَة العَبْدِيّ saying quoted I 164[11] see *Notes* with 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān and his courtiers II 56[17]

مُصْعَب الزُّبَيْرِيّ see مُصْعَب

مُصْعَب بن عَبْدَة السَّعْدِيّ III 244[8]

مُصْعَب المَكِّيّ or II 54[11] called أبو مَالُوس II 54[33] one of the leaders of the Banū Shaibān 54[31 sq] verses of al-Farazdak and al-Akhtal referring to him *ibid* with 'Abd al-Melik III 244[6]

مُضَر الحَمْرَاء II 46[23] see مُضَر بن نِزَار

the Caliph *ibid.*; deserted by his troops, which went over to 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.*; attacked by 'Obaidallāh b. Ẓabyān whose slave slew him *ibid*: 'Obaidallāh b Ẓabyān took his head to 'Abd al-Melik, who prostrated himself on receiving it *ibid* (=I 156[20]) 'Abd al-Melik on him II 267[28] *seq*: aneed 268[1] notice 268[5] his wife Sukaina and the Kūfans 268[6] (=III 295[5]) his brother Abdallāh's oration at his death 268[9] *seq* (=150[1] *seq* *cf* I 31[26] *seq*) with
* 'Ā'isha and al-Sha bī III 235[3] slew Bint al-Nu'mān, wife of al-Mukhtār, which misdeed of his raised a howl of disgust from the people 238[21] (*cf* II 265[24]). verses of 'Omar b. Abī Rabī'a on the subject *ibid* orders a man of the Asad to slay Murra b Miḥkān al-Sa'dī 303[16] see also II 269[13] 271[29] 293[17] (*cf* 294[2]) 295[8]

مُصْعَب (جَدُّ طاهِرِ بن الحسين) a *Nakīb* (or agent) of the Banū Hāshim I 158[24]: 159[22]

his generous treatment of a prisoner of war I 150[10] *seq*: with al-Aḥnaf 192[28]: 'Abbād b. al-Husain was the chief of
* his body-guard II 49[25]: one of his orations cited 158[18]: appointed governor of al-Baṣra by his brother 'Abdallāh 264[8]; his address to the people of that city *ibid.*: urged by the Kūfans, he marched against al-Mukhtār and slew him and his followers 265[8] *seq* the number of those slain by him *ibid.*: sent the head of al-Mukhtār to 'Abdallāh *ibid* 'Abdallāh (*sic*) b. Kais al-Rokaiyāt praised him in a poem after his conquest of al-'Irāk 265[18] *seq* (*cf* I 150[14]) married 'Ā'isha bint Talha and Sukaina bint al-Husain, two peerless ladies of their time 265[23] (=268[5]): slew the wife of al-Mukhtār 265[24]: verses of 'Omar b Abī Rabī'a on the subject *ibid* 'Abd al-Melik led a campaign against him which resulted in his (Muṣ'ab's) death 266[1] *seq*. marched with the people of al-'Irāk against

المُصْطَلِق بن سَعْد بن خُزَاعَة a section of the Khozā'a II 63[8]: 202[32]

(1) مُصْعَب cited by Abu'l-Hasan I 135[33] (=229[14]) see *Notes*

(2) مُصْعَب verses which al-Rakāshī, Abū Nuwās, and he wrote about a particular incident, at the request of al-Amīn III 358[6] *seq*

مُصْعَب بن الرَّبِيع الخَثْعَمِيّ cited II 295[21] *seq* · secretary of Merwān b. Muhammad *ibid.* · with 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī *ibid.*

مُصْعَب or المُصْعَب بن الزُّبَيْر I 128[6] 150[10] *seq et passim* nicknames himself as الخَضَاب II 264[8] · called ابن الزُّبَيْر 265[7]: his brother 'Abdallah's oration at his death I 31[20] *seq* puts to flight Khālid b 'Abdallāh at al-Baṣra 46[27] · slays al-Mukhtār 127[33] · interviews his brother 'Abdallāh, accompanied by the notables of al-'Irāk 127[33] *seq.* (*cf.* III 265[10] *seq*): deserted by the Kūfans who went over to the side of 'Abd-al-Melik *ibid*: his genealogy II 66[16]: the names of his three brothers and a sister *ibid.*: verse about the four brothers by a poet who claims that they were slain to avenge al-Budjair 66[18]

مَشْعَلَة a bond-maid, who was mother of al-Mutī' III 49[24]

بنو المشعق II 52[6] *read* بنو المُنْتَفِق q v.

مصابيحُ الظَّلام an epithet given to the Banū Taim b. Tha'laba on account of a verse of Imru'al-Kais II 69[9]

مَصَاد بن رَبِيعَة بن الحَرِث captures 'Abd Yaghūth at the Battle of al-Kulāb but receives a spear-thrust III 83[19] *seq* he is exhausted on account of loss of blood and is despatched by 'Abd Yaghūth *ibid* his daughter at the execution of 'Abd Yaghūth *ibid.*

ابنة مصاد [بن ربيعة بن الحرث] at the execution of 'Abd Yaghūth, the poet III 84[24]

محمّد [بن عبد الله] المصطفى ص II 201[9] see ص [رسول الله و نبيّه] ص

المُسَيَّب [بن نَجَبَة] an eminent Ḳor'ān-reader [of al-Kūfa] III 227[20] [*cf Agh* XVI 37[21]] some of his contemporaries *ibid* with Shuraih and others *ibid*

المسيب ٣ I 12[34] (= 199[28]) *et passim* see عيسى بن مريم ٣

المسيب النَّحَّال III 301[22]

المسيب بن مريم II 225[28] see عيسى بن مريم ٣

مُسَيْلَمة [بن حبيب] الكذّاب I 117[28] II 69[10], or مسيلمة الحنفيّ I 270[25] slain by Khālid I 117[28] proverbial for lying 270[25] amputated a hand of Habīb b Zaid, who visited him as the Prophet's messenger II 61[15] 69[10]

مسيحة بن العرب II 59[19] see *Notes*

المسدود [var مسدود; see *note* on III 202[33]] [المغنّى] with Abū Ikrima III 202[27] *sqq.* his melodies at a reunion of the musicians at the house of Abū 'Īsā b. al-Mutawakkil *ibid.*

[المُسَوَّدَة] as commander in place of Ḳahṭaba II 299[16] *seq* · take al-'Irāḳ *ibid.* swear allegiance to Abu'l-'Abbās *ibid.* III 347[29] see also العبّاس ال

المِسْوَر بن مَخْرَمة and Yezīd b Mu'āwiya II 121[15] *seq* (*cf* III 333[3] *seq*) · his verse about Yezīd *ibid.* with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Awf 213[6] *seq* slain during the siege of Mecca by Ḥusain b. Numair 258[22] with Abdallāh b Muṭī'. al-Mukhtār b Abī 'Obaid, al-Mundhir b al-Zobair and Abdallāh b al-Zobair 259[12] aneed III 207[8] see *Notes*

سعد بن المسيّب I 285[16] see

المسيّب بن عَلَس (see *B Dur.* 191[a]) one of the Dobai'a b. Rabī'a b Nizar II 52[25] see *Notes*

المسيّب بن زُهير (see كوفة) II 48[22]

المسيّب بن نَهيك الفَهْمى one of the Banū Shakira II 49[16]

meets Ibn Abī Rabī'a at 'Arafāt and relates to him, when proceeding to al-Muzdalifa, as to how he fell in love with a Kalbite woman *ibid.*; his verses about the Kalbite *ibid.*, his prayer in verse III 375[29], visits the Kalb territory in company with Ibn Abī Rabī'a, and through his good offices marries the woman he loved *ibid.* (see *note* on 377[14]); with Ibn Abī Rabī'a after the marriage *ibid* the poet's verses about the incident *ibid*

ابو مسهر الكلبى III 245[22] with Ibn 'Abd-kān I 23[26] cites Hishām b Yahyā III 18[28] cited by Abū Omaiya *ibid* satire upon him by a poet of al-'Irāk 245[22] (*cf* II 171[6]) [*it is possible that two persons are included in this article*]

مسهر بن يزيد الحضرمى at the Battle of Faif al-Rih III 85[33] *seq* his verses on the Battle *ibid.* converted to Islām *ibid*

المسودة I 142[31] II 187[12] appoint al-Hasan b Kahtaba

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(2) ابو مسمع II 127[4] see مالك بن مسمع

III مسمع بن عبد الملك العجلى 95[18]: some of his contemporaries in al-Basra enumerated 89[17] *seq* he and others with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' *ibid.* cited by Abū 'Obaida as a historical authority 95[18] (see *note* on 95[19])

مسمع ابو مالك called قتيل الكلاب II 127[8] slain at al-Mushakkar 127[7] see also مسمع with whom he appears to be identical

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(*sic*) ابو المسمعية II 60[18] see عمرو ابن عوف

ابن مشهر cites Ibn Abī Zur'a al-Dimashkī III 154[30]

III قيس بن مهجع or ابو مشهر 375[18] (var. الجعد or حعد instead of قيس see *Notes*) 'Omar b. Abī Rabī'a relates an anecd. about him 375[9]-377[18] notice 375[9] his brother on him and Ibn Abī Rabī'a 375[12] verses of Ibn Abī Rabī'a about him 375[18],

II 286[11] (? *cf.* 283[14]): unlike his brothers, he was treated well, by the Caliph Welīd II, because he (Maslama) used to urge his father Hishām to treat al-Welīd with kindness 286[18 bis]

مَسْلَمَة بن هِلال العَنْدِيّ praises the Banu'l-'Abbās II 145[4] (=III 35[8])

بنو مُسْلِيَة بن (*sic leg*) عامر a family of the Madhhidj II 68[9 seq]: their genealogy *ibid.* [*cf. Sam-'ānī* s.v المسلى]: the whole family was descended from Kināna and Asad the two sons of Mushya *ibid*

مِسْمَع and the Bekr [b Wā'il] II 72[25]: see also مِسْمَع ابو مالك with whom he appears to be identical

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ابن مِسْمَع in a verse [of al-Farazdak] II 122[22] see *Notes*: appar. identical with مالك بن مِسْمَع *q.v.*

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(1) ابو مِسْمَع verses addressed to him by a poet I 22[28] (see *Notes*)

for his excessive love for * Ḥabbāba III 213[20 seq]; but Yezīd disregards his admonition *ibid.*. outstripped in a race by Sulaimān 244[8 seq]: with 'Abd al-Melik on the occasion *ibid.*: he was in several ways the best of 'Abd al-Melik's sons, but his mother being a bond-maid, he was not allowed to rise to the Caliphate 244[22] with the Roman Emperor 314[19]: see also سلمة بن عبد الملك and سلم بن عبد الملك

مُسْلِمَة بن مُحارِب cites Abū Bekr al-Hudhalī II 150[12] cites Dā'ūd b. Abī Hind 228[1] see *Notes*: cited by al-Madā'inī II 150[12] cited by Abu'l Hasan 220[2] see *Notes*: cited by 'Alī b. Muhammad 228[1] see *Notes*: on Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh III 227[17] see *Notes*

مَسْلَمَة بن مُخَلَّد (الخَزْرَجِيّ) one of the Banū Sā'ida II 61[27]

مَسْلَمَة بن هِشام (بن عبد الملك) II 286[11.18]: his brothers enumerated 283[15]: conducted the service at the funeral of Hishām

dressed to him I 154[8] *seq.*: undertakes to obtain, and actually obtains, pardon for al-Kumait from Hishām *ibid.*: takes Ibn Hubaira under his protection and requests Hishām to hand him [Ibn Hubaira] over to himself 154[11] *seq* see *Notes*: II 70[16]: anecd. 123[27] *seq* · Yezīd b. al-Muhallab on him 155[32] *seq* [*cf Tabarī* II 3.1395[1] *seq.*, he was nicknamed الجَرَادَةُ الصَّفْرَاءُ, see *Ma'ārif* 182[18], *Tahdhīb* XII 342]: names of his brothers 272[12] leads a campaign [against the Greeks] and reaches Constantinople 274[8]. with 'Omar [II] 278[21] *seq* with 'Omar in his last illness 280[21] (=3[17] see *Notes*) · with 'Omar and his sons in the last illness of the Caliph 280[23] *seq* · Yezīd II sends an army under him against Yezīd b. al-Muhallab 281[29] *seq.*: being appointed governor of al-'Irāk, he sends Hilāl b. Aḥwaz al-Māzinī against the descendants of al-Muhallab *ibid.* · with Yezīd II after the burial of Ḥabbāba 283[7] (=III 214[4]): reproaches Yezīd II

مَسْلَمَة بن حديدة الأزدي head of the land-tax department during the Caliphate of Yezīd II 250[29]

ابو مسلمة الخَلَّال II 299[22] *seq read* ابو سَلَمَة الخَلَّال

مسلم بن مسلمة بن زيد بن وهب see يزيد بن وَهْب

مَسْلَمَة بن شَبِيب cites al-Minkarī II 43[6]

مسلمة عامر II 68[9] *read* مُسْلِيَة بن عامِر *q. v.*

مُسْلِم بن مَسْلَمَة بن عبد الملك called ابى الوليد in a verse I 154[6] called ابو سعيد 124[23] *sqq* II 278[22] · sayings quoted I 38[11] III 287[4] with his brother * Hishām I 32[13] presented a cloak, having an ornamented border, to al-Hasan of al-Baṣra 84[9] with his father, Badhīḥ, and a female slave 120[19] *seq* · entertains Kuthayyir, al-Aḥwaṣ, and Nusaib as his guests and persuades 'Omar II to give them audience 124[8] *seq*. a special favour granted him by Hishām 154[2] · verses which al-Kumait ad-

Mehdī III 140⁴ *seq* : Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī compares a poem of his own with his 146¹⁸ *seq.*, anecd. with Ṣarī' al-Ghawānī and a woman 351²⁶ and Muhammad b. Manṣūr 366²⁰ his verses about a servant of Muḥammad b Mansūr *ibid*

مسلم بن يزيد الثقفى [var زيد instead of يزيد in H_1] one of the pious ones of the people of] Harūrā' II 241³⁵ see *Notes* his verses quoted *ibid*

مسلم بن يزيد بن وهب [var مسلمة ابن زيد بن وهب P_1 48a⁴] with 'Abd al-Melik b Hārūn (*sic*) I 194²¹ see *Notes*

مُسْلِم بن يَسَار I 165⁹

مسلمة II 155³² *seq* see مَسْلَمَة بن عبد الملك

مسلمة (بن الحرث النّدبى) [var. سَلَمَة ; see *note* on III 81²³ *seq*] overthrows his brother Shurahbīl at the First Battle of al-Kulāb III 81²⁴ *seq* the clans that supported him in the struggle *ibid* and Abū Ḥanash *ibid.* his verses on the subject *ibid.*

مُسْلِم بن فرطة (*sic* الفَوْفلِىّ) [*B Dur.* 55¹⁹ has فَرْظَة instead of فرطة] slain at the Battle of the Camel II 38³³

مُسْلِم بن فَرْظَة see the foregoing

مُسْلِم بن ابى الوليد I 154⁶ see مَسْلَمَة بن عبد الملك

مُسْلِم بن الوليد الأنصارىّ I 33³⁰ called مُسْلِم العوادى 74² 86¹⁶ مُسْلِم صريع العوادى 70²³ *et passim*, called صَرِيع I 71⁴ called صَرِيعُ العوادى III 352¹⁷ his verses praised * I 33³⁰ verses which he addressed to Muhammad b Manṣūr b Ziyād 86¹⁶ spared by al-Rashīd, though accused of being a partisan of the Banū Fātima, 153¹ *seq* · his verses referring to Yaḥyā and * his son Dja'far III 116²⁷ with Abū Nuwās 122³⁵, 126³ his verses in praise of Yezīd b. Mazyad 126¹⁵ · on a verse of al-A'shā *ibid.* : with Di'bil Abu'l-Shīs, and Abū Nuwās 136²⁰ *seq* with Abū Nuwās and Abu'l-'Atāhiya in al-Kūfa 137¹⁷ *seq* and 'Ā'isha bint al-

sassinate 'Obaidallāh fails due to his hesitation at the psychological moment *ibid.*: he is arrested and put to death *ibid.*: with 'Amr b. Sa'īd (*sic*) before he is put to death *ibid.*. see also II 68[32]

مُسْلِم بن عمر (*sic*) الباهِلِيّ II 293[18] [he may be identical with مسلم ابن عمرو *q v.*]

مسلم مولى عمر بن عبد العزيز see ابو شُعَيْب الحَرّانِيّ

مسلم بن عمرو lays down a guiding principle for those who purchase horses I 47[13] [see also مسلم بن عبد الباهلي with whom he may be identical]

مسلم بن قتيبة called ابو أمية I 25[34] (=136[27]) · his advice to al-Mansur about the proposed murder of Abū Muslim I 25[33] (=136[28] var سلم بن قتيبة *'Uyūn* 43[16]) with Ru'ba 52[28] (var سالم بن قتيبة on III 133[16]) see *Notes* · wife of Faḍāla brings a suit against her husband in his court in Ḵhurāsān III 236[14]

مُسْلِم بن عُقْبَة المُرّيّ Medina *ibid.* (see also III 32[20]), at the battle *ibid.*; enters Medina and forces the citizens to swear allegiance to Yezīd *ibid*, slays 'Abdallāh b Zam'a in spite of the efforts of Merwān b. al-Ḥakam to save him *ibid*, enumeration of some of the leading men whom he put to death after taking Medina *ibid.*; sends the heads of the slain to Yezīd *ibid*, dies on his way to Mecca at al-Abwā' *ibid*, his last injunctions to Husain b. Numair *ibid*, after his death Ḥusain marches to Mecca * 258[20] III 14[18]

مُسْلِم بن عَمْرو governor of al-Kūfa at the time of Mu āwiya's death II 251[26] sent by al-Ḥusain to al-Kūfa *to* receive the people's allegiance on his behalf 251[26] *seq* more than thirty thousand Kūfans take *bai'a* with him *ibid*. with the Kūfans he marches against 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād but is deserted by them and retires to the house of Hānī b 'Urwa al-Muradī *ibid* a plot to as

عبد الرّحمن *i.e.* ابو مُسلِم الخَوْلانيّ الفقيه (*lis.* مِشْكَم) ابن مسلم II 70[21] see *Notes*: sayings quoted I 68[35], 74[23]: cited by the Caliph Hishām 74[23]· his eminent position among the ascetics 310[6]

مسلم بن زياد I 89[31] II 186[6] *read* سَلْم بن زياد

مسلم بن see مسلم بن زيد الثَّقَفيّ يزيد الثَّقَفيّ

ابو مسلم السَّرّاج II 298[16] see ابو مُسْلِم (الخراسانى) صاحب الدَّعْوة

مسلم بن with 'Omar b Hubaira I 7[20]

مُسْلِم صريع الغَوانِي III 352[17] see مُسْلِم بن الوليد الأنصاريّ

ابن مُسْلِم بن عبد الله بن مُسْلِم called حُنْدُب III 364[6]· his genealogy 363[29] *seq* anecd with a woman at al-'Akīk, which he visited with Zabbān *al-Sauwāk ibid.*

مسلم بن عبد الملك saying quoted and criticized III 345[27] (? *cf.* 284[6]): [apparently مسلمة بن عبد الملك is intended *q.v.*]

مُسْلِم بن عُقْبة المُرّيّ I 91[17] II 141[19] (=249[20]) 186[5] 257[4] *cf.* 51[16]: called صاحب الحَرّة II 51[16] see *Notes*, 66[24] see *Notes*· his army put 'Abdallah b. Mutī' to flight at the Battle of the Harra I 46[7]· with Mu'āwīya, Shurahbīl b. al-Simṭ, Yezīd b Shadjara al-Zuhrī [var. الوَهْبيّ *Ma'ārif* 228[13]], and Sa'īd b. al-Ās 91[17] *seq*· the *Khwāridj* proceed to Mecca to defend it against him 212[24] *seq*· one of the Banū Murra of the Dhubyān II 51[16] see *Notes* Mu'āwiya from his death-bed leaves a message for Yezīd with him and al-Dahhāk b. Kais al-Fihrī 141[19] (=249[20])· Yezīd's remark on a report submitted by him 186[5] 'Abdallāh b 'Omar on the chastisement which Muslim b. 'Okba had inflicted on the citizens of Medina 220[16]: recommended by Mu'āwiya to Yezīd as the right man to crush the Medinites in case they should revolt 256[18] *sqq.*: Yezīd's instructions to him when sending him against

missionaries in Khorāsān *ibid.* · takes advantage of the conflict in Khorāsān between the Modarites and the Yemenites *ibid.*. Ibrāhīm b. Muhammad makes him and Sulaimān b. Kathīr the leaders of his party and gives certain instructions to him II 298[16] *seq* · fearing his success in Khorāsān, Nasr informs Merwān of the coming danger *ibid.* a messenger of his takes to Merwān the reply which he (Abū Muslim) gave to a letter of Ibrāhīm *ibid.* · gains mastery over the whole of Khorāsān *ibid* appoints his own governors in Khorāsān, Merv, Samarkand, etc 299[2]: his generals advance towards Tūs and are victorious *ibid.*: Abū 'Awn reaches the Zāb under his instructions 299[12]: slain by al-Mansūr 299[23] *seq*. Muhammad b 'Abdallah ridicules the way in which al-Mansūr honoured the pledge of security which he gave him (Abū Muslim) * III 31[10]: with Hammād *al-Rāwiya* 113[25] · came from Merv 296[14]

مسلم (بن أحرز المازنى) II 49[23] *read* سَلْم (بن أَحْوَزَ المَازِنِىّ)

ابو مسلم بن جُنْدُب III 364[3] see عبد الله بن جُنْدُب

ابو مُسْلِم (الخراسانى) صاحب الدَّعْوَة III 296[14] 283[19] (see also I 98[26]=128[7], 147[17], 194[12]) called ابو مُسْلِم السَّرَّاج II 298[16] (see also 297[20]) · called آل أمدن مُحَمَّد II 299[23] his sayings quoted I 41[32] II 299[24] III 283[19] al-Mansūr consults Muslim b Kotaiba before * deciding to slay him I 25[33] (=136[26]) with Ru'ba 98[26] (=128[6] *seq*) · gives a nickname to Sulaimān b 'Alī 143[7] (*cf* II 302[8]) with Shahrām, one of his generals 147[17] *seq* anecd 194[12]: slew Sulaimān b * Kathīr in Khurāsān II 63[14] and Merwān b. Muhammad 187[13] and al-Saffāh 187[25] some of his remarks quoted 190[7] he is brought to the notice of Muhammad b. 'Alī 297[21] *seq* see *Notes* · he asks them to purchase him and include him in the party *ibid.* appointed chief of the 'Abbasid

مسعود in a verse of Muslim b. al-Welīd II 27[35]

(1) ابن مسعود I 169[10] 194[n] *et passim* see عبد الله بن مسعود

[2] ابن مسعود II 63[31]

ابو مسعود الأنصاري III 341[15] see عُقبة بن عمرو الخزرجي

ابو مسعود الثقفي III 11[5] see عُروة

ابن مسعود الثقفي

مسعود بن سعد (الخزرجي) one of the Banū Zoraiḳ who fought at Bedr II 62[4]

مسعود [بن نقيذ] brother of Dhu'l-Rumma III 361[9] names of his other brothers *ibid* Dhu'l-Rumma appropriated some of his poems *ibid*

مسعود بن معتب الثقفي (*sic leg.*) III 93[9] *cf.* II 51[14] led the Hawāzin at the Battle of Shamta III 93[9] see *Notes*

المسلف (بن محطان) II 57[18]. probably the correct form is السلف (*i.e. Sheleph*) not المسلف

ابن مُسلم a physician mentioned in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī I 350[29]

[مَسْرُوق بن الأجدع] quoted I 308[24 *seq.*]: cites 'Ā'isha 350[19] II 217[35]: cited by 'Oyaina (?) *ibid.*: with 'Omar I I 183[27 *bis*]: and Shuraih al-Kādī 236[32 *seq.*] with his wife Fīrūz (308[25]) his eminent position among the *Tābi'ī* ascetics 310[6] one of the clan Nā'iṭ (*sic leg.*) II 65[22] with al-Ashtar 218[34]

مَسْرُوق بن وَائِل one of the Banū Ḥadramawt eulogized by al-A'shā II 57[23 *seq.*]

مَسْعَدَة بن طارق الدَّرّاع and 'Is. the chief of the Tamīm III 257[1]

مَسْعَدة بن عبد الله بن مَذاح cites 'Ammār II 232[17] see *Notes* cited by Wakī' *ibid*

مَسْعَر بن وَدِيك I 216[17]

مِسْعَر بن كِدام cites Ibn 'Awn al-Thakafī III 341[8] cited by Shu'ba *ibid* see also ابن كدام

مسعر بن مالك II 61[21] *read* ابن سعيد and see ابن مالك الخُدْرِي

المستكفى III 49[14] notice 49[14 bis].—dates of his accession to the throne, of his dethronement, birth and death *ibid.*; his mother was a bond-maid called Ghusn *ibid.*, his personal appearance, and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid*, his viziers and chamberlain *ibid* (*cf* II 169[28])

المستكفى with Mu'āwiya b Abī Sufyān I 263[25 seq]

المسعودى see المعلى

مسعود (ابن حدد) II 57[1]

مسلم ordered by al-Rashīd to give a thousand *dināns* to al-Asma'ī III 328[21] (= 138[13])

مسلمة (بن الوليد بن عبد الملك) II 292[29] names of his brothers 272[28] notice 273[3] married a daughter of al-Hadjdjādj *ibid* captured and imprisoned by Merwān b Muhammad 292[29] *seq.*

مسمول called مسروق بن الأجدع [ابن مالك] ابو عائشة II 218[34] sayings

روح بن زنباع (var. ابن مُسْتَطاع العُذرِيّ instead of ابن مستطاع I 178[a]): dialogue with 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān about Mālik b. Misma' I 42[5]

المستعين احمد بن محمد [بن] المعتصم II 169[10], or المستعين ابو العباس احمد بن محمد بن المعتصم III 47[5] notice 47[5 bis] dates of his accession to the throne, of his birth, abdication and death *ibid*; abdicates in favour of al-Mu'tazz through Abū Dja'far *ibid* slain at al-Kadisiya *ibid* his mother was the bond-maid Mukhārik *ibid*, his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid*, his viziers and chamberlain *ibid* (*cf* II 169[10]) dismissed Ahmad b al-Khasīb on account of his tongue-tiedness *ibid* his conflict with al-Mu'tazz 47[11] (= II 169[12]) aneed relating to those days of conflict 363[1]

المستكفى بالله ابو القاسم عبد الله بن علىّ المكتفى بالله II 169[28], or ابو القاسم عبد الله بن علىّ

مسّاور العزاف III 112[6] *read* مُسَاوِر الوزّاق

المُسَاوِر بن عُقْدة appointed as chief of the Rabī'a by Merwān b. Muḥammad II 292[26]

المُسَاوِر بن مَالِك العطَفانيّ [var. مسّاور instead of المُسَاوِر *B. Aṯ.* I 271[20]] slain by al-Barrād al-Tamrī III 92[14]

المُسَاوِر governor of al-Ray on being satirized by a bedouin he fled to Isbahān II 92[17 seq]

المُسَاوِر بن هِنْد العَنْسيّ with al-Ḥadjdjādj III 99[33] see *Notes* satirizes the Asad 111[24]

مُسَاوِر الوزّاق III 312[25 bis] 313[9] satirizes the *Ahl al-Kiyās* 112[6] see *Notes*; with Abū Ḥanīfa *ibid.*; anecd. with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Abī Laylā 312[25 bis]; his poem on gastronomical subjects quoted 313[9]

المُسْتَجَاب I 15[26] (=III 110[20]) see سعد بن ابى وقّاص

بنو عمرو بن أدّ بن طابخة i.e. مُرَيْنَة II 47[2]; daughter of Kalb b. Wabra and wife of 'Amr b. Odd gives her name to her descendants 47[2 bis] (=48[33]); their eminent men enumerated 48[32 seq]; their two main subdivisions 48[35]; some of them joined the rebellion against 'Uthmān 221[2]. see also 43[15] 51[2]

ابو مُسَاحِق III 93[31] see نُلْفاء بن مسعود العَنْبَرِيّ

المُسَاوِر بن رِيَاب [var. رياب instead of رباب *K*. 74 *b*] one of the Banū Salīt b. Yerbū' II 50[21]

المُسَاوِر بن رِيَاب see the foregoing

المُسَاوِر بن سوّار (البَجَلِيّ) appointed by Muḥammad b. Sulaimān as the chief of his body-guard in al-Kūfa II 59[15]

مسّاور [sic] بن عُصْعُصَة II 52[15] see *Notes*

المُسَاوِر بن عبد هِنْد III 99[33] see المُسَاوِر بن هِنْد

مُزَنَة بنت جابِر [varr. مُرَيَّة (instead of مزنة) *Nak.* 47[8 seq]; مرية *B. Ath.* I 294[16]]: sister of Abdjar: married 'Amīra b. Tārik III 69[21 seq]: with her brother *ibid.*

المُزَنِيّ [i.e. ابو ابراهيم اسمعيل بن يحيى المزنى] elegy upon his death III 129[10] (see *Notes*): see also ابراهيم المُزَنِيّ

مرود اخو سماح III 315[25 seq] *read* مُزَرِّد اخو شمّاخ

مُرَيْد in a verse by an Aṣh'arite II 123[28]

مريد (*sic leg.* بن افصل بن يحيى) المِرْمِكِيّ III 22[-7] see *Notes*

مريد المدينيّ [so in *Agh.* XIII 117[1 seq] but see *Dhahabī* 474[3] with *note*] aneed III 277[23]

المُرَيْعا [or المُزَيْعا] i.e. ثعلبة بن عامر بن عامر و هو ماء السّماء II 60[15] (but *cf.* II 55[27 seq], where عمرو father of ثعلبة is designated as ابو مزيعيا [or المزيعيا]; see also *Nak.* 189[16] and 195[17])

بنو مريفا II 20[14] *read* بنو مرينا

مَزَاج notice III 365[26]· a verse which she inscribed on her head-band *ibid.*

مُرَاحِم (مولى عمر بن عبد العزيز) called ابو يحيى I 123[27] *seq.*· with Sālim b. 'Abdallāh and Dukain at the Court of 'Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz 123[27]· with Dukain and 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 124[1 seq]. at Khunāsira (*sic leg.*) as chamberlain of the Caliph 216[3]

مُرَاحِم بن كَعْب (الحارثيّ) one of the Banu'l-Hārith b. Ka'b II 67[35]

مريد المدينيّ see مُرَيْد المدينيّ

ابو المُزَرِّد الحنفيّ [may be identical with ابو المُزَرِّد الحنفيّ mentioned on II 121[32 seq]] with al-Farazdak II 128[22 seq]

مرود اخو سماح called مُزَرِّد (بن ضرار) [*lis.* مُزَرِّد اخو شمّاخ] III 315[25 seq]· I 242[32] one of the Banū Murra of the Dhubyān II 51[18]· aneed. III 315[25]· see *Notes* his verse quoted *ibid.*

ابن مزدنا I 147[7] *read* ابن مُوَيْنا

المَرِيْسِيّ I 267[20] II 189[22] see بِشْر المَرِيْسِيّ

(*sic leg.*) مَرِيم in a verse of Ru'ba III 115[5] see *Notes*

ابن مَرْيَم II 118[15] see عيسى بن مريم ٤

حُذَيْفَة بن عبد الله ٥ ابو مَرْيَم II 63[21] held the banner of his clan, the Banu'l-Namir at the battle with Rustum *ibid*

ابو مريم الحنفيّ [*i.e.* إياس بن مُعْدِي *Kāmil* 346[5]] slew Zaid b al-Khattāb II 120[21] with 'Omar b al-Khattāb *ibid*

مَرْيَم ابنة عِمْرَان III 226[3] 301[9] see the following

مريم ابنة عمران called مريم أمّ عيسى III 226[8]. 301[9] a remark of the Prophet relating to her 226[8] her niche in the Mosque of Jerusalem 301[9] proverbial for chastity 354[24] see also I 79[6] 367[17] (=II 119[34])

(*sic leg.*) بنو مَرِينا II 20[14]

[مَرْوَان بن محمّد]

of his brought to al-Saffāḥ III 28[24 *seq*]. anecd. 150[6] (? *cf.* II 23[10] see *Notes*): verses which he wrote to a slave of his *ibid.* a popular belief about the end of the Omaiyid rule comes true in his reign 244[21]· see also II 188[32] (?) 299[21]

آل مَرْوَان [بن محمّد] anecd II 295[19]

ابنا مَرْوَان [بن محمّد] II 294[20] see عبد الله (بن مروان بن محمّد) and عبيد الله (بن مروان بن محمّد)

ابو مَرْوَان بن محمّد الجَعْدِيّ السَّمَّوْمِيّ الشّاعر see

مَرْوَان بن موسى (؟) [not noticed in *Tahdhīb* but is appar. referred to there as مَرْوَان on I 376[6]]· cites Abū Damra I 205[14]

مَرْوَان (بن هشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[16]

مُرَيْثِد (بن سلمة بن المَعْقِل) one of the *Marāthid* II 67[34]. brother of Marthad *ibid.*

anecd. about the Battle of al-Zāb II 295[27]; a letter from Naṣr b. Saiyār, as also a letter addressed by Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammad to Abū Muslim, is brought to him 298[18] *seq* · orders al-Welīd b Mu'āwiya to arrest Ibrāhīm through the governor of al-Balḳā' and to send him on to himself in chains 298[20] *seq* : Ibrāhīm is sent to him and he puts him in prison *ibid.* his clients smother Ibrāhīm and 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, and his mounted guard trample over Sa'īd b 'Abd al-Melik *ibid* · Abū 'Awn sent against him by Kahtaba with about thirty thousand troops 299[11] *seq* : Bukair's prophecy about his being slain by an 'Āmir is fulfilled at the hands of 'Āmir b. Ismā'īl *ibid* · his disappointment at the news of the defeat of Ibn Hobaira in spite of the death of Ḳahtaba, the general opposing him *ibid.*: al-Saffāḥ sends his uncle 'Obaidallāh against him and the Syrians *ibid.* · a jewel Ibrāhīm had put in prison at Damascus *ibid.*. Abū Muḥammad, a grandson of Yezīd I, swore allegiance to him and sent him the head of 'Abd al-'Azīz *ibid* : granted amnesty to the citizens of Damascus at the request of Abū Muḥammad, also to Ibrāhīm and Sulaimān b. Hiṣhām who surrendered themselves to him *ibid.*: an account of his reign II 293[16] *sqq* —his genealogy *ibid.*; notice of his mother *ibid.* (*cf.* III 244[21]); slain at Būṣīr *ibid.*; praised by the author 293[20], verses which al-Hakam b al-Welīd addressed to him from the prison, where he was confined 293[21] *seq* ; some biographical details about him 293[29] *seq.*, his sons and the important officials of his court enumerated 294[3] (see also 168[x] 295[21]); account of his death 294[7] *sqq.*; overtāken by 'Āmir b. Ismā'īl in Egypt and slain *ibid.*; his camp looted *ibid.*, saying quoted 295[18 bis]: Mus'ab b al-Rabī' al-Khaṯh'amī was his secretary 295[21], anecd. 295[25];

quoted II 187[18]. letter of Yezīd III to him 292[2] (=187[11]) on hearing of the preparations for a campaign against himself, he tendered his allegiance to Yezīd in writing, and sent a deputation to him under the leadership of Sulaimān b. 'Olāṯha al-'Oḳailī 292[4 seq] the deputation returned to him as they learnt on their way of the death of Yezīd *ibid.*. desecrated the tomb of Yezīd III and impaled his body 292[19]· became Caliph 292[28]. on hearing of the death of Yezīd III raised an army of the Ḳais and the Rabī'a and marched to Syria, leaving his brother 'Abd al-Azīz in charge of al-Djazīra 292[24 seq]. appointed chiefs over the Kais and the Rabī'a *ibid.* appointed 'Abd al-Azīz, his brother, as his lieutenant in al-Djazīra *ibid.*: marched against Aleppo and captured Bisḥr and Masrūr, the sons of al-Welīd *ibid.*: marched to Ḥimṣ, and the people joined him *ibid.*· demanded homage for the two sons of al-Welīd whom

[مَرْوَان بن شُجاع مولى بني أُمَيَّة] *ibid.*· with Ismā'īl b. 'Alī and his brother 'Abd al-Ṣamad *ibid.*

مَرْوَان بن عبد الحَكَم I 11[18] see مَرْوَان بن الحَكَم

ابو مَرْوَان غَيْلَان بن مَرْوَان [الدِّمَشْقِيّ] see غيلان

مَرْوَانُ القَرَظ II 51[11] see مَرْوَان بن زِنَاع

ابن محمّد called مَرْوَان بن محمّد II 293[1]. nicknamed حِمَارُ الجزيرة 293[19]· called ابن أَمَةِ النَّخَع * *ibid.*· and Yezīd III I 17[16] and 'Abd al-Hamīd *al-Kātib* 25[21]: Abū Dulāma accompanied him in his campaign against al-Dahhāk al-Harūrī 44[27 seq]· visited, on his accession by poets, including Turaih b. Ismā'īl al-Thaḳafī and Dhu'l-Rumma 99[25 seq]· eulogized by al-'Umānī 139[12]· with Mu'āwiya b. 'Amr b. 'Utba 142[20] oration of al-* Saffāḥ after his death II 145[7]: with 'Abd al-Ḥamīd *al-Kâtib* 165[34 seq]: some of his endorsements on letters

b. al-'Āṣ *ibid.*: with Ḳand, the musician *ibid.*: saying quoted 257[12] [*Bayān* II 121[18] has عثمان بن الحكم instead of مَرْوَان بن الحَكَم]: see also I 99[24] 120[33] II 216[6]

آل (أو بنو) مَرْوَان [بن الحَكَم] eulogized by Abu'l-'Abbās al-Zubairī I 98[22]. a party of them with Hishām II 117[20] (=285[22])· al-Saffāḥ denounces them 145[8]· with 'Omar II 279[27]. some of their most distinguished kings 284[1], 293[20]. al-Manṣūr orders that the Banū Hazm be indemnified from the estates of the Merwānids, for the loss suffered by the Banū Hazm on account of the confiscation of their property by al-Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik III 43[20] see also I 124[10] 138[23] II 84[24] (=127[n]) 99[6 bis] 258[19] 260[2 bis] 268[17] (=150[10]) 309[2] III 6[9] 10[29] 29[2] 34[33]

مَرْوَان الفَرْظ called مَرْوَان بن زِنْبَاع II 51[11]· one of the Banū 'Abs *ibid.*

مَرْوَان بن شُجَاع مولى بنى أُمَيَّة cited III 32[26 seq]: teacher of the children of Ismā'īl b. 'Alī

[مَرْوَان بن الحَكَم]

ibid.· gave orders that the enemy was not to be pursued *ibid.*. his son 'Abd al-'Azīz slain at the Battle II 261[9] see *Notes*· in a verse of Zofar 261[12]: married the mother of Khālid b Yezīd in order to lower Khālid's status 261[20 seq] (*cf.* III 40[1]): borrowed arms of Khālid, which subsequently led to an altercation with him, in which he abused Khālid *ibid.* smothered to death by the mother of Khālid *ibid.* notice 261[27] his genealogy *ibid.*· 'Abd al-Melik conducts the service at his burial *ibid* his court officials enumerated *ibid.* received the property of Fadak from Mu'āwiya and gave it as a gift to [his sons] 'Abd al-Melik and 'Abd al-Azīz 279[5] (? *cf.* 214[12] where 'Uthmān occurs instead of Mu'āwiya)· in a verse of al-Ahwaṣ III 43[6 seq] (=II 217[5])· with Khālid b. Yezīd 122[17 seq]· governor of Medina in alternate years in the Caliphate of Mu'āwiya 200[34] *seq.* (see also I 91[33]). contrasted with Sa'īd

al-Ḥusain b. ʿAlī, Ibn al-Zobair and Ibn ʿOmar on the occasion *ibid.* (see *Notes*): informed Muʿāwiya of the refusal of the Medinites to accept Yezīd's nomination *ibid.*: along with other Omaiyids he was expelled from Medina in the rebellion against Yezīd II 257[1 seq]: attempted unsuccessfully to save ʿAbdallāh b. Zamʿa from death *ibid.*· the ruse to which his supporters resorted in order to get him publicly acknowledged as Caliph 259[25 seq]· proposed for election by his son ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz in a speech in the mosque *ibid.* the help which the Djudhām gave him on the occasion *ibid* . Khālid b Yezīd on this incident *ibid* · elected Caliph 260[1]· and al-Daḥḥāḳ b. Ḳais 260[1] names of the tribes that swore allegiance to him and the generals who supported him 260[19 seq] the number of his troops and those of the enemy at Mardj Rāhiṭ *ibid.*: ʿObaidallāh suggested to him a ruse which led him to victory 260[26 seq.]: he fought on foot desperately

al-Ḥārith was his brother II 214[12]· received from ʿUthmān the royal fifth of the booty won at the conquest of Ifrīḳīya 214[18]; verses of ʿAbd al-Raḥmān of the Djumaḥ relating to this incident 214[16] ʿUthmān refused to hand him over to ʿAlī and others lest he be murdered by the mob 216[22 seq]: the demand for his surrender continued during the siege of ʿUthmān's house 216[33], wounded by an arrow during the siege *ibid* . Talha and ʿAlī on the possible consequence of ʿUthmān's handing him over to the mob 217[15 seq]· ʿAlī wanted to arrest him but he escaped 217[21] accused ʿĀʾisha of writing to the people to rise against ʿUthmān 218[1]: accompanied ʿUthmān, when he visited ʿAlī in an illness of his 224[18 seq]: shot Ṭalḥa b. ʿObaidallāh with an arrow 228[33], under orders from Muʿāwiya he asked unsuccessfully the people of Medina to take the oath of allegiance to Yezīd 248[23 seq.]: interview with ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. Abī Bekr,

court of Mu'āwiya I 134[18]: verses which he wrote to a * slave II 23[10] see *Notes* (var. مروان بن محمّد instead of مروان بن الحكم on III 150[5]): his genealogy 38[21]: with Mu'āwiya 41[7]· quarrels with Ibn al-Zobair at the court of Mu'āwiya 115[8 bis]· with al-Hasan 115[23 seq]· Mu'āwiya asks his advice about al-Husain 116[25]: with Zofar b. al-Ḥārith 120[26]: with al-Ḥasan b. Duldja 120[27]· with Ḥuwaiṭib b. 'Abd al-'Uzzā 120[28 seq]: with 'Obaidallāh, Yezīd b Mu'āwiya, Sa'īd b. al-'Ās, 'Abd al-Raḥmān and 'Amr b al-'Āṣ at the court of Mu'āwiya 140[18]: present at an oration delivered by 'Abdallāh b al-Zobair 149[12]· secretary of the Caliph 'Othmān 168[24] (= 170[14] 214[29]): the name of his secretary 168[30] (*cf.* 170[28]) a complaint sent against him to 'Uthmān 185[26]· being governor of Medina at the time of the death of al-Ḥasan b. 'Alī, he disallowed his burial in the same chamber in which the Prophet is buried 207[2 seq]· *cf.* 245[3 seq]· with Abū Huraira on the occasion *ibid.*: مَرْوَان بن ابى حَفْصَة الشّاعر Banū Maṭar and the Shaibān III 106[31] (=I 42[9] *cf.* 95[17]): al-Rashīd's appreciation of the same verses of his *ibid.*: offers a poem of his for criticism to the scholars of al-Baṣra before presenting it to al-Mehdī 113[9]: 127[30]: brother of Yaḥyā b Abī Ḥafṣa 244[23]: notorious for excessive miserliness 264[28] anecd. with a slave of his and Ibn al-Djahm 264[29] [*cf. Agh.* IX 40[7]]: satirized by a guest on whose arrival he had fled from his house 268[4]: his verses addressed to Dja'far 310[5]

مَرْوَان بن الحَكَم called ابو عبد الملك I 91[34] II 259[24], called ابن الزَّرْقَاء I 134[19] II 248[28]. with the * manager of his estate I 11[18] (? see *Notes*) advice to his son 14[33] with Abū Huraira 19[7]: Abū 'Aḳīl on his generosity 69[18]· praised by Sa'īd b. al-Ās before Mu'āwiya 91[33 seq] (see also III 200[34]): with Bakkāra al-Hilālīya at the court of Mu'āwiya 130[7]· with Umm Sinān, when he was governor of Medina 131[6 seq] with Arwā bint 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib at the

مَرْوَان [الجِلِّيقِي] chief of Badadjoz : capitulates to 'Abd-al-Rahmān III and makes Cordova his home II 321[4] see *Notes*

مَرْوَان بن حَفْصَة II 30[5] *read* مَرْوَان ابن ابى حَفْصَة and see the following

مَرْوَان بن ابى حَفْصَة الشَّاعِر III 264[28]· called ابن ابى حَفْصَة 34[8] 268[4]· called ابو الجَنُوب I 97[14]: satirized by a poet for accepting gifts from the * common people I 84[25]: with Ma'n b. Zā'ida 93[15]. with al-Mehdī and his sons and relations 96[13 seq] : praises Zubaida bint Dja'far and her son Muhammad 97[14]· verses which he wrote against ignorant Rhapsodists (*Rāwīs*) 241[23]: with Abu'l-Shamakmak 258[14]· his elegy upon * Ma'n b Zā'ida II 30[5 seq] [*read* ابى حَفْصَة instead of حَفْصَة]: and al-Mehdī 188[10] (?): with Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Ḥamīd * III 34[8]: on Imru'al-Ḳais 99[9]· his verses in praise of the

مُرَّة بن مِنْحَكَان السَّعْدِى [to slay him III 303[17]: verses which he addressed to the Banū Asad on the occasion *ibid.*

مُرَّة بن مُعَتِّب الذُّهْلِى slew al-'Awwām b. Khowailid at the Battle of al-'Ablā' III 93[17]

مُرَّة بن هَمَّام [؟ السَّيْدَانِى] brother of Harrāth b. Mālik III 75[12]

(1) ابن مَرْوَان I 234[12] III 132[16] see عبد الملك بن مَرْوَان

(2) ابن مَرْوَان II 191[16] see بشر بن مَرْوَان

(3) ابن مَرْوَان III 202[12] see يزيد ابن عبد الملك

مَرْوَان [ابو] *mentioned in an* anonymous verse I 277[27] see *Notes*

مَرْوَان الأَصغر (بن عبد الملك) names of his brothers II 272[18]: one of the ابنا عاتكة 275[17] (see also 276[24]) [*cf Ṭabarī* II 1174[5]]

مَرْوَان الأكبر (بن عبد الملك) names of his brothers II 272[18 bis]. died childless *ibid.*

[المُرَفِّش الأكبر]
belonged to the Rabī'a II 52[25]: uncle of al-Murakkish *al-Asghar ibid.*

(؟) بنو مُرَّة I 17[22] II 123[33] [are they identical with مُرَّة بن عَوْف بن سَعْد ؟]

(مِن الدَّراجِم) مُرَّة II 50[14]

(مِن كِنْدَة) بنو مُرَّة بن حُجْر had a mosque in al-Kūfa II 66[12]

مُرَّة بن حِمْيَر the clan to which Ma'dī-Karib b al-Nu'mān *al-Aʿwar* belonged II 57[31] the brothers of their ancestor enumerated *ibid.*

مُرَّة بن ذُهْل بن شيبان negotiations which the Taghlib opened with him, after the assassination of Kulaib, failed III 78[30] *seq*

بنو مُرَّة بن ذُهْل بن شيبان their quarrel with the Banū [Abī] Rabī'a III 76[21]. at the Battle of al-Nihy 79[32]· 86[32]· at the Battle of Dhū Kār 96[19]

بنو مُرَّة بن صَعْصَعَة II 52[18] see بنو سَلُول

ابو مُرَّة بن عَوْف بن سَعْد ذبيان III 55[20]: called مُرَّة غَطَفان 60[15]: 'Omar II's insinuation against them I 156[24] *seq*: some of their eminent men enumerated II 51[18]· their genealogy *ibid.* (*cf.* III 57[14] see *Notes*): claimed by some to be identical with Murra b. 'Awf b. Lo'aiy b Ghālib III 55[20]: at Dhū Husà 57[14]· involved in the two battles of Hawza 60[15] *seq.* Sakhr b. Mu'āwiya refused to satirize them *ibid*· Sakhr on them *ibid.* see also II 202[35] III 59[18] and the article on the بنو مُرَّة

مُرَّة بن عوف بن لؤى his genealogy III 55[20]· claimed by some to be identical with Murra b 'Awf b. Sa'd (*q.v*) *ibid*

مُرَّة بن عَوْف III 60[15] see مُرَّة غَطَفان ابن سَعْد

مُرَّة بن فيس بن عاصِم [var فُرَّة instead of مُرَّة see *Notes*]. his verses on the Battle of al-Nibādj III 69[8] see *Notes*

مُرَّة بن مِحْكان السَّعْدِيّ al-Mus'ab b al-Zobair orders an Asadite

ابو بلال مرداس I 215[19] *read* ابو بلال مرداس and see the following

مرداس بن [ادية] called مرداس بن [حدير] [properly حدير] جرير II 50[24]: called ابو بلال الخارجي I 46[1] II 50[24] [where *read* ابو بلال *instead of* ابو هلال]: called مرداس ابو بلال I 65[28] *seq.* (= 215[8] *seq.*) · called ابو بلال II 151[12] [*cf Bayān* II 31[15], where *read* ادية *instead of* امية] *cf.* I 215[19] [where read بلال الابى instead of مرداس مرداس] fought at Siffīn on the side of 'Alī, but disapproved of * arbitration I 65[28] · one of those who escaped alive from al-Nahrawān *ibid.*. elected by the *Khawāridj* as their leader 65[34] (= 215[12]). with 'Abdallāh b Rabāḥ al-Anṣārī 65[34] (= 215[12]): defeats Aslam b. Zur'a al-Kilābī 215[23] *seq* (= I 46[1] 66[5]): elegy upon his death 66[10] *seq* : he did not believe in indiscriminate attacks on people 66[31]: his verses cited 215[19] see *Notes*: with Ziyād * II 151[12]

مرداس ابو بلال I 65[28] *seq.* (= 215[8] *seq.*) see the foregoing

مرداس بن جرير II 50[24] *read* مرداس بن حدير and see مرداس [بن ادية]

مرداس بن [ادية] see مرداس بن حدير

مرداس [بن ابي عامر] السامى I 84[32] *seq* (= III 130[10])

ابن المرزبان Chamberlain of al-Muntaṣir III 47[4]

المرعف II 57[18] *seq* see يعرب بن قحطان

المرقال II 236[9] *seq* see هشام بن عقبة

المرقش الأصغر his relationship with al-Murakḳish al-Akbar and Ṭarafa II 52[25] *seq* : Ibn Kotaiba's adverse criticism of a verse of his refuted III 123[9] *seq* see *Notes*: al-Koṭāmī borrows an idea of his 124[20]

المرقش الأصغر III 123[9] *read* المرقش الأصغر and see the foregoing

المرقش الأكبر I 126[32]: 241[2] [see *Agh* XIII 87[4] and XVI 168[8]]:

in a verse [of Djarīr] II 186[20 bis] see *Notes*

مَرْثَد a Bedouin cited by Abū Ḥātim II 76[35]

ذو مَرْثَد (مِن حَضْرَمَوْت) II 70[25]

مَرْثَد بن زيد called الأَوْزَاع II 58[17]: his genealogy *ibid.*: with the exception of the (*sic*) حمرش ابن زيد they were included among the Hamdān *ibid.*

مَرْثَد بن سَلَمَة بن المَعْقِل one of the *Marāthid* II 67[34]· brother of Muraithid *ibid.*

مَرْثَد بن ابي مَرْثَد one of the Banū Ghanī who fought at the Battle of Bedr II 51[19]

ابن مَرْجَانَة II 252[27] 254[8] 264[16] *seq.* III 32[5] see عبيد الله بن زياد [on II 265[1] ابن مَرْجَانَة should be changed, I think, to ابن عمرو or more correctly to ابن عمر; see *Notes*]

ابو مَرْحَب [اليَرْبُوعِيّ] at the Battle of al-Ghabīṭ III 72[7]

ابن مِرْدَاس I 84[1] see ابن العَلَاء بن مِرْدَاس

[مَرَاجِل]

III 45[4]: anecd. with Hārūn and a slave-girl 355[28]

مُرَاد *i.e.* يُحَابِر II 68[27], or يُحَابِر بن مالك (*sic leg*) I 110[7]: called مُرَاد بن مالك II 68[26]: called مُرَاد الأُطَيْبُون 126[32]· the ʿĀʾisha b. Rabīʿa b. Nizār were included among them 52[16]: the genealogy of their ancestor 68[26]: their three clans (viz Nādjiya, Zāhir and Anʿam) and the notable men of each *ibid.*: at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III 85[29] see also I 38[6] (=143[8] III 29[20]) 67[16] 110[7] II 126[32 bis]

ابن المَرَاغَة III 313[8] see جَرِير بن الخَطَفَى

مُرَاطَة a family of the Banu'l-Ashʿar II 69[22]

مُرَامِر بن مُرَّة one of the three Ṭayyi'ites, who are said to have invented the Arabic script II 166[14] [*cf. Fihrist* I 4[26], with note on II 2[2]; *Ṣubḥ al-Aʿshā* III 12[14]]

مِرْبَع [*i.e.* وَعْوَعَة بن سعيد *Kāmūs* III 25[6], *Nak.* No. 101*v.* 82]:

their nobility was comprised in the Banu'l-Ḥārith II 67[32]· al-Ma'mūr b. Mu'āwiya was their acknowledged leader 67[35]: brother of Ṭayyi', or according to Ibn al-Kalbī, identical with him 68[35 bis]: al-Ash'ar was his brother, or according to Ibn al-Kalbī, his son 69[20 seq] · one of the Banū Odad 69[31] (=66[29]): their genealogy 69[31] (=66[30] see *Notes cf.* 46[6]).

* move towards Tihāma III 77[32]· at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh 85[28] *seq.*: see also I 49[16] 110[30] 131[13] II 45[28] 126[31] 291[20] 299[13] III 85[6] 246[22]

مُدَمَّم II 218[32] 228[10] see محمّد بن ابى بكر

المُدقّب III 227[15] 240[3] see محمّد ابن عبد الله بن عمرو [بن عثمان]

مُرَثِّد و مُرَيْد ابنا سَلَمة بن *i.e.* المَرَاثِد المَعْــن II 67[37]· included among the Banu'l-Ma'kil *ibid.*

أُمّ المأمون called مَراجِل III 355[28]: bore al-Ma'mūn to al-Rashīd

مُدْلِج بن مُرّة بن عَبْد مَنَاة II 47[15]

مَذْحِج *i.e.* مالك بن أُدَد II 46[6] 66[30] see *Notes*: called ذو الأنعام 66[31]: called مَذْحِج بن أُدَد 66[31]. sent an embassy to the * Prophet I 110[4 seq]· noted * for their eloquence II 45[18]: Abū 'Obaida on them *ibid.*· Ibn al-Kalbī on them 45[14] one of the *Djamādjim* 46[6]. the Banu'l-Hārith became their allies 57[9]· defeated by 'Ath'ath b Kuhāfa of the Khath'am 65[14]· Māhk, Tāyyi'i and al-Ash'ar said to be his sons 66[31] the name of the tribes included among them and the names of some of their families and their notable men 66[32]–68[26] —the Sa'd al-'Ashīra 66[32]; the Hakam b. Sa'd al-'Ashīra *ibid*, the Djuf 67[2], the Djanb, Sudā' and Ruhā' 67[21 seq] (= III 81[18]), the Banu'l-Ḥārith b. Ka'b 67[31], the Musliya (*sic leg*) b. 'Āmir 68[10]; the Nakha' 68[14]; the 'Ans 68[22]; the Murād 68[26]· Mu'āwiya *al-Khair* b. 'Amr was their standard-bearer 67[35].

[المدائنيّ (1)]

Muhārib II 150[12] 228[1] see *Notes*: cites Maslama 220[2]: cites Abū Ma'shar 204[12]: cites Djobair b. Sīrīn 220[8] cites Salāma b. Rawḥ al-Khozā'ī (*sic*) 220[6]: cites Ibn 'Abbās 220[21]· cites Abū Mikhnaf (*sic leg*) 220[24]: cites Ishāk 254[12]· cited by al-Shaibāni I 135[33] (=229[14])· cited by Ahmad b. al-Hārith II 204[12] cited by Abu'l-Ashhab (?) III 316[22] see *Notes* cited I 18[18] cited 20[14] cited 25[24 seq] cited 26[18] cited 76[34] cited 77[15] cited 116[22] cited 118[26] cited 122[19]· cited 145[24] (=349[28]). cited 146[3] cited 148[25] cited 165[29] cited 168[26 30] cited 168[33] see *Notes* cited 169[3] see *Notes*· cited 169[10] see *Notes* cited 203[34] (=III 285[28])· cited 236[14] cited 347[18] cited II 7[32]· cited 81[1] cited 84[19] cited 112[18] cited 201[9]. cited 205[31]. cited 208[25 seq]. cited 213[1]. cited 247[30]: cited 220[28]· cited 225[15.27]· cited 225[31]: cited 228[1]: cited 229[18] (? see *Notes*) cited 235[2 seq] (=237[18]) cited 235[38] cited 238[28]· cited

II 240[5 seq]· cited 247[30]: cited 260[2]: cited 263[4.8]: cited 273[16]: cited 274[8.28]: cited 277[20]: cited 281[28]: cited 283[20]· cited 286[10]· cited 288[18]: cited 289[2]: cited 290[26]: cited 292[18]: cited 293[16]: cited III 6[28]: cited 13[28]: cited 227[3]: cited 232[19]: cited 237[12]: cited 252[5]· cited 259[5]: cited 266[28]: cited 316[10] (*cf* II 276[28])· cited 371[24]· his genealogy II 201[9] see *Notes* see also علىّ بن محمّد المدينى

ابو الحجاف called المدائنىّ (2) [الجحّاف ؟] III 248[19] saying quoted *ibid.*

ابن المدبّر cited II 194[20]· see also احمد بن المدبّر

بنو مُدْرِكة بن الياس بن مُضَر II 46[34], or عمرو بن الياس بن مُضَر 46[32] called مُدْرِكة بن خِنْدِف III 91[8]· the name of his mother was Khindif 46[31], so, they are included in the group Khindif *ibid.*: their subdivisions 46[35] (=48[9])

مُدْرِكة بن خِنْدِف see the foregoing

and a sister *ibid.*: verse of a poet who boasts that the four brothers were slain by the poet's people to avenge the death of al-Budjair II 66[18]

مُدَام جارية المَازنيّ verses which a *Kātib* wrote to her III 356[28]

(1) ابو الحسن علىّ بن .*i.e* المدائنىّ II 201[9]: محمّد بن عبد الله called ابو الحسن علىّ بن محمّد 201[9] 208[25]· called علىّ بن محمّد 228[1]· called ابو الحسن المدائنىّ I 20[14] 25[24] 122[19] 145[24] (=349[28]) *et passim*· probably he is referred to as ابو الحسن on I 135[33] (=229[14]) see *Notes* 165[29] 168[30] 347[18] II 81[1] 84[19] 109[28] 127[27] *seq* 128[21] *seq* 144[13] 204[12] [*cf. Fihrist* I 104[28]] 208[27] 209[25] 213[1] 217[33] 218[4] *seq* III 213[16] 227[8] 252[5] 259[5]; as الحسن [ابو] on I 168[33] see *Notes* 169[3] see *Notes*; as ابو الحسن بن محمّد on I 168[26], and as [ابو] الحسن بن محمّد on 169[10] see *Notes*: saying quoted III 237[25]: cites Muṣ'ab I 135[33] (=229[14]): cites Maslama b. (*sic*) مخلد ابو with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz I 8[2] see *Notes* [he is prob. identical with ابو مِجْلَز *q v.*]

مخلد بن الحسن (الأزدىّ) one of the clan al-Namir, and a famous knight of Khorāsān II 63[32]

مخلد بن عبيد (؟) cites al-Tamīmī II 230[23]: cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Shaiba *ibid.*

مَخْلَد المَوْصِلىّ see مجلد الموصلى

المخلوع I 143[29] 159[7] *seq.* II 198[32] III 362[7] see محمدٌ الأمين (ابن هرون) [الرّشيد]

[ابو مِخْنَف (الأزدىّ) لوط بن .*i.e* يحيى بن سعيد *Ma'ārif* 267[8]]· cited Kumail al-Nakha'ī I 163[18] cites Numair b. Wa'la II 220[24] see *Notes*: cites Sulaimān b. Abī Rāshid 242[9]· cited by 'Abdallāh b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Kūfī I 163[18]: cited by Abu'l-Ḥasan 220[24]: cited II 112[11] see *Notes*: see also (11) ابو محمّد

مِخْوَس his genealogy II 66[10]: the names of his three brothers

[المُخْتار بن ابى عُبَيْد [الثَّقَفِيّ]] his extravagant claims of prophethood alienated from him the Kūfans, who invited Muṣ'ab to take the field against him *ibid.*. deserted by Ibrāhīm b. al-Ashtar and the Kūfan chiefs in the battle with Muṣ'ab, who slew him along with his followers II 265[8] · 'Abdallāh b 'Omar on him 265[9] (=III 295[3]) · the number of his followers who were slain 265[10] Ibn al-Zobair's remark on receiving his head from Mus'ab 265[15] after his death al-'Irāk submitted to Muṣ'ab 265[18] sent a party of *al-Shī'a*, who released the Banū Hāshim from the prison of 'Ārim 269[2] · Asmā' bint Abi Bekr on him 270[19] · his wife Bint al-Nu'mān, slain by * Muṣ'ab III 238[21] (=II 265[24]) his letter to al-Ahnaf 295[2]. see also I 150[10] II 48[8] (? see *Notes*) III 12[22] *seq*

المختار (رجلٌ مِن المَوالِى) Mu'āwiya's life-guard II 245[20]

بنو مُخْدِج بن عامِر بن ثعلبة a family II 47[20]

بنو مخزوم III 93[22] *read* بنو مخزوم *q.v.*

ابو مخزوم cites the *Rāwī* of al-Farazdak III 241[19]. cited by al-Mu'tamir b. Sulaimān *ibid.*

بنو مَخْزُوم بن مالك [مِن عَبْس] clan III 59[7]

بنو مَخْزُوم بن مُرّة II 39[7]. called ربعانة قريش 126[85] *seq* one of the ten important subdivisions of the Koraish eminent both in the Pagan and Islāmic times II 37[20] *seq* · the function entrusted to their representative in the Pagan days *ibid* their eminent men enumerated 39[7] · one of their allies 62[26] alienated from 'Uthmān on account of his treatment of 'Ammār b. Yāsir 215[28] · at the Battle of Sharab III 93[22] see *Notes* Daghfal on them 289[23] see also I 150[27] 219[21] II 112[4] 123[2] 126[18 85 bis] 213[21] 269[19] 273[24] III 224[24] 246[5] (?) 349[19]

المخزومى I 37[21] see ابو سعيد المخزومى

Kaisānīya I 218[33] · one of the * Banū Thaḳīf II 51[34]: al-Sā'ib b. Mālik of the Ash'ar, the head of his bodyguard, greatly strengthened his cause 69[27]: with 'Abdallāh b. Muṭī', al-Miswar b Makhrama, al-Mundhir b. al-Zobair and 'Abdallāh b al-Zobair 259[12] *seq* · he and others drove away the Syrians from Mecca immediately before the news of the death of Yezīd reached there *ibid* appointed by Ibn al-Zobair as governor of al-Kūfa in place of Ibrāhīm b Muhammad 264[9] *seq* · sent Ibrāhīm b. al-Ashtar against 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād *ibid* . wrote a letter to Ibn al-Zobair and sent a message by the same messenger to Muhammad b al-Hanafiya 264[22] *seq* the reply of Muḥammad *ibid* . sent mourners to the door of 'Amr b Sa'īd (*sic*) to mourn al-Husain there *ibid* with Ḥafṣ, son of 'Amr *ibid.* ordered the chief of his guards to slay 'Amr *ibid* : 'Amr's son was also slain by him *ibid.* (see *Notes*) . took a bloody vengeance on the murderers of al-Ḥusain 265[2] · master of al-'Irāk *ibid.*:

(2) مُخارِق a musician of the court of al-Mu'taṣim III 188[25]: Aḥmad b. Abī Du'ād moved to tears by his music *ibid.*. one of the court musicians of Hārūn 199[21] . his fellow-musicians enumerated *ibid.* (see also 202[5]) · he and 'Allawaih (*sic leg*) introduced Persian melodies into Arabian music 202[2]

المُخَارِق see (المخارق (مِن كِنانَة

مخامر (*sic* بن عَنْس) the names of his ten brothers II 68[23]

المختار بن زياد II 60[20] *read* المُجَدَّر بن دِيَاد

المُخْتار بن ابى عُبَيْد [الثَّقَفِىّ] called ابو اسحق I 149[10] II 264[23] *seq* : it is said that his name was كَيْسَان I 218[33] Asmā' bint Abī Bekr declares him to be identical with الكَذّاب of the Thakīf mentioned in a *Ḥadīth* II 270[18 bis] slain by al-Mus'ab * b. al-Zobair I 127[33] Surāḳa b. Mirdās is brought to him as a captive thrice but he sets him free every time 149[5] *seq* . his followers were called *al-*

ابو عمر see محمّد بن يوسف بن يعقوب القاضى

محمّدان III 18^{8} (=II 154^{17}) *i.e.* محمّد بن الحجّاج and محمّد بن يوسف *q.v.*

محمّود الورّاق verses on the death of his slave Nashw II 24^{3} · praises the hoariness of hair III 124^{9} · his verses about the Sūfīs 285^{88} (? *cf.* I 345^{14}) · al-Mutawakkil wants to buy a singing-girl from him $355^{18\ seq}$: the girl bought by the Caliph after his death *ibid.*

ابو محنف II 112^{11} 220^{24} *read* ابو مخنف

المحوّل mentioned in a verse of Mu'min b. Sa'īd I 195^{9} [appar. identical with مَعْقِل الصَّنّ *q.v.*]

محياة the first bond-maid bought by al-Mehdī III 44^{17}

[ابن مُحَيْرِيز [عبد الله, *i.e.* see *Tahdhīb* VI. 22]: saying quoted I 343^{9}

(1) مُخارِق a bond-maid: mother of al-Musta'īn III 47^{9}

[محمّد بن يزيد النَّحْوِىّ المعروف بالمُبَرِّد]

* III $110^{28\ seq}$ (=II $64^{7\ seq}$): his criticism, in his *al-Rawḍa*, of a verse of Abū Nuwās refuted 143^{22} see *Notes* · severely criticized by Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī for his bad selection of verses in his *al-Rawḍa* $220^{14\ seq}$ unfavourably compared with al-Djāḥiz *ibid.* Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī's humorous explanation of his nick-name *ibid* cited for an account of his visit to the Lunatic Asylum at Dair Hizḳil [*sic leg.*; *cf. Yāḳ. Buld.* II 706^{22}] 260^{2} another anecd. with a lunatic of the Asylum 260^{18} with Māni al-Muwaswis 260^{25} on Muḥammad b. 'Āmir al-Hanafī 346^{26}

ابو محمّد اليزيدىّ and al-Mā'mūn II 189^{19}

محمّد بن يوسف brother of al-Hādjdjādj and governor of al-Yemen II 79^{2} · oration of al-Ḥadjdjādj referring to his death and the death of his own son Muhammad III $18^{7\ seq.}$ (=II 154^{17}) elegy of al-Farazdak upon the two *ibid.*

[محمّد بن يزيد الأنصارىّ] Sulaimān but released by 'Omar II at his accession *ibid.*: with Yezīd b. Abī Muslim in Ifrīḳīya *ibid.*

محمّد بن يزيد بن عمر بن عبد العزيز with Mūsa'l-Hādī I 224[21] (= 68[20]): cites verses of Ibn Ṣirma al-Anṣārī *ibid.*

محمّد بن يزيد القُرَشِىّ cites al-Zobair III 149[16]

محمّد بن يزيد اللَّبِيدِىّ (؟) cites Habīb b. Aws III 262[28]

محمّد بن يزيد المُبَرَّد I 232[4] III 260[18] see the following

محمّد بن يزيد بن مَسْلَمَة poems which he composed in reply to the boastful poems of Tāhir b. al-Ḥusain I 158[22] *seq.*: one of the favourite companions of Tāhir *ibid.* with Ṭāhir *ibid.*

محمّد بن يزيد بن معاوية with al-Haitham b. 'Adī and a bedouin of the 'Odhra in Aleppo II 104[15]

محمّد بن يزيد النَّحْوِىّ المعروف بالمُبَرَّد II 64[7] III 143[22], or محمّد المُبَرَّد ابن يزيد النَّحْوِىّ III 110[23] 260[3], or ابو العبّاس محمّد بن يزيد النَّحْوِىّ I 239[11] 243[4] see *Notes* III 208[30] 220[14], or ابو العبّاس محمّد بن يزيد المُبَرَّد III 346[26], or ابو العبّاس المُبَرَّد 262[16] (=331[10]), or محمّد بن يزيد المُبَرَّد I 232[4] III 260[18]: called المُبَرَّد I 185[17] 232[4] 329[5] *et passim* called ابو العبّاس I 239[11] 243[4] III 207[17] *et passim*: cites 'Abd al-Samad b. al-Mu'adhdhal (*sic leg*) I 185[17]: cites Abū Duhmān 231[8]: cites 'Olaiya bint al-Mehdī 232[4]: cites Dja'far b. 'Īsā b. Dja'far al-Hāshimī III 40[8]: cites verses of Māni'l-Muwaswis 260[22] *seq* cites Muḥammad b. Āmir al-Ḥanafī 346[26]: his *al-Kāmil* cited I 169[18] cited 239[11]: cited 243[4] see *Notes* cited 329[5]. cited II 185[9]: cited III 40[8] *seq* [*cf. Kāmil* 360 *seq.*]: cited 207[17]. cited 208[30]: cited 262[16] (=331[10]): with al-Khalīl * I 187[8] author of *al-Rawḍa* * II 64[7]: one of the Thomāla *ibid.*. verses of a poet satirizing him and his clan

[محمّد بن رَضّاح]
cites Muhammad b. رمح (*sic*) b. Muhādjir (*sic*) al-Todjībī II 208[2] see *Notes* cites Sa'īd b. Nasr III 341[29] cites Abū Huraira through intermediaries II 101[18]: cited by Abū Ṣālih 208[2] cited I 320[17]. cited II 22[27] and Mu'alla'l-Ṭā'ī in Egypt *ibid.*. with Sahnūn III 335[8]

محمّد بن الوليد [٢] asks the sister of 'Omar II in marriage II 163[32 bis] [he may be identical with one of the three following]

محمّد بن الوليد (بن عبد الملك) [1] names of his brothers II 272[26] his mother was Umm al-Banīn *ibid* left no child *ibid* 272[28] see also the foregoing

محمّد بن الوليد (بن عبد الملك) [2] his brothers enumerated II 272[29]. son of a bond-maid *ibid.*: see also محمّد بن الوليد

محمّد بن الوليد بن عتبة with 'Omar II II 36[1]. see also محمّد بن الوليد

محمّد بن ياقوت one of the chamberlains of al-Rādī III 49[7]

محمّد بن يحيى cites Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān II 236[30]. cited by Abū Dharr *ibid.*

محمّد بن يحيى بن حبّان see the following

محمّد بن يحيى بن حسان (*sic*) [prob. the correct form is حبّان, not حسان, see *Tahdhīb* IX 507 and *Ma'ārif* 239[16]]: cited by Mālik [b Anas] for an anecd. about his [Muhammad's] grandmother III 249[5]

محمّد (بن يحيى بن خالد) [البَرْمَكيّ] III 22[26]

محمّد بن يحيى بن شيرزاد one of the viziers of al-Rādī II 169[26] see also ابو عبد الله البريديّ

محمّد بن يحيى بن عبد الله الصُّوليّ الصُّوليّ see ابو بكر

محمّد بن يزدار [*lis.* يزداد] [*i.e.* ابو عبد الله محمّد بن يزداد بن سُوَيْد *Fihrist* I 124[4]]: vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46[6] (see *Notes*). see also ابن يرداد

محمّد بن يزيد الأنصاريّ cited II 275[9 seq]: imprisoned by

محمّد (بن هسام بن عبد الملك) [1] his brothers enumerated II 283[15] · [see also محمّد بن هسام]

محمّد (بن هسام عبد الملك) [2] his brothers enumerated II 283[16] [see also محمّد بن هشام]

محمّد بن هلال المَدَنىّ [prob identical with محمّد بن هلال بن ابى هلال المَدَنِىّ noticed in *Tahdhīb* IX 498 · see also *id* XI 86] cites Abū Horaira on the authority of his father III 307[15] cited by Ziyād b. Yūnus al-Ḥadramī *ibid.*

محمّد (بن الوائلى) called ابو اسحق III 46[26] his brothers enumerated *ibid*

محمّد بن وَاسع [he is prob the individual noticed in *Tahdhīb* IX 499] · sayings quoted I 167[17] 310[12] 311[12] III 342[3]. interview with an *Amīr* I 73[1] · with Mālik b. Dīnār 169[23 seq] (=309[15 seq]) with Ḳotaiba b. Muslim 203[34] (=III 285[29])

محمّد بن وَضّاح [for him see *B Faraḍi* I 317 No. 1134]: [محمّد بن بجيع (*sic*) لذّو نَخْتِىّ Muḥammad b. Zakarīyā' al-'Alā'ī *ibid*

محمّد بن النَّضْر الحارثىّ [var نصر instead of النضر in *Muwashshā* 130[2]] with Ibn al-Mubārak I 169[21] (=319[9]) · his letter to his brother cited 300[14]

محمّد بن النّعمان ابو جعفر الأحْوَل see شيطان الطّاق

محمّد بن هرون الأمين III 355[28] see محمّد الامين (بن هرون الرّشيد)

(1) محمّد بن هرون الرّشيد II 22[1] see محمّد الأمين (بن هرون الرّشيد)

(2) محمّد بن هرون الرّشيد notice III 45[5]

محمّد بن هسام with an 'Irāḳian *Shaiḳh* III 34[21 seq] [he may be identical with one of the next three]

محمّد (بن هشام بن اسمعيل المخزومىّ) handed over, along with his brother Ibrāhīm, by al-Welīd II, to Yūsuf b. 'Omar who had orders to slay them II 286[20] · [see also the foregoing]

patron of al-Khuraimī III 120[19] and Sarī' al-Ghawānī 366[20] •

محمّد بن المُنْكدر cites Djābir b. 'Abdallāh III 18[35] cited by Sufyān *ibid* cited II 205[25] anecd. I 204[4] (= III 286[1]) anecd 205[4] his genealogy II 39[6] see *Notes* one of the Banū Taim b. Murra *ibid.* a leading jurisconsult of Medina, who was one of the *Mawālī* 75[32]

محمّد كاتب المَهْدِيّ II 129[11] [var محمّد كاتب إبراهيم I 176[19], P_1 26*b*[8] محمّد بن منصور كاتب إبراهيم *cf. Bayān* I 26[12]] cites Abū Du'ād (*sic leg*) *ibid* (=I 176[20]) notice *ibid*

محمّد المهدىّ بن المنصور II 169[2] see [الخليفة] المهدىّ

محمّد بن موسى الحَوْشِىّ cites Hammād b 'Īsa al-Djuhanī II 255[18] cited by Abū Muhammad 'Abdallāh b Maisara *ibid.*

محمّد بن نجيع (*sic*) النَّوْبَخْتِىّ cites Yaḥyā I 328[6] cited by

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محمّد بن مُنَادر called ابن المُنادر (؟) III 272[5] see *Notes* verses alluding to Mu'ādh b. Muslim I 264[10] with an individual of the Thakīf III 109[7] anecd with an individual 272[5] (? *cf* I 196[24])

محمّد بن المُنْتَشِر بن الأَدْرَع الهَمْدانِىّ cited III 11[13 *seq*] deputed by al-Hadjdjādj to extort money from a *dhimmī* [viz Azādmard *cf Kāmil* 172] *ibid* · his leniency towards the man rouses al-Hadjdjādj to anger, who recalls the *dhimmī* and hands him over to his official extortioner *ibid* with the *dhimmī*, later *ibid* with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid*

محمّد بن منصور كاتب إبراهيم see محمّد كاتب المهدىّ

محمّد بن منصور بن زياد I 86[16] called ابو حسن 86[17] · called ابن منصور II 28[26] anecd I 23[33] verses addressed by Muslim b al-Welīd to him 86[16] in a verse of Ashdja' b 'Amr al-Sulamī II 28[19] verses of Ashdja' on his death 28[23 *seq*]

محمّد بن مالك بن أنس I 84[18 bis]

محمّد بن مالك الخيراني II 66[1] *read* محمّد بن مالك الخيواني and see the following

محمّد بن مالك الخيواني (*sic leg.*) used to give protection to the Koraish against the Yemenite in the Pagan times II 66[1]

محمّد [بن مروان بن الحكم ؟] in a verse of Dhu'l-Rumma I 99[34]

محمّد (بن مروان بن محمّد) his brothers enumerated II 294[8]

محمّد بن مسلم الطائفي cited I 193[3]

محمّد بن مسلم بن عبيد الله بن شهاب الزهري II 255[28] see الزهري

محمّد بن مسلمة satirizes [Ibn ?] al-Aghlab III 266[11]

محمّد [بن مسلمة] بن سلمة sent by 'Omar I to 'Amr b. al-'Ās, in order to confiscate half of the property belonging to 'Amr I 16[23 seq] see *Notes*. with 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ *ibid.*

ابو الحسن called محمّد المصري I 200[23]: cited *ibid.*

محمّد بن مصعب cited by 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ḥasan II 6[27]

محمّد بن مطرّح الأعرج III 369[15] see *Notes*: called الأعرج 369[21.25]. called ابو عبد الله 369[19]. anecdotes illustrating his cynicism and irritability 369[15 seq]: the *Imām* of the *Djāmi'* [at Cordova] *ibid.*: anecd. with a vizier *ibid.*. and Firās *al-Kātib ibid.*; anecdotes with an eunuch of Ziryāb, who used to frequent his company *ibid.*

محمّد المعتزّ بن المتوكّل (ابو عبد الله) III 47[13] see المعتزّ بالله

محمّد المعتصم III 45[5] (*cf* 296[4]) see المعتصم

محمّد المعازي II 283[5] *read* محمّد بن الغار and see محمّد بن الغار [prop. العار]

محمّد بن المكندر II 39[6] *read* محمّد ابن المنكدر (*q.v.*)

III 49[6 seq]) : one of the viziers of al-Rāḍī II 169[25] (see *Notes*) *cf.* III 49[6] (see *Notes*) ; and of al-Muttakī III 49[12]

محمّد بن القاسم الهاشمىّ I 140[30 seq] see ابو العَيْنَاء الهاشِمِىّ

محمّد الظاهر بن المُعْتَضِد (ابو منصور) III 48[30] see الظاهر بالله ابو منصور محمّد بن المعتضد

محمّد بن كثير cites al-Awzā'ī III 19[14]

محمّد بن كَعْب القُرَظِىّ I 139[21] with 'Omar II 14[13 seq] with the same 139[21]

محمّد بن اللَّيْث ordered by al-Mehdī to record the proceedings of a council called by him to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances in Ḳhorāsān I 57[14], his first speech on the occasion 61[12], his second speech 63[15] his letter to Dja'far b Yaḥyā about calligraphy II 181[6]

(*sic*) ابو محمّد اللهْبِى verses on the death of Yezīd b. Mazyad II 29[5] see *Notes*

[محمّد بن الفَضْل]

II 40[18] · with the governor of al-Ahwāz 40[30 seq] with some of his relations 118[5] with Aḥmad b. Yūsuf *al-Kātib* 126[15 seq] [it is possible that more persons than one are included in this article; see *note* on II 34[9]]

محمّد بن الفَضْل الجُرْجانىّ [var. الجَرْجَرَائىّ instead of الجرجانى *Tabarī* III 3 1514[4], *cf* *Fakhrī* 332[9]]: appointed vizier by al-Musta'īn II 169[12] vizier of al-Mutawakkil III 46[33]

محمّد بن الفَضْل الطُّوسِىّ and al-Mā'mūn II 189[18]

محمّد بن فُضَيْل بن غَزْوَان الضَّبّىّ see ابن فُضَيْل

محمّد بن القاسم see مَانِى المُوَسْوِس

محمّد بن القاسم بن عبيد الله one of viziers of al-Kāhir II 169[24] (=III 48[34])

محمّد بن القاسم الكرجي III 49[6 seq] see the following

محمّد بن القاسم الكَرْخِىّ (var. الكرجى instead of الكَرْخِىّ on

II 40[12] one of the ʿAbdallāh b Dārim, a section of the Tamīm 50[27] and al-Hadjdjādj III 7[13] see also حميد بن عُمَيْر

محمّد بن عيسى الدَّمَسْعَـــىّ [for him see *Tahdhīb* IX 390] cites Muhammad b ʿAbd al-Rahmān II 215[18] cited by Yaʿkūb b ʿAbd al-Rahmān *ibid*

محمّد بن العار [properly العارِ] called [prop ابن العار [العارِ] II 34[11], III 214[1] cited I 170[81] (P_1 13 b^{12} reads العارِ instead of [العار] cites ʿĪsā b Ismāʿīl II 34[11] cites Abū Saʿīd Abdallāh b Shabīb 283° (=III 214[1]) see *Notes* *see also the following*

محمّد بن العار [العارِ؟] cites ʿAbd al-Rahmān b. Muhammad, the nephew of al-Aṣmaʿī III 238[20] *see also the foregoing with whom he is probably identical*

محمّد بن الفَضْل cites Abū Hāzim II 34[9] see *Notes*. anecdote with the people of al-Ahwāz

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محمّد بن علىّ بن مُقْلَة called ابو علىّ بن مُقْلَة III 48[34] see *Notes* (=49[5]) the famous calligraphist, and vizier of al-Muktadir II 169[20] (*cf* III 48[27]); also the vizier of al-Kāhir 169[23] (*cf* III 48[34]), al-Rādī 169[25] (*cf* III 49[5]) and al-Muttakī 169[27] (? see *Notes*)

محمّد بن علىّ بن النّعمان see شبطان الطّاق

محمّد بن عمّار cites al-Hasan b Wahb III 155[6]

محمّد بن عُمارة بن حُرَيْمة see محمّد بن حُرَيْمة بن عُمارة

محمّد بن عمرو بن حزم [الأنصارىّ] interview with Muʿāwiya concerning the nomination of Yezīd as heir-apparent II 248[4] *seq*

محمّد بن عمرو بن سعيد his genealogy II 117[11] *seq* visits his aunt Āmina bint Saʿīd, the wife of Khālid b. Yezīd, in Syria *ibid* with Khālid *ibid*.

محمّد بن عُمَيْر بن عُطارِد التّميمىّ III 7[13] called محمّد بن عُطارِد II 50[27]. with ʿAmr b. ʿUtba

* II 299[10]. his genealogy 297[4]. with 'Abdallāh b Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanafīya who visits him in الخميميين (*sic*) *ibid.* (see *Notes*): 'Abdallāh communicates to him his prophecy about himself, al-Saffāh, and al-Manṣūr and gives him advice as to the propaganda of the 'Abbasids *ibid* the *Sh*ī'*a* devoted to his care by 'Abdallāh *ibid.* presented Abu'l-'Abbās on his birth to the *Sh*ī'*a ibid* the *Sh*ī'*a* bring Abū Muslim to his notice and he advises them to purchase him and include him among the party *ibid* (see *note* on 297[19]) sends his missionaries to Khorāsān after the end of the first century of the *Hidjra ibid* died in the reign of al-Walīd II and nominated his son Ibrāhīm as his successor 298[15] his prophecy about Kaḥṭaba 299[7] with his mother Su'dā and his brother Sulaimān after the death of
* his father III 40[20 *seq*] made his will to his son (*sic leg*) Ibrāhim 42[18] (see *note* on 42[19])

محمّد بن عُرْفَةَ called ابو عبد الله III 133[22] (=195[10]). cites Ahmad b. Muhammad b. Yahyā *ibid* in Wāsiṭ *ibid* [he may or may not be identical with ابو عبد الله بن عُرْفَةَ of index I, see *note* on I 211[17]]

محمّد بن عُطارِد II 50[27] see محمّد ابن عُمَيْر بن عُطارِد

محمّد بن علىّ [ص] I 217[n] see محمّد ابن الحَنَفِيّة

محمّد بن علىّ (الإمام) II 299[7] see محمّد بن علىّ بن عبد الله

محمّد بن علىّ بن حسن III 32[29] succeeded his father II 296[25] praised by al-Mansūr III 31[29] his mother was a bondmaid *ibid* on his father 32[29] (*cf* I 309[4] II 255[7])

محمّد بن علىّ السّامرّىّ أو السُّرَّ مَنْ رَأَىّ called ابو الفرج II 169[29]. one of the viziers of al-Mustakfī Billāh *ibid.* (*cf* III 49[19])

محمّد بن علىّ بن عبد الله called الإمام II 299[7], or محمّد بن علىّ الإمام

Kotaiba *ibid.*. [he is prob. the individual noticed in *Tahdhīb* IX 330[8]]

محمّد بن عبيد الله بن الحرث (؟) his genealogy III 307[14]: cites Muhammad b. Dā'ūd b. Nādjiya *ibid.*· cited by Muhammad b. Ibrāhīm al-Warrāḳ *ibid.*: in Egypt *ibid.*: with Ibn Nādjiya 307[21]

محمّد بن عبيد الله بن ابى سعيد الكوفىّ see ابن عون الثّقفىّ

محمّد بن عبيد الله ابو عبد الرّحمن القُرَشىّ الأُمَوىّ see العُتْبىّ

محمّد بن عبد الله بن يحيى his genealogy II 169[19]: one of the viziers of al-Muktadir *ibid* (*cf.* III 48[26])

محمّد بن عَتّاب with a pseudo-prophet in the reign of al-Rashīd III 251[5]

محمّد بن العُتْبىّ بن عبد الله I 156[28] see العُتْبىّ

محمّد بن عَجْلان see ابن عَجْلان

محمّد بن عَدِىّ بن الأَبْتَر II 66[11] see حُجْر بن عَدِىّ الأَبْتَر

[محمّد بن عبد الملك الزّيّات الخ] Khath'amī II 179[30]: verses of al-Buhtorī in his praise 184[13]: drafts a letter from al-Mu'taṣim to 'Abdallāh b. Ṭahir al-Khorāsānī 195[28]· with Muhammad b. Ibrāhīm b. Ziyād on the occasion *ibid.*· cited 198[11] vizier of al-* Wāthiḳ III 46[26], and of al-Mutawakkil 46[32] loved Shafī' *al-Khādim*, who was also loved by al-Hasan b. Wahb, his *Kātib* 353[16] *seq.*· verses which he addressed to al-Hasan *ibid.*: see also محمد بن الرياب

محمّد بن عبد الملك بن سعيد his genealogy II 256[2] cites al-Zuhrī *ibid.*· cited by Abū Ma'shar *ibid*

محمّد بن عبد الملك بن صالح with al-Ma'mūn I 146[19] *seq*

محمّد بن عبد الملك المازنىّ on Hilāl b al-Ahwaz (*sic leg.*) II 124[34]

ابو محمّد العَبْدىّ الشّاعر recites a poem before 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī and is richly rewarded by him II 300[15]

محمّد بن عُبَيْد cites Ibn 'Oyaina III 336[23]. cited by Ibn

see the references given in the *note* on I 167[5]]

[؟] محمّد بن عبد العزيز cited by 'Abdallāh b. Muhammad al-Taimī II 207[31]

محمّد بن عبد الملك الزّيّات وزير المتوكّل III 111[7] · called محمّد بن الزّيّات I 147[10]: called ابو جعفر 140[1] 199[13] II 171[1] · called ابن الزّيّات I 199[12] II 179[30] III 354[6 seq] · the verses which he addressed from his death-bed in the prison to al-Mutawakkil I 147[10] verses which 'Alī b al-Djahm addressed to him 199[13] verses which al-Hasan b Wahb addressed to him 327[12] (= II 193[17]); 139[35] · verses in which he and Ibn Abī Du'ād satirized each other 327[17] *seq* (*cf.* III 111[7] see *Notes*): his strained relations with Ibn Abī Du'ād 328[5]; II 127[14]: notice I 343[8] · a friend of Ashnās II 127[14] · one of the *Kātibs* of al-Mu'tasim 169[7] *cf.* III 46[18] owed his rise to his skill as a *Kātib* II 171[1]: verses which 'Abdallāh b. Ṭāhir addressed to him and his reply 175[15 seq] · with al-

محمّد بن عبد الرّحمن بن أبي لَيْلَى see ابن أبي لَيْلَى

محمّد بن عبد الرّحمن بن نوفل see ابو الأَسْوَد

محمّد بن عبد السّلام الخُشَنِيّ III 236[7], or ابو عبد الله الخُشَنِيّ محمّد بن عبد السّلام I 205[21] called الخُشَنِيّ 346[6] II 11[9] 44[4] 229[12] 230[16] III 100[8] (see also I 196[17] 257[27] III 68[17] with *notes* on these lines) · called ابو عبد الله I 167[5] see *Notes* 205[21] II 46[20] see *Notes* cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās's remarks on the four orthodox Caliphs I 167[5] see *Notes* cites al-Riyāshī 196[17] see *Notes* cites Abū Ghassān 257[27] see *Notes*, cites Abū Ghassān (*sic leg*) al-'Abdī III 68[17] see *Notes* cites a tradition on the authority of Anas II 44[4] · cites Abū Ḥātim al-Sidjistānī 230[16] see *Notes* cites Abū 'Āṣim III 100[8] cited I 346[6] · cited II 11[9] cited 46[20] see *Notes* · cited 229[12]: cited III 236[7] on A'shā Bekr and Labīd b Rabī'a I 205[21] [for his life

Yahyā b ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz III 231[32] (= II 98[2] see *Notes*)

محمّد بن عبد الحميد cited by al-Riyāshī III 34[8] with Ibn Abī Ḥafsa *ibid*

محمّد بن عبد الرّحمن cites Umm Salima through his father II 236[30], cited by Muhammad b. Yahyā *ibid*

محمّد بن عبد الرّحمن [الأمير] called ابن أمير الله II 305[11] account of his reign 304[19] *seq* — Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Shamir's poem addressed to him during the life-time of his father but after the death of Nasr *al-Fatā ibid*, praised by Bakī b Muhammad Makhlad [2], *al-Fakīh* 305[14], with Hāshim b ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz 305[17], his long campaign in the enemy country 305[21], inflicts a severe defeat on the enemy in the Wādī Salit, and the poem of Abbas b. فرياض (*sic*) celebrating his victory 305[28]

محمّد بن عبد الرّحمن بن أبي دثّب II 215[18] 39[20] (see *Notes*) see ابن أبي دثّب

[محمّد بن عبد الله بن عمرو] wrote to her when she wanted to marry Ibrāhīm b. Hishām b Ismāʿīl al-Makhzūmī *ibid.*

محمّد بن عبد الله بن نمير الثّقفي called ابن نمير III 119[18] called النّميري 119[16] *seq* amatory verses in which he celebrated Zainab bint Yūsuf 119[8] *seq* with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid.*

ابو محمّد بن عبد الله بن يزيد his genealogy II 293[10] *seq* the mob took him out of the prison and placed him on the pulpit in his chains with the head of ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz b al-Hadjdjadj at his foot 293[10] *seq*, swore allegiance to Merwān and abused Yezīd III and Ibrāhīm *ibid* sent the head of ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz to Merwan and impaled his body *ibid.* secured amnesty for the citizens of Damascus from Merwān *ibid.*

محمّد بن عبد الحكم III 250[8], called محمّد بن الحكم 231[32] II 98[2] see *Notes*, cites al-Shāfiʿī III 231[32] (= II 98[2] see *Notes*) cites al-Shāfiʿī 250[8] cited by

which he wrote to condole al-Mutawakkil on the loss of a son II 36^{18}

محمّد (بن عبد الله ابى العبّاس السفّاح) son of al-Saffāh and a bond-maid III 43^{29}

محمّد بن عبد الله بن عبد كان called ابو جعفر I 23^{26}, called ابن عبد كان 23^{30} and Abū Mishar $23^{26\ seq}$

محمّد بن عبد الله بن علاثة [العُقَيْلى] al-Mehdi's *kādī* and a colleague of 'Afiya b Yezīd III 44^{22} see also *note* on II 292^{5}

محمّد بن عبد الله بن عمر notice I 164^{10}

محمّد بن عبد الله بن عمرو III 240^{2} called المُدَقِّع 227^{15} 240^{3} his mother was Fātima bint al-Husain 227^{15} (*cf* 227^{20}), the genealogy of his mother *ibid* Maslama (*sic leg.*) b Muharib on him and a highly connected daughter of his 227^{17} his genealogy 240^{2} notice *ibid* divorced Khadīdja bint 'Urwa b al-Zobair $240^{2\ seq}$: verses which he

[محمّد (بن عبد الله) [رسول الله الهم] II 187^{5} 203^{21} $204^{20\ seq}$ (= 130^{29}) $205^{13.33}$ $206^{1\ seq}$ $207^{4\ 12\ seq}$ $210^{13.32}$ $211^{12\ bis}$ $212^{4\ seq}$ 213^{8} 214^{5} (= 223^{6}) 220^{21} $222^{5\ seq}$ 226^{15} $226^{28\ seq}$ (= $156^{12\ seq}$) $227^{5\ seq}$ $227^{25\ bis}$ (= $135^{22\ bis}$) $228^{3\ seq}$ 229^{28} $230^{1\ bis}$ 230^{28} (= I 37^{27}) 231^{29} $232^{1.27}$ 233^{18} *seq* $241^{5\ seq}$ 242^{8} (*Kor*) $244^{27\ seq}$ (= 6^{25}) 246^{35} $248^{6\ seq}$ 249^{4} $254^{6\ 14\ seq}$ 263^{26} $268^{21\ seq}$ 276^{17} * 288^{25} (= III 328^{10}) 298^{13} III $5^{29\ seq}$ 11^{2} 15^{16} 18^{21} $30^{4\ seq}$ $31^{23\ seq}$ $32^{13\ seq}$ [var in *Kāmil* 790^{1}] $33^{5\ 15\ seq}$ 35^{6} $39^{22\ seq}$ $40^{17\ 34}$ 41^{12} 46^{24} 47^{3} $49^{5\ seq}$ $98^{34\ bis}$ (= $107^{18\ bis}$) $99^{13\ 26\ seq}$ 101^{19} $103^{30\ bis}$ 108^{7} 111^{21} 118^{15} $135^{2\ seq}$ 191^{10} 193^{1} 196^{28} 226^{18} $227^{1.18}$ $254^{2\ 18}$ 273^{29} 329^{33} *some of the passages in which the Prophet is only casually mentioned have not been included in the above article*]

محمّد بن عبد الله بن طاهر صاحب خراسان I 32^{5} verses which he wrote to his brother 'Obaidallāh b. 'Abdallāh in an illness 230^{32} verses which he addressed to al-Mutawakkil when visiting that Caliph in an illness of his 231^{14} verses

'Abd al-Ḳais to drink intoxicating beverages III 340[26]: with al-'Abbās 341[11] (*cf.* 340[24 seq]): with an individual in Mecca who put a question to him about *nabīdh* 341[15 seq] · notice 345[22]: on 'Uthmān 346[9 seq] (*cf.* 316[17]), visits the same in an illness *ibid* . anecd. with Ā'isha
§ and a little negress 346[12 seq] · see
* also I 31[26] 33[18] 45[30 bis] (=III 88[22 bis]) 67[21 seq] 79[35 seq] (=III 371[15 seq]) 96[21] 101[4 seq] 116[19] 117[1] 125[23.33] 126[3] 127[27 seq] (= 113[31]) 132[21] 136[5 seq] (=166[9 seq]) 140[33] 141[16] 142[18] 143[21] 146[5] 150[n] *seq* (=III 8[16 seq]) 167[9 seq] 168[7.32] 170[19] 213[25 seq] 214[22] 214[31 seq] 216[12 seq] 218[n] 219[15 seq] 220[5 seq] 222[17] 244[29 bis] 255[12]
* 290[9 23] 346[10] 348[7] II 6[9 seq] 6[15 seq] 7[12] 7[15 seq] 18[12] 37[27] 42[12] 43[25] (=126[1]) 47[15 24] 48[5 24] 49[18.19] 51[21] 52[1.3] 53[18.22] 54[19] 56[27 seq] 59[18 seq] 60[8] 61[10 seq] 62[24 seq] 62[31 seq] 63[6 seq] 63[10 seq] 63[24] 64[14 32] 66[7] 68[24 seq] 69[23.34] 71[11] 73[9] 80[32] 110[12 seq] 112[9] 114[12 seq] 116[6 seq] 118[12 seq] 120[11] (=300[2] III 34[12] 243[6]) 120[33 seq.] 143[35] 154[22] 157[26] 161[12] 166[28 seq.] 167[10 seq] 167[18] 167[29 bis] 168[18]

[محمّد (بن عبد الله)] رسولُ الله النبيّ [ ]
aneed. with a convert to Islām III 304[29 bis]: with Khālid b. al-Welīd 305[8]: stung by a scorpion 305[11] · resorted to cupping during certain ailments 305[19 seq]: his views on the subject *ibid.*: with 'Oyaina b. Hisn *ibid.*. with the Jews of Khaibar who had poisoned him 305[26 seq] · his saying about the effect of this poison *ibid* (*cf* II 206[19 seq]) · the Jews prepared a charm, which influenced him adversely for a number of days 305[32 seq] . sent 'Alī to fetch the charm *ibid* another tradition showing that he was influenced by magic 306[1]. with 'Āmir b Abī Rabī'a and Sahl b Ḥonaif 306[4] · aneed with a married couple 307[16 seq] . with Suhaib 316[17] (*cf* 346[10]) · visits 'Alī in an illness of his *ibid* · 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf calls on him dressed in silk 335[14]. the quantity of water required by him for his ablutions and for his bath 336[20 seq] . comment on a saying of his 336[29 seq]: abrogates certain ordinances of his own 340[14 seq.]: allows the

on it about the time of the author *ibid* · his tomb described III 300[2] *seq* : the procedure recommended for the pilgrim who visits his tomb 300[17]. places associated with him in Jerusalem 301[5] *seq* : four persons to whom he did not grant amnesty on the day he took Mecca 302[32] *seq.* spares the life of 'Abdallāh b. Abī Sarh at the intercession of 'Uthmān *ibid.*: a brother of Mikyas, who was with him, having been slain by a mistake, he sends a Fihrite with Mikyas to get for him the blood-wit from the *Anṣār ibid.* sends 'Omar and 'Alī in pursuit of Sārah, a woman suspected of espionage *ibid* · with the individual whose letter the woman was carrying *ibid* and Abū Khaithama during the Tabūk Expedition 303[26] *seq* . with Asmā' bint 'Omais 304[6] · with Tamīm al-Dārī and other companions of his 304[10]. with Talha b 'Obaidallāh 304[12]: with two men of the Anmār and some of his companions 304[20] · bint al-Zobair in marriage to al-Mikdād b. al-Aswad III 243[28] *seq*, and Khālida bint Abī Lahab to 'Uthmān b. Abi'l-'Āṣ *ibid* . 'Alī on the above marriage of al-Mikdād 247[7]. Mu'āwiya and his *sunna* 254[13]: a remark of his relating to Hind 255[20]: on 'Oyaina b. Hisn 256[6] · Abū 'Abd al-Raḥmān on a saying of his 267[27] *seq* (=317[5] *seq*) notice 275[2] with Djābir b 'Abdallāh and another individual at the raid of the Anmār 285[7] *seq* with 'Ā'isha 286[4] *seq* . with Abū Katāda 286[7] *seq* aneed with an individual having dishevelled hair 286[9] *seq* his position in prayer in relation to a piece of onyx stone with a golden ring round it in the western wall of the Ka'ba 297[33] there was a peg in the wall of his Mosque in Medina with which, they say, he used to support himself in rising after his prostrations in prayers 299[28] · his pulpit 299 *seq*.. his seat on the pulpit had a wooden board nailed

ibid · with Hassān b Ṯābit III 108[35] (*cf* 101[22] see *Notes* 189[9]): the Hudẖail ask him for an indecent concession 109[2] *seq* anecd. with 'Abbās b Mirdās 112[24] *seq* (*cf* 107[7]) · on Abū Ṭālib 123[12] · praises the voice of Abū Mūsa'l-Aš'arī 188[7]: and versification 189[9] · with 'Ā'iša 189[25], with 'Akkāf b Wadā'a 222[34] *seq* and Omm Hānī' bint Abī Ṭālib to whom he had proposed at the suggestion of 'Alī 225[34] *seq* Waraka b. Nawfal's advice to Ḫadīdja about her marrying the Prophet 226[8] · allotted two shares in the revenues of Ḫaibar to the Zobairites 230[2] · his prohibition relating to the *Mukhannaṯūn* 233[12] *seq* the incident at al-Ṭā'if which led to this prohibition *ibid* his prohibition against the slaying of women 238[22] · Māriya al-Kibtīya, his concubine-slave bore him Ibrāhīm 243[2]: with his wife Ṣafīya bint Ḥuyaiy *ibid.* · married his slave and the [former] wife of his slave 243[11]: he gave Dobā'a I 294[1] III 101[1]) · on Šarīk b. 'Āmir al-Muṣṭalikī III 100[18] *seq* see *Notes*: Ibn 'Abbās recites some verses of Omaiya b. Abi'l-Salt to him 101[6] *seq* asks al-Šarīd to recite to him verses of Omaiya b Abi'l-Salt 101[11] *seq* (=189[19]) · a remark of his on the same *ibid* with Hassān b Ṯābit 101[14] *seq* with 'Abdallāh b. Rawāha 101[24] *seq* with Abū Djarwal al-Djoshamī and other captives of Honain 102[7] *seq* responds to an appeal by 'Amr b. Sālim al-Khozā'ī against the Meccans 102[15] *seq* (=II 63[2]) with 'A'iša after the *hidjra* 103[4] *seq* at the Battle of Honain 103[14] *seq* a remark of his which can be read like a verse 103[16] *seq*: his three poets 103[25] (*cf* II 61[8]) did not disapprove of amatory verses being recited before him in the Mosque 105[24] · with Ka'b b. Zohair 105[25] *seq* (*cf.* 107[7]) allows Hassān b. Ṯābit to satirize Abū Sufyān, for he had satirized him (the Prophet) 108[18] *seq.* · and the Meccans who satirized his followers

descended from him twice III 31[4]: two of his four uncles were converted to Islām 31[18]· al-'Abbās was his only uncle who survived him and therefore he (al-'Abbās) was his only heir out of the Banū 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib 32[14]· in a disputation with certain *fukahā'*, al-Ma'mun maintains the thesis that 'Alī was the best of the "Caliphs" after him (the Prophet), and the best entitled to succeed him 35[29] *sqq* the reason why he converted Alī to Islām though 'Alī was a mere boy at the time *ibid* at the Battle of Honain *ibid* (*cf* 103[11 seq])· with 'Alī before his *hidjra* to Medina *ibid* . his two sayings about 'Alī *ibid* with a deputation of the Tamīm 75[32 seq] the Battle of Faif al-Rīh took place after his prophetic career had begun in Mecca 86[14]· takes part in the War of al-Fidjār at the age of fourteen 91[30 seq] on the Battle of Dhū Kār 95[7]· on Imru'al-Ḳais 98[12]: on a verse of Ṭarafa 98[31] (*cf*.

[[رسولُ الله الخ] (محمّد (بن عبد الله]]

II 236[20 seq.]: 'Ammār fought on his side several times *ibid* anecdote relating to the building of the Mosque at Medina 236[31] *seq.*: with 'Ammār *ibid*. his remarks about 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ and Mu'āwiya 238[19]· appoints Sa'd b Mu'ādh as arbiter of the Banū Koraiza 240[16 seq] with Omm Salima and al-Ḥusain 254[20 seq] al-Hasan, al-Husain and 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far were the only minors who swore allegiance to him 254[28]· with Abū Bekr and his daughter Asmā' 271[1 seq]· at the birth of Ibn al-Zobair 272[3]· refuses to give the property of Fadak to Fātima 279[3 seq] appoints *Nakībs* 297[11]: his announcement during the siege of al-
* Tā'if III 2[12] *seq.*. Abū Bekra comes to him, is converted and attaches himself to him *ibid*. his commandment about illegitimate children broken by Mu'āwiya *ibid* · Anas served him for ten years 15[8] Fāṭima bint 'Amr was his grandmother 30[34]· Muhammad b. 'Abdallāh b. al-Ḥasan was

'Obaida b. al-Djarrāh II 210[20]: on Sālim, a client of Abū Hodhaifa 210[21] on 'Abd al-Rahmān b 'Awf 211[23]· grants to the Muslims Mahzūn (*sic*), the site of the market of Medina, and reserves Fadak for public charity 214[11 seq]: 'Uthmān's mother was a cousin of his 214[19]: his prayer for 'Uthmān in the expedition of Tabūk 214[30 seq]: marries his two daughters to 'Uthmān 214[33]. with 'Uthmān after the death of Rokaiya 214[35]: with 'Uthmān 215[2]· with 'Omar 215[5 seq] marries Rokaiya to 'Uthmān and himself marries Hafsa bint 'Omar *ibid.* (*cf* III 226[5 seq]): with 'Uthmān II (215[7])· with nine of his companions, including 'Uthmān, on the Mount Hirā' 218[18]. anecdote of his covering 'Alī and his family with a mantle 225[22 seq]: with 'Alī at the siege of Khaibar *ibid.*: his love for 'Alī and Fāṭima *ibid.*· his sayings about the murderer of al-Zubair 229[22]: his prophecy about 'Ammār illness II 203[21]; and Bilāl 203[32]: news of his death and of the accession of Abū Bekr to the Caliphate brought to Mecca by 'Abd Rabbihī b. Kais b al-Sā'ib al-Makhzūmī 203[35] Abū Sufyān was not in Medina at his (the Prophet's) death 204[3 seq]: visited in his last illness by Obayy b Ka'b and al-Nu'mān b. Bashīr al-Ansārī 204[28] *seq* his address from the pulpit in his last illness containing his injunction about the *Ansār ibid.* (*cf* 121[4 seq] III 18[8]=II 153[15]) a prophecy of his cited by Obayy 205[6]· with Abū Bekr and 'Omar 205[25 seq] a remark of Abū Bekr about him 206[30] (=4[6])· Abū Bekr and 'Omar were buried near his grave 206[31 seq] on al-Hasan and al-Hosain 207[3] (=245[4] *cf.* 225[30]; see also III 31[3]). his age 207[7] (=208[33]) on Abū Bekr 207[17] (=7[23]) three things about which Abū Bekr had omitted to ask him 208[14 seq]: on 'Omar 209[2 bis]: 'Omar's belief that he would live for ever 209[11]: on Abū

tice of his (the Prophet's) time II 176[6]: notice 201[10] *sqq*. —his genealogy 201[10]; the genealogy of his mother 201[12] (=39[32]); his date of birth 201[13] *bis* (*cf*. III 52[23]); his sojourn in Mecca and Medina *ibid*.; a description of his personal appearance 201[20] *seq*, some of his habits 201[27]; the high position of his family 201[31] *seq*; notice of his nurse 202[4], names of his foster-brother and foster-sisters (202[5]), with Djudhāma bint al-Ḥārith after the Battle of Ḥonain 202[6]; notice of his father 202[10], his guardians after the death of his father *ibid*., the names of his uncles and aunts 202[12] *seq*, his children enumerated 202[16] (*cf* III 243[2]) names of his wives 202[18]; sent Khonais on a mission to the Kisrā *ibid*.; names of his secretaries and servants 203[1] *seq*, his signet-ring 203[6] *bis*, date of his death 203[8] (*cf*. 201[18]); 'Ā'isha and Ḥafṣa on his bed-side in his last illness 203[25] *seq*; Abū Bekr leads the prayers for six days during his last II 114[4], his orations 129[2]; his oration at his last pilgrimage quoted 130[1] *seq*; 'Omar states a fact about him 132[27] with a deputation of the Iyād 156[2] with 'Utba b Ghazwān and others 157[1]; the usual formula with which his letters to his companions etc began 166[23] *seq* a list of his secretaries 167[21] *seq*, a list of those of his secretaries who belonged to the nobility (*ashrāf*) 170[10] with Zaid b. Thābit 167[30] two other secretaries of his, viz Mu'aikīb b Abī Fāṭima and Hanzala b al-Rabī' 167[32] *seq* his signet-ring was kept by Ḥanzala *ibid* with Hanzala on the day of the conquest of Mecca 167[a] asks al-Hosain b Zuhair to write the treaty of al-Ḥodaibiya 168[9] *seq*; 'Abdallāh b Abī Sarh was his secretary at the time when the above treaty was signed *ibid* pardons the same 'Abdallāh b Abī Sarh (at the conquest of Mecca) who had apostatized, at the request of 'Uthmān *ibid*.; with Sa'd b Abī Waḳkāṣ 175[9] the same Sa'd refers to a religious prac-

his wife Juwairiya belonged II 63[9] wrote letters to Djaifar and 'Abd, the sons of al-Djulandā 63[35] Mālik b 'Abdallāh led the cavalry of the Khath'am to him 65[7] he was visited by Abū Sabra al-Dju'fī and prayed for him 67[5] appointed Farwa b Musaik as governor of Nadjrān 68[28] a remark of his said to refer to Uwais al-Karanī 68[40] his courteous treatment of 'Adī b Hātim and the latter's conversion to Islām 69[11] *sq* visited by Zaid *al-Khail*, whom he named Zaid *al-Khair* 69[16] his opinion of the same *ibid* married a Hāshimite woman to Abū Malik al-Ash'arī 69[28] his remarks on the occasion *ibid* he praises the Banū 'l-Ash'ar and exhorts the Banū Hāshim to intermarry with them 69[29] visited by Kais b Yezīd (var Zaid) of the Djudhām 70[10] see *Notes* his mission to all mankind 72[5] with a bedouin 101[19 seq] and a bedouin 102[2 seq] Dhakwān, a client of al-Husain b 'Alī, claims to be his client

Kor'ān during his lifetime II 44[7] on the Mudar tribes 44[18] on the Yemenites 45[7] with Abū Huraira 45[20] covenanted with 'Omāra respecting the Banū Damra 47[25] suckled by a wet-nurse belonging to the Banū Sa'd b Bekr 51[32] (*cf* 56[8], see 202[4]) enquires from the deputation of the 'Abd al-Kais about Rabāb (*sic*) b Zaid b. 'Amr 53[1] visited by Ka'b b 'Amir b Mālik, one of the Subāh b Lokaiz 53[5] with al-Ashadjdj, a member of the deputation of the 'Abd al-Kais 57[1] *sq* awards Dhū Yazan a costly suit of clothes 58[5] interviewed by one of the Banū Mahra whom he sent with a written document to his tribe 59[15] condemns to death the father (son ?) of al-Mudjadhdhar (*sic leg.*) for murder 60[21] sent Habīb b Zaid to Musailima 61[15] his *Khatīb* 61[20] the traces of his footsteps followed up by Kurz b 'Alkama right up to the cave 62[21] invited Budail b. Warka', in writing, to embrace Islām 63[3] the clan to which

daughter Rukaiya I 329[10] · his night prayers 330[18] · his prayer after meals 350[8] · Fātima, at his bed-side in his * last hours II 3[20], 3[28] *seq* his love and regard for Fātima and vice versa *ibid* · anecd with Mu'āwiya 4[14] *seq* · with 'Omar 5[6] *seq* his love for Hamza 5[8] *seq* · orders 'Alī to slay al-Nadr b al-Hārith in his presence 17[31] *seq* (=39[1] III 101[20] *seq*). verses on his death by Hassān b Thābit 24[33] his fortitude on the death of his son Ibrāhīm 33[32] praised by Mu āwiya 38[17] the brothers of his father enumerated 38[26] his prophethood foretold by Waraka 39[4] his *Mu'ezzins* 39[17 22] how the sword *Dhu'l-Fikar* passed into his possession 39[19] his remark about Abu'l-'Asī his son-in-law 39[24] *seq* his remark about the death of al-Nadr b al-Hārith 40[8] visits the Arab tribes, in company with Abū Bekr and 'Alī, in order to proclaim his mission 42[20] *seq*. names of the four men of the Khazradj, who read the 'Abdallāh and 'Abdallāh b 'Amr I 204[22] *seq*. with Sahl b. 'Amr 212[15] his great respect for 'Abbās 222[21] · with a visitor 225[15 bis] = (23[6] *seq*) with Djabir b 'Abdallah 225[16] with Dja'far b Abī Tālib 232[27] *seq* (=135[31] 229[12]) on Suhaib 239[2] his illiteracy 240[8] *seq* (=II 167[15] *seq*) with al-Sa'ib b al-Saifī 244[37 bis] with 'Urwa b Mas'ūd al-Thakafī and al-Mughīra b Shu'ba 245[6] *seq* with the representatives of the Tamīm 245[10] *seq* with al-Mudjāshi'ī 253[10] (*cf* II 74[7]) · with Hudhaifa 268[13] (see also 268[27]) with Abū Huraira 281[14] (=221[6] 251[17]) · the Khuzā'a were his great supporters 283[17] with his aunt Safīya and his daughter Fātima 305[a 18] with Abbās 306[1] = (26[24] *seq* 8[7] *seq*) · with al-Dahhāk b Sufyān 311[3] anecdotes with Ā'isha 346[13] *seq*, 320[1] *seq* with 'Omar 321[1] *seq* the mourning at his death in Medina 328[10] (*cf* II 7[15] = 207[10]) 'Ā'isha visits his tomb at the death of 'Alī 328[12] *seq* at the death of his

Abū Sufyān as Prefect and Rāshid b. 'Abdallāh (variants on III 54[13] 104[30]) as *Kāḍī* of Nadjrān I 113[18] (=III 54[12] 104[29]), with Nābigha al-Dja'dī 113[23 seq] (=30[8 bis] 178[20] III 100[28 seq]); with Ṭohaiya b. Abī Zuhair al-Nahdī 113[32] *seq.*; the text of the document which he gave Tohaiya for the Bānu Nahd *ibid.*, with al-Zibrikān and 'Amr b. al-Ahtam 117[12 seq] (=II 109[30 seq] *cf* III 99[28]); with Fātima and al-Hasan 118[7] gives Medina the name of Ṭaiba 119[21] (=II 116[4]). his companions used to kiss his hands 135[30] (=229[11]) · invited Hawdha b 'Alī by letter to Islām 172[7] with Abū Sufyān 1°9[24] (=268[14] *seq*) his instructions to his *amīrs* 183[29] with one of the *Ansār* 183[33 seq]. interview with Hazn b Abī Wahb al-Makhzūmī 184[1 bis] al-'Alā' b. al-Hadramī recites some verses before him 193[16 seq] · with a party of Ash'arite travellers 203[22] (=253[1 seq]): his dress on a particular occasion 203[28] (=III 284[35]). with Umm [[محمّد (بن عبد الله) [رسولُ الله الخ]] seen in the Persian Empire on the night of his birth I 108[20] *seq.*: various Arab tribes send embassies to him and individuals wait upon him 109[10]–114[10]:— his interview with the chiefs of the Hamdān 109[10 seq], the written document which he gave them *ibid.*, with Abū 'Amr al-Nakha'ī, the spokesman of his tribe 109[18 seq]; with Kaṭan b. Hāritha al-'Olaimī and other representatives of the Kalb 109[28 seq], the text of the document he gave to the Thakīfites 110[1 seq]; with the ambassadors of the Madhhidj 110[4 seq], with Lakīt b 'Amir and Nahīk b. 'Āsim 110[19] *seq*, interview with Ḳaila of the Tamīm and Huraith b Hassān of the Shaibān 111[23] *seq.* the text of the document which he gave to Okaidar of Dūma and Wā'il b Ḥudjr al-Hadramī respectively 112[28 seq], with Djarīr b. 'Abdallāh al-Badjalī 113[2 seq]; with 'Aiyāsh b. Abī Rabī'a, when sending him as his missionary to the Banū 'Abd Kulāl 113[6]; appointed

§ III 302[18] *seq.* [28] *bis* : with an individual who wanted appointment
* ment to a post I 8[6] (=26[25]): the Thaḳīf wanted to apostatize after his death 20[33]: his army at the Battle of Bedr 30[27]· his war tactics 39[11]: his farewell injunctions to his armies 40[4]· the best archer among his companions was Sa'd b. Abī Wakkās 56[24] *seq* his prayer for Sa'd *ibid.* (*cf.* 15[27] III 110[20]): with the archers of the Aslam 56[27] *seq* . the Negus of Abyssinia sent him a present 84[9]. with 'Abbās b Mirdās al-Sulamī, at the distribution of the spoils of Ḥunain 84[31] *seq*.. how he won over Ṣafwān b. Omaiya 85[2] on some verses of Zuhair b al-Djanāb (*sic leg*) recited by 'Ā'isha 85[16] *seq* (= III 100[13])· with Kais b. 'Āṣim al-Minḳarī 101[10] =157[21] *cf.* II 73[2.26]): with a deputation of the Muḍarites 106[10] *seq* · converts 'Oṭārid b. Ḥādjib to Islām 106[15] *seq* : Saif b. Dhī Yazan's victory over the Abyssinians took place after his birth 106[11]: portents and signs [محمّد (بن عبد الله) رسول الله ﷺ]
Ghazwān II 156[24]: cited by Abū Dharr 166[6], III 302[8]: cited by Abū Bekr II 204[22] (see also 40[7]): cited by Ḥodhaifa 205[7] cited by 'Othmān 211[23], III 304[16] cited by 'Abdallāh b 'Amr II 236[18] (*cf* 236[20.22]) cited by Ḳhuzaima b. Thābit 236[22] (*cf.* 236[18 20])· cited by 'Ammār 236[29] cited by 'Obāda b. al-Sāmit 238[19]: cited by Abū Aiyūb al-Anṣārī 247[22]: cited by Asmā' bint Abī Bekr 270[18]: cited by a
* *dhimmī* III 11[21]. cited by al-Hadjdjādj 18[3] (=153[15])· cited by Omm Dja'far 24[11] cited by al-Ma'mūn 39[16]· cited by al-Aswad b 'Abd al-Rahmān on the authority of his father 289[18]· cited by Zaid b. Aslam 304[20] (*cf.* 304[18])· cited by Abū Sa'īd al-Khudrī 304[18] (*cf* 304[21])· cited by Abū Mas'ūd al-Ansārī 341[15] cited by Zaid b. 'Alī on the authority of his father, who cited his grandfather 342[28]: cited by Abū Dja'far 362[12]:
§ anecdotes I 84[30] 216[11] *seq.* 223[19] 224[11] *seq.* 225[5.12] 306[5] *seq* 316[6] *seq.* 330[6] *seq* III 100[23] *seq* 189[28] *seq*

I 212[25] cited by 'Abdallāh b. al-Zubair 213[13.31] cited by Nadjda 214[22] cited by Abū Omāma 223[19] (*cf.* 223[20]) cited by Ibn 'Omar 223[20] (*cf.* 223[19]) II 255[5] III 336[15] (*cf* 336[17]) 368[2] (see also III 315[2]) · cited by Anas b Mālik I 271[27], 350[15] III 302[32] cited by 'Abdallāh b Salām I 296[6] (*cf* 224[34]) cited by 'Atīya b Bashīr (*sic*) 305[23] see *Notes* cited by al-Awzā'ī 305[a] cited by al-'Utbī 310[7] cited by 'Abd al-Rahmān b 'Awf 326[a] cited by 'Abdallāh b Mas'ūd 344[15] 349[1] II 41[5 20] cited by Umm Salima I 348[24] 349[21] II 236[20] (*cf* 236[18 22]) 237[6] cited by al-Mughīra b Shu'ba I 348[25] cited by 'Abdallāh b. Yezīd on the authority of his father 349[7 seq] · cited by Asmā' bint Yezīd 349[10]. cited by Shaddād b. Aws 349[12]: cited by Ibn 'Abbās 349[18] II 45[22] III 341[10] cited by Talha b. * 'Obaidallāh II 2[15] cited by Sufyān al-Thawrī 38[22] (= 201[24]) cited by Dhakwān, a client of al-Husain b. 'Alī, 114[4] · cited by 'Utba b. Zaid b. Thābit I 136[6 seq] (= 166[9 seq]) cited by Mu'āwiya b. Abī Sufyān 166[15] II 245[38] III 245[31 seq] (=3[7] I 268[18]) cited by Mālik b Anas I 166[25 seq] 344[14] (=III 302[15]) III 302[16] (?) 302[21] cited by 'Alī I 170[13] II 207[17] (=7[23]) 224[13] 229[17.22] (see also 269[11] = 113[15]) cited by Ibn Abī Shaiba I 187[25] 223[16] 229[4] (see also I 5) 263[4] 296[4] cited by Bilāl b Abī Burda on the authority of his grandfather 192[12] cited by 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān 199[2] · III 10[6] (the same saying of the Prophet is cited on I 117[16] 135[4] 268[19] II 109[34] III 99[28]) cited by 'Ā'isha I 202[17] 350[19] (=III 305[5]) III 302[12] 336[17] (*cf.* 336[1 24]) cited by Abū Huraira I 203[12 seq] 330[a] II 207[3] (= 245[4] *cf* 225[30], see also III 31[3]) 255[20] *seq* (=I 220[31] 268[20]) III 287[32] 304[8] 337[3] cited by Ismā'īl b. 'Abdallāh b Dja'far on the authority of his father I 203[28] (=III 284[35]) cited by Yezīd b. Abī Habīb 206[38 seq] cited by the father of 'Abdallāh b. Khabbāb [b. al-Aratt]

[محمّد (بن عبد الله)] [رسولُ الله الخ]
الأُمّى II 167[11] (*Kor*) called
المُصْطَفَى ص 201[9] called ابن
عبد المُطّلب III 75[27] 103[15]
described as خاتَم النبيّين و سنّد
المُرسَلين III 11[2], and as امام
الهدى و خاتم الانبياء 15[17] des-
cribes himself as ابن القواطم
و العَواتِك مِن سُلَيم II 202[1] (see
§ also 202[7]) his sayings quoted
* I 4[17 bis] 4[34] *seq* 11[13] (*cf* 290[21])
14[11] (=200[7]) 20[31] 23[8] (=225[17])
26[4] (=221[1]) 47[5 seq] (=221[4 seq])
56[20 seq] 67[35] *seq*. 68[4] 69[23]
70[7 17 seq] 72[12] (=220[32]) 85[11] 85[27]
(=221[3] 291[18]) 113[5] 115[1 seq]
135[7] 139[24 seq] 156[5] 162[23 seq]
163[n] *seq*. 165[31. 34] 166[1 32 seq]
167[19] (=170[21]) 167[22] 170[16 seq]
(=258[21] II 201[27]) 170[20] 172[18 seq]
174[18] 180[4. 26] 180[33] (*cf*. II 73[1])
181[19] 184[20 seq] 188[5] 191[18 seq]
(=209[15]) 192[33] 199[24] 202[29]
(text defective) 202[30] 203[16] (=
268[15] III 346[2]) 208[n] **220**[20] *seq*
222[15] 223[22 seq] 224[9. 34] *seq*. 225[4]
226[20] 229[5] 238[24] 245[3] 252[24 bis]
252[33] 253[20] 257[15] 261[27] 263[3]
268[5] *seq*. (=38[12] 39[n] 334[16]
III 235[n]) 268[19] (*cf*. 221[6]) 276[26]
277[7] 282[11. 15] 284[16] 295[18] (=
308[24]) 296[4] (=319[3]) 306[3]

I 310[11. 16. 26] 311[3] 330[13] 331[4] 335[4]
336[1] 337[4] 343[1 seq] 344[16] (see
also 344[18]) 346[7 seq] 350[11 seq 17];
* II 5[5. 9] 6[5] 34[5] 70[27 seq] (=I 220[30]
cf. 72[30 seq]) 72[35] *seq* (*cf* 73[25])
73[7] 74[7] (? *cf*. I 253[10]) 165[26]
201[31] 202[1 seq] 205[29] 206[20] 222[26]
* 225[16 seq] 232[28] 236[9] III 91[31]
95[7] 99[30] 125[22 seq] 223[2] 226[2]
274[34] 275[2 seq] 276[9] 284[11] 286[3 seq]
290[31] 300[5 seq] 303[12] 305[18] 306[2]
312[13] 314[9 seq] (=I 233[6]) 314[14]
(? *cf*. 274[26]) 315[1] (=315[3])
340[24 seq] 345[16 23]· his sayings
about medical and hygienic
matters III 303[35] *seq*. 305[20]
§ 305[22 seq] cited by ʿOmar b
* al-Khaṭṭāb I 7[11] (*cf*. 67[31]
135[10] II 73[1]) 84[29] 117[1] 183[28]
206[n] II 210[20 seq] 210[26] III
226[23] (=II 38[24]) cited by
Makhūl I 8[17] cited by Ibn
Tā'ūs on the authority of his
father 18[24] cited by al-Ḥasan
of al-Baṣra 28[18] cited by
Osāma b. Zaid al-Laithī 39[n]
(see also 38[12] 268[20]) cited by
ʿOmar b. ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz 40[4],
III 337[18] (*cf*. 337[8]): cited by
ʿUkba b. ʿĀmir I 56[23 seq]
cited by Osāma b. Zaid 56[27]
cited by al-Ṭā'ī 73[17]· cited by

sends a spurious letter, which pretended to proceed from him (Muhammad), to 'Amr b. 'Obaid III 32[24]: al-Manṣūr instructs 'Īsā b. Mūsā to invite him to surrender to the Caliph 32[32]. a poem addressed to him by Sudaif 33[17]. verses which Ibrāhīm b. Harma wrote when invited to revolt along with him 34[3] notice 227[16]. his genealogy *ibid.* as a child, he, along with his brother Ibrāhīm, makes fun of Ibn Ṭā'ūs 370[2] see also بنو عبد الله بن الحسن

محمّد بن عبد الله الخُزَاعِيّ cites al-Sha'bī I 129[11]

محمّد (بن عبد الله) [رسولُ الله و نبيّه] صلّى الله عليه و سلّم II 38[26], or محمّد رسول الله صلّى الله عليه و سلّم ابن عبد الله 201[10]. called ابو القاسم I 328[11] called النّبيّ ص 113[23] *seq et passim* called الرّسول II 45[25] 209[12] (*Kor.*) 242[8] (*Kor*) 298[13] *et passim*, or رسول الله ص I 113[3] *seq et passim* called ابو فاطمة ص II 122[4]; called الأمين الصّادق 140[21], or الصّادق الأمين III 10[6]. called النبيّ

[محمّد (بن عبد الله بن جعفر)] both of them with him to al-'Irāḳ II 251[21]: one of those who were slain with al-Ḥusain 255[14]: his genealogy *ibid*

محمّد بن عبد الله بن الحسن an account of his revolt III 29[6] *seq*.—the governor of Medina instructed by Abū Dja'far to keep him under surveillance, as also his brother Ibrāhīm *ibid.*, reported missing *ibid.*, al-Manṣūr wants his father to find him and his brother but he professes ignorance of their whereabouts *ibid*, his letters, and those of his father and brother, to the people of Khorāsān, intercepted by al-Manṣūr *ibid.*; his father swears allegiance to him, as does Sālim b. Kotaiba, the spy of al-Manṣūr *ibid.*; revolts against al-Manṣūr in Medina *ibid.*; al-Manṣūr's letter to him and his reply *ibid.*; al-Manṣūr's refutation of his arguments *ibid*; revolts in al-Medina supported by the Medinites and the Meccans *ibid.*; defeated by 'Īsā b. Mūsā at Medina *ibid.* al-Manṣūr

محمّد بن ابي عائشة (المغنّي) imprisoned by al-Welīd II for disobeying certain orders but released at the intercession of Ma'bad II 287[26] [he appears to be identical with ابن عائشة (المغنّي) q.v.]

محمّد بن عبّاد المُهَلَّبِيّ see محمّد بن عبّاد المُهَلَّبِيّ عبادة المُهَلَّبِيّ

محمّد بن عبادة [var. عُمَارَة instead of عبادة see *Wüst. Tab.* 14.33]: cited by Abū Ma'shar II 236[21] see *Notes*· his genealogy *ibid.*

محمّد بن عبادة [properly عبّاد] المُهَلَّبِيّ with al-Ma'mūn I 67[34] see *Notes*

محمّد بن عبد الله verses on the death of his son II 16[11] see *Notes*

ابو محمّد عبد الله بن أيّوب التَّيْمِيّ see ابو محمّد اللّيثيّ

محمّد بن عبد الله البَصْرِيّ see الجَمَّاز

محمّد (بن عبد الله بن جعفر) sent by his father along with his brother to bring back al-Ḥusain, but the latter took [محمّد بن الضّحّاك بن عثمان الخُزَاعِيّ] father II 253[24]: cited by 'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz *ibid.*

محمّد بن ضَمْرَة (الخُزَاعِيّ) one of the nobility of the Banū 'Adī (*sic leg.*) II 63[5]

محمّد بن طَلْحَة his father sends him reluctantly to defend the door of 'Othmān's house II 216[34]: wounded by an arrow *ibid.*· abused by 'Alī 217[13]

محمّد بن طلحة (بن هرم) takes a letter of complaint from his father to the Caliph Sulaimān and visits Khālid al-Kasrī with the orders of the Caliph on it, but Khālid flogs him before reading the orders II 275[24 seq] his father sends him again to Sulaimān who issues severe orders against Khālid *ibid.*

محمّد بن عاصم Chamberlain of al-Mutawakkil III 46[34]

محمّد بن عامر الحَنَفِيّ cited by al-Mubarrad III 346[26]. al-Mubarrad on him *ibid.*

محمّد بن عائشة (؟) cites Hammād III 288[19] see *Notes*

محمّد بن شهاب الزُّهْرِيّ I 167[29] II 215[19] see الزُّهْرِيّ

محمّد بن صالح see محمّد بن صالح الوَافِدِيّ

محمّد بن صالح مولى المنصور brother of ʿAlī b Ṣālih: Chamberlain of al-Maʾmūn III 46[7]

محمّد بن صالح بن مِهْرَان الصَّرِيّ see the following

محمّد بن صالح الوَافِدِيّ (*sic*) I 85[9 seq] [M_1 179a[3], and L 151a[1] both have. محمّد بن صالح عن الواقدي which is prob. correct: محمد بن صالح appears to be the individual noticed in *Tahdhīb* IX 227 and *Mīzān* III 74[4]]

ابن محمّد بن صبيح بن السَّمّاك see السَّمّاك

محمّد بن صُول a remark which Abū Muslim made in reply to a letter of his II 190[11]

محمّد بن الضَّحّاك بن عثمان الخُزَاعِيّ [*lis.* الحِزَامِيّ] [for him see *Fihrist* I 111[15], *Tahdhīb* IV 447[1], and *al-Moschtabih* 153[12]]. cites his [محمّد بن سلام صاحب المظالم] in the presence of Muhammad b. Hārūn III 355[29 *bis*]

محمّد بن سلمة I 16[23 *seq*] see محمّد [بن مسلمة] بن سلمة

محمّد بن سليمان compares Sulaimān and ʿOmar II II 274[15]

محمّد بن سلمان بن علىّ [بن عبد الله ابن عبّاس] I 140[21] with Ibn al-Sammāk *ibid.* appointed by Abū Djaʿfar in place of Sālim (*sic*) b. Kotaiba 246[12] on the grave of his son II 8[13]· his death deeply mourned by his brother Djaʿfar 34[12] al-Musāwir b. Sawwār was the chief of his body-guard in al-Kūfa 59[16]· see also I 23[2]

محمّد بن سَهْل ʿAbd al-Rahmān b Ahmad al-Harrānī's letter to him II 192[7]

محمّد بن سِيرِين I 192[34] 205[33] *et passim* see ابن سِيرِين

ابو محمّد الشَّعْبِيّ الوَرَّاق lived near the Khorāsān Gate [in Baghdād] III 377[22]· cites Hammād b. Ishāk *ibid.*

[محمّد بن زكريّاء]

with whom he appears to be identical]

محمّد بن زكريّاء العلائىّ [العلابىّ ؟] cites Muhammad b Nadjī' (*sic*) al-Nūbakhtī I 328[6] see *Notes* cites Ibrāhīm b 'Omar III 211[29] see *Notes*. in al-Basra *ibid.* cited by Muhammad al-Hasanī (*sic*) I 328[6]: [see also the foregoing and the following with whom he appears to be identical]

محمّد بن زكريّاء العلافى [العلابىّ ؟] cites Ibn al-Sharafī III 191[21] see *Notes* in Basra *ibid* [see also the foregoing two, with whom he appears to be identical]

محمّد بن رمح بن مهاجر التّجيبىّ [var. رمح بن المهاجر instead of رمح بن مهاجر in *Tahdhīb* IX 164] cites al-Laith b. Sa'd II 208[2] cited by Muhammad b. Waddāh *ibid.*

محمّد بن زهرة بن الحرث (الحارثىّ) a descendant of al-Husain Dhu'l-Ghussa II 68[5]

محمّد بن الزّيّات I 147[10] see محمّد ابن عبد الملك الزّيّات وزير المتوكّل

محمّد بن زياد ابو عبد الله see ابن الأعرابىّ

محمّد بن زيد cited I 233[19]

محمّد بن ابى سارة الحسن الرّؤاسىّ see الرّؤاسىّ

محمّد بن السّائب الكلبىّ see الكلبىّ (1)

محمّد بن سعيد cites Ibrāhīm b. Huwaiṭib II 113[7] cited 271[17]

ابو محمّد بن سفيان القرشىّ cites his father II 285[2] cited by Hishām al-Kalbī *ibid.*

محمّد بن سلّام [ابو عبد الله] الجمحىّ I 233[6] (=III 312[80]) · [for him see *Sam'ānī* fol. 134 b *seq.*, *Mīzān* III 66] cites Yūsuf b. عبيد (?) I 315[8] see *Notes* cites Yūnus al-Nahwī III 302[4] cited I 233[6] (=III 312[80]) cited by al-Riyāshī III 302[4]

محمّد بن سلّام صاحب المظالم [*cf.* *Tabarī* III 919[11] *sqq.* and note *d* on p. 923] · with Kauthar *al-Khādim*, and another man,

محمّد بن أبي زَجَاء cites Abū Ma'shar II 254[8]: cited by al-Riyāshī *ibid*

محمّد رسول الله ص ابن عبد الله II 201[10] see محمّد (بن عبد الله رسولُ الله و نبيّه) ص

محمّد بن رمح بن المهاجر التُّجِيْبِيّ see محمّد بن زَمِح بن مهاجر التُّجِيْبِيّ

محمّد بن زُبَيْدَة I 158[15] II 16[17] 30[28], II محمّد بن زبيدة الأمين or 30[28] 169[5] III 206[28] 358[3] see محمّدُ الأمين (بن هرون) [الرّشيد]

محمّد بن الزُّبَيْر cited by 'Awāna b. al-Hakam I 215[4]. 'Omar II sends him, along with 'Awn b. 'Abdallāh, to Shawdhab *al-Khāridjī* and others, with a letter of his *ibid.* [he may be identical with the individual noticed in *Tahdhīb* IX 167]

محمّد بن زكريّاء cites 'Abbās al-Mufaḍḍal (*sic*) al-Hāshimī I 10[3]: cited by al-Shaibānī *ibid.* [see also the following two

محمّد بن ابي داؤد I 327[17] *read* احمد بن ابي دؤاد see *Notes*

محمّد بن داؤد بن نَاجِيَة [الإسكندرانيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* IX. 153] called ابن ناجية III 307[21] cites Ziyād b. Yūnus al-Ḥaḍramī 307[15] cited by Muḥammad b. 'Obaidallāh b. al-Ḥārith *ibid.* with Muḥammad b. 'Obaidallāh 307[21]

ابو محمّد الدِّمَشْقِيّ cited by Abū Dja'far al Baghdādī III 363[3]. anecd. with ابو عثيرة *al-Khaiyāt* in Baghdād *ibid.*

محمّد (من بنى ذى النُّون) fell in a battle with 'Abd al-Ḥamīd *al-Kā'id* II 319[20]

محمّد بن رائق brother of Ibrāhīm b. Rā'ik Chamberlain of al-Muḳtadir III 48[20]

محمّد بن الرباب [prob الزيّات and not الرباب is the correct form of the name]: with Aḥmad b. Abī Du'ād at the Court of al-Wāthiḳ II 127[11]: *see also* محمّد بن عبد الملك الزيّات وزير المتوكّل *with whom he is prob. identical*

contemporary with Abū Ishāḳ al-Shaibānī III 285[1] (*cf.* I 203[26] see *Notes*) : his dress on a particular occasion *ibid.*

محمّد بن خازم التميمىّ السّعْدِىّ ابو معاوية الضّرير الكوفىّ see ابو معاوية

محمّد بن خالد cites Ibrāhīm al-Nakha'ī II 254[28] [he is prob. for whom see *Tahdhīb* IX. 145] محمّد بن خالد الضّبّىّ

محمّد بن خالد بن درمك chamberlain of al-Rashīd III 45[7]

محمّد بن خالد بن خِدَاش cites Ḥammād b. Zaid, through his father III 336[14] cited by 'Abdallāh b. Kotaiba *ibid.*

محمّد see محمّد بن خالد الضّبّىّ ابن خالد

ابو محمّد الخزامىّ *i.e.* عبد الله بن حاسب III 263[28] [var. ابو محمد الحزامى عبد الله بن كاسب *Bukhalā'* 62[1] with *note* a] called الخزامى III 273[11]. saying quoted 273[28] with al-Aṣma'ī 263[27] · with al-Djāḥiẓ 273[11] [*cf.* *Bukhalā'* 65[18]] :

[محمّد بن الحَنَفِيّة]

* al-Ḥasan b. 'Alī II 7[6] · anecd. 212[24] Mu'āwiya on him, his two brothers, and their father *ibid.* · relates an incident relating to the Battle of the Camel 223[2]. bore the standard of 'Alī at the Battle 226[15]. swore allegiance to 'Abd al-Melik in a letter 262[22] *seq* the reply of 'Abd al-Melik to his letter *ibid* : the Caliph's letter to al-Hadjdjādj about him and his companions *ibid* al-Mukhtār's message to him and his reply 264[28] invited, along with other Hāshimites, by Ibn al-Zobair to swear allegiance to him but as they all refused he abused and threatened them from the pulpit 268[20] *seq* put into prison by Ibn al-Zobair, with fifteen other Hāshimites *ibid.* verses of Kuthaiyir on him *ibid* disapproved of al-Hasan's abdication in favour of Mu'āwiya 296[24] · according to some authorities, he became the leader of the *Shī'a* after the death of al-Ḥasan, and nominated his son Abū Hashim to succeed himself 296[24] *seq* :

محمّد بن الحسين بن علىّ [رض] his genealogy II 254[9] among the prisoners (of Karbalā') at the Court of Yezīd *ibid.*, *cf.* 255[15] cited by Yezīd b. Ziyād 254[9]

محمّد بن الحكم III 231[32] (=II 98[2] see *Notes*) see محمّد بن عبد الحكم

(1) محمّد بن حمّاد Chamberlain of al-Mu'tasim III 46[19] see also the following

(2) محمّد بن حمّاد a poet on a present which he (Muhammad) had made to a singing-girl III 217[27] [*he may be identical with the foregoing*]

محمّد بن حُميد بن عبد الحميد الطوسىّ see سعيد بن حُميد [بن عبد الحميد] الكاتب

محمّد بن علىّ *i e* محمّد بن الحَنَفيّة I 217[*] called المَهْدِىّ 217[35] (*cf* 219[11]) 218[5] II 264[23], called ابن الحَنَفيّة I 311[10] sayings * quoted I 311[11 *seq*] regarded by *al-Rāfida* as the Mehdī 217[35] (=218[5] II 264[23]) his father's letter to him 303[4]· his address on the grave of [محمّد بن الحجّاج [بن يوسف] II 153[14])· oration of his father referring to his death and that of his uncle Muḥammad 187 *seq* (=II 154[17]); elegy of al-Farzdaḳ upon the two *ibid.*

محمّد بن ابى حُذَيْفَة put to death by Muslim b 'Okba II 257[25]

ابو محمّد see ابو محمّد الحرامى المخزامى

محمّد بن حَسّان النَّمَطىّ saying quoted I 265[9]

محمّد بن محمّد بن الحسن see محمّد بن الحسن الحسانى

محمّد بن الحسن الوُؤَاسىّ see الوُؤَاسىّ

محمّد بن الحسن [العمدة officiates at the marriage of a daughter of Hārūn I 81[24] (=III 28[14])

محمّد بن الحسن المكّى [؟] cites al-Zobair b Abī Bekr III 137[9] see *Notes*

محمّد الحسنى cites Muhammad b. Zakarīyā' al-'Alā'ī I 328[6] cited by Abu'l-Kāsim Dja'far *ibid*

محمّد بن الحسن [الحسن ؟] cited by al-Zobair II 253[6] see *Notes*

Notes regarded by al-Mehdī as a bore *ibid.* [*possibly more persons than one are included in this article*]

محمّد بن ابى الجهم بن حذيفة العدوى called ابن ابي الجهم II 285[9] waits on Hishām in a deputation of the Hidjāzites 285[4 seq] [*cf Tabarī* II 419[1]] praised by Hishām for his terse eloquence *ibid.*

محمّد بن حاطب الجمحى I 204[20] *cf* II 39[16] cited I 204[20] with 'Alī at the Battle of the Camel 222[31]

محمّد (اخو الحجّاج) II 154[17] see محمّد بن يوسف

محمّد بن الحجّاج (راوية بشّار) cites Bashshār III 372[3]

محمّد بن الحجّاج [بن يوسف] died in the lifetime of his father II 3[10] see *Notes* his advice to al-Sha'bī when the latter was brought to al-Hadjdjādj as a prisoner III 12[26] his father's oration on the occasion when he was about to go on a pilgrimage, leaving him (Muhammad) as his deputy 18[2 seq] (= I محمّد (ابو بكر) [الرّاوى البصرى] 192[34] *et passim* see ابن سيرين

ابو محمّد اللّيثى see ابو محمّد التّيمى

محمّد بن جعفر بن ابى طالب takes refuge with his mother's relatives belonging to the Khath'am I 42[24]

عُنْدَر see محمّد بن جعفر مولى هُذَيْل

(1) محمّد بن الجهم put to death by Muslim b 'Okba II 257[25] see *Notes*

(2) محمّد بن الجهم called ابن الجهم III 272[31] 371[8] sayings quoted 264[22] 272[31] 273[17] 293[18] cited II 196[23] satirized Mohammad b. 'Abd al-Melik al-Zayyāt, vizier of al-Mutawakkil III 111[7] (*cf* I 327[17]) see *Notes* appointed by al-Ma'mūn as Prefect of al-Dīnawar 139[21] noted for miserliness 264[22]· with his friends *ibid.*. Thumāma b Ashras on him *ibid.* an experiment which he made on a hackney 288[3] vizier of al-Mehdī with Abū Dulāma at the Court of al-Mehdī 371[7 seq] [*cf Agh* IX 132[14]] see

Hashimites saw the wounds of the sons of 'Alī, he dispersed the insurgents, and gained access to 'Othmān's house, with two others, in order to murder him II 216[34] *seq.* held Othmān by the beard, then left it, after which his companions murdered the Caliph *ibid.* *cf.* 221[10], another version of the story 217[27] *seq* : pleaded non-complicity in 'Othmān's murder before 'Alī 217[24] *seq.* · 'Ā'isha's imprecation upon him for his exertions against 'Othmān 218[32] *cf.* 228[10]. a Syrian poet on his complicity in the murder of 'Othmān 219[24] Nā'ila accused him of ordering the Egyptian rebels to murder 'Othmān 220[8] commanded the infantry at the Battle of the Camel 226[16] he and 'Ammār (? var. 'Abdallāh b. Budail 231[12] *seq*) lifted 'Ā'isha in her litter and took her to 'Alī 231[9] *seq.* : with 'Alī and 'Ammār at the same battle-field 232[16]

محمّد بن ابي بكر البَصْرِيّ cited by 'Omāra II 124[9]

[محمدٌ الأمين (بن هرون)] [الرّشيد] viz. Muṣ'ab, al-Rakāshī, and Abū Nuwās *ibid.* : with al-Faḍl b. al-Rabī' III 362[7] · with his slaves and Isḥāk b. Ibrāhīm 364[22]

محمّد بن بَشّار called ابن بَشّار I 210[15] see *Notes*, verses which an individual addressed to him 210[15] *seq*

محمّد بن ابي بكر called مذمّم by 'Ā'isha II 218[32] 228[10] · slain by Mu'āwiya b. Khudaidj [var. حديج see *Tabari* by index] I 42[22] (=II 66[23]) appointed governor of Egypt by 'Othmān, at the request of a deputation of the Egyptians * II 216[1] *seq* on his way to Egypt, he arrested a slave of 'Othmān who possessed a document purporting to be written by 'Othmān to Ibn Abī Sarh *ibid.* returned to Medina with the letter *ibid.* invited the Banū Tamīm and others with the help of Talha to operate against 'Othmān 216[17]: fearing a frustration of his object if the

an occasion when he (Muḥammad) and al-Ma'mūn were also present III 25[5] his mother was Zobaida 45[4], names of his brothers and sisters *ibid.*· notice 45[8 seq] —dates of his accession to the throne, birth and death *ibid.*, his personal appearance and the legend on his signet-ring *ibid.*; his mother consoles him at the death of his bond-maid Naẓm, the mother of his son Mūsā *ibid.*; issues *dirhems* in the name of his son Mūsā *ibid* ; makes his subjects take anticipatory oath of allegiance to his sons Mūsā and 'Abdallāh *ibid.*, how he took possession of Badal, a bond-maid of Dja'far b. Mūsa'l-Hādī *ibid* , name of his vizier and his chamberlains *ibid* eulogized by Abū Nuwās 125[18 seq] . with Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī 206[28 seq] verses of al-Ḥasan b. Hānī' in his praise *ibid.*. aneed with Muhammad b. Sallām *Ṣāḥib al-Maẓālim*, Kawṯar *al-Ḵhādim*, and another individual 355[29]: aneed. with a bond-maid of his 358[3]: with three poets of al-Kūfa,

* in A H. 185 I 50[18] with his brother al-Ma'mūn, his father, and a bedouin of the Bāhila 96[6 seq] · eulogized by Merwān b Abī Ḥafṣa 97[15] slain by Ṭāhir b. al-Ḥusain 158[15 seq] verses of Ṭāhir relating to the incident 159[7], and a reply to them by Muhammad b. Yezīd b. Maslama 159[27 seq] verses from an elegy of Abū Nuwās upon his death
* II 13[19 seq], verses of Abu'l-'Atāhiya referring to his death 16[17 seq] ; verses of his wife on his death 22[1 his] verses of Abu'l-Shīs in his praise 30[25 seq] al-Fadl b al-Rabī' was his *Kātib* 169[5] being Yaḥyā b Dja'far's foster-brother, he is approached by Yaḥyā b. Ḵhālid with the request that his mother (Zubaida) may intercede with al-Rashīd on his
* behalf III 24[27] *seq* verses which Yaḥyā wrote to him to remind him of his promise to help him *ibid.*. forwards the verses to his mother *ibid.*: Hārūn consults Isḥāk b 'Alī b. 'Abdallāh about *al-Barāmika*, six years before their fall, on

محمّد بن إبراهيم بن زياد with Muhammad b. ʿAbd al-Melik al-Zayyāt II 195[30]

محمّد بن إبراهيم بن محمّد الشيبانيّ cited II 184[25]

محمّد بن إبراهيم [بن محمّد بن عليّ العبّاسيّ] Governor of Mecca · with Ibn Djuraidj and ʿAmr b. ʿObaid III 190[33]

محمّد بن إبراهيم الوَرّاق cites Muhammad b. ʿObaidallāh III 307[14] in Egypt *ibid.*

محمّد بن أحمد (*sic*) ابو اسحق العرايطيّ III 49[12] see ابو إسحق القراريطيّ

محمّد بن احمد الكوفيّ cites al-Hasan b ʿAbd al-Rahmān III 277[34]

محمّد بن إدريس I 252[28] II 40[2] I 162[9] see الشّافعيّ

محمّد بن أزهر السمّان I 77[27]

محمّد بن إسحاق (؟) cites Aḥmad b ʿAbdallāh III 366[25]

محمّد بن إسحاق [بن يَسَار] I 170[8] see ابن إسحاق

ابن الأشعث called محمّد بن الأشعث I 22[24] with al-Aḥnaf b Kais at the Court of Muʿāwiya I 22[24 bis] (=246[2 seq])

محمّد الأصغر (بن المأمون) notice III 46[8]

محمّد الأصغر (بن مروان) his brothers enumerated II 294[3]

ابو محمّد الأعرابيّ with an individual of the ʿĀmir b. Ṣaʿsaʿa I 274[11]

محمّد الأمين (بن هرون) [الرّشيد] III 355[28] *cf* II 22[1]. called المَخْلُوع I 143[29] 159[7 seq] II 198[32] III 362[7] called محمّد ابن زبيدة I 158[16] II 16[17] 30[28], or محمّد بن زبيدة الأمين II 30[28] 169[5] III 206[28] 358[3], or الأمين محمّد بن زبيدة III 24[27] 364[22], or ابن زبيدة III 363[11] called الأمين I 184[30] II 13[19] 30[28 seq] *et passim* called ابو عبد الله III 45[8] called أمين الله III 206[31] 364[25] called محمّد بن هرون الأمين III 355[28], or محمّد بن هرون الرّشيد II 22[1]: takes part in a horse-racing contest, along with his father, his brother al-Maʾmūn and others

[ال محمّد [ص]]

بنو علىّ and اهل البيت [ابن ابى طالب رض]

ابن محمّد II 293[1] see مروان بن محمّد

(1) ابو محمّد I 27[25] see المُغِيرة بن شُعْبَة

(2) ابو محمّد I 59[17] III 44[23] see موسى الهادى

(3) ابو محمّد I 137[7] see الحسن بن سهل

(4) ابو محمّد I 139[17] 164[5] *et passim* see ابن عُيَيْنَة

(5) ابو محمّد II 7[7] 113[17] 115[19] *seq* 245[8] see الحسن بن علىّ [رض]

(6) ابو محمّد II 33[8] see عبد الله ابن الأَهْتَم

(7) ابو محمّد II 169[18] III 48[10] see المكتفى بالله الخ

(8 ؟) ابو محمّد cites al-Kalbī II 205[18] see *Notes*

(9) ابو محمّد II 213[35] see عبد الرّحمن ابن عَوْف

(10) ابو محمّد II 229[2] III 304[18] see طلحة بن عبيد الله

(11) ابو محمّد cited II 243[14] [a mistranscription of ابو مِخْنَف occurring on 242[9] ?]

(12) ابو محمّد II 255[18] see عبد الله ابن مَيْسَرَة

(13) ابو محمّد III 28[24] *seq* 30[18] see عبد الله بن الحسن بن الحسن

(14) ابو محمّد III 35[15] *seq* see يحيى بن أكثم

(15) ابو محمّد III 40[32] *seq* see علىّ بن عبد الله [بن العبّاس]

(16) ابو محمّد III 44[30] see هارون الرّشيد

(17 *sic leg.*) ابو محمّد III 130[24] see ابن قُتَيْبَة

(18) ابو محمّد III 261[30] see (؟) عرود المُصاب

(19) ابو محمّد III 349[13] *seq.* see إسحق بن إبراهيم المَوْصِلِىّ

محمّد بن إبراهيم cited I 19[10] with al-Mansūr in Medina *ibid.*

محمّد كاتب إبراهيم I 176[19] see محمّد كاتب المهدي

مُعَلِّم (*sic leg.*) بن سُوَيْط (*sic leg.*) الرَّئيس الأوّل called الضَّبّيّ II 48[26 *seq*] · al-Farazdak on him *ibid.* · took the fourth part of their spoil from the Dabba, the Tamım, and *al-Rıbāb ibid.*

(1) محمّد mentioned in an anonymous verse II 193[22]

(2[?]) محمّد called ابو اسحق III 235[1] see *Notes* cited by Yūnus *ibid.*, visits 'Ā'ısha bınt Ṭalha *ibid*

[ص] آل محمّد (or آل احمد I 130[18] 131[3]) called بنو الوصيّ II 232[31] called آل الرّسول 254[18] 297[25] a verse of al-Makfūf about them I 13[30] verses of Bakkāra al-Hılāliya about them 130[13], and of Omm Sinān 131[18] in a verse of Dhakwān, a client of al-Husain II 114[1] a Shī'a poet on them 232[31]. their name used by the 'Abbāsid missionaries for the purpose of their own party propaganda 297[25]. Sudaif b. Maimūn on them 301[4] in an inscription on the seal of the Caliph al-Muntaṣir III 47[3]: see also عمرو بن هدد I 147[6] see ابن المُحَرِّق

ابن مُحَرِّق see ابنا مُحَرِّق

المُحَسِّر [var. P_3 المُجَشِّم]: slain at the First Battle of Ghawl by Ṭarīf [al-'Anbarī] III 88[8 *seq*]

ابو المِحَشّ الأعرابيّ II 101[20] [perhaps identical with ابو المِخَشّ الأعرابيّ of the *Kāmil* 126[2]]

محفوظ صاحب خراج مصر and Hārūn II 188[27 *seq*]

المُحِلّ II 268[20] *seq.* see عبد الله ابن الزّبير

محلث محم [for variant see *'Uyūn* (1925 edition) II 90[13]] wife of Shem son of Noah III 291[10]

المُحَلَّق بن حَنْتَم بن شَدّاد one of the eminent men of the Banū Kılāb II 52[10]. anecd. with al-A'shā III 121[9 *seq*] see *Notes*

المحلق بن خيثم بن شداد III 121[9] *read* المُحَلَّق بن حَنْتَم بن شَدّاد.

آل مُحَلِّم [بن ذُهْل] at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār III 96[20 *bis*]

ابن مُحْرِز [المغنّي] with 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar III 191[18]. Yūsuf on him 199[26]

مُحْرِز بن المُكَعْبَر الضَّبّي called ابن المُكَعْبَر III 85[13] his verses on the Battle of al-Balḳā' (*sic*) al-Hasan 74[28] his verses on the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 85[4 seq] : an opinion as to the genuineness of these verses *ibid.*

(1) المُحَرِّق anecd about his two garments (*burdain*) II 44[26 seq] (*cf* I 157[32] *seq.*, II 50[11] = III 121[27 seq]) see *note* on II 55[28] the above two garments mentioned by al-Farazdak *ibid.*

(2) المُحَرِّق i. e. الحرث بن عمرو مُزَيْقِيَاء II 55[28] (= 62[16]) see *Notes* origin of the nickname *ibid.* married the sister of Hind bint al-Khazradj b Hārith̲a, who bore to him all his children 55[29] the names of his father and brother 62[16]

ال مُحَرِّق II 27[20] see *Notes*

ابن مُحَرِّق II 55[27] [var ابنَىْ مُحَرِّق *Dīw. Hassān* Poem IV l. 28] see *note* on 55[28]

ابو مِحْجَن الثَّقَفِيّ notice III 333[33] a drunkard, who was several times flogged for wine-drinking by Sa'd b. Abī Wakkās *ibid.* gave a good account of himself at the Battle of al-Kādisiya *ibid* his bacchanalian verse *ibid* gave up drinking at al-Kādisiya *ibid.* his verses on the subject *ibid.*

(*sic*) ابن مَحْدَبة [var. *Tabarī* ابن المُجَّاعة I 3455[12]] the Tamīm fought under him against Ibn 'Abbas and the Kaisites II 243[2] wounded by al-Dahhāk b 'Abdallāh *ibid*

ابو مَحْذُورَة [i. e أوس الجُمَحِيّ ابن مِعْيَر بن لَوْذان *K*$_2$ fol. 105 b, and *Tahdhīb* XII 222] the *Mu'edhdhin* of the Prophet II 39[17]

مُحْرِز بن إبراهيم one of the 'Abbāsid generals II 299[3]

مُحْرِز مولى باهِلَة with al-'Utbī I 198[26]

مُحْرِز بن عامِر (الخَزْرَجِيّ) one of the Banū Milhān who fought at Bedr II 61[11]

[مُحَارِب بن زياد بن خَصَفَة] their genealogy II 51[24] some of their eminent men enumerated *ibid.* his sons enumerated 51[25 seq] · punished severely by al-Aswad b al-Mundhir in the neighbourhood of al-Sharabba as he found with them the sandals of his son Shurahbīl III 55[10] defeated the Banū 'Āmir at the Battle of al-Shuwahit 60[5 seq] their feud with Djasr (*sic leg*) *ibid* al-Kutāmī's satire on a woman of this clan 269[16 seq] see also I 237[9 seq] [*cf Sharīshī* II 128] II 55[13] see *Notes*

مُحارِب بن عمرو بن وديعة (من عدد العبس) included among the *'Umūr* II 53[16 seq] their genealogy *ibid* (=55[34])

بنو مُحارِب بن فِهْر بن مالك their eminent men enumerated II 39[23] like the Banu'l-Hārith b. Fihr b Malik, they settled round about Mekka, and with them were called the *Koraish al-Zawāhir* 39[27 seq] *cf* 55[33]

المُحارِق (من كِنانَة) [*read* المُخارِق *cf. Agh* XIV 135[26]] captured Doraid b. al-Simma III 64[7]

مُحام بن كعب الشاعر (الخَزْرَجِيّ) II 61[22] *read* عامِر بن كَعْب الشاعِر (الخَزْرَجِيّ) q v.

مُحَنَّنَة [var. مجينة *Bayān* II 119[15 seq]]: a stupid woman of al-Kūfa III 254[29 bis] · and عنارة *ibid*

المُحْتَرِش بن حُايل (*sic leg*) بن حُنْشِيَّة bought the key of the Ka'ba from Kusaiy II 62[20] see *Notes*

المحترش بن خايل II 62[20] *read* المُحْتَرِش بن حُلَيْل and see the foregoing

المُحَجَّل بن حرن [apparently حَزْن should be read instead of حرن *cf Wust Tab* 8 23] one of the Banu'l-Hāri'h b Ka'b II 67[33]

المُحَجَّل بن حَرْن see the foregoing

ابو مِحْجَن I 93[3] see بن أُصَيْب زِنَاح

مِحْجَن بن الأَدْرَع see ابن الأَدْرَع [الأَسْلَمِيّ]

مُجَمِّع II 37⁶ *seq* 42³⁰ see فُصَيّ بن كِلَاب

مُجَمِّع مولى الزُّبَير a musician III 217¹¹ *seq*

مجنون بنى عامِر called مجنون بنى المُلَوَّح III 138³ criticized 138³ *seq* a verse of his quoted 252²²

مجنون بنى المُلَوَّح see the foregoing

المَجُوس I 40³⁰ III 256¹⁸ *bis*

مُحَدَّدة see مِجْدَة

مُحارِب (؟) I 152²⁷ (=II 151²⁸) III 51²² [it is not certain that these references are to مُحارِب ابن زياد بن خَصَفة]

مُحارِب حفصة II 55³³, or مُحارِب بن حفصة III 60⁶ *read* مُحارِب بن مُحارِب بن زياد بن خَصَفة and see ابن حَصَفة

بنو مُحارِب بن حصفة III 55¹⁰ 60⁶ (see *Notes*) see the following

مُحارِب بن زياد بن خَصَفة II 57²⁴ called بنو مُحارِب بن خصفة III 55¹⁰ 60⁶ see *Notes*, or مُحارِب [ابن] خَصَفة II 55³³ see *Notes*

[المُجَدَّر بن دِيَاد]

verses on the occasion *ibid* slew Suwaid b al-Sāmit in the Pagan times and was murdered by Suwaid's father [son ?] in Islamic times, consequently the Prophet condemned the murderer to death 60²⁰ *seq* see *Notes*

مَجْرأة بن نَوْر (*sic leg*) one of the Banū Sadūs of the Shaiban II 55¹⁶ see *Notes* brother of Shakīk b Thawr *ibid* (*cf.* 127⁸) buried in Tustar where he was killed fighting under Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī 127⁸ see *Notes*

المُجَرَّد III 349¹¹ *seq* see وَهْب السَّاعِر

المُحَسِّر see المُحَسَّم

مجلد المَوْصِلِيّ [prob. مَخْلَد and not مجاد is the correct reading; see *Notes*] satirizes Habīb II 177²⁷ (? *cf* III 247³¹, and *Bulaghā'* 188¹³)

ابو مِجْلَز [he is prob. identical with ابو مخلد q v]· with Sālim b. Kutaiba I 144¹⁰ see *Notes*

مُجَاهِد [بن جَبْر] contemporary with 'Aṭā', Ṭā'ūs and 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Abī 'Ammār I 91[4] · a leading jurisconsult of Mecca, who was one of the *Mawālī* II 75[31] · on al-Ḥadjdjādj III 19[14]. used to write amulets and make children wear them 305[5]

مُجَبَّن [ابى] رَبِيعَة بن دُغْفُل (or المُجَبَّة III 70[24]) chief of the Shaiban at the Battle of al-Kuhkuh · slain by al-Minhāl b 'Isma III 70[16] *seq* verses of Ibn Nimrān (*sic leg.*) on the subject *ibid.* · a verse of Suḥaim on the subject 70[24]

مجداة بن ثور II 127[8] *read* مَجْزَأَة ابن ثَوْرٍ

المجدر بن زياد II 59[24] *read* المُجَذَّر ابن ذِيَاد

المُجَدَّع III 87[33] see الهُذَيْل بن حَسَّان التَّغْلِبِيّ

المُجَذَّر بن دِيَاد (*sic leg.*) one of the Banū Balī II 59[24] see *Notes*: slew Abu'l-Bakhtarī at the Battle of Bedr *ibid.* · his

الأَبْرَش الكَلْبِيّ see ابو مُجَاشِع

مُجَاشِع بن دَارِم II 50[28] called (*sic leg.*) الغُيُرن by Djarīr II 230[1] in a verse of al-Farazdak I 157[25] in a verse [of al-Farazdak] 219[24] *seq* (=III 259[24] *seq.*). the other sons of Dārim enumerated II 50[26]: some of their eminent men enumerated 50[28]. verses of Djarīr reproaching them for the murder of al-Zubair 229[32] *seq* see *Notes*

مُجَاشِع بن مسعود السُّلَمِيّ I 117[33]. with 'Amr b. Ma'dī-Karib 117[31] *seq* · a citizen of al-Baṣra II 51[28]

مُجَاشِع النَّهْشَلِيّ saying quoted I 175[30]

المُجَاشِعِيّ with the Prophet I 253[10] see *Notes*; see also صَعْصَعَة [ابن ناجِيَة] with whom he appears to be identical

ابن مجدده see ابن المُجَّاعَة

مُجَالِد [بن سعيد] [for him see *Tahdhīb* X 39] · cites al-Sha'bī II 220[8], III 227[22]. cited by al-Haitham b. 'Adī III 227[22]

'Alī b. al-Djahm and Maẓlūma III 354[12]: and Ḳabīḥa *ibid.*: wants to buy a singing-girl from Mahmūd *al-Warrāk* 355[18]· anecd. with the girl after the death of Mahmūd *ibid.*. with 'Abbāda *al-Mukhannath* and al-Buhturī 367[25] *seq*: see also III 111[7] 357[17] *bis* 365[20]

المتوكّل بن عبد الله *i.e.* المُتَوَكِّل اللَّيْثِيّ ابن نَهْشَل الكوفيّ III 222[17]· quoted I 210[26] notice III 222[17] verses quoted *ibid*

(*sic leg.*) المَنَامنَة eight families descended from the Banū Saifī b. Saba' II 58[26] *seq* their number *ibid.*

المُهَتَّم بن عامر الفُشَيْرِيّ see المُثَلَّم بن عامر الفُشَيْرِيّ

مُثَلَّم بن عبدد بن عمر III 70[11] *seq* (see *Notes*)

المُؤَمَّن III 46[15] see المُعْتَصِم بالله

المُثَنَّى بن حارثة one of the Banū Dhuhl b. Shaibān II 55[4]

المُثَنَّى بن زُهَيْر saying quoted III 291[14]

[المُتَوَكِّل (على الله الخليفة)]

المُتَوَكِّل III 353[8]· with 'Abdallāh
* b. Yahya I 82[14]: with 'Alī b. al-Djahm 100[14] *seq*, another anecd. with the same 136[34] *seq*· verses which Muhammad b al-Zayyāt addressed to him from his death-bed in the prison 147[11] *seq* with Muhammad b 'Abdallāh 231[14] verses of al-
* Muhallabī on his death II 26[30] verses which Muhammad b. 'Abdallāh wrote to him 36[13] Ibrāhīm b al-'Abbās was his secretary 169[8] conducted the service at the
* funeral of al-Wāthik III 46[28]: notice 46[27] —dates of his accession to the throne, of his birth and death *ibid*. al-Muntasir conducted service at his funeral *ibid*. his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid.*; names of his viziers, chamberlains and *Kādī ibid.*· banished 'Abdallāh b. Yahyā to Crete 149[16] *seq* praised by Ibrāhīm b. al-'Abbās *al-Kātib* 155[27] see *Notes*· a letter addressed to him quoted 309[8] with al-Husain b. al-Dahhāk and Shafi' *al-Khādim* 353[8] *seq* with

the sealing and addressing of letters was begun after he opened and read the letter which was given him 166[30]: quoted III 124[3]· criticized 131[12]: with Ṭarafa *ibid.* quoted 273[7] (=I 255[19])

المُتَلَمِّس بن فحطان II 57[20]

مُتَمِّم بن نُوَيْرَة البَرْبُوعِيّ called ابو نَهْشَل III 69[34] described the hardihood of his brother I 37[20] with Abū Bekr II 16[34] *seq* his elegies upon his brother Mālik *ibid.* (=III 72[9]) one of the Banū Tha'laba b Yarbū' 50[20] releases the poet Ibn 'Anama (*sic leg*) of the Dabba III 69[31] *seq*· verses of the poet in his praise *ibid.*· captured at the Battle of al-Shi'b but released by Kais b Sharka' at the request of Mālik b Nuwaira 88[3]

متوشلخ *Methuselah* II 57[16]

المُتَوَكِّل بن عبد الله بن نَهْشَل الكوفيّ III 222[17] see المُتَوَكِّل اللَّيْثِيّ

المُتَوَكِّل [على الله الخليفه] called المُتَوَكِّل جعفر بن محمد المُعْتَصِم II 169[8]· called ابو الفَضْل جعفر المُتَوَكِّل III 46[27]· called جعفر 155[27] 354[16] *seq*. called جعفر المُبَيِّضَة defeated by Ismā'īl b. 'Alī III 32[26]: four hundred of them were brought to Ismā'īl as prisoners of war and he spared their lives, following the precedent of 'Alī *ibid.*

المُتَجَرِّدَة one of the Banū 'Āmir, wife of al-Aswad b al-Mundhir III 51[26] bewails the death of her kinsman Khālid b Dja'far *ibid* advises her husband, al-Nu'mān, to surrender himself to Kisra 94[31]

المتعسم بن فحطان [K_1 23*a* has المتعمش] II 57[20]

المتّقى لله إبراهيم بن جعفر بن المعتضد II 169[26] called ابو المتّقى إسحاق ابراهيم بن المعتضد III 49[7]: notice 49[7 *bis*]· dates of his accession to the throne and of his birth *ibid*., date on which he was dethroned and blinded *ibid*., his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid*; his viziers and chamberlains *ibid* (*cf* II 169[26])

المُتَلَمِّس *i.e.* جرير بن عبد المسيح الشّاعر II 52[23] companion of Ṭarafa 52[23 *seq*] praised 'Amr b Mardjūm (*sic leg*) II 53[12]·

[المأمون]

and Būrān III 386[3]-387[14] asks al-Hasan b. Sahl for the hand of his daughter Būrān and marries her *ibid.* Ishāk on him 378[3], 387[8] a riddle of his quoted 389[9] see also I 50[18] II 164[20] III 25[1]

أمّ المأمون III 355[28] see مراجل

ماذوية [ماذَوَيْه ؟] III 261[23 seq] see the foregoing

مَاذِي المُوَسْوِس [*i.e.* محمّد بن القاسم Dhahabī, *al-Moschtabih* 455[8]] called [ماذَوَيْه ؟] ماذوية III 261[23 seq] · his verses cited by Abu'l-'Abbās 260[22] · anecd with the same *ibid* · verses cited *ibid* · anecd with Abū Dulaf *ibid.* verses cited 260[32] · with Abū Nuwās 261[18 seq] : verses cited *ibid* · anecd. with Habīb b. Aws on a bank of the Tigris 262[30 seq] · notice *ibid* · his verses cited *ibid.*

مَاهَان [الحَنَفِيّ ابو سالم الكوفيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* X 25] crucified by the order of al-Hadjdjādj, at the gate of his palace III 19[8]

الماهانيّ III 364[29]

ماوية [بنو ماوِيَة [؟ من تميم] III 51[85] (see *Notes*)

ماوِيَة [بنت عفْزَر [امرأة حاتم] celebrated in a poem of Hātim I 88[20 seq] (=III 271[7])

ابن المُبَارَك I 70[8] *et passim* see عبد الله بن المُبَارَك

المُبَارَك بن فُضَالَة cited for an anecd about al-Mansūr I 156[4]

مَبْذُول (*sic leq*) *i.e.* عامر [بنو] [بنو] ابن مالك بن النَّجَّار II 61[8] · a clan of the Khazradj *ibid* : their genealogy and the names of some of their notable men *ibid*

مَبْذُول (من الأحابيش) II 47[22]

المُبَرِّد I 185[17] etc , or محمّد المُبَرِّد ابن يزيد النحويّ III 110[23] 260[2] see محمّد بن يزيد النحويّ المعروف بالمُبَرِّد

مُبَشِّر بن بهراء see قسر بن بهراء

مُبَشِّر بن الوليد names of his brothers II 272[28]

331[10] *seq*) · his verses cited (?) *ibid.* · orders the arrest and execution of ten *Zındīḳs* of al-Baṣra III 277[35] *seq* Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī relates to him an adventure of his *ibid.* with Bakẖtīshū', Salmawaih and Ibn Māsawaih 293[16] Merv was his capital 296[14] a bond-maid addresses to him a letter, while presenting him with an apple 310[28] anecd with al-'Abbās al-Hamadẖānī, who had addressed some verses to him on the New Year's Day (*Yawm[u] Nairūz*) 311[7] *seq*. anecd. with Yaḥyā b. Aktẖam and 'Abdallah b. Tāhir 331[22] *seq*. anecd. with a bond-maid 357[4]; verses which she addressed to him 357[4] anecd. with a bond-maid 357[7] *seq*: verses which he addressed to a messenger whom he sent to her *ibid* verses which he addressed to her *ibid*. anecd. with Abū Dja'far al-Kirmānī 367[10] sends for al-Sındī b. Shāhak from Kẖorāsān 373[5] *seq* with the same *ibid.* anecd with Isḥāk b. Ibrāhīm 377[23] *sqq*.. anecd. with Ishāk enumerated *ibid.* · III 116[81] (?), and 'Abdallāh b. al-Simt 134[9] *seq* · conducts the prayers at the funeral of al-Kisā'ī, Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī and al-'Abbās b. al-Ahnaf 137[33 bis]. appoints Muḥammad b al-Djahm as Prefect of al-Dīnawar 139[21] takes back Isḥāk b Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī into favour 200[1] *seq* discards music during the first twenty months of his Caliphate *ibid.* with Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī 201[21] *seq.* verses in his praise which Zulzul set to music 202[5] *seq* anecd with a slave-girl of his 213[8] *seq* · his verses about a slave-girl 214[14] Thumāma b Ashras examines *a pseudo-Prophet in his presence* 250[8] *seq*, with Yahyā b. Aktham visits in disguise a pseudo-Prophet 251[10] *seq*; anecd with a pseudo-Prophet 251[28] *seq*; with Thumāma and a pseudo-Prophet 251[45] *seq*; numerous false prophets appear in his reign *ibid.* · Thumāma relates an anecdote to him 257[18] with 'Amr b. Mas'ada and a *faḳīh* 262[16] (=

addressed to him II 196[1]: praised by al-Ḥasan b. Sahl 198[8]: compared with the Barmecides in elegance of
* manner, taste, etc. III 22[10]: holds an argument with Isḥāḳ b. Ibrāhīm and other divines on the superiority of ʿAlī to others 35[9] orders ʿAbd al-Djabbār b Saʿd al-Musāhikī to invite people to swear allegiance to ʿAlī b. Mūsā 39[18] silences ʿAlī b. Mūsā in an argument about the claim of the ʿAlids to the Caliphate 39[21] *seq*: married Omm ʿIsā bint al-Mehdī 44[28]: the night of his birth was the night of al-Hādī's death and of al-Rashīd's accession to the throne 44[32] *seq* name of his mother 45[1]: his brothers and sisters enumerated *ibid.* notice 45[24] *seq* —dates of his accession to the throne, and of his birth and death *ibid.*, his personal appearance and the legend on his signet-ring *ibid.*; subjects himself to flogging at the order of his father *ibid.*, names of some of his sons and wives *ibid.*; his viziers and chamberlains

a Christian of Ḵhorāsān, who apostatized after his conversion to Islām I 207[30] *seq.* dialogue with ʿAlī b Mūsa'l-Riḍā on the claim of the ʿAlids to the Caliphate 208[12] *seq*. with Thumāma b. Ashras and an individual belonging to *al-Husbānīya* (*sic leg.*) 218[21]: with Yaḥyā b Aktham 224[15]: with Abū ʿAlī al-Minkarī 240[7] *seq* (=II 167[13] *seq* see *Notes*) with Ḳutrub al-Nahwī and Sahl b. Hārūn 245[19] *seq*: with al-Ḥasan al-Lu'lu'ī 245[22] *bis* with Abū Dulaf and a slave-girl 263[10] *seq* anecd. with an individual who preached to
* him 307[25] with Zobaida II 16[17] *seq* and Abu'l-ʿAtāhiya *ibid* with the mother of Fadl b Sahl 35[26] with Abu'l-Tāhir of the clan Sāma, and Aḥmad b Yezīd al-Antākī 38[10] *seq* with a Bedouin 84[4]. with Yaḥyā b. Aktham *al-Ḳādī* 121[19]. verse of Aḥmad b. نعيم about him *ibid.*: some of his orations cited 148[1] *seq*: the names of his secretaries 169[5]. with a slave-girl of his 182[15]: Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī's verses

'Abd al-Melik b. al-Fārisī I 140[27] with Ahmad b Yūsuf al-Kātib 140[32 seq] · anecd 141[17]: reconciled with Ibrāhīm b al-Mehdī after his revolt 142[3 seq] III 201[21 seq] · pardons Ishāk b. al-'Abbās I 142[11]. another example of his forgiveness 144[25] · anecdotes 144[27] 146[12] · with Muhammad b 'Abd al-Melik b Sālih 146[19 seq]. his displeasure with Abū Dulaf 147[23 seq] with Thumāma b. Ashras 148[14] pardons Abū Dulaf 150[1] anecd. with an offending servant 155[23 seq] · and Tāhir 158[15 seq] sends presents to Tāhir b al-Husain, including a slave, who had instructions to poison him 159[34 seq] · releases Ibn al-Sindī from prison at the request of Tāhir b. al-Husain, and writes flattering verses to Tāhir 160[13] · dialogue with Sahl b. Hārūn 162[1 seq]. praises al-Hasan al-Tālibī 170[9] asks 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir to define 'love' (*al-Ḥubb*) 187[13] · with Abu'l-'Atāhiya and Thumāma b. Ashras 207[2]: with a Dualist 207[25 seq]: with

المأمون بن معاوية الحارثي his authority acknowledged by the Madhhidj II 67[34]

المأمون *i.e.* ابو العبّاس عبد الله المأمون بن هرون الرّشيد III 45[25] (see also II 169[5] 44[32 seq] 202[7]): sayings quoted I 5[24] (=21[35]) 136[10] (=229[16]) 192[7 seq 22] 251[18] II 172[1] III 332[11] 342[5] cites the Prophet III 39[16] · his justice I 10[4 seq] with al-Hārith b. Miskīn 19[20 seq] with Muhammad b 'Ubāda (?) al-Muhallabī 67[34] see *Notes* with his father, al-Rashīd, his brother al-Amīn, and a Bedouin of the Bāhila 96[6 seq] · marries Būrān 97[19 seq] with al-'Attābī, before and after his accession to the throne 128[15 seq] with Tāhir b al-Husain 136[23] with Yezīd b. Mazyad 136[27] (? *cf* II 121[14]) · with al-Hasan b. Radjā' 136[31 seq] with al-Hasan b. Sahl 137[6] with Sa'īd b. Muslim 137[8 seq] · anecd. 137[31]: with his father and Sahl b Hārūn 138[14] (=III 125[7]): with Sahl b. Hārūn 138[20 seq]: with al-'Umānī 139[9]: with

Hamdān and addresses him as their spokesman I 109[10 seq]

مالك بن نويرة اليربوعي his hardihood described by his brother I 37[29]· mentioned in a proverb [see *Maidānī* II 16[29], Freytag *Tom.* II p 213, No 39] 280[15]: elegies of his brother Mutammim upon his death II 17[6 seq] (=III 72[9])· one of the Banū Tha'laba b. Yerbū' 50[20]· slew Humrān b. 'Abdallāh at the Battle of Malham III 70[11] his verses on the Battle *ibid.* at al-Ghabīt 72[8]. his verses on the Battle of Mukhaṭṭat 72[24] his verse in reply to Kais b 'Āsim 73[7]. his verses on the Battle of Tikhfa 85[24]. secures the release of his brother Mutammim from Kais b Sharkā' 88[3] the verse which he addressed to Kais on the occasion *ibid*

مالك بن هسام بن عروة [app we should read مالك عن هسام بن عروة] cites his father III 233[12]

مالك بن الهيثم بن عوف (الخزاعي) one of the Banū Kumair II 62[25]

مالك بن مسمع called ابو غسان II 55[13] III 82[1] called ابو مسمع II 127[4]· Ibn Mustaṭā''s remark about him I 42[6 seq]: with 'Obaidallāh b. Zabyān 156[14] (*cf.* II 127[8]). Rawḥ b. Zinbā' on his influence with his tribe 178[35]. his love for his kinsmen 179[21]: his genealogy II 55[13]· one of the Banū Kais b. Tha'laba *ibid.*· with Shakīk b Thawr 127[6 seq]: verses of al-Akhtal addressed to him III 82[1] see also ابن مسمع

مالك بن المسفق [var. المنتفق instead of المسفق see *Nak* by index] at the Battle of Balkā' al-Hasan (*sic*) III 74[6 bis]

مالك بن معاوية (؟) interview with al-Sha'bī I 219[2 bis]

مالك بن المنتفق see مالك بن المشفق

مالك بن المنذر I 190[16]

مالك بن نمط من همدان called ذو المعثار (*sic leg.*) [varr. *L* 198*a*[4] ذو المسعار, *B Hishām* 693[n] ذو المسعار] I 109[15]: interviews the Prophet with other members of an embassy of the

أسد i.e. ابو مالك القائد الخُزَاعِيّ [properly أُسيد ابن عبد الله] II 63⁷ [*cf. B Dur.* 279¹⁷] · one of the Banū Sa'd *ibid.*

مالك بن فَيِّس II 61³⁴ *i e.* ابو خَيْثَمة q.v.

مالك (*sic leg.* بن كَعْب) a subdivision of the Sa'd b. Zaid-Manāt included in the group called *al-Adjārib* III 68²⁰ (see *Notes*) *cf.* II 49³⁰. their genealogy *ibid.*

ابو مالك بن أبى كَعْب الشّاعر [الخَرَزجِيّ] one of the Banū Salima II 62⁸ *seq* · a verse of his quoted *ibid.*

بدو مالك من كِنانة II 47¹⁶

بنو مالك بن مُحارِب الخُضْر II 51²⁵ see

مالك بن مِذْحِج II 66³¹

بنو مالك [بن مُرّة] II 75²⁷ *bis* (= III 246³⁴ *bis*)

مالك [بن مسعود؟] [see index to De Goeje's edition of the *Diwān* of Muslim b. al-Walīd, *s.v.*]: in a verse of Muslim b. al-Walīd II 28⁶

مالك بن عَدِىّ II 69³² see لَخْم

ابن مالك العُقَيْلِيّ cited by al-Farrā' I 242³³

مالك [بن علىّ الخُزَاعِىّ؟] [see *Agh.* XVII 157²⁸]: mentioned in the verses of Bekr b. al-Naṭṭāh I 71⁷ *seq*

مالك (بن عمرو بن عامِر) the names of his brothers II 62¹⁷

مالك بن عَنْس II 68²³ *bis* the names of his ten brothers *ibid.*: al-Aswad b Ka'b, the pseudo-Prophet of al-Yemen was of this clan *ibid*

مالك بن عَوْف النَّصْرِيّ [for his genealogy see *Wust. Tab.* F. 20] and Duraid b al-Simma at the Battle of Hunain I 41²² *seq* see *Notes* one of the heathen generals at the Battle of Hunain II 51³²: one of the Banū Naṣr, a subdivision of the Hawāzin *ibid.*

مالك بن عَوْف النضرى I 41²² *read* مالك بن عَوْف النَّصْرِيّ and see the foregoing

مالك بن فارِج ندِيم جَذِيمة II 58³⁵ see مالك

ber of the Banū Malakān and one of those who used to ridicule the Prophet II 63[12]

مالك بن طوق [بن عياث التغلبي] called ابن طوق I 25[16] 97[26] his punishment of the Banū Taghlib mentioned by Abū Tammām 21[26 seq] : and Abū Tammām 25[15 seq] : aneed 97[26]. verses which were addressed to him, in an illness of his, by Abū Tammām 231[11] with a Bedouin of the tribe of Banū Asad II 81[21] *seq.* al-Ḥasan b Wahb's letter to him about [Ibn ?] Abi'l-Shīs 193[24]

مالك بن عبد الله الخثعمي nicknamed the 'fox' by the Greeks on account of his tactics I 40[1] led the cavalry of his tribe to the Prophet II 65[6] [var النعمان instead of مالك *cf. B Dur.* 305[18]]

مالك بن العجلان one of the Banū Sālim, a branch of the Khazradj, who was chief of the Khazradj, and who slew al-Fiṭyūn (*sic leg.*) II 61[28]: his genealogy *ibid.*

[بنو مالك [بن زيد مناة بن تميم]] they are referred to by al-Farazdak in a verse quoted on I 158[4] (= II 44[33] III 121[34])

مالك بن سنأ II 57[27]

مالك بن سنبع with Subai' on his death-bed III 57[22 seq] · gives up to Hudhaifa b Bedr the hostages of the 'Abs *ibid* slain by the 'Abs *ibid*

مالك (بن سعد بن زيد مناة) included among the *Abnā'* II 49[27]

مالك بن سلمة [السرّ] [see *Wüst. Tab* D 19] : one of the Banū Kushair : captured Hādjib b Zurāra II 52[8], at the Battle of Djabala III 53[13 seq] (called ذو الرقيبة in this passage *cf. Nak* 669[14]) : Djarīr on the incident 53[21]

مالك بن ابى السمح III 207[26] see ابن ابى السمح الطائى [المعنّى]

مالك سنّد بنى شمخ (*sic leg.*) III 61[3] see مالك بن حوث العرابى

مالك (*sic*) بن صعصعة) II 52[14]

مالك بن الطلاطلة الخزاعى a mem-

أمّ مالك (بن الرّيب الشّاعر) in a verse of Mālik b. al-Raib II 9[30]

مالك بن الرّيث II 9[20] *read* مالك ابن الرّيب q.v.

مالك بن زهير [بن جذيمة] slain by Hudhaifa at al-Lukāṭa III 56[18 seq] : verses of 'Antara on the subject *ibid.*: verses of al-Rabī' b. Ziyād on the subject 57[21]: 183[10]· his brother Kais on the cause of his death 224[18 seq]. see also I 45[25]

مالك بن زهير بن عمرو one of the Tanūkh II 59[4]· his genealogy *ibid.*

مالك بن زيد II 66[2] see خيوان

بنو مالك بن زيد مناة III 67[28] [*i.e.* بنو مالك بن حنظلة [بن مالك بن زيد مناة (؟)] see حنظلة

مالك بن زيد مناة بن تميم anecdote with his wife III 255[23]: noted for his stupidity *ibid.*

بنو مالك [بن زيد مناة بن تميم] raided by the Bekr at al-Shaiyiṭān III 76[2]: apparently

مالك بن خالد بن يحيى [البرمكي] III 22[21]

مالك بن الدّخشم II 61[20] see خالد بن الرخش

مالك بن دينار sayings quoted I 165[23] 167[21] 252[29] (=285[21]) 320[14] (*cf.* 225[25]) II 34[21 bis]. cited by Dja'far b Sulaimān II 204[2]: cited by Dja'far III 342[1]· cited II 152[28]· anecd with his companions I 167[24] with Muhammad b. Wāsi' 169[23 seq] (=309[15 seq]): anecdotes 309[7] 333[8 seq].

مالك بن ذعر بن حجر his genealogy II 70[5]. said to have taken out Joseph from the well *ibid.*

مالك بن ربعيّ his genealogy III 53[16]· slain at the Battle of Shi'b Djabala *ibid*

مالك بن ربيعة II 61[27] see ابو أسيد

مالك بن الرّيب his elegy upon himself II 9[20]: one of the Banū Māzin (a subdivision of the Tamīm) 49[23]

بنو مالك called بنو مالك بن حنظلة

ابن زيد مناة III 67[28] (? see *Notes*) II 43[19 seq] : 'Amr b. 'Amr b. 'Odos described as their knight III 66[12]: defeated by the 'Abs at Akrun 66[12 seq] · though warned of the impending attack of the *Lahāzim*, they refused to take any notice of the warning 67[22 seq] . defeated at al-Wakīṭ *ibid.*: surrounded and defeated the Shaibān at Ghabīt al-Madara 72[4 seq] : 72[26]. at the Battle of al-Shaiyiṭān 75[31] · raided by Abdjar b Djābir al-'Idjlī 77[26] · at the First Battle of al-Kulāb as partisans of Maslama, under the leadership of Sufyān b. Mudjāshi' 81[26]

مالك بن خالد بن صخر III 64[26] *seq* . called ذو النّاج *ibid* · his genealogy *ibid* · as king of the Sulaim, he raids the Banū Firās but is slain by 'Abdallāh b. Djidhl at Burza *ibid* . verses of 'Abdallāh on the subject *ibid.*: verses of 'Abbās b. Mirdās in reply to those of 'Abdallāh *ibid.*

مالك بن حوط الغزارى III 60[28] (varr. instead of حوط · حمار , حماد , حجار , see *note* on III 60[23]). called سيّد بنى مالك (*sic leg*) شمّخ 61[3] see *Notes* · attacked by Khofāf b. 'Amr (*sic*) at Ḥawza (*sic*) and slain 60[23] *seq.*: verses of Khofāf on the subject *ibid*

مالك بن الحرث النّخعى II 68[16] 218[6] see الأشتر

مالك بن حبيب البربوعى head of 'Alīs' body-guard II 225[10]

مالك بن حذيفة بن بدر الغزارى his wife I 271[1] · visits Kais b Zohair to demand certain dues on behalf of his father, and is speared by the same III 56[16 seq]

مالك بن حريم الدّألبى (*sic leg.*) poet and knight of the Hamdān II 66[1] quoted *ibid.*

مالك بن حريم الدلائى II 66[1] *read* مالك بن حريم الدّألبى and see the foregoing

مالك (بن حمير) II 57[30]

Bukhalā' 14[1]]: his *Mu'attā* cited **III** 285[6] 340[13 seq]: see also مالك بن هشام بن عروة

بنو مالك [بن الأوس بن حارثة] **III** 126[26] [see *Agh.* XV 161[2]]

مالك بن بشير interviews al-Ḥadjdjādj as al-Muhallab's messenger **I** 122[20 seq] (= 183[30 seq])

مالك بلعين **I** 283[14] see مالك (نديم جذيمة)

مالك بن التيهان called ابو الهيثم **II** 60[28]· one of the Aws, who was a *Nakīb*, who fought at Badr, and who was present at the 'Akaba *ibid*: his brother noticed *ibid.*

مالك بن فارج *i.e.* مالك نديم جذيمة **II** 58[*]: one of the Banu'l-Kain, hence called مالك بلعين *cf.* **I** 283[14] (see also **II** 58[*]): his companion 'Akīl *ibid*; **II** 59[2]: in a verse of المنخل [al-Munakhkhal ?] **II** 59[2]

مالك سيد بني جمح **III** 61[3] *read* مالك سيد بني شمخ (see *Notes*) and see the following

[مالك بن أنس المدني]

Hishām b. 'Urwa **III** 355[16]· cited by Ziyād **I** 18[11.31] 40[1] 165[28] 341[4] (*cf* III 302[16]) 344[14] (= III 302[15]) **II** 276[20] 280[8.23] **III** 249[5] 302[21]· cited by Yahyā b. Yahyā **I** 334[10]: cited by a slave-girl of al-Rashīd, hailing from Medina 355[16]· relates an anecdote about * al-Mansūr **I** 18[11] with Ibn Tā'ūs at the court of al-Mansūr 18[31] *seq.*: 19[21 seq]· with Hārūn al-Rashīd 84[11 seq]· verses of 'Abdallāh b. al-Mubārak in his praise 165[18 seq] (= 238[33]) with 'Amr b Kais 166[17]· on a difficult passage of the *Kor'ān* 166[23] on a *Hadīth* 166[24]· Shu'ba found him lecturing (on *Hadīth*) in Medina in 118 A H. 168[25]· with Sufyān b. 'Uyaina and Sa'īd b Ishāk 232[23 seq] see *Notes*· on an oration of Abū Hamza delivered in Medina * **II** 161[24] (= 129[6]): with al-Rashīd in Medina 205[32 seq]· his views relating to the prohibition of music criticized 191[9 seq] 'Urwa b. Odhaina cited by him as an authority on *Hadīth* * **III** 193[6] (= 104[14]). 275[9] [*cf*

the Banū Hāshim II 69[28]: the Prophet's remarks on the occasion *ibid.*

بنو مالك بن اعصر see باهلة II 51[19]

مالك بن افصى (*sic leg.*) بن حارثة II 62[15] see *Notes*· called مالك بن أفصى بن عمرو بن عامر 63[13] some of their notable men enumerated *ibid*

مالك بن افصى بن عمرو بن عامر II 63[13] see the foregoing

مالك بن امرئ القيس من الاوس وافف see II 60[30]

مالك بن انس المدنى called ابو عبد الله I 166[26] 232[25] called عبده المدينة II 205[32] sayings quoted I 164[15] 169[12] [see, however, a note on the margin of the Constantinople edition of the *Kāmil* p 21[1]] 341[4] (*cf* III 302[16]) III 102[30] 248[17] cites the Prophet I 166[24] 344[14] (= III 302[15]), see also III 302[21] cites Muḥammad b Yaḥyā b. Habbān (*sic leg.*) III 249[5] see *Notes*: cites Yaḥyā b Sa'īd 286[7]: cites Zaid b Aslam 286[9]. cites Rabī'a b Abī 'Abd al-Raḥmān 312[18]· cites [ابن ما سَوَيْه] III 292[32]: and al-M'amūn 293[15]· some of his contemporaries *ibid.*

(1) مالك mentioned in a verse of Abū Mirdās I 215[21]

(2) مالك I 334[10] see مالك بن أنس

ابنة مالك III 121[25] (=II 50[12]) see ابنة عبد الله

(1) ابو مالك II 58[22 *seq*] see مَلْكِيكَرِب

(2) ابو مالك III 142[5] see الأخطل التَّغْلِبِيّ

ابن ابى مالك III 252[21 *seq*] see عِلْيان بن ابى مالك

أُمّ مالك in a verse of Madjnūn" Banī 'Āmir III 148[27]

مالك بن أُدَد II 46[6] 66[30] see مذحج

مالك بن أسماء بن خارجة الفزارى III 142[29]· anecd. I 261[28 *seq*] with one of the Banū Murra in the jail of al-Kūfa II 123[32] his verses cited III 142[29]

ابو مالك الأشعرى the Prophet married to him a woman of

[مارية بنت ظالم الخ]
I 271[21 seq] : sister of Hind al-Hunūd *ibid.*

مَارِيَة القبطيّة mother of Ibrāhīm II 202[17] (*cf.* III 243[2])

مارية بنت مِسْمَع married by al-Ḥadjdjādj to 'Imrān b. 'Iṣām III 20[22] : her position in her tribe *ibid.*

بنو مَازِن II 67[11] see بنو مازن بن مالك بن عمرو

بنو مازن مِن الأَزْد alight, on their emigration from al-Yemen, at the spring called Ghassān II 62[18 bis]

مازن فى تَيْم II 56[6] probably مازن بن تميم is meant i.e. مازن بن مالك بن عمرو q.v

مازن بن شيبان see the following

مازن فى شيبان II 56[7] [i.e. مازن بن شيبان *cf. Wust. Tab.* C. 19]

مازن بن مَعْصَعَة بن معاوية see the following

مازن فى بني مَعْصَعَة بن معاوية II 56[8] [i.e. مازن بن مَعْصَعَة بن معاوية *cf. Wüst. Tab.* D. 14]

بنو مَازِن بن عمرو (مِن لَخْم) الجيوب (؟) II 69[25] see

مازن في قيس عيلان II 56[6] [i.e. مازن بن منصور بن عِكْرِمَة *cf. Wüst. Tab.* D. 10]

بنو مَازِن بن [مالك بن] عمرو بن تميم II 49[22] 160[9] : I 248[27] [see *Ḥamāsa* 4[5]] : some of their eminent men enumerated II 49[22] 67[11] [*cf. B Dur* 246[6]] : defeated the Shaibān at Safawān III 73[19] : raided the Yashkur at al-Solaiy 73[28] : 76[16] : see also مازن في تيم

مَازِن see مَازِن بن منصور بن عِكْرِمَة في قيس عَيْلان

مَازِن بن النَّجَّار a subdivision of the Khazradj II 61[14] : their genealogy *ibid.* : some of their notable men enumerated *ibid.*

ابو عثمان المازِنِيّ I 242[4] see

بنو ماسِخَة a clan of the Azd : their genealogy II 63[28] see *Notes* : gave their name to a kind of bow (الماسِخِيّة), for their ancestor was the first man to shoot with it *ibid.*

ابن ماسَوَيْه [i.e. ابو زكرياء يحيى أَوْ يوحنا *Fihrist* I 295[24 seq.]] : cited III

ابو الماجِدَة III 78[13] see كُلَيْب بن ربيعة

ابن ابي الماخُوز see the following

ابن بني الماخُوز I 66[18] [var. ابن ابى الماخُوزِ *Kāmil* 650[9]] see الزُّبير بن علىّ

مارِدَة bore al-Mu'tasim to al-Rashīd III 45[4]. she was a bond-maid 46[11]: verses of al-Rashīd about her 358[25] (*cf.* 214[22]): al-Rashīd reconciled to her under the influence of some verses of al-'Abbās b. al-Ahnaf 348[3 seq]: induces al-Rashīd to reward the poet, and herself does the same *ibid.*

ابن مارِدَة I 227[8] II 196[7] see المُعْتَصِم بالله

ابن مارِية I 115[23] (=271[24]) see الحارِث الأَعْرَج

مارِيَة بنت ظالم بن وَهْب (الكندىّ) أمّ الحارث الأَعْرَج I 271[21]: her famous ear-ring 114[17] (see also 271[19 seq.]): her genealogy (3) لَيْلَى in the verses of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī III 176[25], 178[17]

ابو لَيْلَى I 113[23 seq] (=III 100[28 seq]) 127[24 seq] II 52[8] see النّابغة الجَعْدِىّ

ابن ابى لَيْلَى [*i.e.* محمّد بن عبد الرّحمن بن ابى لَيْلَى *Ma'ārif* 248]: anecd. with 'Īsā b Mūsā II 75[29]

لَيْلَى الأَخْيَلِيَّة anecdotes with al-Hadjdjādj I 100[28], III 188[11]. the beloved of Tawba II 52[8]. Mu'āwiya al-Akhyal was her ancestor III 50[33] see *Notes*

لَيْلَى بنت حُلْوان بن عِمْران see خِنْدِف II 46[32]

لَيْلَى mother of Daws I 172[34]

لَيْلَى (معشوقة مجنون بني عامر) I 231[22 seq.]

م

عامِر [بن حارِثة] *i.e.* ماءُ السَّماءِ II 60[15]

عمرو بن ماء المُزْن see هِنْد I 147[6]

one of the *Kātibs* of 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz II 168[23], 277[25]

اللَّيْث بن سَعْد [بن عبد الرَّحمن العَهْمِيّ ابو الحارث] cites al-Zuhrī II 206[17] (=III 305[20]) · cites 'Alwān 208[2] see *Notes*: cites Ibn 'Adjlān III 289[5] cited by Muḥammad b. رمح (*sic*) 208[2] see *Notes* · cited by Ibn Wahb 209[18] see *Notes*: cited I 189[4]: cited II 210[2] cited 223[30]

لَيْث [بن ابى سليم بن زنيم العرشىّ مولاهم] [for him see *Tahdhīb* VIII 465] cites Tā'ūs III 101[1] cited by Sufyān al-Thawrī *ibid.*

لَبَّث بن طلحة [؟] cites Muṭarrif II 229[5] cited by Abū Idrīs *ibid.*

لَيلة الاحيليّة III 50[33] *read* لَيلى الأُخَيْلِيَّة q.v

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(1) لَيْلَى in an anonymous verse II 87[18]

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(2) لَيْلَى celebrated in his verses by Kuthaiyir[n] 'Azza III 133[26]; 235[5] *seq.* [*cf. Agh.* II 139[8]]

لَوْذان (من بنى صَعْصَعَه) II 52[16]

لَوْذان (بن عمرو بن عَوْف من الأنصار) included among the بنو المسمعية (*sic*) II 60[17]

لُوط [ع] I 202[18] *seq*

ابو مِخْنَف see لوط بن يحيى بن سعيد الأزدىّ

لُؤْلُؤَة ابو II 209[26] *seq* see (1) بَيْرُز

لُؤْلُؤَة (أَمَة عبد الله بن عقيل الأعورىّ) her master dictates a document which granted her her freedom II 97[11]

لأى بن [var. بنو لُؤَىّ بن أُنْف الذَّفِنَة شَمَّاس بن أُنْف الذَّفِنَة *Kāmil* 339[7]; لأى بن أُمَيْط *Wust. Tab.* L. 16, لأى K_2 81*b*] a section of the Kurai' b. 'Awf II 50[7] praised by al-Huṭai'a *ibid*:

بنو لُؤَىّ بن غالب I 138[18] (var. بنى مَعَدّ III 125[11]): 190[24] · III 55[22] *seq* 225[28]

بنو لَيْث I 131[6]: II 218[29] · III 226[29] (? *cf.* II 163[35])

اللَّيْث بن ابى رُفَيَّة مولى أُمّ الحَكَم called ابن ابى رُفَيَّة II 277[25]:

بنو لهب the genealogy of their ancestor II 64[10] see *Notes*: they were the most skilled of all the Arab tribes in taking omens from the flight of birds *ibid.*: Kuthaiyir's verse on them 64[12 bis]

ابو لهب (بن عبد المطلب) called عبد العزى II 202[15]· names of his brothers 38[27] *cf.* 202[15]. his mother was Lubnā 38[27] his foot cut off by Mu'ādh b 'Amr 62[7] 110[15 seq]: Mu'āwiya's aunt Umm Djamīl was his wife 114[15]

ابن ابى لهب (بن عبد المطلب) his verses quoted II 111[13]

آل (أو بنو) ابى لهب (بن عبد المطلب) II 125[12]· III 350[27]

أهدم الكلب his satire upon 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahtam III 243[88]

ابن لهيعة [i.e عبد الله ابو عبد الرحمن see *B. Khallik* No. 324] cites Ibn Hubaira II 45[21] cites Bekr b سودة [سواده?] 45[25]· cites Abu'l-Aswad 254[24]: cited by Ibn Wahb 262[17]: cited for a *hadīth* 45[24]: cited 45[27]

لعيط بن عامر بن المنتفق [العقيلى ابو رزين] interviews the Prophet, with Nahīk b. 'Āṣim b. al-Muntafik I 110[13] *seq.*

لعيط [بن معمر] الإيادى verses which he addressed to the Shaibān about the [impending] attack of the Persians on them at Dhū Kār III 97[27] see *Notes*

لكيز بن أفصى بن عبد العيس II 53[5]· his brothers enumerated 52[25] their subdivisions and notables 53[5]

لمدس [؟] in a verse of Ibn 'Abbās II 243[13]

اللهازم (or بنو اللهازم III 69[24]): and Bistām b. Kais II 54[29]· a confederation of tribes including 'Anaza b. Asad, 'Idjl b. Ludjaim, Taimallāh (var. تيم اللات III 68[21]) b. Tha'laba, and Kais b. Tha'laba 55[17] (=III 68[21]): their genealogy *ibid.*· in a verse of Djarīr III 53[18]· raid the Tamīm 67[14 seq] at the Battle of al-Nibādj 68[21] *seq.*· at the Battle of Dhū Tulūh, under their chief Abdjar 69[24]: 73[33]

among the Banū Nomāra II 70[8]: included among the Banū 'Adī b. al-Ḥārith 70[19]: their colony in Palestine 260[7] (*cf.* 297[1]): they and the Djudhām offered poisoned milk to Abū Hāshim b. Muhammad b. al-Hanafīya 297[1] see *Notes*: their possessions wrested from them by * al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr III 81[23]

بدو اللَّخْنَاء a term of abuse applied by a *Shu'ūbī* poet to the Arabs II 73[14 seq]

اللَّعَّاب a mare belonging to Ḳais b. 'Āmir (al-Kinānī) III 88[31] *seq.*

لُعمان with Abu'l-Aswad al-Do'alī III 314[23]

لُقمان الحكيم I 29[33], 79[6]· sayings quoted 177[30], 202[25 seq.], 311[8]: with (the Prophet) Dā'ūd 238[2 seq]· advice to his son 300[28], 301[2], 337[6] (*Kor.*), 343[5] (=301[1]), 344[17], III 273[3]: II 208[35]: III 354[24] (*cf.* 78[4]). see also II 288[26] (*cf.* III 328[11])

لقمان بن عاد I 235[7]: 264[18]

ابو لَهْشَل called لُفيط بن زُرارة III 52[11]: satirizes the Tamīm on their deserting Ma'bad b. * Zorāra 51[35] *seq.*· his fruitless negotiations with the captors of his brother Ma'bad *ibid.*: with Ma'bad *ibid.*: his propaganda against the 'Āmir after the Battle of Raḥraḥān leads to the formation of a confederacy against them under his leadership 52[22] *seq.*. induces al-Djawn al-Kalbī, the king of Hadjar, to send his two sons, and persuades al-Numān b. al-Mundhir to send his brother, to co-operate with him against the 'Āmir *ibid.*: he is defeated and slain at Djabala *ibid.*: verses of Djarīr about him *ibid.*: elegy of Dukhtanūs upon him *ibid.*· with his father 223[20] *seq.*: interview with Kais b. Mas'ūd al-Shaibānī, whose daughter he married *ibid* : with al-Nu'mān *ibid.*: accompanied by his kinsman Ḳorād, he goes out to meet his wife, *ibid.*: verses which he addressed to Ḳorād *ibid.*

بنو نجا see بنو لَجَا

اللَّجْلَاج (*sic leg.*) II 67[35] see *Notes*

لُجَيْم بن صَعْب husband of Ḥadhāmi, and father of Ḥanīfa and 'Idjl I 274[16 seq] : his verse about his wife *ibid.* (=II 55[20]) : III 70[1] : part company with the Shaibān at the beginning of the War of al-Basūs 79[7] : see also بنو لجيم

لِحْيان بن هُذَيْل, a *baṭn* II 47[7]

لَخْم i.e. مالك بن عَدِيّ II 69[32] : called اللَّخْمِيّون 70[2] III 81[23] : their connection with the * Dhuhl b Shaibān II 42[25] see *Notes* : they were the *Maḳāwil* (kinglets or princes) of the Arabs 45[13] : according to the Prophet, he was one of those sons of Saba' who settled in Syria 45[24] : their genealogy 69[32] (*cf.* 70[19]) : the whole tribe is descended from Djazīla and Nomāra, his two sons 69[33 bis] : the names of some of their clans and of their notable men *ibid.* : the Princes of Hīra were included

لُبْنَى (صاحبة قيس بن الذَّرِيح) verses which Ḳais wrote on divorcing her III 241[28 bis]

اللَّبُوء (بن عبد القيس) II 52[24] : one of his notable descendants 52[25]

ابو لَبيد البَجَلِيّ [P_1 111a^{11} has ابن الوليد البَجَلِيّ which agrees with I 267[3] ; see also *Agh* XV. 15[6]] · called ابن الوليد I 267[3] : sister's son of Khālid b. 'Abdallāh al-Ḳasrī 266[29] : with Ḥamza b. Bīḍ *ibid.*

اخو بنى كِلَاب called لَبيد بن رَبِيعة I 143[16] · 121[7 seq.] (=264[21 seq.]) : his verses which, according to al-Khushānī, show that he held the opinion of *al-Djabarīya* (fatalists) 205[25] · his father slain by al-Ṣāmit II 47[32] : III 98[11] : on the best of poets 98[24] : a verse of his praised 99[21] : 'Ā'isha on a verse of his 100[9] (*cf.* I 194[18]) : 'Ā'isha knew by heart a thousand verses of his *ibid.* : criticized 131[30] : see also III 126[5] with *note*

لُبَيْنَى in a verse of 'Adī b. Zaid III 194[5]

232[30] *seq* : her fellow-wives enumerated *ibid.*: with her fellow-wives and the Caliph *ibid.*

لُبَابَة ابنة عبد الرّحمن بن جعفر [varr. لُبَابَة بنت عبد الله بن جعفر أم ابيها بنت عبد الله بن جعفر *Kāmil* 360[11], *Ma'ārif* 104[a]]: why divorced by 'Abd al-Melik III 39[33] see *Notes*: married 'Alī b. 'Abdallāh b. al-'Abbās *ibid*

لُبَابَة [var لُبَانَة *Kāmil* 395[18], 397[1], but لبانه is given there in the footnotes as a variant]: a woman celebrated in an anonymous verse III 197[20]

لُبَابَة بنت رَبِيطَة بن (بنت ؟) (*sic*) على her verses on the death of her husband Muhammad b. Hārūn al-Rashīd II 22[1] see *Notes*

لَبَد proverbial for long life I 264[18] 287[26]

لُبْنَى in a verse of Kuthayyir III 196[23]

لُبْنَى (الخُزَاعِيَّة) one of the wives of 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib II 38[27]: her son was Abū Lahab *ibid.*

أصحاب المختار بن ابي عُبيد *i.e.* الكَيْسَانِيَّة I 218[33]: a subdivision of *al-Rāfiḍa ibid.*

ل

لَامَك *Lamech*: his genealogy II 57[16] (? *cf.* III 197[27]): said to have invented the lute III 197[27]

لامك بن وائل بن آدم III 197[27] see the foregoing

لامك بن متوشالخ III 197[27] see لامك

لُؤَى بن أُنْف see بنو لُؤَى بن أُنْف النَّاقة

لُؤَى بن شَمَّاس بن أُنْف النَّاقة see بنو لُؤَى بن أُنْف النَّاقة

لُؤَى (بن قحطان) II 57[20]

لُبَابَة see لُبَانَة

لُبَابَة (بنت الرّشيد) notice III 45[5]

لُبَانَة see لُبَابَة بنت عبد الله بن جعفر ابنة عبد الرّحمن بن جعفر

لُبَابَة بنت عبد الله بن عبّاس wife of al-Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik III

كوثر الخـــادم with Muḥammad b. Sallām and another man, he attends on al-Amīn b. Hārūn III 356[6]

الكوثر بن عتبة Merwān b. Muḥammad's Chief of the Police II 294[5]

بنو كُوز بن كَعْب (من ضَبَّة) their genealogy II 48[19 seq]

الكوفيّ cited by Abū Suwaid I 97[9]

الكوفة or الكوفيّون see Index IV s.v. الكوفة

(1) الكَيِّس I 25[17] see ابن الكَيِّس القَسَّامة القُمِّيّ

(2) الكَيِّس II 176[1] see علىّ بن ابى طالب رض

ابن الكَيِّس القَسَّامة القُمِّيّ i.e. عبيد بن مالك II 53[27]: his genealogy *ibid.*: (apparently he is also referred to on I 25[17] see *Notes*)

(1) كَيْسان with al-Khalīl b. Aḥmad I 166[2]

(2) كَيْسان I 218[33] see المختار بن ابى عُبَيْد

[ابو الكَنُود الخُزَاعِيّ] (*sic leg.*) II 62[33] · brother of Dja'da *ibid.*

ابو الكَنُود صاحب ابن مسعود one of the Banu'l-Namir, who was slain at the Battle of al-Fidjār II 63[31]

أَهْل الكَهْف I 164[26]

كَهْف الأَفَّاق I 143[7] see سليمان بن علىّ

كَهْلان (بن حِمْيَر بن سبأ) II 57[30]

كَهْلان (بن سبأ) II 57[26] not included among the *Saba'iyūn* 57[28] their subdivisions 60[12]

كَهْمَس بن طَلْق a Khāridjite supporter of Mirdās Abū Bilāl I 65[33]

عبد الله بن الكَوَّاء i.e. ابن الكَوَّاء II 222[4 seq] · appointed by the *Khawāridj* to lead their prayers I 212[18] with 'Alī at the Battle of Siffīn II 222[4 seq] · 'Alī holds an argument with him 240[28] *seq* : with Ṣa'ṣa'a b Ṣūḥān *ibid.*: with 'Abdallah b. 'Amr b. Djurmūz *ibid.* with Mu'āwiya 246[29 bis]. III 295[9]

II 188[31]: in a verse of Imru' * al-Ḳais III 182[35] · Abraha, the Abyssinian, married a woman of this tribe 247[18] see *Notes*: see also I 329[13] III 54[23] 223[10] 228[21] 272[32]

كِنْدَةُ بن عمير II 70[19] *read* كِنْدَةُ بن عُفَيْر and see the foregoing

الكِنْدِيّ [*i.e.* ابو يوسف يعقوب بن إسحق *Fihrist* I 255]: cited I 207[9]: with 'Omar b. Maimūn III 266[30] *seq*

ابو كَنَف killed at the Battle of al-Ḥoraira III 93[35] see *Notes*

كَنَف الأمان II 302[8] see سليمان بن علىّ

ابو الكَنُود cited by 'Abdallāh b. 'Obaid II 243[16] (? see *Notes*): one of the supporters of Ibn 'Abbās in al-Baṣra *ibid.* · with 'Alī *ibid.* · see also عبد الرّحمن بن عُبيد

ابو الكَنُود الخُزَاعىّ *i.e.* ابو الكَنُود بن عبد العُزّى II 62[33]: a poet who had mentioned Ḥalhala (*sic leg.*) b. 'Amr in his verses 62[34]: one of the Banū Ghāḍira (*sic leg.* بن مُسْلِيَة) كِنَانَة ancestor of one of the two main branches of the Banū Musliya II 68[10] *seq* [*cf.* *Sam'ānī* s.v. المسلى] · the Banū Subh and Tha'laba, were included among them 68[11]

كِنَانَة (رجلٌ من يهود خيبر) notice II 202[31]

كِنْدَةُ their connection with the * Dhuhl b. Shaibān II 42[24] [*cf.* III 233[7] 235[11]]: their high status 43[3] · their noblest family 44[10]: Abū 'Obaida on them 45[18]: according to the Prophet, their ancestor was a son of Saba' 45[23]: they captured al-Mikdād b. 'Amr in the Pagan times 59[23 *bis*] their genealogy 66[8 *bis*] (*cf.* 70[19] see *Notes*): the names of some of their clans, and of their notable men 66[9]–66[20] · their princes 66[21]: their alliance with the Bekr b. Wā'il established for the first time by al-Djawn b. Yezīd 66[23]: and Zofar b. al-Ḥārith 120[26]: anecd. 124[12] *seq* (*cf.* 124[6]): their colony in Damascus

Sulaim at al-Kadīd *ibid.*: defeat the Sulaim at Burza *ibid.*: defeated by the Sulaim at al-Ḳiḳā' *ibid.*: their quarrel with the Hawāzin (*al-Fidjār al-Awwal*) III 91[5]: at the Second Battle of the (First) Fidjār 91[16]: have another quarrel with the Hawāzin (the Third Battle of the First) Fidjār 91[20 seq]: their war with the Hawāzin (the Last al-Fidjār) 91[27] *seq.*:—defeated by the Hawāzin at Shamṭa 93[3 seq] (= 94[12]); led by Ḥarb b. Omaiya at the Battle *ibid.*; defeated by the Hawāzin at-al-'Ablā' 93[14 seq], verses of Khidāsh b. Zohair on the Battle *ibid.*; defeat the Hawāzin at Sharab 93[21] (= 94[12]); defeated by the Hawāzin at al-Horaira 93[33 seq] (= 94[13]). see also I 132[18 seq] 179[15] 190[24] (= II 100[23 seq]) II 37[4 seq] 55[30] 56[9] 64[n] (?) 80[20] and the article on بنو علىّ

كِنَانَة بن صَرِيم (العَرْمِىّ) he and 'Amr b. Ma'dī-Karib used to satirize each other II 59[18]: one of the Banū Kudāma *ibid.*

كِنَانَة بن بِشْر [var. بشير instead of بشر *B Dur.* 222[14]]: one of the Todjīb II 66[27]: struck a blow to 'Othmān on the "Day of the House" *ibid.*: one of the leaders of the rebel bands that had marched to Medina in the Caliphate of 'Othmān 217[32] (but *cf.* 215[9]): names of the other leaders *ibid.*: slain on the "Day of the House" 220[6] [? *cf. Tabarī* I 3049[16]]

كِنَانَة بن بشير see the foregoing

بنو كِنَانَة بن تَيْم بن أُسَامَة [مِن تَغْلِب] II 53[32] *seq.*

بنو كِنَانَة بن خُزَيْمَة II 46[n] (= 48[10]) 47[18] Daghfal on them 43[26]: the Prophet on them 44[18] one of the *Djamādjim* 46[5]: their subdivisions and eminent men enumerated 47[18 bis]: *al-Aḥābīsh* were included among them 47[22] Duraid b. al-Simma led a * raid against them III 63[4] *seq.*: raided the Banū Djosham and captured Duraid b. al-Ṣimma *ibid.*: their war with the Ḳaisites 64[20] *seq.*: Rabī'a b. Mukaddam, their distinguished knight, slain by the

Umaiyid verses *ibid.*· the speech he made in the presence of Hishām on the occasion * 154[14]: his clan II 48[2]: in his boyhood he heard al-Farazdak recite his poems in the *Djāmi'* of al-Basra 128[12]· anecdote with the same *ibid.*· two of his ancestors were mem- * bers of the Ghanī III 50[21] see *Notes*: his verses on the achievements of the Ghanī *ibid* · his eulogies addressed to the Omaiyids were better than those addressed to the Hāshimites 120[21] cited 247[8]

الكُمَيْت بن بَرد I 154[1 seq] *read* الكُمَيْت بن زيد

ابو كُمَيْل III 207[26] [prob. he is identical with غُوثيل الدِّمشقيّ *q. v.*]

كُمَيْل بن زياد *i.e.* كُمَيْل النَّخَعيّ [ابن نَهيك بن الهَيْثَم] II 68[19] [see also *Tahdhīb* VIII 447]: cites a speech of 'Alī b. Abī Ṭālib I 163[18 seq]: cited by Abū Mikhnaf *ibid.*: one of the Banū Ṣuhbān who was a companion of 'Alī, and who was slain by al-Ḥadjdjādj II 68[19]

[كُلَيْب بن رَبيعة]

his puissance *ibid.* (=I 270[23] II 53[21]): his quarrel with the tribe of his wife resulted in his assassination *ibid.*: slain by Djassās b. Murra *ibid.* (see also II 54[28]): the war of al-Basūs resulted from his assassination *ibid.*· see also I 270[29] 287[26] II 67[25] III 80[6] *seq.*

بنو كُلَيْب (بن رَبيعة) III 79[5]

كُلَيْب وائِل, or كُلَيْب بن وائِل see كُلَيْب بن ربيعه

بنو كُلَيْب بن يربوع the clan to which Djarīr belonged II 50[21]: 57[12 seq]: III 134[24 seq]

الكملة *i.e.* al-Rabī' b Ziyād (*sic leg.*) and his brothers III 56[23] *cf.* II 51[11] see *Notes*

الكُمَيْت بن زيد الأسدىّ III 50[21]· his verses addressed to Mas- * lama b. 'Abd al-Melik I 154[1 seq] see *Notes*: Maslama undertakes to obtain for him, and obtains, the pardon of Hishām, whose displeasure the poet had incurred by his pro-Hāshimite and anti-

her mother was Khadīdja *ibid* · married to ʿOthmān, after the death of Rokaiya 214[34]: aneed 215[2]

بنو كُلَيْب (من الدراجم) II 50[14]

كلمن II 166[9]

كُلَيْب II 57[12], or بنو كُلَيْب 57[14 seq]

see بنو كُلَيْب بن يربوع

كُلَيْب بن حُبْشِيَّة a clan of the Khuzāʿa the genealogy of their ancestor II 62[25] some of their notable men *ibid*.

كُلَيْب بن وائل called كُلَيْب بن زُهَيْر I 270[23 seq] II 54[28] III 78[1 seq] 80[34] 89[30] called كُلَيْب وائل II 31[10] 53[31 bis] (= III 77[n] *seq*) 67[25] III 89[32] · called اخو الماحدة III 78[13] his brother al-Muhalhil's elegies upon his death II 31[10 seq], III 79[8 seq] one of the Banū Djusham II 53[31 bis] his genealogy *ibid* · leader of the whole of the group *Maʿadd* at the Battle of Khazāzā, at which the Yemenites were defeated III 77[30] *sqq.* (*cf.* 89[20 seq]): notice *ibid* . proverbial for

[أمّ كُلْثُوم بنت عبد الله بن جعفر] Melik to divorce her I 119[4] (? *cf.* III 243[30], on 240[7] she is called simply ابنة عبد الله بن جعفر) · see also بنت (عبد الله بن جعفر)

أمّ كُلْثُوم ابنة عبد الله بن عبّاس notice II 251[1]

كُلْثُوم العَتّابيّ I 128[15] II 172[16]

see العَتّابيّ

أمّ كُلْثُوم بنت عليّ بن ابي طالب called أمّ كُلْثُوم بنت فاطمة بنت رسول الله ص III 226[19] mother of Zaid b ʿOmar II 246[15] daughter of ʿAlī and Fātima III 226[19 seq] married to ʿOmar, she bore to him Zaid and Rokaiya *ibid*

كُلْثُوم بن عمرو brought the news of ʿAlī's assassination to Medina I 328[9]

العَتّابيّ see كُلْثُوم [بن عمرو] العَتّابيّ

أمّ كُلْثُوم بنت فاطمة بنت رسول الله ص III 226[19] see أمّ كُلْثُوم بنت عليّ بن ابي طالب

أمّ كُلْثُوم (بنت النبيّ ص) names of her brothers and sisters II 202[17]

his father III 201[8] cites Ibn (*sic*) al-Kalbī 291[8 seq] see *Notes* · cited by Aḥmad b ʿObaid II 285[2] cited I 38[20] cited 125[26] cited 178[29] with Khālid al-Kasrī 179[19] cited 206' see *Notes* cited 286[28] cited 289[10] · cited II 8[2] cited 37[18] see *Notes* cited 41[22] cited 45[11] cited 45[28] cited 66[31] cited 69[1] cited 69[21] cited 111[18] · cited III 77[29] cited 95[22]: cited 194[30] cited III 197[23] cited 387[14] see alse (1) الكلبيّ

(2) [?] ابن الكلبيّ cited by Hishām b Muhammad III 291[8] [prob· we should read الكلبيّ (? محمّد بن السائب الكلبيّ) instead of ابن الكلبيّ see *Notes*]

أمّ كلثوم بنت ابى بكر declines the proposal of ʿOmar to marry her III 226[10 seq] · with ʿĀʾisha on the occasion *ibid* al-Mughīra b Shuʿba dissuades ʿOmar from marrying her *ibid.*

أمّ كلثوم بنت عبد الله بن جعفر married to al-Hadjdjādj, who was compelled by ʿAbd al-

[(1) الكلبيّ]

I 280[21] (var ابن الكلبيّ instead of الكلبيّ; see *Notes*): cited 283[13] (? prob ابن الكلبيّ is meant, see *Notes*) cited 288[14] (? prob ابن الكلبيّ is meant see *Notes*) cited II 57[19] cited 57[22] · cited by Abū Muhammad (?) 205[18] see *Notes* cited III 198[9] [? *cf Aġh* II 173[16], where ابن الكلبيّ occurs instead of الكلبيّ] · see also (2) ابن الكلبيّ

(2) الكلبيّ with Muʿāwiya II 44[20] (? see *Notes*)

(1) ابو المنذر هشام بن ... ابن الكلبيّ III 77[29] II 37[18] see *Notes* called هشام ابن محمّد [بن] السائب الكلبيّ I 206[5] called ابو المنذر هشام ابن الكلبى (*sic leg*) III 197[23] see *Notes* called ابو المنذر هشام بن محمّد 79[30] 95[22] called هشام بن الكلبيّ 291[8] · called هشام الكلبيّ 387[14] called هشام الكلبيّ II 285[2]: cites Abū Muḥammad b Sufyān al-Korashī 285[2] · cites Khirāsh III 79[30] · cites

embassy to the Prophet I 109[28 seq]: noted for their camels 123[7 seq]: a party of them with Abu'l-'Abbās II 44[1] included among the *Arhā'* of the Arabs 45[35]· Muzaina was his daughter 47[2]: a subdivision of the Kudā'a 58[29], the genealogy of their ancestor *ibid.* (see *Notes*) his nine brothers enumerated 58[30] al-Farāfisa was one of their nobility 58[31] the Caliph Hishām married a woman of the tribe 124[7 seq] (=III 249[21 seq]; see also 126[3]) in Damascus 260[9 seq] swore allegiance to Merwān, and fought for him at Mardj Rāhiṭ *ibid* in the verses of Zofar 261[15 ...], in a verse of Khalaf b. Khalīfa 291[20] see also I 286[28] III 256[18] 376[7] *seq*

(1) محمّد بن السائب ... الكلبيّ الكلبيّ I 48[7] II 57[20]· called ابن الكلبيّ III 291[8] [which should prob. be read as الكلبيّ *cf* *'Uyūn* (1925 edition) II 90[11]]· cited I 48[7] cited by Ibn al-Katāmī 101[15] see *Notes*

كلاب بن ربيعة one of their poets [Labīd b Rabī'a] quoted I 143[16]· their genealogy II 52[9] (=56[2]) some of their eminent men enumerated *ibid* a section of the Kais 56[2]: at the Battle of Djabala III 53[5] the Muhārib inflict some losses on them 60[6 seq] dissuaded by Khidāsh b Zohair from treating their allies the Djasr (*sic leg.*) in a foul manner *ibid* a verse of al-'Awrā' relating to them 66[20] at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh 86[10] in a verse of al-Barrād b Kais 92[12] took no part in the last War of al-Fidjār, excepting the Battle of Nakhla 93[1] see also II 56[10] [*cf* *Ma'ārif* 43[4]] 288[4] III 50[12] 121[6] (=I 237[1]) and the foregoing article

كلاب بن مرّة بن مريس II 56[2]

كلب in the verses of Zofar b al-Hārith II 53[34 seq]

بنو كلب بن سعد III 68[20] *read* بنو كعب بن سعد and see كعب ابن سعد (من تميم)

كلب بن وبرة II 45[11] 47[2] 58[29] or الكلبيّون III 376[7] sent an

كَعْب بن مالك العَبْسِيّ Yezīd II's Chief of the Police II 281[20]

كَعْب بن مالك صاحب النبيّ ص III 101[19] one of the Banū Salima, a branch of the Khazradj II 62[8] said to have been instrumental in the conversion of the Daws to Islām III 101[19] one of the Prophet's poets 103[25]

كَعْب بن مامة الإيادىّ I 89[22] noted for his generosity in pre-Islāmic times I 87[33] see *Notes*; his self-sacrifice for a man of the Banū Sa'd 89[22] verses in his praise by Habīb al-Ṭā'ī *ibid*. 89[25] captured by the Banū Dūl II 52[29] in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī 309[17]

كَعْب مُعاعس III 83[10] [text doubtful see *Notes*]

كَعْب (من النَّخَع) a *baṭn* II 68[16]

بنو كَلَاب I 241[29] III 371[21] [these references may or may not be to the following]

كَعْب بن عامر العَبْسِيّ Hishām's Chief of the Police (*Ṣāḥib al-Shurṭa*) II 283[17]

كَعْب بن عامر بن مالك visited the Prophet II 53[8]

كَعْب بن عُجْرة الأنصارىّ صاحب النبيّ ص one of the Banū Rāshid [var. Arâsha *Wust Tab.* 1·19] b Amir a subdivision of the Balī II 59[28] see *Notes*

كَعْب بن عمرو (بن تميم) led the Banū 'Amr b. Tamīm at the Battle of Tiyās III 86[19 seq]

كَعْب (بن عمرو بن عامر) the names of his brothers II 62[18]

كَعْب بن عَمْرو [بن عَلة] see كَعْب بن مالك

كَعْب بن كاهل a section of the Hudhail II 47[9]

كَعْب بن مالك (*sic*) [apparently the correct reading is كَعْب بن عمرو as in *Nak* 151[10], *Ath.* XV 74[28], and P_3 50 b[20]; for his genealogy see *Wust. Tab.* 8·15] III 83[10]; 85' see *Notes*

كَعْب بن مالك بن حَنْظَلَة بن مالك كَعْب الضَّرّاء بن مالك II 51[2] see

Prophet III 105[25] (*cf* 107[7]). the Prophet gave him a garment, which was bought from him by Mu'āwiya 107[7]· quoted 124[22]

كَعْب بن سَعْد (من تميم) II 49[27] their distinguished position among the Muḍarites II 44[29] (= I 157[34] III 121[30])· his descendants are called the *Mukā'is*, also the *Adjārib* (*sic leg.*), but (the Banū) 'Amr and 'Awf are not included in the latter group 49[27] (*cf* III 68[20] see *Notes*) raid the Bekr b Wā'il at al-Nibādj and Thaital (*sic leg*) III 68[19 seq] see *Notes* 83[9 bis]

كَعْب [بن سَعْد العَنَوِيّ] [see *Khizāna* IV 373[28], *'Aini* III 247[24]]. verses on the death of his brother Abu'l Mighwār II 19[25] 20[15]

كعب بن ثور see كَعْب بن سُور

كَعْب (*sic*) الضَّرّاء بن مالك called كَعْب بن مالك بن حنظلة بن مالك II 51[2]: one of the sons of al-'Adawīya 50[22]· included among the *Khishāb* 51[2]

[كَعْب بن جُعَيْل التَّغْلِبِيّ] to satirize the *Ansār* at the request of Yezīd I but refers him to al-Akhṭal III 118[13]

كعب بن الحرث II 61[12] see ابو الأَعْوَر (الخَرَزِجِيّ)

كَعْب بن حَمّاد al-Welīd I's Chief of the Police (*Ṣāḥib al-Shurṭa*) II 272[24]. removed from office by the Caliph *ibid*

بنو كَعْب (من خُزَاعة) III 102[15 seq]

بنو كَعْب بن ربيعة their subdivisions II 52[5 seq] their genealogy *ibid* did not take part in the Last War of al-Fidjār, except in the Battle of Nakhla III 93[5] in a verse of Djarīr 121[6] (=I 237[1]) see also بنو صعب

كَعْب بن زُهَيْر بن جُشَم slew al-Hārith b. Murra at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib III 80[1]. his genealogy *ibid*.

كَعْب بن زُهَيْر [بن ابى سُلْمى] in a verse of al-Ahwas I 125[22]. on the Aws and the 'Othmān, the two main subdivisions of the Muzaina II 49[1] with the

(3) كَعْب II 19[25] see كَعْب بن سَعْد العَنَوِيّ

(4) كَعْب in a verse III 270[33]

كَعْبُ الأَحْبار [بن مانع ابو إسحاق] sayings quoted I 4[28] 284[22] see *Notes* III 99[30] · mentioned in a verse I 194[35] and Ibn al-Zobair II 265[16] on a verse of al-Hutai'a III 101[9] cited 291[3]

كَعْب بن امامة الإيادى I 87[33] *read* كَعْب بن مَامَة الإِيَادِيّ

كَعْب بن ثور slain at the Battle of the Camel II 230[12] [var. سُور instead of ثور *cf Tabarī* I 3191[2]

كَعْب بن جعل العلى II 219[9] *read* كَعْب بن جُعَيْلٍ التَّغْلبيّ and see the following

كَعْب بن جُعَيْلٍ التَّغْلِبِيّ (*sic leg*) one of the clan al-Aws [b] Taghlib II 54[11 ult.] satirized by Djarīr *ibid.* his verses on 'Alī 219[9] see *Notes* one of the supporters of Mu'āwiya at the Battle of Ṣiffīn *ibid.* · refuses

[كِسْرَى] brought to al-Hadjdjādj from his treasury III 372[17] · see also I 116[25] 272[2] II 167[28] III 296[12], and the articles on أَبْرَوِيز and أَنُوشَرْوَان [ابن هُرْمُز] and [ابن قُبَاذ] [*obviously more persons than one are included in this article*]

كِسْرَى أَنُوشَرْوَان الفارسيّ III 343[6] see أَنُوشَرْوَان [بن قُبَاذ]

كِسْرَى بن قُبَاذ II 191[28] see أَنُوشَرْوَان [بن قُبَاذ]

كِسْرَى بن هُرْمُز I 106[20] III 94[16] 218[31] see أَبْرَوِيز [بن هُرْمُز]

الكِسْعِيّ proverbial for his regrets I 271[20] aneed 272[9] in a verse II 228[32] in a verse of al-Farazdak III 241[4] (=241[24])

الكَشْف I 217[26] see ابو منصور الكَشْف

(1) كَعْب an official at the court of Mu'āwiya I 78[16] (=118[11])

(2) كَعْب الأَحْبار I 194[16] 284[22] see كَعْبُ

in their verses by 'Adī b. Zaid al-'Ibādī I 325[15], Mutammim II 17[19], Abū Mūsa'l-Ash'arī 69[26], and Abū Budjair III 246[26] (=II 72[18] 48[18]) mentioned in anony-
* mous verses II 73[14], 289[14] the family of al-Nū'mān and his property taken under his protection by Hānī' b. Kabīsa against him (the Kisrā) 54[31] the Prophet sent Khonais b. 'Abdallāh to him on a mission 202[24]· his suzerainty over the
* Bekr III 70[28] sends a raiding expedition against the Tamīm and punishes them at al-Safka 82[4] sends a huge army to Dhū Kār 82[27] having failed in his attempts to recover the coats of mail which al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir had left with Hani b. Kabīsa, he sent troops against Hānī', which were defeated by the Arabs at Dhū Kār 95[8] *sqq.* his treatment of those who communicated to him the news of the defeat *ibid.* imprisoned Kais b. Mas'ūd for his conduct at the Battle *ibid* : a saying of his physician quoted 304[8]: a chest

[الكسائي]

wrote to al-Rakāshī I 183[9], 193[22]: and Abu'l-Zahrā' II 107[19] *sqq* died about the same time as Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī, and al-'Abbās b. al-Ahnaf III 137[32] al-Ma'mūn led the prayers at his funeral *ibid*

كسرى [or الأكاسرة I 81[29], II 70[35], or الأكاسر III 246[26] (=II 48[15] 72[18])] sayings quoted I 68[28] 199[11] II 191[30] III 248[21] his crown and bracelets brought
* before 'Omar b. al-Khattāb I 11[15] anecd. 81[29] with al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir and the embassy of the Arabs sent to him by al-Nu'mān 101[1] 105[11] with Hādjib b. Zurāra 106[3] *sqq* with 'Otārid b. Hādjib 106[14] and Dhū Yazan 107[6] *sqq* portents and signs seen in his Empire in the night of the Prophet's birth 108[20] *sqq*, sends 'Abd al-Masīh to interview Satīh of Syria for an explanation of the portents, etc 108[28]· with Yūsuf al-Mughannī 153[22] interview with Hawdha b. 'Alī 171[35] *seq*.. slays Buzurdjumihr 173[34]. mentioned

III 65[19] verses of Hind b. Khālid on revenging his death 65[28]

كُرْز بن روعان (؟) one of the Banū Mahra who went over to Ma'dī-Karib b Djabala II 59[31]: his verses quoted *ibid.*

كُرْز بن علقمة الخُزَاعِيّ followed up the traces of the Prophet's footsteps up to the cave, and restored the boundary-marks of the Sacred Territory (*al-Ḥaram*) of Mecca in the reign of Mu'āwiya II 62[21] one of the Banū Ḥulail (*sic leg.*) *ibid.*

كَرْشاءُ [بن عمرو السَّيْدانيّ] slain at the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[28]

ابو الكَرَوَّس (؟) banished by 'Alī I 219[8] see *Notes*

كُرَيْز بن رَبيعة commanded a wing of the Kināna at the Battle of Shamta III 93[8]

كُرَيز بن زُفَر بن الحرث his interview with Yezīd b. al-Muhallab I 77[10]

ابن أبي كَرِيمة criticized III 145[8]

الكِسَائيّ the verses which he

كَرِب بن صَفْوان بن حباب [var *Wust Tab.* L 18 el-Ḥārith *instead of* حباب; but *B Hish.* 77[8] has جَنَاب] held the right of proceeding out of 'Arafāt at the head of the pilgrims II 50[4]

ال كَرِب (*sic leg.*) بن صَفْوان [من بني عُطارِد] held the right of proceeding out of Minā before others in the pagan times II 45[1]

كَرْدَم السَّدُوسيّ [var. السَّدُوسيّ instead of الدَّوْسيّ *Bayān* II 127[13]] anecdotes illustrating his stupidity III 256[34] *seq.* 257[2]: see also the following

كَرْدَم الدَّرَّاع anecd III 257[6] appar. identical with the foregoing

كَرْدَم الدَّوْسيّ see كَرْدَم السَّدُوسيّ

ابو جعفر = III 47[6] ابن الكُرْدِيَّة المعروف بابن الكُرْدِيَّة

كُرْز بن حالد بن صَخْر slain by 'Abdallāh b. Djidhl at Burza III 64[32] *seq.*: verses of 'Abdallāh on the subject *ibid.*: verses of 'Abbās b. Mirdās in reply to those of 'Abdallāh

his high position among the poets of Medina, as a writer of tender verses III 221[20]: 'Azza explains an allusion in his verse 249[10 seq]; see also *note on* II 266[5]

كثير بن هراسة saying quoted I 193[29]

كثير بن هشام [الكلابي] [for him see *Tahdhib* VIII 429]. cites Dja'far b. Burkān III 18[25]

الكدام III 66[21] see يزيد بن أزهر المازني

كدام بن حسان of the Banū Humaim one of the best of the *Tābi'ūn*, and one of the best companions of 'Alī II 52[31] verse addressed by 'Abdallāh b. Khalīfa to him *ibid*

(1) ابو كرب II 58[20] see تبع الأصغر

(2) ابو كرب [*i.e.* يسر بن علقمه بن الحرث *B Ath.* I 288 *pen*]. III 84[9]

ابو كرب تبع الأكبر wages war on the *Ansār* II 45[16 seq] (=I 157[16]) (*cf.* II 58[21 seq] where ملكيكرب is called تبع الاكبر)

[كثير عزة]

branch of the Khozā'a II 63[3]: on the Banū Lihb 64[11]: his verses on Ibn al-Zobair and Ibn al-Hanafīya 268[25] verses which he recited before Yezīd II interceding on behalf of the prisoners of the family of al-Muhallab 282[12] see *Notes*: his intercession fails *ibid.*: cited by Yezīd II 283[8] (=III 214[4]) satirizes Nusaib b. * Rabāh III 110[17] (=II 93[23]). with al-Akhṭal, at the court of 'Abd al-Melik 109[17 seq]: his reasons for abandoning writing of poetry 120[9] (=I 260[18]) his poems addressed to the Omaiyids are better than those addressed to the Hāshimites 120[20] saying quoted 120[22] eulogizes the Omaiyids 125[31] a verse of his criticized by Bashshār 133[25], along with al-Sā'ib, his *rāwī*, he visits Ibn Abī 'Atīk 133[34] *seq.* (=195[11 seq]): visits Sukaina bint al-Ḥusain, who criticizes a verse of his 135[35] with 'Abd al-Melik, at an evening-party 136[5] on Djamīl b. Ma'mar 145[26 seq], a verse of his admired 196[22]:

كُثَيِّر عَزَّة I 124[6] 126[14] 217[30] *et passim* · called ابو عبد الرّحمن II 63[3] called كُثَيِّر بن ابى حماد (حُمْعة ؟) 282[12] called ابن ابى حُمْعة 283[8] (= III 214[4]) III 134[5] (= 195[17]) 135[35] called ابو صخر III 120[22] 133[27] called اخو خُزاعة 264[3] with al-Ahwas and Nusaib, at the court * of 'Omar II I 124[5 seq.] cited by Hammād al-Rāwiya 124[6 seq.] with Maslama b. 'Abd al-Melik *ibid* refused an interview by 'Omar II, on account of some of his frivolous verses 126[14] belonged to *al-Rāfida* 217[30] interviews his niece on his death-bed *ibid* verses which he recited on the occasion *ibid* visits 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Merwān, during an illness of that Prince 229[27] with Yezīd b. 'Abd al-Melik 245[26], requests 'Abd al-'Azīz b Merwān to grant him the post of his secretary 245[29] eulogized 'Abbas b. Mas'ūd of the Banū * Nahshal II 50[31] Abū Djum'a was his grandfather 62[33], one of the Banū Mulaih, a

بنو كاهل بن أسد II 48[6] · 'Ilbā' b al-Ḥārith was a member of this clan *ibid*.

كاهل بن سعد بن هُذَيْل a *batn* II 47[8]

كاهل بن عمرو بن صَعْب (من أسد بن خُزَيْمة) II 47[28]

ابن ابى كَدْسَه السَّكْسَكِيّ 'Abd al-Melik's Chief of the Police II 262[10]

ابو بكر الشّاعر see ابو كَثِير الهُذَلِيّ

كثير [he is apparently] كَثِير بن زيد الأسْلَمِيّ for whom see *Tahdhīb* VIII 413, and *Khazradjī* s.v. سعيد المُحَمِّى] cites Sa'īd al-Makborī II 220[15] cited by al-Fadl *ibid*

(*sic*) كُثَيِّر بن ابى حماد II 282[12] see كُثَيِّر عَزَّة

كَثِير بن شِهَاب بن الحُصَيْن II 68[5] see the following

كَثِير بن شِهَاب المَذْحِجِيّ called ابن شِهَاب بن الحُصَيْن II 68[5] takes refuge with Hāni' b 'Urwa I 42[14 seq.] one of the Banū Kanān and a descendant of Dhu'l-Ghusṣa II 68[6]

العَيْن one of the Banū Asad eulogized by al-Farazdak III 132[22] *seq* [*cf Shi'r* 306[2]]

بنو العَيْن called تَلْعَبْن I 283[14] *bis* the tribe to which Mālik and 'Akīl, the two boon-companions of Djadhīma, belonged *ibid* (*cf* II 58[31]) the genealogy of their ancestor II 58[34] *seq* see *Notes* some of their notable men *ibid*.

قَيْذَن *Kenan* II 57[17]

(*sic leg*) العُيُون II 230[1] see مُجَاشِع ابن دارم

ابو قَيْبَس see يزيد بن الصَّعِق

ک

كَاهِل see بنت جَرْو بن سَعْد الرِّيَاحِيّ طَابِيَة بنت جرو الخ

الكامِل II 273[1] 106[27] see يزيد بن الوليد

ابو كامِل II 289[2] *seq* see عُزَيِّل الدِّمَشْقِيّ

ابو كَهِل III 199[17] *seq* *read* ابو كامِل and see عُزَيِّل الدِمَشْقِيّ

قَيْس بن ابي الوَلِيد الكِنَانِيّ anecd. with his father and Abu'l-Hindī III 330[32]

قَيْس بن الناس II 51[1] *read* قيس بن النَّمَّاس *q v*

قَيْس بن يزيد (الجُذَامِيّ) [var. زيد instead of يزيد *cf Wust. Tab* 5 31, *B Dur* 225 *note* z] visited the Prophet II 70[10]

القَيْسِيَّة I 93[27] II 260[16] *seq* see قيس بن عيلان

قيصر (or القَيَاصِرة II 71[1]) I 116[20 25] addresses some puzzles to Mu'āwiya for solution 160[21] *seq* and Yezīd about the burial of Abū Ayyūb al-Ansārī 247[24] *seq* III 94[18] with Kuss b Sā'ida 317[15], 328[5]

القَيْطُون II 61[28] *read* القَطْوُن

قَيْل (بن عاد) III 197[30]

القَيْلَة I 157[12] (=37[6]) see الأنصار

قَيْلَة [أمّ الأوس و الخزرج] II 60[14] (=I 37[6] 157[12])

قَيْلَة بنت مَخْرَمَة التَّمِيمِيَّة her interview with the Prophet I 111[23] *seq*

المُنْتَفِق, not المنفق; see *Nak.* by index, *Aġh.* X 44[1]] captures 'Amr b. Abī (?) 'Amr at the Battle of Djabala and releases him *ibid*

قيس بن مهجع III 375[18] see ابو مُسْهِر

قَيْس بن الدَّاس (*sic leg.*) II 51[3] see قيس بن عَبْلان

ابن ابى قيس (*sic* النَّخَعِىّ) brother of 'Alkama and Yezīd, sons of Ḳais II 68[21]: fell at Siffīn, fighting on the side of 'Alī *ibid.*

قيس بن هانى العَبْسِىّ with Yezīd III in his last illness II 292[14] advises the dying Caliph to nominate 'Abd al-Melik b. 'Abd al-'Azīz as his successor *ibid.*

قيس بن هُبَيْرة بن عدد يعوث (*sic leg*) one of the Banū Zāhir of the Murād II 68[28] [he is prob identical with قيس بن مَكْشُوح المُرادِىّ *q v.*]

قيس بن هُجَيْمة (العَسَّادِىّ) slain by 'Otaiba b al-Hārith at the Second Battle of Ghawl III 87[7 seq]

[قيس بن مسعود الشَّيبانِىّ] by A'shā in a poem III 97[16 seq]. died in the prison of the Kisrā 97[25] interview with Lakīṭ b. Zorāra, whom he gave his daughter in marriage 223[22 seq] his parting advice to his daughter *ibid.*

قَيْس [بن مَعْدِيكَرِب] III 84[9] [see *BAth* I 288[pu]]

قَيْس بن مَكْشُوح المُرادِىّ I 38[7] called فُيَيْش 38[2] verses of 'Amr b. Ma'dī-Karib about him 38[27] see also قيس بن هُبَيْرة بن منسوح and (*sic leg*) عدد يعوث with whom he is prob identical

قيس بن مُنَبِّه II 51[33] see ثقيف

قيس بن المنتفق see قيس بن المدعق

قيس بن منسوح [*read* قيس بن مَكْشُوح ?] one of the Banū Zāhir II 68[45]: [he is probably identical with قيس بن هُبَيْرة mentioned on the same page l. 28 *cf. Ṭabarī* by index, *Wüst. Tab* 7·21]

(*sic*) قيس بن المنفق III 53[14] [probably the correct form is

by Abū Barā' 'Āmir b. Mālik III $92^{23\ bis}$ [I read على قيس instead of عام قيس]. at the Battle of Shamṭa 93^{7}: in a verse of A'shā Bekr 97^{1}: the distinguished position of the Numair among them 121^{5}. satirized by al-Kutāmī 269^{30} see also I 202^{21} II 55^{8d} $56^{3\ seq}$ $73^{23\ seq}$ 120^{19} 168^{26} see *Notes* 260^{6} (?) 293^{25} III 59^{20} 65^{u} (?) 84^{14} (? var تَيْم on II 68^{2}) and قيس العراق

قيس مجنون بنى عامر his verses relating to an illness of Laylā I 231^{22}

قيس بن مسعود البكرى I 103: see the following

قيس بن مسعود الشيبانى I 105^{6} III 223^{22}, or قيس بن مسعود البكرى I 103^{3} called ذو الجدّين II 54^{28} III 74^{5} 95^{25} $223^{21\ seq}$: invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy he was sending to the Kisrā I 103^{8} with the Kisrā 105^{6} his genealogy III 95^{25} (= 97^{17} II 54^{28} see *Notes*): governor of al-Taff on behalf of the Persians 95^{25}. his conduct at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār $95^{28\ seq}$; blamed for the same

the advice of Damra, the Azd desist from offering them resistance, and the Bekr and 'Abd al-Kais follow suit *ibid.* partisans of Ibn al-Zobair II $260^{16\ seq}$ (see also 120^{19}), their best knights fought at Mardj Rāhit on the side of al-Dahhāk *ibid*, taken in by a deceitful message of Merwān, they suspended hostilities, and were surprised and defeated by Merwān 260^{29} *seq*. some of them never laughed again after this defeat, as long as they lived *ibid.* number of their important men who fell in the battle *ibid.* Merwān b. Muhammad raised an army from amongst them and appointed Ishāk b. Muslim al-'Okailī as their chief $292^{24\ seq}$: 'Abdallāh, the son of Ibn al-Hanafiya, on them 297^{9} their * wars in the Pagan days III 50^{4}, 56^{3} their battles with the Kināna 64^{20}. their battles with the Tamīm $66^{1\ seq}$: defeated by the Tamīm at the Battle of Dāratu Ma'sal *ibid* at the Battle of Nakhla they were led

قيس عيلان II 56⁶ *et passim* see the following

قيس بن عيلان called قيس الابلس (*sic leg*) II 51¹³ *cf* III 77³¹, or قيس عيلان 56⁶ 202²¹ *et passim* their * partisans called القيسية I 93²⁷ II 260¹⁶ *seq* according to Daghfal, they were noted for their horsemanship and for their knowledge of astrology * II 43²⁶ (see also 43¹² I 292¹) their most important family was that of the Banū Bedr 44¹² the nobility of this group of tribes was comprised in the Fazāra 44¹⁹ (*cf* I 136¹⁵) included two of the *Djamādjim* of the Arabs viz Ghaṭafān and Hawazin 46^{penult}, their genealogy 46¹¹ the Mudarites belong either to this group or to the group Khindif 46⁴⁴ (=47⁶), see also 30²³ 81³² their subdivisions and eminent men enumerated 51^{1 seq}, a great general of this group 51³⁰ defeat the Banū Dārim at Rahrahān 71²⁴, and Kutaiba 72²⁷, give protection to Ibn 'Abbās 242^{20 seq}; at

قيس بن عامر بن عريب [*sic* الكنانى] [probably we should read عَرِيب instead of عريب *cf* *Bakrī* 496⁷, *Hudh.* 228⁸, P_s also has عَرِيب], one of the Banū 'Amr b 'Adī [for variant see *Notes*] III 88³⁰ *seq* slain by Djundab b Abī 'Omais at al-Lohaimā *ibid*

قيس بن عبّاد with 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād I 150³²

قيس بن حبّاب [الرياحى] [var عوف] instead of قيس, see *Nak* by index, *Ma'ānī* 320¹², *Yāk Buld* s v طخفه] succeeded his father as *ralf* at the court of al-Hīra III 85¹⁶

قيس بن حدى (السهمى) II 39¹⁸

قيس العراق in the army of al-Hadjdjādj II 151³³ (= I 152¹²) see also قيس بن عيلان

قيس بن عمرو (الحارثى) II 67³³ see النجاشى

قيس بن عمرو (الخواعمى) II 62²⁹ see ابن الحدادية

sayings quoted I 258[18], 336[3]
* with the Prophet I 101[10] (*cf* 157[21] II 73[22 25]) an elegy upon him 101[11 seq] (= II 26[6 seq]) al-Ahnaf learnt forbearance (*al-ḥilm*) from him 177[15] defines 'forbearance' 177[29] how he became the head of his tribe 178[26] advice given by him to his sons from his death-bed 179[30] advice to his sons 223[11] verses of a descendant of his cited 254[8] proverbial for his authority 270[24] *cf* 157[21] his clan II
* 49[11] at the Battle of al-
* Nibādj III 68[18] *seq* elegy of Rabī'a upon his death *ibid* in a verse of Djarīr *ibid* his verses on the perfidy of the Yerbū' 73[4 seq] pursues al-Hawfazān and wounds him with a spear *ibid* (*cf* II 72[4]) as a chief of the Tamīm, attends their conference after the Battle of al-Ṣafka 82[8] *seq* led the Banū Sa'd at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb *ibid.* a descendant of his satirized 244[26 bis] anecd. relating to his Pagan days 332[5 seq]

فيس بن see قيس بن زيد الجُذامىّ بريد

قيس بن سعد بن ضغابه I 65[19] *read* قيس بن سعْد بن عُبادة and see the following

قيس بن سَعْد بن عُبَادَة I 77[23] 65[19] see *Notes.* II 235[14] pays homage to Mu'āwiya I 65[19] see *Notes* anecdote 77[23] in a party of the *Anṣār*, with Mu'āwiya II 121[5] Mu'āwiya's letter to him and his reply 235[14 seq]

قَيْس بن شُرَفاء الثَّعْلبىّ defeated the Yerbū' at the Battle of al-Shi'b III 87[35]

قيس (بن صَعْصعه) his brothers enumerated II 52[15]

قيس بن أبى صَعْصعه (الخرجىّ) one of the Banū Māzin b al-Nadjdjār, who fought at Bedr II 61[16]

قيس (بن [ضرار بن] عمرو بن مالك) a noted chieftain II 48[23]

قيس بن عاصم المِنْقَرِىّ called سيّد الوَبَر I 101[11] (=157[21] II 73[2]; var سيّد اهل الوَبَر 73[25]) II 49[11] called ابو علىّ III 73[10 seq].

al-Ahwas b. Dja'far before the Battle of Djabala III 52[33 seq] · slays Ibn al-Hasan al-Taghlibī at 'Okaz 55[14 seq] (see *note* on I 31) his verses on al-Hārith b Zālim *ibid* the race between his horse Dāhis and al-Ghabrā', the mare of Hamal b Bedr which resulted in the War of Dāhis 56[4] *sqq*. his verses on the subject *ibid* spears Mālik, who had been sent to him by his father Hudhaifa b Bedr to demand certain dues *ibid* his feud with al-Rabī b Ziyād *ibid* · his verses on the subject *ibid* enters into a compact with al-Rabī b. Ziyād *ibid* with the same, when pursued by the Dhubyān *ibid* surprises Hudhaifa b Bedr and his companions at the well of al-Habā'a, when he breaks the back of Hudhaifa *ibid*. his elegy upon Hamal b. Bedr *ibid.*: settles among al-Namir b Kāsit after the happenings of al-Habā'a and marries a woman of the tribe 224[6]. on himself *ibid.*: his parting advice to the tribe *ibid.* · notice 288[18]

(*sic leg.*) فَنْس بن الخَطِيم an idea of his borrowed by three other poets III 124[33]. 221[27]

فَيْس بن الخُلَيْدْ [الشَّيْبَانِيّ] see فيس بن خالد [الشَّيْبَانِيّ]

فَنْس (بن خَوْلان) the names of his six brothers II, 70[20]

فَنْس بن الدَّرِيع verses which he wrote on divorcing Lubnā III 241[27]

فَنْس بن رافع [العَنْسِيّ الأَشْجَعِيّ] cites Zaid b. Thābit II 220[11]

فَنْسُ الرُّقَيَّات I 150[13] see عبد الله ابن فَنْس الرُّقَيَّات

ابو فَنْس الرُّقَيَّات his verses in praise of 'Abd al-Melik II 262[5] (see *Notes*) see also عبد الله بن فَنْس الرُّقَيَّات

فَنْس بن رُهَيْر العَنْسِيّ III 55[34]. I 45[23 seq]. called فَارِسُ دَاحِس II 51[9]: visits the country of the Ghatafān I 188[18] proverbial for his capacity to injure others 270[23] notice II 51[9] · a poet on him 220[14] · with

بنو قيس (من المَرَاجِم) II 50^{14}. other members of the group *al-Barādjim* enumerated *ibid*

قيس (*sic leg* بطن من بهراء) II 59^{21} see *Notes*

قيس in a verse of al-Buhtorī II 24^{26}

قيس بن ثعلبة بن عُكَابة (من بكر) II $55^{11\ 18}$ 54^{16} their genealogy 54^{16} some of their notable men enumerated 55^{11} included among the *Lahāzim* 55^{18} (= III 68^{21}) distinguished themselves in the neighbourhood of al Djazīra and at the Battle of Dhū Kar 126^{24} at the Battle of al-Dhanā ib III 80^{3} · 'Abd al-Melik on the gift for poetry of that section of the tribe to which belonged A'sha Bekr 99^{23} see also II 46^{10} 56^{1} III 80^{28}

قيس بن الحطيم III 124^{32} 221^{27} *read* قيس بن الخَطِم

قيس بن خالد [السَّدَانِيّ] [var الخُلَيْد instead of خالد *Nak.* 312^{8}] at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 68^{1}

مدلوك بن رَبّان بن ابن فهدم (*sic*) see سَيّار

القواصر [probably the correct form is العَواصِر, as in P_3 $58a^{19}$]. III 90^{9} (see *note* on $90^{3\ seq}$)

عَدِيّ بن عمرو بن عوف بن العَوْصَل *i.e.* الخزرج II 61^{28} some of their notable men enumerated *ibid*

قَيْذار II 166^{14}

(1) قيس II 55^{33} see قيس بن عيلان

(2) قيس in a verse II $99^{26\ seq}$

(3) قيس II 220^{14} see قيس بن رهير العَبْسِيّ

ابن صِرْمة الأنصارِيّ see ابو قيس

قيس بن الأسلت III 126^{24} *read* ابو قيس بن الأسلت and see the following

ابن الأسلت called ابو قيس بن الأسلت I 286^{15} [*cf. Maidānī* II 86] one of the Banū 'Āmira II 60^{34} · 'Abd al-Melik on a verse of his III 126^{24} see *Notes*

قيس (من نَجِيلة) did not join the Badjīla at the Battle of Djabala III 53^{6} (*cf.* see *Notes*)

appears before Hārūn as a witness against ʿAbd al-Melik b. Ṣāliḥ I 143[24 bis]

القَمَعَة II 46[32] see عُمَيْر بن اليَاس بن مُضَر

العُمّى الإصبهانى see الإصبهانى

فُمَيْر (*sic leg.*) بن حُشَيْنَة a clan of the Khozāʿa · the genealogy of their ancestor II 62[23 bis] see *Notes*: some of their notable men enumerated *ibid.*

بنو فَنَان بن سَامَة a clan of the Madhhidj II 68[4]: al-Ḥusain Dhu'l-Ghussa was one of them *ibid.*

فَنْذَر مولى علىّ [ع] wounded in the head in defending ʿOthmān against the insurgents at the Caliph's House II 216[34]: ʿAlī's chamberlain 225[11]

فَنْذ المغذّى III 201[1] · a client of Saʿd b. Abī Wakkās 200[32 seq] · ʿĀʾisha refuses to speak with Saʿd on account of his maltreatment of the musician *ibid.*: with Merwān b al-Ḥakam 201[1 seq]

divisions *ibid.*: some of their notable men 47[35]

(*sic leg.*) فُفَيْرَة mother of al-Farazdak II 128[11]

عبد الله بن زيد *i.e.* ابو فِلَابة الفقيه (الجَرْمِىّ) II 59[15]. saying quoted I 164[4] · cited by Ayyūb II 272[5] · anecd. I 223[26] · with Ayyūb al-Sikhtiyānī 333[11] (= 7[32]): with ʿOmar b. ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz II 3[8] one of the Banū Shann (?), a branch of the Djarm 59[14] · present at the burial of Ibn al-Zobair *ibid.*

[الفَلَاح [بن حُرْن] his satires upon Mukātil b. Kais, who gave a daughter of his in marriage to a Jewish convert to Islām III 244[24] (see *Notes* on this line, and on 244[30])

الفَلَمَّس (*sic leg.*) الكنانىّ called ابو ثُمَامَة II 47[20]. the man who "used to postpone the months" (كان ينسىء الشهور) 47[19]

بنو فايان (*sic* بن حَضْرَمَوْت) II 70[25]

ثُمَامَة (كاتب عبد الملك بن صالح) [for him see *al-Fihrist* I 119[7]]:

القَعْقَاع in a verse of Abū Ḥayya (*sic leg.*) al-Numairī III 258[30]

(1) ابو القَعْقَاع III 52[18 seq] see مَعْبَد بن زُرَارَة

(2) ابو القَعْقَاع cited by al-Aṣma'ī III 368[18] · and Ash'ab *ibid.*

القَعْقَاع بن حدب a member of the deputation which waited upon Yezīd b. al-Muhallab along with 'Othmān b Ḥayyān I 93[29]

القَعْقَاع بن سور II 55[9] *read* القَعْقَاع بن شَوْر and see the following

القَعْقَاع بن شَوْر (*sic leg*) one of the Banū Dhuhl II 55[9]

قَعْنَب بن عتّاب captures al-Haitham b. 'Amır III 66[20 seq] see *Notes* · attacks and slays Bodjaır b Salama, who had been captured by al-Kaddām *ibid.*

قَعْنَب بن عِصْمَة see قعب بن عِصْمَة

قُعَيْسِس (العاملىّ) captured 'Adī b Ḥātim of the Ṭayyı' II 70[17]

قُعَيْس بن الحرث بن ثعلبه their genealogy II 47[29]: their submission to Yezīd b. al-Muhallab II 48[1]

قَطَن بن حارثة العُلَيْمِيّ interviews the Prophet with other ambassadors of the Kalb I 109[29 seq]

قَطَن بن دَارِم Dukain *al-Rādjiz* was one of them I 123[4]

قَطَن (مولى يزيد النّاقص) Keeper of the Seal of the Caliphate, according to some authorities II 292[2] · with Yezīd in his last illness 292[7 seq] see *Notes* forges a document relating to the nomination of Ibrāhīm by Yezīd III *ibid*

قُطَيْعَة [بن الأزد] (*sic leg*) I 66[30] [*cf Kāmil* 581[17]]

قطيعة I 66[30] *read* قُطَيْعَة and see the foregoing

قعب [قَعْنَب] (بن عِصْمَة) at the Battle of al-lyād III 71[2] [*cf Nak* 581[15] *seq* ; see also *Nak*, Index III, s v قَعْنَب بن عِصْمَة]

القَعْقَد (من الخوارج) I 67[24], or (*sic leg.*) القَعْدِيّة 214[15 seq]

القَعْسَاء a mare belonging to Zuhaır b. Djadhīma III 51[1 seq] · speared by Mu'āwıya, she throws down Zuhaır *ibid*

[*al-Asghar*] III 124[20]· his satire on an old woman of the clan Muhārib 269[16]

الطَّامِيّ (بن فحطان) II 57[21]

فُطْرُب النحوىّ with al-Ma'mūn and Sahl b Hārūn I 245[19]

فطرة (بن طيّئ) II 69[2] *read* فُطْرة (ابن طيّئ)

فَطَرِىّ بن الفُجَاءَة (المازِنِىّ) [ابو نَعَامَة] called صاحب الأزارقة I 36[32] 44[14] 122[20] II 49[23] reckoned among the most distinguished knights of early Islām I 36[30] his prowess 36[32] surprises and defeats Ibn al-Ash'ath 44[14]· the bravest of the *Khawāridj* 67[12]. 67[13 seq]. defeated by al-Muhallab 122[19] one of the Banū Māzin of the Tamīm II 49[23] (=160[9])· decides a case of murder 75[13 seq] his oration in condemnation of the worldly life 160[9 bis] (=I 314[1]); the oration praised 129[5] his daughter captured and married by al-'Abbās b al-Welīd, who had two sons from her 273[6]

[فُضَاعة]

Banū Rāsib II 64[5]: al-Ḳāsim b. 'Okail initiated the boasting contest between them and the Badjīla 65[1]: fought at Dhū Ḳār *on the side of the* Persians III 95[23]

ابن ابى فَطَام see the following

ابن أُمّ فَطَام II 66[21] see حُجْر بن الحرث بن عمرو

أُمّ فَطَام بنت سلمه امرأة من عَذرَة see the following

أُمّ فَطَام بنت عَوْف بن مُحَلِّم الشَّيْبانىّ II 66[21] [*cf Aghⁱ* VIII 63[8], where she is said to be أُمّ فَطَام بنت سلمه امرأة من عَذرَة]

ابن الفَطَامِىّ cites al-Kalbī I 101[15]

[he is appar الشَّرْوِى بن فَطَامى for whom see *Ma'ārif* 268, *Mīzān* I 443, in *Moschtabih* 298[1] he is called شَرْوِىّ بن فُطَامى

الفُطَامِىّ التَّغْلِبِىّ I 200[11], or الفُطَامِىّ الشَّاعر III 269[16]: his verses on 'Abd al-Wāhid b. Sulaimān II 274[21]· borrows an idea from al-Murakkish

by Ibn al-Ziba'rā III 93[26]: see also I 17[14]

بنو فُصَيّ (بن كِلَاب) III 55[24], or ال فُصَيّ I 17[14]. called فراديس الاله III 55[24]

فَصِير بن سَعْد صاحب جَديمة الأبرَش II 70[1] see the following

فَصِير بن سَعْد called فَصِيرُ اللَّخْمِيّ صاحب جَذِيمة الأَبْرَش II 70[1] with al-Zabbā' I 286[n]

فُضَاعة called عمرو II 58[29] I 94[14]. 202[20 seq] their defective enunciation 239[9] (=II 40[11]) one of the *Djamādjim* II 46[7]: satirized by Nahīsha bint al-Djarrāh 54[3 seq]. the genealogy of their ancestor 58[28 bis] (=60[12] *cf.* 46[7]). their tribes and clans enumerated along with their notable men 58[29]–60[12].—the Kalb 58[29]; the Kain 58[34]; the Tanūkh 59[3], the Djarm 59[7]; the Salīh 59[17], the Balī 59[24]; the Mahra (*sic leg.*) 59[31]; the Djuhaina 60[1], the Nahd 60[3], the 'Odhra 60[9]. the Banu'l-Hārith 60[11]. according to some people they included the

فُسَيْر II 56[9] see the following

بنو فُسَيْر بن كَعْب the clan to which Mālik b. Salama belonged II 52[7]. 56[9] [*cf Wust Tab* D 17] defeated by the Banu'l-'Anbar at al-Marrūt III 66[18] see *Notes*. see also II 46[16], where prob they are referred to as فُسَيْر (من هوازن)

فُسَيْر (من هوازن) II 46[16] see the foregoing

الفَصَّاب II 264[8] see المُصْعَب بن الزُّبَيْر

بنو فصى بن حارثه II 62[15] *read* بنو أَفْصَى بن حارثة

فُصَيّ بن كِلَاب called مُجَمِّع II 37[6 seq] 42[30]. called ابو عبد مناف III 93[24 seq]. saying quoted 329[6] brings the Koraishites together for the first time and earns the surname of *Mudjammi'* II 37[5 seq] (=42[30]) his genealogy *ibid.*. helped by his half-brother Rizāh to gain mastery over the Ka'ba 60[10 seq]: bought the key of the Ka'ba from al-Mudjtarish 62[21]: eulogized

القَسّ III 193[15] see عبد الله الملقّب بالقَسّ

قُسّ بن ساعدة الإيادى II 156[1]. sayings quoted I 172[26] 180[5] 180[11] (=II 73[32]): the Prophet enquires about him from a deputation of the Iyād and quotes from an oration of his, to which he had listened at the fair of 'Okāz II 156[1 seq]. with the *Kaisar* III 317[15], 328[5]

القَسَامِل [i.e بنو قَسْمَلة من دَوْس *cf. B Dur* 293[17]]: one of the subdivisions of the Daws II 64[16]

قَسْر (بن بَهْراء) [var. مُجَشِّر instead of قسر *Wüst Tab.* 1.15] II 59[21]

قَسْر من عَبْقَر II 65[1] a clan of the Badjīla *ibid.*: Khālid b. 'Abdallāh was one of them *ibid.*: 276[10]: see also قَيْس بن نَجِيلة

قَسْمَلة [من دَوْس] القَسَامِل II 64[16]: see

قَسِىّ بن مُنَبِّه see ثعيف

قَشْعَم ابنا III 96[25]

قريش (بن هشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[16]

قُرَيْظ name of a tribe I 85[29]: satirized *ibid.*

بنو قُرَيْظَة II 60[22]· 61[18]: 240[17]

قُرَيْع بن عَوف بن كَعب their genealogy II 50[7]. some of their eminent men enumerated *ibid*: they were the noblest section of the Tamīm (50[10]) see *Notes*

أيّوب بن يزيد (*sic*) *i.e* ابن العُرِّيَة الطليغ II 53[26] [var يزيد instead of يزيد in *B Dur.* 202[11], *Wust Tab* A. 24]. called أيّوب بن العُرِّيَة III 234[4]· descended from 'Awf b Sa'd (*sic leg*) II 53[26] slain by al-Ḥadjdjādj, for he rose in revolt with Ibn al-Ash'ath *ibid*: al-Hadjdjādj's letter to him about a wife for his son 'Abd al-Melik b. al-Hadjdjādj and his reply III 234[4] [*cf. Bayān* III 189[15], which has الحكم بن أيوب instead of أيّوب بن العُرِّيَة]

العُرِّيَة بن عَنْس the names of his ten brothers II 68[23]

ابن قُرْعَة see ابن قرعة

100[84 seq]) I 199[30] 237[25] 245[9] 247[14] 255[24] II 31[2] 40[6] 42[28 seq] 45[13] 47[16] 55[33.35] 56[2 seq] 56[17] 68[26] 96[22] 114[22] *seq.* 115[1.14] 123[1.16] 125[8 seq] (=III 8[11]) 125[32] 126[6.9.24.34] 168[11] 202[9] 206[6 seq] 209[23] 212[23] 213[5.19 seq] 214[4] 228[26] 233[10] 235[8] 245[8] 246[14] 248[32] 249[5 seq] 251[23] 252[17 bis] 259[28] 263[15] 267[29] *seq.* 268[10] (=150[2]) 282[16] 285[5] 288[8] 292[27] 295[19] III 8[21] 11[3] 26[5] 30[27] 38[15 seq] 40[28] 88[21] 99[26] 107[22] 118[11] 135[4] 192[17] (*cf* 197[11]) 208[10 seq] 209[13] 224[17 seq] 232[25] 240[11] 245[15] (=3[13] 110[5]) 245[17] 265[34] 303[7] 377[11], and the following four articles

فُرَيْش البِطاح their subdivisions II 39[30]· why called so *ibid.* see also the foregoing

فُرَيْش الحِجارة II 110[32] 233[24]. see also the foregoing

فُرَيْش الشأم II 110[32] 233[23]. see also the foregoing

فُرَيْش الظَّواهِر their subdivisions II 39[26 seq]: why called so *ibid* · see also قريش

فُرَيْش العَجَم III 182[20] [apparently the people of Ṭokharistān are meant *cf. Aghā.* III 21[14]]

of al-Farazdak II 276[10 seq]: their besetting sins according to Hishām 284[29 bis] blamed by a partisan of the 'Abbāsids for ignoring the claims of al-'Abbās for succeeding the Prophet 301[8]· al-Hārith b Ẓālim claims kinship with them III 55[20] * the Banū 'Ā'ida (*sic*) claim kinship with them 76[19] their quarrel with the Hawāzin at 'Okāz (*al-Fidjār al-Thānī*) 91[15 bis] their war with the Hawāzin (*al-Fidjār al-Ākhir*) 91[27] *sqq* verses of Khidāsh b. Zohair on the subject *ibid.* at the Battle of Shamta 93[3 seq] their resumption of hostilities against the Khozā'a, the Prophet's allies, leads to the conquest of Mecca 102[17] praised by al-Akhtal 118[17 seq] their method of welcoming a person returning from a journey 207[15]. the women of the tribe praised by the Prophet 226[3]. some stupid men of the tribe 256[7]· built the Ka'ba 297[11 seq] see also I 19[11 bis] 26[31 seq] 97[7] 127[30] 134[5 17] 142[12] 179[26] 190[35] (=II

at the Battle of al-Fidjār (*sic leg.*) II 114[18]. Abū Sufyān was the leader of their opposition to the Prophet 114[24 seq]. Mu'āwiya on their superiority over others 118[11 seq]: the opposite view taken by one of the *Ansār ibid.*: criticize 'Alī 135[11] their leading men interview Mu'āwiya in Medina after he was accepted as Caliph 139[31] Abū Bekr on the willingness of the Arabs to accept their leadership 204[21] (=130[32]). the Prophet declares 'Omar to be the best of them, after himself 209[2] 'Othmān's popularity with them 213[32], 214[38 bis]. in a verse of Djarīr 229[34] in verses of Kuthaiyir 244[22] (=I 218[3]), 282[16]: Mu'āwiya described as their "Adam" (*sic leg.*) 245[26] see *Notes* (=I 9[7]). Mu'āwiya was dearer to them than 'Alī 247[9]. rebel against Yezīd under 'Abdallāh b. Muṭī' 256[29] *sqq.*: the number of those of them who fell at the Battle of the Ḥarra *ibid*: Muslim b. 'Okba on them 258[6]. with Ibn al-Zobair 269[10]: in verses

their distinguished position among the tribes II 40[7 seq]: the sayings of the Prophet about them *ibid.* (=204[23] 41[6]): brief in their speech 40[14 seq]: 'Amr b. 'Utba on them 40[23 seq]: Mu'āwiya remonstrates with a party of them 40[33] *seq.*; 116[12 seq]; 245[34]: sayings about their position among the Arabs 41[4 seq] Mu'āwiya praises the Arabs for acknowledging their superiority 41[15] their predecessor in the ministry of the Ka'ba 62[20] Muhammad b. Mālik al-Khaiwānī (*sic leg.*) used to protect them against the Yemenites in Pagan times 66[2]: Abu'l-Hasan on them 109[29]: Mu'āwiya with a party of them including Ibn 'Abbās 110[32]: Ibn 'Abbās on them 112[7 seq 14]. Ibn 'Abbās and 'Amr b al-'Āṣ run down each other in the presence of a party of them 112[20 seq]: a debate between Ibn al-Zobair and some of the Banū 'Abd Menāf, including Mu'āwiya, 113[27] *seq*: unanimously appoint Ḥarb b Omaiya as their commander

on certain views of theirs I 180[32]: verses of a poet of theirs 188[31]: their nickname in the Pagan days, and a verse of Ḥassān referring to it 235[9] (=III 311[34] *cf.* 109[1] 101[23]); as also a verse of Khidāsh b Zohair III 93[2] (see 92[32]) · noted for their correct pronunciation and fine accent 239[10 *seq*] · their origin
* explained II 37[4 *bis*] why called 'Kuraish' *ibid.* their ten important subdivisions eminent in the Pagan times and in the early days of Islām 37[18 *seq*]. their chief dignitaries in the *Djāhilīya*, with their functions *ibid* Sāma b. Lo'aiy had no relation, according to al-Mā'mūn, with the above-mentioned ten principal subdivisions of the tribe 38[10]. their notables enumerated 38[25]. their hostage with Abū Yaksūm 38[35] a judge of theirs 39[18] · their division into the Kuraish of the suburbs (*Kuraish al-Zawāhir*), and the Kuraish of the lower parts (of the Valley) of Mecca (*Kuraish al-Biṭāḥ*) etc. 39[26 *seq*]: Bedr at al-Habā'a III 58[8], 80[9]

فريس بن مرّة see فُرَيْب بن مُرَّة الأزدى

فريعة ابنة حرب sister of Abū Sufyān · marries 'Akīl b. Abī Tālib after rejecting fourteen Bedrites III 230[28]. her reason for doing so *ibid.*: with 'Akīl *ibid.*

فُرَيش (or القرشيّون) II 40[23] 259[12] 269[10]) at one time called النَّضْر بن كنانة II 37[4], or بنو النَّضْر بن كنانة 47[13] called جبران الله, ال الله, سكّان الله 37[12] (=III 41[25] ?) *cf* III 33[4] (where the Meccans are called ال الله و جيرانه و سكّان حرمه و أمنه) called اولو الله و البيت العتيق المُحَرَّم 37[17] nicknamed سخينة I 235[10] (=III 312[1] 109[1] 101[23]), III 93[2] (see also 92[32]) some of their leading men went on an embassy to Saif b. Dhī Yazan
* I 106[34]–108[17]: criticized by 'Amr b Ma'dī-Karib 117[24] and Musailima *al-Kadhdhāb* 117[29 *seq*]: Abū Sufyān settles a quarrel between two of their sections 156[1 *bis*] · Ibn 'Omar

Sawādī 312[5]: Bedr brings reinforcements to him *ibid.*

قُرْط بنى أَضْبَط III 70[23]

(*sic leg.*) قُرْط حُيَيّ mentioned in an anonymous verse I 242[24]

أُمّ قِرْفَة proverbial for enjoyment of great security I 270[27]: wife of Mālik b. Bedr al-Fazārī 271[1]: had fifty relatives who were warriors *ibid*

بنو قَرْن (*sic leg* مِن أُوَد) had a mosque in al-Kūfa II 67[16]

قَرْن (مِن عَكّ) a large family of the 'Akk II 64[23]

قُرَّة بن إِيَاس السّاعر [الخُزَاعِيّ] one of the Banū Dāṭir (*sic leg.*) II 62[23] his son Yaḥyā was the chief of his clan *ibid.*

قُرَّة بن خالد بن (؟) عبد الله بن يحيى (*sic leg.*) [text doubtful; possibly we should read عن instead of بن, after خالد]: cited by al-Mufaḍḍal III 190[8]

قُرَّة بن قيس see مرة بن قيس بن عاصم ابن عاصم

قُرَّاش [بن هُفَّى العَبْسِيّ] took part in slaying Ḥudhaifa b [اهل العَذْر]

'Azīz as Ibrāhīm's successor *ibid*

قَرَابِينُ الإِلٰه III 55[24] see بنو قُصَيّ

قُرَاد a kinsman of Lakīṭ b. Zorāra, who accompanied him when Lakīṭ went out to meet his wife, who was coming to him III 223[27 *seq*]: verses which Lakīṭ addressed to him *ibid.*

بنو قُرْدُوس مِن دَوْس [*i.e. cf. B Dur.* 293[11]] القَرَادِيس one of the subdivisions of the Daws II 64[16]

قُرْد the bond-maid of al-Wāṯhik, who bore to him his son al-Muhtadī III 46[25]

قُرْدُوس (مِن دَوْس) II 64[16] see القَرَادِيس

قُرْزُل the name of a horse belonging to al-Ṭufail II 52[12]

قرشت II 166[9]

القُرَشِيّ القائد [apparently he is إسحق بن محمّد القرشيّ *cf. B. Khald.* IV 139[a]]: takes Murcia and Valencia II 311[23] see *Notes*: sent against al-

is slain in the battle or, as others say, is drowned in the river *ibid* : Merwān on his death and the defeat of Ibn Hobaira *ibid.*

قُدَامَة (بن جَرْم) II 59[13 bis]. some of the notable men belonging to this section of the Djarm *ibid.*

قُدَامَة بن مَظْعُون one of the companions of the Prophet · scourged by 'Omar I for wine-drinking III 333[17] 'Alkama *al-Khasī* and others gave evidence against him *ibid*

اهل العَدَد (or العَدَدِيّة I 205[31.33] 207[3] II 292[10 seq]) · a party of them with Muhammad b al-Munkadir I 205[4]. Ibn Shihāb on them 205[31] Muḥammad b. Sīrīn on them 205[33]: the Prophet on them 207[1]: Thumāma b Ashras and Abu'l-'Atāhiya discuss their tenets in the presence of al-Ma'mūn 207[8]: Yezīd III held their views II 292[16 seq] · at their persuasion Yezīd III nominates Ibrāhīm as his own successor, and 'Abd al-

[قَحْطَان]

[*cf. Genesis*, V and X]: his sons enumerated 57[17 seq] [*cf. Genesis*, X 26[1]]. the names of his sons according to al-Kalbī 57[20] · also the father of Djurhum and Ḥaḍramawt, according to the same authority 57[22] see also III 143[19]

ابن قَحْطَبَة and Abū Muslim II 190[9]

ابن حُمَيْد see قَحْطَبَة بن حُمَيْد

قَحْطَبَة بن شَبِيب [الطّائيّ] II 299[3] · 187[15 seq] · and Abū Muslim 190[12] one of the 'Abbāsid generals 299[3 seq] advances from Ṭūs towards al-'Irāk, turning first to Djurdjān *ibid.* his sayings quoted *ibid.* a prophecy of al-Imām Muhammad about him *ibid* takes Djurdjān and plunders it *ibid.*: meets 'Āmir b. Dobāra at Iṣbahān, defeats him with great slaughter, and slays him *ibid* : camps in Ḥulwān and sends Abū 'Awn against Merwān *ibid.*: marches from Ḥulwān into al-'Irāk and meets Ibn Hobaira in battle on the Euphrates, and

ابن ابی قُحَافَة II 139[24] III 247[5] (=II 202[9]) see ابو بكر

بنت ابی قُحَافَة II 206[27] see أُمّ فَرْوَة

بنو قُحَافَة بن عامر بن ربيعة a section of the Badjīla to which belonged Asmā' bint 'Omais II 65[6]

قَحْذَم [الكاتب] the great-grandfather of al-Welīd b. Hishām al-Kahdhamī II 170[33] turned the official records (*al-dawāwīn*) from Persian into Arabic *ibid*

الوليد بن القَحْذَمِيّ *i.e.* (*sic leg*) هشام بن قَحْذَم II 170[33] (see also 290[25] 293[28]) [for him see *Sam'ānī s.v* القحذمى; also *Tabarī* by index] · cites Shabīb b. Shaiba II 41[27] see *Notes*. cites his father 290[25], 293[28]. cited by Abu'l-'Ainā' al-Hāshimī 41[27] see *Notes*: cited by Khalīfa b. Khaiyāṭ 290[25]: cited I 98[14] see *Notes*: cited II 139[31]. cited 246[10]: Kahdham was his great-grandfather 170[33] · see also القحذمي

قَحْطَان called يقطن [*Joctan*] II 70[22] (*cf.* 57[22]): his genealogy 57[15]

[قُتَيْبَة بن مُسْلِم] II 155[14] some more orations of his 155[19 *seq*] · and Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik 186[19 *seq*]: and al-Hadjdjādj 189[25 *seq*]. sends three letters simultaneously to Sulaimān by a messenger 274[28 *seq*]. captured a [grand-] daughter of Yazdadjird in Khorāsān, and sent her to al-Hadjdjādj, who sent her on to al-Welīd 191[25] with * Ma'bad, the Musician III 197[16]

قَتِيل الكِلَاب II 127[8] see مسمع ابو مالك

قُتَيْلَة بنت النضر (بن كَلَدَة) her verses on the death of her brother al-Nadr b al-Hārith III 101[31] (=II 17[28]): the Prophet on these verses *ibid*

قُثَم (بن العَبّاس) II 203[11]

ابو قُحَافَة *i.e.* عثمان بن عمرو II 203[14] he was a companion of the Prophet, like his son and grandson I 168[8]: with 'Abd Rabbihī b. Kais II 204[1] · survived his son for some time and gave his son's share of inheritance to his grandson 207[8]

Aṣhriba quoted III 335[10] *seq* ; 338[13]: an argument of his refuted 335[17]: his self-contradiction in the above work (*Kitāb al-Aṣhriba*) 335[26]

ابن ابي قُتَيْبَة cites al-'A'mash II 233[21] see *Notes*

قُتَيْبَة بن مُسلِم ordered by al-Ḥadjdjādj b Yūsuf to slay * Wakī' b Ḥassān I 17[23] *seq* : with Wakī' b Abī Sūd (*sic leg*) 31[1] a saying of his 41[31] with Nahār b. Tawsi'a 141[9] his eloquence 175[22] he was a genius 179[22] aneed 184[32] aneed 193[2] with Muhammad b. Wāsi' 203[35] *seq* (=III 285[29 bis] one of the Banū * Bāhila II 51[20]. and the Kais 72[27] exhibits some of the war trophies obtained at the conquest of Samarkand 122[12] *seq* with his brother 'Abdallāh and al-Ḥusain (*sic*) b. al-Mundhir *ibid* a poet on him *ibid.* with Hubaira b. Masrūh of the Salūl 127[9] *seq* the oration which he delivered when he decided to revolt against the Caliph Sulaimān

قَتَادَة بن مَسْلَمَة one of the leaders of the clan al-Dīl [or al-Du'al] b. Hanīfa II 54[22]. 55[31]

العَتَبِي I 179[2] *read* العُتْبِي

عبد الله بن مُسْلِم بن قُتَيْبَة *i.e* ابن قُتَيْبَة I 162[10] III 6[6] 130[24] see *Notes* 193[5]· called عبد الله بن قُتَيْبَة III 336[14]· called ابو محمّد 130[24] see *Notes* sayings quoted I 162[10] (=222[9]) cites Sahl [b. Muhammad] 193[5] cites Muhammad b. Khālid b Khidāsh 336[14] cites Ishāk b. Rahwaih 336[16] cites Muhammad b. 'Obaid (?) 336[23] cites al-Riyashī 338[19] cited I 12[n] cited II 8[14] cited III 6[6] cited 130[24] see *Notes* cited 335[32]· cited and criticized 336[2]· cited 362[10]. a summary of his arguments in refutation of the views of the *Shu'ūbīya*, taken from his كتاب تفضيل العرب II 72[28] *seq* ; his refutation exploded by the *Shu'ūbīya* 73[19] *seq* : criticized for self-contradiction in the above book by our author 74[8]· criticized III 123[9]. in Baghdād 193[5]· his *Kitāb al-*

قبيضة بن ذؤيب II 170[20] *read* قبيصة بن ذؤيب q.v

ابو قتادة الانصارى (السلمى) [فارس رسول الله] III 286[7] *i.e.* النعمان ابن ربعى II 62[7] [*cf. Tahdhīb* XII 204]: one of the Banū Salima, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.* with the Prophet III 286[7] *seq*

قتادة بن حرّاث [السدوسى] at the Battle of al-Zowairān III 75[12]

قتادة [بن دعامة السدوسى ابو الخطّاب] cites 'Abdallāh b [al-]Hārith b Nawfal III 288[19] cites Ibn 'Omar 292[14] [? *cf. Tahdhīb* VIII 355[mid]] cites Anas b. Mālik 302[11]· cited by Sa'īd b. Abī 'Arūba II 125[31], 218[24] cited by Sa'īd [prob identical with Ibn Abī 'Arūba 230[29]]: cited by Dā'ūd b. Abī Hind 210[15]: cited by Ḥammād III 288[19]· cited by al-Asma'ī, through other narrators 294[6]. cited by al-'Idjlī 302[9]· cited II 203[13]: anecdotes I 164[26.30]: Ṭā'ūs on him 168[6] (=205[16]): al-Sha'bī on him 205[17]· with Sa'īd b. Abī 'Arūba 206[23]

ابو قبيصة II 48[26] see ضرار بن عمرو الضبّى [ابن مالك]

قبيصه بن برمة (الأسدى) [for him see *Tahdhīb* VIII 344]; II 48[1]

قبيصة بن ذؤيب الخزاعى II 266[27 *seq*]· one of the teachers of al-Zuhrī I 140[19] (var ابى أبى ذئب 167[32]) notice II 62[24] see *Notes*. his genealogy *ibid*. a *Kātib* of 'Abd al-Melik 170[5] (=170[20]); Keeper of the Seal to the same Caliph 262[13]· with 'Abd al-Melik after the Caliph had slain 'Amr b. Sa'īd 266[27 *seq*]

قبيصة بن ضرار الضبّى III 83[22]· called قبيصه بن عمرو بن مالك II 48[23] (text doubtful, see *Notes*)· a noted chieftain *ibid.* slew Damra b. Labīd al-Himāsī at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb III 83[22] *seq*.

قبيصه بن عمرو بن مالك see the foregoing

قبيصة بن واثق a generous person: slain by Shabīb al-Ḥarūrī II 54[8]

names of his viziers II 169[23]: became Caliph for a little over two days in place of al-Muktadir, who was reinstated after that period III 48[20]: notice 48[30 bis]:—dates of his accession to the throne, of his birth and of his dethronement *ibid*; blinded *ibid*; died in the reign of al-Mutī' *ibid.*; his viziers and chamberlains *ibid.*

العائذ ابو العبّاس I 34[15], or العائذ 34[29] see ابو العبّاس العائذ

العائل الديلمى included the Djurhum II 70[21] see *Notes*

العبّط II 37[3] III 280[6], see also II 155[31]

عَبُّول in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī I 261[25]

عَبِيدة and al-Mutawakkil III 354[13]

(1) ابو عُبَيْس III 66[25] see يزيد بن الصَّعِق

(2) ابو عُبَيْس III 246[31] [app = ابو عانوس i.e. عُبَيْد بن المُنْذِر النُّعمان q.v. *cf. Lisān* VIII 49[14]; *Yāḳ. Buldān* II 492[20]]

ابو دُلَف see العاسِم بن عيسى العِجْلى العِجْلى

العاسِم بن محمّد cited by al-Awzā'ī III 19[15] (see *Notes*) · on al-Hadjdjādj *ibid.*

العاسِم بن محمّد [بن ابى بكر رض] cites 'Ā'isha II 207[20] (=3[28]); III 336[17] · cited by Abū 'Othmān al-Anṣarī *ibid.*: cited II 206[34]: and Sālim b. 'Abdallāh I 204[3] (=III 285[32]) Ibn 'Awn's opinion of him 310[4] (but *cf* 168[1]) II 12[10]: with al-Zuhrī 256[9] maternal uncle of al-Hasan b 'Alī III 33[16] · his learning and piety, and that of Sālim b 'Abdallāh, changed the attitude of the Medinites towards concubine-slaves 243[8]

العاسِم بن محمّد السلامى cites Hammād b نشر *al-Utroš* III 114[7]

العاسِم بن مَعْن المسعودى with 'Īsā b. Mūsā I 74[8]

العاسِم (بن النبى ص) names of his brothers and sisters II 202[17] his mother was Khadīdja *ibid.*

العاهر بالله ابو منصور محمّد بن المعتضد II 169[23] (*cf.* III 48[30]): the

العاسم بن ربيعة الجَوْشَنِيّ [*sic leg.* العَطَفَانِيّ] with Iyās b. Mu'āwiya at the court of 'Adī b Arṭāt I 7[24 seq] see *Notes* · frequented the society of al-Hasan al-Basrī *ibid*

العاسم (بن الرّشيد) called المُؤتَمَن III 45[6] · notice *ibid.*

العاسم بن سَلّام I 252[30] see ابو عُبَيْد

العاسم بن عبد الله I 148[1] see ابو دُلَف فاسم بن عبد الله العِجْلِيّ

العاسم عبد الله بن سلام II 251[5] *read* ابو عُبيد العاسم بن سَلّام

العاسم بن عبيد الله الحصنيّ (؟) one of the viziers of al-Kāhir II 169[24] (? *cf.* III 48[34])

العاسم بن عبيد الله بن سليمان the vizier of al-Muktafī II 169[18] *cf.* III 48[16] · a vizier of al-Mu'taḍid III 48[9]

العاسم بن عُقَيْل (التَغلِبيّ) one of the Banū 'Ā'iḏha II 64[35]: he started the boasting contest between the Kuḍā'a and the Badjīla *ibid.* · a man of noble birth in his tribe *ibid.*

العاسم بن عمر (؟) [is he القاسم بن عمير of the *Tahḏhīb* VIII 326]: on 'Omar I II 208[35]

ابو عبد الله عبد الرّحمن ابن العاسم [*i.e* ابن القاسم العُتَقِيّ *cf. Dībādj* p. 146 s.v , *Encyclop. of Islām* s.v. Ibn Kāsim] · cited by the father of Abān b. 'Īsā I 191[30] · [*cf. Dībādj* 178, s.v. عيسى بن دينار]

(1) ابو العاسم I 328[u] see محمّد (ابن عبد الله) [رسول الله و نبيّه ص]

(2) ابو العاسم a descendant of Humaid (b. 'Abd al-Hamīd al-Ṭūsī) II 24[20]

(3) ابو العاسم II 169[26] III 49[14] see المستكفى بالله

(4) ابو العاسم III 49[21] see المطيع بالله الفضل بن المقتدر

(5) ابو العاسم III 210[5] see اسمعيل ابن عبد الله المامون

العاسم بن إسماعيل العِجْلِيّ I 95[5] see ابو دُلَف

العاسم التمّار a distinguished scholastic theologian I 241[7 seq] · anecd *ibid.*

العاسم (بن ابى جعفر المنصور) names of his brothers III 44[8]

العاسم بن ربيعة الجرشى I 7[24] *read* العاسم بن ربيعة الجَوْشَنِيّ and see the following

ق

(1) ابو قابوس II 54[33] see مَصْقَلَة ابن هُبَيْرَة البَكْرِىّ

(2) ابو قابوس III 246[31] see ابو فُبيس (1)

قَابُوس (بن المُنْذِر الأكبر) son of Hind: succeeded his brother 'Amr as King III 94[16]

قابُوس (بن النّعمان) [بن المُنْذِر اللَّخْمِىّ] defeated and captured by the Yerbū' at the Battle of Tikhfa III 85[19 seq]

قابِيل I 188[12]: 189[22 seq]

ابن قارِب II 59[20] see مُعاوية بن حُجَيْر

بنو قالب see بنو قارِب مِن عَبْس

القَارَة (من بنى الهَوْن بن خُزَيْمَة) their subdivisions II 48[8 seq]. noted for their skill in archery *ibid* (=188[13]) *cf.* III 114[31 seq]

قارُون II 123[7]

قاسِط (*sic leg.*) بن بَهْرَاء II 59[21] see *note* on 59[20 seq].

قَاسِط (بن الثَّمِر بن قاسِط) II 53[21]

قاسِم I 147[35] see ابو دُلَف العِجْلِىّ

القَواطِم مِن قريش II 202[9]: the Prophet was descended from them 202[1]: III 247[6] (=II 202[9])

فَوج بن سلّام I 48[17] *read* فَرَج بن سَلَّام q.v.

فولل (؟) بن عمرو (العامِلِىّ) a man of noble birth in his tribe II 70[15]

(1) فِيرُوز wife of Masrūḳ b. al-Adjda': with her husband I 308[25 seq]

(2) فِيـْـروز called ابو لُؤلُؤَة II 209[26 seq] · a Christian slave of al-Mughīra b Shu'ba · murders 'Omar *ibid*.

فِيرُوز بن بَهْرام ملكُ فارِس and the Ephthalites I 39[23 seq.]

فِيرُوز حُصَيْن with Numaila b Mālik at the court of Ziyād II 127[2]

الفيض mentioned in an anonymous verse I 244[14 seq]

الفَيض بن ابى صالح vizier of al-Mehdī III 44[21]

اصحاب الفيل I 243[25] (=II 100[11])

فَيهم (بن عمرو بن قيس بن عيلان) II 51[4] *read* فَهْم (بن عمرو بن قيس ابن عيلان) q.v.

فَهْد (بن وَبَرَة) his genealogy, and the names of his brothers II 58[31]

بنو فَهْد (؟) [perhaps بنو فَهْد are intended *cf. B Dur.* 308[6]] II 57[35]

فِهْر (؟) in a verse III 112[14]

فِهْر بن القرر II 53[14] [probably the correct form is مِهْزَم بن الغِزّ see *Notes*]

فِهْر بن مالك ancestor of the Koraish II 37[10 *seq*] : see also قُرَيْش

بنو فِهْر بن مالك II 37[10] Kosaiy brings them to Mecca 37[7 *seq*] . an individual of the tribe was sent by the Prophet with Mikyas, who slew the individual III 303[2]

الفِهر (بن يزيد بن عبد الملك) II 281[24] see العَمْر بن يزيد بن عبد الملك

ابن فَهْم see ابن فهدم

الفَهْلَذ see الفلذد

فَهْم (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو بن فيس بن عيلان Djadīla was his mother II 51[4]

الفُضَيْل بن عِيَاض sayings quoted I 166[*] 221[31] 310[18] 315[4] 335[1.5] 340[*] : cited 169[23] (=309[15]) : anecd. 309[8] · his prayer quoted 348[3] : cited II 4[28]

فُطْرة (بن طيّئ *sic leg.*) his brothers enumerated II 69[2] see *Notes*

الفُطَيْحُون (*sic leg.*) slew Mālik b. al-'Adjlān II 61[28]

فُعَيْس بن طَرِيف his genealogy II 47[30 *seq*]

ابن الفُقَيِّر [probably a descendant of 'Abdallāh b. Muslim, brother of Kotaiba ; see *Nak.* III 155 s v عبد الله بن مسلم الباهليّ]. anecd II 163[29]

فُلَحْس one of the Banū As'ad (*sic leg*) b. Hammām captured at the Battle of Dhū Tulūh III 69[35]

الفلذد [read الفَلْهَذ or الفَهْلَذ]: slain by Kisrā I 153[22] see *Notes*

الفَلْهَذ see the foregoing

الفلوسكى anecd. with al-Djāhiz III 281[7 *seq*] [I *read* انا الفلوسكى *instead of* ابا الفلوسكى]

* *seq.*: III 22[26]: in prison with his father 25[24]; visited by منكة, the Indian physician *ibid.*: elegy of Sulaimān *al-A'mā* on him and other members of his family 26[34] *seq.*: at an evening party at the palace of al-Rashīd with the Caliph and al-Aṣma'ī 114[21]–117[2]· anecd. with an individual from Medina 279[30]. his father's advice to him 346[21]

فُضَيْل with al-Faḍl b. Yahya ['l-Barmakī] I 82[28]

فُضَيْل العُصَيْل cites Abū Hāzim I 350[13]· [he is appar identical with فُضَيْل بن سليمان النُّمَيْرِيّ *cf* *Tahdhīb* VIII 291[9], IV 144[2]]

فُضَيْل ابن فُضَيْل [*i.e.* محمّد بن فُضَيْل بن غزوان الضبّي *cf.* *Tabarī* by index, *Tahdhīb* IX 405, and *Ma'ārif* 255]· cites Atā' b al-Sā'ib II 231[31] cited by Ibn Shaiba *ibid.*

فُضَيْل ابن ابى cites Abū Nu'aim III 19[7]

الفُضَيْل فُضَيْل بن سليمان النُّمَيْرِيّ see

الفَضْل [المفضل ؟] ابن محمّد الضّبّيّ cites Bishr (*sic*) b. Kidām III 231[14] (text doubtful; see *Notes*)· see also المفضّل [ابن محمّد] الضّبّيّ

الفَضْل بن مَرْوَان one of the *Kātibs* of Al-Mu'taṣim II 169[7] *cf.* III 46[18]· criticized as a *Kātib* II 171[4]

الفَضْل بن مَعْن بن زائدة Abu'l-'Atāhiya's letter to him II 196[35]

الفضل بن المهلّب called ابو عثمان II 276[14] intercedes with Sulaimān on behalf of Khālid al-Kasrī *ibid* (? see *Notes*) see also المفضّل بن المهلّب, with whom he may be identical *cf.* *Wust. Tab* 11 30

الفضل بن يحيى بن خالد [البرمكيّ] II 184[25] called ابو العبّاس III 27[11] [*cf.* *B Khallikān* II 408] an anecd about his generos-
* ity I 82[17] *seq*· with a merchant 97[9] *seq*· with Ismā'īl b. Ṣabīh *al-Kātib* 135[18] (*cf.* 230[21] *seq*): with Abān b Abd
* al-Ḥamīd al-Lāḥikī II 184[25]

أُمّ الفَضْل بن سَهْل consoled by al-Ma'mūn on the death of her son al-Faḍl II 35[27]

الفضل (بن صالح بن علىّ) brother-in-law of al-Mehdī III 44[20]

الفضل بن العبّاس his speech in a Council called by al-Mehdī, to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances in Khorāsān I 58[7] 59[34]

الفَضْل (بن العبّاس) [بن عبد المُطّلب] at the burial of the Prophet II 203[11]

ابو [الفَضْل] العبّاس بن الفَرَج الرِّيَاشىّ II 157[9] see الرِّيَاشىّ

الفَضْل بن عبد الله السّيرازى called ابو أحمد III 49[20]· one of the *Kātibs* of al-Mustakfī *ibid.*

الفَضْل بن عبد الرّحمن السّيرازىّ one of the *Kātibs* of al-Muṭī' III 49[26]: on his death al-Ḥasan b. Muḥammad succeeded him *ibid*

الفَضْل بن عبد الصّمد الرَّقَاشىّ see الفَضْل الرَّقَاشىّ

الفَضْل بن ابى لَهَب aneod. III 34[24]: his verses on 'Alī *ibid.*

[الفَضْل بن الرَّبيع] with *al-Makhlū'* [al-Amīn] III 362[7]

الفَضْل الرَّقَاشىّ [*i.e.* الفضل بن عبد الصّمد see *Agh.* XV. 35]: saying quoted III 287[7]. verses with which Abū Nuwās satirized him I 24[19 seq] [see *Shi'r* 515[4]] 183[3 seq]: III 270[16]: verses which Abū Nuwās, Muṣ'ab and he wrote about an incident, at the request of al-Amīn 358[6 seq] (?): see also الرَّقَاشىّ

ابو الفضل الرِّيَاشىّ II 88[3] see الرِّيَاشىّ

ابو العبّاس see فضل بن سليمان الطُّوسىّ

فضل الرَّقَاشىّ see فضل بن عبد الصّمد

ذُو الرِّيَاسَتَيْن الفَضْل بن سَهْل called III 46[5] 149[10 seq] I 192[21]: saying quoted I 192[21]: al-Ma'mūn consoles his mother at his death II 35[27]: one of the secretaries of al-Ma'mūn 169[5]. 170[35]: some of his *tawḳī'āt* quoted 190[22]: vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46[5]: 149[10 seq].

[بنو فَزَارَةَ]
b. Ḳa'nab on the subject III 58[24]: fought at al-Raḳam 59[19]: pursued the raiders of the Ghazīya, slew 'Abdallāh b. al-Ṣimma and wounded his brother Duraid b. al-Ṣimma severely 62[19]: took part in the Battle of al-Sal'ā' 64[17]: the spring scenery of their country described by Abū Nuwās 358[29]: see also I 114[19] *seq.* II 56[4] 59[2] [*read* مِن *instead of* بن]

الفِرَر بن الأَسْوَد بن شَرِيك مِن بنى العرز بن الاسود بن شريد see شَيْدان مِن بنى سنان

فسيل (*sic*) الرُّومِىّ (بطريق هِرَقْلَة) with Hārūn al-Rashīd I 341[8] *seq* see *Notes*

نَضَالَة his wife dispraises him before Muslim b. Ḳotaiba in Khurāsān III 236[14]

[؟] الفَضْل cites Kathīr II 220[15]

(1) ابو الفضل I 59[22] 60[14] see العبّاس بن محمّد

(2) ابو الفضل I 90[4] II 186[1] (=III 5[18]) see عبّاس بن عبد المُطّلب

(3) ابو الفضل I 136[3] see جعفر بن يحيى

(4) ابو الفضل mentioned in a verse of al-Khuraimī I 244[13]

(5) ابو الفضل III 46[27] see المتوكّل

(6) ابو الفضل III 48[17] see المقتدر

(7) ابو الفضل cited III 224[5]: cited 363[22] [he may be identical with الرِّيَاشِىّ q.v.]

(8) ابو الفضل III 347[15] see العبّاس بن الأحنف

الفضل بن جعفر his genealogy II 169[22] (*cf* 169[26] III 48[28]) one of the viziers of al-Muktadir *ibid.* (*cf.* III 48[28]); and of al-Rāḍī 169[26] (*cf.* III 49[6])

الفضل بن الرَّبيع one of the secretaries of al-Rashīd II 169[4]; also the secretary of al-Amīn 169[5]: 170[35]: and Bakkār al-Zobairī 188[26]: and Dja'far b. Yaḥyā 190[25]: chamberlain of al-Hādī III 44[29]: vizier of al-Rashīd 45[7]: vizier of al-Amīn throughout his reign 45[23]: with a Hāshimite 287[5]: goes on a pilgrimage accompanied by Abū Nuwās 358[28]:

فُرَيْب var. فريس بن مرّة [الأزدي] ابن مرّة *Kāmil* 581[14]] : a Khāridjite leader I 66[30 seq] : an account of his revolt *ibid.*

الفُرَيْعة [الخَزْرَجيّة] a remark of 'Aṭā' b. Abī Ṣaifī about her II 123[14 seq] · in a verse of al-Akhṭal III 118[18] see *Notes*

ابو فريبش بن فهس بن صيفى conquered Ifrīkīya and gave his name to it II 58[27] [*cf. Maʿārif* 306[1]] one of the Banū Ṣaifī *ibid* : it was he who gave to the Berbers their name *ibid.*

بنو فَزَارة their importance in the *Djāhilīya* I 136[15] · comprised the nobility of the Kais II 44[20] : comprised the nobility of the Dhubyān 51[12] · their eminent men enumerated *ibid.* : with al-Rabī' b. Ziyād III 56[23 seq] . the 'Abs and the Banū 'Abdallāh march against them and the Dhubyān 57[1 seq] : Ḥodhaifa b. Bedr commands them in the war *ibid.* : defeated by the 'Abs at al-Muraikib *ibid.* : at Dhū Ḥusā 57[14] : verses of al-Rabī'

ابو فَرْوة appointed by the Electors to act as their chamberlain when they met to elect the successor of 'Omar I II 211[18] [var. ابو طلحة *Ṭabarī* I 2781[15]]

ام فَرْوة called قُحافة بنت ابى II 206[27] · Abū Bekr married her to al-Ash'ath b. Ḳais III 247[5] (=II 202[9] see *Notes*) . a remark of 'Alī about her *ibid.*

فَرْوة بن عمرو one of the Banū Bayāḍa, a branch of the Khazradj was present at the 'Akaba and fought at Bedr II 61[30]

فَرْوة بن مسعود chief of the Banū [Abī] Rabī'a at the time of the Battle of Sa'fūk with Ṭarīf b. Tamīm al-'Andarī III 76[5]

فَرْوة [بن] مُسَيْك one of the Banū Nādjiya of the Murād whom the Prophet appointed as governor of Nadjrān II 68[27] [see *Indices* of *al-Ṭabarī* p. 448]

فَرْوة بن نَوْفَل الحَرُورِيّ cited II 32[28 seq] : one of the Banū Ashdja' 51[6]

[الفَرَزْدَق الشّاعر]
Nawār there in the presence of al-Ḥasan and his companions III 241[19] *seq.*: with al-Djaranfas 255[8] *seq.*: with the Banū Sadūs on the occasion *ibid.*: with Yaḥyā b. al-Mundhir al-Rakāshī 313[7]: on Djarīr *ibid.*: with Ibn Shubroma 328[4]: gives an account of the 'day' of Dāratu Djuldjul to a party of women bathers, on the authority of his grandfather 350[27] *seq.*: the reason why he knew more than other people anecdotes relating to Imru' al-Ḳais and his poetry *ibid.*:

ابو شَفْعَل [*i.e.* راوية الفَرَزْدَق [الشّاعر] *Kāmil* 70[11]]: visits al-Ḥasan [al-Baṣrī] in company with al-Farazdak III 241[19]· cited by Abū Makhzūm *ibid.*

العُرْس II 172[27] *et passim* see فارس

الفَرَس النَّهْد see the following

الفَرَس الوَرْد III 121[25] (var. الفَرَس النَّهْد II 50[12])

ابن فَزْعَة [var. ابن فَزَعَة *Kāmil* 224[15]] *i.e.* عبيد الله III 270[35]. called

ابو يحيى 271[1]: satirized 270[34] *seq.*

فرعون called ذو الأَوْتَاد I 264[7] (= II 93[5]): I 19[26] (=307[17]): 85[7]: 150[24]. 213[13] (*Kor.*): 216[24] *bis*: 298[2] *seq* [17]. II 118[1] 158[16] *seq* (*Kor.*). III 30[30] (*Ḳor.*): 142[28] (*Kor.*). his capital 296[29]

آل فرعون I 134[14]

ابو فَرْغَانَ III 62[16] see عبد الله بن الصَّمَّة

فَرْقَد السَّبَخِيّ [*i.e.* ابو يعقوب (*sic leg.*) فرقد بن يعقوب see *Sam'ānī* fol. 288 b[29]] saying quoted III 314[14] with Ḥammād b. Salama I 203[33] (=III 285[27]) with al-Ḥasan III 312[19]

فرقد السنجى I 203[33] (=III 285[27]) *read* فَرْقَد السَّبَخِيّ and see the foregoing

فَرْقَد السَّبَخِيّ see فَرْقَد بن يعقوب

بنو فرن II 67[16] *read* بنو قَرْن and see بنو قَرْن (مِن أَوْد)

بنو فرن (*sic*) II 70[25] (من حَضْرَمَوْت

at the court of al-Welīd b. ʿAbd al-Melik III 134[19 seq.]: frequented the company of al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī 140[9 seq] · with al-Aḵẖṭal and Djarīr at an evening party of Sulaimān b. ʿAbd al-Melik 140[20 seq] · on a verse of ʿOmar b. Abī Rabīʿa 145[22] *seq.* [*cf. Shiʿr* 350[11]] with al-Aḥwaṣ in Medina 196[27 seq]: on Djarīr *ibid.*: married a negress slave who bore to him a daughter named Makkīya 228[25 seq] · verses which he addressed to al-Nawār when she complained against Makkīya *ibid.* · his verses about his negress concubine *ibid.* · divorces al-Nawār, then repents of it 241[3 seq]: verses which he wrote after divorcing her *ibid.*: married her by a trick, when she appealed to ʿAbdallah b. al-Zobair, but the parties were reconciled by ʿAbdallāh *ibid.* · verses which he wrote about the affair *ibid.*: visited al-Ḥasan, [al-Baṣrī] with his *rāwī*, though the *rāwī* dissuaded him from doing so, and divorced al-

[الفَرَزْدَق الشّاعر]

* Muḥammad III 18[15 seq.]: a remark of his quoted *ibid.*: his elegy on the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj which he wrote to please al-Welīd 21[12 seq]: with Ibn ʿAbbās (*sic*) on a verse of this elegy *ibid.* (see *Notes*): his verses relating to the slaughter of the descendants of Abū ʿAkīl *ibid.* (=I 151[30]): with Ibn ʿAbbas (*sic*) 21[31] see *Notes*: eulogizes the Dabba 67[8] · ʿAmr b. al-ʿAlā' on him and Djarīr 99[3]: Djarīr compares him with himself 99[4] · satirized by Djarīr 110[22]: anecd. relating to him and Djarīr cited by al-Aṣmaʿī 115[24]: flees from Ziyād to Saʿīd b. al-ʿĀṣ, governor of Medina 118[3]: imprisoned by Ḵẖālid al-Ḳasrī under the orders of Hiṯẖām b. ʿAbd al-Melik, but released through the good offices of Djarīr 119[27] · saying quoted 120[13] · a verse of his discussed 121[24] (=II 50[12]): eulogizes the Dārim 125[25] (=286[16] I 157[26]): criticized 127[21], 132[15], 143[29]: criticized by al-Baʿīṯẖ

Bilāl b. Abī Burda II 123[20]: with Hishām b. al-Ḳāsim 124[3 seq.]: the meaning of his nick-name *ibid.*: with Khālid b. Ṣafwān 124[13 bis]: and 'Abd al-Djabbār b. سلمى al-Mudjāshi'ī 125[19]· anecdotes 128[9 seq.] see *Notes*: recited his poems in the *Djāmi'* of al-Baṣra *ibid.*: with al-Kumait b. Zaid on the occasion *ibid.*: with Djarīr at al-Kūfa 128[18 seq]: with Abu'l-Muzarrid al-Hanafī 128[22 bis]· with 'Amr b. 'Afrā' 128[25 seq] in a verse 186[20] his verses on the murder of 'Othmān 221[18]: interview with al-Husain b. 'Alī 255[8] (=I 175[20])· his verse in praise of al-'Abbās b. al-Welīd 273[4]· with Khālid al-Kasrī who was being flogged at the time 276[3 seq]. his verses on the subject *ibid.*. Omm Khālid's reply to these verses *ibid.*: satirizes Khālid *ibid.*: his verses in praise of Sulaimān 276[15]: recites before al-Hadjdjādj his elegy on the death of that *Amīr's* son and of his brother, both of the name

[الفَرَزْدَق الشّاعر]

I 93[21]: with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. [Omm] al-Ḥakam 97[5]: refused an interview by 'Omar II on account of his frivolous verses 126[20]. his verses referring to Ibn Hubaira's escaping from the prison of Khālid al-Ḳasrī 155[2]: a remark of Yezīd b. al-Muhallab about him 156[17]. offends Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik by bragging about the greatness of his own tribe 157[17 seq]. his verses in praise of the Banū Sa'd and the Banū Mālik 158[3] (=II 44[32] III 121[33])· a boast of his father's sister Hind 158[12]: alluded to by Ḥabīb al-Ṭā'ī 276[17] anecd. 287[15 seq] (text defective). verses on the
* murder of 'Othmān II 25[17]: verses on the death of 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Merwān 25[21]. on Zaid al-Fawāris and others 48[25]. one of the Banū Mudjāshi' 50[28]: a verse of his referring to Maṣḳala 54[32]· boasts of the foul treatment meted out by the Banū Dabba to the captive women of the Banū 'Āmir 74[15 seq]: with

فِرَاس الكاتب and Muḥammad b. Matrūḥ *al-A'radj* III 369[20] *seq.*

الفَرَاعِنَة II 70[35]

الفَرَافِصَة بن الأَحْوَص one of the notables of the Kalb II 58[31]: his genealogy *ibid.*: his daughter Nā'ila was married to 'Othmān *ibid.*

ابو الفَرَج II 169[29] see مُحَمَّد بن عَلِيّ السَّامَرِّيّ

فَرَج بن سَلَّام cites Abū Hātim I 19[9] 48[17] see *Notes*: cites al-Riyāshī III 189[11]: cites Sulaimān b. al-Mughīra 301[25]: cited I 190[23]: cited 194[34]: cited 254[29]: a writing of his cited III 306[6]

الفَرَج بن فَضَالَة [for him see *Tahdhīb* VIII 260]: with al-Manṣūr I 141[13]

الفَرَزْدَق الشَّاعِر *i.e.* هَمَّام بن غَالِب I 126[20]: called ابو مَكْنَبَة III 228[25]: called ابو فِرَاس I 32[24] 97[5] II 123[20] 124[4 *seq*] 128[16] III 241[21] 313[7]: with 'Āṣim b. al-Ḥadathān (*al-Khāridjī*) I 32[24] *seq.*: his verses on the flight of Khālid b. 'Abdallāh 46[28]: with Yezīd b. al-Muhallab

الفُرَات (*sic leg.*) بن حَيَّان a Companion of the Prophet II 54[19]: one of the clan 'Idjl *ibid.*

الفَرَّار السُّلَمِيّ [*i.e.* حَيَّان بن الحَكَم] I 43[20]

ابو فِرَاس I 32[24] *et passim* see الفَرَزْدَق

فِرَاس بن خندف [var. حَنْدَق instead of خندف *Nak.* III 186[10]] cited III 67[14]

فِرَاس بن حَنْدَق see the foregoing

بنو فِرَاس [مِن شَيْبَان] III 70[25]

بنو فِرَاس بن غَنْم the clan to which Rabī'a b. Mukaddam belonged I 36[19]: their genealogy *ibid.* (=III 64[21]). praised by 'Alī for their bravery 36[25] *seq* (=II 47[19] see *Notes* III 64[21] *seq*) *cf.* II 135[20]. III 64[4] *seq*: raided by Mālik b. Khālid, the king of the Sulaim, but their chief 'Abdallāh b. Djidhl inflicted severe losses on the raiders 64[27] *seq*: raided by 'Amr b. Khālid at al-Ḳiḳā' 65[15]

فَدَكِيّ بن عبد المِنْقَرِيّ [probably we should read أَعْبَد instead of عبد *cf. B Dur.* 153³, *Nak.* 1024¹¹; P_3 48b¹⁰ has أُغَيْـد] · leader of the Banū Sa'd at the Battle of Mobāyiḍ III 76²⁶ *seq*

بنو الفَدَوْكَس (من تغلب) their genealogy II 54⁸: the family to which al-Akḫṭal belonged *ibid.* (=III 132¹² see *Notes*): a verse which Djarīr addressed to them III 132¹² see *Notes*

ابن فديك II 126¹¹ *read* ابى فُدَيْك and see the following

ابو فُدَيْك [الخَارِجِيّ] [*i. e.* عبد الله ابن ثور بن سلمة *Ma'ārif* 214¹⁴] · defeats Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh at the Battle of Mardā'-u-Hadjar (*sic leg.*) I 44¹⁷ puts to flight Ḫubaib b. 'Awf at the same battle 46²² see *Notes*: II 126¹¹ see *Notes*

الفَرَّاء cites Ibn Mālik al-'Oḳailī I 242²⁸: secretary of Ḫālid b. 'Abdallāh al-Ḳasrī II 170³⁴

الفـرات بن حيال II 54¹⁹ *read* الفُرَات بن حَيَّان and see the following

الفَتْح بن خاقان spoke Arabic incorrectly I 240³ (*cf.* II 75²⁰)

فُتُون a slave-girl II 243¹⁶

فِتْيان من بجيلة see تبنان من بجيلة

الفُجَاءَة السُّلَمِيّ [*i.e.* نَجدة بن إياس ابن عبد ياليل K_2 158a]: burnt alive by Abū Bekr II 51²⁶, 208¹⁶ (see *Notes*). Abū Bekr's last regrets about the incident 208¹⁶ see *Notes*

الفجرفي [probably the correct form of the *nisbah* is القَحْذَمِيّ q v] · cited I 17¹⁸ see *Notes*

فحل II 46¹⁰ [probably a misprint for عجل (q.v.) *cf. Wüst. Tab.* B 16]

ابو فَحْمَة a lunatic of Baghdād with (*sic*) ابو البحترى III 261⁶ *seq.*

الفحذمى II 41²⁷ *read* القَحْذَمِيّ q.v.

فَدَكِيّ بن أَعْبَد المِنْقَرِيّ see فَدَكِيّ بن عبد المِنْقَرِيّ

فَدَكِيّ بن أُغَيْد المِنْقَـرِيّ see the following

[فاطمة بنت محمّد (ص)]

فاطمة بنت رسول الله or فاطمة I 226[30] II 244[31] III 226[20]: called سيّدة نساء اهل الجنّة III 31[3]: a remark of the Prophet * about her son al-Ḥasan I 118[7]: and al-Ḥusain 226[30]· with her father 305[8]: with him on * his death-bed II 3[20 seq]. with the Prophet and ʿĀ'isha 3[24]: on the grave of her father 6[12]: with Anas b. Mālik, immediately after the burial of the Prophet 6[16]: ʿAlī at her grave 7[32]· names of her brothers and sisters 202[17]. daughter of Khadīdja *ibid.*· with ʿOmar 205[11]: died six months after her father and it was only after her death that ʿAlī did homage to Abū Bekr 205[15]. and Abū Bekr 208[15]: aneed of the Prophet's mantle 225[22] her father refuses to give her the property of Fadak 279[3]: ʿAlī's treatment of her criticized by * al-Manṣūr III (31[22]) [for variants see *Kāmil* 788[14]]: mother of Omm Kulthūm 226[20]: see also I 152[12] (*cf.* II 122[4]) 208[14 seq] II 244[31] III 33[15] (35[7]) 39[22] 253[15]

فاطمة ابنة محمّد بن الحسين أمّ جعفر بن يحيى see ابن خالد البرمكيّ III 23[20]

فاطمة بنت محمّد من وَلَد طلحة بن عبيد الله a wife of al-Manṣūr, who bore to him four children III 44[6]

فاطمة بنت يزيد بن معاوية called بنت يزيد بن معاوية III 232[35]: wife of al-Welīd b. ʿAbd al-Melik with the other three wives of the Caliph and the Caliph 232[30 seq.]

الفاطميّون see بنو فاطمة III 28[8]

الفاكه بن المُغيرة المخزوميّ divorces his wife Hind bint ʿUtba, under suspicion III 224[16 seq]: visits a sooth-sayer of al-Yemen, with his kinsmen *ibid.*

(*sic*) فالر [*cf.* *ʿUyūn*, Cairo Edition, II 90[14]]: wife of Japhet [son of Noah] III 291[11]: her name used as a charm *ibid.*

بنو فالَغ بن عابَر see مُضَر II 70[22] بن نِزار

(*sic*) فائد puts Abū Khirāsh al-Hudhalī to flight I 46[17 seq.] (? see *Notes*)

him 'Abdallāh *ibid.*: married 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr b. 'Oth̲mān after the death of Ḥasan, and bore to him Muḥammad *ibid.* (=227[17 seq.])· her genealogy 227[20], 227[7]: her mother was Omm Isḥāḳ bint Ṭalha 227[21]

فاطمة الزَّهْرَاء بنت رسول الله III 5[17] see فاطمة بنت محمّد ص

فاطمة (بنت عبد الملك بن مروان) married to 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz by her father II 164[3] (=III 231[1])

فاطمة [عائشة ؟] بنت عثمان III 367[29] see *Notes*

فاطمة أُمّ علىّ III 31[22] see فاطمة بنت أسد بن هاشم

فاطمة بنت عمرو [for her genealogy see *Wüst. Tab.* R. 21]: wife of 'Abd al-Muṭallib II 38[26]· her sons enumerated *ibid*: one of the Banū Makẖzūm *ibid.*: III 30[*] *seq.* grandmother of the Prophet 31[15]

فاطمة بنت كسرى I 152[11]

فاطمة بنت محمّد [ص] I 152[12] 305[*] III 33[15], or فاطمة الزَّهْرَاء بنت رسول الله III 5[17],

[فارعة الثَّقَفيَّة]

al-Ḥadjdjādj III 6[1] see *Notes* (*cf.* 239[5])

الفارعة ابنة هَبَّار wife of al-Ḥadjdjādj III 6[23]

الفاروق I 127[22] *et passim* see عمر بن الخطّاب

ابو فاطمة II 122[4] see محمّد (بن عبد الله ..... ص)

بنو فاطمة (or الفاطميّون III 28[*]): Abū Salima al-Khallāl slain for his attachment for them II 299[24]· Hārūn persecutes them 153[1]: 'Abdallāh b. al-Ḥasan distributes among them the presents sent to him by al-Saffāh III 28[*] 30[*] see also بنو الحسن بن علىّ بن ابى طالب and بنو علىّ [بن ابى طالب ض]

فاطمة بنت أسد بن هاشم called فاطمة أمّ علىّ III 31[22]: 'Alī's mother II 225[9]. her genealogy *ibid.*

فاطمة بنت الحسين عليهما السّلام I 247[7]: a remark of 'Omar II about her *ibid.*: with Yezīd II 254[15 seq]: taken prisoner at Kerbalā' 255[16]: notice III 227[7 seq]: married Ḥasan b. Ḥasan and bore to

[فاختة بنت ابى هاشم]

Merwān to death *ibid.*: with ʿAbd al-Melik II 261[26] see *Notes*

فارِس (or الفُرْس) II 172[27] III 96[8] 121[19] 243[21 seq] 283[7] 234[20] 294[7]): I 101[17]: 110[18]: 149[26 seq]: 190[11]: II 37[8]: 41[31 bis]: their literature and tactics of war 172[27] III 70[28]. defeated by the Arabs at the Battle of Dhū Kār 96[8] a custom of theirs 121[19]. the ideal beauty of the full-blooded among them 234[20]. some of their terms and usages 243[21 seq]: Ibn ʿAbd Rabbihī on their setting apart of various days for various purposes, according to the weather conditions 283[7] the extent of their country 294[7]

فارِس الأَرْباع the surname of the son of al-Ḥusain Dhu'l-Ghussa (*sic leg.*) II 68[5] [*cf. Hamdānī* 108[24]]

فارِس جِرْوَة III 58[9] see شدّاد بن [عمرو بن] معاوية العَبْسِيّ

فارِس حُلْوَة II 62[8] see [عُبَيد] ابو عيّاش ابن معاوية فارِس حُلْوة

فارِس داحِس II 51[9] see قيس بن زهير

فارِس السَّلِيط [الشَّيْط ؟] III 69[13] see أُنَيْف بن جَبَلَة الضَّبّى

فارِس السَّيْط see the foregoing

فارِس الضَّحْيَاء II 52[2] III 60[18] see عمرو بن عامر [بن ربيعة بن عامر بن صعصعة]

فارِس العَصَا II 54[7] see الأَخْنَس بن شِهاب [الثَّعْلبِىّ]

بنو فارِس بن غنم بن ثعلبة II 47[19] *read* بنو فِرَاس بن غَنْم بن ثعلبة q.v.

فارِس الغَمَامَة III 79[8] (*cf.* 81[2]) see الحارث بن عُبَاد

فارِس الهِرات III 50[32] *read* فارِس الهَرّار and see the following

فارِس الهَرّار (*sic leg.*) III 50[32] see معاوية بن عُبَادَة بن عُقَيْل

فارِعة الثَّعْفِيَّة III 239[5] [var. الفارعة *cf. B Khallik.* I 123 *seq.*]: being divorced by al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba, she married Yūsuf b. Abī ʿAḳīl and bore to him

II 49[25]: his genealogy III 86[16]: amputates a foot of al-Ḥāriṯh b. Ka'b b. Sa'd at Tiyās 86[16 seq]: he was wounded severely at the Battle of Tiyās *ibid.*: a verse of his cited *ibid.*

ف

أمّ خالد (*sic leg.*) فاختة II 261[27] see فاختة بنت ابى هاشم

فاختة بنت فرطة [probably the correct reading is قرظة instead of فرطه] wife of Mu'āwiya II 245[21] (see *Notes*) · notice *ibid.* · with Mu'āwiya III 194[10 seq] see *Notes* Mu'āwiya reproved by Sa'ṣa'a b Sūḥān for her influence over him 233[34] see *Notes*

فاختة بنت قرظة see the foregoing

أمّ خالد فاختة بنت ابى هاشم called II 261[27] see *Notes* wife of Yezīd 250[11] her genealogy *ibid* (*cf* 261[20] see *Notes*) · her sons enumerated *ibid*: marries Merwān after the death of Yezīd 261[20 seq]. being offended by some remarks which Merwān addressed to her son Khālid, she smothered

غيلان بن خراشة (الضّبّى) [prob. خَرَشَة is the correct reading and not خراشة *cf. Kāmil* 560[13] *Belādhorī* 359] · and 'Omar I I 28[8]

غيلان بن خَرَشَة الضّبّى see the foregoing

غيلان [الدِّمَشْقِىّ] [*i.e.* ابو مروان] see *Milal wa'l-Nihal* 105[u]: with Rabī'a I 205[15]: with Hishām b 'Abd al-Melik and al-Awzā'ī 206[6 seq.]: with 'Omar II *ibid*: mutilated and slain by Hishām *ibid*. II 76[34]: Yezīd III followed him in his views 292[17]

غيلان ابو سعيد (مولى يزيد بن عبد الملك) chief of Yezīd II's life-guards II 281[20]

بنت غيلان [بن سلمه] III 233[14] [*cf. Agh* XII. 45[16]]

غيلان بن عُقْبَة see دوالرُّمَّة II 49[7] (=42[10] III 360[7])

غيلان بن عمرو بن تميم see the following

غيلان بن مالك بن عمرو III 86[16] · called غيلان (بن عمرو بن نميم)

their advice *ibid.*: two ancestors of al-Kumait belonged to this tribe *ibid.*: their martial deeds celebrated by the poet in verse *ibid.*: they took part in the Battle of Djabala on the side of the ʿĀmir 53[4]: 92[16 bis]

العواصر see الغَوَاصِر

الغَوْث (بن نَعجِيلة) the names of his four brothers, mother, grandfather, and grand-uncle II 64[30]

الغَوْث (بن طَيِّئ) II 69[1]: 69[15]

بنو الغَوْث بن مُرّ بن أُدّ II 49[9 seq.] see صُوفَة

غُوَيْصِرَة see (بن صعصعة) غُوَيْضِرَة

الغَيْدَاق (بن عبد المُطَّلب) his brothers enumerated II 38[28]; also his sisters 202[15]: his mother was a woman of the Khuzāʿa 38[28]: his name was Hadjal or Nawfal 202[15] [*cf.* *Wüst. Tab.* W. 21.]

بنو غَيْظ (بن مُرَّة) II 52[20]: 75[27 bis] (=III 246[24 bis]) see *Notes*

غَيْلان II 122[19] *read* عَيْلان [bis]

[ابن غَنَمَة الضَّبّيّ الشّاعر] ابو غَنَمَة الضَّبّيّ called [of غنمة]: III 69[30] [apparently we should read ابن غَنَمَة instead of ابو غنمة]: captured at the Battle of Dhū Ṭulūḥ, but released by Mutammim b. Nowaira 69[30 seq] (see *Notes*): his verses in the praise of Mutammim *ibid.*: his verses on the death of Bisṭām b. Kais 74[12] see *Notes*

ابو غَنَمَة الضَّبّيّ III 69[30] see the foregoing

غنة [varr. غَنَمَة *cf.* *Kāmil* 396[1] (with note *a*); M_3 has غنمه or perhaps عنمه, *Agh.* VIII 91[ru] has غنمة] III 197[21] see *Notes*

العلوىّ see العَنَوِىّ

عَنَسِىّ بن أَعْصُر (*sic leg.*) his genealogy II 51[18] (see *Notes*): their eminent men enumerated *ibid.*: used to pay one-fourth of the spoil of war to Tofail *al-Khail* 51[19] see *Notes*: kins of the Ṭofāwa 51[28]: their victory over the ʿAbs at Manʿidj III 50[4 seq.]: a raid against them by the ʿAbs, to avenge the murder of Sha's by Riyāḥ *ibid.*: Riyāḥ flies away at

249[11] *seq.*; *Id.* (1925 Edition) I 207; *Kāmil* 707; *'Umda* I 34]: an account of the incident *ibid.*

غندر [*i.e.* محمد بن جعفر مولى هذيل *Ma'ārif* 256[pu], *Tahdhīb* IX 96]· cites Shu'ba II 231[2] cites 'Amr b. Shu'ba 236[23] (? see *Notes*). cited by Abū Bekr *ibid*

غَنْم (من جَرِيْلَة بن لَخْم) a family II 70[3]

غَنْم بن دُوْدان (من أسد خُزَيمة) *i.e.* غَنْم بن دُوْدان بن أسد III 54[4]. II 47[28]. 48[4]

غَنْم بن عمرو بن عَوف الفَوْقَل II 61[28] see

غَنْم بن مالك بن النَّجّار their genealogy II 60[35] a subdivision of the Khazradj *ibid.* their notable men *ibid.*

غَنْم (بن مُحارِب) II 51[25] see الأبْناء

بنو غَنْم بن وَدِيعَة بن لُكَيْز II 53[3]

ابو غَنَمَة الضَّبّى III 69[30] see the following

ابن غَنَمَة الضَّبّى الشّاعر [probably we should read غَنَمَة instead

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بنو عَلّاب III 239[12]

العَلّام الثَّقَفى III 294[35] see الحجّاج بن يوسف

العَلَى (*sic leg.*) بن يزيد بن حَرْب one of the six brothers forming the group *Djanb* II 67[22] the brothers enumerated *ibid* his genealogy *ibid.*

عَمامَة بنت الطَّوْد see the following

عَمامَة بنت طوق [var. الطَّوْد instead of طوق *Nak* 308[2]]· her genealogy III 67[35] *seq.* captured at the Battle of al-Wakīt, but restored to her people by the captors *ibid.* Djarīr on the incident *ibid* [on 68[2] read عمامه سَبْى instead of عمامه بنى *cf Nak* 308[2]]

أُمّ العُمَر (*sic leg.*) in a verse III 259[31]

العُمَر بن يزيد بن عبد الملك his brothers enumerated II 281[24] see *Notes*· a verse addressed to him by his nephew al-Ḥakam b. al-Welīd 293[26]. slain by 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī 300[19] *seq.*, or by Abu'l 'Abbās, according to another version 300[29] *sqq.* [*cf* *'Uyūn al-Akhbār* (*Brock.*)

deputation with 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb III 98[18] *seq* : see also I 89[8] *seq* III 58[5] *seq*. 92[7] *seq* 234[15] and the foregoing article

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ابو عَطَفان بن عَوْف بن سَعْد his genealogy II 168[25] (see *Notes*) · one of the *Kâtibs* of the Caliph 'Otḥmān *ibid.*

بنو عُطَيْف (*sic leg.*) بن عبد الله II 68[31] · in a verse of 'Urwa I 42[19] according to some they were a subdivision of the Banū Nādjiya of the Murād, according to others, of the Azd II 68[31] (*cf. T.'A* VI 213) Hāni' b. 'Urwa was one of them *ibid* see *Notes*

بنو غِفَار (*sic leg.*) بن مُلَيْك بن ضَمْرَة the genealogy of this family III 91[6] see *Notes* [var. مليل instead of مليك on II 47[14] see *Notes*] Bedr b. Ma'shar, whose conduct at 'Okāz led to the First Battle of al-Fidjār, was one of them *ibid.*

غِفَار بن مُلَيْل بن ضَمْرَة II 47[14] see the foregoing

غُفَيْلَة بن قاسط see عقيلة بن قاسط

[غطفان بن سعد بن قيس] their genealogy *ibid.*: include the families Raith and 'Abdallāh II 70[12] · enumeration of the families originally of this tribe, who affiliated themselves with the Djudhām 70[12]: in the 'Irāḳian army in the time of 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb 168[7] · with the exception of the Banū Bedr, they all agreed to help Laḳīṭ b. Zorāra against the

* 'Āmir and the 'Abs III 52[25] *seq* the 'Abs left their territory after they had slain Ḥudhaifa b. Bedr 58[31] *seq* · defeated the Banū 'Āmir at the Battle of al-Rakam 59[17] *seq* · defeated by the Solaim at the First Battle of Hawza 60[14] *seq* pursue Sakhr after the Second Battle of Hawza *ibid.*. defeated by the Sulaim at the Battle of 'Adnīya 62[8] *bis*. defeated the Hawāzin at the Battle of al-Liwā 62[14] *seq*. defeated by the Hawāzin at al-Sal'ā' 64[15] *seq*. with their confederates and allies they defeated the 'Āmir at al-Nisār 90[11] *seq* : at the Battle of al-Djifār (*sic leg.*) 90[12]: their

الطَّرِيف الأكبر one of the Banū Duhmān b. Naṣr II 64[1]

غطفان III 110[10] [probably خَطَفَا or خَطَفَـى is intended; *cf.* *Shi'r* 283[11]]

بنو غَطَفَان (بن سَعْد بن إياس) their genealogy II 70[8] (see *Notes*): their ancestor was the brother of Afṣā *ibid.*: the majority of the Djudhām and their nobility belonged to this tribe and the Afsā *ibid.*: it is said that their ancestor was identical with Ghaṭafān b. Sa'd b. Kais b. 'Ailān 70[9] the names of seven of their subdivisions 70[11]. see also the following

غَطَفَان بن سعد بن قيس II 70[9]. called غَطَفَان بن قيس بن عيلان 51[6] 70[12]: called غطفـان (فى قيس) 46[5] their territory * I 188[18] III 54[33]: one of their chiefs I 264[9] *bis*, confederates * of the Asad II 44[22] *cf* III 52[26]: one of the *Djamādjim* 46[5]: their subdivisions and their eminent men enumerated 51[6] *seq*. it is said that their ancestor was identical with Ghaṭafān b. Sa'd b. Iyās 70[9]:

غَسَّان بن عبد الحميد some of his contemporaries at al-Baṣra enumerated III 89[18] and others, with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' *ibid.*

ابو غَسَّان العَنْدِى (*sic leg.*) III 68[17] *i.e.* رفيع *ibid* a pupil of Abū 'Obaida (*sic leg.*) I 243[7]· cites Abū Zaid 257[27] cited by al-Khoshanī (*sic leg.*) III 68[17] (see *Notes*)· cites Abū 'Obaida *ibid* [for him see *Fihrist* I 54[17], where he is called ابو غسّان دمّاد, and his genealogy is given thus رفيع بن سلمة بن مسلم بن رفيع العندى]

حَنْظَلَة عسيلُ الملائكة II 44[5] see ابن الرَّاهب

عُصْن a bond-maid, who was the mother of the Caliph al-Mustakfī III 49[18]

العَضْبان بن القَبْعَثَرى one of the Banū Dhuhl b. Shaibān II 55[4]

العُطَيف الأصغر one of the Banū Duhmān b. Nasr II 64[1]

and families II 64[25]: some of their notables enumerated 64[27]: the Banū Djafna formed a subdivision of theirs 64[28] swear allegiance to Merwān 260[19]: the territorial possessions of the Syrian kings of this tribe were wrested from their hands by al-Ḥāriṯh b * ʿAmr III 81[23]. see also I 38[24] 288[14 seq] II 64[26 29] III 60[5] (?) 87[5]

(1) ابو غسّان with the people of Merv I 17[18 bis]

(2) ابو غسّان II 55[13] III 82[1] see مالك بن مسمع

(3) ابو غسّان III 43[31] see صالح بن الهيثم

غسّان بن ابى صُبَاح الكوفىّ cites Abū Salima Yaḥyā b. Dīnār III 342[23]. cited by Shabāba *ibid.*

غسّان بن عبّاد Abū Djaʿfar al-Kirmānī compares himself with him before al-Maʾmūn III 367[11 seq]

غزيّة من بجيله see عديه من بجيله

غزيّة من جُشَم their genealogy III 62[15 seq] a subdivision of the Hawāzin *ibid.*

غزيّة بن عمرو الخَرَجِىّ one of the Banū Māzin b. al-Nadjdjār, who was present at the ʿAkaba II 61[17]

غسّان ? ه. بنو عمرو بن مازن II 64[23]

* Abū ʿObaida on them II 45[13] Ibn al-Kalbī on them 45[14] their kinsmen in al-Yemen and Syria 45[24] their predecessors in Syria were the *Ḍadjāʿima* 59[18] they descended from the Azd, and were, therefore, included among the Banū Amr b ʿĀmir 62[16] did not include Abū Hāriṯha, ʿImrān and Wāʾil, as they had drunk of the spring Ghassān, which had given its name to the tribe 62[19] [*cf. Yāḳūt Buldān* III 801, *Lisān* VIII 34]. the Bārik and الهجن (?) also excluded for the same reason 63[19] some of their clans 64[23],

عَزَالَة defeats al-Hadjdjādj III 16[35] *seq.*. a poet on the incident *ibid.*

ربيعة بن عبد الله *i.e.* ابن عَزَالَة الشّاعر II 66[25]: notice *ibid.*· a member of the Todjīb *ibid.*

العَزّالى (or الغَزّال I 324[16] 329[11])· I 265[27]: 345[16]: cited for an anecd about a king of the Kinda 329[11]

عُزَيِّل الدِّمَشْقِىّ [prob. he is ابو كُمَيل or ابو كامل عُزَيِّل, we should, therefore, read ابو كُمَيْل عُزَيِّل instead of ابو كميل و عزيل in the text; see *note* on III 207[26]]· called ابو كامِل II 289[2] *seq* notice *ibid.*· with al-Welīd II *ibid.*: verses which the Caliph addressed to him *ibid.* (*cf.* III 199[18] see *Notes*)· at the court of al-Welīd II with other singers III 207[26] (see *Notes*)

العُزَيِّل ابو كامِل المُغَنّى الدِّمشْقِىّ see the foregoing

عَزِيَّة II 52[15] see (بن صَعْصَعَة) سيّار

الغَبْرَاء a mare who gave her name to the Forty Years' War between the 'Abs and the Dhubyān III 56[3]: an account of the War 56[3] *seq*, 59[17]: see also I 117[34] 170[19]

بنو غبط III 246[34] *bis read* بنو عَبْطٍ

عُدَانَة بن يربوع some of their eminent men enumerated II 50[19]

الغُرَابِيّة (من الرَّافِضَة) why called so I 218[35]

العرز بن الأسود بن شريد من بنى سنان [probably we should read الغِرْز بن الأسود بن شَرِيك من بنى شَيْبَان *cf. Nak.* 307[9]]· at the Battle of al-Wakīt III 67[32] *seq*

الغريض [المعنّى] [*i.e.* عبد الملك ابو يزيد او ابو مروان *Tables Alph.* p. 531]: III 193[30]. lived in Mecca 198[33]: he and Ma'bad, with Sukaina bint al-Ḥusain, in Mecca 198[34]. anecd. 199[2]

العَزّال (*sic leg.*) I 217[22] see واصِل بن عطاء

anecd. *ibid.*: with the Prophet III 305[20]

غ

محمّد بن العار see ابن العار

الغاز بن ربيعة الحرشى [var. الجُرَشىّ instead of الحرشى, *Ṭabarī* II 374[15]]: cited by Zinbā' II 253[16]

غالب بن صَعْصَعَة (من عَاضِرَة *i.e.* من بكر بن هوازن) II 52[14] 55[34]

عَاضِرَة فى ثقيف II 55[34] [*cf. Wust. Tab.* G. 16]

عَاضِرَة بن سُلَيْم بن منصور II 59[19]

عَاضِرَة (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو a clan of the Khuzā'a: the genealogy of their ancestor and the names of some of their notable men II 62[31]

بنو عَاضِرَة بن مالك بن ثعلبة their genealogy II 48[8 bis]: Zirr b. Ḥubaish *al-Fakīh* was one of them *ibid.*

العناصرى see الغَاضِرِىّ

غالب (؟) III 112[14]

بنو غالب III 62[32] [appar. بنو عالب بن قُطَيْعَة بن عَبْس are meant, for whom see *Wüst. Tab.* H. 13, but *cf.* Khizāna IV. 514[7], which would suggest that "بنى قارب" may have been the correct reading in the text instead of بنى عالب]

بنو غالب (من البَرَاجِم) II 50[14]

غالب بن صَعْصَعَة (من بكر بن هوازن) see عاضرة

عالب (بن صَعْصَعَة) [من بنى دارم] I 158[18]

عالب بن عبد الله [for him see *'Uyūn al-Akhbār* (1925 edition) II 296 *note* 3]: saying quoted I 331[6]

بنو عالب بن قُطَيْعَة بن عَبْس see بنو غالب

غالب بن مسعود (مولى هشام) chamberlain of Hishām II 283[19]

غالية (بنت ابى جعفر المنصور) [var. العالية *Ma'ārif* 192[14]]: names of her brothers III 44[5]

عامد (*sic leg.*) II 135[1] see *Notes*

anecd. with 'Abdallāh b. Mas'ūd III 305[14]: and a sweeper in al-Kūfa 374[22]· see also سفيان and (1) عيينة

بنو عُيَيْنَةَ III 70[30] *read* بنو عُتَيْبَةَ

ابن ابى عُيَيْنَةَ [*i.e.* عبد الله بن محمّد] see بلال بن أبى عتيبة

عيينة بن الحرث III 77[4 *seq*] 90[23 *seq*] *read* عُتَيْبَةَ بن الحرث *q.v.*

عُيَيْنَةَ بن الحرث بن شِهَاب at the Battle of Malham III 70[10] [text doubtful; see *Notes*; appar. we should read عُتَيْبَةَ ابن الحرث بن سِهَاب q.v.]

عُيَيْنَةَ بن حِصْن الفَزَارِىّ called (by the Prophet) المطاع السّفيه III 256[7]: one of those "whose hearts were reconciled" by the Prophet by largesses I 84[32 *seq*]· verses of al-'Abbās b. Mirdās on his share of the spoil of the Battle of Hunain *ibid.*: with 'Omar I 198[11]· with 'Oṯhmān II 208[24], III 256[4] [*cf. Ma'ārif* 155[6]]: on 'Omar *ibid.*: at the Battle of al-Raḳam III 59[10]: noted for his stupidity 256[4];

(1) [؟] عيينة cites Masrūḳ II 217[35]: cited by al-A'mash *ibid.*: [the *Isnād* is doubtful]

(2) [؟] عيينة slain by 'Amr b. al-Asla' at Kaṭan III 59[10] [var. (؟) عُتَيْبَة in P_3]

ابن عُيَيْنَةَ *i.e.* سُفْيان I 139[17] 164[5] 180[2] 232[24] II 238[3] 244[3] III 103[16] 190[15 *seq*] 233[11] 305[14] 374[22] called ابو محمّد I 232[26 *seq*]: saying quoted I 164[5]: cites 'Abdallāh b. Ṭā'ūs 232[29]: cites Abū Ma'bad 348[17]· cites Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī II 238[3]. cites the Prophet through intermediary narrators III 103[16]· cites al-Zuhrī 336[23]· cited by al-'Utbī I 139[17] cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Shaiba III 103[16]. cited by Muḥammad b. 'Obaid 336[23]· cited by Muḥammad b. Isḥāḳ 374[22] cited I 27[25]: cited II 244[3]· cited III 233[35] with Ibn Abi 'l-Ḥawārī 169[19] (= 314[17]): notice 180[2]: with Mālik and Sa'īd b. Isḥāḳ 232[24 *seq*] see *note* on 232[23]· approved of some verses of 'Adī b. Zaid 323[2]· anecd. with his pupils III 190[15 *seq*].

[عيسى بن موسى الخ]
to him I 79[26] (= III 371[1]) see *Notes* · with Ibn Shubroma and another individual 236[19]: * with Ibn Abī Lailā II 75[29]: accompanies Ibrāhīm, when he is arrested and sent to Merwān 298[22]: being sent by al-Manṣūr against the Banu'l-Ḥasan, he first defeated Muḥammad b 'Abdallāh in Medina, then his brother Ibrāhīm in al-Baṣra, slaying * the latter III 32[21] · sent the head of Ibrāhīm to al-Manṣūr *ibid.*: al-Manṣūr's injunctions to him, when sending him against the Banū 'Abdallāh b. al-Ḥasan 32[31 seq.] with al-Manṣūr 33[10] (? *cf.* I 41[35]) with Abū Ḥanīfa 192[26 seq.] · anecd. 248[25] with al-'Awwām b Ḥawshab 372[25]

أُمّ عيسى بنت موسى الهادى III 46[3] · wife of al-Ma'mūn 44[27] *cf.* 46[3]

عيسى بن يزيد بن بَكْر بن دَأْب ابو الوليد see ابن دَأْب

ابو عثيرة الخَيّاط see ابو عَيْسَونة الخَيّاط

العيْص (بن أُمَيّة الأكبر) II 40[5] (see also 38[30]) one of the *A'yāṣ ibid*

ابو العيْص (بن أُمَيّة الأكبر) II 40[5] (see also 38[30]): one of the *A'yāṣ ibid.*

عَيْص سيّد بنى تميم and Mas'ada b Ṭārik *al-Dharrā'* III 257[4]

عيلا بن مضر II 46[31] *read* عيلان بن مُضَر

عَيْلان II 122[19 bis] (see *Notes*) III 77[31] see *Notes*, or عيلا[ن] بن مُضَر 46[31] see النّاس بن مُضَر

عَيلان بن مُضَر see the foregoing

عين II 51[19] *read* غَنِىّ and see غَنِىّ بن أَعْصُر

ابو العَيناء المحدّث acts as the spokesman of the deputations of the *Anṣār* that waited on al-Mehdī at his accession II 35[10]

ابو العَيناء الهاشمىّ II 40[28] 41[27] 127[20] *i.e.* محمّد بن القاسم الهاشمىّ I 140[30]. cites Ibn Abī Du'ād 140[n]. cited 140[30]: cited II 40[28] · with Ibn Abī Du'ād I 141[6 seq.] (= II 127[20 seq.]) · with Aḥmad b. Yūsuf *al-Kātib ibid.*: cited al-Ḳahdhamī (*sic leg.*) II 41[27]

with the Banū Isrā'īl I 317[3] (*cf.* 175[33]). Abū Mahdīya demands his blood-wit from * the Jews of al-Yamāma II 105[31]· and the Prophet 201[33], III 101[27]: 'Alī compared to him 225[29]: 'Oṯhmān compared * by al-Ḥadjdjādj to him III 19[17]. his birth-place at three miles from the Mosque of Jerusalem 301[16] took wine on the night of Ascension 337[22]· and Yūḥannā and Sham'ūn 346[6]. with Yahyā b. Zakariyā' 346[7 seq] see also I 79[6] 151[2 seq] (= III 8[18 bis]) 160[23] 208[11] 217[13] 219[10 seq] II 124[34 bis] 212[15] 247[29] III 15[7] 34[29] 250[14 seq] 301[22] 301[33] (*Kor.*)

عيسى see عيسى بن مَعْقِل العِجْلِيّ

عيسى (بن المهدىّ) II 188[7 bis]: name of his mother III 44[26]: his brothers enumerated *ibid.*

عيسى بن موسى [بن محمّد بن عبّاس] called ابو موسى III 32[22]: * with Ibn al-Sammāk I 12[21] (= 199[26])· with al-Ḳāsim b. Ma'n al-Mas'ūdī 74[3]: verses which Abū Dulāma addressed

[عيسى بن عمر الخ]

Hubaira *ibid.*· with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' I 242[14]· with Ḏhu 'l-Rumma 258[17]

عيسى بن فرخان شاه vizier of al-Mu'tazz III 47[19]

عيسى بن لَهِيعَة [he is prob. the individual noticed in *Mīzān* II 317 and mentioned in *Tahḏhīb* V 374[7]]: and his brother Abu 'l-Hasan II 177[19] [*cf Bulaghā'* 188[7]]

ابو عيسى بن المتوكّل a re-union of the musicians at his house III 202[20]-203[12], 206[16 seq] with Abū 'Ikrima *ibid.*

عيسى بن مريم عليه السّلام I 167[14] 203[22] *et passim* called المسيح[ع] I 12[34] (= 199[28]) *et passim*: called المسيح بن مريم II 255[29]: called ابن مريم 118[15] (*Ḳor.*): sayings quoted I 12[34] (= 199[28]) 227[34] 296[8 seq. 27] 311[1. 5] 340[8] III 311[14]· his condemnation of a certain type of * learned men I 167[14]: with the Jews 177[2]; 340[9]: anecd. 253[3] (= 203[22]): with his disciples 296[10 seq], 311[12]. a quotation from the *Indjīl* 297[19]:

عيسى بن جعفر I 50[19]

عيسى (بن ابى جعفر المنصور) names of his mother and brothers III 44[7]

عيسى بن دأب I 170[8] see ابن دأب

ابو عيسى بن الرّشيد called ابو عيسى (اخو المأمون) II 189[8]: and al-Ma'mūn *ibid.* notice III 45[8]: and al-Ma'mūn 200[1] [*cf. Agh.*[1] V. 106[10], *Yāḳ. Udabā* II 206]

عيسى بن روضة (*sic*) chamberlain of al-Manṣūr III 44[9]

عيسى بن طلحة anecd. with 'Abdallāh b. Muslim b Djundub III 364[9]

عيسى بن علىّ with al-Manṣūr I 41[8] (*cf.* III 33[10]): with his secretary al-'Abbās b. Ya'kūb II 295[14 seq.]: with al-Mehdī *ibid.*: conducted the service at the funeral of al-Saffāḥ III 43[20]

عيسى بن عمر [ابو عمرو] الثقفىّ النحوىّ [البصرىّ] I 258[17] [for his life see *B Khallik.* No. 523]: cited by al-Aṣma'ī I 236[9] 258[17]: his pedantry 240[23] 242[14]: scourged by Ibn [ابن عيّاش الهمدانىّ (المرهبىّ)] III 229[16]: cites Abu'l-'Abbās 294[26]: cited by al-Haitham b. 'Adī II 296[19] (see *Notes*) III 228[20] 229[16] 242[21.28] bargains for his faith with Ma'n b. Zā'ida II 124[23] (see *Notes*) with Abū Bekr al-Hudhalī III 294[26]: see also *note* on III 21[18 seq] and (3) ابن عباس

عياض بن عثمان (*sic*) بن زهير [var. *Wust. Tab.* O. 20 غَنْم instead of عثمان]: II 39[25]

عياض بن غَنْم بن زهير see the foregoing

عيسى II 297[21] [prob. he is عيسى ابن مَعْقِل العِجْلىّ *cf. Tabarī* II 1726[13] *seq.*]

(1) ابو عيسى saying quoted III 273[30]

(2) ابو عيسى III 362[10] *seq.* see جبريل بن ابى عيسى

ابن ابى عيسى III 362[18] see جبريل بن ابى عيسى

عيسى بن احمد الكاتب cites al-Ḥusain b. al-Daḥḥāk III 353[8]

عيسى بن إسمعيل cites Ibn 'Ā'isha I 168[24]: with al-Aṣma'ī II 34[11]: cited by ابن الغار (*sic*) 34[11]

[عُوَيْصِرَة (بن صَعْصَعَة) *Wüst. Tab.* F. 14; see also *Lisān* VI. 329[2]]

عوف (بن معاوية) القوافى see عُوَيْفُ القوافى (الغ)

عُوَيْم بن ساعِدَة with Ma'n and Abū Bekr II 204[18]

عُوَيْمِر (الخُزَاعِىّ) بن حارِثَة one of the Banū Mālik II 63[14]

عُوَيْمِر (*sic leg*) بن زيد II 61[22] see ابو الدَّرْدَاء

عُوَيْمِر II 61[22] *read* عويمير بن زيد ابن زيد and see the foregoing

(1) عَيَّاش I 202[32] see عيّاش بن لَهِيْعَة

(2) عَيَّاش II 296[19] see ابن عَيَّاش الهَمْدانىّ

ابو بكر بن عيّاش III 251[18] see عيّاش [بن سالم الكوفىّ الخيّاط]

ابو عَيَّاش II 123[18] see الزِّبْرِقان بن بدر

عَيَّاش بن ابى رَبِيْعَة the Prophet sends him as a missionary to the Banū 'Abd Kulāl I 113[6] *seq* : II 39[8]

العبّاس بن سَهْل see عيّاش بن سَهْل ابن سَعْدالأنصارىّ

عَيَّاش بن عُبَادَة بن نَضْلَة [var. عبّاس instead of عيّاش *cf. Wüst. Tab.* 18·3, *Ṭabarī* by index, K_1 59a]· one of the Banu'l-'Adjlān, a subdivision of the Khazradj II 61[28]

ابو عَيَّاش [عُبَيْد] بن معاوية فارِس حُلْوَة one of the Banū Zoraik, a branch of the Khazradj, who fought at Bedr II 62[3]

عَيَّاش بن لَهِيْعَة [الحَضْرَمِىّ] satirized by Habīb al-Ṭā'ī I 87[12] *seq* (= 73[5]), 202[32]

ابن عَيَّاش (*sic leg.*) المنتوف II 124[23] see the following

ابن عَيَّاش الهَمْدَانِىّ [المُرْهِبِىّ] III 294[20] [*i.e* عبد الله بن عَيَّاش المنتوف الهَمْدَانِىّ المُرْهِبِىّ *Ṭabarī Indices* p. 333.; *cf. Ma'ārif* 267[11] *seq.*]: called ابن عَيَّاش (*sic l'g.*) المنتوف II 124[23] (see *Notes*). cites Bokair Abū Hāshim II 296[19] (see *Notes*): cites Ya'la (*sic*) 'l-Hudhalī III 228[23] *seq.* (see *Notes*): cites Mūsa 'l-Salāmānī

عَوْف [بن معاوية , هو عُوَيْف العوافى] see عوف

عَوْف (بن معاوية بن بَكْر بن هوازن) clan · called الوَفَعَة II 52[16]

عوف بن ملجم الشَّيْبانِيّ I 277[16] *read* عَوْف بن مُحَلِّم الشَّيْبانِيّ q.v.

عَوْن III 112[15]

عبد الله بن عَوْن *i.e.* ابن عَوْن [المُزَنِيّ البصرىّ] II 230[34] [*cf. Tabarī* I 3213[18], *Ma'ārif* 245[16]] · called ابو عَوْن I 168[20] see *Notes* cites Abū Radjā' II 230[34] cites al-Ḥasan 236[19] cited by al-Asma'ī I 310[8] cited by Ibn 'Olaiya II 236[19]. praised by Ibn al-Mubārak I 168[20] 169[20] *seq* 170[3] · on three of his contemporaries viz. Muhammad b. Sīrīn, al-Kāsim b. Muhammad, and Radjā' b. Haywa 310[8] (*cf.* 168[1]) : with Mu'ādha al-'Adawīya and Ibn Sīrīn III 285[3] (=I 203[21]) : see also ابن عوف

(1) ابو عَوْن I 168[20] see the foregoing

(2) ابو عَوْن II 299[11] *seq.* see عبد الملك بن يزيد

عون (من الأَحابيش) II 47[22]

ابن عَوْن الثَّقَفِيّ [prob. we should read محمّد بن ابو عَوْن الثَّقَفِيّ *i.e.* عبيد الله بن ابى سعيد الكوفىّ see *note* on III 341[9]] cites 'Abdallāh b. Shaddād III 341[9] see *Notes*. cited by Mis'ar b Kidām *ibid*

عَوْن (بن عبد الله بن جعفر II 255[14]. sent by his father, along with his brother Muhammad, to bring back al-Ḥusain, who took them with himself to al-'Irāk II 251[21] (see *Notes*) : slain with al-Ḥusain 255[14]

عَوْن بن عبد الله بن [عُتْبَة] بن مسعود goes with Muhammad b. al-Zubair to Shawdhab al-*Khāridjī* and his companions, with a letter of 'Omar II I 215[*] : saying quoted 286[11]

عُوَيْصِرَة (بن مَعْصَعَة) II 52[14] [perhaps عُوَيْضِرَة is meant *cf.*

عَوْف بن عَتَّاب [الرِّيَاحِيّ] see فيس بن عَتَّاب [الرِّيَاحِيّ]

عَوْف (بن عمرو من الأنصار) included among the (*sic*) بنو المسمعبة II 60[16]

عَوْف (بن عمرو بن عامر) the names of his brothers II 62[18]

عَوْف بن الفَعْفَاع fled at the Battle of al-Wakīt III 68[12]

عَوْف (بن كَعْب بن سَعْد بن زيد مناة) II 49[28]: I 157[24] (= III 121[30]). not included among the *Adjārib* II 49[28]

بنو عَوْف بن مالك called the Banū Tuhayya after their mother II 50[24]

عَوْف بن مالك بن نَضْلَة الجُشَمِيّ الكوفيّ see ابو الأحوص

عَوْف بن مُعَلِّم السَّيْدَانِيّ one of the clan Dhuhl b. Shaibān II 55[8 bis] (= 42[28 bis]). with 'Amr b. Ḥudjr, who had sought the hand of his daughter Omm Iyās III 223[8]: in a proverb 235[13] (= I 277[16] see *Notes* II 42[28] 55[8])

عَوْف بن أَسْلَم see ثُمَالَة II 64[5]

عَوْف (*sic leg.*) بن الحرث بن رفاعة one of the Banū 'Afrā' II 61[2]. one of the clan Ghanm, a subdivision of the Khazradj *ibid.* fought at the Battle of Bedr *ibid.*

عَوْف بن زيد أحد بنى عَدِيّ بن مَوَارَة his genealogy III 57[3]: slain at the Battle of al-Muraikib *ibid.*

عَوْف (بن سُبَيْع الثَّعْلَبِيّ) along with his brother Ma'ḳil, he took part in restoring peace after the War of Dāḥis III 59[15]. praised by Zohair *ibid*

عَوْف (بن سَعْد بن زيد مناة) included among the *Abnā'* II 49[27]

عَوْف بن سعد (النَّمَرِيّ *sic leg.*) II 53[26]

عوف بن سعدى II 53[26] *read* عوف بن سعد, and see the foregoing

عَوْف (بن صَعْصَعَة) clan II 52[14]

عوف (بن عبد الله بن جعفر) II 251[21] *read* عَوْن الخ q.v.

al-Zubair I 215[34]: cites al-Sha'bī II 209[6] (see *Notes*): cited by al-Haitham b 'Adī I 215[34] II 43[24]: cited III 34[21]: cited 256[18] see also عوانة

عوانة بن سعد بن زيد مناة II 49[27] *read* عُوَانَة بن سَعْد بن زيد مناة

العود (؟ بن سبأ) II 57[27]

العَوْرَاء a poetess of the Yerbū' III 66[24] see *Notes*: her reply to a verse of Yezīd b. al-Ṣa'ik *ibid.*

عوربيك (بن فحطان) II 57[16] [perhaps عوبال *i.e. Obal* is intended]

عَوْف III 58[20] [he is prob. عَوْف ابن معاويه commonly known as عُوَيْفُ الفوامي; see *Agh*[2]. XVII. 105, 110]

ابن عوف [prob. we should read ابن عون *q.v.* in all these cases]: cites al-Ḥasan I 238[7] [P_1 has ابن عون see *Notes*]: cites Ibn Sīrīn 220[20] cited by Maslama II 220[2] [P_3 has ابن عون: see *Notes*]

عوف (من الأحابيش) II 47[22]

العَوَّام بن خُوَيْلِد father of al-Zobair: slain by Murra b. Mu'attib al-Thakafī III 93[17]

العَوَّام [بن شَوْذَب الشَّيْبَانِيّ] his verses on the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[19 seq] see *Notes*

عوام صاحب ابى نُوَاسٍ verses which he addressed to an official in the Diyār Rabī'a III 35[5]

العَوَّام بن يزيد بن عبد الملك his brothers enumerated II 281[25]: no male offspring remained to him *ibid.*

عَوَانَة cited by al-'Utbī I 93[26]: cited by al-Shaibānī III 230[24] 233[2] [he is appar. identical with عَوَانَة بن الحَكَم [الكَلْبِيّ] q.v. see also the following]

ابو عَوَانَة [*i.e.* الوَضّاح بن عبد الله اليَشْكُرِيّ *Tahdhīb* XI. 116 *cf. Ma'ārif* 252]: cites al-Mughīra I 331[3] cites 'Āṣim III 12[5] (*cf* I 151[11] see *Notes*): cited by al-Aṣma'ī II 217[21] [var. P_2 عوانة]

عَوَانَة بن الحَكَم [الكَلْبِيّ] I 215[34] III 34[21]: cites Muḥammad b.

بنو العَنْقاء in a verse of Ḥassān b. Thābit II 55[27]

عنمة see غنة

ابن عَنَمة الضَّبّيّ see ابن غَنَمة الضَّبّيّ

عُنَيْزَة anecd. with Imru' al-Ḳais at a pond in Dāratu Djuldjul III 351[4 seq]. the poet's verses on the incident *ibid.*

عنيس (من بني عَطَفان بن سعد) [var. 'Obeis *Wust. Tab.* 5·19; 'Anbas *Wust. Reg.* p. 347]: a clan of the Djudhām II 70[11]

عاتكة بنت العَوانِك من سُلَيْم *i.e.* عاتكة بنت الأَوْقَص, الهلال, and عاتكة بنت وائح (*sic*) II 202[7] the Prophet was descended from them 202[1]: III 247[6] (=II 202[9])

عُوانة بن سعد بن زيد مناة (*sic leg.*) one of the *Abnā'* II 49[27]

العَوّام بن حَوْشَب [الشّيبانيّ] cites Aswad b. Mas'ūd II 236[16]· cited by Yezīd b. Hārūn *ibid.*· anecd. with 'Īsā b. Mūsā III 372[25] [for him see *Tahdhīb* VIII 163]

[عَنْتَرَةُ الفَوارِس] the death of Ḥukaim (al-Nahshalī) III 68[16]: 98[10]

عَنَزَة بن أَسَد بن ربيعة their genealogy II 52[26]: their subdivisions 52[27]· included in the *Lahāzim* 55[17] (=III 68[21]). see also I 88[8 seq] II 46[11 bis]

بنو عَنَزَة بن عمرو من عسّان see بنو نمير بن عمرو

عَنْس بن مالك بن أُدَد (الأَكْرَمون) زيد II 126[32] [see *Wust. Reg.* p. 83 *s.v.* 'Ans]· a tribe of the Madhḥidj 68[22]: the names of their ancestor's eleven sons and of their notable descendants *ibid.* 'Āmir b. Rabī'a was of this tribe 68[25]. 126[32 bis]

ثَعْلَبَة بن عمرو مُزَيْقِيَاء *i.e.* العَنْقاء II 55[27] (but *cf.* 60[15], where we have ثعلبة وهو العَنْقاء بن عمرو بن ثعلبة: called ثعلبة وهو المزيقياء) and ابو الأَنصار العنقاء 62[17]· in a verse of Ḥassān b. Thābit 55[27] the origin of his nick-name *ibid.*. married Hind bint al-Khazradj, who bore to him all his sons 55[29] the names of his father and brothers 62[17]

عَنْبَسَة (بن عبد الملك) names of his brothers II 272[12]

عَنْبَسَة (بن الوليد) names of his mother and his brothers II 272[27] · left no child *ibid.*

عِنَدَة بن شُتَيْر بن خالد الكِلَابيّ see عُنَّة بن شُتَيْر الخ

عَنْتَرَة [illegible] I 29[24] 36[28] II 51[10] [illegible] 56[19] 57[4 seq] 68[15] · III 48[5] called عَنْتَرَة بن شَدّاد III 59[8] saying quoted I 29[24] a saying of his concerning the Battle of al-Farūk 32[14]. one of the most distinguished knights of pre-Islāmic Arabia 36[28] · one of the Banū 'Abs II 51[10]: verses addressed by him to his wife 71[26] · compared with al-Ḥasan b. Hāni' III 49[33 seq]: his verses on Mālik b. Zohair 56[19] · slays Ḍamḍam al-Murrī at the Battle of al-Muraiḳib 57[4 seq] (=59[8]) · the occasion on which he composed his *Mīmiyah ibid.*: a verse of his on the Battle of al-Muraiḳib *ibid.*: his verse alluding to [بنو العنبر بن عمرو بن تميم] II 76[18]: defeat the Koshair (*sic leg.*) at the Battle of al-Marrūt III 66[18 bis] · warned by Nāshib b Bashāma of the impending attack of the *Lahāzim*, before the Battle of al-Waḳīṭ 67[16 seq] · Hudhail explains to them the meaning of the message of warning *ibid.*. suffered heavy casualties at the Battle of al-Shaiyiṭān 75[30] · at the First Battle of [illegible] 88[6] · 231[8] · see also الجَعْرَاء

بنو العَنْبَر بن يربوع [not mentioned by *Wust*, but noticed in K_2 fol 74a] II 50[22]

ابو العَنْدَس anecd. II 163[6]

عَنْدَس مِن بنى عَطَفان بن سعد see عنيس الخ

عَنْبَسَة [var. عُتَيْبَه بن النَّهَّاس العِجْلِيّ *Shi'r* 182[16]] · with al-Huṭai'a I 86[25]

ابن عَنْبَسَة II 123[7] see عبد الرّحمن ابن عَنْبَسَة

عَنْبَسَة بن سعيد and 'Omair b Ḍābi' (*sic leg.*) at the court of al-Ḥadjdjādj III 7[33] see *Notes*

عُمَيْلَة (*sic leg.*) بن الأَعْزَل see ابو سَيَّارة (العَدْوانِيّ)

عُمَيْلَة بن خالد العَدْوانِيّ see ابو سَيَّارة (العَدْوانِيّ)

عناصرة بن عمرو II 62[31] *read* غاضِرَة ابن عمرو

العناصرى [properly الغَاضِرِيّ] with Nāfi‘ III 253[25] see *Notes*: notice *ibid.*

عنان described as جارية النَّاطِفِيّ III 211[20] *seq.* notice 211[28] *seq.* —213[2]· and al-Rashīd *ibid.*· purchased by the Caliph *ibid.*· verses which she wrote to al-Rashīd 212[8] with al-Nātifī and Bekr b Hammād 212[21] *seq* her poetical talent *ibid* . with Abū Nuwās 213[2]

عنبارة (من مجاهدى الكوفة) [var. عبادة *Bayān* II 119[18]]· notice III 254[23] *seq* . anecdotes *ibid.*: compares himself with Ṭāḳ al-Baṣal *ibid.*· and Muhabbaba 254[29]

عنبر بن عمرو بن تميم ذو Dugha married a man belonging to this clan I 271[2]: some of their eminent men II 49[19]:

عَمِيرَة بن طارِق his genealogy III 69[20] *seq.* [*cf. Naḳ.* 780[18], *B Ath.* I 294[16]]: when he was living among the Banū ‘Idjl, they, with other Bekrites, planned to raid the Yerbū‘ *ibid.*· he managed to escape from the ‘Idjl and warned his tribe of their intended raid *ibid.*: at the Battle of Dhū Tulūh *ibid.*. at the Battle of al-Djabāyāt 87[24] *seq* his verses blaming the sons of ‘Otaiba b al-Ḥārith of ingratitude *ibid.*

عَمِيرَة بن اليَثْرِبِيّ (الضَّبِّيّ) called ابن اليثربى II 230[32] *seq* (=III 181[5]) the *Kāḍī* of al-Baṣra, who slew ‘Ilbā’ (var عَمّار II 230[31] *seq*) and Hind al-Djamalī at the Battle of the Camel II 48[29] *seq* (*cf.* 68[33] 230[32] III 18[16] see *Notes*)

عُمَيْس III 230[15] *seq* see عَمَّاس (ابن عَقِيل بن عُلَّفَة المُرِّيّ)

ابن ابى عُمَيْس III 89[5] see جُنْدُب بن ابى عُمَيْس

عميكرب (بن حِمْيَر) II 57[30]

of the incident III 7[31] *seq* (see *Notes*): kicks 'Othmān's dead body *ibid.*: and 'Anbasa b. Sa'īd at the Court of al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.* in the verse of a poet *ibid.*

عُمَيْر بن عامر II 64[14] see ابو هُرَيْرَة

عُمَيْر بن عبد عمرو see عُمَارة بن عبد عمرو

عُمَيْر بن ضابئ III 7[31] *seq* *read* عمبر بن هانى

عُمَيْر بن هبيرة II 51[18] *read* عمر بن هُبَيْرَة

عُمَيْر بن الوَدَّاك fell at the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[18]

عُمَيْر بن البَدَّاء بن مُضَر *i.e* القَمَعة II 46[32]· the name of his mother was Khindif *ibid.*. the meaning of his surname *ibid* : included in the group *Khindif ibid.*

عَمِّيرَة saying quoted III 119[35]

ابن عَمِيرَة II 65[26] see الحرث بن عَمِيرَة

عَمِيرَة بن الأَعْزَل (العَدْوانِىّ) II 51[5] *read* عُمَيْلَة بن الأعزل and see ابو سَيَّارَة (العَدْوانِىّ)

[عَمَلَّس (بن عَقِيل الخ)] (*cf.* III 230[16] *seq.* where عميس occurs instead of عَمَلَّس; see *Notes*)

العماس (الكنانىّ) II 47[19] *read* القَلَمَّس (الكِنَانِىّ) q.v.

العُمُور بن (مِن prop. عبد القيس a name given to al-Dīl, the 'Idjl, and the Muḥārib collectively II 53[16]: their genealogy *ibid.*

عَمِيد الدّولة ابو علىّ بن ولىّ الدّولة II 169[22] see الحسين بن القاسم

عُمَيْر بن بشر (*sic*) one of the Banū Sa'd al-'Ashīra II 67[1]

عُمَير بن الحُبَاب [ابو المُغَلِّس] called عمرو بن الحُبَاب II 53[23] [so also in *B Dur.* 187[9], *Kāmil* and *Aghānī* (see by Indexes)]: one of the most distinguished Knights of early Islām I 36[10]: proverbial for keeping secrets (? see *Notes*) 36[23]· the commander of the Kais II 51[20]: one of the Sulaim *ibid.*: slain by Iyās 53[23] *seq*: verses of Zufar b. al-Ḥārith about him *ibid.*

عُمَيْر بن ضابئ (مِن بنى حَنْظَلَة beheaded by the order of al-Ḥadjdjādj II 50[15]; the details

his brother slain by Suwaid b. Rabī'a I 280[23]: with Zurāra b. 'Udus, father-in-law of Suwaid and his grand-children *ibid.*: consoled by Aktam (*sic*) b. Ṣaifī on the death of his brother II 35[3] see *Notes*: with 'Abīd b. al-Abraṣ III 120[11] (? *cf.* I 292[9])

عمرو (بن الوليد) [var. عُمر instead of عمرو *cf. Ṭabari* II 1270[11], العيون و الحدائق p. 18[2]]. names of his brothers II 272[28]: notice 273[6]

عمرو (بن اليأس بن مُضَر) II 46[31] see مُدْرِكَة بن خِنْدِف

بنو عمرو بن يربوع III 367[19] 72[26]

عمرو (بن يزيد بن معاويه) notice II 251[1]

عَمْرُوس an individual who gave his name to a hill near Toledo II 322[3]

ابو عمرونة II 61[4] *read* ابو عَمْرَةَ q.v.

ابو العُمَرَيْن and 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz III 253[19]

عَمَلَّس (بن عَقِيل بن عُلَّفَةَ المُرِّيّ) wounds his father I 157[3] *seq*

عمرو بن المهاجر [for him see *Tahdhīb* VIII 107]: chief of 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz's life-guards II 277[24] (? see also ابو العداس الهلالى)

عمرو بن ناشِب [var. العمّ instead of عمرو *cf. Naḳ.* 309[6]]: at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 68[11]

عمرو (من بطون النَّخَع) II 68[15]

عمرو (النَّخَعِيّ) I 109[25]

ابو عَمْرٍو النَّخَعِيّ (*sic leg.*) with the Prophet I 109[18] see *Notes*

عمرو بن النّعمان (الخزرجيّ) one of the Banū Bayāḍa, who commanded the Khazradj at the Battle of Bu'āth II 61[31]

عمر بن ميمون see عمرو بن دينوى (؟)

عمرو بن هُبَيْرَةَ III 274[7] *read* عمرو بن هُبَيْرَةَ

ابن ماء المُزْن called عمرو بن هند I 147[6]. called ابن المُحَرِّق [var *Sh'r* 236[4]] *ibid.*: called ابن مُحَرِّقٍ III 165[21] (? see *Notes*) called ابن هند 280[23]: described as ملك العرب II 35[3]: verses which al-Mumazzaḳ addressed to him I 147[5].

invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy which he was sending to Kisrā I 103⁴: with Kisrā 105²¹: went to 'Omar I as messenger of Sa'd b Abī Wakkāṣ after the Battle of al-Ḳādisīya 117¹⁷ *seq*: grumbles at 'Omar I's orders relating to the distribution of the spoils of the same battle 117²² *seq*· with Mudjāshi' b. Mas'ūd al-Sulamī 117³¹ *seq*· the great martial qualities of his
* family II 43⁴. his sword *Samṣāma* originally belonged to 'Alkama 58¹⁰· his verse relating to the same 58¹¹ *bis* (=I 38³): one of the clan Zobaid al-Asghar 67¹⁸· his verse about Ibn Abī Rabī'a (*sic*) 68¹²· his sister Raihāna captured by the Banū Sulaim 71³⁵ *bis* (*cf.* I 45²¹ *bis*). his verses on the occasion *ibid.*: with Ibn al-Bāhilī 117³²:
* praised by al-A'shā III 126¹²: proverbial for daring 349²³

عمرو بن المُنْذِر son of Hind: succeeded his father al-Mundhir *al-Akbar* as King III 94¹⁵

[عمرو بن مُرَّة (الجَمَلِيّ)]
'Abdallāh b. Salima II 236²⁴: cited by Shu'ba 231²: cited by 'Amr b. Shu'ba 236²⁴ (see *Notes*)

عمرو بن عبد المسيح see عمرو بن المُسَبِّح

عمرو بن مَسْعَدَة Dja'far b. Yaḥyā's remark on a letter drafted by him II 165³²· one of the secretaries of al-Ma'mūn 169⁶: with al-Mu'taṣim 172²³· anecd *ibid.*· cited 181²⁶· and al-Ma'mūn 189⁷ *bis*. anecd. with al-Ma'mūn and a *fakīh* III 262¹⁶ *seq* (=331¹⁰ *seq*)

عمرو بن معاوية بن عمرو بن عتبة see عمرو بن عتبة

عمرو بن مَعْدِي كَرِب الزُّبَيْدِيّ I 103⁴ 105²¹ 117¹⁷· called الزُّبَيْدِيّ عمرو 54⁷· he is ابو ثَوْر *cf.* 45²⁴·
* anecdotes with 'Omar I I 29¹⁹ 47²⁴ 53³³ *seq* one of the most distinguished Knights of pre-Islāmic Arabia 36³⁰ (*cf.* II 45¹¹ 71²⁴). 'Omar I's letter about him to al-Nu'mān b Muḳarrin 37³¹· saying quoted 43¹¹: fled from 'Abbās b. Mirdās and from the Banū 'Abs 45²¹ *seq*.: his sword *Ṣamṣāma* and Mūsa'l-Hādī 54⁵ *seq*.:

Battle of al-Dhanā'ib *ibid.*: an ancestor of al-Akhṭal *ibid.*

عمرو بن مالك الخُزَاعِيّ III 102^{17}

see عمرو بن سالم الخُزَاعِيّ

عمرو [بن مالك] الضّبّى (*sic leg.*) *i.e* (*sic*) الرويم III 66^{3} (? see *Notes*)

عمرو بن مالك (من بنى وِرَاس) slain at the Battle of al-Kīkā' by the Sulaim III $65^{16\ seq}$. verses of Hind b. Khālid on the subject *ibid.*

ابو عمرو (صاحب حَرَس المختار) with al-Mukhtār II $264^{25\ seq}$ [var. ابو عَمْرَة see *Notes*] ordered by al-Mukhtār to slay 'Amr (*sic*) b Sa'īd (*sic*), he slays him *ibid.*

عمرو بن مَرْثَد الملحمى [المُحَامِىّ ?] slain by Tarīf (al-'Anbarī) at the First Battle of Ghawl III $88^{6\ seq}$ [*text doubtful*, see *Notes*]

عمرو بن مَرْجُوم (*sic leg.*) eulogized by al-Mutalammis II 53^{12}

عمرو بن مرحوم II 53^{12} *read* عمرو بن مَرْجُوم and see the foregoing

عمرو بن مُرَّة [العَجَلِىّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* VIII 102]: cites [عمرو بن قيس بن مسعود (الشَّيْبَانِىّ)] called ابو مفروق III $75^{2\ seq}$: called الأَصَمّ $75^{3\ seq}$: his genealogy $75^{2\ seq}$ [*text doubtful*]: at the Battle of al-Zowairān *ibid.*

عمرو (بن كَعْب بن سعد بن زيد مناة) not included in the *Adjārib* (*sic leg.*) II 49^{28}

بنو عمرو بن كَعْب بن الغَطْرِيف II 64^{2} see *Notes* [apparently the asterisk is misplaced after رسم]

بنو عمرو بن كلاب raided by Dirār al-Dabbī III 66^{34}

عمرو بن كلثوم II 55^{22} cited by al-Hadjdjādj III 33^{7} his verses on the Battle of Khazāz 89^{27}. his *Mu'allaḳa* 98^{11}

بنو عمرو (من كِنْدَة) in a verse of Imru' al-Kais II 20^{12}

بنو عمرو بن مَازِن II $64^{23\ seq}$ see عُمَان

(1) عمرو بن مالك I 36^{28} *read* عامر بن مالك

(2) عمرو (بن مالك) II 58^{29} see فضاعة

عمرو بن مالك [التَّغْلِبِىّ] his genealogy III 80^{4} [*cf. Wust. Tab.* C. 20]: slew Tamim b Kais [*cf. Wust. Tab.* C. 19]· at the

[عمرو بن عمرو بن عُدُس]

Notes): called الأَسْلَع III 66[16]: the reason for this nickname 66[17]: captured at the Battle of Djabala by Ḳais b. al-Muntafik (*sic leg.*) but released 53[14] *seq* (see *Notes*): Djarīr on the subject *ibid.*: raids the 'Abs but is pursued by them and slain at Akrun 66[11] *seq* · he was the Knight of the Mālik b. Ḥanzala *ibid.*. a verse of Djarīr reproaching the Dārim on his meeting his death at the hands of Anas al-Fawāris *ibid.* · his son revenges his death *ibid*

عمرو بن ابى عمرو بن عوين III 53[14] *read* عمرو بن عمرو بن عُدُس and see the foregoing

عمرو (بن عمرو *sic* بن مالك بن زيد) a noted chieftain II 48[28] see *Notes*.

عمرو (بن عَدُس) the names of his ten brothers II 68[28]

بنو عمرو بن عوف called (*sic*) المسمعية II 60[16] see *Notes*: a branch of the *Anṣār ibid.*: their genealogy *ibid.* · their three subdivisions, viz., 'Awf, Tha'laba and Lawdhān 60[17]

عمرو الغَزّال one of the court-musicians of Hārūn III 199[22] *seq*: his fellow-musicians at the same court *ibid.*: Bar Ṣawmā on him *ibid.*

بنو عمرو بن العَوْث بجيلة II 64[21] see

ابو علىّ الأُسْوارىّ see عمرو بن فائد

عَمْرو الفَتَا من بنى سَعْد بن زيد مَنَاة a distinguished Khāridjite Knight I 67[5] · mentioned in a verse of [Ibn] al-Mundjib al-Sadūsī 67[10]

(1) عمرو بن فيس with Mālik b Anas I 166[17]: anecdote with an individual 166[20]

(2) عمرو بن قيس II 61[11] see ابو خارِجَة الخزرجىّ

عمرو بن فيس الجُشَمِىّ slays Hāshim b. Harmala III 61[18] *seq*

عمرو بن قيس (العِجْلِىّ) one of the Banū Rabī'a b. 'Idjl: captured 'Athdjal b. al-Ma'mūm at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ, but released him III 67[34] [text doubtful *cf. Nak.* 307[15] *seq*]

عمرو بن قيس بن مسعود (الشَّيْبانىّ) called عمرو الأَصَمّ III 75[1]:

Ḳār III 96[14] *seq*: on Djarīr and al-Farazdaḳ 99[8] [? *cf. Shi'r* 285[6], where ابو عمرو الخ is the person in question]· *prob. in both these cases in the 'Iḳd Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' is meant* q.v.

ابو عمرو بن العَلاء sayings quoted I 162[28] 173[e] 260[17] III 119[22] 236[2]: cited by Abū 'Obaida I 172[6] III 82[3]· cited by al-Aṣma'ī III 236[2] 302[27] 302[29] (= II 251[2]). cited I 25[34] cited 51[4]. cited 164[27] cited III 72[15]. cited 183[14] anecd I 229[25] with 'Īsā b. 'Omar 242[14] with Djarīr 321[13] with some notables of al-Baṣra, on the Battle of Khazāz III 89[21] *seq*. on Ṭarafa 98[28] with Djarīr 109[8] anecdote with Djarīr 138[1]. on 'Abda b al-Ṭabīb 232[10] see also the foregoing

عمرو بن العَلاء بن مِرْدَاس I 84[1] see ابن العَلاء (بن مِرْدَاس)

عمرو بن عِلاف II 59[7] see جَرْم

عمرو بن عمرو بن عُدُس من بنى دَارِم III 66[11]: called عمرو بن ابى عمرو (*sic leg.*) ابن عُدُس 53[14] (see [عمرو بن عُتْبَة (بن ابى سفيان)] II 41[6]: cited by the father of al-'Utbī 41[18]. on his uncle [*i.e.*, Mū'āwiya] 41[18]. with * Mu'āwiya III 41[1 bis]: defends Khālid b. Yezīd at the court of al-Ḥadjdjādj 240[18] *seq*

عمرو بن عثمان [var. عمر instead of عمرو in *Bayān* II 120[1]]· called ابو حفص III 257[28]: with 'Abd al-'Azīz b 'Abd al-Muttalib al-Makhzūmī, *Kāḍī* of Mecca 257[28] *seq* [he may not be identical with the following; see *Notes*]

عمرو بن عثمان [بن عفّان] cites 'Ā'isha on the authority of his father II 206[4] his wife was a daughter of Mu'āwiya III 256[9] [*cf. Wūst Tab* U 24]· see also the foregoing

عمرو (بن عَدِىّ) II 63[17] see الهجن

بنو عمرو بن عَدِىّ بن الدِّيل their genealogy III 88[30 bis] (see *Notes*) their battle with the 'Amr b. al-Ḥārith [a section of the Hudhail], at al-Luhaimā *ibid.*

عمرو بن عَفْرَاء called ابن عَفْرَاء II 128[25]: with al-Farazdak *ibid.*

عمرو بن العَلاء on the Battle of Dhū

* quoted II 3[8]· his reply to a letter purporting to have been sent by Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh b. al-Ḥasan but really * sent by al-Manṣūr III 32[23]: with Ibn Djoraidj at the court of Muḥammad b Ibrāhīm, governor of Mecca 190[23] *seq*: see also (3) عمرو and عمرو بن عبيد

عمرو بن عُتْبَة [he is probably عمرو بن مُعاوية بن عمرو بن عُتْبَة *cf Agh* IV. 95[7]]: cited by Ṭārik b. al-Mubārak I 142[21]· surrenders himself up to Sulaimān b. 'Alī *ibid*

عمرو بن عُتْبَة [بن ابي سفيان] called ابو سعيد II 40[18] called ابن عُتْبَة III 240[16] with al-* Welid [II] I 5[14] [var معاوية بن عمرو ابن عُتْبَة *Tabarī* II 1785[7]]: with 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān 142[26] *seq*: with Sa'd al-Ḳaṣr 203[5] (see *Notes*): instructions to the teacher of his sons 226[2] (?)· his father's advice to him 301[28] see *Notes*. with Muḥammad b 'Omair b. * 'Oṭārid II 40[13] *seq*.: on the superiority of the Ḳoraish 40[23]: cites Mu'āwiya 40[28]: cites his uncle [*i.e.*, Mu'āwiya] [*read* أبي instead of انا *cf. Khizāna* IV. 338[12]]

عمرو بن عبد الله (الجُمَحِيّ) ابو عَزَّة II 39[17]

أمّ عمرو بنت عبد الله بن خالد see أمّ عامر بنت عبد الله بن خالد

عمرو بن عبد المسيح one of the Banū Tho'al who was the best marksman of the Arabs II 69[18] (see *Notes*) Imru' al-Kais refers to him in a verse *ibid* lived up to the time of the Prophet and was converted to Islām *ibid*

عمرو بن عبد وُدّ one of the most distinguished Knights of the pre-Islāmic Arabia I 36[20]

عمرو بن عُبَيْد [بن باب] called * ابو عثمان I 307[2] *seq* (=176[19] II 191[25])· called (*sic leg.*) ابن باب 217[22] his definitions of eloquence 174[10] anecdote 193[14] (=176[34])· with al-Ḥārith b. Miskīn 207[21] *seq*: Wāṣil b. 'Atā' al-Ghazzālī's letter to him 208[17] *seq* with the same Wāṣil, and al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī *ibid.*: 217[22] see *Notes*: with al-Manṣūr and his son al-Mehdī 306[20] *seq*. (=176[18] *cf.* II 191[26]): saying

of his agent al-Shamardal, was visited by Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik, with others 315[18] *seq.* (=II 277[8] *seq*): scourges 'Obaidallah b. 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb for drinking wine 333[12]: see also I 211[32] 226[21] *seq* II 124[20] 125[8] *seq* (= III 8[11] *seq.*) 240[1] 240[x] *seq.*

عمرو [بن عامر] المُزَيْقِيَا [ء] بن عامر II 55[27] *seq* see

بنو عمرو بن عامر من الأزد the clan to which the *Ansār* belonged I 37[7]. 110[14]. their exodus from al-Yemen and the separation of the Khuzā'a from them II 62[12] *seq*: included the *Ansār*, the Khuzā'a, the Bārik, (؟) السحن, and the Ghassān 62[16] the names of his sons, *viz.* Djafna, al-Hārith, Tha'laba al-'Anḳā', Hāritha, Abū Hāritha, Mālik, Ka'b, Wadā'a, 'Awf, Dhuhl and 'Imrān *ibid.*. said to be the ancestor of the Burdjān III 246[25] (=II 72[16] 48[16])

عمرو بن عامر بن [ربيعة بن عامر بن معصعة] called فارس الضُّحَيْاء II 52[2] III 60[18]: praised by Khidāsh b. Zohair III 60[13]

[عمرو بن العاصى (أو العاص السَّهْمِىّ)] hostilities and a resort to arbitration II 238[25]: appointed by Mu'āwiya as his arbiter 238[34]. the conference of arbitrators held after three days 238[35] *seq.*. makes Abū Mūsā announce the decision first and himself speaks afterwards *ibid.*: wrangles with Abū Mūsā 239[18] *seq* Abū Mūsā on him 239[25] *seq*. al-Hasan on the decision of the arbiters 240[12]. Ibn 'Abbās on him 240[20] *seq* in a verse of a poet of the Khāridjites 241[31], and of another poet 241[34] the conspiracy to assassinate him, Mu āwiya, and 'Alī 244[7] *seq* Khāridja having been assassinated by a mistake of the assassin, he escapes unharmed *ibid* (=39[14] *seq.*). on Mu'āwiya 245[25] (=I 9[7]) and Sa'ṣa'a at the court of Mu'āwiya 247[3]. * his quick intelligence III 3[32]. one of the geniuses (الدهاة) of the Arabs *ibid.*. 'Ammār b Yāsir listens to a satire upon him in the mosque of al-Kūfa 108[32] with Salmān al-Fārisī 226[26]. a garden of his at al-Tā'if, which was in the charge

b. al-Ḥakam, Sa'īd b. al-Āṣ, and 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ḥakam at the court of Mu'āwiya II 140[16]: approves of an oration of Yezīd b. Abī Sufyān 162[32]: one of the secretaries of the Prophet 170[12]: a letter of Mu'āwiya to him, and his reply 201[1]. sent away from the meeting place of the Electors of the successor of 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb 211[18]: with Salāma b. Rawh 220[7]: in single combat with 'Alī 235[34] *seq.* (*cf* III 253[3]): with Mu'āwiya about the incident *ibid.*: 'Alī on him *ibid.*: with Mu'āwiya at Siffīn 236[12]: his verses on the Battle of Ṣiffīn 237[15] (=III 103[31]) Mu'āwiya promises him the Governorship of Egypt 238[3] *seq* with 'Otba b Abī Sufyān and Mu'āwiya on the occasion *ibid.*. his verses on the subject *ibid.*: with 'Obāda b. al-Ṣāmit at the court of Mu'āwiya 238[14] *seq*: the Prophet on him and Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: suggests a stratagem to Mu'āwiya at Ṣiffīn, resulting in the suspension of

[عمرو بن العاصی (أو العاص السّهمیّ)]

anecdote I 176[31]: compares himself with his brother Hishām 179[26] *seq.*: with his son 'Abdallāh at the Battle of Ṣiffīn 204[35]: with 'Othmān b. 'Affān after his ('Amr's) recall from Egypt 235[11] *seq* (=II 117[15] *seq*): advized Mu'āwiya to exhibit to the Syrians the blood-stained shirt of 'Othmān 290[18] *seq*: with his sons on his * death-bed II 4[19] *seq*. with Ibn 'Abbās at a fair of the Arabs 112[18] *seq.* · his propaganda for the Omaiyids *ibid.*: his verses on the occasion 113[1] with Ibn 'Abbās after the assassination of 'Alī 113[7] advizes Mu'āwiya to make al-Ḥasan deliver an oration, in order to expose his tongue-tiedness 115[16] *seq*: interrupts al-Ḥasan when he takes advantage of the occasion *ibid.*: with 'Abdallāh b. Ṣafwān, 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ḥārith, and other Ḳoraishites, at the court of Mu'āwiya 116[12] *seq*. with 'Omar I 122[9] *seq*: with al-Mundhir b. al-Djārūd 122[34]: with 'Omar I 132[25] *seq* (see *Notes*): with 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād, Merwān

عمرو بن الظَّرِب العَدْوانِيّ I 172[23] *seq.*

see عامِر بن الظَّرِب العَدْوانِيّ

عمرو بن العاصى (أو العاص السَّهْمِيّ) II 39[18]: called ابن العاص I 9[12]: called ابن النّابغة 134[16]: sayings quoted I 11[32] 21[32] 69[5] 171[7] (=201[16]) 173[10] 246[32] 252[34] (=III 275[22]) III 286[32]: with Mu'āwīyā and Abū Sufyān at the court of 'Omar I I 7[6] *seq*: with Mu'āwiya at Ṣiffīn 9[10] *seq*: his trouble with 'Omar I while working as Prefect of Egypt 16[15] *seq.* with Muhammad b Salima *ibid.*. with an impertinent questioner 18[26]: notice of his mother *ibid* his letter to 'Omar I on naval warfare 28[13]: anecdotes with Mu'āwiya I 31[7], 130[17], 171[18], II 247[5], III 284[7] (*cf.* 220[12] 345[26]): with the Roman Governor of Ghazza I 38[29] *seq.*: with Bakkāra al-Hilālīya at the court of Mu'āwiya 130[4] *seq*: with Arwā bint 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib at the court of Mu'āwiya 134[15]: anecd. with Mu'āwiya 226[21] *seq.*:

عمرو السُّلَمِيّ III 64[26] see الشَّرِيد

عمرو بن شاسٍ (الأَسَدِيّ) ابو عِرارٍ II 48[2]

عمرو بن شَبَّةَ [var. عمر instead of عمرو *Fihrist* I 112[9] *seq*, *Bughya* 361[8], *Dhahabī* 342[9]] · cited II 166[8]

عمرو بن الشَّرِيد السُّلَمِيّ invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy he was sending to Kisrā I 103[4]: with Kisrā 104[19] *seq*

عمرو بن شُعْبَةَ cites 'Amr b. Morra II 236[28] (*text doubtful*; see *Notes*) · cited by Ghundar *ibid.*

عمرو بن شعيب (العرشىّ السَّهْمِيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* VIII 48]: cites his father I 204[20] *seq*

بنو عمرو بن شيبان III 54[24]

عمرو بن صابِر (اليَشْكُرِيّ) captured at the Battle of Malham and slain III 70[10] *seq.*: Mālik b. Nowaira on the subject *ibid.*

عمرو [بن مالك] الضَّبّىّ see عمرو الضَّبّىّ (*sic leg.*)

عمرو بن عمرو see عمرو بن ضِرار بن عمرو ابن مالك بن زيد

ed to slay 'Abdallāh b. Mu'āwiya, who was saved by 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād II 261[10]: account of his death at the hands of 'Abd al-Melik 265[28] *sqq.*:—rebels against 'Abd al-Melik in Damascus *ibid.*; opens the gate of the city on certain conditions *ibid.*; and 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.*; on being summoned by the Caliph he visits him, in spite of the advice of his wife to the contrary, with a large following, when a silver chain is put round his neck and he is slain by the Caliph with his own hands *ibid.*; with 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Merwān *ibid.*: a counsellor of 'Abd al-Melik disapproves of the treachery shown by the Caliph in slaying him ('Amr) 267[2] *seq* (=I 25[25]): Ibn al-Zobair on his murder *ibid.*: scourges 'Abd al-'Azīz b.
* Merwān III 333[21]

ابو الأعور السُّلَمِيّ see عمرو بن سفيان

عمرو بن سَلَامة one of the Aws who was slain, like his brother Salama, at the Battle of Oḥod II 60[26]

[عمرو بن سعيد بن العاص الأَشْدَق]
II 266[13] *seq.* · nicknamed لطيم الشّيطان 261[11] 267[6]: with Mu'āwiya I 156[13]: succeeded al-
* Welīd b. 'Otba as governor of Medina but was turned out
* by the people II 116[32]. with al-Welīd b. 'Otba, his predecessor, at the court of Mu'āwiya 116[33] *seq* · with Khālid b. Yezīd at the court of 'Abd al-Melik 125[31] delivers an oration on the occasion when Mu'āwiya was obtaining oaths of allegiance for Yezīd 157[4] *seq* his first oration as governor of Medina 157[9] *seq* · his first oration as sub-governor of Mecca 157[19] *seq* notice 170[15] addresses the provincial deputations which Mu'āwiya had invited at the nomination of Yezīd as his successor 248[13] *seq* succeeds al-Welīd b. 'Otba as governor of Medina 251[13] *seq*. anecdotes *ibid.*: al-Ḥusain is unsuccessfully pursued by his orders *ibid.*: sends 'Amr b al-Zobair against his brother 'Abdallāh b. al-Zobair to Mecca 251[22] *seq*: declared unfit for the Caliphate 259[21]: want-

by him to 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād II 252[16] *seq.*, who deputed him to fight with al-Ḥusain *ibid.*. with al-Ḥusain *ibid.*: communicated the conditions offered by al-Ḥusain to Ibn Ziyād who rejected them and ordered him to demand from al-Husain unconditional surrender *ibid.*: Ibn Ziyād sent Shamir to replace him if he hesitated to give battle to al-Husain *ibid* thirty Kūfans who were in his army deserted him and joined al-Husain's party *ibid* Ibn al-Ḥanafīya blamed al-Mukhtār for showing friendliness to him 264[24] *seq.* hired mourners mourned al-Husain at his door to annoy him, so he sent his son Hafs to al-Mukhtār with the request to remove them *ibid.*. both he and his son were slain by the order of al-Mukhtār *ibid.*: see also II 253[0]

عمرو بن سعيد بن العاص الأشدق II 157[10]: called عمرو بن سعيد الأشدق 116[32] 157[4] 266[25]: called عمرو الأشدق III 333[21]: called ابو أمية II 116[34] 157[5] *seq* 248[16]

عمرو الزبيدي I 54[7] see عمرو بن معدي كرب

عمرو بن الزبير [؟] one of the Banū Makhzūm II 39[8]

عمرو بن الزبير [بن العوام] sent with troops to fight against his brother 'Abdallāh in Mecca, by 'Amr b. Sa'īd the governor of Medina II 251[24] *seq.*: defeated and cast into prison by 'Abdallāh *ibid.*

عمرو بن سالم (الخزاعي) one of the Banū Mulaih II 62[35]. his appeal to the Prophet in verse against the Meccans III 102[15] *seq* see *Notes* (=II 62[35])

عمرو بن سدوس (السنابي) slain at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib III 80[1]: his genealogy *ibid.*

عمرو اخو سعد بن معاذ one of the 'Abd al-Ashhal who fought at Bedr and was slain at Ohod II 60[23]

عمرو بن سعيد [properly عمر بن سعد see *note* on II 252[16] *seq.*]: called ابو حفص II 264[20]: Muslim b. 'Akīl's dying request to him, communicated

negotiate with the *Imām*, offering to submit on certain conditions 314[16]

عمرو بن حُلْوان بن عِمْران II 59[17] see سَلِيح

عمرو بن see عمرو بن حمزة

عمرو بن خالد بن صَخْر fights with 'Abdallāh b. Djidhl III 64[28] *seq.*: dissuades his brother Mālik from raiding the Banū Firās *ibid.*. his genealogy *ibid.*. raids the Firās at al-Ḳīḳā' *ibid.*

عمرو بن خَرَشَة (من الأَوْس) one of the *Khatma* II 60[29]

عمرو بن خندف بن العنبر [*Var.* جُنْدَب instead of خندف in *Wust Tab* L. 12, so also in K_2] married Dugha II 49[21]

عمرو (بن حَوْلان) the names of his six brothers II 70[20]

عمرو ذو الأَذْعار II 58[21]

عمرو بن ربيعة II 62[11] see خُزَاعَة

عمرو بن [ابي] رَبيعة بنو clan: their genealogy III 76[11] (see *Notes*)

عمرو (بن ربيعة بن نِزَار) II 52[18]

عمرو بن الحر صاحب النبيّ [ص] [perhaps الحر is a misprint for الحَمِن]: one of the Banū Sa'd of the Khozā'a II 63[6]

عمرو بن الحرور الشيبانيّ [we should read العَزْوَر instead of الحرور *cf. Nak.* 584[5]]: fell at the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[13]

عمرو بن حَرْم الخَزْرَجيّ one of the Banū Ghanm who fought at Bedr and was present at the 'Akaba II 61[1]

عمرو بن see عمرو بن الحَرَوْر السَّيْبَانيّ الحرور الخ

عمرو بن حَفْصُون [*var.* عمر instead of عمرو in the *'Ibar* IV. 134[22] and always in the *Spanish Islām*] called ابن حَفْصُون II 306[25] 314[9] besieged by al-Mundhir 306[13] played a practical joke on that *Amīr ibid.* al-Mundhir took a vow not to grant him amnesty until he surrendered, but death overtook the *Amīr ibid.*. his heavy losses at the Battle of Polei 306[25] *seq*: escapes with only five men *ibid.*: date of his death 314[9]: his sons

عمرو بن جُنْدب بن العنبر II 49[31] see عمر بن خندف

عمرو (بن الجَوْن الكَلْبِيّ) sent by his father to help Laḳīṭ b. Zorāra III 52[31]

عمرو بن الحرث بن تَميم [بنو] their genealogy III 88[29 seq] · fight with the 'Amr b. 'Adī, [a branch of the Kināna], at al-Luhaimā *ibid.*

عمرو بن الحرث (الشَّيْبَانِيّ) his genealogy III 78[12 seq]. took part in the slaying of Kulaib *ibid.*

عمرو بن الحُبَاب II 53[33] see عُمَيْر بن الحُبَاب

عمرو بن حُجْر ملكُ كِنْدَة III 235[11]: with 'Awf b. Muhallim al-Shaibānī. whose daughter Omm Iyās he wanted to marry 223[8 seq], married her and she bore to him al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr, grandfather of Imru' al-Kais *ibid.* (*cf.* 235[11]): sends 'Iṣām, a woman, to inspect Omm Iyās before he married her 235[11]

بنو عمرو بن حدة (*sic*) I 110[16]

عمرو الثَّعْلبِيّ slain by Djahdar b. Ḍobai'a at the Battle of Ḳiḍa III 81[12]

عمرو (بن تميم) II 49[13]

بنو عمرو بن تميم their defective pronunciation I 239[31]: II 43[17]: 49[17]· take part in the Battle of al-Marrūt III 66[19] 67[24 seq] · raided by the Bekr at al-Shaiyitān 76[3]: at the Battle of Mobāyiḍ 76[25]: at the Battle of Tiyās, led by Ka'b b. 'Amr 86[15 seq] at the First Battle of Ghawl 88[6] see also (10) عمرو

عمرو بن ثعلبة II 61[11] see ابو حكيم الخرجيّ

عمرو بن حُرْمُوز المُجَاشِعِيّ II 229[20] called ابن حُرْمُوز 229[29] (=21[33]) one of the *Adjārib* (*sic leg*) 49[33]: slew al-Zobair b. al-'Awwām 229[20 seq] (=21[31 seq]) brings al-Zubair's head to 'Alī *ibid.* and 'Alī *ibid.*. his verses on the subject *ibid.*. his treachery condemned by the wife of al-Zobair in her elegy on her husband *ibid.*

'Āmir as Prefect of al-Aḥwāz I 11[9]

عمرو الأصمّ III 75[1] see عمرو بن فيس ابن مسعود [الشَّيْبَانِيّ]

عمرو (بن أُمَيّة) II 38[20]

ابو عمرو (بن أُمَيّة) II 38[20]

عَمْرو بن الأَهْتَم (المِنْقَرِيّ) at the court of 'Omar I as the rival claimant for the leadership of the Temīm with al-Aḥnaf I 117[3 seq] · with al-Zibriḳān and the Prophet 117[12 bis] (= 109[30 seq] *cf.* III 99[28]): his clan II 49[x]. his verses on the death of Kulaib III 78[16]: Ḥammād al-Rāwiya on him 99[2]

عمرو بن أيّوب fell at the Battle of al-Ḥoraira III 93[25] (see *Notes*)

عمرو بن بحر الجاحظ I 149[21] *et passim* see الجاحظ

عمرو (بن بكر من تَغْلِب) one of the group of clans called *al-Arāṯim* II 53[29]: their genealogy *ibid.*

(3) أمّ عمرو in a verse [of 'Amr b. Kulṯūm] III 244[17]

(4) أمّ عمرو in a verse of 'Abd al-Raḥmān III 331[6] see *Notes*

عمرو بن أَحْمَر البَاهِلِيّ called ابن أَحْمَر III 132[1]: criticized 131[33] *seq.*: his use of words, which are said to be unknown to the Arabs *ibid.* his verse on the بدواعناء (?) III 289[35]

عمرو بن أُنّ بن طابخة مُرَيْدَة II 47[2] see

عمرو بن أراكه (الثَّقَفِيّ) verses of his father on his death II 34[16 seq.]

عمرو بن الأسْلَع (العَبْسِيّ) took part in slaying Ḥudẖaifa b. Bedr III 58[9 seq] : his verses on the subject *ibid.* · slew 'Oyaina (*sic*) at Ḳaṭan 59[10]

عمرو الأَشْدَق III 333[21] see عمرو بن سعيد الأَشْدَق

عمرو بن الأشرف (العَنَكِيّ) fell fighting on the side of 'Ā'iṣha at the Battle of the Camel II 63[26]

عمرو بن أَصْبَغ appointed by Ibn

(11) عمرو in a verse of a Taghlibite poet III 96[16]

(12) عمرو one hundred poets of this name cited by Abū Damḍam III 114[2]

(13) عمرو a tailor satirized by a poet III 141[27 seq]

(14) عمرو satirized by Saiyār (*sic*) al-'Okailī III 247[21 seq] see *Notes*

(15) عمرو cites 'Abd al-'Azīz al-Bāhilī III 289[18] (text doubtful)· cited by Yezīd *ibid.*

(1) ابو عمرو I 192[11] see بِلَال بن أبى بُرْدَةَ

(2) ابو عمرو II 8[4] see عثمان بن عفّان [رض]

(3) ابو عمرو III 198[14] see بكر بن إسمعيل الأنصارىّ

(4) ابو عمرو III 302[29] (= II 251[2]) see ابو عمرو بن العَلَاء

(5) ابو عمرو III 370[14] see ضِرار ابن عمرو (2)

(1) أمّ عمرٍو in a verse of a Bedouin III 124[14]

(2) أمّ عمرو in a verse III 176[27] 223[3]: her father's address on the occasion of her marriage *ibid.*· mother of 'Āmir b. Sa'ṣa'a *ibid.*

ابو عَمْرَة صاحب حَرَس المختار see ابو عمرو صاحب حَرَس المختار

عَمْرَة أمّ النّعمان بن بشير III 198[26]: 198[24 seq]

(1) عمرو mentioned in a verse I 24[14]

(2) عمرو mentioned in an anonymous verse I 85[24] (see *Notes*)

(3) عمرو with al-Manṣūr I 147[15] [prob = عمرو بن عُمَيْد q.v.]

(4) عمرو mentioned in an anonymous verse I 177[5]

(5) عمرو a cousin of Dhu 'l-Iṣba' al-'Adwānī I 191[6]

(6) عمرو mentioned in an anonymous verse I 200[18]

(7) عمرو in a verse II 76[17] [var. *Kāmil* 286[11] بدر]

(8) عمرو anecd with a Bedouin II 84[16 seq]

(9) عمرو in a verse of Abū Dja'da II 284[27]

(10) عمرو III 52[8] [is the reference here to the بنو عمرو بن تميم ?]

عِمْرَان (بن عمرو بن عامر) the names of his brothers II 62[18 bis] : the subdivision of the Khozā'a, which was called after him, was not included among the Ghassān, for they did not drink of the spring of Ghassān *ibid.*: included al-Hadjr, al-Azd [or al-Asd *cf. Wüst. Tab* 11. 19], and al-'Atīk 63[27]

عِمْرَان ابن المَخْزُومِيّ he and his father were attending the court of a Koraishite governor of Medina, when Ibn Muṭair extemporized his famous poem on rain II 96[22]

العَمَرَّدَة بنت مَعْدِيكَرِب بن وَلِيعَة sister of four princes, descended from Hudjr II 66[16] · her genealogy *ibid* : the names of her brothers *ibid.*

عَمْرَة notice II 202[24]

(*sic leg.*) ابو عَمْرَة *i.e* بَشِير بن عمرو II 61[4] slain at the Battle of Ṣiffīn, fighting on the side of 'Alī *ibid.*

عَمْرَة (بنت عامر بن الطَّرِب) married to Sa'ṣa'a b. Mu'āwiya III

عِمْرَان بن صالح مولى بني هُذَيْل II 294[7]

عمر بن see عِمْرَان بن عبد العزيز عبد العزيز [الرّاوى]

عِمْرَان بن عِصام (العَنَزِيّ) II 52[28] : slain by al-Hadjdjādj see *Notes* : with the same among the prisoners of war captured at al-Djamādjim III 20[21 seq] (see *Notes*) : al-Ḥadjdjādj had *shown him two favours, viz. he* had married Māriya b. Misma' to him, and he had sent him in a deputation to 'Abd al-Melik *ibid* , pleads that he had revolted yielding to the persuasion of Bādhān *ibid.*; his clean shaven head gave al-Hadjdjādj a fit of rage who condemned him to death *ibid* · 'Abd al-Melik disapproved of his being condemned to death for revolting with Ibn al-Ash'ath *ibid.*: his verses in praise of al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*

عِمْرَان بن عِصَام الغنوىّ III 20[21] *read* عِمْرَان بن عِصَام العَنَزِيّ and see the foregoing

آل عِمْرَان II 73[10] (*Kor.*)

ابو عِمْرَان verses in which Bashshār al-'Oḳailī satirized him I 182[4 seq]

عِمْرَان بن جرير [appar. عِمْرَان بن حُدَيْر is meant *cf. Tahdhīb* VIII 125[6]]: interviews 'Ikrima with ânother individual I 84[6]. cited by al-Mu'tamir *ibid.*

عِمْرَان بن حِطَّان called ابن حِطَّان I 247[17]. his elegy on the death of Mirdās Abū Bilāl 66[10] one of the Banū Sadūs of the Shaibān II 55[17]· with his wife III 234[20] his ugliness *ibid.*

عِمْرَان بن حُصَيْن notice II 62[32]· name of the subdivision of the Khuzā'a to which he belonged *ibid.* along with 'Othmān b Honaif and the father of Abu'l-Aswad (? see *note* on 228[1 seq]) he holds parley with 'Ā'isha 228[2 seq]: see also ابن حُصَيْن with whom he appears to be identical

[عُمَر بن هُبَيْرَة (الفَزَارِيّ)] escaping from the prison of Khālid al-Ḳasrī *ibid.*: anecd. I 155[7]: surrendered himself up to Maslama who obtained Hishām's pardon for him 155[11 seq]: with al-Sha'bī 155[34]; with Sinān b. Mukammal al-Numairī 236[34 seq]. scourged 'Īsā b. 'Omar 240[20]: one of * the Banū Fazāra II 51[18] (see *Notes*)· saying quoted * III 232[22]. 253[11]. anecd. with an individual of the 'Okail 274[7 seq] see *Notes*· see also ابن هُبَيْرَة

عمر بن هَدَّاب called ابو يزيد III 253[22]· with Abū 'Attāb 253[21 seq]

عمر بن هند I 280[22] *read* عمرو بن هند

عُمَر الوَادِي anecd with a negro slave III 207[17 seq]. see also ابن داوُد with whom he may be identical

عُمَر بن الوليد see عمرو بن الوليد

ابو عمر بن يزيد (؟) cited II 34[21]

عُمَر and ابو بَكْر *i.e.* العُمَرَانِ I 242[11]· called الخليفتان II 213[24 seq]: called الأَمِينَانِ II 214[15]

ابو عمر المرّى cited by the father of Muḥammad b al-'Utbī I 156[28]

عمر بن مبمون [var. *Bukhalā'* 18[13] عمرو بن نميرى]. with al-Kindī III 266[30]

عمر بن نجاء الشّاعر II 49[7] *read* عُمَر بن لَجَإ التَّيْمِىّ

ابو عمر النّخعىّ I 109[18] see ابو عمرو النّخعىّ

عُمَر بن هُبَيْرَة [الفَزَارِىّ] called ابن هُبَيْرَة I 8[10] 19[14], 154[30] *seq.*, 236[34] *seq*, 240[29], III 274[8]· his instructions to Muslim b Sa'īd on the choice of officials I 7[20]· with Iyās b Mu'āwiya 8[10]· with al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī and al-Sha'bī 19[35] *seq.*· joined a deputation waiting upon Yezīd b. al-Muhallab in the interest of Othmān b Ḥayyān al-Murrī 93[28] *seq.*: imprisoned by Khālid al-Kasrī 154[30]: Maslama b. 'Abd al-Melik took him under his protection 154[34] *seq.*: verses of al-Farazdak referring to 'Omar's court of 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān 126[7] see *Notes*

عمر بن عتبة I 203[5] 301[28] *read* عمرو بن عُتْبَةَ q.v.

عمرو بن عثمان see عمر بن عثمان

عمر بن علىّ بن ابى طالب [رض] with 'Abd al-Melik II 263[9]

عُمَر بن الفَرَج الرُّخَجِىّ see الرخجى

عمر بن فنن (؟) III 370[16]

ابو عمر القاضى [*i.e.* محمد بن يوسف ابن يعقوب *cf Tabarī* III. 4. 2207] conducted the service at the funeral of al-Mu'tadid III 48[6]

عمر بن ميس [المكىّ المعروف بسَنْدَل] [for him see *Tahdhīb* VII 490]: cites al-Zuhrī II 255[19]: cited by Hammād b 'Īsa 'l-Djuhanī *ibid.*

عُمَر بن لَجَإ التَّيْمِىّ III 135[12]· used to contend with Djarīr in satirizing II 49[7] see *Notes*: a verse of Djarīr on him III 110[35]: with Djarīr at the court of al-Muhādjir b. 'Abdallāh 135[13] *seq* see *Notes*

dole him on her death II 36^{ult} (= 280^{16})

امرأة عمر بن عبد العزيز anecdotes with 'Omar III 357^{20}· verses which she addressed to him *ibid.*

[بنو عمر بن عبد العزيز] Maslama requests 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, who was on his death-bed, to entrust them to his care or the care of someone else II 280^{20} 'Omar's address to them on this occasion *ibid.*

[عمر بن عبد العزيز الرّاوى] [var *L.* $225b^{6}$ عمران instead of عمر, for this عمران see *Mīzān* II 278 No 2213.]. cited for an anecd. I 121^{22}

عمر بن عُبَيْد anecd. I 176^{1} [*he is prob. identical with* عمرو بن عبيد *q. v.*]

عمر بن عبيد بن معمر II 126^{7} *read* عمر بن عبيد الله بن مَعْمَر and see the following

عمر بن عبيد الله (*sic leg.*) بن معمر (التَّيْمِىّ) called ابو حَفْص II 126^{8} see *Notes*: 39^{5} see *Notes*: with Omaiya b. 'Abd al-Melik (*sic*) b. Khālid at the [عمر بن عبد العزيز] condoled the Calıph on the death of al-Hadjdjādj III 21^{33}: eulogized by 'Otba b Shammās 107^{3}· eulogized by Nuṣaıb b Rabāh, Djarīr, and Dukain $107^{19\ seq}$ anecdotes relating to the period of his governorship of Medına $198^{9\ seq}$ anecd. 253^{19} a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī judges him $254^{19\ bis}$: his letter to the Prefect of 'Omān on the trial of a Witch 301^{30} (= II $279^{20\ bis}$). verses which Djarīr addressed to him complaining against an official $303^{20\ seq}$· visits a garden of 'Amr b al-'Ās at al-Tā'if in company with Sulaımān and his son Aıyūb $315^{14\ seq}$ (= II $277^{9\ seq}$) with Homaid of Amadj 334^{20}: the text of his letter to the people of various cities relating to the various kinds of the beverage called *nabīdh* 337^{8} anecd. with his wife 357^{20}. verses which she addressed to him *ibid.*. see also I 8^{16} II 26^{5} 39^{12} 66^{33} 162^{16} 297^{19}

اخت لعمر بن عبد العزيز 'Omar with those who had come to con-

anecdotes with some of the Omaiyids *ibid.*; and Salama (Maslama ?) II 280[8]; anecdotes with his son 'Abd al-Melik 280[4] *seq.* (= I 14[16] *seq* II 3[14]); at the grave of 'Abd al-Melik, his son (280[13] = 8[24]); with those who had come to condole him on the death of a sister 280[16] (= 36[4]); said to have been poisoned by Yezīd b. 'Abd al-Melik, through a servant, at Dair Sam'ān in Ḥimṣ 280[19] *seq*; in his last illness with Maslama 280[21] (= 3[17]); with the same and his own sons on his death-bed 280[23] *seq.*; purchases from the monks of Dair Sam'ān the site of his tomb 281[6], Djarīr's elegy on him 281[8] *seq* (= 25[35] *seq.*); verse of a Bedouin on him 281[12] (= 90[18]); a letter addressed to his officials by his successor 281[26] · on Ziyād's
* administration of al-'Irāḳ III 3[30]: on al-Ḥadjdjādj 18[29] · he is thankful on hearing of the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj, because his prayer about that Amīr had been answered 21[5]: visits al-Welīd along with those who

of his Caliphate II 277[19] *sqq.*:—genealogy of his parents *ibid.*; some particulars about him *ibid.*; some of the officials of his court enumerated *ibid.*; anecd. *ibid.*; the Thaḳīf were kins of his mother *ibid*; an oration of his cited 277[29] *seq.*; with Sa'īd b. 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.*; anecdotes 278[5] *seq*; with Khālid b. Yezīd and another individual 278[17] *seq*; Riyāḥ b. 'Abīda buys for him two robes, a costly one before, and a cheap one after his accession to the throne 278[20]. with Maslama b. 'Abd al-Melik 278[21] *seq*, with his slave Dirham 278[24], with Maimūn b. Mihrān 278[28]; set apart the property of Fadak for public charity, as it was in the time of the Prophet 279[2]; some of his despatches cited 279[9] *seq*; his letter to 'Adī b. Arṭāt *ibid.* (= I 14[18]); 'Abd al-Ḥamīd b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān's letter to him and his reply *ibid.*; reprimands 'Abd al-Ḥamīd, his *'āmil* in Medina *ibid.* (*cf.* I 246[7]); with the Banū Merwān 279[27] *seq.*;

Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik II 186[18]: his endorsements on some letters and petitions quoted 186[22]: a remark which he addressed as governor of Medina to al-Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik 186[28]· refuses to take daily allowance from the public treasury 209[20] (= 278[10] *seq*): conducted the service at the burial of Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik 274[5]: Sulaimān appoints him as his successor 274[9]: a son of his with a son of the Caliph Sulaimān 274[13] *seq* (= 117[17] *seq*)· compared with Sulaimān by Muḥammad b. Sulaimān 274[16]: releases Muḥammad b Yezīd al-Anṣārī from the prison but retains Yezīd b. Abī Muslim there 275[9] *seq*. with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik 276[20]. nominated as his successor by Sulaimān at the advice of Radjā' b. Haiwa 276[24] *seq*· Yezīd was to succeed him *ibid.*: with Sulaimān on his death-bed *ibid.*: advises Sulaimān to visit al-Ṭā'if in summer 277[2] *seq.*: an account

al-Welīd II 36[1] *seq.*· on the Bedouins 76[33]: with a Bedouin 83[8] *seq*· with Yezīd b. al-Muhallab at the court of Sulaimān 121[11] (= 126[28]): some of his orations quoted 143[11] *seq*.—his first oration 143[11] *bis*; another (143[13]); Abū 'Abd al-Melik, one of the bodyguard of his predecessors, cites an *'Id* oration of his 143[19] *seq*. an oration of 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahtam addressed to him 143[26] *seq* Hishām's interruption on the occasion *ibid*.. his last oration in Khunāṣira 144[13]: his sister asked in marriage by Muhammad b. al-Welīd 163[32] *bis* his oration on the occasion *ibid* 'Abd al-Melik marries Fāṭima bint 'Abd al-Melik to him 164[2] (= III 230[35] *seq.*)· revives the old form of official correspondence in vogue in the Prophet's time 166[27]: names of his secretaries 168[32] *seq*: often wrote his own despatches *ibid*.. appointed al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī as *Kādī* of al-Baṣra 169[32]: on the same al-Ḥasan *ibid*: and al-

Khālid b. Yezīd I 168[22]: with an individual who had said something unpleasant to him 178[8]. with Ghailān 206[7 seq]. converts Shawdhab al-Khāridjī 215[34] *seq.*: with Radjā' b Ḥaiwa and Djarīr b 'Abdallāh 222[28]· his courtesy *ibid.*· anecdotes 225[2], 230[28 seq], 234[32]· with al-Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik 240[19 seq] (= 273[18 seq]) on Fāṭima bint al-Husain 247[7 seq] a proverbial saying ascribed to him 273[26] his letter to Radjā' b. Haiwa 300[18] (= 321[9]) with a youth who came to visit him in his illness 314[13 seq]· with Abū * Kilāba II 3[9]: his fortitude at the death of his son 'Abd al-Melik *ibid cf.* 280[11 seq]. with a eunuch of al-Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik 8[30 seq] verses on his death by a Syrian poet 25[27]: consoled by al-Hasan [al-Baṣrī] on the death of his son 'Abd al-Melik 33[5] (= 36[21])· issues a circular letter to the provincial governors prohibiting mourning at the death of his son 'Abd al-Melik 35[28]· with Muhammad b.

I 8[17] some of his correspondence with al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī quoted 12[3], 300[5], 300[28 bis]: with Sālim b 'Abdallāh and Muhammad b. Ka'b 14[13]· his letter to al-Djarrāh containing injunctions for the army under his command 40[4] 'Adī b Artāt's letter to him and his reply 85[13 seq] with 'Adī 125[27 seq]. with Djarīr who came to him as the representative of the Ḥidjāz 123[13 seq]· with Dukain al-Rādjiz, Sālim b 'Abdallāh and Abū Yahyā 123[20] *seq* (= 250[12]): with Kuthaiyir, al-Aḥwaṣ and Nuṣaib 124[5 seq]: with the poets who came to interview him at his accession to the throne 125[25 seq]: with Khālid b 'Aballāh al-Kasrī 137[27 seq]: scolded by Muhammad b. Ka'b al-Koraẓī 139[17 seq]: with Radjā' b. Ḥaiwa 155[26]: 'Aḳīl b. 'Ullafa addresses rude words to him 156[23 seq.]: letter from an Indian king to him 160[28] (= II 71[7]): and 'Obaidallāh b. 'Abdallāh 168[10 seq] (= III 104[24] *cf.* 104[10]): on

marriage *ibid.*; his verses on the subject *ibid.*: see also III 148[19] *seq*

عمر بن سعد see the following

عمر بن سعد بن ابى وقّاص see عمرو بن سعيد (١)

عمر بن شَبَّة see عمرو بن شَبَّة

عمر بن عبد الله بن ابى ربيعة السّاعر II 39[8] see عمر بن ابى ربيعه المخزومىّ

عمر بن عبد الله بن معمرالتيمى II 39[5] *read* عمر بن عبد الله بن مَعْمَر التَّيْمِىّ q v

عُمَيْد see عمر بن عبد الرّحمن بن عَوْف ابن عبدالرّحمن بن عَوْف

عمر بن عبد العزيز called ابو حَفْص I 168[14] *seq* II 277[20] III 315[17] (= II 277[12]) called الأَشَجّ من بنى امّيّة II 278[6] *seq* cites the Prophet I 40[4] III (337[13]): cited by Hishām b. Yahyā on the authority of his father III 18[20]· sayings quoted I 27[8] *seq*, 238[23], 273[26], 321[9], II 76[33], 278[3], 279[6], III 191[21] *seq* (*cf* 283[20]), 198[21], 284[25]: his * letter to 'Adī b. Arṭāt I 7[24]: with ابو مخلد [prop. ابو مِجْلَز] 8[2] see *Notes*: with Makhūl [عمر بن ابى ربيعة المخزومىّ along with al-Ahwaṣ and Nuṣaib III 135[19] *seq*: opinion of Djarīr concerning him 141[1]; opinion of al-Farazdak 145[32] *seq* [*cf Shi'r* 350[5]]· notice 141[5] anecd. with an individual of the Numair *ibid.* and Djamīl 145[32] *seq* cited 147[21] his popularity as a poet among the Koreishites of Tihāma 209[5] *seq*. condemns in his verses Muṣ'ab's slaying of the wife of al-Mukhtār III 238[23] (= II 265[24])· relates an anecd. about Abū Mushir of the 'Odhra to Hammād al-Rāwiya and others, in Mecca 375[7] *sqq*.—on Abū Mushir 375[8]; with a brother of Abū Mushir *ibid*, his verses on Abū Mushir *ibid*, Abū Mushir meets him in 'Arafāt and relates to him, when on the way to al-Muzdalifa, how he fell in love with a Kelbite woman *ibid.*; visits the Kelb territory along with Abū Mushir and arranges his (Abū Mushir's) marriage with the woman he loved *ibid*; with Abū Mushir after the

cribes the filial piety of his son 222[19] (= 224[18]): anecd. 316[12 bis] (= 203[9 seq.] II 8[26 seq.]): with his father 331[9] (= II 2[6]): with the father of al-Utbī 347[7]: his good voice *ibid.*: on the grave of his son Ḏharr II 8[11]

عمر بن ربع (؟) vizier of al-Hādī III 44[28]

عمر بن ابي ربيعة القُرَشِيّ III 141[1] see the following

عمر بن ابي ربيعة المخزومىّ II 265[24], or عمر بن ابي ربيعة القُرَشِىّ III 141[1]: called عمر بن ابى ربيعة ابن المغيرة المخزومىّ 377[7]: called عمر بن عبد الله بن ابى ربيعة الشّاعر II 39[8] called ابن ابي ربيعة II 266[5] (? see *Notes*) III 99[2] 148[19] 376[20], or ابن ابى ربيعة القرشىّ III 209[8 seq.]: called ابو الخطّاب III 141[9 seq.]: 'Omar II refuses him an interview on account of his frivolous verses I 126[5]: notice II 39[8]. cited 266[5] (? see *Notes*): Ḥammād al-Rāwiya on him III 99[2] (? *cf.* 141[2]): criticized by Kuṯhaiyiru 'Azza Maẓ'ūn for the same reason, on the evidence of 'Alḳama al-Ḵhaṣī and others III 333[17]: 'Abīda al-Salmānī was contemporary with him 334[34] (see *Notes*): his formula for distinguishing a lawful from an unlawful beverage 335[31]: enumerates the articles from which intoxicating beverages were made 336[1]: used to drink strong *nabīḏh* 341[7]: see also I 5[28] (= II 246[16]) 27[4] 43[28] 127[22] 212[27] *seq.* 216[11 seq.] 217[12 seq] 242[11] II 39[13] 52[4] 54[21] 119[21] 139[34] 154[10] 162[17] 170[6] (= 63[13] 170[21]) 186[27] 191[1] 202[27] 208[17 seq] 211[13 seq 17 seq] 211[31] (= 213[14]) 223[27] 231[26] 233[2 seq] 235[10] 246[15] (*cf.* *Ṭabarī* II 212[16]) 249[6] 278[2] 302[19] III 3[23] 10[33] 17[31] 141[6] 227[19] 256[21] 300[15]: see also العمران and السَّيْخان

عُمَر بن ذَرّ called ابن ذَرّ I 316[12]: called ابو ذَرّ الهَمْدانِيّ II 8[11] (*cf.* *B. Ḵhallikān* I 379): cites Muḥammad b. Yaḥyā II 236[29] (?): saying quoted 315[7]: his prayer cited I 189[9]: des-

been satirized by al-Nadjāshī III 117[18 seq] : a verse of his explained 122[31] : with his sons 'Āṣim and 'Abdallāh 189[33] : with al-Nābigha al-Dja'dī 190[4] : proposes to marry Omm Kulthūm bint Abī Bekr, and on her refusal marries Omm Kulthūm bint 'Alī 226[10 seq.] : and 'Ā'isha on the occasion *ibid.* : interview with al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba and 'Alī on the occasion *ibid* · his children from Kulthūm bint 'Alī *ibid.*. promises the hand of his daughter to Salmān al-Fārisī 226[26] . with Djarīr b. 'Abdallāh al-Badjalī and Ibn Mas'ūd 234[1 seq] · praises Ibn Mas'ūd *ibid.* : his advice to the Banu 'l-Sā'ib 238[11] : a decision of his 249[6 seq] : and Sa'd b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ 284[24] : praises al-Kūfa 294[21] : curses the people of al-Kūfa on their complaining against Sa'd b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ 294[34] : sent by the Prophet with 'Alī in pursuit of Sāra, a woman suspected of espionage 303[9] : scourged 'Obaidallāh, his son, for drinking wine 333[18] : scourged Ḳodāma b. and the property of Fadak II 279[4] : asks Ziyād to address the public on the subject of a * Muslim victory III 3[2 seq] (*cf.* 244[35 seq]) : Abū Sufyān did not affiliate Ziyād as he was afraid of the Caliph *ibid.* : his methods of administration imitated by Ziyād 3[31] (see *Notes*) : al-Ma'mūn declares 'Alī to be superior to him 36[5] *sqq.* : on Nābigha al-Dhubyānī 98[13 sel] . his appreciation of Zohair *ibid* , 102[u], 107[9 seq 28] : a poet exhorts him to recover from certain agents (*'Ummāl*) of his the state property they had embezzled 102[30 seq] : admires two verses quoted to him 102[u seq] · was a poet 103[26] his remarks to Ibn 'Abbās on some verses of Zohair 107[9 seq] : with Ibn Harim b. Sinān 107[28] · cast al-Hoṭai'a in prison for satirizing al-Zibriḳān b. Bedr 117[9 seq] (= 108[1 seq] · I 250[3]) : with Ḥassān b. Thābit on the occasion *ibid.* : releases al-Ḥoṭai'a conditionally on receiving an appeal from him *ibid* · with the Banū 'Adjlān, who had

Abū Bekr for his arbitrary nomination of 'Omar as his successor *ibid.*: with al-Mughīra and 'Alī, a little later *ibid* · on 'Alī *ibid* . with Mu'āwiya and the future electors of his successor II 212[27] *seq* · with 'Abdallāh b 'Abbās 214[1] · his policy in regard to favouritism contrasted with that of Othmān 214[6] *seq* (= 223[7b/9]). refuses asylum to Al-Hakam b Abi 'l-'Āṣ 214[10] (*cf* 223[9]): the hand of his daughter Ḥafṣa was refused by 'Othmān, but when he complained of it to the Prophet he married her himself 215[4] *seq* *cf.* III 226[4] *seq* 'Alī's *description of the circumstances* under which he swore allegiance to him II 222[11] *seq* 'Alī holds that he ('Omar) was in no way better than 'Othmān 224[10]. a remark of 'Alī about him 227[30] (= 135[27]): with a Syrian *Kāḍī* 231[32] *seq* · did not entrust Ibn 'Abbās with any office for fear of embezzlement on his part 242[5] · a remark of Mu'āwiya about him 246[10]:

orders Ṣuhaib to lead the prayers II 209[32], 'Ā'isha grants his request for burial in the same chamber with the Prophet and Abū Bekr *ibid.*; the period of his reign 209[35], Suhaib conducts the funeral prayers for him *ibid.* *cf* 211[15]; the Islāmic institutions which he was the first to introduce 210[3], on his death-bed with Ibn 'Abbās 210[6], with his son 'Abdallāh 210[15] *seq* (*cf.* 3[4]); on the nomination of his successor 210[18]; discusses the qualifications for the Caliphate of Abū 'Ubaida, of Sālim, the client of Abū Hodhaifa, of his son 'Abdāllah, and of 'Alī *ibid* ; with the Electors 210[30], with Sa'd on the occasion *ibid.*, his instructions to Ṭalha al-Anṣārī, al-Mikdād b. al-Aswad and Suhaib about the election of his successor 210[30] *seq.* · criticized by Mu'āwiya for appointing electors and not nominating his successor 212[4] · with al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba and another person 212[9] *seq* : with a party of men, including 'Alī, who criticized

homage II 205[18]: with Abū Bekr and the Prophet 205[25]. on Abū Bekr 205[28]. Mālik b. Anas on his relation with the Prophet 205[33] asked by Abū Bekr to lead the prayers during his illness 206[24]. conducted the funeral service at the burial of Abū Bekr 206[25]. with Omm Ferwa at the death of Abū Bekr 206[26] buried near Abū Bekr 206[35]. with Abū Bekr on his death-bed 207[29] (= 4[2]). nominates 'Omar as his successor 207[31 seq]. notice **208**[24] *sqq*.—his genealogy 208[25], the genealogy of his mother (208[26]), his physical appearance described 208[27] (= 203[40]), date of his accession and of his murder *ibid.*, compared with 'Othmān 208[34 seq], anecd. 209[4], a remark of al-Sha'bī about him 209[6]; anecdotes with Ibn 'Abbās 209[9 seq]; explains why he had supposed that the Prophet would live for ever *ibid.*; his daily allowance 209[19 seq] (= 278[11 seq]); with Abū Sufyān 209[21]; murdered by Abū Lu'lu'a 209[25 seq];

II 166[16]. sent Sa'd to al-'Irāk to arrange tribes into groups of seven each 168[6] the names of his *Kātibs* 168[21 bis] (= 170[7.24] *cf* 210[1]). with Ziyād b Abīhi 170[1 seq] (= III 5[6 l] *cf*. I 26[13] = 171[11]) was one of the *Kātibs* of the Prophet 170[11] his endorsements on a letter of Sa'd b. Abī Waḳkās 185[24], and of 'Amr b. al-'Āsī 185[25] used the signet-ring of the Prophet for sealing purposes 203[7] the functions entrusted to him during the Caliphate of Abū Bekr 203[17] and the Prophet in his last illness 203[26 seq] persuades Abū Bekr to allow Abū Sufyān to keep for himself certain poor-rate collections 204[10] with Abū Bekr and Abū 'Obaida at the Porch of the Banū Sā'ida 204[14 seq] (= 130[27]). the Prophet on him 205[8] sent by Abū Bekr to coerce 'Alī, al-'Abbās, and al-Zobair to do homage to him 205[10] with Fāṭima on the occasion *ibid* deputes a man to persuade Sa'd b. 'Obāda to do him

Yemenites II 45[10]: one of the family 'Adī b. Ka'b 56[8]: visited by Owais al-Ḳaranī 68[31]: with Abū Maryam al-Hanafī, the slayer of Zaid b. al-Ḵhaṭṭāb 120[20]. with Ibn al-Zobair as a child 121[11 seq]: with 'Amr b. al-'Āṣī 122[8 seq]: his speeches quoted [131] *seq.* see *Notes*· refers people to Obaiy b. Ka'b for the Ḳor'ānic exegesis. to Zaid b Ṯhābit for questions of inheritance, to Mu'ādh b. Djabal for Jurisprudence and to himself for money matters *ibid* · enunciates the principles which he had laid down for determining the order in which pensions were to be paid to the Muslims *ibid.*· with 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ *ibid* · and the Prophet *ibid.*· his prayer in the year of *al-Ramāda* that rain may be sent down for the sake of al-'Abbās *ibid.* · the usual termination of his orations 133[14] (=I 348[28]). 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahtam on him 144[4]: 'Amr b. Sa'īd on him 157[27]: one of those who could write before the introduction of Islām person I 217[6]: his respect for al-'Abbās 222[28], 179[28]: 'Abdallāh b. Mas'ūd sends him greetings through Ibrāhīm b. al-Aswad 225[6]: advice given him by Abū Bekr on his death-bed 298[27]: with the Prophet 321[3]: with Abū 'Obaida b. al-Djarrāh 326[14] *seq.*· Syria visited by plague during his reign *ibid.*: with the * Prophet II 5[7 bis] · mourns the loss of al-Nu'mān b. Mukarrin 5[11]; and of Zaid 5[11 seq]. and Ḵhālid b. al-Welīd 5[15 bis] 'Abdallāh b. Mas'ūd at his grave 6[18] with a bedouin 13[31] *seq.* (= 88[15])· with Ḵhansā' 18[6 bis] verses on his death by Hassān b. Ṯhābit 24[33], 25[6]: consoled by 'Abdallāh b 'Abbās on the death of a son 33[21] one of the ten dignitaries of the Ḳoraiṣh in pre-Islāmic times, to whom was entrusted *al-Siſāra* (the office of a mediator) 37[31]. Ṣhāfi' b. Zarib [*Wüst. Tab.* v. 22 has Nāfi' b. Dhoreib] used to transcribe copies of the *Ḳor'ān* for him 38[33]: on the

I 114[27] *seq*; sends the same man again 116[19]: with al-Aḥnaf b. Ḳais and other representatives of al-Baṣra and al-Kūfa 116[21] *seq*.: with Zaid b Djabala 116[31]: detains al-Aḥnaf with him for over a year (117[1]). orders Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī to dig a fresh water canal for the people of al-Baṣra as requested by al-Aḥnaf 117[3]: with 'Amr b al-Aḥtam and al-Aḥnaf, rival claimants for the leadership of the Tamīm 117[4] *seq* his orders relating to the distribution of the spoils of al-Kādisīya 117[21] *seq*. Abū 'Obaida kissed his hand 135[31] (=229[12]) refers a legal problem to 'Alī 166[18] *seq*: his respect for Abū Sufyān 179[23]. his conception of virtue (*al-Muruwwa*) 180[28]. with Ẓālim b. Surāḳa 183[23]: with Shihāb b. Ḥuraḳa 183[25] *seq*. with Masrūḳ b. al-Adjda' 183[26]. with 'Oyaina b. Ḥiṣn 198[11]: with al-Mu'allā b. al-Djārūd al-'Abdī, and Khawla, a Ḳuraishite woman 199[29] *seq*.: on Osaifi' of the Djuhaina 202[18]: with the Prophet and a mysterious

from the secretaryship of Abū Mūsā I 26[13] (=171[11]; *cf.* II 170[1] *seq* = III 5[6]): some of his correspondence with 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ quoted 16[14], 28[12] *seq*; his letter to Mu'āwiya 27[10]; his letters to Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī 27[25], 28[2], 69[24], 190[21] (= 281[14]); his letter to Nu'mān b. al-Muḳarrin about 'Amr b Ma'dī-Karib and Ṭulaiha 37[31]; his letters to Sa'd b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ and the armies under him 40[22], another letter to Sa'd 187[1]; his letter to 'Utba b Ghazwān 300[19], his letter to his son 'Abdallāh 302[10]. with 'Amr b. Ma'dī-Karib 29[19], 47[24], 53[33] *seq*.. Amr visits him as the messenger of Sa'd b Abī Waḳḳāṣ 117[17] *seq* with Nu'mān b. Mukarrin 30[32]: with al-Hurmuzān 39[4] *seq* (= 149[20] *seq*). his farewell commands to his generals 40[5]. with Salmān b. Rabī'a al-Bāhilī 47[26]. with Sa'īd b. Khudhaim (?) 84[28]: with Djabala b. al-Aiham al-Ghassānī 114[11]–116[19]: sends an ambassador to Heraclius inviting him to embrace Islām

opinion of Ibn 'Abbās I 167⁶; opinion of al-Sha'bī 168⁷; opinion of al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba 171⁵ (= 15²⁴ 246³⁵ II 209⁷); opinion of Mālik b Anas II 205³³; opinion of 'Alī 205³⁵ *seq.*; opinion of Othmān *ibid.*, opinion of al-Ḳāsim b 'Omar 209¹; opinion of the Prophet 209¹ *seq*; opinion of al-Ḥasan [al-Baṣrī] 209³, opinion of 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar 210¹⁷, opinion of a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī III 254³ *seq*: his trouble with the governors of Provinces, and their relations, whom he accused of embezzling state revenues I 15²⁵ *seq.*—with the governor of al-Bahrain 15²⁵ (*cf.* III 284²⁶), with Sa'd b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ 15²⁷ *bis*, with Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī 15³¹, with Abū Huraira 16² *seq* (= 26¹⁶): with al-Hārith b. Wahb (16¹²), with 'Amr b. al-'Aṣ 16¹⁴, with Abū Sufyān 16³⁴ *seq.*, with 'Utba b. Abū Sufyān 17⁹, sends Muḥammad b. Salama to 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ 16²³; with al-Mughīra b Shu'ba after removing him III 226²⁵: cited by 'Aṭā' b. Yasār I 20³⁹· cited by Abū Huraira 206ᵃ: sayings quoted I 9², 11¹⁵, 15²⁴ (? = 171⁶ II 209⁸ but *cf.* I 247¹), 56³⁰ (*cf.* III 303³¹), 165²⁶, 171⁸, 173²⁷ (*cf.* 344¹), 174¹ (= 232³⁴), 210²⁸, 226²⁸, 229⁸, 239², 246³¹, 252²⁵.³², 253¹¹ (? *cf.* II 74⁷), 332¹².¹⁶, II 36¹⁸, 74⁷, 209⁸ (= I 15²⁴ 171⁶), III 99³¹, 102²⁴, 109¹⁴, 274²⁶, (? *cf* 314¹⁴), 275¹⁰.³² his respect
* and regard for Ibn 'Abbās I 5⁴ (*cf.* II 242⁵). with Mu'āwiya and 'Abd al-Raḥmān b 'Awf 6⁶ *seq* (= II 246²¹ *seq*) · his treatment of al-Rabī' b Ziyād al-Hārithī and other officials 6¹⁴ *seq* : interview with Mu'āwiya, 'Amr b. al-'Ās and Abū Sufyān 7⁶ *seq* . with a man who wanted a Government post 8⁵ *bis* (= 26²³ *bis*) · appoints al-Mughīra as governor of al-Kūfa 8¹⁸ *seq* : anecdotes 11¹⁵, 178²⁸, 181²³, 202²⁵, 235¹⁶ *seq*, 345⁶ *seq.* (= III 345³ *seq*). II 209²³, III 288ᵃ *seq.*, 341¹⁸ *seq* : opinion of 'Ā'isha concerning him I 15²² *seq*, II 206¹⁴, (226ᵃ *cf. Nihāya* s.v. عرك and لوب) ;

to whom he had recited his poems *ibid.*

(ع) عُمَر in a verse III 175[3]

ابن عمر I 223[20] *et passim* see عبد اللّٰه بن عمر

أُمّ العمر III 259[31] *read* أُمّ الغَمْر

عمر بن الحرث saying quoted I 73[33]

عمرو بن حفصون see عمر بن حفصون

عمر بن حمزة [P_1 52b[1] has عمرو instead of عمر] nephew of Sufyān al-Ṯhawrī I 309[28] cited for an incident relating to Sufyān *ibid*

عمر (بن حماد بن يحيى البرمكيّ) names of his brothers III 22[28]

عمر بن الخطّاب called [رض] ابن الخطّاب I 17[12] 199[31] II 205[11] 206[14] 224[10]· called العارق I 127[22] II 246[15] III 10[33] 107[5]; see also I 112[5] called ابو حفص I 235[17] 321[3 *seq*] III 254[4]: called خليفة الخليفه II 233[*] 234[16]. called عُمَيْر (dimin.) in his early days I 199[31 *bis*]: cites the Prophet I 7[11], 84[28], 183[26], 206[*], II 210[18 *seq*],

[عُمَارَة بن زياد الخ]
wounded at the First Battle of Zarūd III 86[25 *seq*]: visits the Tayyi' to claim a prisoner of war *ibid.*

أُمّ عُمَارَة [بن زياد العَبْسيّ] foster-mother of Muḍar b. Sharīk III 86[26] (see *Notes*)

عمارة بن زيادة العبسى II 48[28] *read* عُمَارَة بن زياد العَبْسِيّ q.v.

عُمارة بن عدد عمرو II 63[12] see ذو السَّمَالَيْن

عُمَارَة (بن عُتَبْه بن الحرث) at al-Ghabīt III 72[8] (see *Notes*)

عُمَارَة بن عَقيل بن بِلال his genealogy III 134[9] with Abdallāh b. al-Simṭ *ibid*

[عُمَارَة بن مُخَشّى أو مُخَشّن] the Prophet covenanted with him respecting the Banū Damra II 47[25]

عُمَارَة بن الوليد بن المغيرة (المخرومىّ) II 39[9]· III 198[20]

العمالق I 276[28], or العمالقه II 70[35]

العُمَانِيّ with al-Ma'mūn I 139[9] recounts the names of the Umaiyid and Abbāsid Caliphs

with the Prophet *ibid.*: each of ʿAlī and Muʿāwiya interprets the *ḥadīth* relating to his death differently *ibid.*. and a Yemenite who was scandalized at his listening to a satire against Muʿāwiya and ʿAmr * b al-ʿĀṣ III 108[31]· Muʿāwiya condemned by a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī as being responsible for his (ʿAmmār's) death 254[11] and the people of al-Kūfa 295[1]· see also I 133[11] II 203[16] 231[9] *seq*

عُمَارَة cites Muḥammad b. Abī Bekr al-Baṣrī II 124[9]

عُمَارَة بن عُقْبَة (بن الْأَشْتَر) I 129[7]

عُمَارَة بن حَزْم one of the Banū Ghanm, a subdivision of the Khazradj II 61[1]· slain along with Ibn al-Zobair, and his head exhibited at Medina, then sent, with other heads, to ʿAbd al-Melik 270[13]

عُمَارَة بن زِيَاد see عمار بن زياد

عُمَارَة بن زِيَاد (*sic leg.*) الْعَبْسِيّ slain by Shirḥāf, one of the Banū Ḍabba II 48[28] (*see Notes*):

[عَمَّار بن يَاسِر]

accuses ʿĀʾisha of inconsistency 217[22]: solemnly undertakes never to speak again to Saʿd b. Abī Wakkāṣ 219[1] *seq*: a Syrian poet on him 219[24]. Nāʾila accuses him of ordering the Egyptian rebels to slay ʿOthmān 220[35]: with ʿOthmān b Ḥabīb (?), ʿAlī, al-Ashtar, and Saʿṣaʿa 222[30] *seq* (see *Notes*) assaulted by Othmān when he presented to that Caliph a document containing a list of the people's complaints against him 223[26] rejects all offers for conciliation *ibid*· sent by ʿAlī with al-Hasan to raise troops in al-Kūfa 226[12] *seq* on ʿĀʾisha *ibid* (*cf* 232[18]) commanded the cavalry at the Battle of the Camel *ibid.* ʿĀʾisha's imprecation upon him 228[10]· with ʿAlī and Muhammad b. Abī Bekr 232[16] slain at Ṣiffīn 236[8] *seq*: with Hishām (*sic*) b. ʿOtba *ibid.*· the Prophet's prophecy about his death 236[20] *seq*: Khuzaima b. Thābit takes up arms after he is slain *ibid.*: anecd. relating to the building of the Mosque at Medina 237[4] *seq*:

[عُلَيان بن ابى مالك الدصرى with Ibn Idrīs *ibid.* with Abū Sa'īd, a merchant of al-Baṣra 253[8]

ابن عُلَيَّة cites Ibn 'Awn II 236[19] cited by Ibn Abī Shaiba *ibid.* · [he may be identical with إسمعيل بن ابراهيم q v]

عُلَيَّة بنت المهدى cited by al-Mubarrad I 232[4]

عمرو بن ناشب see العَمّ بن ناشب

عمّار بن الحرث السَّدُوسى slain by Ibn al-Yathribī II 230[31] [var P$_2$ عُلْباء الخ ; so also on *'Ikd* II 48[30 *seq*], 68[34], III 181[5] (where علباء is prob the correct reading)]

عمّار الدُّهْنى (*sic leg* الدَجَلى) one of the Banū Duhn II 65[3]

عمّار الذهبى II 65[3] *read* عمّار الدُّهْنى and see the foregoing

عمار بن زياد [var عمارة بن زياد *B Dur* 263[11]] one of the Banū 'Abd al-Ashhal, who fell at the Battle of Bedr II 60[23]

عمّار بن ابى سلمان the *faqīh* of al-Kūfa II 76[3]

ابن سُمَيَّة called عمّار بن ياسر * II 213[22] 237[4 *seq.*]: called ابو اليَقْظان 222[32] 236[14]. called ابن السَّوْداء 236[18]: cites the Prophet 236[28]· cited by Mas'ada b 'Abdallāh b. Rabāh 232[17] (see *Notes*) cited by 'Abdallāh b. Salima 236[24]· saying quoted 232[17] the Syrians asserted that he was slain by Huwaiy b Māni' 66[29] one of the Banū Yām b Ans 68[24] a Companion of the Prophet *ibid* the Prophet on him 205[8]; urges the claim of 'Alī on the Chairman of the Board of Electors at the election of the successor of 'Omar 213[17] (= 211[28]) al-Mikdād b. al-Aswad supports his view in the matter *ibid* · abuses Ibn Abī Sarh on the occasion *ibid* . on account of the treatment which 'Othmān meted out to him the Banū Makhzūm were alienated from that Caliph 215[26] *seq.* · in company with 'Alī and other veterans of the Battle of Bedr, he interviews 'Othmān about a letter of his which was intercepted by the insurgents 216[18].

genealogy *ibid.*. silenced by al-Ma'mūn in an argument about the 'Alid claim to the Caliphate (39[21 seq]) (*cf.* I 208[12 seq])

علىّ النصرابذىّ [*sic*] [var. علىّ النّصرانىّ ; ابن زير [زنّين ؟] *Bulaghā'* 183[10]]. cites Sa'īd b. Homaid *al-Kātib* II 171[31] (see *Notes*) · cited by Ibrāhīm al-Shaibānī *ibid.*

(1) علىّ بن يحيى at the court of al-Mutawakkil I 136[34]

(2) علىّ بن يحيى with Ahmad b Abī Ṭāhir I 222[26]

علىّ بن يحيى الأرمنىّ with al-Butain al-*Shā'ir* I 83[24]

علىّ بن يعطين see ابن يعطين

علىّ بن يلدق مولى see علىّ بن يلدق مولى يونس

(علّيان بن ابى مالك المصرىّ) called ابن ابى مالك III 252[21 seq] notice 252[5 seq] : anecd. with 'Abdallāh b Idrīs in al-Basra *ibid.* · on the best poetry of the Arabs *ibid.*. on a verse of Djamīl *ibid.* another anecd

علىّ بن محمّد بن موسى بن الفُرات III 48[26], or علىّ بن محمّد بن الفُرات II 169[19] one of the viziers of al-Muktadir III 48[26] (=II 169[19])

ابو علىّ بن مُقْلَة III 48[34] see محمّد بن علىّ بن مُقْلَة

علىّ (بن المُنْتَصِر) his brothers enumerated III 47[3]

علىّ (بن المنصور) died as a baby III 44[6]

علىّ (بن المهدىّ) his speech in a council called by al-Mehdī to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances in Khurāsān I 58[26] 60[1] with his father and Merwān b Abī Hafsa 96[28 seq] his mother was Raita bint 'Abdallāh III 43[30] (=44[16])

علىّ بن موسى الرِّضا or الرِّضا ابن موسى III 39[19] al-Ma'mūn orders 'Abd al-Djabbār b Sa'd al-Musāḥikī, the Governor of Medina, to invite people to swear allegiance to him ('Alī) *ibid.* the Governor's oration on the subject *ibid.*: his

علىّ بن عياش [var. P_3 f 35a[5] عباس instead of عياش] was present at the court of al-Welīd b. Yezīd when Ibn Shurā'a was brought there II 288[23] (=III 328[8])

علىّ بن عيسى called ابو الحسن III 48[26] one of the viziers of al-Muktadir II 169[19] (*cf* III 48[26]) see *Notes* brother of 'Abd al-Rahmān b 'Īsā 169[25] see *Notes*

علىّ بن الفضل saying quoted II 6[7]

علىّ بن محمّد بن عبد الله ابو الحسن المدائنىّ see

صاحب see علىّ بن محمّد العَلَوىّ الزَّيْنَبِىّ

علىّ بن محمّد بن الفرات II 169[19]

علىّ بن محمّد بن موسى بن see الفرات

علىّ بن محمّد المدينى [المدائنى ?] on al-Kūfa III 294[22]

علىّ بن محمّد بن مقلة vizier of al-Muttakī III 49[17] (*cf.* II 169[27] see *Notes*), and of al-Muṭī' 49[25]

[علىّ بن عبد العزيز (العَوِىّ الخ)] called ابو الحسن II 94[19], cites Abū 'Ubaid al-Kāsim b Sallām I 252[30], cites Abū 'Ubaid (*sic leg*) II 251[5] see *Notes*, cites Abū 'Ubaid 258[19] cites Ḥadjdjādj 265[15] see *Notes* cites Ishāk III 18[33] see *Notes* cites Ishāk b Yahyā 19[13] cites Ishāk b Ismā'īl al-Tā'ī (*sic*) 19[31] cites al-Zobair II 253[7] (see *Notes*), 254[29] (see *Notes*) cites Muhammad b al-Dahhāk b Othmān al-Khozā'ī [properly al-Hizāmī] 253[24] cites Ibrāhīm b Abdallāh 256[1] cited by Tāhir b Abd al-'Azīz I 252[10] cited II 94[19] cited 99[28]

علىّ بن عدة saying quoted II 178[8] (see *Notes*) see also the following with whom he appears to be identical

علىّ بن عبيد saying quoted II 181[27] (see *Notes*) see also the foregoing with whom he appears to be identical

علىّ (بن علىّ ؓ) slain with al-Husain II 255[13] his mother was Omm al-Banīn *ibid*

Ḥusain II 231⁷: cites Abū Isḥāḳ al-Shaibānī III 285¹ (*cf.* I 203²⁶ see *Notes*).

علىّ بن عباس see علىّ بن عياش

علىّ بن عبد الله [بن العبّاس] called at first ابو الحسن III 39³¹. but later ابو محمّد 40³² *seq.*: called ابو الأملاك 39³¹. 'Alī gave him his own name and *kunya* at birth 39³¹ *seq.*. Mu'āwiya changed his *kunya* to Abū Muhammad *ibid.*: his piety *ibid* twice flogged under the orders of al-Welīd, first on marrying Lobāba, a divorced wife of Abd al-Melik, and again on making certain prophecies *ibid*: at the court of Hishām b. 'Abd al-Melik, along with his two sons Abu'l-'Abbās and Abū Dja'far 40⁶ presented by 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān with the slave-girl Su'dā, who bore him Sulaimān and Sālih 40¹¹. made his will in favour of Sulaimān, setting aside his eldest son Muhammad 40¹⁹ *seq*

علىّ بن عبد العزيز [البَعوىّ الجَوْهَرىّ] نزيل مكّة [for him see *Fihrist* I 72¹; *Yāḳ. Irshād* V. 247]·

[علىّ بن ابى طالب (رض)] man of al-Baṣra for having no love for him III 294¹⁵: why al-Kūfa was pro-'Alī 294¹⁶: his intentions about the Taghlib 294¹⁹· curses the Kūfans 294³⁵ with al-Ḥasan 302²² anecd. 302²⁴ *seq*. sent by the Prophet with 'Omar in pursuit of Sāra, a woman suspected of espionage 303¹⁰ sent by the Prophet to bring a charm which the Jews had lodged at a particular place to influence the Prophet unfavourably 305³³ anecd with the Prophet who visits him in an illness 316¹⁸ see also I 65¹⁸ ²⁴ 213⁸ *seq* 214⁹ *seq* 217³¹ 249²¹ II 34²⁰ 50¹⁹ ³⁰ 52³¹ 53¹⁹ 56¹⁹ 58⁵ 61⁵ 62²⁴ 66¹² 67¹⁰ 68⁷·¹⁹ ²¹ 113⁷ *seq* 116⁶ 162¹⁶ 211⁴ 212² ¹⁰ 226⁹ *seq* 231² *seq* ¹¹ 235⁵ 244 ³ (=I 9¹⁷) 246¹⁷ *seq* 254¹⁹ 263⁹ 278² III 30³² *seq* 33¹⁵ 39²² *s* 227¹⁹ 294¹⁴ 295⁹

بنو علىّ [بن ابى طالب (رض)] I 153⁹ III 34⁹ see also الطّالبيّون and الفاطميّون

علىّ بن ابى طلحة الهاشمىّ see عَدِىّ بن ابى طلحة

علىّ بن عاصم [بن صُهَيْب] cites

the Battle of Ḥunain *ibid.*; lay on the Prophet's bed at his flight but was spared by the heathens *ibid.*; two traditions about him *ibid* congratulates Ibn 'Abbās on the birth of his son 'Alī and gives him his own name and *Kunya* III $39^{28\,seq}$. ordered by the Prophet to slay al-Naḍr b. al-Ḥārith in his presence 101^{30} (=II 17^{32} 39^{1}) his gift for poetry 103^{26} his verses quoted (105^{9}) appoints Shuraih as *Kādī* 106^{24} praised by Ḥassān 135^{7} with the Prophet 225^{14} wanted his daughters to marry only the sons of his brother Dja'far $226^{19\,seq}$, but agreed to marry Omm Kulthūm to 'Omar *ibid*. Samora b Djondob reviles him in the court of Mu'āwiya 226^{26}· with al-Ash'ath who had asked the hand of Zainab bint 'Alī $247^{3\,seq}$ (=II 202^{8}), on a precedent created by an action of the Prophet *ibid.*· anecd. 249^{21}, a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī judges him 254^{7} with al-Rabī· b. Ziyād and 'Āṣim b. Ziyād 285^{14} (=I 204^{9}): the reason given by a

appointed Ziyād as governor of Fārs *ibid.*: al-Hadjdjādj coerces Ibn Abī Laila into cursing him III $12^{22\,bis}$ al-Sha'bī quotes his opinion on a question of inheritance $12^{30\,seq}$ twice descended from Hāshim 31^{3} his treatment of Fāṭima criticized by al-Manṣūr $31^{42\,seq}$ [var in *Kāmil* 788^{14}]· al-Mansūr refers to his unsuccessful candidature for the Caliphate and the decision of the arbitrators against him *ibid* his peculiar merits $34^{20\,sqq}$ (see also II $225^{14\,seq}$) —an 'Irākīan Sheikh on him *ibid* Hamza b Abdallāh b al-Zobair on the futility of the Omaiyid curses against him 34^{32} (*cf* II 247^{2}), al-Faḍl b Abī Lahab's verses on him *ibid*, al-Ma'mūn's argument with the *faḳīh's* on his superiority to others 35^{9} *sqq.*—converted to Islam as a boy *ibid*, more than a third of the polytheists who fell at Bedr, were slain by him *ibid*, praised in the *Ḳor'ān* ch 76 *ibid* gave a good account of himself at

on his threatening to join Mu'āwiya II 244[8]; an account of his assassination *ibid.*; refuses the help of the volunteers who wanted to protect him against his enemies 244[5], assassinated by Ibn Muldjam 244[7] *seq*; the Prophet on the assassin that would kill him *ibid*; gives an account of a vision of his to al-Hasan 244[26]; al-Hasan on his father 244[29] (=6[24]), the small sum of money which he left to his heirs *ibid*; Mu'āwiya postpones cursing him from the pulpits till the death of Sa'd but orders it after that event 246[30] *seq*. Omm Salima's letter to Mu'āwiya protesting against their cursing him from the pulpits *ibid* Mu'āwiya enumerates the causes of his success in his struggle with him ('Alī) 247[6]. a supernatural event connected with his assassination 256[3]; Ibn 'Abbās on him 269[9] *bis* (=113[11] *bis*) appointed al-Hasan as his successor 296[23]; Abū Sufyān acknowledged before him that Ziyād was his
* son III 3[3] *seq* (=245[3] *seq*):

decision against him II 239[13] *seq*, Abū Mūsā flees from him to Mecca 239[20]. Mu'āwiya criticizes him for not submitting to the decision of the arbiters 239[23] *seq*, his letter to Abū Mūsā and the reply to that letter quoted 239[29]. with the arbiters 239[35], verses which he quoted after the arbitration 240[2] *bis*. asks some members of his family to address the people on the arbiters and their decision 240[5] *seq*, holds argument with Ibn al-Kawwā', the representative of the people of Nahrawān 240[26] *seq*, with Sa'sa'a after the occasion *ibid*; wins over Ibn al-Kawwā' and his party *ibid*. a poet of the *Khawāridj* on him 242[2]; Ibn 'Abbās rebels against him 242[5] *sqq*, appoints Ibn 'Abbās as governor of al-Basra 242[7]. letter of Abu'l-Aswad to him relating to the embezzlement of Ibn 'Abbās of public money and his reply 242[10] *seq*; letters which passed between him and Ibn 'Abbās on the subject 242[17] *seq*, with Abu'l-Kunūd 243[17]. leaves Ibn 'Abbās alone

verses of 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ḥakam referring to a letter of Mu'āwiya to him II 234[34], marches with a large army to Ṣiffīn 234[36] *seq* ; Sa'd on him 235[12]; his oration at Ṣiffīn 235[19] *seq*.; engages in single combat with 'Amr 235[37] *seq* , challenges Mu'āwiya to single combat, who instead of coming out himself sends 'Amr *ibid* ; his contempt for 'Amr *ibid* , on Mu'āwiya's interpretation of the prophecy about 'Ammār 237[12], in a verse of 'Abdallāh b 'Amr 237[2] (=III 104[6]); verses of al-Nadjāshī on him 237[45], 'Amr supports Mu'āwiya against him 238[14] wants to appoint Abu'l-Aswad to represent him in the arbitration and rejects the offer of Ibn 'Abbās to act as such 238[28], with Ibn 'Abbās on the occasion *ibid* , praises Ibn 'Abbās for his perspicacity *ibid* (=I 171[9] 201[17]), is forced to appoint Abū Mūsā as his arbiter *ibid* , Abū Mūsā agrees to depose him and nominate 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar 239[5], and both arbiters announce their humane orders at the Battle of the Camel II 230[11] (*cf.* 235[4] III 32[28]); anecd. 230[14] *seq* , the colour of his banner at the Battle of the Camel was black 230[24], at the Battle 230[25]; the number of those of his partisans who fell in the Battle 230[31]; sends 'Ā'isha with a large retinue to Medina 231[15] *seq* (see also I 282[4]), his oration after the Battle of the Camel 231[19] *seq* (=139[25]), sends Ibn 'Abbās to 'Ā'isha ordering her to retire to Medina *ibid* , with Sulaimān b Surad 232[1] his letter to al-Ash'a'th b Kais 232[3] *seq*., on those who had fought against him at the Battle of the Camel 232[14] *seq* , along with Muhammad b. Abī Bekr and 'Ammār he passes by those who had fallen in the Battle and prays for them *ibid* , expostulates with the *Khawāridj* 232[22], the prophecy relating to Ā'isha's fighting with him 232[25]; and Mu'āwiya 232[33] *sqq* letters which he exchanged with Mu'āwiya quoted 233[1] *seq*

in al-Kūfa **II** 226[11]; advances on al-Baṣra with the armies of al-Kūfa and Medina 226[14] *seq*; the disposition of the various commanders of his troops at the Battle of the Camel, as also of the enemy commanders *ibid.*, sends Ibn ʿAbbās with a message to al-Zobair 226[19]; on Ṭalḥa and al-Zobair *ibid*; on al-Zobair and his son ʿAbdallah 226[23]; Ṭalḥa states that he was forced to swear allegiance to him 226[24], ʿĀ'iṯa's letter to Zaid b Ṣūḥān urging him to dissuade people from supporting the Caliph 227[21]; Ṭalḥa, al-Zobair and Ā'iṯa support his claim to the Caliphate in the last days of ʿOṯmān 228[13] *seq*, 231[14]; standing beside Ṭalḥa's dead body he cleans his face and weeps over him 228[11] *seq.*, on Talha 229[13]; with al-Zobair at the Battle of the Camel 229[17], with ʿAmr b. Djurmūz who brought to him the head of al-Zobair 229[21] *seq*; verses of ʿAmr on the subject *ibid.*; his remark on receiving al-Zobair's sword 229[27]; his ʿOṯmān at Yenbuʿ *ibid.* (=I 147[10]): an account of his Caliphate **II** 225[4] *sqq.*:—receives the allegiance of Ṭalḥa, al-Zobair, Saʿd and other Companions of the Prophet, but fears that Ṭalḥa will break his oath *ibid* (=217[20]), his genealogy 225[8] *seq*; his personal appearance *ibid*; date of his accession and assassination *ibid.*, names of some of the officials of his court *ibid* (see also 49[33], 62[33], 168[27] *cf* 170[23]) his age and place of birth *ibid*, his special merits enumerated 225[14] *seq* (see also III 34[20] *seq*), sayings of the Prophet about him *ibid*, the doctrine of the *Waṣī* *ibid*, a verse of al-Sayyid al-Ḥimyarī about him *ibid*, anecdote relating to the Prophet's covering ʿAlī and his family with a mantle *ibid.*, with the Prophet at the siege of Ḵaibar *ibid*; the Prophet's love for him and Fāṭima *ibid.*, compared to Christ by al-Ṣhaʿbī 225[29]; the Prophet on him (225[31]); anecdotes *ibid.*; sends his agents to raise an army

compares his own claims to the Caliphate with Mu'āwiyā's *ibid.*; explains why he fought against Ṭalha and al-Zobair *ibid.* Ishāk b. 'Isā on him II $222^{26\,bis}$; on 'Othmān $222^{28\,seq}$. with 'Othmān b Ḥabīb (?), 'Ammār, Mālik al-Ashtār (*sic leg.*) and Ṣa'sa'a $222^{30\,sej}$ on 'Othman *ibid* with Muhammad b. Ḥāṭib 222^{33}. Ibn Sīrīn on his complicity in 'Othmān's murder 223^{2} his response to 'Ā'ishā s curse on the murderers of 'Othmān $223^{2\,seq}$ scourges al-Welīd b 'Okba under the orders of 'Othmān 224^{3} (*cf* III 333^{6}) expostulates with 'Othmān on behalf of the people 224^{8} used to send al-Hasan to remonstrate with 'Othmān, but had to discontinue this as 'Othmān resented it $224^{16\,seq}$ with 'Othmān and Merwān who visited him in an illness $224^{18\,seq}$ 'Othmān sends Ibn 'Abbās to him with the request that he should proceed to Yenbu', with which he complies $224^{29\,seq}$ receives a letter from the subject II $219^{10\,seq}$: a Syrian poet on the same subject 219^{25}: in a verse of Ḥassān 219^{34} (=I 184^{27} II 25^{14}) · with Zaid b Thābit 220^{11} his defeat at the hand of Mu'āwiya predicted by Ibn 'Abbās 220^{22}. Nā'ila accuses him and others of ordering the Egyptian rebels to murder 'Othmān 220^{35} the Syrians take vows to slay him or be slain 221^{17} solemnly declares from the pulpit that he had nothing whatever to do with the murder of 'Othmān $221^{26\,bis}$, and on another occasion, that nothing originated from him in the affair of 'Othmān 221^{27} 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān on the latter declaration *ibid* explains to Ma'bad al-Khozā'ī why he did not help 'Othmān against the rebels, and why he actively resisted the rebels at the Battle of the Camel, though 'Othmān resisted them only passively 221^{30} with Ibn al-Kawwā' $222^{4\,seq}$. describes to him the circumstances under which he swore allegiance to his three predecessors *ibid*.

request, some drinking water when the besiegers had cut off the water-supply of the Caliph II 216[27 seq] · sends his sons to guard the entrance to 'Othmān's house on hearing that the mob wanted to kill him *ibid.* shocked to hear of the murder of 'Othmān 217[10 seq] with Ṭalha whom he suspected of collusion with the insurgents *ibid.* saluted as Caliph 217[17 seq], he insists that the veterans of Bedr only had the right of electing a Caliph and they elect him *ibid* (= 225[5 seq]) wants to arrest Merwān but he escapes 217[20] makes enquiries from 'Othmān's wife about his murderers 217[25] with Muhammad b Abī Bekr *ibid* with the rebel leaders 217[33 seq] · it was believed that fabricated documents were circulated in the Provinces in his name as of others 218[5] · Sa'd's view of his complicity in the murder of Othmān 218[11] Hassān blames him for deserting 'Othmān 219[8], verses of Ka'b b. Dju'ail al-Taghlibī (*sic leg.*) on

[علیّ بن ابی طالب (رض)]

'Omar for giving a lead to the party which criticized Abū Bekr for his arbitrary nomination of his successor II 212[15 seq]; with 'Omar and al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba on the same occasion *ibid.* 'Omar praises him *ibid* with Mu'āwiya and others at the Court of 'Omar 212[27] solicits Sa'd's vote in his favour, accompanied by al-Hasan and al-Husain 213[1] al-Zobair votes for him 213[5] (but *cf* 211[28]), and so does Sa'd, though conditionally 213[9] (*cf* 211[28]) [*cf Ṭabarī* I 2783[6 seq]] 'Ammār b. Yasir, supported by al-Mikdād, urges his claim on the chairman of the electors 213[18 bis] (= 211[29]) with Ibn 'Awf 213[24] strongly criticizes 'Abd al-Rahmān for his election of 'Othman 213[25 seq] expostulates with 'Othmān 215[11] with the insurgents who had intercepted a letter of 'Othmān to Ibn Abī Sarḥ 216[13], interviews 'Othmān with several veterans of the Battle of Bedr, about the letter 216[18 seq] succeeds in sending 'Othmān, at his

'Omar II 205[9] *seq.*: explains why he had held aloof *ibid.*· another version of the same story 205[15] *bis*. on Abū Bekr and 'Omar 205[35] *seq.* on the Prophet *ibid* · praises Abū Bekr after his death 207[10] (=7[15]), cites the Prophet in praising Abū Bekr *ibid.*· one of the electors appointed by 'Omar to choose his successor 210[4] *cf.* 210[27]. the reason why 'Omar did not nominate him as his successor 210[25] a descendant of 'Abd Manāf 210[27] al-'Abbas dissuades him from joining the Board of Electors appointed by 'Omar 210[29]· 'Omar addresses him and other electors 210[30]· with a party of the Banū Hāshim 211[8] al-'Abbas complains to him that he had been repeatedly disregarding his advice *ibid.*· with 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf 211[15.24]. in secret conference with the same at the election of 'Omar's successor 211[26] *seq*, 213[14]: each of him and 'Othmān looks upon the other as the second best candidate for the Caliphate *ibid.*: blamed by [علیّ بن ابی طالب (ض)] his oration delivered before the troops raised in al-Kūfa for the Battle of the Camel II 135[20] see *Notes* (=227[23]), his oration in al-Kūfa 135[34] *seq*, with 'Adī b Hātim on the occasion *ibid.*; (an oration of his, added from some external source in the original manuscript used for printing the text, 164[20] *seq*). one of those who could write at the time of the introduction of Islām 166[16] one of the secretaries of the Prophet 167[20] (=170[11])· wrote the treaty of al-Ḥodaibiya 168[10] the names of his secretaries 168[27] (=225[11] *cf.* 170[23]): his verses on the building of the prison at al-Kūfa 176[1]· with ابو حكيمة 181[24] his endorsements on the petitions of various people cited 185[28] *seq*· at the burial of the Prophet 203[11]: explains why he took the oath of allegiance to Abū Bekr 203[31]. and Abū Sufyān 204[5] *seq*: with 'Abbās after the election of Abū Bekr to the Caliphate 204[26] *seq*. delays doing homage to Abū Bekr but is finally compelled to it by

governor of al-Baṣra II 110[34] *seq.*· according to a statement of al-Ḥasan, he was older than al-Zobair 113[18] *seq* : with ʿOthmān 118[8] *seq* : cursed by a Syrian in the presence of Muʿāwiya 118[34]: al-Aḥnaf on him on the occasion 119[1] *seq* : Muʿāwiya compels al-Ahnaf and ʿAkil to curse him from the pulpit *ibid.*· Abu'l-Ṭufail's attachment with him 119[15]· Muʿāwiya makes the Kūfans declare themselves quit of him (ʿĀlī) 120[8] (*cf.* I 20[19]). most of the *Anṣār* supported him against Muʿāwiya 121[2]: praises al-Ḥusain, to whom he entrusts the banner of the Rabīʿa at the Battle of Ṣiffīn, and praises the Rabīʿa also 122[29] *seq* (=55[7] *bis* III 103[26] *cf* II 235[24] *seq*)· some of his orations quoted 133[18] *sqq* ·—his first oration as Calıph in Medina containing remarks on his predecessors *ibid* , the oration which he delivered on receiving the news of a raid on al-Anbār 134[31] *bis*; praises the Banū Firās and condemns his Kūfan supporters (135[13]) (=I 36[26] II 47[18] see *Notes* III 64[22]);

[علیّ بن ابی طالب (رض)] compares the Banū Hāshim with the Banū Omaiya II 38[12] *seq* slew al-ʿĀṣī, the owner of the sword *Dhu'l-Fiḳār* 39[19]. visits the Banū Dhuhl in company with the Prophet and Abū-Bekr, at the time when the Prophet was commanded to proclaim his mission to the tribes 42[19] *seq* · with Daghfal of the Shaibān on the same occasion *ibid.* · with an individual belonging to the Banū Mahara 45[26] his verses in praise of his companion Hakīm b. Djabala 53[9] slew ʿAbdallāh b. Wahb the Khāridjite leader 64[4] eulogizes the Banū Shākir, a section of the Hamdān 65[29] *seq* (*cf.* I 37[11] 129[30] II 235[30])· the first freeman to be converted to Islām, according to some authorities 72[7] (*cf* 205[41] 225[15] III 31[1] 36[11] *seq*): Muʿāwiya on his relations with his brother ʿAḳīl II 110[1]: praised by ʿAḳīl *ibid* · Muʿāwiya compares his own treatment of ʿĀḳīl with his (ʿAlī's) treatment of the same *ibid.*: appoints Ibn ʿAbbās as

sends Ibn al-'Abbās to argue with the *Khawāridj* I 212[17]: defeats them at al-Nahrawān 212[20] demands from the *Khawāridj* the surrender of the murderer of 'Abdāllah b. Khabbāb (*sic leg.*) 212[21]· with the Prophet and a mysterious person 217[7]· the extreme views of al-*Rāfiḍa* about him 217[12] *seq.*; verses of a poet of theirs about him 218[31]; he persecutes the *Rāfiḍa* 219[7] (= 217[17.28]), see also 219[3] *seq* [20]. fights with 'Abbās in the presence of Abū Bekr 219[34] *seq* with a man who was drunk 276[9]· mentioned in a verse of al-Welīd b 'Utba 288[10]· his letter to 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās 295[26]· his letter to his son al-Hasan 302[12] *seq* the news of his assassination brought to Medina by Kulthūm b. 'Amr 328[9]· 'Ā'isha's mourning at his death *ibid* his address on
* the grave of Khabbāb II 6[21]· at the grave of Fātima 7[32]. verses of al-Sayyid al-Himyarī on his murder 25[21]· consoles al-Ash'ath b. Ḳais on the death of his son 33[9] *seq*:

[علی بن ابی طالب (ض)] applications in writing I 71[19]: and 'Omar II 124[25]: verses of Sawda bint 'Omāra in his praise 129[8] *seq*· interview of some of his lady partisans with Mu'āwiya 129[22], 131[1] *sqq* with Kumail al-Nakha'ī 163[18]: 'Omar I refers a legal problem to him 166[18] *seq*· solves a theological problem 166[29] Ibn 'Abbās on him 167[5]· the opinion of al-Hasan al-Basrī about him 167[11] *seq* (= II 226[1] *seq*): al-Sha'bī on him 168[7] notice 169[10]· Mālik b Anas on the struggle between him Othmān, Talha and al-Zobair 169[12] al-Hasān of al-Baṣrā disapproved of his resort to arbitration 169[14] *seq*· his reply to a letter of his brother 'Akīl 199[20] *bis* (= 335[15]). on predetermination 205[34] *seq*. his right to succeed the Prophet discussed by al-Ma'mūn 208[12] *seq*· with ضحيم (prob. a misprint for ضبة) the Kalbite 209[17] *bis*. the Khāridjite rebellion against him 211[31] *seq*. with the *Khawāridj* at al-Harūrā' 211[34] *seq*. with al-Ash'ath b. Ḳais 212[3]·

علىّ بن سُوَيْد بن مَنْجُوف called ابو الحسن I 78[31]· gets valuable gifts from the Prefect of Khorāsān with the help of Hudain b. al-Mundhir al-Rakāshī I 78[21] *seq*

علىّ بن صالح صاحب المُصَلَّى chamberlain of al-Amīn III 45[24] [he may be identical with the following]

علىّ (بن صالح مولى المنصور) chamberlain of al-Ma'mūn III 46[7] [see also the foregoing]

علىّ بن ابى طالب [رض] called ابو الحسين I 131[18] II 115[4] III 350[3] called ابو الحسن I 217[21] III 226[19] *seq* 254[8] 350[3], or ابو حسنٍ (in a verse) II 204[9]· called الصِّدّيق الاكبر I 133[21]· called الوصىّ (particularly by the *Shīa'*) II 225[18] *seq* 25[22] (= 225[21] 237[27]) III 35[6] 254[*] called ابن ابى طالب II 118[29] 135[11] 212[15] 235[20] called علىّ الخير (by a poet) 237[35]. called ابو تراب (by his enemies) III 12[*] 34[24] *seq*, called ولىّ النـــدىّ 254[8]: calls himself الكيّس II 176[1].

described as ابن عمّ محمّد I 131[15], or ابن عمّ رسول الله II 228[19] *seq* *cf* 225[20] III 34[25] (where he is also called زوج فاطمة and ابو الحسن و الحسين): sayings quoted I 15[21] (= 30[34]) 21[6] 23[9] (= 225[18]) 30[28] 31[*] 53[29] 162[27] (= 175[34] *cf.* 272[26]) 166[10] 170[28] (= 21[6]) 171[4] 175[31] 178[4] (= 210[23]) 181[15] 185[30] 188[4] 202[11] 203[17] (= 284[27]) 221[10] 223[27] 229[9] 257[17] 298[18] *seq* 310[19] 314[4] 315[3] (= 319[14]) 317[4] (= 348[22]) 320[9] 340[2] II 5[34] *seq* 33[9] *seq* 33[22] 225[28] 230[21] III 290[30] 345[17] cites the Prophet I 170[12] II 7[15] 224[8] 229[13 22] 244[20] 269[10] (= 113[15]), cited by Kumail al-Nakha'ī I 163[18]· cited by al-Hārith al-A'war 170[12]· cited by al-Sha'bī II 38[14] III 12[31] *seq* cited by 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās II 269[10] (= 113[15])· cited II 168[10]· * at the Battle of Siffīn I 32[27] (*cf.* III 100[4] 105[6]). the *Khawāridj* declare themselves quit of him 67[20], and ask others to do the same 213[3], 236[11] *seq*: asks his followers to submit

[علىّ بن الحسين]

* by al-Mansūr III 31[28] his mother was a bond-maid *ibid.* (*cf* 243[8]) his learning and piety and the similar qualities of al-Kāsim b Muhammad and Sālim b. 'Abdallāh changed the attitude of Medīnites towards concubine slaves 243[8]· 'Abd al-Melik's letter to him condemning his marriage with a manumitted bond-maid, and his reply 243[9 seq] 'Abd al-Melik on the reply *ibid* see also I 135[10] (= 229[14]) where the reference apparently is to him

علىّ بن حفص [المدائنى ابو الحسن البغدادىّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* VII 309] cites Abū Ma'shar II 236[21] cited by Abū Bekr *ibid*

علىّ بن خزاعه II 63[3] *read* علىّ بن خُزَاعَة

علىّ بن الخليل cited by 'Alī b al-Djahm III 155[22]

علىّ الخير II 237[11] see على بن ابى طالب [رض]

علىّ بن داؤد الكاتب cited I 341[7] see *Notes*

علىّ بن داؤد الهاشمىّ called ابن داؤد III 138[15]· aneed. with a Jew 138[13 seq] verses in his praise 286[29]

علىّ بن رَبَّن النصرانىّ الكاتب see علىّ النصرانانىّ

علىّ بن زياد الإيادىّ [var. عدى instead of على *Bayān* II 127[1]] aneed relating to an oration of his III 256[27]

علىّ بن زيد cited II 277[22] cited by Othmān b 'Abd al-Rahmān al-Djumahī III 18[32] [*prob he is identical with the following*]

علىّ بن زيد بن عبد الله بن ابى مُلَيْكَة (التَّيْمِىّ) II 39[5]· see also the foregoing

علىّ بن زير النصرانى الكاتب see علىّ النصرانانى

علىّ بن سليمان goes for a hunt with al-Mehdī and Abū Dulāma III 370[26 seq]. verses of Abū Dulāma on an incident of the hunt *ibid*

علىّ بن سَهْل بن رَبَّن الطبرىّ see علىّ النصرانانى

maid of his and her reply III 356[10]: with Abū 'Othmān al-Māzinī and a bond-maid of his 356[25]. praises 'Ālidj, a bond-maid of Khāliṣa 365[6]· [possibly he is cited also on 365[11] *seq* and on 272[31]]

(1) علىّ بن الحسن cited I 100[14]

(2) علىّ بن علىّ بن الحسين or علىّ بن حسين III 31[28] sayings quoted I 309[4] (?) II 34[28]: drafts a reply to a letter of the Roman Emperor addressed to 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān, at the request of the latter * I 161[2]· advice to his son 301[11.24] notice 309[2] his prayer quoted 348[4] with * Yezīd II 254[1] 254[10] on his father 255[1] (? *cf* III 32[29]; see *Tahdhīb* VII 306[6])· taken prisoner at Karbalā' 255[15] with al-Zuhrī 256[10]· his remark on receiving the head of 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād from al-Mukhtār 264[18] according to some authorities, he was the leader of the *Shī'a* after the death of al-Ḥusain 296[25]· his successors *ibid.* praised

علىّ بن بشر المروزى with Ibn al-Mubārak I 188[21] [for him see *Madjānī* VII. 409]

ابو علىّ المصير cited II 192[9]

علىّ بن بلبق مولى يونس [var. يلبق instead of بابق in Arib's *Sila*, see by index] chamberlain of al-Kāhir III 48[35]

علىّ بن جَبَلَة called ابن جَبَلَة I 147[32]· with al-Ḥasan b Radja' *al-Kātib* and al-Ḥasan b Sahl 97[18] *seq*

علىّ بن جعفر المصرى called ابو الحسن I 50[15] cites al-Aṣma'ī *ibid*

علىّ بن الجهم with Djā'far al-* Mutawakkil I 100[14] another anecd with the same 136[*]· verses which he wrote to Ibn al-Zayyāt 199[12]. cites 'Alī b. * al-Khalīl III 155[22]· his verses admired 189[3] anecd with a singing-girl 214[25]. and a singing-girl 217[23]. with an individual who was delirious 261[1]. verses which he wrote when presenting a dog to somebody 308[28]· with al-Mutawakkil and Mazlūma 354[12 *bis*]: verses which he addressed to a bond-

[العَلَوِيّ]

ابن علی بن زین العابدین see *B Khald. Mukaddima* 309, *Azraḳī* 147, 172]· gained mastery over Mecca and removed gold plates from the door of the Ka'ba **III** 297[24]

(*sic*) علوية [prob. we should read عَلَوِيّ or عَلَوِيّة] *i.e.* يوسف **III** 202[4] [*cf. Agh.* X 120[8]]· one of Hārūn's musicians 199[22] see *Notes* names of his fellow-musicians at the same court *ibid.*: through his intervention Ishāk b Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī was taken back into al-Ma'mūn's favour 200[4 seq] (see *Notes*) he and Mukhārik introduced Persian melodies into the Arabian Music 202[2 seq] (see *Notes*) a client of the Omaiyads *ibid* see also يوسف

(1) ابو علیّ generally known as ابو يعلى المِنْقَرِيّ (var P, 89b[8] ابو علی المنقری but *'Ikd* II 167[13] has ابو العلاء المنقری) I 240[7] (=II 167[13])· with al-Ma'mūn *ibid.*

(2) ابو علیّ **III** 85[23] see عامر بن الطُّفَيْل

(3) ابو علیّ **III** 136[30] see دِعْبِل بن علیّ الخُزَاعِيّ

(4) ابو علیّ **III** 354[4] see الحسن ابن وَهْب

أُمّ علیّ a bond-maid of al-Manṣūr, who bore to him a son **III** 44[5]

بنو علیّ [a subdivision of the بنو مُدْلِج, a section of the عدد منانة بن كِنانة: see *Sam'ānī* f 397b[6] (where I read مُدْلِج instead of مدحج), also see *Shi'r* 409[pen], and *Lisān* XIX 328[14]]: in a verse of 'Omaiya b Abi'l-Salt **II** 32[16]

علیّ بن احمد بن عمرو بن الأجدع الكوفيّ called ابو الحسن **I** 114[12] cites Ibrāhīm b 'Alī *ibid*. cited by al-'Idjlī *ibid*

علیّ بن الأزهر a letter of his quoted **II** 182[34]

ابو علیّ الأُسْوَارِيّ **III** 257[1 seq] [*i.e.* عمرو بن فائد, see *Bayān* I 196[18]]

ابو علیّ الأُشْنَاسِيّ anecd. with a Zuṭṭ weaver and others **III** 370[4]

ابن ابى علقمة المَمْرود with Bilāl b. Abī Burda II 124[25]

ابو علقمة [النحوى التُميمى] his pedantry I 243[13 ser] · with A'yan *al-Ṭabīb ibid.*. with Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'alī *ibid.*

علقمة بن وَعْلة cites Ibn 'Abbās II 45[22] cited by Ibn Hubaira *ibid*

بنو عَلْقة بن عَمرو أحمَس من بجيلة II 65[2] see

عَلْوا or عَلْوَى a mare belonging to Khofāf b. Nadba III 61[6]

عَلْوان [بن داود أو ابن صالح] [for him see *Mīzān* II 215] cites Sālih b. Kaisān II 208[9] cited by al-Laith b Sa'd *ibid.*

(1) العلوى [P$_1$ 170a[13] علوى, *Agh.* XVI 168[19] العلوى] mentioned in a verse of Musāwir al-Warrāk I 345[12]

(2) العَلَوى III 150[2] see صاحب الزَّنْج

(3) العَلَوى [possibly he is الأَبْطَس i.e. الحسن بن الحسين بن على

علقمة بن عَبَدَة الشّاعر see the following

علقمة بن عَبَدَة المعروف بالفَحْل called علقمه بن عبدة الشّاعر II 50[31] · one of the Banū Rabī'a b. Mālik b Zaidmenāt *ibid* cited III 232[15] (see *Notes*)

(؟) علقمة بن عثمان one of the leaders of the rebel bands that had marched to Medina II 217[11] · names of his fellow-leaders *ibid* (*cf* 215[9 seq]).

علقمه بن عُلاثة العامرى invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy he was sending to Kisrā I 103[3] with Kisrā 104[32] · II 52[12]

علقمة بن فِراس (*sic leg*) بن عَدْم الكِنانى (*sic leg*) see جدل الطعان

علقمه بن قيس (النَّخَعى) II 68[21] [for him see *Ma'ārif* 220[10]] I 168[12] (=226[16]) cites 'Abdallāh b Mas'ūd 349[14]: one of the Benū Bekr of the Nakha' II 68[21] · names of his two brothers *ibid* : some of his contemp. Kor'ān-readers of importance III 227[20], with Shuraih and others *ibid.*

عِلْبَاء بن الحرث الأسدي II 48[6] *seq*. mentioned in a verse of Imru' al-Ḳais *ibid.* (=I 293[26])

عَلَس بن الحرث II 58[10] see ذو جَدَن

الاسود بن يزيد العابد النَّخَعي see عَلْقَمَة [1]

علقمة بن أوس بن عمر II 47[17] *read* علقمة بن فراس بن غنم and see جِذْلُ الطِّعانِ

عَلْقَمة (بن الحرث الدَّبُوعي) slain by the Banū Bekr III 70[5] *seq* verse of Mālik b Nowaira on the subject *ibid*

عَلْقَمة (?) in a verse of Nābigha of the Banū Dja'da II 67[9]

عَلْقَمة بن سَهْل الخصي [*i.e.* *B Dur* 134[1]] gave evidence against Kodāma b Maz'ūn III 333[18]

عَلْقَمَة بن سَهْل see the foregoing

علقمة called ذو يعفان بن شراحيل [var. ذو قيفان *B Dur* 311[7], *Shams* 63[1] *seq*]: a descendant of Dhū Djadan II 58[9] (see *Notes*): the sword Ṣamṣāma was originally his *ibid.*

[العَلاء بن الحَضْرَمي] write at the time of the introduction of Islām II 166[18]-166[25] one of the secretaries of the Prophet 170[13]

العَلاء بن عقبة used to write deeds and letters for the people II 167[25]

العلاء بن محمّد بن منصور II 47[n] *read* علاء بن محمّد بن منظور and see the following

علاء بن محمد بن منظور (*sic leg*) Prefect of al-Kūfa was one of the Banū Ku'aim II 47[35]

عمرو بن العلاء I 84[1]

ابو العلاء المِنْقَري II 167[14] see ابو عامر (1)

العَلاء بن يزيد بن سِنان cites his father, who attended on Yezīd III in his last illness II 292[6]

علاف بن حُلْوان gave his name to a kind of camel's saddle (العلافيّة) II 59[7] *bis*

عِلْبَاء slain at the Battle of the Camel II 48[30] *seq* (=68[34] *cf* III 181[5] see *Notes*, var. عَمّار II 230[31] *seq*)

عكرمة بن ربعى العماصى I 89[x]. *read* عِكْرِمَة بن رِبْعِيّ الفَيّاض and see the following

عِكْرِمَة بن رِبْعِيّ الفَبّاض (*sic leg.*) I 89[x]. one of the three most generous men of al-Kūfa, who were all contemporaries *ibid.*

عِكْرِمَة [مولى ابن عبّاس] cites Ibn 'Abbās I 108[19] 348[17] 349[18] II 42[19] 209[9] 231[18] III 341[10] cited by Djarīr b. Hāzim I 108[19] cited by Abū Bekr al-Hudhalī 131[33] cited by Abū Ma'bad 348[17]. cited by Yezīd b Abī Ziyād III 341[10]. with 'Imrān b. Djarīr and another individual I 84[6] with Ibn 'Abbās II 269[5] *seq.*

عِكْل بن عبد مناة (من الرِّباب) II 49[8]. I 194[27] II 47[3] (= 49[4]): 73[12] (see *Notes*)

العلاء II 67[22] *read* العَلِيّ

ابو العَلاء III 231[10] *seq*

العَلاء بن الحَضْرَمِيّ recites verses to the Prophet I 193[16]: one of those [Meccans] who could their kinship with the Dawās, or with the Ma'add, *ibid.*: the Ḳarn were a family of this tribe 64[23]: 73[12]

عُكابة (من الأشْعَرِيّين) a clan II 69[22]

عَكّاف بن وَدَاعة الهِلالِيّ [for him see *Iṣāba* s.v and *Tādj al-'Arūs* VI 203] with the Prophet III 222[34]

عِكْرِشة بنت الأطرش (*sic*) بن زُوَاحَة interview with Mu'āwiya I 131[33] *seq.*. her speech at the Battle of Ṣiffīn in support of 'Alī *ibid* (see *Notes*)

ابو عِكْرِمَة cited by 'Abdallāh b Muḥammad, secretary of Bughā III 202[19] with Abū 'Īsā b al-Mutawakkil, at a reunion of the musicians at his house 202[19] *sqq.*, 206[16] *seq*

عِكْرِمَة [بن ابى جَهْل] fled from the Battle of Khandama I 45[34] (=III 88[36]) [see *Bekrī* 319[14]]: 213[14]

عِكْرِمَة بن رِبْعِيّ [البَصْرِيّ] III 230[6]. the story of his goat 230[4] *seq*

عُقَيْل بن كَعْب II 46[16]: a subdivision of the Banū Ka'b b. Rabī'a to which Tawba b. al-Ḥumaiyir belonged II 52[5]: 261[4] (?). III 274[7]: see also عقيل

عُقَيْل من هوازن II 46[16] see عُقَيْل ابن كَعْب

عَقِيلة visited by Ma'bad. Mu'ādh al-Anṣārī and Ibn Saiyād III 197[5] *seq*. verses which al-Aḥwas addressed to her on being refused an interview *ibid.*

عقيلة بن قاسط [probably the correct reading is عَقْبَلَة بن واسط *cf. Wüst Tab* A 11, *Kāmūs* IV 25[22]] side with the Banū Kulaib in the War of al-Basūs III 79[5]

عَقِيلَة (جارية ابى موسى الأشعرى) I 15[32] *seq.*

العُقَيْلِى cited by al-Aṣma'ī II 80[8]

عَكّ I 114[16]: genealogy of their ancestor and the difference of the authorities on the subject II 64[21] *seq* (see *Notes*).

عقيلة بنت عَقيل بن ابى طالب her elegy on al-Ḥusain and his companions II 254[17] (see *Notes*)

بنو عَقيل بن ابى طالب five of them were slain along with al-Husain 255[14], see also 252[21]

بنو عَقِيل بن عُلَّفَة بن مُرَّة بن عَطَفان I 156[28]

عَقيل بن عُلَّفَة المُرّى I 156[22.35] III 58[19] with 'Omar II I 156[24] anecd. 156[30] *seq* saying quoted 176[3] see *Notes* (=III 109[6] see *Notes*): a member of the Murra of the Dhubyān II 51[15] his verses relating to the mutilation of Hudhaifa III 58[19] notice and anecdotes 230[10] *seq* see *Notes* (=I 156[22] 156[35] *seq.*) *cf* II 75[24] see *Notes*

عقيل بن علمه III 109[6] 246[33] *read* عَقيل بن عُلَّفَة q.v.

عقيل بن علمه I 176[3] *read* عقيل بن عُلَّفَة q.v.

عقيل بن علمة المرى III 230[10] *read* عَقيل بن عُلَّفَة المُرّى q.v.

عَقيل بن فارج II 58[33] see عُقَيل نديم جَذِيمَة

Tahdhīb I 465]: cites Abū Nadra II 257[22] see *Notes*.

ابو عقيل الروى II 257[22] *read* ابو عَقيل الدَّوْرَقِىّ and see the foregoing

عَقِيل called ابو يزيد بن ابى طالب II 110[4] *seq* 119[13] with 'Alī
* b Abī Tālib I 199[20] (=335[15])· anecdotes with Mu'āwiya and his courtiers illustrating their
* attacks and his retorts II 109[35]-110[23]· praises 'Alī *ibid.*· compares 'Alī and Mu'āwiya *ibid* with a man who accused him of perfidy to his brother 110[6] became blind 110[8] with 'Otba b. Abī Sufyān and Mu'āwiya 110[10] *bis*· with his wife, the daughter of 'Otba b Rabī'a and aunt of Mu'āwiya 110[29]· with Mu'āwiya, who compelled him to curse 'Alī from the pulpit 119[10]: elegy on the death of his five children who were slain with al-Husain 254[19]· the reason why Karība bint Ḥarb married him, after rejecting the proposals of fourteen Bedrites
* III 230[20] *seq*: anecdote with Karība *ibid.*

بنو عُقَيْل II 261[4] see بنو عُقَيْل بن كعب

عَقِيل تَلْقِين I 283[14] see عَقِيل (نديم جَذِيمة)

ابو عقيل البليغ العوانى on the generosity of Merwān b. al-Ḥakam I 69[13]

ابو عَقيل [الثَّقَفِىّ] III 8[23]

ال ابى عقيل [الثَّقَفِىّ] put to the sword by Yezīd b. al-Muhallab under the orders of Sulaimān III 21[21] verses of al-Farazdak on the incident *ibid*

عَقِيل (نديم جذيمة) called عقيل ابن فارج II 58[35]. one of the Banu'l-Kain *ibid.*, hence called عَقِيل تَلْقِين I 283[14] his companion Mālik *ibid.*, II 59[2]. in a verse of المنخل [al-Munakhkhal ?] *ibid.*

عُقَيْل [بن خالد بن عَقِيل الأَيْلِىّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* VII 255] cites al-Zuhrī II 255[21]: cited by عباد بن بشر *ibid.*

ابو عَقيل الدَّوْرَقِىّ (*sic leg.*) [*i.e.* دَسْير] see ابن عقبة الفاجى البصرى

(*cf.* III 117[26] see *Notes*): satirizes Abū Burda **III** 117[26] (see *Notes*)

عُمَارَة بن تميم (؟ الخَزْرَجِيّ) one of the Banū Zoraik, who fought at Bedr **II** 62[3]

عُمَارَة see عُمَارَة بن خالد بن عُمَارَة

عُمَارَة بن عامر [الجُهَنِيّ] cites the Prophet **I** 56[23] [*cf Musnad* of *Ibn Ḥanbal* IV 157[1]]

عُمَارَة بن عمرو (الخَزْرَجِيّ) **II** 61[23] called ابو مسعود الأنصارى **III** 341[15], see also **II** 61[23], notice **II** 61[28], cites the Prophet **III** 341[15] cited by Sa'īd *ibid*

عُمَارَة بن عِياض بن عَنْم الفِهْرِيّ his father on his death **II** 34[9]

عُمَارِس (من حِشْمَة) [var عُمَوِّس instead of عُمَوِّس *cf Wust Tab* 9 13, *B Dur* 304[20] (with footnote)] **II** 65[5]

عُمَارَة الأَسَدِيّ see عُمَيْرَة بن هُمَيْرَة الأَسَدِيّ

عُمَيْل (?) **III** 60[10] [possibly عُمَيْل ابن كَعْب is meant *cf. Wüst. Tab.* D 16]

عَمْرَاء mother of Mu'ādh, Mu'awwidh, and 'Awf (*sic leg*) of the clan Ghanm, a subdivision of the Khazradj **II** 61[2]

عمرو بن عَفْرَاءَ see ابن عَفْرَاءَ **II** 128[25]

عَفْرَاء (صاحبة عُرْوَة بن حِزَام) **II** 60[10]

عَفْرَة a mare belonging to Sālim b 'Āmir [al-Kimānī] **III** 88[32] *seq*

العقاب (*sic*) or العقاب the name of the standard of the Koreish **II** 37[21] *seq*

عَقَال [بن خُوَيْلِد العُقَيْلِيّ] **III** 78[22]

ابن عَقَّال بن سَنَّة with Abū 'Ubaidallāh, the *Kotb* of al-Mehdi **I** 137[2] *seq*

بنو عِقال بن مُلَيْك **III** 91[6] *read* بنو عِقار بن مُلَيْك

عُقْبَة بن خالد بن عقبة [*sic cf. Tahdhīb* VII 239], cites Shu'ba **III** 305[4], cited by Abū Bekr b Abī Sheiba 305[4]

عقبة الأُرْدِى **I** 18[5] see the following

عُقْبَة الأَسَدِيّ [or عُقَيْبَة بن هُبَيْرَة الأَسَدِيّ] with Mu'āwiya **I** 18[5] see *Notes*

ابن عَطِيَّة الباهلي vizier of al-Manṣūr III 44[8]

عَطِيَّة بن بُسْر المازني الهلالي see the following

عطية بن بشير (*sic*) cites the Prophet I 305[23] see *Notes* cited by Makhūl *ibid*

(1) عظيم العَرِيَّتَيْن I 77[6], etc, see عُرْوَة بن مسعود الثقفي

(2) عظيم العَرِيَّتَيْن I 245[9] see الوليد ابن المغيرة المخزومي

ابن عَظِيم العَرِيَّتَيْن I 77[6] see العَجّاج ابن يُوسُف

(1) ابن عَفّان I 219[34] (= 184[27] II 25[14]) 231[1] 234[7] see عثمان بن عفّان

(2) ابن عَفّان II 9[25] see سعيد بن عفان اخو عثمان بن عفان (*sic*)

بنو عفان بن الحرث II 54[25] *read* بنو هِفّان بن الحرث

عفّان مولى بني هاشم accompanied the two sons of Merwān b. Muḥammad in their wanderings II 295[5]

عطاء المُضْحِك II 119[32]: notice III 367[18 seq]: a partisan of Ibn al-Zubair *ibid*: anecd. with 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān *ibid*. (= II 119[32 seq])

عطاء بن يسار cites 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb I 20[29] cited by Ishāḳ b. Yaḥyā *ibid*.: with al-Welīd b 'Abd al-Melik *ibid* cited by Zaid b. Aslam III 286[9]

عُطارِد بن حاجب (بن زُرارَة) with Kisrā 106[14] head of the Tamīm *ibid*. converted by the Prophet *ibid*.

بنو عُطارِد بن عَوْف بن كعب held the right in the pagan times of proceeding out of Minā before every one else II 45[7]. their genealogy 49[10] (= 47[5] 45[1]): their predecessors in holding the right of *al-Idjāza ibid*: some of their eminent men enumerated 50[4] (see *Notes*): included among the *Djidhā'* 50[18]

بنو عطيف بن عبد الله II 68[31] *read* بنو عُطَيْف بن عبد الله

Mawālī II 75[30]: with Ibn Djuraidj and Ibn Suraidj the musician III 190[34]. 193[15]

عطاء بن السائب cited by Ibn Fudail II 231[31]· with Abu'l-Bakhtarī listens to an oration of al-Ḥadjdjādj III 19[16] cites a remark of Abu'l-Bakhtarī *ibid.*

ابو عطاء السِّنْدِيّ verses on the murder of Ibrāhīm b. Hubaira II 26[9] verses about Yezīd b 'Omar (*sic leg*) b Hubaira III 265[12] [*cf Shi'r* 483[14]]. his mispronunciation of certain letters 388[15] *seq* with Hammād al-Rāwiya, Hammād 'Adjrad, Hammād b al-Zibrikān, and Bekr b Mus'ab in al-Kūfa *ibid* Hammād al-Rāwiya makes fun of him *ibid*

عطاء بن ابى صَيْفِيّ with Yezīd b. Mu'āwiya II 35[34]. with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b Ḥassān 123[13]

عطاء بن عبد الله الخراسانيّ a leading juris-consult of Khorāsān II 75[35 bis]

عطاء بن مُصْعَب explains the reason of his influence with *al-Barāmika* I 190[20]

[عِصْمة بن عبد الملك (الغَزَارِيّ)] *ibid.*: accompanies the poet on a visit to Maiya *ibid.* cites a poem of Dhu'l-Rumma to Maiya and her friends *ibid.*. accompanies the poet on other similar occasions *ibd* · Dhu'l-Rumma recites a verse to him *ibid.*

عِصْمَة بن فَعْنَب at al-Ghabīṭ III 72[8] [see the foot-note on *Nak* p 581[15]]

عِصْمَة بن عبد الملك see عِصْمَة بن مالك

عُصَيْدَة with al-Hadjdjādj III 7[8 bis] (see *Notes*)

عطاء contemporary with Tā'ūs, Mudjāhid, and 'Abd al-Raḥmān b Abī 'Ammār I 91[5]

عطاء بن جبير مولى بنى كعب II 243[15]

عطاء بن ابى رَبَاح cited by Ibn Djuraidj III 190[6] [see *Tahdhīb* VI 404]· notice I 168[1 seq] (= 309[11 seq]). his eminent position in his time *ibid.* (*cf.* 310[4])· his mother was a negress called Baraka *ibid.* his prayer cited by al-Aṣma'ī 348[11] a leading juris-consult of Mecca, and one of the

proverb I 284[5] (? *cf* II 59[10] but see III 235[18])

عِصَام بن شهير بن الحرث II 59[9] *read* عِصَام بن شَهْمَر بن الحرث and see the foregoing

عصر بن عوف clan their genealogy II 53[11] [*cf Wust Tab* A 18]

ابو عصمة [*i e* نوح بن ابى مريم المروزى *Tahdhīb* X 486] cited by Shu'ba III 305[4] with Sa'īd b al-Musayyib *ibid* (?) see *Notes*

عِصْمَة بن أُبَيْر التَّمِيمِىّ captures 'Abd Yaghūth at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb and hands him over to al-Ahtam III 83[24] *seq* see also أُبَيْر بن عِصْمَة

عِصْمَة بن الحُصَيْن بن وَبَرَة (الخَرَجِىّ) one of the Banū 'Adjlān who fought at Bedr II 61[33]

عِصْمَة بن عبد الملك [الفَزَارِىّ] [var عبد الملك instead of مالك *Agh* XVI 129[2v]]: relates to Abū Sālih al-Fazārī and others an anecd. about Dhu'l-Rumma and his beloved Maiya III 361[6] *seq*. . his account of the poet and his brothers

(2) العزير III 199[17] *read* الغُزَيِّل and see عُزَيِّل الدِ مَشْعِىّ

عَسْكَر name of the camel which Ya'lā had presented to 'Ā'isha *with an iron litter* II 230[19]

العَشَرَة whom the Prophet promised Paradise III 36[7] al-Ma'mūn declares 'Alī to be superior to them *ibid* · 37[13]

العَصَا name of the horse of al-Akhnas b Shihāb II 54[7]

عِصَام a woman, whom 'Amr b Hudjr sent to examine Omm Iyās bint 'Awf b Muhallim al-Sheibānī III 235[15] *seq* (? *cf* I 284[5] II 59[9]) with Omāma bint al-Hārith *ibid* her report on Omm Iyās quoted in full *ibid*.

عِصَام بن شَهْمَر بن الحرث II 59[9] the chamberlain of al-Nu'mān with al-Nābigha I 284[5] *seq* one of the Banū Djarm II 59[9] *seq* (*sic leg.*) · was a poet *ibid* in a verse *ibid* (= I 180[7] *bis* 277[29] *bis* II 74[2] *bis*) a remark of al-Nābigha to him which passed into a

[عُرْوَة بن عُتْبَة بن جعفر (الكلابيّ)] Hawāzin: quarrels with al-Barrād [al-Kinānī] at the Court of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir 91[28] *seq.* see *Notes*. his genealogy *ibid.*: undertakes to protect al-Nu'mān's caravan to 'Okāz but is slain by al-Barrād at Owāra *ibd*

عُرْوَة بن مسعود الثَّقَفِيّ called عَظِيمُ القَرْيَتَيْن I 77[6] 245[8] (?) II 51[34] *cf* III 11[5] called ابو مسعود [/ ابن مسعود] III 11[5] one of the maternal ancestors of al-Hadjdjādj I 77[6] with the Prophet and al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba 245[8] *seq.* II 51[34] III 11[5]

عُرْوَة بن الوَرْد (العَبْسِيّ) II 51[10]. 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān's remark about him I 70[7] on al-Hakam b al-Tofail and others III 59[24]

العُرْيان بن الأسود aneed III 240[18] [identical with the following ?]

العُرْيان بن الهَيْثَم بن الأسود (النَّخَعيّ) II 68[20]: aneed. I 236[15]. of the clan Djusham II 68[20] see also the foregoing

عَرِيب (*sic leg.*) بن حِمْيَر II 57[30]

عَرِين (بن حِمْيَر) II 57[30] *read* عَرِيب بن حِمْيَر and see the foregoing

عُرَيْن (بن عَنْس) the names of his ten brothers II 68[23]

عُرَيْنة بن زيد (من بجيلة) [*var* نذير instead of زيد: *cf Wust Tab* 9 15] II 65[4]

عزّ الدولة بختيار بن معزّ الدولة chamberlain of al-Mutī' III 49[27]

العِزَال I 217[22] *read* العَزَال and see واصل بن عطاء

ابو عَزَّة (الجُمَحيّ) II 39[16] see عمرو بن عبد الله

عَزَّة صاحبة كُثَيِّر III 249[10] I 126[16] 141[5] (=II 127[19]) III 120[10] 135[35] *seq* 136[5] with Omm al-Banīn, wife of Abd al-Melik 249[10] *seq.* see also كُثَيِّر عَزَّة

عَزِير (؟) quoted III 290[10]

(1) العَزِيز I 11[2] (=III 6[35]) (Kor) III 10[33]

devotions I 347[14]: with al-
* Zuhrī II 256[9]: with Ibn al-Zobair 269[26 seq]: 'Abd al-Melik had appointed him governor of
* al-Yemen III 17[4 seq]; takes refuge with 'Abd al-Melik, fearing trouble from al-Hadjdjādj *ibid.*, al-Hadjdjādj's letter to 'Abd al-Melik about him ('Urwa), accusing him of embezzlement *ibid.* with 'Abd al-Melik *ibid* buried near the well called after him Bi'r 'Urwa 201[30 seq] Asmā' bint Abī Bekr was his mother 227[19]

عُرْوَة بن عُتْبَة بن جعفر [الكلابىّ] called عُرْوَة الرَّحَّال III 51[16 seq] 53[14] see *Notes* 91[28 seq]. see *Notes*. comes with Khālid b. Dja'far to the court of al-Aswad b al-Mundhir at Baṭn 'Ākil 51[16 seq] with Khālid *ibid.*: his life spared by al-Hārith b Ẓālim, who murdered his uncle *ibid*: raises an outcry after the murder *ibid.*: captured Sinān b. Abī Hāritha al-Murrī at the Battle of Djabala and released him 53[14] (see *Notes*). chief of the

[عُرْوَة بن أُذَيْنَة]
Yezīd and Sukeina bint al-Ḥusain on one of the verses *ibid*

عُرْوَة بن حِزَام in a verse of Djarīr I 126[32]. verses which he composed when at the point of death II 9[11] the lover of 'Afrā' 60[10]: one of the 'Odhra *ibid*

عروة الرجال III 53[14] 91[28 seq. read عُرْوَة الرَّحَّال and see عُرْوَة بن عُتْبَة ابن جعفر [الكلابىّ]

عُرْوَة الرَّحَّال see عُرْوَة بن عتبه بن جعفر (الكلابىّ)

عُرْوَة بن الزّبير saying quoted III 222[30]. cites 'Ā'isha I 194[18 seq.] II 203[25] 205[14] 206[22] III 302[12] cited by al-Zuhrī II 205[14] 206[22] cited by Ibn Abi'l-Zinād III 222[30]. cited II 203[13] cited 206[33]. praised for his learning by 'Abd al-
* Melik I 140[19 seq]. (=167[33]). advice to his sons 162[29]: with 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān 167[27 seq]: disgusted with the people of Medina 196[16]: 226[32]: a quotation from his private

عَرْفَجَة بن هزيمة [probably هزيمة is a misprint for هَرْثَمَة *cf. B Dur.* 282[8], *Ṭabarī* by index]: he made al-Mawṣil a cantonment town II 63[22]: one of the Hudjn, but included among the Bārik *ibid.*

عُرْفُوب mentioned in a proverb I 276[28] *seq.* (*cf* III 105[21])· anecd. *ibid*

ابو العرنبن الطُّفَيْلِيّ III 276[25]

ابن ابى عُرْوَة II 218[24] *seq* see سعيد ابن ابى عَرُوبَة

عرود called ابو محمّد [؟] المُصَاب III 261[30] with Abū Nuwās 261[30] *seq* verses cited *ibid.*· see also داود المصاب

عُرْوَة بن اُذَيْنَة with 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān I 337[1] *seq* anecd. with Hishām b. 'Abd al-Melik III 106[11]· notice 193[6] (*cf* 104[13] 106[4]). 104[15]: Mālik b Anas handed down traditions on his authority *ibid.* (*cf* 104[15]): verses in which he mourns the loss of his brother Bekr 207[21]· remarks of al-Welīd b

[العرب]

people III 317[2] (? *cf.* 267[24]) see *Notes*· their four measures of capacity 336[18]: al-Hārith b. Kalada on them 343[6] *seq*· see also I 18[27] 20[34] 41[2] 43[27] (=III 123[33]) 56[33] 70[11] 106[4] *seq* [30] 173[28] (=298[25], see also 244[7]) 180[11] (=II 73[32]) 216[12] 289[16] II 37[3] *seq* 38[21] 41[1] *seq* 42[21] 43[11] *bis* 45[29] 74[9] 82[3 27] 102[11] 105[33] 106[16] 107[21] 112[19] 122[35] 128[34] 135[23] (=227[26] *cf* 143[28]) 141[27] (=250[10]) 172[26] 176[17] 234[14] 235[12] 240[10] 241[4] 247[28] 267[25] III 17[18] 41[31] 45[11] 52[11] *seq* [26] 77[30] 82[7] 85[21] 91[10] 94[30] *seq* 95[24] 98[3] 114[31] 115[21] 132[1] 224[27] 238[30] 239[14] 244[2] 245[17 33] 247[13 18 25] 248[13] 252[25] 269[11] 294[19 21] 302[2] 390[12] *et passim*

ابن عِرْيَاض saves his life from the *Khaiārid*j by a ruse I 236[9]

عَرْفَجَة بن أَسْعَد (*sic leg.*) lost his nose at the Battle of al-Kulāb and was allowed by the Prophet to have an artificial nose of gold III 335[15] see *Notes*

عرفجة بن سعد III 335[12] *read* عَرْفَجَة بن أَسْعَد and see the foregoing

sented in the *Korā'n* II 202[2]· their willingness to accept the leadership of the Koreish 204[21] (= 130[32]) in a verse of Nasr b. Saiyyār 298[14] their views on the importance of poetry III 98[4] *seq*, 99[25] (*cf* 189[10]), 102[25] *seq* opinions of various scholars as to which of their single *baits* should be regarded as the best 119[32] (*cf* 252[18]) verses declared as their best from various points of view I 157[20] 322[1] III 99[6] *seq* 111[1]· a practice of their princes III 122[4] *seq*, points relating to their prosody 122[22], 156[n] (= 159[6]), 164[9]; 165[4]; 163[21], 178[30], 183[11] their important towns where fairs were held and where music found its origin and home 197[26] *seq* origin of their vocal music and some of their terms relating to this art 197[29] ideal beauty of the women of pure descent of their race 234[19]· their opinion of the Banū Hilāl 239[2]: the extent of their country 294[7] *seq*: some of their dishes 311[21]: a healthy *bīya* against them II 70[26] *sqq*.. one of their poets quoted on the Arab and non-Arab controversy 72[9]. Budjair (varr. 48[14] III 246[9]) satirizes them 72[14] (= 48[14], see also III 246[10], where the full poem is given). Ibn Kotaiba's book on their superiority over others quoted 72[28], 74[8] reproached by the *Shu'ūbīya* for being the descendants of Hagar, who was a bond-maid 73[15]· further objections of the *Shu'ūbīya* against the conditions of life in Pagan Arabia 73[13] the views of their extremist partisans summarized and illustrated by their various practices 74[19] *seq* their treatment of the *Mawālī* II 74[29] *seq* [see also 168[n]] fears of a non-Arab rising against them in the reign of Mu'āwiya 74[34]. anecdotes showing their rivalry with the non-Arabs 75[11] *infr*, 125[22] *seq* 'Abul 'l-Hasan on them 109[29] their apostacy after the death of the Prophet 143[34], 206[3], I 216[12]· the inventor of their system of writing II 166[6]· their various dialects repre-

III 153⁵; 197³¹; 243¹⁷ *seq*; 281¹² *seq*; 286⁵ *bis*, 289¹⁶; 311²¹; 314³⁵ (=268¹⁸); 339¹³, 342¹³. 'Abd al-Melik compares their mode of kissing the hands with that of the non-Arabs I 136⁹ (= 229¹⁶) praised 175²¹. mourn over departed youth 260¹⁷ Abū 'Obaid handed down their proverbs 268⁶. used to cast lots for a commander when a war broke out II 38⁶ some of their eloquent tribes 40¹², 44²³ sayings about the position of the Kureish among them 41⁴ *seq* Mu'āwiya's fondness for discoursing on their excellence 41⁷ *seq* savings about their excellence 41¹⁹ *seq* the Prophet on them *ibid* Ibn al-Kalbī on them *ibid*. Ibn al-Mukaffa' on them *ibid* a negro slave of the Banū Asad on them *ibid* Daghfal on their tribes 43²⁴ *seq*. the tribes included in the *Aʿrāb* and the *Djamādjim* 45³⁸ *seq*. one of their great runners 50² the tribes included among the *Djamarāt* 57⁴ *seq* (=46¹⁸ *seq* 51⁹): the arguments of the *Shuʿūbiya* II 45¹¹ *seq*, 48⁹; 56¹⁵ *seq*; 62³⁵; 64¹⁰.¹⁴; 67⁶, 69¹⁸; 75²⁴, 109²⁹, 130²⁸, 201³²; 202⁸; see also I 29³⁴ 109²³ (and II 35³ III 94¹⁴) 118²² 158¹² 264¹⁰ II 51⁵ (= I 21⁸ III 223⁸) see *Notes* 267²³ 268¹¹ (= 150³) 274¹⁰ III 3¹⁹ 56²³ 343⁶ (=316²⁰). some of their proverbial sayings I 29³⁰, 267²⁸. II 73² *seq* III 78⁴ *seq*, 229³ *bis*, 238¹².²⁰, 265⁸ *seq* 289²² 290⁸, 292¹⁶, 303³⁰, 306¹ some of their opinions and superstitious beliefs I 31¹⁵ *seq*, 184³.²⁴, 206²³ *seq* III 288¹².¹⁸.²¹, 306²: their characteristics referred to I 40¹⁷ II 40¹³ (*cf* 165³⁰), 41²² *seq*, 165²⁵ III 246² see also I 42⁸ III 286¹² boasted of receiving gifts from princes I 84²¹. their deputations wait on Kisrā 101¹⁵ *sqq*, on Saif b Dhī Yazan 107¹ *seq* on the Prophet 113³³, on Mu'āwiya II 41¹⁴ *seq*, on al-Mundhir b. Mā'al-Samā' 44²⁶ *bis* (= I 157³² *seq* III 121²⁷ *seq*). some of their words and phrases explained I 106¹¹; II 45⁸, III 93², 114³⁴ (see *Notes*),

Banu 'l-Ḥārith 60[12]: 104[16]: a passionate people III 375[8] *seq*

عَرَابَة بن أَوْس بن قَيْظِيّ *i.e.* عَرَابَة الأَوْسِيّ *B Dur.* 264. why his tribe elected him as their chief I 179[10]· verses of al-Shammākh in his praise 179[11] *sel*, III 125[17]

عمرو بن شَأْس الأَسَدِيّ ابو عِرَار II 48[2] see

عَرَاك بن مالِك mentioned in a verse I 248[2]

العَرَب called العُرَيْب [dimin] II 72[18] called العُرُب [plur] I 54[32], or عُرْب II 316[27] called بنو الإسماعيلِيّة II 75[15] called اللَّحْفَاء [a term of reproach], 73[14] *seq* their 'battle-days' I 8[12], III 49[28] *seq*, 52[21], their first victory over the Persians 95[9]: various individuals, families, and tribes named as their best or most prominent members from a particular point of view, good or bad.— I 25[34], 36[19] *seq* (=II 49[25] 71[35] 47[18] = III 64[21]). II 51[33]; 157[18] *seq*; II 44[10] *bis*; 44[21] *sel*;

بنو عَدِيّ بن كَعْب II 5[18]: one of the ten important subdivisions of the Koreish, eminent both in pre-Islāmic and Islāmic times 37[20] *seq*: the function entrusted to their representative in the pagan days *ibid.*· their eminent men enumerated 39[10]· 56[3] 111[3] *seq*· 112[5] 204[8]· 222[7]: 248[20]. III 234[2]

عَدِيّ بن معاوية (مِن تَغْلِب) their genealogy II 54[7]

عَدِيّ [ابو الهَيْثَم] satirized III 247[19]

العُدَيْل بن العَرْج العِجْلِيّ (*sic leg*) [see *Nak* III 636, *note* on 1090[5], *Kāmil* II 113 note on 287[9]]· his verses on the Battle of Dhū Kar III 96[27]

عَدِيلَه [var عدية *Agh.* X 51[14]] [الكلبيّة] verses of Keis b. Mihdja' about her III 375[25]

عَدِيَه (مِن بَجِيلة) [var. Gazijja *Wust. Tab.* 9 19]. II 65[4]

بنو عُذْرَة or العُذْرِيّون III 375[8]: I 271[14]· their genealogy II 60[9] (see *Notes*). related to the

his which were admired by Sufyān b. 'Uyaina I 323[2] · one of the *'Ibād* of al-Ḥīra, a subdivision of the Lakhm II 70[4] (? *cf.* III 94[28]): al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir succeeded his father through his influence III 94[16 seq] : interpreter at the Persian Court *ibid.*: arrested and slain by al-Nu'mān *ibid.*. verses which he addressed to the King *ibid.* (=I 11[29]) · criticized 131[23] · 187[29] · Mu'āwiya admired his poetry 194[4]

بنو عَدِيّ بن زيد مناة II 49[6] *read* بنو عَدِيّ بن عبد مناة q.v

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عَدِيّ بن ابى طَلْحَة [L 291 b[5] has, perhaps more correctly, على instead of عدى ; على بن ابى طلحة is noticed in the *Tahdhīb* VII 339] with Yezid b 'Ātika I 156[2]

عَدِيّ بن عبد مناة من الرِّبَاب II 56[8] see عَدِيّ (من الرِّبَاب)

عَدِيّ بن فَزَارة III 57[4] or عدى فى فزارة II 56[4] [see *Wust. Tab.* H. 13]

[عَدِيّ (من الرِّبَاب)] Laḳīṭ b Zorāra on them III 52[5]: at the Battle of al-Nisār 90[11 seq] · at the Battle of al-Djifār (*sic leg*) *ibid.* (see *note* on 90[18])

عَدِيّ بن رَبِيعة III 78[27] 81[9] see المُهَلْهِل بن ربيعة اخو كُلَيْب

عَدِيّ بن الرِّفاع العَامِلِيّ I 94[12]. called ابن الرِّقاع 239[30]. praises Yezīd b. al-Muhallab in a verse 94[12] · Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik's displeasure with him 152[1] · one of the Banū 'Āmila II 70[16] 95[26] with Sulaimān b 'Abd al-Melik 121[24 seq]. his poem in praise of al-Welīd b Yezīd cited by al-Asma'ī to al-Rashīd and al-Fadl III 115[11 seq]. with Djarīr 116[5]. al-Fadl and al-Rashīd on a verse of his 116[7] some of his verses set to music 222[22]

عَدِيّ بن زِياد الإِيادِيّ see على بن زياد الإيادى

عدى بن زيد العَبَادِيّ with al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir I 176[6 seq] al-Aṣma'ī on a verse of his 281[21] some verses of

the Battle of the Camel *ibid.*: with ʿAlī II 136[1]: a Companion of the Prophet 108[7]· with the poet Ibn Dāra 108[7 seq] (=I 95[30] *seq.*)· see also I 88[7]

بنو عَدِيّ بن الحرث their genealogy II 70[18 seq]· included the Lakẖm, the Djudẖām, the ʿĀmila, and the Kinda *ibid.*

عَدِيّ بن حارثة بن (عمرو) بن عامر ancestor of the Bārik and the Hudjn II 63[16]

عدِيّ بن بنى حنيفة II 56[4] see the following

عدِيّ (بن حَنِيفَة بن لُجَيْم) II 54[22]: 56[4]

عَدِيّ بن خَرَشَة [من الأَوْس] one of the *Khatma* II 60[29]

عَدِيّ (*sic leg.*) بن خُزاعة a clan the names of some of their notable men II 63[3]

عَدِيّ بن الخيار [بن عَدِيّ] بن نَوْفَل II 38[22] [see *Wust Tab* V. 22]

عدِيّ (من الرِّباب) II 47[3] (=48[4])

عَدِيّ بن عبد مناة من الرِّباب *i.e.* II 56[3]· 49[6] see *Notes*: ʿĀʾisha on them 230[31]: verses of

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عَدِيّ (*sic leg.*) بن أَشْرَس his genealogy II 66[25] see *Notes*· brother of Saʿd *ibid.*: their mother was Todjīb bint Thawbān *ibid.*

عَدِيّ بن اشرف II 66[25] *read* عَدِيّ بن أَشْرَس and see the foregoing

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عَدِيّ (*sic leg.* بن بَهْراء) a subdivision of the Kodāʿa II 59[21] see *Notes*

عَدِيّ (بن نهر) II 59[21] see the foregoing

عَدِيّ بن حاتم الطّائِيّ called ابو طريف II 118[28] savings quoted III 329[6]· defines nobility (*al-suʾdad*) I 178[25]· interviews the Prophet and is converted to Islām II 69[11] his own remarks as to what happened on the occasion 69[12] captured by Koʿaisīs of the ʿĀmila, then taken over by Shuʿaib b. al-Rabīʿ al-Kalbī, who gave him his freedom without a ransom 70[17] with a Bedouin of the Banū Saʿd 83[10]· with Muʿāwiya 118[28 seq]: with ʿAbdallāh b. al-Zobair 121[18] (*cf.* 128[8]). lost an eye at

بنو العَدَوِيّة the name given to Zeid, Ka'b, and Yerbū', the sons of al-'Adawīya and Mālik b Ḥanzala b. Mālik b. Zeidmenāt II 50[24]. included among *al-Djimār* [var K$_2$ 63a الحمار which is prob wrong *cf Lisān* V 218[25]] 50[25]

عدى [؟] I 17[22]

(1) بنو عدىّ II 111[3 seq] 112[5] 204[8] 222[7] 248[24] III 234[2] see بنو عدى بن كعب

(2) بنو عدىّ [؟] III 239[18]

عدىّ بن أرطاة [الفزارىّ] Omar II's letter to him I 7[24] with Iyās b Mu'āwiya and Kāsim b Rabī'a al-Djurashī (*sic*) 7[24 seq] (see *Notes*) with Iyās b Mu'āwiya 7[30 seq] and 'Omar II 85[11] at the request of Djarīr tries to persuade 'Omar II to grant an audience to the poets, who came to interview him at his accession 125[27 seq] with Shuraih al-Kādī 246[12] (=28[27]) one of the Banū Fazāra II 51[18]. and 'Omar II 186[26 29]. appointed governor of al-'Irāḳ by 'Omar II 279[18]: 'Omar's letter to him *ibid*. (=I 14[18])

العَدْل a descendant of Sa'd al-'Ashīra, who was the head of the Tubbā''s body-guard, and who was in charge of executions II 67[3 seq] in a proverb *ibid*

العَدْلِيّة a sect I 205[22 seq]

عدّنان بن أدد II 166[10] III 143[19]

عدوان [الرّياشىّ] with his mother III 255[12]

أمّ عدوان الرّياشىّ with her son III 255[12]

عدوان بن عمرو بن قيس بن عيلان called الحارث III 77[31]. II 51[4] his mother was called Djadīla *ibid* some of the eminent men of the clan of this name enumerated 51[5] III 223[6]

بنو العدوس III 132[12] *read* بنو العدوكس q v

العَدَوِيّة mother of Zeid, Ka'b and Yerbū' the sons of Mālik b Ḥanzala b Mālik b Zeidmenāt II 50[23]

by him from the visitors of Ziyād on a single day III 5[34]

العَجْلان بن زيد his genealogy II 61[32 bis]· ancestor of the clan of that name *ibid.*, some of their notables enumerated *ibid.*

بنو العَجْلان بن كعب II 52[7] (or بنو عَجْلان III 117[19] var. بنو العَجْلان *Shi'r* 276[12]) the clan to which Tamīm b Mukbil belonged II 52[7]· satirized by al-Nadjāshī III 117[19 seq]

العَجْلِيّ [*possibly more persons than one are included in this article*]. cites Abu'l-Hasan 'Alī b Aḥmad I 114[12] [var H$_1$ 107a قاسم بن حمرة العساني العجلي] cites Katāda III 302[9]: cited by Abū Bekr b. 'Aiyāsh *ibid.*

عبد الله بن حازم see ابن عَجْلَى السُّلَمِيّ

عُجَيْف بن عَنْبَسَة III 40[14]

[بنو عِجْل بن لُجَيْم] trary III 54[26 seq]: eulogized by Ḥawthara b. Bedr 68[5 seq]: 69[21]: 80[28]: with the Banū Sa'd b. Mālik, they recapture from al-Munbaṭiḥ al-Asadī some camels of the Banu'l-Hārith at al-Mi'ā 89[35]· their claim about the Battle of Dhū Kār 96[31]: satirized by a poet 255[28]. see also III 143[24]

عِجْل (من بني مُعاوية بن عامِلَة) a clan II 70[15]

عجل بن نجيم I 271[2] *read* عِجْل بن لُجَيْم

ابن عجلاء II 120[8] see عبد الله بن حازِم السُّلَمِيّ

ابن عَجْلان *i.e.* محمد see *Tahdhīb* IX 341 cited by al-Leith b. Sa'd III 289[5]

بنو العَجْلان بن الحرث [var. الحارثة instead of الحرث *Wüst. Tab.* 1·26 *cf.* also *'Ikd* II 59[30]]· a subdivision of the Balī II 59[29]· 59[30]

عَجْلان حاجب زِياد [بن أبيه] III 5[34] with Ziyād I 22[16] (=III 5[28]): huge presents received

with Abū Muḥammad al-Dimashḳī III 363[11]: his verses quoted *ibid.*

العَجّاج al-Aṣma'ī reads some of his poems to al-Rashīd III 114[35]: criticized 132[n]

بنو عِجْل بن عمرو [من عبد القيس] included in the *'Umūr* II 53[16]· their genealogy *ibid.*· some of their notables enumerated 53[18]

عِجْل بن لُجَيْم a stupid man III 255[25 seq.]· anecd with his son *ibid*· a poet on him *ibid*

بنو عِجْل بن لُجَيْم III 54[24] 89[n] the clan to which Dugha belonged I 271[2] (*cf.* III 255[30] see *Notes*) 274[19] II 46[10] (? see *Notes*) their genealogy 54[15]· some of their notable men enumerated 54[18]. their commander at the Battle of Dhū Kār 54[19] included among the *Lahāzim* 55[17] (=III 68[21])· name of their mother was Ḥadhāmi 55[19]: 56[8], protect al-Ḥāriṯh b. Ẓālim, in spite of the advice of the Banū Dhuhl and the Banū 'Amr to the contrary 56[1]: their poets 56[3]: b. Nāṣiḥ (*sic leg.*) II 304[13] (see *Notes*)

عثمان بن محمّد بن ابى سفيان with Yezīd visits Mu'āwiya who was on his death-bed II 4[12] as governor of Medina sends a deputation consisting of the chief citizens of the town to Yezīd 256[19] *seq* : informs Yezīd of the rebellion which had broken out at Medina *ibid* expelled from Medina by the rebels, along with other Omaiyads *ibid* visits Mu'āwiya in his last illness, in company with other Omaiyads III 40[25]

ابو عثمان (بن مروان his brothers enumerated II 294[3]

عثمان بن الوليد بن يزيد Ibrāhīm b. al-Welīd puts him into the prison with his brother al-Ḥakam II 293[2 seq] Merwān demands homage to them *ibid.*: slain by Yezīd b. Khālid al-Kasrī 293[8]· see also الحملان

عثمة see عدة

ابو عثيرة الخيّاط [var ابو عيشونة الخياط *Masāri'* 284[8]]· anecd.

عثمان بن علی slain along with al-Ḥusain II 255[12] · his mother was Omm al-Banīn *ibid.*

(1) عثمان بن عمرو [probably we should read عثمان بن عمر ابن فارس العصری] [*cf. Tahdhīb* VII 142[10]] · cites Isrā'īl II 3[21] see *Notes* cited by al-Riyāshī *ibid.*

(2) عثمان بن عمرو II 203[15] see ابو قحافة

بنو عثمان [بن عمرو بن أدّ] one of the two main subdivisions of the Muzaina II 48[35] *seq* · Ka'b b Zuheir on them *ibid.* :

عثمان بن عبدسة بن ابی سفیان with 'Otba b Abī Sufyān II 163[20]. see also الولید بن عُتبة

ابو عثمان المازنی i.e بکر بن محمّد I 128[28]: with al-Wāthiḳ 128[28] *bis* [see *Yāḳūt Udabā* II 383]: cited 242[4] mentioned in a verse of Abū Ghassān 243[8] see *Notes* with Abū Mahdīya al-A'rābī II 105[22]: 'Alī b al-Djahm with him and a bond-maid of his III 356[25]

عثمان بن المُثَنّى المُؤدِّب [for him see *Bughya* s.v.]: with 'Abbās

[عثمان بن عفّان (رض)] his married life with her *ibid.*: she lost her fingers in defending him against his murderers *ibid* converted Yaḥyā b. Abī Ḥafṣa to Islām III 244[28] · a *Sūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī judges him 254[5] · with 'Oyaina b. Ḥisn 256[4]: with Ḥodhaifa 302[18] · intercedes with the Prophet on behalf of 'Abdallāh b. Abī Sarḥ, his foster-brother 302[35] the Prophet on him 346[9] visited by the Prophet in an illness *ibid.* see also I 8[22] 67[19] 127[22] 131[26] 133[n] *seq* 168[22] 169[12] *seq* 213[3.23] 217[43] *seq* 236[12] II 63[n] 75[4] *seq* 111[2] *seq* 116[6] 118[30] 119[16] *seq* 120[34] 139[35] 154[10] 157[14] 158[34] 162[16] 176[31] 210[6.27] 211[4] *seq* 212[1] 213[2] *seq* 218[n] 220[5] *seq* 227[20] 228[14] *seq* 231[1.13] *bis* 232[4] *seq* 233[2] *seq* 235[6] *seq* 238[17] 270[8] 272[1] 276[17] 278[2] 290[26] 302[19] III 12[14] *seq* (=I 151[6] *seq*) 43[6] *seq* (=II 217[5]) 197[35] 227[19] 295[9] 368[22]

بنو عثمان [بن عفّان (رض)] II 221[23]: 233[24]

ابو عثمان عفّان II 176[30] see عثمان بن عفّان [(رض)]

was sent to 'Alī at al-Yenbu' *ibid.* (=I 147[10]); after his murder the populace wanted to elect 'Alī as Caliph II 225[4]. 'Alī on him 227[30] (=135[27]) 'A'isha's statement of the case for and against him 228[4] *seq.*: and Talha 228[33] *seq.*: anecd. relating to the building of the Mosque at Medina 236[35] *seq.*: 'Alī's verses which 'Ammār recited and which offended him *ibid.*, Mu'āwiya on him 246[11]: appoints Ibn al-Zubair as his substitute in the house at the siege of his house 271[19]: his dead body kicked by 'Omair b. Dābi' * (*sic leg.*) III 7[33] (see *Notes*). al-Sha'bī quotes his opinion on a question of inheritance 12[31] *seq.*: al-Hadjdjādj decided a case in accordance with his opinion *ibid.* al-Hadjdjādj on him 19[16] and Muhammad b. Hishām 34[27] *seq.*: al-Ma'mūn declares 'Alī to be superior to him 36[7]: marries Nā'ila at the instance of Tumādir, wife of 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf 226[32] *seq.*: some account of list of the people's complaints against him which his (the Caliph's) friends had drawn up II 223[25] *seq.*, assaults 'Ammār and then offers three alternatives to him *ibid.*; Hasan b. Sālih on his attempts for the conciliation of 'Ammār *ibid.*, Sa'd b. Abī Wakkās on him 223[32], his letter to the citizens of al-Kūfa on the appointment of Sa'īd b. al-'Ās as their governor 223[38], orders the scourging of his uterine brother al-Welīd for leading prayers in a drunken state 224[1] *seq.* (*cf.* III 333[5] *seq.*), with Talha on the occasion *ibid.*, 'Alī expostulates with him on behalf of the people 224[8] *seq.*, his oration in reply to 'Alī's remonstrance *ibid.*; resents 'Alī's expostulating with him through al-Hasan 224[16], visits 'Alī in an illness along with Merwān and gives vent to feelings of annoyance with him 224[18] *seq.*, sends Ibn 'Abbās to 'Alī with the request that he should proceed to al-Yenbu' 224[23] *seq.*; the text of a letter of his which

declaration that he had nothing whatsoever to do with the murder of the Caliph II 221[26 seq.], and that nothing originated from him in the affair of 'Othmān 221[29 bis]; 'Alī explains why he did not draw the sword to defend the Caliph against the rebels, also why he himself took a different course of action than that Caliph at the Battle of the Camel 221[31 seq.]. 'Alī narrates the circumstances under which he swore allegiance to him 222[15]. Isḥāk b. 'Īsā on him 222[26 bis]; 'Alī on him 222[28 seq.]; 'Ammār, Mālik and Sa'sa'a on him *ibid*; Ibn Sīrīn on 'Alī's complicity in his murder 223[2]; 'Ā'isha and 'Alī curse the murderers of the Caliph 223[3 seq.]; defends his action in allowing al-Ḥakam b Abi'l-Āṣī to return to Medina 223[10], and Abū Dharr 223[13 seq.], cursed in Mecca 223[18 seq.], with Ṭalḥa *ibid.*; removes Ibn Mas'ūd from office on a report from the governor of Al-Kūfa 223[24]; 'Ammār presents him with a note containing a death II 219[20 seq.] (= 25[11 seq.] 166[31] 214[26] I 184[27 seq.]); seven hundred men stood by 'Othmān but he would not let them take action against the rebels 220[2 seq.]; Ibn Budail cuts off his hand 220[4]; writes to Mu'āwiya for help 220[9 seq.]; with Zeid b. Thābit 220[12 seq.]; a remark of al-Zobair on hearing that drinking water was being denied him 220[15]; a remark of al-Zubair on the sufferings of Medinites for their conduct towards the Caliph 220[17] Ibn 'Abbās on his murder 220[18 bis], his message to the citizens of Al-Kūfa *ibid.*, of all the Companions of the Prophet Ṭalḥa was the most severe towards him 220[21] Thumāma al-Anṣārī on the consequence of his murder 220[23] a letter from his wife Nā'ila to Mu'āwiya giving a full account of his murder quoted *in toto* 220[25 seq.]; Ibn al-Zubair forwards to him a document which had come from the insurgents 221[3 seq.] verses of al-Farazdak and Ḥassān on his murder 221[18 seq.]; 'Alī's solemn

parley with the Egyptian bands II 218[7], and with al-Ashtar 218[10]; parley with the insurgents 218[16], with the Prophet and other Companions on the Mount Ḥirā' *ibid.*; with the besiegers of his house 218[20]; with 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir b. Rabī'a 218[23], with Zaid b. Thābit on the 'Day of the House' 218[24]; refuses the offer of the *Anṣār* to help him *ibid*; beseeches 'Abdallāh b 'Omar to put off his arms 218[27 seq], prohibits Salīt and others from fighting with the rebels *ibid*. Sa'd b Abī Wakkās on the complicity of 'Ā'isha Talha, 'Alī, and al-Zobair in his murder 218[30], 'Ā'isha's imprecation against some of those who exerted themselves against him 218[33] (*cf* 228[10 seq]); Sa'd accuses 'Ammār of his complicity in the murder of the Caliph 219[2], 'Ā'isha explains her attitude towards him 219[6], Hassān blames 'Alī for deserting the Caliph 219[8]; verses of a Syrian on his murderers 219[16]; Ḥassān's elegy on his *ibid*; feeling against him in Medina *ibid.*; besieged *ibid.*; on being interviewed by 'Alī and others about the letter denies knowledge of it but refuses to surrender Merwān to the interviewers *ibid*; they are furious at his attitude *ibid*, the siege is pressed and drinking water is denied him *ibid.*, 'Alī succeeds in sending him some water *ibid*; 'Alī, al-Zobeir, Talha and others send their sons to guard the entrance to his house *ibid*; Muḥammad b Abī Bekr having secured access to the place from a neighbouring house, rushes in upon him with two others and they murder him *ibid. cf.* II 221[10]; 'Alī's investigations about his murder *ibid*, other versions of some of the incidents 217[27], names of the leaders of the rebel bands who marched towards him 217[30 seq] (*cf.* 215[8]); 'Ā'isha on him 217[35]; people held the opinion that false documents in his name and in the name of others were sent to the Provinces 218[4], with the Egyptian rebels 218[7];

Roḳaiya *ibid.*; anecd with the Prophet II 215[1] *seq*, on his declining to accept the hand Ḥafṣa the Prophet marries Roḳaiya to him 215[5] *cf* III 226[4] *seq* see *Notes*; anecd. with the Prophet II 215[7]; al-Aṣma'ī's account of his murder and burial 215[8] *seq*, Sa'īd b. al-Musaiyib's account of the events which led to his murder 215[19] *sqq.*; his election as Caliph disliked by some companions of the Prophet on account of his partiality for his kinsmen *ibid.*; the troubles caused by his favouritism *ibid.*; his unpopularity with certain tribes *ibid.*, Ibn Abī Sarḥ disregards his warnings and slays a man, in consequence of which seven hundred Egyptians march to Medina in order to seek redress for their grievances *ibid*. Talḥa, 'Ā'iṣha and 'Alī remonstrate with him *ibid.*; replaces Ibn Abī Sarh by Muhammad b. Abī Bekr *ibid.*, a slave of his caught with a letter purporting to have been written by him to Ibn Abī Sarḥ giance to him *ibid.*: al-Mughīra approves of the chairman's award in his favour II 213[35]. 'Abd al-Raḥmān's disappointment with his conduct as Caliph 214[4] *seq* (=211[31] *seq* 223[4] *seq*) 'Abd al-Rahmān after an argument severs all friendly relations with him *ibid* the grounds of complaint against him as Caliph enumerated 214[9] (*cf* 223[4], 279[4]) verses which 'Abd al-Rahmān of the Djumaḥ addressed to him *ibid* notice 214[18] *sqq.* —his genealogy and a description of his personal appearance 214[18] *bis*; his mother Arwā's genealogy *ibid*, his grandmother was the Prophet's aunt *ibid*, some facts about his reign *ibid*. he was the first to appoint a chief of the bodyguard *ibid.*, the date of his murder indicated in a verse of Ḥassān *ibid.*; the service rendered by him at the expedition of Tabūk *ibid*; his character and his popularity with the Ḳoreish *ibid.*; with the Prophet after the death of

to the public the document appointing 'Omar as his successor II 207[32] with 'Oyaina 208[34 bis]: on 'Omar *ibid.* one of the electors appointed by 'Omar to choose his successor 210[4] *cf.* 210[27] and other electors with 'Omar 210[30] with 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf 211[15 22] each of him and 'Alī looks upon the other as the next best candidate for the Caliphate 211[27 seq] in secret conference with 'Abd al-Rahmān b 'Awf at the election *ibid*, 213[15] al-Zobair voted for him 211[28] (*cf* 213[7]) with Mu'āwiya and others at the court of 'Omar 212[27 seq] accord with Mu'āwiya *ibid.* his influence before election to the Caliphate 213[5] Sa'd likes 'Alī better than him 213[9]· Ibn Abī Sarh urges his claim on the chairman of the Board of Electors 213[19 bis] (=211[30]) with the chairman 213[24], elected *ibid* (*cf* 222[15]). 'Alī on the chairman's award in his favour *ibid.* with Ṭalha on his return to Medina 213[32 seq]: Ṭalha takes the oath of allegiance [see *B Dur.* 222[14]]: with a Bedouin II 86[18] (*cf Ma'ārif* 224[9]): his skill in retorts 109[30] with Hishām b al-Welīd 112[32] with 'Alī 118[8 seq]: with al-Zobair 126[14 bis]· his first oration as Caliph a failure due to his nervousness 133[16] (=162[28])· 'Abd al-Melik on him 142[31] (*cf* 263[5]): with Ibn al-Zobair after the conquest of Ifrīkīya 149[13 seq]· one of the secretaries of the Prophet 167[22] (=170[11]) requests the Prophet to pardon his foster-brother Abdallāh b Sa'd on the day of the victory of Mecca 168[13] (*cf.* III 302[33 seq]): secretary of Abū Bekr 168[17] (see also 170[14] 203[16]) the names of his secretaries 168[23 seq] *cf* 170[7 15 24] (see *note* on 170[7]) his endorsement on a memorial against Merwān b. al-Ḥakam 185[26] his endorsement on another petition (185[27])· dropped, by accident, the signet-ring of the Prophet in a well, after using it for the first six months of his reign 203[7]· sent by Abū Bekr with one of the *Anṣār* to read out

II 8⁴· called ابن عفّان 219³⁴ (=I 184²⁷ II 25¹⁴) 231¹ 234⁷: called عثمان ابو عفّان in a verse 176³⁰: called ابو عبد الله 212³⁴. called الخليفة الثالث 234¹: saying quoted III 329⁸: cites the Prophet II 211²³, III * 304¹⁶· cited by ابو الخلال I 84⁵. anecdotes with Abū Sufyān 17⁸ *seq*, 23¹³. Ibn ʿAbbās on him 167⁷ his favouritism for his relatives and supporters 201²³ *seq* ʿAbdallāh b. al-Zobair was attending on the Caliph on the day he was murdered 214⁷ *seq*: and *al-Shīʿa* 217¹²: his respect for al-ʿAbbās 222²² with ʿAmr b al-ʿĀs after his recall from Egypt 235¹¹ *seq* (=II 117¹⁵) his shirt exposed before the Syrians at the suggestion of ʿAmr b al-ʿĀṣ 290¹⁹· his wife * Nāʾila visits his tomb II 8³ *seq* al-Farazdak's elegy on him 25¹⁷ *seq* his genealogy 38³⁰. Hamrān b. Abān described as his client 53²⁴ (see also 75⁴): married Nāʾila 58²²· struck by Kināna b. Bishr on the 'Day of the House' 66²⁷ fol. 330 b⁵]: with al-Ḥasan [al-Baṣrī] I 222³⁴: cited by al-Aṣmaʿī *ibid.*

بنو عثمان بن شيبة custodians of the key of the Kaʿba II 37¹⁶: verse of al-Ḥasan b. Hāni' in praise of them *ibid.*

عثمان بن طلحة (العبدري) one of the ten dignitaries of the Koreish in the pagan times II 37²⁴: the functions that were entrusted to him *ibid.* (=38³⁴)

عثمان بن ابى العاص (أو العاصى) [ابو عبد الله] الثقفى III 243³⁰· saves the Banū Thakīf from apostacy I 20³³. the Prophet gave Khālida bint Abī Lahab to him in marriage III 243³⁰ *seq.*

عثمان بن عبد الله بن المغيرة [المخزومى] slain by al-Zubair at the Battle of al-Khandak I 54¹⁵

عثمان بن عبد الرحمن التيمى cites ʿAlī b. Zeid III 18³²: cited by Isḥāḳ b. Hishām *ibid.*

عثمان بن عفّان [رض] called ابن أروى I 217³³ *seq*. called ابو عمرو

I 93[26]: Sulaimān orders him to pay a huge indemnity 93[27] *seq.*: takes a deputation to Yezīd b. al-Muhallab begging him to pay the indemnity on his behalf *ibid.*: appointed Prefect of Medina by 'Abd al-Melik 148[26]. al-'Abbās b. Sahl, his predecessor, who was absconding, receives his pardon from him by a ruse 148[28]: his clan II 51[16] appointed governor of Medina by al-Welīd I in place of Ibn Ḥazm al-Anṣārī III 43[7]: with Ibn Abī 'Atīk, and Sallama al-Zarkā' 208[10] *seq*

(1) عثمان بن سعيد his genealogy II 166[17] (? see *Notes*). one of those [Meccans] who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islām *ibid* (? see *Notes*)

(2) عثمان بن سعيد cited by Abū Dja'far al-Baghdādī II 172[22]

عثمان بن سعيد بن سعد المدنى cited by 'Abd al-'Azīz b. 'Abdallāh al-Baṣrī III 28[20]

عثمان السحّام [العدوى البصرى] [for him see *Sam'ānī* ابو سلمة

ابو عثمان الأنصارى (المدنى قاضى مرو) cites al-Ḳāsim III 336[17]: cited by Maimūn b. Mehdī (*sic*) *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

ابو عثمان بن بحر الجاحظ I 219[28] see الجاحظ

ابو عثمان الثّورى his advice to his son III 316[28] (? *cf.* 267[15]; see *Bukhalā'* 117[1], with 115[11]). see also ابو عبد الرحمن الثّورى

ابو عثمان الجاحظ II 96[18] 174[9] see الجاحظ

عثمان بن حنبل (?) with 'Alī, 'Ammār, Mālik al-Ashtar (*sic leg.*), and Ṣa'ṣa'a II 222[30] (see *Notes*)

عثمان بن الحكم see مروان بن الحكم

ابو عثمان الحرامى [الحرامى ?] cited II 111[29] (see *Notes*)

عثمان بن حُنَيف الانصارى II 226[9] governor of al-Basra makes a truce with the insurgent army, pending the arrival of 'Alī *ibid.*: along with 'Imrān b Ḥuṣain and Abu 'l-Aswad's father (? see *Notes*) holds parley with 'Ā'isha 228[2] *seq*

عثمان بن حيّان المُرّى appointed governor of Medina by Welīd I

بكر الصّدّيق III 195[4]: with 'Abdallāh b 'Omar I 237[24] *seq.*: anecd with Kuthaiyir and others III 133[24] *seq* (= 195[12] *seq*): notice 195[4]-196[24].— with 'Ā'isha 195[4], anecd. with 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far 195[21] *seq*; with the same and 'Abd al-Melik 195[27] *seq.*; with Abu'l-Sā'ib 196[21] *seq* notice 208[9] *seq* anecd. with 'Othmān b. Haiyān al-Murrī and Sallāma al Zarkā' *ibid.* and a eunuch *ibid.*

العَتيك the ancestor of a clan: son of al-Azd b 'Imrān b. 'Amr II 63[24] (or as some say, of 'Imrān b 'Amr b Asad b. Khozaima 63[27]) the names of some of the notables of the clan *ibid.*. the names of their kinsmen 63[28]

عتبة بن التّبّان see عتيك بن التّيهان

عَتيك بن عَنْس the names of his ten brothers II 68[23]

عَثْجَل بن المأمُوم his genealogy III 67[24] *seq.*: captured by 'Amr b. Keis at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ, but released *ibid.*: Djarīr on the incident *ibid.*

(العَثْعَمِيّ) عَثْعث بن خُصافة defeated the Hamdān and the Madhhidj II 65[14]. verses of a poet alluding to him 65[16]

عثمان nephew of Ma'ḳil al-Dabbī, satirized by Mu'min b. Sa'īd I 195[7] *seq*

(1) ابو عثمان see دُرّى الصَقْلَبىّ

(2) ابو عثمان I 91[19] *seq* 92[3] II 116[28] see سعيد بن العاص

(3) ابو عثمان I 307[2] *seq* (= 176[19] II 191[25]) see عمرو بن عُبَيْد

(4) ابو عثمان II 276[14] see المفضّل بن المُهَلَّب

(5) ابو عثمان III 198[19] see سعد ابن عبد الرحمن بن حسّان

عثمان بن ابراهيم بن محمد cited by Yūnus b. Mus'ab III 232[24] (= I 200[29]). saying quoted *ibid.*: with a Ḳoreishite 232[24]

عُثْمان بن أسيد بن مالك [var. أسد instead of أسيد *Agh.* XIX 80[27]]: of the 'Āmir: slew eight men of the Kināna at the Battle of al-Ḥoraira III 93[24]

ibid.: his verses on the subject *ibid.*: slew Ḳais b. Hudjaima and his brother al-Hirmās at the Second Battle of Ghawl III 87[8] *seq.*: secures the release of certain members of the Yerbū', who had been captured at the Battle of Irāb 87[34] slain by Dhoʾāb b Robaiyyiʿa at the Battle of Khaww 90[23] *seq* (see *Notes*) see also عُيَيْنَة بن الحُرث الخ

ابنا عُتَيْنَة (بن الحرث بن شهاب الدبوعى) i.e الرَّبِيع (q v.) and دعموص (q v): III 87[27] *seq* verses of ʿAmīra [b Ṭārik] blaming them of ingratitude *ibid*

عُتَيْبَة بن الحرث بن هسام I 46[14] see عُتَيْنَة بن الحُرث بن شِهاب

عُتَيْبَة بن النَّهَّاس العِجْلِىّ I 86[25] see عنسة

عَتِيق I 217[34] or [ا] او عَتِيق 226[38] see ابو بكر الصِّدِّيق

عبد اللّٰه بن محمّد i e ابن ابى عَتِيق عبد اللّٰه I 237[24] or ابن ابى بكر ابن محمد بن عبد الرحمن بن ابى

to be a section of the Banū Shaibān *ibid*

(*sic leg*) بنو عُتَيْبَة at the Battle of al-Iyād III 70[30] *seq.* (see *Notes*)

عُتَيْبَة بن الحُرث بن شهاب اليَرْبُوعِىّ II 47[a] called صيّادُ العَوابِس 50[21] called ابن مَنَّة III 91[2] one of the most distinguished knights of pre-Islāmic Arabia * I 36[28] (see *Notes*) took flight at the Battle of Harra 46[14] (see *Notes*) slain by Dhu'āb (*sic leg*) II 47[a] (see *Notes*) one * of the Banū Thaʿlaba b Yerbū' 50[20] in company with the Banū Māhik b Hanzala he surrounds the Shaibān at Ghabīt al-Madara * and defeats them III 72[4] *seq* captures Bistām b Kais and releases him after receiving a heavy ransom *ibid.* (*cf* 70[34] 77[4] see *Notes*) his verses on the subject *ibid.* 72[23] at Djadūd 73[3] with his son al-Rabīʿ, who escapes from Bistām 77[4] *seq* (see *Notes*) carries away the camels of the Banu'l-Husain from Dhū Kār

cited I 193[32]: cited 197[5]· cited 201[32]· cited 298[35]· cited 307[13.26]· cited 308[19] cited 310[5]· cited 327[3] cited II 16[11] see *Notes* cited 30[23]: cited 33[7]: cited 35[3] cited 40[22 23]· cited 116[26]: cited 119[21] cited 140[11] cited 143[11]· cited 145[4] (=III 35[3]) cited 157[19]· cited 163[23 seq] cited 236[8]· cited 247[9 seq]. cited 280[4]. cited III 3[34]: cited 6[29] (=I 10[31]) cited 215[9] cited 230[28] cited 232[30] cited 241[32]· cited 257[13] cited 259[9] cited 285[13] (=I 204[9]): cited for Bedouin anecdotes II 77[34] 79[17] 81[8.17] 83[29] 87[16] 89[7] 92[27] 94[22 seq] 94[34] 96[16] 99[10] attends the court of the *Kāḍī* of Hishām I 10[21] (=II 284[11]) discourse with an 'Absite 21[11] with Muhriz, a client of the Bāhila 198[26] contemp with Ibn-al-Fokaiyyir II 163[29] see also محمد ابن عبد الله

عَنَّمَة see عنه

بنو عَتِيب بن أَسْلَم a clan of the Djudhām II 70[7]: their genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*)· claim

[العُتْبِيّ]

II 41[18]: cites al-Shamardal on the authority of his father III 315[13] (=II 277[8]): cites 'Awāna I 93[25] cites his uncle 98[21] cites Sufyān b. 'Uyaina 139[17]· cites Tārik b. al-Mubārak 142[30]. cites the Prophet 310[7] cites 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Ziyād 348[13]· cites Zaid b Nomāra II 87[16]· cites Sa'd al-Kasīr 159[13] cites an individual of the Banū Leith 218[29] cites a citizen of Medina III 233[7] cites Abū Ishāk Ibrāhīm b Khirāsh 247[12]· cites Abū 'Abd al-Rahmān Bishr 253[31]· cites Abu 'l-Nasr [Abu 'l-Nadr? see *Notes*] 301[34] cited by Abū Hātim I 7[5], 14[7], 156[28] (? see *Notes*), 179[1], 183[20 seq], III 301[35] cited by al-Riyāshī II 99[19] III 18[28]· cited I 21[11.15]· cited 27[14]· cited 37[7] (=227[21]) cited 41[18] cited 53[33] cited 55[11] cited 83[18] cited 93[11.14] cited 97[4 14] cited 135[34] cited 136[6] (=229[15])· cited 142[25]· cited 152[7.20]· cited 153[1]: cited 154[30]· cited 155[11] cited 183[9]:

عُتْبَة بن غَزْوان 'Omar I's letter to him I 300[20] · one of the Banū Māzin of the Kais 'Ailān II 56[6]: the oration which he delivered after capturing al-Ubulla 156[32] · cites the Prophet *ibid.* with the Prophet *ibid.*

عُتْبَة المَخْرومى with a Bedouin in the *Djāmi'* Mosque of al-Baṣra II 126[31] *seq* was bald *ibid.* used to teach in the Mosque *ibid*

عتبة بن ابى سفيان [his cited II 159[4] *seq.*: an oration which he delivered at the pilgrimage in A H 41 *ibid* . sent the nephew of Abu'l-A'war [*cf. Kindī* I 35[9]] as his deputy in Egypt *ibid* with 'Othmān b 'Anbasa 163[20] · aneed. with Mū'āwiya and three sons of 'Alī viz al-Hasan. al-Husain and Muhammad 212[23] with Mu'āwiya and 'Amr b al-'Ās 238[8] *seq*

عُتْبَة بن شُتَيْر بن خالد الكلابى [var عَنَزَة instead of عُتْبَة *B Dur* 180[22]] raids the Dabba and slays Hosein (*sic leg*) b Dirār al-Dabbī III 66[32] *seq* (see *Notes*) escapes from a raid led by Dirar al-Dabbī *ibid*

عُتْبَة بن شَمّاس eulogizes 'Omar II III 107[3] see *Notes*

عتبة بن ابى عاصم الخزرجى [؟] one of the Banu Salima a branch of the Khazradj, who fought at Bedr II 62[6]

عُتْبَة بن عبد الرّحمٰن his genealogy II 121[32] *seq* with Khālid al-Kasrī *ibid* noted for his generosity *ibid*

العُتْبى [محمد بن عبيد الله ؟ ؟ ابو عبد الرحمن العرشى الأُموى *cf B Khallik* (Egyptian edition) II 522] probably he is called محمد بن العتبى بن عبد الله on I 156[28], [which I read محمد العُتْبى بن عبيد الله see *Notes*] cites his father I 77[18] 78[18] (= 118[9]) 106[8] 117[4] 118[17] (=77[7]) 142[19] 156[28] (? see *Notes*) 160[17] (=179[2]) 180[6] 203[5] 347[7] II 33[19] 124[11] 212[23] 245[24] 246[21] (*cf.* 6[6]) 247[4] 285[28] III 3[7] (=II 151[19]) 18[28] 40[24] 240[7] 259[14]. cites 'Amr b 'Otba on the authority of his father

ter Hind **III** 224[28] *seq*. visits a sooth-sayer of al-Yemen with Hind and others *ibid*. discusses with Hind the merits of her suitors 224[34]· verses which he addressed to her on the subject *ibid* marries her to Abū Sufyān *ibid*

بنت عُتْبة بن ربيعه wife of 'Akīl with her husband **II** 110[30]

عُتْبة بن ابى ربيعة **I** 30[27] *read* عُتْبة بن ربيعة

عُتْبة بن ابى سُفْيان with 'Omar I * **I** 17[9] son-in-law of Ya'lā b. معدة [var مُتْبة *Ma'ānī* 140[19]] 78[15] *seq*. (= 118[10] *seq*) with Zaid b مُتْبة [var مُتْعة] *ibid* with Mu'āwiya at an evening party of his 130[17] his injunctions to Sa'd al-Kaṣr 255[22] with a party of the Kor'ān-readers 308[1] (text defective) Mu'āwiya at his * grave **II** 8[32] *seq* governor of Mecca with a Bedouin of the Banū 'Āmir 81[1] with Mu'āwiya and 'Akīl b. Abī Tālib 110[10] *seq*: an oration which he delivered in Egypt cited 158[33]· some other orations of **III** 120[5]· with Abū Nuwās and Ṣarī' al-Ghawānī 137[17] *seq*. a poor selection of his verses in al-Mubarrad's *al-Rawḍa* 220[28] *seq* verses which he wrote to a nobleman, when presenting him with a pair of sandals 308[25]

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(1) ابن عُتْبة **II** 286[9] see معاويه ابن عمرو بن عتبة

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(2) ابن عُتْبة **III** 240[16] see عمرو ابن عُتْبة [بن ابى سفيان]

ابو عتبة **II** 236[11] see هاشم بن عتبة

عتبة الأسدى **III** 117[26] *read* عتبة الأسدىّ q v

عتبة بن التَّيِّهان [var عَتيك instead of عتبة *B Dhū* 264[4]]. one of the Aws who fought at Bedr and fell at the Battle of Oḥod **II** 60[28]

عتبة بن الحرث بن شهاب **I** 36[28] *read* عُتَيبة بن الحرث بن شهاب

عُتْبة بن رَبيعة discourse with the Koreishites at the Battle of Bedr (see *Notes*) **I** 30[27]. 134[22]. with his brother Shaiba 251[1]. with his daugh-

sayings quoted I 3[14] *seq* 76[28], 209[12], 239[32], 343[2.10], II 181[20.30]: cited I 77[5]. with al-Ma'mūn before his accession to the throne and after 128[15] *seq*. with Yaḥyā b. Akṯham 128[18] praises al-Ḥasan al-Ṭālibī 170[10] (*cf* III 188[26]). his definition of eloquence 175[11]. with al-Aṣma'ī, II 172[5] *seq*. with a friend 172[16] *seq* his letters cited I 75[25], II 193[28], 196[31] 197[15 29] with Manṣūr al-Namarī (*sic leg.*) III 123[21] *seq*. forgiven by Hārūn at the intercession of 'Abd al-Ṣamad *ibid* with al-Rashīd 133[30]

اسمعيل بن القاسم *s.e.* ابو العَتَاهِيَة II 10[30] with a Hāshimite I 23[35] 76[4] with Thumāma b Aṣhras at the court of al-Ma'mūn 207[2] *seq* saying quoted 265[21] II 8[8] (=13[2]) verses which he composed for inscribing on his own tomb 10[30] verses which he wrote for Zubaida bint Dja'far, after the death of her son al-Amīn 16[17] *seq*: and al-Ma'mūn *ibid*. his letter to al-Faḍl b. Ma'n b. Zā'ida 196[35]: with Abū Nuwās

[عَتّاب بن سَعْد التَّغْلِبِيّ] his genealogy III 79[35]: slew Sharāḥīl of the Shaibān at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib *ibid*

عَتّاب بن هرم بن رياح (probably the correct form is عَتّاب بن هَرْمِيّ ابن رِيَاح see *note* on III 85[15]]. held the office of *ṣidāfa* at the court of al-Hīra III 85[10]

عَتّاب بن هَرْمِيّ بن رِيَاح see the foregoing

[عَتّاب بن وَرْقَاء الرِّيَاحِيّ ابو وَرْقَاء] besieged in Iṣbahān by the *Khawārij* I 66[17] *seq* succeeds in defeating them *ibid* one of the three most generous men of al-Kūfa, who were all contemporaries 89[34] with 'Ubaidallāh b. Zabyān 156[18] noted for his forbearance 157[22]. prefect of Iṣbahān and one of the most generous men in Islām II 50[16]: anecd relating to an oration of his III 256[29]

كُلْثُوم [بن عمرو التَّغْلِبِيّ] *s.e.* العَتّابِيّ [ابو عمرو] I 128[15] II 172[16].

III 89[17.33], 90[11.22], 91[5 seq], 94[18 seq], 95[4 seq] · cited 122[4]: cited 130[7] · cited 228[25]: cited 239[11 seq]. cited 255[26]: cited 313[7]. cited 367[4]. Abū Nuwās compares him with al-Aṣma'ī I 170[6 bis] (=III 346[16 seq]): teacher of Abū Ghassān 243[7] see *Notes* used to visit Ibrāhīm [*al-Imām*] in the prison and was in its portico in the night in which Ibrāhīm was slain II 298[23] see also ابو عبيد

عُبَيْدَةُ بن هلالٍ من بني يَشْكُر I 67[5] 66[20]. a distinguished knight of the *Khawāridj* 67[5] his tribe *ibid* mentioned in a verse of [Ibn] al-Mundjib al-Sadūsī 67[10] 67[14]

ابو عُبَيْدَة (بن الوليد) names of his brothers II 272[28 seq] · his mother was a Fazārite lady *ibid*. notice *ibid*

ابو عَتّاب with 'Omar b Haddāb III 253[21] · anecd *ibid* · anecd 257[21]

بنو عَتّاب بن أُسيد III 256[19]

[ابو عُبَيْدَة مَعْمر بن المُثَنّى] cites a servant of 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar 298[26]. cites Salīṭ III 70[27] (see l. 34), 71[34]: cites Rabāb al-Ṣobairī 71[34] · cites Djahm b Ḥassān al-Salītī *ibid*. cites al-Muntadji' b. Nabhān 85[11] · cited by Abū Ḥātim I 149[4], 172[32], III 63[4], 289[8] cited by Abū Zaid I 187[35] cited by al-Haitham II 298[23 seq] cited by Abū Ghassān (*sic leg*) III 68[17] cited I 43[24] cited 48[4] cited 53[18 seq] cited 173[15] cited 188[18] cited 240[2 seq] (*cf* II 75[18 seq]) cited 242[12] cited 265[15] cited 276[21] cited 280[1] (*cf* see notes) cited 280[9] cited 281[20] his *Kitāb al-Tādj* cited II 44[9] 44[24] (*cf* I 157[32] III 121[27]) 45[33] 57[8] (*cf Kāmil* 372[12]), 235[23] cited 177[4] (text doubtful) cited 281[12 seq] (see *Notes*). cited as an authority for the "battle-days" of the Arabs III 50[4], 51[24] (*cf* see *Notes*) 52[21] *seq*., 54[22], 56[5], 59[12], 60[5 14], 61[18 seq], 62[7 14], 64[25], 65[14], 66[1], 70[27], 71[33] *seq*, 72[20], 73[19.28], 74[4.33], 75[26], 76[9], 77[4 seq], 81[18], 85[28] *seq*., 87[5.18], 88[29],

with Abū Bekr and 'Omar at 'the Porch of the Banū Sā'ida' II 204[14 seq] : 208[17]· 'Omar on him 210[20]: the Prophet gave him the title of *Amīnu hādhihi 'l-Umma ibid.*: see also II 190[7], where prob. the reference is to him

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عُبَيْدَة بن الحرث بن عبد المطّلب II 202[25] the first martyr at Bedr *ibid* his widow Zainab remarried by the Prophet *ibid*. 'Alī on him 234[22]

عَبيدَة [*i.e.* عَبيدَة بن عمرو] السَّلْمانى ويقال ابن قيس بن عمرو السّلْمانى *Tahdhīb* VII 84, see also *Ma'ārif* 217[11]] with Muhammad b. Sīrīn III 334[33 seq] contemporary with Abū Bekr and 'Omar *ibid*

عُبَيْدَة [بن مالك بن جعفر الكلابىّ] III 66[30] (*cf Nak.* 72[16])

ابو عُبَيْدَة مَعْمر بن المُثنّى I 43[24] 188[16] III 50[4] cites Yūnus b. Habīb I 99[24] cites Ru'ba 242[13]· cites Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' III 82[8] *sqq.*, 72[15], I 172[6]. cites al-Aṣma'ī I 269[1]: cites Abū Mahdīya II 106[2]·

عبيد الله بن يحيى بن خاقان appointed vizier by al-Mu'tamid II 169[15] *cf* III 48[2]· his death caused by an accident *ibid.* vizier of al-Mutawakkil III 46[33]

ابو عُبَيْد البَجَلىّ cited II 15[22]

ابو عُبَيْدَة I 273[24 bis] 281[20] 291[26 seq] *read* ابو عُبَيْد q v

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بنو عُبَيْدَة III 70[30 seq] *read* بنو عُبَيْد [مِن يَرْبُوع] q v

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ابو عُبَيْدَة الأسود (مولى عمر بن عبد العزيز) chamberlain of his master II 277[26]

ابو عُبَيْدَة بن الجَرّاح أمين هذه الأمّة II 39[24] (see also 210[20]) *i.e.* عامر بن عبد الله بن الجَرّاح 39[28] I 135[31] (=229[12]) with 'Omar I 326[14 seq] a member of the Banu 'l-Hārith b Fihr, and one of *al-muhādjirūn al-awwalūn* II 39[28] (=39[24]) [for the term see *Ma'ārif*, p. 282] held charge of the public exchequer during the reign of Abū Bekr and was subsequently sent to Syria 203[17]

later by his father openly III 333[12]

عبيد الله بن عمرو الغسّانى (var. عمر instead of عمرو I 132[n]): cites al-Sha'bī I 130[16] 132[n]

عبيد الله بن أمّ عيسى III 46[3] see عبيد الله (بن المأمون)

see عبيد الله بن قُرْعة [أو قُرْعَة] ابن قُرْعَه

عبيد الله بن قُفْذ chief of 'Othmān's body-guard II 214[28] [*cf. B Dur* 90[4]]

عبيد الله الكاتبى anecd II 296[2]

عبيد الله الكلوذانى (*sic*) III 48[28] see عبد الله بن احمد الكاوذانى

عبيد الله بن مالك الفاتك الجُعْفِىّ [var. عبيد الله بن الحُرّ بن عمرو الفاتك *B Dur.* 243[18]] II 67[13]

عبيد الله (بن المأمون) notice III 46[3]

عبيد الله بن محمد بن عبيد ابو بكر see ابن ابى الدنيا

see عبيد الله بن محمّد الكَلْوَذانِىّ عبيد الله بن احمد الكاوذانى

عبيد الله بن مروان [بن الحكم] عمّ الوليد بن عبد الملك noted for his stupidity III 255[31]: anecd with al-Welīd *ibid*

عبيد الله (بن مروان بن محمّد) his brothers enumerated II 294[3]: flies to Egypt with his father, pursued by their enemies 294[8] *seq* account of his wanderings in Nubia and Abyssinia, and of his death *ibid.*: with al-Harūn *ibid* with his brother Abdallāh *ibid* the two brothers with the king of Nubia *ibid* parts company with his brother 'Abdallāh at a bifurcation of the road and is slain by the Negroes *ibid*

عبيد الله بن مَعْمَرٍ القُرَشِىّ ثمّ التَّيْمِىّ (*sic leg.*) one of the five most generous men of al-Kūfa, who were all contemporaries I 89[21]. anecd. showing his generosity 92[20] *seq*

ابو عبيد الله كاتب المهدىّ I 137[2] 238[5] see معاوية بن عبد الله

عبيد الله (بن المهدىّ) his mother was Reiṭa III 44[16] (= 43[30]): his brothers and sisters enumerated *ibid.*

lain (I 90[20] *seq*); with a needy stranger 90[28] *seq*; with an individual of the *Anṣār* (90[33]): appointed governor of al-Yemen by ʿAlī II 110[35]

عبيد الله بن عبد الله III 221[26] see ابن الدُّمَيْنة

عبيد الله بن عبد الله (بن طاهر) [ابو احمد] verses which his brother Muḥammad wrote to him I 230[33] his reply (231[2])

عبيد الله بن عبد الله بن عُتْبة بن مسعود al-Zuhrī on him I 168[10] and ʿOmar II 168[12] (= III 104[28]) notice III 104[7] *seq* (= I 168[9] *seq*) with Saʿīd b al-Musayyib *ibid* (see *note* on III 104[9]) a remark of ʿOmar II about him *ibid* (*cf.* I 168[11], see *note* on III 104[10]) saying quoted *ibid* his verses quoted 105[24] with Yezīd b. ʿAbd al-Melik 218[22]

عبيد الله بن علي II 299[19] *read* عبد الله بن علي

عبيد الله بن عمر بن الخطّاب scourged for wine-drinking by ʿAmr b. al-ʿĀṣ in Egypt secretly, and

[عبيد الله بن ظَبْيان]

with ʿAbd al-Melik b. Merwān II 120[8]. with Ḥusain (*sic*) b. al-Mundhir 125[4] *seq* struck with palsy *ibid* · with Mālik b. Misma' 127[4] *bis* (*cf* I 156[14]) with Zurʿa b. Damra 128[6] · attacks and is attacked by Muṣʿab, his chief 267[18] *seq*. takes Muṣʿab's head to ʿAbd al-Melik *ibid* (= I 156[19]) saying quoted *ibid* his verses on the subject quoted *ibid*. al-Ḥadjdjadj wanted to kill him on account of his haughti-
* ness III 20[3] (= I 198[19] see *Notes* = 198[14] see *Notes*)

عبيد الله بن عبّاس called ابن عبّاس I 90[5] one of the most generous men of al-Ḥidjāz, in Islāmic times 89[29] contemporary of Abdallāh b. Djaʿfar and Saʿīd b al-ʿĀs *ibid* anecdotes illustrating his generosity 89[7] *seq* —with an individual, who claimed to have done him a good turn 90[5], with Ḥusain b. ʿAlī 90[12] *seq*. Muʿāwiya presented him with valuable presents, which he in turn gave as a gift to Muʿāwiya's chamber-

عبيد الله بن زياد بن ظبيان II 55[15]

see عبيد الله بن ظَبْيان

see عبيد الله بن السَّرِيّ بن الحَكَم ابن السَّرِيّ

عبيد الله بن سليمان بن وَهْب vizier of al-Mu'taḍid (Aḥmad b. Talḥa), and of al-Muwaffak II 169[17] (*cf.* III 48[9])

عبيد الله بن شَدّاد saying quoted I 321[5] [prob. identical with عبدالله بن شدّاد q v.] see *Notes*

عبيد الله بن ظَبْيان called عبيد الله بن زياد بن ظَبْيان II 55[15] called عبد الله بن ظَبْيان I 198[14] *seq* (see *Notes*) II 120[3] 128[6]· called عبد الله (بن زياد بن طبيان) I 156[13] called عبيد الله بن ظبيان on I 156[14] but عبدالله الخ on II 127[4], where the same anecdote is repeated. called ابو مَطَر II 127[5]. with 'Abdallāh b Zubair I 128[2]: with his father 156[12]: with 'Attāb b Warkā' al-Riyāḥī 156[17] al-Djā'd b. Ḳais was one of his ancestors II 55[15]: one of the Banū Taim al-Lāt *ibid*..

[عبيد الله بن زياد]

Omaiyids after the death of Mu'awiya II II 260[17]. suggests a ruse to Merwān which results in his victory 260[25] saves 'Abdallāh b. Mu'āwiya, though 'Amr b. Sa'īd wanted to slay him 261[10] *seq* sent against al-Kūfa by 'Abd al-Melik but defeated at al-Djāzir by Ibrāhīm b al-Ashtar and slain at the Battle 264[10] *seq* on Ibrāhīm before the Battle *ibid*. 'Alī b. al-Ḥusain's remark on receiving his head from al-Mukhtār *ibid* Yezid b. Mufarrigh (*sic leg*) on him *ibid*. with the exception of his father he was the only Koreishite to hold the prefecture of the whole of al-'Irāk III 4[5] *seq* the provinces which he governed *ibid* (see *Notes*) his sayings quoted *ibid*. his innovations *ibid*. paid their pensions to the fighting Arabs of al-Kūfa and al-Baṣra and their families in a single day *ibid*.. like his father, managed the affairs of al-'Irāk by securing the co-operation of its people *ibid*. see also عبد الله ابن زياد

to Yezīd *ibid.*: appointed governor of al-Baṣra, after attending the court of Yezīd for some time *ibid.*. appointed governor of al-Kūfa, where he reached before al-Husain II 252[1] *seq* · a plot to assassinate him while he was visiting Hānı' in an illness, fails through Muslim's hesitation 252[5] *seq*: Hānı' and Muslim arrested and put to death by him *ibid* with Hānı' after his arrest *ibid* 'Amr b Sa'īd (*sic*) divulges to him the dying request of Muslim b Akīl, and he deputes 'Amr to go and fight against al-Husain *ibid*. at the advice of Shamir demands unconditional surrender from al-Husain *ibid* · the head of al-Husain is brought to him by Khawalī (*sic leg*) b Yezīd, who offends him by reciting some verses and is consequently put to death by him 253[18] *seq* Yezīd's letter to him warning him against the approach of al-Ḥusain 253[26] *seq*. comes to Damascus and supports the dirhems as a gift II 214[11] [for variants see *Ma'ārif* 98[3], and *Tabarī* I 2949[5] *seq*, see also *Wüst. Tab.* U. 24]

عبد الله بن ابى رافع see عبيد الله بن ابى رافع

عبيد الله بن زياد called ابن زياد I 46[2] *seq* 56[33] 65[30] *seq* (= 215[9] *seq*) II 252[5] *seq* 264[18] *seq* called ابن مرجانة II 252[27] 254[8] 264[16] *seq* III 32[5] called ابن سمية II 253[24] with * Aslam b Zur'a I 46[2] *seq*, 215[31] *seq* 56[33] 65[30]. 66[2] *seq* (= 215[9] *seq*) sends 'Abbād against the *Khawāridj* 66[8] with Ḳeis b 'Abbād 150[31] 215[23.33] see *Notes* · sends Aslam b Zur'a al-Kilābī against Mirdās Abū Bilāl 215[27] see *Notes* (= I 46[1] 66[4] see *Notes*) used to speak (Arabic) with a foreign accent 239[26] with Hāritha b Bedr 266[19] (*cf* III 330[8] *seq*), name of the chief of his body- * guard II 51[1] with Mu'āwiya after the death of Ziyād 140[14] *seq* · recommended by Yezīd to Mu'āwiya, who commanded him to attach himself

عُبَيْد بن حُصَيْن الرّاعي II 52[4] see الشّاعر

عُبيد الله III 4[9] *read* عديد بن زياد ابن زياد

عُبَيد see عُبَيد بن السَّرِيّ بن الحَكَم ابن السَّرِيّ

عُبيد بن عُمَير [بن قتادة] اللَّيْثيّ [ابو عاصم المكّيّ العاصّ] cited III 190[6]

عبيد II 53[27] see عبيد بن مالك (الثَّمَرِيّ) ابن الكَيِّس الثَّمَرِيّ

بنو عُبَيْد kins of the Minkar II 50[1] their eminent men enumerated *ibid*

بنو عُبَيْد (or عُبَيْد) [من يَرْبُوع] at the Battle of al-Iyād III 70[30] *seq* (see *Notes*) see also بنو حميد من يربوع

عبيد الله II 151[21] *read* عُبيد and see (1) عُبيد

عبيد الله II 214[28] see عبد الله بن الأرْقَم

سعيد see عبيد الله بن أوْس الغَسّانى ابن أنس الغسّانى

عُبَيْد الله بن ابى بَكْرَة مولى رسول الله ص one of the five most generous men of al-Baṣra, who were all contemporaries I 89[30] · aneod showing his generosity 92[17]

عبيد الله بن جحش الأسدىّ notice II 202[28]

عبيد الله بن الحُرّ [اليَرْبوعىّ] [var عبد الله instead of عبيد الله *cf. Nak.* 896[7] *Agh* XVI 78[18] *cf* also *'Ikd* III 72[18]] called ابو مُلَيْل [var ابو مُلَيْك *cf. Nak.* 896[5] *Agh.* XVI 78[18]] III 70[4] his genealogy 70[4] *seq.* [*cf Nak* 896[7]] captured by the Yashkor but released after some time *ibid*

see عبد الله بن الحُرّ بن عمرو الغانك عبيد الله بن مالك الغانك الجُعْفىّ

عبيد الله بن الحسن العاضي (من بنى العَنْبَر) II 49[20]

عبيد الله vizier of al-Muktadir III 48[26] (? *cf.* II 169[19])

عُبيد الله بن خالد بن أسيد presented by 'Othmān with 4,00,000

stead of ابو عبد here, as in l. 26]: cites Ibn al-Djahm III 264^{29} [? var. in *Agh* IX. 40^{7}]: cited by 'Alī b 'Abd al-'Azīz I 252^{30} II $251^{5\ seq}$ see *Notes* 258^{20}: cited I 117^{31} [var. ابو عبدة H_1 $101a^{14}$, L $218\ b^{11}$]: an authority on proverbs 268^{6}: cited 268^{25} proverbs cited from his book $273^{24\ bis}$ see *Notes*: cited 277^{5} cited (? see *Notes*) 277^{25} cited 280^{1} see *Notes*. cited 281^{29} see *Notes*: cited 288^{1} cited and criticized $291^{26}\ seq.$ see *Notes* cited II 258^{29} 270^{19}

عبيد بن الأبرص الأسدي with al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir I $292^{9\ seq}$ (*cf* III 120^{11}) his clan II 48^{2}· 96^{3} al-Hutai'a on him III 98^{27}

عبيد بن أيوب [من بني العنبر] verses which he addressed to al-Hadjdjādj I 146^{24}

بنو عُبَيْد بن ثعلبة a subdivision of the Hanīfa II 54^{20}

عُبَيْد (بن الحرث بن عمرو) a clan of the Tamīm included in the group called *Mukāʿis* III 68^{18}: their genealogy *ibid.*

عُبَيْلَة a woman celebrated by 'Antara III $57^{6\ bis}$ (= 98^{10} $181^{20\ bis}$)

عُبَيْلة (أمّ العَلَات) II 39^{31}

(1) عُبَيْد a slave owned by the daughter of al-Hārith b Kalada III $2^{11}\ seq$ Sumaiya married to him *ibid* Ziyād born after this marriage, but subsequent to Sumaiya's adultery with Abū Sufyān *ibid* Ziyād refers to him in a speech 3^{10} (= 245^{7} II 151^{21} see *Notes*)

(2) عُبَيْد the *rāwī* of al-A'shā with al-A'shā III 338^{10}

العُبَيْد the name of the horse of 'Abbās b Mirdās al-Sulamī I 84^{34} [see *Shiʿr* 469^{m}]

(1) ابو عُبَيْد I 243^{7} *read* ابو عُبَيْدة [مَعْمر بن المُثَنّى]

(2) ابو عُبَيْد القاسم بن سَلّام I 252^{30} cites Hadjdjādj II 255^{11} 258^{20} 259^{10} 265^{28} 269^{12} see *Notes* cites Abu 'l-Hamnā' al-'Anbarī III 75^{31} [probably we should read ابو عبيدة in-

lāh against the Fazāra and the Dhubyān *ibid.*: defeat the Fazāra at al-Muraikib *ibid.*: fly before the Dhubyān at Dhū Husa' *ibid.*, their hostages, who had been placed in the hands of Subai' b 'Amr, murdered by Hudhaifa b. Badr *ibid* inflict losses on the Dhubyān at al-Ya'marīya *ibid* at the well of al-Habā'a *ibid* their subsequent wanderings *ibid* · reconciled with their kinsfolk *ibid.* the Battle of Kaṭan between them and the Dhubyān *ibid.* at the pond of Ḳalhā *ibid* [*cf Nak* 107⁵. *Yāk Buld* s v فلهى] defeat the 'Āmir at al-Bathā'a (*sic leg*) 59²⁶ *seq* see *Notes* 64¹⁸ defeated the Dārim at the Battle of Akrun 66¹¹ *seq* were raided by the Bekr. led by al-Hawfazān, at Zarūd 86²⁶ *seq* in the verse of a poet 246¹⁹: see also I 21¹¹ 274⁷ II 54⁴ III 94³⁰

عَبْقَر (بن بَجِيلة) names of his four brothers, mother, grand-father and grand-uncle II 64³⁰

العَبَلَات II 39²⁴ see بنو أُمَيَّة الأصغر

عبدة (*sic* من بني غَطَفان بن سعد) a family of the Djudhām II 70¹¹

بنو عَنَس بن بغيض II 51⁸ *et passim* · put 'Amr b. Ma'dī-Karib to * flight I 45²⁸ *seq* · their genea- * logy II 51⁸ *seq* (= III 56⁵) · some of their eminent men enumerated *ibid.* included in the *Djamarāt* 57⁵ (= 46¹⁹ 51⁸) [*cf. Nak.* III 81] · the Ghanī secure a victory against them * at Man'idj III 50⁴ *seq* raid the Ghanī under al-Husain b Zuheir and al-Husain b Oseid, but return after the loss of both leaders *ibid* · the 'Āmir gain a victory over them on the "day" of al-Nafrāwāt (*sic leg*) 50²⁵ (see *Notes*) in a verse of 'Āmir b. al-Tufail 52¹⁷ they and their allies the 'Āmir, defeat the Dhubyān and the Tamīm at Djabala 52²¹ *seq* the Forty Years' War between them and the Dhubyān 56³ *sqq* · demand from Hodheifa the return of the blood-wit of Mālik b. Hodheifa *ibid.*: march with their allies the Banū 'Abdal-

Kulāb but was captured and slain by the Taim III 82[25] *sqq.* (= II 68[1]): verses which he composed in captivity *ibid.*: an opinion as to the genuineness of these verses *ibid*

ابن عَنْدَل see ابن دعدل

ابو عَنْدَل (مولى العَرِيض المُعنّى) III 199[3]

ابن ابى عَنْدَة [*i.e.* احمد *cf.* *'Ibar* IV 141[23]] a general sent against the Christians of the North by 'Abd al-Rahmān III II 311[24] [he seems to be identical with ابو العبّاس العائد q.v.: see note on II 312[15]]

عُنْدَة (بن نهراء) II 59[21]

عَبْدَة بن الطّبيب الشّاعر one of the Banū 'Abd Shems II 49[30]. 'Omar b al-Khaṭṭāb on a verse of his III 103[3]. Abū 'Amr praises him 232[10]

عَبْدَة بن عَلْقَمة المعروف بالفَحْل III 232[15] *read* عَلْقَمة بن عَبْدَة المعروف بالفَحْل

بنو عبد مناف [بن قُصَىّ] I 119[9] *seq* : 131[9]: elegized by Maṭrūd b. Ka'b (al-Sa'dī al-Khozā'ī) II 63[6]: 113[20] *sqq.*: 204[2] 213[7] (var. ابنَىْ عبد مناف *Ṭabarī* I 2784[1]) · at the Battle of Shamṭa III 93[3]· 101[15] Hassān ordered by the Prophet to satirize them 101[15] (*cf.* 189[10]). 224[25]

ابو عبد النَّعيم المُعنّى III 197[33] see طُوَيْس

عبد الواحد بن الخَطّاف cited by Dā'ūd b al-Muhabbar I 311[22] aneed *ibid*

عبد الواحد (بن سليمان بن عبد الملك) names of his brothers II 274[20] his mother was Omm 'Āmir *ibid* verses of al-Kaṭāmī on him *ibid.*

ابن عبدالوهّاب (؟) cites Yasār b 'Abd al-Hakam II 254[26]

عبد الوهّاب (بن المُنْتَصِر) his brothers enumerated III 47[8]

عبد يعوث بن الحرث الشّاعر (الحارثىّ) II 68[1] led the Banu'l-Hārith at the Second Battle of al-

[عبد الملك بن مروان (بن الحكم)
* bond-maid III 243[10 seq.]: on 'Alī's reply *ibid.* his remarks on Maslama when he was outstripped by Sulaimān in a race 244[3 seq.]: with Maṣkala b. Hobeira and Maslama on the occasion *ibid* Maslama was in many ways the best of his sons 244[21]: Omm al-Banīn was a wife of his 249[10] with the citizens of al-Kūfa 295[7] permits al-Hadjdjādj to upset the alterations made by Ibn al-Zobeir in the Ka'ba 297[16] 'Ātika bint Yezīd was his wife 302[20] (= II 251[4]) with Abu'l-Mughawwir 317[17] with Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh b Asīd 329[20 seq.] notice 334[7] with Sa'īd b al-Musaiyib *ibid* aneed with 'Aṭa' (*al-Muḍhik*) 367[14 seq.] (= II 119[32]) see also I 8[16] 128[5] (= 269[23] II 265[14.29]) II 125[5] (= III 8[9]) 152[33] 186[16] 257[19] 269[24 seq.] 278[4] 282[3 6 11]

عبد الملك (بن مروان بن محمد) names of his brothers II 294[3]

عبد الملك بن هرون with Muslim b. Yezīd b Wahb I 194[22] see *Notes*

عبد الملك (بن هشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[16]

عبد الملك بن يزيد called ابوعون II 299[11 seq.] sent by Kahṭaba against Merwān b. Muhammad *ibid.*. reaches the Zāb through Shahrizūr, as planned by Abū Muslim *ibid* cited *ibid*. with Bukair b Māhān *ibid* placed under 'Abdallāh (*sic leg.*) b. 'Alī by al-Saffāḥ *ibid* sent by 'Abdallāh in pursuit of Merwān *ibid*

(؟) بنو عبد مناة II 168[9]

بنو عبد مناة بن بكر من غنّبه their genealogy II 48[21] 49[9] see also الرّباب

عبد مناة (بن الغمر بن قاسط) II 53[21] [*cf Wüst Tab* A 12 and *Ma'ārif* 46[5], where عايذ الله is mentioned but not عبد مناة]

ابو عبد مناف III 93[24 seq.] see قُصَيّ بن كلاب

عبد مناف (بن عبد المُطّلب) II 202[14] see ابو طالب بن عبد المُطّلب

III 99[28]: satirized by Ibn al-Zabīr (?) 109[4]: with Djarīr and al-Akẖṭal 109[14] *seq* · with Kuthaiyir and al-Akẖṭal 109[17] · with Arṭāt b Suhaiya (*sic leg.*) 120[7] (see *Notes*) with Osailim b. al-Ahnaf al-Asadī 126[18] *seq*: on a verse of [Abū] Ḳeis b. al-Aslat *ibid* · eulogized by al-Akẖṭal 132[20]: with Kuthaiyiru ʿAzza at an evening party 136[5] appoints his brother Bishr as governor of al-ʿIrāk 192[11] with ʿAbdallāh b Djaʿfar and Ibn Abī ʿAtīk 195[27] *seq* · with ʿAbdallāh b Djaʿfar 210[31] *seq*. the daughter of ʿAbd al-Rahmān b al-Hārith b. Hishām rejects his proposal for marriage and accepts that of Yaḥyā b ʿAbd al-Hakam (*sic*) 230[24] *sq*, see *Notes* (*cf.* II 117[26] *sq*) and Yaḥyā *ibid.* with ʿOmar b. ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz 230[35] on the relative merits of slave-girls of different nationalities 232[18] with an individual of the Ghaṭafān 234[14], with Rawḥ b. Zinbāʿ, al-Welīd, and Suleimān 237[7]: his letter to ʿAlī b. al-Ḥusain on his marrying a manumitted [عبد الملك بن مروان (بن الحكم] *ibid.*: appointed ʿUrwa b al-Zobeir as governor of al-Yemen III 17[4] *sq*, fearing trouble from al-Hadjdjādj, ʿUrwa seeks his protection *ibid* al-Ḥadjdjādj's letter to him about ʿUrwa's embezzlement *ibid.*: with ʿUrwa *ibid* · his reply to al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid* with Ibn ʿAbbās (*sic*) and others 19[20] *sq*, see *Notes* letter of al-Hadjdjādj to him on the importance of the Caliphate *ibid.* ʿAbdallāh b. Yezīd brings Huwār (?) b Zeid al-Dabbī to him and on Huwar's criticizing the views put forth by al-Ḥadjdjādj, the Caliph banishes him to Egypt *ibid* his orders to al-Hadjdjadj relating to the prisoners captured at the Battle of al-Djamādjim 20[11] (= I 151[20] 235[31]) remarks which he made on hearing that ʿImrān b. ʿIsām had been slain by al-Ḥadjdjadj 20[24] the reason why he divorced Lobāba 39[24] presents ʿAlī b ʿAbdallāh with a slave-girl 40[12] · on the clans gifted with poetical talents

him 302[17 seq] . with 'Abbād b.
* Ziyād III 4[11] : appoints al-Ḥadjdjādj, at the recommendation of his vizier Rawḥ b Zinbā', to regulate the movements of his troops. when on the march with him 6[11 seq] . with Rawḥ and al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid* sends al-Ḥadjdjādj as governor of al-'Irāk 7[11 seq] : his proclamation addressed to the Kūfans *ibid* praised by al-Djahiz 8[20] displeased with al-Ḥadjdjādj, he sends him an order of dismissal by a special messenger 8[28 sqq] his instructions to the messenger *ibid*. al-Ḥadjdjādj's reply *ibid* with Nobāta the messenger. on his return *ibid* his instructions to al-Ḥadjdjādj to perform the rites of pilgrimage as directed by Abdallāh b Omar 13[21] on receiving a complaint from Anas against al-Ḥadjdjādj. he sends him a reply by the hand of Ismā'il b. 'Abdallāh 14[6 seq] he gives another letter to the same messenger for al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*: the text of the letter

himself in prayer on the occasion *ibid*. (= I 156[20]) . anecd. *ibid.* ; on Mus'ab 267[28 seq] ; received congratulations when Mus'ab was slain 268[1] . with a poet on the occasion *ibid* . sends al-Ḥadjdjādj against Ibn al-Zobeir 269[18 seq] ; the heads of Ibn al-Zobeir and his companions sent to him 270[15] . names of his sons 272[11] . particulars about his life 272[13 seq] writes to Hīshām b Isma'īl al-Makhzūmī to make the Medinites take anticipatory oaths of allegiance to al-Welīd and Sulaimān *ibid* . a remark of his about the castigation of Sa'īd b al-Musaiyyib *ibid* with al-Welīd *ibid* his excessive love for al-Welīd, his eldest son resulted in the Prince's defective education in Arabic 273[17 bis] (*cf.* I 227[6] 240[23]) . receives. along with 'Abd al-'Azīz, the property of Fadak from his father 279[9] a dream of his interpreted by Sa'īd b. al-Musaiyib 283[20 seq] · divorces Omm Hishām *ibid* · al-Manṣūr and his courtiers on

under Hobeish b Duldja II 263[22] *seq*, sends 'Obeidallāh b. Ziyād against al-Kūfa 264[10]; sets out against Mus'ab 265[29] *seq*, with 'Ātika bint Yezīd on the occasion *ibid.*, cites verses of Ibn Abī Rabī'a 266[5] *seq* (see *Notes*), his differences with 'Amr b Sa'īd 266[11] *seq*; besieges 'Amr in Damascus, who opens the city gates on certain conditions *ibid*; summons 'Amr to his presence and 'Abd al-Azīz b Merwān having failed to slay him, he slays 'Amr with his own hand *ibid*, with Kabīsa b Dho'aib immediately after the incident *ibid*, accd 267[2] (= I 25[25] *seq*). Ibn al-Zobeir on the incident 267[6] his campaign against Mus'ab who is slain 267[8] *seq*; sows disaffection in al-'Irāk by missives sent to Ibrāhīm b al-Ashtar and other chiefs *ibid*, Mus'ab's troops come over to his side *ibid.*, 'Obeidallah b Zabyān brings Mus'ab's head to him and regrets he did not slay the Caliph when he prostrated

II 261[26] *seq* conducts the service at the burial of his father *ibid* account of his Caliphate 262[2] *sqq* —notice *ibid.*, his genealogy, *Kunyas*, and the names of those of his sons who rose to the Caliphate *ibid*, verses of Ibn Keis al-Rokaiyāt on him *ibid*, names of the officials of his court *ibid*, names of those who turned the *diwāns* into Arabic under his orders *ibid*, increases the pensions of the *Mawālī* 262[18]. Ibn 'Omar swears allegiance to him in a letter, on his own behalf as well as of Nāfi', his client 262[19] *seq* letter of Ibn al-Hanafiya to him on a similar subject and his reply *ibid*, his letter to al-Hadjdjādj about Ibn al-Hanafiya and his companions *ibid* (= 186[9] 25.[16]), compared with Mu'āwiya 263[4], an oration of his quoted 263[7], with 'Omar b 'Alī b Abī Tālib 263[9], cites verses of Ibn [Abi] 'l-Hukaik *ibid*, with Zofar b al-Hārith and Abū Zo'aiza 263[20], sends an expedition against Medina

his delivered in Mecca, with a remark of Abū Ishāk al-Nazẓām relating thereto *ibid cf.* 263[5] · al-Welīd's *oration at* his death 142[36] · al-Hadjdjādj's oration at his death 154[7] · married his daughter Fāṭima to ʿOmar b ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz 164[2] (= III 230[15]) with ʿOmar *ibid Kātīb* of the Exchequer of Medina during the Caliphate of ʿOṯhmān 168[24] names of his secretaries 168[31] Kabīsa was his secretary in the department of the Privy Seal 70[5] (= 170[20]) appointed Ḵhāridja b. Zaid as head of the *Diwān* of Medina 170[25] aneed with his secretary Sergius 170[28] *seq.* . orders Sulaiman b Saʿd to turn the accounts kept in Greek into Arabic *ibid. cf* 262[15]. his endorsements on various letters and petitions quoted 186[9] al-Ḥadjdjādj's letter to him 198[7] on a statement of ʿAlī 221[30] · appoints Nāfiʿ b ʿAlḳama as governor of Mecca 222[23] : anecdotes with al-Zuhrī 255[22] *seq.* : with Omm Ḵhālid * 337[1] *seq* : on Muʿāwiya II 7[25] · the noble families of the Arabs enumerated in an evening party of his 44[9] *seq* · with al-Aḥraz b. Mudjāhid of the Taḡlib on the same occasion *ibid.* : with his courtiers on the Rabīʿa 56[14] Rawḥ b. Zinbāʿ was his vizier 70[10] · with a man who spoke well on a subject in his court 74[5] *bis* : a Bedouin condemns him 101[4] · with Ḵhālid b ʿAbdallāh and his brother Omaiya 117[2] *seq* the origin of his nickname ابو الدنّاب 117[28] (= 262[5] III 230[27]) · with ʿAbdallāh b Zabyān 120[4] *seq* with a Kaisite 120[19] with Ṯhābit b ʿAbdallāh b Zobair 120[30] with ʿAmr b Saʿīd, Ḵhālid b Yezīd, and an old man, who was a client of the Koraiš 125[32] *bis* · with ʿOmar b ʿObaid [Allāh] and Omaiya b. ʿAbd al-Melik [ʿAbdallah ?] b. Khālid 126[7] with Ḵhālid b. Salama 129[8]. the same on the Caliph's oratorical powers *ibid.*. the usual termination of his orations 142[29] : a passage from an oration of

over to him 128[6] (*cf.* II 265[29]). with his courtiers 135[22] (= 234[26]): anecdotes 135[34]; 139[8]; 144[19]; 148[8]; 150[15]; 180[19]; 192[12]; 234[12 seq]: interview with Ziyād b. 'Omar al-'Atakī 138[25]. interview with al-Zuhrī 140[16] (= 167[30]) praises 'Urwa b al-Zubaır for his learning *ibid* stops the allowances of the descendants of Abū Sufyān 142[25] appoints 'Oṯhmān b. Ḥayyān al-Murrī as Prefect of Medina 148[26] with a Makẖzūmite 150[27 n 1] asks for the hand of a daughter of 'Akīl b 'Ullafa al-Murrī for one of his sons 156[22] *cf.* II 75[25] III 230[11]). sends a letter of the Roman Emperor to 'Alī b al-Husaın for drafting a reply to it 160[35 seq] with a learned man 165[19] with Urwa b al-Zubair 167[28 bis] on Rawh b. Zinbā' 169[11] · at his command al-Ḥadjdjādj recounts his own vices 189[23] (= III 19[8]) · two letters of al-Hadjdjādj to him 198[23 seq]. al-Sha'bī on him 223[5]: on speaking Arabic incorrectly 240[4]: with 'Urwa b. Odẖaina Zinbā' 178[11]) about Mālik b. Misma' 42[5 seq] (*cf* 178[11] *seq.*): with his courtiers 49[11] on 'Urwa b al-Ward 70[11] with 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Hakam 74[6] · with a party of the Umaıyids 76[24] · with Abu'l-Raıyān 77[2 seq] · with Hārith b. Khālid al-Makhzūmī 86[20 seq], appoints the same as governor of Mecca *ibid* with A'shā of the Rabī'a al-Welīd and Suleimān 96[32 seq] · with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far, Badẖīh and Yahyā b. al-Hakam 119[3 seq]. (*cf* II 116[3]). compels al-Ḥadjdjādj to divorce Umm Kulthūm (or Zaınab ? *cf* III 243[30]) at once as al-Welīd (or Khālid ? *cf* III 240[8 seq]) took exception to this marriage 119[13 seq] (*cf.* III 240[8 bis]) with his son Maslama, Badẖīh and a slave-girl 120[13 seq] with al-Sha'bī 120[34 seq]. (=264[16 seq].) · and al-Ḥadjdjādj 120[35]. with al-Ḥadjdjādj and Ibrāhīm b Ṭalḥa 121[23 seq] · with Djarīr 122[29 seq] the people of al-Kūfa desert Mus'ab and go

instead of عبد الملك, as in M, 159 a⁴, L 133 a¹¹, *Agh.* VIII 105¹²]: called ابو العبّاس I 75³: with Ibn Da'b at the court of al-Mehdī I 74²² *seq.*: see also عبد الله بن مالك

عبد الملك بن مروان [بن الحكم] called ابن مَرْوان I 234¹² III 132¹⁶· called ابو الوليد II 262³: called ابو الأملاك *ibid.*: called ابن عائشة 262⁶· called ابن الرَّقاء 266²⁵: called ابو الدَّنّاف III 230²⁵ *seq* (= II 117²⁶ *seq*) II 262⁵ 266¹⁴ called حَمَامَة المسجد III 334⁷· cites the Prophet I 199²⁵ sayings quoted 12²¹, 233², 240⁵ (= 258²² *cf* II 163¹⁶), 240¹², 246⁵, II 272¹⁹, III 99³⁴, 109⁴, 316²³: * with Rawḥ b. Zinbā' I 7²⁴· advice to his sons 9¹, 221²³, 302³· advice to al-Welīd 15¹²: with al-Ḥārith b. 'Abdallāh 20²¹ *seq*. and al-Ḥadjdjādj b Yūsuf 21²⁰: with al-Sha'bī 29⁵: his injunctions to a general 41¹⁵· with Dju'ail b. 'Alḳama 42⁸ *seq*· makes enquiries from Ibn Mustaṭā' al-'Anbarī (var. Rawḥ b. I 216⁸· his father's fortitude at his death II 3⁹ *cf.* 80¹⁵: 33⁵ (= 36²¹). his father prohibits public mourning at his death 35²⁶ *seq*· his father condoled on his death 36²: anecdotes with his father 280⁶ *seq* (= I 14¹⁵ II 3¹⁴). his father at his grave 280¹⁰ *seq* (= 8²⁴)· anecd. with his father III 345²⁰

ابو عبد الملك عناق anecd. III 257¹

عبد الملك بن الفارسيّ with al-Ma'mūn I 140²⁷

عبد الملك بن الفضل الحاجب with Sahl b. Hārūn and al-Rashīd III 23⁸ *seq* 23²⁶ *seq*

عبد الملك بن قُرَيْب I 50¹⁶ 241²¹ see الأصمعى

عبد الملك or عبد الملك القَهْرَمانيّ عبد الملك القهرمان III 28¹ [i.e., ابن بحران قهرمان جعفر *cf. B Khallik.* I 106⁴ *seq*]. I 81¹² (= III 28¹)

عبد الملك بن مالك الخُزَاعيّ [prob. عبد الله is the correct reading

his private audience with the same 107[28]. 190[u] *seq.* (= II 100[35] *seq.*): verses about the Ḳoraiš̲ II 37[12] 38[17.21]. names of his sons and their mothers 38[25] (*cf.* 202[13]) · 42[31]. 112[19]. guardian of the Prophet in his minority 202[11]. 293[19] Ḥasan descended from him twice III 31[3] *seq*

عبد الملك cited by Yahyā b 'Abd al-'Azīz III 109[21]. in Egypt *ibid*

ابن عبد الملك [*cf Bayān* III 193[19] where هشام بن عبد الملك is the person referred to] · cited III 253[16] anecd with an individual *ibid.*

ابو عبد الملك cited by Shabīb II 143[19] one of the bodyguard of the (Umaiyid) Caliphs. with 'Omar II *ibid*

عبد الملك بن جعفر بن يحيى [البرمكيّ] III 22[26]

عبد الملك بن الحجّاج with a Ḳoraiš̲hite II 126[5]. al-Ḥadjdjādj seeks a wife for him and describes the qualities she should possess III 234[5]

عبد الملك بن صالح الهاشمى I 81[18] III 28[2]: with a Caliph I 76[35] (see *Notes*): anecd. with Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī, Djaʿfar b. Yaḥyā, and al-Raš̲hīd 81[18] *seq* (*cf.* III 28[2] *seq*; varr. *Aġh.* V 118 ff.) al-Raš̲hīd reconciled with him 143[7] *seq*: al-Raš̲hīd's displeasure with him 143[19] *seq*. imprisoned by the same *ibid* · released by al-Amīn *ibid* accounts for the displeasure of al-Raš̲hīd with him *ibid.* cited by Ibrāhīm b al-Sindī *ibid.* with al-Raš̲hīd II 35[24]. an oration of his addressed to the Syrians 146[2]. with al-Raš̲hīd III 284[15] (*cf.* I 136[29]) with the same in Manbidj 284[17] (*cf.* I 136[20] = 222[23])

عبد الملك بن عبد العزيز بن جُرَيج ابو الوليد see ابن جُرَيج

عبد الملك بن عبد العزيز بن الوليد his genealogy II 292[15]: Ḳeis b. Hānī' al-'Absī advises Yezīd III to nominate him as his successor but the advice is rejected by Yezīd *ibid.*

عبد الملك بن عمر بن عبد العزيز I 14[5] II 35[28] 280[10] III 345[20].

B Dur. 285[15]] called ابن نفيلة الغسّانيّ I 40[10] III 356[7]: called عبد المسيح بن عمرو بن ثعلبة (sic) II 64[27] see Notes: takes Khālid b al-Welīd's letter to Persian satraps I 40[19] see Notes sent by Kisrā to interview Saṭīḥ of Syria 108[19] one of the Banū 'Amr b. Māzin II 64[27] (see Notes): his verses cited III 356[7] (cf. I 109[3] see Notes)

ابن عبد المطّلب III 75[27] 103[15] see محمد [بن عبد الله] رسول الله و نبيه ص

بدر عبد المطّلب II 263[2] (= 186[10] cf. 255[17]). III 32[14] 102[12]

شيبة عبد المطّلب بن هاشم called الحمد II 42[21] [see Nihāya s.v. طير, B Dur. 8[11] gives شيبة as the name of عبد المطّلب but cf Ma'ārif 34[2]]. described as مطعم طير السّماء ibid (see Notes) waits on Saif b Dhī Yazan with other leading men of the Ḳoraish and acts as their spokesman I 107[2 seq.]

[عبد القيس بن أفصى] 'Abd al-Melik 56[18]: 75[12]: noted for eloquence 119[35]: 122[35]. 155[21]. 242[35]: III 246[8] use of intoxicating beverages allowed them by the Prophet 340[28]

عبد القيس بن دعمى his genealogy II 52[24 bis] see Notes. his descendants ibid

محمد بن ابن عبد كلان I 23[30] see عبد الله بن عبد كلان

عبد كُلال II 58[1]

الحارثيّون called بنو عبد المدان III 120[21]. II 43[8] first satirized, then eulogized by Hassān III 120[21] seq.

عبد المسيح بن بُقيلة الغسّانى see عبد المسيح بن نفيلة الغسّانى

عبد المسيح الجعيد (الجهدى ؟) one of the Banū 'Amr b Māzin II 64[27]

عبد المسيح بن عمرو بن ثعلبة II 64[27] [prob. we should read بُقيلة instead of ثعلبة] see the following

عبد المسيح بن نفيلة الغسّانيّ I 108[20] [var. بُقيلة instead of نفيلة; see

in his praise 134[16]: scourged by 'Amr al-Aṣḥdaḳ for drinking wine 333[20]

(2) عبد العزيز بن مروان [بن الحكم] fell at Mardj Rāhiṭ II 261[9] (see *Notes*)

عبد العزيز (بن المنصور) his brothers enumerated III 44[8]

عبد العزيز بن الوليد I 146[4]: names of his mother and his brothers II 272[26]: left no offspring *ibid* · praised 273[8 seq] · his father wanted to make him succeed Sulaimān but the latter opposed it *ibid* aneed. relating to the same affair *ibid*. his name suggested to Yezīd II for nomination as his successor 282[2]

عبد القيس II 233[20] (?)

عبد القيس بن أفصى (بن عبد القيس) II 46[6] 52[23 seq]. I 239[27]. 307[27]. one of the *Djamādjim* II 46[6] (see *Notes*): 46[11 seq]. their genealogy, their subdivisions and notables 52[23]—53[19] (see *note* on 52[24]). their deputation waits on the Prophet 53[1], 57[1]: 55[24] praised by brother Merwān, when he marched to Syria II 292[27]

(1) عبد العزيز بن مروان [بن الحكم] his father's advice to him, when he left him in Egypt, as governor of that Province * I 14[23]: saying quoted 69[7]: with Nuṣaib b. Rabāh (*sic leg*) 137[4] (= III 329[11]) see *Notes* · visited in his illness, by Kuthaiyir 229[27] rejects Kuthaiyir's request for appointment as his secretary 245[29] *seq*. verses on his death * by al-Farazdaḳ II 25[31] 26[5] proposes his father for election as Caliph in a public speech, when the Djudhām as prearranged, shout approval and have him elected 259[26 seq] ordered by 'Abd al-Melik to slay 'Amr b. Sa'īd 266[22 seq]: on his hesitating, he is abused by the Caliph, who slays 'Amr with his own hands *ibid*.. receives, along with 'Abd al-Melik, the property of Fadak from Merwān 279[5] his brothers enumerated 294[3]. * III 107[5]. patron of Kuthaiyir 120[10 bis] (= I 260[19]): a verse

to fight against the *Azāriḳa*, but is defeated and his wife Baḥr is captured by them II 75[9]

عبد العزيز بن زُرارَة interview with Mu'āwiya I 118[16 seq] (var. عبد الله بن زُرارَة الكِلابىّ 77[7]) · chief citizen of al-Kūfa 118[17] · accompanies Yezīd b Mu'āwiya on a raid and is killed 118[20]

عبد العزيز (بن سليمان بن عبد الملك) names of his mother and his brothers II 274[20]

عبد العزيز بن عبد الله الدصرىّ cites 'Othmān b. Sa'īd al-Madanī III 28[20 seq]

عبد العزيز بن عبد المُطّلب المخزومىّ [var مُطّلب instead of المُطّلب see *Ṭabarī*, by index; *Tahḏhīb* VI 357] · *Ḳāḍī* of Mecca · with 'Amr b. 'Othmān III 257[24]

عبد العزيز بن عمر بن عبد العزيز [ابو محمّد المدنى] [for him see *Tahḏhīb* VI 349], cites Radjā' b. Ḥaiwa I 222[26]

عبد العزيز بن محمّد بن مروان left in charge of al-Djazīra by his عبد العزيز بن الحجّاج given the command of the troops in the rebellion against al-Welīd II * II 290[14 seq]: other generals who were sent to join him *ibid.*; arrests al-'Abbās b. al-Welīd, and uses his name to trick the troops of al-Welīd *ibid.* his name suggested to Yezīd III, in his last illness, for nomination as his successor 292[13 seq] according to some, he was nominated as the successor of Ibrāhīm by Yezīd III *ibid* · slain *ibid.* proceeds to Damascus from al-Ray, and enters the city along with Sulaimān b al-Welīd, with the intention of slaying the two sons of al-Welīd, *viz* al-Ḥakam and 'Othmān 293[4 seq] slain by the mob *ibid.* his head first put at the foot of Abū Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh, whom the mob seated on the pulpit, and then sent to Merwān *ibid* · his body impaled upside down at the Djābiya Gate *ibid.*

عبد العزيز (بن خالد) he is sent by his brother Omaiya b. Khālid

185[17]: verses on the death of Sa'īd b. Salm II 31[18] (see *Notes*): cites Isḥāḳ al-Mawṣilī III 207[34] (see *Notes*)

عبد الصمد بن همام cited III 301[29]

عبد العزّى II 202[15] see ابو لَهَب (ابن عبد المطّلب)

(*sic*) عبد العزّى بن حَنْظَلَة slain, while clinging to the covering of the Ka'ba, as he was not granted amnesty on the day Mecca was taken III 302[38] *seq* [*cf Beladhorī* 40[18] *seq*, along with *note a* where he is called ابن خَطَل, see *Wust Reg* 130[15]]

ابو عبد العزّى بن عبد شمس Abu'l-'Āṣī was one of them II 39[34] 114[30]

عبد العزّى بن كعب بن سعد II 49[30] see حِمّان

عبد العزيز (؟) cited II 291[28]

عبد العزيز الداهانىّ cited by 'Amr III 289[18] [text doubtful]: cites al-Aswad b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān *ibid.*

[عبد شمس بن عبد مناف] of his mother 202[7] [*cf. Wüst. Reg.* 95]. 250[16]: 301[15] *seq*: III 209[11]

عبد شَمْس (بن مُعَاوِية الكِنْدِىّ) his genealogy III 80[7]. slain at the Battle of Wāridāt *ibid.*

عبد الصّمد بن علىّ head of the bodyguard of his brother Ismā'īl b 'Alī III 32[27]. with his brother and Merwān b. Shudjā' *ibid* buries Sudeif alive, under the orders of al-Manṣūr 33[27] *seq* 45[1] *bis*: obtains Hārūn's pardon for al-Attābī 123[26]. notice 288[8]

عبد الصّمد بن الفضل الرَّقَاشِىّ verses which he addressed to Khālid b Daisam I 74[12]

عبد الصمد (الكاتب) one of those who acquired fame as *Kātibs* II 170[33]

عبد الصمد بن المعدل I 185[17] II 31[18] III 207[34] *read* عبد الصّمد ابن المُعَذّل and see the following

عبد الصّمد بن المُعَذّل (*sic leg*) verses which he addressed to Ibrāhīm b al-Ḥasan (? see *Notes*) I

[عبد الرحمن بن محمد امير المؤمنين] the Queen guarantees the friendliness of the Navarrese, and releases the prisoners of the Banū Dhi'l-Nūn and in consequence he withdraws his armies from Navarre *ibid.*; ravages the territory of the Galicians carrying fire and sword into it II 322[25 sq.]. returns to his capital, after restoring peace to the country and extinguishing rebellion 322[30]

عبد الرحمن بن مسلم الفقيه II 70[21] read عبد الرحمن بن مشكم الفقيه and see ابو مسلم الخولانى

عبدالرحمن (بن معاوية بن ابى سفيان) notice 245[21 bis]

عبد الرحمن بن معاوية بن هشام II 302[11]. called صقر قريش 302[15 bis]. the first Omaiyid Caliph in Spain 302[11] *seq.*. his genealogy *ibid.*, notice of his reign *ibid.*; al-Manṣūr on him *ibid.*; verses which he composed and presented to his viziers *ibid.*; with Omaiya b. Yezīd *ibid.*; anecd. with a rebel *ibid.*: 307[10]

عبد الرحمن بن هرمز see الأعرج

عبد الرحمن (بن هشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[16]

ابوعبدالسلام الجند نيسابورى (*sic* الكاتب) one of those who acquired fame as *Kātibs* II 171[1]

عبد السلام اللخمى attacks al-Welīd II and slays him II 290[21 seq.]

عبد شمس بن سعد (بن زيد مناة) included among the *Abnā'* II 49[27]: some of their eminent men enumerated 49[28]

عبد شمس بن عبد مناف II 40[2]: I 100[2]: 133[22]. 138[19] (= III 125[12]). II 38[20 seq.]: verse of Abū Tālib addressed to him 40[2 seq.]: 112[16]: 114[8]: name

عبد الله [i.e. ابو عبد الرحمن المُقْرِى ابن يزيد العَدَوِىّ مولى ال عمر *cf. Ma'ārif* 259, 264, *Tahdhīb* VI 83]: cited I 206[24]

عبدالرحمن بن مهدى [ابو سعيد] البصرى [for him see *Ma'ārif* 257[8], *Tahdhīb* VI 279] cited by Dja'far b. Sulaimān I 309[19] (= 167[7])

enters the town and orders the dismantling of its fortifications and defences, and the putting up of new fortifications for the governor and his troops *ibid.*; sends 'Abd al-Hamīd on an expedition against Yahyā b. Dhi'l-Nūn, who is persuaded to visit the Imām, is pardoned and appointed governor of the fortresses he was occupying II 322[8]; takes Mulūnda and other forts 322[12], the Todjībite [Muhammad b Hishām] submits to him *ibid*, pardons the rebel and offers him presents, including a royal mule and a horse *ibid.*; asks him to settle in Cordova and promises to raise him to a vizierate and the Wardenship of the Northern Marches *ibid.*; allows him to return home, on his promising to accede to his wishes in the near future, because he pleaded his inability to proceed to Cordova immediately on account of illness and unpreparedness *ibid*; the Queen of Navarre visits him [in Pampeluna] 322[22] (see *Notes*); settle in Cordova II 319[7]; besieges Bobastro, which is finally surrendered by Ḥafṣ [b. 'Omar b. Ḥafṣūn] (320[18]), account of the siege *ibid.*, visits Bobastro in the following year and destroys all the traces of the Banū Hafṣūn, whose bodies are exhumed and destroyed (320[19]); sends 'Abd al-Hamīd against Ibn Dā'ūd 320[20]; his campaign against Badajoz (320[30]); entrusting Ibn Ishāk with the siege of the town he himself ravages the province of Algarve, taking its fortresses, one after the other *ibid.*, Ibn Merwān, the chief of Badajoz, capitulates *ibid*, his campaign against Toledo (321[7 seq]); fortifies Jarancas, opposite Toledo, and leaves Ibn Salīm to invest the town, which surrenders only in the third year of the siege *ibid*, visits Toledo and receives the submission of its lord and the city elders *ibid.*; the town is suddenly occupied by Durrī, under his orders *ibid.*; he

[عبد الرحمن بن محمد امير المؤمنين]

in the coastal districts *ibid.*; sends an expedition against the Christians of the North under a general who takes Tudela from them, and clears the region of the enemy II (317[26]); his campaign in the province of Todmīr 317[28], Mūsā accompanies him as commander of the army *ibid.*, destroys the fortresses of Todmīr, and the chiefs of the district join his army *ibid.*; another campaign against the Christians of the North (318[4] *seq*): although dissuaded from entering the defiles of Navarre, he insists on reaching Pampeluna, which he does, overcoming the resistance offered to him on the march *ibid*, Pampeluna entered and many of its houses destroyed, and its churches converted into mosques *ibid*: while returning from Navarre he turned to the Banū Dhū Nūn (*sic*), but they abased themselves before him and offered hostages 318[31], takes (؟) قبة استيبا (319[2]); makes the Banū Hā'il [Hābil ?] paign against Dja'far [b. 'Amr b. Ḥafṣūn] *ibid.*; passing by Balda and leaving a general to invest it, he proceeds to besiege Bobastro *ibid.*; the head of the commander of the garrison of Balda is brought to him and the fortress is taken *ibid.*, ravages the country around Bobastro *ibid.*, parleys with Dja'far *ibid.*; accepts his hostages and an annual tribute and raises the siege *ibid* another campaign against the Christians of the North II 315[15] *seq.*; the chiefs of Navarre and Leon are defeated and suffer heavy losses *ibid.*, the fortress of Tolax surrenders to him 317[4], raises Mūsā to the premiership at the death of Bedr b Aḥmad 317[6]; his campaign in the South 317[10]; takes the fortress of ثروريه (؟) and razes Sidonia to the ground, marching its inhabitants to Cardova *ibid*; another campaign in the South 317[19]; ravages the country around Bobastro (?), takes Shāṭ and the fortresses

fortresses come to his court and offer their submission *ibid.*; his campaign in the province of Sidonia and the coastal districts II (310^{26}); punishes the rebels of Marīya and al Djazīra *ibid.*, the rebel of Carmona promises to offer him his services, if left unmolested for a few months, so he is left alone *ibid.* (see *note* on 310^{29}); sends his uncle on an expedition against Bobastro, with Abu'l-'Abbās (311^{7}), the lord of that fortress negotiates with the Imām for peace *ibid.*, sends Ibn Abī 'Abda against the Christians of the North, and "the Koraishite general" [Ishāk b Muhammad ?] against Murcia and Valencia (311^{19}), sends Bedr against Niebla, who takes it and brings its lord as a prisoner (311^{27}), raises troops and sends them under Bedr against the Christians of the North, who are defeated 312^{27} *sqq.*; makes peace with the sons of Ibn Hafṣūn 314^{14} *seq.*; his cam-

[عبد الرحمن بن محمد امير المؤمنين]

* his reign II 307^{5} *sqq.*— conquered the whole of Spain, a second time as 'Abd al-Raḥmān I had done in the first instance *ibid.*, the poets, like our author, had celebrated his martial deeds in poems that were carried to distant lands *ibid*; the Battle of Monteleon put him in possession of seventy forts *ibid.*, Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī's verses on the subject *ibid.*, victorious at the Battle of Martos *ibid*, Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī's *Radjaz* poem on the martial exploits of the king in the first twenty-two years of his reign *ibid*, the buildings which he erected *ibid*; the first of the Spanish Omaiyids to assume the title of *Amīr al-Mo'minīn ibid.*, his generosity *ibid*, our author's verses on the subject *ibid.*; his campaign in the province of Jaen 309^{27} *seq.*, and of Elvira (310^{10} *seq.*); Eciya surrenders to him, and Medinet al-Sandjīl to a general of his *ibid.*; lords of various

Hadjdjādj and coerced into cursing 'Alī, Ibn al-Zobeir and al-Mukhtār, which, however, he cleverly managed to avoid 12^{21}: al-A'mash witnessed his flogging *ibid.*: anecd. with Musāwir al-Warrāk 312^{24}

عبد الرّحمن بن محمّد بن الأشعث called ابن الاشعث I 140^{17} $149^{28\ seq}$ 151^{22} II 50^{17} 76^{5} $186^{13\ bis}$ III 16^{30} 20^{25} · called عبد الرّحمن بن الأشعث I 235^{30} 280^{7} surprised and defeated by the *Azārika* I 44^{12} · 140^{17} (? *cf.* 167^{31}) · $149^{28\ seq}$ · 151^{22} · 235^{30} with al-Hadjdjādj 280^{7} II 53^{27} 76^{5}: 117^{10}: $186^{13\ bis}$: and 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.* III 16^{30} 20^{25}

عبد الرحمن بن محمّد ابن أخي الأصمعيّ cites al-Aṣma'ī III 238^{29}: cited by Muhammad b. الغار [*sic* العازى ?] *ibid.*

عبد الرحمن بن محمد امير المؤمنين II $307^{5\ seq}$ (*cf.* 309^{27}): called ناصر دين الله I 35^{26} *cf.* II 322^{25}: called الامام 311^{14} *et passim*: called خليفة الله على عباده 317^{4}: called الإمام ذو المَجْدَيْن 322^{12}: account of [عبد الرّحمن بن عَوْف خال النبيّ ﷺ] with al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba 213^{25}: his disappointment at 'Othmān's conduct after he was elected Caliph $214^{5\ seq}$ (= $211^{33\ seq}$ $223^{6\ seq}$): after an argument with him, he breaks relations with 'Othmān *ibid.*: * III 31^{a} · 229^{18}: calls on the Prophet, dressed in silk 335^{14}

عبد الرّحمن brother of 'Alī b 'Īsā, and vizier of al-Rāḍi II 169^{25} (*cf* III 49^{6}) see *Notes*

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see عبد الرّحمن بن القاسم العُتَقِيّ ابن القاسم

عبد الرّحمن بن القصير [P_1 60 b^{18} has عبد الرحمن القصير]: cites Yūnus b Bilāl I 206^{33}

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see عبد الله بن عبد الرّحمن بن كعب كعب الخزرجى

عبد الرّحمن بن ابى ليلى cites 'Abdallāh b 'Omar I 135^{30} (= 229^{11}): cited by Ibn Abī Sheiba III 305^{35}: saying quoted I 244^{a}: with al-Ḥadjdjādj III $12^{13\ seq}$ (= I $151^{5\ seq}$): flogged by al-

213[x]: described by the Prophet as أمين فى السّماء أمين فى الأرض 211[23]: with 'Omar * and Mu'āwiya I 6[6 seq] (= II 246[21 seq]). saying quoted 253[18]: cites the Prophet 326[x]· with 'Omar *ibid.* with Abū Bekr * in his last illness (II 208[3])· one of the Electors appointed by 'Omar to elect his successor 210[4] *cf.* 210[27]: and other Electors with 'Omar 210[30]· 211[4 seq] (= 211[10])· with 'Alī and 'Othmān 211[16] foregoes his own claim to the Caliphate and acts as chairman of the Electors 211[22 seq] (*cf.* 222[15]). with 'Alī on the occasion *ibid*. his secret conference with the other four electors 211[26 seq] *cf.* 213[4]: with 'Ammār b Yāsir and Ibn Abī Sarh *ibid*· with Mu'āwiya and others at the court of 'Omar 212[27] 213[1 seq]: his proceedings as chairman of the electors described 213[4 seq]: elects 'Othmān 213[25] (*cf* 222[15]): with 'Alī on the occasion *ibid.*· with al-Miḳdād on the occasion 213[27 seq]·

[عبد الرحمن بن عُدَيْس التَّنُوخىّ] rebel bands that had come to Medina to depose 'Othmān II 215[9]: leader of the Egyptians 218[5]

عبد الرّحمن بن عُسَيْلَة المُرادىّ الصُّنَابِحىّ see

عبد الرّحمن بن ابى عَمّار with 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far I 91[4 seq]. see also عبد الله الملقّب بالنّفس

عبد الرّحمن بن عمر with a woman of Nedjd II 8[18] [he may or may not be identical with the following *cf. Wüst. Reg.* 35]

عبد الرّحمن بن عمر بن الخَطّاب III 333[18]. called ابو شَحْمَة *ibid.*: scourged by his father *ibid*· see also the foregoing

عبد الرّحمن بن عمرو see الأَوْزَاعِىّ

عبد الرّحمن بن عَنْبَسَة called بن عَنْبَسَة II 123[7]· his genealogy 123[6] with Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh at the court of Hishām 123[6 seq].

عبد الرّحمن بن عَوْف خال النبىّ [m] II 39[22] (see also 210[27] III 229[20 se]): called ابو محمّد II

[عبد الرحمن بن خالد بن الوليد] 126[11] *seq* : the quarter [of Mecca] where they lived *ibid* : with Nasr b. Hadjdjādj at the court of Mu'āwiya III 245[26] *seq*

عبد الرحمن بن ابى الزناد see ابن ابى الزناد

عبد الرحمن بن زياد cited by al-'Utbī I 348[18] · as governor of Khurāsan he receives a note from Yezīd b. Mu'āwiya II 186[8]

عبد الرحمن بن سليمان cites Yezīd b. Abī Ziyād III 341[10]

عبد الرحمن بن الشمر الشاعر I 267[14] called ابن الشمر المتنجم II 304[28] with the Amīr 'Abd al-Rahmān b al-Hakam I 267[14] : avoided attendance on the Prince Muhammad for fear of Nasr, the favourite of 'Abd al-Rahmān II II 304[22] *seq* · the poem which he addressed to the Prince Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Rahmān, and in which he condemned Naṣr for his various misdeeds *ibid*

عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله II 62[10] see ابو الخطّاب الشاعر

عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله الثقفى the *Kādī* of al-Kūfa, and a drunkard III 333[27] · boon-companion of Sa'd b. Habbār *ibid.* · verses of Hāritha b Bedr about him *ibid.*

عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله بن ذكوان see ابن ابى الزناد

عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله بن عثمان see عبد الرحمن بن أمّ الحكم (الثقفى)

عبد الرحمن بن عبد المنعم cites his father III 287[18]

عبد الرحمن بن عبيد cited by Sulaimān b. Abī Rāshid II 242[9] · see also ابو الكنود and *note* on II 243[16]

عبد الرحمن بن عبيد التميمى with al-Hadjdjādj III 84 · appointed by the Amīr as the head of his body-guard *ibid* al-Sha'bī praises him *ibid.*

عبد الرحمن بن عديس التنوخى [var العلوى instead of التنوخى *on* II 218[5], also *in Ṭabarī on* I 2991[4] and elsewhere ; see also *B Dur.* 322 note x] · one of the four leaders of the

[عبد الرحمن بن حسّان بن ثابت
conduct on this occasion *ibid.*: his satire upon Mu'āwiya for affiliation of Ziyād to Abū Sufyān **III** 245[9] (see *Notes*) his satire on a Prefect 271[9]

عبد الرّحمن بن الحسن cites Muḥam b Muṣ'ab **II** 6[26]

عبد الرحمن بن الحَكَم with Mu'āwiya **I** 237[16 seq] · his alleged illicit connection with his sister-in-law *ibid* (see *Notes*) with 'Obaidallāh b Ziyād, Yezīd, Merwān, Sa'īd, and 'Amr at the court of Mu'āwiya **II** 140[18] verses which he wrote to Mu'āwiya 234[32] · Mu'āwiya's advice to him **III** 102[27] see also عبد الرّحمن ابن أمّ الحكم

عبد الرّحمن بن الحَكَم (الأمير) called امير الله **II** 305[1 seq] with Naṣr *al-Fatā* and his boon-companions, including 'Abd al-Rahmān b al-Shamir the poet **I** 267[9] **II** 304[13]. account of his reign 304[15 seq]: notice *ibid.*: saying quoted *ibid.* · 304[22 seq.]: 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Shamir's (*i*) verses referring to the evil influence

of Naṣr at his court *ibid.*: Ziryāb at his court **III** 200[31]

عبد الرّحمن بن أمّ الحَكَم (الثَّقَفِيّ) **II** 51[35] [*i.e.* عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله بن عثمان *Wüst. Reg* p. 31]: with 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān **I** 74[6]. with al-Farazdak 97[5 seq] see *Notes* he and 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Hassān satirize each other **III** 118[13 seq] · some of the satirical verses of Ibn Hassān about him cited *ibid* (see *note* on 118[27]) governor of al-Kūfa 241[33] · anecd *ibid.* his verses quoted *ibid.*. Ibn al-Zabīr's satire on him 243[25]: his verses quoted 331[2] [var عبد الرحمن بن الحَكَم in *Kāmil* 72[5]]

عبد الرّحمن بن حميد الكَلْبِيّ keeper of the seal of the Caliphate under Yezīd b al-Welīd, according to some authorities **II** 292[1]

see عبد الرّحمن بن حنذل الجُمَحِيّ عبد الرحمن بن جعل الجُمَحِيّ

عبد الرّحمن بن خالد بن الوليد anecdotes with Mu'āwiya **I** 41[19] **II**

[عبد الرحمن بن ابى بكر الصّدّيق رض
* II 35[33] (?): with a Bedouin 82[24]: with Merwān b. al-Ḥakam 248[25 seq] (see *note* on 247[30] *sqq.*) · with Mu'āwiya in Medina 248[31 seq], and in Mecca 248[35] *seq.*. he and others ask Ibn al-Zobeir to act as their spokesman *ibid.* · after coercing them all into silence, Mu'āwiya announces that they have taken the oath of fealty *ibid.*: anecd. with
* his father III 241[1] · and his father dine with Mu'āwiya 314[21 seq]

عبد الرّحمن بن ابى بَكْرَة Prefect of al-Obullah III 4[26]

ابو عبد الرحمن الثَّوْرِىّ his saying quoted by al-Djāḥiz III 267[5]: his advice to his son 267[15] (? *cf.* 316[28]; see *Bukẖalā* 117[1], along with 115[11]). see also ابو عثمان الثَّوْرِىّ

عبد الرّحمن بن جعل (حنذل ؟) الجُمَحِىّ his verses addressed to 'Oṯhmān II 214[13] (see *Notes*)

III بنت عبد الرّحمن بن الحَرث أمّ حَبّش see بنت

and عبد الرحمن بن الحرث ابنة عبد الرحمن بن الحرث بن هشام

عبد الرّحمن بن الحَرث (المخزومىّ) II 39[8] *i.e.* عبد الرحمن بن الحرث ابن هشام 116[12]: with 'Amr b. al-'Ās, 'Abdallāh b. Ṣafwān, 'Abd al-Raḥmān b al-Ḥāriṯh, and other Ḳoraiṣhites, at the court of Mu'āwiya 116[12 seq]

ابنة عبد الرحمن بن الحَرث بن هسام rejects the proposal of 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān to marry her, and marries Yaḥyā b. 'Abd al-Hakam III 230[25] see *Notes* (=II 117[26]): the rivals on her choice *ibid.*

III عبد الرحمن بن حَسّان بن ثابت 245[9] 271[9]. with 'Aṭā' b Abī Ṣaifī II 123[12]: he and 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Omm al-Ḥakam satirize each other III 118[13] (see *Notes*): some of his verses satirizing 'Abd al-Raḥmān quoted 118[27] (see *Notes*) · Yezīd asks Mu'āwiya to punish him for writing amatory verses about Ramla bint Mu'āwiya 118[30]: with his blind father at a dinner 189[13 seq]: al-Aṣma'ī on his

(2) ابو عبد الرّحمن II 63[8] see كُثَيِّر عَزَّة

(3) ابو عبد الرّحمن II 124[35] see ربيعة (1)

(4) ابو عبد الرّحمن II 245[16] see معاوية بن ابى سفيان

(5) ابو عبد الرّحمن III 4[21 bis] see عبد اللّٰه بن عامر

(6) ابو عبد الرّحمن *i.e.* بشر III 253[32]. cited by al-'Utbī *ibid*

(7) ابو عبد الرّحمن III 285[14] (=I 204[10]) see الربيع بن زياد الحارثى

ربيعه (1) see ابن ابى عبد الرّحمن

ابن أَبْزَى called عبد الرحمن بن أَبْزَى II 231[12] [? or, perhaps, it is his son سعيد who is referred to under this name *cf. Tahdhīb* II 108[8], XII 284, no. 1314]: secretary of Nāfi' b. al-Ḥārith al-Khozā'ī 170[21] (=170[6]): cited by Dja'far b. Abi'l-Mughīra 231[12] [? according to *Tahdhīb* II 108[8]. Dja'far is a *rāwī* of سعيد بن

عبد الرحمن, who is also called [ابن أَبْزَى]

his letter to Muḥammad b. Sahl عبد الرحمن بن احمد الصَّرَّافىّ II 192[7]

chamberlain of al-Muttakī عبد الرّحمن بن احمد بن خاقان المُفْلِحىّ III 49[14]

see [الدّارانى] عبد الرحمن بن احمد بن عطيّة الدّارانى ابو سليمان

I 235[30] عبد الرحمن بن الاَشعث 280[7] see عبد الرحمن بن محمّد بن الاَشعث

called امرأة عبد الرحمن بن الأشعث امرأة ابن الاَشعث III 12[8]. with al-Hadjdjādj 7[8] (=12[8])

with Suleimān b 'Abd al-Melik عبد الرحمن بن ابى بكر (?) II 33[3]

عبد الرحمن بن ابى بكر الصِّدّيق رض II 82[24]. called ابن الصِّدّيق 248[32] called ابن ابى بكر 249[12]

* his genealogy I 168[8]: a companion of the Prophet, like his father and grandfather *ibid.*: his saying quoted by Ziyād b. 'Othmān b. Ziyād

martial deeds of the same king had attained great celebrity *ibid.*: his poem on the Battle of Monteleon *ibid.*: his verses on the generosity of 'Abd al-Raḥmān III *ibid.*· his *Radjaz* poem celebrating the martial exploits of the same Prince, relating to the first twenty-two years of his reign *ibid* on a verse of his * own III 125[3]. and Abū Dulaf 140[27]· on a poem of his own 146[5]· compares a poem of his own with that of Muslim b al-Welīd 146[16]. praises his own verses 147[9] his *Radjaz* poem on the essentials of Arabic prosody (159[4]) verses which he wrote on receiving certain presents 309[12] *seq.*

عبدُ رَبِّهِ [الصَّغير مولى بنى فيس ابن ثعلبة] I 67[13] *seq.*

عبد ربّه بن فيس بن السائب المخزومىّ brings the news of the death of the Prophet, and of the succession Abū Bekr, to Mecca II 203[26]: with Abū Ḳuḥāfa on the occasion *ibid.*

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(1) ابو عبد الرحمن I 237[20] *seq.* II 256[9] (?) III 13[27] 191[15] see عبد اللّه بن عمر بن الخطّاب

[ابن عبد رَبِّهِ]

II 165[17] 201[17] III 2[3] 49[29] 98[2] 156[33] 187[31] 222[27] 249[31] 282[24] 311[12] 345[14] (see also I 220[5]): called احمد بن عبد رَبِّهِ II 76[24] 109[17]: called ابو عمر I 67[26] 134[27] 161[20] II 201[7] III 2[3] 49[29] 98[2] 156[33] 187[31] 222[27] 249[31] 311[12] 345[14]. called ابو عبد اللّه I 220[5] II 182[31] [*cf B Khaldūn* 690]· called العتبيه I 67[26] II 201[7] III 2[3] 49[29] 98[2] 249[31] 311[12] 345[14] on a verse of * his own I 13[3] verses which he addressed to Abu'l-'Abbās *al-Kā'id* 34[15.29] with Abu'l-'Abbās *al-Kā'id* 82[4]. and a client 87[18] criticizes a statement made by Abū 'Obaida 291[26] (? see *Notes*) borrows an idea from al-Hasan b. Ādam 337[9] elegies * on his sons II 11[26] *seq*, 15[8]. accuses Ibn Ḳotaiba of self-contradiction in his work *Kitāb Tafḍīl al-'Arab* 74[8]: on certain peculiarities of the Arabs 165[17]. cited 182[31]· his verses on the accession of 'Abd al-Raḥmān III 307[7] *seq.*: his poems celebrating the

[عبد الحميد بن عبد الرحمن بن زيد] the Caliph, and the reply which he received II 279[18]. 'Omar II's *'Āmil* in Medina 279[21] (=I 246[7]) · 'Omar reprimanded him for his habitual questioning about details, before carrying out the Caliph's orders 279[21] (*cf* I 246[7])

عبد الحميد الفائد fights a successful campaign against the Banū Dhi'l-Nūn II 319[13] *seq*. accepts their hostages *ibid* takes the Ḥiṣn Banī 'Amāra *ibid*. one of the Banū دسيل 319[31] see *Notes* sent against Bobastro (*sic leg*) *ibid* sent against Ibn Dā'ūd, he brings him to the Imām, by his successful persuasion 320[25] his expedition against Yaḥyā b. Dhi'l-Nūn 322[6] successfully persuades Yaḥyā to submit to the Imām, to whom he brings him *ibid*.

عبد الحميد الكاتب I 25[21] II 165[34] see عبد الحميد بن يحيى ابن سعيد الخ

ابو الخلال عبد الحميد بن وهب cites I 84[6] · cited by 'Abdallāh b. Thawr 84[4]

عبد الحميد بن يحيى بن سعيد مولى بنى عامر بن لؤى II 294[4]: called عبد الحميد الكاتب I 25[21] (see *Notes*) II 165[34] (see *Notes*): called عبد الحميد الأكبر 168[31] 170[33]: anecdotes with Merwān II I 25[21] (see *Notes*) II 165[34] (see *Notes*) · secretary of Yezīd II and the following Omayyid Caliphs 168[35] *seq*. (see *Notes*) · notice *ibid*.: 170[33] a contemporary of Ibrāhīm b Djabala 181[18] (? see *Notes*), secretary of 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwan 168[31] 184[14] (see *Notes*) notice 294[4]

عبد الدّار I 198[15], one of the ten important subdivisions of the Koreish, eminent in the Time of Barbarism and in Islām II 37[19] *seq*: the function entrusted to their representative in the pagan days *ibid* (*cf*. 112[4]), their prominent men enumerated 38[34] 123[1] *seq* · III 175[27]

ابن عبد ربّه [صاحب العقد] I 337[9] III 140[27] *i.e* احمد بن محمّد ابن عبد ربّه I 29[10] 67[26] 134[27] 161[20] 294[25] II 2[8] 36[29] 128[32]

عَبْدُ بنى الحَشْحاس II 48[4]

عبد الحميد الأصغر (؟) the *Kātib* of Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik II 168[33]

عبد الحميد الأكبر (؟) II 168[31] 170[33] see عبد الحميد بن يحيى ابن سعيد مولى بنى عامر بن لؤى

عبد الحميد صاحب خراسان (؟) and al-Manṣūr II 187[30]

عبد الحميد بن سُهَيل بن عبد الرحمن his genealogy III 229[19 seq] see *Notes* visits Mūsa 'l-Salāmānī *ibid.*. asks for the hand of the daughter of the *Kādī* of al-Baṣra, but is referred by him, as well as his wife, to their daughter herself *ibid.* his interview with the girl in company with Mūsā *ibid.*

عبد الحميد بن شبيب chamberlain of al-Ma'mūn III 46[7]

عبد الحميد بن عبد الرحمن بن زيد (العَدَوِى) II 39[11]· 'Omar II appointed him governor of al-Kūfa *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid.*: his letter to 'Omar II about a man who had abused

عبد الله بن يزيد الهلالى called ابن يزيد الهلالى I 237[11]: with an individual of the Muḥārib 237[9 seq]

ابو عبد الله اليزيدى vizier of al-Rāḍī III 49[7] [on II 169[26] we have محمّد بن يحيى بن شيرزاد in his place; are they identical?] see also اليزيدى

عبد الجبّار بن سعد المُساحِقِىّ [var. سعيد instead of سعد in the *Mīzān* II 91, no 692, and *Wust Reg.* p 28]· an official in Medina, in the reign of al-Ma'mūn III 39[16]. ordered by the Caliph to invite people to swear allegiance to 'Alī b. Mūsā *ibid.*· his oration on the subject *ibid.*

عبد الجبّار بن سلمى المُجاشِعىّ and al-Farazdak II 125[19]

عبد الجبّار (بن يزيد بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 281[24]

عبد الحرث [بن ضرار بن عمرو بن مالك] a noted chieftain II 48[23] see *Notes*

عبد الله بن يحيي بن خالد [var. يحيى بن عبد الله الخ *Bukhalā* 56[17]]: his genealogy III 266[1]: anecdotes showing his avarice *ibid.*

(1) عبد الله بن يزيد [؟] cites the Prophet, on the authority of his father I 349[7]

(2) عبد الله بن يزيد [؟] anecd. with 'Abd al-Melik and Huwār (?) b. Zaid al-Dabbī III 19[24 seq]

عبد الله بن يزيد الحكمي chief of the body-guard of 'Abd al-Melik II 262[11]

عبد الله بن يزيد [بن زيد الأوسي الأنصاري [for him see the *Tahdhīb* VI 78] appointed governor of al-Kūfa by 'Abdallāh b al-Zobair II 170[4]· al-Sha'bī was his secretary *ibid.*

عبد الله (بن يزيد بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 281[24]

عبد الله بن يزيد العدري see ابو عبد الرحمن المقرئ

عبد الله (بن يزيد بن معاوية) notice II 251[1 bis]: 260[11]

عبد الله (بن الواثق) his brothers enumerated III 46[25]

ابو عبدالله الواسطي invites al-Djāhiz to a banquet III 281[6 seq]

عبد الله بن وافد الجرمي (؟) cites Yezīd b. Abī Ferwa II 290[22]: cited by Ismā'īl b Ibrāhīm 290[11]: an eye-witness of the death-scene of al-Welid II *ibid.*

عبد الله بن وهب الراسبي called ذو الثفنات II 64[4]· saying quoted I 21[5]· the *Khwāridj* swear allegiance to him 212[19]· chief of the *Khawāridj*, who was slain by 'Alī at the Battle of al-Nehrawān II 64[4]

عبد الله بن وهب بن مسلم القرشي see ابن وهب

عبد الله بن see عبد الله بن اليثربي الذئبي

عبد الله بن يحيى بن خاقان وزير المتوكل III 149[16]: and al-Mutawakkil I 82[14]: his verses cited *ibid*: banished by al-Mutawakkil to Crete III 149[16]: anecd *ibid.*. cited by al-Zobeir *ibid*

عبد الله (بن نَضْلَة الخَزْرَجِيّ) notice II 61[22]: his genealogy and the name of the family of which he was a member *ibid.*

عبد الله (بن الهاشمى) his brothers and sisters enumerated III 44[28]

عبد الله (بن هشام بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 283[15]

عبد الله بن هلال السُّلُولِيّ II 250[12] *read* عبد الله بن هَمّام السَّلُولِيّ and see the following

عبد الله بن هَمّام السَّلُولِيّ II 35[14] III 242[21]: called ابن هَمّام III 242[22 seq.]: condoles Yezīd, in verse, on the death of his father II 35[14]: 141[28] (= 35[14] 250[12] see *Notes*): anecd. III 242[21 seq.]: his verses quoted *ibid.*

عبد الله بن همام (من عبد القيس) his genealogy II 53[17]: visited the Prophet *ibid.*

عبد الله بن هند III 242[20 seq] see عبد الله بن عاصم السَّلُولِيّ

ابو عبد الله بن المُفَفَّع II 170[35] see ابن المُفَفَّع

عبد الله بن مَلَاذ [possibly identical with the individual noticed in *Tahdhīb* VI. 48, no 89]: cited II 57[19]

عبد الله (بن المُنْتَصِر) his brothers enumerated III 47[4]

عبد الله بن منصور cited for an anecd. about al-Fadl b. Yahya ['l-Barmakī] I 82[17]

عبد الله بن المهاجر (المخزومىّ) II 39[9]

ابو عبد الله كاتب المهدىّ I 14[24] see معاوية بن عبد الله [الطَّبَرَانِيّ]

ابو محمّد called عبد الله بن مَيْسَرَة II 255[18]. cites Muhammad b Mūsa 'l-Harashī *ibid.*

عبد الله بن النشرى II 68[33] [probably we should read عبد الله ابن اليَثْرِبِيّ *cf.* 230[32]; a variant is given on 48[21]]: called ابن النشرى 68[34] [probably we should read ابن اليَثْرِبِيّ as on 230[33] *cf.* 48[21]: slew Hind b. 'Amr at the Battle of the Camel *ibid.*

the invitation of the people there II 251[10]: commanded the Koreish in the Medinite revolt against Yezīd 256[20] *seq.*: with al-Mukhtār, al-Miswar, al-Mundhir b. al-Zobeir and ʿAbdallāh b al-Zobeir 259[12] *seq*: slain along with Ibn al-Zobeir 270[14] his head, along with others, exhibited at Medina, then sent to ʿAbd al-Melik *ibid.*

عبد الله بن معاوية بن ابى سفيان II 261[9]. notice 245[21] *seq* fought at Mardj Rāhiṭ on the side of al-Ḍaḥḥāk, but was saved by ʿObeidallāh b Ziyād, though ʿAmr b. Saʿīd wanted to kill him 261[9]

عبد الله بن معاوية بن عبد الله II 194[7]: verses cited I 180[8], 186[3]. his genealogy II 194[7]. a letter of his cited *ibid.*

عبد الله بن المعتز cited II 181[4]

عبد الله بن معن بن زائدة called ابن معن III 112[17] satirized by Abu'l-ʿAtāhiya 112[14]

عبد الله بن المغيرة cites his father II 293[29]

(1) عبد الله بن مسلم بن قتيبة I 162[10] III 6[6] 130[24] (see *Notes*) 193[5] see ابن قتيبة

(2) [ابن قتيبة] عبدالله بن مسلم with al-Hudaın (*sic leg.*) b. al-Mundhir and Kotaıba b. Muslim, in Samarḳand II 122[15] *seq* [prob. he is referred to as الغفير on II 163[29]; see *Nak* III 155 s.v. عبد الله بن مسلم الباهلى]

عبد الله بن مصعب his verses cited III 33[28] (?)

عبد الله بن مطيع بن الاسوار العدوى I 46[7] *read* عبد الله بن مطيع بن الأسود العدوى and see the following

عبد الله بن مطيع بن الأسود (*sic leg*) العدوى I 46[7] fled from the Battle of the Ḥarra *ibid.* (see *Notes*) fought on the side of ʿAbdallāh b al-Zubaır *ibid.* (= II 257[18]) his clan II 39[18]: al-Shaʿbī was his secretary 170[4] (= 170[19]): appointed governor of al-Kūfa by ʿAbdallāh b al-Zubaır 170[19] tries to dissuade al-Husain from going to al-ʿIrāḳ, at

Hudhail and the Zuhra on account of the treatment he (the Caliph) meted out to him II 215[26] *seq.*: loses a big sum from the Kūfa treasury and is consequently dismissed from office by ʿOthmān 223[22]: with ʿAbdallāh b. Sinān and others *ibid.*. al-Shaʿbī quotes his opinion on a question
* of inheritance III 12[20] *seq.* [grand-] uncle of ʿObaidallāh b ʿAbdallāh 104[7]. with ʿOmar b al-Khaṭṭāb and Djarīr b. ʿAbdallāh al-Badjalī 234[2]. ʿOmar praises him for his learning *ibid.*· a saying of his quoted from the *Musnad* of Ibn Abī Shaiba 304[25]. with Sufyān b. ʿOyaina 305[14] *seq*: anecd with an individual *ibid.*: used to take strong *nabīdh* of dates, and regarded it as lawful 341[1] *seq*: the majority of the *Tābiʿīs* of al-Kūfa followed him in this *ibid.*· a poet on this view of his *ibid.*: see also عبد الله بن جعفر

عبد الله بن مسلم بن جندب III 364[7] see عبد الله بن جندب

cites Ḥassān, a companion of Ibn al-Mubārak III 191[22]: in Mecca *ibid.*

عبد الله بن مسعود (الهذلي) صاحب رسول الله II 47[9] III 104[8]. called ابن مسعود I 169[10] 194[n] 245[11] 273[27] 310[n] II 205[8] 223[22] III 234[2] 341[1] *seq* 355[17]: cites the Prophet I 344[15] 348[n] II 41[5 20] cited by al-Shaʿbī I 181[18]: cited by al-Aswad and ʿAlḳama 349[14]: cited by Khaiṯhama III 355[17] cited I 207[1] his reading of a verse of the *Korʾān* cited 245[11] his prayer quoted 348[9]: an oration of his cited II 156[23]: sayings quoted I 163[8] 165[22.31] 170[17] 181[18] 187[26] 310[n] 188[9]·
* had two locks of hair I 169[10]. in a verse of Faradj b Sallām 194[n]: sends greetings to ʿOmar I through Ibrāhīm b. al-Aswad 225[6]. a proverbial saying ascribed to him 273[27]: his address at the grave of
* ʿOmar I II 6[10]· one of the Banū Ṣāhila, who took part in the Battle of Bedr 47[9]. the Prophet on him 205[8]: the Caliph ʿOthmān alienates the

pointed vizier by al-Musta'īn 169[11]: criticized 171[4]

ابن مُعَيْرِيز see عبد الله بن مُعَيْرِيز

عبد الله بن مَخْرَمة (العامِرِيّ) took part in the Battle of Bedr II 39[21]

عبد الله بن مروان (بن محمّد) his brothers enumerated II 294[8]: notice 294[8] *sqq.*:—flies to Egypt with his father, pursued by the enemy *ibid.*; account of his wanderings in Nūbia and Abyssinia, *ibid.*; with al-Harūn *ibid.* with 'Obaidallāh his brother *ibid.*, the two brothers with the king of Nubia *ibid.*, parts company with his brother at a bifurcation of the road *ibid*, praised *ibid.*; ransoms Omm al-Ḥakam from the enemy *ibid.*, arrested and brought before al-Mehdī 295[12] (see *Notes*) · his marriage with Omm Yezīd 295[16] *seq*: gives an account of his interview with the king of the Nubians to al-Manṣūr *ibid.*

ابو عبد الله المَرْوَزِيّ anecd. with Ṭāhir b. al-Ḥusain I 345[4] *seq*:

عبد الله بن محمّد بن ابى شَيْبَة see ابو بكر بن ابى شَيْبَة

عبد الله بن محمّد بن صَفْوان al-Manṣūr's *Kāḍī* III 44[9]

عبد الله بن محمّد بن عبد الرحمن بن ابى بكر الصِّدّيق III 195[4] or I عبد الله بن محمد بن ابى بكر 237[24] see ابن ابى عَتِيق

ابو عبد الله بن محمّد بن عبد السلام الخُشَنِيّ II 46[20] [probably we should read ابو عبد الله محمّد بن عبد السّلام الخُشَنِيّ, for whom see محمّد بن عبد السّلام الخُشَنِيّ]

(1) عبد الله بن محمّد بن علىّ II 145[13] III 41[16] (*cf.* 297[15] *seq* III 30[20] *seq.*)

(2) عبد الله بن محمّد بن علىّ III 43[24]. II 299[18] 145[7] see السَّفّاح

ابو عبد الله بن محمّد بن مسلم بن قتيبة III 130[24] *read* ابو محمّد عبد الله ابن مسلم بن قتيبة and see ابن قُتَيْبَة

عبد الله بن محمّد بن يرداد called ابو صالح II 169[11] 171[4]· ap-

(=319[9]): and ʿAlī b. Bishr al-Merwazī I 188[22]: in the judgment of ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. Mehdī, he excelled his contemporaries on account of his strong memory 309[20] (= 168[1]) · his poetical gifts and * love for poetry III 104[16] *seq*: notice 106[18] anecd. with his two companions Hassān and Suweid 191[38] (*cf.* 104[16] *seq*): disapproved of the drinking of the *Nabīdh* 342[16] with Abū Bekr b. ʿAyyāsh *ibid.*

(*sic*) عبد الله بن مُجالِد cites al-Shaʿbī I 15[6] see *Notes* cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Sheiba *ibid*

[عبد الله بن محمّد الأمير] account of his reign II 306[21] *seq* · notice *ibid* built the *Sābāṭ* or the covered passage [between his Palace and the Mosque] *ibid* · victorious at the Battle of Polei, when ʿAmr b. al-Ḥafṣūn escaped with only five men from the fortress, while his army suffered heavy losses *ibid*: the author dedicates a poem to him III 165[12]

عبد الله (بن محمّد الأمين) al-Amīn makes his subjects take anticipatory oath of allegiance to him and to his brother Mūsā III 45[19]: son of a bond-maid *ibid.*: al-Amīn struck *dirhems* in his, as well as his brother's name *ibid*

عبد الله بن محمّد كاتب بُغا cites Abū ʿIkrima III 202[19] cited by Abū Djaʿfar al-Baghdādī *ibid*

عبد الله بن محمّد التيمىّ [؟] cites Muḥammad b. ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz II 207[31]

عبد الله بن محمّد بن الحنفيّة called ابو هَاشِم II 296[26] *seq* see *Notes* nominated by his father as his successor, according to most of the authorities *ibid* head of the *Shīʿa* party, after his father *ibid.*: with Suleimān b. ʿAbd al-Melik *ibid.*, poisoned on his way to Palestine *ibid* · with Muḥammad b. ʿAlī *ibid.*, his advice to Muhammad about the ʿAbbāsid propaganda and his prophecy about the two sons of the same *ibid.*

'l-Hādī and Sa'īd b. Sālim I 224[20] *seq.*

عبد اللّٰه بن مالك بن تَيْم اللّٰه (البَكْرِىّ) slain at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib III 80[2]

عبد اللّٰه بن مالك الخُزَاعِىّ see عبد الملك بن مالك الخُزَاعِيّ

عبد اللّٰه المأمون II 169[5] III 45[25] 44[32] *seq.* 202[7] see المأمون

عبد اللّٰه بن المُبارَك صاحب الرَّقائق I 238[33] III 104[16]. called ابن المُبارَك I 70[8] 168[1 24.28] 169[20] (=319[9]) 188[22] 300[7] III 104[17] 342[16] 345[4]· cites Sufyān al-Thawrī I 106[34] cites Humaid [*al-Ṭawīl*] 70[8] see *Notes* cites Osāma b. Zaid III 189[32] cited by Nu'aim b Hammād I 106[34] cited by Ibn 'Ā'isha 168[24] cited 300[7]. cited II 278[16]. saying quoted III 345[4]. his verses * in praise of Mālik b Anas I 165[12] *seq* (=238[33] see *Notes*): what he learnt from Sufyān al-Thawrī 168[24] praises Haiwa b. Shuraih and Abū 'Awn 168[28]. with Muḥammad b. al-Nadr al-Ḥārithī 169[30]

[عبد الله بن فيس الرُّقيّات] verses from a poem of his in praise of Muṣ'ab II 265[19] (*cf.* I 150[18] see *Notes*): verses from an amatory poem of his addressed to 'Ātika bint Yezīd b. Mu'āwiya III 119[1]: Ibn Abī 'Atīk on some verses of his 134[6] (=195[18]): see also ابو قيس الرُّقَيَّات

ابو محمّد see عبد اللّٰه بن كاسب الخزامى

عبد اللّٰه بن كعب (الخَرَرْجِىّ) [var. عبد اللّٰه instead of عبد الرّحمن *B Dūr* 271[1]] of the Banū Māzin b al-Nadjdjār, who is alluded to in a verse of the *Ḳor'ān* II 61[16] took part in the Battle of Bedr *ibid.*

عبد اللّٰه بن الكَوَّاء II 222[4] *seq.* see ابن الكَوَّاء

see عبد اللّٰه بن لاحق [المنّى] عبد اللّٰه بن الاحمق

ابن لَهِيعَة see عبد اللّٰه بن لَهِيعَة

عبد اللّٰه بن مالك [appears to be identical with عبد اللّٰه بن مالك الخُزَاعِىّ q v] with Mūsa

بنو عبد اللّٰه بن غَطَفَان march against the Fazāra and the Dhubyān as allies of the 'Abs III 57[1]: 59[9]: a Shu'ūbite member of the clan 370[14]

عبد اللّٰه بن قُدَيْك الخُزَاعِيّ one of the four leaders of the rebel bands that had come to Medina and besieged 'Othmān II 215[10]

عبد اللّٰه بن قتيبة III 336[14] see ابن قُتَيْبَة

عبد اللّٰه بن ابى قحافة II 207[24] see ابو بكر الصِّدّيق

عبد اللّٰه الملقّب بالقَسّ held in great esteem by the Meccans III 193[15] see *Notes*· with Sallāma *ibid.*: see also عبد الرحمن بن ابى عَمّار

عبد اللّٰه بن قيس II 69[28] 240[11 seq] ابو مُوسَى الأَشْعَرِيّ

عبد اللّٰه بن فيس الرُّقَيّات called ابن فيس الرُّقَيَّات III 195[18] *cf.* I 150[13] [from where ابن seems to have dropped out]: called عبد اللّٰه بن فيس المعروف بالرُّقَيَّات III 119[1]: called ذوالرُّقَيَّات 134[6]: II 241[26 seq]: contemporary with 'Alī and Ibn al-Kawwā' *ibid.*

عبد اللّٰه بن عمرو بن العاص saying quoted I 164[16]: snubbed by the Prophet for his asceticism 204[21 seq]: with his father at the Battle of Ṣiffīn 204[28]· with Ḥanzala b. Khuwailid and others at the court of Mu'āwiya II 236[18]. cites a saying of the Prophet *ibid.*· Mu'āwiya's interpretation of the same saying 237[11]· his verses on the Battle of Ṣiffīn 237[19] (=III 103[35])

عبد اللّٰه بن عمرو بن عثمان his genealogy III 227[8 seq] Ḥasan b Ḥasan's dying injunctions about him *ibid.*: marries Fāṭima, the widow of Ḥasan, who bore to him Muḥammad *al-Mudhahhab ibid.*. his mother was Sawda bint 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar 227[21]

عبد اللّٰه بن عَوْن II 230[24] see ابن عَوْن

عبد اللّٰه بن عيّاش المَنْقُوف الهَمْدانيّ see ابن عيّاش الهَمْدانيّ المُرْهِبيّ

inflicted on the citizens of Medina II 220[17] · on Hudhaifa 223[20]: Abū Mūsā wants to nominate him as Caliph in place of 'Alī 239[7 seq] 'Amr suggests to Abū Mūsā his name and he announces it *ibid* al-Hasan on his nomination as Caliph 240[14] refuses to accept the nomination of Yezīd, when asked to do so by Merwān 248[29]: with Mu'āwiya in Medina 248[32 his], and in Mecca 248[35 seq] he and others ask Ibn al-Zobeir to act as their spokesman before Mu'āwiya *ibid* : after coercing them all into silence, Mu'āwiya announces in their presence that they have taken the oath of fealty *ibid.* unsuccessfully tries to dissuade al-Ḥusain from proceeding to al-'Irāḳ 255[8] with al-Zuhrī 256[9] (?) his letter to 'Abd al-Melik. tendering his own allegiance and that of his client Nāfi' 262[19 seq.] on al-Mukhtār 265[9] (=III 295[8]) his prayer on hearing of Ziyād's request for the * prefecture of al-Hidjāz III 527[27 seq] (=I 26[15]): on Ziyād *ibid.*: 'Abd al-Melik orders al-Ḥadjdjādj to perform the rites of pilgrimage according to his (Ibn 'Omar's) instructions 13[21 seq] : with Sa'īd b. Djuwairiya *ibid.*: mortally wounded in the foot with a spear-head *ibid* · on being visited by al-Hadjdjādj in Mecca, he accused him of his own murder *ibid.*. on a verse of al-Ḥuṭai'a 98[31] (=107[16]). he and his brother 'Āsim with their father 'Omar 189[32] with 'Abdallah b. Dja'far 191[14]. with Ibn Muhriz 191[18 seq.] with 'Amr b. al-'Ās 226[26]. listens to music 252[31]

عبد الله بن عمر بن عبد العزيز I 127[15]. smothered in prison, with his pillow, by some clients of Merwān II 298[28 seq]

أمّ عبد الله (زوجة عمر بن عبد العزيز) I 127[15].

عبد الله بن عمر الغسّانيّ I 132[a] see عبيد الله بن عمرو الغسّانيّ

عبد الله بن عمرو بن جرموز one of the *Ḳurrā'* of the Ḥarūrīs

(=202[31]) 180[31], 223[17], 225[10], 229[6]. II 272[4], III 19[5], 315[2]: used to accept presents from * rebels like al-Mukhtār I 84[10]: his excessive love for his son Sālim 226[12] (=III 105[4]): anecd 284[13] his father's *letter to him* 302[10] *on Zeid b.* Hāritha 342[3] with his father * in his last moments II 3[5] (*cf* 210[15]) Mu'āwiya on him 141[24 bis] (=249[25 seq]) ordered by 'Omar to be present when the Electors appointed by him to choose his successor met for deliberation 210[5] *cf* 210[34] on his father 210[17]: why his father disapproved of his succession to the Caliphate 210[22] authorized to give the casting vote, provided the Electors consented to his doing so in case they were equally divided in electing the successor of Omar 211[4 bis] attends the meeting of the Electors 211[18]: puts away his arms at the insistent request of 'Othmān on the "Day of the House" 218[26]. on the chastisement which Muslim b 'Oḳba had

[عبد الله بن على (بن العبّاس)] general-in-chief II 299[19 seq.] (see *Notes*): sends Abū 'Awn in pursuit of Merwān *ibid.*, makes Syria swear allegiance to Abu'l-'Abbās *ibid.* anecdotes relating to his massacre of the Omaiyids 300[13] *sqq* with Abū Muhammad al-'Abdī a poet *ibid* slays al-Ghamr b Yezīd *ibid.* (? var on 300[29], see references given under العمر بن يزيد) his severity towards the * Omaiyids 302[7]. III 31[10]

عبد الله بن عمر (بن الخطّاب) called ابن عمر I 223[20] *et passim*. called ابو عبد الرّحمن 237[30 seq] II 256[9] (?) III 13[17] 191[15] called ابن العارق II 248[32] cites the Prophet I 223[20] II 255[3] III 336[15] 368[2] cited by 'Abd al-Rahmān b Abī Leilā I 135[30] (=229[11]) cited by Sālim b 'Abdallāh II 214[20]: cited by Aslam [al-'Adawī] III 189[32] cited by Ḳatāda 292[14] cited by 'Abdallāh b al-Zobeir 315[2]. cited by Nāfi' 336[15], 368[2]. cited I 330[6] see *Notes*: cited III 302[10] sayings quoted I 4[27] see *Notes*, 73[25]

عبد الله بن عُرْوَة بن الزُّبير scourged by Hishām b Ismā'īl al-Makhzūmī III 333[10]

عبد الله بن عفيل الأعرابيّ his letter to his slave-girl Lu'lu'a II 97[11]

عبد الله بن العَلاء aneed about a Hāshimite I 317[9 seq]

عبد الله بن عمه (الصَّبّيّ) الشّاعر II 48[29]

عبد الله بن عليّ بن سويد cited by Ibrāhīm al-Shaibānī for an aneed about his father I 78[21] his genealogy *ibid*

عبد الله بن عليّ [بن العبّاس] a deputation waits on al-Mansūr * to intercede on his behalf I 144[33] · dissuaded by 'Abdallāh b Husain from a massacre of the Umaiyids in al-Hidjāz * 155[25] and al-Mansūr II 187[28] with Mus'ab b al-Rabī' al-Khath amī 295[22] follows Ibrāhīm b Muhammad who had been arrested and sent to Merwān, in his captivity 298[22] sent by al-Saffāh against Merwān as by al-Welīd b. Sālih al-Hāshimī *ibid*.

عبد الله بن عبد العزيز his genealogy I 163[2] [*cf. Wüst Tab* P. 27] on books and graves *ibid*

عبد الله (بن عبد المُطّلب) names of his brothers and mother II 38[26] (*cf* 202[14]) the Prophet's father *ibid* notice 202[10] and Abū Tālib 202[11] III 31[16]

عبد الله (بن عبد الملك) names of his brothers II 272[12]

عبد الله بن عُبَيْد cites Abu'l-Kunūd II 243[16] (see *Notes*) cited by Sulemān b Abī Rāshid *ibid* see also ابو الكُنُود

عبد الله بن عُتْبة بن مسعود Sa'īd b Djubair was his secretary II 169[31] (=170[17])

عبد الله بن عَتّبك (الخَزْرَجِيّ) of the Banū Salima, who slew Ibn Abi'l-Huḳaik II 62[11]

ابو عبد الله بن عُرْوَة I 211[17] see محمّد بن عُرْوَة

him on the birth of his son 'Alī (b. 'Abdallāh), and gives the baby his own name and *Kunya* III 39[28]: Mu'āwiya changes the *Kunya* of the child 39[32]: at the request of 'Omar b. al-Khaṭṭāb, cites verses of Zuheir to him 98[10], 107[8]: praises a verse [of Ṭarafa] 101[1] (*cf* 98[21]): recites verses of Omaiya b Abī'l-Ṣalt to the Prophet 101[6]. his dress 285[2] (*cf.* I 203[27]): describes how the Prophet performed the *Ṭawāf*, and took a cup of diluted *nabīdh* after it 341[10]. see also I 168[32] (=226[16])

عبد الله بن عبد الأعلى I 21[15]

عبد الله بن عبد الله (بن أُبَيّ الخزرجيّ) notice II 61[35]

عبد الله بن عبد الله بن جعفر [probably the correct reading is عبد الله بن جعفر [بن ابى طالب] q v] III 198[29] (see *Notes*)

ابو عبد الله بن عبد البَرّ المَدَنِيّ III 213[7]: cited Isḥāk b. Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī 213[7] 217[29]. in Egypt 217[29]

عبد الله بن عبد الرّحمن الكُوفيّ cites Abū Mikhnaf I 163[17]. cited Mu'āwiya sends Yezid to condole him on the bereavement which he had suffered *ibid.*: praises the descendants of Ḥarb *ibid.*. on Mu'āwiya and his son II 245[27]: Mu'āwiya's request to him to accompany Yezīd in a campaign and his reply 247[14 seq.]: was at al-Ṭā'if, on the occasion of the siege of Medina, in the reign of Yezīd 257[2] on the fatal mistake of the Medinites in appointing two commanders *ibid* he and other Hāshimites are invited by Ibn al-Zobeir to swear allegiances to him, and, on their refusal, they are abused and threatened by him 268[20]: Ibn al-Zobeir's strictures on him and his reply 269[3] (=113[11]. see also III 105[13]): with 'Ikrima on the occasion *ibid* became blind towards the later part of his life *ibid.*: on Ibn al-Zobeir 272[7]: al-Sha'bī quotes his opinion on a question of * inheritance III 12[31 bis]: al-Ḥadjdjādj on him *ibid.*: at the court of 'Abd al-Melik 19[20]: 'Alī b. Abī Ṭālib congratulates

his perspicacity *ibid.* (=I 171[9] 201[17]) · addresses the people about the arbiters, at the request of 'Alī II 240[18 bis]: why 'Omar, who liked him so much, did not give him any office 242[4 seq]. when 'Alī appointed him governor of al-Baṣra, he appropriated *al-faiʾ* on the basis of his own interpretation of a verse of the Kor'ān *ibid.* insults Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'alī, who reports against him to 'Alī 242[9] letters which he exchanged with 'Alī on the subject 242[17] *sqq* escapes to Mecca with the help of the Banū Hilāl and other Keisites, and successfully carries away the treasury with him, in spite of the efforts of some tribes to intercept him *ibid* settles in Mecca *ibid.*. anecdotes relating to the period following his entry into Mecca *ibid* (*cf* III 105[11]) threatens to join Mu'āwiya and, is, therefore, left alone by 'Alī *ibid* his letter to al-Ḥasan 244[22] (=I 9[17]): with Mu'āwiya after the death of al-Ḥasan 245[7 seq]; the *Ḥadj* II 112[12 seq]; with the same at a fair of the Arabs 112[20], with 'Amr, after the murder of 'Alī 113[7] · praised by Ibn Abī Mulaika 111[17] · Ziyād was his secretary 169[35] (=170[19]) and Mu'āwiya 186[1] (*cf.* III 5[18 bis]) anecdotes with 'Omar 209[8 seq] with the same on his deathbed 210[6] with 'Omar 214[1 seq] on the murder of 'Othmān 220[17] predicted Mu'āwiya's victory over 'Alī 220[21] with 'Alī at the Battle of the Camel 223[3] visits 'Alī at the request of 'Othmān 224[27] commanded the vanguard at the Battle of the Camel 226[16] · sent by 'Alī with a message to al-Zobeir 226[19 seq] with Alī after the Battle of the Camel 231[18 seq] (=139[25 seq]) with 'Ā'isha, whom he visited to communicate 'Alī's orders that she should return to Medina *ibid* · with 'Alī on the occasion *ibid* · his offer to represent 'Alī at the arbitration is rejected by 'Alī 238[29]. with 'Alī on the occasion *ibid.* praised by 'Alī for

the *Anṣār* I 37⁵. with Zaid b Thābit 136⁵ (=166⁸). solves some puzzles which the Ḳaiṣar had addressed to Mu'āwiya 160²⁸· his remark at the burial of Zaid b Thābit 165³: his remarks on the four orthodox Caliphs 167⁵ one of the four great Kādīs, according to al-Sha'bī 168⁷ (?)· verses in his praise by Ḥassān 175²⁶ his contempt for the rabble 181²¹ argues with the *Khuwāridj*, as a representative of 'Alī 212⁷ *seq*· anecdotes 218²⁹ 284¹³ letter of 'Alī to him 295²⁵ how he received the news of the death of a son (?) 329⁸. consoles Omar I on the death of a son
* II 33²⁴: with a Yemnite 45⁹· with a bedouin 97¹³ *seq* attacks on him by Mu'āwiya and his courtiers, and his retorts **110**²¹ *sqq* his attitude towards Mu'āwiya *ibid*. 'Alī appointed him governor of al-Baṣra 110³⁴, verses of Ibn Abī Lahab relating to him 111¹⁴, with Mu'āwiya 111¹⁹ *seq*, 112⁸ *seq*; in a party of the Banū *Hāshim with* Mu'āwiya 111³⁴: with 'Amr b. al-Āṣ at

[عبد الله بن عبّاس]

cites 'Alī II 42¹⁹; cited by al-Sha'bī I 5³ cited by Sufyān al-Thawrī 106³⁵. cited by 'Ikrima 108¹⁹, 348¹⁷, 349¹⁸, II 42¹⁹, 209⁸, 231¹⁸, III 341¹⁰ cited by 'Abdallāh b Shaddād I 218²⁰. III 341⁹ cited by Tā'ūs I 232²⁹ III 101⁷ cited by al-Awzā'ī I 305²⁶ cited by Sa'īd b Djubair 349²⁵ cited by Sahl b Kaisān II 210⁶ cited by Ibn Sīrīn 220¹⁷ cited by Abu'l-Hasan 220²¹· cited 139²⁵ *seq* cited 156² cited 176⁴ cited 201¹⁰ cited 203¹² cited 215¹ cited III 297²⁶ cited 305¹⁹ cited for Kor'ānic exegesis I 305²⁶ 318¹¹ sayings quoted I 68³⁴ 85⁷, 162¹³ (=222⁵), 163⁶ 166²⁸ (=III 339²⁰), 186⁹, 189¹⁰ *fin*, 214¹², 225²², 230⁸⁰, 245¹³, 253¹· (=260¹⁹), 255¹³ (=283¹⁰ II 85¹¹) 257¹⁹, 285⁹, 286⁵, 314² 340², 346¹⁰, 348²², II 166⁷ 182²⁹ III 102²⁶, 127¹⁹, 233², his father's advice to him
* about 'Omar I 5³· with al-Sha'bī 5⁶: with Ziyād [b. Abīhi] at the court of Mu'āwiya 7¹ *seq* (=234⁸) on

4[21] *bis*: with ʿAmr b. Aṣbagh
* I 11[9]: one of the five most generous men of al-Baṣra, who were all contemporaries
* 89[30]· his genealogy II 39[33]· governor of al-ʿIrāk *ibid* with ʿĀmir b. ʿAbd al-Ḳais, and Ḥomrān, a client of ʿOṯhmān 75[4] with ʿAbdallāh b Hāzim 120[3] with Muʿāwiya 125[27] anecd 163[15]· Ziyād was his secretary 169[35] (=170[18]) and Muʿāwiya 185[21] *seq* with ʿOṯhmān, during the siege of his house
* 218[22] with Muʿāwiya III 4[16] *seq* his interview with Yezīd *ibid* reconciled to Ziyād, and consequently, treated by Muʿāwiya more kindly than before *ibid* his wife was a daughter of Muʿāwiya 256[8]

[ʿabdallāh b. ʿabbās (ḍ)] called ابن عبّاس I 5[3] II 85[11] *et passim* called ابن عمّ رسول الله II 84[6] (*c*)· called ابن عبّاس بن عبد المطّلب 243[9] called ابو العبّاس 243[14] 247[14] III 39[20]: cites the Prophet I 349[18] II 45[22].

[ʿabd allāh b. ṭāhir al-Ḵhurāsānī] wrote to him I 230[16]. his oration on the occasion of his going to fight
* against the *Ḵhawāridj* II 155[6] anecdote 167[5] *seq* and Muḥammad b ʿAbd al-Melik al-Zayyāt 175[15] sayings quoted 181[17], 182[30] Ibn al-Zayyāt drafts a letter from al-Muʿtaṣim to him 195[29] anecd with al-Maʾmūn and
* Yaḥyā b Aktham III 331[22] *bis*

عبد الله بن طاوس see ابن طاوس

عبد الله بن طَبْيان I 198[13] *seq* II 120[3] 128[6] see عُبيد الله بن طَبْيان

عبد الله بن عاصم السَّلُولِيّ called عبد الله بن هند III 242[30] *seq* anecd 242[29] *seq*

عبد الله بن عامر بن ربيعة II 218[22] see the following

عبد الله بن عامر بن كُرَيْز I 89[30] II 39[33] 120[1] 170[18] (*cf.* 169[35] see *Notes*) called عبد الله بن عامر ابن ربيعة II 218[22] called ابن عامر I 11[9] II 75[7] III 4[19] *seq* 256[8] called ابو عبد الرّحمٰن III

عبد الله also called خالد, and مَعْقِل, III 62[16] *seq.* (see *Notes*): called ابو مَرْغَان (*sic leg.*), ابو قُفَافَة and (*sic*) ابو رعاء *ibid.* (see *Notes*): real brother of Dureid *ibid*: raids the Ghaṭafān and is slain at the Battle of al-Liwā *ibid*. Doreid's elegy on him *ibid* (? =I 335[7] *cf.* III 126[5])

عبد الله بن طاهر الخراسانى I 17[19] 97[28] 186[10] II 195[20] (or صاحب خراسان I 73[6] 100[25]): called عبد الله بن طاهر ذو اليمينين I 187[18] called ابن الحسين 97[30]. called ابن طاهر II 181[17]: and al-Ḥasan b 'Amr al-Tha'labī * I 17[19] see *Notes*. with Sawwār *al-Ḳāḍī* 73[6]: anecdotes with Di'bil 75[27], 97[28] *seq*. with a poet 98[2]: with Aḥmad b. Muṭair 98[5] *seq*: with Abū Zaid. a poet of al-Rai 100[25] his father on him 136[24]. his influence with al-Ma'mūn 160[12] describes 'love', at the request of al-Ma'mūn 187[18]: with Abu'l-Samrā' and Isḥāḳ b. Ibrāhīm 224[3] *seq*: verses which al-Mu'taṣim

أُمّ عبد الله بنت صالح بن علىّ wife of al-Mehdī, and sister of al-Faḍl and 'Abdallāh III 44[10]

عبد الله (بن مَعْصَعَة) included among the *'Ādiya* II 52[14]

عبد الله called ابن الصَّفَّار بن صَفَّار I 67[25] (=212[22]): the *Ṣufrīya* so called after him II 50[2] (*cf* I 67[25] 212[22])

عبد الله بن عَفْوَان بن أُمَيَّة II 116[12] called ابو عَفْوان 125[25] *seq* called ابن عفوان 269[22] *seq* with 'Amr b al-'Āṣ, 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Ḥārith and other Koraishites at the court of Mu'āwiya *ibid* *an illiterate person* 125[28] *with* 'Abdallāh b Dja'far *ibid* chief of the Djomah *ibid*. with Ibn al-Zobeir 269[22] *sqq*. slain, along with Ibn al-Zobeir, and his head, like that of others who fell with him, exhibited at Medina, then sent to 'Abd al-Melik *ibid*: Suleimān b. 'Abd al-Melik on him: *ibid*: a remark which al-Ḥadjdjādj made on seeing his head *ibid*.

عبد اللّٰه بن سَوّار (1) with al-Rabī' al-Ḥādjib and a eunuch of Maslama b. 'Abd al-Melik I 155[11]

عبد اللّٰه بن سَوّار (2) called مُطْعِم الخَمِيص II 56[26]: appointed by Mu'āwiya as governor of al-Sind 56[28]: 'Abd al-Melik on his generosity *ibid*.

عبد اللّٰه بن شُبْرُمة ابو شُبْرُمة see ابن شُبْرُمة القاضي

عبد اللّٰه بن شبيب II 283[5] [for him see *Mīzān* II 45] called ابو سعيد *ibid* (=III 214[1]) cites al-Zobeir b Bakkār II 283[5] cites al-Haitham b Abī Beki III 214[1] cited by Muhammad b. al-Ghazi (*sic leg.*) II 283[5] (=III 214[1]) see *Notes*

عبد اللّٰه بن شدّاد cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās I 218[29] III 341[9]: cited by Ibn 'Awn al-Thakafī *ibid* see also عبيد اللّٰه بن شدّاد

عبد اللّٰه (بن صالح بن علىّ) brother-in-law of al-Mehdī III 44[21]

عبد اللّٰه بن سعيد [prop. سعد] cites al-Ṣunābiḥī I 166[14] see *Notes*: cited by al-Awzā'ī *ibid*.

عبد اللّٰه بن سعيد بن ابى بكر with al-A'mash III 345[7]

عبد اللّٰه بن سعيد بن ابى سَرْح II 166[18] see عبد اللّٰه بن ابى سَرْح (العامرىّ)

عبد اللّٰه بن سَلَام with the Prophet at Medina I 296[6]

عبد اللّٰه see عبد اللّٰه بن سَلْم الباهلىّ بن سالم الباهلىّ

عبد اللّٰه بن سَلِمَه [المُرَادِىّ] with 'Amr b Morra and al-Hārith b Suwaid II 231[2 seq] fought at the Battle of the Camel on the side of 'Alī *ibid* cited by 'Amr b Morra 236[24]

عبد اللّٰه بن سُلَيْمان المَدَنِىّ cited by al-'Abbās b Bakkār I 134[7]

عبد اللّٰه بن السِّمْط with 'Omāra b 'Aḳīl b. Bilāl III 134[10]

عبد اللّٰه بن سِنَان cited by al-A'mash II 223[22]: with Ibn Mas'ūd *ibid*.

Islām 166[18] [var. سعد instead of سعيد in *Balādhorī* 472[8]] see *Notes* notice 168[11] *seq* (*cf.* 203[3]) urges the claim of ʿOthmān on Saʿd b Abī Waḳḳāṣ, at the election of ʿOmar's successor II 213[19] *seq* (=211[29]), abused by ʿAmmār on the occasion *ibid.* his unpopularity as governor of Egypt 215[25] *seq.* disregarding the orders of ʿOthmān he slays one of those who had complained against him to the Caliph *ibid.* a party of seven hundred persons proceeds to Medina to seek redress against him *ibid* Muhammad b. Abī Bekr goes to replace him, accompanied by a number of the *Muhādjirūn* and *Anṣār*, who were to investigate the complaint of the Egyptians *ibid* 216[9]. refused amnesty by the Prophet on the day when Mecca was taken, but spared by him ultimately, through the intercession of ʿOthmān, the ʿĀmirī's foster-brother

* III 302[23] *seq*

عبد اللّٰه بن سالم الباهلىّ [var. سلم instead of سالم *Agh*. XIX 13[10]]: some of his contemporaries at al-Baṣra enumerated III 89[18] and others, with Abū ʿAmr b. al-ʿAlāʾ *ibid*

عبد اللّٰه بن سبا the founder of the *Sabāʾiya* I 217[18] banished by ʿAlī to Sābāṭ 219[8]

عبد اللّٰه (بن سبأ بن يَشْجُب) II 57[27]

عبد اللّٰه بن سبا (*sic*) banished by ʿAlī to الحجاز (*sic*) I 219[8]

عبد اللّٰه بن ابى سَرْح (العامرىّ) II 39[22] called ابن ابى سَرْح I 235[12] II 213[19] *seq.* (=211[29]) 215[29] *seq.* called عبد اللّٰه بن سعيد بن ابى سَرْح (*sic*) II 166[18] see *Notes* called عبد اللّٰه بن سعد ابن ابى سَرْح 168[11] *seq* 203[3]. succeeded ʿAmr b al-ʿĀṣ as

* governor of Egypt I 235[12] (=II 117[15]) took part in the

* Battle of Bedr II 39[22]: of the Banū Āmir b. Luʾaiy *ibid*: one of those [Meccans] who were able to write at the time of the introduction of

عبد الله بن رمعة refused to accept the formula of the oath of allegiance, as given by Muslim b. 'Oḳba, and though Merwān intervened, he was put to death II 257[14]

عبد الله بن زياد [بن أبيه] with 'Abdallāh b Ḥāzim (var عبيد الله instead of عبد الله *'Uyūn* 204[14]) I 36[33 seq] · II 168[23] [probably عبيد الله بن زياد is meant] and Yezīd b Mu'āwiya 186[9] see also عبد الله بن زياد

عبد الله (بن زياد بن طبيان) I 156[12] see عبد الله بن طبيان

عبد الله بن زيد (الجرمى) II 59[15] see ابو قلابة

عبد الله بن زيد (الخزرجى) one of the Banu 'l-Ḥarith, to whom the *adhān* was revealed II 61[22]

عبد الله بن زيد الحارثى of the Aws, appointed by Ibn al-Zubeir as Prefect of al-Kūfa II 60[30]

[عبد الله بن الزبير]

Bint Manzūr, takes the side of al-Nawār, and his son, Hamza, sides with al-Farazdak *ibid* verses of al-Farazdaḳ on the subject *ibid* his miserliness III 264[11 seq] —his sayings quoted *ibid* , verses of Abū Wadjra and another poet about him *ibid* aneed with a bedouin *ibid* alterations which he made in the Ka'ba, were upset by al-Hadjdjādj 297[13 seq] when he demolished the Ka'ba, he extended its limits 298[12] 'Aṭā' [al-Muḍhik] was a partisan of his 367[13 seq] with a woman and her husband 372[21] see also I 46[8] (*cf* II 257[18]) 119[2 bis] 121[23] 148[25 seq] 167[21] (var. ابن الأشعث instead of ابن الزبير on 140[17]) II 29[14] (*bis*) 60[30] 168[28] 170[5 23] 262[20 seq] 263[1] 264[22 bis] III 12[22 seq]

عبد الله بن الزبير الأسدى see ابن الزبير [الأسدى]

عبد الله بن الزبيرى III 93[28] *read* عبد الله بن الزبعرى

عبد الله بن زرارة الكلابى I 77[7] see عبد العزيز بن زرارة

the heads of his companions, at Medina, sends them all to 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.*. another version of these incidents **II** 270[20] *seq* —offered amnesty by al-Hadjdjādj *ibid.*; interview with his mother *ibid.*. addresses his companions before the final conflict *ibid* : sinks down from exhaustion due to wounds, when al-Ḥadjdjādj cuts off his head with his own hand, within the Mosque of the Ka'ba *ibid* ; the basis of his claim to the Caliphate *ibid.* · notice 272[3] *seq* (=III 16[30]) · Asmā' buries him after a month, and conducts the funeral service on him *ibid* : Ibn 'Abbās on him *ibid* al-Ḥadjdjādj taunted for having slain him, by Omm al-Banīn bint 'Abd al-Melik
* **III** 16[30] *seq* · divorced Bint Manẓūr at the instance of his father, to whom Manẓūr had complained of his treatment of her's 239[4] *seq.* al-Nawār brings a suit against al-Farazdak to him, but he reconciles the parties 241[9] *seq.*: his wife,

him **II** 268[19]: invites Ibn 'Abbās, Ibn al-Ḥanafīya, and other Hāshimites to swear allegiance to him, and, on their refusal, abuses and threatens them *ibid* . he omits the name of the Prophet from his oration and explains his conduct *ibid* imprisons Ibn al-Ḥanafīya, and fifteen other Hāshimites, in the prison of 'Ārim *ibid.* his epithets العائذ and المُعِذّ explained *ibid.*: verses of Kuthaiyir on him *ibid* his strictures on Ibn 'Abbās, after the latter had become blind 269[8] (=113[13]). Ibn 'Abbās's reply to him *ibid* accounts of the siege of Mecca and his death 269[12] *seq* —takes counsel with the Koreishites *ibid* ; Ibn Ṣafwān loyal to him *ibid.*; with 'Urwa b al-Zobeir *ibid.*, with his mother Asmā' *ibid* ; with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid* : attacked by Khalabūb, he wounds him *ibid.*: struck by a stone from a catapult and killed *ibid* · the Syrians take his head to al-Ḥadjdjādj who, after exhibiting it, and

nors of the districts of Syria side with him II 260[4] *seq.*: condemned by Ḥassān b. Mālik *ibid.*: 'Obeidallāh b. Ziyād on him 260[25]. sends 'Abbās b. Sahl al-Sā'idī against Ḥobeish b. Duldja 263[29] *seq.*: governor of al-Baṣra sends him reinforcements *ibid* (see *Notes*) sends Ḥamza, his son, as governor of al-Baṣra, then replaces him by his brother Mus'ab 264[7]. sends Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammad as governor of al-Kūfa, then replaces him by al-Mukhtār 264[9] *seq.* · the heads of those who were slain at al-Djāzir were sent to him *ibid* his remark on receiving the head of al-Mukhtār from Mus'ab 265[16] · and Ka'b al-Aḥbār *ibid.* and Ibn Sīrīn 265[17] · Yaḥyā b Sa'īd b al-'Āṣ fled to Mecca and joined his party 267[1] · on 'Abd al-Melik's slaying of 'Amr b Sa'īd 267[5]: his oration on receiving the news of the death of Mus'ab 268[9] (= 150[1] *cf.* I 31[26]): the attitude of the Banū Hāshim towards Ḥusain and others to act as their spokesman before Mu'āwiya in Mecca II 248[25] *seq.*; he speaks and offers him three alternative courses *ibid.*, after coercing them all into silence. Mu'āwiya announces that they have taken the oath of fealty *ibid.*; escapes to Mecca on being invited by al-Welīd b. 'Otba to swear allegiance to Yezīd 251[7] *seq.* stays in Mecca 251[13] · defeats the troops sent against him, under the command of 'Amr b al-Zobeir, by 'Amr b. Sa'īd, governor of Medina, and captures their commander 251[22] *seq.* · Muslim b. 'Okba marches against him to Mecca, but dies on the way 258[4]. Ḥuṣain b. Numair besieges him in Mecca 258[19] *seq.* his parley with Ḥuṣain b Numair *ibid.*, with his brother al-Mundhir, 'Abdallāh b. Muṭī', al-Mukhtār and al-Miswar *ibid.* most of Syria swears allegiance to him, after the death of Mu'āwiya II, as does Egypt 259[1] *seq.*: appoints al-Daḥḥāk b. Ḳeis as viceroy of Syria *ibid.* · most of the gover-

II 149[18]: with ʿOthmān on the occasion *ibid.*: he was the first man to address an assembly standing beside the pulpit *ibid.* with his father *ibid.*: appointed by ʿĀʾisha as the executor of her will 202[23]: one of the four who came forward to bury ʿOthmān, after he was murdered by the rebels 215[14] cursed by ʿAlī 217[13] one of those who supported ʿOthmān when people rose against him 220[3]. his parley with the rebels 221[8] commanded the infantry at the Battle of the Camel 226[17] ʿAlī on him 226[24] carries out the directions which his father had given him on the day of the Battle, for the disposition of his property *ibid.* his encounter with al-Ashtar 230[26 seq] (=I 37[26 seq]) and ʿĀʾisha *ibid.*: with Muʿāwiya. on his nomination of Yezīd as heir-apparent 247[33] *sqq* —refused to accept the nomination, when asked by Merwān to do so 248[29]; with Muʿāwiya in Medina 248[32 seq]; asked by al-

with the people of al-Kūfa, who came with Muṣʿab to Mecca I 127[33 seq] (=269[19] II 265[11 seq]) with ʿUbaidallāh b. Zabyān 128[2] (*cf* 269[19]) with a party of the *Azārika* 212[35] *seq.* the letter which Nāfi b. al-Azrak addressed to him 214[4] aneed 284[13]

* with a bedouin II 92[28] exchange of retorts between him and the Banū Hāshim 113[11] *sqq* -with al-Ḥasan b ʿAlī and Saʿīd b ʿAkīl, at the court of Muʿawiya 113[17 seq], with al-Ḥusain b ʿAlī, his client Ḍhakwān, and others, at the court of Muʿāwiya 113[28] his genealogy 114[5], with Merwān b al-Ḥakam and Muʿāwiya 115[8 bis] (*cf* I 65[10 bis]) with Muʿāwiya on al-Ḥusain's claim to the Caliphate 115[10 seq] aneed with Muʿāwiya 116[22 sq] aneed. with ʿOmar, in his boyhood 121[12 bis] with ʿAdī b Ḥātim 121[13] (*cf.* 128[8]). Muʿāwiya on him 141[24 seq] (=249[24 seq]): his oration, on the occasion of his bringing the tidings of the conquest of Ifrīkīya to ʿOthmān

Prophet III 101[25 bis] one of the three poets of the Prophet 103[25]· his offer to satirize Abū Sufyān rejected by the Prophet 108[19] 252[21] [*read* عبد الله بن رَوَاحة]

الرِّياحيّ (1) see ابو عبد الله الرِّياحيّ

عبد الله بن الرِّبعَرى (*sic leg*) III 93[23] see *Notes*. called ابن الزِّبَعْرى II 257[28] (=III 33[2]): cited by Yezīd I *ibid* (*cf* III 254[17]) his verses in praise of the Banu'l-Mughīra III 93[23] (see *Notes*)

عبد الله بن الزُّبَير called ابو بكر II 259[1 *seq*] III 264[18] called ابن ذات النِّطاقَيْن II 270[27] III 16[31] called العائذ II 268[28 *ac*] called المُحِلّ 268[29 *seq*] called ابن حَوَارِيّ رسول الله 248[33] called ابن الزُّبَيْر I 20[22] *et passim* cites the Prophet I 213[13 30]: cites 'Abdallāh b 'Omar III 315[2] see *Notes* cited by Urwa II 230[2 *seq*], referred to by 'Abd al-Melik as 'the * liar' I 20[22]· with Nābigha al-Djaʿdī 127[20 *seq*] (=113[30]):

عبد الله بن دينار cites 'Abdallāh b. Bekr al-Murrī I 106[18]. cited by al-Asma'ī *ibid*.

ابو الزِّناد see عبد الله بن ذَكْوان

عبد الله بن ابى رافع 'Alī's secretary II 168[29] [var عبيد الله instead of عبد الله *Ṭabarī* II 2. 837[8]]

عبد الله بن رَبَاح الأنصارىّ with Mirdās Abū Bilāl I 65[34] (= 215[13]) see also *note* on II 232[17]

عبد الله بن الرَّبيع of the Banū Khudra, a branch of the Khazradj, who fought at Bedr II 61[24]

عبد الله بن ربيعه III 126[5] [probably a scribal error for عبد الله بن الصَّمَّة q v]

عبد الله بن رَزين بن ابى عمرو see رَزين بن عبد الله بن رَزين

عبد الله بن رَوَاحَة الشّاعر (الخزرجىّ) one of the Banu'l-Hārith, who fought at Bedr, was present at the 'Akaba, and was a *Nakīb* II 61[17] with the

with the chief citizens of Medina, and returned munificently rewarded, but denounced Yezīd and raised the citizens against him II 256[20] *seq* · commanded the *Anṣār* at the Battle of the Ḥarra *ibid*.. put up a brave fight against the Syrian army, but was slain, along with his sons *ibid*

عبد الله see عبد الله بن خازم السُّلَمِيّ بن حازم السُّلَمِيّ

see عبد الله بن خالد بن أسيد عبيد الله الخ

عبد الله بن خالد بن عبد الله القَسْرِيّ saying quoted I 201[22]

'Alī عبد الله بن خَبّاب بن الأَرَتّ demands from the *Khawārid*j that his murderer be surrendered I 212[21] in the hands of the *Khawārid*j 212[23] *seq* cites the Prophet on the authority of his father *ibid*.. a companion of the Prophet 216[17] [see *Tahdhīb* V. 197[1]]

called عبد الله بن خَلَف الخُزَاعِيّ ابو طَلْحَةَ الطَّلَحات II 168[22] 170[7]

170[24] see *Notes*: one of the Banū Mulaiḥ, who was slain at the Battle of the Camel, fighting on the side of 'Ā'isha 62[24] (=170[7]) · his brother fought on the side of 'Alī at the same battle *ibid*.: head of the *Dīwān* of al-Baṣra during the Caliphate of 'Omar, and of 'Othmān 170[7] see *Notes* (=168[21] 170[23] see *Notes*)

عبد الله بن حليمة his verses addressed to one of the Banū Humaim II 52[31]

عبد الله بن دارم his sons enumerated II 50[26]. III 224[1]

بنو عبد الله بن دارم II 43[21] *seq*. comprised the nobility of the Temīm 44[19] (=50[27]) · some of their notables 50[26]. III 68[4]. see also بنو عبد الله بن داوُد

عبد الله بن داوُد saying quoted III 342[19]

بنو عبد الله بن داود [دارم ؟] III 51[25] (see *Notes*)

see عبد الله بن ابى الدُّنيا ابو بكر ابن ابى الدُّنيا

b. Ḳoteiba al-Bāhilī, the spy of al-Manṣūr *ibid.* (see *note* on 29[37]); takes Sālim to his sons, who were in hiding *ibid*; repudiates his *bai'a* with al-Manṣūr and swears allegiance to his son Muhammad, and Sālim also does the same *ibid.* notice 227[16]. his genealogy *ibid.* (cf I 155[28] see *Notes*). visited by Ibn Ṭā'ūs 370[1]

عبد الله بن حسن بن علي slain at Karbalā' II 253[2] (see also 255[13])

عبد الله بن حسن بن حسن I 55[28] see عبد الله بن الحسن بن الحسن

عبد الله بن الحكم saying quoted I 9[33]

عبد الله بن الحكم فقيه مصر cited II 286[8]

عبد الله بن الحَكَم الواسطي cited I 113[13] (=III 104[29])

عبد الله بن حكيم بن حزام at the Battle of the Camel II 226[17]

عبد الله بن حَنْظَلَة غسيل الملائكة visited Yezīd, in company

ابو محمد III 28[24] *seq* 30[13].

* sayings quoted I 26[11] 254[28] 41[35] (? see *Notes*) dissuades 'Abdallāh b 'Alī from massacring the Omaiyads 155[28] cited by al-Asma'ī 334[13]. and the first two 'Abbāsid Caliphs III 28[24] *sqq* —

* receives money presents from al-Saffāḥ, also a jewel of Merwān, which he re-sells to the Caliph *ibid.*, with al-Saffāḥ and Abū Dja'far at al-Anbār *ibid.* (*cf* 284[30] *seq*), his conversation with the Fāṭimids at Medina reported to al-Saffāḥ by his spy *ibid*; his reply to al-Manṣūr's letter about his sons Muhammad and Ibrāhīm *ibid.*. his letters and those of his sons addressed to the people of Ḳhorāsān intercepted by al-Manṣūr, and returned to him with a warning *ibid.*; disowns the letters, but sends them out again, when they are again intercepted, and sent on by the Caliph through a special messenger to Ḳhorāsān *ibd.*; al-Manṣūr's letter to him on the subject and his reply *ibid*; with Sālim (*sic*)

distinguished knights of early Islām I 36[30]: his prowess 36[32]· with ʿAbdallāh b. Ziyād [var. عبيد الله بن زياد *ʿUyūn* 204[14]] 36[33] *seq*. governor of Ḵhurāsān 175[23]· II 51[29]· with ʿAbdallāh b. ʿĀmir 120[2] with a pseudo-prophet III 250[33] *seq*

عبد اللّٰه بن حاسب III 263[28] see ابو محمّد الخرامى (*sic*)

عبد اللّٰه بن حجّاج مولى خالد بن الوليد III 245[26] the conflicting claims about him of ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. Ḵhālid and Naṣr b. Hadjdjādj settled by Muʿāwiya in favour of ʿAbd al-Raḥmān III 245[26] *seq*

عبد اللّٰه بن حسن [var *Ṭabarī* II. 2. 837[8] عبد الله بن جبير]· ʿAlī's secretary II 168[28]

عبد اللّٰه بن الحسن III 32[31] 33[10] (*cf* I 41[35] see *Notes*)· see also ابراهيم بن عبد الله بن الحسن, محمد بن عبد اللّٰه بن الحسن and بنو الحسن بن على

عبد اللّٰه بن الحسن (*sic leg.*) بن الحسن I 155[28] see *Notes*: called ابو عبد اللّٰه الجمّاز II 128[27] see الجمّاز

ابن جُنْدُب called عبد اللّٰه بن جُنْدُب III 127[21]: called عبد اللّٰه بن مسلم بن جُنْدُب 364[7]· called ابو مسلم جندب 364[8]· remarks on a verse of his 127[18] (*cf.* 364[3])· cited by al-Zobeir b. Bakkār 364[7] anecd with ʿĪsā b. Talha *ibid.*

عبد اللّٰه (بن حاتم الطائىّ) I 88[7]

عبد اللّٰه بن الحارث foster-brother of the Prophet II 202[5]

عبد اللّٰه بن حارث بن دَوْفَل cited by Ḳatāda III 288[19]

عبد اللّٰه بن الحارث [اليَرْبُوعِىّ] III 72[18] see عُبيد اللّٰه بن الحارث [اليَرْبُوعِىّ]

عبد اللّٰه بن حازم السُّلَمِىّ [var خازم instead of حازم in *Kāmil* and *Balādhorī*, see by indices] called ابو صالح I 36[34] *seq* [see also *Maʿārif* 214[1]]: called [prop. ابن عَجْلَى] ابن عَجْلَان II 120[2] [see *Ṭabarī* and *Kāmil*, by indices]. one of the most

with 'Abdallāh b. Ṣafwān II 125[24]: his love for music *ibid.*: and Yezīd b. Mu'āwiya 186[4]: addresses the people, at the request of 'Alī, on Abū Mūsā and the decision of the arbitrators 240[22]: Ibn Muldjam is put to death by him 244[14]· sends his two sons to al-Husain in order to dissuade him from going to al-'Irāk, but al-Husain takes them all with him and proceeds on 251[21] *seq* 254[28] aneed
* with 'Abdallāh b 'Omar III 191[14] *seq* anecdotes 193[32]—195[32] —with Mu'āwiya in Medina 193[33] *seq*., aneed with Mu'āwiya 194[9] *seq* (*cf* I 262[6] *seq*) aneed 194[30] *seq* aneed with Ibn Abī 'Atīk 195[21], with the same and 'Abd al-Melik 195[27] *seq*· praised by a poet 197[22] brought up سالم الخاسر (سالم حاثر see *Notes*) 198[30] (?), with 'Abd al-Melik b Merwān 210[34] *seq* and Yezīd b. Mu'āwiya *ibid.* 252[32 bis] with Mu'āwiya 284[6] (= 220[11], *cf* 345[27]) see also عبد الله بن عبد الله بن جعفر and عبد الله بن جعفر

عبد الله بن جعفر بن ابى طالب called ابن عمّ رسول الله III 194[34], called ابو جعفر I 119[20] *seq* 120[1] *seq* II 101[11] 125[24] III 211[2] called ابن جعفر I 118[33] 119[22] *seq* 262[6] *seq* II 125[25] III 191[15] *et passim* with al-
* Hasan and al-Husain I 67[32]· one of the most generous men of al-Hidjaz, in Islāmic times 89[29] contemporary of 'Obaid-allāh b. 'Abbās and Sa'īd b al-'Ās *ibid.*. anecdotes showing his generosity 91[4] *seq*· with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b Abī 'Ammār *ibid* with Nusaib b Rabāh 99[1] (=III 107[26]), with his client Nāfi' at the court of Yezīd b Mu'āwiya 118[26] *seq* marries his daughter to al-Hadjdjādj 119[4] (*cf* III 243[30] *seq*) with al-Welīd, who blamed him for this *ibid*., anecdotes connected with his visit to the Caliph 'Abd al-Melik, in company with Badhīh 119[8] *seq*. (see *Notes*). with Yaḥyā b al-Ḥakam *ibid* (*cf* II 116[8] see *Notes*)· slightly deaf 119[33] verses cited by al-Rashīd 153[27]· with a be-
* douin woman II 101[10] *seq*:

Firās: slays Mālik b. Khālid and his brother Kurz, at the Battle of Burza 64[27] *seq.*: he and 'Amr b. Khālid wound each other *ibid* with Hind b. Khālid *ibd.* his verses on the occasion *ibd.* a reply to the verses from 'Abbās b. Mirdās 65[17]

عبد الله بن جُسَم بن مالك بن الأوس see حَطْمَة II 60[29]

عبد الله بن جَعْدَة [الكلابيّ] his verses on the murder of Khālid b Dja'far by al-Hārith b Ẓālim III 51[27]

عبد الله بن جعفر [if the text is correct, he is apparently identical with عبد الله بن جعفر ابن ابي طالب q v] secretary of 'Alī II 168[23] [var عبد الله ابن مسعود *Tabarī* II 2. 837[8]].

ابنة عبد الله بن جعفر (called زينب on III 243[30] and أمّ كلثوم on I 119[4]): al-Ḥadjdjādj, on marrying her, presents a large sum to her as a nuptial gift III 240[7] (*cf.* I 119[4]): divorced by him under orders from 'Abd-al-Melik *ibid.*

عبد الله بن ثور cites 'Abd al-Hamīd b. Wahb. I 84[4]: cited by Yezīd b. Sim'ān *ibid.*

ابو بُدَيْك see عبد الله بن ثور بن سلمة الخارجي

عبد الله بن الجارود rose against al-Ḥadjdjādj II 76[5]

عبد الله بن حسن see عبد الله بن جُبير

عبد الله بن جُدْعان [بن عمرو ابو زهير] called ابن جُدْعان III 93[21]. buys a slave for al-'Āṣ b. Wā'il I 18[27] went with other Koraishite leaders on an embassy to Saif b. Dhī Yazan 107[2]. of the Taim b. Murra II 39[5]: ransoms Ṣuheib from the Greeks and gives him his freedom 53[22]. notice 126[10]: gives arms to Keis b. Zoheir in exchange for milch-camels III 56[25] [*read* بن *instead of* ه]. equips his men for the Battles of Shamṭa and Sharab 93[4] *seq*: commanded a wing of the Kināna at the Battle *ibid.*

عبد الله بن جِدْل called ابن جِدْل III 65[17] *seq.*: chief of the Banū

best *rāwis* from al-Zuhrī *ibid.* see *Notes*

عبد الله بن بُدَيْل called ابن بُدَيْل II 218[32] 220[4]· one of the Banū 'Adī (*sic leg.*), a subdivision of the Khozā'a 63[4]· one of the leaders of the rebel bands that had marched to Medina in the reign of 'Othmān 217[32] (*cf* 215[10])· 'Ā'isha's imprecation upon him 218[32] cuts a hand of 'Othmān with the sword 220[4] (*cf* 217[30]) with 'Ā'isha at the Battle of the Camel 231[12 *seq*]

عبد الله بن دسر and al-Ma'mūn II 189[22]

ابو عبد الله البصرى cited III 192[16]

عبد الله بن بكر المُزنى cited by 'Abdallāh b. Dīnār I 106[18]

عبد الله بن ابى بَكْرة saying quoted I 226[28]· prefect of Fārs III 4[26]

عبد الله بن ثعلبة الدَصْرِى saying quoted I 310[25]: his prayer quoted 348[1]: verses on the death of his son II 16[7]: see also (4) عبد الله

between the Prophet and the Kalbites I 109[32]

ابو محمّد عبد الله بن الأهتم called II 33[8]: with Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh I 44[20]. al-Hasan on him 198[4]. anecd 238[25] al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī visits him on his death-bed 299[7] (=342[4]) [*cf Ma'ārif* 206[4]] his love of hoarding money *ibid.*. mourns the death of a son in verses II 13[22]. consoled by Ibn Djuraidj on the death of his son 33[7]: and a group of the *Mawālī* students of Arabic Grammar 75[19] (? *cf.* I 240[2]) his oration addressed to 'Omar II, in the presence of his courtiers including Hishām, who interrupted him once 143[26] with Ziyād 151[9]. satirized by Lahdham al-Kātib III 243[24]. saying quoted 283[18]

عبد الله بن أوس العسّانى described as سيّد اهل الشام II 170[21]: secretary of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*· see also سعيد بن أنس العسّانى

عبد الله بن أُوَيس ابن عمّ مالك cited III 189[28]· he was one of the

342[15] *bis*: his position about this question *ibid.*

عبد الله بن أرقم called عبد الله بن الأرقم II 168[21] 210[2]. called عبيد الله ابن أرقم 214[28]. occasionally acted as secretary to the Prophet 167[26] said to have also been the secretary of Abū Bekr 168[17]. in charge of the *Bait al-Māl* (or the National Exchequer) in the reign of 'Othmān 168[25]—though he resigned his post later 214[28]. —also in the reign of 'Omar I 210[2]

عبد الله بن أسعد (*sic*) بن حاشد II 65[21] see (*sic leg*) شداد

عبد الله بن ابى أمية [اخو أم سلمة] [varr in *Agh* XII 45[16]] called ابو عبد الله III 233[13]. with a *Mukhannath* at al-Tā'if *ibid*

عبد الله بن أنس بن خالد fell at the Battle of al-Bathā'a III 59[29] *seq*

عبد الله بن أبيس one of the witnesses to an agreement of the hypocrites (المنافقون) II 61[35]

عبد الله بن احمد الكاوذانى [*lis* الكلوذانى] (var عبيد الله الكلوذانى III 48[28]: probably the correct form is عبيد الله بن محمد الكلوذانى *cf Arīb* 161[12]. *Fakhrī* 372) one of the viziers of al-Muktadir II 169[20] (*cf* III 48[29])

عبد الله بن الأحمق [لاحق (prop. cites Abū Mulaika (*sic*) III 100[8] see *Notes* cited by Abū 'Āṣim *ibid*

عبد الله بن إدريس صاحب الحديث III 252[6] [for him see *Sam'ānī* f 274b s v الوعظوى, *Tahdhīb* v 144] called الفقيه II 67[15] called ابن إدريس III 342[15] 252[11] *seq* see *Notes*. one of the clan al-Za'āfir II 67[15]. cites Husain 228[11] cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Sheiba *ibid*. anecd with 'Ilyān b Abī Mālik in al-Basra III 252[6] *seq*. notice *ibid*.. another anecd with 'Ilyān 252[20]. differed from his compatriots. in regarding *nabīdh* as unlawful

(20) ابو عبد الله III 226[27] see سَلْمَان الفارِسِيّ

(21) ابو عبد الله III 233[18] see عبد الله بن ابى أُمَيَّة

(22) ابو عبد الله III 369[19] see محمّد بن مطروح الأَعْرَج

(23) ابو عبد الله a blind man of Medina III 373[24] saying quoted *ibid*

(1) امّ عبد الله wife of Abdallāh b. 'Amr I 204[22] with the Prophet and her son 'Abdallāh *ibid*.

(2) امّ عبد الله wife of Muhammad b Sīrīn I 310[3]

عبد الله بن اباض founder of one of the four schools of the *Khawāridj* I 67[22 seq] his opinions *ibid* 212[31] one of the Banū 'Obeid b Mukā'is II 50[3]

اصحاب عبد الله بن اباض I 212[31] see الاباضيّة

عبد الله بن ابىّ بن سَلُول of the Banu'l-Hublā, and the leader

wiya and al-Haitham b 'Adī II 104[16]

(9) ابو عبد الله II 114[2 seq] *et passim* see الحسين بن على

(10) ابو عبد الله II 127[30] see موسى بن مصعب

(11) ابو عبد الله II 182[31] see ابن عبد ربّه

(12) ابو عبد الله II 218[29] 223[16] 229[17] see الزُّبَيْر بن العَوّام

(13) ابو عبد الله II 219[4] see المغيرة ابن شُعْبَة

(14) ابو عبد الله III 44[11] see المهدى الخليفة

(15) ابو عبد الله III 45[8] see محمّد الأَمين

(16) ابو عبد الله III 47[13] see مُعْتَمِر

(17) ابو عبد الله III 47[21] see المهتدى

(18) ابو عبد الله III 133[32] (=195[10]) see محمد بن عُرْوَة

(19) ابو عبد الله III 137[10 seq] see الزُّبَيْر بن بَكّار

ابنةُ عبد اللّه called ابنةُ مالكٍ III 121[25] (=II 50[12]): called بنت ذى البُرْدَيْن و الفَرَس الوَرْد *ibid.* (var. الوَرْدِ الذَّنَب instead of الوَرْد on III 121[25]). in a verse of al-Farazdak *ibid*

(1) ابو عبد اللّه I 73[9] *seq* see سَوّار بن عبد الله العاضىّ (1)

(2) ابو عبد اللّه I 141[1] *seq* (=II 127[18]) see احمد بن ابى دُوَاد

(3) ابو عبد اللّه I 145[29] *seq* (= 349[23] *seq*) see جعفر بن محمد ابن على

(4) ابو عبد اللّه I 152[19] 246[18] see شَرِيك العاصى

(5) ابو عبد اللّه I 166[26] 232[25] see مالك بن أَنَس

(6) ابو عبد الله I 167[5] 205[21] II 46[20] (?) see محمّد بن عبد السّلام الخُشَنِىّ

(7) ابو عبد اللّه I 169[28] *et passim* see سفيان الثّورِىّ

(8) ابو عبد اللّه a bedouin: with Muḥammad b. Yezīd b. Mu'ā-Hudhalī, to Bilāl b. Abī Burda I 233[7] (=III 312[21] see *Notes*): anecdotes with a bedouin III 313[4] *seq*

عبد الأعلى بن مسلمون بن مِهْران keeper of the smaller seal, under Merwān b. Muḥammad II 294[6]

(1) عبد اللّه [*i.e.* عبد اللّه بن قَيْس] I 28[11] II 241[24] see ابو موسى الأَشْعَرِىّ

(2) عبد اللّه mentioned in a verse of Bashshār I 86[15] [see *B Khallik* No. 809 p 47[17]].

(3) عبد اللّه I 127[15] see عبد اللّه ابن عمر بن عبد العزيز

(4) عبد اللّه [var P_1 163b[12] عبد اللّه ابن ثَعلبة q v.]. saying quoted I 332[9]

(5) عبد اللّه a family of the Banū Ghaṭafān, a subdivision of the Djudhām, who affiliated themselves to the Ghaṭafān b. Kais II 70[11] *seq* [*cf. Wüst. Tab.* H. 9]

(6) عبد اللّه III 165[12] see عبد اللّه ابن محمّد [الأمير]

of her mother, sisters and brothers III 44[16]

عَبْثَر المُعنّى notice III 200[18 seq]. with al-Rashīd at an evening party *ibid.*

عدد (بن الجُلَنْدَى الأزدىّ) one of the clan of Ma'wala (*sic leg.*) II 64[1] see *note* on 63[33 seq]. the Prophet wrote to him and to his brother *ibid*

عدد الأشْهَل بن جُشم (من الأنصار) their genealogy II 60[21] · some of their notables *ibid*

عـــد الأعلى III 274[23] see the following.

ابن عدد الاعلى his verses on the *death of Aiyūb b. Suleimān*, at whose court he lived II 14[22] (=274[23], where he is called عـــد الأعلى, but see *Notes*)

عبد الأعلى بن حمّاد with Bishr b, Manṣūr, who was on his death-bed I 309[22] (=330[1])

عبد الأعلى بن عبد الله بن عامر his hospitality described, by al-Djārūd b. Abī Sabra al-

[العبّاس بن الوليد بن عبد الملك] a verse of al-Farazdak in his praise *ibid.* · married a daughter of Ḳatarī, who gave birth to two sons *ibid.* commanded the corps of Damascus, in the army sent against Yezīd b. al-Muhallab II 281[29 seq.] with Yezīd II *ibid* carries out the orders of al-Welīd II as to the siezure of the property of Hishām in al-Rosāfa, and the arrest of all his sons, excepting Maslama, and of his officials and servants 286[17 seq] · dissuades his brother Yezīd from his traitorous design against al-Welīd II 290[12 seq] · al-Welīd asks him to bring reinforcements from Hims *ibid* arrested by 'Abd al-'Azīz b al-Hadjdjādj and his name used for tricking the troops of al-Welid *ibid.*

العبّاس بن يعقوب secretary of 'Īsā b 'Alī II 295[18], implored by Omm Yezīd, wife of 'Abdallāh b Merwān, to speak, for a consideration, to 'Īsā, on behalf of her husband *ibid*

العبّاسة (بنت المهدىّ) names

العبّاس بن موسى الهادى and Ṭāhir b. al-Ḥosein **II** 191[22]: name of his mother **III** 44[27]: his brothers and sisters enumerated *ibid.*

عبّاس بن ناصح see عبّاس بن ناصح

العبّاس بن الهادى **III** 44[27] see العبّاس بن موسى الهادى

ابو العبّاس الهلالىّ chief of 'Omar II's life-guard **II** 277[24] (? see also عمرو بن الهجيم) the oration which he delivered before al-Saffāh 293[18]

العبّاس الوليد **II** 285[22] *read* العبّاس بن الوليد

II العبّاس بن الوليد بن عبد الملك 286[17] called ابو الحرث 273[5]. * with Merwān I 199[n] he and a party of the Banū Merwān with al-Welīd b Yezīd at the court of Hishām * **II** 117[19 seq] (*cf* 285[22 seq] see *Notes*) · Yezīd b al-Muhallab on him 155[32 seq] [*cf. Tabarī* II 3 1394[a] *seq*] names of his brothers 272[27] his father's *Kunya* was derived from his name *ibid.* · some say that he was the eldest son of his father *ibid.* notice 273[4 seq.]:

[العبّاس بن مِرْدَاس السُّلَمِىّ] phet at the Battle of Ḥunain, when he got a smaller share of the spoil than others **I** 84[32 seq] : 125[34] one of those whose hearts had been conciliated by the Prophet by largess **II** 51[26] · notice *ibid.*, his verses in reply to Ibn Djidhl cited **III** 65[17]. given a robe by the Prophet, whom he had eulogized 107[7] aneed with the Prophet 112[24]

عبّاس بن مسعود (الغَسّانىّ) [var K_2 67 b عبّاد *instead of* عبّاس] praised by al-Huṭai'a **II** 50[30]

عبّاس بن المُفَضَّل قاضى المدينه cites al-Zubeir b Bakkār **III** 192[9]

عبّاس المُفَضَّل الهاشمىّ [for varr see *Notes*], cited by Muham b. Zakariyyā' **I** 10[4]

ابن عباس المدتوف **II** 124[28] *read* ابن عيّاش المدتوف

العبّاس بن المنصور with Abū Dulāma **I** 80[15] *seq.* [var. *Agh.* IX 136[17] العبّاس بن محمد عمّ المهدى] · names of his brothers **III** 44[8]

(see *Notes*): see also ابن ابى عَبْدَة

عبّاس بن فرناص [وِرْناس ؟] his verses on the Battle of the Wadī Salīt II 305[28] see *Notes*

العبّاس (بن المأمون) as defendant in a law suit, at his father's court I 10[17 seq] 142[5 seq]

ابو الفضل العبّاس بن محمّد called I 59[32] 60[14] uncle of al-Mehdī 57[13] presides at a Council called by al-Mehdī to discuss measures for quelling disturbances in Khorāsan *ibid* his summary and criticism of the speeches made on the same occasion 59[32] with al-Mehdī and Merwān b Abī Hafṣa 96[29] III 45[1 ult], see also العبّاس بن المنصور

العبّاس بن مِرْدَاس السُّلَمىّ [ابو العبّاس ؟] II 51[26] 84[32], or عبّاس الخ I 45[21] *et passim* captures Raihāna, sister of 'Amr b. Ma'dī-Karib 45[21] (*cf.* II 71[35]) the verses addressed by him to the Prophet Husain II 255[13], his mother was Omm al-Banīn *ibid.*

العبّاس بن الفَرَج I 176[6] II 88[3] 157[9] see الرِّياشى

II ابو العبّاس بن الفرج الرياشى 157[9] *read* ابو الفضل العبّاس بن العرج الرياشىّ

العبّاس بن الفضل بن الرّبيع chamberlain of al-Amīn III 45[24]

عبّاس بن فاصح [الثَّقَفِىّ] [var فاصح instead of فاصح in *Bughya* and *Makkarī* see *note* on II 304[18]] with 'Othmān b al-Muthanna II 304[13] (see *Notes*) comes [to Cordova] from al-Djazīra in the reign of 'Abd al-Rahmān II *ibid* on a verse of al-Hakam *ibid*

ابو العبّاس العائد [probably identical with ابن ابى عبدة see *note* on II 312[15]] verses of Ibn 'Abd-i-Rabbihī in his praise I 34[15 29] with Ibn 'Abd-i-Rabbihī 82[4 seq] ravages the country round Bobastro II 311[8], deserted by his troops and slain by the enemy 312[15]

began by cancelling the usurious interest due to him (ʿAbbās) II 130⁷: ʿOmar's prayer relating to him in the year known as *ʿĀm al-Ramāda* 132²¹ *seq.*. with ʿAlī, after Abū Bekr's election to the Caliphate 204²⁶ *seq* one of those who held aloof from doing homage to Abū Bekr 205⁹ anecdotes with ʿAlī 210²⁰, 211⁹ *seq*. one of his partisans enumerates his special claims to their regard 301⁷ the Prophet (var *Kāmil* 790¹ عمر) decided in his favour a case in which the other party was an ancestor of Muhammad b.
* ʿAbdallāh b Hasan III 32¹³ the heir of the Prophet according to al-Manṣūr 32¹⁵ *seq*. stands by the Prophet in the Battle of Honein 38⁶ *cf.* 103¹⁴· notice 302¹¹ with the Prophet 341¹² see also I 317¹⁶ *seq.* II 34²⁰ 84⁶ 186¹ (= III 5¹⁸) 204⁵ III 32⁹

ابن عبّاس بن عبد المُطّلب II 243⁹ see عبد اللّٰه بن عبّاس

العبّاس (بن علی) one of those who were slain with al-

العبّاس بن عبد المُطّلب I 222¹⁶ 317¹⁶ *et passim*: called ابو الفضل I 90⁴ 186¹ (= III 5¹⁸). called ساقی الحَجیج I 96²⁶: called ساقی الحَرَمَیْن II 133³ called عمّ رسول اللّٰه 293¹⁹: described as ابو رسول اللّٰه بعد أبيه 301⁷ the great regard shown
* him by the Prophet I 222²¹, by ʿOmar 179²⁴ 222²², and by ʿOthmān 222²² his quarrel with ʿAlī 219³⁴ *seq* saying quoted 222¹⁶ requests the Prophet for a Prefecture 306¹ (= 8⁷ 26²⁴) one of the ten dignitaries of the Koreish, who gave the pilgrims to drink in the Time of Ignorance and
* in Islām II 37²⁰ (*cf* III 32¹³) in Islām, he kept order in the sacred Mosque (of Mecca) 38⁶ elected, by casting lots, to command in the Battle of al-Fidjār, though he was only a child at the time 38⁸. names of his brothers and mother 38²⁷ *cf.* 202¹⁴· his friendship with Abū Sufyān 110²³ *seq.*: in prohibiting the usury of the pagan days, the Prophet

al-Zobeir II 263[20] *seq.*. reinforcements sent for him by the governor of al-Baṣra under Ḥoneif b. al-Sidjf (*sic leg.*) *ibid.* (see *Notes*) rounds up the enemy, who after their defeat fortify themselves on the peak of a mountain, and slays them one and all *ibid.*· returns, after their surrender, to Medina *ibid.*

عباس الطُّوسىّ I 9[23] *read* ابو العبّاس الطّوسىّ and see the following

ابو العبّاس الطُّوسىّ [وصل بن ... سليمان see *Tabarī* by index]. with the Caliph al-Mansūr I 9[23] see *Notes*

عبّاس see عبّاش بن عُبادة بن نَضْلَة بن عُبَادة بن نَضْلَة

العبّاس بن عبد الله بن العبّاس notice III 333[18]: al-Akhṭal was his boon-companion *ibid* verses of al-Akhṭal in his praise *ibid.*

ابو العبّاس عبد الله المأمون بن هٰرون الرّشيد III 45[25] see المأمون

ابو العبّاس عبد الله بن محمّد بن علىّ III 43[26] II 299[18] 145[7] see السّفّاح

العبّاس بن جرير verses which he wrote to al-Hasan b. Mukhallad I 210[4]

العبّاس بن الحسن vizier of al-Muktadir III 48[26] see also (4) العبّاس, with whom he appears to be identical

العبّاس بن خالد السهمىّ cited III 223[7]

عبّاس الخبّاط his verses satirizing Nasr, a musician III 219[33]

ابو العبّاس بن الرّشيد notice III 45[6] 116[31] (?)

ابو العبّاس الزينبىّ cited I 98[21]

ابو العبّاس السّفّاح II 293[19] III 28[20] 43[24] see السّفّاح

العبّاس بن سَهْل بن سعد الأنصارىّ I 149[1] called عبّاس بن سهل السّاعِدىّ II 263[20] [var عبّاش instead of العبّاس *Tabarī* II 579[1] *seq.*]: appointed governor of Medina by Ibn al-Zobeir I 148[25] *seq.*. with ʿOthmān b Ḥaiyān al-Murrī *ibid*: marches against Hobeish b. Duldja, under orders from Ibn

347[16]: died about the same time as al-Kisā'ī and Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī 137[33] *seq.*: al-Ma'mūn's preference for him *ibid.*· a poem of his praised 145[14] anecdote **346**[26] *sqq.*· his life as a member of a club in Baghdād *ibid* relates to the other members his experiences during an absence of a few weeks *ibid* at the request of Yaḥyā b. Khālid, he writes verses, which lead to al-Rashīd's reconciliation with Mārida *ibid* · amply rewarded for this by both al-Rashīd and Mārida and also by Yaḥyā *ibid* Yaḥyā invests part of the money in acquiring estates for him, and he buys a favourite slave-girl for himself *ibid.* his kindness to the members of the club *ibid* see also 138[5] and الأحنف

العبّاس بن بَكّار [appar. he is the individual noticed in the *Mīzân* II p 18 No. 118] cites 'Abdallāh b. Sulaimān al-Madanī and Abū Bekr al-Hudhalī **I** 134[9]

(3) ابو العبّاس **II** 35[19] 44[1] 169[2] *et passim* see السفّاح

(4) ابو العبّاس **II** 169[24] **III** 48[11] see الرّاضى بالله الخ

(5) ابو العبّاس **II** 243[14] 247[14] **III** 39[20] see عبد الله بن عبّاس

(6) ابو العبّاس **III** 27[11] see الفضل ابن يحيى

(7) ابو العبّاس **III** 45[25] 116[31] (2) see المأمون

(8) ابو العبّاس **III** 46[20] see احمد (ابن الواثق)

(9) ابو العبّاس **III** 47[27] see المعتمد (احمد بن المتوكّل)

(10) ابو العبّاس **III** 47[34] 48[4] see المعتضد

(11) ابو العبّاس **III** 209[4] see احمد بن بكر

العبّاس بن احمد بن طولون see ابن طُولُون

عبّاس الخ or العبّاس بن الأحنف * **III** 346[26]. called ابو الفضل

dynasty II 296[19] *sqq* 301[18]: a brief history of their rise and their rule III 39[27]. 43[10]: an account of the Caliphs of the dynasty, description of their personal appearance, names of their viziers and chamberlains 43[23] a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī on the Caliphs of this house 254[22]· see also 135[1] and المُسَوِّدة

(1) ابن عبّاس I 5[3] II 85[11] *et passim* see عبد الله بن عبّاس

(2) ابن عبّاس I 90[5] see عبد الله ابن عبّاس

(3) ابن عبّاس cited by Sulaimān II 273[11] see *Notes* anecdotes with al-Farazdak III 21[18] *seq* see *Notes* cited by al-Haitham 19[20] *seq* see *Notes* contemporary with 'Abd al-Melik *ibid* [all these references are prob to ابن عبّاش q.v]

(1) ابو العبّاس I 75[3] see عبد الملك ابن مالك الخُزَاعيّ

(2) ابو العبّاس I 119[14] see الوليد ابن عبد الملك

عَبَّادَة المُخَنَّث anecd. with al-Mutawakkil and al-Buhtorī III 367[25] *seq*

(1) العبّاس II 155[32] *seq* see العبّاس ابن الوليد

(2) العبّاس given a present by al-Ma'mūn, on account of his eloquence II 189[21]

(3) [؟] العبّاس II 295[17]

(4) العبّاس vizier of al-Muktafī III 48[16]· [prob identical with العبّاس بن الحسن q v]

آل عبّاس I 79[2] II 121[22], or بنو العبّاس I 153[6] *seq* 219[33] *et passim*, or العبّاسيّة II 169[2] 296[19] called بنو هاشم الحَميم I 96[26] 153[6] *seq* 219[33] II 27[7]. one of their *Nakībs* 63[14] Sudaif's verse in their praise 120[17] (? *cf* 301[12] *seq* = III 34[18]) 121[22] orations of some of their princes cited 145[4] names of their *Kātibs* and viziers 169[2]· 169[9]. endorsements of some of their princes on various documents 187[20]· an account of the rise of the

[عَبّاد بن أَخْضَر]

Bilāl I 66[8]: one of the Temīm II 49[22]

عبّاد بن see عَبّاد بن عَلْقَمة المازنيّ أَخْضَر

عبّاد (؟) بن بسْر cites 'Oḳail [b Ḵẖālid] II 255[20]· cited by Ḥammād b. 'Īsā *ibid.*: [he is not noticed in *Tahdẖīb*, unless بسر is a misprint for كثير]

عبّاد بن عبّاس see عَبّاد بن مَسْعُود النَّهْشَليّ مَسْعُود النَّهْشَليّ

عَبّاد بن العُصَيْن (العَنَطيّ) II 49[25]: saying quoted I 32[18] one of the most distinguished knights of the Arabs II 49[25] (=I 36[20])· head of the body-guard of Muṣ'ab b. al-Zobeir *ibid.*

عبّاد with Ru'ba III 140[18]

عبّاد بن يزيد brings reinforcements for Merwān b. al-Ḥakam II 260[20]

عبّاد الحيرة (*sic leg.*) عبّاد the people among whom the family of 'Adī b Zaid was included II 70[4] (see *Notes*). said to be a subdivision of الجمرات (?) *ibid*

عبّاد (؟) cited by al-Buhtorī (*sic*) III 344[26] on the table of Sālih al-'Abbāsī, in Syria, with Ibn Abi 'l-Ḥawārī and others *ibid.*

عبّاد الحيرة II 70[4] *read* عبّاد الحِيَرة

عبّاد بن زياد called ابو حرب I 41[17]: and al-Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.*. with 'Abd al-Melik III 4[12]: compares al-Ḥadjdjādj with Ziyād *ibid.*

سعد بن *i.e.* ابو عُبادة (الخَزْرَجيّ) عثمان II 62[2]· one of the Banū Zoraiḳ, who fought at Bedr *ibid.*

بنو عُبَاد (بن ضُبَيْعَة) III 89[24]: a section of the Bekr 80[19]: raided by al-Munbaṭiḥ al-Asadī at al-Mi'a 89[24] *seq.*

عُبادَة بن الصّامت of the Ḵẖazradj II 61[29]. notice *ibid.*: with 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ and Mu'āwiya 238[25] *seq* : anecd. about the raid of Tabūk *ibid.*

Medinites *ibid.*: at the court of al Welīd b. Yezīd, with other singers 207[26]· his haughtiness 349[20]: a song of his 350[13]

عائشة بنت المعيرة mother of 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān II 262[5]: her genealogy *ibid.*

عائشة بنت المَهْدِيّ anecd. with Ṣarī' al-Ghawānī and other poets III 140[4]: was a poetess *ibid.*

عائشة بن نُمَيْر [من الأَوْس] one of the Banū Wākif, who gave his name to a well [? reading بئر instead of ابن] in Medina II 60[31] see *Notes*

عائشة أمّ هشام II 283[22] see أمّ هشام بنت اسمعيل بن هشام المخزوميّ

ابو عَبّاد [apparently identical with ثابت بن يحيى بن يسار الرّازيّ q.v.] sayings quoted I 199[24] 223[18] [var. P, 74 b[9] ابو عباد الكاتب] with his son III 253[24]

عَبّاد بن اَخْضَر II 49[22] [otherwise called عَبّاد بن علقمة المازنيّ see *Kāmil* 588[15]]: sent by Ibn Ziyād against Mirdās Abū

III 28[11]: married to Ibrāhīm b. 'Abd al-Melik al-Hāshimī I 81[22] (*cf.* III 28[11])

عائشة بنت طلحة cites 'Ā'isha, *Umm al-Mu'minīn* II 3[22]: cited by al-Minhāl (*sic leg.*) b. 'Amr *ibid.* see *Notes*: re-buries Talha, twenty years after his death 229[6]: married to Muṣ'ab 265[23] (= 268[6]): notice *ibid.* and Abū Huraira III 234[31] [*cf. Agh.* X 62[1]] with Ibn Abī Dhi'b 234[33]: Muhammad Abū Isḥāk (?) on her 235[1]: with her husband Muṣ'ab, and al-Sha'bī 235[8 seq.]: with her husband al-Hasan b. 'Alī b. Ḥusain 239[9]: anecd. 248[32]

عائشه ابنة عثمان with Mu'āwiya II 246[6]· see also فاطمه بنت عثمان

عائشه الغالية III 28[11] see عائشة بنت الرشيد

عائشة بنت معاويه I 226[21]

ابن عائشة (المغنّي) notice III 201[3 seq.]: anecd. with al-Ḥasan b. al-Ḥasan *ibid.*: effect of his singing on the

her sister Omm Kulthūm to 'Omar, but the girl rejects the proposal III 226[10] *seq.*: with al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba, who offers to settle the matter with 'Omar *ibid.*: a mirror, placed in a wall of the Prophet's Mosque in Medina, said to have belonged to her at one time 299[25]: with her father 305[18]: anecdotes with the Prophet 189[25] 286[4] 346[13] *seq*: see also I 194[21] II 62[34] 63[26] 114[15] *seq* 170[8] (= 170[24]) 212[2] 223[17] 235[9] 269[4] *seq* (= 113[12] *seq*) III 253[15] 256[21] 294[14]

(1) ابن عائشة cites Ibn al-Mubārak I 168[24]: cited by 'Īsā b. Ismā'īl *ibid*: cited by al-Riyāshī II 157[9]

(2) ابن عائشة II 262[6] see عبد الملك بن مروان

ابو عائشة II 218[24] see مسروق بن الأجدع

عائشة (بن ربيعة بن نزار) a tribe included among the Murād II 52[18] (see *Notes*)

عائشة بنت الرشيد [var. العالية *Agh.* V 119[1]]: called عائشة الغالية

al-Baṣra *ibid.*: Ya'lā's presents to her II 230[20]: 'Alī on her 230[23]: the number of those who fell in the Battle of the Camel, fighting on her side 230[30]: her camel hamstrung 231[8]: with 'Abdallāh b. Budail 231[12] *seq*: sent from al-Baṣra to Medina with a large retinue 231[17] (see also I 282[4]): with Ibn 'Abbās 231[22]: according to 'Alī Ṭalha and al-Zobair made her go with them to al-Basra 232[6] (*cf.* I 276[21]): and 'Alī 232[22]: with Omm Awfa 'l-'Abdīya 232[24]: notice 232[26]: the prophecy relating to her fighting with 'Alī *ibid*: Sa'd on her 235[18]: al-Miḳdād b. al-Aswad on her III 100[7]: cites Lebīd 100[9] (*cf.* I 194[18]): her memory for verses *ibid.*: visits Abū Bekr and Bilāl in their illness, after their migration to Medina 103[4] *seq*: refused to speak with Sa'd b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ, on account of his maltreatment of his client Ḳand, the musician 200[32] *seq*: consents to marry

murder of 'Othmān II 218[21]: her imprecations upon her brother Muḥammad, Ibn Budail, A'yan b. Tamīm and al-Ashtār 218[32] *seq* (*cf.* 228[3]): with al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba 219[3]: states her attitude towards 'Othmān *ibid.*· 'Alī's response to her curse on the murderers of 'Othmān 223[3]: comes with Talḥa and al-Zobeir to al-Baṣra and addresses the citizens at al-Mirbad 226[6] *seq*: 'Ammār on her *ibid.* (=232[18])· her oration at the Battle of the Camel 226[26] (=156[11] *cf.* II 206[2]): on her father and 'Omar *ibid* [*cf.* B Athīr's *Nihāya* s.v. عرك and لوب]· letter of Omm Salima to her, after she had resolved to march on al-Baṣra, and her reply 227[4] *seq*· her letter to Zaid b. Ṣūḥān, and his reply 227[17] *seq*: with Abu'l-Aswad (see *Notes*), 'Imrān b. Ḥoṣein and 'Othmān b Ḥoneif 228[3]: her statement of the case for and against 'Othmān *ibid.*: her advice to al-Ahnaf 228[14] *seq*: with the same in II 206[2]: on her father and 'Omar 206[4]: appoints mourners to mourn for her father 206[26]: with her father on his death-bed 206[28] *seq* (=4[4]), 207[20] (=3[23]), 209[19]· her father makes a will to her 206[34]. grants 'Omar's request for burial in the same chamber with the Prophet 209[34]· the Electors meet in her house to elect 'Omar's successor 211[18] urges on 'Othmān the necessity of redressing the grievances of the Egyptians 215[32]. used to blame 'Othmān frequently 216[18] mourns the loss of 'Othmān 217[22]. accused by 'Ammār of inconsistency in her attitude towards 'Othmān *ibid.*· on the murder of 'Othmān 217[35] swears solemnly that she had not written the letters, which Merwān accused her of writing to the people, inciting them to rise against 'Othmān *ibid*. false documents were circulated in her name, as of others, in the Provinces *ibid.*: Sa'd's view of her complicity in the

(=II 230[28]): the original owner of the Camel which she rode I 78[14] (=118[9]): the Prophet hears her recite some verses of Zuhaır b. Djanāb (*sic leg.*) 85[16 seq] (= III 100[16 seq.]): her favourite quotation 188[24]: the Khāridjite view of certain actions of hers 213[19]: Ibn al-Zobair's remarks about her 214[2]: the Prophet explains to her who Khorāfa was 271[28]: persuaded by al-Zubair to advance on al-Baṣra 276[21] (*cf.* II 232[6]): with the nephew of Maımūna 290[9]: with the Prophet 320[1], 346[13] *seq.*: her mourning for 'Alī 328[12 seq]: her address on
* the grave of her father II 7[10] with Khansā' 18[11]; with Abū Sa'īd b. 'Akīl b. Abī Ṭālib 113[24 seq]: with Ḥassān b. Thābit 124[30]: on her father 156[11]: and Ziyād 189[24]: notice 202[20]: the Prophet was buried in her house 203[9]: describes the personal appearance of her father 203[18]: and Ḥafṣa, with the Prophet on his death-bed 203[25 seq]: on the Prophet and her father

عائشة بنت ابي بكر *i.e.* عائشة رض II 202[20]: called ام المومنين I 346[16] II 3[22,28] 113[12 seq] 114[15] *seq. et. passim*: cites the Prophet I 202[17] III 302[13] 336[17,28]: cited by 'Urwa b. al-Zobair III 302[12] (I 194[18]) (346[13]) II 203[25 seq] 205[14] 206[22]: cited by Masrūḳ [b. al-Adjda'] I 350[19]: cited by 'Amr b. 'Othmān, on the authority of his father II 206[4]: cited by 'A'isha bint Ṭalha II 3[22]: cited by al-Kāsim b. Muhammad about Fāṭima and the Prophet *ibid.*: cited by al-Kāsim III 336[17]: cited by Abū Salima 336[23]: cited I 170[16]: cited 181[23]: cited 222[21]: cited II 203[13]: cited 225[27]: cited 230[30]: sayings quoted I 30[25] 43[14] 180[12] (=II 73[24]) 225[12] 232[24] III 99[25] (*cf.* 189[18]) 100[9] (*cf.* I 194[18]) 223[1]: on the prudence
* of 'Omar I 15[22]: her letter to Mu'āwiya 20[18]: rewarded the man who informed her that Ibn al-Zobair had come away alive from his combat with Ibn al-Ashtar, at the Battle of the Camel 37[28]

two sons of al-Hārith 70^{13}: names of their important families and notable men $70^{15\,seq}$: included among the Banū 'Adī 70^{19}

عاملَة بنت مالك بن ربيعة II 70^{14} see the foregoing

بدو عائدة [P_3 48 $b^{2\,seq}$ has بنو عايذة; probably the correct reading is بدو عائذة]· allies of the Banū [Abī] Rabī'a III $76^{19\,seq}$: claim to be a section of the Koreish *ibid.*

عائدة (من العَارَة) II 48^{8} *read* عايذة (من العَارَة)

عائدة بن لُؤَيّ بن غالب III 76^{20} see بدو عائدة

العائذ II $268^{26\,seq}$ see عبد الله ابن الزُّبير

بنو عائذ بن دوس II 64^{17} see الأَشَافِر

بنو عائذة بن عامر (من بَجِيلَة) II 64^{35} (see *Notes*)

عائذة (*sic leg.* من القَارَة) II 48^{8}

بنو عائذة بن مالك (من ضَبَّة) the genealogy of this family II 48^{20}: 48^{28}

العامر بن المهرم بن الفزر see العامر بن الفهر بن القرر

عامر (من النَّخَع) a family II 68^{15}

عامر بن وَاثِلَة (من بنى سعد بن لَيْث) called ابو الطُّفَيْل II 47^{28} $119^{14\,seq}$: a partisan of 'Alī $119^{14\,seq}$· anecdotes with Mu'āwiya *ibid*

عامر (بن اليَأْس بن مُضَر) II 46^{32} see طابخه بن اليَأْس بن مُضَر

عامرَة (بن مُرَّة من الأَوْس) who lived in رانج [رَانِج ؟] II 60^{33} see *Notes*: their genealogy *ibid.*

عاملَة the confused tradition about this person, shown by the fact that some say she was the mother of the tribe, her genealogy being عاملة بنت مالك بن ربيعة بن فضاعة II 70^{14}, while others say that عاملَة is another name of الحرث بن مالك *ibid.*: he is also called الحرث بن عدى in the genealogy of the tribe 70^{12} (see also $70^{19.20}$)· settled in Syria 45^{24}: names of the

* Islāmic Arabia I 36[28] (see *Notes*): with his nephew in his old age 37[7] (=227[21]): one
* of the Banū Dja'far II 52[12]: captures Ma'bad b. Zorāra, with the help of his brother al-Tufail b. Mālik, at the
* Battle of Raḥraḥān III 52[10]: with Laḳīṭ b. Zorāra *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid.*: with Dirār (*sic leg.*) b. 'Amr al-Dabbī (*sic leg.*) and his sons 66[3] *seq* (see *Notes*): captures Ḥobeish b. al-Dolaf *ibid.*: led the 'Āmir against the Madhḥidj and other Southern tribes, and defeated them at Faif al-Rīh 85[30]: commanded the Keis at the Battle of Nakhla 92[28] [I read عَلَي فيس instead of علم فيس]

عامِر بن مالِك بن النَّجّار II 61[3] see مَبْذُول (*sic leg.*)

عامِر بن مُعاوِيَة cites Aḥmad b. al-Akhfash I 163[15] (see *Notes*): cited by Aiyūb b. Sulaimān *ibid.*

عامِر بن مُنارَة II 299[6] see عامِر بن ضُبارَة

[عامر بن عبد الفيس]
Syria, and the obloquy caused by the banishment 214[10]

عامِر (بن عبد الملك) some of his contemporaries at al-Baṣra enumerated III 89[17] *seq*: and others, with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' *ibid.*

العامِر بن القهر بن القرر II 53[15] [probably we should read العامِر بن المهزم بن القرز

عامِر بن مُهَيْرَة III 103[10]

عامِر (*sic leg.*) بن كَعْب الشّاعر (الخَزْرَجِيّ) one of the Banu 'l-Ḥārith II 61[22] see *Notes*

عامِر [من كلب] II 293[23]

عامِر بن لَوْذان slain by the 'Abs III 57[28]

بني عامِر بن لُؤَيّ I 19[20]: their eminent men enumerated II 39[20]: 112[6]

عامِر بن مالك [العامِرِيّ] called ابو بَرَاء I 36[28] (see *Notes*) 37[7] (=227[21]) II 52[12] III 92[28]: called مُلاعِبُ الأَسِنَّة I 36[29] II 52[12] 85[30]: why called so III 66[5] *seq*: one of the most distinguished knights of pre-

عامر بن عبد الله بن الجَرّاح II 39[28] see ابو عُبَيْدَة بن الجَرّاح

أُمّ عامر بنت عبد الله بن خالد [var. أُمّ عمرو *cf. al-'Uyūn wa'l-Ḥadā'iḳ* 41[1]]: her genealogy II 274[20] (see *Notes*): wife of Sulaimān *ibid.*

عامر بن عبد الله بن الزُّبَيْر anecd. illustrating his simplicity and guilelessness I 247[4] (=III 258[14] *cf.* 345[1]) III 258[16]

عامر بن عبد القيس called القائد [appar. a misprint for الزّاهد] II 49[20] see *Notes* called عامر بن عبد قيس 214[10] (see *note* on 49[20]; also see below) · a letter of Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī to him I 300[12]: his eminent position among the ascetics 310[5] [P_1 153 a[4] has عامر بن عبد قيس] saying quoted 310[23]. one of the Banu 'l-'Anbar II 49[20]: with Ḥomrān, a client of 'Othmān, at the court of 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir, the governor of al-'Irāḳ 75[3] *seq.*: denies the charge of speaking ill of 'Othmān *ibid.*: banished by 'Othmān, from al-Baṣra to

[عامر بن الطُّفَيْل العَامِرِيّ] another version of the story, supported by a verse of the poet *ibid.*: led the 'Āmir b. Ṣa'ṣa'a at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ, where he lost an eye 85[25] *seq.* (*cf.* II 67[25] see *Notes*): his verses on the subject *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid.*: verses of Mushir on the losses suffered by him ('Āmir) at the battle *ibid.*: his verses on the claim of the Numeir to the gratitude of the Kilab *ibid.*

عامر بن الظَّرِب العَدْوانِيّ called حَكَم (*sic leg*) اَلْعَرَب I 21[8] III 223[3] see *Notes* · called حكم العرب بِعُكَاظ (*sic leg.*) II 51[5] see *Notes* · saying quoted I 21[8]: with Ḥumama b. Rāfi' al-Dawsī at the court of a Himyarite King 172[33] *seq.* [I read عامر instead of عمرو see *Notes*]: notice 278[6]. II 51[5]: leader of the Ma'add at the Battle of al-Baidā' III 77[30] *seq.* · his genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*) · with Ṣa'ṣa'a b. Mu'āwiya, who had sought the hand of his daughter 'Amra 223[3]: his discourse at the time of giving her away *ibid.*

[عامر بن صعصعة
al-Raḳam III 59[17] seq: defeated by the 'Abs at al-Baṯhā'a 59[26] seq (see *Notes*): defeated by the Muḥārib at al-Shuwāḥiṭ 60[5] seq: raid the Tamīm and the Ḍabba and defeat them 66[1] seq. defeated at al-Marrūt by the Tamīm 66[22]: led by 'Āmir b. Mālik, they defeat the Madhḥidj and other Southern tribes at Faif al-Rīḥ 85[29] seq said to have taken no part in the Battle of Khazāz 89[21]: defeated at al-Nisār by the Asad, Ṭayyi', Ghaṭafān and their allies (viz the Ḍabba and the 'Adī) 90[11] seq: at the second Battle of the (First) Fidjār 91[10] seq (see *note* on 91[27]). see also I 113[20] (=III 54[18] 105[1]) 180[16] seq (=II 73[27] seq) 231[23] 274[11] II 46[16] 81[2] 107[27] 159[29] 202[25] seq 288[3] seq. III 53[18] 54[4] 67[1] seq 93[34] 143[20] see *Notes* 182[20]: see also بنو عامر

عامِر بن ضُبَارَة (المُرِّيّ) called ابن ضُبَارَة II 299[9] seq: defeated by Ḳaḥṭaba at Iṣbahān, where he lost his life 299[8] seq:

[probably عامر بن منقارة on 299[6] is a misprint for عامِر بن ضُبَارَة]

عامِر (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك) a noted chieftain II 48[22]: see *note* on 48[22] seq

عامِر مِن الطُّفَاوَة II 51[22]

عامِر بن الطُّفَيْل العَامِرِيّ I 105[15]: 180[15]: called ابو عَلِيّ III 85[33]: one of the most distinguished knights of pre-Islāmic Arabia * I 36[29]· invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy he was sending to Kisrā 103[4]: with Kisrā 105[15] seq: died of the Plague 290[28]· one of the Banū * Dja'far II 52[12]· was descended from the noblest family of the Kais 73[26]: his verses quoted *ibid.* (= I * 180[15]): his verses quoted III 52[16]: commanded the Banū 'Āmir at the Battle of al-Raḳam, according to some authorities 59[18] seq.: commanded the 'Āmir at the Battle of al-Baṯhā'a but was defeated and fled for his life 59[27] *seq.*: escaped the spear-thrust of Ḍobei'a b. al-Ḥāriṯh *ibid.*:

عامِر بن حَرْب بن سعد الزَّعافِر II 67[15] see

عامِر (بن حَنيفَة بن لُجَيْم) II 54[22]

عامِر بن ابى رَبيعة [prob. we should read ربيعة instead of ابى ربيعة]: anecd. with Sahl b. Honeif and the Prophet III 306[8] *seq* see *Notes*

عامِر بن ربيعة بن الحَرِث his genealogy II 130[8]: the Prophet abandons the right to seek vengeance for him in cancelling the pagan blood-feuds *ibid.*

بنو عامِر بن ربيعة بن عامِر III 246[29]

عامِر بن ربيعة العَنَسِيّ a man of noble birth in his clan, who fought at Bedr on the side of the Prophet, though an ally of the Ḳoreish II 68[25]

عامِر see عامِر بن ربيعة بن كعب بن ابى رَبيعة

عامِر (بن ربيعة بن نِزار) II 52[18]

عامِر الشَّعْبِيّ I 8[1] 121[1] 129[4] *et passim* see الشَّعْبِيّ

أمّ عامِر بن صَعْصَعَة III 223[4] see عَمْرة (بنت عامِر بن الظَّرِب)

بنو عامِر بن صَعْصَعَة mentioned in a * verse of al-Samaw'al I 75[9] (=III 141[38]) [see *Ḥamāsa* * 51[18]] · Daghfal on them II 43[27] · their subdivisions enumerated 51[35] *seq.*: their captive women maltreated by the Banū Dabba 74[16]: gain a victory over the 'Abs on the 'Day' of al-Nafrāwāt (*sic leg.*) * III 50[25] *seq.* (see *Notes*) · being informed, by a spy, of the movements of Zoheir b. Djadhīma, a party of them attack and slay him *ibid.*. the Dhubyān gain a victory over them, on the 'Day' of Baṭn 'Ākil 51[15] *seq* they gain a victory over the Tamīm at the Battle of Raḥrahān 51[33] *seq.*: with the 'Abs defeat the Dhubyān and the Tamīm at Djabala 52[21] *seq.* Lakīṭ's propaganda leads to the formation of a confederacy against them *ibid.*: the 'Abs were living with them at the time as their allies *ibid.*. their allies in the Battle of Djabala enumerated *ibid.*: defeated by the Ghaṭafān at the Battle of

that he belongs to the noblest tribe of the Arabs I 157[38] (=III 121[28] var. on II 44[27]): see also عامر بن الأحيمر بن خلف بن بهدلة

عامر بن أسلم II 58[7] see ذريزن

عامر بن إسمٰعيل القائد (المسلي) II 68[14]: one of the Banū Ḥabāba *ibid.*: fights a battle with Merwān b. Muhammad at Buṣīr in Egypt 294[8]: an 'Abbāsid general 299[8] *seq* · the prophecy about an 'Āmir's slaying Merwān is fulfilled through him *ibid.*

عامر بن أمية (الخزرجي) one of the Banū Milhān, who fought at Bedr, and was killed in the Battle of Oḥod II 61[11]

عامر (الثعلبي) slain by Djahdar b. Ḍobei'a at the Battle of Ḳida III 81[12]

عامر بن جدرة II 166[15] [*cf. Fihrist* I 4[26] with *note*; *Ṣubḥ al-A'shā* III 12[15]]

عامر بن الحرث بن أنمار his genealogy II 53[18]

عامر (بن حارثة) II 60[15]: called ماء السماء *ibid.*

عامر جارية خالصة عالج with 'Alī b. al-Djahm III 365[6]: notice *ibid.*

عائشة بنت الرشيد see العالية بنت الرشيد

عامر (رجل من الأعراب) II 15[23] *seq.* (=III 143[2])

(1) عامر II 135[1] *read* غامد

(2) عامر III 46[6] [probably we should read لحاجب instead of لعامر, Hādjib being Ḥādjib b. Zorāra al-Tamīmī q.v.]

ابن عامر I 11[9] II 75[7] III 4[19] *seq* 256[8] see عبد الله بن عامر بن كريز

ابو عامر satirized III 271[19]

أم عامر in a verse II 97[27]

بنو عامر I 225[15] II 81[2] [apparently بنو عامر بن صعصعة are intended q.v.]

عامر أحيمر بن بهدلة (السعدي) see the following

عامر بن أحيمر بن بهدلة (السعدي) [in *Wüst. Tab.* L. 15 he is called عامر أحيمر]: called ذو البردين III 121[28] (? *cf.* II 50[12]): claims unopposed before al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir

عاصِم بن المُعَلَّى (مِن بني فِرَاس) slain at the Battle of al-Ḳīḳā' III 65[16] *seq.* : verses of 'Abbās b. Mirdās on the subject *ibid.*

الضَّحَّاك ابو عاصِم النَّبِيل *i.e.* III 301[15] [he is الضَّحَّاك بن مُخَلَّد السَّيْبانيّ *Ma'ārif* 260. *Tahdhīb* IV 450, *Mīzān* I 471, *Bughya* 270] : and Yehyā b. Sa'īd I 190[18] : cited by Djarīr III 301[35] [see *note* on 301[34] *seq*] : see also (2) عاصِم

عاصِم see (1) عاصِم بن ابى النَّجُود

العاصِى (بن أُمَيَّة الأكبر) II 40[5] (= 38[29]) · one of the *A'yāṣ ibid.*

ابو العاصِى (بن أُمَيَّة الأكبر) II 40[5] (= 38[29]) : one of the *A'yās ibid.*

ابو العاصِى بن الربيع صِهْر رسول الله ص married a daughter of the Prophet II 39[*] *seq.* : a remark of the Prophet about him *ibid.*

العاصِى (بن الفضل بن يحيى البَرْمَكِيّ) III 22[27]

العاصِى (بن قحطان) II 57[20]

العاصِى بن منبه (*sic*) السَّهْمِيّ [*cf. B Khallik.* No. 830 p. 5[3], which has نُبَيْه instead of مُنَبِّه, on the authority of the *Djamhara* of Ibn al-Kalbī, which reference I have verified from K_2] : the owner of the Dhu'l-Fiḳār, slain by 'Alī II 39[19]

العاصى بن نُبَيْه السَّهْمِيّ see the foregoing

العاصى بن هِشام بن الحارث called ابو النَّخْتَرِيّ II 59[25] 39[3] see *Notes* : slain at the Battle of Bedr by āl-Mudjadhdhar b. Dhiyād (*sic leg.*) 59[25] : his genealogy 59[25] : (=39[3])

العاصى [بن وائل] II 125[9] (=III 8[12]) see العاص [بن وائل]

عافية بن يزيد (العاضى) III 44[23] : one of the Banū Awd II 67[15] (see *Notes*) : al-Mehdī's *Ḳāḍī*, and the colleague of Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh III 44[22]

عاقبة بن زيد العاصي II 67[16] *read* عَافِيَة بن يزيد القاضي and see the foregoing

آل عالِج III 246[23]

عاصم بن زياد with ʿAlī b. Abī Ṭālib and al-Rabīʿ b. Ziyād al-Ḥārithī III 285[17] *seq* (= I 204[13] *seq.*)

ابن عاصم بن صعصعة [probably a misprint for عاصم بن عامر بن (مُنَيْر) مُعَضَّعَة] II 52[3] see *Notes*

أُمّ عاصم بنت عاصم mother of ʿOmar II II 277[20] her genealogy *ibid.*

عاصم بن عبد الله بن يزيد الهلالي II 292[28]: called عاصم بن عبد الله صاحب خراسان 52[1]: he, and other chiefs, join with Merwān b. Muhammad with a large number of Keisite soldiers 292[28]: [for him see *Balādhorī* 429[15]]

بنو عاصم [بن عُبَيْد بن ثَعْلَبَة] at al-Iyā ı III 71[3]

عاصم بن عمر بن الخطّاب III 333[20]: he and his brother ʿAbdallāh, with ʿOmar 189[33]: scourged for wine-drinking 333[20]

عاصم بن فُرُط (اليربوعي) his camels taken away by the Banū [Abī] Rabīʿa b. Dhuhl b. Shaibān III 70[16]

عاصم بن الأفلح II 44[5] *read* عاصم بن ابى الأفلح q.v.

عاصم بن ابى الأفلح (*sic leg.*) called عاصم بن ثابت بن ابى الأفلح (*sic leg.*) II 60[18]: guarded by hornets *ibid.* (= 44[5])

بنو عاصم بن ابى الأفلح (*sic leg.*) al-Aḥwaṣ was one of them III 42[30] (see *Notes*)

عاصم بن ثابت بن ابى الافلح II 60[18] *read* عاصم بن ثابت بن ابى الأفلح and see عاصم بن ابى الأفلح

عاصم بن الحَدَثان head of the Khāridjites of al-Baṣra · and al-Farazdaḳ I 32[33] · his son recites verses to the poet *ibid.*

عاصم بن حُمَيْد [السَّكُونِيّ الحِمْصِيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* V. 40]: cites Muʿādh b. Djabal I 342[15]

عاصم بن خليفة بن يعقل الضَّبّيّ (*sic*) slew Bisṭām b. Keis II 48[32], at the Battle of Balḳāʾ al-Ḥasan [prop Naḳa ʾl-Ḥasan] III 74[8] *seq*

بنو العاص III 186[17]

ابو العاص [بن أُمَيَّة] II 281[18] (= 90[6])

العاص (أو العاصى) بن وائل I 16[31]: 18[28]: 134[18]: II 125[9] (= III 8[12])

عاصب (*sic*) بن قحطان II 57[21]

عاصم بن الا سعم الشّاعر II 67[18] *read* عاصم بن الأصعم الشاعر q.v.

(1) عاصم [he is prob. عاصم بن بدلة و هو ابن ابى النَّجُود see *Tahdhīb* V 38[14,18]] · cites Abū Wā'il III 12[5]: cited by Abū 'Awāna *ibid.*

(2) عاصم cites Ibn Djoraidj III 190[5] [apparently he is ابو عاصم *i.e* ابو عاصم النَّبيل q.v. *cf. Tahdhīb* VI 403[pen], IV 450[x]]

(؟) ابو عاصم cites 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahmak (*sic*) III 100[8]: cited by al-Khoshanī *ibid.*

(*sic leg.*) عاصم بن الأصنع (*sic leg*) السّاعر of the clan Banū Zobaid al-Aṣghar II 67[18] see *Notes*

بنو عاصم بن الافلج III 42[20] *read* بنو عاصم بن ابى الأفلح q.v.

عاتكة ابنة يزيد بن مُعاوِيَة her genealogy II 251[8] (= 281[16] III 302[29]): with 'Abd al-Melik 266[1]: 'Abd al-Melik's will relating to two of her sons 275[17] *seq.*: amatory verses which 'Abdallāh b. Ḳeis addressed to her III 119[1 seq]: notice 302[29] (= II 251[3]): related to eight Caliphs *ibid.*: the Caliph Yezīd b. 'Abd al-Melik was her son *ibid.*

ابو العاج governor of Wāsit · with the head of his body-guard III 256[18]

عاد I 19[2] (= 300[3]) [*Kor.*] · 21[18]: 38[4] (= II 58[12]): 110[10] · 217[29] · 264[7] (= II 93[4]): 299[24] · 323[3] II 45[26] [*Kor.*]: 94[29]: 256[28]. III 180[1]: 197[29]

اخو عاد III 45[26] see هود

عادية (من قبائل بَجيلة) II 65[4]

عَادِية (من بنى صَعْصَعَة) *i.e.* Hārith and 'Abdallāh II 52[14] see *Notes*

(*sic*) العاذر a friend of Abraham [the Patriarch]: consulted by him I 297[7]

عارض III 62[27 bis] see *Notes*

عَاتِكَة بنت الخليفة III 253[14]

عَاتِكَة (بنت عبد الله بن معاوية) married to Yezīd b. 'Abd al-Melik II 245[22 seq]: in a verse of a poet *ibid.* (= 288[8])

عَاتِكَة (بنت عبد المُطَّلب) names of her brothers and sisters II 202[16]

عَاتِكَة بنت فالِج [prob. we should read فالِج instead of فاتِح *cf.* *Nak.* III 147; var. *Wüst. Tab.* G 17 عاتكة بنت هلال بن فالِج]: one of the *'Awātik* of the Soleim II 202[8]

عَاتِكَة بنت [مُرَّة بن] هِلال one of the *'Awātik* of the Sulaim II 202[7]: mother of Hāshim, 'Abd Shams, and Nawfal *ibid.* [*cf.* *Wüst. Reg.* 95, *Tab.* G. 18]

عَاتِكَة بنت المُلَاءَة with the horse-breaker of her husband [Yezīd b. al-Muhallab] II 127[21] [see *Agh.* by index]

عَاتِكَة بنت هلال بن فالِج see عَاتِكَة بنت فاتِح

ظَلُوم a bond-maid, who was mother of al-Rādī III 49[4]

ابو ظهير (؟) and his son, referred to in a verse of Djarīr III 329[15]

ع

عَابِر *Eber*, identical with هود النّبيّ صلّى الله عليه و سلّم II 57[15]: the common ancestor of the Moḍarites and the Yemenites 70[22]

عاتِبَة بن سُلَيْم بن منصور II 59[19] (see *Notes*)

ابدا عَاتِكَة *i.e.* [الأصغر] يزيد و مروان (ابنا عبد الملك) II 275[17] [*cf.* *Ṭabarī* II 1174[6]] · their father's will about them *ibid.*: 276[24]

عَاتِكَة بنت الأَوْقَص بن هِلَال one of the *'Awātik* II 202[7]: mother of Wahb b. 'Abd Menāf b. Zohra *ibid.* · [*cf.* *Wüst. Reg.* 94]

عَاتِكَة أُمّ خالد II 261[26] *read* فاخِتَة أُمّ خالد

عَاتِكَة بنت خُلَيْف II 62[20] see أُمّ مَعْبَد

instead of سرافة]: with 'Omar I I 183[23]

ابو الأَسْوَد see ظالم بن عمرو بن جَنْدَل الدُّوَلِيّ

ظالم بن فحطان names of his brothers II 57[21 bis]: a warrior, who survived all his brothers *ibid.*

ظَبْيَة جارية سعيد الفارسيّ III 365[15]

ابو ظَبْيان (*sic leg.*) الجَنْبِيّ (*sic leg.*) الفقيه [*i.e.* الحُصَين بن جُنْدُب see *Sam'ānī* s.v. الجنبيّ]: II 67[24]

ظبيان بن حداد (*sic*) spokesman of the embassy that the Madhhidj sent to the Prophet I 110[5]

ظبيان الحى الفقيه II 67[24] *read* ابو ظَبْيان الجَنْبِيّ الفقيه q.v.

ظَرِبان بن زياد see دربان بن زياد

ظَلَامَة (بنت ابى النَّجْم العِجْلِيّ) I 99[20 seq]

ظَلَمَة (المُذَلِّيّة) I 271[7]: notice *ibid.*: proverbial for fornication 270[28]

[طَيِّئ بن أُدد] confederates and allies defeat the 'Āmir at al-Nisār III 90[11 seq]: at the Battle of al-Djifār (*sic leg.*) *ibid.*: at the Battle of Dhū Kār 95[27]: see also I 65[28] 227[8] II 56[10] 66[30] (text corrupt) 70[1] 99[5] 188[31] III 54[28] 86[31] 248[7]

طى I 242[24] *read* حُبىّ

ابو الطيب II 189[10] see طاهر بن الحُسين بن الخراسانىّ

ابو الطيّب الرَّبَذِيّ (؟) cited III 250[1]

ابو الطيّب الكاتب cited III 355[12]

الطبّ (بن النبى ص) names of his brothers and sisters II 202[17]: his mother was Khadīdja *ibid*

طَلْسَلة (او طَيْاسَة) بن زياد see طلسة بن زياد

طَيِّئ بن مَدْحِج بن أُدَد II 66[31] see طيّئ

ظ

ظالم بن سَرّاق *i.e.* ابو صُفْرة II 63[25]

ظالم بن سُرَاقَة [P_1 35a* has سَرّاق

with al-Nu'mān b. Bashīr al-Anṣārī *ibid.*: his pupils of Medina enumerated 198[28] (*cf.* 197[32]): trained a slave-girl of 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far in music 211[7]

طَيِّئ بن أُدد II 45[35] 66[30] *et passim*: called طيّئ بن مُذْحِج 66[31]: some dialectic peculiarities of theirs I 242[27] II 226[26]: included among the *Arhā'* of the Arabs II 45[35]: brother of Madhhidj, or according to Ibn al-Kalbī, identical with him 68[35] *seq.* (? *cf.* 66[31]): names of his three sons 69[1]: names of their clans 69[1]-69[17] — the Djadīla 69[2]; the Tho'al 69[13]; the Nabhān *ibid.*; the Bawlān (*sic leg.*) *ibid.*; the Salāmān *ibid.*; the Hinīy 69[18] *seq.*; the Boḥtor 69[14]; the Sudūs 69[17]: Aws b. Hāritha was their chief 69[10]: included among the Banū Odad 69[31]: his genealogy 69[31] (= 69[1]): three individuals of this tribe invent the Arabic alphabet 166[14]: swear allegiance to Merwān 260[19]: with their

them was called the Banū Sheiṭān 50[35]: they are a subdivision of the Banū Mālik b. Ḥanzala 43[21]: Lakīṭ b. Zorāra on them III 52[2]: see also 76[26] (where they are called بنو طهيّة), 77[28]

طهية (؟) بن ابى زهير النَّهْدِيّ interviews the Prophet and takes his letter to the Banū Nahd I 113[32] *seq* see *Notes*

ابن طَوْقٍ I 25[16] 97[26] see مالك بن طَوْقٍ

ابن طُولُون [is he العبّاس بن احمد ابن طُولُون ? *cf. Yāḳ. Udabā'* II 415[14]]: III 128[22]

ابو عبد النَّعيم طُوَيْس المُعَنّى called III 197[33] [*cf. Agh.* II 170[17]]: the first singer in Islām to sing soft and tender songs 197[32]: his first song *ibid.*: notice 197[35]: lived during the Caliphate of 'Othmān *ibid.*: anecd. with Abān b. 'Othmān 198[2] *seq* (= I 222[19]): anecd. with Bekr b. Ismā'īl al-Anṣārī and Sa'īd b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān 198[11] *seq*: anecd.

طُلَيْحَة see طُلَيْحَة بن خُوَيْلِد الأَسَدِيّ بن خُوَيْلِد الأَسَدِيّ

الطَّمَّاح (بن نُمَارَة) II 55[22]

بنو الطَّمَّاح (بن نُمَارَة) in a verse of 'Amr b. Kulthūm II 55[23]

ابو الطَمحان القيسى III 132[33] *read* ابو الطَّمَحَان القَيْنِيّ *and see the following*

ابو الطَّمَحَانِ القَيْنِيّ III 202[8] *i.e.* حَنْظَلة بن السَّرِيّ [السَّرْقِيّ ؟] *ibid.* (see *Notes*) : criticized III 132[33] (see *Notes*) : notice 202[8 seq] : and Yezīd b. 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.*. his impiety *ibid.*

ابن طُنْبُورة notice III 199[9] : specimen of his song *ibid.*

طُهَيَّة mother of the Banū Abī Sūd (*sic leg.*) and 'Awf, the sons of Mālik b. Ḥanẓala b. Mālik b. Zeidmenāt II 50[24] : her descendants are named after her *ibid.* : included among الجمار (*sic* var. K_2 63a الحِمارُ) *ibid.* : a subdivision of one of the Banū Dāṭir (*sic leg.*) II 62[28] see *Notes*

طَلْحَة المُوَفَّق III 47[30] see المُوَفَّق ابن جعفر المُتَوَكِّل

طلحة بن هَرِم *Kāḍī* of Mecca during the reign of Suleimān II 275[21] · writes to Suleimān against Khālid al-Kasrī, who interrupts the cause of justice and protects a favourite from an adverse judgment of the *Kāḍī* *ibid.* : the letter is taken to Suleimān by his son Muhammad, who is flogged by Khālid when he presents to him the orders of the Caliph on the subject *ibid.* : the *Kāḍī's* appeal to Suleimān and the result *ibid.* :

الطُّلَعَاء [for the term see B Athīr's *Nihāya* s.v.] II 233[10] : 240[8] : III 30[24]

طلوع name of a woman in a verse III 206[2]

طُلَيْحَة الأَزْنَبِيّ I 37[21] *read* طُلَيْحَة الأَسَدِيّ

of the Ṭayyi' *ibid.*: 'Alī refers to him in an oration of his II 227[33] (=135[31]), and in his letters 232[6], 233[5]· his advice to al-Aḥnaf about 'Alī 228[12] *seq*: with al-Aḥnaf in al-Baṣra *ibid.*: the first to fall in the Battle of the Camel 228[28] *seq*: cited by Yaḥyā b. Sa'īd *ibid.*: the date of the Battle of the Camel *ibid.* shot dead by Merwān with an arrow 228[34]: 'Alī by the side of his dead body 229[1] *seq*: 'Alī cleans his face and laments over him *ibid.*: re-buried by his daughter, twenty years after his death 229[7]: oil of *ben* poured by the women of al-Baṣra over his tomb *ibid*· his possessions in bullion 229[12] (see *Notes*): 'Alī on him 229[13], 230[22]: Mu'āwiya states that he helped 'Oṯhmān 235[8]: Sa'd on him 235[13]. with the Pro-
* phet III 304[12]: see also I 67[20] 213[3] *seq* 214[9] *seq* II 231[5.11] 232[22] III 32[1] 44[7] 227[19] 294[14]

طَلْحَة بن عُبيد الله بن كُرَيْز (الخُزَاعِيّ)
[for him see *Taḥḏīb*, V. 22]:

desertion of 'Oṯhmān 219[21]: he was severest of all the companions of the Prophet towards 'Oṯhmān 220[21]: Nā'ila accuses him of ordering the Egyptian rebels to slay 'Oṯhmān 221[1]· 'Alī explains why he fought against him 222[20] *seq*: condemned, from the pulpit, by Nāfi' b. 'Alkama, governor of Mecca under 'Abd al-Malik 222[24]· Abān b. 'Oṯhmān's attitude towards him *ibid.*: with 'Oṯhmān 223[20] *seq* he and al-Zobair offer terms to 'Oṯhmān relating to 'Ammār, who had been assaulted by the Caliph 223[28]· does not obey the orders of 'Oṯhmān to scourge al-Welīd b. 'Okba 224[3] comes with al-Zobeir and 'Ā'iṯha to al-Baṣra and makes a speech at the Mirbad 226[6] *seq*: at the Battle of the Camel 226[17] *bis* (text doubtful; see *Notes*): 'Ali on him 226[19] *seq*: tells the citizens of al-Baṣra that he swore allegiance to 'Alī under compulsion 226[24]: his mother was

journey, swears allegiance to 'Oṯhmān II 13[22 seq]: with 'Oṯhmān *ibid.*: strongly remonstrates with 'Oṯhmān against the doings of Ibn Abī Sarḥ 215[31]: with the insurgents who had intercepted a letter of 'Oṯhmān to Ibn Abī Sarh 216[13]: helps Muḥammad b. Abī Bekr against 'Oṯhmān 216[17]: in company with 'Alī and other veterans of the Battle of Bedr, he interviews 'Oṯhmān about the letter intercepted by the insurgents 216[18] sends his son, though unwillingly, to guard the palace gate of 'Oṯhmān 216[31]. comes on the scene with others, after 'Oṯhmān had been murdered 217[10] with 'Alī, who suspects his collusion with the insurgents 217[10 seq]. swears allegiance to 'Alī 217[19 seq] (= 225[6 seq]): 'Alī fears that he will not keep his oath *ibid.*: one of his fingers had been disabled *ibid.*: Sa'd's view of his complicity in the murder of 'Oṯhmān 218[31]: a Syrian poet on his

طَلْحَةُ الخَيْر called طَلْحَةُ بن عبيد الله II 210[29] see *Notes*: called ابو محمّد 229[2] III 304[13]: Mālik b. Anas on him and * others I 169[12]: Sa'd b. Abī Wakkāṣ with an individual, who slandered him (Talha) and al-Zobair 193[4]: aneed with * Abū Bekr II 2[14]: cites the Prophet *ibid.*: one of the Banū Taim b. Murra 39[5]: one of those who could write in Arabic at the time when Islām was introduced 166[17]: and 'Alī 185[29]· one of the six Electors appointed by 'Omar to elect his successor 210[4] *cf* 210[29] 'Omar's instructions about him to other Electors, he being away [from Medina] on the occasion 210[34], 211[4]: Sa'd gives an undertaking that he (Talha) would do as 'Omar had directed 211[1]· absent when the Electors met 211[18]· Ibn Ḥusain thought that his march to al-Baṣra was responsible for creating dissension among the Muslims 212[2]: with Mu'āwiya and others at the Court of 'Omar 212[27]: on his return to Medina from a

ابراهيم بن طَلْحَة I 121[30] *seq.* see طَلْحَة بن محمّد بن طَلْحَة

ابو طَلْحَة الأنصارىّ *i.e.* زيد بن سَهْل بن الأسود II 61[8]: one of the clan Maṣhāla (*sic leg.*) *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid.*: with 'Omar I 211[1]: with the Electors of the successor of 'Omar 211[20]: see also ابو فَرْوَة

طلحة بن خُوَيْلِد الأَسَدىّ [*Khiz.* II 5[u] also has طلحه, but usually he is called طُلَيْحة *cf.* *Ma'ārif*, by index, *Muntahā* s.v., *Wüst. Tab.* M. 21[3]; K_2 52b also has طليحه] II 47[31]. 'Omar's letter about him to Nu'mān b. al-Mukarrin I 37[31] [طليحه الأزدى here is prob. a misprint for طليحة الاسدى] see *Notes*: slew Thābit, a veteran of the Battle of Badr during the apostacy of the Arab tribes II 59[29]:

طلحة الخَيْر II 210[29] see طَلْحَة بن عُبَيْد الله

طَلْحَةُ الطَّلَحَات I 89[31 *seq*] II 62[35] III 228[33] see طَلْحَة بن عبد الله بن خَلَف الخُزَاعِىّ

ابو طَلْحَة الطَّلَحَات II 168[22] 170[7] 170[24] (see *Notes*) see عبد الله بن خَلَف الخُزَاعِىّ

اُمّ طَلْحَة (الطَّلَحَات) *i.e.* صَفِيَّة بنت الحرث III 229[11]. sends a letter to her son in Sidjistān through Ya'la 'l-Hudhalī 229[5] *seq*

طَلْحَة بن عبد الله II 226[17] see طَلْحَة بن عبيد الله

طَلْحَة بن عبد الله بن خَلَف الخُزَاعِىّ called طَلْحَةُ الطَّلَحَات I 89[31 *seq*] II 62[35] III 228[33]: one of the five most generous men of al-Baṣra, who were all contemporaries I 89[31 *seq*] *cf.* II 62[35] (where he is said to be the most generous of the Arabs in Islām). notice of his father and uncle II 62[35] anecd. with Ya'la 'l-Hudhalī, in the days when he was governor of Sidjistān III 228[33] *seq*: praised by the same *ibid.*: interviews Ya'lā, who had brought a letter from his mother *ibid.*

received one-fourth of the spoil of war from the Banū Ghanī (*sic leg.*) II 51[19]

ابو الطُّفَيْل عامِر بن وَاثِلَه II 47[23]

see عامِر بن و اثِلَة

طُفَيْل العَوَانِس [العَطَفَانِيّ الكوفِيّ] [for him see *Ma'ārif* 297]: whom the *Tofailīyūn* owe their name III 276[20]: his saying quoted *ibid*

طُفَيْل see طُفَيْل بن كَعْب الغَنَوِيّ الخَيْل

الطُّفَيْل (بن مالك بن جعفر بن كِلَاب) III 52[10]: [for him see *Sh'r* 191[2]]: the rider of Kurzul II 52[11]: captures Ma'bad b. Zorāra, with the help of his brother 'Āmir (b. Mālik), at the Battle of Rahrahān III 52[10]: with Lakīt b. Zorāra *ibid.*

طلبسة (*sic*) بن زياد أحد بنى ربيعة [بن عِجْل] [*Nak.* III 146 has طَبَسَلَة which is prob. the correct form of the name]: at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 68[4] and slew Sharāhīl (*sic leg.*), 'Amr b. Marthad al-Muḥallamī (*sic leg.*), and al-Muḥassir III 88[5] *seq* (text doubtful, see *Notes*)

طَرِيفَة with Aiyūb al-Mughannī III 211[20] (*cf.* 208[35])

طَسْم II 166[10]

بنو الطُّعَارَة I 266[15] *seq* *read* بنو الطُّعَارَة *and see the following*

بنو الطُّفَارَة بن أعصر II 51[22], or بنو طُفَارَة III 367[18] *seq*: comprised of [the Banū] Tha'laba, 'Āmir, and Mu'āwiya II 51[22]. so called after their mother Tufāwa 51[23]: kins of Ghanī b. A'sor *ibid.*: their claim about a boy contested by the Banū Rāsib, in the court of Ziyād III 367[18] *seq* (*cf.* I 266[15] *seq* see *Notes*): Sa'd al-Rābiya (var. Ḥāritha b. Badr I 266[16]) on the claim *ibid.*

ابو الطُّفَيْل II 47[23] 119[14] *seq* see عامِر بن وَاثِلَة

طُفَيْل الخَيْل [*i.e.* طُفَيْل بن كَعْب العَنَوِيّ see *Agh.* XIV. 88-90]:

99[25] see *Notes*: with Merwân b. Muhammad *ibid.*: his verses in praise of al-Manṣûr III 107[20] *seq*

طَرِيد الدمى ص I 201[24] II 120[24] or طريد رسول الله II 214[9], or طَرِيد النمىّ و طَرِيد ابى بكر و عمر II 223[9], or الطريدّ I 213[6] see الحَكَم بن ابى العاصى

ابن طَرِيف II 19[15] see الوليد بن طَرِيف

ابو طَرِيف II 118[28] see عَدِىّ بن حاتم

طَرِيف بن تَمِيم العَنْبَرِىّ called طَرِيف العَنْبَرِىّ III 76[25]· with Farwa b. Mas'ûd 76[5]· his verses on the Battle of Sa'fûk *ibid.*: slew Sharâḥîl al-Shaibânî 76[10] *seq*: slain by Hamaṣîṣa al-Shaibânî, at the Battle of Mobâyiḍ *ibid.*: see also the following

طَرِيف بن هُشَيْم [he is probably identical with the foregoing]: defeated the Bakr at Ghawl

طَرَفَة بن العَبْد his genealogy and relationship with al-Murakkish, the Younger and the Elder II 52[26]: his verses on the Battle of Kiḍa III 81[6]: Lebîd on him 98[25]: Abû 'Amr b. al-'Alâ' on him 98[29]: the Prophet on a verse of his 98[31] (= I 293[28] *cf* III 101[1]): on a verse of al-Mutalammis 131[14] criticized 131[17]: saying quoted III 283[23]: his verses quoted 283[24] (*cf.* 191[22] II 103[21]): 'Omar II on these verses *ibid* · see also II 52[23] III 98[10] 127[34]

الطِّرِمَّاح بن حَكيم الشّاعر II 69[35]: his verses against the Banû Temîm I 45[18] (= 237[7] III 111[1]): a member of the Banû Mâzin b 'Amr (a clan of the Lakhm), or of the Tayyi', according to others II 69[35] *seq*: his satire on the Temim and some other tribes III 111[18] *seq*

طُرَيح بن اسمعيل الثَّقَفِىّ called الطُّرَيح الثَّقَفِىّ III 107[30]: maternal uncle of al-Welîd [*read* خال الوليد] b. Yezîd I

Notes]: cited by al-Aṣma'ī on the authority of one of his teachers III 369[20]: visits 'Abdallāh b. al-Ḥasan *ibid.*: with Muḥammad and Ibrāhīm, the sons of 'Abdallāh *ibid.*

[طاؤس بن كَيْسان] cites Ibn 'Abbās III 101[1] cited by Leith *ibid.*· contemporary with 'Aṭā', Mudjāhid and 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Abī 'Ammār I 91[5]· lived in al-'Irāḳ 168[1] on Katāda 168[5] (= 205[16]): he and his son were among the leading jurisconsults of al-Yemen II 75[24] one of the *Mawālī* *ibid.*· cited by Zaid b. 'Amr 78[33] with al-Ḥadjdjādj and a Yemenite pilgrim, in Mecca 78[33] *seq.*

(1) الطّائىّ I 48[21] 73[16] 165[24] 184[15] see حَبيب بن أَوْس الطّائِىّ

(2) [الطّائىّ ؟] III 365[24]

طَبيب العرب III 305[30] 316[20] 343[6] see الحارث بن كَلَدَة

الطَّرَفات *i.e.* the sons of 'Adī b. Ḥātim II 118[28]

[طاهر بن الحسين]

Ma'mūn 189[10] and al-Faḍl 190[28]. some of his remarks quoted 191[18]: his letter to Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī after the capture of Baghdād 198[30]· III 246[28] (? = II 72[20])

[ابن طاهر [بن الحسين ؟] III 246[28] (? = II 72[20])

[بنو طاهر [بن الحسين] their capital III 296[16]

ابو الطّاهر السّامِىّ governor of al-Bahrain. with al-Ma'mūn and Aḥmad b. Yezīd al-Anṭākī II 38[10]

طاهر صاحب خراسان II 189[10] see طاهر بن الحسين الخراسانىّ

طاهر بن عبد العزيز [ابو الحسن] الرُّعَيْنِىّ العُرُطُبِىّ [؟] [for him see *Sam'ānī* s.v العُرُطُبِىّ]· cited I 177[12]: cites 'Alī b 'Abd al-'Azīz 252[30]

ابن طاوس [*i.e.* عبد الله *Tahdhīb* V. 267]: cites the Prophet on the authority of his father I 18[34] 232[39]: with Mālik b. Anas at the court of al-Manṣūr 18[31] *seq.* [? see

ابو طالب صاحب الصَّفَطَة [*cf. Bayān* II 120[14]]: with Hāshimīya, bond-maid of Ḥamdūna bint al-Rashīd III 257[27] *seq.*

ابو طالب (بن عبد المُطَّلب) called عبد مناف II 202[14]: names of his brothers and mother 38[26] *cf.* 202[14]. verses which he addressed to 'Abd Shems and Nawfal, the sons of 'Abd Menāf 40[8]: guardian of the Prophet after the death of 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib 202[11]: the reason for his affection for the Prophet *ibid.* · the Prophet on him III 123[13]

الطَّالبيّون و هم آل ابى طالب a prolific people I 32[2] a secret of theirs divulged by Bakkār al-Zobairī II 188[26]: left in peace by al-Ḥadjdjādj, under instructions from 'Abd al-Malik 263[4] · their relations with the early 'Abbāsids III 28[19]: see also I 4[1] III 2[2] *seq* 33[34] 49[30] and بدوعلى

ابن طاهر II 181[17] see عبد الله بن طاهر الخراسانىّ

ابو الطاهر II 38[9] see احمد بن كثير بن عبد الوهّاب

ابن ابى طاهر (or ابن ابى الطّاهر III 155[19]) i. e. احمد I 222[26] II 180[2] III 309[27]: cited I 137[20]. cited 222[26] · his verses (?) in praise of the pen of a *Kātib* II 180[2] · his verses in praise of Ibn Thawāba 184[8]: cites Ashdja' III 155[19]

طاهر بن حُبْشِيَّة II 62[27] *read* ضَاطِر بن حُبْشِيَّة

طاهر بن الحُسَيْن called ذو اليَمِيْنَيْن و الذَّعْوَتَيْن I 82[33] · called طاهر صاحب خراسان II 189[10]: called ابو الطيب *ibid.* · verses addressed to him by Di'bil I 82[32] · with al-Ma'mūn 136[28]: his lofty ambition 158[14] and Muḥammad b. Yezīd b. Maslama 159[17] rejected a slave presented to him by al-Ma'mūn 159[24] *seq.*: al-Ma'mūn released Ibn al-Sindī from prison at his request and wrote flattering verses to him 160[12]: satirized 195[4] *seq*: with Abū 'Abdallāh al-Merwazī 345[4]: in a verse of Abu'l-'Atāhiya II 16[26] *bis*: his oration after he had taken Baghdād 155[2] · and al-

بنو ضِنَّة [*sic leg.*] بن سَعْدِ هُذَيم (مِن تُضَاعَة) a party of them waits on Yezīd b. al-Muhallab I 94[14] see *Notes*

الضيحان بن الذَّمِر II 53[24 seq] *read* الضَّحْيَان بن الذَّمِر q.v.

ط

طَابِخَة بن الياس بن مُضَر called عامِر II 46[22] · names of his brothers *ibid.*: his mother gave her name to all the Banu 'l-Ya's *ibid* · their subdivisions enumerated 47[1] a detailed account of the same 48[11]

طابية بنت جرء بن سعد الرِّيَاحِيّ [var. ةلاط instead of ةلادة *Nak.* 703[6]]: captured at the Battle of Irāb III 87[24]

طارق بن ناهية الشّاعر [var. تَلْهِيَة instead of ناهية *B Dur.* 277[10]]: one of the Ḥulail, a clan of the Khozā'a II 62[22]

طارق بن تَلْهِيَة see the foregoing

طارِق بن دَيْسَق بن حَصَبَة اليَرْبُوعِيّ see طارِق بن عَمِيرَة

طارق مولى ابن زياد I 26[7 seq.] (var. زياد instead of ابن زياد 313[8]; *cf. Ṭabarī* II 1648 *seq.*)

طارِق [العِجْلِيّ] III 69[20] (? text doubtful *cf. Nak.* 51[10])

طارِق ابو عَمِيرَة see the following

طارِق بن عَمِيرَة [probably the correct form is طارِق ابو عَمِيرَة as in *B Ath.* I 300[15] and P_3; *cf. Nak.* III 145, which has many references to عَمِيرة بن طارِق بن دَيْسَق بن حَصَبَة] · captured Kābūs b al-Nu'mān at the Battle of Tikhfa III 85[22]

طارِق بن عَوْف بن عاصِم (الثَّعْلَبِيّ) his genealogy III 87[6] two Ghassānids, who were under his protection, were slain by 'Otaība b. al-Hārith at Kinhil *ibid* · blamed by Suḥeim b Wathīl for this 87[15]

طارِق بن المُبارَك cited by al-'Utbī I 142[20]

طارِق البَصل [من مجانين الكوفة] notice III 254[24 *tris*]: عنبارة compares him with himself *ibid.*

ضَمْرَةُ [بن ضَمْرَةَ] النَّهْشَلِيّ called ضَمْرَةُ بن ابى ضَمْرَةَ I 179[7] (see *Notes*): with al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir *ibid.*· his raid at Dhāt al-Shuḳūk III 90[15] see *Notes*: 134[33] [or possibly his father is referred to here]

بنو ضَمْرَةَ فى نُمَيْر II 56[9] [*cf. Ma'ārif* 43[20]]

ضَمْرَةُ بن لَبَد الحِمَاسِيّ a *Kāhin*, slain at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb by Ḳabīṣa b. Dirār al-Dabbī III 83[2] *seq*

ابنا ضَمْضَم *i.e.* الحُصَيْن and الهَرِم III 57[5] *seq*

(1) ابو ضَمْضَم a *rāwī* III 113[35]

(2) ابو ضَمْضَم with a bond-maid III 373[21] (see *Notes*): aneed. with two men 373[22]

ضَمْضَم المُرِّيّ called ابو الحُصَيْن III 57[4]: slain by 'Antara at the Battle of al-Muraiḳib *ibid.* (= 59[6]): his son Ḥuṣain slew one of the Makhzūm b. Mālik in vengeance for him *ibid.*

الضَّرِيس fell at the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[14]

الضاعجة II 59[17] *read* الضَّجاعِمَة

ضمرة [probably a misprint for صَبْرَة بن شَيْمان الحُدَانِيّ *i.e.* صَبْرَة (q.v.) *cf. Ṭabarī* I 3455[4] *seq* and *'Ikd* II 63[24]]: chief of the Azd, advises his tribe not to offer resistance to the Ḳeisites under whose protection Ibn 'Abbās was carrying away the treasury of al-Baṣra II 242[22] *seq*

ابو ضَمْرَةَ [*i.e.* أنس بن عياض اللَّيْثِى المدنى for whom see *Tahdhīb* I 375 and III 258[9]]· cited by Merwān b Mūsā (?) I 205[14]

بنو ضَمْرَةَ بن بَكْر (فى كِنَانة) II 47[25]: 47[21]. 56[9]: 'Omara covenanted respecting them with the Prophet 47[25] *bis*

ضَمْرَةُ الحَرُورِيّ II 165[22]

ضَمْرَةُ [بن ضَمْرَةَ] النَّهْشَلِيّ see ضَمْرَةُ بن ضَمْرَةَ

ضَمْرَةُ بن ابى ضَمْرَةَ see the following

(2) ضِرار بن عمرو called ابو عمرو III 370[13]: one of the Banū 'Abdallāh b. Ghatafān, who combined in himself three impossible things *ibid.*: [apparently identical with ضرار بن عمرو القاضي of *Mīzān* I 473]: see also the foregoing

ضرار (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو (*sic leg*) الضَّبّيّ [بن مالك] I 265[11] (see *Notes*): called ابو قَبِيصة in a verse of al-Farazdak II 48[26] (*cf. B Duraid* 120[4]) · with 'Āmir b. Mālik III 66[3 *seq*] (? see *Notes*) · he was the first to describe 'Āmir as *Mulā'ib al-Asinna ibid.* · raids the Banū 'Amr b. Kilāb to avenge the death of his son, and captures Shuteir b. Khālid 66[33 *seq*] · [see also II 48[22] (where apparently و من بني زيد ضِرار بن عمرو الخ should be read instead of و من بني رُهَير عمرو الخ see *Notes*), and ضِرار بن عمرو (١)]

ضِرار بن الصَّمّاء his genealogy III 67[33]: captured at the Battle of al-Wakīt but got his release on account of a quarrel among his captors *ibid.*: Djarīr on the incident 68[3 *seq*] before the Banū Sheibān rose to power II 53[24 *seq*]: why called by this name *ibid.*

(*sic*) ضِرار mother of the Caliph al-Mu'tadid III 48[8]

ضِرار [ابن] I 179[12] see الشَّمّاخ بن ضِرار

ضِرار بن الأزور (الأسدي) II 48[2]: called (?) صاحب المختار *ibid.* called ابن الأزور 16[35]: in a verse of Mutammim *ibid.* [see *Khizāna* I 237[19]] · his clan 48[2]

ضِرار (بن عبد المطّلب) names of his brothers II 38[27] (*cf.* 202[14]) his mother was Nutaila *ibid.* names of his sisters 202[14]

ضِرار بن عمرو I 265[11] *read* ضِرار بن عمرو and see ضِرار بن عمرو [بن مالك] الضَّبّيّ

(1) ضرار بن عمرو (؟) saying quoted III 283[11] [may be identical with the following or with ضرار بن عمرو [بن مالك] الضَّبّيّ]

Mālik's letter to him and the split caused thereby among the people 260^{13} *seq* . marched to Mardj Rāhiṭ, where the chiefs of the military districts came to him, excepting those of the Kalb *ibid* : lost Damascus *ibid.* names of the chiefs that brought or sent reinforcements for him *ibid.* : the number of his troops and those of the enemy *ibid.* : the most eminent knights of the Ḳeis sided with him *ibid.* : taken in by a deceitful message of Merwān, surprised, defeated and slain 260^{28} *seq.* · 'Abdallāh b. Mu'āwiya fought on his side 261^{9}

الضَّحَّاك [بن مَخْلَد السَّيبانيّ] ابو عاصِم النَّبِيل see III 301^{*}

الضَّحَّاك بن مُزَاحِم notice III 289^{6} *seq* [*cf. Mīzān* I 471^{18}]

الضَّحْيَاء name of a mare belonging to 'Amr b. 'Āmir II 52^{2} (= III 60^{18}) [*cf. Shi'r* 409^{*}]

الضَّحْيَان (*sic leg.*) بن النَّمِر chief of the Rabī'a for forty years,

الضَّحَّاك بن قيس الفِهْرِيّ II 35^{12} 39^{23} *seq* 111^{9} 141^{19} *seq* (=249^{19} *seq.*) : called ابو أُنَيس 261^{2} *bis* : Mu'āwiya appointed him governor of al-Kūfa after * Ziyād II 7^{28} *cf.* 111^{9} : on Ziyād *ibid.* conducts service at the funeral of Mu'āwiya 35^{18} (= 250^{11} 245^{18}) : notice 39^{29} (= 39^{23}) . with Sa'īd b. al-'Āṣ, and 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ, at the court of Mu'āwiya 116^{8} *seq* Mu'āwiya, when on his death-bed, leaves a message for Yezīd with him and Muslim b. 'Okba 141^{19} *seq* (= 249^{19}) . his oration at the death of Mu'āwiya *ibid.* (*cf.* 250^{9}) : advises Mu'āwiya, in the presence of provincial deputations, to nominate Yezīd as his successor 248^{9} : with Yezīd 250^{18} *bis* : leads the public prayers at Damascus, according to the dying wish of Mu'āwiya b. Yezīd, till the accession of the Merwānids to the Caliphate 258^{18} *seq* · appointed viceroy of Syria by Ibn al-Zobeir 259^{17} : 260^{1} : Ḥassān b.

(*sic leg.*) الضَّجَاعِمَة included among the Banū Sa'd b. Salīḥ II 59[17] see *Notes*: the predecessors of the Ghassān in Syria *ibid.*

بنو ضَجْع (*sic*) مِن حَضْرَمَوْت II 70[25]

الضَّحَّاك III 301[u] see ابو عاصم النَّبِيل

الضَّحَّاك الحَرُورِيّ I 44[27] II 16[1]

الضَّحَّاك بن رمل (*sic*) بن عبد الرحمن التُّجِيبِيّ II 66[28]

الضَّحَّاك بن سُفْيان [الكِلابِيّ] with the Prophet I 311[4]

الضَّحَّاك بن عبد الله الهِلَالِيّ with Razīn b 'Abdallāh, gives protection to Ibn 'Abbās II 242[27] *seq.*: wounds the leader of the Temīm and is himself wounded by Salima b. Dhu'aib *ibid.*: they escort him up to the Ḥidjāz *ibid.*

الضَّحَّاك بن فيس الخَارِجِيّ a member of the Banū Dhuhl b. Sheibān II 55[8]

[بنو ضُبَيْعَة بن رَبيعة بن نِزَار] I 66[20]: brothers of their ancestor enumerated II 52[18]: the noblest family of the Rabī'a was comprised among them 52[19]: some of their famous men enumerated 52[20]

ضُبَيْعَة في ضبة (؟) II 56[5] [is it ضُبَيْعَة فى ربيعة ?]

ضُبَيْعَة بن عِجْل see the following

ضُبَيْعَة فى عِجْل II 56[5] [*i.e.* ضُبَيْعَة بن عِجل *cf. Wüst Tab.* B. 17]

ضُبَيْعَة بن عمرو بن عوف (مِن الأنْصار) a subdivision of the Aws: their genealogy II 60[17] (see *Notes*): some of their notables *ibid*

ضُبَيْعَة بن فَيْس بن ثَعْلَبَة see the following

ضُبَيْعَة فى فَيْس بن نَعْلَبَة II 56[5] [*i.e.* ضُبَيْعَة بن فَيْس بن ثَعْلَبَة *cf. Wüst. Tab.* C. 18] al-A'shā was of this family *ibid.* (*cf.* 55[13]) [*cf. Shi'r* 135[11]]

الضَّبِّيين بن مضر (؟) (البَجَلِيّ) punished the Kināna II 64[25]

III 66². raided by 'Otba b. Shuteir 66³² *seq.*: eulogized by al-Farazdak *ibid.*: defeat the Sheibān at the Battle of Balkā' [prop Nakā] al-Ḥasan, and slay Bisṭām b. Ḳeis 74⁴ *seq*: suffered heavy casualties at the Battle of al-Shaiyiṭān 75³⁰: at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, as partisans of Shurahbīl 81²⁵: at the Battle of al-Nisār 90¹¹ *seq* at the Battle of al-Djifār (*sic leg*) *ibid.*: satirized by al-Ṭirimmāh 111¹⁹ *seq* see also I 83⁵ *bis* II 51² 56¹ *seq* III 75²⁵ 183¹³ and الجَعْرَاء

بنو ضبه (من فضاءه) I 94¹⁴ *read* بنو صِنَّة q.v.

الضَّبِّيّ عمّ مسعود بن الخطّاب [*cf. Baladhorī* 426] appointed head of his body-guard by Kotaiba b Muslim I 17²⁵

ضُبَيْعَة بن الحرث attacked 'Āmir b. al-Ṭofail with a spear, (or was attacked by him, according to another version) III 59²⁹ *seq.*

بنو ضُبَيْعَة بن رَبيعة بن نزار II 52¹⁹: ضَبَّة بن أُدّ slays al-Ḥārith b. Ka'b, the murderer of his son I 275¹¹ *seq*: uncle of Temīm II 46¹⁸: his sons enumerated 48¹²: 56¹²

آل (أو بنو) ضَبَّة بن أُدّ Omar I * condemns their war-cry I * 28⁷ *bis*: II 47¹· their subdivisions and their eminent men 48¹¹ *seq*· their genealogy *ibid.*: like several other tribes, they paid *al-Mirbā'* [*i.e.*, the fourth part of the spoil of war] to Muhallim (*sic leg.*) 48²⁷ one of the *Djamarāt* 57⁵ *seq*: (=46¹⁸): joined the *Ribāb* in later times *ibid.* al-Farazdak boasts of their foul treatment of the captive women of the Banū 'Āmir 74¹⁵: eight hundred of them fell in the Battle of the Camel 230³⁰: one of them held the nose-rein of the Camel, and sang *Radjaz* verses 230³⁴ *seq.*· the * 'Abs settled among them III 59¹: being raided by the 'Āmir, they fought with them under their chief Ḥassān b. Wabara, but were defeated

ض

ضاطِر بن حُبْشِيّة (*sic leg.*) a clan of the Khuzā'a II 62[27] see *Notes*· their genealogy and the names of some of their notable men *ibid.*

الضَّبّاب (فى بنى الحارث بن كعب) a clan of the Banu'l-Hārith b. Ka'b II 68[8]: Hind b. Asmā' was of this clan *ibid.*: the vocalization of the name 68[8]

الضِّباب فى عامِر بن صَعْصَعة II 68[8] see the following

الضَّبّاب بن كِلاب II 52[12]: called الضِّباب فى عامِر بن صَعْصَعة 68[8] [see *Ma'ārif* 43[1], *Wust. Tab.* E. 17]

ابن ضُمَارة II 299[9] *seq* see عامِر بن ضُمَارة

ضُبَاعَة بنت الزُّبير بن عبد المُطّلب the Prophet gives her in marriage to al-Mikdād b. al-Aswad III 243[29] *seq*

ضُبَع (بن وَبْرة) his genealogy and names of his brothers II 58[21]

ضَيّادُ الفوارِسِ II 50[21] see عُتَيْبة ابن الحارث بن شِهاب

ابن ضيّاد المَدَنىّ III 221[34] see the following

ابن ضيّاد المعنّى called ابن ضيّاد المَدَنىّ III 221[34]· gives a musical performance at a dinner given by Ibn Dja'far to Mu'āwiya, in Medina III 194[2] *seq*: with Mu'ādh al-Ansārī and Ma'bad, visits 'Akīla 197[6] *seq*· contemporary with al-Ahwas *ibid.*· set to music some verses of Yezīd b. al-Tatharīya 221[34]

بنو الضَّحّاك their genealogy II 47[29] *seq* mentioned in a verse 47[34] (= III 173[13])

ضَيْدَح [نافة فى الرَّمْة] I 99[32]: III 122[28] *seq*

ضَمْعَج بن خالد (الأزْدىّ) one of the Banū Hadjr II 63[24]: his genealogy *ibid*

بنو ضَمْعَج بن سبأ II 57[26]

الضِّين [see also Index IV s.v.]: I 101[16] *seq.*: Ibn al-Mukaffa' on them II 41[34]

(؟) ابو صوارة his saying quoted by al-Aṣma'ī III 312[17]

اصحاب الصُّوف with Ibn al-Sammāk I 204[2] (=III 285[30]). verses of Maḥmūd al-Warrāk about them III 285[33] (? *cf.* I 345[14])

الرَّبِيّط بن الغوث بن أُدّ بن صُوفة i.e. طابخة II 47[4]: called بنو العوث ابن مُرّ 49[9]. held the right of *al-Idjāza* i.e. of proceeding out of 'Arafāt at the head of the multitude, in the Pagan times, and the Banū 'Oṭarid succeed them in this *ibid.* (= 47[4]): Shurahbīl b. 'Abd al-'Ozzā was one of them 49[11]

الصُّولِيّ [*i.e.* either ابو بكر بن يحيى who died in A.H. 335 or 336 (*B Khallik* I 510) or, perhaps more probably, his uncle ابراهيم بن العَبّاس q.v.]· cited III 45[14]: cited 46[14]

صَبّاح المُوَسْوِس [var. صباح الموسوس *Bayān* II 119[8], 116[16]]. with Ibn Abi'l-Zarḳā' III 253[11] *seq*

صُهَيْب بن سِنان مالك صاحب النبى grand-father and grand-uncle II 64[30]

ابو يحيى called II 53[22]: * I 239[25]: spoke Arabic with a Greek accent *ibid.*: the Prophet on him 239[26]: his genealogy * II 53[22] (*cf. B Dur.* 202[12]): captured by the Greeks, then purchased by 'Abdallāh b Djud'ān, who gave him his freedom *ibid* his father appointed governor of Obulla by al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir *ibid.*: the first slave to be converted to Islam, according to some authorities 72[7]: offered the Caliphate by 'Omar I but declined to accept it 72[8]· ordered by 'Omar, when he had been mortally wounded, to lead the public prayers 209[32] (*cf.* 72[7] 210[33] 211[16]); a poet on the incident 72[10]. conducts the funeral service of 'Omar 210[1] (= 211[17]): 'Omar's instructions to him about the election of his successor 211[3]: with the Prophet * III 316[17]

الصَّمْصَامَةُ name of the sword of 'Amr b. Ma'dī-karib I 53[34], which originally belonged to ذوفيقان [var. ذوفيفان *B Dur.* 311[7], *Shams* 63[1 seq]] 58[11]. and 'Omar I I 53[34]: and Mūsa 'l-Hādī 54[5 seq]: al-Rashīd refuses to give it to the ambassadors of an Indian king 161[10]: II 45[12]

الصُّنابِحِيّ [*i.e.* عبد الرحمن بن عُسَيْلَة *Tahdhīb* VI 229]: cites Mu'āwiya b. Abī Sufyān I 166[14]: cited by 'Abdallāh b. Sa'īd (*sic*) *ibid.* see *Notes*

صُنَامَة see صنامة

ابو الصَّهْبَاء III 71[5 seq] 72[12] 74[15] see بِسْطام بن قَيْس

ابو الصَّهْبَاء [الكوفيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* XII 135]: cited by Sa'īd b. Djubair II 222[27]

صُهْبَان مِن النَّخَع (بنو) a family II 68[15]: Kumail b. Ziyād was of this family 68[19]

صُهَيْب (بن بَجيلة) names of his four brothers and his mother, [صَفِيَّة بنت عبد المُطَّلِب] 126[14] (*cf.* 114[33]): names of her brothers and sisters 202[16]: see also III 240[1]

الصَّقَالِبَة II 37[8]: 155[34]

ابو الصَّقْر III 48[8] see اسمٰعيل بن بُلْبُل

صَقْر قُرَيْش II 302[15 bis] see عبد الرّحمن بن مُعَاوِية بن هِشَام

الصَّقْعَب و هو خَيْثَم بن عمرو بن سعد see الصعق

صقلا (*sic*) a chamberlain of Merwān b Muhammad II 294[6]

صلاة (properly صَلاوَة) II 67[16] see الأَفْوَهُ الأَوْدِيّ بن عمرو

ابو الصَّلْت satirized by Ḥammād b. Dja'far III 269[6]

ابو الصَّلْت والد أُمَيّة بن ابى الصَّلْت congratulatory verses addressed by him to Saif b. Dhī Yazan I 107[8]

صَلْتَان بن عَوْسَجَة II 106[26] see ابو الزّهراء المُعَلّى بن المُثَنّى

الصَّمَّة (الجُشَمِيّ) *i.e.* مُعَاوِيَة الأَصْغَر III 62[14]

صَفْوَان بن مُرَّة slain at the Battle of al-Bathā'a, by al-Aḥnaf b. Mālik III 59[28]

صَفْوان بن وَهْب (من بني الحارث بن فِهْر) II 39[25]

ابن صفول III 112[15] *read* ابن صِفْوَة and see أُخَيْل بن صِفْوَة

ابن صَعِيَّة II 126[14] III 240[1] see الزُّبَيْر بن العَوَّام

صَفِيَّة بنت الحارث III 229[11] see أُمّ طَلْحَة (الطَّلَحَات)

صَفِيَّة بنت حُيَيّ بن أَخْطَب النَّضَرِيّة notice II 202[80]: with the Prophet III 243[2]

صَفِيَّة من بني عامر بن صَعْصَعَة one of the wives of 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib II 38[28], mother of al-Ḥārith b. 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib *ibid.*

صَفِيَّة بنت عبد المُطَّلِب II 39[2]: the Prophet's aunt I 305[u]· II 5[10]: mother of al-Zubair 39[2], and grandmother of 'Abdallāh b. al-Zubair 114[14 seq]· a remark of 'Othmān b. 'Affān about her

(1) صَفْوَان ابن II 269[22] *seq.* or صَفْوَان ابو 125[25 seq] see عبد الله بن صَفْوَان بن أُمَيَّة

(2) صَفْوَان ابن III 264[2], or صَفْوَان ابو I 174[24] II 76[30] 124[14] see خالد بن صَفْوَان

صَفْوَان بن أُمَيَّة (الجُمَحِيّ) fled from the Battle of Khandama I 45[34] (= III 88[26] see *Bekrī* 319[14]): one of those whose hearts were reconciled by the Prophet by largess (المُؤَلَّفَة قُلُوبُهم) 85[1 seq] (= II 39[15]): one of the dignitaries of the Kureish, who held charge of the divining-arrows in the Pagan times II 37[38]

آل (أو بنو) صَفْوَان [بن شَجْنَة] a branch of the Sa'd b. Zaidmanat: had the right in pre-Islamic times to lead the people out of Minā II 45[2] (= I 158[6]) verses of Aws b. Maghrā' al-Sa'dī referring to this 45[4] (= 50[6] I 158[8])

صَفْوَان [بن عبد الله بن الأَهْتَم] spoke Arabic incorrectly I 240[2] (= II 75[20])

عمرو *B Dur.* 320[10]) : one of the leaders of the family Nahd b. Zaid II 60[3] : with al-Nu'mān *ibid.*

الصُّعْد of Farghāna III 296[24] · cut off their ears as a sign of mourning for their chiefs *ibid.* · 114[33] (see *Notes*)

الصفاح بن عبد مناة الساعر [var. السَّعَّاح instead of الصفاح *B Dur* 277 *pu*] · a member of the Banū Kulaib, a clan of the Khuzā'a II 62[26]

ابن الصَّفَّار I 67[25] (= 212[32]) see عبد الله بن صَفَّار

ابو صُعْوَة II 63[25] see طالِم بن سُرَّاق

الصُّفْرِيَّة held the same opinion as 'Abdallāh b. Ibāḍ in the matter of separatism (قُعُود) I 67[24] why called so 212[31] = (67[25] *cf* II 50[3]) · I 214[15] · see also الخَوارِج

الصُّفْرِيَّة العدية I 214[15] *read* الصُّفْرِيَّة القِعْدِيَّة

صَعْصَعَة بن صُوحَان anecdotes with Mu'āwiya b. Abī Sufyān I 47[21] see *Notes* 71[33] 254[12] III 233[31] *seq* · one of the Banū 'Idjl II 53[18] : one of the companions of 'Alī *ibid.* . 'Abd al-Malik on his quickness at repartee 56[29] *seq* · with Mu'āwiya *ibid.* · and 'Alī 185[33] with 'Othmān b. Habīb (?), 'Alī, 'Ammār and al-Ashtar 222[30] *seq* · with Ibn al-Kawwā' 241[20] *seq* . with 'Alī *ibid.* · and 'Amr at the court of Mu'āwiya 247[2] *seq*

صَعْصَعَة بن مُعَاوِية with 'Āmir b al-Zarib, the hand of whose daughter 'Amra he was seeking III 223[3] *seq*

بنو صَعْصَعَة بن مُعاوِيَه called الأبناء II 52[15], or ابناء صعصعة III 53[5] their genealogy II 52[15] 55[34] · 56[6] · at the Battle of Djabala III 53[5] · see also *note* on III 143[20]

صَعْصَعَة [بن ناجِيَة] I 158[13]

الصعق و هو جسم بن عمرو بن سعد الصَّقْعَب و اسمه حَيْثَم بن (var.

[صُدَاً (مِنْ مَذْحِج)]
the *Djanb* 67[28] *seq.* (see also 67[30]) : their genealogy 67[29] (see *Notes*)

صَدَقَة (بن الوليد) names of his brothers II 272[20]

ابو أُمَامَة see صُدَىّ بن عَجْلان

الصِّدِّيق I 226[33] II 112[5] 114[13] *seq* *et passim* see ابو بكرٍ الصِّدِّيق

ابن الصِّدِّيق II 248[32] see عبد الرّحمن بن ابى بكرٍ الصِّدِّيق

الصِّدِّيق الأكبر I 133[21] see على بن ابى طالب

ابن صِرْمَة الأنصارىّ I 68[30] read ابن صِرْمَة الأنصارىّ and see the following

ابن صِرْمَة الأنصارىّ (*sic leg.*) I 68[30] see *Notes* : called صِرْمَة II 61[10] [*cf. B Hishām* 348[13], where he is also called ابو قيس] : his verses cited by Muḥammad b. Yezīd b. 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz I 224[23] (= 68[30] see *Notes*) : one of the Banū Milḥān and a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 61[10]

صَرِيع العَوَانِي I 74[2] 86[16] 70[23] *et passim* or صَرِيع I 71[4] see مسلم بن الوليد الأنصارىّ

صُرَيم a clan of the Ghassān II 64[23] : two of their families 64[24]

صَرِيم (بن الحارث بن عمرو) a clan of the Tamīm, included in the group called *Mukā'is* III 68[18] : their genealogy *ibid.*

[prop. مَعْشَر] صُرَيْم بن معسر II 10[9] see (التَّغْلِبِىّ) أُغْنُون

بنو صعب (؟) at the Battle of Djabala III 53[5] see *Notes*

صَعْب بن سَعْد العَسيرة affiliated to the clan Dju'f II 67[2]

الصعر III 114[33] *read* الصُّعُد

ابناءُ صَعْصَعَةَ III 53[5] see بنو صَعْصَعَةَ ابن معاوية

ابو صَعْصَعَةَ I 45[11] see زياد ابو صَعْصَعَةَ

صعصعة بن صوجان I 47[21] *read* صَعْصَعَةَ بن صُوحَان and see the following

doubtful) : refuses to satirize the Murra *ibid.* : his elegy on the death of his brother *ibid.* : his verses on his slaying of Dureid b. Ḥarmala *ibid.* : raids the Asad b Khozeima and receives a spear-thrust from Rabī'a b. Thawr at Dhāt al-Athl *ibid.* : dies after an operation on the wound *ibid.* : his verses on his wife Salmā and on his mother *ibid.* : elegies of his sister al-Khansā' on his death III 61^{33} (= II 18^{34}) see *note* on III 61^{34}; 62^{5} (= II 18^{9}) ; II $18^{28\ seq}$ (= I 129^{13}) ; 19^{3} (see also 19^{8}) · his verses on the Battle of 'Adnīya III 62^{9}

صَخْرُ العَيِّ II 47^{11} see صَخْر بن حبيب الهُذَلِيّ الشّاعر

صَخْر بن معاوية السُّلَمِيّ I 275^{19} see صخر بن عمرو بن الشّريد السُّلَمِيّ

صُدَاء (من مَذْحِج) a clan II 67^{21} : formed an alliance with the Banu'l-Ḥārith b. Ka'b, when they were deserted by

أُمّ صَخْر [بن عمرو] III 61^{27}

صَخْر بن عمرو بن الشّريد السُّلَمِيّ اخو الخنساء called ابو حسّان III $60^{25\ seq}$: called صَخْر بن الشّريد 50^{32} : called صَخْر بن عمرو الشّريد 61^{22} and صخر بن معاوية اخو الخنساء I 275^{19} [but عمرو in the former should read الشريد and عمرو بن الشريد in the latter should be changed into بن معاوية or perhaps *into* او معاوية *see* * *Notes*] : with Yezīd b al-Ṣa'iḳ I 275^{19} see *Notes* : * aneod with al-Khansā' II $18^{19\ seq}$. compared with his brother Mu'āwiya, by al- * Khansā' $18^{19\ seq}$ his genealogy 51^{27} : III 50^{32} : tries to dissuade his brother Mu'āwiya from raiding the Ghaṭafān 60^{17} *sqq.* · with the raiders of the Sulaim after the First Battle of Ḥawza *ibid.* : slays Dureid b. 'Amr in a raid against his clan *ibid.* : hotly pursued by the Ghaṭafān but saved by his nephew [Abū ?] Shadjara b. 'Abd al-'Uzzā *ibid.* (text

Bedr II 61[12] [the correct form is probably أُسَيْرَة or سَبْرَة instead of صبرة] see *Notes*

صبرة بن سليمان II 63[24] *read* صَبْرَة بن شَيْمان and see the following

(*sic leg.*) صَبْرَة بن شَيْمان of the clan Huddān (*sic leg.*): commanded the Azd at the Battle of the Camel, in which he was killed II 63[24]: see also ضَمْرَة

صُحَار بن العبّاس العَبْدِيّ II 119[24]· called صُحَار العَبْدِيّ I 174[21]· with Mu'āwiya II 119[24]· (*cf.* I 174[21])

ابن صَخْر III 94[9]

ابو صَخْر III 120[32] 133[27] see كُثَيِّر عَزَّة

صَخْر بن حبيب الهُذَلِيّ الشّاعر called صَخْرُ العَيّ II 47[11]: the family to which he belonged 47[10 *seq*] see *Notes*

صَخْر بن الشَّرِيد III 50[32] see صَخْر بن عمرو بن الشَّرِيد السُّلَمِيّ

الصّامِت بن الأَقْعَم (*sic leg.*) slew Rabī'a b. Mālik, father of Labīd II 47[32]

صاهِلَة بن كاهِل بن الحُـرث their genealogy II 47[18]: 'Abdallāh b. Mas'ūd was one of this family 47[9]

الصَّبّاح بن فيس (الكِنْدِيّ) II 66[11]

صُبَاح بن لُكَيْز II 53[8]

صبّاح الموسوس see صُبَاح المُوَسْوِس

ابن صبارة II 190[12]

صُبَح a family of the Hudhail II 47[9]· Abū Bekr *al-Fakīh* was of this family 47[10]

بنو صُبَح (بن ناشِرَة) were included among the Banū Kināna b. Musliya (*sic leg.*), and were known after their mother Ḥobāba II 68[11] [*cf. Sam'ānī* s.v. المسلى]

الصَّبْر II 64[24] see (*sic*) بنو نفيل

صَبْرة ابو سَلِيط بن ابى حارجة الخزرجيّ one of the Banū Milhān, who, like his father, fought at

ابو صالح الفَزَارِيّ he and others, with 'Iṣma b 'Abd al-Malik (al-Fazārī) III 361[6]

صالح بن كَيْسان cites Homeid b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Awf II 208[3]: cites Ibn 'Abbās 210[6]: cited by 'Alwān 208[3]

صالح بن مِخْرَاقٍ one of the most redoubtable of the *Khawāridj* I 67[12]: 67[14]

صالح المُرِّيّ [prob. ابو بشر صالح بن بشر أو بشر المُرِّيّ] for whom see *Sam'ānī f.* 525 b[16], *Mīzān* I 454, *Tahdhīb* IV 382] · visits al-Hasan [of al-Basra] at his death-bed II 4[31]: saying quoted 33[17]

صالح بن مِهْران الكاتب a crazy poet III 258[26]

صالح بن الهَيْثَم called ابو عَسَّان III 43[31]: chamberlain of al-Saffāh *ibid.*

صالح بن وَصِيف slew al-Mu'tazz III 47[17]

الصامت بن الأعصم II 47[32] *read* الصّامِت بن الأَقْمَ and see the following

صالح بن شيرزاد criticized as a *Kātib* II 171[3] · satirized by a poet 171[5] (? *cf.* III 245[22])

صالح (بن الرشيد) his brothers and sisters enumerated III 45[5] his mother was called Nādir *ibid.*. conducted service at the funeral of his father 44[34]

صالح العَبَّاسِيّ (؟) Ibn Abi'l-Hawārī at his table in Syria, with عبادة ('Obāda ?) and others III 344[25]

صالح بن عبد الجليل with al-Mehdī I 303[11]

صالح بن عبد الرحمن مولى عثمة (*sic*) امرأة من بني مُرَّة turned the Government records and accounts from Persian into Arabic II 262[16]

صالح (بن ابي عبيد الله كاتب المهدي) I 145[21]

صالح بن على an oration of his cited II 146[8]: with al-Manṣūr 296[5]: his mother was the slave-girl Su'dā III 40[14 seq] · anecd. *ibid.* suffered from an impediment in speech *ibid.*

آل صالح (بن علي) suffered from an impediment in speech III 40[19]

صالح بن ابى جبير [in *Tahdhīb* IV. 383 he is called صالح بن جبير الصُّدائىّ ابو محمد الطبرانى و يقال الازدى]: appointed by ʿOmar II as head of the land-tax and army offices II 277[26] *see also the following, with whom he is probably identical*

صالح بن جبير الهَمْدانىّ head of several departments in the reign of Yezīd II, but later on dismissed from office II 281[21]: *see also the foregoing, with whom he is probably identical*

صالح (بن ابى جعفر المنصور) his speech in a council called by al-Mehdī to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances in Khorāsān I 61[6]: 233[19]: names of his brothers III 44[7]

صالح الخادم III 117[1]

صالح بن شهريار his elegy on the mother of Suleimān b. Wahb III 259[19] (? *cf.* II 171[8]): cited 259[23]

(2) صالح[2] an Arabian prophet II 71[11] (=73[9]): Thakīf, his slave, embezzles the revenue from taxes, with which he (Ṣāliḥ) had entrusted him and absconds III 9[6] (see also 11[1])

(3) صالح satirized by Abū Dja'far al-Baghdādī III 271[28]

(1) ابو صالح I 36[34 *seq*] see عبد الله ابن حازم السُّلَمِىّ

(2) ابو صالح mentioned in a verse of Ibn ʿAbd Rabbihī I 198[2] [see also the following]

(3) ابو صالح mentioned in an anonymous verse I 198[34] [possibly identical with the foregoing]

(4) ابو صالح II 169[11] 171[4] see عبد الله بن محمد بن يزداد

(5) ابو صالح II 208[2] see أيّوب بن سليمان

صالح الأمين chamberlain of al-Mu'taḍid III 48[9]

صالح بن بشر (او بشير) المُرّىّ see صالح المُرّىّ

صاحب الأزارقة I 36[23] 44[14] 122[20] II 49[23] see قَطَرِيّ بن الفُجَاءَة

صاحب (الأقليدس) III 159[21]

صاحب التّاج II 55[21] see هَوْذَة بن عليّ

صاحب الزّنج [*i.e.* علىّ بن محمّد العَلَوِىّ *Ṭabarī* III 1742] called العَلَوِىّ III 150[2]: slain by al-Muwaffaḳ 47[22]

صاحب الصّاع (١) II 59[29] see سَهْل بن رَافِع

صاحب الفلاحات or صاحب الفلاحة III 188[27]. cited *ibid.*: cited 291[1]: cited 293[21.25]

صاحب كَلِيلَه و دِمْنَة cited I 44[9]: cited 254[11]

صاحبُ المَنْطِق I 135[8] II 178[7] III 289[16] 292[11.23] see أرِسْطاطالِيس

صارف [صادف ؟] a horse belonging to Ḥudhaifa b. Bedr III 57[23 seq]

صاعِد بن مَخْلَد vizier of al-Mu'tamid III 48[3]

(1) صالِح I 240[20 seq] (=II 273[19 bis])

الشّيعة distinguished from *al-Rāfiḍa* I 217[12]: an anonymous attack on them in a narrative of al-Djāḥiẓ 219[23 seq]: II 225[18 seq]: 232[20]: 237[20 bis]: 265[3]: 269[2]: their leaders after the death of al-Ḥusain 296[24] *seq.*: 'Abdallāh, son of Ibn al-Ḥanafīya entrusts them to the care of Muḥammad, the grandson of Ibn al-'Abbās *ibid.*: Abu'l-'Abbās is presented to them on his birth *ibid.*: bring Abū Muslim to the notice of the Imām Muhammad 297[19] (? see *Notes*). Muhammad asks them to purchase him and include him in the party *ibid.*: 298[15] (? see *Notes*): III 5[9]: 30[22]: 32[3]: 342[24 seq]: see also الحسنيّة

شيعة (بنى العبّاس) discover Abū Muslim II 297[19] (? see *Notes*): 298[15] (? see *Notes*): 301[2] *seq.*: III 42[1]

شَيْم بن (قحطان) II 57[21]

ص

صاحب الأرْكند [*i. e. Brahmāgupta*] III 159[21] (see *Notes*)

شِيرَوَيْه his father's advice to him I 9[20.24.35]

شِيرَوَيْه الأُسْوَارِيّ I 239[26]

ابو الشَّيْص [الخُزَاعِيّ الشّاعر] verses mourning the death of Hārūn and praising al-Amīn II 30[28]: 193[24] (? see *Notes*). praised III 128[10] · with Di'bil, Muslim [b. al-Welīd] and Abū Nuwās 136[20 seq]

ابن ابى الشَّيْص [الخُزَاعِيّ الشّاعر] II 193[25]

السَّلِيط see السَّبَط

شيطان الطارق II 24[10 bis] *read* شَيْطان الطّاق and see the following

ابو جعفر الأحول [*i.e.* شيطان الطّاق محمد بن النّعمان (*Fihrist* I 176[10]) or محمد بن على بن النعمان (*Agh. Tables* see Index III s.v.)]: saved his life from the *Khawārid*j by a ruse I 236[11] · with Abū Ḥanīfa at the court of al-Mehdī II 124[10 bis] (see *Notes*): a follower of Dja'far b. Muhammad *ibid.*

بنو شَيْطان (من بنى طُهَيَّة) II 50[25]

[ابنة شيبة بن ربيعة] (*cf.* 215[12] see *Notes*): they are roughly handled and stripped of their jewellery *ibid.*

شَيْبَة (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك) a noted chieftain II 48[24]

شَيْبَة بن عثمان بن ابى طَلْحَة II 38[34]

ابنة شَيبة بن علية II 215[12] *read* ابنة شَيْبَة بن ربيعة q.v.

شيث *Seth*: called هبة الله II 57[17]

شيث بن رِبْعِيّ الرِّيَاحِيّ I 212[18] (see *Notes*) *read* شَدَث بن رِبْعِيّ الرِّيَاحِيّ q.v.

شَيْخ بن عُمَيْرَة الفائد (*sic leg*) one of the Banu'l-Ṣaidā' II 47[31] see *Notes*

شبخ بن يزيد بن بجبل (*sic*) العِجْلِيّ [probably the correct form is نُجَبْر instead of بجيل as in P_s 55b[20]; see also سَوَادَة بن يزيد بن بجيل العجلىّ]: captures Du'mūṣ at the Battle of al-Djabāyāt III 87[21 seq]

الشَّيْخَان [*i.e.* ابو بكر and عمر q.v.] I 213[6]: III 31[28]

than one are included in this article; it is likely that one of them is ابو عمرو اسحٰق بن مِرار الشَّيْبَانِيّ]: see also the following

(2) الشَّيْبَانِيّ [؟] *i.e.* ابو جعفر I 194[30] [? P$_1$ 48a[12] has ابو جعفر instead of ابو جعفر الشيبانى عن الشيبانى]: with Abū Mayyās *al-Shā'ir ibid.*

شبدة III 74[30] see بنو شبدان

ابن ابى شَيْبَة I 187[25] 218[29] 263[4] II 229[26] 230[11] 231[31] III 19[6] [see *note* on I 187[25]]: see ابو بكر [عبد الله بن محمد بن ابى شَيْبَة]

بنو شَيْبَة keepers of the key of the Ka'aba II 275[22]· ministers of "the House" III 298[9]

شَيْبَةُ الحمد II 42[31] see عبد المُطَّلب

شَيْبَة بن ربيعة [بن عبد شمس] with his brother 'Utba I 251[1 seq]

ابنة شَيْبَة بن ربيعة [بن عبد شمس] she and Nā'ila prevent the rebels from cutting off the head of 'Othmān II 221[18]

بنو شَيْبان [بن ذُهْل] بن بكر بن وائل al-Ḥoḍain (*sic leg.*) was one of them II 122[29] (*cf. Kāmil* 436[11])· see also the foregoing

شَيْبان (بن ابى النَّجْم العِجْلِىّ) I 99[21]

(1) الشَّيْبَانِىّ cites Muhammad b. Zakarīyā' I 10[3]: cites Abu'l-Hasan 135[33] (=229[14]): cites Suwaid b عنجوف (مَنْجُوف ؟) II 106[3]: cites Abu'l-Hobāb al-Kindī 118[33]· cites 'Awāna 230[24] 233[2]: cites Ibn Djuraidj 285[2] (? var. السبدانى instead of السدى on I 203[27]): cited by Ibrāhīm b. Ahmad I 77[24] see *Notes*: cited by al-Haitham III 19[20]: cited I 42[22 seq]. cited 83[24]. cited 128[15]: cited 138[27]: cited 146[9]· cited 184[32]· cited 190[32] (=II 100[32])· cited 201[23]. cited 234[12] cited 237[23]: cited 335[10]: cited 348[6]. cited II 11[17]· cited 14[3]· cited 15[29]: cited for anecdotes about bedouins 81[21] 101[2 10] 102[10] 103[34]: cited 300[18]. cited 215[3 8]· cited 223[19]: cited 239[20]: [prob. more persons

defeated at Ṣafawān by the Tamīm III 73[19] *seq.* · defeated by the Dabba at Balkā [prop. Naka] al-Ḥasan 74[4] *seq* : lived with the Djoṣham in Tihāma 78[4] *seq* : after the murder of Kulaib stay at al-Nihy 78[27] *seq* : suffer heavy losses in a battle with the Taghlib at al-Nihy 79[31]. the tribes of the Bekr refused to make common cause with them in the War of al-Basūs, until Budjair b. al-Ḥārith was slain 80[34] : at the First Battle of Zarūd 86[38] : at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār 95[34] : verses addressed to them by Lakīṭ al-Iyādī about the [impending] attack of the Persians on them at Dhū Kār 97[27] (see *Notes*) : see also I 33[22] 111[u] 216[1] *seq* 248[26] II 16[1] 29[9] *bis* 42[25] 44[14] *seq* 46[10] 53[25] 54[26.29] 56[1] *seq* 107[22] III 68[38] 72[18] 76[20] 80[27] 87[20] 97[19] 223[22] [it is possible that all these references are not to شيبان بن ثعلبة and that some are to شيبان بن ذُهْل] : see also الذُّهْلانِ

[شَهْران مِن خثعم] majority of them II 65[5] : the Banū Ḳuḥāfa were a section of them *ibid.*

شَوْذَب الخَارِجِيّ converted by 'Omar II I 215[34] *seq.*

الشُّورَى اهل (او اصحاب) the proceedings of their meeting described II 211[17] : 235[8] : 240[15] · III 31[u]

شَوْلَة [or السَّوْلَة] noted for her stupidity III 257[22] see *Notes*

ابو شيبان see ابن سِنان

بنو شَيْبان called شيبة (? var. شيبان *Nak.* 236[14]) III 74[30] : praised * by Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa I 42[9] (see also 95[18] = III 106[38]) · comprised the nobility of the * Bekr b. Wā'il II 44[20]. a subdivision of the Bekr b. Wā'il 54[16] · their genealogy 54[27] : with the Dhuhl b. Tha'laba, they form the *Dhuhlāni* 55[18] : the Banū 'Atīb affiliate themselves to them 70[7] : at the Battle of Dhū Ṭulūḥ, under their chief * al-Ḥawfazān III 69[24] *seq.* :

ابو المُفَلَّس see ابو الشَّموس (المغنّى) (المغنّى)

شَنّ (بن أَفْصَى مِن عبد القيس) II 52[35]

بنو شَنّ (؟) مِن جَرْم a branch of the Banū Ḳudāma, living in al-Yemāma with the Banū Hizzān (*sic leg.*) b. ʿAnaza II 59[14]

سنين see شَنِيّن

ابن شِهاب I 205[31] 306[14] III 17[22] see الزُّهْرِيّ

شِهاب مِن بنى أَسَد [var. سماك instead of شهاب *Aḵẖṭal* 222[10]]: III 132[23] (see *Notes*)

شِهاب بن بِرهم (؟ العامِلِيّ) comprised among the nobility of his tribe II 70[15]

شِهاب بن الحَرِث (اليَرْبُوعِيّ) اخو عُتَيْبَة slew Sharīk b. al-Hawfazān at Mukẖaṭṭaṭ III 72[23]

شِهاب بن حُرَقَة with ʿUmar I I 183[25] [varr. in *Bekrī* 274[14]]

ابن شِهاب الزُّهْرِيّ I 140[16] II 255[19] III 295[15] see الزُّهْرِيّ

شِهاب [var. عَبْد قيس] see *Naḳ.* by index, *Wüst Tab.* K. 17]: leader of the Yerbūʿ, at the Battle of Malham III 70[8]

بنو شِهاب [بن عَبْد قَيْس اليَرْبُوعِيّ] III 72[16]

شِهاب (بن عَنْس) names of his ten brothers II 68[23]

بنو شِهاب [مِن فيس بن ثعلبه] III 82[1]

شِهاب بن مدعور [prop. مَدْعُور بن حِلِّزَة [*cf. Shiʿr* 96[9 seq]]: a skilled genealogist II 54[17]: of the clan Yaẖkor b Bekr *ibid.*

(1) الشَّهْباء one of the two famous squadrons of al-Aswad b. al-Mundẖir III 54[25] see *Notes*: at the Battle of Dhū Kār 95[24] see *Notes*

(2) الشَّهْباء name of a she-camel III 197[22] see *Notes*

شَهْرام one of the generals of Abū Muslim al-Ḵẖurāsānī I 147[18]: interview with the same *ibid.*

شَهْران مِن خَثْعَم comprised the nobility of the tribe and the

315[13] *seq.* (=II 277[8] *seq*): with the Caliph Suleimān, 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Aziz, and others *ibid.*

مَعْوَلَة see بنو شَمْس بن عمرو II 63[23]

شَمْس بن مالك cousin of Ta'abbaṭa Sharran I 250[23]: verse which his nephew wrote in his praise *ibid.*

ابو شَمْس المُتَكلِّم with al-Khalīl b. Aḥmad I 251[26]

شَمْعَلَة بن الأَخْضَر بن هُبَيْرَة (الضَّبِّيّ) his verses on the Battle of Shakā'ik al-Ḥasanaın cited III 74[24]· his verses on Shuteır b. Khālid, who was slain by Adham b. Dirār 67[4]

شَمْعُون (الحَوَارِيّ) notice III 346[3] *seq*: with Yūḥanna 'l-Ḥawārī *ibid.*: and Christ *ibid.*

ابو الشَّمْقَمَق الشّاعر [*i.e.* مروان بن محمد الجعدى see *B Khallik.* No. 830 p. 9[1]]: notice III 281[17] *seq* (=I 256[10] *seq*): with Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa I 258[14] *bis*

ابو شَمِر (بن أَبْرَهَة) [var. ابن instead of ابو *B Dur.* 310[18]]: fell at Ṣiffīn fighting on the side of 'Alī II 58[5]

شَمِر بن ذى الجَوْشَن his genealogy II 52[13] (*cf. Wüst. Tab* E. 20): advises 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād to demand unconditional submission from al-Ḥasan 252[26] *seq*: sent by Ibn Ziyād to replace 'Amr b Sa'īd [prop. 'Omar b. Sa'd], if he hesitated to fight al-Ḥasan *ibid.*

شَمِر بن عمرو [so in *Aġh* IX. 179; var. يزيد instead of عمرو in *B Dur* 209[20]]· slew al-Mundhir b. Mā'al-Samā' at the Battle of 'Ain Ubāgh II 54[25] (? *cf.* III 94[18])

شَمِر بن يزيد see the foregoing

شِمْران (بن يزيد بن حَرْب) one of the six brothers forming the group called *Djanb* II 67[22]: names of his five brothers *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid*

الشَّمَرْدَل وكيل عمرو بن العاص cited by the father of al-'Utbī III

الشَّمّاء [var. السُّمّى *Kāmil* 744[3] or السُّمّا 744[16] *cf. Agh.* XIII 145[7 seq] which has السماء, and *Khiz.* II 475[18] which has السماء] · a mare belonging to Mu'āwiya b. 'Amr III 60[21 seq]

الشَّمّاخ بن ضِرار called ابن ضِرار] I 179[12] see *Notes* · cited by Ibn Da'b 74[34] · his verses in praise of 'Arāba al-Awsī 179[12] see *Notes*, III 125[16] · one of the Banū Murra, a section of the Dhubyān II 51[18] satirized by Djamīl III 110[14] al-Rashīd and al-Aṣma'ī on his poems 116[20] an idea of his improved upon by Abū Nuwās 125[16 seq] · criticized *ibid.*

ابن شَمّاح العُكْلِيّ with al-Ḥadjdjādj III 248[18]

ابو شمال الأسدى see ابو سماك الحَنَفِيّ

شَمَّر name of a horse belonging to an ancestor of Djamīl [b. Ma'mar] III 110[14]

شُقْران بن عمرو بن صُرَيْم a family of the Ghassān II 64[24]

شُقْران (مولى النبىّ ص) helps at the burial of the Prophet II 203[11] (?)

شَقِرة *i.e.* مُعاوِية بن الحارث بن نميم II 49[13 seq] : why called so *ibid.* 56[12]

بنو شَقِرة some of their eminent men enumerated II 49[16]

شَقْرة [بن ربيعة] فى ضَبّة II 56[12] (*cf Wust Tab.* J. 13).

بنو شقيق III 82[24]

بنو شعبق بن ثَوْر one of the Banū Sadūs of the Shaibān II 55[16] · with Mālik b Thawr 127[6 seq]

ابو وائِل see شعبق بن سَلَمَه الأسَدِيّ

شعيق بن فاتِك in a verse of al-Buhturī II 24[27]

شَكْل (جارية شعب) a verse which her mistress inscribed on her cap III 365[17]

ابن شَكْلة I 142[3] 227[28] III 201[19] see إبراهيم بن المَهْدِيّ

شَغْب verses of his father, Abu'l-Shaghb, on his death II 14[19] *seq*

ابو الشَّغْب verses on the death of his son Shaghb II 14[19]

شغل (من بنى معاوية بن عامِلَة) [var. شَعْل *cf. B Dur.* 224[12], *Wüst. Tab.* 4. 16]: a clan II 70[15]

راوية الفَرَزْدَق see ابو شَقْقَل

شَغبع (جارية سعبد بن حُمَيْد) anecd. III 149[4] *seq.*

شفيع خادم المُتَوَكِّل III 365[20]: called شفيع الخادم 353[9] *seq*: notice *ibid.*· with al-Mutawakkil, and al-Ḥusain b. al-Ḍahhāk *ibid.*: verses about him by al-Ḥusain *ibid.*: loved by Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Malik b. al-Zaiyāt and Muhammad's *Kātib*, al-Ḥasan b. Wahb 353[17]· anecd. with the two lovers *ibid.*: verses which al-Ḥasan addressed to him *ibid.*: verses which he wrote on his gown 365[20]

الشَّقْرَاء a mare belonging to Asīd (b. Ḥinnā'a) III 71[6] *seq* (see *note* on 70[a])

شَعْيَاء النَّبِيّ with the Banū Isrā'īl I 296[25]

(1) شُعَيْب[م] I 202[15]: II 24[28]: the Djudhām were his people 45[25] [*cf. Bekrī* 517[5]; also *Ma'ārif* 21[11]]

(2) شُعَيْب بن ذى مِهْدَم *i.e.* شُعَيْب النبىّ II 58[14] (see *Notes*): a prophet of al-Yemen and one of the Banū Ḥaḍūr *ibid*: said to be buried on a mountain in al-Yemen, called Dīn 58[16]

ابو شُعَيْب الحَرّانى *i.e.* مسلم مولى عمر بن عبد العزيز [see *Sam'ānī* 161 b[15]]· cites Dja'far b. Ṣāliḥ b Kaisān III 191[18]

شُعَيْب بن الرَّبيع الكلبى [var. العُلَمِيّ instead of الكلبى in *B Dur.* 224[17]]· took over 'Adī b. Ḥātim, who was a prisoner in the hands of Ḳo'aisīs, a member of the tribe 'Āmila, and gave him his freedom without ransom II 70[17]

ابنة شُعَيْب النبى[ص] III 10[31]

[الشَّعْبِيّ]

235[24] III 20[30 seq]): consulted by al-Ḥadjdjādj on a question of inheritance *ibid.*: cites the difference of opinion on the subject among five Companions of the Prophet *ibid.*: messengers from various provinces are received by the Amīr, while he (al-Shaʿbī) is still at the court *ibid.*: with al-ʿAdjlān III 19[12]: on al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*: believed in disguising his views 20[29] (*cf.* I 151[19] 235[32]) · with Bishr b. Merwān 192[10 seq]: with Muṣʿab b. al-Zobeir and his wife ʿĀʾisha bint Ṭalha 235[2 seq]: his witticisms I 246[24 seq] III 253[27 seq] (= II 124[21 seq]) 370[19] · see also I 169[22] (= 319[10])

الشَّعْبِيّ الورّاق III 377[22] see ابو محمّد

(1) شَعْثَاء a woman mentioned by al-Muʿaḳḳir al-Bārikī III 53[26]

(2) شَعْثَاء a woman mentioned by Ḥassān in a verse III 189[16] 329[24]

شَعْثَم (بن مُعَاوِيَة الكِنْدِيّ) his genealogy III 80[7]: slain at the Battle of Wāridāt *ibid.*

الشَّعْثَمَانِ i.e. ابنا شَعْثَم و عدد شمس مُعَاوِيَة q.v. III 80[6] · their genealogy *ibid*: slain at the Battle of Wāridāt *ibid.*

الشُّعُوبِيّة called اهل التَّسْوِية II 70[25] 72[28] · a summary of their arguments against the Arabs 70[25 seq] · verses of al-Ḥasan b. Hāni' expressing their views 72[22]: their arguments refuted by Ibn Kutaiba 72[28] *seq.* a summary of this refutation *ibid.*: the refutation exploded by the *Shuʿūbīya* 73[19 bis] remarks of Ibn Kutaiba that support them rather than the Arabs, according to Ibn ʿAbd Rabbihī 74[9]: further objections by them against the conditions of life in Pagan Arabia 74[18]: 76[25]: Abū ʿAmr Dirār was an exception to the rule that Arabs cannot belong to this party III 370[14]

ابن شعوة (var. اخو شعوة I 25[5]): I 25[2] see *Notes*

Hadjdjādj I 135[27] (=222[24]). with Ibn Hubaira 155[34]: with Ibrāhīm al-Nakha'ī 164[14]: with al-Suddī 164[31] on Ḳatāda 205[17]· contemporary with Mālik b. Mu'āwiya (?) 219[2]. his remarks on the *Rāfida* 219[2 seq] compares that sect with the Jews *ibid* · on 'Abd al-Malik b Merwān 223[5]· with a party of the *Mawālī* grammarians 240[2] (? *cf* II 75[18]) : a member of the
* Banū Milhān II 57[33]. a leading jurisconsult of al-Kūfa 76[3] names of various persons, whom he served as secretary 170[4] (= 170[19])· appointed *Ḳādī* of al-Kūfa 170[4]: compares 'Alī to Christ 225[29] on 'Abd al-Rahmān b. عبيد, chief of al-Hadjdjādj's body-
* guard III 8[5] brought to the palace of al-Hadjdjādj in bonds 12[24] *seq. cf.* 20[29 seq] I 151[18 seq] 235[32] *seq.*: Yezīd b. Abī Muslim and Muhammad b. al-Ḥadjdjādj advise him to confess his guilt *ibid* his confession before al-Ḥadjdjādj and his release *ibid.* (=I 151[22]

(or 'Abdallāh b. 'Umar ?) al Ghassānī I 130[16] 132[15]: cited by Dā'ūd b. Abī Hind 270[1]: cited by Abū Salima II 205[34]: cited by 'Awāna 209[6]: cited by Mudjālid 220[8] III 227[22]· cited by Numair b. Wa'la II 220[25]. cited by al-Sarī b. Imā'īl III 235[2 seq]: cited by al-Asma'ī 258[18]. cited I 28[14] 129[4] 135[31] (= 229[12]; see also 232[27 seq]) 136[4] (= 166[8]) 181[18] 183[6] 285[9] II 38[13] 113[11 26] 203[35] 208[32] 225[18] 231[10] 255[3] (see *Notes*) III 256[7] 341[17]: sayings quoted I 165[3] 168[7] 176[35] 181[29] 223[4] 313[12] II 172[13] sayings about himself I 165[30] 168[5] III 100[12] (= 114[2])· with Ibn 'Abbās
* I 5[3] appointed *Ḳādī* of al-Baṣra by 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān, at the recommendation of Rawh b. Zinbā' 8[1]: with al-Ḥasan of al-Basra at the court of Ibn Hubaira 19[35] *seq.*· and two litigants at his court 28[a] *seq.*: with 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.*: and al-Ḥadjdjādj 77[5 bis]: with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 120[34] *seq.* (= 264[16] *seq.*): with al-

b. Kidām III 341⁸· cited by al-Aṣma'ī I 168²⁵ 169²⁰: cited by Ghundar II 231³ cited by 'Oḳba [b. Khālid] III 305⁴: cited by Abū Dā'ūd 341⁸· with Aiyūb al-Sikhtiyānī I 164¹¹ his visit to Medina in 118 A.H. 168²⁵· his best authorities in *Ḥadīth*, *viz.*, Aiyūb [al-Sikhtiyānī], Yūnus, and Ibn 'Awn 169²⁹: in the judgment of a contemporary, he was the most ascetical man of his time 309²⁰ (=167³⁵): notice III 289⁷ (*cf Ma'ārif* 290⁵)

السعبى *i.e.* عامر الشعبى I 8¹ 121¹ 129⁴ 151¹⁸ (=235³²) 164¹¹ II 57³³ 170¹⁹ III 370¹⁹ cites Ibn al-'Abbās I 5³ cites Umm Salima 349²⁰ see *Notes* cites Ibrāhīm II 5¹ see *Notes* cites Shuraih for a personal anecdote of his III 227²² *seq.*· cites al-Mughīra b Shu'ba 232⁵: cited by 'Abdallāh b. Mudjālid (*sic*) I 15⁷ see *Notes*: cited by al-A'mash 19³¹: cited by Muhammad b 'Abdallāh al-Khozā'ī 129ᵘ. cited by 'Ubaidallāh b. 'Amr [شريك القاضى] him I 152⁷ *seq* (*cf.* II 122² *seq.*) : suspected of being a partisan of the Fāṭimids *ibid.*. with Ismā'īl 246¹⁷ *seq* one of the Banū Wahbīl (*sic leg.*) II 68¹⁸ one of the *Kādīs* of al-Mansūr III 44¹⁰ anecd. with al-A mash and a deaf man 368²⁵ *seq* with al-Mehdī and a pseudo-prophet 250²⁴ *bis*· (probably the following references are also to him—I 168²⁸. settles a quarrel between Yahyā b al-Yamānī and the people of al-Kūfa 169⁵ *seq*)

شعب verses which she inscribed on the cap of her bond maid Shakl III 365¹⁷

شعبان included among the Hamdān II 57³³

شعدة بن شعدة III 3²⁸ see المعدل بن شعدة

شعدة [بن الحجاج العتكى الأزدى] [for him see *Tahdhīb* IV 338]· cites Sa'd b Ibrāhīm II 203²⁴ cites 'Amr b Murra 231² cites Abū 'Isma III 305⁴ see *Notes*· cites Mis'ar

شُرَيْح القاضى [from al-Kūfa to act as *Kāḍī* of al-Baṣra III 4[30] *seq.*: asked by Ziyād to attend his court and criticize his judgments *ibid.*· the case in which he differed from Ziyād *ibid.*· Muhammad b. Sīrīn on the difference *ibid.*: appointed *Kāḍī* by 'Alī and later, by Mu'āwiya 106[24]· narrates to al-Sha'bī a personal anecd. relating to his marriage with Zainab, a Tamīmite woman, and refers to some of the incidents of their married life 227[23] (*cf.* 106[24])· verses which he wrote about her *ibid.*. anecd. 312[23] (=370[15] II 124[2])

شُرَيْح [السَّلَمِىّ] i.e. عمرو III 64[26]: 65[34]

بنو (أو آل) شُرَيْح [السَّلَمِىّ] III 61[35] (=II 18[34]). did not take part in the Battle of al-Kadīd 64[24] (=65[31]): raid the Kināna at al-Ḳīḳā' 65[14]

شُرَيْح [بن سُوَيْد الثَّقَفِىّ] with the Prophet III 101[12] see *Notes* (=189[19])

شريك I 168[28] 169[5] *seq.* see شريك القاضى

شَرِيك بن الحَوْفَزَان slain by Shihāb b. al-Ḥārith at Mukhaṭṭaṭ III 72[28] *seq*

شَرِيك بن حياشة [prop. خُدَاسَة] entered Paradise in his lifetime, during the reign of 'Omar I II 52[4] see *Notes*

بنو شَرِيك [من شَيْبَان] at the First Battle of Zarūd III 86[26]

شَرِيك بن عامر المُصْطَلِقِىّ [var. سُوَيْد instead of شريك in P_3 85a[19] *cf. Khiz.* IV 573[25]]· the Prophet on him III 100[18]

شريك بن عبد الله [بن ابى شريك النَّخَعِىّ] I 246[17] see the following

شَرِيك القاضى, *i.e.*, شريك بن عبد الله [ابن ابى شريك النَّخَعِىّ القاضى] II 68[18] III 370[12] (see also I 246[17] II 264[13] III 44[10]): called ابو عبد الله I 152[19] 246[18]: cites al-Aswad b. Keis II 229[16]: cites Abu'l-Djuwairiya 264[13]: cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Sheiba *ibid.*· saying quoted III 370[12] *seq*: with al-Mehdī, whom al-Rabī' *al-Ḥādjib* had provoked against

(؟) ابن الشَّرَفِيّ cites al-Aṣma'ī III 191[21]: cited by Muḥammad b. Zakarīyā al-'Ilākī (*sic*) *ibid.* see *Notes*

شُرَيْح see (2) ابو هُرَيْرَة

ابن شُرَيْح III 350[13] see ابن سُرَيْج

شُرَيْح بن الحَرِث القاضى (الكِنْدِىّ) II 66[10] see شُرَيْح القاضى

شُرَيْح (احد بنى فِراس) slain at the Battle of al-Kīkā' III 65[16] *seq* · verses of Hind b. Khālid on the subject *ibid.*

شُرَيْح القاضى called شُرَيْح بن الحَرِث القاضى (الكِنْدِىّ) II 66[10]. called ابو اُمَيَّة III 227[30] *seq.*: * anecdotes I 28[14] *seq* saying quoted 225[18], 257[22] verses which he wrote to the teacher of his son 225[27]: his humour 236[21] *seq*: anecd. 240[22]: with 'Adī b. Arṭāt 246[18] *seq* (= 28[27]) · his letter to a friend 327[4] *bis*: anecd. 335[10] (? see *Notes*): of the clan al- * Rā'ish II 66[9]: anecd. 97[29]: with al-Ash'ath b. Ḳais 118[3] (=126[26]) · came with Ziyād

شُرَحْبِيل بن السِّمْط with Mu'āwiya, Sa'īd b al-'Āṣ, Muslim b. 'Ukba al-Murrī and Yazīd b. Shadjara al-Zuhrī (*lis.* الرَّهاوِىّ) I 91[17] (see *note* on 91[18]) · governor of Ḥimṣ · was a Kindite II 66[11]

شُرَحْبِيل بن عبد العُزَّى called شُرَحْبِيل بن حَسَنَة II 49[11] · one of the Banu'l-Ghawth (otherwise known as *Ṣūfa*) *ibid.* · one of the secretaries of the Prophet 170[12]

ذو رُعَيْن see شُرَحْبِيل بن عمرو

شُرَحْبِيل بن مَعْن بن زائدَة I 95[15] see شَراحيل بن [مَعْن بن] زَائِدَة

(1) شَرْشَر name of a dog in Hell III 111[34]

(2) شَرْشَر III 111[34] *seq* · see ابو سعيد الرأى

شَرْعَب بن قيس a subdivision of the Himyar II 57[34]: their genealogy *ibid.*: they gave their name to the spears called *al-Sharʿabīya ibid.*

288[28 seq] (=III 328[9 seq]) · on drinks *ibid.*

السراعية (*sic*) من الأشعريين a clan II 69[22]

شُرْحاف بن المُدَلَّم (الضَّبّي) slew 'Omāra of the 'Abs II 48[28]

شُرَحْبيل (بن الأسود بن المُنْذِر) nursed by Salmā wife of Sinān III 54[35] *seq.*: slain by al-Hārith b. Zālim at al-Sharabba *ibid.* · verses of al-Hārith on the subject *ibid.*

شُرَحْبيل (بن الحارث الكِنْدي) overthrown by his brother Maslama at the First Battle of al-Kulāb III 81[24 seq]. the clans that supported him in the struggle *ibid*: slew Hanash *ibid.*: slain by Abū Hanash in vengeance for Hanash *ibid.*

شُرَحْبيل بن حَسَنَة II 49[11] see شُرَحْبيل بن عبد العُزّى

شُرَحْبيل بن ذي الكَلاع al-No'mān b. Bashīr sends reinforcements under his command, for al-Dahhāk II 260[22]

[شَراحيل بن الحارث] account of differences with his father *ibid.*

شَراحيل السَّيْبانيّ III 76[11]: one of the Banū 'Amr b. [Abī] Rabī'a: slain by Ṭarīf b. Tamīm al-'Anbarī *ibid.*, at the First Battle of Ghawl 88[6 seq] (see *Notes*)

شَراحيل بن عمرو II 58[2] [or شُرَحْبيل بن عمرو *B Dur* 307[ult]] see ذو رُعَيْن

شَراحيل بن مُرّة [السَّبيعيّ] his genealogy III 79[34] (see *Notes*): ancestor of al-Hawfazān and of Ma'n b Zā'ida *ibid* slain by 'Attāb b. Sa'd at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib *ibid.*

شَراحيل [بن مَعْن] بن زائدة (var. شُرَحْبيل بن معن بن زائدة I 95[15] see *Notes*) · goes on a pilgrimage with al-Rashīd III 106[29] (*cf* I 95[15])

شَراحيل بن هَمّام [السَّيْداويّ] see شراحيل بن مُرّة [الشَّبْعانيّ]

ابن شُراعَة with 'Alī b. 'Aiyāsh at the court of al-Welīd II II

شَدّاد بن أَوْس الطّائىّ an oration of his cited II 158[4]

شَدّاد الحارثىّ with a negro II 123[31]

شداد بن سما [K$_1$ 23a has سداد instead of شداد] II 57[27]

شَدّاد (بن عُمارة العَبْسىّ) captured and slain by the Shaibān at the First Battle of Zarūd III 86[31]

شَدّاد بن [عمرو بن] معاوية العَبْسىّ called فارِس جِرْوة III 58[3] his verses on his mare Djirwa *ibid*

أمّ شَدْرة see أمّ سدرة

شَراحيل بن الأَعْجب (الجُعْفىّ) went farthest afield of all the Arabs in his raids, *viz*, from Hadramawt to al-Balkā' II 67[5] slain by the Banū Dja'da *ibid* : verses of Nābigha of the Banū Dja'da on the subject 67[8]

شَراحيل بن الحارث (الكِنْدىّ) his relations with the Banū Dārim III 351[25]· Imru' al-Ḳeis repairs to him, on [شُتَيْر بن خالد] vity by Adham b. Dirār III 66[34] *seq.*· verses of Sh̲am'ala and al-Farazdak on the subject *ibid*

السَّدانِيّة (*sic*) من الأَشعريّين a clan II 69[22]

شجا bore a daughter, Kh̲adīdja, to al-Rashīd III 45[5]

شجاع بن القاسم slain by al-Musta'īn II 169[11] this secretary of Otāmish̲, was made his vizier by al-Musta'īn III 47[11] (*cf.* II 169[11])

ابو شَجَرة بن حُجْنة الأُرْدىّ one of the Banū Ḥadjr emigrated with the Prophet II 63[23]

شَجَرة بن عبد العُزّى son of Khansā'· intervenes between his uncle Ṣak̲hr b. 'Amr and his pursuers III 61[1] / text doubtful; it has ابو شجرة, which is, perhaps, a misprint for ابو شَجَرة]

ابو شحمة عبد الرحمن بن عمر بن الخَطّاب III 333[18] see

شدّاد بن أوس [الأنصارىّ] [for him see *Tahdh̲īb* IV. 315]. cites the Prophet I 349[12]

Kahdhamī (*sic leg.*) II 41[27] see *Notes*: with Ibn al-Muḳaffa' *ibid.*: his genealogy 49[a]: cited 97[9] see *Notes*: cites Abū 'Abd al-Malik 143[19] see *Notes*: aneed. with one of the Caliphs 158[24 seq] · his son married to a daughter of Sawwār *al-Kādī* 163[28] see *Notes*: interview with 'Abdallāh b. Muhammad [*i. e.* al-Mansūr] in Mecca, in the first year of al-Welīd II's
* reign III 41[2 seq] (see *Notes*) · 'Abdallāh sends him a present *ibid* · brought before Abū Dja'far on his accession to the throne, in a party of the Tamīmites and well received by him *ibid.* · attached to al-Mehdī *ibid.*

آل شَبِيب بن شَبَّة [*sic leg.* المِنْقَرِيّ] I 307[12] (see *note* on 307[11])

خلفة بن خَيّاط see شَبِيب العُصْفُرِيّ

شَبِيب بن الهجن (*sic*) II 63[22]

شَبِيب بن يزيد بن نُعَيْم مِن شيبان see شَبِيب الحَرُورِيّ

شُتَيْر بن خالد captured by Dirār al-Dabbī and slain in capti-

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شَبِيب بن شبة I 72[28] 185[2] 221[22] 238[12] 175[25] 282[12] (=193[27]) 223[34] (=234[29]) 241[11] 307[11 seq] II 35[19] 41[27] 97[9] 143[19] 163[28] III 41[2 seq] *read* شبيب بن شيبة and see the following

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شَبِيب بن شَيْبَة [المِنْقَرِيّ البَصْرِيّ] شَبِيب بن شبة called ابو معمر I 72[28] (see *Notes*) *et passim* [see the foregoing], called شبيب بن شبة (*sic*) الأَشْتَمِيّ (أو التَّمِيمِيّ) III 41[2 seq] see
* *Notes* · sayings quoted I 72[28] 185[2] 221[22] 238[12] [in all these passages he is called شبيب بن شبة but see *note* on I 72[28]] · instances of his eloquence [*cf. B Khallik* No. 234] 138[28 seq] (*cf.* 175[25]): contemporary with al-Rashīd 175[25] see *Notes* on Khālid b. Safwān 282[12] see *Notes* (= 176[17] see *Notes* 193[27]). with Abū Dja'far 223[34] (=234[29]) see *Notes*: with Isḥāk b. 'Īsā 241[11 seq] see *Notes* [*cf. Yākūt Irshād* VI. 2. p. 372[3]): with al-Mehdī 307[11 seq] see *Notes*: consoles al-Mansūr on the
* death · of Abu'l-'Abbās II 35[19] see *Notes*: cited by al-

III 104[14]: with al-Farazdak 328[4]

شَمْل recites a poem before al-Saffāh II 301[12 seq] (= III 34[18] ? *cf.* II 120[17])

شَبيب بن البَرْصاء one of the Banū Murra of Dhubyān II 51[15]

شَيْبٌ (بطنٌ مِنْ نَهْراءَ) II 59[21]

شَبيْب الحَرُوريّ [*i.e.* شَبيب بن يزيد بن نُعَيْم من شَيبان *Ma'ārif* 209] · sayings quoted I 30[24] · reckoned among the most distinguished knights of early Islām 36[31] 37[2] his heart examined, after his death, by al-Hadjdjādj *ibid.* slew Kabīsa b. Wāthik and praised him for generosity II 54[9 bis]: with his followers *ibid.*. one of the Banū Dhuhl b. Sheibān 55[5]

شَبيب بن رِبْعِيّ الرِّياحِيّ III 330[27] *read* شَمِر بن رِبْعِي الرِّياحِيّ

شَبيب بن سالم [النُّمَيْرِيّ] see نسيب بن سالم

شَبَابة [؟] cites Ghassān b. ابى صباح al-Kūfī III 342[23]

شَبابة بن عاصِم one of the Banū Suleim: with al-Hadjdjādj III 13[8]

شَدّاد بن المُعْتَمِر بن لبط صاحب الديوان one of the clan 'Idjl II 54[20]

عبد الله بن أسعد .*i.e* شَمّام (*sic leg.*) بن حاشد (*sic*) II 65[21] a clan of the Hamdān *ibid.*

شَمِر (*sic leg.*) بن رِبْعِيّ الرِّياحِيّ appointed by the *Khawāridj* as their leader in war time I 212[18] see *Notes* III 330[21] see *Notes*

عبد الله بن [*i.e.* ابن شُبْرُمة القاضى شُبْرُمة ابو شُبْرُمة *Tahdhīb* V. 250] · sayings quoted I 167[22], 299[25], 318[18] 335[18] · with his friends 201[23]. *Kādī* of al-Basra *ibid.* · with 'Isā b. Mūsā, and another individual 236[19 seq] · with one of his sons 313[8] (= 26[6] see *Notes*): a descendant of Zaid al-Fawāris II 48[27] · aneed. 125[13] · aneed. 154[33] (? *cf.* III 18[30]): cited

61[8] (*cf.* I 115[26] III 103[25]) see حَسَّان بن ثابت

شافع بن ظَرِب بن عمرو [var. نافع instead of شافع and ظُرَيْب instead of ظَرِب *B Dur.* 55[15]]: used to transcribe copies of the *Kor'ān* for 'Omar I II 38[33] his genealogy *ibid*

محمّد بن إدريس *i.e.* الشّافعيّ [رض] I 252[28] II 40[2] I 162[9] his verses cited by Abū Sa'īd Ahmad b. 'Abdallāh al-Makkī I 251[9]: cited by al-Rabī' b. Sulaimān II 80[28] cited by Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Ḥakam 250[8] III 231[32] see *Notes* (= II 98[2] see *Notes*). sayings quoted I 162[9] (=III 317[28]) 252[28]: one of the Ban'l-Muṭṭalib II 40[2] on certain verses of Yezīd b. Mu āwiya 250[8]

بنو رَبيعة بن مالِك بن *i.e.* بنو شاكِر معاويه بن صَعْب II 65[28]: a clan of the Hamdān *ibid.*: praised by 'Alī *ibid.* (*cf.* I 37[11] 129[30] II 235[30])

شَالَخ *Shelah*: II 57[15]

to 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib b. Hāshim 107[28] *seq.*

سيموس [var. ريسموس *Bayān* II 116[16] *seq.*]: a crazy poet III 258[26] (see *Notes*)

ش

شادن II 243[15]

ابو شَأْس العَبْسِيّ see زُهَيْر بن جَدِيمة I 45[25]

شَأْس بن زُهَيْر [العَبْسِيّ] I 45[28] *seq.*: his genealogy III 50[5] *seq.*: on his return from a visit to al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir, who had offered him many valuable presents, he halts at Man'idj, where he is slain by Riyāh b. al-Asall *ibid.* (see *note* on 50[16] *seq.*): his murderer traced out *ibid.*: al-Kumeit on his murder *ibid.*

شَأْس (اخو عَلْقَمَةَ بن عَبَدَةَ الشّاعر) one of the Banū Rabī'a b. Mālik b. Zeidmanāt II 50[11]

شَأْس بن نَهار العَبْدِيّ II 53[5] see المُمَزَّق

شاعر النبيّ عليه الصلوة و السّلام II

310[2]: Ibn 'Awn on him 310[4] (=168[2]): with Abu'l-Ash'ath and others 344[13]: was the leading jurisconsult of al-Baṣra, and was one of the
* *Mawālī* II 75[30]: secretary of Anas b. Mālik 169[34] (= 170[20]) objected to the *Kor'ān* being transcribed in the hand called *Mashk* 181[25] (*cf. Fihrist* I 6[7]): 184[32]. on a legal difference of opinion between
* Shureih and Ziyad III 5[2]. like Anas, he rejected in his transactions the *dirhems* of al-Ḥadjdjādj 19[2]· his company frequented by Djarīr 140[9] date of his death *ibid* · Abū Sa'īd associated with him for twenty years 232[8]: his advice to Abū Sa'īd about marriage *ibid*. aneod 258[22] *seq* : with Ibn 'Awn 285[3] (=I 203[32]): with 'Abīda al-Salmānī 334[33]· notice 345[22]

سعد بن دى يزن called ابن دى يزن I 100[27] 107[4] *seq.*: verses in his praise by Abu'l-Ṣalt 107[4]: interview with an embassy of the Ḳoraish 106[34]–108[17]: grants private audience

سيد الوبر I 101[11] (=157[21] II 73[2])

II 49[6] see قيس بن عاصم المنقرى

سيد اهل الوبر II 73[25] see the foregoing

سبد (بن و برة) his genealogy and the names of his brothers II 58[31]

ابن سيرين *i.e*, محمد I 192[34] 205[33] II 75[30] 169[34] (=170[20]) 223[1] 265[17] III 258[22] 334[33] 345[22]: called ابو بكر I 192[34] cites Ibn 'Abbās II 220[17]· cited by Mu'arrik al-'Idjlī I 310[2]· cited by Sa'īd b. Abī 'Urwa ('Arūba ?) II 205[22]: cited by Ibn 'Awf [Ibn 'Awn ?] 220[20] see *Notes*: cited by Djarīr b. Hāzim 223[1]: cited 218[27]: cited III 101[19]· sayings quoted I 3[12] (=162[13]) 166[16] 239[5] II 265[17] III 105[16] 275[33] *seq* · al-Ḳāsim b. Rabī'a al-Djawshanī (*sic leg.*) used
* to frequent his society I 7[26] *bis* see *Notes*: aneod. 192[34]: aneod. 193[3]· on al-*Kadarīya* 205[33]: aneod. 236[30]: 247[1]: Mu'arrik al-'Idjlī on him

his *Kitāb* cited III 130[20] 142[28]. a passage of his *Kitāb* criticized 143[8 seq.]: cited 182[5]: cited 183[15]: cited 184[8]

سُحَيْمان بن يزيد بن حَرْب one of the six brothers forming the group *Djanb* II 67[22]. his genealogy *ibid.*

سَدِيد بن دغيض الشاعر (العَدَوِيّ) II 52[33] [probably we should read رُشَيْد بن رُمَيْض الشّاعر q.v.]

السَّبِّد الحِمْيَرِيّ his verses referring to *al-Sabā'īya* I 217[14]· belonged to *al-Rāfida* 218[6]· his verses showing his religious opinions *ibid.*· notice II 237[26] (=I 218[6]) verses on the murder of 'Alī and the Battle of Ṣiffīn *ibid.* (=25[21] 225[19])

سَبِّد الشُّهَداء II 114[34] see حَمْزة بن عبد المُطَّلِب

سَبِيد بن عمرو بن تميم II 49[17] read أُسَيِّد بن عمرو بن تميم q.v.

ذو السَّبَّد بن مالك (من ضَبَّة) their genealogy II 48[19]: some of their eminent men enumerated 48[28]

ذو سَيَّار [بني بكر بن وائل] at the Battle of al-Mi'ā III 90[6]

سَيَّار بن حاتم see (4) يسار

سَيَّار بن الحُرّ بن سَيَّار (البَكْرِيّ) slain at the Battle of Wāridāt III 80[7]

سَيَّار (بن صَعْصَعَة) i.e, عَرِيَّة II 52[15]: included among *al-Abnā' ibid.*

سَيَّار [سَنّار ؟] العُقَيْلِيّ his satire upon 'Amr III 247[20]· his verses on men of suspected genealogies *ibid.*

سَيَّار بن عمرو بن جابر الفَزارِيّ undertook to pay the blood-wit for his son Shurahbīl to al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir and left his bow with him as a pledge III 55[12 seq.]: he pays the blood-wit *ibid.* [as to the verses quoted here see *Notes*]

ابو سَيَّارة (العَدَوانِيّ) i.e., (*sic leg.*) عُمَيْلَة بن الأَعْزَل II 51[5] (see *Notes*)

سِيبَوَيْهِ called (through exigencies of rhyme) سِيبَوَائِه II 107[31]: his *Kitāb* referred to I 242[20]·

سُوَيْد بن عمرو بن جذيمة [؟] a member of the tribe Djuhaina II 60[1]

سُوَيْد بن عُنْجُوف [probably a scribal error for سُوَيْد بن مَنْجُوف q.v.]: cited by al-Shaibānī II 106[3] *seq.* see *Notes*.

سُوَيْد بن ابى كاهل الشّاعر of the clan Yashkor b. Bekr II 54[18]: cited by al-Ḥadjdjādj III 13[29]

سُوَيْد صاحب ابن المبارك [apparently سُوَيْد بن نَصْر بن سويد المروزى is intended, for whom see *Tahdhīb* IV. 280[12], V. 384[9]]: cited by Abū 'Abdallāh al-Marwazī III 191[33]: anecd. with Ibn al-Mubārak *ibid.*

سُوَيْد بن مَنْجُوف his genealogy II 55[16]: one of the Banū Sadūs, a subdivision of the Shaibān *ibid.* (= 55[32]): 'Abdallāh b. Ẓabyān on him 120[7]: see also سُوَيْد بن عُنْجُوف

سُوَيْد بن نَصْر بن سُوَيْد المَرْوَزِيّ see سُوَيْد صاحب ابن المبارك

ابو سُوَيْد [is he عبيد بن سَوِيّة المصرىّ of *Tahdhīb* VII. 67 ?]: cites al-Kūfī I 97[9]: cites Abū Zeid al-Asadī III 215[15]: cited I 49[3]

سُوَيْد بن الحَوْفَزان captured at the Battle of Dhū Ṭulūḥ III 69[35]

سُوَيْد بن حَيَّان المِنْقَرِيّ his verse on the Battle of Djadūd III 73[17] [var. سَوَّار instead of سُوَيْد see *Notes*]

سُوَيْد بن ربيعة married a daughter of Zurāra b. 'Udus I 280[22]: slew a brother of 'Amr b Hind and absconded *ibid.*: his clan II 48[2]

سُوَيْد بن الصّامت one of the Banū Habīb, a section of the Aws: slain by al-Mudjadhdhar b. Dhiyād (*sic leg.*) in the pagan times II 60[20]

سُوَيْد بن عامر المُصْطَلِقِيّ see شريك بن عامر المُصْطَلِقِيّ

ابو سُوَيْد بن ابى عَتّاهِيَة cites Di'bil b. 'Alī, the poet III 351[26]

سَوْدَة بنت عبد الله بن عمر [ص] her genealogy III 227[21] · mother of 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr b. 'Othmān *ibid.*

سَوْدَة ابنة عُمَارَة بن الأَشْتَر الهَمْدَانِيَّة called ابنة الأَشْتَر I 129[6] interview with Mu'āwiya 129[4 seq] · a strong and faithful supporter of 'Alī *ibid*

بنو سَوْر مِن الأَزْد [probably a misprint for بنو سود الخ see *Kāmil* 582[2], *Wust Tab.* 11.21] noted for their skill in archery I 66[33 seq] · fight against the *Khawāridj ibid*

بنو سَوْر بن مالك II 50[24] *read* بنو ابى سَوْد بن مالك

سَوْرَة بن ابْجَر see the following

سَوْرَة بن بحر صاحب خراسان [var. K_2 68b ابجر instead of بحر]: one of the Banū Abān b. Dārim II 50[31]

سُوسَن [المعنّى] musician to al-Ma'mūn III 213[9 seq], anecd. *ibid.*

سُوسَن مولى المُكْتَفِى chamberlain of al-Muktafī III 48[16], and of al-Muktadir 48[29]

بنو سارِيَة مِن السَّوَارِى (*sic leg.*) [*i.e.* بنى عَنْد (*sic*) بن بَكْر (*sic*) بن كِنَانَة *cf. Diw. Hudh.* 228[10]; بنو عبد بن بكر seems to me to be an error for بنو بكر بن عبد مناة see *Wüst. Tab.* N. 10] · III 89[11] (see *Notes*)

بنو سور من الأَزْد see بنو سُوْد مِن الأَزْد

بنو ابى سُود (*sic leg.*) بن مالك called *Tuhayya*, after their mother II 50[24]

ابن السَّوْدَاء II 236[13] see عَمَّار بن ياسِر

بنو السَّوْدَاء III 62[27] [for them see *Hamāsa* 378[2], *cf. Khiz* IV 514[20]]

السُّودان II 37[3] Ibn al-Mukaffa' on them 41[34]: 294[21 seq]: the extent of their country III 294[6]

سَوْدَة (أَوْ وُلْد) بنو III 59[2] (see *Notes*) 56[34] see بنو بدر [بن عمرو]

سَوْدَة بنت زَمْعَة married al-Sakrān b. 'Amr, and, on his death, the Prophet II 202[19]

ress besieged by "the Koreishite general," supported by Bedr II 312[2]· captured by Bedr *ibid.*

سُوَيْد بن سَوَّار بن حَبَّان المِنْقَرِيّ see حَيَّان المِنْقَرِيّ

(1) سَوَّار بن عبد الله العاضى [*i.e.* سوّار بن عبد الله بن سوّار بن عبد الله بن فدامة *Tahdhīb* IV 268]· called ابو عبد الله I 73[9] *seq*: with 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir 73[6] *seq*· his clan II 49[19] (?) see *Notes*: see also سوّار العاضى

(2) سَوَّار بن عبد الله العاضى II 49[19] see سوّار العاضى

سَوَّار بن عبد الله بن فدامة see the following

سوّار القاضى [*i.e.* سوّار بن عبد الله بن فدامة *Tahdhīb* IV 269]· one of the Banu'l-'Anbar b. 'Amr b. Tamīm II 49[19] (?) see *Notes*: anecdotes with bedouin litigants attending his court [see *note* on II 49[19]] 76[18] *seq* (?) 87[7] *seq* (?) 92[4] *seq* (?) III 342[21] *seq* (?): his daughter married to a son of Shabīb b. Shabba (*sic*) II 163[24] [see *note* on 49[19]]· anecd. *ibid.*

سُهَيْل بن هُرون cited by al-Akhfash II 32[21] [it is possible that سَهْل بن هُرون is intended. q.v.]

سُهَيْل (بن وَهْب) II 39[24]

سَوَاد بن عمرو in a verse of a nephew of Ta'abbata Sharran II 32[2]

سَوَادَة II 310[20] (see *Notes*)

سَوَادَة بن بُجَيْر. his genealogy III 69[30] [text doubtful *cf. Nak.* 51[10]; he is probably identical with (*sic*) سوادة بن يريد بن بجيل العجْلِيّ q.v.]

سَوَادَة بن حَرِير الشّاعر verses of Djarīr on his death II 14[15] *seq*

سوادة بن يريد بن بجيل (*sic*) العِجْلِيّ [probably we should read بُجَيْر instead of بجيل as in P_3 55b[18] *cf. Nak* 784[15]] captured by Tha'laba b. Yerbū' at al-Djabāyāt, but exchanged afterwards with Du'mūs b. 'Otaiba III 87[19] [he is probably identical with سَوَادَة بن بُجَيْر q.v.]

السَّوادِيّ [؟ حديب بن سوَادَة *cf. B Khald* IV 140[3]]· his fort-

14 their genealogy is سَهْم بن نضلة بن عَدْم بن فُتَيْبَة بن ناهلة]

سَهْم ذو (ذو) سَهْم فى قريش II 56⁷ : one of the ten important subdivisions of the Ḳoreish eminent both in the pre-Islāmic and Islāmic times 37²⁰ *seq.* · the function entrusted to their representative in the pagan days, in connection with the cult of the Ka'ba *ibid.* · their eminent men enumerated 39¹⁷ · 112⁵ · 123² · eulogized by 'Abdallāh b. al-Ziba'rā III 93²⁴

سَهْم فى ناهِلة see سَهْم بن نَضْلَة بن عَدْم

سُهَيْل بن عمرو called ابو زيد III 225²⁴ · he and Abū Sufyān are rivals for the hand of Hind 224³⁵ *seq.*. Hind and her father discuss the rivals *ibid.* : his suit rejected *ibid.* : verses which he addressed to Hind on being rejected *ibid.* : his strained relations with Abū Sufyān and the verses which the latter addressed to him *ibid.* : anecd. with his son *ibid.* : see also سَهْل بن عمرو

[سَهْل بن هٰرون]

at al-Rakḳa III 22¹¹ *seq* : Yahyā narrates to him a disconcerting dream that he had dreamt *ibid.* : Yahyā receives the news of Dja'far's tragic death while he (Sahl) is with him *ibid.* : cited 22²⁴ *seq.* : al-Rashīd with immediately after the fall of the *Barāmika ibid.* : Yahyā's palace, with everything in it, given to him by Hārūn, who also ordered him to make a computation of Yahya's revenues *ibid.* : with Hārūn and 'Abd al-Malik b. al-Fadl al-Ḥādjib at the Bridge, where Dja'far's head was exhibited *ibid.*. cited 23¹³ · on Omm Dja'far 23²³ *seq.* · cited 23²⁹ *seq.*. cited 24²⁷ cited 26¹⁹ · with al-Rashīd *ibid.* : with a slave of his and Di'bil 265²⁶ : his avarice *ibid.* · his saying about a *dirhem* 272³⁵ : a letter of his cited 274¹⁵ · see also سُهَيْل بن هٰرون

سَهْلَة (مِن الأَشْعَرِيِّين) a clan II 69²²

سَهْم فى باهِلَة a clan II 56⁷ [according to *Wüst. Tab.* A.

II 92[23] 101[22] 103[10] III 289[8]: cited by Faradj b. Sallām I 19[9] 48[17] (see *Notes*) · cited by al-Ḵhushanī III 230[16] (see *Notes*): cited by Ibn Ḳotaiba III 193[5] · cited I 174[22] · cited 184[21 seq]: cited 242[3]: cited II 11[17]: cited 99[9]. cited III 80[25] · cited 129[22]: cited 312[16] · cited 372[14] · invented certain methods of secret writing II 178[25]: a letter of Djāḥiẓ to him quoted 199[20 seq]

سَهْل بن هرون sayings quoted I 135[6] 181[31] II 36[26] 174[15] 178[15] 182[23] III 272[30] · with al-Rashīd and * al-Ma'mūn I 138[13 seq] = (III 125[7 seq]) · with al-Ma'mūn 138[20 seq]: with the same 162[1]: verses which he wrote to Mūsā b. 'Imrān relating to Abū Hudhail al-'Allāf 194[8]: with Ḳuṭrub al-Nahwī at the court of al-Ma'mūn 245[20]: * cited by al-Djāhiẓ III 21[25]: praises Yaḥyā b. Ḵhālid, his son Dja'far and others of the family, and compares them with al-Rashīd and al-Ma'mūn *ibid.*: with Yaḥyā b. Ḵhālid

[سَهْل بن عمرو]

450[6]] · with the Prophet at al-Hodaibiya II 168[10 seq]. a member of the Banū 'Āmir b. Lo'aiy, and one of those whose heart the Prophet conciliated by beneficence 39[20] see *Notes* [here, as in the previous instances, he seems to have been confounded, with his brother سُهَيْل بن عمرو q v.]

ابو حاتم سَهْل بن محمّد (السِّجِسْتانيّ) I 14[7] (see also III 193[5]) · called ابو حاتم I 7[5] 19[9] 48[17] III 372[14] *et passim*: called ابو حاتم السِّجِسْتانيّ I 156[28] II 199[20] 230[16] cites al-Asma'ī I 19[9] 48[17] II 84[31] 87[32] 98[11] 99[22] 209[21] 230[16] III 100[23] 193[5] 232[24] (=I 200[29]) 238[11] 253[25] 285[3] (=I 203[30]) 288[35] 289[8.19] 292[26] 293[8] 368[13] cites Muhammad [b. 'Ubaidallah] al-'Utbī I 156[27] (see *note* on 156[28]), 7[5], 179[1] (see *note* on 179[2]), 183[20 seq], III 301[35] · cites verses of al-Akhṭal on the authority of al-'Utbī I 14[7]: cites Marthad, a bedouin II 76[35]: cites Abū 'Ubaida I 149[4] 172[32] III 63[4] 289[8]: cites Abū Zaid al-Anṣārī I 183[18]

سَنِين [var. شَنِين *Ahlwardt* 158; P_1 f. 189a[4] شَنِيا]: in a verse of Imru'al-Kais II 20[11]

ابو سهل الأسود مولى مروان chamberlain of Merwān b. al-Ḥakam II 262[1]

سَهْل بن حُنَيْف anecd. with 'Āmir b. Abī Rabī'a (*sic*) and the Prophet III 306[8] *seq* see *Notes*.

سهل بن رافع صاحب الصاع (*sic*) II 59[28]

سَهْل one of the Banū Sā'ida, a branch of the Khazradj II 61[26]

سَهْل بن ابى سَهْل التّميمىّ cited I 132[15]

سَهْل and Hisham b. 'Abd al-Malik II 187[10]

سَهْل بن عَتِيك (الخَزْرَجىّ) one of the clan Mabdhūl, who fought at the Battle of Bedr II 61[5]

سَهْل بن عمرو with the Prophet I 212[15] [P_1 f. 63b[11] has سُهَيْل instead of سَهْل, and so also have *BHish.* 747[18] and *Kāmil* II 68[16] *read* سنان بن قس بن أَدَس (q.v.)

سِنان (بن مالك) appointed governor of Obulla by al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir II 53[28]

بنو سِنان (من عَطَفان) praised by Zuhair I 89[8] *seq.*

سِنان بن مُكَمَّل النُّمَيْرِىّ with 'Omar b. Hubaira al-Fazārī I 236[38] *seq.*

ابن السِّنْدِىّ released from prison by al-Ma'mūn at the request of Tāhir b. al-Ḥusain I 160[13]

السِّنْدِىّ بن شاهك II 188[29] *read* السِّندىّ بن شَاهَكَ and see the following

السِّندىّ بن شَاهَكَ (*sic leg*) (var. شاهى instead of شاهك III 45[24]): and Hārūn II 188[29] see *Notes*: and Ṭāhir b al-Hosain 191[20] see *Notes*: sent for by al-Ma'mūn from Khorāsān III 373[4] *seq* . anecd. with a barber *ibid* : with al-Ma'mūn *ibid*.

آل سُنَن [var. سُنَيْن *BDūr.* 285 *note* i] I 108[32]

by cutting the walls of the abdomen of his dead mother I 89[2] *seq* : praised by Zohair *ibid.* (=III 107[10]); see also III 54[34]· notice I 178[22]: noted for his generosity 198[4]: father of Harim b. Sinān: marches against the ʿĀmir with an army of the Ghatafān III 52[30] *seq.*· captured by ʿUrwa al-Rahhāl (*sic leg.*), at the Battle of Djabala 53[18]· visited by al-Hārith b. Zālim 54[34] *seq.*. the trick which al-Hārith played on him and his wife and the sequel *ibid.*· ʿOmar I on Zohair's eulogy of him 98[21]: see also the foregoing

سِنَان see الأَهْتَم

سِنَان بن سُمَيّ المِنْقَرِيّ [المِنْقَرِيّ]

سِنَان (بن عُمَارَة العَبْسِيّ) captured and slain by the Shaibān at the First Battle of Zarūd III 86[31] *seq.*

سِنَان بن عمرو (الدَّارِمِيّ) one of the Banū Salāma, a subdivision of the Dārim III 68[11]: at the Battle of al-Wakīt *ibid.*

[سُمَيَّة امّ زياد]

righ (*sic leg.*) III 245[18] (=3[18] 110[5]): her three sons enumerated 245[17]

سِنَان musician and boon-companion of the Caliph Suleimān b. ʿAbd al-Melik III 216[11] *seq* ; anecd. with al-Dhalfā' and the Caliph *ibid.*

ابن سِنَان [var. ابو شبيان *Bayān* II 192[17]]· anecd. III 256[32]

سِنَان بن أبي أُنَس (*sic leg.*) called سنان بن أبي أُنَس II 253[12]· slew al-Husain b ʿAlī 68[18] see *Notes* (*cf.* 253[12])

أُمّ سِنَان بنت جشمه (*sic*) بن خَرَشَة المُذْحِجِيّة called (*sic*) امنه جشمة I 131[8] interviews Muʿāwiya to complain against Merwān b. al-Hakam 131[5] *seq* : a supporter of ʿAlī *ibid*

سِنَان بن حارثة المُرِّيّ captured by دعج بن كثيف II 58[35]· see also the following with whom he appears to be identical

سِنَان بن ابى حارِثَة المُرِّيّ III 52[30] 53[18] 54[34]: called ابو هَرِم I 89[2] III 54[34]· chief of the Ghatafān· brought into the world

سُمَيَّة a woman celebrated by A'shā Bekr in a poem of his III 113[16]

(1) ابن سُمَيَّة II 213[22] 237[4 seq] see عمّار بن ياسر

(2) ابن سُمَيَّة II 253[24] see عبيد الله بن زياد

(3) ابن سُمَيَّة III 5[28] see زياد [بن أبيه]

سُمَيَّة أمّ زياد notice III 2[9] *seq.* (see *Notes*)—presented by Abu'l-Kheir b. 'Amr al-Kindī to al-Hārith b. Kalada for medical services rendered to him *ibid.*; gives birth to Nāfi' and Abū Bekra while with al-Hārith, who disowns them on hearing bad reports of her *ibid.*; married by al-Hārith to a slave of his daughter *ibid.*; Ziyād born after this marriage *ibid.*; her adultery with Abū Sufyān and the birth of Ziyād *ibid*; Abū Sufyān confesses the deed before 'Alī *ibid.* (=245[5]): 5[14 bis]: Abu Bekra on her 5[21]: satirized by Yezīd b. Mufar-

ابن ابى السَّمْط الطّائىّ [المعنّى] *i.e* مالك III 207[26]: notice 198[29] —brought up by 'Abdallāh b. Djafar as an orphan *ibid.*; a pupil of Ma'bad *ibid.*; specimen of his song *ibid.*; at the court of al-Welīd b. Yezīd, with other singers 207[26]

ابو السَّمْراء [العَسّادى] with 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir and Ishāk b. Ibrāhīm I 224[3]: cited by Ishāk III 216[25]: anecd. with a woman in Medina *ibid*

سَمُرَة بن جُنْدُب with al-Ahnaf at the court of Mu āwiya II 74[33] *seq.*: said to have been slapped by Zaid b. 'Omar in the court of Mu'āwiya for reviling 'Alī III 226[25]

السَّمَوْءَل [بن عادياء] a poem of his recited by 'Abd al-Melik b Mālik al-Khuzā'ī before al-Mehdī I 75[4]: proverbial for keeping his word I 270[23]

السَّمّاء see السَّمَى [or السَّمَا]

ابو السَّمَيْدَع see ابو المُفَلِّس [المعنّى]

[المغنّى].

ابن السَّمّاك [i.e. محمّد بن صبيح بن السماك *Mīzān* III 74]· aneed. I 3[21]: with ʿĪsā b. Mūsā 12[21] (=199[26]): with Muhammad b. Sulaimān b. ʿAlī 140[20]: persuades al-Mehdī to pardon a criminal 155[22]: sayings quoted 193[12], 295[12] (=320[11]), 310[17]. II 33[15]· with Sūfīs I 204[2] (=III 285[30]): his sermons before Hārūn 300[2] 306[21] *seq* (? *cf.* II 84[21]) contempor. with Yezīd al-Rakāshī II 3[5]· cited *ibid* : on Dā'ūd al-Ṭā'ī 6[27]

ابن السِّمّاك الأَسَدِيّ contemporary with Muʿāwiya I 175[24]

سِماك بن أَوْس بن خَرَشَة II 61[26] see ابو دُحانة

سِمَاك بن حَرْب ʿAlī's secretary II 168[29]· a document signed by him 239[21]

ابو سِماك الحَنَفِيّ [var. ابو شمال الاسدى *Adab al-Dunyā wa 'l-Dīn* 235[8]]· why al-Hadjdjādj wanted to slay him III 20[6] (=I 198[21])

سِماك [بن مَخْرَمَة] (الأَسَدِيّ) see شِهابٌ مِن بَنى أَسَد

(7) سُلَيْمَى in a verse [of ʿUrwa b. Udhaina] III 191[12]

(8) سُلَيْمَى in a verse of Djarīr III 222[3] (=196[30])

(9) سُلَيْمَى in verses of ʿAbdallāh b. Hind III 242[32] *seq*

(10) سُلَيْمَى Abū Nuwās on Ashdja''s alleged descent from this person III 247[28] *seq* [apparently سُلَيْمَى here is a misprint for سُلَيْم *i.e.*, سُلَيْم بن منصور q.v.]

سُلْمَى بنت مِحْصَن [var. سَلْمَى instead of سُلَيْمَى in P_8 49b[9], *Nak.* 47[14] *seq*.]· captured by Abdjar b. Djābir III 77[27]

سَلَّامَة ساعَة III 326[28] see اسحٰق بن عِمْران

السَّمّاءُ see السَّمَاءُ

سماء بن صالِح بن وصيف chamberlain of al-Muʿtazz III 47[20]

سَمَاعَة بن عمرو slays his maternal uncle in vengeance for his father III 66[17] [*read* بأبيه instead of بابنه *cf.* *Nak.* 680[3]]

سليمان بن يسار called ابن يَسار I 167[32]: one of the teachers of al-Zuhrī 140[19](=167[32]): a leading jurisconsult of Mecca, who was one of the *Mawālī* II 75[31]· with Sa'd b. Abī Wakkāṣ III 190[1]: cited by Ḥammād b. Zaid *ibid.*: see also سليمان

(1) سُلَيْمَى name of a woman, in most cases of the beloved, in the following anonymous verses· I 241[9], III 172[10] (also called سَلْمَى in the same verse), 178[20], 221[5]· see also سَلْمَى

(2) سُلَيْمَى in a verse of Ka'b (b. Sa'd al-Ghanawī) II 19[26]

(3) سُلَيْمَى II 287[10 seq] 290[4] (=III 334[11]) see سلمى بنت سعد بن عمرو

(4) سُلَيْمَـــى mentioned by al-Mu'akkir al-Bārikī III 53[27]

(5) سُلَيْمَى in a verse of Ṭarīf b. Tamīm al-'Anbarī III 76[7]

(6) سُلَيْمَى in a verse of Dja'far al-'Oklī III 152[24]

[سليمان بن هشام بن عبد الملك I 225[8 bis]: his brothers enumerated II 283[15]: flogged and disgraced by al-Welīd II and banished to 'Omān 290[29]: his campaign against Merwān b. Muhammad 293[8 seq]· swears allegiance to Merwān 293[15]: see also the following

سليمان بن الوليد [هشام ؟] II 293[6]

سليمان بن وَهْب الكاتب called ابو ايّوب II 169[14] III 47[26]: called (by a stupid poet) سالم III 259[22] (=II 171[12]): and Ḥusain b. al-Djamal I 25[2]· sayings quoted II 181[5.25]. vizier of al-Muhtadī III 47[26] (=II 169[14] see *Notes*, 181[5] see *Notes*), and of al-Mu'tamid 48[3] brother of al-Ḥasan b. Wahb 259[18 seq.]: elegy on his mother by a stupid poet *ibid.* (*cf.* II 171[11]): his remarks on the elegy *ibid*

أمّ سليمان بن وَهْب. الكاتب called أمّ سالم (by a stupid poet) II 171[9 seq.] (=III 259[20 seq]): an elegy on her death cited II 171[8 seq] (*cf.* III 259[18])

سليمان بن يزيد بن عبد الملك (his brothers enumerated II 281[24]

'l-'Abbās, slain by Abū Muslim in Khurāsān *ibid.*: and Abū Muslim 190[7]: Ibrāhīm b. Muhammad appoints him and Abū Muslim as leaders of his party 298[16]

سلمان بن مُرَاحِم saying quoted III 273[29]

سُلَيْمان بن مُعاوِية المُهَلَّبِيّ with al-Mansūr I 189[25]

سُلَيمان بن المُعمِرة cited by Faradj b Sallām III 301[26] with Abū Aiyūb al-Marzubānī (*sic*) *ibid.*

سليمان بن مِلْحَان (الخَرَّجِيّ) II 61[9] [var. سُلَيْم بن مِلْحَان *Wüst. Tab* 19·32, *BDur.* 267[16], K_1 57b] · one of the Banū Milhān, who fought at Bedr and was slain at the Bi'r Ma'ūna II 61[9]

سليمان بن المنصور III 44[11] see سليمان بن ابى جعفر المنصور

سليمان [بن مِهْران الرّاوى] II 123[29] see الأَعْمَش

سُلَيمان بن هشام بن عبد الملك II 293[3]: with Maimūn b. Mihrān

[سُلَيْمان بن علىّ]

Saffāh 143[8 seq] (*cf.* II 302[7 seq]): an oration of his II 145[21]: his considerate treatment of the Omaiyids 302[7]· secures amnesty for over eighty Omaiyids before his death *ibid.*: his mother was the slave-girl Su'dā III 40[14 seq] attacked by small-pox in his infancy *ibid.* suffered from an impediment in speech *ibid.*. his father 'Alī made his will in his favour and not in favour of his eldest brother Muhammad *ibid.*: satirized by Bashshār al-'Okailī 123[34 seq] with a pseudo-prophet 250[8 seq]

آل سليمان (بن علىّ) suffered from an impediment in speech III 40[19]

سليمان بن عبّاش السَّعْدِىّ see سليمان بن عبّاس السَّعْدِىّ

سليمان الكاتب III 43[18] see ابو أيّوب المُوْرِيانِىّ

سُلَيمان بن كَثِير الخُزَاعِىّ II 190[7]: one of the Banū Mālik, a subdivision of the Khozā'a 63[14]· one of the chief missionaries (*al-Nukabā'*) of the Banu

strips Maslama in a race, in which they take part by the order of 'Abd al-Melik III $244^{3\ bis}$: on al-Ṭā'if 295^{17}: notice $315^{13\ seq}$ · along with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-Azīz and Aiyūb b. Suleimān visits a garden of 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ at al-Ṭā'if and interviews al-Shamardal, the agent of 'Amr *ibid.* (=II $277^{9\ seq.}$) · the cause of his death 316^{10} (=II 276^{29}) see also I 8^{15} 151^{30} 250^{13} II 14^{22} 262^{4} 272^{17} $278^{4\ seq}$ 280^{4} III 302^{31} (=II 251^{4})

سليمان بن عُلاثة العُقيلي sent at the head of a deputation by Merwān b. Muhammad to Yezīd III II 292^{5} see *Notes* · the deputation returns on hearing of the death of Yezīd, on their way to him *ibid.* [see also سليمان بن عبد الله بن عُلاثة with whom he appears to be identical]

سُلَيْمان بن علىّ called كهفُ الأُتُق (by Abū Muslim) I 143^{7} (var. كنف الامان on II 302^{8}): with 'Amr b. 'Utba 142^{32} *seq.*: obtains amnesty for non-combatant Umaiyids from al-Welīd III 15^{31} *seq.* writes a threatening letter to the same *ibid.* al-Ḥadjdjādj's reply to the letter *ibid.*: appoints Yezīd b. al-Muhallab as governor of al-'Irāḳ, who under his orders exterminates the descendants of Abū 'Akīl 21^{30}: with al-Farazdaḳ, al-Akhṭal, and Djarīr at an evening party $140^{29\ seq}$: anecd. with a musician $196^{25\ seq.}$: his extreme jealousy 208^{28}: with Abū Zeid al-Asadī 215^{15} *seq.*: al-Dhalfā' passed into his hands when he got the Caliphate 216^{8}: anecd. with his musician and boon companion Sinān, and al-Dhalfā' $216^{12\ seq}$: in company with al-Welīd interviews his father, who recommends Rawḥ b. Zinbā' to them $237^{9\ seq.}$: out-

in attendance upon him *ibid.*; dismisses Ḳoteiba from the governorship of Ḵhorāsān, at first, but on receiving the letters reappoints him to it *ibid.*; his indignation at the extravagance of Yezīd II *ibid.*; puts Mūsā b. Noseir into prison and demands a certain sum from him, which Yezīd b. al-Muhallab undertakes to pay II 275[17] (=I 93[23]); Ḵhālid al-Kasrī, governor of Medina, is flogged under his orders 275[21] *seq*; details of the incident *ibid.* releases Ḵhālid from the prison at Mecca, at the intercession of al-Faḍl (*sic*) b. al-Muhallab, but makes him walk on foot to Syria 276[13] *seq*, verses of al-Farazdak in his praise *ibid.*; with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 276[20] *seq*; consults Radjā' about the nomination of his successor 276[23] *seq*: nominates 'Omar II as his successor, and Yezīd as the successor of 'Omar *ibid.*; on his death-bed with 'Omar *ibid.*; visits al-Ṭā'if in company with 'Omar 277[1]; interrogates Yezīd b. al-Muhallab on the state of the treasury II 158[9] (=III 11[22]): his *Kātib* was 'Abd al-Ḥamīd al-Aṣghar 168[22]. his endorsements on some letters 186[18] *seq*: increased the pensions of the *Mawālī* 262[18]: on 'Abdallāh b. Ṣafwān 271[20]: names of his brothers 272[12]: his mother was an 'Absite lady *ibid.* conducted the service at the burial of al-Welīd b 'Abd al-Malik 272[26]· opposed al-Welīd's proposal to nominate 'Abd al-'Azīz b. al-Welīd as his (Suleimān's) successor 273[9] *seq* with al-Welīd and al-Oḳeibil *ibid.* account of his Caliphate 274[8] *sqq.*—notice *ibid.*, brought up in the desert among the Banū 'Abs *ibid.*, appoints 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz as his successor *ibid*; with a Ḥidjāzite slave *ibid.*; Muhammad b. Suleimān compares him with 'Omar II *ibid.*; names of his sons and their mothers 274[17]; receives three letters, one after the other, from a messenger of Ḳoteiba b. Muslim, while Yezīd b al-Muhallab was

with Yezīd b. al-Muhallab 94[7]: with al-Welid, his father and A'shā Rabī'a 96[32] *seq.*: 123[29]· with Khālid b. 'Abdallāh 144[15]· pardons Yezīd b. Rāshid 146[4] *seq.*· anecdotes with 'Adī b. al-Rikā' 152[1] *seq* II 121[28] *seq* offended at al-Farazdaḳ's bragging about the greatness of his own tribe I 157[17] *seq*: with a glib-tongued individual 170[31] *seq*: with Abū Hāzim al-A'radj and Ibn Shihāb 306[13] *bis* (=5[27]): anecdotes with bedouins 307[17] *seq* II 96[6] *seq* 104[2] *seq* 105[18] *seq* [20]· with 'Abd * al-Rahmān b. Abī Bekr II 33[8]: with Ziyād b 'Othmān b. Ziyād 35[33]: with a philosopher 36[19]: a son of his with a son of 'Omar II 117[17] *seq* (= 274[14] *bis*): with Yezīd b. [Abī] Muslim 120[22] (=I 150[29] *bis*), 275[6] *bis*: with Yezīd b. al-Muhallab and 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 121[10] (=126[27]): an oration of his quoted 143[7]· oration of Ḳotaiba, when he decided to revolt against the Caliph 155[15]: his letter to Khālid al-Ḳasrī about al-Ḥadjdjādj

II سليمان بن سعيد مولى حسين 262[16] see سليمان بن سعد مولى حسين

ابو داؤد المصحفيّ see سليمان بن سَلْم

سليمان بن ابى شيخ cited III 111[33]

سُلَيمان بن صُرَد بن الجَوْن [for him see *Tahdhib* IV 200]: one of the Banū Ḥarām (*sic leg.*), a branch of the Khuzā'a II 62[30] (see *Notes*): kept away from the Battle of the Camel 232[1]· with 'Alī after the battle *ibid* one of the Companions of the Prophet *ibid*

سليمان بن عبّاس السَّعْدِيّ [var. عباش instead of عباس *cf. Agh* IV 166[24]] cites al-Sā'ib III 133[33] (=195[11])· cited by al-Zobeir b. Bakkār *ibid.*

سليمان بن عبد الله بن عُلاثَة [casually mentioned in *Tahdhib* IX 269 no. 446]. the *Ḳādī* of Merwān b. Muhammad II 294[4]· [appears to be identical with سليمان بن عُلاثة العُقَيْلِيّ q.v.]

سليمان بن عبد الملك with 'Othmān * b. Ḥayyān al-Murrī I 93[27]: appoints Yezīd b al-Muhallab as Prefect of al-'Irāḳ 93[28]:

cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Obeid 243[16]: cited by Abū Mikhnaf 242[9]

سليمان بن سعد (*sic*) ابن ابى II 291[20] (see *Notes*)·

سليمان بن سعد الحسنى [var الخشنى instead of الحسنى *Tabarī* II. 2 838[10] *seq.*]· in charge of the bureau of *Kharādj* in the reign of 'Omar II II 168[34]· see also the following and ابن سعد الأسدى, with whom he seems to be identical

سليمان بن سعد (*sic leg.*) مولى حسين [حسين ؟ ابو ثابت] II 262[16] see *Notes* in charge of the bureau of correspondence in the reign of 'Abd al-Malik, by whom he was ordered to turn into Arabic the accounts kept till then in Greek 170[29] (=262[16]): after he accomplished this, he was put in charge of the Department of Accounts *ibid.*: see also سليمان بن سعد الحسنى and ابن سعد الأسدى, with whom he seems to be identical

سليمان بن سعد الخُشَنِيّ see سليمان بن سعد الحسنى

48[27]), of al-Rādī III 49[6], and of al-Muttaḳī 49[12]

سليمان بن الحسين بن مخلد II 169[20] *read* سليمان بن الحسن بن مَخْلَد *and see the foregoing*

سليمان بن خَلَف (الخُزَاعِيّ) one of the Banū Mulaih, who fought on the side of 'Alī at the Battle of the Camel, while his brother fought on the side of 'Ā'isha II 62[34]

ابو سليمان [الدّارانىّ أو الدّارائىّ] [for him see *Sam'ānī* f. 180 a *s.v.* الحوارى and f. 216 b *s v.* الدارانى] with Ahmad b. Abi 'l-Hawārī I 167[2]

سليمان بن داوٗد عليهما السّلام I 29[30] 48[8] III 222[32] called سَلّام in a verse of al-Hoṭai'a II 176[28 *seq*] his *Ḥikma* quoted I 29[30] III 222[32] I 78[14]: 85[15 *seq*] (*Ḳor.*)· 145[28] (=349[31])· 151[2] (=III 8[17]) (*Ḳor.*): 160[34 *seq*] (*Ḳor.*)· with his father 162[26], 184[x] anecdote 191[30]: II 71[1] 110[26]· 125[13]: 166[22] (*Ḳor.*): his throne in the Mosque of Jerusalem III 301[11] 368[30]

سليمان بن ابى راشد cites 'Abd al-Raḥmān b 'Obeid II 242[9]:

composed, reminding al-Amīn of his promise to help Yaḥyā b. Khālid *ibid.*: his elegy on the fall of the *Barāmika* 26[27]

سُلَيْمان صاحب بيت الحكومة [prop. الحكمة] with Dja'far b. Yahyā and Thumāma b. Ashras I 136[2] *seq.*

سليمان التَّيْمِيّ sayings quoted I 85[3] 188[27]· learnt three thousand *aḥādīth* from Sufyān al-Thawrī 168[30]: compared with some of his contemporaries 169[31]

سليمان بن ابى جعفر المنصور (or سليمان بن المنصور III 44[n]): I 50[18]: Hārūn's letter to him II 188[30]· names of his brothers and his mother III 44[7]: 44[35] *seq.*

سليمان بن حَبيب المُحَارِبِيّ [for him see *Tahdhīb* IV. 178]: *Ḳādī* of Damascus in the reign of 'Abd al-Malik, al-Welīd [I], Sulaimān, 'Omar II, Yezīd [II] and Hishām I 8[16]

سليمان بن المحسن (*sic leg.*) بن مَخْلَد one of the viziers of al-Muḳtadir II 169[30] (*cf.* III

[سُلَيْم بن منصور]

the Kināna at al-Ḳīḳā' 65[14] *seq*: at the Battle of Shamṭa 93[5]: at the Battle of Sharab 93[28]: [the following references to سُلَيْم are also probably to the same tribe· I 87[29] (=94[33] III 112[32]); 113[20] (=III 54[18] 105[1]); 117[32] *seq.*; capture Raihāna, the sister of Ma'dī-Karib II 71[35] (*cf.* I 45[21]); 107[27]; 202[1] *seq*; III 13[3] (?)]: see also سُلَيْمَى (10)

سُلَيمان cites his father, who was contemporary with some Companions of the Prophet I 328[7] see *Notes*· cites Ibn 'Abbās II 273[11] see *Notes*: cited by Yahyā I 328[7] see *Notes*: cited by al-Haitham b. 'Adī II 273[11] [it is possible that two individuals are included in this article]

سُعْدَى أمّ سليمان III 40[16] see (1)

سليمان الأَعْمَش II 123[29] see الأَعْمَش

سليمان الأَعمى brother of Muslim b. al-Welīd and a poet of the *Barāmika* III 24[29]: verses which he is said to have

سليم (؟) cited by al-A'mash III 294[21]: cites 'Omar I *ibid.*

سُلَيْم فى جُذَام II 56[10]

سُلَيْم فى قيس عَيْلَان II 56[10] see سُلَيْم بن منصور

سليمان بن مِلْحان see سُلَيْم بن مِلْحَان

سُلَيْم بن منصور بن عِكْرِمَة بن خَصَفَة * II 51[25]· called سُلَيْم فى قيس عَيْلَان 56[10] [*cf. Wüst. Tab.* G. 10]: their eminent men enumerated 51[25] *seq*: the famous 'Ātika's descended from this tribe 202[1], 202[9] (=III 247[6]): join the Hawāzin and other Keisites to protect Ibn 'Abbās 242[29]: the number of those of them who fell in the Battle of Mardj Rāhiṭ 261[8]: defeat the Ghaṭafān at the First * Battle of Hawza III 60[14] *seq*· with Ṣakhr b. 'Amr after the battle *ibid.*· raided by Ṣakhr b. 'Amr *ibid.*: slew Rabī'a b. Mukaddam 64[6], at al-Kadīd 64[20] *seq*· defeated by the Kināna at Burza 64[25] *seq.*: verses of 'Abdallāh b. Djidhl on the subject *ibid.*: defeat

سليك (؟) بن بدرة (؟ الخزرجى العَجْلانى) fought at Bedr II 61[23]

سُلَيْك سُلَيْك بن سُلَكَة called سُلَيْك المَقَانِب I 270[26]· called الرِّيَبَال II 50[2]· with al-Hadjdjādj b. Yūsuf I 10[31] (= III 6[20]): proverbial for being irresistible 270[26]: anecd. 288[23]: in a verse 291[18]: one of the Banū 'Obeid b. Mukā'is II 50[2]: a famous runner *ibid.*

سُلَيْك المَقَانِب I 270[26] see the foregoing

السَّلِيل بن فيس (الشَّيبانى) in company with his brother Bisṭām, raids the Banū Dabba III 74[5] *seq*

بنو سُلَيْم II 242[29] 261[8] III 60[14] *seq* 64[4] *et passim* see سُلَيْم بن منصور

ابن السَّلِيم (or ابن سَلِيم II 321[9]): entrusted with the siege of Bobastro 320[15]· besieges Toledo for a whole year 321[9]: reinforced in the next year by Durrī, and later, by others *ibid.*

of al-Samaw'al I 75[9] (=III 141[35]): 290[24]: called so after their mother II 52[18] · 127[10]: III 242[28] *seq*

سَلِيح *i.e.* عمرو بن حُلْوان بن عِمْران II 59[17]: I 288[14]. a subdivision of the Ḳoḍā'a II 59[17]

ابو سَلِيط II 61[12] see صبرة ابو سَلِيط ابن ابى خَارِجَة

سَلِيط the Caliph 'Oth̲mān (when besieged in his own house) prohibits him and others from fighting with the rebels II 218[27]

[السَّيِّط ؟] السَّلِيط name of the horse of Oneif b. Djahala III 69[18] (see *Notes*)

سَلِيط بن سعْد III 71[24]: cited by Abū 'Obeida 70[34] 71[34]

بنو سَلِيط بن يَرْبُوع II 50[21]: III 66[24] (see *Notes*) · at the Battle of al-Iyād 70[30] *seq.*: raided by the Banū [Abī] Rabī'a at Ṣa'fūḳ 76[4] *seq*

بنو سليطة بن يربوع III 66[24] *read* بنو سَلِيط بن يربوع and see the foregoing.

her sister Su'dā *ibid.*: survived her husband *ibid.*: al-Welīd's verses addressed to her before and after his marriage with her *ibid.*: in a verse of al-Welīd 290[4] (=III 334[11] see *note* on 334[9])

سَلْمَى on her husband's long illness III 61[25] *seq*: verses of Ṣak̲hr on the subject *ibid.*:

سُلْمَى بن عبد الله بن سُلْمَى see ابو بكر الهُذَلِىّ الفقيه

سُلْمَى [بنت كثير بن ربيعة] امرأة سِنَان (بن ابى حارثه) المُرِّىّ one of the Banū Ghanm b. Dūdān, employed by al-Aswad b. al-Mun̲dhir as wet-nurse for his son Sh̲urahbīl III 54[4] *seq.*: al-Ḥārith b. Zālim deceives her and taking Sh̲urahbīl from her charge slays him *ibid.*: the sufferings of her tribe in consequence *ibid.*

سُلَيْمَى see سَلْمَى بنت مِحْصَنٍ بنت مِحْصَنٍ

بنو مُرَّة بن صَعْصَعَة *i.e.* بنو سَلُول II 52[18]: mentioned in a verse

(1) سَلْمَى in a verse of Rāshid b. ʿAbdallāh I 113[16] (=III 54[14] 104[32])

(2) سَلْمَى in a verse of ʿOmar b. Abī Rabīʿa I 126[8]

(3) سَلْمَى a woman's name, often standing for the beloved, occurring in the following anonymous verses of various bedouin and other poets: II 95[5], 99[20], 108[33] (also called سُلَيْمَى on 108[31]), 176[27], III 221[12.21], 172[10] (also called سُلَيْمَى in the same line): see also (1) سُلَيْمَى

(4) سَلْمَى a bedouin woman II 109[10 seq]

السلمى بن امرئ القيس II 60[32] read السَّلْم بن امرئ القيس

سَلْمَى (بن رُمَيْلَة) [var. رَبَاب Agh. VIII 100[8 seq]]: III 134[32]

سلمى بنت سعيد بن عمرو called سُلَيْمَى II 287[10 seq] 290[4] (=III 334[11]): called بنت سعيد 287[18]: notice 286[28] *seq.*: her genealogy *ibid.*: al-Welīd II married her after divorcing

سلمة بن مُحارِب II 228[1] III 227[17] read مَسْلَمَة بن مُحارِب

سَلْمَة من بنى معاوية بن عامِلَة see سلبة (من بني معاوية بن عامِلَة)

أُمّ سَلَمَةَ زوج النبىّ صلّى الله عليه وسلّم II 227[8 seq] 236[30] 246[34] 254[20] III 233[12]: called أُمّ سَلَمَة بنت ابى أُمَيّة بن المغيرة المخزومىّ II 202[28]: cites the Prophet I 348[24] 349[21] II 236[20]: cited by al-Shaʿbī I 349[21] (see *note* on 349[20]). cited by al-Ḥasan [al-Baṣrī] II 236[20]: cited by Muhammad b. ʿAbd al-Rahmān on the authority of his father 236[30] saying quoted I 349[22] notice II 202[28]: her letter to ʿĀʾisha dissuading her from her intended march to the Battle of the Camel and ʿĀʾisha's reply to the same 227[8 seq]: her letter to Muʿāwiya on the public cursing of ʿAlī 246[34]: with the Prophet and al-Ḥusain 254[20]: III 233[12]

سلمويه [بن بُنان] and al-Maʾmūn III 293[15]

II 62[4] (see *Notes*): some of their notable men *ibid.*

سَلَمَة بن سَلامة بن وَقْش one of the Aws, who fought at Bedr, and who fell in the Battle of Oḥod, along with his brother 'Amr II 60[26]

[ابو سَلَمَة [بن عبد الأَسد notice II 202[29]: see also the following

ابو سَلَمَة بن عبد الأَشْهَل one of those [Meccans] who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islām II 166[18] [var. عبد الأَسد instead of عبد الأَشهل in *Balādhorī* 472[2], which would make him identical with the foregoing]

[ابو سَلَمَة بن عبد الرحمٰن [بن عَوْف I 350[18]: cites some of the Companions of the Prophet *ibid.*: cites 'Ā'isha III 336[28]: cited by Abū Ḥāzim I 350[18]: cited by al-Zuhrī III 336[28]

سلمة بن عبد الملك II 3[17] *read* مَسْلَمَة بن عبد الملك

سَلَمَة [بن عمرو] بن الأَكْوَع (الأَسْلَمِيّ) a Companion of the Prophet II 63[10]

سَلَمَة بن الأَكْوَع II 63[10] see سَلَمَة [بن عمرو] بن الأَكْوَع (الأَسْلَمِيّ)

أُمّ سَلَمَة بنت ابى أُمَيّة بن المُغيرة المخزومىّ II 202[28] see أُمّ سَلَمَة زوج النبىّ ص

السَّفّاح التَّغْلِبِيّ see سَلَمَة بن خالد

سَلَمَة بن الفَضْل العَرَجِيّ called ابو أَحْدَب II 119[24]: with Mu'āwiya 119[28]

ابو سَلَمَة الخَلّال *i.e.* حَفْص بن سليمان الخلّال III 43[30]: called وزير آل محمّد II 299[28] (see *Notes*): and Abū Muslim 190[18]: slain by Abu'l-'Abbās, who accused him of belonging to the Fāṭimid party 299[32 seq] (see *Notes*) *cf.* III 43[30]: the first to be called 'vizier' III 43[30]

ابو حازم see سَلَمَة بن دينار المَدَنِىّ الأَعْرَج

سَلَمَة بن ذُؤَيب السَّعْدِىّ wounds al-Ḍaḥḥāk b. 'Abdallāh at al-Ṭaff II 243[8]

بنو سَلَمَة بن سَعْد (من الخَزْرَج) the genealogy of their ancestor

سَلْم بن نَوْفَل chief of the Banū Kināna: with a man who had wounded his son and his nephew I 179[15 seq]

سَلْمان بن رَبيعة الباهليّ with 'Omar I I 47[27]· appointed by Abū Bekr to a Government post II 51[21]

سلمان بن صُرَد بن الجَوْن II 62[30] *read* سليمان بن صُرَد بن الجَوْن

سَلْمان الفارسيّ called ابو عبد الله III 226[27]: saying quoted I 203[20]· his letter to Abu'l-Dardā', and the reply of the same 300[7]: and 'Alī II 185[20]: 'Omar promises him the hand of his daughter III 226[26 seq.]: with 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ *ibid.*

سلمة [*read* [بن عبد الملك] مَسْلَمَة?] on the grave of 'Omar II II 280[3]

(1) ابو سَلَمَة cites Ismā'īl b. Muslim II 203[20]: cites al-Sha'bī 205[24] see *Notes*

(2) ابو سلمة يحيى بن دينار *i.e.* III 342[28]: cites Abu'l-Muzahhar al-Warrāḳ *ibid.*: cited by Ghassān b. Abī صباح al-Kūfī *ibid.*

المسلف بن السلف بن قحطان see قحطان

سَلَفا نِزار II 153[28] (=III 7[17])

(1) سَلْم [= سَلْمَـى] a woman addressed in a verse by a poet of the Sadūs III 75[17]

(2) سَلْم in a verse of Di'bil III 136[32]

سَلْم (*sic leg.* بن أحْوَز *sic leg.*) المازنيّ II 49[28]

السَّلْم (*sic leg.*) بن امرئ القيس a branch of the Aws II 60[32]: the genealogy of their ancestor *ibid*

سَلْم الخاسِر [المغنّى] [apparently سائب خاثِر is intended] III 198[28] (see *Notes*)

سَلْم بن زِياد [بن أبيه] with Yezīd b Mu'āwiya I 6[8] (see *Notes*): one of the five most generous men of al-Baṣra, who were all contemporaries 89[31] (see *Notes*): governor of Khurāsān II 186[6] (see *Notes*)· and Yezīd I *ibid.*

سَلْم بن قتيبة see مسلم بن قتيبة

سَلَامَة بن رَوْح الجُذَامِيّ see the following

سَلَامَة بن رَوْح الخُزَاعِيّ [var. الجُذَامِيّ instead of الخُزَاعِيّ *cf. Tabarī* I 2967⁸] · with 'Amr b. al-'Āsī II 220⁷

سَلَّامَة الوَرْقَاء in company with Ibn Abī 'Atīk interviews 'Othmān b. Haiyān al-Murrī III 208¹⁸

سَلَامَة مولى سَلَامَة الطُّوَلُونِيّ *i.e.* خُمَارَوَيْه بن احمد [بن طولون] III 49¹³ chamberlain of al-Kāhir 48³⁵; and of al-Muttakī 49¹³ *seq*

سَلَامَة بن طَرِف بن نَمِر الحِمَّانِيّ joins Keis b 'Asim, with the *Adjārib*, and takes part in the Battle of al-Nibādj III 68¹⁹ *seq*

سَلَّامَة [العَسّ] with 'Abdallāh al-Kass III 193¹⁵ *seq*

بنو سَلَامَة بن كِنْدَة a subdivision of the Dārim III 68¹¹

سلمة (من بنى معاوية بن عامِلَة) [var. Salma *Wüst. Tab.* 4.16]: a clan II 70¹⁵

سَلَّام ابو المُنْذِر III 257¹ *seq* see ابوالمنذر [بن سليمان]

سَلَامان a clan of the Ṭayyi' II 69¹⁸ (text doubtful): included the Banū Buḥtor 69¹⁴

سلامان الأَبْرَش chamberlain of al-Mehdī III 44²¹

سلامان بن أَسْلَم بن أَفْصَى a clan of the Khuzā'a: the genealogy of their ancestor II 63¹⁵: some of their notable men enumerated *ibid.*

(1) سَلَامَة mentioned in a verse of Zaid al-Khail I 31⁴

(2) سَلَامَة a Berber bond-maid: mother of the Caliph al-Manṣūr III 44²

سَلَّامَة with one of the Caliphs II 162²⁰ *bis*: the beloved of Yezīd b. 'Abd al-Melik 281²³

سلامة بنت أَدْمَار [بن دِرار] married Irāsh b. Anmār and bore to him Anmār b. Irāsh II 55²⁶

سَلَامَة بن جَنْدَل one of the Banū 'Obeid b. Mukā'is II 50²: with some Tamīmites III 98²³

سَلَامَة مولى خُمَارَوَيْه بن احمد [بن طُولُون] III 49¹³ see the following

Todjīb is a subdivision of this clan 66[24]

سُكَيْنَة بنت الحُسَيْن called ابنة رسول الله II 268[7] (= III 295[6]) · married to Mus'ab II 265[23] (= 268[6]) : notice *ibid.* · with the people of al-'Irāk, after Mus ab had been slain 268[6] (*cf.* III 295[4]) : visited by Kuthaiyiru 'Azza, she criticizes a verse of his III 135[35] : with al-Gharīḍ and Ma'bad in Mecca 198[33] · on a verse of 'Urwa b. al-Zobeir 207[38]

سكينة (بنت الرّشيد) III 45[6]

سَلّام II 176[28] see [م] سليمان بن داؤد

سَلّام صاحب المظالم his speech in a council called by al- Mehdī to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances in Khorāsān I 57[15]

سَلّام [بن سليمان] ابوالمُنْذِر [for him see *Tahdhīb* IV 284, *Bughya* 260] : III 257[1 seq]

سَلّام بن [ابي] مُطيع [P_1 12b[5] has مطيع ابى instead of مطيع ; so also in *Tahdhīb* IV 287] : cited by al-Aṣma'ī I 169[30]

سُفْيان بن محمّد بن المُهَلَّب governor of al-Baṣra, surrenders it to Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh b. al-Hasan III 32[19]

ابو سُفْيان بن يزيد بن عبد الملك his brothers enumerated II 281[25]

ابو سُفْيان (بن يزيد بن معاوية) notice II 250[m]

السَّفَّاح المُطاع عُيَيْنَة بن حِصْن الفَزَارِيّ III 256[7] see

السَّكاسِك a clan of the Kinda II 66[22] : their genealogy *ibid* : the names of some of their notables 66[27] : swear allegiance to Merwān 260[19]

سُكّان الله II 37[12] see قريش

سُكّان حرم الله و أمنه *i.e.* the Meccans III 33[4]

السَّكْسَكان بن عمرو notice II 202[19]

سَكَن بن ناعِث [البَكْرِيّ] III 90[5] : raided by al-Munbaṭih al-Asadī 90[4 seq] : his genealogy *ibid.*

السَّكُون بن أشْرَس بن كندة a clan of the Kinda II 66[22] : the

her father discuss the rivals *ibid.*: his suit accepted *ibid.*: verses which he addressed to Suhail, who slandered him *ibid.* · Hind bore to him Yezīd and Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: Ḳarība his sister 230[28] · married his daughter Omm al-Hakam to a Thakīfite 243[33]:

سُفْيان بن عَوْف الأَسْدِيّ II 134[30]

see سُفْيان بن عَوْف الغامِدِيّ

سُفْيان بن عوف العامرى I 41[20] (= 248[10]) *read* سُفْيان بن عوف الغامدىّ *and see the following*

سُفْيان بن عَوْف الغامِدِى (*sic leg.*) called سُفْيان بن عَوْف الأَسْدِيّ II 134[10] see *Notes* · with Mu'āwiya I 41[20] (= 248[10]) see *Notes*. raided al-Anbār during the reign of 'Alī, and slew Ḥassān al-Bekrī II 134[30]

سُفْيان بن عُيَيْنَة I 139[17] 164[5] *et passim* see ابن عُيَيْنَة

سُفْيان بن مُجَاشِع commanded the Mālik b. Ḥanẓala at the First Battle of al-Kūlab III 81[26]

with the Prophet I 179[35] (=268[15]) of. 269[4]: one of the ten dignitaries of the Ḳoreiṣh in the pagan days, who was entrusted with their banner * II 37[21] · 56[31 seq] · his friendship with al-'Abbās 110[33] *seq.* 113[30] *seq.*: 114[12 seq]: one of those [Meccans] who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islām 166[19]: 186[1] (=III 5[19]) at the death of the Prophet 204[3 seq]: with 'Omar 209[22] offers to swear allegiance to 'Alī, at the death of the Prophet 234[29] · his adultery * with Sumaiya III 2[18] *seq.* confesses it before 'Alī and claims Ziyād as his son *ibid.* (=245[3 seq]) · does not affiliate Ziyād for fear of 'Omar *ibid.* · 5[10 seq] with his father at the Battle of Nakhla 92[30]: he satirizes the Prophet, who allows Ḥassān to satirize him in return 108[18 seq]: verses in which he was satirized *ibid.*: married Hind 224[32]: he and Suhail b. 'Amr were rivals for the hand of Hind 224[35] *seq.*: Hind and

Battle of Bedr II 60[19] (*cf. B Dur.* 260[16])

ابو سفيان بن الحرث بن عبد المطّلب at the Battle of Honain III 103[14] (see also 38[5])

ابو سفيان بن حرب with Mu'āwiya * I 5[30] (=II 246[18]): at the court of 'Omar 7[11]· 'Omar compels him to credit to the Public Treasury what he had received from Mu'āwiya, who was then Governor of Syria 16[34] *seq.*. rejects 'Othmān's offer to refund to him one of these amounts *ibid.*, also the amount which 'Omar had received from 'Otba b Abī Sufyān *ibid.*: 18[23]: refused an interview by 'Othmān 23[13] *seq*: his interview with Kisrā [Parwez] son of Hurmuz 106[17] *seq*: appointed by the Prophet as Prefect of Nadjrān 113[14] (=III 54[12] 104[29]): settles an intertribal quarrel of the Koreish 156[1] *bis*: anecd. illustrating his undisputed leadership of the Koreish before the advent of Islām 160[18] *seq* (=179[2]): honoured by 'Omar 179[24]:

[سفيان الثّوريّ]

I 28[32] *seq*: cited II 218[34]: cited 228[35]: sayings quoted I 202[24] 221[22] 225[14] 253[19] 255[18] II 4[28] III 335[4] *bis*: what Ibn al-Mubārak learnt from him * I 168[25]: Sulaimān al-Taimī heard a large number of traditions from him 168[31]: 168[33]: anecd with a young man 169[27] *seq*: on the Kor'ān-readers 230[27]· anecd. with al-Manṣūr 307[7] *seq* (= 19[27] 300[1])· anecd. with the same 332[13] *seq*: al Mansūr's opinion of him *ibid*: according to 'Abd-al-Rahmān b Mehdī, a contemporary of his, he excelled the people of his time in devotional practices 309[20] (=168[1]): the cause of his death 309[28] *bis*· with Dja'far b. Muhammad 348[20] *seq* on his death-bed, with al-Fudail * b. 'Iyād and others II 4[28]: one of the Banū Thawr 49[8]: used to drink strong *nabīdh* * III 342[7] (see also 335[4])· see also سفيان

ابو سفيان [بن] الحرث one of the *Anṣār*, who took part in the

40[18]: praised by Mu'āwiya 141[15]: 286[7]: their enmity with the Āl al-Zubeir III 240[10]

ابن ابي سُفْيان III 118[8] see معاوية بن ابي سفيان

سُفيان [بن أُمَيَّة] II 38[29]

ابو سُفيان بن أُمَيَّة III 93[33]. II 38[29]: brother of Harb: fell at the Battle of al-Horaira III 93[33]

سُفيان الثَّوْرِيّ [بن سعيد بن مسروق] called ابو عبد الله I 169[28] 307[8] (=19[27]) 332[13] II 4[26] III 335[11]: called الثَّوْرِيّ III 341[15]: cites Ibn 'Abbās I 106[35]: cites Wāsil al-Aḥdab 169[28]: cites Sa'īd b. Djubair II 34[33]: cites the Prophet through his authorities 38[22]: cites Ḥabīb [b. Abī Thābit] 236[28] see *Notes*. cites Laith III 100[35]: cites Anas b. Mālik 291[4]: cites Manṣūr b. Khālid (?) 341[15] see *Notes*: cited by 'Abdallāh b. al-Mubārak I 106[35]: cited by Wakī' II 236[28]: cited by Yaḥya b. al-Yamāni III 341[15]: cited

[السَّفَّاح]

III 294[26]: compares al-Kūfa with al-Baṣra *ibid.*: re-built al-Anbār and made it his capital 296[2]

السَّفَّاح (التَّغْلِبِيّ) [*i.e.* سَلَمَة بن خالد see *Nak.* by index]: why so called III 81[26 seq] [see *B Dur.* 203[16]]: leader of the Taghlib at the first Battle of al-Kulāb *ibid.*.

السَّفَّاح بن عبد منافة الشَّاعر see الصفاح بن عبد منافة الشاعر

سَفَّانة (بنت حاتم الطَّائِيّ) I 88[7]

سُفْيان cites Hishām al-Dastuwā'ī I 183[23]. cites Abū Mūsā II 254[12] (see *Notes*): cites Muḥammad b. al-Munkadir III 18[35]: cites Yezīd al-Rakāshī 19[1]. cited by Wakī' I 135[31] (= 229[11]) III 18[35] 19[1]: cited by Ismā'īl 254[12] (see *Notes*): cited II 229[6]: see also سُفْيان الثَّوْرِيّ and سُفْيان بن عُيَيْنَة

آل أبي سُفْيان I 26[33]: their allowances stopped by 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 142[25]: praised by one of them II

and bought from him again *ibid.*: his spy accompanies the Banū Ḥasan *ibid.*: with 'Abdallāh b. al-Ḥasan and Abū Dja'far at al-Anbār III 28[28] (*cf.* 284[30]): his spy reports to him the conversation of 'Abdallāh b al-Hasan and the Fāṭimids, who had come to receive the presents sent by the Caliph 29[1] *seq* communicates the report to Abū Dja'far *ibid.* with his father and brother at the court of Hishām 40[7]: notice 43[24] *seq* — his genealogy *ibid.* (= II 299[18]); dates of his birth, accession and death *ibid.*; genealogy of his mother *ibid.*: description of his personal appearance *ibid.*; the legend on his signet-ring *ibid*; 'Īsā b. 'Alī conducted the service at his funeral *ibid.*; names of his children *ibid.*; names of his viziers and the other officials of his court *ibid.*; slays Abū Salama and appoints Khālid b. Barmak in his place *ibid.*: with Khālid b. Ṣafwān 234[7]: 254[22]: cited by Ibn 'Aiyāsh

born in the Caliphate of 'Omar II and exhibited by his father to the *Shī'a ibid*: allegiance sworn to him II 299[18] *seq*. sent his generals in different directions against the Omaiyads, while he himself stayed in al-Kūfa *ibid.*: Syria swore allegiance to him through 'Abdallāh b 'Alī *ibid.*: slew al-Ghamr b. Yezīd 300[29] *seq.* (var. on 300[20]: see references given under العمر بن يزيد): Sudeif b. Meimūn's oration at his court, where a number of Omaiyads were also present *ibid.*: Shibl, Sudeif and Khalaf b. Khalīfa recite their poems before him, in the presence of some Omaiyads and the partisans of the 'Abbāsids *ibid.* (= III 34[18]): the Omaiyads, including al-Ghamr, put to death on the occasion, under his orders *ibid.*: gives the Banu 'l-Ḥasan presents and awards * them estates III 28[20] *seq*: with 'Abdallāh b. al-Ḥasan *ibid.*: a gem of Merwān's presented by him to 'Abdallāh

Caliph and is flogged and threatened with death by Hishām b. Ismā'īl, the governor of Medina 272[17] *seq* (see also 39[10]): 'Abd al-Malik on their flogging him *ibid*· anecd. with his wife, in connection with the flogging incident I 309[6]· interprets a dream of 'Abd al-Malik II 283[21] *seq*: with 'Ubaidallāh b. 'Abdallāh III 104[8] see *Notes* (= I 169[11]): with Abū 'Isma 305[4] see *Notes*· with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 334[8]

سعيد المغفرى II 220[15] see المغفرى

سعيد بن نمران الهمدانى see سعد بن عمران الهمدانى

سعيد بن هشام بن عبد الملك anecd. II 125[2]: his brothers enumerated 283[15]· appointed governor of Hims by his father 284[22] *seq*: dismissed from office by his father, on receiving from Abū Dja'd al-Ṭā'ī a petition in verse complaining against his profligacy *ibid.*

سعيد بن الوليد ابو مجاشع الأبرش الكلبى see

ابو العبّاس عبد الله بن *i.e.* السفّاح محمّد بن علىّ II 299[18] 145[6] III 43[24]· called ابو العبّاس السفّاح II 293[19] III 28[20] 43[24]: called عبد الله بن الحارثة II 297[15]: called ابو العبّاس 35[19] 44[1] 169[2] 190[8] 297[17] *seq* III 294[26] 296[2] *et passim*· called ابوالعبّاس أمير المؤمنين I 143[3] 190[22] (= II 100[22]) III 234[7] 254[22]: grants amnesty to non-combatant Umaiyids at the request of Sulaimān b. 'Alī I 143[3] (*cf.* II 302[7]): with a bedouin 190[22] (= II 100[22]): II 35[19]· with Khālid b. Ṣafwān and a party of the Banū Kalb 44[1]· his oration in Syria after Merwān b. Muḥammad had been slain 145[7]: the name of his *Kātib* 169[2]: some of his endorsements on petitions, reports, *etc.* quoted 187[20]: Abū Muslim's letter to him about Yezīd b. 'Omar b. Hobaira 190[8]: text of the oration which Abu 'l-'Abbās al-Hilālī delivered before him 293[19]: 'Abdallāh b. Muhammad's prophecy about him 297[15] *seq*:

ابن عفّان II 9[25]: governor of Khurāsān 9[20]

ابو سَعيد بن عَقيل بن ابى طالب criticizes al-Zobair in the presence of Ibn al-Zobair and al-Ḥasan, at the court of Mu'āwiya II 113[19] *seq.*: with 'Ā'isha 113[24]: had a squint in his eye and was sharp-tongued 113[25]

سعيد بن عمر [و] one of the Banū 'l-Ḥarīsh II 52[6]

سعيد بن عمرو (؟) بن عثمان with Thābit b. 'Abdallāh II 117[20]

سعيد بن عزوان الهَمْدانيّ سيّد هَمْدان see سعد بن عمران الهمدانى

سعيد الفارسىّ III 365[15]

سعيد بن ابى الفرج with a bedouin II 103[5]

سعيد بن فيس (الهَمْدانىّ السَّبيعىّ) II 65[24]

سعيد بن محمّد العِجْلىّ cites Naṣr b 'Alī III 193[32]: in 'Omān *ibid.*: cites al-Aṣma'ī 202[8]

ابو سعيد بن مسلم [apparently i.e. سعيد بن (سَلْم) سعيد بن مسلم بن مُسْلِم بن قُتَيْبة is meant *q.v.*] with Ibn Da'b III 188[1]

سَعيد بن مُسْلِم الباهِلىّ I 96[2] see سَعيد (بن سَلْم) بن مُسْلِم الباهِلىّ

سَعيد بن المُسَيَّب بن ابى وَهْب الفقيه (المخزومىّ) II 39[10]: called ابن المُسَيَّب I 285[16]· cites Abū Horaira II 255[20] *seq.*· cited by al-Zuhrī 206[26] 214[34] 255[20] *seq.*: cited by al-Zuhrī for a narrative of the events which led to the murder of 'Othmān and the election of 'Alī 215[19]· cited I 183[u] *seq.*· cited III * 103[25]: saying quoted I 285[16]: one of the teachers of al-Zuhrī 140[19] (= 167[32]). his genealogy 183[u] (= II 39[10]). * anecd. 346[11]: II 12[11]· his clan 39[10]: an expert genealogist 42[18]· with an individual, who wanted to learn genealogies *ibid.*: on those who murdered 'Othmān and those who deserted him 215[19]: with al-Zuhrī 256[9]: some of his learned contemporaries in Medina *ibid.*: refuses to swear allegiance to the sons of 'Abd al-Malik in the life time of the

with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 278[1]: Yezīd III on his nomination as his successor 292[16] (*cf.* l. 12): put in prison with 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar II and Ibrāhīm 298[28] *seq*: let off by the jail warder but trampled over by the mounted guard of Merwān inadvertently, in the night *ibid.*: master of al-Dhalfā' III 215[26]

سَعبد بن عُتْبَة بن حُصَين cited I 22[18]

سعيد بن سَعيد بن عثمان بن عفّان see عفان اخي عثمان بن عفان

سعيد بن ابى عَرُوبة called ابن ابى عَرُوبة II 218[24] *seq*: cites Katāda II 125[31] 218[24]: cites Ya'lā b. Ḥakīm 218[26]: cited by Djuwairiya I 206[22]: with Ḳatāda *ibid.*: see also (4) سعيد and the following

سعيد بن ابي عروة [عروبة ؟] cites Ibn Sīrīn II 205[22]

سعيد بن عفان (*sic*) اخي (*sic*) عثمان بن عفان [probably we should read سعيد بن عثمان بن عفّان see *note* on II 9[25]]: called [سَعيد بن العاص] (see also I 91[35]): contrasted with Merwān b. al-Hakam *ibid.*: Ziyād writes to him for the hand of his daughter and sends presents III 230[31] *seq*: his reply *ibid.*: and the people of al-Kūfa 295[1]: see also سعد بن العاصى

بنت سَعيد (بن العاص) III 232[33] see زينب بنت سَعيد بن العاص

ابو سعيد (؟) بن العاصي one of the secretaries of the Prophet II 170[12]

سَعيد بن عامر [الضُّبَعِيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* IV 50]: cites Djuwairiya I 206[22]: cited by al-Riyāshī *ibid.*

سعيد بن عبد الرّحمن بن أبْزَى see عبد الرّحمن بن أبْزَى

سعيد بن عبدالرّحمن الجُمَحِيّ al-Hādī appointed him *Ḳādī* of the Eastern Baghdād III 44[30]

سَعيد بن عبدالرّحمن بن حسّان called ابو عثمان III 198[19]: his genealogy 198[10] *seq.*: anecd. with Bekr b. Ismā'īl al-Anṣārī and Toweis *ibid.*:

سَعيد بن عبد الملك cited II 192[14]:

Mu'āwiya I 130[9 seq.] : 130[17] : * 131[25] : his genealogy II 38[31] with his brother 'Amr and al-Ḍaḥḥāk at the court of Mu'āwiya 116[8 sq.] : Mu'āwiya asks his advice about al-Husain 116[27] : gives an explanation for his absence from Ṣiffīn *ibid.* : no one in Mecca wore a turban of the same colour as his 125[33] : and Harb b. Omaiya 125[34] : with 'Obaidallāh b. Ziyād, Yezīd, Merwān, 'Abd al-Rahmān and 'Amr at the court of Mu'āwiya 140[18] · appointed his son 'Amr as governor of Mecca 157[19] · governor of Medina *ibid.* ; 'Othmān's letter to the citizens of al-Kūfa on his appointment as their governor 223[34 sq.] : his appointment unpopular 228[5] : conducts the funeral service at the death of al-Ḥasan, being the governor of Medina at the time 245[2] : eulogized by al-Farazdaḳ, who sought refuge * with him against Ziyād III 118[9 seq.] : governor of Medina in alternate years in the Caliphate of Mu'āwiya 200[34 seq.] with Ismā'īl b. Aḥmad III 246[4 seq.] ; his kinship with the Makhzūm *ibid.* : verses of a poet about him (?) *ibid.*

سُعَيْد (بن ضَبَّة بن أُدّ) anecd. I 275[11 sq.] : mentioned in a proverb *ibid.* (= II 48[12]) · slain II 48[12 foll.] (? *cf.* I 275[11 seq.], *Muntahā s.v.* سعد, and *Fākhir* 116) · see also سعد بن ضبّة

سَعيد بن العاص (العاصى instead of العاص on I 130[10] 131[25] II 125[33]) : called ابو عدمان I 91[19 seq.] 92[3] II 116[28] · * I 38[28] sayings quoted 68[16], 223[25.28 seq.] · one of the most generous men of al-Ḥidjāz in Islāmic times 89[29] . contemporary with 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far and 'Ubaidallāh b al-'Abbās 89[29] : instances of his generosity 91[16] *seq.*—with Mu'āwiya, Shurahbīl b al-Simṭ, Muslim b. 'Ukba al-Murrī and Yezīd b. Shadjara al-Zuhrī (var. الرّهاوى *Ma'ārif* 228[13]) 91[16] ; with Mu'āwiya and Merwān b. al-Ḥakam 91[33] *seq.* : 98[18] : with Bakkāra al-Hilālīya at the court of

سَعيد بن زيد discourse with his sons I 41[pu]: one of those who accompanied the Prophet on the mountain of Hirā II 39[11] (*cf Agh.* VIII 87): one of those to whom Paradise had been promised by the Prophet 210[26]: excluded by 'Omar from the Council of Electors *ibid.*· his genealogy *ibid.* (see also 39[11])· saving quoted III 342[2]: [*it is possible that more individuals than one are included in this article*]

بنو سَعيد بن زيد with their father I 41[34]

سَعيد بن سارية (الخُزَاعِيّ) one of the Banū Ghādira (*sic leg.*): chief of 'Alī's body-guard II 62[32]

سَعيد بن سالم I 224[29 seq] see سَعيد (بن سَلْم) بن مُسْلِم بن قُتَيْبَة

سَعيد بن سالم الباهِلِيّ II 92[9] see سعيد (بن سَلْم) بن مُسْلِم بن قُتَيْبَة

سَعيد بن ابي سعيد كَيْسان المَقْبُرِيّ see المَقْبُرِيّ

سَعيد بن سَلْم see the following

سَعيد (بن سَلْم) بن مُسْلِم [بن قُتَيْبَة] I 137[3]: called سَعيد بن مُسْلِم الباهِلِيّ 96[2]: called سَعيد بن مسلم 86[35] *seq.* see *Notes*: called سَعيد بن سالِم 224[29 seq] (see *Notes*) or سعيد بن سالم الباهِلِيّ II 92[9] [where apparently سالم is a misprint for سَلْم] see *Notes*· called سَعيد بن سَلْم 31[18 seq]: with Abū Duhmān I 23[20] (= 187[3]) see *Notes* cited 42[29]: cited for an anecd. relating to his father and Bashshār 74[16] see *Notes*· with a bedouin 86[35] *seq.* (*cf.* II 92[9 seq])· anecd. with al-Rashīd and a bedouin 96[2]· with al-Rashīd 136[14]: with al-Ma'mūn 137[3]· with Mūsa 'l-Hādī and 'Abdallāh b. Mālik 224[29 seq] see *Notes*· verses on his death by 'Abd al-Ṣamad b. al-Mu'adhdhal (*sic leg.*) II 31[18 seq] see *Notes*: see also ابو سعيد بن مسلم

سَعيد بن سُوَيْد his oration in Himṣ I 9[30]

ابو سَعيد الشّاعِر المَخْزومِيّ III 246[4]: called ابو سعد (?) 246[6]: called المَخْزومِيّ I 37[21] (*cf 'Uyūn* 230[18])· notice *ibid.*: anecd.

Abü Nadra (*sic leg*) 223[17] see *Notes*: with a Syrian soldier at the Battle of al-Ḥarra 257[22] *seq*: cites the Prophet III 304[18]: certain ordinances were abrogated by the Prophet when he was away (from Medina) 340[14]

سعيد بن خذيم (؟) with 'Omar I I 84[28]

سعيد الخير بن عبد الملك see سعد الخير الخ

بو سعيد الرأى [*read* الزانى *instead of* الرأى see *Tabarī* III 2510[20], *Sam'ānī* f. 245a *s.v.*, *Lubb* 113, *Mushtabih* 210[1]; in *Tahdhīb* XI 147, where he is incorrectly called الرادانى, his genealogy is given thus: الوليد بن كثير بن سنان المزنى]: nicknamed شَرّ شِير III 111[34] *seq*. satirized by a Kūfan 111[33] *seq.*: a citizen of Medina writes verses in defence of the Medinites at his request. *ibid.*

ابو سعيد الزانى see the foregoing

سعيد بن زرارة III 20[5] see مَعْبَد بن زُرارة (2)

سعيد بن ابى حُذافة cited I 131[5]

ابو سعيد (؟) مولى ابى حُذَيفة cited II 220[18]

سعيد بن حُمَيْد [بن عبد الحميد] الكاتب with al-Buhturi [var. محمد instead of سعيد *Diw. Buhturī* II 16[18]] I 49[13]: his verses on Ibrāhīm b. al-'Abbās II 171[19]: cited by 'Alī al-Naṣrābādhī 171[35]: saying quoted 182[27]· cited 192[17]: cited 197[18]: anecd. III 149[4]· a letter of his quoted 307[22]: verses which al-Ḥamdūnī addressed to him 310[14] *seq*

سعيد بن خالد بن أُسيد I 98[15]: called ابو خالد 98[18] with Mūsā Shahawāt I 98[15] *seq*: his mother was 'Ā'isha bint Ṭalha al-Talḥāt 98[16]

سعيد بن خالد بن عمرو بن عثمان رض called ابو خالد (؟) I 98[18]: with Mūsā Shahawāt I 98[14] *seq*· his mother was a daughter of Sa'īd [b. al-'Āṣī] 98[18]

ابو سعيد الخُدْرِى *i.e.*, (*sic leg.*) سعد بن مالك II 61[24]: cited I 349[17]· one of the Banū Khudra, a branch of the Khazradj II 61[24]: cited by

سعيد بن جبير with al-Ḥasan of al-Baṣra I 168[23] *seq* : anecd. with Wāṣil al-Aḥdab and Ibrāhīm [al-Nakha'ī] 169[34] : cites Ibn 'Abbās 349[35] : cited by Sufyān al-Thawri II 34[38] . one of the *Mawālī*, and a leading juris-consult of Mecca 75[31] : was secretary of 'Abdallāh b. 'Otba and later became a *Kāḍī* 169[31] (*cf.* 170[17]) : cites Abu'l-Sahbā' 222[27] : slain by al-Ḥadjdjādj for refusing to admit his guilt in revolting [with Ibn al-Ash'ath] III 20[29] *seq.* (*cf.* I 151[19] *seq* 235[32]) : see also سعد (6)

سعيد بن حويرية cited by Ibrāhīm b Marzūk III 13[20] : with Ibn 'Omar *ibid.* : cited by Ibrāhīm b. Marzūk 14[5]

ابو سعيد صاحب جيرين III 253[8] : a merchant of al-Baṣra, with 'Ilyān III 253[7] *seq.* : loved جيرين *ibid.*

سعيد بن ابى الحسن [البصرى] died within the lifetime of his brother al-Ḥasan [of al-Baṣra] II 4[30] [for him see *Tahdhīb* IV. 16]

232[8] *seq.* : Ibn Sīrīn's advice to him about marriage *ibid.*

ام سعيد and al-Aḥwaṣ II 288[11] *seq*

بنت سعيد II 287[18] see سلمى بنت سعيد بن عمرو

سعيد (؟) الأحوص II 287[29] see الأحوص بن محمد الشاعر الأنصارى

سعيد بن إسحاق (؟) with Mālik and Sufyān b. 'Uyaina I 232[28] see *Notes* : cited by Abū Bekr b. Muhammad *ibid.*

سعيد بن أسلم (؟) saying quoted III 342[6]

سعيد بن أنس العسّادى (var. عبيد الله بن أوس الغسّانى *Ṭabarī* II 2. 837[10]) · Mu'āwiya's secretary II 168[29] · see also عبيد الله بن أوس العسّادى

سعيد بن أوس بن ثابت الأنصارى see ابو زيد الأنصارى

سعيد بن بشير appointed *Ḳāḍī* by Hakam b. Hishām II 303[20] : notice *ibid.* : decides a case against the Caliph *ibid.* : with al-Ḥakam on the occasion *ibid.* : notice *ibid.*

سعيد بن بيان التغلبى see الأعور بن بنان التغلبى

(3) سعيد with ʿOtba b. Ghazwān and the Prophet II 157[2] (var. سعد بن مالك *Bayān* II 28[7])

(4) سعيد II 230[20]: cites Katāda [he is prob identical with سعيد بن ابى عَرُوبة (q.v.) see *Tahdhīb* VIII 352[11] and IV 63[pu]]

(5) سعيد cites Abū Masʿūd al-Ansārī [app he is identical with سعيد بن جُبَير q v] III 341[15] see *Notes*. cited by Manṣūr b Khālid (?) *ibid.*

(1) ابو سعيد I 3[22] *et passim.* see الحسن البصرى

(2) ابو سعيد I 50[16] see الأصمعىّ

(3) ابو سعيد I 124[23 bis] II 278[22] see مَسْلَمة بن عبد الملك

(4) ابو سعيد I 251[9] see احمد بن عبد الله المكّىّ

(5) ابو سعيد II 155[27 seq] see المُهَلَّب بن ابى صُفْرَة

(6) ابو سعيد II 283[5] (=III 214[1]) see عبد الله بن شديد

(7) ابو سعيد associated with Ibn Sīrīn for twenty years III

(4) سُعْدَى in a verse III 247[23]

(5) سُعْدَى in a verse III 374[23]

سُعْدَى ابنة سعيد بن عمرو notice II 286[22] *seq*: her genealogy *ibid.*: al-Welīd II loved and married her, then divorced her and married her sister *ibid.*: married Bishr b. al-Welīd b. ʿAbd al-Malik after being divorced by al-Welīd II *ibid.* receives a message of al-Welīd through Ash'ab and sends a reply to the same *ibid* (*cf.* III 240[23 seq]). [in *Agh*[2] VI. 110 she is called سُعْدَة, daughter of سعيد بن خالد بن عمرو بن عثمان بن عفّان and the same form of the name occurs in the same book Vol XVII. 99.]

سُعْدَى بنت عبد الله her genealogy II 275[15]. married by Yezīd b. Abd al-Melik *ibid.*

سعفص II 166[9]

جارية الهادى (sic) سعرف bore to him his son al-ʿAbbās III 44[26]

(1) سعيد mentioned in verses of al-Buḥturī I 197[21] 336[12]

(2) سعبد in a proverb II 150[27]

port in revenging the murder of' Othmān 235[7] *seq* : his reply to Mu'āwiya's letter *ibid* : and Mu'āwiya 246[31] *seq* : refuses to give his vote to 'Alī but later on swears allegiance to Mu'ā-
* wiya III 32[1] : with Sulaimān b. Yasār 190[1] · and 'Ā'isha 200[32] *seq* · the people of al-Kūfa complain against him to 'Omar 294[33] · flogged Abū Miḥdjan al-Thakafī several times for wine-drinking 333[33] *seq* : Abū Miḥdjan with him at al-Ḳādisīya *ibid.*

سُعْدَى see سُعْدَةُ ابنة سعيد بن خالد ابنة سعيد بن عمرو

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(1) سُعْدَى called أُمّ سلمان III 40[16] : a Ṣughdian slave-girl of the family of 'Udjeif b. 'Anbasa III 40[13] : presented by 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān to 'Ālī b. 'Abdallāh and bore to him Sulaimān and Sālih *ibid.* · with Muḥammad b. 'Alī, after the death of 'Alī 40[21]

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(2) سُعْدَى in a verse of Kuthaiyyira 'Azza III 134[1] (= 195[14])

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(3) سُعْدَى in a verse III 207[22]

[سَعْد بن ابى وَقّاص]

II 211[4] · turns away 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ and al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba from the meeting-place of the Electors 211[19] : with Mu'āwiya and others at the court of 'Omar 212[27] : 'Alī, accompanied by al-Hasan and al-Husain, solicits his vote for the Caliphate 213[2 *bis*] : in secret conference with 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf about the election of 'Omar's successor 213[7] *seq* *cf.* 211[28] : votes for 'Alī conditionally [*cf. Tabarī* I. 2783 *seq*]: 213[22] : he and others with the insurgents who had intercepted a letter of 'Othmān to Ibn Abī Sarh 216[18] : with 'Alī and others, interviews 'Othmān about the letter 216[18] : 216[27] : 217[10] : swears allegiance to 'Alī 217[19] *seq* : on the complicity of 'Ā'isha, Talha, 'Alī and al-Zobeir in the murder of 'Othmān 218[30] : he and 'Ammar sever friendly relations with each other, due to 'Ammar's complicity in the murder of 'Othmān 219[1] : on 'Othmān 223[31] : Mu'āwiya asks his sup-

the Prophet's prayer for him *ibid.* (*cf.* 15^{27} III 110^{20}) : takes al-Ḳādisīya and sends 'Amr b. Ma'dī-Karib with the tidings to 'Omar I $117^{17\ seq}$: gets 'Omar to modify his orders relating to the distribution of the spoils of al-Ḳādisīya 117^{26} : a letter of 'Omar to him 187^{1} : anecd. 193^{5} · advice to his * son 198^{5} 336^{5} : II 53^{17} . appointed Khālid b. 'Orfoṭa to command his right wing at the Battle of al-Ḳādisīya 60^{9} : 'Omar sends him to al-'Irāk and orders him to arrange the tribes into groups of a particular size $168^{6\ seq}$: with the Prophet 175^{9} : with a nephew of his 176^{5} : 'Omar's endorsement on an application of his 185^{24} (=III 284^{24}) : one of the life-guards of the Prophet 203^{5} : one of the Electors appointed by 'Omar to elect his successor 210^{4} *cf.* 210^{27} [*cf Ṭabarī* I 2778^{2}]: and other Electors, with 'Omar 210^{30} : undertakes on the occasion that Ṭalḥa would carry out the instructions given to the Electors by 'Omar 211^{1} :

أمّ سعد [بن معاذ] III 175^{31} (see *Notes*)

سعد (مولى معاوية بن سفيان) chamberlain of Mu'āwiya II 245^{20}

سعد مناة (بن باهلة) II 51^{20}

سعد بن مهران II 225^{11} see سعد ابن عمران الهمدانى

سعد بن هبّار boon-companion of 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Abdallāh al-Thakafī, *Kāḍī* of al-Kūfa III $333^{27\ seq}$: verses of Ḥāritha b. Bedr about the two *ibid.*

بنو سعد بن همّام [probably we should read بنو أسعد instead of بنو سعد] III 69^{35} see *Notes*

سعد بن ابى وقّاص called ابو اسحاق المستجاب I 15^{26} (=III 110^{20}) : called II 213^{9} 218^{30} III 190^{2} : the people of al-Kūfa complain against him to 'Omar * I 8^{19} : with 'Omar $15^{26\ seq}$: (=III 110^{20}) : at al-Ḳādisīya *ibid.* · 'Omar's letter to him and to the armies under him 40^{22} : excelled all the Companions of the Prophet in shooting with the bow 56^{25} :

بنو سعد بن ليث their eminent men enumerated II 47[28]

سعد بن مالك see (3) سعيد

سعد بن مالك (الأشعرى) one of the noblemen of al-'Irāḳ II 69[27] [text doubtful]

سعد (*sic leg.*) بن مالك (الخزرجى) ابو سعيد الخُدْرِيّ see II 61[24]

بنو سعد بن مالك بن ضُبَيْعة clan III 89[24]. their genealogy 67[15] (see *Notes*) : with the 'Idjl, recapture at al-Mi'ā from al-Munbaṭiḥ al-Asadī, some camels belonging to the Banu'l-Ḥārith 89[24 seq] : led by Ḥumrān b. 'Abd 'Amr at the Battle *ibid.*

سعد بن مالك الكِنَانى I 278[6]

سعد بن مسلم I 23[20] *read* سعيد بن مسلم and see (بن سَلْم) سعيد بن مُسْلِم الباهِلِيّ

سَعْد بن مُعاذ at the Battle of the Ditch I 292[5] : II 44[6] : one of the Banū 'Abd al-Ashhal, who fought at the Battle of Bedr 60[22 seq] : the arbitrator of the Banū Ḳoraiẓa and the Banu 'l-Naḍīr *ibid.* : appointed arbiter by the Prophet 240[16] : III 175[21] (see *Notes*)

[بنو سعد [القِرِّار]] raided by the Bekr at al-Shaiyiṭān III 76[2] : at the Battle of Mobāyiḍ 76[26 seq] : defeat the Banu'l-Ḥārith [a tribe of the Madhḥidj] at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 82[19 sqq.] : led by Ḳeis b. 'Āṣim at the Battle *ibid.*: at the Battle of Tiyās 86[15] : 231[21] (?) : see also بنو بدر

سَعْدُ القَرَظ see the following

سعد بن (*sic*) القَرَظ مولى عمّار بن ياسِر *Mu'edhdhin* of Abū Bekr II 203[17] (see *Notes*)

سَعْد القَصْر [var. القصير instead of القصر on I 30 8[1] (as also in P_1 103b[6]) and II 159[13 seq]] : described as مولى عتبه بن ابى سفيان II 159[22] : cited by the father of al-'Utbī I 203[5] : cited 308[1] see *Notes* : cited by al-'Utbī II 159[13] : cited 159[22] : cited 159[21] : al-'Utbī's injunctions to him I 255[22 bis]

سعد القصير I 308[1] II 159[13 seq] see the foregoing

سعد ابو كرب II 58[21] see تُبَّع الأصغر

سَعْد بن كعب بن خُزاعة a clan : some of their notable men enumerated II 63[5]

II 170[22]; سعد بن مِهْران 225[11]; سعيد بن نِمْران *Ṭabarī* II 2. 837[6]): 'Alī's secretary and *Ḳāḍī* of al-Kūfa in the reign of Ibn al-Zobeir II 168[27] (=225[11]) *cf.* 170[22]

سعد بن ابى عمرو chief of the Banu'l-Ḳain II 59[3]

بنو سعد [الفِزْر] بن زيد مناة بن تميم II 49[26]: called بنو سعد بن تميم I 25[34] (see also II 155[24] III 52[25]): notorious for perfidy * in pre-Islāmic times I 25[34] *seq.* (=II 155[24 bis]): one of their branches had the right in pre-Islāmic days of leading out the people from Minā (*al-Ifāda*) * I 158[6]: II 43[19]: 44[29 seq] (= I 157[34] *seq.* III 121[30 seq]): II 49[26]: four sons of Sa'd, who are called *al-Abnā'* enumerated *ibid.*: 49[27] (? see *Notes*): 56[3]: 83[11] (?): refuse to join other clans of the * Temīm against the 'Āmir III 52[25]: intrigue with Mu'āwiya al-Djawn against the 'Abs, who had settled among them 58[22 seq] (see *Notes*): raided by al-Ḥawfazān 72[25] *seq.*:

[سعد بن عُبادَة بن دُلَيم] migrates to Syria II 205[17 seq]: 'Omar sends a man to persuade him to do homage to the Caliph, but the man shoots him dead with an arrow in a bath in consequence of his refusal to do so *ibid.*: mourned by the genii *ibid.*

ابو عُبادة سعد بن عثمان called II 62[3]: fought at Bedr *ibid.*

سعد بن سعد فى عِجْل II 56[3] *i.e.* عِجْل بن لُجَيْم (q.v.) [*cf. Wüst. Tab.* B 17.]

سعد بن عِجْل بن لُجَيْم II 76[9]. see also 56[8]

سعد (بن عَدِىّ) II 63[17] see طارق

سَعْد العَشيرة بن مالك بن أُدَد a tribe of the Madhhidj II 66[32]: names of their notable men *ibid.*: the origin of the epithet of their eponym 67[1]: names of some of their clans and of the notable men of each 67[2]–67[21]: the tribe Djanb formed an alliance with them 67[23]: III 83[3]: 360[23]

سعد بن عِمْران الهَمْدانى (varr. سعيد ابن غزوان الهمدانى سيّد هَمْدان

(=II 48[12]): their subdivisions II 48[19 seq]: see also سعيد بن ضبّة

بنو سَعْد بن ضَبَّة [بن أُدّ] III 69[14]

سَعْد بن ضُبَيْعَة بن قيس (النَكْرِيّ) slain at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib III 80[3]

سَعْد الطَّلائع one of the most redoubtable warriors of the *Khawāridj* I 67[12]: 67[14]

سعد بن العاصى [var. L, M_1 سعيد instead of سعد]. saying quoted I 71[15]

سَعْد بن عُبَادَة بن دُلَيْم II 61[25]; called ابو ثابت 204[15]· described by a poet as سيّد الخزرج 205[24]: witness to a document given by the Prophet to the * Kelbites I 109[32]: his prayer 253[16]: this member of the Banū Sā'ida, a branch of the Khazradj, was one of the *Nakībs* and a claimant to the Caliphate on the day of the *Sakīfa* of the Banū Sā'ida * II 61[25]; details of the incident 204[13 seq.]: 205[2]: one of those who refrained from doing homage to Abū Bekr 205[9]:

بنو سَعْد (؟) بن دارم II 106[26]

سَعْد بن ذُبْيان II 56[7]

سَعْد الزَّابِيَة of the Banū 'Amr b. Yerbū' III 367[19]: anecd. with Ziyād *ibid.* (? *cf.* I 266[16])

سعد بن الرَّبِيع (الخزرجيّ) one of the Banu'l-Hārith, who fought at Bedr, was present at the 'Akaba, and was one of the *Nakībs* II 61[18]· fell at the Battle of Ohod *ibid.*

سعد بن زرارة II 61[3] *read* أَسْعَد بن زُرارَة

سعد بن زيد الأنصارىّ one of the life-guards of the Prophet II 203[5]

سعد (*sic*) بن سَلْم with Ibrāhīm b. al-Sindī I 144[9]: see also سعيد بن سلم, with whom he may be identical

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بنو سعد بن سَلِيح the Syrian princes called al-*Dadjā'ima* (*sic leg.*) were of this clan II 59[17]

سَعْد (بن ضَبَّة بن أُدّ) slain by al-Hārith b. Ka'b I 275[11 seq.] (? *cf.* II 48[18], *Fākhir* 116, and *Muntahā* s.v. سعد): mentioned in a proverb *ibid.*

سعد بن إبراهيم [بن عبد الرحمن بن عوف] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 463]: cites 'Urwa II 203[24]: cited by Shu'ba *ibid.*

سعد الأسدي (sic) ابن سعد [called سليمان in *Dīw. Djarīr* I 19] an official during the reign of 'Omar II III 303[20 seq]: verses which Djarīr addressed to the Caliph, complaining against him *ibid.*: see also سليمان بن سعد مولى حسين, with whom he appears to be identical

سعد بن أشرس (*sic leg.*) his genealogy II 66[25]: brother of 'Adī *ibid.*. their mother was Todjīb bint Thawbān *ibid.*

سعد بن أشرف II 66[25] *read* سعد بن أشرس and see the foregoing

سعد الأصغر (بن عنس) names of his ten brothers II 68[22]

سعد الأكبر (بن عنس) II 68[22]. names of his ten brothers *ibid.*: adopted as his son al-Aswad b. Ka'b, a soothsayer of the clan 68[25]

سعد الأكرمين II 44[25] see بنو بهدلة بن عوف

سعد في بكر II 56[7] *i.e.* بنو سعد بن بكر بن هوازن q.v. (*cf. Wüst. Tab.* F. 12)

بنو سعد بن بكر بن هوازن II 202[3]: a wet-nurse of this tribe suckled the Prophet 51[31] (*cf.* 56[7] 202[2]): their seven dialects represented in the *Kor'ān* 202[2]: most eloquent of the Arabs 202[3]. included among *al-A'djāz ibid.*: revolted against 'Othmān 221[1]

بنو سعد بن تميم I 25[34] *seq.* see بنو سعد [العزّ] بن زيد مناة بن تميم

بنو سعد بن ثعلبة بن دودان II 48[1]

سعد (بن خولان) names of his six brothers II 70[21]

سعد بن خيثمة بن الحرث (من الأوس) one of the Banu'l-Salm (*sic leg.*) II 60[22]: his genealogy *ibid.*: fought at the Battle of Bedr, was present at the 'Akaba and fell at the Battle of Ohod *ibid.*

سعد الخير بن عبد الملك [var. سعيد instead of سعد *Tabarī* II 1174[13], *Ma'ārif* 182[9 seq]]: names of his brothers II 272[12]

سَطِيح الكاهِن II 46[21] 64[28] see the following

سَطِيح خال ابن نفيلة الغسّانيّ called سَطِيح الكاهِن II 46[21] 64[28]: called ربيعة بن ربيعة [var. ربيع بن ربيعة *B Dur.* 286[10]] 64[28]: interview with his nephew and his prophecy concerning the Arabs and the Prophet I 108[19] *seq.*: with the sons of Nizār b. Ma'dd II 46[21] *seq.*

(1) سُعاد mentioned in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī I 261[25]

(2) سُعاد III 59[33]

(3) سُعاد celebrated by Ka'b b. Zohair in a poem of his III 105[26] *seq*

(1) سَعْد a section [of the Taghlib] to which Mālik b. Ṭawk belonged I 25[16]: (see *Notes*) II 83[11] (?): III 231[21] (?) [it is probable that all these references do not relate to the same group]

(2) سعد mentioned in a verse I 283[29] *tris*

(3) سعد II 150[27]

ابو سعد III 246[6] see ابو سعيد المخزومىّ

ابن السَّرِىّ [P$_1$ السرِىّ بن السرِىّ; he is prob. identical with عُبيد أو عبيد الله بن السَّرِىّ بن الحكم *cf. Yāḳ Buld.* II 601[1], *Ma'ārif*, 198[19], *Ṭabarī* by index]: with Mu'alla al-Ṭā'ī I 236[23] *seq.*

آل السَّرِى (؟) II 106[24]

السَّرِىّ بن إسمعيل [الهمدانى الكوفىّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 459] cites al-Sha'bī III 235[2]

السَّرِىّ بن زياد بن ابى كَبْشَة السَّكسَكِىّ deserts al-Welīd II to favour of Yezīd b. al-Welīd II 290[21] *bis*: attacks al-Welīd with a sword *ibid.*

السَّرِىّ بن هند III 330[24]

ابن سُرَيج المُغنّى III 190[24] (or ابن سُرَيج المكّى 209[8]): with Ibn Djoraidj at the house of 'Aṭā' b. Abī Rabāḥ 190[24]: a pupil of Ṭoweis 197[32] (=198[28]): his fellow-pupils *ibid.*: his popularity as a musician among the Ḳoreishites of Tihāma 209[5] *seq* [24]: 349[20]: a song of his 350[13] (see *Notes*)

سريرة bore to al-Rashīd his son Muḥammad III 45[5]

سُراقة بن كعب (الخُزَرَجيّ) one of the Banū Ghanm II 61[1]

سُراقة [بن مالك] بن جُعْشُم المُدْلِجيّ at the Battle of Bedr II 47[16]

سُراقَة بن مِرْداس الشّاعر (البارِقيّ) II 63[18]: captured and set free thrice by al-Mukhtar I 149[5]

سُراقة بن المُعْتَمِر II 39[12]

سَرْجُون بن منصور الرّوميّ II 170[28] 262[1] (see *Notes*): secretary of Mu'āwiya and of his three successors 170[28 seq] (= 168[30] 250[28] 262[1,12] see *Notes*): aneed. with 'Abd al-Malik, who ordered Sulaimān b. Sa'd to turn into Arabic accounts kept till that time in Greek *ibid.*:

عبد الله بن ابى سَرْح see ابن ابى سَرْح العامِرِيّ

سِرْحان (بن وَبَرَة) his genealogy and the names of his brothers II 58[31]

سرجون بن منصور II 168[30] 250[28] 262[1,12] *read* سَرْجُون بن منصور

Sha'bī I 164[31]: cites Ibn Djuraidj 203[27] (? الشيباني instead of السدى on III 285[8])

السدى بن شاهك II 191[30] *read* السِّنْدِيّ بن شاهك

سُدَيف بن ميمون a verse from a poem of his praising the * Banu'l-'Abbās II 120[17] (? *cf.* 301[12 seq] III 34[18]). his oration at the court of al-Saffāḥ, where a number of the Omaiyids were also present 301[2 seq]: verses which he recited on seeing the dead bodies of the Omaiyids * 302[4]: notice III 33[19] *seq.*:— his poem addressed to Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh cited *ibid.*: buried alive by 'Abd al-Ṣamad b. 'Alī, under the orders of al-Manṣūr *ibid.*; a different version of the cause of his death 33[29]; verses which he is said to have addressed to al-Manṣūr *ibid.*; Ibrāhim b. Harma ascribes a poem to him *ibid.*

سَرَاب a she-camel belonging to al-Basūs III 78[7 seq.]

السرارى III 89[11] *read* السَّوَارِى

سَدَنَة البيت i.e. the Banū Sheiba III 298[9] *cf.* I 107[22]

بنو سَدُوس (؟) with al-Farazdaḳ III 255[4]

سُدوس بن حازم II 55[33] *read* سُدُوس بن دارم and see the following.

سُدوس (*sic*) بن دارم II 50[26.32] 55[32] *seq* (see *Notes*)

سَدُوس فى ربيعة II 55[32], (69[18]) see the following

سَدُوس بن شيبان بن ذهل III 75[15]: called سَدُوس فى ربيعة II 55[32], (69[18]): their genealogy and some of their notable men 55[15] (=III 75[15]) [read بن instead of من]: other clans of the name سدوس 55[32]: the name of the clan is to be pronounced as Sadūs 69[18]: capture the camels called the *Zoweirān* at the Battle of that name III 75[15] *seq*

سُدُوس فى طَيِّئ the pronunciation of the name II 69[17]

السُّدِّى [i.e. اسمعيل بن عبد الرّحمٰن *Tahdhīb* I 313]: with al-سَحْنُون [بن سعيد الإفريقى عبد السّلام] with Muhamm. b. Waḍḍāḥ III 335[8]

سُحَيم [؟] II 233[30]

سُحَيْم بن عبد الله بن الحَرِث الدِّيلِىّ one of the seven who crossed the Tigris with Sa'd b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ II 53[17]

سُحَيْم بن واثل الشّاعِر II 50[17] *read* سُحَيْم بن وَثِيل الشّاعر

سُحَيم بن واصل الرِّياحىّ see the following

سُحَيْم بن وثيل الشّاعِر II 50[17]: called سُحَيم بن واصل الرِّياحىّ III 88[1] (but see *Notes*): one of the Banū Riyāh II 50[17]. his verses on the martial deeds of his tribe III 70[22]: satirizes Tārik b. 'Awf in a verse 87[15]: captured at the Battle of al-Shi'b 88[1] (see *Notes*)

سَخِينَة I 235[10] etc. see قُرَيْش

أمّ سدرة [probably the correct form is أمّ شَذْرَة *cf.* *Shi'r* 248[8]] III 128[8]

بنو السَّبِيع a clan of the Hamdān II 65[28]: their genealogy *ibid.*: some of their notables *ibid.*

سُبَيع بن عمرو of the clan Tha'laba b. Sa'd b. Dhubyān III 57[18 seq]: the 'Abs place their hostages in his hand *ibid.*: on his death-bed with his son Mālik *ibid.*

سُبَيع بن قيس الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the Banu'l-Ḥārith who fought at Bedr II 61[22]

السبئيّون *i.e.*, the Banū Saba' with the exception of the Ḥimyar and the Ḳaḥṭān II 57[28]

سَجَاح بنت أَوْس (من بنى العنبر بن يربوع) the pseudo-prophetess of the Temīm II 50[22] (see *Notes*)

سَحْبَانُ وائِل saying quoted I 170[27]: proverbial for his eloquence 270[25] II 181[28]: II 180[11]: III 316[8] (=268[22])

السحن [identical with الهجن ? (q.v.) *cf.* II 63[16]]: descended from the Azd and are, therefore, included among the Banū 'Amr b. 'Āmir II 62[16]

سُبَالَة a clan of the Azd II 64[2]

أصحاب عبد السبائيّة (*sic*) *i.e.* الله بن سبا (*sic*) I 217[13]: their extremist views *ibid.*: the verses of al-Saiyid al-Ḥimyarī alluding to them 217[14]

يزيد بن مالك *i.e.* ابو سَبْرَة (الجُعْفِيّ) II 67[5]: visited the Prophet, who prayed for him *ibid* · a man of noble birth in his clan *ibid.*

سَبْرَة بن خديج [؟] his genealogy II 60[1] (see *Notes*): one of the Djuhaina *ibid.*

ابو سَبْرَة بن ابى رُهْم العامِرِيّ first husband of Maimūna, who later married the Prophet II 202[30]

سَبْرَة ابو سليط الخَزْرَجِيّ see صرة ابو سليط بن ابى حارجة الخزرجيّ

سَبَطَة بن المنذر السَّلِيحى with Djidh' b. 'Amr al-Ghassānī I 288[15 seq]

سبيع [varr. L 40 b[1] سُبيع, M_1 52 b[8] السَبِيع]: his address to the Banū Ḥanīfa after the campaign of Khālid b. al-Welīd I 21[1]

بنو السّائب 'Omar I's advice to them III 238[12]

سائب خاثر Mu'āwiya recommends him to Yezīd for an increase in his stipend III 208[9]: see also سَلم الخاسر [المغنّى]

السائب بن الصيفيّ with the Prophet I 244[33]

السّائب راوية كُثَيِّر عَزَّة cited by Sulaimān b. 'Abbās al-Sa'dī III 133[34] (=195[11]): with Kuthaiyir visits Ibn Abī 'Atīk *ibid.*

السّائب بن مالك (الأشعريّ) chief of al-Mukhtār's bodyguard, who greatly strengthened his cause II 69[27]

سبأ his ten sons enumerated by the Prophet II 45[22] (*cf.* 57[26]): the subdivisions of his descendants who dwelt in al-Yemen and in Syria *ibid.*: enumerated among the sons of Ḳaḥṭān 57[18] (? *cf.* 57[26]): his descendants, with the exception of the Ḥimyar and Ḳaḥṭān, are called al-Saba'iyyūn 57[28]

al-Ḥasan as a spy of al-Manṣūr III 29[27] *seq.*: 'Abdallāh takes him to his sons, Muḥammad and Ibrāhīm, who were in hiding *ibid.*: returns with the letters of 'Abdallāh and his sons to the people of Khorāsān and takes them to al-Manṣūr in Mecca *ibid.*: with the Caliph and the Banu'l-Hasan in Medina *ibid.*: 133[14] (var. مسلم instead of سالم on I 52[25]): see also مسلم بن فتيبة

ابن سالم [المغنّي] satirized by al-Ḥamdūnī III 219[31]

سالِم مولى هشام بن عبد الملك II 170[32]: 283[17]

سام (بن نوح) *Shem*: his descendants II 37[2 bis]: 57[15]: name of his wife used as a charm III 291[10]. gave his name to Sāmarra 296[5]

بنو سامة بن لُؤَيّ had no relation, according to al-Ma'mūn, with the ten principal subdivisions of the Ḳoreish II 38[10 seq.]

ابو السّائب with Ibn Abī 'Atīk III 196[21 bis]

b. Muḥam., changed the attitude of the Medinites towards concubine-slaves 243[8]: notice 275[10]: see also (3) سالم

سالم بن عبد الملك saying quoted I 238[10]

سالم (مولى عبد الملك بن مَرْوان) secretary of 'Abd al-Malik II 168[31]

سالم بن عُقْبة II 51[16] *read* مُسْلِم ابن عُقْبة

سالم مولى عمر بن عبد العزيز see the following

سالم مولى عمر بن عبيد الله [var. عبيد الله instead of عبد العزيز *Mukhtār al-'Ikd* 14[7]] called ابو النصر [properly ابو النضر] I 19[28 seq.] see *Notes*: with a government official *ibid.*

سالم بن عوف بن الخَزْرَج clan: names of some of their notable men II 61[27]

سالم بن غَنْم من الخزرج العُبْلَى II 61[34] see

سالم بن قتيبة الباهلي III 29[27] see *Notes*: with Abū Midjlaz I 144[10]: with al-Manṣūr 246[10] see *Notes*: with 'Abdallāh b. verses of Abu'l-Hindī on the incident *ibid.* [*cf. Shi'r* 430[1]]

سالم مولى ابي حُذَيفة described as المُتَرَّم II 72[12]: 'Omar I on him II 210[21 bis] (*cf.* 72[9]): the Prophet on him *ibid.*: a poet on him 72[12]

سالم بن عامر من كِنانة with his brother Ḳeis raids a section of the Hudhail at al-Luhaimā III 88[31 seq.]

سالم بن عبد الله [بن عمر رض] with 'Omar II. I 14[13 seq]: with Abū Yehyā and Dukain al-Rādjiz at the court of 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 123[26 seq.]: and al-Kāsim b. Muhammad 204[3] (=III 285[32]): excessively loved by his father 226[13 seq]): (=III 105[4 seq]): cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar II 214[29]: with al-Zuhrī 256[7]: with Hishām 284[3 seq.]: Hishām visits him in his last illness, conducts the service at his funeral and is greatly pleased at getting the opportunity of doing so *ibid.*: his father and al-Ḥadjdjādj III 13[22 bis]: his learning and piety, as also of 'Alī b. al-Ḥusain and al-Kāsim

س

السّابقة III 114[23] read التّبابعة

(1) سابور a Persian king I 109[4]: 325[15]: II 69[26] [it is possible that these references are to more individuals than one]

(2) سابور I 109[4]

سابور ذو الأكتاف an elephant of his time was still alive in the days of al-Manṣūr III 292[13]

(1) سارة mother of Isaac II 73[11]: and Ibrāhīm III 234[8]

(2) (*sic leg.*) سارة one of the four persons whom the Prophet did not grant amnesty when he took Mecca III 302[24] *seq.* see *Notes*: anecd. with the Prophet, 'Omar, and 'Alī *ibid.*: she was a client of the Ḳoreish *ibid.*

أمّ سارة III 302[24] *read* سارة and see the foregoing

بنو سارية من بني عبد (*sic*) بن بكر (*sic*) see السّوّاري ابن كنانة

سارية الليل a woman noted for her stupidity III 257[22] [*cf. Bayān* II 116]

ساسان ابو حُضَيْن بن المُنْذِر الرّقاشيّ I 78[22] *seq.* see

بنو ساسان I 108[24] *seq.* (= III 356[8])

السّاسانيّون III 229[11]

بنو ساعدة بن كعب بن الخزرج II 61[24] *seq.*: the names of some of their notable men *ibid.*: 205[4]: oppose 'Othmān's burial in the Bakī' 215[15]

سافى الحَجِيج عبّاس ابن عبد المُطّلب I 96[26] see

بنو سافى الحَجِيج العبّاس I 96[26] see

سافى الحَرَمَيْن العبّاس بن عبد المُطّلب II 133[8] see

(1) سالم name of a slave belonging to one of the Anṣār in Medina I 183[24]

(2) سالم name of a cat I 236[26] *seq.*

(3) سالم II 255[8] probably identical with سالم بن عبد الله بن عمر q.v.

(4) سالم a Thaḳīfite: with 'Omar II II 277[27]

(5) سالم a shepherd: anecd. with Abu'l-Hindī III 330[22] *seq.*:

زينب بنت جحش زوج النبيّ صلّى الله عليه و سلّم called زينب بنت جحش الأسديّة II 202[26]: 48[5]: notice 202[26]

زينب بنت جرير [var. حدير instead of جرير in *Agh.* XVI 37[9 seq]] one of the Banū Ḥanẓala III 227[26] *seq.*: with her husband Shuraih *ibid.* (*cf.* 106[25 seq]): verses which he wrote about her *ibid.*

زينب بنت حدير see the foregoing

زينب بنت حمير [var. حميريّ instead of حمير, in *Nak.* 473[10], 703[3]] her genealogy III 87[32] (*cf. Nak.* l c.): captured at the Battle of Irāb *ibid.*

زينب بنت خريمة of the Banū 'Āmir b. Sa'sa'a: widow of 'Obaida b. al-Hārith, who was married by the Prophet II 202[25]

زينب بنت سعيد بن العاص called بنت سعيد III 232[33]: wife of al-Welīd b. 'Abd al-Melik: with the other three wives of the Caliph and the Caliph 232[31 seq]

زينب بنت الطَّرِب mother of Thaklf I 172[24]

زينب (بنت عبد الله بن جعفر) al-Ḥadjdjādj marries her but is forced by 'Abd al-Melik to divorce her III 243[30] (? *cf.* I 119[4 seq]; on III 240[7] she is called simply ابنة عبد الله ابن جعفر)

زينب بنت علىّ al-Ash'ath b. Keis asks 'Alī for her hand III 247[4] (*cf.* II 202[8])

زينب بنت محمّد صلّى الله عليه و سلّم III 33[17]: names of her brothers and sisters II 202[17]: daughter of Khadīdja *ibid.*: died as wife of Othmān [*so in the text but* زينب *here must be a misprint for* رقيّة *cf.* II 214[34 seq]], who married another daughter of the Prophet after her III 226[4] see *Notes* (see also II 215[4] where زينب is not mentioned)

زينب بنت يوسف اخت الحجّاج III 119[9]: described as الرّومية الحمراء 16[8] (see 16[16]): amatory verses of Muhammad b. 'Abdallāh b. Numair al-Thakafī celebrating her 119[9 seq.]

زيد بن منبه [var. مُنْيَة instead of منبه see *Ma'ārif* 140[19]]: brother of Ya'lā b. منبه [var. مُنْيَة] I 78[12] (=118[19]): his interview with Mu'āwiya and 'Utba b. Abī Sufyān *ibid.* (=118[8 seq])

زيد بن مُنْيَة see the foregoing

زيد الخيل see زيد بن مُهَلْهِل الطّائيّ

زيد [بن النّجّار مولًى لبنى حنيفة] mentioned in a verse of Djarīr I 6[35] (see *Notes*)

زيد بن نُمَارة cited by al-'Otbī II 87[16]

زيدان بن سبأ II 57[27]

أصحاب زيد i.e., الزّيديّة من الرّافضة I 219[1]: the moderates among the *Rāfiḍa ibid.*

زَيم mentioned in a verse II 153[29] (=I 285[17]) [see *Djamhara al-Amthāl* of al-'Askarī II 258[15]]

(1) زَيْنب II 103[9]

(2) زينب a woman celebrated by Nuṣaib [b. Rabāḥ] in a verse of his III 135[21] (=208[5])

بنو زيد بن الغوث بن أنمار a clan of the Badjīla II 65[8]

ابن زيد [الفوارس] [i.e., الحُصَيْن *Nak.* 188[15]]: al-Farazdak on him II 48[26]

بنو زيد الفوارس Ibn Shobroma was one of them II 48[27]

زيد الفوارس (بن الحُصَيْن بن ضِرار) al-Farazdak on him II 48[25 seq]: Ibn Shobroma was descended from him 48[27]: only a boy at the time of the Battle of Dāratu Ma'sal III 66[33] *seq.* (see *Notes*)

بنو زيد بن كعب بن بَجالة (من ضَبَّة) their genealogy II 48[20]: [بني زهير on 48[22] seems to be a misprint for or a mistranscription of بني زيد see *Notes*]

زيد بن مالك one of the sons of al-'Adawīya II 50[22]

زيد بن محمّد بن يحيي [البَرّ مكّيّ] III 22[27]

زيد [بنو] (من مَذْحِج) II 126[32] see عَنْس

زيد مناة (بن تميم) II 43[17 seq.] (see *Notes*): 49[18]: III 111[19] (see *Notes*)

he recited as he came away from Hishām *ibid.*; Yūsuf b. 'Omar proceeds to quel the insurrection, and inflicts a defeat on Zaid's party *ibid.*; Zaid's body exhumed by Yūsuf and impaled in the Kunāsā *ibid.*; his head sent to Hishām *ibid.*; verse of the A'war of the Kalb on the subject 300[12]: 300[22] *seq.* (= 302[5]): 301[17] (= 120[18] III 34[19]): and the people of al-
* Kūfa III 295[1] · entertained by a Shī'a of al-Kūfa 342[24]

زيد بن عمر بن الخطّاب with Busr (*sic leg.*) b. Arṭāt at the court of Mu'āwiya II 246[13] *seq* (see *Notes*): his mother was Omm Kulthūm, a daughter of 'Alī *ibid.*: said to have slapped Samora b. Djundub at the court of Mu'āwiya for reviling 'Alī III 226[25]: Roḳaiya bint 'Omar was his sister *ibid.*

زيد بن عمرو (؟) cites Ṭā'ūs II 78[28]

بنو زيد بن عمرو [الضّبّيّ] III 74[20]

زيد بن عمير verses on his mother III 236[28]

يزيد بن see زيد بن عبد الله بن زمعة عبد الله بن ربيعة

زيد بن عدىّ [العبادىّ] succeeded his father as interpreter at the court of Kisrā III 94[20]: succeeds in bringing about the ruin of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir *ibid.*

زيد بن علىّ called ابن رسول الله III 342[26] *seq* · cites his father 342[28]: cited by 'Othmān b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Djumaḥī 18[32]: founder of the Zaidīya
* sect I 219[1]: advice to his
* son 226[17] · anecd. II 5[25]: a narrative of the events which led up to his death in the reign of Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik 29[25] *seq* (= 120[7] *seq* III 34[9] *seq* 243[4]; see also I 219[1])—Yūsuf b. 'Omar reports to Hishām that Khālid b. 'Abdallāh had entrusted him with a large amount of money *ibid.*; with Hishām on the occasion *ibid.*; interview with Hishām a year later *ibid.*, his genealogy *ibid.*; comes to al-Kūfa and later rebels against the government in Khurāsān *ibid.*; verses which

زيد بن الخطّاب II 5[13]: his death deeply mourned by his brother 'Omar 5[12] *seq*: slain by Abū Maryam al-Hanafī 120[21]

زيدُ الخَيْر II 69[16] see the following

زيدُ الخيل [*i.e.* زيد بن مُهَلْهِل الطّائِيّ *Agh.* XVI 47 *seq.*] named زيد الخير by the Prophet II 69[16]: one of the most distinguished knights of pre-Islamic Arabia I 36[29]· visited the Prophet II 69[16]: the Prophet on him 69[17]

ابو زيد الرّازىّ الشّاعر [L 178 b[6] has ابو يريد الخ, which agrees with *Kāmil* 239[10]] with 'Abdallāh b. Ṭāhir I 100[25]

زيد (بن سَبَأ) II 57[28]

زيد بن سهل بن الأسود ابو طلحة الأنصارىّ II 61[8] see

زيد بن صُوحان one of the companions of 'Alī II 53[19]: 'Ā'isha's letter to him and his reply 227[17] *seq*

زيد بن عبد الله الرّاسِبِيّ his verses on the conduct of his own party II 241[20]

Mu'ṭa II 234[23]: 'Alī on him *ibid.*· the incident of al-Ghadīr happened after his death III 38[22] *seq*

زيد بن الحباب الباهلىّ [؟] II 51[21]

زيد بن حسبن (*sic*) cited by Bekr b. al-Ṭirimmāḥ I 328[8]

زيد بن حِصْن I 215[21]

زيد بن حُصَيْن (الضّنّىّ) prefect of Iṣbahān II 48[28]

زيد (بن جُمَيْر) II 57[30]

ابو زيد الحيرى [var. P_1 151b[2] زيد الحميرى] with Thawbān al-Rāhib I 308[18] *seq*

زيد بن خارجة (الخَزْرَجِىّ) one of the Banu'l-Ḥārith, "who spoke after his death" [see *Wüst Reg. s.v.*] II 61[19]

ابو زيد (الخَزْرَجِىّ) [probably identical with زيد بن ثابت ابن النعمان, for whom see *Fihrist* I 27[29], B Sa'd VI 44]: one of the four men of the Khazradj (all named), who had collected the *Ḳor'ān* in the lifetime of the Prophet II 44[8] *cf.* 61[18]: one of the Banū Milḥān 61[18] (see *Notes*)

* the Prophet II 44[7] [*cf. Fihrist* I. 27[26]]: fought at Bedr 61[1]: one of the Banū Ghanm *ibid.*: [‘Omar I] refers people to him for questions of inheritance 132[5] (see *note* on 131): one of the secretaries of the Prophet 167[22 seq.] (= 170[18]) see also 203[2]: knew Persian, Greek, Abysinian, and Coptic 167[27]. with the Prophet 167[30]: a secretary of Abū Bekr 168[17] *cf.* 203[16]; and of ‘Omar 168[21] (= 210[1]): deputed by Abū Bekr to collect the *Ḳor'ān* 168[18]· Ḥassān on him 168[20]. with ‘Oṯhmān on the “Day of the House” 218[24]. cited by Ḳeis b. Rāfi‘ 220[11] with ‘Alī *ibid.*: with ‘Oṯhmān *ibid.* al-Sha‘bī quotes his opinion on a quest-
* ion of inheritance III 12[21 seq]

زيد بن جبلة with al- Aḥnaf at the court of ‘Omar I I 116[31]: saying quoted III 276[2]

زيد (؟) بن حاتم I 53[31]

زيد بن حارثة his legacy I 342[8]: Abdallāh b. ‘Omar on him *ibid.*: fell at the Battle of

زيد بن أسلم [العَدَوِيّ] cites his father I 16[28] III 189[22]: cites ‘Aṭā’ b. Yesār III 286[9]: cites the Prophet 304[17]: cited by Mālik 286[9]: cited by (his son) Osāma b. Zaid III 189[32]· a leading jurisconsult of Medina, who was a client II 75[32]

ابو زيد الاعرابيّ a thief· cited by Abū Ḥātim II 103[10]

ابو زيد الانصاريّ النّحويّ صاحب النّوادر I 183[18] [*i.e* سعيد بن أوس ابن ثابت *Tahdhib* IV 3] cites Abū ‘Obaida I 187[n]· cited by Abū Hātim 183[18] II 92[24] 101[22] III 289[8]. cited by Abū Ghassān I 257[27]: cited 242[1] cited 242[23]: cited 286[8]· cited 293[4.7]: cited III 311[28]: with al-Khalīl I 241[32]: see also II 107[19]

زيد بن ثابت (الخَزْرَجِيّ) described as صاحب القرآن و الفرائض II 61[1]: with ‘Abdallāh b. ‘Abbās
* I 136[4 seq] (= 166[6]): on ‘Abdallāh b. ‘Abbās at his burial 165[32]: one of the four men who had collected the *Ḳor'ān* during the lifetime of

(1) زيد mentioned in a verse of Bakkāra al-Hilālīya I 130[5]

(2) زيد II 43[17] see زيد مناة

(3) زيد II 234[28] see زيد بن حارثة

(4) زيد III 115[3] [but this appears to be a misprint for زير see *Dīw. Ru'ba* p. 149]

(1) ابو زيد III 225[24] see سُهَيل ابن عمرو

(2) ابو زيد cited III 367[18]: on al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī and Zur'a b. Abī Ḥamza al-Hilālī 367[23]: cited 370[3] *seq*

زيد بن أخرم [و الصواب أَخْرَم] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 393] cites Bishr b. 'Omar III 287[32]: cites Abū Dā'ūd 341[8]

زيد بن أَرْقَم الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the Banu'l-Hārith II 61[21]: his genealogy 167[25]: drew up deeds for the Anṣār and others, and wrote some of the letters of the Prophet *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

ابو زيد الأَسَدِيّ cited by Abū Suweid III 215[15] *seq.*: with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.*: interview with al-Dhalfā' *ibid.*

ing him before 'Abd al-Melik I 138[24] *seq.*: notice II 63[26]

زياد بن عمرو بن معاوية العقيليّ see زياد بن الضّحّاك العقيليّ

زياد بن لَبيد one of the Banū Bayāḍā (a branch of the Khazradj), who fought at Bedr II 61[30]

زياد اللَّخْمِيّ see (1) زياد

زياد الذّابغة السّاعِر الذّابغة الذُّبْيانِيّ II 51[14] see

زياد بن النَّضْر (الحارِثِيّ) one of the Banu'l-Dayyān (*sic leg.*), who was a companion of 'Alī II 68[7]

زياد بن يحيى cites Djabala b. 'Abd al-Melik III 244[3]

زياد بن يُونُس الحَضْرَمِيّ [ابو سلامة الإسكندرانِيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 389] cites Muḥamm. b. Hilāl al-Madanī III 307[15]: cited by Muḥamm. b. Dā'ūd b. Nādjiya 307[15]

زيادة الله I 184[19] *seq* see إبراهيم بن الأَغْلَب

زيادة الله بن إبراهم بن الأَغْلَب with Ziryāb III 200[27]

(؟) الزّيادِيّ cited by a teacher of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī (?) III 292[12]

Djarwal al-Djoshamī III 102[7] [for him see *Mīzān* I 357]

زِيَاد بن ظَبْيَان with his son 'Abdallāh I 156[11]

زِيَاد بن عبد الله [الحَارِثِيّ] governor of Medina III 265[34]· anecdote *ibid.*

زِيَاد ابو عبد الله بن عبد الرَّحمٰن الملقّب بسَنْطُون see (1) زِياد

زِيَاد بنو [مِن عَنْس] their camels carried off by Ḳeis b. Zoheir III 56[24 seq] · verses of Ḳeis on the subject *ibid.*

زِيَاد بن عُبَيْد II 30[u] III 244[34] see زِياد [بن أبيه]

زِيَاد بن عثمان بن زِياد consoles Suleimān b. 'Abd al-Malik on the death of his son Aiyūb II 35[32]

زِيَاد احد (*sic*) بنى عِجْل بن لُجَيْم [probably the correct reading is زَيّان *cf. Agh.* X 23[7], 22[pu]]: protected al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim III 54[24]

زِيَاد بن عمر [بن الأَشرف] العَتَكِيّ [var. عمرو instead of عمر on II 63[26] *cf. Kāmil* 522[13]]: pleases al-Ḥadjdjādj by praising Rābiya on the occasion *ibid.*

[زِياد [بن أبيه]]

زِيَاد (بطنٌ من الأَزد) II 63[33]

زِيَاد الأَعْجَم called الأعجم II 64[17] a member of the 'Abd al-Ḳeis I 239[27] [he was their client; see *Agh.* XIV 102]: had a foreign accent *ibid.*: a verse of his in praise of al-Muhallab *ibid.*: verses on the death of al-Mughīra b. al-Muhallab II 26[25] (? *cf.* III 142[u]). his nick-name explained III 243[20]: his biting satire on the clan al-Ashākir 111[10] (= II 64[17])

زِيَاد بن الرَّبيع العَبْسِيّ II 51[10] *read* الرَّبيع بن زِياد

زِيَاد بن ابي سفيان III 5[10] see زِياد [بن أبيه]

زِيَاد شَبَطُون see (1) زِياد

زِيَاد ابو صَعْصَعَة mentioned in a verse I 45[11]

زِيَاد بن الضَّحّاك العقيلى [var. زِياد بن عمرو بن معاوية العقيلىّ *Tabarī* II 477[10]]: commanded the right wing of al-Dahhāk's army at Marḏj Rāhiṭ II 260[25]

زِيَاد بن طارق الجُشَمِيّ cites Abū

to him about the education of his son III 100[1] *seq.*: anecd. 113[1] *seq*: al-Farazdaḳ flees from him to Sa'īd b. al-'Āṣ 118[2] *seq*: wrote to Sa'īd b. al-'Āṣ for the hand of his daughter and sent presents 230[21]: Sa'īd's reply *ibid.*: a social custom of his time 231[15]: 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Ḥassān satirizes him upon his affiliation to Abū Sufyān by Mu'āwiya 245[12]: Yezīd b. Mufarrigh's satire upon him 245[13] see *Notes* (= 3[10] 110[3]): his brothers and their conflicting claims as to kinship 245[17] *seq*: Yezīd b. Mufarrigh's satire on them *ibid.* (see *Notes*) · Mu'āwiyas decision about his affiliation quoted as a precedent in his own court 245[22]: anecd. 275[4]: saying quoted 283[19]: on al-Kūfa and al-Baṣra 294[20] *bis*: anecd. with Ḥāritha b. Bedr 332[4] *seq*: a suit brought to his court for decision by two contending parties of the Banū Rāsib and the Banū Ṭofāwa 367[18] *seq*. (*cf.* I 266[14] *seq*): with Sa'd al-Sīrīn on the difference *ibid.*; his offending reply to al-Ḥasan, who had recommended to him a partisan of his III 5[8] *seq* Mu'awiya's angry letter to him on the subject in consequence of al-Ḥasan's appeal to the Caliph *ibid.*; al-Ḥasan offends him by omitting to refer to him as son of Abū Sufyān *ibid.*; obtains Mu'āwiya's permission to go on pilgrimage 5[19] *seq*; Abū Bekra visits him, condemns his affiliation to Abū Sufyān, and dissuades him from going on pilgrimage *ibid.*; on Abū Bekra *ibid.*; begs Mu'āwiya to cancel the permission granted to him to go on pilgrimage *ibid.*; requests Mu'āwiya to give him the prefecture of al-Ḥidjāz, along with that of al-'Irāḳ 5[26] *seq.* (= I 26[15] *seq*); 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar's prayer on hearing of his request *ibid*; his death *ibid.*: Ibn 'Omar on him *ibid.*; large presents received by his chamberlain from his visitors 5[35] *seq.*: 49[20]: Mu'āwiyas letter

decorated III 3[34]; with the notables of the Temim and the Bekr 4[1]; measures that he took for the safety of the highway to Khorāsān *ibid.*; the first governor of the whole of al-'Irāḳ 4[5]; he and his son 'Obeidallāh managed the affairs of the province by securing the co-operation of the people *ibid.*; his son 'Abbād compares his administration with that of al-Ḥadjdjādj 4[12 seq]; with Nāfi' 4[15]; reconciled to 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir 4[18 seq]; his great influence with Mu'āwiya *ibid.*; sends Anas b. Mālik to persuade Abū Bekra, who was dying, to be reconciled to him, but failing in his attempts, he leaves for al-Kūfa at the advice of Anas 4[22 seq.]; Shuraiḥ comes with him from al-Kūfa and is appointed *Ḳāḍī* of al-Baṣra 4[21] *seq.*; asks Shuraiḥ to attend his court and criticize his judgments *ibid.*; a case in which Shuraiḥ differed from him *ibid.*; Muḥammad b. evidence about the confession *ibid.*; 'Alī appointed him as governor of Fārs, but he stuck to his post even after al-Ḥasan had abdicated III 3[15 seq]; Mu'āwiya alarmed at his attitude *ibid.*; interviewed by al-Mughīra who successfully persuaded him to be reconciled to his sovereign *ibid.*; one of the four witnesses against al-Mughīra, whose equivocal statement saved the life of that individual *ibid.*; his brother Abū Bekra, another witness in the case, was scourged for perjury in consequence of Ziyād's evidence, and swore not to speak to him again *ibid.*; cites Zuhair *ibid.*; 'Omar II on his administration of al-'Irāk 3[30 seq.]; he imitated 'Omar I in his methods of government, and al-Ḥadjdjādj imitated him *ibid.* (see *Notes*); compared with other geniuses (*duhāt*) of the Arabs 3[32]; on بلعم [بلج or بلّم ?] 3[33]: mottoes with which his Court-room was

(= III 5[7]) : appointed governor of al-'Irāḳ *ibid.* : II 171[6] (= III 245[22]) : and Mu'āwiya 186[1] (*cf.* III 5[17]) : some of his remarks quoted 189[22] : sends Abū Ḥuṣain to Mu'awiya 211[24] : date of his death 247[21] : a forged document read out before the public, after his death, by Mu'āwiya, who ascribed it to him *ibid.* [see *Ṭabarī* II 175[15]] : 252[12] :
* notice III 2[2] *sqq.* (= I 4[1] II 154[25])—born after his mother Sumaiya was given in marriage to a slave of his daughter, by al-Hāriṯ b. Kalada *ibid* , but subsequent to his mother's adultery with Abū Sufyān *ibid.* : his oration, announcing a victory gained by the Moslems, delivered under the orders of 'Omar 3[2] *seq* (*cf.* 244[24] *seq.*) ; Abū Sufyān confesses before 'Alī that Ziyād was his son but does not affiliate him for fear of 'Omar *ibid.* ; Mu'āwiya acknowledges him as his brother on the strength of this confession *ibid.* ; his speech after the witnesses had given their

I 237[18] *seq* : on Hāriṯha b. Bedr 266[7] (= 224[20] *see Notes cf.* III 330[5] *seq.*) : Hāriṯha's elegy on his death I 266[10] = II 7[22] *cf.* 30[a]) · al-Daḥḥāk
* [b. Keis] on him II 7[28] *seq.* ; with Daghfal 43[25] · quoted for an anecd. 74[22] : with a bedouin 98[25] · with a Khāridjite 118[1] : with Mu'āwiya and a Temīmite 121[1] (var. المغيرة instead of زياد on I 20[20]) : with al-Zibriḳān b. Bedr 123[18] *bis* · a client of his with Mu'āwiya 126[17] *bis* · with Fairūz Ḥuṣain and Numaila b. Mālik 127[2] : Mu'āwiya on his oratorical powers 129[10] : adversely criticized by Mu'āwiya but praised by Yezīd (141[8] *seq*) : some of his orations cited 150[12] *seq.* : with 'Abdallāh b. al-Aḥtam *ibid.* : his oration quoted 151[16] (= I 172[23] 295[22]) : praises his son 'Obaidallāh 151[21] : names of those for whom he acted as secretary at different times 169[24] (*cf.* 170[18]) : sent by Abū Mūsā from al-Baṣra in order to submit his accounts to 'Omar *ibid.* : with 'Omar *ibid.*

زياد [بن أبيه] called ابو المُغيرة I 7[8] (=234[9]) II 31[8] (=7[10] I 266[11]) III 330[9 bis] : called زياد بن عُبَيْد II 30[*] : called زياد بن عُبيد دعيّ معاوية III 244[24] : called زياد بن ابى سُمَيَّة ابن سفيان 5[10] : called * 5[28] : I 4[1] : his first oration as governor of al-'Irāḳ 4[24] : with Ibn 'Abbās at the court of Mu'āwiya 7[1 seq] (=135[11] 234[7 seq.]) : and Mu'āwiya 15[7] (*cf.* II 246[2] III 5[3]) . his treatment of an impertinent questioner 18[24 seq] · and al-Ḥakam b. 'Amr al-Ghifārī 19[32] : with his chamberlain 22[16] (=III 5[28]) 23[10] (*cf.* III 5[31]) · with his courtiers 26[27] (=332[16]) : his injunctions to his generals 41[15 seq] (= III 4[4]) : sayings quoted 65[16] 69[14] 171[6] 202[5] 224[1 seq.] III 4[3] · I 66[30] : his measures against the Khāridjites 67[2 seq] · with an individual of the Ḍabba 83[5 seq] : 156[12] : anecd. 201[27] : 215[26] (var. ابن زياد instead of زياد in *Kāmil* 587[7]) : with Ḥāritha b. Bedr 235[3 seq] : with a notable of al-Baṣra 235[26 seq.] : 236[21 seq.] : anecd. Wā'il defeated the Temīm III 74[23] *seq.*

ابن الزيّات I 199[12] etc., see محمّد بن عبد الملك الزيّات

(1) زياد [he is زياد اللَّخْمِيّ, otherwise known as زياد شَبَطُون noticed in *Ḥumaidī* f. 91 b[9], and in *Dībādj* p. 118 where he is called زياد ابو عبد الله بن عبد الرحمٰن الملقّب بشبطون] : cites Mālik b. Anas I 18[11.31] 40[1] 165[28] 341[4] (*cf.* III 302[16]) 344[14] (=III 302[15]) II 276[20] 280[7.28] III 249[5] 302[21].

(2) زياد a bedouin II 92[7 seq]

(3) زياد in a verse III 332[15]

(1) ابن زياد I 6[8] [wrongly printed after حراسان instead of before it]

(2) ابن زياد I 46[2 seq.] 56[33], etc , see عبيد الله بن زياد

ابو زياد [the correct reading is prob. ابو الزِّناد q.v. *cf. Agh.* XVII 83[24]] : and Ash'ab III 367[29] : he was, like Ash'ab, a ward of Fāṭima (*sic*) bint 'Othmān *ibid.* (*cf. Agh.* l. c.)

بنو زياد II 28[18]

alienated from 'Othmān on account of his treatment of Ibn Mas'ūd 215[27]: 230[15]: III 349[19]

الزُّهْرِيّ *i.e.*, محمد بن مسلم بن عبيد الله [بن عبد الله] بن شهاب الزُّهْرِيّ II 255[28] [see for him *Tahdhīb* IX 445]: called محمّد بن شهاب الزُّهْرِيّ I 167[29] II 215[19]: called ابن شهاب الزُّهْرِيّ I 140[16] II 255[19] III 295[15]: called ابن شهاب I 205[31] 306[14] III 17[22]: cites 'Urwa II 205[14] 206[22]: cites Sa'īd b. al-Musaiyib 206[25] 215[19] 255[19] *seq.* see *Notes*: cites Abū Salima III 336[23]: cited by al-Laith b. Sa'd II 206[17] (=III 305[29]): cited by Ibn Abī Dhi'b II 215[19]: cited by 'Omar b. Ḳeis 255[19]: cited by 'Oḳail [b. Khālid] 255[21]: cited by Muḥam. b. 'Abd al-Malik b. Sa'īd 256[2]: cited by Zakarīyā b. 'Īsā III 17[22]: cited by al-Aṣma'ī 295[15] see *Notes*: cited by Ibn 'Oyaina 336[23]: cited II 220[19]: cited for an anecd. about Abu'l-Dardā' and his wife III 239[21] *seq.*: sayings

زَهْدَم name of a horse, belonging to the father of Suḥeim al-Riyāḥī III 88[2] (see *Notes*)

زَهْدَم [بن حَزْن بن وَهْب العَبْسِيّ] at the Battle of Djabala III 54[6] [see *Nak.* 669[11]]

زُهْر [؟] in a verse of al-Kumeit III 50[23] (see *Notes*)

زُهْر بن إياد (بن نِزار) father of Ḥudhāfa II 55[24]: names of his brothers 55[21]

الزُّهَد (بن عامِلَة) II 70[13] [*read* الزهر *instead of* الزهر as in *B Dur.* 224[8] ؟]: 'Āmila said to be the name of the mother or father of this person and his brother Mu'āwiya *ibid.*

ابو الزَّهْراءَ المُعَلَّى بن المثنّى [الأعرابى] [also called صَلْتان بن عَوْسَجة ? *cf.* II 106[26]]: anecdotes about him II 106[8] *seqq.*

بنو زُهْران بن كعب a clan of the Azd: their genealogy II 63[20]: 63[23] (see *Notes*)

زهرة [؟] II 52[20]

بنو زُهْرة بن كلاب (مِن بطون قريش) their genealogy II 39[21]: their notable men enumerated *ibid.*:

Ḳubā', who was one of the *Mawālī* II 75^{33}: with al-Zuhrī at the Court of Hishām $288^{14\ seq}$: with the Caliph al-Welīd II *ibid.*·

الزَّنَادِقة Sharīk al-Ḳāḍī on their characteristics II 122^{7}: a party of ten, is collected from al-Baṣra, under the orders of al-Ma'mūn and executed III 277^{35}: 280^{9}

زِنْبَاع [بن جَذيمة العَبْسِيّ] III 50^{30}

زنبيل see زِنْبِيل

الزَّنْج II 106^{16}· III 228^{31}· 287^{34}: the influence of the climate of their country on their character $288^{25\ seq}$: why they are wooly-haired *ibid.*: why they have sweet breaths 288^{28}

زَنْد [بن الجَوْن] I $81^{3\ seq}$ see ابو دُلَامَة

زَنِين [المُغَنّى] (var. دُنَيْن see *note* on III 202^{27} *sqq.*): his melodies at a reunion of musicians at the house of Abū 'Īsā b. al-Mutawakkil III 202^{27} *sqq.*

الزُّهْد بن عَامِلَة see الزهر بن عاملة

ing on stringed instruments 202^{4}· played in company with Ibrāhīm, Ibn Djāmi' and Bar Ṣawmā *ibid.*: verses in praise of al-Ma'mūn which he set to music *ibid.*

زمجور بن جشم [probably زَعُوراء is the correct reading *instead of* زمجور]: a branch of the Aws II 60^{27}: the genealogy of their ancestor *ibid.*

الزمن بن زيد الشّاعر II 61^{27} *read* الرَّمَق بن زيد الشّاعر

زُمَيْل II 17^{30}

ابو الزِّنَاد [*i.e.* عبد الله بن ذَكْوان see *Ma'ārif* 235^{18} and *Tabarī Indices* s.v.] secretary of 'Omar II I 246^{7}· cited *ibid.* cites al-A'radj III 287^{32}: cited by Bishr b. 'Omar *ibid.*: see also ابو زياد

عبد الرّحمٰن بن ابى الزِّناد [*i.e.*, ابن ابى الزِّناد عبد الله بن ذَكْوان *Tahdhīb* VI 207]: called ابن ذَكْوان II $288^{16\ seq}$: cites Hishām b. 'Urwa I 11^{9}: cites 'Urwa b. al-Zobair III 222^{30}: cited by al-Aṣma'ī 222^{30}: one of the leading jurisconsults of

under his protection Djāmi' al-Muḥāribī, who was fleeing from al-Ḥadjdjādj 152[a] (=II 152[2]): verses which he addressed to Iyās, who had slain 'Amr [or 'Omeir] b al-Ḥubāb * II 53[23]: with Merwān b. al-Ḥakam 120[26]: invites people to swear allegiance to Ibn al-Zobeir 260[4 seq.]: joins with al-Ḍaḥḥāk b. Ḳeis *ibid.*: his verses on the Battle of Rāhiṭ, in which two of his sons were slain 261[11] (see also I 45[17]): with Abū Zo'aizi'a at the court of 'Abd al-Malik 263[20 seq.]

[ف] زَكَرِيَّا I 227[16 bis] · II 131[31]: III 8[18] (*Ḳor.*) · his niche in the Mosque of Jerusalem 301[10]

زكريّا بن عيسى [for him see *Ṭabarī* I 1116[10]]: cites Ibn Shihāb III 17[22]

زُلْزُل [called منصور زلزل الضّارب in *Agh.*[2] V 20[a]] one of the court-musicians of Hārūn III 199[22]: his contemporaries *ibid.*: his great skill in playing

Khazradj II 69[1]: their genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*): some of their notable men enumerated *ibid.*

زَرِينَة (؟) II 88[4]

الزَّرْط III 370[3]

الزَّعافِر i.e., عامِر بن حَوْب بن سَعْد II 67[15]: his genealogy *ibid.*: some of the notable men of the clan of this name *ibid.*

(*sic leg.*) زَعْبَل a clan of the Banu'l-Ḥārith b. Ka'b II 67[32 bis] · mentioned in a proverb *ibid.*: a man of noble birth *ibid.*

ابو زعبة (*sic*) بن حارث slew Nahshal b. 'Abīda III 59[20]

زعجور بن جشم see زَعُوراء بن جُشَم

ابو زُعَيْزِعَة with Zofar b. al-Ḥārith at the Court of 'Abd al-Melik II 263[20]

زُفَر بن الحارث الكلابيّ II 52[10] [for his genealogy see *Ḥamāsa* 70[16]]: verses of al-Akhṭal * about him I 64[18]: takes

130[15] *seq.*: at Ṣiffīn, as a partisan of 'Alī *ibid.*: her exhortation to the warriors at the Battle *ibid.*

زرقاء بنى نُمَيْر I 271[2] see زرقاء اليمامة

ابن ابى الزَّرْقاء صاحب شُرْطَة ابن هُبَيْرة with Ṣaiyāḥ al-Muwaswis III 253[11] *seq* (*cf. Bayān* II 119[18])

زرقاء بنى نُمَيْر called زَرْقاء اليمامة I 271[2]: proverbial for keen-sightedness 270[28]: notice 271[2] *seq*

زِرْياب called ابو الحسن III 369[24] *seq*: notice 200[25]: a slave and pupil of Ibrāhīm al-Mawṣilī *ibid.*: with Ziyādatallāh in al-Ḳairuwān *ibid.*: goes to Amīr 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ḥakam in Andalusia *ibid.*: a reference to his death in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī 218[24]: an eunuch of his used to relate anecdotes about him and quote his sayings 369[24] *seq*

بنو زُرَيْق بن عامر II 62[1]: gave their name to a quarter of Medina I 19[10]: a clan of the

a poet of the Banū 'Āmir: cited III 246[20] see *Notes*:

ابو الزَّرْد الحَنَفِىّ [may be identical with ابو المُزَرِّد الحَنَفِىّ mentioned on II 128[23]]: proverbial for his poverty II 121[22] *bis*

زُرْعَة بن زِنْباع I 169[11] see ابو زُرْعَة

زُرْعَة بن ابى حَمْزة الهِلالِىّ Abū Zaid on him III 367[24]

ابن ابى زُرْعَة الدِّمَشْقِىّ cited by Ibn Mushir III 154[20]

زُرْعَة بن ضَمْرَة الضَّمْرِىّ with 'Abdallāh b. Zabyān II 128[5]

ابو زُرْعة مولى عبد الملك secretary of 'Abd al-Malik II 262[12]

(1) ابن الزَّرْقاء I 134[10] II 248[28] see مروان بن الحكم

(2) ابن الزَّرْقاء II 266[25] see عبد الملك بن مروان

الزَّرْقاء من بنى رُبَيِّع بن الحارث captured by al-Ḥawfazān III 73[1] *seq* (=II 72[8])

الزَّرْقاء بنت عَدِىّ بن قيس الهَمْدانِيَّة at the Court of Mu'āwiya I

زِرّ بن حُبَيْش الفقيه one of the Banū Ghāḍira II 48[8]

زُرارة دارِم III 246[20] see the following

زُرارةُ بن عُدُس called زُرارةُ دارِم III 246[20]· with 'Amr b. Hind and his own grandchildren I 280[21 seq] : his family counted among the noblest families of the Arabs II 44[11] (*cf.* 44[23], where it is described by Ibn al-Kelbī as the noblest family of the Arabs)· III 51[24]: commanded at the Battle of Khazāz, according to Ibn Nūḥ 89[20]· with his son Lakīṭ 223[20]: see also I 219[24 seq] (= III 259[24] *seq.*)

بنو زُرارة (or وُلْد زُرارة) [بن عُدُس] II 43[22]. the noblest family of the Banū 'Abdallāh b. Dārim 44[19]: III 67[25]

زُرارة بن نزوان see زُرارة بن مَرْوان

زُرارة [الكلابيّ] Mu'āwiya condoles him at the death of his son 'Abd al-'Azīz I 118[20 seq]

زُرارة بن نزوان [*sic*] [*B Dur.* 180[3] has مَرْوان instead of نزوان]: [الزُّبير بن العَوّام] Camel, gives directions for the disposition of his property to his son 'Abdallāh 230[1 seq.]: his assets and his liabilities *ibid.*: 231[8 seq.]: 231[11]: 232[6.22]: 233[5 seq]: * 235[9]: Sa'd on him 235[18]: III 32[1]: 93[17]: 227[19]: with Manẓūr b. Zabbān and 'Abdallāh b. al-Zobeir 239[25] (see *Notes*): 264[12]: 294[14]

ابو الزُّبير (مولى هِشام بن عبد الملك) keeper of the "Smaller" Seal in the reign of Hishām II 283[18]

الزُّبَيْرِيّ I 288[21] III 149[27]

الزُّبَيْرِيّون cite Khālid Ṣāma III 207[24]

زُبيل III 123[23] see رتيل

زَحّاف الطّائيّ a Khāridjite leader of al-Baṣra, revolts I 66[29 seq]

زَحْر بن قيس الجُعْفيّ a companion of 'Alī II 67[10]: his description of the tragedy of Kerbalā' at the Court of Yezīd 253[17 seq.]

الزحزحة [*read* الرجراجة as in Brünnow's *Chrestomathie* p. 66] the name given to 'Alī's army at Ṣiffīn II 235[1]

220[15]: Nā'ila accuses him and others of ordering the Egyptian rebels to slay 'Othmān II 221[1]: 'Alī explains why he fought against him 222[20] *seq*: 222[24]: cited by al-Hasan b. Abi'l-Hasan 223[15] 223[28]· comes with Talḥa and 'Ā'isha to al-Baṣra 226[6]: 226[17] (text doubtful) 'Alī on him 226[19] *seq*: 'Alī's message to him and his reply *ibid.* 'Alī on him and his son 'Abdallāh 226[28]· 227[33] (=135[31]) his advice to al-Aḥnaf 228[12] *seq*: with the same in al-Baṣra *ibid.*. 229[4]· with 'Alī at the Battle of the Camel 229[16] *seq*: a saying of the Prophet about him *ibid.*· slain by 'Amr b. Djurmūz in the Wādi'l-Sibā' 229[16] *seq* (see also II 21[31] 49[34]): al-Aḥnaf on him *ibid.*: 'Alī and his murderer *ibid.*: verses of 'Amr on the subject *ibid.*: the Prophet's saying about his murderer *ibid.*· his sword brought to 'Alī 229[26] *seq*· verses of Djarīr reproaching the Banū Mudjāshi' for the murder of al-Zobeir 229[33] *seq.*: on the day of the Battle of the

his kinship with the Prophet II 210[28]: and other Electors, with 'Omar 210[30] 211[4]· 212[2]: with Mu'āwiya and others at the Court of 'Omar 212[27]: 213[2]: in secret conference with 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Awf about the successor of 'Omar 213[7] *bis cf.* 211[28]· votes for 'Alī *ibid.* (? *cf.* 211[25], where 'Othmān is mentioned instead of 'Alī and *Ṭabarī* I 2783 *seq.*) with the insurgents who had intercepted a letter of 'Othmān to Ibn Abī Sarḥ 216[13]: along with 'Alī and other veterans of the Battle of Bedr, he interviews 'Othmān about the letter 216[18]: sends his son to guard the palace gate of 'Othmān 216[31]: 217[10] *seq*: swears allegiance to 'Alī 217[21] (=225[6]): with an individual of the Banū Leith 218[29]: his complicity in the murder of 'Othmān, according to Sa'd b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ 218[31]: a Syrian poet on his desertion of 'Othmān 219[21]: his remark on hearing that water supplies had been cut off from 'Othmān

a Khāridjite leader, who fell at the Battle of Isfahān 66[28]

الزّبير بن العوّام called ابن صفيّة (by himself) II 126[14] III 240[1]: called ابو عبد الله II 218[20] 229[17] 223[16]: called حواريّ رسول الله I 213[24] II 114[11] 210[28] 228[18 seq.] 269[4] (=113[12]): slays 'Othmān b. 'Abdallāh b. al-Mughīra at the Battle of al-* Khandak I 54[15]: 67[20] 134[8]: 169[12]: 193[5]: distinguished himself at the Battle of Ohod 213[24]: 226[22] persuaded 'Ā'isha to advance on al-Baṣra 276[21]: elegy of his wife Asmā' * on him II 21[21]: his genealogy 39[2]: according to al-Ḥasan, he was younger than 'Alī 113[15 seq] criticized by Abū Sa'īd b. 'Aḳīl at the Court of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: 113[20]: with 'Othmān 126[14 bis]: with his son 'Abdallāh 149[24]: one of the life-guards of the Prophet 203[5]: cited by Abū Dja'da 203[29]: one of those who held aloof from doing homage to Abū Bekr 205[9]: one of the Electors appointed by 'Omar to choose his successor 210[4]: b. al-Ḥasan al-Makkī (?) 137[9] see *Notes*: cited by Muḥam. b. Yezīd al-Ḳorashī 149[16]: cited by 'Abbās b. al-Mufaḍḍal 192[10]: cited for an anecd. about Ḥassān b. Thābit I. 116[14] (see *Agh.* XIV 7): cited 127[20 seq.]: cited 288[21]: cited III 150[12]: cited 207[8]: cited 372[20]: with al-Mu'tazz Billāh 137[9]: with Ishāḳ 221[23]: see also الزّبيريّ

الزّبير بن ابى بكر see the foregoing

الزّبير بن حارثة الشّاعر [var. خارجة instead of حارثة *B Dur.* 275[19]]: one of the Banū Salima, a branch of the Khazradj II 62[10]

الزّبير بن خارجة الشّاعر see the foregoing

الزّبير (بن عبد المطّلب) names of his brothers and mother II 38[26]

الزّبير بن علىّ [for particulars about his genealogy see al-Mubarrad's *Kāmil* 640[14]]: called ابن بنى الماخور [see *Kāmil* 650[9], where he is called ابن ابى الماحوز] I 66[18]:

their enmity with Āl Abī Sufyān III 240[10]

عبد الله ابن الزَّبِير الأَسَدِيّ [*i.e.* *Aghⱡ.* XV. 33] his verse satirizing the Caliph 'Abd al-Melik III 109[4] (?) his satire on 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Omm al-Hakam 243[25]

الزُّبَيْر بن بَكَّار قاضى الحَرَمَيْن called الزبير بن ابى بكر III 137[9] called ابو عبد الله 137[10] *seq.* described as قاضى مكّة 192[10] cites Muhammad b. al-Husain (*sic*) II 253[5] (see *Notes*) cites Mus'ab b. 'Abdallāh 254[29] (see *Notes*) III 192[10] cites Sulaimān b. 'Abbās al-Sa'dī 133[33] (= 195[11]) cites 'Abdallāh b. Yehyā b Khākān 149[16] cites Ibn Radjā' al-Kātib 149[27] cites 'Abdallāh b. Muslim b. Djundub 364[7] cites Bakkār b. Rabāh 373[29] cited by 'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz II 253[5] (see *Notes*) 254[29] (see *Notes*) cited by Abū Sa'īd 'Abdallāh b. Shabīb 283[5] (*cf.* III 214[1]) cited by Ahmad b. Muham. b. Yehyā III 133[33] (= 195[11]) cited by Muham. Muhammad, by Merwān b. * Abī Ḥafṣa I 97[14] *seq.*: and * Abu 'l-'Atāhiya II 16[17] with al-Ma'mūn *ibid.* lays before Hārūn an appeal of Yeḥyā b Khālid in verse, and prepares to intercede on his * behalf III 25[1] *seq* mother of Muhammad al Amīn 45[8] *bis* Zubaida was her nickname *ibid.* consoles al-Amīn on the death of his bond-maid Nazm 45[16] goes to Mecca on foot with her husband 286[33] anecd with al-Rashīd and one of her slave-girls 357[24] *seq.* verses which she addressed to him *ibid*

زبدة بن حميد الصيرفى notorious for his miserliness III 264[32] *seq.* [see *Bukhalā'* p 37 note d] anecd. *ibid.*

(1) ابن الزُّبَيْر I 20[22] *et passim* see عبد الله بن الزُّبَيْر

(2) ابن الزُّبَيْر II 265[7] see مُصْعَب بن الزُّبَيْر

ال الزُّبَيْر I 31[28] a prolific people 32[2]: 127[26] II 269[12] (= 113[16]):

67[17]: his genealogy *ibid.*: the names of some notables of the clan of this name 67[18]

زُبَيْد الأكبر II 67[17] see the following

زُبَيْد بن [الحرث بن] صَعْب بن سَعْد العَشيرة *i.e.*, مُذْحِج II 67[18] 67[17]: called زُبَيْد الأكبر 67[17]: ancestor of Zobaid al-Asghar *ibid.*. 67[20]

بنو زُبَيْد [بن الحرث بن صَعْب بن سَعْد العَشيرة] at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III 85[29]

بنو زُبَيْد من بنى سَلِيط at al-Iyād III 70[30] *seq.*

حَرْمَلَة بن المُنْذِر *i.e.* ابو زُبَيْد الشّاعر II 69[14] called ابو زُبَيْد الطّائىّ III 333[7]. one of the clan Hinī, a subdivision of the Ṭayyi' *ibid.* · his verses cited 109[35] · boon-companion of al-Welīd b. 'Oḳba 333[7]

محمّد الأمين ابن زُبَيْدة III 363[11] see بن هٰرون الرّشيد

أُمَة العزيز زُبَيْدة بنت جعفر *i.e.*, III 45[3] · called أمّ الواحد *ibid.*: eulogized, along with her son

زَبّان [بن سيّار بن عمرو بن جابر] called زَبّان الرئيس بن جابر III 246[20]

زَبّان الصُّبَيْرِىّ see رَبَاب الصُّبَيْرِىّ

زَبّان احد بنى عِجْل بن لُجَيْم see زياد الخ

الزَّبَانِيَة I 167[19] (=170[21])

الزَّبَد name of a horse belonging to al-Hawfazān III 73[18] *seq*

الزِّبْرِقان بن بَدْر *i.e* حُصَيْن II 50[11] · called ابو عيّاش 123[18] with 'Amr b. al-Ahtam and the Prophet I 117[13] *seq* (=II 109[31] *seq*): 158[14] · II 44[n] see *Notes* one of the Banū Bahdala 50[11] with Ziyād 123[18] being one of the chiefs of the Temīm, he attends a conference of theirs, after the Battle of al-Safka III 82[9]: being satirized by al-Ḥoṭai'a, he complains to 'Omar I, who puts the poet in a prison 117[7] *seq* (=108[1] I 250[1])

ابن الزِّبَعْرَى II 257[28] (=III 33[2]) see عبد الله بن الزِّبَعْرَى

زُبَيْد (بنو) الأصغر II 67[16]: descended from Zobaid al-Akbar

ابو الرَّئيس النَّهْشَلِيّ fell at the Battle of al-Zoweirān III 75[14]

ز

زاد الرَّاكِب name of a horse I 48[14]

زَانَة a bond-maid : with Abū Nuwās III 281[5 seq]

زاهِر بن عبد الله بن مالك [المازِنِيّ] slew Taim b. Tha'laba al-Yashkorī at al-Solaiy III 73[29] · his verses on the subject *ibid.*

زاهِر بن مُراد a clan II 68[27]. some of their notable men 68[28] 68[35]

زائد in a verse by an Ash'arite II 123[23]

ابن زائِدة II 30[6] see مَعْن بن زائدة

الزَّبّاء with Kasīr al-Lakhmī I 286[*]

زَبّان الرَّئيس بن جابر III 246[20] see زَبّان [بن سيّار بن عمرو بن جابر]

زَبّان السَّوّاق visits al-'Akīk, in company with Muslim b. 'Abdallāh III 364[1 seq] · anecd. with a woman *ibid.*

زَيْطَة بنت جِذْل الطِّعان wife of Rabī'a b. Mukadamm, saves the life of Doreid b al-Ṣimma III 64[8]: her verses on the subject *ibid.*

زَيْطَة بنت سعد بن تَيْم العرشيّة see رابطة بنت ثعب

زَيْطَة بنت سعيد بن سَهْم mother of Hishām and Abū Rabī'a, sons of al-Mughīra III 93[26]

زَيْطَة بنْت السَّفّاح and a bond-maid III 43[29] married al-Mehdī *ibid.* (=44[16]) · names of her children *ibid.*

زَيْطَة بنت عبد الله بن عبد الله الحارثيّة called II 297[16] [*cf. Ma'ārif* 189[1]] mother of al-Saffāḥ III 43[27] her genealogy *ibid.*

زَيْطَة بنت كعب بن سعد see رائطة بنت ثعب

بنو زيم III 71[1] *read* بنو أَزْنَم *q.v.*

الرَّئيس الأوّل II 48[26 seq] see مُعَلِّم بن سُوَيْط الضَّبّيّ

رَئيس الحكماء [؟] saying quoted III 276[6]

ابو الرَّيّان with 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān I 77[2 seq.]

الرِّيبال II 50[2] see سُلَيْك بن سُلَكَة

رِيث were originally a clan of the Banū Ghaṭafān b. Sa'd (a subdivision of the Djudhām), but later they affiliated themselves to the Ghaṭafān b. Ḳeis II 70[11 seq] [*cf. Wust Tab.* H 9]

رَيْحانَة sister of 'Amr b. Ma'dīkarib, who was captured by the Banū Sulaim II 71[35 *seq.*] (*cf.* I 45[21 *seq*]): a verse of her brother, relating to the incident *ibid.*

رَيحانه بنت إبراهيم (*sic*) الأثرم (*sic*) ملك الحبشة mother of Abraha b al-Sabbāh II 58[5]

(1) رَيْحانة فريش II 126[35] see بنو مخزوم

(2) رَيْحانة فريش III 11[7] see الوليد بن المغيرة المخزومى

(*sie leg.*) رَيْسَانُ clan III 112[14] (see *Notes*)

ريسموس see سيموس

الرِّياشى II 88[8] · called ابو [الفضل] العبّاس بن الفَرَج الرِّياشى 157[10] [*cf. Fihrist* I 58[9]]: cites al-Aṣma'ī I 18[21] 99[8] 183[33] 222[22.33] 313[17] II 38[17] 215[8] 267[28] III 21[8] 33[17] 189[12] 206[35] 302[6] cites Sa'īd b. 'Āmir I 206[22]. cites Abū Bekr b. 'Aiyāsh 253[u] cites 'Othmān b. 'Amr II 3[21] cites al-'Utbī 99[19] III 18[23]: cites Ibn 'Ā'isha II 157[9] · cites Muham. b. Abī Radjā' 254[8] cites Abū Dja'far, a *Sheikh* of Baghdād III 33[28] cites Muham b 'Abd al-Ḥamīd 34[8]: cites Muham b Sallām 302[4] cites a bedouin of the tribe Asad 248[21] cited by al-Hasanī (*sic*) I 196[17] cited by Faradj b Sallām III 189[12] cited by Ibn Kotaiba 338[19] cited I 85[20 *seq*] cited 160[32] cited 176[6] cited 242[11]: cited 254[11] cited II 11[5 9] cited 16[34] cited 25[27]. cited 88[8] cited 95[2]: cited III 33[10] · cited 34[30] cited 271[4]: cited 290[29] cited 301[28]: cited 302[24 *seq*]: see also ابو الفضل

الرَّيّان commander of 'Abd al-Melik's life-guards II 262[11]

burrow *ibid.* slays al-Ḥusain b. Zuheir and al-Ḥusain b. Osaid and escapes to his tribe *ibid.*

رِيَاح بن الأَشَلّ الغَنَوِيّ see the foregoing

رِيَاح بن ثابت called ابو الحجاج II $41^{4.19}$ cites Ḥubeish (Ibn Ḥubeish? *cf* 41^{19}) II 41^{5} cites Bekr b. Ḥubeish 41^{19}. cited by Yehyā b 'Abd al-'Azīz $41^{4.19}$

رِيَاح بن عُبَيدة [الكوفيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 300] with 'Omar II II 278^{19}

رِيَاح بن يَرْبُوع بن حَنْظَلَة I 173^{29} some of their eminent men enumerated II 50^{16} III 66^{23}. eulogized by Suheim 70^{23} 72^{9} see also III 96^{10}

(1) الرِّيَاحِيّ his address to the Banū Riyāḥ I 173^{29} [identified with ابو عبد الله الرِّيَاحِيّ in a note on *Madjānī* II p. 46^{9}]

(2) الرِّيَاحِيّ a verse of his cited II 241^{38}

الرِّيَاشِيّ i.e., العبّاس بن الفَرَج I 176^{6} 313^{17}: called ابو الفضل 243^{13} a book of theirs cited 290^{5} saying quoted 291^{20}. the extent of their country 294^{7} 295^{34} 309^{13} 314^{19}. 332^{20}. [see also Index IV s v.]

الرُّوميّات II 117^{21} (=285^{28}) see also III 243^{13}

(*sic*) الرويم [probably the correct form is الرُّوَيْم as in *Nak.* 188^{16}, or الرَّدِيم as in *B Dur.* 120^{3} and *Kāmūs* IV 119^{10}] *i.e.*, (*sic leg.*) عمرو الضَّبّيّ III 66^{3} (? see *Notes*)

رَيَّا name of a woman III 128^{27}

رِئَاب بن زيد بن عمرو see رِئَاب بن الدراء

الرِّئَاب بنت حبدة see الرِّئَاب بنت حبدة

رِيَاح بن الأسل (*sic*) العَنَوِيّ slays Sha's b Zuheir at Man'idj, and appropriates his property III $50^{7\ seq.}$ [for variants see *Notes*] his wife sells some of the property at 'Okāz, whereby the 'Abs identify him as the murderer of Sha's *ibid.* flies away before a raid of the 'Abs, but misses his way and is overtaken by them but escapes by hiding himself in a

him 260[6] *seq.*: (see *Notes*): joins Ḥassān in al-Urdun *ibid.*: al-Ḥadjdjādj joins his suite as one of his * bodyguard III 6[11] *seq.*: brings al-Ḥadjdjādj to the notice of 'Abd al-Melik *ibid.*· complains against the same to the Caliph *ibid.*· the Caliph makes good the losses which al-Ḥadjdjādj had inflicted on him *ibid.*· 9[2] *seq* · and Mu'āwiya 142[17] *bis* with 'Abd al-Melik and his two sons, al-Welīd and Suleimān 237[7] *seq*: anecd. with his wife Hind bint al-Nu'mān 237[12] discourse with Hind *ibid.* (= I 47[1])

روح (؟) بن قحطان II 57[19]

روح بن الوليد names of his brothers II 272[28]· notice *ibid.*

الروم I 40[8]: 41[18.18]· mentioned in a verse 54[32]· 101[16] *seq.*: 239[26]: 308[18]: 311[22] 325[16]: II 37[3]. Ibn al-Muḳaffa' on them 41[28]· 53[22]. praised for their wisdom in inventing astronomical instruments 71[16]: their poetry 71[19]: 188[25]: III

روح بن حاتم [بن قَبِيصَةَ بن المُهَلَّب] [ابو حاتم called ابن حاتم I 149*: saying quoted 23[1]: anecd. 149[23] *seq.*

روح بن زِنْبَاعٍ [الجُذامِيّ] called ابو زُرْعَة I 169[11]: described as شيخ جُذام II 129[9]· with 'Abd * al-Melik b. Merwān I 7[25] with Mu'āwiya 91[32]· obtains the pardon of Mu'āwiya 144[17]. 'Abd al-Melik's admiration for him 169[11]· 'Abd al-Melik asks him his opinion about * Mālik b. Misma' 178[11]· II 26[5]· one of the Banū Afsā b. Sa'd who was the vizier of 'Abd al-Melik b. Merwān 70[10] (see also III 6[11] *seq.*)· Ḵhālid b. Salama on his oratorical powers II 129[9]· cites his father 253[16] (*cf. Ṭabarī* II 374[14])· his efforts to restore the Caliphate to the Omaiyids, after Ibn al-Zobair had been accepted as Caliph by most of Syria 259[18] *seq*: by a clever ruse manages the election of Merwān as Caliph *ibid.*: expelled by Nātil (*sic leg.*) b. Ḳeis from Palestine, where Ḥassān b. Mālik had left

94[30] *seq.*: eulogized by Zohair b. Abī Sulmā *ibid.*

الرُّؤَاسِيّ (النحوىّ) II 107[19] *seq* [*i.e.*, ابو جعفر محمّد بن ابى سارة الحسن الرُّؤَاسِيّ *Brocklemann* I 115; see also *Bughya al-Wu'āt* 33] II 107[19] *seq*

الرَّوافِض I 217[17] *sqq.* see الرَّافِضَة

رُؤْبَة بن العَجّاج I 163[8] III 84[2]· called (*sic leg.*) ابو الجَحّاف I 52[28] (=III 133[14]) see *Notes*: a verse of his criticized I 52[27] (=III 133[14]) with Muslim b. Ḳotaiba 52[28] (var. سالم بن قُتيبة III 133[14]) cited by al-Asma'ī 98[26] *seq* (= 128[7] *seq*)· with Abū Muslim [al-Ḵhorāsānī] *ibid.*: cites *al-Nassāba* al-Bekrī 163[3] *seq*: contemporary with Abū 'Obaida 242[13] cited as an authority on the Second Battle of al-Kulāb III 84[2] *seq.*: with some Teimites *ibid.*· 114[25]· criticized 133[3]· with 'Abbād b. Manṣūr 140[19]: anecd. with Yūnus al-Naḥwī 302[4]

الرُّوح الأمين II 137[7] see جبريل

رَمْلَة (بنت مُعاوِية) verses of 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Ḥassān about her III 118[30] 119[8]

ابن رُمَيْلَة III 134[32] see الأَشْهَب بن رُمَيْلَة

رُهَاء (من مَذْحِج) called رُهَاء بن مُنَبِّه II 67[30] a clan 67[21] the genealogy of their ancestor 67[30] (see *note* on 67[28] *seq.*)

الرُّهبان I 40[12]· practised celibacy III 222[35]

رُهْم [var. L زُهرة] I 17[22]

ابو رُهْم بن مُطْعِم الشّاعر one of the Banū Arhab, who migrated to the Prophet at the age of one hundred and fifty II 66[6]

رِهما (بن سبأ) [K$_1$ 23*a* has دهما instead of رِهما] II 57[27]

بنو رَواحَة *i.e.*, (*sic leg.*) بنو جَذيمة من بنى عَبْس III 59[2] (see *Notes*) a subdivision of the 'Abs, who gave refuge to al-Nu'mān b. al- Mundhir, when fleeing from the Kisrā

369[8] *seq* : anecd. with an individual 370[10]

رُقَيَّة (بنت النبيّ ص) I 329[10]: names of her brothers and sisters II 202[17]: daughter of Khadīdja *ibid.*. notice 214[24]: mourned for by 'Othmān *ibid.*: see also زينب بنت محمد ص

ابن رُمَّاح see الرَّمَّاح بن يزيد أو أبو أُبَرْد

بنو رِمّان بن كَعْب بن أُدّ a clan II 67[16]

ابن رِمّانة (كاتب عبد العزيز بن مروان) I 245[33]

رِمدد (؟) II 57[35] see الدرون من بطون حِمْير

الرَّمَق (*sic leg.*) بن زيد الشّاعر one of the Banū Sālim, a branch of the Khazradj II 61[27] flourished in the pre-Islamic times *ibid.*

رَمْلَة المُحلّة called ابنه الزّبير II 269[1]: verses of a poet about her 268[20] *seq.*

رَمْلَة بنت ابى سفيان II 202[27] see أُمّ حبيبة بنت ابى سفيان

wrote to him I 183[9] 193[22]: saying quoted II 5[30]: cites Abū Hiffān III 312[27]: see also الفضل الرَّفاشيّ

الرَّفاشيّون satirized III 270[17]

عَديّ بن الرِّفاع I 239[30] see ابن الرِّفاع العامليّ

بنو أُمّ الرِّفاع (من بكر بن وائل) at the Battle of Dhū Kār III 96[22]

رفيدة بن مَصْعَله see رَفَدَة بن مَصْقَلَة

أصحاب الرَّقيم I 79[30] (=III 371[4])

ابن ابى رُقَيَّة II 277[25] see اللَّيْث بن ابى رُقَبَة مولى أُمّ الحَكَم

رُقَيَّة بنت عمر sister of Zaid, and daughter of Omm Kulthūm bint 'Alī III 226[25]

رفيدة بن مَصْقَلَة [العَبْدىّ] [probably the correct reading is رَفَدَة instead of رفيدة; see *note* on I 192[u]]: anecd. I 192[u] (see *Notes*). with Ḥammād al-Rāwiya III 312[27]: with al-A'mash and his wife 368[30]: anecd. with al-A'mash

رَشَا a singing-girl of Medina, belonging to a Hāshimite III 217[30] · anecd. with a jester of Medina *ibid.*

رَشِيق (حادم عُبيد الله بن يحيى بن خاقان) II 169[16]

الرَّشْعَل بن عُرْوَة one of the Banū Djarm II 59[8]

رِفاعَة بن رافع الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the Banū Zoraik, who fought at Bedr II 62[4]

رِفاعَة بن فيس [var. وَقْش *instead of* فيس *B Dur* 263[20]] · one of the Aws, who, fell at the Battle of Ohod II 60[25]

رِفاعَة بن وَقْش see the foregoing

رَفيع [بن سلمة بن مُسْلِم] (العَبْدِيّ) III 68[17] see (*sic leg*) ابو عسّان العَبْدِيّ

(1) رِفاش mentioned in a proverb I 280[19] [see *Freytag* Tom. I p 608[22]]

(2) رِفاش a bitch, mentioned in a proverb I 287[22] *seq*

(3) رِفاش mother of the Banū Dhuhl b. Tha'laba II 55[10] (*cf.* 122[29])

الرِّفاشِيّ [possibly several persons are referred to in this article]: verses which al-Kisā'ī

رَشَا a singing-girl of Medina, belonging to a Hāshimite III 217[30] · anecd. with a jester of Medina *ibid.*

رُشْد بن زهير العنبرى [varr. *Nak.* 1021[5] (with note), and *Bekrī* 492[11] have رُشَيْد بن رُمَيْض العَنَزِيّ; *B Ath* I 302[22] has رشيد بن رميض العنبرى, P_3 and M_3 have رُشَيْد instead of رشد, but otherwise agree with the printed text. العنبرى must be regarded as an error for العنزى] · his verses on the Battle of al-Shaiyiṭān III 75[33]

رُشْدين بن عريب بن ابرهة [varr. ابو رشدين بن كُرَيْب instead of رشدين بن عريب in K_2]: chief of the Ḥimyar in Syria during the times of Mu'āwiya II 58[6] (see *Notes*)

رَشيد مولى ابي بكر chamberlain of Abū Bekr II 203[16]

رُشَيْد بن رُمَيض الشّاعر (العَنَزِيّ) see سيد بنى بغيض الشّاعر (العَنَزِيّ) and رشد بن زهير العنبرى

الرُّشَيْد بن سُوَيْد see الشّريد بن سُوَيْد [بن سُوَيْد الثَّقَفِيّ]

[؟] رزيا notice II 293[18] *bis*

رزين بن عبد الله بن رزين along with al-Ḍaḥḥāk, gives protection to Ibn ʿAbbās II 242[28] *seq.* [*Ṭabarī* I 3454[18] has عبد الله بن رزين بن ابى عمرو *instead of* رزين بن عبد الله الخ]: notice *ibid.*: they escort him up to the Ḥidjāz *ibid.*

رستم II 63[32]

الرستمى [he is apparently الحسين بن عمر الرستمى see *Ṭabarī* by index]: and al-Maʾmūn II 189[5]

رسم (؟) من الا زد II 64[2]

الرسول II 45[25] 209[12] (*Kor.*) see محمّد [بن عبد الله] رسول الله الخ

آل الرسول II 254[18] 297[25] see آل محمّد

بنات رسول الله II 254[14] *seq.*: III 254[18]

رسيان III 112[14] *read* رَيْسَانُ

to see him personally *ibid.*: with ʿAmr 174[4]

أمة الرحمٰن بنت جرير بن عبد الله البجلى one of the four wives of al-Ḥadjdjādj III 233[4] *seq* (*cf.* I 100[32], where her name does not occur): the Amīr's description of his life with her and his other wives *ibid.*

(*sic*) ابن الرحمة II 155[28] see يزيد بن المهلّب

(1) رحيم a bond-maid of al-Mehdī and mother of al-ʿAbbāsa III 44[18]

(2) رحيم bond-maid of al-Hādī, who bore to him Djaʿfar III 44[26]

الرحبى see الرخّجى

الردّة II 208[20]: 226[32] (= 156[16])

الرديم see الرويم

رزاح بن ربيعة one of the ʿOdhra, who helped Ḳoṣaiyy, his half brother, to obtain mastery over the Kaʿba II 60[10]

Suleimān about the nomination of his successor 276[23]: * cites Mu'ādh b. Djabal III 232[16]

رَجاء بن ابى الضَّحّاك (*sic leg.*) anecd. I 144[6]

[العُطارِدِىّ] ابو رَجاء [for him see *Ma'ārif* 219]: cited by 'Abdallāh b. 'Awn II 230[24]: an eye-witness of the Battle of the Camel *ibid.*

ابن رَجاء الكاتب [probably identical with الحسن بن رجاء الكاتب *q.v.*] cited by al-Zobairī III 149[27]: anecd. with al-Mu'tazz *ibīd.*

الزَّجراجة see الزحزحه

بنو رَحَب (مِن حَضْرَموت) II 70[20]

الرحجى [probably الرُّخَجِىّ *i.e.*, عمر بن الفَرَج is intended; see *note* on II 172[33]]: appointed Collector of the Revenues of al-Ahwāz by al-Mu'taṣim, at the request of 'Amr b. Mas'ada II 172[33]: on his failing to send up the revenues, the Caliph sends 'Amr

[رَبيعة بن نِزار]

al-Djazīra comprised mostly of Christians and Khāridjites settled on the Khābūr 294[18] (=295[32]): their turbulent character *ibid.*: Hārūn and Yezīd b. Mazyad on them 294[20]

رَبيعة الوُسْطَى II 56[13] see رَبيعة بن حَنْظَلَة بن مالك بن زيد مَنَاة

رَتْبيل see the following

رَتيل (var. زبيل III 123[33]; for the more usual form of the name see *Notes*): saying quoted I 43[27] (=III 123[33]) see *Notes*

ابورتيله I 28[18] see إياس بن مُعاوِيَة

رَجاء بن حَيْوَة [الكِنْدِىّ] with 'Omar * II I 155[27] cited by 'Abd al-'Azīz, son of 'Omar II 222[28]· a letter of 'Omar II to him 300[18] (*cf.* 321[9])· one of the three most eminent men of his time according to Ibn 'Awn 310[4] (=168[2]): one of * the Banū Imru'al-Ḳais II 66[19]: with 'Omar II 143[25 *seq*]: chief *Kātib* of 'Omar II 168[33]· treasurer of 'Abd al-Malik 262[18]: consulted by

viz., Bekr b. Wā'il and 'Abd al-Ḳeis 46⁴ *seq.* : 46¹¹.²¹ *seq* : with Saṭīḥ *ibid.* : why called Rabī'a al-Faras *ibid.* · his verses cited 46²⁹. sometimes included in the group Muḍar, who were their kinsmen 47⁶ *bis* · their genealogies 52¹⁸–55²² :— his sons enumerated 52¹⁸ ; the main tribes included in the group 52¹⁹ ; their chief for forty years was al-Ḍaḥyān (*sic leg.*) 53²⁵ *seq* ; 55² : 55³² · 56¹⁰ : 'Abd al-Malik enumerates their distinguished men, who excelled other Arabs in certain qualities 56¹⁴ *seq* : 68³⁰ 69¹⁸ : 107²³. 121¹⁰ (=126²⁸) · their leader at the Battle of Ṣiffīn 122³⁰ *seq* (=55⁷ *cf.* 235²⁴) : 'Alī praises them 122³³ (=235²⁹ III 103²⁹) · II 126²⁴ : 152³⁴. 185³² : Merwān b. Muḥammad raises an army from amongst them and appoints al-Musāwir b. 'Oḳba as their commander 292²⁵ *seq* : their union with the Yemenites 297⁹ : verses which Naṣr addressed to their representatives in Merv 298⁹ : * III 75³ : their settlement in Sharab with two spears *ibid.* : the red leather tent which his grandson 'Omar had inherited from him 377⁶

رَبيعة بن مُكَدَّم called ابن مُكَدَّم III 63²⁹ 65² · described as فارس كِنانَة 64²⁰ *seq* · descended from * Djidhl (*sic leg*) al-Ṭi'ān II 47¹⁷ : slain by Nubeisha (*sic leg.*) b. Habīb 51²⁸ : anecd. with Dureid b. al-Ṣimma in * the valley of al-Akhram III 63¹³ *seq.* · his verses about the incident *ibid.* · slain by the Suleim *ibid.*, at the Battle of al-Kadīd 64²⁰ *seq.* : notice *ibid.* (*cf.* I 36¹⁹) : his death avenged by 'Abdallāh b. Djidhl *ibid.* : his sister captured by the Suleim 65¹⁷ : proverbial for his bravery 349²⁸ (=I 270²³ see *Notes*).

رَبيعةُ الفَرَسِ called رَبيعة بن نِزار II * 46²² · I 105¹⁸ : 116⁴ : 121¹⁸ (=265²) : 136²⁷ (=II 121¹⁵) : * II 29¹² *seq* : 30⁸ *seq* .²³ : 42²² *bis* Daghfal on them 43²⁵ : 43³¹ : include two of the *Arḥā'* of the Arabs [names left out] 45³⁴, and two of the *Djamādjim*

رَبيعة بن مالك بن زيد مَنَاةَ called رَبيعة الكُبْرَى II 56[13]: called (*sic leg.*) رَبيعة الجُوْع *ibid.*. one of the *Rabāi'* 50[32]· his relationship with them 56[12]: some of the eminent men of this clan enumerated 50[34]

ربيعة بن مالك ابو لَبِيْد الشّاعر slain by al-Ṣāmit b. al-Afkam (*sic leg*) II 47[32]

بنو رَبيعة بن مالك بن معاوية II 65[29] see بنو شاكِر

رَبيعة بن مُحلم I 270[28] [probably we should read ربيعة بن مُكَدَّم *q.v.*]

آل بنى رَبيعه مِن مخزوم [app. آل ابى ربيعة الخ is the correct reading *cf Wust. Tab* S. 21] II 269[19]

رَبيعة بن مَرْثَد II 65[21] see (*sic leg.*) نا عط

ابو رَبيعة بن المُعبرة called ذو الرُّمحَيْن III 93[26] [*cf.* II 208[27] and *Wüst. Reg.* 204[n] *seq.*]: eulogized by Ibn al-Ziba'rā *ibid.*: fought at the Battle of

بنو رَبيعة بن عِجْل III 67[34] *seq.*

رَبيعة بن عِسْل اليَرْبُوعِىّ and Mu'āwiya II 186[2]

رَبيعة بن عمر و بن [*sic.*] [عمر و بن is apparently a mistranscription of عِفْرِس] a branch of the Khath'am II 65[7] see *Notes*

رَبيعة الفَرَس II 46[22] see رَبيعة بن نزال

رَبيعة الكُبْرَى II 56[12] see رَبيعة بن مالك بن زيد مَنَاةَ

رَبيعة بن كَعْب (*sic leg*) بن سَعْد [*i.e* الحِصاق بن كعب see *note* on II 49[31]] one of the two subdivisions, of *al-Adjārib* II 49[31] (see *Notes*) *cf.* III 68[20] (see *Notes*)

رَبيعة بن كلب بن سعد II 49[31] see the foregoing

رَبيعة بن مالك بن حَنْظَلَة called رَبيعة الصُّغْرَى II 56[13] one of the *Rabāi'* 50[33]. his relationship with them 56[14] some of their eminent men enumerated 50[n]· included in the *Khishāb* 51[1]

رَبيعة الصُّغْرَى II 56[14] see رَبيعة بن مالك بن حَنْظَلَة

رَبيعة بن طَريف his verses on the First Battle of Ghawl (*sic leg.*) III 88[8] · see also the following

رَبعة بن ظرب [probably the correct reading is طَريف *instead of* ظرب] : his verses on the Battle of al-Nibādj III 68[30] (see *Notes*) : see also the foregoing

رَبيعة بن عامر بن صعصعة some of their subdivisions and notables II 52[9]

رَبيعة (*sic.*) بن عبد الأَشْهَل his genealogy II 60[25]

رَبيعة بن عبد الله II 66[26] see ابن عَرَالَةَ الشّاعِر

رَبيعة بن عبد الرّحمٰن II 201[21] *read* ربيعة بن ابى عبد الرّحمٰن and see رَبعه الرَّأْي

رُبَيِّعَة [بن عُبَيْد الأَسَدِيّ] [for him see *Ḥamāsa* 387] called ابو ذُؤاب III 90[29 *seq*] : negotiates for ransoming his son Dho'āb 90[28 *seq*] : his elegy on the death of his son *ibid.*

Abū Ḍamra *ibid.* : one of the leading jurisconsults of Ḳubā', who was one of the *Mawālī* II 76[33] : with a bedouin 76[31] (=97[7] 166[1] I 174[25]) see *Notes* : see also (1) ربيعة

رَبيعة بن رَبعة II 64[28] see سطيح خال ابن نفيلة

رَبيعة الرَّقّي with Yezīd b. Ḥātim of the Azd, and Yezīd b. Ḥātim [*var.* Usaid *instead of* Hātim in *Kāmil* 363[11], *Agh.* XV 38[26]] of the Sulaim I 87[28] (=94[26] III 112[25]) see *Notes*

رَبيعة بن زيد one of the Aws, who was present at the 'Akaba and who fought at Bedr II 60[24]

ربعة (بن سَعْأ) II 57[27]

بنو ربيعة فى شيبان II 54[26] see بنو ابى ربيعة

ابن ابى رَبيعة (*sic*) بن صُبَيْح called أُسَيِّدِيّ II 68[13] : 'Amr b. Ma'dīkarib's verse about him 68[12] (see *Notes*) · one of the Banū Musliya *ibid.*

Mu'āwiya at Dhāt al-Athl III 61[28]

رَبيعة الجد II 56[12] *read* رَبيعة الجُوع and see the following

رَبيعة الجُوع (*sic leg.*) II 56[13] see رَبيعة بن مالِك بن زيد مَنَاة

رَبيعة بن الحَرِث [التَّغْلِبِيّ] commanded the Ma'add at the Battle of al-Sullān III 77[30 seq]. his genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

رَبيعة بن حَنْظَلَة بن مالِك بن زيد مناة called رَبيعة الوُسْطى II 56[13]· one of the *Rabāi'* 50[33 seq] (see *Notes*)

رَبيعة الرافِى I 87[23] *read* رَبيعة الرَّقِّى *q.v*

رَبيعة بن رَبيعة الرَّأْى [ابو عثمان] *i.e.* ابى عبد الرحمن III 312[18] II 201[21] see *Notes*· cites Anas b. Mālik II 201[21] (see *Notes*)· cited by Mālik b. Anas III 312[18]: sayings quoted I 175[19]: his conception of virtue (*al-Murū'a*) 180[26]: with Ghailān [al-Dimashkī] 205[16 seq] see *Notes*: and

(3) رَبيعة called ابو عبد الرَّحْمٰن [app. ابن ابى عبد الرحمن is the correct reading] II 124[25] see *Notes*: anecd. *ibid.*

بنو رَبيعة II 54[26] III 76[4] etc see the following

بنو ابى رَبيعة III 70[20 seq]· called بنو ربيعة or رَبيعة II 54[26] III 76[4 seq] 76[19] *seq.* 88[7] 96[19] III 70[15 seq]: a subdivision of the * Sheibān II 54[26] (see *Notes*)· these descendants of the Dhuhl b. Sheibān, raid the Yerbū' under their chief Madjabba but are defeated * III 70[15 seq] (see *Notes*)· raided successfully by the Yerbū' 70[20 seq]· raid the Banū Salīt b. Yerbū' 76[4 seq] (see *Notes*): their quarrel with the Banū Murra b. Dhuhl, on account of their allies the Banū 'Ā'idha (*sic leg.*) 76[19 seq] (see *note* on 76[12 seq]): 77[1] (see *Notes*)· 88[7] (see *Notes*)· at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār 96[19] see *Notes*

رَبيعة بن ثَوْر الأَسَدِى [ابو ثَوْر] gives a spear-thrust to Ṣakhr b.

الرَّبيع [بن يونس] الحاجب described as الرّبيع صاحب شرطة المهدى II 122[2] · his speech in a council called by al-Mehdī to discuss measures for quelling the disturbances * in Khorāsān I 57[28] : chamberlain of al-Mansūr 100[2] 233[24] and of al-Mehdī 152[7] · with al-Mansūr 100[2] seq · with the same 145[25] seq (= 349[29] seq.) · with Dja'far b Muham. *ibid* provokes al-Mehdī against Sharīk *al-Kādī* 152[7] seq (*cf* II 122[2]) · with 'Abdallāh b. Sawwār and a eunuch of Maslama b. 'Abd al-Malik I 155[11] the Hāshimītes bring a complaint against him before al-Mansūr 233[24] seq · 329[5] with al-Mansūr at the death of Dja'far, a son of al- * Mansūr II 14[1] was a *Kātib* 170[34] · a client and vizier of * al-Mansūr III 44[9]. vizier of al-Hādī 44[28] (see *Notes*) with al-Mansūr 139[32]

(1) رَبيعة II 52[14] see رَبعة بن صعصعة

(2) رَبيعة II 56[10] see رَبيعة بن نِزار

الرَّبيع العامِرىّ [var. *Bayān* II 135[9] ابو الرَّبيع العامرىّ و اسمه عبد الله] governor of al-Yemāma III 256[15] seq · anecd. *ibid.* : verses of a poet about him *ibid.*

ابو الرَّبيع العامِرىّ see the foregoing

رَبيع بن عُتَيْبَة بن الحارث at al-Ghabīt III 72[7] (see *Notes*) : captured by Bistām b. Ḳeis at Faihān but managed to escape 77[5] seq (see *note* on 77[4] seq) · his loss in camels made good by his father by raiding the Banu'l-Husain *ibid.* · his genealogy 87[22] seq · at the Battle of al-Djabāyāt *ibid.* : captured Dhu'āb b. Robaiyyi'a at the Battle of Khaww and slew him 90[27] seq (see *Notes*) · see also ابنا عُتَيْبَة

الرَّبيع بن عبينة III 77[5] seq *read* الرَّبيع بن عُتَيْبَة *and see the foregoing*

الرَّبيع بن فَعْنَب his satire against the Banū Fazāra III 58[28]

رَبيع المُغْتَرّ verses of Mu'min satirizing him III 220[3] seq

* I 235[5] (see *Notes*): pays the blood-wit to Ḥudhaifa for his son Mālik, on behalf of the
* 'Absites III 56[16] *sqq.*: one of *al-Kamala ibid.* (=II 51[10] see *Notes*): his feud with Ḳeis b. Zoheir *ibid.*: with the Banū Fazāra *ibid.*: enters into a compact with Ḳeis b. Zoheir *ibid.*: his verses relating to the war, against the Dhubyān (*Ḥarbu Dāḥis*) *ibid.*: Commander of the 'Abs when this War began *ibid.*: with Ḳeis b. Zoheir, when pursued by the Ḍhubyān *ibid.*: his verses on the subject *ibid.*: slays Ḥamal b. Bedr at the well of al-Habā'a *ibid.*: commanded the 'Abs at the Battle of al-Bathā'a 59[27]

الرَّبيع بن سابور described as مولى لبني الحَريش II 283[17]: keeper of the seal of the Caliphate in the reign of Hishām *ibid.*

الرَّبيع بن سليمان [الأَزدي ابو محمّد المصري] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 245] cites al-Shāfi'ī II 80[23]

(*sic leg.*) الرَّبيع بن خُثَيْم with Mu'āwiya I 84[14 *seq.*] see *Notes*: contemp. with Abu Wā'il 222[18] (see *Notes*): sayings quoted 299[26] 315[10]: his eminent position among the ascetics 310[6]

الرَّبيع بن خيثم I 84[14 *seq*] 222[18] 299[26] 310[6] 315[10] *read* الرَّبيع بن خُثَيْم and see the foregoing

ربيع بن ربيعة see سطيح حال ابن نفبلة

الرَّبيع بن زياد الحارثيّ called ابو عبد الرّحمن III 285[13] (= I 204[10]) with his fellow officials and Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī, at the court of 'Omar I I 6[13 *seq*]: *'Āmil* in al-Baḥrain under Abū Mūsa 'l-Ash'arī *ibid.*: governor of Khurāsān in the time of Mu'āwiya II 68[7] see *Notes*: 'Alī visited him in an illness III 285[13 *seq.*] (= 204[9 *seq.*]): with 'Alī and 'Āṣim b. Ziyād *ibid.*; al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī was his secretary II 169[22] (= 170[17])

الرَّبيع بن زياد العَبْسيّ III 56[18]: with al-Nu'man b. al-Mundhir

الرَّبِيْط بن العوث بن أُدّ بن طابخة II 47[4] see صُوْحة

(1) الرَّبِيع I 57[28] 329[6] 349[29] II 170[34] see الرَّبِيع الحاجب

(2) الرَّبِيع in a verse of Musāwir al-Warrāk I 345[18]

(3) الرَّبِيع III 19[34] see الرَّبِيع [بن خالد الضَّبِّى]

الرَّبِيع بن ابى الجَهْم governor of Fārs, in the reign of al-Mehdī I 11[7 bis] · the Caliph's advice to him *ibid*

رُبَيِّع (بن الحارث بن عمرو ذو الرُّبَّع III 73[17]) · a clan of the Tamīm, included in the group *Mukā'is* 68[18]: their genealogy *ibid* 73[1 seq] (=II 72[3])

الرَّبِيع بن ابى الحُقَيْق see ابن ابى الحُقَيْق

الرَّبِيع [بن خالد الضَّبِّى] cited by Mughīra [b. Muḳsim] III 19[34] see *Notes*: with al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*: fell at the Battle of al-Djamādjim *ibid.*

رَبَّاب الصُّبَيْرِى [var. رَبَّان instead of رباب *cf Nak* 313[8]] · cited by Abū 'Obeida III 71[35]

الرَّبَاب بنت صيدة II 46[30] *read* الرَّبَاب بنت حَبْدَة

رَبَاح mentioned in an anonymous verse I 183[32]

رباح (ابو بلال) II 205[29]

الرَّبَائع *i.e.* Rabī'a b. Mālik b. Zeidmenāt, Rabī'a b. Hanzala and Rabī'a b. Mālik b. Hanzala II 50[38]

رَبَيْعَة (بن الهجن) II 63[22]

رَبَّة البسافص *i.e Theuda* cf. *Spanish Islam* 427 · visits al-Nāsir (in Pamplona) II 322[22] (see *Notes*) : gives an undertaking that the Navarrese will be friendly in future, and releases the prisoners of the Banū Dhu'l-Nūn, in consequence of which the Caliph withdraws his troops from Navarre *ibid.*

(*sic*) الرَّبِيذ a horse belonging to Hārūn al-Rashīd I 50[19 seq]

Madhhij at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 82[19] *sqq.*: commanded by al-Nu'mān b. al-Ḥashās at the Battle *ibid.*, the Taim (*sic leg.*), out of this group, gave a good account of themselves at the Battle *ibid.*, see also بنو عبد مدّ

رباب بن زيد بن عمرو see رَبَاب بن البراء

الرَّبَاب بنت حَيْدَة بن مَعَدّ (*sic leg.*) [var. *Wust. Tab.* D. 4 الرِّنَاب instead of الرباب] wife of Mudar II 46[30]

رباب بن رُمَيْلَة see [بن رُمَيْلَة] سَلْمَى

رَبَاب بن زيد بن عمرو [varr. أُرْنَاب بن البراء *B Dur.* 28[21] *seq.*, رِنَاب بن البراء *B Dur.* 197[9]; رباب بن البراء *Agh* XV 76] one of those who believed in the unity of God, in pagan times II 52[35] *seq.* (see *Notes*); his genealogy *ibid.* the Prophet enquires about him from the deputation of the 'Abd al-Ḳeis *ibid.*: the graves of his descendants received showers of rain *ibid.*

الرَّبَائِث بن الحارث a clan of the Kinda II 66[9]. names of some of their notable men *ibid.*

(*sic*) رَبَائطَه بنت نفث noted for stupidity III 257[22] see *Notes*. said to be alluded to, in the *Kor* (16.94) *ibid.*

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(1) رَبَاب wife of a bedouin II 102[35]: anecd. 102[35] *seq*

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(2) رَبَاب in a verse of Ibn 'Abbās II 243[11] (= III 105[12])

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(3) رِبَاب in a verse III 198[6]

الرِّنَاب called بنو عبد مدّ II 49[9] 43[15]. descended from Odd b. Tābikha 47[2 seq] their subdivisions named *ibid* (= 49[4] see *Notes*) [*cf. Ma'ārif* 36[6]]: paid the fourth part of spoil of war to Muhallim (*sic leg.*) 48[27]: why called so 49[4 seq] (*cf.* 47[3]) · 51[2]: 56[4]. joined by the Dabba 57[8] · at the Battle of Djabala * III 53[30] at the First Battle of al-Kulāb as partisans of Shurahbīl 81[25 seq] Maslama on them *ibid* · defeat the Banu'l-Ḥārith [a tribe of the

الرّاوضة (أو الرّوافض) their subdivisions, leading men and the peculiar tenets of their faith I 217[11]–219[27]—why called so 217[11], how they differ from the Shī'a 217[12]; al-Sha'bī on them 219[2] *seq* (*cf.* III 259[32]): see also السّبعة

رافع ابو [identical with ابو رافع مولى رسول الله ?] cites Abū Dharr III 302[7] see *Notes*

رافع ابو بن مالك the first to be converted to Islām from amongst the Ansār II 62[4] (see *Notes*): one of the Banū Zoraik, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.*

رافع ابو مولى رسول الله (ص) notice III 258[1] · appears to his wife in a dream 258[3] *seq*: see also ابو رافع

رافع ابى آل (مولى رسول الله) notice III 258[2] · 258[5]

رافع ابى امرأة (مولى رسول الله) anecd. III 258[2]

رافع بن يزيد one of the Aws who fought at Bedr II 60[27]

راهب بنو II 59[16] *read* بنو راسب

راشد بن عبد ربّه السُّلَمِيّ III 54[13] *seq* see the foregoing

راشد بن عبيد الله السُّلَمِيّ III 104[30] *seq* see راشد بن عبد الله السُّلَمِيّ

راشدة II 70[8] see حالفة

الرّاضى بالله ابو العبّاس محمّد بن جعفر المقتدر II 169[24] · called الرّاضى ابو العبّاس احمد بن المقتدر III 48[n] [*cf. Wüst. Tab.* W. 33, where also he is called احمد instead of محمد]: notice 48[35] *bis*: dates of his accession to the throne, of his birth, and of his death *ibid* · his mother was a bond-maid *ibid.*: his personal appearance and the motto on his signet-ring *ibid.*; his viziers and chamberlains *ibid.* (*cf.* II 169[24])

الرّاعى الشّاعر *i.e.* عُبَيْد بن حُصَيْن II 52[4]: cited III 128[1]: criticized 132[9]: his verses set to music 221[23]: see also 132[27]

cendant of David *ibid.* see also 319[33]

بنو راسب [من قضاعة] *i.e.* بنو الخرّرج بن جُدَّة بن جَرْم II 59[16] · a subdivision of the Banū Djudda of the Djarm *ibid.* (see *Notes*) : their claim about a boy contested by the Tofāwa at the court of Ziyād III 367[18 seq] (*cf* I 266[15 seq] see *Notes*) Sa'd al-Rābīya (var Hārit̲ha b. Ziyād on I 266[16]) on the claim *ibid.* see *Notes*

بنو راسب بن مالك بن مَيْدَعان (*sic leg.*) [من الأزد] the genealogy of their ancestor II 64[8] (see *Notes*) : some of their notable men *ibid* included by some among the Ḳoḍā'a 64[5]

بنو راشد (*sic*) بن عامر (من بَلِيّ) II 59[28] (see *Notes*)

راشد بن عبد الله السُّلَمِيّ (varr. راشد بن عبد ربّه III 54[11 seq] ; راشد بن عبيد الله 104[30]) · appointed by the Prophet as *Ḳāḍī* of Nadjrān I 113[12 seq] (= III 54[11 seq] 104[30 seq]) · his verses cited *ibid.*

ابو ذُؤَيْب الهُذَلِيّ *i.e.* خُوَيْلِد بن خالد II 47[12] describes his own grave 9[7] : his elegy on his children 12[28] · 47[11] remarks about some verses of his III 99[6.19] · criticized 135[10]

ابن هَرْمَلَة العَسّانِيّ see دِيَاد بن هَرْمَلَة

ابن ابى ذئب (*sic leg*) العبية | ابو الحرث المَدَنِيّ] II 39[20] (see *Notes*) محمد بن عبد الرحمن بن ابى ذئب *i.e* 215[18] 39[20] (see *Notes*) : one of the Banū 'Amr b. Lu'ayy I 19[20] (= II 39[20] see *Notes*) · with the Caliph al-Mansūr 19[12 seq] · one of the teachers of al-Zuhrī 167[32] (? var مُنبِه بن ذُرَيْب 140[19]) see *Notes* cites al-Zuhrī II 215[18] · cited by Muham. b. 'Īsa al-Dimashḳī *ibid* . with 'A'isha bint Talha III 234[33] (see *note* on 234[35])

ذئب (بن وَرْقَة) his genealogy and the names of his brothers II 58[30]

ر

رأس الجالوت with Ibn al-Aswad II 254[24] see *Notes* : a des-

ابن ذي قَيْفان see the foregoing

ذو الكَلاع fell at the Battle of al-Djāzir II 264[12]

ذو كَلاع الأكبر *i.e.* يزيد بن النّعمان II 58[1]

ذو مَرْحب (مِن حَضْرَمَوْت) II 70[24] [he may be identical with the person mentioned in *Kāmūs* II 73[4]]

مالك see [ذو المسعار or] ذو المِسْعار بن نمَط

أبرهة ذو المنار see ذو المنار II 58[22]

ذو نَحْو (مِن حَضْرَمَوْت) II 70[24]

بنو ذي الذُّون called بنو ذونون II 318[32]· offer hostages to 'Abd al-Rahmān III *ibid.* (see *Notes*)· slay a government official 319[14]· for this and other offences 'Abd al-Hamīd *al-Kā'id* attacks them, takes their fortress and inflicts heavy losses upon them *ibid.*: they seek peace and offer hostages *ibid.*· their prisoners released by the Queen of al-*Bashākis* [the *Basques*? *cf.* II 314[2]] 322[24]

ذو يَزَن *i.e.* عامر بن أسلم II 58[7]: his genealogy *ibid.*· presented with a costly suit of clothes by the Prophet 58[9]: gives his name to a kind of spear (*al-Yazanīya*) *ibid.*· in a verse of al-A'shā 59[6]

ذُؤاب ابن رُبَيّعَة الأسَدِيّ [بن عُبَيْد الأسَدِيّ] III 90[29] *seq* see

ذُؤاب (*sic leg*) بن أسماء slain by Doreid b. al-Simma III 64[19] (see *Notes*)

ذُؤاب بن رُبَيّعَة الأسَدِيّ III 90[25]· called الأشتر 90[28] [or is it a misprint for الأسدي?]· slew 'Otaiba (*sic leg*) b al-Hārith at the Battle of Khaww 90[28] *seq* see *Notes* (*cf* II 47[4] see *Notes*): captured on the same occasion by al-Rabī' b 'Otaiba (*sic leg*) and slain *ibid.*

ابن ابي ذُؤَيْب الغَميه II 39[20] *read* ابن ابي ذِئب الغميه (see *Notes*)

ذُؤَيْب (بن كعب بن عمرو) verses which he addressed to his father III 86[20] (see *Notes*)

Banū Malakān who fought at Bedr, on the side of the Prophet *ibid.*

ذو السّهادَتَيْن II 44⁶ 60³⁰ III 254¹¹ see خُرَيْمَة بن ثابت

ذو العَيْنَيْن of Hadjar, induces the Hadjarites to raid the Tamīm III 82²²

ذو العُصَّة II 68⁴ see العُصَّبْن ذو العُصَّة (*sic leg*)

ذو الفَقَار the sword which 'Alī took from al-'Āṣī after slaying him, and which finally passed into the hands of the Prophet II 39¹⁹ (*cf. B Khallikān* No. 830 p 5)

ذو قيفان II 58¹⁰ see علقمة بن شَرَاحيل

ابن ذى قيفان II 58¹² see the following

ابن ذى فيعان (var. ابن ذى قيفان on II 58¹¹; but *B Dur.* 311⁷ has ابن ذى قَيْفَان): mentioned in a verse of 'Amr b. Ma'dīkarib, as the original owner of the sword Samsāma I 38³ (=II 58¹²)

[ذو الرُّمَّة

leg.), a subdivision of the *Ribāb* 49⁷ (=56⁴) · al-Asma'ī * on a verse of his III 116¹³: a verse of his criticized 122²⁷: criticized 132²⁵ · some of his verses set to music 222¹⁰ 281²: 'Isma b 'Abd al-Malik describes him and relates an anecdote about him 361⁶: his three brothers *ibid.* · visits Maiya and her friends, in company with 'Iṣma *ibid* · 'Isma recites to them, at his request, a poem of his about Maiya *ibid* · visits her several times, in company with 'Iṣma *ibid* · interview with 'Isma *ibid.* · Abu'l-Muhalhil on his passion for Maiya 364¹⁰ *seq* · Maiya justifies him for his love for her *ibid*

ذو الرِّياسَتَيْن III 46⁶ etc see الفضل بن سهل

ذو السَّهْم III 89¹¹

ذو الشِّمالَيْن II عُمارة بن عقد عمرو *i e.* عُمَيْر [var. عُمَيْر *instead of* عُمَارة 63¹² *cf. B Dur.* 282⁸, *Tabarī* III 2544, *Kāmūs* s.v الشِّمال, *Wust. Tab.* 12.24]: one of the

ذو الحيّات sword of al-Hārith b. Ẓālim (?) III 55⁵ (see *Mufaḍḍalīyāt* 616)

ذو الخِرْق (*sic leg.*) بن شُرَيْح الشّاعر one of the Banū Abān b. Dārim II 50⁸²

ذو رُعَيْن *i.e.* شَراحبل بن عمرو II 58² (*cf. B Dur.* 307 ^ult.) : his verse quoted *ibid.*

ذو الرُّقَيّات III 134⁶ see عبد الله بن قيس الرُّقَيّات

ذو الرُّمّة III 53¹⁸ *seq.* see مالك بن سَلَمة

ذو الرُّمّتَيْن see هاشم بن المُغيرة and ابو ربيعة بن المغيرة

ذو الرُّمّة *i.e.* عَبْلان بن عُقْبة II 49⁷ (=42¹⁰ III 360⁷). with * Merwān b. Muhammad I 99⁸⁰ *seq.* · with ʿĪsā b. ʿOmar al-Nahwī 258¹⁷ · cited by * Abū Bekr b ʿAiyāsh II 5¹⁸ : cited by al-Aṣmaʿī 42⁸ : with a negro slave belonging to the Banū Asad *ibid.* : his clan was ʿAdī b. ʿAbd Menāt (*sic* cestor of ʿAlḳama b. Sharāḥīl *ibid.*

ذو الجَدَّيْن II 54²⁸ III 74⁵ 95²⁵ 223²¹ *seq* see فيس بن مسعود

ابن ذي الجَدَّيْن III 67¹⁰ see بِسْطام بن قَيْس

بيت ابن ذي الجَدَّيْن counted among the noblest families of the Arabs II 44¹¹ see also بنو ذي الجَدَّيْن

ابنة ذي الجَدَّيْن married to Laḳīt b. Zorāra by her father III 223²⁰ *seq.* her brother Bistām takes her to her husband *ibid* · her father's parting advice to her *ibid.* . with the Banū Dārim, after the death of Laḳīt *ibid* with her second husband, whom she married after Laḳīṭ *ibid*

بنو ذي الجَدَّيْن the noblest family of the Shaibān II 44²⁰ see also بيت ابن ذي الجَدَّيْن

ذو الخرق بن شُرَيْح الشّاعر II 50⁸² *read* ذو الخِرْق بن شُرَيْح الشّاعر

of their notable men 55⁵ *seq* · their mother was Rakāshi 55¹⁰ included among al-*Dhuhlān* 55¹⁸ · III 54²⁴ · at the Battle of al-Nibādj 68²¹ : at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib 80¹ : see also الذُّهْلان

دُهْل الأكبر called دُهْل بن شيبان II 42²³ *seq* I 248²⁷ . II 42²³ *seq* . a tribe included in the Bekr b. Wā'il 54¹⁶ · some of their notable men 55⁵ : 56¹ : did not take part in the Battle of al-Zoweirān III 75¹ : eulogized for their conduct at the Battle of Dhū Kār 96³⁸ : 223²⁹ see also بنو دهل (من بكر بن وائل)

دُهْل فى شيبان II 56⁴ see the foregoing

دُهْل called وائل (بن عمرو بن عامر) II 62¹⁸ *bis* · the names of his brothers *ibid* · his descendants not included among the Ghassān, for he did not drink of the spring of that name *ibid*.

دُهْل بن مالك فى غَنَّة II 56⁵ (*cf. Wust. Tab.* J. 12)

دُهْل (بن مُحارِب) II 51²⁵

الذُّهْلان *i.e.* شيبان و دهل ابنا ثعلبة بن عُكابة (q.v.) II 55¹⁸ (but *cf. Nak.* 728¹⁵) : 54²⁹ (see *Notes*)

ذو الأذْعار II 58²¹ see عمرو ذو الأذْعار

الحارث بن مالك بن زيد *i.e.* ذو أصْبَح II 58⁴ : his genealogy *ibid.* : the *Aṣbaḥī* whips were first made for him *ibid* : ancestor of Abraha *ibid.*

ذو الأنْعام II 66³¹ see مَذْحِج

(1) ذو الغُرَّيْن III 121³³ see عامر بن أُحَيْمِر بن ثَهْدَلَة السَّعدى

(2) II 50¹² see الأُحَيْمِر بن حَلَف بن ثَهْدَلَه

III بنت ذى الغُرَّيْن و الفَرَس الوَرْد 121²⁵ see ابنه عبد الله

ذو التّاج III 64²⁶ see مالك بن خالد بن صخر

ذُو الثَّعِنات II 64⁴ see عبد الله بن وَهْب

عَلَس بن الحارث *i.e.* ذو جَدَن II 58⁹ : his genealogy *ibid.* : an-

بنو ذكوان [من سُلَيم] mentioned in a verse of al-Akhtal I 276[15]: their genealogy II 51[20] (see *Notes*)

ذكوان بن عبد قيس notice II 62[2]

الذَّفَّاء III 167[6]: notice 215[14] *seq.* —Sa'īd b 'Abd al-Malik was her first master *ibid.*; described *ibid*; interview with Abū Zeid al-Asadī *ibid.*; a verse in her praise 216[5] (= 167[6]): passed into the hands of Suleimān when he got the Caliphate 216[8]: anecd. with the Caliph and Sinān, the musician 216[12] *seq*

ذَهْبَان بن قُرْص بن زُهَير see العُجَيْل

ذُهْل الأصغر II 42[25] see also بنو ذُهل (من بكر بن وائل)

ذُهْل الأكبر II 42[23] *seq* see ذُهْل بن شَيْبان

بنو ذُهْل (من بكر بن وائل) II 46[10]: III 96[25]: see also ذُهْل الأصغر and ذُهْل بن شيبان

ذُهْل بن ثَعْلَبَة their genealogy II 55[5] *seq* (= 56[4] III 68[21]): some bial for his truthfulness 270[25] one of the 'Companions' of the Prophet II 47[15]: banished by Othmān to al-Rabadha 214[10]: the Banū Ghifār and their confederates are alienated from 'Othmān on account of his treatment of Abū Dharr 215[26] *seq.*: explains the cause of his banishment to Husain b. Zeid and others 223[11]: with Mu'āwiya *ibid.*

ابو ذَرّ الهَمْدانى II 8[11] see عمر بن ذَرّ

ذِراعة المعدّية see دِراعة

ابو ذُفافة (*sic leg.*) III 62[16] see عبد الله بن الصَّمَّة

ابن ذكوان II 288[16] *seq* see ابى الزِّناد

ابو ذَكْوان cites Ahmad b. Yezīd al-Anṭākī II 38[9]: cited by Abu'l-Ṭāhir Ahmad b. Kathīr (?) *ibid.*

ذَكْوان مولى الحسين بن على II 113[31]: with Ibn al-Zubair, al-Husain, and others, at the court of Mu'āwiya 113[27] *seq.*: cites the Prophet 114[8]

their nobility was comprised in the Fazāra *ibid.*: its subdivisions *ibid.*: gain a victory over the Banū 'Āmir on the 'Day' of Baṭn 'Ākil III 51[15] · defeated, along with the Tamīm, by the 'Āmir and the 'Abs, at Djabala 52[21] *seq.*: Lakīṭ implores their help against the 'Āmir and the 'Abs and they respond *ibid.*: 53[30] · raided by al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir 55[9] · the Forty Years' War between them and the 'Abs 56[8] *sqq.* · march with their allies to Dhū Husa" *ibid* their losses at al-Ya'marīya *ibid* · at the well of al-Habā'a *ibid* the Battle of Katan, between them and the 'Abs *ibid.*: and al-Nābigha 131[11]

ابن ذَرّ I 316[12] see عُمَر بن ذَرّ

ذَرّ بن ابى ذَرّ الهَمْدانىّ Abū Dharr on him II 8[11] *seq*

ابو ذَرّ الغِفَارىّ I 270[25] II 47[15] cites the Prophet II 166[6] III 302[8]: cited by Abū Rāfi' III 302[8] · saying quoted I 68[21]: anecd. 177[1]: proverbial *ibid* · Ibn Budjair (for varr. see II 72[14] III 246[9]) on their alleged relationship with the Banū Dabba III 246[25] (=II 48[16] 72[16])

ذ

ذات الخِمار I 158[14] see هند بنت صَعْصَعَة

ذاتُ النُّسُوع a mare belonging to Bistām b Keis III 71[14] · 77[7]

ذاتُ النِّطاقَيْن II 21[31] see أسماء بنت ابى بكر

ابو الذُّبّاب III 230[25] *seq* etc see عبد الملك بن مروان

ذُبْحة [بن صِرار بن عمرو بن مالك [var. K$_o$ 112*a* دُلْجة *instead of* ذبحة, *B Dur* 120[10] vocalizes the name as دُلْجة but see *Lisān* III 99[11]. He is not mentioned in *Wust. Tab.*] a noted chieftain II 48[28]

ابو ذُبْيان III 55[20] see مُرّة بن عَوْف بن سعد

بنو ذُبْيان I 180[1] 248[22] *bis*: their genealogy II 51[11] (= III 56[3]):

دُومَة بن إسمٰعيل بن إبراهيم (*Genesis* 25.14) said to have invented the art of writing in collaboration with his brothers **II** 166[13] (see *Notes*)

دمى المعثار **I** 109[15] *read* دمى المعثار and see مالك بن نمط

بنو الدَّيَّان (*sic leg.*) a subdivision of the Ḍabāb, a section of the Banu'l-Hārith b. Ka'b **II** 68[7]

ديجانس see the following

ديحاس [probably an error for ديجانس] saying quoted **I** 222[14]

الدِّيل (بن حَنِيفَة بن لُجَيْم [var. الدُّوَل instead of الديل *Wust. Tab.* B. 17, *B Dur.* 209[8], *Ma'ārif* 47[18], K_2 218a; *'Iḳd.* **II** 55[30] has الدؤل but probably الدُّوَل is meant]: **II** 54[22 *bis*]: some of their notables *ibid.*

بنو الدِّيل بن عمرو included among the *'Umūr* **II** 53[10]: their genealogy *ibid.*

الدَّيْلَم **II** 48[13 *seq*]: Bāsil b. Dabba supposed to be their ancestor logy of their ancestor **II** 64[13] see *Notes*: Ḥomama was their chief in the pagan times *ibid.*: their ancestor was brother of 'Akk, according to one tradition 64[21]: said to have accepted Islām on account of a verse of the poet Ka'b b. Mālik **III** 101[19 *seq*]

دوسَر (or الدَّوسر **III** 95[24]). a squadron of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir **III** 54[25]: and of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir 95[24]: at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār *ibid.*

الدُّؤَل [بن بكر بن عبد مناة] في كنانه **II** 55[30]

الدِّيل بن حنيفه **II** 55[30] see الدؤل بن حنيفه حَنِيفَة بن لُجَيْم

الدِّيل see الدُّوَل بن حنيفه بن لُجَيْم بن حنيفه بن لُجَيْم

بنو الدُّوَل بن صُنَاح (من عَنَزَة) their genealogy **II** 52[28] captured Ḥātim of the Ṭayyi', Ka'b b. Māma and al-Hārith b. Ẓālim 52[29]

الدّوله العبّاسيّه *i. e.* الدّوله **III** 2[5]

cf. Nak. 584[6], where the name is given as الهَيْش بن المِقْعاس] : fell at the Battle of al-Iyād III 71[13]

الدمنية III 221[26] *read* الدُّمَيْنَة

ابن الدمنية III 200[14] 221[26] *read* ابن الدُّمَيْنَة

[?] بنو الدُّمَيْل II 54[6] *i.e.* بنو الدُّمَيْل بن لخم 54[7]

(*sic leg.*) الدمينة mother of the poet Ibn al-Domaina III 221[26] (see *Notes*)

(*sic leg.*) ابن الدُّمَيْنَة *i.e.* عبيد الله بن عبد الله III 221[26] : his verses admired by al-Rashīd 200[14] (see *Notes*) : notice 221[26] (see *Notes*) : al-Domaina was his mother *ibid.*

بنو الدفان II 68[7] *read* بنو الدَّيَّان

(*sic*) دعش (app. دَنْقَش is the correct reading *cf Agh.*[2] XX 49[14] where ابن دَنْقَش الحاجب is mentioned) : chamberlain of al-Mu'taṣim III 46[19] ; and of al-Wāthiḳ 46[27]

دُفَيْا a slave-girl, belonging to Hārūn III 354[25] *seq* : with

ابن الدُّلَف III 66[8] see حُبَيْش بن الدُّلَف

ابو دُلَف العِجْلِيّ القاسِم بن called إسماعيل I 95[5] : called فاسم بن عبد الله 148[1] (see also 147[14] ; var. القاسم بن عيسى *Agh.* VII 153[25], *Sam'ānī* s.v. العجلى) : with an individual who sought audience of him I 24[5] (var. *Muḥādarāt* I 133) : with a poet 49[8] his generosity 77[20] *seq* · with Abū Dulāma 79[33] (? *cf.* III 371[13]) : with al-Ḥasan b Radjā' 87[6] *seq.* · praised by poets, who are amply rewarded by him 95[5] *seq* : al-Ma'mūn's reconciliation with him 147[23] *seq.* (= 95[5] *seq*) : obtains the pardon of al-Ma'mūn 150[1] : with al-Ma'mūn and a slave-girl 263[10] *seq* : II 54[20] : Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī's *ḏ*awāb to certain verses of his III 140[23] *seq* : anecd. with Māni'l-Muwaswis 260[20] *seq*

ابو عُسّان العَبْدِيّ see دَمّاد ابو عسان

الدمس بن المُفَاعِس [probably الهيش is an error for الدمس

ibid. (=250[12] *seq*) : with Djarīr *ibid.* : eulogizes 'Omar II III 107[25]

الدَّلَّال a pupil of Toweis III 197[33] (*cf.* 198[28])

ابو دُلَامة *i.e.* زَنْد I 81[3] *seq* : with Merwān II at a battle with al-Daḥḥāk al-Ḥarūrī 44[27] : anecdotes with al-Mehdī 78[n] *seq* 80[2] *seq* (=III 371[18] I 136[11] 229[18]) verses which he addressed to 'Īsa b Mūsā 79[26] (=III 371[1]) *see Notes* : with Abū Dulaf 79[33] (*cf.* III 371[19]) . with al-Manṣūr 80[9] *seq* · with 'Abbās b al-Manṣūr 80[14] *seq.* : goes for a hunt with al-Mehdī and 'Alī b. Suleimān III 370[25] his verses on an incident of the hunt *ibid.* · with Muḥammad b. al-Djahm at the court of al-Mehdī 371[7] *seq.* : verses in which he satirized himself on the occasion *ibid.* : with Yezīd b. Mazyad 371[13] (? *cf.* I 79[33])

دَلْجَة بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك see ذبحة بن [ضرار] بن عمرو بن مالك

the Arab tribes 43[24] *seq.*, with Ziyād *ibid.*, with Mu'āwiya 43[27] : one of the Banū Dhuhl 55[9] : on the Banū Makhzūm III 289[22]

دُعَة العِجْلِيّة proverbial for stupidity I 270[27] (=II 49[21] *sic leg.* cf. III 255[30] see *Notes*) III. 143[24] notice 271[3] : one of the Banū 'Idjl b. Ludjaim (*sic leg.*) *ibid.* (? *cf.* II 49[21]) · notice II 49[21] · notice III 257[22] : a sensible saying of hers 257[26]

دو دُعة (*sic leg*) بنت مُعَيج (*sic leg.* أو مُعَيج) included among the Banu'l-'Anbar II 49[20]

ابو دفافه III62[16] *read* ابو دُفافَه

دفلى or دكلى *Diklah* II 57[18]

دكمان المُغَنّي [var. دحمان المغنّي in M_2 *cf. Agh.* V 142[16]] · anecd III 209[8]

دكبا (؟ مولى الرّاضي) chamberlain of al-Rādī III 49[7]

دُكَيْن بن رَجاء الفُقَيْمي *i.e.* دُكَيْن الرّاجز I 123[20] : cited 123[20] *seq.* : with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, Sālim b. 'Abdallāh, and Abū Yaḥyā

(3) دَعْد in an anonymous verse III 181[13 bis]

دُعْمُوص بن عُتَيْبَة بن الحــرث his genealogy III 87[22 seq] · captured by Sheikh (*sic*) b. Yazīd at the Battle of al-Djabāyāt, but exchanged later with a prisoner of war *ibid.* : see also ابنا عُتَيْبَة

دُعْمِيّ بن إياد بن نِزار II 55[21] · in a verse of 'Amr b. Kulthūm 55[23]

دعة II 49[21] *read* [العِجْلِيّة] دُغَة

بنو دعة بنت منعج II 49[20] *read* بنو دُغَة بنت مَعْنَج أو مِعْنَج

(؟) دَعِيّ بن جعفر [var. P_3 54a[17] دعيّ بنى جعفر] : at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III 85[32]

دَعْفَل بن حَنْظَلَة العَلّامَة II 55[9] see *Notes* called دَغْفَل النَّسّابة 47[2] : called دَغْفَل العلّامة III 289[22] · I 25[17] · with Abū Bekr, who visited the Banū Dhuhl in company with the Prophet and 'Alī II 42[26] (see *Notes*) : with a party of the Anṣār 43[2] : became blind *ibid.* : on 136[30] : with 'Abdallāh b. * Tāhir I 75[27 seq] · 76[7] : verses addressed by him to Tāhir b. al-Ḥusain 82[32] with a nobleman of al-Rakka 83[11] : with 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir 97[28 seq] : saying quoted 343[11] : his verses on the fall of the *Barā-* * *mika* III 26[24] · verses which he addressed to a nobleman 109[28] with Muslim [b. al-Walīd], Abu'l-Shīṣ and Abū Nuwās 136[20 seq] · with Sahl b. Hārūn and a slave of his 265[26] · anecd with a woman and Sarī' al-Ghawānī 351[26] *seq.* · cited by Abū Suwaid b. Abi'l-'Atāhiya *ibid.* · cites Bashshār *ibid.*

(؟) دعج بن كثيف one of the Banu'l-Kain, who captured Sinān b. [Abī ?] Hāritha al-Murrī II 58[35]

دعد III 255[30] *read* دُغَة

(1) دَعْد a woman celebrated by Nuṣaib b. Rabāh III 132[8] (=135[32])

(2) دَعْد in a verse of Abū Nuwās III 137[1]

of Ḥunain I 41[22] *seq.*: a famous horseman II 51[28]: one of the Banū Djusham *ibid.*: real brother of 'Abdallāh III 62[16] *seq.*: wounded severely in the Battle of al-Liwā and saved by a woman of the Hawāzin *ibid.*: his elegy on the death of his brother Khālid *ibid.* (?=I 335[6] *cf.* III 126[5] see *Notes*): anecd. with Rabī'a b. Mukaddam in the valley of al-Akhram 63[4] *seq.*: his verses on the subject *ibid.* captured by the Kināna but saved by the widow of Rabī'a b. Mukaddam *ibid.*: raids the Ghaṭafān at al-Sal'ā' and slays Dho'āb (*sic leg.*) b. Asmā' 64[15] *seq.*

الدَّعالِج (مِن الأشعريّين) a clan II 69[22]

ابن دعبل [var. ابن عَبْدَل *Agh.* II 150[27]]: with Bishr b. Merwān, the Prefect of al-Kūfa [var. عبد الملك بن بشر بن مروان *Agh.*] I 83[18]

دِعْبِل بن علىّ الشّاعِر I 97[28] III 351[26]: called ابو علىّ III

أُمّ الدَّرْداء with her husband I 308[27]

درمي (؟) بن حِمْيَر II 57[30]

درهم غلامٌ لعمر بن عبد العزيز with 'Omar II 278[24] *bis*

الدرون (sic) called مِن بُطُون حِمْيَر الأَدْواء II 57[35]: called (*sic*) رمدد *ibid.*

دُرِيّ [الصَّقْلَبِيّ ابو عثمان مولى امير المومنين النّاصِر] reinforced Ibn Salīm in the siege of Toledo II 321[12] (see *Notes*): he and Ibn Sālim invested the town together for a whole year *ibid.*: suddenly entered the town and occupied it and the surrounding country, after it had capitulated, and its chief and the elders had gone out to meet 'Abd al-Rahmān III 321[25] *seq.*

دُرَيْد بن حَرْمَلَة [المُرّيّ] in company with his brother, Hāshim, slays Mu'āwiya b. 'Amr III 60[18] *seq.*: slain by Ṣakhr b. 'Amr *ibid.*: verses of Ṣakhr on the subject *ibid.*

دُرَيْد بن الصِّمَّة (الجُشَمِيّ) with Mālik b. 'Awf at the Battle

ابو دِحْيَة القاصّ anecdotes III 255[15]

دُخْنُنُوس اخت (sic) لَقِيط her elegy on Laḳīṭ III 53[22] (see *Notes*)

درار بن عمرو القيسي و هو الرويم III 66[3] see ضِرار بن عمرو بن مالك

دراعة [var. *Bayān* II 117[1] ذراعة المعدية]: noted for her stupidity III 257[22]

دربان (sic) بن زياد [العِجْلِيّ] [*Naḳ.* 312[8] has ظَرِبان instead of دربان]. at the Battle of al-Waḳīṭ III 68[1]

عُرَيْمِر (*sic leg.*) بن زيد *i.e.* ابو الدَّرْداء II 61[22]: his letter to Mu'āwiya I 20[12]: and Mu'āwiya 23[16]: sayings quoted 185[21] 193[26] (=282[10]) 196[15] 209[2] 238[6] 285[24] 321[10] II 194[24]: with the people of Damascus I 299[23]: Salmān al-Fārisī's letter to him and his reply 300[7] *seq.*: with his wife 308[27] III 239[22]: anecd. I 348[10]: one of the Banu'l-Ḥārith b. al-Khazradj II 61[25]: his saying cited by al-Zuhrī III 23

281[26]: no male offspring remains to him *ibid.*

دُبّ (بن وَبَرَة) his genealogy and the names of his brothers II 58[21]

دُبَيْس [المغنّي] his melodies at a reunion of musicians at the house of Abū 'Īsā b. al-Mutawakkil III 202[27] *sqq.*

دِثار (من بني فَقْعَس) II 47[20]

الدَّجّال II 123[9]

ابو دُجانة *i.e.* سِماك بن أوس بن خَرَشَة II 61[26]: one of the Banū Sā'ida, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.*

دحمان المُغَنّي see دَحْمان المُغَنّب

يزيد بن المُهَلَّب see ابن دَحْمَة

دحيم الكلبيّ [probably we should read دِحْيَة instead of دحيم and regard this person as identical with the following] with 'Alī I 209[16]: an admirer of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*

دِحْيَة بن خَليفة الكَلْبِيّ one of the witnesses to an agreement between the Prophet and the Kelbites I 109[23]: II 58[23]

II 110[23]: 151[10]: 254[25]: chanted the Psalms in accompaniment with his harp III 190[7]: his sayings quoted 236[1] 242[5]: a phrase from his prayer quoted 290[26]: a gate in the Mosque of Jerusalem named after him 301[7]: 354[24]

داؤد كاتب نصر بن سيّار flies with his master to al-Ray and after his death reaches al-Kūfa II 299[1]

داؤد بن نُصير الطّائىّ ابو سليمان see داؤد الطّائىّ

داؤد (الهاشمىّ) III 138[15] [apparently he is identical with داؤد بن علىّ q.v]

داؤد بن هَبُولة السَّليحىّ slain by Ibn Ḳārib II 39[20]

داؤد بن ابى هند cites al-Sha'bī I 270[1]: cites Ḳatāda II 210[15]: cites Abū Ḥarb 228[3]: cited by Maslama b. Muḥārib *ibid.*

داؤد (بن يحيى بن اليَمانِ) with his father I 168[21 seq] (= 226[15 seq]): died in 204 A.H. 168[28] 169[7 seq]

أمّ داؤد زوجة يحيى بن اليَمان I 169[8] (= 226[17])

داؤد (بن يزيد بن عبد الملك) his brothers enumerated II 272[13] (? see *Notes*)

داؤد بن علىّ two of his orations cited II 146[15]: see also داؤد الهاشمىّ

داؤد بن علىّ [بن] خَلَف الاصْبَهانىّ see داؤد بن خَلَف الاصبَهانىّ

داؤد بن المُحَبَّر cites 'Abd al-Wāḥid b. al-Khaṭṭāb I 311[22]

داؤد المُصَاب anecd. III 253[20] see also عمرو المصاب

ابو داؤد المصحفىّ [المَصَاحِفىّ ؟] [s.e., سليمان بن سَلْم *Tahdhīb* IV 195 s.v., *cf. Sam'ānī* f. 531 b. s.v. المصاحفى]: cites al-Naḍr b. Shumail III 17[28] (= 19[10]).

داؤد بن المُعْتَمِر anecdotes III 255[9 seq]

داؤد بن المُهَلَّب with a Bedouin I 77[u] *seq.*

داؤد النّبىّ called ابو سلّام in a verse II 176[30]: I 4[11]: 20[26 bis]: 68[15]: 85[16 seq] (*Kor.*): 151[2] (= III 8[17]) (*Kor.*): 160[24] (*Kor.*): with his son, Solomon 162[26 seq] 184[u]: 220[1 seq]: with Luḳmān 238[8 seq]: quoted by Wahb b. Munabbih 297[4 seq]: 344[5 bis]:

داؤد (بن ابى نَكَرَة) Prefect of al-Ray III 4[25]

داؤد بن الجرّاح [for him see *Fihrist* I 128[16]]: criticized as a *Kātib* II 171[4]

داؤد بن خَلَف الاصبهانىّ [var. داؤد بن على (بن) خلف الاصبهانىّ *Bulaghā* 180[24]] · with Ibrāhīm al-Muzanī II 176[7] *seq* (see *Notes*)

داؤد ابو سَلّام الذّمّىّ II 176[30] see داؤد

ابو داؤد الشّاعر II 55[24] *read* ابو دُؤَاد الشّاعر

داؤد الطّائىّ [*i.e.* ابو سليمان داؤد بن نُصير الطّائىّ for whom see *Sam'ānī* f. 364 b. *seq.*, and *Tahdhīb* III 203]: Ibn al-Sammāk on him II 6[27] *seq*: see also داؤد

داؤد بن طلحة بن هَرِم Suleimān's letter to him II 275[20] *seq.*: flogs Khālid al-Ḳasrī under the orders of the Caliph Suleimān *ibid.*

ابو داؤد [الطَّيَالِسىّ] cites Shu'ba III 341[8] see *Notes*: cited by Zaid b. Akhzam (*sic leg.*) *ibid.*

ابن دارَة with 'Adī b. Ḥātim III 108[7] (=I 95[30])

بنو الدّارى II 69[34] *read* بنو الدّار

دألان (*sic leg.*) بن سابِغة a clan of the Hamdān II 66[3]: their genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

دالِق name of the ancestor of a family I 180[24]

داؤد with Thābit al-Bunānī I 344[6]: his prayer 347[16]: [prob. identical with داؤد الطّائىّ q.v.]

(1) ابن داؤد fortifies himself in the mountain of شرونة [*Sidona?*] II 320[26]: 'Abd al-Ḥamīd, who is sent against him by 'Abd al-Rahmān III, brings him to his master *ibid.*

(2) ابن داؤد III 138[15] see علىّ بن داؤد الهاشمىّ

(3) ابن داؤد mentioned in a verse III 199[15] [is he عمر الوادى? *cf. Agh.*[2] VI 62[9]]

ابو داؤد II 129[11] (=I 176[20]) *read* ابو دُؤاد

آل داؤد I 219[9] III 188[8]

(بنو) هانئ بن بنوالدّار (*sic leg.*) *i.e.* حَبيب بن نُمارة II 69[24]: a family of the Banū Nomāra *ibid.*

بنو دارم بن مالك بن حَنظلة their genealogy II 50[25]: sons of Dārim enumerated 50[26]: included in the *Khishāb* 51[2] (see *Notes*) Djarīr reproaches them for the defeat they suffered at the Battle of Rahrahān * 71[24] (*cf.* III 52[20]) · III 53[17]: Djarīr on them 53[19]: defeated by the 'Abs at Akrun 66[11 *seq*]: reproached by Djarīr on account of their defeat *ibid.*; also on account of their defeat at al-Wakīt 68[2]: 68[12] · said to have taken no part in the Battle of Khazāz 89[21]: praised by al-Farazdak 125[26] (= 286[17] I 157[27]): 224[1] · 246[20]: and Sharāhīl b. al-Ḥārith 351[25]

الدّارِمِيّ becomes an ascetic III 192[21] *seq.*: anecd. *ibid.*

دَارِمِيّة الحَجُونِيّة interview with Mu'āwiya I 132[15] *seq*: a staunch partisan of 'Alī *ibid.*

الخَيْزُران bond-maid, and later wife, of al-Mehdī III 44[18] *seq.*: names of her children *ibid.*

خَيْوان (*sic leg.*) *i.e.* مالك بن زيد II 66[2]: his genealogy *ibid.*

د

ابن داب I 217[22] *read* ابن باب

ابن دأب *i.e.* عيسى بن دأب I 170[6] [in *Fihrist* I 90[28] he is called ابو الوليد عيسى بن يزيد بن بكر بن دأب] · with 'Abd al-Malik b. Mālik al-Khozā'ī (var. عبد الله بن مالك *Agh.* VIII 105[12]) at the court of al-Mehdī I 74[28] *seq.* · cites al-Shammākh *ibid* · 170[8]: compared by al-Mansūr with Ibn Ishāk 170[8 *bis*]: cited II 140[14]: cited 209[14]: cited 223[4]: cited 224[8]: cited 250[8] (*cf.* 141[26]) · with Abū Sa'īd b. Muslim III 188[1]. in the verse of a poet 245[24]

داحِس I 170[9]: II 51[10]: III 52[25]: a horse which gave its name to the War between the 'Abs and the Dhubyān 56[3]: an account of the War which lasted forty years 56[3] 59[17]: 78[22]

(2) خُثَيْمَة II 124[19] (var. حُنَيْنَة *Kāmil* 356[3], *Bayān* III 194[7])

ابو خُثَيْمة مالك بن قيس *i.e.* II 61[24]: one of the Banu'l-'Adjlān, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.*: and the Prophet, when the latter had proceeded to Tabūk III 303[26] *seq.*

ابو الخير anecd. with Abū Nuwās *III* 281[4] *seq.*

أُمّ الخير بنت خُرَيش بن سُراقة البارقيّ I 133[1] [var. العُرَيش instead of خُرَيش cf. *Ṣubḥal-A'shā* I 248 bottom]: interview with Mu'āwiya 132[21] *seq.*: a staunch partisan of 'Alī *ibid.*: the speech which she made [at Ṣiffīn] when 'Ammār b. Yāsir was slain *ibid.*

أُمّ الخير ابنة صَخْر mother of Abū Bekr II 203[15]: her genealogy *ibid.*

ابو الخير بن عمرو الكِنْديّ presents al-Ḥārith b. Kalada with Sumaiya in reward for medical service rendered to him III 2[9] (see *Notes*)

خيران II 66[2] *read* خَيْوان

خيرى بن دارم II 50[26] *read* خَيْبَرِيّ بن دارم

Ḥusain to 'Obeidallāh *ibid.*: the verses which he recited on the occasion *ibid.*: put to death by the order of 'Obeidallāh *ibid.*

خُوَيْلِد بن خالد II 47[18] see ابو ذُؤَيْب الهُذَليّ

خُوَيْلِد [بن مُرّة الهُذَليّ] I 46[18] (=III 182[19]) see ابو خِراشٍ الهُذَليّ

خِيار (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالِك) [K_2 112a has جَبّار instead of خِيار, but جَبّار was, according to *Wüst. Tab.* J. 20, a grandson and not a son of Ḍirār]: a noted chieftain II 48[23]

خَيْبَرِيّ (*sic leg.*) بن دارم II 50[26]

خُثَيْم بن عمرو بن سعد see عمرو بن سعد

(1) خُثَيْمَة [probably identical with خثيمة بن ابى خثيمة البصرى ابو نصر see *Khazradj* 92[2]]: cites Ibn Mas'ūd III 355[17]: cited by al-A'mash *ibid.*

also الإباضيّة, الصُّفْريّة, الأزارقة: اهل النّهروان, البيهسيّة and الحروريّة

خَوّلان his genealogy II 70[19] (see *Notes*): the names of his seven sons 70[20]: 234[11]

خَوْلة a woman celebrated by Ṭarafa III 98[20] (=98[10])

خَوْلة ابنة ثابت her verses cited III 198[20]

خَوْلة بنت حكيم with 'Omar I and al-Mu'allā b. Djārūd al-'Abdī I 199[33]: notice II 202[33]

خَوْلة بنت مُقاتِل بن قيس her genealogy III 244[23] *seq*: married to Yaḥyā b. Abī Ḥafṣa, a rich convert from Judaism, who presented her with a large sum *ibid.*: al-Ḳulākh on this union *ibid.*

خَوْلة بن يزيد الأصبحيّ II 253[12] *read* خَوَلِيّ بن يزيد الأصبحيّ and see the following

خَوَلِيّ (*sic leg.*) بن يزيد الأصبحيّ of the Ḥimyar, gave the last stroke to al-Ḥusain at Karbalā' II 253[12] (see *Notes*): he brought the head of al-

their subdivisions 67[19] (*cf.* 212[31]): 150[16]: 208[34]: anecdotes relating to them 211[30]–216[34]-Alī wins them back to his side at al-Ḥarūrā' 212[2]; they leave him again 212[6]; with Ibn 'Abbās 212[7]; their leaders 212[18]; with 'Abdallāh b. Khabbāb 212[28]; with Ibn al-Zubair 212[35] *seq.*; with 'Omar II 216[3]: 217[23] *seq*; * 236[9] *seq*: II 32[28] *seq.*: 64[4]: 75[12]: anecdotes of their individuals with al-Ḥadjdjādj 117[31] *seq.*: one of them with Ziyād 118[1]: 129[4]· 153[21]: 'Abdallāh b. Ṭāhir goes to fight against them 155[6]: Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik on them 187[8]: expostulate with * 'Alī 232[21]: 239[18] *seq.*: III 19[24]: anecd. with a woman in al-Ahwāz 238[26]: 284[28]: a technical term of theirs 284[29]: their settlements on the Khābūr, in al-Djazīra, 294[18]: the Banū Rabī'a in al-Djazīra are either of their (the Khārijite) persuasion or Christians *ibid.* (=295[28]): see

265[21] : 275[19] : with 'Omar I II 18[6 bis] : with 'Ā'isha 18[11 seq] : aneod. with Ṣakhr *ibid.* : describes and compares her brothers, Ṣakhr and Mu'āwiya, with each other 18[19] : 51[27] : notice III 61[2] : her elegy on her brother Ṣakhr 61[33] (=II 18[25]) : another elegy of hers 62[4] (=II 18[6])

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(2) الخَنْساء a mare belonging to 'Amīra [b. Ṭārik] III 87[26]

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(3) الخَنْساء in a verse [of Imru' al-Ḳeis] III 173[19]

خَنُوخ *Enoch* II 57[16] see إدريس النبيّ ؑ

خُنَيْس بن عبد الله بن حُذافة السَّهْمِيّ II 202[23]. called (*sic* خُنَبْس بن حُذَافة *leg.*) II 39[18] : notice 202[23] : sent by the Prophet on a mission to Kisrā *ibid.*

الخَوارِج called الخارجون (by a partisan of 'Alī) II 241[21] 216[3] : * I 32[33] : 44[13] : their risings after the death of 'Alī 65[18]–67[19]—they besiege 'Attāb b. Warkā' in Ispahan 66[17] ; defeated by him 66[28] ; 67[3] ; split in their camp 67[13 seq] ; their obstinate fighting 67[15] ;

خليل بن حبشيه ابن حُبْشِيّة II 62[19] *read* حُلَيْل

خَليل الرّحمن (أو الخليل) etc , see إبراهيم ؑ I 227[9]

الحسن التَّغْلِبِيّ see الخِمْس التَّغْلِبِيّ

ابن الحسن see ابن الخِمْس التَّغْلِبِيّ [التَّغْلِبِيّ]

خُنَاعَة (*sic leg.*) بن سعد بن هُذَيْل II 47[7]

خندان name of a bedouin II 102[12 seq] · aneod. *ibid.*

خِنْدِف *i.e.* لَيْلَى بنت حُلْوان II 46[32] · 30[23] : 43[12 seq] : the group included two of the *Djamādjim* of the Arabs, viz., Kināna and Temīm 46[5 bis] : her genealogy 46[32] : mother of all the sons of al-Ya's 46[33] : the name also applied to her sons 46[34 tris] : enumeration of their subdivisions 46[34] (=47[5]) : * 81[33] : III 53[33] : 121[29] : the Indians said to be descended from them 246[24] (=II 72[15] 48[15])

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(1) الخَنْساء (or خنساء II 18[6 seq] III 61[2]) : saying quoted I

Bakī b. Makhlad 144[25]: cited I 17[15]: cited II 15[35]: cited 292[24]

خليفة رسول الله I 117[28] *et passim.* see ابو بكر

حليفة (بن فيس بن زهير) III 224[9]

الخليفتان II 213[24] *seq* see العمران

الخليق II 313[21] *read* الجليفى

الخليل بن أحمد sayings quoted I 163[33] 164[18] (=III 302[6]) 176[2] 181[9] 251[25] 310[13] II 178[20] III 119[34]: held the opinions of the *Ibāḍīya*, but renounced them through the influence * of Aiyūb I 164[19]: with Kaisān 166[2] *seq*: with al-Mubarrad 187[6]: anecd. 241[28]: with Abū Zeid 241[32]: with Abū Shams al-Mutakallim 251[25] *seq*: a friend of Dja'far * b. Sulaimān III 112[20] *bis*: anecd. with the same *ibid.*: notice 114[3] *seq*: his work on prosody 157[7]: 158[18]: quoted 158[18]: praised by the author 159[21] 165[9]: his opinions about questions of prosody cited 160[21] 165[6] 181[26] 183[11] *seq.* 183[26] his ascription of his own verses to other poets *ibid.*: with al-Aṣma'ī 114[2]

خَلَف بن خليفة [مولى قيس بن ثعلبة] الشّاعر III 250[32]: called خَلَف بن خليفة الأفطع II 301[25]: with Abān b. al-Welīd I 75[33]: verses which he wrote after al-Welīd II was slain, and in which he referred to the death of Khālid al-Kasrī II 291[18]: verses which he recited before al-Saffāḥ 301[25]: his verses on persons of suspected genealogies III 248[12]: cited 250[28] *seq*

خَلَف بن هِسام بن عبد الملك his brothers enumerated II 283[15]

خَلِيّ name of a woman in a verse of Ibn Hilliza al-Yashkorī I 188[2]

الخُلَيْس بن عتبة بن الحرث (var. الخليس instead of الحليس *Nak* 313[17]): at al-Ghabīṭ III 72[8] (see *Notes*)

خليفة بن الخيّاط [i.e. شبيب العصفرى *Fihrist* I 232[16], *Khazradjī* s.v.]: cites Ismā'īl b. Ibrāhīm II 144[25]: cites al-Welīd b. Hishām 290[25]: cited by

(1) ابو الخَطّاب III 141[9] *seq* see عمر بن ابى ربيعة

(2) ابو الخَطّاب cited III 372[13]

عبد الرّحمٰن بن *i.e.* ابو الخَطّاب الشّاعر عبد الله II 62[16] : one of the Banū Salima, a branch of the Khazradj *ibid.*

الخَطّار verses of his father on his death II 14[13] *seq*

ابو الخَطّار verses on the death of his son Khaṭṭār II 14[13]

الخَطَفَى see غطفان

عبد العُزّى بن حَنْظَلَة see ابن خَطَل

عبد الله بن جُشَم بن مالك, *i.e.*, خَطْمَة بن الأوس II 60[20] : a branch of the Aws *ibid.* : some of their notables *ibid.*

خطيب النبىّ II 61[20] see ثابت بن قيس بن شمّاس

الخَطِيم see الخَطِيم بن هِلال

خُفَاف بن عمرو III 60[22] see the following

خُفَاف بن عُمَيْر (var. عمرو *instead of* عمير III 60[22]) II 51[26] : called

خُفَاف بن نَدْبَة III 61[3] : the poet of the Suleim *ibid.* : attacks Mālik b. Ḥārith (sic) al-Fazārī at Ḥawza (sic) and slays him III 60[22] *seq.* : his verses on the subject *ibid.*

خفيف السمرقندىّ see حفيف السمرقندىّ

الخلاج (مولى [ابن] المُنْجِب السَّدوسىّ) see الجلاح

خَلّاد بن سُوَيد see the following

خَلّاد بن يَزيد (probably we should read خَلّاد بن سُويد see *Notes*) : one of the Banu'l-Ḥārith, who fought at Bedr and was slain on the "day of the Ḳoraiẓa" II 61[18]

ابو الخَلّال cites 'Oṯhmān b. 'Affān I 84[5] : cited by 'Abd al-Ḥamīd b. Wahb *ibid.*

خَلَبُوب attacks Ibn al-Zobeir and is wounded by him II 270[8] *seq*

بنو خَلَف I 80[21]

خَلَف الأحمر notice III 113[8] *seq* ; and Yūnus al-Naḥwī with Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa *ibid.* :

slain *ibid.*: Mu'āwiya condemned by a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī for slaying him III 254[11]

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(*sic leg.*) خُزَيْمة بن خازِم and Hārūn II 188[21]: and Ṭāhir b. al-Ḥosain 191[21]

خُزَيْمة بن طارِق التَّغْلِبيّ (var. جَذيمة instead of خُزَيْمة *Bekrī* 436[18 seq]): raids the Yarbū' but is captured at Zarūd, by Oneif b. Djabala and Asīd al-Salīṭī III 69[11 seq]: verses of Oneif on the subject *ibid.*

الخِشاب the descendants of Djushaish (*sic leg.*), Rabī'a, Dārim, and Ka'b, the sons of Mālik b. Ḥanẓala b. Mālik II 51[3] (see *Notes*)

الخَسَبِيّة see الحُسَيْنِيّة

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الخُشَنِيّ ابو عبد الله محمّد بن عبد السّلام I 205[21] see محمّد بن عبد السّلام الخُشَنِيّ

خُشَيْن مِن بني النَّمِر بن وَبَرَة II 59[18]

بنو خَصَفة بن فيس بن عَيْلان II 51[23]

الخَصِيب eulogized by Abū Nuwās III 127[28]

بنو الخَصِيب III 88[9]

ابو الخَصِيب مرزوق مولى المنصور see ابو الحصيب مولى المنصور

بنو مالك بن الخُضْر (*sic leg.*) *i.e.* مُحارِب II 51[25]

الخضر[ع] I 164[28]. places associated with him in Jerusalem III 301[9 seq]

الخُضْرِيّة the name given to Mu'āwiya's army at Ṣiffīn II 235[2]

خَضَّم [مِن تميم] clan III 76[18 *seq.*]

الخَطّاب [بن نُفَيْل ابو عمر رض] I 16[20]: 17[5]: III 190[5]

آل الخَطّاب II 210[23]: 281[13] (= 90[19]): III 117[24]

* a branch of the Azd I 37⁶ =(157¹²); II 45¹⁵: compete * with al-Aws in boasting II 44⁴ *seq*: four of them who read the Ḳorān in the life-time of the Prophet, enumerated *ibid.*: their genealogy 60¹⁴ *bis*: their subdivisions and notable men 60³⁴ *seq.*: their leader in the Battle of Bu'āṯh 61³¹· in a verse of Ibn al-Ziba'rā 257³⁹ (=III 33³ 254¹⁷): 'Abd al-Malik on their gift for poetry * III 99²⁴: see also الأنصار

الخَزْرَج في see الخَزْرَج بن تيم الله النَّمِر بن قاسِط

II بنو الخَزْرَج بن جُدَّة بن جَرْم 59¹⁸ see (*sic leg.*) بنو راسِب

II 56¹¹ الخَزْرَج في النَّمِر بن قاسِط

الخَزْرَج بن تَيْم الله بن النَّمِر *i.e.* بن قاسِط [*cf. Wüst. Tab.* A. 13.]

بنو خُزَيْمَة II 43¹⁴: 80³³

ذو الشَّهادَتَيْن called خُزَيْمَة بن ثابت II 44⁶ 60³⁰ III 254¹¹ [for an explanation of the term see *B Dur.* 265¹⁸]: slain at Ṣiffīn II 236²¹: took the side of 'Alī after 'Ammār had been author of the "*Madjālis*" 369²⁷

خُزَاعَة *i.e.* عمرو بن ربيعة II 62¹¹: friends and supporters of the * Prophet I 283¹⁶: Daghfal * on them II 43²⁹: the genealogy of their ancestor 62¹¹: the origin of the name of this tribe 62¹² *seq.*: descended from the Azd, and, therefore, included among the Banū 'Amr b. 'Āmir 62¹⁶ (*cf.* 63¹⁷): names of their clans and of the notables of each clan 62¹⁹–63¹⁶: revolted against 'Oth̲mān 221¹: allies of the Prophet before the conquest * of Mecca III 102¹⁶

ابو خُزَاعَة II 62¹⁷ see حارِثة بن عمرو بن عامر

خزاعة بن سعد بن هذيل II 47⁷ *read* خُنَاعَة بن سَعْد بن هُذَيْل

ابو محمد الخزامى III 273¹¹ see الخزامي

الخَزَر I 101²³: Ibn al-Muḳaffa' on them II 41²⁵

الخَزْرَج في الأنصار II 56¹¹: a subdivision of the Banū 'Amr,

Murrī III 51[22] *seq*: with his master *ibid.*

خِرَاشٌ ابو خِرَاشٍ [بن مُرَّة] الهُذَلِيُّ *i.e.* خُوَيْلِد I 46[18] (=III 182[19]): fled before Fā'id 46[17]: his verses on the subject *ibid.* (=III 182[19])

خُرَاشَة (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو العَبْسِيّ his verses on the Battle of al-Bathā'a III 59[30]

خُرَافَة (العُذْرِيّ) I 271[20]: a statement of the Prophet about him 271[27]

خرج بن البكاء III 50[32] *read* حُنْدُج بن البَكَّاء

ابن خُرَيْم his advice to al-Mehdī I 155[30]

خُرَيْم النّاعم [بن عمرو مِنْ مُرَّة ذبيان] with Mu'âwiya I 18[28] *seq* (=II 119[30]): proverbial for the softness of his body 36[32] 270[26] (*cf. Ma'ārif* 296, *B Dur.* 85): with al-Ḥadjdjādj III 283[18]

ابو يعقوب الخُرَيْمِيّ *i.e.* الخُرَيْمِيّ III 369[27]: saying quoted 120[18]: with Manṣūr b. 'Ammār

خَدِيجة بنت الرّشيد notice III 45[5]

خَدِيجة بنت عثمان بن عُرْوَة her genealogy III 227[19]: wife of Muḥam. b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr *ibid.*: a highly connected daughter of hers *ibid.*

خَدِيجة بنت عُرْوَة بن الزُّبير on Muḥam. b. 'Abdallāh, whom she married but who ultimately divorced her III 240[3]; verses which he wrote to her when she wanted to marry Ibrāhīm b. Hishām b Ismā'īl al-Makhzūmī *ibid.*

خِرَاش cited by Abu'l-Mundhir [Ibn al-Kalbī] as his authority for the Battle of al-Nihy III 79[30]

خِرَاش بن ابى أُمَيَّة الخُزَاعِيّ one of the Banū Kulaib who cupped the Prophet II 62[26] (see *Notes*): an ally of the Makhzūm *ibid.*

خِرَاش [بن ابى خِرَاشٍ الهُذَلِيّ] I 46[21]

خِرَاش بن الصِّمَّة الخَزْرَجِيّ notice II 62[6]

خِرَاش (المُحَارِبِيّ) an attendant of al-Ḥārith b. Ẓalīm al-

the Djasr (*sic leg.*) from the Kilāb III 60[6]: his verses on the subject *ibid.*: his verses on the Battles of Nakhla 92[21], Shamṭa 93[14], and al-Ḥoraira 93[25]

بنو خدان II 63[24] *read* بنو حُدَّان

بنو خُدْرَة بن عَوْف a clan of the Khazradj II 61[28]: the genealogy of their ancestor and the names of some of their notable men *ibid.*

خَدِيج (خادم معاوية) with Mu'āwiya III 194[15]

خَدِيجة بنت الحسن بن سَهْل see بُوران بنت الحَسَن بن سَهْل

خَدِيجة بنت خُوَيْلد II 202[18] III * 31[2]: and Waraḳa II 39[4]: 49[18]: grand-aunt of 'Abdallāh b. al-Zubair 114[14]: mother of all the children of the Prophet, excepting Ibrāhim 202[17 seq.]: their names *ibid*: her genealogy 202[18] *cf.* III * 226[8]: notice *ibid.*: III 33[19]: the advice given her by Waraḳa b. Nawfal, whom she consulted when the Prophet proposed to her 226[8]

* of this tribe I 42[24]: their chief and Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: 110[20]: their relationship with * Anmār b. Nizār discussed II 55[25]: claim to be descended from Anmār b. Irāsh and Salāma bint Anmār b. Nizār *ibid.* (cf. *Ma'ārif* 50[18]): the genealogy of their ancestor 65[4 bis] (see *Notes*): the names of some of their subdivisions and of their notable men 65[5]: and the Prophet 65[7]: the real name of their ancestor and the origin of his nickname 65[19]: 163[25] (? *cf.* III 226[29]): commanded at the Battle of Faif al-Rih by Anas * b. Mudrika III 85[29]: see also أنمار and أنمار بن إراش بن سبأ

بنو خَثْعَمة بن يشكر II 64[3] *read* بنو جِعْثِمة بن يَشْكُر

الخَثْعَمِيّ with Ibn al-Zayyāt II 179[20]

خِداش بن بِشْر الشّاعِر II 50[20] see البَعِيثُ

خِداش بن زُهَير a descendant of 'Amr b. 'Āmir II 52[8]: saves

'Othmān b. Abi'l-Āṣ III 243[20] *seq*

خالصة III 365[6]

خالفة (من لخم) *i.e.* راشدة II 70[8]: a clan *ibid.*

خامس أصحاب الكساء II 7[8] see الحسن بن على بن ابى طالب

خبّاب [بن الأرتّ] 'Alī's address on his grave II 6[23] *bis*: 205[31] (? *cf.* 72[6])

خبيب بن عوف flees from Abū Fudaik at the Battle of Mardā' Hadjar I 46[22]: his verses on the subject *ibid.*

(1) خثعم said to be a son of Anmār b. Nizār but the assertion is rejected by the Banū Khath'am II 55[25] (*cf. Ma'ārif* 50[18])

(2) خثعم said to be originally the name of a camel belonging to the tribe, which gave its name to them II 65[19]

(3) خثعم properly (*sic leg.*) أثل II 65[19]: mother of Muḥammad b. Dja'far b. Abī Ṭālib was

[خالد بن يزيد بن معاوية] on the election of Merwān to the Caliphate 259[20]: Ḥassān b. Mālik desires to put him on the throne but the people do not want him 260[11] *seq*: 260[16]: Merwan marries his mother for political reasons 261[19] (*cf.* III 40[1]): Merwān borrows arms from him, but subsequently refuses to return them 261[21] *seq.*: when abused by Merwan, he complained to his mother, who smothered Merwān in revenge *ibid.*: with 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz and another individual 278[16] *seq*: with Merwān b. al-Ḥakam * III 122[17]: rouses 'Abd al-Malik against al-Ḥadjdjādj on his marrying a Hāshimite woman 240[3] *seq* (? *cf.* I 119[18] *seq*: defended by 'Amr b. 'Utba, when al-Ḥadjdjādj reviled him *ibid.*

خالدة [بنت سعد بن أوس الكلبيّة] called أمّ حزرة I 123[2] *seq* (see *Nak.* by index): in a verse of Djarīr III 197[1]

خالدة بنت ابى لهب the Prophet gave her in marriage to

on battle-fields 31[19]: Abū Bekr's farewell injunctions to him 40[15]: his proclamation among the Persian Wardens of the Marches 40[19]: on his death-bed 43[18]: at the Battle of Khandama 45[33] (=III 88[25]): converts Ukaidar of Dūma to Islām 112[20]: slays Musailima 117[27]: and 'Umar I
* II 5[14]: commanded the cavalry of the Ḳoreish and held charge of the leather pavilion (القُبّة), which served as their armoury, in the wars of the *Djāhilīya* 37[20]: one of the ten dignitaries of the Ḳoreish in the pre-Islāmic times *ibid.*: his genealogy 39[7]: 64[27]: was protected by Yezīd b. Farwa al-Kindī on the day when he cut down the date-palms of the Banū Walī'a 66[13]: the Prophet's order to him on the day of the conquest of Mecca 168[1]: 208[19 seq]:
* with the Prophet III 305[7 seq]

خالد بن يحيى بن خالد [البرمكيّ] III 22[26]

أمّ خالد بنت يزيد accompanies 'Abdallāh and 'Obeidallāh, the sons of Merwān b. Muḥammad in their wanderings in Nubia and Abyssinia II 294[19]

خالد بن يزيد البَهْرانيّ led the Ḳuḍā'a and the Iyād at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār and fought on the side of the Persians III 95[23 seq]

خالد (مولى يزيد بن عبد الملك) chamberlain of his master III 281[28]

خالد بن يزيد بن مَزْيَد verses of Ḥabīb al-Tā'ī on his death II 29[1]

خالد بن يزيد بن معاوية called ابو هاشم I 168[19]: called ابو يزيد III 240[9]: incurs the displea-
* sure of 'Abd al-Malik I 142[25 seq]: scholar and poet 168[19]: 'Omar II on him 168[22]: notice 175[a]: with
* Muḥam. b. 'Amr b. Sa'īd II 117[11]: studied the *Ḥadīth*, read books and practised Alchemy *ibid.*: with al-Ḥadjdjādj in the mosque of Medina 125[7 seq] (=III 8[10 seq]): with 'Amr b. Sa'īd at the court of 'Abd al-Malik 125[31]: notice 250[20] *seq.*: declared unfit for the Caliphate 259[22]:

of his right wing, at the Battle of al-Ḳādisīya II 60⁹: see also موسى بن عُرْفُطَة

خالد بن الفضل بن يحيى [البرمكيّ] III 22²⁷

خالد بن قيس [الخزرجيّ] notice II 61³⁰

خالد بن مَخْلَد [القَطَوَانِيّ الكوفيّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* III 116]: cites Ya'ḳūb II 231¹¹: cited by Ibn Abī Sheiba *ibid.*

خالد بن مَعْدان [for him see *Fihrist* II 26¹⁶] I 319⁷

خالد بن المُعَمَّر one of the Banū Sadūs of the Sheibān II 55¹⁶

خالد النَّجَّار cited by Abū Ishāk Ibrāhīm b. Khirāsh III 247¹²

خالد بن هَوْذَة (*sic leg.*) a descendant of 'Amr b. 'Āmir and a Companion of the Prophet II 52²

خالد بن الوليد [بن عبد الملك] names of his brothers II 272²⁸

خالد بن الوليد المخزوميّ called ابو سليمان II 5¹⁶: Abū Bekr's * advice to him I 8⁶ (=31¹⁷): 21¹⁸: used to exhort his armies [خالد بن عبد الله القَسْرِيّ] but made by Suleimān to walk on foot to Syria *ibid.*: Hishām rejects the intercession of Khālid b. Ṣafwān on his behalf 283²⁴ *seq.*: al-Welīd II hands him over to Yūsuf b. 'Omar, with orders to slay him 286²⁰ *seq*: tortured to death by Yūsuf *ibid.*: the Yemenites are estranged from al-Welīd II on account of him *ibid.*: verses of Khalaf b. Khalīfa on his death 291¹⁹: Yūsuf b. 'Omar's allegation that he had entrusted Zeid b. 'Alī with a great deal of property 299²⁶: imprisoned al-Farazdak by the order of * Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik III 119²⁹: a verse in his praise 209²⁵: hangs a man who claimed to have composed a better *sūrah* than the *Kor. ch. 108* 250²⁹ *seq*: area of al-Baṣra in his days 295¹⁴

أمّ خالد [بن عبد الله القَسْرِيّ] her verses in reply to those of al-Farazdak II 276⁶

خالد بن عُرْفُطَة one of the 'Odhra, whom Sa'd gave the command

governor of al-'Irāḳ *ibid.*: with a Bedouin 81[17] (*cf.* I 95[25]): with 'Otba b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān 121[23] *seq.*: and Bilāl 121[31]: on the bedouins in an oration of his 127[23] *seq*: an oration of his which was delivered in Mecca cited 158[3] (=III 11[21]): on al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.* · Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik commands him to denounce al-Ḥadjdjādj publicly *ibid.* · anecdotes 163[2.18]: al-Farrā' was his secretary 170[34]: flogged while he was governor of Medina, by the orders of the Caliph Sulaimān 275[21] *seq.*: an account of the incident *ibid.*: retained in the governorship of Medina, which he held during the reign of al-Welīd, by the successor of that Caliph, Sulaimān *ibid.*: with al-Farazdaḳ, when he was being flogged *ibid.*: verses of al-Farazdaḳ on the incident and the reply of Omm Khālid to these *ibid.*: satirized by al-Farazdaḳ *ibid.*. released by Suleimān from the prison at Mecca, at the intercession of al-Faḍl (*sic*) b. al-Muhallab

tercedes with Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik on behalf of Ḳhālid al-Ḳasrī 283[23] *seq.*: with Abu'l-
* 'Abbās III 234[7] *bis*: with his wife 237[20]: with Hishām 263[25] *seq*: anecd. with a servant 317[35]

خالد بن عبد الله بن أسيد fled from Muṣ'ab b. Zubair at al-Baṣra I 46[27] *seq*: appointed Prefect of al-'Irāḳ by 'Abd al-Malik II 117[2] *seq*: with Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh at the court of 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.*: see also امية بن خالد بن عبد الله

خالد بن عبد الله القسري described as ابن النصرانية II 276[8]: with
* Bilāl b. Abī Burda I 14[23] 26[19] *seq.* · a quotation from one of his orations 68[12]: saying quoted 69[5]: anecd. 77[15]: with a Bedouin 82[1] *seq*: his generosity 95[23] *seq.*: with 'Umar II 137[27]: 138[3]: with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik 144[15]: imprisons Ibn Hubaira 154[20] *seq.*: with Ibn al-Kalbī 179[19]: slays and impales al-Mughīra b. Sa'd 217[20] *bis*: 242[19]: 266[n]: one of the Banū
* Ḳasr b. 'Abḳar II 65[1]:

al-Welīd b. Yezīd *ibid.*: other singers present at the time *ibid.*

خالد بن صفوان called ابو صفوان I 174[24] II 76[30] 124[14]; ابن صفوان III 264[2]: sayings quoted I 5[17] 72[14.22] 176[4.11 seq] 181[5] 340[16] II 178[21] III 264[6] 273[10]: * I 138[5]: his description of an individual 138[11] (= 165[10]): on Ḥasan al-Baṣrī 167[25]: Shabīb b. Shaiba on him 282[12] (= 176[17] 193[27]): with Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik 177[26]: anecd 190[31]: his barbarisms 240[2]: advice to his son 253[22] 301[8]: competes with al-Abrash al-Kalbī in boasting, at the court of * Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik II 43[33 seq] (= 125[35 seq.]): with a party of Kelbites at the court of Abu'l-'Abbās 44[2]: his genealogy 49*: anecd. 76[27 seq]: with Bilāl b. Abī Burda, the governor of al-Baṣra 121[29]: on Bilāl 121[31]: with one of the Banū 'Abd al-Dār 123[1 bis]: with al-Farazdak 124[13]: with a party of the Kelbites at the court of Hishām 126[3]: anecd. 164[4 seq.]: unsuccessfully in-

'Abdallāh b. Dja'da on his death *ibid.*: 54[22]

خالد بن جعفر بن يحيى [البرمكيّ] III 22[26]

خالد بن دَيْسَم عامِل الرّيّ with 'Abd al-Ṣamad b. al-Faḍl al-Raḳāshī I 74[12 seq]

خالد بن الرخش (؟) [perhaps we should read مالك بن الدُّخْشُم see *Notes*]: one of the Ḳawkal, a branch of the Khazradj, who fought at Bedr II 61[29]

خالد بن زيد الخَزْرجيّ called ابو ايّوب II 60[35]: one of the Banū Ghanm who fought at Bedr *ibid.*

خالد بن سعيد بن العاص (أو العاصى) one of the secretaries of the Prophet II 167[23 seq] (= 170[11])

خالد بن سَلَمَة القُرَشيّ المخزوميّ with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān II 129[8]: on orators *ibid.*

خالد بن سِنان one of the Banū 'Abs, "whose people neglected him" II 51[11] (see *Notes*)

خالد صَامَةَ (addressed as صَامُ on III 207[31]): cited by certain Zubeirites III 207[25 seq.]: with

خالد بن برمك vizier of al-Saffaḥ, after Abū Salama III 43[21]

خالد بن جبلة some of his contemporaries at al-Baṣra enumerated III 89[17 seq] : and others with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' *ibid.*

خالد بن جعفر العامرى see the following

خالد بن جعفر الكلابى I 104[26] II 51[9] III 54[22] : called العامرى * I 103[3] : invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy which he was sending to Kisrā *ibid.* : with Kisrā 104[26] : slays Zuheir * b. Djadhīma II 51[9] : an * account of the incident III 50[28] *seq.* : verses of Warkā' b. Zuheir on the subject *ibid.* : his verses on slaying Zoheir *ibid.* : comes with 'Urwa al-Raḥhāl to the court of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir [for varr. see *Notes*] at Baṭn 'Aḳīl where he has an altercation with al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim of the Murra 51[15 seq.] : with 'Urwa *ibid.* : slain by al-Ḥārith while sleeping in his tent at night *ibid.* : verses of

خالد بن خُزَيْمة (*sic leg.*) a general of al-Rashīd II 50[20] : sent by Abū Djaʿfar to find out from Ibrāhim b. Harma, in Medina, as to who the author of a particular poem was III 33[25] *seq.*

خالع name of the mother of al-Muktafī, according to some authorities III 48[15] (*text defective*)

خاقان spoke Arabic incorrectly I 240[3] (=II 75[20])

خاقان بن صبيح anecd. with an individual of Khurāsān and another of Merv III 263[17]

خاقان الفارسى captured by al-Djaʿd b. Ḳeis at the Battle of al-Ḳādisiya II 55[15]

خالد see عبد الله بن الصَّمَّة

(1) ابو خالد II 26[14 seq] see يزيد بن مَزْيَد الشَّيْبانى

(2) ابو خالد II 121[18] see يزيد بن معاوية

(3) ابو خالد an individual mentioned in a verse III 180[20]

(4) ابو خالد cites al-Aṣmaʿī III 312[17]

(*sic leg.*) حُبَيّ mentioned in a verse I 242[24]

(؟) الحبيبة III 199[13]

خ

ابو خَارِجة II 101[17]

خارِجة بن حُذَافَة (العَدَوِيّ) *kāḍī* of Egypt, slain by a Khāridjite II 39[14] *seq.*: fuller details of the incident 244[18] *seq.*

ابو خارِجة (الخزرجيّ) *i.e.* عمرو بن قيس II 61[11]: one of the Banū Milhān who, with his son, fought at Badr *ibid.*

ابن خارِجة بن زيد II 27[21] see أُسماء بن خارجة الفَزارِيّ

خارِجة بن زيد بن ثابت head of the Exchequer of Medina, who sought the Caliphate and was slain II 170[8] (? *cf.* 170[24] where his seeking the Caliphate is not mentioned, but a similar remark is made about عمرو بن سعيد in l. 15)

خارِجة بن زيد (الخَزْرَجيّ) notice II 61[19]

خارِجة بن سِنان (المُرّيّ) his efforts to restore peace after the War of Dāḥis III 59[10] *seq.*

الحُوَيْرِثة بن سُهَيْل (var. الحُوَيْرِبة) الباهليّ *Ṭabarī* III. 13[8]): and Merwān b. Muḥammad II 187[15]

حُوَيْطِب بن عبد العُزّى one of the Banū 'Āmir b. Lo'aiy, whose heart the Prophet reconciled by largess II 39[21]: with Merwān 120[28]: one of those [Meccans], who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islam 166[19]

الفَرّار السُّلَمِيّ see حَيّان بن الحَكَم

حَيّان بن معبد (المُرّيّ) I 148[21] *seq.*

الحَيْسُمان بن عمرو الخُزاعيّ one of the Banū 'Adī (*sic leg.*), who brought the news to the Meccans of their casualties at Badr II 63[5]: converted to Islām later on *ibid.*

ابوحَيّة (*sic leg.*) النُّمَيْرِيّ a crazy poet III 258[25]: notice 258[28]: his verses quoted *ibid.*

حَيْوَة بن شُرَيْح praised by Ibn al-Mubārak I 168[20] *seq.*: his piety to his mother *ibid.*: saying quoted III 231[5]

ابو حمار III 73[14]: one of the * Banū Dhuhl b. Sheibān II 55[5]: ancestor of Ma'n b. Zā'ida *ibid.* (see also III 79[34]): commands the Sheibān at the Battle of Dhū Ṭulūḥ * III 69[24 seq]: captured by Ḥanẓala b. Bishr *ibid.*: raids the Temīm with other Sheibān chiefs 71[35]: defeated by the Yerbū' at Mukhaṭṭaṭ 72[20] (see *Notes*): raids the Banū Sa'd and captures al-Zarḳā', but is pursued and wounded by Ḳeis b. 'Āṣim 72[35] *seq.* (=II 72[3]): took no part in the Battle of al-Zoweirān 75[1]: his genealogy 79[34 seq.]: raids the 'Abs at Zarūd (the First Battle of Zarūd) 86[24] *seq.*: according to some, slew al-Ḥāmarz at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār; according to others, was not alive at the time 96[2 bis]

حَوْمَل in a proverb (see *Maidānī* I 125[14], *Freytag* V 170) I 271[18]

حُوَيّ بن مانع النُّجَيمي the Syrians asserted that he slew 'Ammār b. Yāsir II 66[28]

حَوْثَرة بن بَدْر [الدَّارِمِيّ] (var. جُوبَرِيَة instead of حوثرة *cf. Nak.* 308[14]): captured at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ, he obtained his release by eulogizing the 'Idjl III 68[4]

حَوْثَرة بن سُهَيل الباهِلِيّ see الحويرة بن سهل

حُوَيّ بنو a clan of the Ṭayyi' who lived in the plains, not in the mountains II 69[3]

حَوْرَاء a bond-maid of Mecca II 243[15]

حَوْشَب [بن النَّمَاعِيّ] one of the Banū Alhān b. Mālik who fell at Ṣiffīn, fighting on the side of Mu'āwiya II 66[8] (see *B Dur.* 258[5])

الحَوْفَزان بن شريك III 69[29] 75[1] 96[2]: called حارثة بن شريك II 55[5], but الحرث بن شريك on III 71[35] 72[35] 79[35] 86[27], the latter form of the name agreeing with *Nak.* and *Agh.* (see by index), and *Wüst. Tab.* B. 25: called

حُنَيْن mentioned in a proverb I 87[24] *seq* (=94[28] *seq*. III 112[27] *seq*.) see also 251[32] 271[20] 289[22] *seq* III 265[12]: anecd. I 272[3] *seq*

حَوّاء I 218[25]: 264[6] (=II 93[3]): II 24[30]: 94[25]: III 160[32]

حُوَار (?) بن زيد الضّبّى flees from al-Ḥadjdjādj III 19[25] *seq*.: with 'Abdallāh b. Yezīd *ibid*.: his argument with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān *ibid*.: banished to Egypt where he stayed until the death of that Caliph *ibid*.

حَوَارِىّ رسولِ الله I 213[34] II 113[12] 114[11] see الزُّبَير بن العَوّام

احمد بن ابى ابن ابى الحَوَارِىّ see الحَوَارِى

الحَوارِيّون II 124[33]

ابو حَوْثَرَة [الأسدى] persuades his son unsuccessfully, to submit to Mu'āwiya I 65[23] *seq* : with Mu'āwiya *ibid*.

حَوْثَرَة الأَقْطَع [الأسدى] revolts against Mu'āwiya I 65[18] *seq*.

الحنيف بن السحق II 50[n] *read* الحُنَيْف بن السِّجْف and see the foregoing

ابو حَنِيفَة anecd. with al-A'mash I 181[n]: spoke Arabic incorrectly 241[5]: with Aiyūb al-Sikhtiyānī 309[9]: with Shaiṭān al-Ṭāḳ (*sic leg*.) at the court of al-Mehdī II 124[9]: 188[17]: with Musāwir al-Warrak (*sic leg*.) III 112[10] *seq* : anecd. 192[21] *seq* : with 'Isā b. Mūsā *ibid*.

حَنِيفة بن لُجَيْم II 54[15] *et passim*: addressed by Subai', after they had been punished by Khālid [b. al-Walīd] I 21[18]: 274[19]: II 46[10]: their genealogy 54[15]: his sons and some of their notable descendants enumerated 54[22]: 56[4]: 128[23]: their kindred the Banū 'Abs settled among them for a time in al-Yemāma III 58[32]: did not take part in the Battle of Dhū Ḳār 95[17]: anecd. about a youngman of the clan 387[14]

حَنْظَلَة بن عمرو [بن عمرو] slain by the 'Abs at Akrun III 66[14]

ابن حَنْظَلَة الغَسيل Mālik b. Anas attended his marriage festivities III 191[11]

حَنْظَلَة الكاتب II 49[18] see حَنْظَلَة بن الرَّبيع

حَنْظَلَة بن مالك بن زيد مَنَاة called حَنْظَلَة بن مالك الأحمق بن زيد مناة II 50[13] *seq.*: the *Barādjim* are included in this group *ibid.*: a notable of this group noticed *ibid.*: raided by the *Lahāzim* III 67[21]: at al-Kulāb 82[19]: 227[27]

حَنْظَلَة [بن] المأموم his genealogy III 68[4] (*cf. Nak.* 308[4]): at the Battle of al-Wakiṭ *ibid.*

الحَفْنَاء a mare belonging to Ḥamal b. Badr III 57[23] *seq.*

حُنَيْف بن السِّجْف sent to reinforce 'Abbās b. Sahl by the governor of al-Baṣra II 264[3] (see *Notes*)

الحُنَيْف بن السِّجْف (*sic leg.*) II 50[8]: one of the Banū Rabī'a nion of the Prophet 49[18]: his genealogy 167[22] (*cf. Wüst. Tab.* l.c.): related to Aktham b. Ṣaifī *ibid.*: acted occasionally as secretary to the Prophet *ibid.* (*cf.* 203[3]): kept the signet-ring of the Prophet *ibid.* (*cf.* 203[4]): with the Prophet 168[1]: an elegy on him 168[5]: notice 168[8]: said to have been the secretary of Abū Bekr 168[17]

حَنْظَلَة بن رَبيعة see the foregoing

ابو الطَّمَحان القَيْنى see حَنْظَلَة بن الشَّرقى

حَنْظَلَة (بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك) a noted chieftain II 48[15]: his brothers enumerated *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَة بن الطَّفَيْل الريدى (prob. الريدى is a scribal error for المَرْثَدِي *cf. Nak.* 306[1]): a captive in the hands of the Banu'l-'Anbar III 67[17]

حَنْظَلَة بن الطُّفَيْل [بن مالك الكلابى] captured at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ III 86[13]

حَنْظَلَة بن ابي عامر غَسيل الملائكة II 60[18] see حنظلة بن الرَّاهب

حَنْظَلَة بن بِشْر [الدّارِمِيّ] his genealogy III 69[20] (*cf. Nak.* 51[1]): captures al-Ḥawfazān at the Battle of Dhū Ṭulūḥ *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَة بن ثَعْلَبَة بن سَيّار العِجْلِيّ called مُقَطِّع الوُضُن III 95[23]: at the Battle of Dhū Ḳār 95[15] *seq.*: persuades Hāni' b. Ḳabīṣa to fight it out with the Persians *ibid.*: commanded the 'Idjl on the occasion II 54[19] *cf.* III 96[32]

حَنْظَلَة بن خُوَيْلِد [العنبرىّ] cited by Aswad b. Mas'ūd II 236[17]: with 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr and others at the court of Mu'āwiya *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَة بن الرّاهِب (*sic* غَسِيل الملائكة) II 44[5] see *Notes cf.* 256[20]: called حَنْظَلَة بن ابى عامِر غَسِيل الملائكة 60[18] (see *note* on 44[5]): one of the Banū Dubai'a *ibid.*

حَنْظَلَة بن الرَّبِيع الكاتب II 168[8]: called حنظلة بن ربيعة الأسدىّ 203[3] (*cf. B Dur.* 127[pen.] and *Wüst. Tab.* I. 20: called حَنْظَلَة الكاتب 40[18] 168[5]: a Companion of the Battle of Ḳhazāz III 89[24]

حَنْبَل الطّائِىّ [ابو] one of the Banū Tho'al, famous for being faithful to his word II 69[15]: Imru' al-Ḳais stayed with him and eulogized him *ibid.*

حُنَيْف بن الحَنْتَف بن السِّجْف السِّجْف

حَنْتَمَة see خَيْثَمَة

حَنْتَمَة بنت هاشم mother of 'Omar I II 208[26]: her genealogy *ibid.*

حُنْدُج بن البَكّاء (*sic leg.*) III 50[32] (see *Notes*)

حَنَش slain by Shurahbīl b. 'Amr al-Kindī III 81[29]

(1) ابو حَنَش slew Shurahbīl b. 'Amr al-Kindī III 81[28] *seq.*: and Abū Ḥanash *ibid.*

(2) أعْيَن بن ضَيْفَى see ابو حَنَش

حَنَش [الكُوفىّ] I 243[20] *seq.*

حسن بن وَهْب see حَنَش بن وَهْب

بنو حُمَيْد [بن عبد الحميد الطوسي] I 49[14] : II 24[17 seq] : III 141[20]

حُمَيْد بن عبد الرحمن بن عوف الزُّهْرِيّ II 170[10] : secretary of Merwān b. al-Ḥakam 168[20] : head of the Exchequer of Medina 170[26] (*cf.* 170[10]) : cites his father 208[3] : cited by Ṣāliḥ b. Kaisān *ibid.* (var. عمر instead of حميد in *Ṭabarī* I 2139[6]

حميد بن عُمَيْر (var. محمد بن عُمَيْر العطاردي *Yāḳ. Buld.* IV 324[17]) : on al-Kūfa III 294[23]

حميد [عُبَيْد ؟] من يَرْبُوع III 70[16] (see *Notes*)

حُمَيْر I 110[12] : 172[u] : their impure accent 239[9 seq] (= II 40[11]) : Abū 'Ubaida on them II 45[13] : Ibn al-Kalbī on them 45[18] : 45[24] : 56[17] : 57[26] : not included among the *Saba'īyūn* 57[28] : their genealogy and their subdivisions 57[29]—60[12] (*cf. Wüst. Tab.* 1.6, and *Ma'ārif* 51[5]) : 58[3.6 seq.] : 253[12] : the Ma'addites refuse to pay them tribute about the time

ابو الحَمْنَاء العنبري cited by Abū 'Obeid (Abū 'Obeida ?) III 75[21]

حُمَيْد a wine-bibber living in Amadj III 334[26 seq.] : verses of his cousin about him *ibid.* : anecd. with 'Omar II *ibid.*

ابن حُمَيْد cited for an anecd. about al-Ma'mūn I 10[4] (probably we should read عن قحطبة بن حُمَيْد instead of في خطبة بن حميد see *Notes*) :

حُمَيْد الأَرْقَط nick-named هَجَّاء الأَضْيَاف III 315[25] (=268[19]) : his satires upon his guests quoted *ibid.*

حُمَيْد بن ثَوْر الهِلالِيّ III 99[7] : a poet of the Banū Hilāl II 52[2]

حُمَيْد بن حُرَيْث بن بَحْدَل Yazīd I's Chief of Police II 250[27]

حُمَيْد الطُّوسِيّ called ابوغنم (*read* ابو غانم see *Notes*) II 189[9] : and al-Ma'mūn *ibid.*

حُمَيْد [الطَّوِيل] cites al-Ḥasan I 70[8] (see *Notes*) : cited by Ibn al-Mubārak *ibid.*

verses on the subject 76[22] (? see *Notes*)

حَمَل بن بَدْر [الفَزَارِيّ] I 292[6] (? see *Notes*): the race between his mare al-Ghabrā' and Dāḥis, the horse of Ḳais b. Zoheir, resulted in the War of Dāḥis III 56[4] *sqq.*: verses of Ḳeis on the subject *ibid.*: slain by al-Rabī' b. Ziyād at the well of al-Habā'a *ibid.*: Ḳeis's elegy on him *ibid.*

الحَكَم و عثمان ابنا الحملانِ (?) *i.e.* الوليد بن يزيد II 293[21]

حُمَمَة بن الحَرث بن رافع II 63[30] 64[13] see the following

حُمَمَة بن رافع الدَّوْسِيّ called حُمَمَة بن الحَرث بن رافع II 63[30] 64[13]: his interview with 'Amr b. al-Ẓarib al-'Adwānī at the court of a Ḥimyar king I 172[23] *seq*: one of the Banū Zahrān II 63[30]: this chief of the Daws in the Pagan times was the most generous of the Arabs, and used to feed the pilgrims in Mecca 64[13].

uncle *ibid*: with his son III 34[31]: tries unsuccessfully to persuade his father to decide in favour of al-Farazdaḳ the divorce case filed by him against al-Nawār 241[9] *seq.*: verses of al-Farazdaḳ on the subject *ibid.*

ابن حمزة بن عبد الله بن الزّبير with his father III 34[31]

حَمْزَة بن عبد المُطّلب II 38[27] 202[14] 234[22]: called سيّد الشهداء 114[34]: described as قتيلاً بجانب المِهْراس II 120[18] (= 301[17] III 34[18]): verses of Hind bint 'Utba celebrating his death I 134[20]: II 5[8] *seq*: names of his brothers 38[27] *cf.* 202[14]: his mother was Hāla *ibid.*: 213[4]: 'Alī on him 234[22]: fell in the Battle of Oḥod *ibid.*. 237[12]: III 32[9]: Hind bites and chews his liver 255[19] *seq*: 256[20]

حَمِيصَة [بن شَرَاحِيل] الشَّيْبَانِيّ III 76[23]: with Ṭarīf b. Tamīm al-'Anbarī at Okāẓ 76[12] *seq*: slew Ṭarīf at the Battle of Mobāyiḍ *ibid.*: his

Battle of Malham III 70[11 seq.]: Mālik's verse on the subject *ibid.*

حُمْرَان بن بِشْر see حُمْرَان بن عبد عمرو

حُمْرَان [بن مالك] (الضَّنْعَمِيّ) a poet II 65[17] (*cf. B Dur.* 306[7])

حمرش بن زيد II 58[16] appar. identical with جُرَش بن أسلم q. v.

(1) ابو حَمْزَة a bedouin H 103[2 seq.]: aneed. *ibid.*

(2) ابو حَمْزَة see أَنَس بن مالك

حَمْزَة بن بَيْض بن عوف [الحَنَفِيّ] with Abū Labīd al-Badjalī I 267[1 bis]

ابو حَمْزَة الشَّارِيّ II 161[10]: an oration of his delivered in Mecca 161[10 bis]; another delivered in Medina 161[23 seq]: Mālik b. Anas on the Medina oration *ibid.* (= 129[5 seq]): another oration of his cited 162[21]

حمزة بن عبد الله بن الزُّبَيْر appointed by his father as governor of al-Baṣra II 264[7], but replaced later by Muṣ'ab, his الحَمْرَاء (*i.e.* the *Mawālī* II 75[29]): called الاسحاقيّة II 75[15] (*cf. Bulaghā* 275[9 seq]): appar. they are referred to as الأَحامِرة on II 128[22]: Mu'āwiya takes counsel with al-Aḥnaf and Samora b. Djundub on the question of massacring them 74[28]: Abū Mahdiya on them 75[22] (= 105[27]) see *Notes*: 152[25]

حُمْرَان بن أَبان مولى عثمان بن عفّان II 53[24]: with 'Āmir b. 'Abd al-Ḳais at the court of 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir, governor of al-'Irāḳ 75[4 seq]: amanuensis of 'Othmān 168[27] (see *Notes*): Othmān's chamberlain 214[29]

حُمْرَان بن بِشْر called حُمْرَان بن عبد عمرو III 89[25 seq.]: his genealogy 68[27 seq.] (*cf. Naḳ.* 326[5]): captured by al-Ahtam at the Battle of al-Nibādj *ibid.*: a verse of Murra b. Ḳeis on the subject *ibid.* (see *note* on 69[3]): led the Banū Sa'd at the Battle of Mi'ā 89[25 seq.]: his verses on the Battle *ibid.*

حُمْرَان بن عبد الله [اليَشْكُرِيّ] slain by Mālik b. Nowaira at the

Aḥmar b. Ḏiandal on the clan 49[28]: included in the group called al-*Adjārib* III 68[20] (see *Notes*) *cf.* II 49[30]: their genealogy *ibid.*

الجماني see الحِمَّانيّ

(*sic leg.*) الحَمْد a descendant of Sa'd al-'Ashīra II 67[8]

حَمْدان III 366[5]

حَمْدُونة بنت الرّشيد III 257[28]

حَمْدُونَة بنت المهدي II 92[33]

اسمعيل بن ابراهيم i.e. الحَمْدونيّ الحمْدوني (var الحمدوي instead of الحمدوني in *Agh.* see by index, and in *B Khallik.* No. 852 p. 137[8]): I 252[3] III 156[9]: cited III 126[20]: his verses on the lute 219[3]: his verses satirizing Ibn Sālim, a musician 219[30]: verses which he addressed to Sa'īd b Ḥomeid 310[14]: verses which he wrote to al-Ḥasan b. Ibrāhīm 310[18]

الحَمْدوني see the foregoing

(؟) حمدويه I 25[3] *seq.*

عباد بن بشر 255[30]: cited by Muḥam- b. Mūsa 'l-Ḥarashī II 255[19]

الحَوْفَزان see ابو حِمَار

مروان بن محمّد see حِمارُ الجزيرة

الجمار see الحِمَارُ

بنو حِماس بن ربيعة a clan of the Madhhidj II 67[28]: al-Nadjdjāshī was one of them *ibid.*

أمّ جَميل i.e. حَمَّالَة الحَطَب II 114[14]: aunt of Mu'āwiya *ibid.* (= 110[15] *seq*): wife of Abū Lahab 114[15]: 125[13]

بنو حَمَّالَة الحطَب III 213[6]

الحَمَامَة a mare belonging to Iyās b. Ḳabīṣa al-Tā'ī III 96[4]

حَمَامَة أمّ بِلال II 205[29]

حَمَامَة المسجد see عبد الملك بن مروان

حمامة (؟) جدّة معاوية II 114[14]

عبد العُزّى بن كَعْب بن سَعْد i.e. حِمّان II 49[30] (see *Notes*):

Yasār III 189[35]: cites Aiyūb 336[15]: cited by الجمانى [al-Ḥimmānī ?] III 189[35]: cited by Muḥamm. b. Ḵhālid b. Ḵhidāsh on the authority of his father 336[15]

حمّاد بن سَلَمَة [بن دينار] notice I 182[8]: cites Ṯhābit II 3[19] 6[15]: with Farḳad al-Sabakhī (*sic leg.*) in al-Baṣra I 203[32 seq] (= III 285[26 seq]): and Ibrāhīm *ibid.*: cites Ḳatāda 288[19] (? see *Tahdhīb* VIII 352[12]): cited by Muḥamm. b. 'Ā'isha *ibid.*

حمّاد بن عامر [الكنانيّ] [var. جُنادَة instead of حماد in P_3 57a[18]]: his verses on the Battle of al-Luhaimā III 89[4]

حمّاد عَجْرَد with Abū Dja'far I 98[11]: anecd. III 249[18]: his verses quoted *ibid.*: with Ḥammād al-Rāwiya, Ḥammād b. al-Zibriḳān, Bekr b. Muṣ'ab and Abū 'Aṭā' al-Sindī in al-Kūfa 388[15]

حمّاد بن عيسى الجُهَنيّ cites 'Omar b. Ḳeis II 255[19]: cites 187[16]: al-Welīd II asks him to recite a certain poem II 289[8]: on Ibn Abī Rabī'a and 'Amr b. al-Aḥtam III 99[1] (? *cf.* 141[8]): fathered his own verses upon ancient poets 113[21]: with Abū Muslim 113[25]: cited by al-Aṣma'ī 121[20]: on a verse of Ḥassān *ibid.*: with Raḳaba (*sic leg.*) b. Maṣḳala 312[27 seq] verses of a poet referring to his excessive drinking 329[16 seq]: visits Mecca and sits in a ring of men, including 'Omar b. Abī Rabī'a 375[7]: cites Ibn Abī Rabī'a for an anecd. *ibid.*: anecd. with Hammād 'Adjrad, Ḥammād b. al-Zibriḳān, Bekr b. Muṣ'ab and Abū 'Aṭā' al-Sindī 388[15] *seq.*: makes fun of Abū 'Aṭā' *ibid.*

حمّاد بن الزِّبرِقان with Ḥammād al-Rāwiya, Ḥammād 'Adjrad, Bekr b. Muṣ'ab and Abū 'Aṭā' al-Sindī in al-Kūfa III 388[15]

حمّاد بن زَيْد eulogized by a poet I 170[4]: cites Yaḥyā b. Sa'īd II 228[30]: cites Sulaimān b.

حَلِيمَة mentioned in a proverb [see *Maidānī* II 150, *Freytag* Tom. II 693[25]] I 277[12]

حَلِيمَة بنت ابى ذُؤيب ظِئْر النّبىّ her genealogy II 202[4]

حَمّاد mentioned in an anonymous verse I 242[21]

حَمّاد بن إسحٰق [المَوْصِلِىّ] cites his father, Isḥāk b. Ibrāhīm b. Meimūn al-Mawṣilī III 377[22]: cited by Abū Muḥammad al-Shaʿbī al-Warrāḳ *ibid.*

حَمّاد بن بشر الأُطْرُوش cites Yaḥyā b. Saʿīd III 114[8]: cited by al-Ḳāsim b. Muhammad السلامي *ibid.*

حمّاد بن جعفر his satire on Abu 'l-Ṣalt III 269[6]

ابو حَمّاد الخَيّاط مولى بنى تميم of al-Kūfa, who was exceedingly fond of collecting the sayings of bedouins II 106[9] *seq.*: with Abu'l-Zahrā', a Temīmite bedouin *ibid.*

حَمّاد الرّاوية cites Kuthaiyiru ʿAzza I 124[6]: describes 'love' ancestor of Ḳabīṣa b. Dhu'aib *ibid.*

ابن جلزة see ابن حِلّزة اليَشْكُرِىّ اليشكرىّ

حللة (؟) جارية المهدىّ a good singer III 44[18]

بنو حُلْمَة من أسد خُزَيْمَة destroyed by Imru'al-Ḳeis in exacting vengeance for the murder of his father II 47[28 bis]

حُلْوَة name of the horse of Abū ʿAiyāsh b. Muʿāwiya II 62[3] (see *Notes*)

الحليس see الحُلَيْس بن عُتَيْبَة بن الحرث الخُلَيْس بن عُتَيْبَة الخ

الحُلَيْس بن عمرو بن الحرث leader of the Aḥābīsh in the Battle of Oḥod II 47[22] (see *Notes*)

الحَلِيفان *i.e.* أسد and غَطَفان II 44[21]

حُلَيْل (*sic leg.*) بن حُبْشِيّة clan: the genealogy of their ancestor II 62[19]; who was the minister of the Kaʿba before the Ḳoreish *ibid.*

68[15]: his verses quoted *ibid.*: 'Antara al-Fawāris on the subject *ibid.*

حكيم بن حبل II 56[19] *read* حكيم بن جبل

حَكِيم بن حِزام one of the four who came forward to bury 'Othmān after his murder by the rebels II 215[13] *seq*: said by some to have lead the funeral service on the occasion *ibid.*

عمرو بن *i.e.* ابو حَكِيم (الخَزْرَجِيّ) ثعلبة II 61[11]: one of the Banū Milḥān who fought at Badr *ibid.*

عامِر بن see حَكِيم العرب [بِعُكَاظ] الظَّرِب

ابو حكيمة [الكاتب] with 'Alī II 181[28]

بنو حلاّن (مِن عَنَزَة) II 52[27] *read* بنو جِلاّن

حَلْحَلة (*sic leg.*) بن عمرو الخُزَاعِيّ one of the Banū Kumair (*sic leg.*) to whom Abu'l-Kanūd had referred in his verses II 62[24] (see *Notes*): decision 238[25] *seqq*: 'Alī with them 239[25]: 240[6]: al-Ḥasan, 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās, and 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far on them and their decision 240[9] *seq.*: 240[20] *seq.*: unanimously deposed 'Alī but differed in appointing Mu'āwiya as his successor III 32[2]

أُمّ حَكِيم البيضاء بنت عبد المُطّلب see

حَكِيم بن جَبَل (*sic leg.*) II 56[19] see the following

حَكِيم بن جَبَلَة العَبْدِيّ II 215[9]: called (*sic leg.*) حَكِيم بن جَبَل 56[19]: a companion of 'Alī by whom he was praised in a verse II 53[9] *seq* (*see Notes*): 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān on his endurance and hardihood 56[19] *seq*: fights on the side of 'Alī *ibid.*: his verses quoted *ibid.*: one of the four leaders of the rebel bands that had come to Medina in the Caliphate of 'Othmān 215[9] (*cf.* 217[12]): leader of the Baṣra group of rebels 218[5]

حُكَيْم [بن جَبَلة] السَّلَمِيّ slain at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III

on the occasion *ibid.*: a thousand horses were always ready at his palace gate *ibid.*: plays polo *ibid.*: hearing that Djābir b. Lebīd has besieged Djaiyān, he sends cavalry troops against him and Djābir is forced to raise the siege *ibid.*: his verses relating to the revolt of al-Rabaḍ *ibid.*: 'Abbās b. Nāṣih (*sic leg.*) on one of these verses *ibid.*

حكم الوادى notice III 199[14]: the musician of al-Welīd b. Yezīd *ibid.*: one of his compositions *ibid.*

الحَكَم بن الوليد بن يزيد Ibrāhīm b. al-Welīd puts him into the prison with his brother 'Oṯhmān II 293[2] *seq.* · Merwān demands homage to them *ibid.*: slain by Yezīd b. Ḵhālid al-Ḳasrī 293[8]: verses which he composed in the prison and which were handed over to Merwān b. Muḥammad 293[21]

الحَكَمان I 211[21]: 212[16] *seq*: II 124[20]: 139[20]: 235[6]: their nomination, conference and predecessors had refused it II 214[9], and allowed him to return to Medina 223[9]: he is presented by 'Oṯhmān with 100,000 dirhems 214[9]: the obloquy caused by the above incidents *ibid.*

أُمّ الحَكَم بنت عبد الله accompanies 'Abdallāh and 'Obeidallāh, the sons of Merwān b. Muḥammad, in their wanderings in Nubia and Abyssinia II 294[19] *seq.* · captured by the Abyssinians but ransomed later by 'Abdallāh, her uncle *ibid.*

الحَكَم بن عُتَيْبَة II 76[2]

الحَكَم بن عمرو الغِفَارِيّ and Ziyād b. Abīhi I 19[31]

الحَكَم بن منيع الشّاعر (؟) of the Muḥārib II 51[24]

الحَكَم بن هِشام account of his Caliphate II 303[18] *seq.* notice *ibid.*: with Yezīd, a page of his *ibid.*: appoints Sa'īd b. Baṯhīr as *Ḳāḍī ibid.*: a judgment given by Sa'īd against him *ibid.*: with Sa'īd

appointed governor of al-Baṣra by al-Ḥadjdjādj II 76[10 seq] : see also ابن القِرِّيَّة العليغ

الحَكَم بن حَنْظَب [المخزومىّ] [for his genealogy see *Agh.* I 98[8]] : noted for his generosity I 93[4] : with Nuṣaib b. Rabāh 93[5] : some other instances of his generosity 93[6 seq]

الحَكَم بن سَعْد العَشِيرَة a large tribe II 66[32] · al-Djarrāh b. 'Abdallāh was one of them *ibid.*

أمّ الحَكَم بنت ابى سفيان married by Abū Sufyān to a Thakīfite individual III 243[33]

الحَكَم بن الطُّفَيْل fled from the Battle of al-Rakam and hanged himself for fear of torture by his pursuing enemies III 59[23 seq]

الحَكَم بن ابي العاصى (or ابي العاص) called طريد النّبيّ I 201[24] II 120[24] 223[9] : طريد رسول الله II 214[9] ; الطّريد I 213[6] ; طريد النبيّ و طريد ابى بكر و عمر II 223[9] : 'Othmān gave him protection I 201[24] (see also 213[6.25] II 120[24]), though his widow حَفْصَة بنت عمر بن الخطّاب of Khoneis b. 'Abdallāh, married by the Prophet II 202[23] : and 'Āyesha with the Prophet in his last illness 203[27 seq] : her hand being declined by 'Othmān, the Prophet married her 215[5 seq] *cf.* III 226[5]

بنو حفصون and 'Abd al-Raḥmān III II 320[20]

حفيف السّمرقندىّ (var. خفيف in stead of حفيف in *Ṭabari*, see by Index) Chamberlain of al-Muktafī III 48[16]

ابن الحقيق II 263[10] *read* ابن ابى الحُقَيْق and see the following

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ابن ابى الحُقَيْق [*i.e.* الرّبيع *B Dur.* 275[21]]: slain by 'Abdallāh b. 'Atīk II 62[11] : his verses cited by 'Abd al-Malik 263[10] (see *Notes*)

ابو حَكَم ابو جَهْل see II 126[22]

الحَكَم بن أيّوب التّميمىّ II 76[12] *read* الحَكَم بن أيّوب الثّقفىّ and see the following

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الحَكَم بن أيّوب الثّقفىّ (*sic leg.*)

ders to 'Abd al-Raḥmān III and gives up Bobastro II 320[16]

حَفْص (بن عمرو بن سعيد) with his father II 264[26] (see *note* on II 252[16] *seq.*): with al-Mukhtār *ibid.*

حَفْص بن غياث [النَّخَعِيّ ابو عمرو] with al-A'mash I 3[20]: appointed *Ḳāḍī* of the western Baghdād, by al-Rashīd, along with Nūh b. Darrādj III 45[8]· anecd. with al-A'mash 235[5]

حَفْص الكاتب verses about a singing-girl of his III 315[5] *seq*

حَفْص بن المُغيرة the first husband of Hind, mother of Mu'āwiya I 18[1]

حَفْص بن النّعمان [P_1 93 a [12] has ابى النعمن instead of النعمان]: saying quoted I 244[7]

حَفْص بن هاجِر الشّاعر [الخُزَاعِيّ] one of the Banū Ḍāṭir (*sic leg.*) II 62[27]

حَفْصَة ابن ابى حفصة see مروان بن ابى حفصة

(= 108[1] I 250[1]): verses which he addressed to 'Omar and which got him his release *ibid.*: verse on his wife 236[26]· verses on his mother *ibid.*· his verses on al-Welīd b. 'Okba 333[7] *seq* (= II 224[4] *seq*): see also I 250[5]

حفاء (*sic*) name of a cat I 236[26] *seq*

حَفْص anecd. I 240[34] *seq.* (see *Shi'r* 448 *note* a)

(1) ابو حَفْص I 168[14] *seq* 235[17] see عمر بن عبد العزيز

(2) ابو حَفْص II 126[8] see عمر بن عبيد [الله] بن مَعْمَر

(3) ابو حَفْص II 264[29] see عمرو بن سعيد

(4) ابو حَفْص III 257[23] see عمرو بن عثمان

أُمّ حَفْص a woman to whom al-Aḥwaṣ addressed a poem III 222[13]

ابو سَلَمَة الخَلّال see حفص بن سليمان

حفص [بن عمر بن حفصون] surren-

kind of cuirass (الحُطَمِيَّة) II 53[13] (*cf.* *Nak.* 486[8]): his genealogy *ibid.* *cf.* *Wüst. Tab.* A. 14

(؟) حُطَّى mother of Ḥubeish (*sic*) b. Mālik II 50[4]

حُطِّيّ II 166[9]

الحَطِيم بن هلالٍ [البَكْرِيّ] [var. الخَطِيم instead of الحطيم in *Nak.* 312[7], where his real name is given as النّعمان]: at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 68[1]

الحُطَيْئَة with ʿAnbasa (var. عُتَيْبَة *Shiʿr* 182[16]) I 86[25] *seq.*: praises the Banū Luʾayy (*sic*) b. Anf al-Nāka II 50[8] (*cf.* III 121[2]): eulogised ʿAbbās (*sic*) b. Masʿūd 50[21]: one of the Banū ʿAbs 51[10]: on ʿAbīd b. al-Abraṣ III 98[25]: on himself *ibid.* (*cf.* 120[8]): Ibn ʿOmar on a verse of his 98[23] (= 107[16]): Kaʿb on a verse of his 101[3] (*cf.* I 68[15]): imprisoned by ʿOmar I for satirizing al-Zibriḳān b. Bedr 117[7] *seq.* him on a prefect of Khorāsān I 78[23] *seq.*: his *nisba* explained 55[10] (= 122[29]): his genealogy II 122[14] (= 55[6.10] 235[24]) see *Notes*: held the banner of the Rabīʿa, in the Battle of Ṣiffīn, on the side of ʿAlī 122[29] (= 5[6] *cf.* 235[24]) see *Notes*: verses of ʿAlī about him 122[31] (= 55[8] 235[27] III 103[27]) see *Notes*. with ʿAbdallāh b. Muslim and his brother Ḳoteiba at Samarḳand 122[14] *seq.* one of the Banū Shaibān *ibid.*: with ʿObaidallāh b. Zabyān 125[5] *seq.*: and ʿAlī 185[31] sayings quoted III 276[13] (see *Notes*) 283[16] (see *Notes*) 284[1] (see *Notes*)

الحُضَيْن بن المُنذِر الرَّقاشِيّ see the foregoing

عِمْران بن حِطّان see ابن حِطّان

حِطّان (رجلٌ مِن بني تميم) arrests the murderer of ʿOmar I II 209[31]

ابو الجويرية see حِطّان بن خُفَاف الحرمي

حُطَمَة بن مُحَارِب بن عمرو a people who gave their name to a

قيس بن مُعاوية 70[22]: his genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*): the clans descended from him enumerated *ibid.*

ابن الحَضْرَمِيّ appointed governor of al-Baṣra by Mu'āwiya II 111[8]

حَضور بن عدىّ tribe: their genealogy II 58[18] (*cf. Bekrī* 290[10], *Shame* 27[11]): included among the Hamdān *ibid*: slew the Prophet Shu'aib (see *note* on 58[14]), who was one of them, and were extirpated by Nebuchadnezzar 58[15] *seq*: a Ḳorānic verse relating to them *ibid.*

حُضَيْن بن أَصْرَم (var. حُصَيْن in *Kāmil* 209[11] and *Farazdaḳ* Ed. Boucher 234[7]) III 132[18]

حُضَيْن بن المُنْذِر الرَّقاشِيّ [his name has nearly always been printed in the *'Iḳd* as الحُصَيْن, see II 55[6,19] 122[14] *seq.* 185[21] 235[24] III 276[13], or as حُصَيْن see II 125[5] *seq.* III 283[16] 284[1]]: called ابو ساسان I 78[20] *seq.* II 122[17]: the trick played by I] *ibid.*: Yezīd' orders about him to Muslim b. 'Okba 257[7]: with Muslim at al-Abwā' 258[4] *seq*: lays siege to Mecca and sets fire to the Ka'ba *ibid.*: the siege continued up to the death of Yezīd *ibid.*: further and fuller details about his siege of Mecca 258[20] *seq*: his parley with Ibn al-Zobeir *ibid.*: takes most of Mecca but is attacked and expelled *ibid.*. returns to Syria and reaches there after the death of Mu'āwiya b. Yezīd *ibid.*: fell at the battle of Djāzir 264[12]

الحُصَيْنان *i.e.* الحُصَيْن بن زهير بن جذيمة and الحُصَيْن بن أُسَيْد بن جذيمة (q.v.) III 50[17] *seq*: slain by Riyāh al-Ghanawī *ibid.*: verses of al-Kumeit on the incident *ibid.*

الحضر II 51[23] *read* الخُضْر

حَضْرَمَوْت بن عمرو بن قيس بن مُعاوية II 70[22] see the following

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حَضْرَمَوْت بن قحطان II 57[22]: called حضر موت بن عمرو بن

الحُصَيْن بن زهير (؟) one of the Banū 'Abd Menāt, who was invited by the Prophet to write the treaty of Ḥudaibiya II 168[6] (see *Notes*): see also الحُصَيْن بن نُمَيْر

الحُصَيْن بن زهير بن جَذِيمة one of the two leaders of the 'Abs in a raid against the Ghanī III 50[11 seq]: slain by Riyāh al-Ghanawī *ibid.*: see also الحُصينان

ابن زيد see الحُصَيْن بن زيد الفوارس [الفوارس]

حُصَين بن ضِرار الضَبّيّ his genealogy II 48[23 seq] (see *Notes*): a noted chieftain *ibid.*: father of Zaid al-Fawāris *ibid.*: slain by 'Otba b. Shuteir b. Khālid al-Kilābī III 66[33] *seq.* (see *Notes*): his father raids the Kilāb to avenge his death *ibid.*

حُصَيْن بن ضَمْضَم and 'Antara III 57[5 seq]: Ḥarim was his brother *ibid.*: slays تيجان (q.v.) of the Makhzūm b. Mālik 59[7]: see also ابنا ضَمْضَم

حُصَيْن بن عبد الله III 71[3]

حُصَيْن [بن عبد الرّحمن الرّاوىّ ابو الهُذَيل السلمىّ] [for him see *Tahdhīb* II 381[18], X 387[3]]: cites al-Aḥnaf b. Ḳeis II 228[11] (*cf. Ṭabarī* I 3169[6] and *Indices of Ṭabarī*): cited by 'Abdallāh b Idrīs *ibid.*: cites Abū Djamīla al-Bakkā' II 231[7] cited by 'Alī b. 'Āṣim *ibid.*

الحصين بن المنذر see حضين بن المنذر

الحصين (أو حصين) بن المنذر الحُضَيْن بن المُنْذِر الرَّقاشِيّ see الرَّقاشِيّ

الحُصَيْن بن نَضْلَة الخُزَاعِيّ one of the Banū Sa'd, who was the chief of the people of Tehāma and who died prior to the introduction of Islām II 63[7]

الحُصَيْن بن نُمَيْر a public scribe who occasionally acted as amanuensis of the Prophet II 167[24] (see *Notes*): see also الحُصين بن زهير

حُصَيْن (*sic leg.*) بن نُمَيْر السَّكُونِيّ II 66[24] (see *Notes*): succeeded Muslim b. 'Oḳba in the command of the army of [Yezīd

الزِّبرِقان بن بدر see حُصَيْن بن بدر

حُصَيْن بن تميم (*sic*) head of the bodyguard of 'Obeidallāh b. Ziyād II 51[1]

ابو ظَبْيان see الحُصَين بن جُنْدُب الجَنْبِيّ

حصين بن الحماحم المزني II 253[28] *read* حُصَيْن بن حُمام المُرِّيّ and see the following

حُصَيْن بن حُمَام المُرِّيّ (*sic leg.*) cited by Yazīd II 253[28] (see *Notes*)

الحُصَيْن ذو الغُصَّة بن يزيد (*sic leg.*) II 68[4]: one of the Banū Kanān *ibid.*: his genealogy *ibid.*: chief of the Banu (*sic leg.*) 'l-Ḥārith, who lived for a hundred years (text doubtful *cf. Shams* 80[5]): the author thinks that his son was called Fāris al-Arbā' *ibid.*: slain by the Hamdān (text doubtful; I read قتله) *ibid.*: commanded the Banu'l-Ḥārith at the Battle of Fatf al-Rīḥ III 85[20] *seq.*

الحصين ذو الغصة بن يزيد II 68[4] *read* الحُصَيْن ذوالغُصَّة بن يزيد and see the foregoing.

III 266[15]: sayings quoted 266[14] *seq.* [prob. جُمَيْن is the correct reading, not حصين see *Notes*]: see also جُمَيْن

ابن حُصَين (apparently identical with عِمْران بن حُصين الخُزاعِيّ q.v. *cf. Ṭabarī* II 79[2]): Ziyād sends him to Mu'āwiya II 211[24] *seq*: with Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: [the anecd. does not seem to have been given by Ṭabarī and Ibn Miskawaih]

ضَمْضَم المُرِّيّ see ابو الحُصَيْن

ابو الحصين [ابو حَصِين ؟] cites Abu'l-Ahwās II 41[5.20] see *Notes*: cited by Ḥubeish (?) 41[5] see *Notes*: cited by Bekr b. Ḥubeish 41[19]

بنو الحُصَيْن raided by 'Otaiba [b. al-Ḥārith] III 77[12] *seq* (see *note* on 77[4] *seq*)

الحُصَيْن بن أُسَيْد بن جذيمة one of the leaders of the 'Abs in a raid against the Ghanī III 50[11] *seq.*: slain by Riyāḥ al-Ghanawī *ibid.*: see also الحُصينان

حُصَيْن بن أَصْرَم see حُصَيْن بن أَصْرَم

حصن بن بدر III 44[22]: called 246[20]· I 84[22 seq] (var. بدر III 130[19]): described by al-Kalbī as the mightiest individual from among the Arabs II 44[22]: in the verse of a poet III 246[20]

حصن بن ضرار الضبّيّ III 66[23] *read* حُصَيْن بن ضِرار الضَّبّيّ

حصن [أحد بني فراس] slain at the Battle of al-Ḳīḳā' by the Suleim III 65[14 seq]: verses of 'Abbās b. Mirdās and Hind b. Khālid on the subject *ibid.*

حصن بن نُمَيْر السَّكونيّ II 66[24] *read* حُصَيْن بن نُمَيْر السَّكُونيّ

ابو الحصيب مولى المنصور al-Manṣūr's chamberlain III 44[9] [*cf. Ṭabarī* III 132[n], where he is called ابو الخَصيب]

(1) حُصَيْن II 55[8] (=122[21] 235[27] III 103[27]) *read* حُصَيْن

(2) حُصَيْن II 228[11] 231[7] see حُصَيْن [بن عبد الرحمن الرّاوي ابو الهُذَيْل]

(3) حُصَيْن anecd. III 109[21 seq.]

(4) حصين called ابو الحرث حصين

الحسين بن محمّد بن ابى سليمان one of the viziers of al-Mustakfī II 169[28]

حُسين [المغنّى] verses of Abū Nuwās about him III 219[24]

الحسين بن موسى cited by Abū Bekr b. Djāmi' III 217[28]

الحُسَيْنيّة (var. الخَشَبيّة *Ma'ārif* 300[5]) *i.e.* اصحاب ابراهيم بن الأَشْتر I 218[33]: why called so 218[33 seq] (compare, however, the passage in the *Ma'ārif* referred to above). II 265[3] (*cf. Ṭabarī* II 1798[4]): Merwān orders al-Welīd b. Mu'āwiya to arrest them and send them on to him 298[21]

حشر III 60[7 seq.] *read* جَشْر

حِشْم (*sic leg.*) بن جذام the ancestor of one of the two main subdivisions of the tribe II 70[7 seq]: included the Banū 'Atīb *ibid.*

ثَعْلَبة بن الحِصْن بنو الحِصْن III 72[27] see عُكَابة

حِصن بن بدر see the following

حِصْن بن حُذَيْفَة بن بَدْر الفَزارِيّ II

255[25] *seq.*: 'Abd al-Malik on the consequences of the Banū Ḥarb's slaying him 263[8] (=255[17]): 263[14]: 264[25] *seq*: those who had slain or deserted him were hunted up by al-Mukhtār and slain II 265[3] *seq*: 268[20] *seq.*: the secret propaganda of the Hāshimites after his death 296[20]: resented al-Ḥasan's abdication in favour of Mu'āwiya 296[24]: the leaders of the Shī'a after his death *ibid.*: 300[22] (=302[5]): * 301[17] (=120[18] III 34[19]): III 31[3]: 32[5]· 35[6]· 39[25]: 254[18]· and the people of al-Kūfa 294[23]: see also الحسن بن علىّ

ابو الحسين (بن ابى علىّ [محمّد بن علىّ] بن مُقْلَة) vizier of al-Rāḍī III 49[5]

الرُّسْتُمىّ see الحسين بن عمر الرستمىّ

الحسين بن القاسم [var. الحسن instead of الحسين III 48[26]]: called عَمِيد الدولة II 169[21], called عميد الدولة ابو علىّ بن ولىّ الدولة 169[22]: his genealogy 169[21]: one of the viziers of al-Muktadir *ibid.* (cf. III 48[26]): his title inscribed on coins *ibid.*

conditional submission demanded from him by 'Obeidallāh *ibid.*; thirty Kūfans come over to him from the enemy's camp II 253[2]; slays a Syrian who had slain 'Abdallāh b. Ḥasan 253[4]; addresses his men 253[6]; notice 253[10] *seq*, 255[1]; slain by Sinān, the last stroke being given by Khawalī (*sic leg.*) *ibid.* (*cf.* II 68[18] see *Notes*); Zahr b. Ḳeis describes the tragedy [of Karbalā'] before Yezīd 253[18] *seq*; Yezīd's letter to 'Obeidallāh warning him against the approach of al-Husain 253[25], 254[10] *seq*, elegy of Bint 'Akīl on him and on his companions 254[17]; with Omm Salima and the Prophet 254[20]; 254[24] *seq*; his son 'Alī on him 255[1]; Ibn 'Omar unsuccessfully tries to dissuade him from proceeding to al-'Irāḳ 255[3] *seq* (see *Notes*); with al-Farazdaḳ 255[9]; a list of those who were slain with him and of those who were captured by the enemy 255[11] *bis*; a legend connected with his death

nounces that they have taken the oath of fealty *ibid.*: with the people after the affair *ibid.*: account of his death and the incidents which led up to it II 251[5] *sqq.*—on being invited to swear allegiance to Yezīd by al-Walīd b. 'Utba, he escapes to Mecca 251[7] *seq.*; 'Abdallāh b. Muṭī' unsuccessfully tries to dissuade him from proceeding to al-'Irāḳ and he is pursued *ibid.*, and 'Amr b. Sa'īd *ibid.*, Muḥammad and 'Awn (*sic leg.*) sons of 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far were sent by their father to bring him back, but he took them with himself to al-'Irāḳ *ibid.*; sends Muslim b. 'Akīl to al-Kūfa to receive the people's allegiance to himself 251[26] *seq.*; 'Obeidallāh b. Ziyād reaches al-Kūfa as Governor before his appearance there *ibid.*; 252[17] *seq*; makes up his mind to return to Mecca on hearing at Sharāf of the fate of Muslim, but is pressed by the Banū 'Aḳīl, and marches on to Karbalā' *ibid.*; with 'Amr b. Sa'īd (*sic*) 252[24] *seq.*; un-

Dhakwān, Ibn al-Zobair and others at the court
* of Mu'āwiya II 113[27] *seq*: Mu'āwiya's remarks on his claim to the Caliphate II 115[10]: Mu'āwiya consults Merwān and Sa'īd b. al-'Āṣ about him 116[25] *seq*: Mu'āwiya on him 141[24] *seq* (= 249[24] *seq*): the Prophet's saying about him and al-Ḥasan 207[3] = 245[4] *cf.* 225[21] see also III 31[3]: visits Mu'āwiya in company with his brothers II 212[24]: Mu'āwiya on him *ibid.*: 213[2]: sent with his brother, by 'Alī, to guard the entrance to the house of 'Othmān during its siege 216[30] *seq*: 216[35] *seq.*: 217[9] *seq*: anecd. of the Prophet's mantle 225[22]: 226[16]: 243[28]: refuses to accept the nomination of Yazīd 248[29]: with Merwān *ibid.*: with Mu'āwiya in Medina 248[31] *bis*, and in Mecca 248[35] *seq.*: he and others decide that Ibn al-Zobair will act as their spokesman before Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: his party is coerced into silence, and Mu'āwiya an-

الحسين بن الضحّاك cited by ʿĪsā b. Aḥmad al-Kātib III 353[8] *seq.*: with Djaʿfar al-Mutawakkil and Shafīʿ al-Khādim *ibid.*: his verses about Shafīʿ *ibid.*

حُسَيْن (ابو طاهر بن الحسين الخراسانيّ) I 158[*]: 159[32]

الحسين بن علىّ [ض] II 68[18] 113[27] *seq.* *et passim*: called ابن بنت رسول الله II 251[28] 253[1]: called ابو عبد الله II 114[2] *seq.* 248[31] 251[10] *seq.* 253[24] 254[11] 264[20]. takes oath of allegiance to * Muʿāwiya I 65[19]: asked by Muʿāwiya to lead an expedition against the Khāridjites (var. الحسن instead of الحسين *Kāmil* 578[13]) 65[20] *seq.*: with ʿAbdallāh b. Djaʿfar 67[22]: with ʿObaidallāh b. ʿAbbās, when Muʿāwiya witheld from him his allowances 90[11] *seq.*: 129[8]: contemp. with Iyās b. Daghfal and Abū Nadra 135[22] (? var. الحسن instead of الحسين on 229[13]) see *Notes*: 150[22]: 150[25] *seq.* (*cf.* III 8[15] *seq.*): interview with al-Farazdak 175[20]: 208[15]: 218[5, 24]: 226[20]: 350[20]: with his client al-Zaiyāt addressed to him *ibid.*: with a *Sheikh* of al-Baṣra 356[29]: cited 365[17]

حَسَنَة جارية المهدىّ a good singer III 44[19]

الحسني I 196[17] 257[27] III 68[17] *read* الخُشَنِيّ

(1) الحسين I 309[4] *read* الحسن [البصريّ]

(2) الحسين I 327[8] *read* الحسن [البصريّ]؟

ابن الحُسَيْن I 97[30] see عبد الله بن طاهر بن الحسين الخراسانى

ابنة الحسين saying quoted III 289[20]

(1) ابو الحسين see علىّ بن ابى طالب

(2) ابو الحسين II 229[16] probably a misprint for ابو الحسن [المدائنيّ] q.v.

(3) ابو الحسين an individual in Mecca III 350[2] *seq.*

حسين بن الجمل with Sulaimān b. Wahb I 25[2] see *Notes*

الحسين بن الحسن بن سهل cited II 192[29]

الحسن بن وَهْب [بن سعيد] الكاتب called ابن وَهْب III 353[27]: called ابوعليّ 354[4]: verses which Aḥmad b. Muḥam. of * Baghdād wrote about him I 25[7 seq]: verses in which Ḥabīb al-Ṭā'ī praised a horse which was his gift 48[25]: verses addressed by Ḥabīb al-Ṭā'ī to him 70[20] (=III 309[9]), 74[20]: verses which he addressed to Muḥam. b. 'Abd al-Malik al-Zayyāt 327[12] (=II 193[17]), * 139[9]: II 171[2]: sayings quoted 172[13] 182[25]: al-Buḥturī praises his pen 179[21]: 183[20]: his letter to Mālik b. Ṭawḳ about [Ibn ?] Abi'l-Shīṣ 193[24]· cited 195[21]: his letter to Ibrāhīm b. al-'Abbās quoted 196[8]: cited 199[5]· cited * by Muḥam. b. 'Ammār III 155[6]: brother of Suleimān b. Wahb 259[18]: a letter of Ḥabīb b. Aws al-Ṭā'ī to him quoted 309[9]: loved Shafī' al-Khādim who was also loved by Muḥam. b. 'Abd al-Malik al-Zaiyāt 353[17] *seq.*: aneod. with Shafī' and Ibn al-Zaiyāt *ibid.* verses which he addressed to Shafī' *ibid.*: verses which Ibn

voc. اللولوى]: with al-Ma'mūn I 245[22 seq]

الحسن بن محمّد I 169[10] *read* ابو الحسن بن محمّد

ابو الحسن بن محمّد I 168[26] see المدائني

الحسن بن محمّد المُهَلَّبِيّ called ابو محمّد III 49[26]: called الحسن بن هرون II 169[29] (see *Notes*): *Kātib* of the Caliph al-Muṭī' III 49[26]: he succeeded al-Faḍl b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Shīrāzī as the *Kātib* of the Caliph *ibid.* (*cf.* II 169[20])

الحسن بن مَخْلَد called ابو محمّد I 210[5]: verses which al-'Abbās b. Djarīr addressed to him *ibid.*: appointed vizier by al-Mu'tamid II 169[15] *cf.* III 48[3]

ابو الحسن المدائني see المدائني

الحسن بن هرون II 169[29] see الحسن بن محمد المُهَلَّبِيّ

الحسن بن هانئ see ابونُوَاسٍ

حسن بن وَهْب [probably حَنَش is the right reading as in P[8] 52 b[9] and not حسن *cf. Nak.* 96[11]]: at al-Habā'a III 58[3]

wife ʿĀyesha bint Talha III 239[9]

بنو الحسن بن علىّ بن ابي طالب (or بنو حسن III 33[23]): receive presents and fiefs from al-Ṣaffāḥ III 28[21 seq]: a spy of al-Ṣaffāḥ accompanies them on their return [to Medina] *ibid.*: twelve of them arrested by al-Manṣūr in Medina 30[11 seq]: verses which Sudaif b. Maimūn (?) addressed to them 33[23]

الحسن بن عمار [?] al-Manṣūr's *Kāḍi* III 44[10]

الحسن بن عمرو الثعلبى [M_1 and L have الثعلبى instead of الثعلبى]: with ʿAbdallāh b Tāhir al-Khorāsānī I 17[19]

ابو الحسن اخو عيسى بن لهيعة and his brother ʿĪsā II 177[20]

الحسين بن القاسم see الحسن بن القاسم

الحسن بن فَضْلَة and Mūsa 'l-Hādī II 188[16]: associated with Abū Ḥanīfa *ibid.*: succeeds his father in the command of the ʿAbbāsid army 299[16]: III 250[23]

الحسن اللُّؤْلُؤِىّ [for him see *Fihrist* 204[24] and *Samʿānī* 496[b] sub [الحسن بن علىّ]

letter of Ibn ʿAbbās to him *ibid.* (=I 9[17]); abdicates in favour of Muʿāwiya *ibid.*; notice *ibid.*; Muʿāwiya interviews Ibn ʿAbbās at his death *ibid.*; with Muʿāwiya II 245[14] cf. I 118[4 seq]: 246[20]: 254[23]. 268[20] *seq.*: ʿAlī passed the Caliphate to him 296[23 bis]: his abdication in favour of Muʿāwiya resented by al-Ḥosein * and Muḥammad *ibid.*: III 3[15 seq]: recommends a partisan of his to Ziyād 5[8 seq.]: Ziyād's reply offends him and he complains to Muʿāwiya against Ziyād, enclosing the reply *ibid.*: Muʿāwiya's letter to Ziyād on the subject *ibid.*: 8[15 seq] (? *cf.* I 150[25] *seq.*): twice-descended from ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib 31[4]: accused by al-Manṣūr of having sold the Caliphate and placed his followers at the mercy of Muʿāwiya 32[3]: Muʿāwiya on him 33[15] 35[6]: 39[25]: and the people of al-Kūfa 294[23]: with his father 302[22]

الحسن بن علىّ بن حسين with his

Merwān b. al-Ḥakam at the court of Mu'āwiya II 115[22] *seq* : verses which he recited as he left the court *ibid.*: with Ḥabīb b. Maslama (*sic leg.*) al-Fihrī 115[25]: 135[21] (=227[24]): and 'Alī 185[29]: Merwān disallowed his burial in the chamber in which the Prophet is buried 207[1] *seq* *cf.* 245[4]: the Prophet's saying about him and al-Ḥosein *ibid.* (*cf.* 225[31]) 245[4] see also III 31[2]: anecd. II 212[23]: Mu'āwiya on him *ibid.*: 213[2]: sent, along with al-Ḥosein, by 'Alī, to guard the entrance to the house of 'Oṯhmān, during the siege of the house 216[30] *seq.*: wounded on the occasion *ibid.*: 217[9] *seq* : 220[3]: with 'Oṯhmān 224[17]: anecd. of the Prophet's mantle 225[22]: sent by 'Alī, along with 'Ammār, to raise troops in al-Kūfa 226[12]: 226[15]: 229[26]: asked by his father to address the people on the arbiters and their decision 240[11] *seq* : 243[27]: gives an account of a vision of his father 244[25]: account of his Caliphate 244[31] *seq.*—

الحسن بن عبد الرحمن cites his father III 277[24]: cited by Muḥam. b. Aḥmad al-Kūfī *ibid.*

ابو محمّد الحسن بن علىّ [رض] called II 7[7] 113[17] 115[19] *seq* 245[6]: called خامس اصحاب الكساء 7[8]: called ابن فاطمة الزّهراء III 5[17]: saying quoted II 33[23] (?) · takes oath of allegiance * to Mu'āwiya I 65[19]: with 'Abdallāh b Dja'far 67[22]: interview with Mu'āwiya 118[4] *seq.* *cf.* II 245[14]: 208[15]: 218[5]: anecd. 223[24]: 229[18] (? *cf.* 135[33]): his father's letter to him 302[12]. 350[20]: his oration on 'Alī after his death * II 6[24]: Muḥammad b. al-Hanafīya on him 7[6]: his wife lives in a tent at his grave for a year 8[1]: 50[18] (? *read* الحسين ?): with Ibn al-Zobair and Abū Sa'īd b. 'Aḳīl at the court of Mu'āwiya 113[17] *seq* : induced to deliver an oration by Mu'āwiya, who wanted to expose his alleged tongue-tiedness 115[15] *seq* : with 'Amr, who interrupted him, on the same occasion *ibid.*: with

137[7]: called ذو الرِّيا ستين II 191[5]: with al-Ḥasan b. Radjā' al-Kātib and 'Alī b. Djabala I 97[15] seq · al-Ma'mūn marries his daughter Būrān *ibid.*: 138[4] · with Nu'aim b. Hāzim (*sic*) 144[22] seq: his favourite quotation 171[14]: one of the Secretaries of al-Ma'mūn II 169[6] · 171[1]: a letter of his brother al-Faḍl to him quoted 190[29]. some of his remarks quoted 191[2] 193[29]: praises al-Ma'mūn 198[8]. vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46[6]: sayings quoted 28 3[17] 284[20] al-Ma'mūn visits his daughter Būrān, in disguise, in company with Ishāk b. Ibrāhīm 387[1] seq: the Caliph marries his daughter Būrān, after obtaining his consent *ibid.*

حسن بن صالح with Ibn Abī Sheiba II 223[29]

الحَسَن الطالبيّ praised by al-Ma'mūn and al-'Attābī I 170[9] seq

الحسن بن عبد الحميد seeks audience of Muham. b. Sulaimān I 23[1]

Abu 'l-Zahrā', a bedouin of the Tamīm II 107[18] seq.

الحسن بن الحسن [رض] called حسن بن حسن III 227[7] seq · 31[28]. his genealogy 201[7] seq (=227[7]) anecd. with Ibn 'Āyesha *ibid.* · his cousin Fāṭima was his wife 227[7] seq · his dying injunctions about 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr *ibid.*

الحسن بن الحسين بن علىّ العَلَوىّ see

الحسن بن دُلَّجَة with Merwān b. al-Hakam II 120[27]

الحسن بن دينار cites al-Ḥasan II 209[3]

الحسن بن رَجَاءٍ الكاتب with Abū Dulaf I 87[6]: with 'Alī b. Djabala and al-Ḥasan b. Sahl 97[18]: with al-Ma'mūn 136[28]: see also ابن رَجاءٍ الكاتب

الحسن بن زيد [بن حسن بن علىّ] called ابن الرَّسُول III 330[1]: with al-Manṣūr I 19[18] seq: Governor of Medina III 329[28]: with Ibrāhīm b. Harma *ibid.*

الحسن بن سهل called ابو محمد I

* dying III 4[23]: anecd. 18[30] (? *cf.* II 154[33]): informed by 'Alī b. Zaid of the death of al-Ḥadjdjādj III 18[33] (see *Notes*): and Yazīd al-Raḳāshī on al-Ḥadjdjādj 19[1 bis]: prohibited people from rising against al-Ḥadjdjādj 19[6]: al-Farazdaḳ frequented his company 140[9 seq]: anecd. with al-Farazdaḳ *ibid.*: date of his death *ibid.*: on music 190[27 seq]: with al-Farazdaḳ, who was accompanied by his *rāwī* 241[10 seq]: anecd. with an individual 301[31]: with Farkad 312[19]: Abū Zaid on him 367[33]: an imitator of his 372[27]

التَّغْلِبِيّ (*sic*) الحَسَن a diviner, consulted by Yazīd b. 'Amr al-Ghassānī III 55[31 seq.] (see *Notes*): slain by al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim *ibid.*

ابن الحسن التَّغْلِبِيّ slays al-Ḥārith b. Ẓālim by the order of Yezīd b. 'Amr al-Ghassānī and is himself slain by Ḳeis b. Zoheir at 'Okāẓ III 55[34 bis] (see *note* on l. 31)

ابو الحَسَن النَّمّار الكوفيّ anecd. with

الحسن البصريّ]

the Prophet I 167[33]: with Sa'īd b. Djubair 168[33 seq.]: his disapproval of 'Alī's resort to arbitration 169[13]: on 'Abdallāh b. al-Ahtam 198[4]: visits the same on his deathbed 299[6 seq] (= 342[4 seq]) [*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 206[4]]: with the heir of the same *ibid.*: with Wāṣil b. 'Aṭā' and 'Amr b. 'Obaid in Medina 208[19 seq]: with 'Oṯhmān al-Shaḥḥām 222[24]: 225[9]: 247[1] Yūnus b. 'Obaid on him 309[4] (see *Notes*): his eminent position among the ascetics 310[5]: mourns the * death of his brother Sa'īd II 4[30]: visited by Ṣālih al-Murrī on his deathbed 4[31]: consoles 'Omar II on the death of his son 'Abd al-Malik 33[5] (= 36[21]): one of the *Mawālī* 75[29]: on al-Ḥadjdjādj 154[32]: was at first secretary of Rabī' b. Ziyād al-Ḥāriṯhī in Ḵhorāsān, then 'Omar II appointed him *Ḳāḍī* of al-Baṣra 169[31 seq.] (= 170[16]): 'Omar II on him *ibid.*: on 'Omar 209[8]: in company with Anas b. Mālik, he visits Abū Bekra, who was

231[1] (?) 275[16.29] 312[14.21]: cites the Prophet I 28[18]: cites al-Zobair b. al-'Awwām II 223[15]: cites Omm Salima 236[20]: cited by Ḥumaid [al-Ṭawīl] I 70[8]· cited by Ibn 'Awf (*sic*) 238[7]: cited 168[7]: cited 340[9]. cited by al-Naḍr b. Ishāḳ II 203[31] (?): cited by Abu'l-Aṣhhab 208[22] (see *Notes*)· cited by al-Ḥasan b. Dīnār 209[8]: cited by the father of al-Mu'tamir (viz. Sulaimān b. Farkhān al-Teimī *cf. Tahdhīb* X 327) 217[27] cited by Ibn 'Awn 236[20]: cited by Abū Mūsa al-Ash'arī 238[4] 254[12]: cited III 4[22]: al-Kāsim b. Rabī'a frequented his society I 7[26 bis] his correspondence with 'Omar II 12[5] 300[5 seq] 300[22 seq]: with al-Sha'bī at the court of Ibn Hubaira 19[35 seq.]: with Iyās b. b. Mu'āwiya 28[16 seq] (=247[2] see *Notes*). Maslama b. 'Abd al-Malik presented him with an ornamented garment 84[8]: notice 164[7]: his remarks on 'Alī 167[10] (=II 226[1 seq.]): Khālid b. Ṣafwān on him 167[25]: on the companions of

(7) علىّ بن عبد العزيز see ابو الحسن

(8) محمد المصرىّ see ابو الحسن

(9) المدائنى see ابو الحسن

(1) الحسن بن إبراهيم verses which al-Ḥamdūnī addressed to him III 310[18]

(2) إبراهيم see الحسن بن ابراهيم (1) بن الحسن

ع أيّوب الحسن بن vizier of al-Muktafī III 48[16]

الحسن البَصْرِيّ *i.e.* الحسن بن ابى الحسن البَصْرِيّ I 12[8] 164[7] II 169[33] (=170[16]) *et passim*: called ابوسعيد I 3[22] 19[35] *seq.* 28[17 seq] (=247[3]) 167[10] (=II 226[1]) 169[13] 222[24] 240[19 bis] 299[7] (=342[5]) 321[2] III 140[10 seq] 190[28] 241[21] 301[31] 312[19]: described as سيّد التّابعين II 169[33]: sayings quoted I 3[31] 70[8] 165[4] 167[18] 170[22.29] 172[13.27] 174[6] 177[24] 181[6] 188[4] 189[6 seq] 193[21] 198[9 seq] 200[1] 205[11] 223[12.33] 240[14.19] 245[14 seq] 298[22] 315[1 seq] 319[2.5] 320[10] 321[2.6.11] 327[8] (?) 330[14] 332[6] 334[7.12] 337[7] 341[14] 344[4] 345[7] II 2[13] 6[6] 8[20] 34[25] 85[21] (?) 163[26] III 230[24] (?)

بنو الحَسْحَاس (مِنَ الخَزْرَج) alluded to by Ḥassān in a verse II 61[14] *bis*

بنو الحَسْحَاس بن هند II 48[4] : I 231[21]

حُسى (؟) in a verse of Māni 'l-Muwaswis III 260[24]

حَسَن mentioned in a verse of 'Abd al-Samad b. al-Mu'adhdhal I 185[22]

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(1) الحسن I 168[24] 169[3] *read* ابو الحسن ? (see *Notes*)

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(2) الحسن a bedouin II 14[26] *seq.*

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(3) الحسن II 122[15] *read* الحُضَيْن

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(1) ابو الحسن an individual in *Mecca* III 350[2]

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(2) ابو الحسن with Hārūn al-Rashīd and his bond-maids III 364[15]

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(3) ابو الحسن see الأَخفش

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(4) ابو الحسن see زِرْياب

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(5) ابو الحسن see علىّ بن سُوَيْد بن منجوف

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(6) ابو الحسن see علىّ بن ابى طالب

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cited by Abū 'Abdallāh al-Marwazī III 191[22] (*cf.* 104[17]) see *Notes* · anecd. with Ibn al-Mubārak *ibid.*

حَسّان بن المُنْذِر captured by Biḥr b. 'Amr al-Riyāḥī of the Yarbū' at the Battle of Tikhfa III 85[20] *seq*

حَسّان النَّبَطِىّ Secretary of al-Ḥadjdjādj II 170[32]

حَسّان بن وَبَرَة الكَلْبِىّ half-brother of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir, sent by him to take part in the operations against the 'Āmir III 52[21] (*cf Bekrī* 229[pu.]) : when captured by Yazīd b. al-Sa'ik, he ransomed himself 66[2] *seq* : chief of the Dabba *ibid.*

الحسانيه [the correct reading seems to be الحُسبانِيّة as in P_1 or possibly it is الحسابية] : a sect I 218[21] see *Notes* : their doctrines *ibid.*

الحُسبانِيّة see the foregoing

بنو الحَسْحَاس (؟) III 84[2] (see *note* on III 82[2])

Hāshimites 135[5]: remarks on a verse of his 145[7] (*cf.* 130[5]): most of his verses were sung 189[11]: with his son 'Abd al-Raḥmān at a dinner 189[12] *seq*: became blind *ibid.*: his verses alluding to Sha'thā' 329[23]: see also II 61[14]

ابن حسّان العجلىّ [called أثّل بن حسّان العجلىّ in P_s 58a[12]] captures al-Munbaṭiḥ al-Asadī at al-Mi'ā III 90[1] (text doubtful; see *note* on 89[25] *seq.*)

حسّان بن مالك بن نَحْدَل الكلبىّ with Rawh b. Zinbā' II 260[5] *seq*: Rawh joins him in the district of the Jordan *ibid.*: with the people of the Province *ibid.*: wants to put Khālid b. Yazīd on the throne but the people do not support him *ibid.*: his letter to al-Dahḥāk b. Ḳeis and the split caused thereby among the people of Damascus *ibid*

حسّان بن مالك بن جَذيمة one of the Kalb, a subdivision of the Ḳoḍā'a II 58[24]

حسّان (*sic*) صاحب ابن المبارك

[حسّان بن ثابت]

55[26] *seq* one of the clan Maghāla (*sic leg*) 61[8]: his genealogy *ibid.*: with 'Āyesha 124[30] *seq*: blames 'Ali for deserting 'Othmān 219[7]: on himself, his son, and Zaid b Thābit 168[19] *seq*. his verses on the murder of 'Othmān b. 'Affān 219[29] *seq* (= 25[11] *seq*, 166[31] 214[24] I 184[26]): other verses on the same subject 221[22]. two of his verses praised for their excellence * III 99[11]. one of the three poets of the Prophet 103[25]: with the Prophet 108[20] (*cf.* 101[15] *seq*, 89[9]). verses in which he satirizes Abū Sufyān *ibid*: with the Prophet 108[35] (*cf* 101[22] see *Notes*): his verse referring to an indecent concession for which the Hudhail requested the Prophet 109[2]: his evidence in the court of 'Omar I in connection with a verse of al-Ḥoṭai'a 117[10] (= I 250[4]): satirized the Banū 'Abd al-Madān but later eulogized them 120[31]: Ḥammād al-Rāwiya on a verse of his 121[20]: praises the

حَسَّان بن ثابت [الأنصارىّ] called شاعر رسول الله I 115[26] (*cf.* II 61[8] III 103[25]) : called ابو الوليد III 120[28] : praises * Rabī'a b. Mukaddam I 36[20] (*cf* III 64[24]) ; his verses alluding to the flight of Hārith b. Hishām from the Battle of Badr 45[1] (= 43[28]) : with al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir and al-Nābigha 106[25] *seq* : cited by Djabala b al-Aiham al-Ghassāni 115[20] *seq* (= 271[23]) : presents sent him by the same prince from Constantinople 116[6] · grew blind in his old age 116[10] (*see also* III 189[12]) : cited by al-Zubair [b. Bakkār] 116[14] with a Muzanite who blamed him, in the court of 'Omar, for praising the Ghassānids 116[18] : with al-Ḥārith al-Djafnī 137[21] : his verses in praise of Ibn 'Abbās 175[26] : his elegies upon the death of the Prophet, * of Abū Bekr and of 'Omar II 24[23] *seq.* : assisted by the Holy Spirit in versifying 44[8] : his verse about the Banu'l-'Anḳā' and Ibn Muḥarriḳ a money-present from the Caliph *ibid.*

حَسَّان بن الوليد names of his brothers II 272[28]

حَزْن بن ابى وَهْب (المخزومىّ) interview with the Prophet I 183[8] *seq.*

حَسَّان (؟) at the Battle of Djabala III 53[30] (see *Notes*)

ابن حَسَّان III 124[7] *read* ابن حَنْنَاءَ

(1) ابو حَسَّان III 68[17] *read* ابو عَسَّان

(2) ابو حَسَّان one of the Tubba's III 114[25]

(3) ابو حَسَّان see صَخْر بن عمرو بن الشَّرِيد

بنو حَسَّان satirized by Aḥmad b. Nu'aim al-Sulamī III 270[1]

حَسَّان البَكْرِىّ governor of al-Anbār, slain by Sufyān b. 'Awf in the Caliphate of 'Alī II 134[20] *seq.* (see *Notes*)

$43^{7\ seq}$ · their property restored to them by Abū Dja'far, who also granted them certain privileges *ibid*

حَزْم [الأنصارِيّ] III $43^{7\ seq}$: his property and that of his children confiscated by al-Walīd I *ibid*.

ابن حَزْم الأنصارِيّ *i.e.* محمد II 217^{2} · Governor of Medina, in the time of al-Walīd I III 42^{22} *seq*. . his hatred for al-Ahwas *ibid*. . orders that al-Ahwaṣ and Aiman should flog each other *ibid* al-Ahwaṣ presents al-Walīd I with a poem, condemning his family *ibid* (= II 217^{2}) dismissed from his post, the property of his family confiscated, and their names removed from the Register of Pensions *ibid*. . with Abū Dja'far *ibid* . the Caliph restores the property of the family to them and grants them its revenue since the date of its confiscation and awards them pensions of the highest grade *ibid*. : receives

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بنو الحَرِيش (*sic leg*) بن كعب the clan to which Sa'id b. 'Amr (*sic leg*.) belonged II 52^{6}

الحَرِيش بن هِلالٍ السَّعْدِيّ (var. الحريش بن عبد الله السّعدى I 157^{22}): reckoned among the most distinguished knights of early Islām I 36^{21} (*cf*. 157^{22})

حراء بن عمرو II 62^{29} *read* حرام بن عمرو

حرام (بن حُذَام) II $70^{7\ seq}$ *read* حَرَام (بن جُذَام)

ابو محمد الخزامى see الحرامىّ

جرير بن الخَطَفَى see ابو حَرْزَة

أُمّ حَرْزَة see [بنت سعد الخ] حَالِدة

حَرْزَة (بن عُتَيْبَة بن الحرث بن شِهاب) I $46^{14\ seq}$

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(1) بنو حَزْم in a verse II 228^{22} [var. بني جرم H_2, *Mas'ūdī* IV 322]

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(2) بنو (أُوْلَاد) حَزْم al-Walīd I confiscates their property and removes their names from the Register of Pensions III

ابن الحَرُورِيّ see ابن الحَرُورِيّ

حريث see حريب بن سعد بن هذيل بن سعد بن هذيل

حريث بن حجر I 215[12] see the following

حُرَيْث بن حجْلٍ [الخارِجِيّ] (var. حجر instead of حجل on I 215[12] *cf Kāmil* 586[5]) · I 65[23] *seq* (= 215[12])

حُرَيْث بن حَسّان الشَّيْبانِيّ went to the Prophet as ambassador of Bekr b. Wā'il I 112[2] *seq* : with Ḳaila, a Tamīmite woman, and the Prophet *ibid.*

حريث بن سعد بن هذيل [*Wüst. Tab.* M. 9, *Lobb* s.v. الجُرَيْبِيّ and *Muntahā* have جُرَيب instead of حريث, *Ma'ārif* 31[17] has حُرَيْب but حريث is given as a variant in it on p. 365] : a family II 47[8]

الحَرِيش بن عبد الله السَّعْدِيّ I 157[22] see الحَرِيش بن هِلال السَّعْدِيّ

behalf of the 'Abs are successful *ibid.*

ابو زُبَيْد II 69[14] see حَرْمَلَة بن المُنْذِر الشّاعر

(*sic leg.*) حَرْمَلَة بن هَوْذَة a descendant of 'Amr b. 'Āmir, and a Companion of the Prophet II 52[2]

حَرِيفَش السَّدُوسِيّ see حريفش

ابن الحَرُورِيّ [var. *Ṣubḥ al-A'shā* II 442[1] ابن الحرون · he is probably محمد بن احمد بن الحسين بن الأصغ بن الحرون see *Fihrist* I 148] : cited II 183[17]

الحَرُورِيّة (or اهل حَرُوراءَ II 241[27] *seq* III 4[27]) · I 66[21] : Bishr b Merwān sends al-Muhallab to fight against them II 153[20] (*cf.* III 7[12]) · 241[27] *seq* · III 4[27] : see also الخَوَارِج

الحجّاج بن فتيبه بن مسلم i.e. الحَرُون II 295[5] : and Merwān b. Muhammad 294[10] *seq.* : with his two sons *ibid.* : accompanied them in their wanderings *ibid.*

of حرفشة *cf. Naḳ.* 475[14] *seq.*]: 'Amīra b. Ṭārik contrives to escape from his charge III 69[25] *bis*

بنو حُرْفَة (*sic leg.*) بن ثعلبة [مِن تَغْلِب] their genealogy II 54[2]

حُرْفُصَة بن جابِر see the foregoing

بنو حِرْفة بن ثعلبة II 54[2] see بنو حُرْفَة بن ثعلبة

حُرَفَه بنت النُّعمان III 283[35] 94[33] see هِنْد بنت النُّعمان بن المُنْذِر

حِرْماز [بن مالك] بن عمرو بن تميم [K_2 adds after his name · وهو الحارث بن مالك بن عمرو بن تميم]: II 49[26]

الحِرْمازِيّ [probably he is عبد الله بن الأعور الكذّاب الحِرْمازِيّ for whom see *Shi'r* 430[14]]: his verse addressed to al-'Āmir II 53[14]

حرمد بن رزاح II 63[15] *read* جَرْهَد بن رَزَاح

حَرْمَلَة بن الأشْعَر his genealogy III 59[3] · dies before his attempts to pay the blood-wits on in the Battle of al-Fidjār (*sic leg.*) 114[19]. 125[33] *seq*. as peace-maker at the Second Battle of (the First) Fidjār III 91[20] · with his son Abū Sufyān at the Battle of Nakhla 92[30] led the Kināna at the Battle of Shamṭa 93[7] *seq* : brother of Abū Sufyān b. Omaiya 93[34]

ابو حَرْب (بن أُمَيّة الأكبر) II 38[29] (=40[5])

آل حرب بن صفوان عطارد II 45[1] *read* آل كَرِب بن صَفْوَان بن عُطارِد

حرب (*sic*) مِن بني غطفان بن سعد a clan of the Djudhām II 70[11]

ابو حرزة I 123[31] 125[32] *seq* III 132[14] *read* ابو حَزْرَة and see جرير بن الخَطَفَى

حرس بن أُسلم II 58[18] [probably a misprint for جُرَش بن أَسْلَم *cf. Wüst. Tab* 3 29] · apparently he is called حمرش بن زيد *ibid.* [حمرش is prob. a misprint for جُرَش]: not included among the Hamdān *ibid* · his genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

حرفشة بن جابِر [*read* حُرْفُصَة instead

clude the Banū Ghaṭafān and Afṣā 70[8]

حَرَام بن عمرو (*sic leg.*) a clan of the Khuzā'a the genealogy of their ancestor and the names of some of their notable men II 62[29] see *Notes*

حَرَام بن مِلْحان الخَزْرَجِيّ one of the Banū Milḥān who fought at Badr and was slain at the Bi'r Ma'ūna II 61[10]

حَرْب (أُمَيَّة) ال II 145[8]. 171[6] (=III 245[28]) 245[12] 255[16]: 260[10] *seq* · 263[3] (=255[17]): III 122[19]

ابن حَرْب II 111[14] see معاوية بن ابى سفيان

ابو حرب I 41[17] see عَبَّاد بن زياد

ابو حَرْب (بن ابى الأَسْوَد الدِّئِلِيّ) [for him see *Tahdhīb* XII 69]: cites Abu 'l-Aswad II 228[8] (? see *Notes*): cited by Dā'ūd b. Abī Hind *ibid.*

حَرْب بن أُمَيَّة الأكبر *i.e* أُسَيَّة *cf.* II 38[20] 40[5]: his sons enumerated 40[5]: acknowledged by the Ḳoreish as their leader

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ابو الحِرّ a *mukhannath* of Medina III 233[8] *seq*: aneod. with a Medinite *ibid.*

الحُرّ بن قَيْس [instead of الحر L has جد, *B Hish.* 309 الجَدّ, and M_1 جرير]: contemporary with the Prophet I 68[4]

الحُرّ بن مَسْجَعَة بن النُّعمان [*cf. B Dur.* 228[16], *Wüst Tab* 7.23]: commanded the Djadīla in the battle with Musailima al-Kadhdhāb II 69[9]

الحُرّ بن النُّعمان see the foregoing

الحُرّ بن يزيد صاحب الحُسَين بن على see الحرث بن زيد صاحب الحسن بن على

حَرَّاث بن مالِك [*sic* السَّبْذَانِيّ] brother of Murra b Hammām, captured by the Tamīm at the Battle of al-Zoweirān, but rescued by his son Ḳatāda III 75[18]

حِرَاش بن جابِر العَبْسِيّ an official of al-Ḥadjdjādj II 76[9]

حَرَام بن جُذام (*sic leg.*) eponym of one of the two subdivisions of the Djudhām II 70[7] *seq*: in-

Battle of al-Luhaimā III 89[10] (see *Notes*)

حُذَيْفَة بن بدر called ابوورد III 58[22]: one of the Banū Fazāra II 51[12]: sends his son Mālik to Ḳeis b. Zoheir to demand certain dues III 56[16] *sqq.*: receives the blood-wit for Mālik from the 'Absites *ibid.*: slays Mālik b. Zoheir *ibid.*: refuses to return the blood-wit to the 'Absites *ibid.*: commander of the Fazāra in the war with the 'Absites *ibid*: takes the hostages of the 'Abs from Mālik b. Subai' and murders them *ibid.*: slain at the well of al-Habā'a, by the 'Abs, and his dead body mutilated *ibid.*: slain by Ḳirwāsh 80[9]

حُذَيْفَة بن عبد الله II 63[32] see ابو مَرْيَم

بنو حديفة من بني عَبْس III 59[3] *read* بنو جَديمة من بني عَبْس

ابو حُذَيْفَة [بن عُتْبَة] II 72[9]

حديفة بن اليَمان notice II 167[27] see also حُذَيْفَة

جديس (من لَخْم) see حَدَس من لَخْم

جديلة see حُدَيْلَة

[بنو] حُذافة بن زُهَيْر بن اياد the family to which Abū Du'ād (*sic leg.*) the poet, belonged II 55[24]

حَذام mentioned in a proverb I 274[18] *seq*: wife of Ludjaim b. Sa'b *ibid.*: verse of her husband about her *ibid.* (=II 55[20] *bis*)

حَذْلَم (من بني قَعْس) II 47[31] (see *Notes*)

حُذَيْفَة with the Prophet I 268[13] (*see also* l. 27). cites the Prophet II 205[7]: 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar on him 223[30]. on the people of al-Baṣra III 294[31]: aneod. with 'Othmān and another individual 302[17]. [appears to be identical with حُذَيْفَة بن اليمان *q.v.*]

ابو حُذَيْفَة I 208[27] see واصل بن عطاء العوّال

حُذَيْفَة بن أُنَيْسٍ [بن الواقعة الهُذَلِيّ] [*Diw. Hudhal.* has أَنَس instead of أُنَيْس] his verses on the

Imru'al-Ḳais, who died a violent death 69[5] (see *note* on 66[21])

بنو حجر (من بني حضر موت) II 70[25]

حُجْر بن خالد بن محمود his verses on the Battle of al-Mi'ā III 90[1]

حُجْر بن الأدبر see حُجْر بن عدي الأدبر

حُجْر بن عمرو بن عامر a clan of the Azd: the genealogy of their ancestor II 63[23]· some of their notable men enumerated *ibid.*. names of their kinsmen 63[28]

حُجْر الفرد (var. حُجْر الفَرِد *Yāḳ. Buld.* II 286[14] *cf. Wust. Tab.* 4.24). his nickname explained as a dialectic word II 66[14] the names of the four princes descended from him and of their sister 66[15].

بنو حُجْر الفرد II 66[15] [see the foregoing for their ancestor]

حُجْر الفرد see حُجْر الفَرِد

حُجْر (من لخم) clan II 70[5]

حجران بن فقعس II 47[20 seq.] *read* حَجْوان بن فَقْعَس

حجرش II 52[16] *read* حَجْوَش

حَجَل (بن عبد المطّلب) II 202[15] see الغَيْداق بن عبد المطّلب.

الحُجَيْن بن عبد الله his verses in praise of Rabāb (*sic*), a monotheist of the Pagan times II 53[2]

[ا] بن الحداجية II 62[28] *read* ابن الحُدَادِيَّة and see the following

(*sic leg.*) ابن الحُدَادِيَّة s.e. بن فيس بن عمرو II 62[28]: a poet of the Banu Ḍāṭir (*sic leg.*), a clan of the Khuzā'a *ibid.*

ابن حدار [probably the correct reading is ابن جَدار]: cites al-Mu'allā of the Tayyi' III 154[35] (see *Notes*): see also احمد بن جدار with whom he may be identical

(*sic leg.*) بنو حُدّان some of their notables enumerated II 63[34]

حَدَائِق a verse which she inscribed on the palm of her hand III 366[2]

حدروج (؟ من الأزد) II 64[2]

جَدَس بن إدريس see حَدَس بن أُرَيْش

125⁴ 170²² 265¹⁸ III 2² *seq.* (=II 155¹) 49²⁰

حجاش II 52¹⁶ *read* جحاش

ابو الحجاف [الجحّاف؟] III 248¹⁹ see (2) المدائني

الحجاف بن حكيم II 51³⁰ *read* الجحّاف بن حُكَيم

حجّام ساباط I 271²⁰ *seq*

حُجْر آكِل المُرار بن عمرو [الكِنْدِيّ] II 66²⁰: his wife was Hind al-Hunūd I 271²²

حُجْر بن الأدبر الكِنْدِيّ III 254¹¹: Mu'āwīya orders that he and his partisans should be beheaded II 4³³: saying quoted *ibid* a partisan of 'Alī who was slain by Mu'āwīya in cold blood 66¹¹ (see *Notes*): Mu'āwīya condemned by a *Ṣūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī for slaying him III 254¹¹

حُجْر بن الحارث بن عمرو called ابن أُمّ قَطام II 66²¹ (so it appears also from *Agh.* VIII 63⁸ *cf. Ḳāmūs* IV. 166; but in *Nak.* 1018¹³ he is called ابن ابى قَطام) see *Notes*: one of the princes of the Banu 'l-Ḥārith b. Mu'āwīya *ibid.*: father of

[الحجّاج بن يوسف]

Musāwir b. Hind (*sic leg.*) 99³³ (see *Notes*) · with Abū Horaira in Medina 105²⁰: with Muhammad b. 'Abdallāh b. Numair al-Thakafī 119⁸ *seq*: enumerates his four wives and describes his life with them III 233⁸ (*cf.* I 100²²) · his letter to Ibn al-Ḳirriya, ordering him to find a wife for his son 'Abd al-Malik, and the reply to the letter 234⁴: reviles Khālid b. Yezīd but retracts at once on 'Amr b 'Utba's defending Khālid 240¹³ *seq*: with Ibn Shammākh al-'Oklī 248¹⁵ · with Khuraim al-Nā'ım 283¹³: criticized for his founding of al-Wāsit 284²⁴ (*cf.* II 151²³=I 152²¹): compares al-Kūfa with al-Baṣra 294²⁵ · upsets, with the permission of 'Abd al-Malik, the alterations which Ibn al-Zobeir had made in the Ka'ba 297¹⁵: with his physician يَنادُرس (؟ بيادرق) 317⁹: a chest is brought to him, from Kisrā's treasury, which he puts to auction 372¹⁵ *seq*: see also I 4¹ 161² *seq* II 66²⁰ 76¹²·¹⁵ *seq*

Sha'bī, Mu-ṭarrif b. 'Abdallāh and Sa'īd b. Djobeir *ibid.* (*cf.* 12[24] *seq.*); 'Abd al-Malik's remarks on his slaying 'Imrān 20[25]; verses of 'Imrān in his praise *ibid.*; his death III 21[2] *seq.*; al-Walīd's grief at his death *ibid.*. Yazīd b. Abī Muslim appointed in his place by al-Walīd *ibid.*; 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz is thankful on hearing of his death *ibid.*; Yazīd b. Abī Muslim at his grave *ibid.*; appears after his death, in a dream, to an individual *ibid.*, al-Farazdak writes an elegy upon his death to please al-Walīd *ibid.*; the same poet on the massacre of the descendants of Abū 'Aḳīl 21[22] (=I 151[30] *seq.*): al-Farazdaḳ on him 21[31]; on his death, al-Walīd was consoled by his courtiers, including 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, 21[32] *seq*: his parting instructions to the general whom he was sending against Mecca 33[6]: cites 'Amr b. Kulthūm on hearing the news of the doings of his general in Mecca *ibid.*: with al-'Īsā b. Maryam in an oration, on hearing which remark Abu'l-Bakhtarī declares him to be an infidel *ibid.*; his remarks on some people whom he saw circuiting round the Prophet's tomb and his pulpit viewed as indicating the same *ibid.*; his letter to 'Abd al-Malik on the importance of the Caliphate *ibid.*; Ḥuwār b. Zaid al-Dabbī who had fled from him, criticizes his views before 'Abd al-Malik *ibid* ; with al-Rabī' *ibid.* (see *note* on 19[24]); prefers a Caliph to a Prophet *ibid.*, four men whose blood he wanted to shed from motives of piety III 20[1] (= I 198[18]), the narrator's reasons for adding his [al-Ḥadjdjādj's] name to the list, based on his letters to 'Abd al-Malik (see *note* on 1.9): 'Abd al-Malik's orders to him relating to the captives of the Battle of al-Djamādjim 20[11] *seq* (*cf.* I 151[13] *seq* 235[30] *seq.*); with the captives including, among others, 'Imrān b. 'Iṣām, al-

on the occasion *ibid.* (= II 154[16]) ; with al-Farazdak after the oration *ibid.* ; elegy of al-Farazdak upon the two Mahammad's *ibid.* ; opinions of theologians and others about him III 18[23] *seq* — father of al-'Utbī on him *ibid.*, Meimūn b. Mihrān calls him a *Ḥarūrī ibid.* ; 'Omar II on him *ibid.* ; al-Hasan prostrates himself [in thanksgiving] on hearing of his death *ibid* (see *note* on 18[33]) ; Ibrāhīm approves of cursing him *ibid.* ; with Djābir b. 'Abdallāh *ibid.* ; al-Ḥasan and Yazīd al-Rakāshī on him *ibid.* ; Anas and Ibn Sīrīn rejected his *dirhems* in their business transactions *ibid.*, anecd. *ibid.* ; al-Hasan prohibited people from rising against him *ibid.* ; Māhān impaled at the gate of his palace by his order *ibid.* ; remarks of those who assert that he was an infidel cited 19[11] *sqq.* ; al-Sha'bī, Mudjāhid and al-Ḳāsim b. Muḥammad on him *ibid.* ; compares 'Othmān to al-Zobeir *ibid.* ; defeated by Ghazāla *ibid* ; a poet's verses referring to the incident *ibid.* ; fearing trouble from him, 'Urwa b. al-Zobeir, governor of al-Yemen, flees to 'Abd al-Malik III 17[5] *seq* ; his letter to 'Abd al-Malik about 'Urwa, whom he charged with embezzlement and the reply of the Caliph *ibid.* ; with Ibn Shihāb and Nawfal b. Musāhiḳ on the way to Mecca 17[22] *seq* ; the number of those killed in bonds by him calculated by the order of Hishām 17[28] (= 19[11]) ; an oration of his addressed to the people of al-'Irāḳ 17[29] (= II 154[26] *seq*) ; another oration delivered to the same people when he was going out on a pilgrimage and leaving his son Muḥammad as his substitute 18[1] *seq* (= II 153[18]) ; his son Muhammad dies and the same day the news reaches him from al-Yemen of the death of his own brother Muḥammad [b. Yūsuf] *ibid.* ; his oration

Suweid b. Abī Kāhil al-Yashkorī on the pulpit 13[39]; sends for a Korān-reader to explain a difficulty to him but puts him into prison for being late III 14[1] *seq.*; with the same after six months *ibid.*; writes an abusive letter to Anas b. Mālik on his refusing to join him on an expedition 14[6] *seq.*; on an appeal from Anas to 'Abd al-Malik, the Caliph writes to him a letter on the subject couched in most offensive terms *ibid.*; his physical defects enumerated *ibid.* (*cf.* 17[23]); Ismā'īl b 'Abdallāh, the messenger of the Caliph, arranges for his reconciliation with Anas, and consequently he is pardoned by the Caliph *ibid.*; his strained relations with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik during the reign of al-Walīd 15[32] *seq.*; a letter of Sulaimān to him and his reply to the same quoted *ibid.*; with al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik 16[20] *seq*; with Omm al-Banīn bint 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.*; censured by her for slaying Ibn al-Muntashir *ibid.*; some of his characteristics 11[29]; with Abū Wā'il III 12[6] (*cf.* I 151[11] see *Notes*); with 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Abī Leilā 12[14] (= I 151[5]); flogged the same and coerced him to curse 'Alī, Ibn al-Zobeir and al-Mukhtār 12[21]; al-Sha'bī brought to his palace as a prisoner 12[24] *seq.* (*cf.* I 151[18] *seq* 235[30] *seq.*); consults al-Sha'bī on a question of inheritance and orders that the judgment be given in accordance with the opinion of 'Othmān *ibid*; praises Ibn 'Abbās *ibid*; receives messengers from different parts of the empire and grants them interview *ibid.*; ordered by 'Abd al-Malik to perform the rites of pilgrimage according to the instructions of 'Abdallāh b. 'Omar 13[31] *seq.*; with Ibn 'Omar and his son Sālim *ibid.*; visits Ibn 'Omar, who had received a mortal wound in his foot from a spear-head, and is accused by him of murder *ibid.*; cites verses of

(= 126[7] *cf.* II 153[18]); and Muḥammad b. 'Omeir *ibid.*; orders that a proclamation of 'Abd al-Malik be read out to the congregation in the Mosque of al-Kūfa *ibid.*; his threatening attitude towards the congregation *ibid.*; with 'Omeir b. Ḍābi' (*sic leg.*) and 'Anbasa b. Sa'īd *ibid.* (see *Notes*); 'Omeir beheaded by his order *ibid*; appoints 'Abd al-Rahmān b. عبيد of the Temīm as Prefect of Police at first of al-Kūfa, then of both al-Kūfa and al-Baṣra *ibid*; interview with the same *ibid*; 'Abd al-Malik sends him an order of dismissal, by a special messenger 8[28] *sqq.*; with Nobāta, the messenger *ibid.*; his court and dress described *ibid.*; his perturbation on receiving the order and his reply *ibid.*; entrusts a *dhimmī* to Muhammad b. al-Muntashir for extortion, but angry with Muḥammad's leniency he hands the individual over to his official extortioner 11[18] *seq.*; with Muḥammad b. [الحجّاج بن يوسف]
compares his administration with that of Ziyād III 4[12] *seq*: the revenues of al-'Irāk fell off during his viceroyalty, as compared with what they were under Ziyād *ibid.*: notice 6[1] *sqq.*—his mother was Fāri'a *ibid.* (= 239[9]); he and his father worked as teachers at al-Ṭā'if *ibid.* (see also 14[26]); attaches himself to the suite of Rawḥ b. Zinbā', the vizier of 'Abd al-Malik, as one of his body-guard *ibid.*; Rawḥ brings him to the notice of the Caliph who orders him to regulate the movements of his troops *ibid.*; Rawh's complaint against him to the Caliph and his explanation *ibid.*; name of his wife *ibid.*; shows great hospitality to the Syrians *ibid.*; his hospitality compared with that of Yūsuf b. 'Omar *ibid.*; with the wife of 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Ash'ath 7[8] (= 12[8] *seq*); a well is sunk under his orders by 'Oḍeida at al-Sadjā 7[7]; with 'Oḍeida *ibid.* (see *Notes*); his first oration in al-Kūfa 7[11] *seq.*

campaign in al-'Irāḳ 267[9] *seq.*: sent by 'Abd al-Malik against Ibn al-Zobeir II 269[13]: account of his campaign 269[14] *sqq.*: with Ibn al-Zobeir 270[6]: sends the heads of Ibn al-Zobeir and his companions first to Medina, where they are publicly exhibited, and then to 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.*: with Asmā' bint Abī Bekr *ibid.*: with the Syrians in a thunderstorm *ibid.*: offers amnesty to Ibn al-Zobeir *ibid.*: raises the standard of amnesty for the followers of Ibn al-Zobeir and they desert their leader *ibid.*: his remark on seeing the head of 'Abdallāh b. Ṣafwān *ibid.*: he and the Syrians shout *takbīrs* after Ibn al-Zobeir is slain *ibid.*: Ibn 'Omar on this *ibid.*: father-in-law of Masrūr b. al-Walīd 273[3]: his niece was mother of al-Walīd II 286[14]: sends on a [grand-] daughter of Yazdadjird, whom he had received from Ḳoteiba, to al-Walīd 291[25] *seq.*: imitates the methods of Ziyād III 3[21] (see *Notes*): 'Abbād b. Ziyād

of his orations cited II 152[3] *sqq.* (*cf.* III 17[23] *seq.*): cites the Prophet 153[13]: his oration on the death of 'Abd al-Malik 154[7]: al-Ḥasan on him 154[21]: Ibn Shobroma on him 154[23] *seq.* (? *cf.* III 18[30] *seq.*): Khālid b. 'Abdallāh on him 158[6] *seq.* (= III 11[32] *seq.*): Sulaimān orders Khālid to denounce him publicly *ibid.*: endorsements of 'Abd al-Malik and al-Walīd I on some of his letters 186[11] *seq.*: some of his remarks quoted 189[24]: on Yazīd b. Abī Muslim 190[7]: his letter to 'Abd al-Malik 198[7]: 'Abd al-Malik asks Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanafīya to go to him and swear allegiance to the Caliph 263[1] *seq.*: the Caliph's letter to him about Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanafīya and his companions *ibid.* (= 186[10] 255[17]): the descendants of Abū Ṭālib are left in peace by him *ibid.*: forces the Syrians by setting fire to their houses to enlist in the army which was being raised by 'Abd al-Malik for a

198[28] *seq*. with Ibn Ya'mar 240[5]: spoke Arabic incorrectly at times *ibid.*· with 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Ash'ath 280[7]: saying quoted 291[5]· * anecd. II 3[10] on Asmā' b. Khāridja al-Fazārī 27[30]: 'Umeir b. Dābi' beheaded by his order 50[15]: slays Ibn al-Ḳirrīya 53[27]: slew Kumail b Ziyād 68[20]: orders expulsion of the *mawālī* from al-Basra, as they had risen in revolt with Ibn al-Ash'ath and 'Abdallāh b. al-Djārūd 76[4] with Ta'ūs and a Yemenite pilgrim in Mecca 78[34] *seq.*· anecd. 87[33] *seq.*. with a bedouin at Medina 101[2] *seq*· with a bedouin thief at Medina 101[28] *seq* (= III 368[8] *seq*). the number of prisoners in his prisons at his death 102[27] (= III 17[25]): praised by 'Abd al-Malik 117[3]: anecdotes with Khāridjites 117[31] *seq.*: 120[34] *seq* (=I 150[30] *seq* II 275[6] *seq*): with Khālid b. Yazīd b. Mu'āwiya 125[6] *seq.*: (= III 8[9] *seq*): Khālid b. Salama on his oratorical powers 129[9]: some (*cf.* III 240[7] *seq*): forced by 'Abd al-Malik to divorce her, as al-Walīd objected to this marriage I 119[15]: his treatment of his divorced wife and of her father 119[16] *seq*: sends al-Sha'bi to 'Abd al-Malik's court 120[35] *seq*: with Ibrāhīm b Ṭalha at the court of 'Abd al-Malik 121[22] *seq*.. with Mālik b. Bashīr, al-Muhallab's messenger 122[19] *seq* (= 183[30] *seq*): with Djarīr 122[30] *seq*: with al-Sha'bī 135[27] (= 222[24]): with Ziyād b. 'Omar al-'Atakī 138[24] *seq*. anecd. 144[11]: verses which 'Obaid b Aiyūb addressed to him 146[24]: anecd. 149[27] *seq*: with some Khāridjite prisoners of war 150[16] *seq*· with Yaḥyā b. Ya'mar 150[34] *seq.* (*cf.* III 8[14] *seq*)· anecd with Djāmi' al-Muhāribī 152[21] *seq* (= 151[22] *seq*): orders that only the Arabs should lead the prayers in al-Kūfa 168[34] *seq.*: with Yaḥyā b. Waththāb *ibid.*: recounts his vices at the order of 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 189[26] (=III 19[5]) see *Notes*: his letters to 'Abd al-Malik

Abū 'Obeid 255[12] 258[20] 259[10] 265[28] 269[12]: cited by 'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz 265[15] see *Notes*

ابو الحَجّاج II 41[4 19] see رِياح بن ثابت

الحَجّاج بن أرْطَاة one of the Banū Ḥāritha, a subdivision of al-Nakha' II 68[17] al-Manṣūr's *ḳādī* III 44[10]

الحجّاج بن حَيْثَمَة (var حنثمه instead of حيثمه *Kāmil* 356[2], *Bayān* III 194[7]). anecd. II 124[19]

الحَجّاج (بن عبد الملك، names of his brothers II 272[12]

الحُرون see الحَجّاج بن فُتَيْبَة بن مسلم

أُمّ الحَجّاج بنت محمّد بن يوسف niece of al-Ḥadjdjādj, and mother of al-Walīd b. Yazīd II 286[18]

حجّاج see حجّاج بن المِنْهال

ابن عظيم الحجّاج بن يُوسُف called القُرَيْتِين I 77[6]: called ابو محمّد 121[30 seq] II 265[18] III 15[31] 19[29] 21[8 seq]: called البَبير II 270[18 seq]: called ابن يُوسُف III 6[9] 21[16 seq]: called كُلَيْب 6[7]: described as اخَيْفِش ثَقيف II 129[9] (*cf.* III 14[31]), also as عبد ثقيف I 119[9 seq]: referred to as الغلام الثَّقَفِيّ by 'Alī III 294[35]: explains his policy to al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik, in a letter I 8[24] (=III 13[34]): with Sulaik b Sulaka 10[31] *seq.* (= III 6[29] *seq.*): orders Ḳutaiba b Muslim to slay Wakī' b. Hassān 17[23]: and a gang of bedouin highway robbers 17[25]: with 'Abd al-Malik b Merwān 21[29]: with Djarīr 32[31]: examined the heart of Shabīb al-Harūrī after his death 37[4]: and al-Muhallab 38[19] (*cf.* 21[10]) and Omaiya b. 'Abdallāh 44[26]: beseiged Mecca 46[6]: and al-Sha'bī 77[5 seq]: 'Urwa b Mas'ūd al-Thakafī was one of his ancestors 77[6]: with Laila 'l-Akhyalīya 100[28 seq] (see also III 188[11]): a list of his wives *ibid.* (*cf.* III 233[3]): marries Omm Kulthūm, daughter of 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far 119[4 seq]

ibid.: slain at the Battle of al-Rabadha *ibid.*

حُبَيْش بن الدُّلَف (var. دُلَف instead of الدُّلَف see *Nak.*, by index, *BAth* I 295^{22} *seq.*): called ابن الدُّلَف III 66^{8}: captured by 'Āmir b. Mālik 66^{7} *seq*

حبيش (*sic*) بن مالك one of the Banū Rabī'a b. Mālik b. Ḥanẓala II 50* (see *Notes*): his mother was called Ḥuṭṭā *ibid.*

الحُنَات [بن يزيد (*sic leg.*) بن عَلْقَمَة بن حُوَيّ] one of the Banū Mudjāshi' II 50^{29}

حُنَيْف (او الحُتَيْف) بن السِّجْف see حُنَبْف بن السِّجْف

(*sic*) حش bore to al-Rashīd two sons III 45^{6}

الحَنْحاث replaced Osāma b. Yezīd as head of certain departments in the reign of Hishām II 283^{19}

حَجّاج [he is probably حجّاج بن المِنْهال see *Yāḳ. Irshād* V 247] cites Abū Ma'shar II 255^{12} 258^{20} 259^{10} 265^{15,26}: cited by Antioch ascribed to him *ibid.*. referred to in the *Kor.* (28.19) *ibid*

أُمّ حَبيبه ابنة ابي سفيان زوج النبيّ ص III 5^{22} *i.e.* رَمْلَة II 202^{27} sister of Mu'āwiya, who was first married to 'Obaidallāh b. Djahsh al-Asadī, then to the Prophet *ibid.* lived in Medina in the Caliphate of Mu'āwiya III 5^{22}

(1) حُنَيْش (؟) [appar. بكر بن حُنَيْش is intended as on II 41^{19}] · cites ابو الحصين [Abū Ḥasīn ?] II 41^{5} see *Notes* · cited by Abu'l-Hadjdjādj *ibid*

(2) حنيس II 51^{1} *read* جُسَّاس [بن مالك بن حنظله]

حنيش بن حذافة II 39^{18} *read* حُنَيْش بن حُذافة

حُنَيْس بن دُلْجة الفيسيّ (var العينيّ instead of القيسيّ *Tabarī* II 578^{7} *cf.* *Ma'ārif* 212^{m}) II 263^{22} · called ابن دُلْجه 263^{27} *seq* · sent by 'Abd al-Malik against Medina 263^{22} *seq*: in Medina *ibid.*: with Djābir b. 'Abdallāh

حبيب [بن عبد شمس] II 185[35] see the foregoing

حبيب العدوى cites Mūsa al-Aswārī I 308[15]

حبيب بن عمرو a subdivision of the Aws II 60[19]: their genealogy *ibid*

حبيب بن عمرو الخزرجى one of the clan Mabdhūl (*sic leg.*) who was slain at the Battle of al-Yemāma II 61[4]

حبيب [بن كعب] III 96[23]

حبيب بن مرة appointed governor of al-Hidjāz by Mu'āwiya II 111[5]

حبيب بن مسلمة (*sic leg.*) الفهرى II 115[35] see *Notes* 118[32] see *Notes* a member of the Banū Muḥārib b. Fihr 39[23] with al-Hasan b. 'Alī 115[35]. with 'Adī b. Ḥātim at the court of Mu'āwiya 118[32]

حبيب بن الملب saying quoted I 53[32] [var. *'Uyūn* 161[8] المهلب]

حبيب النجار saint of Antioch III 295[20 seq]: a mosque of see *Notes*: cited by Sufyān *ibid*

حبيب (بن خولان) his six brothers enumerated II 70[20]

حبيب بن زيد الخزرجى an individual of the clan Māzin b. al-Nadjdjār, whose hand was amputated by Musailama, to whom he had been sent by the Prophet II 61[15]

ابو حبيب بن زيد الخزرجى a member of the clan Hudaila (*sic leg.*), who fought at Bedr II 61[7]

حبيب بن سعد العيسى head of the *dīwān* of al-Kūfa II 168[23]

حبيب بن سلمة الفهرى II 115[35] 118[32] *read* حبيب بن مسلمة الفهرى

حبيب بن سوادة see السوادى

حبيب الطائى see حبيب بن أوس الطائى

بنو حبيب بن عبد شمس a family of the Ḳureish II 39[33]: 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir was one of them *ibid*. *cf.* 185[35]

Ka'b b. Māma and Hātim al-Ṭā'ī I 89[23]. verses which he addressed to 'Aiyāsh 202[31]· verses which he wrote to Mālik b. Ṭawḳ in an illness of the latter 231[11] his verses relating to the Banū Taghlib of al-Djazīra 246[21]. verses on the death of a slave-
* girl II 23[20] verses on the death of Khālid b. Yezīd b Mazyad 29[1] cited 33[10]; verses in which he was satirized by Makhlad (*sic leg.*) al-Mawṣilī 177[27] (? *cf* III 247[34]) his verses praised 179[20] and al-
* Khath'amī 179[30] quoted III 120[28]· on the Banū Nomair 121[7] remarks on a verse from his elegy on the Banū Ḥumaid 141[29] (*cf.* 145[10]) a verse of his compared with that of Abū Nuwās 144[12], satires upon him by Aḥmad b Abi'l-Ḥārith al-Kharrāz 247[31] see *Notes*: cited by Muhamm. b. Yezīd اللّبيدى (?) III 262[28]· with Mānī'l-Muwaswis on a bank of the Tigris *ibid*

حبيب [ابن ابى ثابت ابويحيى الكوفى] cites Abu'l-Bakhtarī II 236[28]

the Khazradj *ibid.* origin of his nickname *ibid.*: some of the prominent members of the clan which descended from him 61[35]

(*sic leg.*) ابن حَنْدَاء *i. e.* المُعيْرة *cf. Shi'r* 240[5], *Agh.* XI 166[4]: afflicted with leucoderma III 124[7] (see *Notes*)· his verse on the subject *ibid*

ابو حدة التميرى III 258[25 *seq* *read* ابوحيّة النّميرى

حسّان بن أوس الطّائىّ III 309[9]
* called ابن أوس الطّائىّ I 23[31], ابو تمّام 48[21] 73[16] 165[24] 184[15], حبيب الطّائىّ 231[11], 25[15] *et passim*. his verses relating to the Banū Taghlib 21[26] with Mālik b. Tawk 25[15] verses in praise of a horse presented to him by al-Ḥasan b. Wahb al-Kātib 48[25]: verses addressed by him to al-Ḥasan b. Wahb 70[19] (=III 309[9]), 74[20]: verses addressed by him to Aḥmad b Abī Dā'ūd (Du'ād?) 82[27]· satirized 'Aiyāsh b Lahī'a 87[12] (=73[4]): verses in praise of

بنو الهُجَيْم بن عمرو see الحبال من تميم بن تميم

ابو حَنْتَرَة بن الضَّحّاك [الأنصارىّ] (var ابو جَبِيرَة instead of ابو حَنْتَرَة) head of the *dīwān* of al-Kūfa during the reign of 'Omar I and Othmān II 168^{22} *seq* see *Notes* : dismissed by 'Abdallāh (*lis* 'Obaidallāh) b. Ziyād *ibid.*

الحَبَشَة or الحَبَش I 102^{32} III 289^{13} 309^{13}, or الحُبْشان II 65^{9} I 12^{32} sieze al-Yemen 102^{32} : Saif b. Dhī Yazan victorious over them 106^{34} *seq* · 232^{30} : II $58^{5,8}$. Naufal b. Ḥabib served as guide to their expedition against the Ka'ba 65^{7} ; his poem on the subject 65^{9} : $202^{20,28}$: III 289^{14} *seq.* : their wine made from millet 335^{35} (?)

بنو الحَرث بن عمرو بن تميم *i.e.* الحَبَطات II 49^{24} · why called so *ibid.*

سالم بن غَنْم من الخزرج *i.e.* الحُبْلى II 61^{24} : his genealogy *ibid.* : ancestor of a branch of

الحَبّاب بن يزيد II 50^{29} *read* الحُتات بن يزيد

(1) حَدَانَة mother of Ṣubḥ and Tha'laba the sons of Nāshira II 68^{11} (see *Notes*) : her descendants were called Banū Ḥabāba, after her *ibid.* their prominent men enumerated 68^{14}

(2) حَدَابَة with one of the Caliphs II 162^{19} *seq* : the beloved of Yezīd II 281^{23} (see *Notes*) : Yezīd's passion for her 283^{6} (=III 214^{2}). the Caliph would not allow her corpse to be buried for several days *ibid.* won back Yezīd's affection, with the help of al-Aḥwaṣ, after the Caliph had abandoned her for a while III 213^{28} *seq*

الحارث بن ثعلبة *i.e.* ابن الحَبَابة الشّاعر see *Sam'āni* s.v. بن ناشِرَة المسلى *cf. BDur.* 241^{9} : one of the Banū Ḥabāba who lived in pagan times II 68^{14}

ربيعة بن الحُباق see الحُباق بن كَعْب بن سَعْد كَعْب بن سعد

حاطب بن عمرو بن عبد شمس one of those [Meccans] who could write at the time of the introduction of Islām II 166[18]

حام (بن نوح ؑ) *Hām* ancestor of negroes, Berbers, and Copts II 37[2 seq] : name of his wife used as a charm 291[11] : his descendants referred to I 132[17] II 177[32] III 200[28]

حامد بن العباس one of the viziers of al-Muktadir III 48[27] (*cf* II 169[19] see *Notes*)

حامر بن قحطان (var. K, 23a حابر) II 57[20]

حباب ancestor of al-Shammākh III 110[14]

ابو الحباب cited II 2[17] [is he سعيد بن يسار المدنى noticed in *Tahdhīb* IV. 102 ?]

ابو الحباب الكندى cited by al-Shaibāni II 118[33] : cites his father *ibid.*

حباب بن المنذر called الحباب بن المنذر II 204[15] : his speech on "the day of the Porch of the Banū Sā'ida" *ibid* (=177[3])

الحارثية II 297[16] see ريطة بنت عبيد الله

الحارثية بنت زيد بن بدر العرائى (العدانى ؟) verses on the death of Ziyād b. 'Ubaid II 30[35] (? *cf.* I 266[10])

ابو حازم الاعرج [i.e سلمة بن دينار المدنى *Ma'ārif* 242[8], *Tahdhīb* IV. 143] : sayings quoted I 308[28 seq], 336[7] cites Abū Salama b. 'Abd al-Rahmān 350[13] : cited by al-Fudail *ibid.* : cited by Muhammad b. al-Fadl II 34[9] : with a government official I 73[14] with Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-Malik, when Ibn Shihāb is also in attendance on the Caliph 306[12 seq] (=5[27] 11[14])

حازم بن خزيمة II 50[30] *read* خازم بن خزيمة

حاشد من همدان II 65[20]

حاضر بن نمرة at the Battle of al-Wakīt III 68[12]

حاطب بن ابى بلتعة *i.e.* حاطب see *Maidāni* I 266[25] *Freytag* Tom. I. p. 713[2] : mentioned in a proverb I 291[3 bis]

حارثة بن سلمة commanded the Sakūn at the Battle of محياة (?) II 66[26]

حارثة بن شريك see الحوّفران II 55[5]

حارثة بن عمرو بن عامر called ابو خزاعة (?) II 62[17] (see *Notes*): his brothers enumerated *ibid.*

ابو حارثة بن عمرو بن عامر (*a*) his brothers enumerated II 62[17] *seq*. (b) the clan of this name not included among the Ghassān for they did not drink of the spring of that name *ibid*

حارثة بن قدامة السعدى one of the *Adjārib* II 49[33]: head of 'Alī's bodyguard *ibid.*: praised by al-Aḥnaf b. Kais I 188[28]

حارثة بن لام [بن طيّئ] III 247[32]

حارثة (من الضّحّ) II 68[16] *i.e* بنو حارثة بن سعد بن مالك 68[17]: their genealogy *ibid.*: some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid.*

حارثة بن النّعمان الخزرجى fought at Bedr II 61[3]: a member of the clan Ghanm *ibid.* (=III 332[4]), 266[16]: Ziyād on him I 266[6] (=224[20] see *Notes cf.* III 330[5] *seq*). his elegy upon the death of Ziyād 266[10] (=II 7[32]): with 'Ubaidalla b. Ziyād 266[19] *seq* (*cf* III 330[8] *seq*). verses which Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'alī (var. Anas b. Abī Anas on III 330[12]) wrote to him *ibid* his reply *ibid* knight and poet II 50[20] his verses on 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Abdallāh al-Thakafī, and his boon-companion Sa'd b Habbār 333[28] see also جاريه من بدر

حارثة [بن ثعلبه] بن عمرو بن عامر (*a*) father of al-Aws and al-Khazradj II 45[15]. (*b*) the tribe of this name included the Khuzā'a, the Bārik, and the Hudjn (?) 63[17]

حارثة بن جناب see the following

بنو حارثة بن جناب [var. *Wüst Tab.* 2.27, *Aghānī Tables* جناب instead of خباب] II 250[24]

حارثة بن زيد I 224[20] *read* حارثة بن بدر

حارثة بن سعد بن مالك II 68[17] see حارثة من الضّحّ

الحرث بن وعلة chief of the Banū Dhuhl II 55[6]. ancestor of al-Hūḍaın (*sic leg.*) b. al-Mundhir *ibid.*

الحرث بن وهب with 'Umar I I 16[12]

الحرث بن يزيد بن حرب one of the six brothers forming the group *Djanb* II 67[22]. his brothers enumerated *ibid* · his genealogy *ibid*

بنو حارثه allow the Syrians at the Battle of al-Harra to effect an entry into Medina II 257[11] (see *Notes*) [app. identical with الأنصار q.v.]

حارثة بن باهلة a subdivision of the Bāhila II 51[20] their mother was Bāhila and their father Mālik *ibid.* [*cf. Wüst. Tab. G.* 11 which calls him al-Ḥārith b. Ma'n b. Mālik]

حارثة بن بدر العدواني I 266[6] *read* حارثة بن بَدْر الغُدَانِيّ and see the following

حارثة بن بدر العُدانيّ (*sic leg.*) فارس بنى تميم I 266[6] (*cf.* III 330[5]): anecdotes with Ziyād 235[3] *seq* at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib *ibid.*

الحرث بن مسكين [ابو عمر المصرىّ الفقيه] (for him see *Tahdhīb* II 156) with al-Ma'mūn I 19[20] *seq* · with Amr b 'Ubaid 207[21] · with Ahmad b. Abī Du'ād (*sic leg.*) 236[4]

بنو الحرث بن معاويه بن ثور the clan to which the poet Imru' al-Kais belonged II 66[19]

الحرث بن ابى مدمر الأعرج II 64[26] *read* الحرث بن ابى شمر الأعرج

الحرث بن نوفل with 'Amr b Sa'īd II 157[20] *bis*

الحرث بن هشام verses in which he sets forth his excuse for his flight from the Battle of Bedr III 123[29] (=I 43[24]): converted to Islām after the conquest of Mecca I 43[28]. emigrated to Syria during the reign of 'Umar I *ibid.*. satirized by Ḥassan for his flight from the Battle of Bedr 4[1] *seq*

الحرث بن وَرْقاء الصَّيداوىّ see حارِ (2)

Abu'l-Khair b. 'Amr al-Kindī presents him with Sumaiya III 2[9] *seq* : disowns Nāfi' and Abū Bekra, his sons from her, on hearing evil reports of her, and marries her to a slave of his daughter *ibid.*: affiliates Nāfi', after Abū Bekra has gone over to the Prophet *ibid*· his verses on the Battle of al-Horaira 94[6]: saying quoted 316[19] (*cf.* 317[2] = 267[24]): interview with Kisrā Anūshirwān 343[6] *seq*

الحرث بن مالك according to some authorities, identical with 'Āmila II 70[14]

II الحرث بن مالك بن زيد ذراصم 58[4] see

II بنو الحرث بن مالك بن كنانة 47[19]

الحرث بن مرط [فرط؟] بن سفيان his genealogy III 85[16] (*cf. Nak.* 298[13], *BAth.* I 300[10]): Hādjib b. Zorāra requests al-Nu'mān to appoint him as *Ridf ibid.*

الحرث بن مرة [الشيبانى] his genealogy III 80[1]: slain by Ka'b b. Zohair b. Djosham 67[30]. called الحارثيون III 82[26]: one of the *Djamarāt* 57[4] *seq* = (46[18]) see *Notes*: joined the Madhhidj in later times *ibid.*: formed an alliance with the Banū Ṣudā' of the Madhhidj 67[24] (= 67[30])· their genealogy 67[31] (= 57[4]) see *Notes*. comprised the nobility of the Madhhidj *ibid.*. the Za'bal (*sic leg.*) was one of their clans 67[32]· Dhu'l-Ghussa (*sic leg.*) was their chief 68[4] (see *Notes*) some of their clans and prominent men enumerated 67[32] — 68[8]: at the Battle of al-Safka III 82[26]· commanded at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh by al-Husain 85[28] *seq* 232[5] *seq*

II بنو الحرث بن كعب بن مذحج 67[30] see the foregoing

الحرث بن كلدة الثقفى III 94[9] 343[6]: called طبيب العرب 316[20] 343[6] 305[20]: partook, along with Abū Bekr, of a poisoned meal, presented to the latter by a jew, of which both he and the Caliph died ultimately II 206[18] *bis* (= III 305[20] *bis*):

الحرث بن فيس بن سبأ الأصغر II 58[24]

الحرث بن قيس السهمي a dignitary of the Koreish, in pagan times, who acted as judge and held charge of the offerings made to the tribal deities II 37[34] (=39[17])

الحرث بن كعب murdered Sa'd b. Dabba and was slain by Dabba in vengeance I 275[13 bis]

بنو الحرث بن كعب II 46[18] 67[24] III 85[28] 232[5] see بنو الحرث بن كعب بن علة

بنو الحرث بن كعب بن علة بن خالد II 57[4] *read* بنو الحرث بن كعب بن علة بن جلد

الحرث بن كعب بن سعد his genealogy III 86[16]: at the Battle of Tiyās *ibid*

بنو الحارث بن كعب بن سعد see بنو الأعرج بن كعب بن سعد

بنو الحرث بن كعب بن علة II 67[21] 57[4]: called بنو الحرث بن كعب

الحرث بن عمرو مزيقياء II 55[28] see المحرق

الحرث بن عميرة الهمدانى السبيعى called ابن عميرة II 65[26]: eulogized by A'shā Hamdān 65[24 seq]

الحرث بن عوف said to have fought at al-Rakam III 59[19]

الحرث بن قمر بن مالك their prominent men enumerated II 39[24]: included in the group called the *Mutayyabūn* 39[25]: dwelt in the exterior of Mecca hence included in the *Koreish al-Zawāhir* 39[26 seq]

الحرث (بن قحطان) II 57[21]

الحرث بن قراد his mother was a woman of the Ḍabba III 69[14 bis]: acted as arbitrator between Oneif b. Djabala and Asīd al-Salīṭī after the Battle of Zarūd *ibid.*

الحرث بن قيس one of the Banū Zoraiḳ who fought at Badr II 62[3]

الحَرث بن عبد الله بن ابى رَبيعة [القُرَشىّ المخزومىّ و هو الفُعاع] with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān and Yahyā b. al-Hakam I 20[21] *seq* : appointed governor of al-Baṣra by Ibn al-Zobeir II 264[1] : sends reinforcements to 'Abbās b. Sahl under Ḥoneif b al-Sidjf *ibid* see *Notes*

الحارث بن عبد الله الهَمْدانىّ الأَعْوَر see الحَرث الأَعْوَر

الحَرث بن عبد الهَمْدان slain by Wa'la b. 'Abdallāh II 59[14]

الحَرث بن عبد المُطّلب son of Ṣafiyya II 38[28]. his brothers and sisters enumerated 202[15] (*cf*. 38[28])

بنو الحَرث بن عَبْد مَنَاة III 93[4] see الأحابيش

الحارث بن عَبِسىّ II 70[12] see عامِلَة

الحَرث بن عَلْقَمة بن كَلَدَة given by the Ḳoreish as hostage to Abī Yeksūm II 38[24]

الحَرث بن عمرو آكِلُ المُرَار الكِنْدِىّ III 81[22] 242[6]: the Tubba' appoints him king over the Bekr and he conquers a great part of the Lakhmid and Ghassānid kingdoms 81[22] (see *Notes*). buried at Baṭn 'Ākil *ibid*. · his two sons fall out with each other *ibid*. : his mother was Omm Iyās 223[19] grandfather of Imru' al-Ḳeis *ibid*. (*cf* 235[11]) · rescues his wife from al-Ghassānī and butchers her 242[6] *seq* (*cf*. II 71[30] *seq*) . his verses on the infidelity of women *ibid*.

الحَرث بن عمرو بن تميم ancestor of al-Habaṭāt II 49[24]

بنو الحَرث بن عمرو بن تميم II 49[24] see الحَبَطات

الحَرث بن عمرو مِنْ زُبَيْد الأصغر his genealogy II 67[20]

الحَرث بن عمرو بن قَيْس see عَدْوان

الحَرث بن عمرو بن كَعْب II 49[24] see مُقاعِس

compare *Ma'ārif* 294[7] and *Lane* s.v.]

بنو الحرث بن عُبَاد raided by al-Munbaṭiḥ al-Asadī III 89[34]

ابو بُجَيْر الحرث بن عُبَاد الكَلْبِيّ called فارس الغَنَامَة and III 79[8] (*cf.* 81[2]) · at the invitation of al-Nu'mān, joins an embassy which the king sent to Kisrā I 103[3] see *Notes* : with Kisrā 104[7] *seq.* his genealogy II 55[11] keeps away from the Shaibān at the beginning of the War of al-Basūs III 79[7], but after his son (or nephew) Budjair is slain, he at the head of the Bakr b. Wā'il, defeats the Taghlib at Kiḍa and captures Muhalhil b. Rabī'a 80[34] *seq.* (=II 55[11] see *Notes*) . verses which he uttered on joining the war 81[3]

الحرث (بن العبّاس بن الوليد) II 273[6]

الحرث بن عبد الله cites Isḥāḳ al-Mawṣilī III 200[12] : cited by Yūsuf b. 'Omar al-Madanī *ibid.*

[الحرث بن ظالم المُرّيّ]

the latter occasion *ibid.* rescues some women (with their camels), whom al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir had captured *ibid.* : visits Sinān b Abī Hāritha and slays the prince Shurahbīl, son of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir at al-Sharabba *ibid.* : his verses on the subject *ibid.* · claims kinship with the Koreish in Mecca, but is disappointed *ibid.* · his verses on the subject *ibid.* puts himself under the protection of Yezīd b 'Amr al-Ghassānī in Syria *ibid* · the incidents which led to his death *ibid.* · his sword is taken to 'Okāz *ibid* · verses of Keis b Zoheir on him *ibid*

بنو الحرث بن عامر III 71[2]

الحرث بن عامر (النَّوْفَلِيّ) one of the dignitaries of the Ḳoreish, who held charge of the funds, raised by them for the benefit of the poor pilgrims (to the Ka'ba) in pre-Islamic times II 37[23] (=38[23]) [with the explanation of الرِّفادة given in the text

الحرث بن ظالم البكرى I 103[3] *read* الحرث بن عباد البكرى

الحرث بن ظالم المرّى at the invitation of al-Nu'mān joins an embassy and waits on Kisrā * I 103[4]: with Kisrā 105[25] *seq.*· proverbial for his capacity for defending himself 270[24] (= II 51[15])· one of the clan Murra, a subdivision of the Dhubyān * II 51[14]· captured by the Banū Dūl 52[20]. his verse on the subject *ibid* his genealogy * III 51[17] *seq.*. his altercation with Khālid b. Dja'far at the court of al-Aswad b. al-Mundhir, at Baṭn 'Ākil *ibid.* [for varr. see *Notes*] with his attendant Khirāsh *ibid.*· murders Khālid in his tent *ibid.*, then takes refuge with Ma'bad b Zorāra 51[23] *seq.*, and thereby brings trouble on Ma'bad (Battle of Rahraḥān) *ibid.* (=55[19]): his wanderings among the various tribes and his death 54[22] *sqq.*: places himself under the protection of an 'Idjlite, then of the Ṭayyi' *ibid.*: his verses on

الغسّانى III 94[17]: with Ḥassān b. Thābit I 137[21]: his mother was Māriya bint Ẓālim 271[22] *seq.* (=115[23]): eulogized by Ḥassān *ibid.* with Anas b. ابى الحجين (var. ابى الحصير *Freytag* I 505) 279[8] *seq.*· one of the Banū 'Anaza (*sic leg.*) II 64[26] (see *Notes*)· called al-Djafnī after his mother, not after his father *ibid.* King of Syria, slain at 'Ain Obāgh fighting against al-Mundhir b. al-Mundhir III 94[17] (*cf. BAth* I 245[21])

الحرث بن شهاب [بن عبد قيس] اليربوعى at the court of al-Nu'mān [b. al-Mundhir] III 85[18]

حرث (بن صعصعة) a clan included in the *'Ādiya* II 52[14]

الحرث بن الصمّة الخرزجى one of the clan Mahdhūl (*sic leg.*) II 61[5] he fought at Bedr *ibid.*

حارث (بن [ضرار بن] عمرو بن مالك) a noted chieftain II 48[28]

الحرث (بن طيّى) II 69[2]

الحارث بن سُوَيْد with 'Abdallāh b. Salima and 'Amr b. Murra II 231[3] *bis*. fought in the Battle of the Camel on the side of Ṭalha and al-Zobeir *ibid.*

الحارث بن شُرَيْح بن زيد صاحب خُراسان (var K_2 66 b يزيد instead of يد) II 50[29]

الحارث بن شُرَيْح بن يزيد see the foregoing

الحارث بن الشَّرِيد brother-in-law of Zoheir b Djadhīma, spies the movements of Zoheir and gives information about the same to the Banū 'Āmir III 50[30] *seq*

حارثة بن شريك see الحارث بن شريك

الحارث بن ابى شمر (*sic leg.*) الأعرج ملك غسّان II 64[26] called ابن الحارث ماريه I 115[23] (=271[24]), الأعرج I 271[22] *seq* (see *Ma'ārif* 314[8]), الحارث بن [ابى] شَمِر الغسّانى 279[8], الحارث الجَفْنى 137[21] *cf.* II 64[26], الحارث الخَزْرَج a subdivision of the Khazradj II 61[17]: some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid*

الحارث بن حرمة see الحارث بن خَزَمَة

ابو قَتَادة see الحارث بن رِبْعِىّ السَّلَمِىّ الأنصارىّ

الحارث بن [زُهَيْر العَنْسِىّ] with his brother and father, overtaken by the horsemen of the 'Āmir III 51[1] defends his father, who had been mortally wounded, against the enemy and carries him away *ibid.* took part in the slaying of Hudhaifa b Badr 58[9]

الحارث بن زيد slain by the 'Abs at al-Ya'marīya III 57[29]

الحارث بن زيد صاحب الحسن بن على (prob a misprint for الحُرّ بن يزيد صاحب الحسين بن على *cf.* K_2 71b) one of the Banū Riyāh II 50[18]

بنو الحارث بن سَعْد kinsmen of the 'Odhra II 60[11]

one of the Ḳawkal, a branch of the Khazradj, II 61[20] see *Notes*: fought at Bedr *ibid.*

الحارث بن حصيرة (*sic leg.*) a traditionalist who was of the clan Banu'l-Namir, a subdivision of the Azd II 63[32]

الحارث بن حصين see ابو الحارث حصين

الحارث بن حصيرة II 63[32] *read* الحارث بن حصيرة

الحارث بن الحكم اخو مروان receives from 'Othmān, as a free gift, the site of the market of Medina II 214[12]

الحارث بن حلزة الشاعر one of the clan Yashkor b. Bekr II 54[17] · III 98[11]

ابو الحارث حمير [جُمَيْن ؟] III 214[25] (see *Notes*): see also حصين

الحارث بن خالد [بن العاص] المخزومى with 'Abd al-Malik I 86[20]: appointed by the same as governor of Mecca *ibid.*

الحارث بن عبد الله *i.e.* الحارث الأعور see *Mīzān* الهمدانى الأعور ابو زهير I 202: cites 'Alī I 170[12] *seq.*

الحارث بن أدس one of the Banū 'Abd al-Ashhab who fought at Bedr, and was slain at the Battle of Ohod II 60[23]

الحارث (بن تكر من تغلب) one of the group of clans called *al-Arākim* II 53[29] · their genealogy *ibid*

الحارث بن الحارث بن بيّنة بن فرط see مرط بن سفيان

الحارث بن تميم II 49[18] *bis* : 43[17]

حارث [بن النوّام اليشكرى] III 131[16]

الحارث بن ثعلبة بن ناشرة see العبابة الشاعر

الحارث بن [ابى] الحارث الجعفنى see شمر العسّانى

ابو الحارث جمين [or جميز] see ابو الحارث حمير

الحارث بن حرمة (prob. we should read خزمة instead of حرمة):

(3) الحَرِث II 62[16] see المُحَرِّق

(4) الحَرِث III 235[18] (app we should read عمرو *i.e.* عمرو بن حُجْر instead of الحرث ; *cf.* the remark made at the end of the passage)

(1) ابو الحَرِث II 68[4] *read* بنى بنو الحَرِث and see بن الحَرِث كَعْب بن عُلَه

(2) ابو الحَرِث II 273[5] see العبّاس بن الوليد

(3) ابو الحَرِث (?) cited by Abu'l-Mughallis III 190[32]

بنو حارث in a verse of Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī III 167[32]

الحَرِث بن أَسَد of the clan Banū Sa'd, a subdivision of the Khuzā'a, was a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 63[8]

الحَرِث الأَضْجَم حَكَم رَبيعة II 52[20] *sq* verses in his praise *ibid.*

الحَرِث بن ابى الحَرِث الأَعْرَج شمر الغَسّانى see

Farazdak 157[20] his genealogy II 50[27] his was the noblest family of the Tamīm *ibid* . captured by Dhu'l-Rokeiba at the Battle of Djabala III 53[13] *sq* . (*cf.* II 52[8]) · verses of Djarīr on the subject *ibid* pursued by Zahdam 54[6] (see *Notes*) his predecessor in using a bow as a pledge 55[16] · with al-Nu'mān [b. al-Mundhir] III 85[16] *sq*

حاجب الفيل II 49[23] see حاجب بن ديذار

(1) حارِ (= حارِث) in a verse of 'Abīd b. al-Abras II 27[27] *sq*

(2) حارِ *i.e.* الحَرِث بن وَرْقاء الصَّيْداوىّ III 167[33] (see *Notes*)

حارث بن طلّم see حارِ بن طلّم

(1) الحَرِث (var *Kāmil* 365[6] الهارِث by which ابو عثمان الهدانىّ is referred to) · with his wife before and after the Battle of Bedr I 45[29] (*cf* III 88[21])

(2) الحَرِث member of a deputation which waited on al-Mansūr after the defeat of 'Abdallāh b 'Alī I 144[34]

captured by the Banū Dūl 52[29]: his clan 69[10]: his verses quoted by Maslama b. ʿAbd al-Malik III 244[9 seq] · see also I 87[22] 91[2] 198[u] II 309[17] III 149[25]

حاتِم بن مُسْلِم cited II 286[15]

حاتِم بن النُّعْمان one of the Banū Bāhila II 51[20]

حاجِب (var. P$_1$ 103a[1] حلد) mentioned in an anonymous verse I 254[31]

حاجِب بن دينار [ذُبّان؟] المازِنيّ II 49[22] see *Notes* called حاجِبُ الفِيل 49[23] his verses on the Battle of al-Solaiy III 73[32] (see *Notes*)

حاجِبُ بن زُرارَةَ التّميميّ at the invitation of al-Nuʿmān, he joins an embassy of the Arabs to Kisrā I 103[2] · with Kisrā 104[1 seq]. 105[14] interview with Kisrā 106[2 seq]: the bow which he gave to Kisrā as a pledge 106[9 seq] · (*cf.* 271[19 seq] II 50[27]), and which was returned to his son after his death 106[18]. praised by al-

(1) ابن حاتِم I 87[24] (=94[28] III 112[27]) see يزيد بن حاتِم الأَزْدِيّ

(2) ابن حاتِم I 149[35] see رَوْح بن حاتِم

ابو حاتِم السِّجِسْتانِيّ or ابو حاتِم see سهل بن محمد

حاتِمُ طَيِّئٍ II 43[34] (=126[1]) see the following

حاتِم بن عبد الله بن سعد الطّائِيّ I 87[32] called ابو عَدِيّ 88[10], حاتِمُ طَيِّئٍ II 43[34] (=126[1]) 45[11] 52[29] proverbial for his generosity I 36[32] 270[23] cf 25[17] anecdotes about his generosity 77[13] 87[32] *seq* out of three most generous men of pre-Islāmic times, he was the only one who became proverbial for his generosity 87[32] his verses cited 88[19 seq] (=III 271[6]) verses eulogizing him and Kaʿb by Ḥabīb al-Tāʾī 89[25] · with Aws b. Ḥāritha al-Tāʾī at the court of al-Nuʿmān b. al-Mundhir 178[30 seq]. II 43[5] see *Notes* · the Yemenites boast of him 43[34] (=261[1]) · the most generous man of the Arabs 45[11]:

ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الحرمى [الجَرْمِىّ *lis.*] *i.e.*, حطّان بن حُفَاف *Sam'ānī* f. 128a[8] *Tahdhīb* II 396: cited by Sharīk b. 'Abdallāh II 264[13]: see also ابو الجوُيه الجَرْمِىّ

حُوَيْرِيَة بنت الخرز ج زوج النبىّ II 63[9] [prob الخرز ج is a mistake for الحرث *cf. Tabarī* by index, *BDur* 281[2], *Tahdhīb* XII 407, *Wust Tab* 11.29]

ابو الجوُيه الجَرْمِىّ [prob. we should read ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الجَرْمِىّ q v] cited by Zuhair I 160[20]

جبر ان الله see مريس

جبرين bond-maid of Abū Sa'īd, a merchant of al-Basra III 253[7 v] and 'Ilyān *ibid.*

حَبْفَر بن الجُلَنْدَى الأزدىّ the Prophet addressed a letter to him and to his brother II 63[35] *seq.*

ح

حابس [بن عقال المُجَاشِعِىّ] I 84[33] (=III 130[19])

with the following *cf Nak.* 407[3] *seq.*, 668[9])

الجَحْوَن الكَلْبِىّ king of Hadjar with Lakīt b. Zorāra III 52[26] *seq* see *Notes* · sends his sons Mu'āwiya and 'Amr to co-operate with Lakīt against the 'Āmir *ibid.* see also the foregoing

الجَحْوَن بن يزيد الكلبىّ the first to make an alliance between the Kinda and the Bekr b Wā'il II 66[23]

جُوَيْرِيَة probably identical with the following جُوَيْرِيَه بن اسماء *cf. Tahdhīb* II 125[2]) cites Sa'īd b. Abī 'Arūba I 206[22] cited by Sa'īd b 'Āmir *ibid*

جُوَيْرِيَه بن أسماء cited II 246[12] · see also the foregoing

جُوَيْرِيَة بن بدر see جُوَيْرِيَة بن بدر

ابو الجُوَيْرِيَه الجَرْمِىّ الحرمى see ابو الجُوَيْرِيَة الجَرْمِىّ

جُوَيْرِيَه بنت الحرث see جُوَيْرِيَة بنت الخرز ج

جُهَيْنَة I 202[18] · their genealogy II 60[1] some of them joined the rebellion against ʿOthmān 221[2]

(*sic leg.*) بنو جَوْب called (*sic leg*) الجَوْبيّون II 65[27]. their genealogy *ibid.* (*cf. Wust Tab.* 9.17 see *Notes*)

(*sic leg*) الجَوْبِيّون II 65[27] see the foregoing

الجَوْدَة (var الجُوذ *Agh* XVI 129[29]) a she-camel belonging to ʿIsma b. ʿAbd al-Malik III 361[11] *seq.*

جُوذ a singing-girl of Medina belonging to a Hāshimite III 217[30] · anecd with a jester of Medina *ibid.*

الجُوذ see الجودة

جوشن in a verse III 28[31] (var حوشب III 284[32] *cf. Husrī* I 95[8])

جُمْل see جرمل

(*sic leg.*) الجَوْن in a verse of ʿĀmir b. al-Tofeil III 52[17] see *Notes* [apparently identical

ابو الجَهْم بن حبيب of the Banu'l-Namir, one of the prefects appointed by al-Manṣūr II 63[31]

جَهْم بن حَسّان السَّلِطيّ cited by Abū ʿObeida III 71[35]

ابو جَهْم بن خالد (؟) II 39[25]

جَهْم بن حلف see

ابن الجَهْم (2)

ابو الجَهْم العَدَوِيّ I 17[35] *i e*, ابو الجَهْم بن حُذَيْفَة II 215[13] (see *Notes*) · with Muʿāwiya I 17[35] *seq* · eulogizes the same *ibid* · one of the four who arranged for the burial of Othmān after his murder II 215[13]

بنو الجَهْم بن عمرو بن تميم II 49[21] *read* بنو الهُجَيْم بن عمرو بن تميم

جهيرة (probably a misprint for جَهْيَرَة). noted for her stupidity III 257[22] see *Notes*

جُهَيْم بن الصَّلْت بن مَخْرَمَة one of those [Meccans] who were able to write at the time of the introduction of Islām II 166[19]

slain by Keis's brother III 88[35] *seq.*

جُنْدَع بن لدث their genealogy II 47[14]· Nasr b Sayyār was one of them 47[24]

جندل الطّعان الكنانيّ II 47[17] *bis* *read* جِنْدِلُ الطّعانِ الكِنانيّ

(٩) جَهْضَم بن عَوْف their genealogy II 64[15] (*cf. Wust. Tab.* 10.25, *BDur.* 292[9])

ابو جَهْل (عمرو) بن هشام المخزوميّ called ابو حكم II 126[22] I 213[14] *bis*· his genealogy II 39[8] satirized 126[22]

حَسْم (var M 33a[6], L 34 b[3] جُسم) I 17[22]

(1) ابن الجَهْم cited by Abū 'Obeid III 264[29] (*Agh.* IX40[7] has جهم ابن خلف instead of ابن الجهم and ابو عبيدة instead of ابو عبيد) see *Notes* with Merwān b. Abī Hafsa in al-Yemāma *ibid.*

(2) ابن الجَهْم III 272[31] see محمّد ابن الجَهْم

محمّد بن ابى ابن ابى الجَهْم see الجَهْم بن حُذَيْفة العَدَوِيّ

Saihān, Shimrān, and Hiffān, the sons of Yazīd b. Ḥarb *ibid* the origin of the nickname Djanb 67[23] (for an other explanation see *Sam'ānī* f. 136a *s v.* الجَنْبيّ) abandoned their kinsmen the Sudā' and formed an alliance with the Sa'd al-'Ashīra *ibid* some of their prominent men *ibid.*: Muhalhil takes refuge with them and they force him to marry his daughter to one of them III 81[13 ver] (=II 67[27])

عبد الله بن جُنْدُب see ابن جُنْدُب and مُسْلِم بن عبد الله بن مُسْلِم

أمّ جُنْدُب a woman celebrated by Imra al-Keis III 184[22]

جُنْدُب بن حَدِيلة a clan of the Tayyi' who dwelt in their highlands and comprised the majority and the nobility of the tribe II 69[3] include the *Tha'ālib ibid*

ابن ابى called جُنْدَب بن ابى عُمَيْس عُمَيْس III 89[5]: slew Keis b. 'Āmir al-Hudhalī at al-Luhaimā and was himself

جميل بن i.e., جَمِيل بن مَعْمَرِ العُذْرِيّ عبد الله بن معمر II 60[11] refused an interview by 'Omar II on account of some of his verses I 126[10] his genealogy II 60[11] (see *Notes*) the lover of Bothaina *ibid* his satire upon Shammākh III 110[14] al-Rashīd on a verse of his 139[27] Kuthayyir on him 145[26] and 'Omar b Abī Rabī'a 146[3] 215[2] 'Ilyān b Abī Mālik on a verse of his 252[13]

ابو جميلة العكّاء i.e., مَيْسرة *Tabarī* I 3216[14] cited by Husain II 231[b] took part in the Battle of the Camel on the side of 'Alī *ibid*

جُمَّن see ابو الحرث حمير

جناح مولى الوليد بن عبد الملك Walīd's secretary II 168[32]

حَمّاد بن جُنَادة بن عامر [الكدادىّ] see عامر [الكدادىّ]

جَنْب (من مَذْحِج) clan II 67[21] : the term applied to (the families of) Munabbih, al-Hārith, al-Ghaliyy (*sic leg.*),

ابو جُمْعَة ancestor of Kuthayyir, was one of the Banū Ghādira (*sic leg.*) II 62[33]

(1) جُمْل name of a woman II 103[29] (=III 280[21] 314[33])

(2) جُمْل a woman celebrated by 'Abdallāh b. 'Amr b. al-'Ās II 237[20] (=III 104[1])

(3) جُمْل III 259[13] called جومل 259[11] : a woman celebrated by Abū Wā'il *ibid*

بنو جَمل بن كِنانة a clan included among the Banū Nādjiya b Murād II 68[32] Hind b 'Amr was of this clan *ibid*.

جُمَّن see ابو الحرث حمير

حَمّالة الحطَب see أمّ جميل II 114[14]

حمدل بن عبد الله بن مَعْمَر II 60[11] see جميل بن مَعْمَرِ العُذْرِيّ

جَميل بن مالك بن تَيْم الله [الاكبر] slain at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib III 80[2]

جَميل بن مَعْمَر [بن حبيب بن وهب بن حُذافة الجُمَحِيّ (*cf. Wust Tab.* Q. 22) II 39[16]

function entrusted to their representative in connection with the cult of the Ka'ba in pagan days *ibid*: their prominent men enumerated 39[15]· 123[2]· 125[26]

الجمد II 67[3] *read* الجمّد

جمّد بن معد يكرب his genealogy II 66[16]: his three brothers and a sister named *ibid*., slain, along with his brothers, in vengeance for al-Budjair 66[18]

الجمرات [العمرط ؟] the clan of the Lakhm in which the 'Ibād (*sic leg.*) of Hīra were included II 70[4] (? text doubtful, see *Notes*)

جمرات العرب (or الجمراء من العرب II 46[18]) enumerated and the origin of their name explained II 57[4 seq.] (=46[18 seq.] 51[8]) see *Notes*· out of this group the Dabba later joined the *Ribāb* and the Banu'l-Hārith joined the Madhhidj, the Banū Numair alone standing by themselves and independent of the other tribes *ibid.*

applied 45[33] *seq.*· the term explained 46[2 seq.]

الجماجم بن الأشعر (var جماهر *BDur.* 248[9] *cf. Wust. Tab.* 8.12)· his three brothers enumerated II 69[21]

الجمار *i.e.*, the two clans Banū Tuhayya and Banu l-'Adawīya II 50[25] [K_2 63a has الحمار but see *Nak.* III 81 bottom, which agrees with our text]

محمّد بن عبد الله النصرى الجمّار *i e* *Dhahabī* 112 called ابو عبد الله الجمّاز II 128[27] anecd. 128[27 seq.]: anecd. III 277[30] (*cf Bukhalā* 77[13]) anecd. 372[16]

الجمالى (probably a misprint for ابو زكريّا يحيى بن عبد الحميد بن عبد الرحمن الجمّانى *i e* see *Sam'ānī* f. 175a[20]) cites Hammād b Zaid III 189[35]

الجماجم بن الاشعر see جماهر بن الأشعر

جمح one of the ten sub-divisions of the Koreish eminent both in pre-Islāmic and Islāmic times II 37[20 seq.]· the

11. 18) : of them were the Ghassānid kings of Syria who were thirty-seven in number and reigned for 616 years *ibid.*

الجلاح II 67[35] *read* اللَّجْلَاج واحوه مُسْهِر ؟

الجُلَاح (مولى [ابن] المُنْجِب السَّدُوسِيّ (var. الخلاج *Kāmil* 681[12]] · with [Ibn] al-Mundjib al-Sadūsī I 67[7 seq]

أمّ الجُلاس ابنة سعيد بن العاص الاموية a wife of al-Hadjdjādj I 100[32] (? *cf* III 233[4 seq])

أمّ الجُلاس بنت عبد الرحمن بن أُسَيْد one of the four wives of al-Hadjdjādj III 233[4 seq] (? *cf.* I 100[32]) the Amīr's description of his life with her and his other wives *ibid*

الجلالقة (or الجلالى II 322[26]) *i.e.*, the Galicians : II 314[3]: their country ravaged with fire and sword by 'Abd al-Raḥmān III 322[26]

بنو جلّان (*sic leg.*) من عَنَزَة their genealogy II 52[27]

جلجله بن عمرو II 62[24] *read* حلحلة بن عمرو

ابن جلزة [حِلِّزَة ؟] البَشْكُرِيّ his verses relating to a war between the Bekr and the Tamīm in Sidjistān I 188[1] see *Notes*

الجُلَنْدَى بن المستكفى صاحب عثمان (var. مسعود for المستكفى in *Ṭabarī*, see by index) one of the Banū Ma'wala (*sic leg.*), a branch of the Azd II 63[35]

الجَلْبَى (or الجِلِّقى *sic leg*) *i.e.*, Ordono Chief of Leon *cf. Spanish Islam* 419 described as معلّم الجلالقة II 314[3] he and his ally, the Chief of Pampeluna [*i.e.*, Sancho] defeated by the Cordovans, with heavy losses 313[21] *seq*

جَلِيلة بنت مُرّة her genealogy III 78[5] · wife of Kulaib *ibid.* · returns to her people, after the assassination of her husband 79[4]

الجماجم (or جماجم العرب *cf.* II 45[34]): II 43[13 seq] the eight tribes to which the term is

foster-mother of al-Rashīd 23[20] *seq.*. al-Rashīd's great respect for her and the two concessions she held from him *ibid.*. Sahl on her *ibid* with al-Rashīd *ibid.* · cites the Prophet *ibid* · Sahl on her fortitude *ibid.* · 26[12]

جُعْفِيّ [بن سَعْد] clan. at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III 85[29]

جُعَيْفِران المُوَسْوِس الشّاعِر III 258[34] a crazy poet 258[25]. notice 258[34] 261[22] anecd. 259[5] with Abū Nuwās 261[22] [for جعيفران see *Agh* XVIII 61 *seqq.*]

جعيل بن علمه الثعلبى (؟) with 'Abd al-Malik b Merwān I 42[1]

بنو جُعْدَة II 64[26] or اولاد جعدة I 115[23] (=271[24]) or آل جعدة 115[30] 116[11] 114[16] eulogized by Hassān 115[23] (=271[24]): Hassān on them 115[30]. 116[11] *seq*. brothers of their eponym enumerated II 62[16]: 64[26]: a sub-division of the Ghassān 64[28] their genealogy *ibid.* (= II 62[16] *cf. Wust. Tab.*

Laith 181[6] · his decisions which he noted on various petitions, and remark, which he made in some of his letters quoted 190[14]. praised, along with his father, by Sahl b. Hārūn and both compared in eloquence with al-Rashīd III 22[1] his death announced to his father 22[23]: Sahl b. Hārūn ordered to prepare an estimate of his revenues and those of Yahyā 23[3]: cut up into three pieces, each of which was exhibited in a different place 23[5] al-Rashīd was his foster-brother 23[21] Di'bil's elegy upon him 26[25] · elegy of Sulaimān al-A'mā on him and on other members of his family 27[4] *seq*. an anti-Bermakid poet refers to his death 27[25] *seq* one of the viziers of al-Rashīd 45[6]. a verse of Muslim [b al-Walīd] about him 116[30]. with his father 284[14] · see also III 22[30] 284[18]

أُمّ جعفر بن يحيى [بن خالد البرمكيّ] t.e. فاطمة ابنة محمد بن الحسين III 23[20]: her genealogy *ibid.*:

Rabī' al-Ḥādjib *ibid.*· his genealogy 238[14]· with Sufyān al-Thawrī 348[20]· Shaiṭān al-Tāk (*sic leg.*) was one of his followers II 124[29]. succeeded his father (as Imām) 296[25]: praised by al-Manṣūr III 31[29]. his mother was a bond-maid *ibid.* (*cf. Ma'ārif* 110[16])

جعفر بن محمد بن يحيى [البرمكي] III 22[27]

جعفر بن محمود الجرجاني (var. الجرجاني for الاسكافي on III 47[19] *cf Fakhrī* 333[4]) appointed vizier by al-Mu'tazz II 169[13] (*cf* III 47[19]): appointed *Kātib* by al-Muhtadī (*sic leg.*) II 169[14]

جعفر بن المعتضد = المقتدر بالله

جعفر (بن المعتمد) called المفوض III 47[32 seq.]· appointed as his successor by al-Mu'tamid but later on set aside by him in favour of al-Mu'taḍid *ibid.*

جعفر بن ابي المعيرة [الخراعي القمي] cites Ibn Abzā II 231[12]· cited by Ya'kūb *ibid.*

جعفر المقتدر بالله see المقتدر بالله

جعفر المنصور see ابو جعفر المنصور العباسي

جعفر (بن موسى الهادي) name of his mother III 44[26]: his brothers enumerated *ibid.*· al-Amīn took possession of his bond-maid Badal 45[19 seq.]

ابو جعفر الهاشمي (؟) III 265[24] [is he المنصور ?]

جعفر بن يحيى بن خالد البرمكي III 46[12]· called ابو الفضل I 136[3]. called ابن يحيى III 27[5]: sayings quoted I 11[12] 139[28] II 165[32] 178[15] (?): called جعفر بن خالد II 178[15] (?) aneed with Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī, 'Abd al-Malik b Sālih al-Hāshimī and al-Rashīd I 81[7 seq.] (*cf.* III 27[31] *seq.*. for varr see *Agh.* V 118 ff) with Thumāma b Ashras and Sulemān 136[2 seq.]· cited by Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī 139[29] with Ashdja' al-Sulamī 200[9]: Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī on him 222[28]: certain proverbs that he used to quote 268[6]· a verse of al-'Attābī about him II 84[15] (?)· his skill as a *Kātib* 170[35] and Muhammad b. al-

III 197[35]. [it is possible that more persons than one are included in this article ; see also the following.]

(2) جعفر بن محمّد called ابو القاسم III 195[27] cited *ibid* see also جعفر (1)

جعفر بن [محمد بن احمد بن] جرار [ابو القاسم] كاتب ابن طُولُون (جرار is probably a misprint for جدار) his elegy on the death of Yūnus b. 'Abd al-A'lā and al-Muzanī cited and praised highly III 128[22] (see *Notes*) aneed. II 183[12] (?)

جعفر بن محمّد بن علىّ بن الحسين جعفر بن called [الصّادق] محمّد بن علىّ بن ابى طالب III 287[16] called ابو عبد الله I 145[29] *seq* (=349[33] *seq*) sayings quoted III 236[23] 287[16]· cites the Prophet on the authority of his father II 254[28] (?) cited by Ismā'īl b. Masrūr (?) I 70[14] see *Notes*· cited for an oration of 'Alī II 133[28] al-Mansūr's reconciliation with him I 145[25] *seq* (=349[29] *seq*): with

ابن جعفر [بن ابى طالب] III 226[20]

جعفر العُكْلِىّ a thief, cited by Abu'l-Hasan al-Akhfash III 152[31] see *Notes*.

جعفر بن على slain [at Kerbalā'] along with al-Ḥusain II 255[12]

جعفر [بن عمرو بن حفصون] rebels against 'Abd al-Raḥmān III, who besieges him in Bobastro II 314[19] *ibid* · gives hostages and promises to pay a tribute and the siege is raised *ibid*.

جعفر بن عيسى بن جعفر الهاشمىّ cited by Muḥammad b Yezīd III 40[11] cited 40[14] *seq*

ابو جعفر المعروف بابن الكُرْدِيّة III 47[6]

ابو جعفر الكِرمانىّ aneed. with al-Ma'mūn III 367[10]· and Ghassān b 'Abbād *ibid*

جعفر بن كِلاب clan their genealogy II 52[11] III 86[7] 90[31]

جعفر المتوكّل see المُتَوكّل

(1) جعفر بن محمّد cites Yezīd b Sim'ān I 84[4]. cites Yahyā b· Muham. al-'Āmirī 84[5]: cited

III 112[19]· a friend of al-Khalīl b. Aḥmad *ibid.*: anecd. *ibid* . with his son Aḥmad b. Dja'far 247[1]: his concubines *ibid*: saying quoted 294[29]

جعفر بن سليمان الهاشمى see the foregoing

ابو جعفر السطرنجى with al-Asma'ī at the court of al-Rashīd III 212[12] *seq*

جعفر بن صالح بن كيسان cites his father [for a notice of his father see *Khazradjī* s.v.] III 191[14] see *Notes* cited by Abū Shu'aib al-Harrānī *ibid.*

ابو جعفر الضبرى كاتب احمد بن طولون III 49[25]

جعفر بن ابى طالب with Abū Huraira I 70[2] with the Prophet 232[27] *seq* (*cf.* 135[32]= 229[13])· fell in the Battle of Mu'ta II 234[23] 'Alī on him and certain other members of the Prophet's family *ibid* al-Manṣūr III 32[9]· 33[10]· praised by Ḥassān 135[7]· 'Alī had reserved his daughters for marriage with his sons 226[19] *seq*

Manṣūr al-Ḥimyarīya III 44[4]: I 97[15] *seq*: his death deeply mourned by his father II 14[3] 16[21] names of his brothers III 44[4]

(2) جعفر بن ابى جعفر المنصور his mother was a slave III 44[8] (*cf. Ma'ārif* 192[14])

ابو الاشهب see جعفر بن حمدان

جعفر بن خالد saying quoted II 178[11] [he appears to be identical with جعفر بن يحيى q.v.]

جعفر بن خالد بن يحيى [البرمكى] III 22[28]

جعفر بن سالم secretary of Afshīn II 171[4] criticized as a *Kātib ibid.*

جعفر بن سليمان cites 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Mehdī I 309[19] (=167[n]) cites Mālik b. Dīnār II 204[2] see also

(7) جعفر

جعفر بن سليمان بن على III 112[19] 247[1] called جعفر بن سليمان الهاشمى II 145[5] (=III 35[5]): consoled by al-Asma'ī upon the death of his brother Muḥammad 34[12]. his eloquence 145[5] (=III 35[5]): his genealogy

Aṣma'ī *ibid.*· see also جعفر
جعفر بن محمّد and ابو القاسم

جعفر بن الأشعث [الكاتب] II 171[1]

ابو جعفر الأنصارىّ a contemporary of Abū Bekr : cited II 203[20]

جعفر بن أوس السّاعر one of the Banū Bārik II 63[18]

جعفر بن نرفان [الكلابىّ] (for him see *Tahdhīb* II 84) cited by Kathīr b. Hishām III 18[25]· with Meimūn b Mihrān *ibid.*

جعفر بن نعا Chamberlain of al-Mu'tamid III 48[4]

ابو جعفر العدانىّ [is he محمد بن حبب ? *cf. Bughya* 29] cites 'Othmān b. Sa'īd II 172[32]· cites 'Abdallāh b Muhammad III 202[19] his satire upon Sāhib 271[27] cites Abū Muhammad al-Dimashkī 363[3]: cited I 159[34] cited II 24[10] cited III 331[32]

جعفر [بن ثعلبة بن يربوع] III 90[31] see *Notes*

جعفر بن جرار كاتب see جعفر بن جدار ابن طولون

(1) جعفر بن ابى جعفر المنصور his mother was [Omm Mūsā] bint

(3) ابو جعفر cited for an anecd. about the Caliph Muhammad al-Amīn III 358[3]

(4) ابو جعفر cites the Prophet III 362[12]: cited by al-Ḥasan b. Hāni' *ibid.*

(5) ابو جعفر see السّبْبانىّ

(6) ابو جعفر see عبد الله بن جعفر

(7) ابو جعفر see محمّد بن عبد الله بن عبد كان

(8) ابو جعفر see محمّد بن عبد الملك الزّيّات

(9) ابو جعفر see محمّد المنتصر

(10) ابو جعفر see المنصور العبّاسىّ

(11) ابو جعفر see الواثق هرون

أمّ جعفر subject of some amatory verses by al-Ahwaṣ III 42[30] *seq.* (= 135[26]) her brother Aiman brings a suit against the poet for defamation in the court of Ibn Hazm, governor of Medina *ibid* . in a verse of her brother *ibid.*

جعفر بن احمد بن محمّد ابو القاسم called I 50[15]· cites al-

II 103[26 seq] (=III 280[20 seq] 314[32 seq])

(3) جَعْفَر II 164[12]

(4) جَعْفَر II 234[28] see جعفر بن ابى طالب

(5) جَعْفَر an individual satirized by Dju'aifirān III 259[2]

(6) جعفر an individual to whom Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa addressed some laudatory verses III 310[6]

(7) جَعْفَر cites Mālik b. Dīnār III 342[1] see *note* on 341[35] *seq.* cited by Yasār *ibid.*. (he is apparently identical with جعفر بن سليمان q.v. *cf.* II 204[2])

(8) جعفر see المتوكّل

(9) جعفر see جعفر بن ابى جعفر المنصور

عبد اللّٰه بن جعفر see ابن جَعْفَر

(1) ابو جَعْفَر a *sheikh* of Baghdād cited by al-Riyāshī III 33[28]

(2) ابو جَعْفَر satirized by 'Obeid III 111[31]

جَعْدَة بن عبدالعُزّى [الشّاعر الخُزَاعىّ] one of the Banū Ghādira (*sic leg.*) II 62[33]

جَعْدَة بن كَعْب the clan of al-Nābigha al-Dja'dī II 52[8] they slay Sharāhīl b al-Aṣhab 67[7] · verses of Nābigha of the Banū Dja'da on the subject *ibid.* see also II 46[16] where جعدة مِنْ هوزان apparently refers to this clan

جَعْدَة مِنْ هوازان II 46[16] see the foregoing.

الجَعْرَاء III 52[4] (see *Nak.* III 80)

جُعْف بن سَعْد العَشِيرَة clan II 67[2] their genealogy *ibid.*. the clan Sa'b b. Sa'd al-'Ashīra was affiliated to them 67[3]: some of their prominent men enumerated 67[5]

(1) جعفر called ابوالقاسم I 328[6]: cites Muham. al-Ḥasanī (*sic.*) *ibid* see *Notes* see also جعفر بن محمد and جعفر بن احمد بن محمد

(2) جَعْفَر anecd. with an old man

جُشَم (فى النَّخَع) clan II 68[20]: al-'Uryān b. al-Haiṯham was of this clan *ibid.*

جُشَم فى هَمْدان see هَمْدان فى جُشَم

جُشَم بنت جشمة see جشمة بنت أمّ سِنان

[حُسَبْش بن مالك بن حَنْظَلَة] *sic leg.* included in the group of clans called the *Khishāb* II 51[1]

جِعْثِمة بنو (*sic leg*) بن يَشْكُر their genealogy II 64[2] see *Notes.*

ابو جعْد الطّائىّ (*var* P_2 M_3 H_2 ابو الجعد الطّائىّ) a petition in verse which he presented to Hishām through a eunuch, complaining against the dissoluteness of Sa'īd b. Hishām the governor of Hims II 284[23] see *Notes*

الجعْد بن قَيْس مطر بن see قيس

الجَعْد بن مِنْجَع (or جَعْد) see ابو مُسْهِر

جَعْدة exiled by 'Omar I from Medina I 235[15] *seq* :

ابو جَعْدة cites al-Zobeir II 203[29]

the Shaibān in Tihāma III 78[4] · 81[15] (=II 67[26]) · at the First Battle of al-Kulāb 81[24] · said by Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' to have taken no part in the Battle of Khazāz 89[22]

جُشَم فى ثعيف II 56[8] *i.e.*, جُشَم بن ثعيف [*cf. Wust. Tab.* G. 14]

جُشَم بن جُذام II 70[7] *seq read* جِشْم بن جُذام

جُشَم بن الحارث بن كعب see جُشَم بن عَوْف بن كعب

جُشَم بن سَعْد بن زيد مناة one of the *Abnā'* (*sic leg*) II 49[27]

جُشَم بن عمرو بن سعد see الضّعى

جُشَم بن عَوْف بن كعب (var الحارث for عَوْف *Wust Tab.* L. 14) · clan II 50[13] . their genealogy *ibid* included among the *Djudhā'* *ibid.*

جُشَم بن (أو فى) معاوية بن بَكْر a subdivision of the Hawāzin II 51[33] · 56[8] . go to raid the Kināna III 63[4] *seq* raided by the Kināna *ibid*

78⁵ *seq.* (=II 54²⁷) al-Basūs, his aunt, was under his protection 78⁶ (=I 270²⁸). half-brother of Hammām b. Murra 80⁸

جَسْر (*sic leg.*) من بنى مُحارب their feud with their kinsmen leads to their alliance with the 'Āmir III 60⁷ *seq* (see *Notes*): saved from the Kilāb by Khidāsh b. Zoheir *ibid.*

جَسَامَة الدُّهْلىّ prob the correct form is جَثّامَه الدُّهْلىّ *cf. Nak* 1024¹¹). captured at the Battle of al-Nibādj III 69¹⁰

جُسَم فى الأراقم II 56⁹=جُسَم بن بكر من تَغْلب q.v. [*cf. Wust. Tab* C 17]

بنو جُسَم بن (*sic leg.*) بَكْر فى تَغْلب counted among the noblest *buyūtāt* of the Arabs II 44¹¹· one of a group of clans called *al-Arākim* 53²⁹ *seq* : their genealogy and some of their prominent men *ibid.* : distinguished from other clans of the same name 56⁹: lived together with جرير بن يزيد with al-Mansūr I 136²² see *Notes*

الجريران (؟) III 193³⁰ see also جرير المدنى

بنو الجريش بن كَعْب II 52⁶ *read* بنو الحَريس بن كَعْب

جَزْء بن جَزْء الباهلىّ with his son Djaz' III 82²⁸

جزء [بن جزء بن حزء] الباهلىّ informs the Tamīm of the intended raid of the Banu 'l-Hārith [a tribe included among the Madhhidj] III 82²⁸

جَزْء بن سَعْد الرِّياحىّ see جَزْء بن سَعْد الرِّياحىّ

حَرْبَلة بن لَخْم one of the two main subdivisions of the Lakhm II 69³³: their genealogy *ibid* : the names of eight out of its many clans 70²

بنو الحسحاس see بنو جِساس

جَسّاس بن مُرّة (السَّنْبانىّ) praised by Abū Beki II 42²⁴· his genealogy 54²⁷ (=I 270²⁸)· took part in the slaying of his brother-in-law Kuleib III

[جَرير بن الخَطَفَى]

III 134[25]· with 'Omar b. Ladja' at the court of al-Muhādjir b. 'Abdallāh 135[12] *seq* · anecd. with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' 138[2]. on a verse of al-Madjnūn *ibid.*· frequented the company of Ibn Sīrīn 140[9]. with al-Farazdak and al-Akhṭal at an evening-party of Sulaimān b. 'Abdal-Malik 140[29] *seq* : on Ibn Abī Rabī'a 141[3]: a verse of his praised 188[34]: with Ash'ab in Medina 207[1] *seq* : some of his verses set to music 222[2]: his satire upon the Taghlib quoted and praised 268[31] (=111[5]) see *Notes*. verses which he addressed to 'Omar II complaining against Ibn Sa'd al-Asadī 303[21]. al-Farazdak refers to his temperate habits 313[8]· with al-Ahwaṣ in Medina 313[8]: his verse on al-Akhṭal quoted 329[14]. see also III 127[32] 187[29]

جَرِير (بن دارِم) II 50[26]

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(1) جرير بن عبد الله with 'Omar II I 222[32] see *Notes*. saying quoted III 287[10] (?)

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(2) جَرِير بن عبد الله with al-Manṣūr I 140[28]. saying quoted III 287[10] (?)

جَرِير بن عبد الله البَجَلِيّ I 113[1] *bis* III 233[35]: called يوسف هذه الأُمّة II 64[32]: with the Prophet I 113[1] *bis* · a Companion of the Prophet II 64[32] *bis* : a poet on him 64[34]: cited 203[13]. sent by 'Alī to Mu'āwiya to receive his *bai'a* 232[38] *seq* 'Alī's letter to him *ibid.*· commended by 'Alī 233[11]: with 'Omar I and Ibn Mas'ūd III 233[35] saying quoted 287[10] (?)

جَرِير [بن عبد الحميد الضَّبِّى ابو عبد اللّه] cites Mansūr [b. al-Mu'tamir] III 18[33] see *Notes* : cites Mughīra [b Muḳsim] 19[34] see *Notes* · cited by Ishāk b. Ismā'īl 19[34] 18[33]

جرير بن عبد المسيح الشّاعر المتلمّس see

جرير المَدَنِيّ الأسلمى العابد with الجريران III 191[27] · see also

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جرير بن منصور III 18[33] (I read جرير بن منصور عن عبدالحميد—see and منصور بن المُعْتَمِر

ches the Banū Dārim on their defeat at Akrun III 66[15]; and on their defeat at al-Waḳīṭ 68[1]: on Ḳeis b. 'Āṣim 69[1]: on the Battle of Dhū Tulūḥ 69[35]: on the Second Battle of Ghawl 87[17]: on the Battle of Dhū Ḳār 96[12] a poet on him 98[28] (*cf.* 120[11]) · 'Amr b al-'Alā' on him 99[8] · compares himself with al-Farazdak 99[4] (see also 196[32] *seq.* where al-Farazdak compares him with himself). a verse of his praised 99[16] *cf.* 268[29]. his own opinion of it 99[18]: eulogizes 'Omar II 107[23]: (=142[24]). with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' 109[8] *seq* with al-Akhṭal at the court of 'Abd al-Malik 109[14] sayings quoted 110[30] 197[4] with al-Farazdak and 'Adī b. al-Rikā' 115[25] *seq*: with 'Adī 116[5]. with his son Bilāl 120[26] (=99[4]): his crushing satire upon the Banū Nomair 121[5] (see also I 236[35]): a verse of his criticized 132[12]: criticized by al-Ba'īth at the court of al-Walīd I 134[19] *seq*.: a verse of al-Farazdak about him criticized by al-Ba'īth with 'Omar II I 126[11] *seq*.: satirizes al-Akhṭal 291[11] · with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' 321[18]: verses on the death of his son Sawāda II 14[15]. verses on the death of al-Walid I 26[3]: 'Omar b. Ladja' (*sic leg*) and he used to satirize each other 49[8]: one of the Banū Kuleib b. Yarbū' 50[22] · satirizes Ka'b b. Dju'ail 54[11] verses in which he reproaches the Banū Dārim for the defeat they suffered at the hands of the Kaisites at Rahraḥān 71[24] (*cf* III 52[20]): with a bedouin 102[7] with al-Farazdak in al-Kūfa 128[18]. verses in which he reproaches the Banū Mudjāshi' (*sic leg.*) for the murder of al-Zubeir 229[32]. praises al-Walīd and his sons 273[8]. his verse on Aiyūb b. Sulaimān 274[18]: his elegy on 'Omar II 281[3] (=25[35]): his verse in praise of Yezīd II 281[19]: on the Battle of Rahraḥān III 52[18]. on the Battle of Djabala 53[16]: on the Banū Dārim 53[19]: reproa-

instead of ابو النَّضْر عن جرير) *ibid.* · [in all these references جرير appears to be identical with جَرير بن حازِم q.v.]

بنو جُرَيْر [بالأَنْدَلُس] II 317⁷ (*var.* بنو جُدَيْر see *Notes*)

جَرير بن حازِم cites 'Ikrima I 108¹⁹ : cites Mohammad b. Sīrīn II 223¹ see *also* جرير

جَرير بن الخَطَفَى I 122³⁰ 123¹³ 126³⁰ II 50²² 28¹⁸ III 68¹ 135¹² 140³² 188³⁴ called ابو حَزْرَة I 50²² 123³¹ see *Notes* 125³² *seq.* see *Notes* III 132¹⁴ see *Notes* : called ابن المَرَاغَة III 313⁸ with al-Hadjdjādj I 32³⁰ · cited by al-Aṣma'ī 50²² with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 122²⁹ *seq.* . pleases al-Hadjdjādj with his eulogies, and is recommended by him to 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.* : waits on 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz as the representative of the people of Ḥidjāz 123¹³ *seq.* : with Dukain 123³⁰ *seq* : with 'Adī b. Artāt 125²⁸ *seq.* : 'Omar II on some of his verses 126³⁰: occasion and the consequent release of the prisoners *ibid.*

جِرْوَة a mare belonging to Shaddād b. Mu'āwiya al-'Absī III 58³ *seq* : his verses on her *ibid.*

جُرَيْب بن سَعْد بن هديل see حريث بن سعد بن هذيل

ابن جُرَيْج (*i.e.* عبد الملك بن عبد العزيز بن جريج ابو الوليد *Tahdhīb* VI. 402) : cites 'Aṭā' III 190⁵ : cited by al-Suddī I 203²⁷ (var. السُّبَّائى for السُّدِّى III 285²) . cited by 'Āsim III 190⁵ · consoles 'Abdallāh b al-Aḥtām on the death of his son II 33⁷ *seq* . with 'Amr b. 'Obaid at the court of Muhamm. b. Ibrāhīm, Governor of Mecca III 190³³ *seq.* · a remark of his about Ibn 'Abbās 285² *cf.* I 203²⁷ (text corrupt)

(1) جرير بن عبد الحميد see جرير

(2) جرير cited III 289⁷ . cites al-Dahhāk 301³⁵ (see *note* on 301³⁴ *seq*) : cited by Abu'l-Naḍr (? text doubtful ; prob. we should read ابو النَّضْر جرير

ابن جُرْمُوز II 21[33] see عمرو بن جُرْمُوز

جُرْمُوز [مِنْ دَوْس] II 64[16] see الجَرامِيز

جَرَنْفَس السَّدُوسِيّ (var. *Bayān* II 116[17] جرنفش *cf. 'Iḳd* III 258[25]) a crazy individual III 254[31]: with al-Farazdak 255[3] *seq*: overcomes Habannaka in a competition for stupidity 255[5] *seq*. one of the crazy poets 258[25]

جَرْهَد (*sic leg.*) بن زَرَاح الخُراعِيّ of the Banū Salāmān II 63[15]

جُرْهُم بن يَعْطُن II 70[21] called بن مَحْطان (*sic*) هوذم 57[18]: 57[22]: one of the ancient tribes 70[21]· their genealogy *ibid.*

جَزْء بن سَعْد الرِّياحِيّ (var جَزْء for جرو *cf. Nak.* 313[16]) at al-Ghabīṭ III 72[7]

ابو جَرْوَل الجُشَمِيّ cited by Ziyād b. Ṭārik al-Djoshamī III 102[7]: brought before the Prophet among the captives of Ḥonain, *ibid.*: verses which he addressed to the Prophet on the

الجَرادَتانِ III 197[20]

جَرامِقَة II 155[24]

الجَرامِيز [*i.e.*, بنو جُرْمُوز] a subdivision of the Daws II 64[16]

بنو جرب وهم الحربيون II 65[27] *read* بنو جَرْب وهم الجَرْبِيّون

الجَرْباء بنت عَمِيل بن عُلَّفَة المُرِّيّ II 75[25]: her father attacks her with a drawn sword III 230[12] *seq* (=I 157[1] *seq*)· a verse of hers *ibid.*

جُرَش بن أَسْلَم see حرس بن اسلم

جَرْم *i.e.* عمرو بن عِلاف II 59[7]: noted for their correct pronunciation and purity of accent I 239[10] *bis* (=II 40[12] *bis*) a subdivision of the Koḍā'a II 59[7]: their genealogy *ibid.*: some of their prominent men *ibid.*: names of their eponym's four sons (*viz.*, Ḳudāma, Djudda, Malakān, and Nādjiya *cf. Wüst. Tab.* 2.17) 59[13]: 73[13]: III 84[33] *seq.* see also بنو حرم

64[15]: his genealogy *ibid* : 70[1]: saying quoted III 124[6]

خُزَيمة بن طارق التَّغْلِبِىّ see جَدِيمَة بن طارِق التَّغْلِبِىّ

بنو جَدِيمة بن عَوْف their genealogy II 53[11] (*cf. Wust. Tab.* A. 17)

بنو جَدِيمة (*sic leg.*) مِن بنى عَنْس also called بنو رَاحَة III 59[2] (see *Notes*)

جَذِيمة (مِنَ النَّخَع) clan II 68[15]: their genealogy 68[16] (see *Notes*) the names of some of their prominent men *ibid.*

جراب بن كعب at the Battle of al-Rakam III 59[22]

ابن الجرّاح I 165[29] see وكيع بن الجرّاح

الجرّاح بن عبد الله الحَكَمِىّ 'Omar II's letter to him I 40[4] saying quoted 53[30]. one of the Banu 'l-Hakam b. Sa'd al-'Ashīra who was slain by the Turks during the reign of 'Omar II II 66[33]: Abū Nuwās was the client of his family *ibid* . in a verse of Abū Nuwās 66[35] bint al-Nu'mān b Bashīr on them III 237[18] *seq* : and al-Ahtam 244[1]

جُدامَة بنت الحرث a foster-sister of the Prophet II 202[5]: brought before him among the captives of Honein and well treated by him *ibid.*

جِدْع بن عمرو العَسّانِىّ mentioned in a proverb I 288[13] (=288[a]): anecdotes with Sabaṭa b. al-Mundhir al-Salīhī 288[15] *seq*

جَدَلٌ (*sic leg.*) الطّعانِ *i.e.* عَلْقَمَة بن أوس (وِراس ؟) بن عمرو (عَتْم ؟) II 47[17] see *Notes*: his genealogy 47[17] *bis*. his was the bravest family of the Arabs *ibid* an ancestor of Rabī'a b. Mukaddam *ibid.*. his verses on the Battle of Sharab III 93[27]

جُذَيْع بن سَعْد see جُذَيْع بن سَعِيد العَنَكِىّ

جذيمة الأبرَش called حذيمة الأبرَش III 124[6]: his two boon-companions I 283[13] *bis* : 287[1]: one of the Banū Daws II

with Musailama al-Kadhdhāb 69^{10}. 69^{15}

جَدِيلة بن قَيْس عَيْلان II 56^{10} (*cf. Wüst Tab.* D. 7)

جَدِيلة بنت مُدْرِكة her genealogy II 51^{4}: mother of the clans 'Adwān and Fahm *ibid.*

الجِذَاع an epithet given to the families of the Banū Djosham, 'Utārid and Bahdala II 50^{13}

جُذام بن عَدِيّ II 70^{6} or الجُذَاميّون 259^{29}: lived in Syria 45^{24} the Prophet on them 45^{25}: 56^{10}: their genealogy 70^{6} *bis* (*cf* 70^{19}) the names of his two sons 70^{7}: their various clans 70^{7}—70^{12}: their majority and nobility was comprised in the two clans Ghaṭafān and Afsā 70^{9} (*see Notes*): included among the Banū 'Adī 70^{19}: the part they played at the election of Merwān as Caliph 259^{25} *seq*: the people of Palestine about the time of the death of Mu'āwiya b. Yezīd belonged either to this tribe or to the Lakhm 260^{7} (*cf.* 297^{1}): Hind

بنو جُدَّة جَرْم or جُدَّة (بن جَرْم) II 59^{16}. 59^{18} included the Banū Rāsib (*sic leg.*) 59^{16}

بنو جُدَيْر see بدو جُدَيْر

جديس and Tasm II 166^{10}

جَدِيس (مِنْ لَخْم) a big clan II 70^{3}

جُدَيْع بن سَعْد العَتَكِيّ (var. جُدَيّ بن سَعْد *cf Wust. Tab.* 11.31 *BDur.* 283 *note c* has جُدَيْع بن سَعِيد) · his genealogy II 63^{25}

جديلة (؟ حُدَيْلة) معاوية بن عمرو *i.e.* بن مالِك II 61^{5} *seq* (see *Notes*) a clan of the Khazradj so-called after their mother *ibid*. their genealogy *ibid.* in Medina 274^{6}

جديلة بن أسد بن *i.e.*) جَدِيلَة في رَبِيعة رَبِيعة الفَرَس *cf. Wust. Tab* A. 7) II 56^{10}

جَدِيلة فى طَيِّئ II 56^{10} (*cf. Wust. Tab.* 7.14) called جديلةُ طَيِّئ 69^{2}. the clan was known after her (*i.e* their mother) *ibid.*· al-Ḥurr commanded them at the battle

أُمّ جَحْش بنت عبدالرّحمن بن الحرث called بنت عبدالرحمن بن الحرث III 232[24] wife of al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik with the other three wives of the Caliph and the Caliph III 232[21] *seq*

جحْوَان (*sic leg*) بن قَعْس II 47[30] *seq*

جَحْوَش (*sic leg*) من بنى معاويه بن بكر II 52[16]

الجدّ بن فيس see الجعد بن فيس

ابن جدار see ابن حدار

جَدَس بن ادريس (من لَخْم) [*cf Wust. Tab.* 5.18 (which has Hadas b. Oreish), *BDur.* 277[1] and *Lobb s.v.* الجدسى. See *Kāmūs* II 203[20]] clan II 70[4] their genealogy *ibid* see also جديس من لخم

ابو الجَدْعاء احد بنى طُهَيَّة leader of the Banū Hanzala at the Battle of Mobāyiḍ III 76[26] *seq*

عبد الله بن جَدْعان see ابن جُدْعان

جُدَّة (من الأشْعَر) the names of his three brothers II 69[21]

جَدْله بن عبد المَلِك cited by Ziyād b Yahyā III 244[2]

جدير بن سِيرِين cited by Abu'l-Hasan II 220[4]

جُدَيْر بن مُطْعِم with Hakīm b. Ḥizām, Abu'l-Djahm and Ibn al-Zobair, arranges for the burial of 'Othmān and conducts the funeral service (according to some historians) II 215[18] *seq*

ابو جَدِيرة بن الضَّحّاك see ابو حدرة بن الضّحّاك

جُذَامَة الدُّهْلِىّ see جسامه الدُهْلِىّ

جُذَامَة بن فَيْس brother of Bal'ā, led the Bekr b 'Abd Manāt at the Battle of al-Ḥoraira III 93[32]

جحاش (*sic leg.*) من بنى معاوية بن بَكْر one of the group *al-Waḳa'a* II 52[16]

الجحّاف (*sic leg*) بن حُكَيْم (السُّلَمِىّ) II 51[30]

جَحْدَر بن ضُبَيْعَة slew 'Amr and 'Āmir of the Taghlib at the Battle of Kiḍa III 81[18]

ابن ابی عیسی 362[18]: visits his pleasure-grounds in al-Ḳufṣ, accompanied by al-Ḥasan b Hāni' *ibid.*: verses which al-Ḥasan addressed to him on the occasion *ibid.*· pays another visit to al-Ḳufṣ with the poet 362[16] *seq.*· a poem of al-Ḥasan on the pleasures of their stay in the locality *ibid.*

الجَبَرِيَّة I 205[22] *seq*

ابن جَبَل in a verse II 76[17] (*var* ابن حَمَل *Kāmil* 286[11])

ابن جَبَلَة I 147[32] see علىّ بن جَبَلَة

جَبَلَة بن الأَيْهَم بن ابى شِمْر الغَسّانىّ called ابن جَفْنَة I 116[15]· with 'Omar I I 114[11]-116[20]. takes refuge with Heraclius 114[25]. the life he led at the court of that king 114[30] *seq.*: with the ambassador sent by 'Omar I to Heraclius *ibid.*· sends presents to Ḥassān from Constantinople 116[5]

جَبَلَة بن عبدالرّحمٰن [الكاتب] II 170[33] asks Bar Ṣawmā's opinion as to his skill as a musician 199[28]

جامِع [بن شدّاد] المُحارِبىّ [ابوصخرة] (for his life see *Tahdhīb* II 56) with al-Ḥadjdjādj II 151[22] (= I 152[20] *seq*)· flees from the same after inciting his 'Irāk troops to mutiny and takes refuge with Zofar b. al-Hârith in Syria *ibid.*

بنو الجَبّار (?) I 159[5]

جَبّار بن سَلْمَى on 'Āmir b. al-Tufail I 73[27]

جَبّار بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالِك see حيار بن [ضِرار بن] عمرو بن مالك

جِبايَة II 281[23] *read* حَذَانَة

جِبْرِيل called الروح الامين II 137[7]: I 96[19] and the Jews and the *Rāfida* 219[14] *seq* 298[6] *seq* 306[6] *seq*. 316[9] II 6[17.25]. 58[33] 215[1]: 244[30]: 254[22]: 255[5]· 265[5]· III 36[16]. 99[13]· 108[23]· 250[5] *seq* 250[16] 251[15]: 266[11]: 268[1]. 286[5]. 301[14]: 303[9]. 305[8.32]

جِبْرِيل بن ابى عيسى called ابو عيسى III 362[10] *seq.*: called

53[11] (for him see *Sam'ānī s.v.*, *B Dur.* 197[v. u.] with note, *Tahdhīb* II 53) called الجارُود بن بِشْر بن العلاء (where بن after الجارُود should be omitted) 56[27]. 'Abd al-Malik on his influence with his clan *ibid* persuades his clan successfully after the death of the Prophet, to stick to Islām *ibid* see also الجارُود

جارِيه من [حارثه بن ؟] بدر with a Koraishite II 123[16] see *Notes*

جارِية بن قُدَامَة [السَّعْدِيّ] with Mu'āwiya II 118[20 seq]

جالوت II 319[23] (?)

الجالوت (?) II 254[25]

جالِيُوس called البطليس جالينوس III 159[20] (see *Notes*). I 181[29] II 178[19] III 327[11]. sayings quoted III 159[20]. 277[28 seq] (=104[8 seq])

ابن جامِع السَّهْمِيّ (*i.e.* يحيى *Kāmil* 390[15]) and Sufyān b. 'Oyaina III 190[14]: one of the court musicians of Hārūn 199[21 seq.]: his fellow-musicians at the same court enumerated *ibid.* (*cf.* 202[5]). Hārūn pared with al-Mubarrad by Ibn 'Abd Rabbihī 220[20]: cited 267[5] [*cf. Bukhalā* 115[11]]: with الخزامى 273[11] (*cf. Bukhalā* 65[18]). anecd. with الفلوسكى, his father and Abū 'Abdallāh al-Wāsitī 281[6 seq]: cited 316[28] (*cf.* 267[15], also *Bukhalā* 117[1])

الجارُود saying quoted I 187[6] (may be identical with الجارُود العَبْدِيّ)

الجارُود بن ابى سبرة الهُذَلِيّ III 312[31] *read* الجارُود بن ابى سَبْرَة الهُذَلِيّ

الجارُود see الجارُود بِشْر بن العلاء العَبْدِيّ

الجارُود بن بِشْر بن العلاء II 56[27] *read* الجارُود بِشْر بن العلاء

الجارُود بن ابى سَبْرَة الهُذَلِيّ describes to Bilāl b. Abī Burda the hospitality of 'Abd al-A'lā b 'Abdallāh b. 'Āmir I 233[6] (=III 312[31] see *Notes*)

ابو الجارُود السُّلَمِيّ cited II 295[26]

الجارُود العَبْدِيّ *i.e.* بِشْر بن عمرو II

individual in the expedition against the Anmār 285[6] *seq* see *Notes*

جابِر بن لبيد called ابن لبيد II 304[6]· besieges Djaiyān (Jaen) 304[4] *seq* : al-Ḥakam sends reinforcements to him and the enemy withdraws *ibid.*

جابِر بن مُسْلِم cited II 282[11]

ابو عثمان عمرو بن بَحْر *i.e.* الجاحِظ الجاحظ I 233[34] III 8[20] 21[35] : called عمرو بن بحر الجاحظ I 149[31] *et passim* : called ابو عثمان الجاحظ II 96[18] 174[9]· called ابو عثمان بن بحر الجاحظ I 219[28] : sayings quoted 233[34] II 17[26] 174[9]· cites Sahl b. Hārūn III 21[35] : his letters quoted I 75[26] 195[21] : his *Kitāb al-Adab* quoted 253[12] : cited 149[31] : cited 219[28] *seq* · his *Kitāb al-Mawālī wa'l-'Arab* cited II 76[4] : cited 199[7] : his letter to Abū Ḥātim al-Sidjistānī 199[20] : cited III 8[20] : cites a poem of al-Nadjāshī 143[19]. cited for a poem 156[15] : favourably com-

ابن ثَوابَة verses of Ibn Abī Ṭāhir in his praise II 184[8]

ثَوبان الرّاهِب with Abū Zaid al-Ḥiirī ? I 308[18] see *Notes*

ثَوْر بن عبد مَنَاة (مِنَ الرِّباب) II 49[8] : 47[8] (=49[4])

سفيان الثَّوْرِيّ see الثَّوْرِيّ

أُمّ الثُّوَيْر wife of 'Amr b Ma'dī-Karib I 45[24]

ج

جَآوَة بن مَعْن a subdivision of the Bāhila II 51[22]

جابِر a clan of the Kināna (?) III 89[11]

جابِر بن عبد الله الخزرجيّ with the Prophet I 225[16] see *Notes* : one of the Banū Salama, a branch of the Khazradj II 62[5] : a 'Companion' of the Prophet *ibid.* : with Ḥobeish b. Duldja 263[24] see *Notes* : with al-Hadjdjādj III 18[35] : cited by Muḥam. b. al-Munkadir *ibid.* see *Notes* : with the Prophet and another

I 136[2]· with al-Ma'mūn 148[14]: with Abu'l-'Atāhiya at the court of al-Ma'mūn 207[2]: with an individual belonging to the sect of al-Ḥusbānīya (?) at the court of al-Ma'mūn 218[21] *seq* see *Notes*: and al-Ma'mūn II 189[19]· anecdotes III 248[27] 255[17]: examines a pseudo-prophet in the presence of al-Ma'mūn 250[8] with al-Ma'mūn and a pseudo-prophet 251[35] *seq.* (*cf.* 251[1] *seq*)· relates an anecd. to al-Ma'mūn 257[18]: on the people of Merv 263[9]: on Muḥam. b. al-Djahm 264[26]: anecdotes illustrating his greed and avarice 257[35] 265[18] 273[32] (=II 125[29])

ثُمَامَة الأنصارِيّ saying quoted II 220[23]. an official of 'Othmān *ibid.*

ثُمَامَة بن باعِث بن صُرَيْم [الدَّسْكَرِيّ] at the Battle of Ḥādjir III 77[18]

ثمود I 19[2] (*Kor.*): 21[18]: 110[10] *seq*. 160[24]: 217[29]: 287[23]: the territory occupied by them 299[24]. 323[3]: II 244[21]: 256[28]

Ḥadjdjādj on them *ibid.*: Ka'b b Mālik desires that an expedition be sent by the Prophet against them 101[21]: Abū Sufyān marries his daughter to one of them 243[33]: their eponym 295[19]: see also I 97[7] 119[12] *seq* II 55[34] 56[9] 125[10] (=III 8[13]) 209[1] 265[17] 277[26] *seq* III 6[5] (=239[8] see *Agh.* IV 75[u]) 93[18] 109[7]

ثُمَالَة *i.e* عوف بن أسلم II 64[5]. their genealogy *ibid.* (*cf. Wust. Tab.* 10.19): lived near al-Tā'if 64[6]: praised for their intellect *ibid.*: satirized 64[8] *bis* (=III 110[25] *bis*)

الثمامنة II 58[25] *seq* *read* المُثَامِنَة

ابو ثُمَامَة II 47[20] see العَلَمَّس

ثُمَامَة بن أثال his genealogy II 54[23]: one of the Banu 'l-Dīl (*sic*) b. Ḥanīfa *ibid*

ثُمَامَة بن أشرس [النُّمَيْرِيّ] sayings quoted II 182[15] III 263[32] (=274[3]) 273[34] *seq.*: with Dja'far b. Yaḥyā and Sulaimān

ثعلبه (بن الهجيم) II 63[22]

ثعلبة بن يربوع some of their prominent men enumerated II 50[20]· III 70[33]· raided and defeated by the Shaibān 72[1]. raid at Kinhil certain Ghassānids, who were under the protection of Tārik b 'Awf 87[7] *seq* : raid the Bekr b Wā'il at al-Djabāyāt 87[18] *seq*

ثقيف *i.e* بن (proper فيس (قسيّ منبّه II 51[33] see *Notes* (*cf.* III 295[19 bis]) : saved from apostacy by 'Othmān b al-'Ās I 20[33] the text of a document which the Prophet gave them 110[1] their kinship with the Daws 172[34]· other important members of the group Hawāzin, to which they also belonged II 46[16]· their genealogy and their prominent men 51[33]· a saying of the Prophet about them 270[18]· 'Abd al-Malik on them III 9[5] *seq.* : their eponym, who was a slave of the Prophet Ṣālih, embezzled the revenue from taxes and absconded *ibid.* (=11[1]): al-

ثعلبة بن عدىّ بن قرارة olan III 72[2]: raided and defeated by the Shaibān *ibid.*

بنو ثعلبة بن عكابة (من بكر بن وائل) called بنو الحصّن III 72[27] (see *Nak*, Index III, *s v.*) their genealogy II 54[16]: their mother was a Taghlibite woman called al-Bershā' *ibid*

ثعلبه بن عمرو [ابو الأنصار] (or ثعلبة العنقاء II 62[17]) II 60[15] (*cf.* 55[27]) see العنقاء

ثعلبة بن عمرو [من الأنصار] included among the [بنو المسمعيّة] السّمعيّة II 60[16] see *Notes*

ثعلبة العنقاء II 62[17] see العنقاء

ثعلبة بن مالك بن فهم a subdivision of the Tanūkh II 59[4] (see *Notes*)

بنو ثعلبة بن داشرة were included among the Banū Kināna b. Muslıya (*sic leg.*) and were known after their mother Ḥabāba [as the Banū Ḥabāba] II 68[11] (*cf Sam'ānī s.v.* المسلى)

cluded among the *Arāḳim* II 53[29]: their genealogy *ibid.*: other members of the group *ibid.*

(*sic leg*) بنو ثَعْلَبَة بن جَدْعاء II 69[4 bis] see الثَّعالب

بدو ثعلبة بن جدعان II 69[4 seq] *read* بنو ثَعْلَبَة بن جَدْعاء

ابو ثَعْلَبَة الخُشَنِيّ a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 59[18]

ثَعْلَبَة بن دُودان (مِنْ أَسَد خُزَيْمة) II 47[29]

ثَعْلَبة بن سَعْد بن ذبيان clan III 57[18] 72[2]: 55[22]: 58[3]. 59[12 seq] see *Notes*: raided and defeated by the Shaibān 72[2]

بنو ثَعْلَبَة بن سَعْد بن ضَبَّة their genealogy II 48[21]. 48[22] see *Notes*: raided and defeated by the Shaibān III 72[1]: at the Battle of al-Balkā' (*sic*) al-Ḥasan 74[11]:

ثَعْلَبَه بن سَيّار 176[32 seq]: called ثعلبة بن سير (by poetical license) *ibid.*

ثَعْلَبَة [مِنَ الطُّفَاوة] II 51[22]

(1) الثَّعالِب *i.e.* [ثَعالِبُ طَيِّئٌ or] بنو ثَعْلَبَة بن جَدْعاء (*sic leg.*) [وعيرهم] (text doubtful *cf. Shams* 15[2], *B Dur.* 228[9]) a subdivision of the Djundab b. Djadīla II 69[4]. their genealogy *ibid.* (see *Notes*): al-Mu'allā b. Taim was one of them *ibid*; and so was al-Hurr b. Mashdja'a 69[9] (see *Notes*)

(2) الثَّعالِب name given to certain clans, each one of whom was called ثَعْلَبَة III 71[33 seq.]: raided and defeated by the Shaibān *ibid.*

بنو ثُعَل their genealogy II 69[13] (text doubtful): the names of some of their prominent men 69[15 seq]: praised by Ibn Dāra III 108[10] (=I 95[33]): 247[19]

ثَعْلَب بن وَبَرَة his genealogy and the names of his brothers II 58[30]

ثَعْلَبَة بن إياد بن نِزار his brothers enumerated II 55[21]

ثَعْلَبَة بن بَكْر [مِنْ ثَعْلِب] a clan in-

ثَابِت بن قَيْس بن شَمَّاس (*var.* السَّمَّاس for شَمَّاس in *B Hish.*, see by index) called خطيب النبيّ II 61[20]: writes a document for the Prophet I 110[1]: slain at the Battle of al-Yemāma while leading the Ansār II 61[20]

ثَابِت بن قيس بن النقع النَّخَعِيّ [ابو المُنَقَّع] (app. the name of Thābit's grandfather was المنقع and not النعع *cf. Ṭabarī* by index, *Tahdhīb* II 13[2]): II 68[17]

ثَابِت بن النُّعْمان الخَطْرَجِيّ (may be identical with ثَابِت بن خالد بن النّعمان *Wust. Tab* 21. 32): II 60[35]

ثَابِت vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46[6]

ثَابِت [بن يَحْيَى بن يَسَار الوَزِيّ] called ابو عَبَّاد II 189[8]: and al-Ma'mūn *ibid.*: see also ابو عَبَّاد

ابو ثابت see ابو ثُبَيْت

النُّرِيّا in a verse III 173[23]

[ابو محمّد] (for him see *Sam'ānī* s.v. البُنانِيّ and *Tahdhīb* II 2): with Dā'ūd I 344[6]: cites Anas b. Mālik II 3[19] 6[15]: cited by Ḥammād b. Salama *ibid.* see also البُنانِيّ

ثَابَطَ شَرًّا see ثَابِت بن جابِر

ثَابِت بن خنساء (*sic*) الخَطْرَجِيّ one of the Banū Milhān who fought at Badr and was slain at the Battle of Ohad II 61[12]

ثَابِت بن زيد بن النّعمان see ابو زيد الخَطْرَجِيّ

ثَابِت بن عبد الله بن الزُّبَيْر with a party of Syrians and Sa'īd b 'Amr b. 'Othmān (?) II 117[29]: with 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 120[31]

ثَابِت بن عبد شَمْس II 47[11] see ابو بكر الهُذَلِيّ الشّاعر

ثَابِت بن عَمَيْثَل [or عَمْسَل] II 51[6] see ثَابَطَ شَرًّا

ثَابِت فُطْنَة الشّاعر one of the Banu'l-'Atīk II 63[26]: anecd. 162[32]

بنو تَيْم اللَّات مِنْ قيس بن ثَعْلَبَة some of their notables enumerated II 55[13] *seq* : al-A'shā was one of them and so was Maṭar b. Fiḍḍa *ibid.* (*cf.* 56[6])

اتيا بن اسمعيل see بيما بن اسمٰعيل [4]

ث

(1) ثابت البُنَانِيّ II 3[19] 6[15] see ثابت

(2) ثابت father of the poet Ḥassān II 123[14]

(1) ابو ثابت II 55[4] see يزيد بن مُسْهِر

(2) ابو ثابت II 204[15] see سَعْد بن عُبَادَة

ثَابِت بن أَقْرَم العَجْلَانِيّ see the following

ثَابِت بن اقوم العَجْلَانِيّ (probably we should read أَقْرَم instead of اقوم) · fought at Badr II 59[29] (see *Notes*) : slain by Ṭalha (usually Tulaiḥa) at the time of the apostacy (*al-ridda*) of the Arab tribes *ibid.*

ثَابِت البُنَانِيّ [بن أَسْلَم الشَّامِيّ

Pagan and Islāmic times II 37[20] *seq* (*read* تَيْم *instead of* تميم) · the function entrusted to their representative in the Pagan days *ibid* : their prominent men enumerated 39[4] : Abū Bekr was one of them 55[35] see also I 127[27] (see *Notes*) II 42[29] 111[3] *seq* 112[5] 204[8] 222[7]

بنوأكثم بن الدّمر see بنو تَيْم بن الدّمر

بنو تَيْم الله بن أَسَد بن وَبَرَة a subdivision of the Tanūkh II 59[8]

تَيْم الله بن ثَعْلَبَة بن عُكَابَة II 55[17] · called تَيْم اللَّات III 68[21] 80[28] : included among the *Lahāzim* II 55[17] (*Var.* تيم اللَّات III 68[21]) their genealogy *ibid.*. 56[1]. at the Battle of al-Wakiṭ III 67[32] : at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib 80[2]

تَيْم الله في ضبّة (؟) II 56[2]

تَيْم الله بن النَّمِر بن قَاسِط clan II 53[21] : some of their notables enumerated 53[24] : 56[2]

تَيْم اللَّات بن ثَعْلَبَة [بن عُكَابَة] III 68[21] see تيم الله بن ثَعْلَبَة

بنو تَيْم called بنو تَيْم [مِن طَيِّئ] بن ثَعْلَبَه II 69[9]: called مَصَابِيحُ الظَّلَام (after Imra' al-Ḳais) *ibid.*: praised by Imra' al-Ḳais 69[8]

تَيْم بن عبد مَنَاة II 49[7] [see *note* on 47[3]] 55[35] *i.e.* تَيْم الرِّبَاب *cf.* 47[3] (=49[4]) see *Notes*, III 84[25] (see *Notes*): a poet on them I 194[27] (see *Notes*): their genealogy 55[35]: they slew 'Abd Yaghūth b. al-Ḥārith at the [Second] Battle of al-Kulāb 68[1] *seq* (*cf.* III 84[16]): Lakīṭ b. Zorāra on them III 52[6]· gave a good account of themselves at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 84[25] *seq.* (see *Notes*): with Ru'ba *ibid.*: satirized by al-Tirimmāh 111[19]

تَيْم بن غالب بن فِهْر *i.e.* بنو الأَدْرَم (*sic leg.*) II 55[35]: a subdivision of the Kuraish *ibid.*

تَيْم بن مُرَّة (مِنْ قُرَيْش) see تميم بن قيس بن ثعلبة

تَيْم بن مُرَّة one of the ten important subdivisions of the Ḳoreish, eminent in the

تيجان (*sic*) (the correct reading seems to be تَيَّحان or تَيِّحان. P_8 53b[8] *seq.* has تيحان): of the clan Makhzūm b. Mālik, slain by Ḥusain b. Damdam III 59[7] *seq*

ابو تيجان (*sic*) with Khāridja b. Sinān III 59[11] *bis*: see also the preceding article.

(1) تَيْم an individual contemporary with Ziyād [b. Abīhi] III 113[1] *seq* : anecd. *ibid.*

(2) تَيْم II 56[6]: probably تميم is intended

تَيْم ابن slain by the Banū Riyāh III 70[24] [is he عمرو بن العُرَيِّم ? *cf. Bakrī* 727[23]]

تَيْم بن ثَعْلَبَة اليَسْكُرِيّ slain by Zāhir b. 'Abdallāh at the Battle of al-Solaiy III 73[29] *seq* : verses of Zāhir on the subject *ibid.*

تَيْم [بن دُهْل] في ضِنّة clan II 56[1] (*cf. Wüst Tab.* J. 13)

تَيْم فى شَيْبان clan II 56[1] *cf. Wüst. Tab.* B. 18)

تَيْم [بن ضَبِيعَة] فى قيس بن ثَعْلَبَة clan II 56[1] (*cf. Wüst. Tab.* C. 19)

of theirs at al-Kūfa 389[6] (*cf.* *Sh*i'r 483[13]). see also I 46[15] 79[32] (=III 371[6]) 219[22] (=III 259[33]) 237[4 seq] II 43[15 seq] 47[5] 49[29] 51[2] 55[33] 56[8 seq] 106[4 seq] 107[27] 108[23] 120[35] (*cf* I 20[20]) 168[7] 209[31] III 41[17] *seq.* 87[33 bis] 132[14] 246[22] 265[5] 273[21] 332[19] 358[29]

تميم بن مُرّة I 187[30 seq] II 45[34] *read* تميم بن مُرّ

تَمِيم بن مُقْبِل السّاعر called ابن مُقْبِل III 117[19] · his family satirized by al-Nadjāshī 117[17] (=I 248[33]) one of the Banu'l-'Adjlān II 52[7]

التّميمىّ cited by مخلد بن عبد II 230[24]. cited 244[7]

تَنُوخ a group of three clans included among the Kodā'a II 59[3]

التَّنُوخَبَّه I 101[29] see اليَمَن

تَوْبَة بن الحُمَيِّر the lover of Laila 'l-Akhyaliya II 52[5]: he was of the clan Banū 'Okail *ibid.*

توفين بن فحطان II 57[19] (perhaps ار فير *i.e.* *Ophir*, is intended)

تبادوق see يتبادون

[تميم بن مُرّ]

77[26] · punished by Kisrā for waylaying a carvan of his III 82[4], a conference of their chiefs after the event 82[6] defeat the Banu'l-Hārith [a tribe of the Madhhidj] at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 82[24] *seqq.* Keis b. 'Āsim was their chief at the time *ibid.*. defeat the Tayyi' at the Battle of al-Djifār (*sic leg.*) 90[12 seq] the number of their prisoners in the hands of the Bakr after the Battle of Dhū Kār 96[10] A'shā on them 97[1] satirized by Djarīr 110[31] · with Salāma b. Djandal 98[23] their antagonism with the Azd *ibid cf* II 124[33] 127[34 seq] and the Taghlib III 182[31] in a verse [of Imra' al-Kais] 182[35] at al-Djifār 183[22] Shuraih's admiration for the good common sense of their womenfolk 227[28 seq] · a dialectic peculiarity of theirs *ibid* · al-Ahnaf b. Kais's advice to them 274[17]: in a verse of Murra b. Mihkān 303[18]. in a verse of Bishr b. Abī Khāzim (*sic leg.*) 339[15]: a mosque

'Abs at al-Bathā'a (*sic leg.*) III 59[31] · their battles with the Keis 66[1] *seqq* : raided and defeated by the Banū 'Āmir at السريان *ibid.* defeated the Keis at the Battle of Dāratu Ma'sal *ibid* defeated by the Bakr at the battles of al-Wakīt 67[14 bis] (see *note* on 67[14]), and of al-Nibādj 68[17] (see *Notes*) raided by Bistām b Ḳais and other Shaibān chiefs 72[1] defeated the Shaibān at Safawān 73[20 bis] fight at al-Balka' (*sic*), as allies of the Dabba, against the Shaibān 74[7] on account of the battles at which they were defeated by the Bakr 74[32] *seqq.* defeated by the Bakr at the Battles of al-Zowairān *ibid.*, and of al-Shaiyiṭān 75[26 seq] : their deputation waits on the Prophet and asks him to curse the Bakr 75[31] defeated by the Bakr at Sa'fūk 76[4], and at Mubāyiḍ 76[9 seq] : raided by the Bakr at Faihān 77[4] a party of them raided the Bakr at Dhū Ḳār 77[11] (see *Notes*) defeated by the Bakr at al-Ḥādjir 77[16], and at al-Shakīk (*sic leg.*)

[تميم بن مرّ]

(*sic leg*) II 124[33] : denounced by Kotāiba b. Muslim 155[22] : come to Medina, at the invitation of Muhammad b Abī Bekr, to help in besieging 'Othmān's house 216[17]. six thousands of them retire with al-Ahnaf to al-Djalhā' and observe neutrality in the war between 'Alī and 'Ayesha 228[28] al-Zobair in their country, after the Battle of the Camel 229[19] offer resistance, in spite of the advise of al-Aḥnaf, to Ibn 'Abbās and the Keisites, who were carrying away the treasury of al-Basra 242[3], but finally decide to let them go 243[1]. 'Abdallāh b. Muḥammad on them 297[9] with Ziyād III 4[1]. defeated by the 'Amir [b. Ṣa'ṣa'a] at the Battle of Rahrahān 51[33] *seq.*. and Ma'bad b. Zorāra *ibid.* Lakīṭ b. Zorāra on them 52[5]. defeated with the Dhubyan, at Djabala, by the 'Āmir and the 'Abs 52[21] *seq.* the Banū Sa'd do not join them against the 'Amir 52[26]. defeated by the

eloquence I 138[23] at war with the Baker b. Wā'il, in Sidjistān 187[4] *seq.* a satire upon them 235[6] the defective pronunciation of one of their subdivisions 239[20] *seq* : eulogized 242[25] *seq* · their representatives wait on the Prophet 245[10] *seq* (*cf* III 142[19])
Daghfal on them II 43[26 28] · the Prophet on them 44[19] the nobility of the tribe was comprised in the Banū 'Abdallah b Dārim particularly in the family of Zorāra 44[19] (=50[27] 44[11] *cf* 43[22]) their importance among the Arabs 44[29] (=I 157[34] III 121[30]) included among the *Arhā'* of the Arabs 45[4] (see *Notes*) paid a fourth of the spoil of war (*al-mirbā'*) to Muhallim (*sic leg.*) 48[27]. their subdivisions and prominent men enumerated 49[12 ff.] (see also I 106[16] 266[6.25]=III 330[9 *seq*] III 257[5]) their genealogy 49[12] · their leader at the Battle of [illegible] (?) 50[7] their prophetess 50[22]. a poet on their exaggerated opinion of al-Ahnaf 72[26] with Hilāl b. al-Aḥwaz

تميم العراق in the army of al-Hadjdjādj II 151[33] (=I 152[32])

تميم بن قيس بن ثعلبة (var تيم *cf. Wust Tab* C 19) slain at the Battle of al-Dhanā'ib, by 'Amr b Mālik, an ancestor of al-Akhtal III 80[3]

تميم الكوفه II 157[35]

تميم بن مرّ II 49[12] [the eponym of the tribe] with Bekr b Wā'il at the court of an Arab king I 187[30 *seq*] (see *Notes*) · uncle of Dabba II 46[13] his three sons enumerated 49[12]

(*sic leg.*) تميم بن مرّ [بدو] II 45[14] (see *Notes*) or المتمدّون I 239[24] satirized by al-Tirimmāh I 45[13 *seq*] (=237[5] III 111[2 *seq*]) III 111[20 *seq*] forbidden by Kisrā from entering the cultivated districts (*rīf*) of al-'Irāk I 106[3]: a Bakrite asks the Prophet to allow the Bakr exclusive rights in the Dahnā', restricting the Tamīm to a mere right of passage 112[16]. their chiefship contested, before 'Omar I, by al-Ahnaf and 'Amr b. al-Ahtam 117[5]. noted for

ابن تمرار الرياحي (probably the correct reading is تمران instead of تمرار) · his verses on the Battle of al-Kuhkuh III 70^{17} (see *Notes*)

تُمَيْلَة بن مُرَّة (K_2 84 b has نُمَيْلَة for تميلة): head of the body-guard of Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh II 49^{28}

تميم II $37^{20\ seq}$ 47^{3} $49^{4\ seq}$ III 84^{25} *read* تَمّ

تميم الدارِيّ see تميم بن أوس

تَمّام بن حميل [الخارجيّ] a rebel who was captured and brought before al-Mu'tasim I $145^{3\ seq}$ · verses which saved his life on the occasion *ibid.*

تميم الدّارِيّ (*i.e.* تميم بن أوس من بني الدّاريين هادي من لخم *cf* *Ma'ārif* 149) a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 69^{34} one of the Banu 'l-Dāri (*sic leg.*), a family of the Lakhm *ibid.* notice III 285^{4} (=I 203^{32}) · with the Prophet and his 'Companions' 304^{10}

تميم السَّأم II 157^{35}

بنو تميم بن عامر بن صَعْصَعَة II 46^{18} *read* بنو تُمَيْر بن عامر بن صَعْصَعَة the side of the Persians 95^{28} satirized by Djarīr 99^{18} (=268^{29}), 111^{5} · praised by a poet 182^{30} · Alī denounces them 294^{19}: see also II 10^{9} 46^{25} 54^{17} III 79^{25} 81^{15} (=II 67^{26}) $272^{32\ seq}$ *et passim*

بنو تَعْلَب من اهل الجزيرة verses of Habīb [al-Tā'ī] relating to them I 246^{21}

بنو تَعْلِب وائِل II 53^{28} see بنو تغلب

التَّغْلِبِيّ (؟) his poem on the Battle of Dhū Kār III 96^{15}

تَكْتَم in a verse III 105^{22}

تَكْلَى or دهلى *Diklah* II 57^{15} (see *Notes*)

تُماضِر I 113^{16} (=III 54^{14} 104^{12})

تُماضِر بنت الشَّرِيد wife of Zoheir b Djadhīma III 50^{30} *seq* and mother of Warkā' *ibid.*

تُماضِر إمرأة عبد الرّحمن بن عَوْف persuades 'Othmān b 'Affān to marry her kinswoman Nā'ila III 226^{32}

تَمّام بن الوليد names of his brothers II 272^{28} · a feeble person (*da'if*) $273^{1\ seq}$: satirized *ibid*

53[28] Habīb [al-Ṭā'ī] on them I 21[26] their defective pronunciation of Arabic 239[9] (=II 40[11]) · their most important family 44[11] · no *nisba* formed from the clan names of the Taghlib, unlike those of the Bakr 46[7 seq] (54[14 bis]) their genealogy, subdivisions and notable men 53[28]—54[14] defeated by the Yarbū' in the Second Battle of Zarūd III 69[11 seq] · the origin of their War with the Bakr, known as the War of al-Basūs 77[29] (=I 270[11]) commanded by al-Muhalhil, they defeat the Shaibān at the Battle al-Nihy 79[31] defeat the Bakr at the battles of al-Dhanā'ib 79[33], of Wāridāt 80[6], and of 'Oneiza 80[10] a list of other battles at which they were victorious 80[11 seq] their defeat at the Battle of Kiḍa by the Bakr under al-Hārith b. 'Obād and their consequent dispersal 81[3 bis] at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, under the command of al-Saffāh, as partisans of Maslama 81[25 seq] fight at the Battle of Dhū Kār on

II 66[24] the names of some of their prominent men *ibid*

تجدب بنت نوفان بن مذحج mother of 'Adī and Sa'd, and wife of Ashras (*sic leg.*) b Shabīb II 66[25] the clan Tudjīb is called so after her *ibid*

التجيبى (*i.e.* محمد بن عثمان *cf* *Spanish Islam* 425) submitted to 'Abd al-Rahmān III, who not only pardoned him, but offered him a vizierate and the Wardenship of the Northern Marches if he settled in Cordova II 322[15]. excused himself on the ground of illness but promised to come later to Cordova, with his family *ibid*

الترك (or الأتراك) I 101[22] *seq* in the army of al-Rashīd 161[6] II 37[3] · Ibn al-Mukaffa' on them 41[35] · 66[33] 187[4] 190[2] 252[20] III 246[22] 296[24]

اهل التسوية II 70[25] 72[28] see السعودية

تعلب called ذو تعلب وائل II

really composed by Khalaf al-Ahmar III 113[19]

أُمّ تَأَبَّطَ شَرًّا saying quoted III 238[17]

التَّدابعة II 58[20] nine in number 58[25] were descended from the Banū Saifī b. Saba' *ibid.* (? text doubtful, see *Notes*) III 114[32] (see *Notes*)

تُدّان II 58[21] see تُبّع الأصغر

تُبَّع I 157[13] II 17[19] 36[7] 67[8] · III 81[21]

تُبَّع الأصغر ابو كَرِب ? (*sic leg.*) اسعد II 58[20] (*cf Shams* 12[11]) his name was Tubbān *ibid* (see *Notes*) his genealogy *ibid* 58[25] (? see *Notes*)

تُبَّع الأكبر II 58[21 seq.] see مَلْكِيكَرِب

تُبَّع بن الرَّائِش his genealogy II 58[22]

تُبَّع ابو كَرِب see ابو كَرِب

تدان من بجيلة (probably a mistake for فتيان الخ *cf BDur* 304[7], *Wust. Tab* 9.17) II 65[4]

تُجيب a subdivision of the Sakūn I 212[33] *read* ابى تُبَّس ابن تُبَّس

تصيم بن جابر الضبعى see ابو تُبَّس

تُبَّس الملقّب بتعامه aneed I 280[25] *seq*

أصحاب ابن التهشّة ? التهشّة (prop ابى تُبَّس) I 212[32] · see also الخوارج

تعوبات العرب ? العبوتات II 44[10] names of the five most important families of the Arabs 44[9 seq.] al-Ahraz b Mudjāhid on the subject *ibid*

ث

ثابت بن عمدَل ? ثأبَّط شرًّا الهجيمى II 51[6] (*BDur* 162[7] and *K*[2] 191[6] have حابر, and *Shir* 174[17] has عَمْسَل *instead of* عمدَل) his verses in praise of his cousin I 250[22] verses on his death by his nephew II 31[16] (=III 127[23]) slain by the Hudhail *ibid*

ابن أحمر ثأبَّط شرًّا his verses on the death of Ta'abbata Sharran II 31[16] (=I 65[8] III 127[23]) · the poem said to have been

(*sic leg.*) نَوْلَان a clan of the Tayyi' (text doubtful) II 69[18]

بنو بَدَاغَة بن عامر بن زُرَيق a subdivision of the Khazraj II 61[30] some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid.*

اهل بيت رسول الله or اهل البيت (or سيّدنا محمد) II 297[21] III 107[14 seq] or اهل هذا البيت III 3[20] or اهل بيت النبوّة 140[22]: I 77[18] (= 229[19]) · II 225[28] (*Kor.*) 226[24] 231[20 seq] were destined never to get the Caliphate 255[7] 297[21] · III 3[20] 39[23] 201[17] see also ال الرسول

ابو البيت العتمى see مويس

ابو البَيْدَاء aneed II 99[29 seq]

بَيْسَة بن حبيب II 51[28] *read* بُنَيْسَة بن حبيب

ابن بَيْض an individual mentioned in a verse I 289[20 seq]

البَيْضَاء بنت عبد المُطَّلب called أمّ حكيم II 202[16] the names of her brothers and sisters *ibid.*. her genealogy 214[19] she was Othmān's grandmother *ibid.*

var see *Dīw.* '*Āmir* p 120 v· 13, *B Ath.* I 293[7], *Yāk. Buld* s.v. ضعف الريح)

بَيْرام I 107[8] 109[4] (var. بَهْرَان *Tabarī* I 984) [possibly two individuals are included in this article]

بَيْهَر بن عمرو II 59[20 seq] *read* بَهْرَاء بن عمرو

بُهْلُول المجنون with Ibrāhīm al-Shaibānī III 253[14] was a Shī'ite *ibid* · aneed *ibid* (*cf Bayān* II 117[16])

بُوران بنت الحَسَن بن سَهْل III 46[4] *i e* حَدِيقَة بنت الحسن بن سهل المعروفة بُوران I 97[19] marries al-Ma'mūn *ibid* : date of her marriage and the amount al-Ma'mūn presented to her father and his children at the occasion III 46[4] her interview with Ishāk b Ibrāhīm, and through him with al-Ma'mūn 387[1 seq] al-Ma'mūn obtains the consent of her father and marries her *ibid* Ishāk on her *ibid.*

ابو البَوَرْدَان (*sic*) الفارسىّ (L 192 a[3] البو شجان الفارسى) cited by al-Asma'ī I 106[22]

بلقمة بنت آل شرّح بن ذى جدن II 58[24] see the following

بلعمة بنت آل شرّح بن بِلْعِيس *i.e.* ذى جَدَن II 58[21] (see *Notes*) one of the Banū Ṣaifī b Saba' *ibid.* 125[12]

بلْعَمْن I 283[11] *bis* see بنو العَنْبر

بَلِىّ بن عمرو a tribe of the group Kodā'a II 59[21 seq.]: their genealogy *ibid*

ابن بلنوس (probably the correct form is ابن يُلَنْوس *cf.* Dozy *Sp. Islām* 301 bottom) in a poem of 'Abbās [of Andulusia] II 306[6]

البَنانىّ (prob identical with ثابت البنانى *q.v.*) contemporary with al-A'mash and Ibrāhīm I 340[11]

البَنْبَلُونىّ [*i.e.* Sancho of Navarre *cf. Spanish Islam* 419] called البشكس (*i.e.* the Basque) II 314[2] (see *Notes*): with his ally the Galician [Ordono] wants to loot the Cordovan troops, but they are defeated with heavy losses 313[21] *seq.*

بندار in a verse of Bilāl b Djarīr III 110[11] (see *Notes*)

بَنْدَقة بن مَظَّة (*sic leg.*) one of the Banū Sa'd al-'Ashīra II 65[2]

بندقة بن مظلة II 67[2] *read* بَنْدَقة بن مَظَّة

بنو بَهْدَلة بن عَوْف بن كَعْب من تميم called سعد الأكرمين II 44[17] their genealogy 44[21] see *Notes* undisputably the noblest family of the Mudar *ibid* anecd illustrating the same 44[20] (*cf* I 157[11] III 121[30]) al-Zibrikān was one of them 44[15] had the right, in the Pagan times, of leading the pilgrims out of Minā (الافاضة) *ibid.* some of their prominent men enumerated 50[10]. included among the *Djidhā'* 50[13]

بَهْراء بن عمرو his genealogy II 59[20] (see *Notes*) · his five sons viz Ahwad (*sic leg.*), Ḳāsit, 'Obda, Ḳasr and 'Adi 59[21] at the First Battle of al-Kulab, as partisans of Maslama III 81[26]. at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh 86[4] (for

[whose steward he was] I 85[1] 68[1] (see *Notes*): the first slave to be converted to Islām, according to some authorities II 72[6] anecd 163[3] *seq* (*cf.* III 226[29]) · one of the two *Mu'edhdhins* of the Prophet 203[5] (*cf* III 226[29]) visited the Prophet daily in his last illness 203[32] notice 205[28] *seq* the Prophet on him *ibid.* (?) · his illness at his migration to Medina III 103[4] *seq*

بلال بن ابى عائده (*var.* P_3 ابن ابى عُبَيْدَة) his verses on his garden III 155[32] (see *Notes*)

بلّح or بلّى see the following

بلح (probably a mistranscript of بَلّاح or بَلّج Ziyād on him III 3[33] *bis* the Chief of the Guards in al-'Irāk *ibid*

بلعاء بن قيس اليَعْمرى called ابو مساحق III 93[21] chief of the Bakr b. 'Abdmanāt, who died before the Battle of al-Horaira *ibid* . his brother Djaththāma succeeded him as chief of the Bakr *ibid.*

بلال بن ابى بُرْدَة called ابو عَمْرو I 192[11] · called ابن ابى بُرْدَة 233[14] (= III 313[3] see *Notes*) · anecdotes with Khalid b 'Abdallāh al-Kasrī 14[23] 26[18] *seq* anecd. 192[10] *seq* : cites the Prophet on the authority of his grandfather 192[12] with al-Djārūd b. Abī Sabra al-Hudhalī 233[6] *seq* (= III 312[30] *seq* see *Notes*). with Khālid b. Safwān after his (Bilal's) appointment to the prefecture of al-Baṣra II 121[25] and Khālid 121[31] *seq* . with al-Farazdak 123[20] with Ibn Abi Alkama al-Mamrūr 124[21] *seq* one of his aunts was a Jewess *ibid* with Dhu 'l-Rummah III 122[28] *seq* was a wine-bibber 333[21] *seq* verses of Yahyā b Nawfal al-Himyarī about him *ibid*

بلال بن جَرير anecdotes with his father III 110[7] 120[20] (= 99[4]) notice 110[10]

بلال الخارجى see [ابن أديّة] مرداس ابو

بلال بن رَبَاح مؤذّن رسول الله III 226[29] with the Prophet

Ziyād, condemns his affiliation to Abū Sufyān and dissuades him from going on pilgrimage 5[20] on Sumaiya *ibid.* · Ziyād on him *ibid.* · his brothers and their conflicting claims as to kinship 245[17 seqq.] · Yazīd b. Mufarrigh's satire on them *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

بَكْر see العَكْرِيّ السَّبَّابَة

بُكَيْر ابو الحَجّاج Keeper of the smaller seal in the Caliphate of Yazīd II II 281[21]

بُكَيْر بن عدمان المحسنيّ Yazīd III's Chief of Police II 291[20] (see *Notes*)

بُكَيْر ابو هاشم موسى مسْلَمَه called ابو هاشم بُكَيْر بن مالك II 299[18] cited by 'Aiyāsh 296[19] with Abū 'Awn 299[12] prophesies that Merwān shall be slain by an individual of the name 'Āmir *ibid*

بَكِيل (مِنْ هَمْدان) clan II 65[26]: their genealogy 65[27] (see *Notes*) · the names of some of their clans *ibid*

بُرَيْدَة see ابو بِلَال [بن أُدَيَّة] بُرْدَاس

III 358[28] · cited I 187[13] cited III 262[2] see also إِسمٰعِيل (2)

بَكْر بن بريد بن مُسْهِر الشَّيْبَانِيّ commanded a wing of the Bakr at the Battle of Dhū Kār III 95[35]

ابو بَكْرَة [بن الحَرث بن كَلَدَة] notice III 2[16] *seqq.* disowned by al-Hārith as his son *ibid* descends from the town, during the siege of al-Tā'if by the Prophet, accepts Islām and attaches himself to the Prophet as his client *ibid* al-Hārith affiliates Nāfi' after his brother's desertion *ibid* scourged for perjury, in the case for adultery against al-Mughīra *ibid.* swears not to speak again with Ziyād 3[24] Ziyād compares his sons with the sons of Nāfi' 4[15 seqq.] Anas b Mālik tries in vain to reconcile him, in his last illness, to Ziyad 4[22 seqq.] al-Hasan accompanies Anas on the occasion *ibid* Anas b Mālik conducts the service at his funeral *ibid* three of his sons held prefectures of various districts *ibid.* visits

Taghlib at the Battle of Ḳiḍa III 80[33] *seq.* (see also II 55[12]) the Tubba' appoints al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr as their king and they help him in conquering the Ghassānid and Lakhmid territory 81[18] *seq.* at the First Battle of al-Kulāb, as supporters of Shurahbīl *ibid* verses of al-Akhṭal on the subject *ibid*. under the command of al-Hawfazān they raid the 'Abs at Zarūd (the First Battle of Zarūd) 86[25] raided by the Thā'laba b. Yarbu' at al-Djabāyāt 87[18] *seq.* defeated by the Tamīmites at the First Battle of Ghawl 88[7] (see *Notes*) defeat the Persians under al-Hāmarz and their Arabian allies at Dhū Ḳār 95[9] *seqq* the names of their clans that took part in the Battle and those of their allies (in a poem by a Taghlibite poet) *ibid* a verse of Abū Nuwās against them 143[23] *seq* see also I 78[27] *seq* 112[2] *bis* II 46[7] *seq* 55[31] 122[15] *seq* 267[27] III 85[4] 346[27]

ابو بكر الوذاني cites al-Ḥasan b. Ḥānī'

make terms with the Yarbū' at Djadūd III 73[3] battles at which they defeated the Tamīm 74[32] *seq.* viz, at the Battle of al-Zoweirān *ibid.*, at al-Shaiyṭān 75[26] *seq*, at Sa'fūk 76[4], and at Mubāyiḍ 76[9] *seq.* and the Prophet 75[32] raided the Tamīm at Faiḥān 77[4]. raided by the Tamīm at al-Hādjir 77[16], and at al-Shakīḳ (*sic leg.*) 77[26] the origin of their War with the Taghlib known as the War of al-Basūs 77[29] *seqq* (=I 270[a]) their various tribes keep away from the Shaibān, in the first stage of the War 79[6] defeated by the Taghlib at al-Dhanā'ib with heavy loss 79[33] *seq*: names of thief chiefs who fell in the battle *ibid* defeated by the Taghlib at Wāridāt 80[6]: names of other battles at which they were defeated by the Taghlib 80[11] *seq*: verses of Muhalhil reproaching them on their losses 80[13] *seq* under the leadership of al-Ḥārith b. 'Obād, they defeated the

men of each clan II 54[15] *seq.*, their Commander at the Battle of Ḳida (*sic leg.*) 55[12] their alliance with the Kinda established for the first time by al-Djawn b. Yazīd 66[23] a poet on their exaggerated opinion about Misma' 72[20] with Mālik b. Misma' 127[3] *seq.* denounced by Kotaiba b Muslim 155[20] 'Alī gave their command at the Battle of Siffīn to Hudain (*sic leg.*) b al-Mundhir 235[24] and Ibn 'Abbās 242[34] with Ziyād III 4[1] they and their allies defeated the Tamīm at the Battle of al-Wakīt 67[14] *seq.* (see *note* on 62[24]), defeated by the Tamīm at al-Nibādj and Thaital (*sic leg.*) 68[17] *seq.* (see *Notes*), Rabī'a b. Zarib (*sic*) on these battles *ibid.* a list of the battles at which they were defeated by the Yarbū' 69[16]—defeated by the Yarbū' at Dhū Tulūb 69[20], at Malham 70[4], at al-Ḳuhkuh 70[15], at Ra's al-'Ain 70[20], at al-Iyād 70[27] *seq.*, at al-Ghabīṭ 71[38], and at Mukhaṭṭaṭ 72[20] *seq.*:

نَكْر بن عَرُوف see نَكْر فِي النَّخَع

ابو بَكْر الهَجَرِيّ al-Manṣūr I 229[10] (= 77[18]): see also ابو بكر الهجرى

سُلَمى بن ابو بَكْر الهُذَلِيّ الفقيه (*i.e.* عبد الله بن سُلَمى *Tabarī* III 2550[1]. For his life see *Tahdhīb* XII.45) II 47[10]. cites 'Ikrima I 131[33] cited by al-Abbās b. Bakkār 134[7], cited by Maslama b Muhārib II 150[12] his clan 47[10] with Ibn 'Aiyāsh III 294[28] see also يَعْلَى الهُذَلِيّ

نَكْر بن وَائِل their eponym with Tamīm b Murra, at the court of an Arab King I 187[30] *seq.* their feud with the Tamīm in Sidjistān 187[35] *seq.* their defective pronunciation 239[8] *seq.* (= II 40[10]). their nobility was comprised in the Banū Shaibān II 44[20]; one of the *Djamādjim* 46[6] (= 54[14]) compared with the Taghlib 46[7] *seq.* names of the tribes included in this group 54[14]: their genealogies and clans with lists of the prominent

III 21⁶: with a pseudo-prophet in al-Kūfa 251¹⁸: his fondness for drinking *ibid.* (*cf. Yāk Udabā* II 380). with Ibn al-Mubārak 342¹⁷

—

ابو بَكْر الكاتب anecd. III 217²⁶

—

بنو بكر بن لُكَيْز II 53⁵ *read* بنو نُكْرة بن لُكَيْز

—

ابو عثمان المَازِنِيّ see بَكْر بن محمّد

—

ابو بَكْر بن محمّد (؟) cites Sa'īd b. Ishāk I 232²³ see *Notes*

—

بَكْر بن محمّد بن عِصْمة anecd I 193⁴

—

بَكْر بن مُصْعَب with Hammād 'Adjrad, Hammād b. al-Zibrikan and Abū 'Aṭā' al-Sindī in al-Kūfa III 388¹⁶

—

ابو بَكْر المكفوز (var. P_1 92b¹⁷ ابو المكدون) his fondness for using unfamiliar words I 243²⁸ *seq*

—

ابو بَكْر المهجرى (؟) cited by al-Aṣma'ī III 293⁹ (he is app identical with ابو بكر الهجرى *q.v.*)

—

ابو بَكْر المُوَسْوس his verses cited III 263⁵ (see *note* on 263⁸)

—

بَكْر بن عبد مَنَاة بن كِنانة clan III 93³². at the Battle of Sharab 93²²: commanded at the Battle of al-Ḥuraira by Djaththāma b. Ḳais 93³². see also II 47¹⁴ III 92¹¹

—

بَكْر بن عُبيد الله (var. P_1 83a بَكْر بن عبد الله) saying quoted I 233³¹: (see also بَكْر بن عبد الله المُزَنِيّ with whom he may be identical)

—

بَكْر العراق in the army of al-Ḥadjdjādj I 152³² (= II 151³⁴)

—

ابو بَكْر بن العَطّار (؟) cited I 24¹³

—

ابو بكر بن على [ص] slain with al-Husain II 255¹² his mother was Omm al-Banīn *ibid* (*cf Tabarī* II 386¹⁶)

—

بَكْر بن عَوْف [بن] النَّخَع clan II 68²⁰ *bis*: their genealogy *ibid*. some of their notables enumerated *ibid.*

—

ابو بَكْر بن عَيّاش [بن سالم الكوفىّ الخيّاط] (for him see *Yāk. Udabā* II 373) saying quoted II 5¹⁷. cites al-'Idjlī III 302⁸ cited by al-Riyāshī I 253⁸: cited

[ابو بكر الصّدّيق]

married Omm Ferwa to al-Ash'ath b Keis 247[5] (= II 202[9] see *Notes*) with 'Āyesha and a Jewess III 305[18] he and his son 'Abd al-Rahmān dine with Mu'āwiya 314[20 seq] : 'Abīda al-Salmānī was contemporary with him 334[34] see *Notes* . remarks of the following about him—Ibn 'Abbās I 167[9] 'Alī II 135[26 seq] (= 227[20 seq]) 205[3] *seq* 207[9 seq] (= 7[14 seq]) 'Abdallāh b al-Ahtam 143[14] 'Amr b Sa'īd 157[27] 'Omar I 205[28 seq] Mālik b. Anas 205[33] 'Āyesha 206[3] 226[30] (= 156[14] *cf* al-Ma'mūn's remarks on the subject III 37[24 seq]) . Mu'āwiya 233[35] 246[10] a *Sūfī* of the time of al-Mehdī on him III 254[1 seq] . *see also* I 27[3] 127[22] 212[27] 213[8 28 seq] 217[11 seq] 217[25 seq] 226[33] 242[11] 346[1] (= 269[24]) II 39[5] 51[21] 112[5] 114[18 seq] 126[10] 149[3] 154[10] 162[17] 166[25] 191[1] 204[29 seq] 210[13] 211[31] 213[14] 214[6] (= 223[7]) 214[9] (*cf.* 223[9]) 222[22] 223[27] 233[2 seq] 278[2] III 10[33] 17[31] 226[15 seq] 227[18] 256[20] 300[15] : see also العُمَرانِ

[ابو بكر الصّدّيق]

II 34[20] آل ابي بَكْرٍ

بَكْر بن الطِّرِمّاح cites Zaid b. Husain I 328[8]: cited by the father of Sulaimān *ibid.* (see *note* on 328[7])

بَكْر بن عبد الله (var. P_1 53b[5] بَكْر بن عبد الله) saying quoted I 200[2]: (see also بَكْر بن عبد الله المُزَنِيّ with whom he may be identical)

بَكْر بن عبد الله (prob identical with بَكْر بن عبد الله المُزَنِيّ *q.v*) sayings quoted I 230[26] 320[7]

ابو بَكْر بن عبد الله (P_1 172 a[8] بكر for ابو بكر) . and the father of 'Abd al-Rahmān b Ziyād I 348[13] see *Notes*

ابو بَكْر عبد الله بن ابى سَبْرة الفقيه (العامِرِيّ) II 39[22]

بَكْر بن عبد الله المُزَنِيّ sayings quoted I 239[2] 310[24] see also بَكْر بن عبد الله , بَكْر بن عبد الله and ابو بَكْر بن عبيد الله بَكْر بن عبد الله

ابو بَكْر بن عبد المَلِك names of his brothers II 272[12]

he had borrowed from the treasury *ibid* · Mu'āwiya on his election to the Caliphate II 212[5] *seq* (see similar remarks of 'Alī 203[32] *seq* 222[8]): criticized by some Companions of the Prophet for his arbitrary nomination of 'Omar as his successor 212[10] 'Alī explains the circumstances under which he swore allegiance to him 222[8] (*cf* 203[32] *seq* see similar remarks of Mu'āwiya 212[1] *seq*) "the third of the three faithful" 226[30] Merwān refers to a precedent established by him 248[20] *seq* (*cf* 249[5]) with the Prophet and Asma' bint Abī Bekr 271[1] and the property of Fadak 279[4] Al-Ma'mūn declares 'Alī to be superior to him and gives reasons for the same III 36[4] *seqq* described as "the second of the two, when they were in the Cave" 37[24] *seq* (*Kor*) (*cf.* II 25[4] 156[14] 226[30] III 37[24] *seq*) · his illness on his migration to Medina 103[4] *seq* · he was a poet 103[26] · his knowledge of the scandals (*mathālib*) about certain Koraishites 108[22]: both died ultimately *ibid* (= III 305[30] *bis*) · his last illness and the date of his death *ibid* (*cf* 203[22]) · his burial *ibid.* (see also l. 34 *seq*): 'Omar asked by him to lead the prayers during his illness *ibid* 'Āyesha appoints mourners to mourn his death II 206[26] was buried next to the Prophet, and 'Omar was buried next to him 206[34] *seq* his age 207[7] (=208[38]) · his father survived him and gave his share of inheritance to his children 207[5] with 'Āyesha on his death-bed 206[28] (= 4[4]), 207[21] (= 3[29]) with 'Omar 207[29] (= 4[3]) nominates 'Omar as his successor and sends 'Othmān, with one of the *Ansār*, to read out to the public the document of nomination 207[31] *seq.* with 'Abd al-Rahmān b 'Awf in his last illness 208[3] *seq* his last regrets *ibid* took nothing from the public treasury for his own expenses 209[18] orders 'Āyesha to return to it what

(= I 261[27]): remarks of Abū Dja'far al-Anṣārī and Anas b. Mālik to the same effect *ibid* · motto on his signet-ring II 203[24] (=207[9]) · the Prophet in his last illness orders that he should lead the prayers 203[25] *seq* ; and he did so for six days 203[30]: 'Abd Rabbihī b Keis brings the news of his election as Caliph to Mecca 203[35] *seq* the reason why Abū Sufyān swore allegiance to him 204[5] *seq* the happenings on the day of the Hall of the Banū Sā'ida 204[13] *seq* the Prophet desires that the people should follow Abū Bekr and 'Omar after his own death 205[8] names of those who held away from doing homage to him 205[9] *seq* sends 'Omar to coerce them into obedience *ibid* with Alī *ibid* ; another version of the story 205[15] *bis* . with 'Omar and the Prophet 205[25] *seq* : purchased Bilāl and set him free 205[28] *seq* : his death 206[17] *seq* · partakes of a poisoned meal along with al-Hārith b. Kalada, of which

II 51[27]: one of the Taim b. Murra 55[35]: the first free man converted to Islam, according to some people 72[6] (*cf.* 205[30] ? 25[4] 205[27]: some of his speeches quoted 130[26] *seq.* (see *Notes*): the prayer which usually marked the end of his orations 133[13] (= I 348[24] *seq*) . the first to be called *al-Siddīk* 156[14] (= 226[30]), 'Alī explains why he was called so 207[15] (=7[20]) appointed Yazīd b Abī Sufyān as governor of Syria 162[29] · the names of his secretaries 168[16] *bis* (*cf.* 170[14]) deputes Zaid b. Thābit to edit the Ḳorān 168[18] . appointed Nāfi' b. al-Hārith al-Khuzā'ī as Governor of Mecca 170[6] (= 170[21]): used the signet-ring of the Prophet for sealing purposes, during his Caliphate 203[7]: notice 203[14] *seqq.* his genealogy *ibid* · the genealogy of his mother 203[15] names of his officials 203[16] *seq* . Áyesha's description of his personal appearance 203[18]: he used to dye his hair 203[20]

Prophet 168[8]: anecd. 176[33]: captives taken by him in the course of the suppression of the Arabian revolt were set at liberty by 'Omar 216[11] *seq*: with the Prophet and a mysterious person 217[4]: 'Alī and and 'Abbās quarrel in his presence 219[34] *seq*· his instructions to a slave of his who was a clothier 233[1]: anecd. 245[18]: advice which he gave to 'Omar I from his deathbed 298[26] anecd. with Talha b. 'Ubaidallāh II 2[14] *seq*. 'Āyesha's valedictory remarks on his grave 7[10]. with Mutammim b. Nuwaira 16[34] *seq*.: verses on his death by Ḥassān b Thābit 24[33] 25[1] *seq*· in Pagan times, used to take upon himself, on behalf of the Ḳoreish, the responsibility for bloodwits and debts 37[28]: one of the ten dignitaries of the Ḳoreish in the time of Ignorance *ibid*.: an expert genealogist 42[18]: visits the Banū Dhuhl in company with the Prophet and 'Alī, and meets Daghfal of al-Shaibān 42[30] *seq*.: burnt al-Fudjā'a for apostacy 302[10]: with al-Ḥasan b. Ṣāliḥ II 223[25] *seq*. see also ابن ابي فتيبة

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ابو بَكْرٍ الصِّدّيق I 8[8] 117[27] *et passim cf.* 226[33] II 112[5] 114[13] *seq* 206[12] 207[15] (= 7[20]) 231[29] III 10[33]: called ابو بكر بن ابي قُحَافة II 207[34]· called عبد الله بن ابى قُحَافة 203[14]: called ابن ابى قُحَافة 139[34] III 247[5] (= II 202[9]): called عتيق I 217[34] 226[33]· called خليفه رسول الله I 117[28] II 4[3] (= 207[30]) III 226[15] (see also II 233[35] 234[16]). called حِبُّ رسول الله II 25[5]· referred to as اخو تَيْمٍ on 222[7]. his sayings quoted I 187[27] (?) 273[26] III 276[10]: his advice to Khālid b. al-Walīd I 8[8] (= 31[16]): his farewell commands to Yazīd b. Abī Sufyān and to Khālid b al-Walīd (*var.* in *'Uyūn* 135[8]) 40[10] *seq*: his justice 78[4]: the people of al-Yemāma sent an embassy to him after Musailima had been killed 117[27] *seq*: his father and one of his sons were among the Companions of the

بَكْر شاعر باهلة III 212[24] see بَكْر بن حَمّاد الباهلي

ابو بَكْر بن ابى شَيْبَة (*i.e.* عبد الله بن محمّد بن ابى شَيْبَة *Tahdh.* VI. 2) · called ابن ابى شَيْبَة I 187[25] 218[20] 263[4] II 229[26] 230[11] 231[31] III 19[6]. cites 'Abdallāh b. Mudjālid I 15[6] cites the Prophet 187[25] 223[16] 229[4] 263[4] 296[4] cites al-A'mash II 223[25 *seq*] : cites 'Abdallāh b. Idrīs 228[11] · cites مخلد بن عبيد 230[23]. cites Khālid b Makhlad 231[11] cites Ibn Fudail 231[31] cites Yazīd b. Hārūn 236[16] cites Ibn 'Olaiya 236[19] cites Alī b Hafṣ 236[21] : cites Ghundar 236[23] cites Wakī' 236[27] cites Sharīk b 'Abdallāh 264[13]: cites Abū Mu'āwiya III 12[20]: cites Sufyān b 'Oyaina 103[16] · cites 'Oḳba 305[4] : cites 'Abdal-Raḥmān b. Abī Lailā 305[35]: his *Musnad* quoted 304[23] 305[7 10] 305[13 20] 305[21 25] 305[32 35]; cited I 19[7] 37[28] 118[4] (*cf.* II 245[14]) 218[20] 222[16] 225[9] 236[12] II 228[33] 229[26] 230[11] 230[26 *seq*] 231[35] 232[13. 21] 234[35] 237[13] 242[4] 265[9] III 12[13] (= I 151[6]) 19[5 *seq*] 101[11] Toweis III 198[10 *seq*] (*cf. Agh.* II 173[17])

بَكْر بن ابي بشير الهلالي commanded the left wing of al-Dahḥāk's army at Mardj Rāhiṭ II 260[25]

ابو بَكْر بن جامع cites al-Ḥusain b Mūsā III 217[23]

(؟) بَكْر بن حُبَيْش cites Abu'l-Haṣīn II 41[19] see *Notes* · cited by Abu'l-Hadjdjādj Riyāḥ b. Thābit *ibid*

(؟) بَكْر بن حَمّاد cited II 222[4]

بَكْر شاعر called بَكْر بن حَمّاد الباهلي باهلة III 212[24] · cited 212[21 *seq*]. interview with al-Nāṭifī and his slave-girl 'Inān *ibid.*

بَكْر (بن خَوْلان) the names of his six brothers II 70[21]

بَكْر بن سودة (*sic*) (perhaps بكر بن سَوادَة is meant, *cf. Tahdh.* I 483). cited by Ibn Lahī'a II 45[26]

ثابت بن ابو بكر [ابو كبير؟] السّاعر i.e. عبد شمس II 47[11] see *Notes* : a Hudhailite *ibid.*

بَكَّار الزُّبَيْرِيّ (he is prob. بكّار بن عبد الله بن مُصْعَب *cf. Ṭabarī* III 616[19]) : al-Hārūn's letter to him on his divulging a secret of the 'Alīds II 188[26] : and al-Faḍl *ibid.*)

بَكَّارَة الهِلالِيَّة with Mu'āwīya and his courtiers I 129[35] *seq.* : a supporter of the 'Alīds *ibid.*

بكتمر chamberlain of al-Mu'tamid III 48[4]

(1) بَكْر I 243[8] see ابو عثمان المَازِنِيّ

(2) بَكْر *i e.* بَكْر بن هوازن (*cf. Wūst. Tab.* F. 12) II 56[7]

(1) ابو بكر in a verse of Khidāsh b. Zohair III 60[10] (possibly = ابو بكر بن كلاب *cf. Wust. Tab.* E 17)

(2) ابو بكر see عبد الله بن الزبير

(3) ابو بكر see يحيى

بَكْر [بن أُدَيْنَة] verses in which his brother 'Urwa mourns his loss III 207[30 *seq*] : Sukeina bint al-Ḥusain on him *ibid.*

بَكْر بن إسمٰعيل الأنصارِيّ called ابو عمرو III 198[14] : anecd. with Sa'īd b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān and court of al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik 134[20 *bis*] .

بُغَا chamberlain of al-Muntaṣir III 47[4]

بُقْرَاط or بقراطيس III 327[10], or الحكيم البُقْرَاط 320[11] : 139[29] : sayings quoted 320[11] 327[10]

بَقِيّ بن محمّد العفيه (محمد is probably erroneous for مَخْلَد) praises the Amīr Muhammad of Spain II 305[14] (see also the next following article)

بَقِيّ بن مَخْلَد cites Khalīfa b. Khaiyāṭ II 144[25] see also the next preceding article

بقيع بن صفار الساعر (؟) of the clan Muhārib, used to contend with al-Akhtal in satirizing II 51[24]

بو بقيله see بو بقيله

عبد المسيح بن بُقَيْلَة العَسّانِيّ see ابن بقيلة العسّانيّ

بَقِيَّة with Ibrāhīm (?) I 333[13 *bis*]

بَكَّار بن رَبَاح (for him see *Fihrist* 111[18]) · cited by al-Zobeir [b. Bakkār] III 374[1]

بصر بن اسمعيل بن ابراهيم ۴ supposed to have invented the (Arabic) characters, in collaboration with his brother II 166[13] (see *Notes*)

بطّان (*i. e.* بطّان بن بشر الضّبّيّ *Amālī* III 81): mentioned in a verse I 194[29]

البطليس see جالينوس

بطليموس صاحب القانون (prob. identical with the following) III 159[20] see *Notes*

بطليموس صاحب الموسيقى (*sic*) (var الموسيقار in M_3 for الموسيقى) invented the lute, according to some III 197[28] see *Notes*· (prob. identical with the preceding)

البُطَيْن الشّاعر with 'Alī b. Yaḥyā al-Armanī I 83[24]

بعيث الشّاعر *i e* خداش بن بشر II 50[29]. one of the Banū Mudjāshi' b. Dārim *ibid.*: his satire upon Djarīr quoted III 110[7]: Djarīr on this satire *ibid.*: criticizes verses of al-Farazdak, Djarīr, al-Akhṭal and al-Ashhab b. Romaila in their presence, at the

بشّر بن منصور 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Mehdī on him I 309[22]: died without leaving any property *ibid.*: with 'Abd al-A'lā b. Ḥammād 309[22] (=330[1])

بشر بن ميمون (مولى الرّشيد) chamberlain of al-Rashīd III 45[7]

بشر بن الوليد بن عبد الملك names of his brothers II 272[28]: his mother was a slave *ibid*· married Su'dā bint Sa'īd, after she had been divorced by al-Walīd II 286[24] sent by Ibrāhīm b al-Walīd, with his brother Masrūr, against Merwān b. Muhammad 292[29]· both taken prisoner by Merwān 293[1]

البشكس (the Basque) see البشكنسى

بنو بسير III 66[18] *read* بنو نُسَيْر

بَشِير بن سعد الخَزْرَجيّ notice II 61[20] (see *note* on 61[21])

بَشّار بن عبد الرّحمٰن الشّاعر see بشّر بن عبد الرّحمٰن

ابو عَمْرَة بَشِير بن عمرو II 61[4] see

ابو عَقِيل بَشِير بن عُقْبة النّاجي الدّوْرَقيّ see

b. Khālid al-Djadalī III 231[14] (see *Notes*): cited by al-Faḍl [al-Mufaḍḍal?] b. Muḥamm. al-Ḍabbī *ibid.*

بِشْر بن مَرْوان called ابن مَرْوان II 191[16]: Prefect of al-Kūfa, with Ibn Di'bil (for varr. see *Agh.* II 150[25]) I 83[18 seq]: sent Muhallab to fight against the *Ḥarūrīya* II 153[19]: with a poet 191[11 seq]: and al-Muhallab 275[19 seq]: with al-Sha'bī III 192[10 seq]

بِشْر المَرِيسِيّ [هو بِشْر بن عياث بن ابي كَرِيمَة ابو عبد الرّحمن] spoke Arabic incorrectly I 241[7 seq] (see *Notes*): his correspondence with Manṣūr b. Muhamm. 267[20]: and al-Ma'mūn II 189[22]

بِشْر بن مسعود بن فَيْس [السَّيْبَانِيّ] his genealogy III 75[29]: leader of the Bakr at the Battle of al-Shaiyṭān *ibid.*

بِشْر بن المُعْتَمِر with Ibrāhim b. Djabala and his pupils II 129[19 seq]: teacher of the art of speech-making *ibid.*: saying quoted 182[23]

بِشْر بن عبد الله بن عمر (؟) cited II 278[3]

بِشْر بن عبد الرّحمن الشّاعر (الأَنْصارِيّ) (var. بَسِير for بِشْر *cf. BDur* 275[15], *Wust. Tab.* 16.37): one of the Banū Salima, a subdivision of the Khazradj II 62[10]

ابو كَرِب see بِشْر بن عَلْقَمة بن الحارث

بِشْر بن عُمَر [الأَزْدِيّ ابو محمّد البَصْرِيّ] cites Abu'l-Zināḍ III 287[32]: cited by Zaid b. Akhram (*sic*) *ibid.* see *Notes*

بِشْر بن عمرو العَنَزِيّ II 53[11] see الجَارُود

بِشْر بن عَمْرو الرِّياحِيّ captured Hassān b. al-Mundhir at the Battle of Tikhfa III 85[23]

بِشْر بن العَوْرما من تيم الله (probably the correct reading is العَوْراء *instead of* العَرما *cf. Nak* 307[10]) at the Battle of al-Wakīṭ III 67[33]

بِشْر بن بِشْر القاضى [ا] I 26[6] *read* ابن شُبْرُمَة القاضى

بِشْر [مِسْعَر؟] بن كِدَام cites Ma'bad

ابو البَشَر (1) I 311⁷ see نوح

ابو البَشَر (2) II 57¹⁷ see آدم

ابن بسر بن أرطاة (apparently a scribal error for بُسْر بن أرطاة q.v.) appointed governor of Yemen by Mu'āwiya II 111⁸

بِشْر بن أبي حازم (خازم) الأَسَدِيّ (prop. his clan II 48¹ (see *Notes*): his verses on the Battle of al-Djifār III 90¹³ (see *Notes*): a verse of his on the Tamīm quoted 339¹⁴ (see *Notes*)

ابو بسر الخراسانيّ (perhaps identical with ابو بسر مؤذّن مسجد دمشق who was a *rāwī* of 'Omar II (*cf. Tahdhīb* XII 21): cites an oration of 'Omar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz II 277²⁸

بشر بن داؤد and al-Mā'mūn II 189¹¹

بشر بن سبأ II 57²⁶

ابو بشر بن السَّرِيّ cited II 286²¹

بشر بن سفيان (؟) one of the Banū Ḳumair (*sic leg.*, a subdivision of the Khuzā'a) to whom the Prophet had written a letter II 62²³

to the home of her husband Lakīṭ 223²⁶ *seq.*

البَسُوس بنت مُنْقِذ التَّمِيمِيّة III 78⁶: a woman who was the origin of a war between the Bakr and the Taghlib III 77²⁰ *seq.* (= I 270²⁷ *seq.*): proverbial for ill-luck *ibid.*

ابو مُعَاذ called بَشَّار العُقَيْلِيّ I 74²⁰ III 372¹⁰: called بَشَّار الأَعْمَى III 133²⁵ 140¹: with the father of Sa'īd b Muslim (see *Notes*) I 74¹⁶ *seq.*: anecd. with Yazīd b. Mansūr 86¹²: verses which he wrote against Abū 'Imrān 182⁴: his verses on Sulaimān b. 'Alī III 123³⁴: his verses on a negress III 124¹⁶ (? see *Notes*): borrows an idea from Keis b. al-Khatīm (*sic leg.*) 125²: criticizes a verse of Kuthaiyir 133²⁵. with al-Rabī' in the retinue of al-Manṣūr 139³² *bis*: anecd. 140²². cited by al-Ahnaf 352¹⁰: cited by Muḥamm. b. al-Ḥadjdjādj, his *rāwī* 372⁴ *bis*: relates a dream of his *ibid.*

بشام II 65²¹ *read* شِبَام

ابو عبد الرّحمٰن see بِشْر

I نَرَّة (بنت ابي النَّجْم العِجْلِيّ) 99[17]

بُرَيْدَة بن الحُصَيْب (*sic leg.*) (*sic leg.*) a 'Companion' of the Prophet II 63[10]: he was one of the Banū Aslam, a clan of the Khuzā'a *ibid.*

بريرة بن الخصيب II 63[10] *read* بُرَيْدَة بن الحُصَيْب

بزرجمهر الفارسيّ sayings quoted I 68[22] 186[7] 202[16] 221[30] II 173[34] III 317[18]: slain by Kisrā I 173[34]: Dja'far b. Yahyā used to quote his proverbial sayings 268[6]. proverbial sayings ascribed to him and Aktham b. Saifī quoted 272[10]

بسر (*sic leg.*) بن أَرْطاة [or ابى أَرْطاة] II 246[12] called ابن أَرْطاة I 129[17] see *Notes*: Sauda bint 'Omāra complains against him to Mu'āwiya *ibid.*: with Zaid b. 'Omar at the court of 'Alī II 246[12] *seq* see *Notes*. see also ابن بسر بن أَرْطاة

بُسْرَة الأَحْوَل saying quoted III 315[3]

بسطام بن قَيْس [الشَّيْبانيّ] called ابن ذى الجَدَّيْن III 67[10] (see *Nak.* 191[14] *seq.* and *'Ikd* II 48[32] 54[29] = III 74[4]): called ابو الصَّهْباء 71[5] *seq* 72[12] 74[15]: a distinguished knight of the heathen Arabia I 36[29] (*cf.* II 54[29]): slain by 'Āṣim b. Khalīfa II 48[32] see *Notes*: a verse of al-Farazdak on the subject III 67[10]: the acknowledged chief of the two Dhuhl's (*sic leg.*) and the *Lahāzim* for a long time II 54[29]: captured by 'Otaiba III 70[33] *seq.*: at al-Iyād *ibid* raids the Tamīm but is captured by 'Otaiba b al-Hārith at al-Ghabīṭ and has to ransom himself 71[35] *seq.*: 'Otaiba's verses on the subject *ibid.* defeated by the Yarbū' at Mukhaṭṭaṭ 72[20] *seq*: his genealogy 74[4] *seq*: raids the Banū Dabba, with his brother al-Salīl, but is slain *ibid.*: elegy of Ibn Ghanama (*sic*) on his death *ibid.*: raided the Tamīm at Faihān and captured al-Rābi' b. 'Otaiba (*sic leg.*) 77[4]: escorts his sister

ابو بُرْدَة III 313[8] *read* ابن ابي بُرْدَة

بِلال بن ابي بُرْدَة see ابن ابي بُرْدَة

ابو بُرْدَة الخُزاعى a 'Companion' of the Prophet who was one of the Banū Salāmān II 63[16]

ابو بُرْدَة بن ابي مُوسَى complains to Mu'āwiya against 'Okba (*sic leg.*) al-Asadī who had satirized him III 117[25] *seq*

البَرْشاء a Taghlibite woman who was the mother of the Banū Tha'laba b. 'Okāba, a subdivision of the Bekr b. Wā'il II 54[17]

بَرْصُوما a piper at the court of Hārūn III 199[22] *seq*. his fellow-musicians at the same court *ibid.* (*cf.* 202[5]): with the Caliph *ibid.*

بَرَكَة mother of 'Aṭā b. Abī Rabāḥ I 168[4] (= 309[12])

بَرَّة wife of al-A'war b. Banān al-Taghlibī III 142[5] *seq.*: verses of al-Akhṭal about her *ibid.*

بَرَّة بنت عبد المُطَّلِب names of her brothers and sisters II 202[16]

praise of them 22[8]: Sahl compares them with al-Ma'mūn in elegance of manner, taste, etc., *ibid.*: their properties confiscated 23[13] *seq.* an estimate of the amount seized from them *ibid.*: al-Rashīd opens his designs about them to Isḥaḳ b. 'Alī, six years before actually carrying them out 25[6] *seq*: Di'bil's elegy upon them 26[24]: Sulaimān al-A'mā mourns their fate 26[27] *seq*: verses of a poet instigating Hārūn to put them to the sword 27[23] *seq*: see also I 4[1] 153[2] III 2[2] *seq* 24[29] 26[6] 49[30]

البَرابِر II 37[3] see البَرْبَر

(?) بَرْبَرِيَّة a wife of al-Rashīd III 46[5]. her children enumerated *ibid.*

ابن بَرْتَنا (*sic leg.*) I 147[7] see *Notes*

بُرْجان (*i.e.* the Bulgars on the Danube: see *al-'Uyūn wa'l-Ḥadā'iḳ* p. 31 note h) said to be descended from 'Amr b. 'Āmi III 246[25] (=II 72[16] 48[16])

cherous murders II 47[21] see *Notes* (= I 270[26]) : and 'Urwa al-Raḥḥāl (*sic leg.*) at the court of al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir III 91[28] *seq.* · slays 'Urwa at Uwāra and takes possession of the caravan of al-Nu'mān which was in the charge of 'Urwa, and thereby causes the Last War of al-Fidjār *ibid.* (see *Note* on 92[8]) : his verses on the occasion *ibid.* : slew al-Musāwir b. Mālik al-Ghaṭafānī and Asad b. Khothaim (*sic leg.*) al-Ghanawī *ibid.* (see *note* on 92[14])

البُرَاق I 182[13] II 137[10] III 301[3]

البَرَامِكَة or البَرَامِك III 27[25] or بنو بَرْمَك II 90[2] III 26[24] 27[23] · 'Aṭā' b. Mus'ab explains why he was so popular with them I 190[29] a bedouin on them II 90[3] : the Caliph Hārūn on their rise and fall 188[19] · an account of them III 21[34] *seqq* : Sahl b. Hārūn quoted as the chief authority on their history *ibid.* : Sahl's

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بُدَيْح المغنّي see بَذِيح [المَلِيح]

عمرو بن مالك see ابو بَرَاء

البَرَاء بن عازب [الأَنْصارِيّ] cited III 103[13] (see *Notes*) : 252[31]

عامِر see ابو بَرَاءٍ عامِر بن مالك بن مالك

ابو بَرَاءٍ عمرو بن مالك I 36[28] *read* ابو بَرَاءٍ عامِر بن مالك

البَرَاء بن عازب III 103[13] *read* البَرَاء بن عازب

البَرَاء بن مالك with his brother Anas b Mālik III 189[35]

البَرَاجِم or البَرَاجِمَة II 58[27] 155[34], or البَرَاجِمَة 37[3] : origin of their name 58[27] : 155[34] : III 246[24] (= II 72[15] 48[15])

البَرَاجِم a name given to the five clans of the tribe Ḥanzala b. Mālik b. Zaidmanāt viz. Ghālib, Murra, Ḳeis, Kulfa and .... [a gap in the original ; for the fifth name see *Notes*] II 50[14]

البَرَّاض بن فيس الضَّمْرِيّ (الكِنانِيّ) III 92[3] : proverbial for trea-

Ḳais b. Zohair on them 224[16]

بدر [الغَزَارِيّ] III 130[19] (var. حصن I 84[34])

بَدْر بن مَعْشَرٍ [الغِفَارِيّ] al-Ohaimir b. Māzin assaults him at 'Okāẓ and this causes the First War of al-Fidjār III 91[6] : his verses on the occasion *ibid.*

بَدَل (جارية جعفر بن موسَى الهادِي) al-Amīn takes possession of her by a ruse III 45[20] *seq*

بُدَيح called بُدَيّح المغنّي I 119[3] *seq* (see *Notes*) : cited for anecdotes about 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far *ibid.* . with 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far at the court of 'Abd al-Malik *ibid.* : with Ibn Dja'far and Mu'āwiya III 194[19] *seq* (see *Notes cf.* I 262[5]) he and Towais taught music to a slave-girl of 'Abdallāh b. Dja'far 211[7]

عبد الله بن بُدَيْل see ابن بُدَيْل

بُدَيْل بن وَرْقاء الخُزَاعِيّ one of the Banū 'Adī (*sic leg.*) who was invited in writing, by the Prophet, to embrace Islām II 63[3]

l. 27) ; and captures its lord ['Othmān b. Naṣr *cf. B Khald.* IV 140[2]] *ibid.* : sent to reinforce "the Ḳoreishite General" 312[6] *seq* : besieges al-Sawādī, and ultimately takes his fortress and captures him *ibid.* : sent with a large army against the Christians of the North 313[5] *seq* : wins the Battle of Mutonia *ibid* defeats the Navarrese and Leonese chiefs and inflicts heavy losses upon them *ibid.* : dies and is succeeded by Mūsa in the Premiership 317[5] · date of his death *ibid.*

بدر الحرشي [الخَرَشِيّ] chamberlain of al-Muttakī III 49[13]

بنو بَدْر [بن عمرو] called بنو سَوْدَة III 59[2] or وُلْد سَوْدَة 58[34] · a Kaisite family, counted among the noblest families of the Arabs II 44[11] : the noblest family of the Fazāra 44[20] : do not join the confederacy against the 'Āmir III 52[26] : blamed by al-Rabī' b. Ziyād for having lighted the fire of war (of Dāḥis) 56[34] : 58[21] *seq* :

al-Ḥadjdjādj for a remark he made in the oration *ibid.*

البَخْتَرِيّ بن العاصي بن هشام II 59^{26}

بُخْتَنَصَّر massacres the Banū Ḥaḍūr II 58^{14}

بختيشوع الطبيب *i.e. Bokht-yeshū'*: with Ibrāhīm b. al-Mehdī at the court of Ibn Abī Du'ād I $27^{14\ seq}$ see *Notes*: and al-Ma'mūn III 293^{15}

اهل بدر (or البَدْرِيُّون III 336^{7}) the term applied also to the pagans who fought at Badr II 63^{5}: 'Alī insists that they alone had the right to elect a Caliph and they elect him $217^{17\ seq}$ (= 225^{5}) the number of those of them who fought at the Battle of the Camel 231^{10}. III 230^{28}: 336^{7}: see also I 331^{4} III 277^{28}

بنو بدر (؟) (varr. بنو سعد, بنو نهد) III 85^{10} (see *Notes*)

بدر بن أحمد II 317^{5}: called الحاجب $312^{14\ seq.}$: a client of 'Abd al-Raḥmān III, takes Niebla III $311^{28\ seq.}$ (see also XVII. 56 has بحرية, and *Kāmil* 657^{9} أمّ حَفْص in place of بحر): wife of 'Abd al-'Azīz (b. Khālid), captured by the *Azāriḳa* and slain by one of them, when she was being put to auction II 75^{10}

بحراة بن ثور II 55^{16} *read* مَجْرَأَة بن ثَوْر

بُجَيْر بن [عبد الله see بَحِير بن سَلَمَة بن عامر بن] سَلَمَة

بَحِيرَة بن إياس بن عبد يا ليل see العُجَاوَة

بحارا (؟) III 246^{21} (text doubtful).

بُخارِيَة (*sic leg.*) ابن زياد (*cf.* *'Uyūn* 164^{8}) I 56^{33}

(1) (*sic leg.*) ابو البَخْتَرِيّ II 39^{8} 59^{25} see العاصى بن هشام بن الحرث

(2) ابو البَخْتَرِيّ (*i.e.* سعيد بن فيروز *Tahdhīb* IV 72) cited by Ḥabīb [b. Abī Thābit] II 236^{28} see *Notes*: with 'Aṭā' b. al-Sā'ib' listens to an oration of al-Hadjdjādj III $19^{16\ seq.}$ (see *Notes*): denounces

the tribe was divided 64^{30}: so called after their mother 64^{31} (? *cf.* $55^{25\ bis}$), her genealogy *ibid.*: descended from 'Amr b. al-Ghawth, a brother of al-Azd *ibid.*: a poet satarizes them 64^{34}: had a boasting contest with the Ḳoḍā'a 65^{1}: some of their minor subdivisions *ibid.*: all their clans, with one exception, fought at the Battle of Djabala on the side of the 'Āmir III 53^{6}: see also I 217^{17} II $55^{25\ bis}$ (*cf.* 64^{31})

(?) ابن بجيله visits al-Yemen III 374^{19}: his verses about the country and its people *ibid.*

بَجِيلَة بنت صَعْب بن سَعْد العشيرة II 64^{31} see بَجِيلَة

بحار III 112^{14} *read* بِجَاد

بحائر بن مالك I 110^{7} *read* بُحابِر بن مالك

بنو بُحْتُر a clan of the Ṭayyi' II $69^{14\ seq}$

(?) البُحْتُرِيّ cites 'Obāda(?) III 344^{25}

(1) ابو البحترى II 39^{3} *read* ابو البَحْتَرِيّ and see العامي بن هشام بن الحرث

(2) ابو البحترى III 19^{16} see ابو البَحْتَرِيّ (2)

الوليد بن عُبَيْد البُحْتُرِيّ الشّاعر *i.e.* III 367^{24}: with Sa'īd b. Ḥumaid al-Kātib I 49^{13}: his elegy on the death of a daughter of one of the Banū Ḥumaid II 24^{17}: verses in praise of the pen of al-Ḥasan b. Wahb 179^{21}: verses in praise of Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Malik al-Zayyāt 184^{13}: his verses on Damascus III 155^{14}: his verses about a singing-girl 214^{17}: at the court of al-Mutawakkil with 'Abbāda al-Mukhannath 367^{24}

(?) ابو البُحْتُرِيّ الشّاعر anecd. with Abū Faḥma a lunatic of Baghdād III $261^{6\ seq}$

ابنة بَحْدَل II 245^{26} see مَيْسُون ابنة بَحْدَل

يزيد بن معاوية see ابن بنت بَحْدَل

ابو بحر see الأَحْنَف بن قيس

بَحْر بنت الجارُود العَبْدِيّ (*Agh.*

بُجَيْر بن الحارث [بن عُبَاد) III 80[35] (?) : slain at Wāridāt 80[18] : his death a turning point in the War of al-Basūs 80[35] *seq.*

بُجَيْر بن [عبد الله بن عامر بن] سَلَمَة (app. we should read بَجِير instead of بُجَيْر) : his successful raid upon the Banu'l-'Anbar takes an unfavourable turn for him, for he is pursued and slain III 66[18] *seq.* (see *Notes*) : captured by al-Kaddām but attacked and slain by Ka'nab b. 'Attāb *ibid.* : Yazīd b. al-Sa'ik on the subject *ibid.*

بَجِيلَة said to be a son of Anmār b. Nizār, but the assertion rejected by the Banū Badjīla II 55[25] (? *cf.* 64[31] where she is said to be the mother of the tribe ; see also *Ma'ārif* 50[18]) : see also أنمار بن سعد and أنمار بن إراش

بَجِيلَة [بنو] i.e. بنو عمرو بن العوث II 64[31] : claim to be descended from Anmār b. Irāsh and Salāma the daughter of Anmār (b. Nizār) II 55[25 bis] (*cf.* *Ma'ārif* 50[18]) names of the five clans into which 163[29] : at the Battle of Djabala III 53[5] : 82[28] : 212[24]

ابن الباهلي with 'Amr b Ma'dikarib II 117[32]

بُثَيْنَة (صاحبة جَميل بن معمر) II 60[11] : III 215[2]

بَجَاد (*sic leg.*) clan III 112[14] (see *Notes*)

بَجَاد بن فَيْس [السَّيْبَانِي] see بجاد بن فيس

بُجَيْرَة mentioned in a proverb I 276[5] (see *Maidānī* I 307, *Freytag* II 81)

(1) بُجَيْر mentioned in a proverb I 276[6 bis] (see *Maidānī* I 307 *Freytag* II 81)

(2) بُجَيْر (?) in a verse II 66[18] see *Notes*

(3) بُجَيْر see ابو بُجَيْر

ابن بُجَيْر see ابو بُجَيْر

(1) ابو بُجَيْر (varr. ابن بجير II 48[14], بجير II 72[14]) : his satire upon the Arabs III 246[9] (=II 72[14] 48[14])

(2) ابو بُجَيْر III 79[8] see الحارث بن عُبَاد

باسل بن ضبّة بن أدّ II 48[12] *seq.*: said to be the ancestor of the Dailam *ibid.*: Abū Budjair (varr. on II 48[14] 72[14]) on his alleged relationship with the Dailam III 246[25] (=II 72[16] 48[16])

باعث بن صُرَيم [اليَشْكُرِيّ] his raid on the Banū Osaiyad in vengeance for the murder of his brother Wā'il III 77[18] *seq.*: his verses on the subject *ibid.*

باقل proverbial for being tongue-tied I 270[26] II 181[27]: anecd. III 255[1]: 316[4] (=268[24])

باك باك chamberlain of al-Muhtadī III 47[25]

البَانُوقَة بنت المَهْدِيّ names of her mother, brothers and sisters III 44[18]

باهلة mother of the clan of that name II 51[20] *bis*

بنو مالك بن أعْصُر *i.e.* [بنو] باهلة II 51[19]· I 96[3]· 198[27]: called after their mother II 51[20] *bis*: some of their subdivisions 51[22]; 56[7]: denounced by a poet 92[12], and by Hubaira b. Masrūḥ 127[10] *seq.*: 100[23]: Manṣūr III 43[18]: with Sulaimān b. al-Mughīra 301[26]

ابو أيّوب ابن اخت ابى الوزير criticized as a Kātib II 171[8]: verses from his elegy upon the mother of Sulaimān b. Wahb al-Kātib *ibid.* (*cf.* III 259[19])

أيّوب بن يزيد II 53[26] see ابن العِرِيّة

ب

عمرو بن عُبَيْد see ابن باب

(1) باذان sends to Kisrā some produce of al-Yemen I 272[2]

(2) باذان 'Imrān b. 'Iṣām was persuaded by him to revolt against al-Hadjdjādj III 20[23] *bis*

سَعْد (بن عَدِيّ) *i.e.* بارق II 63[17]· a clan descended from the Azd and included among the Banū 'Amr b. 'Āmir 62[15] (*cf* 63[17]). the genealogy of their ancestor and the names of his brother and kinsmen 63[16] *seq.* the names of their prominent men 63[18]· not included among the Ghassān as they did not drink of the spring of that name 63[19]: 63[23]

life-time of his father *ibid.*: 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Abī Bakr consoles his father on his death 33[3], as do Ziyād b. 'Othmān b Ziyād 35[33], and a sage 36[19] notice 274[17 seq]: his mother was Omm Abān *ibid.*: names of his brothers *ibid.*: Djarīr praises him in a verse *ibid.*: with his father and 'Omar b 'Abd al-'Azīz in a garden at al-Ta'if III 315[14] (=II 277[9])

ايّوب بن العمّيّة العلنع see ابن العمّيّة

ابو أيّوب المورياني الاهوازيّ see ابو أيّوب المَوْرِيانيّ

أيّوب المُعَنّى aneed III 211[20] (*cf* 208[35])

ابو أيّوب المَوْرِيانيّ III 44[8] called ابو ايّوب المرزبانيّ الاهوازيّ II 169[2] (but المرزباني is prob. a misprint for الموريانى see *Notes*): called ابو ايّوب الخُوزيّ III 43[18]: called سليمان الكاتب *ibid.*: was *Kātib* of Abu'l-'Abbās and Abū Dja'far II 169[2] *cf.* III 44[8]: with al-

sayings quoted I 164[12] (= 247[6] III 258[17] see *Notes*): 343[10]: cites Abū Ḳilāba II 272[5]: cites Nāfi' III 336[15]: cited by Ḥammād b. Zaid *ibid.*: with Shu'ba I 164[12]: al Khalīl b. Aḥmad frequented his company 164[19] (see *Notes*): 169[30 seq]: 193[14] (= 176[34] see *Notes*): with Ma'mar 203[29] (=III 285[5]): wore a very low shirt *ibid.*: and Abū-Ḥanīfa in al-Medīna 309[9]: with Abū Ḳilāba 333[11 seq] (=7[32 seq]): with a bedouin II 102[4 seq]

ابو صالح called أيّوب بن سليمان II 208[2]: cites 'Āmir b. Mu'āwiya I 163[16] (*i* see *Notes*): cites Abān b. 'Īsā 191[30]. cites Muhammad b. Waḍḍāh II 208[2] see *Notes*: cited by the author (?) I 163[16]

أيّوب بن سليمان بن عامر بن معاوية I 163[16] see أيوب بن سليمان and عامر بن معاوية

أيّوب بن سليمان بن عبد الملك verses of Ibn 'Abdi'l-A'lā on his death II 14[32 seq] (=274[33 seq] see *Notes*): died within the

8[10]: with al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī 28[18] (=247[1] *seq* see *note* on 247[3]): with Ibn Abī Sūd (*sic leg.*) 28[24]: see also إياس بن زبيعة

إيام بن عَنْس II 68[23] *read* يام بن عَنْس

(*sic leg.*) إيناح chamberlain of al-Wāthiḳ III 46[26] see *Notes*.

يَيْنَع من العارة see أَيْنَع (؟) مِنَ العارة

أَيْمَن brings a suit against al-Ahwas in the court of Ibn Hazm, the governor of al-Medīna III 42[22] *seq* · al-Ahwas and he flog each other under the orders of the governor, *ibid*. his verses on the subject *ibid*.

أَيْمَن بن خُرَيْم (*sic leg.*) الشّاعر II 48[5] see *Notes*.

الأَيْهَمان see الأَهْتَمان

[P] أُيُّوب I 145[28] (=349[22]): 151[2] (=III 8[17] *Kor*): 232[12]

(1) ابو أَيّوب I 247[6] *read* أُيُّوب and see أُيُّوب السِّخْتِيانِيّ

(2) ابو أَيّوب خالد بن زيد II 60[24] see

ابو أَيّوب one of the "Companions" of the Prophet, takes part in a campaign under the command of Yazīd I II 247[18] *seq*: dies and is buried under the walls of Constantinople, a dome being built over his tomb by the Ḳaiṣar *ibid.*: visited in his last illness by Yazīd *ibid.*: cites the Prophet *ibid.*: his last desire *ibid.*: the Kaisar undertakes to tend his tomb for a year, "and it is still being looked after" *ibid.*

أَيّوب see أَيّوب بن ابى تَمِيمَة السِّخْتِيانِيّ

ابو أَيّوب الخُوزِيّ III 43[18] see ابو أَيّوب امرزنانىّ الأهوازىّ

ابن القِرِّيَة see أَيّوب بن زيد

(1) ابو أَيّوب السِّجِستانِيّ I 176[24] III 258[17] *read* أَيّوب السِّخْتِيَانِيّ

(2) ابو أَيّوب السِّجِستانِيّ see سليمان بن وَهْب

أَيّوب بن ابى أَيّوب السِّخْتِيَانِيّ *i.e.* تَمِيمَة ابو بكر *Ma'ārif* 238:

(?) إياس بن ربيعة proverbial for his intelligence I 270[24] see *Notes*

ابو مريم الحنفي see إياس بن صبيح

(?) إياس بن عبنان slew 'Amr b. al-Hubāb II 53[32] (see *Notes*): his genealogy *ibid.*

إياس بن قبيصة الطائي with al-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir I 178[30] · of the clan Hinī II 69[14] · appointed by the Kisrā as ruler of the Arabs III 94[30] at the Battle of Dhū Kār 95[8] *seq.*. misinforms the Kisrā as to the result of the Battle *ibid.*

إياس بن قتادة sister's son of al-Ahnaf b. Kais II 49[29] took upon himself the payment of bloodwits on behalf of the Tamīm *ibid.*

إياس بن معاويه [المزني القاضي] II 48[35] called ابو رتيلة [prop. ابو وائله] I 28[18] see *Notes* sayings quoted 205[28] 247[1] (? *cf.* 171[6]). with al-Kāsim b. Rabī'a at the court of 'Adī b Artāt 7[24 ult.]: with 'Adī 7[30] · with Ibn Hubaira with Satīh, the sooth-sayer *ibid* Dugha (*sic leg.*) was from this tribe 49[21] (*cf.* I 271[2]). the sons of their eponym and some of his descendents enumerated 55[21 bis] · 92[8] · a deputation of theirs with the Prophet 156[2] · and al-Hadjdjādj III 6[9]: 72[21] · fought at Dhū Kār on the side of the Persians 95[23]

ابنا إياس slain at the Battle of al-Horaira III 93[35] see *Notes*

امّ إياس called امه عوف بن محلم الشيبانى III 235[12] married to Amr b Hudjr 223[8] · her mother's advice to her on the occasion of her marriage *ibid* mother of al-Hārith b 'Amr, grandfather of Imru' al-Keis *ibid* 'Amr b. Hudjr sends a woman, 'Isām by name, to report on her charms 235[12]. 'Isām's full report on her *ibid*

إياس بن دغفل contemporary with Abū Nadra and al-Husain I 135[32] (*cf.* 229[13] where الحسن occurs for الحسين)

Zohair in a verse III 194[21] (= 98[10])

أمّ أوفى العبديّة with ʿĀyesha II 232[24]

أوفى [بن عقبه] brother of Dhu'l-Rumma III 361[9]: names of his other brothers *ibid* Dhu'l-Rumma appropriated some of his poems *ibid*

اوفير *i.e Ophir* see توبين بن فحطان

الأوقص المخزومى notice III 192[5 seq] (= I 309[12]) anecdotes *ibid*

اولو الله see قريش

أويس proverbial for divorcing his wives III 239[13 seq]

أويس القرنى his eminent position among the ascetics I 310[6] his genealogy II 68[28]. a remark of the Prophet said to refer to him *ibid*. مصر a *Tābiʿī* who came to visit ʿOmar I *ibid*

إياد بن نزار II 49[21] 55[21 bis] I 176[24] (= II 129[15]) II 27[20] 46[21 seq] · their eponym al-ʾAṣmaʿī on a verse of his II 17[28] · 49[18] · his clan *ibid.* see *Notes*

أيس بن جمير II 57[30]

أيس بن حالد [من الأيس] one of the [Banū] Khatma II 60[29]

أيس بن خولى الخزرجى one of the Banu'l-Hublā, who fought at Badr II 62[1]

بنو أيس بن عمرو بن أدّ one of the two main subdivisions of the Muzaina II 48[35 seq] Kaʿb b Zuhair on them *ibid*

أيس بن معتر بن لوذان الجمحى see ابو محذورة الجمحى

أيس بن معراء السعدى his verses in praise of the Banū Safwān II 45[3] (=50[6] I 158[7]) · one of the Banū Lu'aiyy (*sic*) b. Ant al-Nāḳa 50[10] see *Notes*

أيس مناة بن النمر بن قاسط II 53[21 bis] (*cf. Wust Tab.* A. 12, *Maʿārif* 46[4]) some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid.*

أمّ أيفى a woman celebrated by

[1] منهم in the previous line properly refers to the Banū Nādjiya see *note* on II 68[28]

al-Malik and Ghailān I 206[11] *seq* : interview with al-Manṣūr 305[21] *bis*

حبيب بن أوس الطّائىّ see ابن أوس

الأوس من الأنصار a subdivision of the Banū 'Amr, a branch of the Azd I 37[6] (=157[12]) · II 45[15] compete with the Khazradj in boasting 44[4] *seq* . their genealogy 60[13] *seq* their subdivisions and notable men 60[15] *seq* 'Abd al-Malik on their gift for poetry III 99[24] see also الأنصار

الأوس بن تغلب II 54[10] (see *Notes*)

أوس بن حارثه بن لأم الطّائىّ I 178[30] · at the court of al-Nu'man b. al-Mundhir, with Hātim al Ṭā'ī 178[30] *seq* chief of the Ṭayyi' II 69[10]. his *sons at the Battle of Faif* al-Rīḥ III 86[31] *seq* . secures the release of his son who was a prisoner in the hands of the Banū Yashkor by exchange with another prisoner *ibid*.

أوس [ابوجديب الطّائىّ] III 247[32]

أوس بن حجر الأسدىّ [الأسيدىّ ؟] (*sic leg*) أعوذ بن نهراء II 59[21] (see *Notes*)

أفيّ مولى عثمان بن عفّان secretary of Othmān II 168[26]

اوتامش appointed vizier by Musta'īn II 169[11] chamberlain of al-Muntaṣir III 47[4], and of al-Musta'īn 47[12] *bis* . Shudjā' b. al-Kāsim was his secretary *ibid*

أود بن صعب بن سعد العشيرة a clan II 67[13]

أود بن معن a subdivision of the Bāhila II 51[22]

الأوزاع II 58[17] see مزيد بن زيد

عبد الرحمن بن عمرو الأوزاعى *Ma'ārif* 249 · called ابو عمرو I 206[20] cites 'Abdallāh b. Sa'd (*sic leg*) 166[14] (see *Notes*) : cites Yaḥyā b. Abī Kathīr 184[11] cites Makhūl 305[22] · cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās 305[26] · cites the Prophet 305[28] cites al-Kāsim b. Muhammad III 19[15] cited by Muḥammad b. Kathīr 19[14] . cited I 166[15] · cited II 119[30] : with Hishām b. 'Abd

of his quoted II 191[28] *seq.* · interview with al-Ḥārith b. Kalada III 343[6] *seq.* see also كسرى

(؟) ابن أنيس with Mūsa 'l-Hādī I 54[6] see *Notes* his verses in praise of the sword Ṣamṣāma *ibid*

الضَّحَّاك بن فيس see ابو أنيس

أُنَيْسَة بنت الحارث foster-sister of the Prophet II 202[5]

أُنَيْسَة مولى رسول الله ابو the Prophet's chamberlain II 203[3]

أُنَيْف بن حبلة الصدى called فارِس السَّلِيط (السَّيْط ؟) III 69[18] (see *Notes*) at the Battle of Zarūd 69[12] *seq.*

الأُهْتَم بنو satirized by Lahdham al-Kātib III 243[35]

الأُهْتَم [المِنْقَرِيّ] *i.e.* سِنان بن سُمَيّ بن سِنان *Nak*: at the Battle of al-Nibādj III 68[28] *seq.* at the Second Battle of al-Kulāb 83[27] *seq.* · the occasion which gave rise to his nickname *ibid.*

الأُهْتَمان (var. الأُيْهَمان *Nak.* 153[16], *B Ath.* I 288[ult.], *Agh* XV. 73[1]): III 84[9] according to these tribes II 55[26] *cf.* 55[24] 45[28]. his father and mother *ibid.*: see also أنمار بن سَعْد and خثعم, بجيله

أنمار بن سَعْد II 45[23] *cf* 55[24.26] (see *Ma'ārif* 50[17]). see also انمار بن إراش and the following

أنمار بن يزار names of his brothers II 46[21] *seq.* with Satīh, the sooth-sayer *ibid.*, his genealogy 55[24] *seq* (*cf* 45[23]) · his alleged relationship with the Badjīla and Khath'am 55[24] *seq.* · gave his name to a raid of the Prophet (غزوة أنمار) III 285[7] see also أنمار بن إراش, أنمار بن سَعْد and بجيلة

الأنماطي cited III 355[18]

أنوش *Enoch* II 57[17]

أنو شروان [بن قباذ] called كسرى بن فُباد II 191[28] called كسرى أنو شَرْوان الفارسيّ III 343[6] · his instructions to his wardens of the marches I 31[20]: with a learned man 221[33] 325[15] (var. ابو ساسان *Shi'r* 111[18]): some remarks

b. Ḥanẓala 256[29] *seq.* · the number of those who were slain at the Battle of the Harra 257[26] give up the captives of Honain following the example of the Prophet III 102[18] *bis* · gifted with poetry 103[34]: satirized by al-Akhṭal at the request of Yazīd b. Mu'āwiya 118[14] *seq* . the Prophet on their amorous disposition 189[26] see also بنو حارثة and I 19[8] 79[29] (*cf* III 371[3]) 90[33] 122[3] 133[23] 212[10] 235[16] II 5[6] 56[11] 72[7] *seq* 119[17] 130[30] *bis* 162[21] 167[26] 168[12] 207[32] 213[16] 216[2] *seq* 217[2] 225[6] 240[7] III 4[33] 15[2] 32[34] 189[12] 198[23] 208[11] 226[22] 303[2] 346[12]

ابو الأنصار II 62[17] see العنقاء

الأنعم بن الأشعر (var الأنعم *BDur.* 248[11]) the names of his three brothers II 69[21]

أنعم من مراد a clan II 68[27]

بنو أنف الناقة their indebtedness to al-Hutai'a III 121[2]

بنو أنمار two surgeons of the clan with the Prophet III 304[20]

أنمار بن إراش ancestor of the tribes Badjīla and Khath'am 118[14] · a party of them, including Kais b. Sa'd, with the same Caliph 121[2]: their majority supported 'Alī in the war with Mu'āwiya II 121[2]: ['Omar I] on their title to pensions 132[8] (see *note* on 131) and Hishām 187[5] · desire to elect their own Caliph after the Prophet's death 204[14] *seq* . the Prophet's last injunctions about them 204[35] *seq. cf.* 121[4] III 18[4] (= II 153[14]). Abū Bakr regrets that he had omitted to ask the Prophet if they had any title to the Caliphate II 208[23] asked by 'Omar to assist at the election of his successor 211[2]. offer their help to 'Othmān during the siege of his house, through Zaid b. Thābit, but he declines to accept it 218[25] eight hundred of them march with 'Alī to al-Kūfa 226[14] (*cf* 232[7]): their right to elect a Caliph 233[3] *cf.* 240[15] assist in building the mosque at Medina 236[32]: the verse they sang on the occasion *ibid.*: rebel against Yazīd under 'Abdallāh

(= 157[12]) : 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās on them I 37[5] *seq*. praised in the *Korān* 70[16] : the Prophet with one of them on his first visit to al-Medīna 183[34] : their deputation waits on al-Mehdī to console him on the death of al-Manṣūr, with Abu'l-'Ainā' as their spokesman II 35[10] a party of them with Daghfal 43[2] *seq*. · a saying of the Prophet about them 45[8] Abū 'Ubaida on them 45[13] : Tubba' Abū Karib wages war upon them *ibid*. (=I 157[16]) : their genealogy, clans, and prominent men of every clan 60[13]—62[11] (=I 37[5] *seq* II 45[15]) their leader at the Battle of al-Yemāma 61[20] · their chief who slew al-Fityūn (*sic leg.*) 61[28] : the name of their first convert to Islām 62[4] : a subdivision of the Azd and of the Banū 'Amr b 'Āmir 62[15] *cf.* 45[15] · took part in the murder of 'Othmān 117[30] *cf.* 215[30] 233[14] ; a Syrian poet on their desertion of 'Othmān 219[17] *bis* (see also 218[25]) : one of them with Mu'āwiya of al-Basra, to reconcile Abū Bakra with Ziyād III 4[23] *seq* : Ziyād at his suggestion leaves for al-Kūfa and he conducts the service at the funeral of Abū Bakra *ibid.*: complains to 'Abd al-Malik that al-Hadjdjādj had abused him for refusing to accompany the same on an expedition 14[6] *seq.*. persuaded by Ismā'īl b. 'Abdallāh the Caliph's messenger, he gets reconciled with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid.* · rejected in his transactions the *dirhems* of al-Hadjdjādj 19[2] composed verses 103[30] with his brother al-Barā' b. Mālik 189[34].

أنس بن مُدْرِك (var. مُدْرِكَة for مُدْرِك on III 85[29]) one of the Banū Aklub II 52[19] (*cf* *Ma'ārif* 44[15]) . commanded the Khath'am and certain other tribes at the Battle of Faif al-Rīḥ III 85[29]

الأَوس و الخَزْرَج ابنا قَيْلَة i.e. الأَنْصَار I 157[12] (=37[6]) or ابناحارِثَة II 45[15] 60[13] : noted for their bravery I 37[5] *seq* *cf.* II 45[15]

أُمَيَّة بن عبد الملك بن خالد II 126[8] (probably we should read أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خالد q. v.)

أُمَيَّة بنت عُتَيْبَة see أُمَيْمَة بنت عُتَيْبَة

أُمَيَّة بن يزيد with 'Abd al-Rahmān I of Spain II 302[29]

أُمَيَّة بن يَعْلَى ابو cites Nāfi' II 210[16]

الأبنا II 49[26] *read* الأبناء

أبناط بنو II 177[12]

أبناط يَثْرِب some of them join the rebellion against 'Othmān II 221[2]

أنس بن ابى أنس [النَّهْشَلِيّ] verses which he wrote to Hāritha b. Zaid (prop Badr) III 330[12] (? *cf.* I 266[23]) see *Notes*

أنس بن ابى الحُجَيْن [الحُجَيْر. app] with al-Hārith b [Abī] Shamir al-Ghassānī I 279[8] *seq* see *Notes*

أنس بن ابى شَيْخ كاتب الدَّامِغَة arrested under the orders of al-Rashīd and slain in his presence I 153[2] *seq* verses of Muslim b. al-Walīd on him *ibid*.

أنس الفَوارِس بن زِياد العَبْسِيّ slew 'Amr b. 'Amr b. 'Odos at Akrun III 66[18] *seq* : verses of Djarīr on the subject *ibid*

أنس بن مالك الأنصارِيّ II 203[4] called ابو حَمْزَة II 203[4] III 4[24] 14[17] *seq* 103[31] called خادِم النبىّ or (رسول الله) II 203[7] (see also l. 4) III 14[10] *seq*. 103[30] : a proverbial saying ascribed to him I 273[27] cites the Prophet 271[27] 350[15] III 302[32]. cited by Thābit II 3[19] 6[15] cited by al-Khushanī (through interemediaries) 44[4] cited by Rabī'a b [Abī] 'Abd al-Rahmān 201[21] see *Notes* cited by Ismā'īl b. Muslim 203[30] cited by Sufyān al-Thawrī III 291[4] · cited by Katāda 302[22] : cited for an anecd. II 3[19] · cited 201[26] · cited 203[7.21] · cited III 103[30] *seq* with Fātima immediately after the burial of the Prophet II 6[15] *seq* · Mohammad b Sīrīn was his secretary in Fārs 169[34] (= 170[20]) : 203[4] · unsuccessfully attempts, along with al-Hasan

scribal error for عبد الله : defeated by Abū Fudaik I 44[17] (see *Notes*) with ʿAbdallāh b. al-Ahtam *ibid* al-Hadjdjādj and a beast of burden belonging to him (Umaiya) 44[26] · appointed governor of Khurāsān by ʿAbd al-Malik II 117[2 seq] · at the court of ʿAbd al-Malik with Khālid b ʿAbdallāh *ibid*. . at the same court with ʿOmar b. ʿObaid [allāh] 126[8] (see *Notes*) on the revenues of Khorāsān 155[26] (*cf Nak.* 355[16]) his genealogy III 231[20] *cf.* I 44[17] (see *Notes*) and II 126[8] (see *Notes*) anecd. about a slave-girl of his *ibid.* · with ʿAbd al-Malik b Merwān 329[20]

أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خَلَف I 44[17] *read* أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خالد

أُمَيَّة بن عبد شَمْس [بن عبد مناف] called أُمَيَّة الأكبر II 38[29] 40[5] · one of the ambassadors of the Koreish who waited on Saif b. Dhī Yazan I 107[2] his principal descendants enumerated II 40[5] (*cf.* 38[28])

بنو أُمَيَّة [بن عبد شَمْس] بن عبد مَنَاف II 38[28] (*cf.* 40[5]) *see* بنو أُمَيَّة

their first Caliph to assume the title of *Amīr al-Mu'minīn* 308[7]

أُمَيَّة بن خالد بن عبد الله (*sic*) (var. خالد [بن عبد الله] *Kāmil* 656[9]) sends his brother ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz to fight against the *Azārika* II 75[8] see *Notes*

أُمَيَّة بن خلف one of the Banū Djumah who was slain at the Battle of Badr II 39[16] · his slave Bilāl was bought from him by Abū Bakr 205[29]

أُمَيَّة بن ابى الصَّلْت like him, his father also was a poet I 107[3] verses mourning those who were slain at the Battle of Badr II 32[3] · his verses cited to the Prophet III 101[6]: the Prophet asks al-Sharīd to recite his verses to him 101[12] (=189[19]) the Prophet on him *ibid.*

أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خالد III 231[20]. called أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن أُسَيْد II 117[2] III 329[20]: called أُمَيَّة بن عبد الملك بن خالد بن أسيد on II 126[8] but there is prob. a

them 180[33]: some of the Caliphs of this House sought connection by marriage with 'Aḳīl b. 'Ollafa (*sic leg.*) al-Murrī 230[11]· regarded the sons of slave-girls as disqualified for the Caliphate 244[2], al-Asma'ī's explanation of the cause of this 244[18] *seq*: why Syria was pro-Omaiyid 294[17]· see also I 13[1] 77[25] 130[11.16] 136[18 28] 154[1] *seq* 155[28] 156[23] 168[22] 305[9] II 73[23] 110[9] *seq* 112[3] 116[31] 123[2] 125[34] 168[35] *bis* 185[34] 215[23] 216[29] 258[17] 259[18] 260[5] *seq* 270[6] 271[20] 296[21] 298[4] 305[12] 309[14] III 32[5] *seq* 43[10] *seq* 115[8] 120[21] 202[4] 207[9]

أُمَيَّة بن ابى الا شكر (*sic*) [P_1 has الا سكر for ابى الاشكر] anecd. I 190[23] see *Notes*

بنو أُمَيَّة الأصغر [بن عبد شمس] called العَبَلات after their mother 'Abla II 39[34]

أُمَيَّة الأكبر see أُمَيَّة بن عبد شمس [بن عبد مَناف]

بنو أُمَيَّة بالأندلس an account of their Caliphs II 302[11] *seq*: 'Abd al-Raḥmān III was a fair of the Arabs 112[19]: the oration of al-Manṣūr after he had massacred them 145[18]: their altercation with the Hāshimites at the election of 'Omar's successor 213[20]: 221[29]· names of the most pious and the most learned of the family 251[2]. expelled from al-Medīna in a revolt against Yazīd 257[1]: swear allegiance to Merwān 260[19]· and 'Omar II 280[2] *seq*: al-Manṣūr on their Caliphs 296[3] one of them explains why they lost their empire 296[21] anecdotes relating to their massacre at the hands of 'Abdallāh b 'Alī 300[14] *seq* Abū Muḥammad al-'Abdī's verses condemning them 300[17] verse of Sudaif on them 302[5] (=300[22])· 'Abdallāh b 'Alī's severity towards them 302[7]: their Caliphs in Spain 302[11] *seq*: the poet Shibl incites Abu'l-'Abbās against them III 34[18] (*cf.* II 120[17] The poem is quoted more fully on II 301[13]): a party of them with Mu'āwiya III 40[24] *seq*. eulogized by Kuthayyir 125[31]· a poet on

أُمَيَّة II 155[26] see أُمَيَّة بن عبد الله بن خالد

(1) أُمَيَّة ابو mentioned in an anonymous verse I 183[22 bis]

(2) أُمَيَّة ابو cites Abū Mushir III 18[28] cites Ishāk b. Hishām 18[32]

(3) أُمَيَّة ابو see شُرَيْح القاضى

أُمَيَّة بنو (or الأُمَوِيّون) II 145[18] 280[5 bis] i.e. بنو أُمَيَّة [بن عبد شمس] بن عبد مناف 38[28] (cf. 40[5]) : mentioned in a verse I 64[28] · a party of them wait on 'Abd al-Malik 76[24] · Sulaimān b. 'Alī secures amnesty for a number of them 143[4 seq] (= II 302[8 seq]) one of the ten subdivisions of the Koraish II 37[19 seq] · the function entrusted to their representative in pagan times *ibid* : compared with the Banū Hāshim by 'Alī 38[12 seq], by Mu'āwiya 38[15], and by al-Ḥasan 115[26] · one of them with Hārūn 38[18] : their prominent men enumerated 38[28] (cf. 40[5]) : praised by 'Amr b. al-'Āṣ at

إِمْرُؤُ القيس بن السَّمْط الكِنْدِىّ one of the clan Imru al-Ḳais b. Mu'āwīya II 66[19]

بنو إِمْرِئ القيس بن معاوية a branch of the Kinda II 66[19] . some of their prominent men enumerated *ibid*

عبد الملك بن مروان (1) ابو الأَمْلاك q.v. (2) على بن عبد الله بن العبّاس [q.v.]

أُمَيْمَة in a verse of al-Nābigha III 178[31]

أُمَيْمَة (بنت عبد المُطَّلب) her sisters and brothers enumerated II 202[16] one of the aunts of the Prophet *ibid*.

أُمَيْمَة بنت النّعمان notice II 202[35]

أُمَيْمَة أُمّ ابى هُرَيْرَة I 16[7 seq]

الأَمين see محمد الأَمين بن هارون الرشيد

امين آل محمّد see ابو مُسْلِم

أَمِيْن هذه الأُمّة II 39[24] 210[20] see ابو عُبَيْدَة بن الجَرّاح

الأَمِيْنان II 214[15] see العُمَران

father was murdered, stayed with al-Mu'allā al-Tā'ī and praised him in a poem II 69⁵: 69⁸: stayed with [Abū] Ḥanbal of the Ṭayyi' and eulogized him 69¹⁶· alludes in a verse to a marksman of the Banū Tho'al 69¹⁸. a verse of his praised by a bedouin 96²: his *mudhahhaba* III 98⁶ *seq* the Prophet on him 98¹²· Labīd on him 98²⁴· Merwān b. Abī Ḥafṣa on him 99¹⁰. criticized 130²⁴ 184²²: al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr was his grandfather 223¹⁹ (= 235¹¹) saying quoted 283²¹ at Dāra Djuldjul 351⁴ *seq* his verses on the incident *ibid.*. repairs to his uncle Sharāḥīl b al-Ḥārith on account of his differences with his father *ibid.*: the reason why al-Farazdak knew so much about him *ibid.*. see also III 128⁴ 136⁴

بنو إمرئ القيس بن زيد [مَنَاة] II 43¹⁹ called بنو إمرئ القيس بن سعد بن زيد مناة III 94²⁸· their genealogy *ibid*. the clan of which 'Adī b. Zaid al-'Ibādī was a member *ibid.* Bāhila II 51²¹: a 'companion' of the Prophet *ibid.*

(3) هانِئ بن قَبِيصَةَ see ابو أُمامَة

أُمامَة بنت الحَرث wife of 'Awf b. Muhallim al-Shaibānī III 235¹⁴: with 'Iṣām, a woman whom 'Amr b. Hudjr had deputed to report on the charms of a daughter of 'Awf *ibid*

أُمامَة (مِنْ بنى عَطَفان بن سَعْد) II 70¹¹ *read* أُمامة الخ

(1) أَمَة العزيز wife of al-Mahdī who bore him his son 'Īsā III 44²⁶

(2) زَبيدة بنت جعفر see أَمَة العزيز

إِمْرُؤُ القَيْس بن حُجْر I 49²⁶ *seq*: 287²⁵ verses in which he mourns the death of his kinsmen II 20¹⁰· the poet of the Arabs 45¹¹: refers to Dūdān in a verse 47²⁷. destroyed the Banū Hulma in exacting vengeance for the murder of his father 47²⁸: on 'Ilbā' b. al-Ḥārith 48⁶: his genealogy 66²⁰ see *Notes*; *cf.* III 223¹⁹ 235¹¹: after his

أُمّ البَنِين بنت عُتْبَة (*sic leg.*) (var. عُيينة for عُتبة *cf. Ṭabarī* I 3056[10]: helps at the burial of her husband, the Caliph 'Othmān II 215[16] (see *Notes*)

أُمَام (for أُمَامَة) a woman mentioned by al-Mutawakkil b. 'Abdallāh III 222[19] (in *Agh* XI 40 she is called أُميمة)

(1) أُمَامَة mentioned in an anonymous verse I 259[16]

(2) أُمامة mentioned in a verse of Djarīr I 321[13]

(3) أُمامَة mentioned in a verse of Abū Dhu'aib II 12[30]

(4) أُمامَة wife of a bedouin whose society al-Aṣma'ī used to frequent II 98[24 *seq*] (= III 239[24 *seq*])

(5) أُمامَة mentioned in a verse III 191[21]

(1) ابو أُمامَة see أُسْعَد بن زُرارَة (*sic leg.*)

(2) ابو أُمامَة [i.e. صُدَيّ بن عَجْلان *BDur.* 165[19]]. cites the Prophet I 223[18]: one of the Banū أُمَيّ (بن الهجيم) (var. أُمَع *BDur* 283[3]) II 63[23]

أُمَيّان بن مالك thier eponym a brother of Hamdān b. Mālik II 66[7]: a clan of the Hamdān to which Hawshab belonged *ibid.*

أُمّ أَبِيها بنت عبد الله بن جعفر see لُبابة ابنة عبد الرّحمٰن بن جعفر

أُمّ البَنِين anecd. III 233[18] · verses which she exchanged with her husband *ibid*

أُمّ البَنِين بنت حِزام الكلابية wife of 'Alī II 253[18] · names of those of her sons who were slain with al-Ḥusain *ibid.* (*cf Ṭabarī* II 386)

أُمّ البَنِين بنت عبد العزيز بن مروان wife of al-Walīd I II 272[27]: her children enumerated *ibid.*

أُمّ البَنِين بنت عبد الملك بن مروان [not mentioned by *Ṭabarī*] with al-Walīd III 16[24]: with al-Ḥadjdjādj *ibid.*

أُمّ البَنِين زوج عبد الملك بن مروان [not mentioned by *Ṭabarī*] with 'Azza, the beloved of Kuthaiyir III 249[10]

I 103[2] *seq* · his importance recognized by al-Nu'mān 103[14] · with Kisrā 103[26] *seq*: Dja'far b. Yahyā often quoted his proverbial sayings 268[5] · proverbial sayings ascribed to him and Buzurdjumihr 272[10]: consoles 'Amr b. Hind on the death of his brother II 35[3]: his clan 49[17] *cf.* III 82[8] (see *Notes*) takes part, with other chiefs of the Tamīm, in their conference after the "Day" of al-Safka III 82[8] *seq* (see *Notes*) · see also III 139[29]

بنو أكثم بن النمر [var. تم for أكثم *Wüst. Tab* 2 18] II 59[19]

الأكراد III 287[34]

أكلب بن ربيعة بن دوار a clan II 52[18] (*cf Ma'ārif* 44[14]) at the Battle of Faif al-Rīh III 86[4]

أكيدر دومة the written document which the Prophet gave him I 112[29] *seq*

آل الله see قريش

المرداد بن قحطان II 57[18] (appar *i.e Almodad* is intended)

الأقرع بن حابس التميمى I 84[32] *read* الأقرع بن حابس التميمى

الأقيل العتبى [properly العقيلى] with Sūlaimān and al-Walid I II 273[13] *bis* (see *Notes*)

الأقيسر الشاعر *re.* الأسود بن وهب *Sh'r* 352[13] · II 48[5]. a drunkard III 339[20] his verses on wine *ibid*

الأقيصر من حثعم اداء in a verse II 65[16]

أكثم [أكثم ؟] بن ابى الجون الخزاعى one of the Banū Harām (*sic leg*) II 62[29] (see *Notes*)

أكثم بن صيفى [التميمى] حكيم العرب I 29[34] called ابو حنش III 82[10] (see *Notes*): sayings quoted I 29[34] 30[22] 68[5] 69[28] 71[18] (=257[17]) 186[7] 190[22](=281[14]) 238[19] (=273[14] 274[3]) 252[32] 382[20] 301[2]: invited by al-Nu'mān to join an embassy which he was sending to Kisrā

الأَقْمَر II 291[1] see يزيد بن هشام [بن عبد الملك]

الأَفْكَل see II 67[19 bis] see معاوية بن ميس بن سلمة

أفلاطون sayings quoted I 3[6] III 188[16]

أفلح بن سباء II 57[27]

أفنون (التَّغلبيّ) i.e. صُرَيم بن مَعْشَر II 10[9]: his genealogy *ibid.* (for varr see *Khizāna* IV 460[16], *Wüst. Tab.* C. 13, 14 16): the story of his death *ibid.*. his elegy on himself *ibid.*

الأفوه الأزديّ III 113[8 seq] *read* الأفوه الأودىّ

الأفوه الأودىّ i.e [prop. صلاءة] صلاة بن عمرو II 67[15] a poet of the clan al-Za'āfir *ibid.*. Ḥammād al-Rāwiya cites his verses to Abū Muslim III 113[28 seq] (see *Notes*)

أفيون II 10[9] *read* أفنون

الأقرع بن حابس التّميميّ one of "those whose hearts were reconciled" by the Prophet by largesses I 84[21 seq.] (see

الأعلب بن جُعْشُم العِجْليّ [usually called الأغلب الرّاجز for جُعْشُم] II 54[21]: his clan *ibid.*: his verses on the Battle of al-Zoweirān III 75[20] (see *Notes*)

أقتل (*sic leg.*) II 65[19] see حَتْعَم

ابن أقتل see ابن حسّان العِجْليّ حسّان العِجْليّ

ابو اقيس see ابو يعيس بن ميس بن صيفى

الأقسيين II 171[4]

أسلم و مالك i.e. بنو أقصى بن حارثة و مَلَكان II 62[15]

أقصى بن سعد بن إياس their genealogy II 70[8] most of the Djudhām and their nobility belonged either to this clan or to the Ghaṭafān b. Sa'd *ibid.*: Ghaṭafān was a brother of their eponym *ibid.*: a list of some of their notables 70[10]

أقصى بن عبد القيس II 52[24]: his sons *ibid.*

الأقطس see العَلَوىّ

الاعيمر [الأُحَيمِر ؟] بن يريد بن مُرّة المازِنيّ one of the chiefs of the Tamīm, takes part in a conference held after the "Day" of al-Safka III 82[8]

أُعَيْن بن تميم (؟) 'Āyesha's imprecation upon him II 218[33] (see *Notes*) · see also the next following article

أُعَيْن بن صُنَيْعة بن عِمال one of the Banū Mudjāshi' b Dārim II 50[28] (see also the next preceding article)

أُعَيْن الطّيب with Abū 'Alkama I 243[18] *seq*

الأَعَرّ a horse belonging to Tarīf b. Tamīm al-'Anbarī III 76[17] *seq.*

ابو الأَعَرّ with his son I 54[21]

[ابن الأَعْلَب ؟] الأَعْلَب satirized by Muḥamm. b. Maslama III 266[11] *seq* (see *Notes*)

بنو الأَعْلَب of al-Kairawān III 200[27]

الأَعْلَب بن جُسَم العِجْلِيّ see the following

(1) الأَعْوَر الحرث الأَعْوَر I 170[16] see

(2) الأَعْوَر المُغيرة بن شُعْبة III 305[8]

الأَعْوَر بن بَنَان [or بيان] التَّغْلِبيّ with al-Akhtal III 142[4] *seq.* (see *Notes*)

كَعْب بن الحرث i.e ابو الأَعْوَر الحَرَرجيّ II 61[12] one of the Banū Milhān who fought at Badr *ibid*

ابوالأَعْوَر السُّلَمِيّ [i.e عمرو بن سعيان k_2 159[n], *Tabarī* (see by index)] a bedouin praises his horse I 52[23] (=II 95[30] see *Notes* III 133[19]). a friend of the Caliph Mu'āwiya II 51[29]

ابن اخي ابى الأَعْوَر السُّلَمِيّ (var. ابن اخت ابى الأَعْوَر السُّلَمِيّ *Kindī* 35[9]). sent by 'Otba b Abī Sofyān as his deputy to Egypt II 159[32]

أَعْوَر كَلْب (for him see *Agh* XV. 120, *Kāmil* 710[2]) his verse on Zaid b 'Alī II 300[11] a member of the Syrian army sent against Zaid b. 'Alī *ibid.*

الأَعْيَاص enumerated II 40[5] (=38[30]) : 87[13]

with his visitors in a sickness 230[31]; with a deaf man and Sharīk al-Ḳādī 368[23]; 368[27]; with his wife and Raḳaba (*sic leg.*) b. Maṣkala 368[29]; with his daughter 369[2]; with Rakaba (*sic leg.*) b. Maskala 369[3] *seq*: with a pupil of his 369[6] *bis*; with a barber 369[11]. anecdotes with Hafs b. Ghiyāth I 3[20] III 335[5]: anecd. I 204[6] *seq* interview with al-Mughīra b Sa'd 217[17]; with Ibrāhīm 340[13]: with Ibrāhīm al-Nakha'ī II 123[29] (*cf.* I 169[32] *seq*): Wakī' b. al-Djarrāh was his pupil 183[16]. witnessed 'Abd al-Rahmān b Abī Lailā being flogged by al-Hadjdjādj III 12[20]: with 'Abdallāh b Sa'īd b. Abī Bakr 345[7]

بنت الأعمش with her father III 369[2]

(؟) بنو اعناز in a verse of Ibn Aḥmar III 289[35]

اعنى اعصر بن سعد II 51[18] *read* غَنِيّ بن أَعْصُر بن سعد

أَعْوَج a horse belonging to the Hilāl b. 'Āmir I 48[14] *seq*: his pedigree *ibid.*· the breed to which it gave its name 155[6]

Marwān and his sons al-Walīd and Sulaimān 96[32]

أَعْشَى هَمْدان [هو عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله] I 138[17] (=III 125[10]): eulogized al-Hārith b. 'Amīra II 65[25]: the family to which he belonged 66[2]· see also the following

الأَعْشَيَان II 12[12] | app = اعشى بكر and اعشى همدان]

أَعْصُر بن سَعْد بن قَيْس their genealogy II 51[6]. their subdivisions enumerated 51[18]

سلمان الأعمش [الكوفى] *i. e.* [بن مهران] II 123[29]· called ابو محمد I 181[11] cites al-Sha'bī 19[31] cites 'Oyaina (?) II 217[35] cites 'Abdallāh b. Sinān 223[22] cites Sulaim (?) III 294[20]. cites Khaithama 355[17] cited by Ibn Abī Ḳotaiba (?) II 223[22] cited by Abū Bekr b. Abī Sheiba 223[25]: cited 230[24]· cited by Abū Mu'āwiya III 12[20]: cited by Ishāk b. Yahyā 19[13]· cited by a slave-girl of al-Rashīd, hailing from al-Kūfa 355[17] anecdotes showing his cynicism (*cf.* *Tahdhīb* IV 223 *bis*)—I 181[35]; with Abū Ḥanīfa 181[35] *seq.*;

Lāt 55[18] (? *cf.* 56[6]) addressed a poem to al-Aswad b Kabīr 57[23] eulogizes Masrūk b Wā'il 57[24] a verse of his in praise of Abū Mālik 58[22]. another about Odḥaina 59[5] eulogizes [the Banū] Mu āwiya al-Akramīn 66[10] (*cf B Dur* 145[2]) · 250[8] his verses on the Battle of Dhū Kār III 96[35] his verses blaming Kais b. Mas'ūd for his conduct at the said battle 97[16 seq] 113[16] a verse which Ḥammād al-Rāwiya claimed to have fathered upon the poet 113[22 seq] aided with al-Muhallak b Ḥantam (*sic leg*) 121[9 seq] (see *Notes*) a verse of his discussed 122[1] an idea of his borrowed by Abū Nuwas 124[25] verses which he addressed to 'Amr b Ma'dīkarib 126[12 seq] · Muslim b. al-Walīd's criticism of the same *ibid* criticized 131[28] 144[16] a verse of his praised 144[2] with 'Obaid, his *rāwī* 338[19 bis] see also الأعشيان

أعشى ربيعة called ابو المعيرة I 96[28]: with 'Abd al-Malik b. الأعدل من حضرموت II 70[24]

محمد بن زياد *i.e.* ابن الأعرابي ابو عبد الله *Ma'ārif* 271[1] cited I 185[3] cited II 43[1] cited III 109[16]

(1) عبد الرحمن بن هرمز *i.e.* الأعرج *Ma'ārif* 236[8] cites Abū Hurairа III 287[32] cited by Abu'l-Zinād *ibid*

(2) محمد بن مطرف الأعرج = الأعرج *i.e.* بنو الاعرج بن كعب بن سعد بنو الحارث بن كعب بن سعد *cf B Dur* 155[8] one of the two subdivisions of the *Adḥārib* (*sic leg*) II 49[31] (see *note* on 49[28]) *cf* III 68[20] (see *Notes*) their genealogy *ibid*

أعشى بكر بن وائل or أعشى بكر II 55[31] called الأعشى I 128[30] 277[2] II 57[24] *et passim*. eulogises Hawdha b Alī al-Ḥanafī I 172[4] (*cf* II 54[23] 55[31]) cited by al-Khushanī to prove that he believed in free-will 205[28] sayings quoted 251[5] III 283[22] II 55[5] one of the Kais b. Tha'laba, a tribe of the Bakr b Wā'il 55[18] (=III 99[24]) · his clan was Taim al-

at the palace of al-Rashīd, with the Caliph and al-Fadl 114^{8}–117^{3}. on 'Omar b. Abī Rabī'a 141^{2} (? *cf* 99^{1}) with Abū Dja'far al-Shiṭrandjī at the court of al-Rashīd $212^{7\ seq}$ relates anecdotes to al-Rashīd 238^{29} $315^{24\ seq}$ finds the climate of al-Tā'if very bracing 295^{16} (*cf* 284^{19}) anecd with al-Rashīd and a slave-girl named Dunyā $354^{20\ seq}$ verses which he composed on the occasion *ibid* had seen Asha'b 368^{22} anecd with a sweeper at al-Faifā' 374^{27}

الأصمعي names of his six brothers II 70^{20}

الأضبط بن قريع leader of the Tamīm at the Battle of Mait (?) II 50^{7}

أطعنة الشاعر ابن one of the Banu'l-Hārith b al-Khazradj II 61^{21}

أظآر رسول الله II 56^{7} see سعد في ذكر بن هوازن

الأعجاز (من هوازن) II 46^{16}. 202^{3}

الأعجم one of the Banū Shaiba II $275^{22\ seq}$: brings trouble on Khālid al-Kasrī *ibid.*

[الأصمعي]

III 7^{6} 113^{35} *seq.* 131^{1} 145^{26} 192^{30} 198^{22} $212^{7\ seq}$ 230^{10} (=I 156^{a}) 243^{7} 244^{18} 246^{1} 255^{5} 257^{31} $265^{3\ 15}$ 268^{1} 272^{27} 274^{6} $294^{7.13.30}$ $295^{19\ seq}$ 302^{21} 304^{2} 312^{15} 314^{35} (*cf.* 268^{18}) 317^{22} 367^{7} 368^{22} with Hārūn al-Rashīd I 50^{16} *seq.* criticizes a verse of abu'l-Nadjm 52^{25} (=III 133^{18}) at the court of al-Rashīd with Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī $78^{5\ seq}$ his remark about a scribe 166^{30} Abū Nuwās compares him with Abū 'Ubaida $170^{6\ seq}$ (=III $346^{16\ seq}$) with a bedouin 205^{19} with al-Mufaddal al-Dabbī $241^{21\ seq}$ 292^{a} with Yahya b Khālid b Barmak II 11^{12}. al-Djāhiz criticizes an opinion of his $17^{26\ bis}$ on a verse of Aws b Hadjar 17^{28}. with 'Īsā b. Ismā'īl 34^{12} anecd with Dja'far b. Sulaimān *ibid.* with Hārun $109^{7\ bis}$. with al-'Attābī $172^{5\ seq}$ on the poetry of al-Nābigha III 98^{a} *seq.*; on the poetry of al-Dja'dī *ibid.*; with Khalaf al-Ahmar 114^{2}: his reasons for not writing poetry $114^{4\ bis}$: at an evening party

232[24] (=I 200[29]) 238[11] 253[25] 285[3] (= I 203[31]) 288[35] 289[8 19] 292[27] 293[9] 368[13] cited by Abu'l-Kāsim Dja'far b Ahmad and Abu'l-Hasan 'Alī b Dja'far of al-Basra I 50[15] cited by Abū 'Othmān al-Māzinī 129[1] cited by Abū 'Ubaida 269[1] cited by Yahyā b Sa'īd III 114[8] cited by Ibn al-Sharafī (?) 191[21] cited by Nasr b 'Alī 193[32] cited by Sa'īd b Muhammad al-'Idjlī 202[8] cited by his nephew 'Abd al-Rahmān b Muham. 238[29] cited by Abū Khālid 312[17] cited I 8[15] 11[17] 53[16] 92[14] 94[14] 148[16] 150[34] (=III 8[14]) 155[28] 171[14] 179[22] 190[13] 229[19] (=77[17]) 242[13 15] 278[1] 279[28] 280[8] 289[17] 292[27] 293[23 seq] 316[15] 334[13] II 13[7] 14[26] 18[5] 22[13 seq] 33[17] 40[9 seq] =(I 239[10]) 46[24] 85[30] cited for anecdotes about bedouins 77[26] 78[10] 78[25 seq] 80[33] 82[20 seq] 82[33] *seq.* 83[21 31] 84[2 seq] 84[20] 86[31] 90[25] 95[25] 96[1] 97[4] 98[10] *seq.* (=III 239[23]) 99[13 seq] 100[6] 100[18 seq] 101[7 15] 102[7] 102[22 seq] (=III 17[25]) 103[26 seq] 109[7 bis]: cited 121[28] 164[4 seq] 209[23 seq] 245[31]

[الأصمعيّ]

b Abī Rabāh 348[11] cites a bedouin II 2[9] cites Ma'mar 2[12] cites Dhu'l-Rumma 42[8] cites al-'Okailī 80[8] cites Abū 'Awāna 217[31] cites Hammād al-Rāwiya III 121[20] cites Ibn Abi'l-Zinād 222[30] cites one of the Banu'l-'Anbar 231[7]: cites Yūnus b Mus'ab 232[24] (*cf* I 200[29] see *Notes*) cites Abū 'Amr b al-'Alā' 236[2] 302[27] 302[29] (=II 251[2]) cites Abū Mūsā 237[21] cites al-Mu'tamir b Sulaimān 241[18] cites Nāfi' 253[25] cites al-Sha bī 258[18] cites Abū Muhammad الخزاعيّ 263[27] cites Abān b 'Omar 289[26] cites Abū Bekr صغرى (?) 293[9] see *Notes* cites Katāda through other narrators 294[6] cites al-Zuhrī 295[15] cites Abu'l-Ka'kā 368[18] cites Hārun b Zakarīya 368[21] cites Ibn Tā'ūs on the authority of one of his teachers 369[29] cited by al-Riyāshī I 18[21] 99[3] 183[33] 222[22.33] 313[17] II 38[18] 215[8] 267[28] III 21[8] 33[17] 189[12] 206[35]: cited by Abū Hātim I 19[9 seq] 48[17] II 84[31] 87[32] 98[11] 99[22] 209[21] 230[17] III 100[23] 193[5]

أصحاب عجل بني اسرائيل II 218[35]

أصحاب الكساء II 7[8]

بنو الأصفر I 116[25]. 325[16]. III 246[26] (=II 72[18] 48[18])

عمرو بن قيس بن مسعود الأعمش see (السنبلي)

عبد الملك بن قريب الأصمعي I 50[16] 241[21] called ابو سعيد 50[16] sayings quoted 50[6] 260[18] III 113[8] 114[4] 119[21] 125[13] 130[1] 131[10] 232[23] 238[11] 238[29] (=I 5[27] 162[18]) 287[31] 304[26] cites Ishāk b Yahyā I 84[13] 20[29]. cites Abu'l Nadjm 50[6] cites Abū Hazra [b Djarīr] 50[22] cites Ru'ba 98[26] (=128[7]) cites 'Abdallāh b Dīnār 106[17] cites ابو الدوسقان the Persian 106[22] see *Notes* cites Abū Mehdīya 129[1] II 75[20] cites Shu'ba I 168[25] 169[29]. cites Sallām b Muṭī' 169[30] cites a bedouin 178[21] cites 'Othmān al-Shahhām 222[38]: cites 'Īsā b 'Omar 258[17] 236[9]: cites Ibn 'Awn 310[3]. cites al-Ḥasan 334[7]. cites Yūnus b. Ḥabīb 340[15]: cites Ibrāhīm b. al-Ḳa'ḳā' 345[6]: cites 'Aṭā'

أصحاب الدراريس were among the important supporters of 'Alī against Mu'āwiya II 238[32] Abū Mūsa was one of them *ibid. cf.* 240[23] *seq* their difference with 'Alī and retirement to Ḥarūrā' 240[27]

أصحاب الجمل I 30[26] II 231[1]. 'Alī on them 232[13] *seq* 247[8]

أصحاب رسول الله (or محمّد or النبي) or الصحابة or صلعم I 167[33] 328[7]. 5[4] 26[21] remarks of al-Ḥasan al-Basrī about them 167[33] II 209[3] 210[7] 212[10] 214[1] (=223[9]) the reason why they deserted 'Othmān and why some of them did not like his election to the Caliphate 215[20] *seq* 215[31] *seqq* swear allegiance to 'Alī 217[21] 220[21] 222[14] 238[9] 239[2] *seq* 242[5] 258[2] III 12[30] 14[9] al-Ma'mūn declares 'Alī to be superior to them all 36[29] 49[31] 100[7]. 108[32]: the number of those of them who fought at Badr 277[33]. 333[17]. their difference *of opinion about nabīdh* 334[32] *seq*: 336[7]: and wine in early days of Islam 337[22] *et passim*.

أَشْنَاس with Ahmad b. Abī Du'ād II 127[18] a friend of Muḥam. b. 'Abd al-Malik [al-Zayyāt] *ibid*

الأَشْعَث بن رُمَيْلَة called ابن رُمَيْلَة III 134[32] criticized by al-Ba'īth at the court of al-Walīd I III 134[19]

جعفر, *e.* ابو الأَشْعَث [العُطَارِدِيّ] *Ma'ārif* 241[ult] cites al-Ḥasan II 208[33] Abu'l-Ḥasan III 316[21]

أَشْعَل بن نحيله names of his four brothers, mother grandfather and grand-uncle II 64[31]

أَصْبَغ بن عَرَج [المصريّ ابو عبد الله] [for him see *BKhalīk* no 100, *Tahdhīb* I 361] cited I 322[6] cited II 284[1]

الأَصْبَغ بن نُبَاتَة صاحب عَلِيّ one of the Banū Mudjāshi b Dārim II 50[30]

الأَصْبَهَانِيّ (؟) [possibly two persons are included in this article] II 178[24] (var *Bulagh* الفمي المعمى*الاصبهانى. for و الاصبهانى). a *contemp. of Bashshār* [b. Burd] III 372[10 seq]

أُدَد الأَشْعَرِيّون or الأَشْعَرِيّون I 203[28] II 69[21 seq] 123[24], or الأَشْعَرُون III 117[26 seq] called الأَشْعَر بن مَذْحِج (by Ibn al-Kalbī) II 66[32] (*cf.* 69[20]) a party of them with the Prophet I 203[23]· II 45[24]· 66[31] (text doubtful) their eponym said to be a *brother of Madhḥidj, or according to* Ibn al-Kalbī, his *son* 69[20] (*cf* 66[32]) names of his four sons 69[21] their subdivisions *ibid* some of their prominent men 69[22] highly praised by the Prophet who exhorted the Banū Hāshim to intermarry with them 90[30] comprised among the Banū Odad 69[31] their genealogy 123[24]

أَشْعَر بن عُمَيْلَة الوليد بن عُمَيْلَة I 236[13 seq] see بن ابى مُعَيْط

الأَشْعَر بن ابى حُمْران الجُعْفِيّ II 67[10]

الأَشْعَر بن مَذْحِج II 66[32] see الأَشْعَر بن أُدَد

أَشْعَر [مِنْ دَوْس] II 64[17] see الأَشَاعِر

the reign of 'Othmān (*cf. Agh.* XVII 85. *Mīzān* I 121[26]) and died in that of al-Mehdī *ibid.*. al-'Asma'ī had seen him *ibid.*

اشعث I 345[3] *read* أشعث and see the foregoing

محمّد بن الأشعث (1) = ابن الأشعث

عبد الرّحمٰن بن محمّد بن (2) = الأشعث

امرأة ابن الأشعث see امرأة عبد الرّحمٰن بن الأشعث

ابو الأشعث (؟) with Ibn Sīrīn I 344[13] see *Notes*

الأشعث بن قيس with Shuraih al-Kādī I 28[20] *seq* (= II 118[3] 126[26]) · with 'Alī 212[3] advice to his sons 302[4]: consoled by 'Alī on the death of a son II 33[9] *seq* his genealogy 66[11] · Abū Bekr on him in his last illness 208[18] 'Alī's letter to him 232[3] *seq* appointed governor of Adhrabīdjān by 'Othmān and retained in his office by 'Alī *ibid.*. asks 'Alī for the hand of his daughter Zeinab III 247[3] (= II 202[8]) · Abū Bekr married Omm Farwa to him *ibid.* (see *note* on 202[8])

or both——with a singing girl of Medina 214[20] (= I 184[17] *cf.* III 280[16]). with a governor of Medina 266[27] *seq*, with a man who was making a platter 277[1] *seq* see *Notes cf* 368[20], with a man who was selling a bow 277[2] (= 368[6]); with a party of Medinites 277[4], with a bondmaid of Medina whom he pretended to love 280[26] (*cf* 214[31]), and Abū Ziyād (*sic*) 367[29] (see *Notes*), 368[1] see *Notes* · 368[4]; with a man who wanted from him a loan 368[12], and Abu'l-Kā kā' 368[13], on his mother 368[15], with an ugly old man 368[19] his sayings illustrating his wit or avarice or both——276[35] see *Notes* (= 368[15]) 277[21] 280[31] 368[7] (= I 345[3] see *Notes*) 368[15] his verses showing the same 214[33] 280[29 32] · a melody of his 280[32] his witticisms 367[29] *seq.* he was a ward of Fāṭima (*sic*) bint 'Othmān *ibid* (see *Notes*): cites Nāfi' *ibid.*: cited by Hārūn b. Zakarīyā 368[22] *bis*: notice *ibid.*. he was born in

Hārūn al-Rashīd 13[20]: with Dja'far b. Yahyā b Khālid 200[9] verses on the death of Manṣūr b. Ziyād II 28[10], and of Muhammad b Mansūr 28[23], cited by Ibn Abi'l-Tāhir III 155[19]· Abū Nuwās's satires upon him 247[27] *seq*

أَشْعَب الطَّمَّاع III 276[37] called أَشْعَب المُضْحِك II 286[25] anecd. with a bedouin, who had been flogged by al-Hadjdjādj 101[30] (=III 368[9]) acts as a messenger between al-Walīd II and his divorced wife Su'dā bint Sa'īd 286[21] *seq* see *Notes* (*cf* III 240[24] *seq*). the women of Medina used to appear before him without a veil 287[1] summoned by al-Walīd II from Medina and made to dance and sing, clad in trousers made of monkey skin, with a tail attached to them 289[12] see *Notes* with Djarīr in Medina III 207[1] *seq* see *Notes* anced with a Hāshimite in Mecca 209[6 bis]. proverbial for his avarice 277[1], and noted for his witticisms 367[19] anecdotes illustrating his avarice or wit

ers *ibid.*. the bands which he led came from al-Kūfa 218[8]: parley with 'Othmān 218[10]· 'Āyesha's imprecation upon him and his colleagues 218[83](*cf.* 228[10]) with Masrūk 218[34]: with 'Othmān b Habīb (?), 'Alī, 'Ammār, and Sa'sa'a 222[30] *seq* see *Notes* at the Battle of the Camel 230[14]: his encounter with 'Abdallāh b al-Zobeir 230[26] *seq* (=I 37[26] *seq*)

الأَشَجّ مِنْ بَنِي أُمَيَّة II 278[6] *seq* see عمر بن عبد العزيز

مُنْذِر بن عائذ [الأَشَجّ العَبْدِيّ] العصريّ *cf* *Ma'ārif* 172[5], *Tahdhīb* X 301 with the Prophet II 57[2] *seq* never lost his temper *ibid*

أَشْجَع بن رَيْث بن غَطَفان clan some of their prominent men enumerated II 51[7 bis] one of their families slays the prisoners of the 'Āmir from motives of revenge III 59[21] at al-Sal'a' 64[17]

أَشْجَع بن عمرو السُّلَمِيّ II 28[10] called أَشْجَع السُّلَمِيّ I 200[9]: verses which he addressed to

أُسَيْد ابو i.e. مالك [الخَزْرَجِيّ] بن رِبعيه II 61[20]: one of the Banū Sā'ida who was slain at the Battle of al-Yemāma *ibid.*

أُسَيْد بن الحُضَيْر بن سِماك one of the Aws who was present at the 'Akaba and who fought at Badr II 60[24].

أُسَيْد بن حَنّاوَة السَّلِيطِيّ at al-Iyād III 70[35] *seq.* (see *Notes*). at al-Ghabīt 72[7] *seq* (see *Notes*). see also أُسَيْد بن جَمَلَة السَّلِيطِيّ

أُسَيْد بن حياة III 70[35] 72[27] see أسيد بن حنّاوة السَّلِيطِيّ

ابو مالك القائد see أُسَيْد بن عبد الله

بنو أُسَيِّد بن عمرو بن تميم III 77[16]. II 49[17] (see *Notes*) the poet Lakīt b. Zorāra on them III 52[4]. 76[18] *seq* raided by Bā'ith b Soreim at Hādjir in vengeance for the murder of his brother Wā'il 77[16] *seq*

أُسَيْرَة ابو سليط بن ابى حارجة الخَزْرَجِيّ see صبرة ابو سَلِيط بن ابى حارجه الخزرجيّ

(*sic leg.*) أُسَيْفِع of the Djoheina I 202[18] (see B Ḥadjr I. 213 no 458). 'Omar I on him *ibid.*

أسيفع I 202[18] *read* أُسَيْفِع *and see the foregoing*

أُسَيْلِم بن الأَحْنَف الأَسَدِيّ (see *Kāmil* 102[17] with note *a*) with 'Abd al-Malik III 126 [17] *seq*

بنو عابد بن دَوْس i e الأشافر II 64[16] satirized by Ziyād al-'Adjam III 111[11] (=II 64[18])

أُشَيْم عابد II 94[29]

ابن الأَشْتَر II 293[18] see إبراهيم بن الأشتر

سَوْدَة بنت عُمارة see ابنه الأَشْتَر بن الأَشْتَر

الأَشْتَر النَّخَعِيّ II 185[32] 215[9] 217[32]: his real name was مَالِك بن الحارث النَّخَعِيّ 218[6] 68[16]. called (*sic leg.*) مَالِك الأَشْتَر 222[30] see *Notes* one of the Banū Djadhīma (a subdivision of the Nakh') II 68[16] a note of 'Alī on his letter 185[32]. one of the leaders of the rebel bands that came to Medina in the Caliphate of 'Othmān and besieged him 215[9] *cf.* 217[32]. names of other lead-

الأَسْوَد بن يزيد العابد النَّخَعِيّ II 68[22] app. called عَلْقَمه [أ] الأَسْوَد I 308[22] (see *Notes*) · saying quoted *ibid* his eminent position among the ascetics 310[7] cites 'Abdallāh b Mas'ūd 349[14] II 12[11] one of the Banū Bekr b 'Awf 68[22] some of his relatives mentioned *ibid* some of his contemporary Korān-readers of importance III 227[29] and others accompany Shuraih, who was applying for the hand of a girl to her home *ibid* see also إبراهيم الأسود

الأَسْوَد بن يَعْفُر [يَعْفُر] [prop. السَّاعِر] one of the Banū Nahshal II 50[31]

أَسِيد بن جحلة السُّلَيطِيّ (possibly جحلة is a mistake for حَدَّاوَة cf. *Nak* by index) at the Battle of Zarūd III 69[11] see also أسد بن حَدَّاوَة السُّلَيطِيّ

أُسَيِّد بن حُدَيْمَة العَنَسِيّ nephew of Zohair b Djadhīma III 50[30] *seq*. with Zohair *ibid* deserts him before the 'Day' of al-Nafrāwāt *ibid*.

236[16]: cited by al-'Awwām b. Ḥawshab *ibid*

الأَسْوَد بن المُنْذِر [اللَّخْمِيّ] brother of al-Nu'mān b al-Mundhir III 51[16] *seq* (see *Notes*) · with Khālid b. Dja'far and al-Hārith b Zālim at Batn 'Ākil *ibid*. his wife al-Mutadjarrida, one of the Banū 'Āmir, bewails the death of her kinsman Khālid b Dja'far *ibid* 51[34] his two squadrons 54[25] captured some women (with their camels), who were under the protection of al-Hārith b Zālim but the latter managed to rescue them 54[31] his son Shurahbīl who was left by him with his nurse Salmā, wife of Sinān, is slain by al-Harith b Zālim 54[34] *seq*. raids the Dhubyan and the Banū Dūdān to which clan the nurse Salmā belonged *ibid*.: punishes severely the Banū Muhārib *ibid* Saiyār b 'Amr undertakes to pay him the blood-wit for Shurahbīl and fulfils the undertaking *ibid*

الأُعَيْسِر السَّاعِر see الأَسْوَد بن وَهْب ·

[السَّيْدانيّ] أَسْوَد of the family As'ad (*sic leg.*) b. Hammām, captured at the Battle of Dhū Tulūh III 69[11] (see *Notes*)

(1) الأَسْوَد بن عبد الرَّحمٰن cites the Prophet on the authority of his father, III 289[18] · cited by 'Abd al-'Azīz al-Bāhilī *ibid.*

الأَسْوَد بن عبد يَغُوثَ adopted al-Mikdād as his son II 59[28]

ابو الأَسْوَد العَدَوِيّ head of the body-guard of Merwān b. Muhammad II 294[5]

الأَسْوَد بن قيس [ابو قيس الكوفيّ] (for him see *Tahdhīb* I 341) cited by Sharīk II 229[16]

الأَسْوَد بن كثير one of the nobility of the tribe Hadramawt II 57[28]: al-A'shā addressed to him a poem *ibid.*

(1) الأَسْوَد بن كَعْب العَنْسيّ the pseudo-prophet of Yemen was one of the Banū Mālik, a subdivision of the 'Ans II 68[24]

(2) الأَسْوَد بن كعب العَنْسيّ adopted son of Sa'd al-Akbar II 68[25]

[العَنْبَريّ] أَسْوَد بن مسعود cites Hanzala b Khuwailid II cites his father II 228[2] (text doubtful, see *Notes*) · cited by Abū Ḥarb *ibid* ([2] see *Notes*): cited I 241[33] sayings quoted I 164[3] 286[10] III 272[27] *seq.* 273[4] with al-Mundhir b. Abī Sabra I 71[28] with Abū 'Alkama 243[17]: with Mu'āwiya 262[2] *seq.* verses which he wrote to Hārith̲a b. Bedr 266[23] ([2] *cf* III 330[12]) 'Alī wants to send him as his *representative for arbitration* but he is rejected by the army II 238[25] explains to Mu'āwiya what he would have done as arbitrator 240[5] *bis* insulted by Ibn 'Abbās 242[9] reports to 'Alī that Ibn 'Abbās had embezzled public money 242[10] 'Alī's reply to him *ibid.* · anecdotes illustrating his avarice III 267[30] *seq.*: with a woman *ibid* with a bedouin 268[2] (cf. *Ma'ārif* 222[11]) with a beggar *ibid.* and a neighbour of his 271[13]: anecd. 271[17]: his advice to his sons 272[28] (cf. *Ma'ārif* 222[9]) 276[11]: with an individual called Lukmān 314[22]

إسمٰعيل بن عبد الله بن ابى المُهاجِر [المخزومىّ ابو عبد الحميد] (*var* عبيد الله for عبد الله in *Tahdhīb* I. 317) : cited III 14[7] *seq* with ʿAbd al-Malik b. Merwān *ibid* sent by the Caliph with two letters, one addressed to al-Hadjdjādj, the other to Anas b. Mālik *ibid.* · with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid* brings Anas to him and the two are reconciled to each other *ibid* : takes al-Hadjdjādj's reply to the Caliph *ibid*

إسمٰعيل بن عبد الرّحمٰن السُّدّىّ see

إسمٰعيل بن عبد الله بن ابى المُهاجِر see

إسمٰعيل بن عبد الله بن ابى المُهاجِر see

إسمٰعيل بن عَلِىّ defeats the *Mubaiyida* (Shīʿites) and captures four hundred of them III 32[26] · his brother ʿAbd al-Samad, who was the head of his bodyguard, advises him to slay them *ibid* · Merwān b. Shudjāʿ quotes the precedent of ʿAlī and he spares their lives *ibid.*

إسمٰعيل بن القاسِم II 10[30] see ابو العتاهية

إسمٰعيل بن مسرور cites Djaʿfar b. Mohammad I 70[16]

إسمٰعيل بن مُسْلِم cites Anas [b. Mālik] II 203[30] · cited by Abū Salama *ibid.*

إسمٰعيل (بن نبخت] الكاتب Abū Nuwās's satire upon him III 270[20] *seq*

إسمٰعيل بن هشام بن المُغيرة المخزومىّ II 39[9]

إسمٰعيل بن يَحْيَى المُزَنِىّ see المُزَنِىّ

الاسماعليّة II 75[15] see العرب

الأسْوَد I 349[14] III 227[29] = الأسود بن يزيد العابد النَّخَعِىّ *q.v.*

ابو الأسْوَد (he is appar محمّد بن عبد الرحمٰن بن نوفل *cf. Tahdhīb* V. 374[3]) · cited by Ibn Lahīʿa II 254[26]

ابن ابى الأسْوَد (ابن ابى سُوَيد prop.) I 28[24] III 256[25] see وكيع بن حَسّان

بنو اسود II 44[24] app. أسد بن خزيمة is meant *q.v.*

الأسْوَد بن الأرْقَم الكِنْدِىّ II 66[13]

ظالِم بن عَمْرو *s.e.* ابو الأسْوَد الدُّؤَلِىّ بن جَنْدَل *Maʿārif* 222[8] :

on the subject 166[7]: said to have been the first man who spoke Arabic *ibid.*: his mother was a slave III 243[1] (=II 73[11]) *cf* II 120[11] (=300[1] III 34[11]): 243[4]

إسمعيل بن احمد with Abū Sa'īd the poet of the Makẖzūm III 246[4]

إسمعيل بن بلبل called ابو الصَّقْر III 48[3] vizier of al-Mu'tamid *ibid.*

اسمعيل بن ابي حكم مولى الزُّبير II 168[38] *read* إسمٰعيل بن ابى حَكيم مولى الزُّبَيْر *and see the following*

إسمٰعيل بن ابى حَكيم مولى الزُّبَيْر one of the secretaries of 'Omar II 277[25] (=II 168[38] see *Notes*)

إسمٰعيل بن صَبيح الكاتب with al-Faḍl b. Yaḥyā I 135[18] *seq* · (*cf* 230[21] where *Yaḥyā* is mentioned in place of *al-Faḍl*)

إسمٰعيل بن عبد الله بن جعفر cites his father who was a contemporary of the Prophet I 203[28] (=III 284[35])

إسمٰعيل بن عبد الله المأمون called ابو القاسم III 210[5]: cites his father *ibid.*

I 346[1] (=269[24]): cited by Nu'aim 346[1] (=269[24])

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(2) إسمٰعيل with Abu Nuwās III 361[4] *seq* [is he ابو بكر الورّاق ? *cf.* 358[28]]

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(3) إسمٰعيل with Sẖarīk b. 'Abdallāh I 246[17] *seq*

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(4) إسمٰعيل (?) cited by Ishāk (?) II 254[12] (see *Notes*) cites Sufyān *ibid*

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[٣] ال اسمٰعيل II 33[34]

إسمٰعيل بن ابراهيم cites Ibrāhīm b Ishāk II 144[26] cited by Khalīfa b. Khaiyāṭ *ibid* · cites 'Abdallāh b Wākid al-Djarmī 290[10] *seq*

إسمٰعيل بن إبراهيم الحَمْدُونِيّ or] الحَمْدُونِيّ] I 252[3] III 156[9] see الحَمْدُونِيّ

إسمٰعيل بن ابراهيم خليل الرَّحمٰن (*Ishmael*) II 120[11] · I 73[26] (*Kor*) · 90[9] · 350[21] an Arabian Prophet II 71[11] (=73[9]): the Prophet was descended from him 120[11] (=300[1] III 34[11]) · said to have rediscovered, after the Deluge, the Arabic characters invented by Adam 166[5]; another tradition

before he was slain (several versions) II 270[8] *seq* with al-Hadjdjādj *ibid* cites the Prophet *ibid* explains to her son the origin of the epithet ذات النّطاقين *ibid* · buries Ibn al-Zobair 272[5]

أسماء بن حارجة الفزارى II 27[30] called ابن خارجه بن زيد 27[31] held no Government appointment I 42[7] saying quoted 69[20] (? see *Notes*) one of the three most generous men of al-Kūfa who were all contemporaries 89[24] al-Hadjdjādj on him II 27[30] *seq* verses on his death 27[31]

أسماء بنت خارجة I 69[20] *read* أسماء بن حارجه

أسماء بنت عميس of the family Banū Kuhāfa II 65[6] · washed the corpse of her husband Abū Bakr 206[25] with the Prophet III 304[6]

أسماء بنت يزيد [بن السّكن] cites the Prophet I 349[10]

(1) إسمعيل a descendant of Abū Bakr, cites Wahb b. Munabbih 4[26] with note, *Ṣubh al-A'shā* III 12[14])

أسلم (؟) من بنى عمرو بن تميم II 49[25] (see *Notes*)

أسلم بن مصى II 62[14] 63[9] *read* أسلم بن أقصى

أسلم بن درعه الكلابى I 66[5] *read* أسلم بن زرعة الكلابى

أسلم بن زرعة الكلابى defeated by the *Khuwāridj* under Mirdās Abū Bilāl I 215[26] *seq* (=I 46[1] 66[5] *bis* see *Notes*) : with 'Ubaidallāh b Ziyād 215[32] (=46[1])

الأسلمى العابد with حريم of Medina III 191[27]

(1) اسماء a woman celebrated by al-Hārith b Hilliza III 98[11]

(2) أسماء in an anonymous verse III 168[11]

اسماء بنت أبى بكر called ذات النّطاقين II 21[31] 270[8] *seq* called ابنة أبى بكر II 271[13] 272[5] called ام عبد الله 271[25] verses on the death of her husband al-Zubair b. al-'Awwām 21[31] : mother of 'Abdallāh b al-Zobair 114[12], and 'Urwa III 227[20] with her son 'Abdallāh

(1) أَسْعَد ابو كَرِب called تُبَّع II 58[20]

(2) أَسْعَد ابو كَرِب (*sic leg.*) see تُبَّع الأصغر

أَسْعَد بن هَمَّام see بنو أَسْعَد بن هَمَّام

الاسكندر Aristotle's letter to him I 9[3] (= 228[32]) · with his tutor 38[23] *seq* aneed 192[18] · quotation from orations delivered at his funeral II 8[6] *seq* · letter sent by him to his mother from his death-bed 36[25] his achievements 71[2]

ابن الأَسْلَت I 286[15] see ابو قيس بن الأَسْلَت

الأَسْلَع see عمرو بن عمرو بن عُدُس

أَسْلَم mentioned in an anonymous verse I 183[32]

أَسْلَم [بنو] I 56[26] see the following

أَسْلَم بن أَفْصَى (*sic leg.*) بن حارثة a clan of the Khuzā'a II 62[14]: their genealogy 63[9]: some of their prominent men *ibid*: some individuals of the clan with the Prophet I 56[26] (?) see *Notes*. the Prophet addresses them as 'Sons of Ismā'īl' *ibid*.

أَسْلَم بن سِدْرَة II 166[14] (cf. *Fihrist*

b. Zakarīyā 296[20] · with Sha'yā (*Isaiah*) the Prophet 296[23] *seq*: with Christ 317[3] · a Muslim story-teller tells stories about them II 124[19] *bis* a chapter of the Korān called after them 166[21] · and Christ 225[30] the head of Yahyā b. Zakarīya presented to one of their common women 271[16] and their *Nakībs* 297[11] · a dome in Jerusalem connected with their history III 301[14] the dying injunctions of their Prophets for a burial in Jerusalem 301[24] a saying of the Prophet relating to his own followers following in their footsteps 342[28] *seq* anecdotes relating to individuals of this people I 270[1] 317[5] 346[2] (= 269[25]) III 258[18] see also I 134[14] II 218[35] III 39[6]

إسرائيل بن مَيْسَرة بن حَبِيب II 3[22] *read* اسرائيل عن ميسرة بن حبيب

أَسْعَد بن زُرَارَة الخَزْرَجِيّ called ابو أُمامة II 61[3]: one of the Banu Ghanm who was a *Nakīb*, who fought at Badr, and was present at the 'Aḳaba *ibid*.

representation in the pagan days in connection with the cult of the Ka'ba *ibid* their prominent men enumerated 39[2] see also I 127[27] II 112[4]

أسد بن عبد الله العسكري prefect of Khorāsān I 146[8 seq] anecd *ibid.*

الأزد بن عمران بن عمرو see الأسد بن عمران

اسد بن الغرات [بن سلمان] and Ibrāhīm b al-Aghlab I 84[19 seq]

أسد بن عبد الله (*sic leg*) a tribal ancestor II 68[10 seq] see *Notes*

اسد بن وبرة a tribal ancestor II 58[10] his genealogy, and the names of his brothers *ibid*

إسرائيل [prob identical with اسرائيل بن يونس ابو يونس الكوفي *cf Tahdhīb* VII 142[10], X 386[6]] cites Maisara b Habīb II 3[22] see *Notes* cited by 'Othmān b. 'Amr (sic) *ibid.*. see *Notes*

بنو إسرائيل subjugated by the Persians I 40[20] and Moses 167[2]: had seventy-two sects 217[9]. one of their individuals with Christ 253[4]· with Yahyā al-Nisār 90[11] raid the Yarbū' near Khaww 90[22] at the Battle of Shamta 93[8]· al-Rashīd and a bedouin of this tribe 106[30 seq] (=I 95[16 seq])· satarized by al-Tirimmāh 111[24], and by al-Musāwir b Hind 111[27] verses which Murra b Mihkān addressed to them 303[17 seq] see also I 48[4] (?) 80[8] (=III 371[22] *cf Shi'r* 487) 80[20] 168[34] II 42[8] 56[9 seq] (*cf Wust Tab* M 8) 81[21] (?) 168[7] III 13[9] (?) 132[22 seq] 231[15 seq] 248[21] (?)

أسد بن حيثم العلوي (varr جوين and حثيم for حيثم) slain by al-Barrād al-Damrī III 92[14] (see *Notes*)

أسد بن ربيعة بن نزار II 52[18] 56[12]

أسد بن عبد الله II 63[7] see ابو مالك القائد

أسد بن عبد العزى goes with other Koraishite leaders on an embassy to Saif b Dhī Yazan I 107[2]

بنو أسد بن عبد العزى a clan of the Koreish II 37[20 seq]: the functions entrusted to their

أسحٰق بن ابراهيم see إسحٰق الموصلى

إبراهيم بن سيّار (i.e ابو إسحٰق النظّام المعتزلى see *Mushtabih* 532[3] with note 3) called إبراهيم النظّام III 317[21] criticizes a remark of 'Abd al-Malik b Merwān II 142[32] saying quoted III 317[21]

إسحٰق بن الهادى his brothers and sisters enumerated III 44[28]

إسحٰق بن هسام cites Othmān b 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Djumahī III 18[32]

إسحٰق بن يحيى (*may be identical with the following*) cites al-A'mash III 19[13] cited by 'Alī b 'Abd al-'Azīz *ibid*

إسحٰق بن يحيى بن طلحة I 84[13] cites 'Aṭā' b Yasār 20[29] cited by al-Aṣma'ī 20[29] cited by al-Aṣma'ī for an anecd. about al-Rabī' b. Khuthaim (*sic leg.*) 84[13] *seq* see *Notes* · *see also the foregoing*

الاسحافية II 75[15] see الحمراء

أسد a clan II 69[22]

أسد بن جرين العنزى see the following

أسد بن خثيم العنزى see أسد بن خثيم العنزى

أسد بن خزيمة Daghfal on their characteristics II 43[26] *seq* the Prophet on their eloquence 44[19] *cf.* 44[24] (? see *Notes*). allies of the Ghaṭafān 44[22] (*cf. Nak.* III 54) included among the *arḥā'* of the Arabs 45[35] a subdivision of the Banū Mudrika 46[u] *seq.* (=48[10]) kinsmen of the tribe al-Hawn b Mudrika 47[1] their subdivisions and prominent men 47[26] *seq* their genealogy *ibid.* some say that the clan al-'Atīk was a subdivision of this tribe 63[27] as allies of the Ghatafān, march with Lakiṭ against the 'Āmir III 52[25] *seq.*. reproached by Dukhtanūs for their retreat from the Battle of Djabala *ibid.*. raided by Sakhr b. 'Amr 61[22] *seq* : they wound him at the Battle of Dhāt al-Athl *ibid.* : with their confederates and allies defeat the 'Āmir at

إسحق بن عمّار (؟) cites Abu'l-Mughallis III 190[32]

إسحق بن عمران called سُمّ ساعة III 326[28] (for him see *'Uyūn al-Anbā'* II 35): a letter of his quoted 326[27]

إسحق بن عيسى with Shabīb b. Shaiba (*sic leg.*) I 241[11 seq.] (*cf. Yākūt Irshād* II 372[3]): saying quoted II 222[25]

ابو إسحق الغرايطيّ called ابو إسحق محمّد بن احمد الغرايطى [الغوارطى ؟] III 49[12] one of the viziers of al-Muttaki II 169[27] (*cf.* III 49[12])

إسحق بن محمّد الأزدى with Mansūr al-Azdī and two slave-girls of al-Walīd II II 290[7]

إسحق بن محمّد القرشيّ العابد see القرشيّ

إسحق بن مرار الشيبانيّ ابو عمرو see الشيبانيّ

إسحق بن مسلم العنبلىّ [ابو يعقوب] (for him see *Ma'ārif* 213). with al-Mansūr I 136[28]. appointed chief of the Kaisites by Merwān b. Muhammad II 292[26]

ابراهيم بن مخلد *Khazradjī* 22[6]). cites al-Mu'tamir b. Sulcimān III 336[16] cites Wakī' 342[10]: cited by Ibn Kutaiba 336[16]

إسحق [بن الرشيد] notice III 45[6]

ابو إسحق الشيبانىّ (i.e. سليمان بن ابى سليمان *Ma'ārif* 230[4]). cited by 'Alī b. 'Āṣim III 285[1] (*cf.* I 203[26] see *Notes*) a contemporary of Muham. b. al-Hanafiya *ibid.*

ابو إسحق عن السدّى I 203[26] *read* ابو إسحق السدى (see *Notes*) *and see the foregoing*

أمّ إسحق بنت صالح بن عبد الله mother of Fātima bint al-Husain III 227[21]

إسحق بن العبّاس pardoned by al-Ma'mūn I 142[11]

إسحق بن عليّ بن عبد الله his genealogy III 254[1 seq.] with al-Rashīd al-Amin and al-Ma'mūn *ibid* al-Rashīd opened his designs about the *Barāmika* to him, six years before he carried them out *ibid* his partiality for the *Barāmika ibid*: avoids them after the conversation with Hārūn *ibid*

to Mecca *ibid.*: with al-Zobeir b. Bakkār 221[23]: text of a letter from Ibrāhīm b al-Mehdī to him 308[32]. Wahb the poet, relates to him an anecd. about himself 349[11]: anecd. with al-Rashīd and a slave-girl 354[27] *seq.*: with al-Amīn and his slaves 364[22]· anecd. with al-Ma'mūn and Būrān 377[22]–387[2]: on al-Ma'mūn 378[8]· praised for his skill in music 383[5]· on Būrān 387[8]: *see also* إبراهيم الموصلى

إسحق بن إسمعيل [مولى أُمَيَّة] his head brought to al-Mutawakkil I 136[34] *seq.* (*cf Tabarī* III 1414 *seq*) verses of 'Alī b al-Djahm relating to the incident *ibid.*

إسحق بن إسمعيل الطّائى III 19[33]: (I take الطّالقانى as a mistake for الطّائى). cites Djarīr III 18[33] see *Notes*· 19[33]· cited by 'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz *ibid*: *see also* إسحق

إسحق بن الأشعث his revolts I 149[7] *seq*:

إسحق بن حلف البَهْرانى [الحَنَفى] [ابو سعيد] I 55[20]

إسحق بن راهويه (i e إسحق بن إبراهيم بن مَخْلَد see إسحق بن راهويه

إسحق بن إبراهيم بن مبمون المَوْصِلى III 377[23] called إسحق الموصلى 200[12], اسحق بن ابراهيم الموصلى II 192[33] *et passim*, ابو محمّد III 349[13] *seq.* saying quoted III 218[23]· cites Yūsuf 199[25], cites his father 206[23]· cites Abu'l-Samrā' 216[35] cites al-Haitham b. 'Adī 217[29] cited by al-Hārith b 'Abdallāh 200[12]· cited by 'Abd al-Samad b. al-Mu'adhdhal (*sic leg.*) 207[34] cited by Ahmad b Bekr 209[4] cited by Abū 'Abdallāh b 'Abd al-Barr al-Madanī 213[7] 217[29], cited by his son Ḥammād b Ishāk 377[22]: cited 199[1] *seq* cited 355[21], with Ahmad b Abī Tāhir I 222[26] *seq*: with Abu'l-Samrā' and 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir 224[4] *seq*· and al-Ma'mūn II 189[20]· and Ahmad b Yūsuf 192[33] taken back into al-Ma'mūn's favour, thanks to the efforts of 'Allawaih III 199[35] *seq.*: anecd with a Medīnite *ibid.* accompanies al-Rashid for the pilgrimage

أُسامة بن يزيد [apparently identical with the foregoing] head of certain departments in the reign of Hishām, then dismissed from office and replaced by al-Hathhāth II 283[18]

أسباط بنى اسرائيل their six gates in the mosque of Jerusalem III 301[8]

إسحق [it is possible that two persons are referred to here] cites Ismā'īl (?) II 254[12] (see *Notes*), cites Ibrahīm b Sa'd al-Zuhrī III 191[28] cited by al-Madā'inī II 254[12]

(1) محمّد بن إسحق ابن إسحق [بن يسار] I 170[4] called صاحب المغازى III 101[28] (= II 17[31]) saying quoted III 346[18], cites Sufyān b. 'Oyaina 374[22] cited I 111[4], cited II 17[31], cited III 101[28] *seq* al-Mansūr compares him with Ibn Da'b I 170[8] *bis* *see also* محمد بن إسحاق

(2) ابن إسحق a general of 'Abdal-Rahmān III, entrusted with the siege of Badajoz II 320[38]

ابو إسحق (1) = ابراهيم بن أدهم q.v.

(2) = ابراهم بن خراش q.v.

(3) = ابراهيم السّوسيّ مولى المهالبة q.v.

(4) = ابراهيم بن الواثق q.v.

(5) = سعد بن ابى وقّاص q.v

(6) = المتّقى بالله q.v.

(7) = محمّد q.v.

(8) = محمد بن الواثق q.v

(9) = المختار بن ابى عُبَيْد q.v.

(10) = المعتصم q.v.

(11) = يحيى بن محمّد الحوارىّ q.v

إسحق بن إبراهيم with his father, I 227[11] *seq* 350[22]; the *Shu'ūbiya* look upon him as their ancestor and take pride in his being the son of a free woman (viz Sārah) II 73[10] 120[11] (= 300[2] III 34[12] 243[7]); III 243[4] 370[24]

إسحق بن إبراهيم بن إسمعيل cited III 35[9] *seqq*; his genealogy *ibid*: at the invitation of Yahyā b. Aktham, goes, with other divines, to al-Ma'mūn, who holds an argument with him on 'Alī's superiority to others *ibid*

أزواج رسول الله held [by 'Umar I] as having the first title to pensions II 132[6] (see *note* on 131). notices 202[18]

ابن الأزور i.e. صوار cf. *Khizāna* I 237[19] in a verse of Mutammim II 16[45]

(1) أسامة بن زيد cited I 329[10]: one of those who helped at the burial of the Prophet accord. to some (authorities) II 203[11]

(2) أسامة بن زيد (? he is probably identical with one of the two next following Osāmas). cites the Prophet on the authority of some old men of the Banū Aslam I 56[26]

أسامة بن زيد [بن أسلم العدوى] cites Zeid b. Aslam III 189[32] cited by 'Abdallāh b. al-Mubārak *ibid.*: see also اسامة بن زيد (2)

أسامة بن زيد مولى كلب replaces Sālih b. Djubeir, who was the head of several departments in the reign of Yezīd II II 281[22]: *see also* the following

أسامة بن زيد الليثى cites the Prophet I 39[34]. see also أسامة بن زيد (2)

Hadjdjādj II 151[33] (=I 152[32])

أزد عمان II 72[24]

الازد بن عمران بن عمرو (var. al-Asd. *Wüst Tab.* 11. 19) · a clan II 63[25] · names of their kinsmen 63[28]

الأزد see الأزد بن العوث

أزد الكوفه II 157[15]

أزدشنبر بن مالك see أزدشنبر بن مالك

أزدشنبر see أزدشنبر كسرى

(*sic*) ازد سود (P$_1$ 151 b^6 ازاد سود which is probably correct) with Mūsa al-Aswārī I 308[16] (=II 3[6])

الأزرق العسكرى cited II 242[30]

ابو ازدم III 71[26]: 71[1] (see *Notes*):

أزهر [بن سعد] السمان المحدث al-Mansūr used to frequent his society during the reign of the Umaiyads I 77[25] (*cf. Murūdj* VII 75) · aneed. with al-Mansūr *ibid*

أزهر بن عبد العزيز II 50[18] see ابو الهذيل الشاعر

of the tribe who drank of the spring of Ghassān included in the tribe of that name, others excluded 63[19] in a verse of Hassān 63[21] their clans 63[28] their commander in the Battle of the Camel 63[31] (*cf* 242[32]) see *Notes* the 'Akk were included among them by some, but by others among the 'Adnānites 64[22], their eponym was brother of 'Amr b. al-Ghawth, the ancestor of the Badjīla 64[31] (*cf.* 65[5] 55[25] see *Notes*) . according to some, included the Banū Ghotaif (*sic leg.*) 68[3] a poet on them 122[22] . 124[32] denounced by Ḳotaiba b. Muslim 155[21]. al-Ahnaf b. Keis addresses to them an oration 157[32]. a poet or their antagonism with the Tamīm III 111[21 seq] ; anecd. on the same subject II 127[33]: see also III 135[14] and the following seven articles.

أزد البصرة II 157[35]

الأزد بن سبإ II 45[28] see الأزد

أزد العراق in the army of al-Muhallab 122[19 seq] (=183[30]) 212[33] II 49[23] 'Abd al-'Azīz sent to fight against them by his brother Omaiya b Khālid (for variant see *Kāmil* 656[9]), and defeated by them 75[9] 160[9] III 7[12] (*cf.* II 153[20]) see also الخوارج

أزال بن محطان i.e. *l'zal* see ازال بن محطان

الأزد i.e. الأزد بن العوث II 55[26] 60[13] 64[31] connected with Solomon son of David I 48[10] 93[30] 110[14] noted for their number and their horsemanship II 45[13] Abū 'Ubeida on them *ibid* Ibn al-Kalbī on them 45[14] al-Ansār included among them 45[15], 60[13] (=I 37[7]) their ancestor said in a *hadīth* to be a son of Saba' 45[23]. 49[29] · their genealogy 60[18] emigrate from al-Yemen into the neighbouring districts 63[18 seq] · included the Ansār, the Khuzā'a, the Bārik, السحن (? *cf.* 63[16]) and the Ghassān 62[16]: those

أَرْفَخْشَد *Arpachshad* II 57[15]

إِرَم a son of Kahṭān, accord. to 'Abdallāh b. Malādh II 57[19]: III 75[21]

أُرْوَى (1) in verses [of al-Ru'ba] III 105[22] 181[10]

(2) in a verse quoted anonymously III 201[30]

ابن أُرْوَى I 217[33 seq] see عدمان بن عفّان

أُرْوَى بنت الحُوَيْرث بن عبد المُطَّلب called أُرْوَى بنت عبد المُطَّلب I 134[6]: with Mu'āwiya and his courtiers 'Amr b. al 'Asī and Merwān 134[6 seq]

أُرْوَى بنت عبد المُطَّلب (1) her brothers and sisters enumerated II 202[16]

(2) = أُرْوَى بنت الحُوَيْرث بن عبد المُطَّلب q.v

أُرْوَى بنت كُرَيْز 'Othman's mother, was a cousin of the Prophet II 214[19]: her genealogy *ibid*

الأُرَارِفَة i.e. اصحاب نافع بن الأَزْرَق الحَنَفِيّ I 212[33], al-Muhallab relates an anecd. about them 32[9]: ing to him called al-Akhdar III 289[12]· *see also* the *next two articles*

أُرْدَ شِيرْ (or أُرْدَ شِيرْ) بن بَابَكِ transfers his capital to Fārs I 39[22]· saying quoted 174[9]: *see also the foregoing*

أُرْدَشِيرْ بن بَرْدَجِرْد I 137[11] *see also* اردشير

بنو الأُرْدَم II 55[35] *read* بنو الأَدْرَم

أُرِسْطَاطَالِيس الفيلسوف III 310[30] called صاحب المنطق I 135[8] II 178[7] III 289[10] 292[11,33], his letter to Alexander I 9[3] (= 228[32]) sayings quoted 69[22] 135[8 seq] 255[25] 310[21] II 178[7 19] 181[21] his *Kitāb al-Mantik* quoted II 178[2]: cited III 289[16]: cited 292[11 33]. wants an apple on his deathbed 310[30]

بُسْر بن أُرْطَاة see ابن أُرْطَاة

أُرْطَاة [بن زُفَر] (*sic leg.*) بن سُدَّة one of the Banū Murra, a subdivision of the Dhubyān II 51[15] see *Notes*: with 'Abd al-Malik III 120[7] (see *Notes*)

أُرْطَاة بن سمية II 51[15] III 120[7] *read* أُرْطَاة بن سُمَيَّة *and see the foregoing*

الأَرَاقِم names of the Taghlib clans comprised in this group II 53^{29} *seq* : why called so *ibid* : 56^{9} III 73^{33} · 81^{16} (=II 67^{27}) · 118^{22} *seq*

أُرَاكَةَ النَّعَفِيّ his verses on the death of his son 'Amr II 34^{16}

أُرْبَاب بن زيد بن عمرو see رِبَاب بن زيد بن عمرو بن المَرَاد

أَرْحَاء العرب the six tribes to which the term is applied II 45^{33} *seq* · the term explained *ibid.* · 43^{12} *seq* (see *Notes*)

بنو أَرْحَب بن دُعَام their genealogy II 65^{28} (see *Notes*) · their genealogy 66^{9} (see *Notes*) of them was Abū Ruhm b. Muṭ'im *ibid.*

بنو ارحب بن عادم II 65^{28} *read* بنو أَرْحَب بن دُعَام *and see the foregoing*

أَرْدَشِير called أردشير II 191^{27}. called أرد شركسرى III 289^{12} · sayings quoted I 9^{6} 209^{3} 221^{11} II 191^{27}: advice to his son I 8^{28}. a proclamation of his $14^{28\ bis}$ · a stallion belonging

الأَرْقَم بن الأَشْعَر (var. *BDur.* 248^{9} الأَدْعَم) his brothers enumerated II 69^{21}

أَرْقَم بن ضرار بن عمرو a noted chieftain II 48^{23} (see *note* on 48^{22} ·) defends his father against 'Āmir b. Mālik III 66^{4} · ordered by his father to slay Shuteir b. Khālid 67^{3}

الأَرْوَاء II 57^{35} see الدرون من بطون حِمْيَر

أَرِينَة one of the Tanūkh II 59^{5} · in a verse of al-A'shā 59^{6}

أَزَال بن قحطان II 57^{18} (perhaps a mistranscription for أَزَال i.e. *Uzal*)

إِرَاش بن عمرو بن العَوْث (*sic leg.*) said to be father of Badjīla and Khath'am and nephew of al-Azd b. al-Ghawth, II 55^{25} married Salāma bint Anmār who bore him Anmār b. Irāsh *ibid.*

إِرَاش بن عمرو بن الغوث II 55^{25} *read* إراش بن عمرو بن العوث (see *Notes*) *and see the foregoing*

إِرَاش (*sic leg.*) من لَخْم a clan II 70^{3}

see بنو إراشة بن عامر من بَلِيّ بنو راشد بن عامر بن بَلِيّ

بنو أُدَد بن زيد II 66[29] · their genealogy *ibid.* (see *note* on 66[30]) : included the Madhhidj, the Tayyi' and the Ash'ar 69[31] (= 66[29])

أدرب مِن لَخْم (var. أَدَد cf *Wust. Tab.* 7 17) clan III 70[3]

ابن الأَدْرَع [الأَسْلَمِيّ] i.e. مِحْجَن see *Tahdhib* X. 54 with the Prophet I 56[25] (see *Notes*)

بنو الأَدْرَم (*sic leg.*) II 55[35] see تَدْم بن عالب بن فِهْر

إِدْرِيس III 252[11] *read* ابن إِدريس

ابن إِدْرِيس see عبد الله بن إِدريس

ابو إِدْرِيس (؟) cites Leith b. Talha II 229[5]

ابو إِدْرِيس الخَوْلانِيّ the *kādī* of Mu'āwiya II 245[21], and of Yazīd 250[28]

ابو إِدْرِيس السَّمّان a favourite expression of his quoted II 257[13]

إِدْرِيس بن مَعْقِل grand-father of Abū Dulaf, and one of the Banū 'Idjl II 54[20]

إِدْرِيس النبيّ ع i.e. خنُوخ II 57[16] · the first man who wrote with the pen, after Adam 166[6]

الأَحْنَس بن شِهاب [التَّغْلِبِيّ] (see *Notes*) : *see also* الأَخْنَس

الأَخْفَشان II 12[12]

الأَحْنَس السُّلَمِيّ a 'companion' of the Prophet, like his son and grandson I 168[8]

الأَحْنَس بن شِهاب [التَّغْلِبِيّ] called فارِس العَصا II 54[7] · one of the Banū 'Adī b Mu'āwiya *ibid.* *see also* الأَحْمَش التَّغْلِبِيّ

ابن الأَحْنَس [العَنْبَرِيّ] i.e. هُدَيْل III 67[25] (cf. *Nak.* 306[4], *BAth* I. 290[17]) · lived at the time of the Battle of al-Wakīt III 67[23]

اخوتا بن فحطان II 57[10] [perhaps a mistake for هويلة i.e. *Hawaīlah*]

الأَخْيَل see مُعاوية بن عُبادة بن عُقْبَل

أَخْيَل بن صِفْوَة (*sic leg.*) clan III 112[15] (see *Notes*)

اداس II 70[3] *read* إِرَاش (see *Notes*)

أُدْرُب مِن لَخْم see أُدَد مِن لَخْم

أُدَد بن طابِخَة II 43[14 bis] : the *Ribāb* were descended from him 47[2]

his grandfather III 80⁵ · his verses on the First Battle of al-Kulāb 81³⁵ with Djarīr at the court of ʿAbd al-Malik 109¹⁵ : with Kuthayyir at the same court 109¹⁸ satirizes the Anṣār at the request of Yezīd I, who saves him from the consequent trouble 118¹⁶ *seq* criticized 132²⁰ criticized by al-Baʿīth, at the court of al-Walīd I 134¹⁹ : with al-Farazdak and Djarīr at an evening party of Sulaimān b. ʿAbd al-Malik 140²⁹ *seq* anecd. with al-Aʿwar b. Banān al-Taghlibī 142⁴ *seq* Djarīr's verse on him quoted 329¹⁴ : his verses in praise of al-ʿAbbās b. ʿAbdallāh b. al-ʿAbbās, his boon-companion 333¹⁴ *bis*

الأَخْفَش [possibly more persons than one are included in this article] . called ابو الحسن III 152³¹ · cites Suhail (Sahl ?) b. Hārūn II 32²¹ : cites Djaʿfar al-ʿOklī III 152³¹ : cites al-Khalīl 181²⁶

الأَخْفَش التَّغْلِبِيّ cited III 131²

الأَخْيَمِر بن عبد الله [البَرْبُوعِيّ] III 72⁷ at al-Iyād 71² : at al-Ghabīt 72⁷ *seq*

الأَخْيَمِر بن مارِن (var *BAth.* أَحْمَر, *Agh* الاحمر) one of the Banū Duhmān b. Nasr, assaults Badr b. Maʿshar [al-Ghifārī] at ʿOkāz (the First Fidjār) III 91¹⁰ (see *Notes*)

الأَحْدَر a stallion belonging to Ardashīr, that became wild and gave its name to a breed of wild asses III 289¹²

أَحْرَم a famous stallion camel I 157¹⁰ *seq* (= 281⁹ II 145¹⁷ III 230²⁸ *seq*)

الأَحْطَل التَّغْلِبِيّ I 126²⁵ . called ابو مالك III 142⁵ . his verses in praise of Muʿāwiya I 14⁷ : refused an interview by ʿUmar II on account of some of his frivolous verses 126²⁵ . satirized by Djarīr 291²⁹ used to contend with Bakīʿ of the Muhārib in satirizing II 51²⁵ · one of the Banu 'l-Fadawkas 54⁸ III 132¹² (see *Notes*) · a verse of his referring to Maskala al-Bakrī II 54³⁵ :

Aklah (*sic leg.*) III 42[19] *seq.*. his amatory verses addressed to Umm Dja'far bring him into trouble *ibid.*. Aiman, the woman's brother files a suit against him in the court of Ibn Ḥazm, the governor of Medina, who hated al-Ahwas *ibid.*. Aiman and he flog each other, under the orders of the governor, and he gets the worst of it *ibid* Aiman's verses on the subject *ibid.* visits al-Walīd in Syria and presents him with a poem condemning the Hazm family *ibid.* (=II 217[1]) criticized, along with 'Omar b. Abī Rabī'a and Nuṣaib, by Kuthayyiru-'Azza 135[20] *seq* : notice 196[25] *seq* his genealogy *ibid* (see *Notes*) with al-Farazdak, who stayed with him as his guest in Medina *ibid.* verses which he addressed to 'Akīla on her refusing him an interview 197[5] *seq* : a contemporary of Ma'bad, Mu'ādh al-Anṣārī and Ibn Ṣayyād *ibid.*: composes verses to influence Yezīd II in favour of Habbāba 213[30] Ma'bad generally sang his poems 222[12]: a poem of his sung by Ma'bad *ibid.* with Djarīr in Medina 313[8]

هسام بن عبد الملك see الأحول

أحيحة بن الجلاح aneed I 254[14]

الأحيمر بن حلف بن شدله (cf. *Wust. Tab.* L 15) called الأحيمر السعدى I 36[29] called ذو العرديين II 50[12] one of the most distinguished knights of the pre-Islamic Arabia I 36[29] claims unopposed before the king al-Mundhir that he belongs to the noblest tribe of the Arabs II 44[27] (varr. I 157[33], III 121[27]) his genealogy *ibid.* owner of the two garments (*burdain*) of Muḥarrik 50[11] al-Farazdak on him *ibid* *see also* عامر بن أحيمر بن شدله السعدى

الأحيمر السعدى (1) see الأحيمر بن خلف بن شدله (the foregoing) (2) cited III 290[22] (*cf. Shi'r* 495)

الأحيمر بن عبدالله بن الضريس الشيبانى captured at Mukhaṭṭaṭ III 72[28] (text doubtful)

at the time of the Battle of Djabala 52[32] *seq.* with Ḳeis b. Zoheir before the Battle *ibid.*: commanded [the 'Āmir] at the Battle of Khazāz, as [wrongly] asserted by Khālid b Djabala 89[19]

الأحوص بن محمد الشاعر الأنصاري III 42[29] (*cf Wust. Tab.* 15 35)· called الأحوص بن عبد الله الشاعر II 60[18] (see *Notes*) called الأحوص بن عبد الله الانصاري 126[16]· called سعد الأحوص 287[20] (? see *Notes*). called الأحوص بن محمد بن عبد الله 196[-5] (see *Notes*) with Kuthayyir and Nusaib at the court of 'Umar II I 124[5] *seq.*· with Maslama b. 'Abd al-Malik *ibid* refused an interview by 'Umar II on account of a frivolous verse of his 126[17] one of the Banū Dobai'a II 60[18] with an individual of the Banū Makhzūm 126[18] criticized 175[25]· anecd. with Ma'bad and a slave-girl 287[20] *seq* his poem on the subject set to music by Ma'bad *ibid.*. with al-Walīd II *ibid.* one of the Banū 'Āsim b. Abi'l-

[الاحنف بن قيس التميمي] Tamīm to Djalhā' and remains neutral during the civil war *ibid.* on al-Zobeir 229[19]· dissuades the Tamīm from fighting with Ibn Abbās and the Keisites who were carrying away the treasury of al-Basra but they ignore his advice 243[1] Mu'āwiya consults him and 'Abdallāh b al-Zobeir on taking anticipatory *bai'a* for Yazīd 248[1]· his reply *ibid* (*cf* I 20[9] 238[8] II 118[10]) his memorable speech on the subject 248[18] *seq* warns the Tamīm against anarchy III 274[17] (*cf* I 43[13]) notice 275[9] letter of al-Mukhtār b. Abi 'Obeid to him 295[2]

الأحنف بن مالك slew Ṣafwān b. Murra at al-Bathā'a (*sic leg*) III 59[-5]

عوف بن مالك بن ابو الأحوص نضلة الجشمي *Tahdhīb* VI 28[4], VIII 169[9] cites 'Abdallāh b Mas'ūd II 41[-10]· cited by ابو الحصين 41[-20] (see *Notes*)

الأحوص بن جعفر بن كلاب sends an expedition against Ma'bad III 52[9]· chief of the Hawāzin

court of 'Umar I 117[3] *seq*: notice 168[4]: he learnt forbearance from Keis b. 'Āṣim al-Minkarī 177[15]. defines forbearance (*al-Ḥilm*) 177[24], 178[4] on himself 177[24]· on Mu'āwiya 177[25] Khālid b. Safwān on him 177[27] how he became the head of his tribe 178[26] Ibn al-Kalbī on him 179[21] his conception of 'virtue' (*al-Muruwwa*) 180[31] praises Hāritha b Kudāma al-Sa'dī 188[27] with Mus'ab b al-Zubair 192[23] anecdotes with Mu'āwiya 223[30] *seq*, 226[3] *seq*, 235[5] *seq*, II 118[25], 118[35] *seq*: and Yezīd b. Mu'āwiya I 226[12] II 7[3]. Iyās b Ḳatāda was his sister's son 49[29] one of the Banū 'Ubaid b. Mukā'is 50[1]. and the Tamīm 72[26] with Mu'āwiya and Samora b Djundub 74[32] *seq*.. with Ziyād 151[10] an oration of his cited 157[33] cited by Ḥusain 228[11] advised by Talha, al-Zobeir and 'Āyesha to swear allegiance to 'Alī, after 'Othmān was slain *ibid.*: with them in al-Baṣra *ibid.*· retires with six thousand men of the *Tab* 9. 14 where *Ahmas* and *'Alaca* are shown as separate clans)· their genealogy *ibid.*: 65[4] (?)

(?) الأحنف (prob we should read ابن الاحنف): a verse of his cited III 356[5] (see *Notes*)· *see also* العبّاس بن الاحنف

الأحنف بن قيس التميمى called ابو بحر I 177[24] 226[8] II 118[10] (=I 238[8]) 119[10] sayings quoted I 11[24] 29[34] (=178[15]) 31[10] 43[13] (*cf.* III 274[17]) 70[1] 156[6] 161[2] 172[17] 178[6 15] 179[31] 180[33] 185[5] 186[3] 193[25] 221[27] II 5[1] III 312[22] *seq* (=I 140[4]) 316[24] 327[32]· and Muhammad b. al-Ash'ath at the court of Mu'āwiya I 22[24] *seq* (=246[2] *seq*): 25[17]. proverbial for his forbearance 36[32] 179[21] 270[25]: with the representatives of al-Baṣra and al-Kūfa at the court of 'Umar I 116[21] *seq*· Zeid b. Djabala tried to lower him in the estimation of 'Umar I *ibid.*· son of a woman of the Bāhila 116[32] *seq*: kept under surveillance at Medina by 'Umar I 117[1]: with 'Amr b. Ahtam at the

ings quoted I 64[22] II 181[29], his tyranny as Tax-Collector of al-Basra I 140[30 seq.] with al-Ma'mun *ibid.*, with Abu'l-'Aynā' 141[8] (= II 127[22]) cited *by al-Muharrad 329[5] with* Muhammad b. al-Fadl II 126[15], one of the secretaries of al-Ma'mūn 169[6]: owed his prominent position to his skill as a *kātib* 171[1]: and Ishāk b. Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī 192[33 bis]; Ibrāhim b al-Mehdī visits him *ibid.* cited 193[1-32] cited 196[17] cited 198[1]: vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46[6], a letter of his addressed to Ibrahim b. al-Mehdī quoted 308[31]

عمرو بن أحمر الباهلي see ابن أحمر

أحمر من الأحابيش II 47[22]

أحمر بن جندل his verse on the clans Himmān and al-Adjārib (*sic leg.*) II 49[31]

أحمر (or الأحمر) بن مازن see الأحمر بن مازن

بنو علقمة ... بنو أحمس [من بجيله] بن عبقر II 65[20] (? *cf. Wust*

احمد بن مسلمة abandons Medīneh al-Sandjīl II 310[19]

احمد بن مطر with 'Abdallāh b. Tāhir I 98[5]

احمد [بن المعتصم] his brothers enumerated III 47[4]

احمد بن نصر بدعة بغداد executed and impaled (under the orders of the Inquisitor) I 236[6]

احمد بن نعيم السلمي III 270[1]: his verses relating to al-Ma'mūn and Yahyā b Aktham *al-Kādī* II 121[23] (*cf Murūdj*) VII 46[3], *Abu'l-Fidā* II 40), al-Ma'mūn orders his expulsion to Sind *ibid* his satire upon the Banū Hassān III 270[1]

احمد [بن الواثق] called ابو العباس III 46[20] his brothers enumerated *ibid*

احمد بن محمد بن نحمى بن يحيى see احمد بن نحمى بن يحيى

احمد بن يزيد الأطاكي cited by Abū Dhakwān II 38[9] with al-Ma'mūn and Abu'l-Tāhir *ibid*

احمد بن يوسف [بن العباس بن صبيح الكاتب مولى عجل بن لجيم] say-

احمد بن محمّد with Yazīd b. ʿAbdallāh and his secretary II 172[19]

احمد بن محمّد بن الأقطس (identical with ? احمد بن محمد بن مدبون *cf.* III 49[11]) one of the viziers of al-Muttakī II 169[27]

احمد بن محمّد العدادى his verses on al-Ḥasan b. Wahb al-Kātib I 25[7]

احمد بن محمّد بن عبد ربّه see ابن عبد ربّه

احمد بن محمّد [بن ؟] المُدبّر [الكاتب] II 171[2] (see *Notes*): called احمد بن المُدبّر 196[12]: owed his rise to his proficiency in the secretarial art 171[2] (see *Notes*): Ibn Mukarram's letter to him 196[12] *see also* ابن المُدبّر

احمد بن محمد بن مدبون (identical with حمد بن محمّد بن الاقطس (? *cf* II 169[27]) vizier of al-Muttakī III 49[11]

احمد بن محمّد بن يحبى called احمد بن يحبى III 195[10]: cites al-Zubeir b. Bakkār III 133[33] (*cf.* 195[10]). cited by Muham b. ʿOrfa *ibid.*

احمد بن محمّد see احمد بن المُدبّر

ابن ابي طاهر see احمد بن ابى طاهر

المعتضد see احمد بن طلحة

احمد بن عبد الله 1) ? cited by Muhamm. b. Isḥāk III 366[25]

2) الاصبهانيّ vizier of al-Muttakī III 49[13]

3) ابو سعيد المكّي called I 251[9] cites al-Shāfiʿī 251[9]

احمد بن عبد العزيز with an individual of the ʿAbd al-Ḳeis in al-Bahrein III 246[5]

احمد بن ابى عَبْدَة see ابن ابى عَبْدَة

احمد بن عُبَيْد cites Hishām al-Kalbī II 285[1]

احمد بن عبد الله الخصيبى [الخصيبيّ ؟] vizier of al-Muktadir III 48[27], and of al-Kāhir 48[34] (? *cf.* II 169[21])

احمد بن علىّ الكاتب cited III 276[25]

احمد بن عمّار vizier of al-Muʿtaṣim III 46[15]

احمد بن عِمْران الأخْفَش cites al-Walīd b. Sālih al-Hāshimī I 163[17] cited by ʿĀmir b. Muʿāwiya *ibid.* (see *Notes*)

احمد بن كثير بن عبد الوهّاب called ابو الطّاهر II 38[9]: cites Abū Dhakwān *ibid.*

III 46[27] 188[24] *read* احمد بن ابى دُؤاد

احمد بن ابى دُؤاد [i.e. فرج بن جرير] I ابو عبد الله العاضى called 141[1] *seq* (=II 127[18]). called ابن ابى دُؤاد 328[5] II 127[11] *seq*: with Ibrāhīm b. al-Mahdī and Bakhtīshū' I 27[15] *seq*: verses addressed to him by Habīb al-Tā'ī 82[27] (see *Notes*). cited by Abu'l-'Ainā' 141[1]: with al-Wāthik *ibid.* (=II 127[15]) with Abu'l-'Ainā' 141[6] *seq* (=II 127[20] *seq*). Ahmad b. Yūsuf al-Kātib on him *ibid* cited 145[2] appointed as Grand Inquisitor by al-Wāthik 236[4] with al-Ḥārith b. Miskīn *ibid* verses in which he and Muham. b 'Abd al-Malik satirized each other 327[17] (see *Bkhallik* No 31 p 45[18] *seq*) his relations with Muham b 'Abd al-Malik 328[5] *cf.* II 127[15] with Muhammad b الزيات (*prob* الزيّات) at the court of al-Wāthik II 127[11]: with Ashnās 127[13] *seq*. *kādī* of al-Wāthik III 46[27] (see *Notes*) often moved to tears by music at the court of al-Mu'tasim 188[24] (see *Notes*) upon Ḥabīb (*sic leg*) al-Ṭā'ī III 247[31] (? *cf.* II 177[27])

احمد بن الخصيب III 47[4 11] *read* احمد بن الخَصِيب

احمد بن ابى الحَوَارِىّ called ابن ابى الحَوَارِىّ I 169[19] 314[17] goes on pilgrimage with Abū Sulaimān I 167[1] *seq* cited 169[19]: with Sufyān *ibid.* (=314[17]) takes *nabīdh* on the table of Ṣāliḥ al-'Abbāsī, in Syria III 344[24]: with those who took him to task for it *ibid.*

احمد بن حاقان chamberlain of al-Mustakfī III 49[20]

احمد بن ابى حالد الأحوَل III 46[6] at the court of al-Ma'mūn I 10[17] *seq* and al-Ma'mūn II 189[21] vizier of al-Ma'mūn III 46[6]

احمد بن الخصيب called احمد بن حصيب II 171[25] *kātib* of al-Muntaṣir and of al-Musta'īn, who dismissed him II 169[9] *cf.* III 47[4 11] (see *Notes*) criticized as a *kātib* II 171[5] cited 171[25] Ibn Yezdād succeeded him as vizier III 47[11]

احمد بن ابى داؤد I 82[27] 236[4]

b. al-Mundhir to succeed al-Mundhir b. al-Mundhir *ibid*· Zaid b. 'Adī instigates him against al-Nu'mān who escapes to the desert *ibid.*: appoints Iyās b. Kabīsa as ruler of the Arabs *ibid* : imprisons al-Nu'mān and gets him trampled to death by elephants *ibid.*· 218[31]· *see also* كسرى

أُبَيّ see ابن أُبَيّ عبد الرحمن بن أُبَيّ

أُبَيْعَة his genealogy II 66[16] the names of his three brothers and a sister *ibid.* verse of a poet claiming that the four brothers were slain by his clan to avenge al-Budjair 66[18]

بُقَيْرَاط see بُقَيْرَاط

الأُبْلَم II 283[16] see يزيد بن هسام بن عبد الملك

ابل هُرَيْرَة I 66[18] *read* ابى هُرَيْرَة

الأبناء (*sic leg.*) (1) the five sons of Sa'd b. Zeidmanāt, called by this name, enumerated II 49[26]

(2)=بنو صعصعة بن معاوية *q.v.*

(3)=بنو غَنْم بن مُحارب II 51[25]

أُبْرَهَة الحَبَشِيّ married a woman of the Kinda III 247[12]

أُبْرَهَة ذو المَنَار II 58[21]

أُبْرَهَة بن الصَّبَّاح king of Tehāma II 58[5] (cf. *Shams* 100[11]) his mother was Raihāna daughter of Ibrāhim, the king of Abyssinia *ibid.*

أُبَيْرِيق [بن هُرْمُز و يعرف بكسرى كما كسرى called فى المعارف] بن هُرْمُز I 106[20] III 94[16] 218[31], with his treasurer I 5[33] advice to his son 9[20 24 34] his interview with Abū Sufyān 106[17 *seq*] : with his secretary 175[16] cited II 165[23]: kings of al-Hīra who were his contemporaries III 94[16 *seq*] : appoints al-Nu'mān

Merwān b. Muhammad 292[20] · imprisoned al-Hakam and 'Othmān, the two sons of al-Walīd 293[3] encamps outside the Djābiya Gate [of Damascus] and prepares for a fight but is deserted by the people 293[5] *seq* 293[12] surrenders himself to Merwān and is pardoned by him 293[13] *seq*, settles in al-Rakka *ibid.*

إبراهيم بن يحيى his genealogy III 44[1]. conducted the service at the funeral of al-Mansūr *ibid.*. *see also* إبراهيم بن محمد صاحب الموصل *with whom he is probably identical.*

إبراهيم بن يزيد العهد II 68[17] see إبراهيم النَّخَعيّ

الأبرد بن مُرّة الرياحيّ [var. *Wüst. Tab.* k 22, *BDur.* 135[11] الأُبَيْرِد Note 2 on p. 135 of *BDur.* gives المُعَدَّر as a surname of مُرّة. K. as in the text] II 50[19]

الأبرد بن المعدّر see the foregoing

الأبرش الكلبيّ [*i.e.* سعد بن وائل cf *Tabarī* II 838[14]]: cited by the father of Sa'īd she rejects him on reading certain verses of Muhammad b 'Abdallāh III 240[4]

إبراهيم بن هشام بن عبد الملك his brothers enumerated II 283[16]

إبراهيم بن الوليد called ابو اسحق III 46[26] his brothers enumerated *ibid.*

إبراهيم بن الوليد بن عبد الملك II 291[28] I 139[11] names of his brothers II 272[28] caliph for two months 273[1] conducted the service at the funeral of Yazīd III 291[28] account of his reign 292[6] *seq* Yazīd III refuses, in his last illness, the request of the people for his (Ibrāhīm's) nomination as successor to the caliphate *ibid* Katan forges a document purporting to be written by Yezīd III and nominating Ibrahīm as his successor *ibid.* a different version of his nomination *ibid* notice *ibid* · his succession not acknowledged universally 292[21] *seq* · dethroned after a reign of four months *ibid* sends Bishr and Mansūr the sons of al-Walīd against

إبراهيم بن هبيرة verses by Abū 'Atā' al-Sindī on his death II 26⁹

إبراهيم بن هرمة called ابن هرمة I 186²⁹ 286²¹ III 274¹³ 329³⁵ 334²² *seq* with al-Rabī' and al-Manṣūr I 100⁶ *seq* · interviewed by Khāzım (*sic leg*) b Khozeima, under the orders of al-Mansūr, in order to find out who the author of a particular poem was III 34⁷. his verses in reply to an invitation to join the party of Muhammad b 'Abdallāh *ibid* anecd. with al-Hasan b. Zeid 329¹² *seq* his verses referring to the incident *ibid* notice 334¹¹ *seq* eulogizes al-Mahdī who practically permits him to drink wine with impunity *ibid*.

إبراهيم بن هشام بن اسمعيل المخزومي al-Walīd II hands him and his brother Muhammad to Yūsuf b 'Omar, with orders to slay them II 286²⁰ anecd with a pious person III 208³¹ *seq* (*cf Kāmil* 27⁶, *Agh* IV 55¹¹) · proposes to Khadīdja bint 'Urwa b al-Zobeir but 199²⁹ Zıryāb his slave and pupil 200²⁵ *seq*. with Hārūn al-Rashīd 206²³: with Muhammad b Zobeida 206²⁸ *seq* his verses on an intruder at feasts 279³²

إبراهيم بن يزيد الفقيه i.e. إبراهيم النخعي II 68¹⁷. with 'Āmir al-Sha'bī I 164¹⁴ 168³² (=226¹⁶) anecdotes with al-'A'mash 169³² *bis* (=II 123²⁹ *bis*), 340¹⁴ *with Wāsil al-Ahdab and* Sa'īd b Djubair 169³⁴ *seq* (cf. *Ma'ārif* 235⁸) savings quoted 170¹¹ 223²⁶ II 254²³ I 225⁹ cited by al-Mughīra 331⁵ one of the Banū Hārītha II 68¹⁷ a leading juris-consult of al-Kūfa 76². leading *faqīhs* of his time in other Islamic countries *ibid.* · cited by Muhammad b Khālid 254²³ · with Mansūr [b. al-Mu'tamir] (*sic leg*) III 18⁹⁴ see *Notes* on cursing al-Hadjdjadj *ibid see also* (1) إبراهيم *and* إبراهيم بن الأسود

إبراهيم النظام see ابو اسحق النظام

إبراهيم بن هانيء saying quoted III 310³¹

in which he thanked al-Ma'mūn 196[1] cited 197[8] Tāhir b al-Husain's letter to him after the capture of Baghdād 198[31] notice III 201[19] *seq* anecd. with a negro and al-Rashīd *ibid* with al-Ma'mūn *ibid.* his verses quoted 202[30]: relates to al-Ma'mūn the account of an adventure of his 278[7] *seq* a letter of Ahmad b Yūsuf to him quoted 308[31] a letter of his to Ishāk b. Ibrāhīm al-Mawsilī quoted 308[32] a letter of his to a friend quoted 309[2]

إبراهيم الموصلي with al Rashīd (var لسحق for ابراهيم in *Agh.* V 77[20]) I 78[5] cites Dja'far b Yahya 139[20] died about the same time as al Kisā'ī and al-'Abbās b al-Ahnaf III 137[32] al-Ma'mūn conducts his funeral service *ibid* one of the court musicians of Harūn 199[21] *seq* his fellow-musicians *ibid.* (see also 202[5]) compared with Ibn Djāmi' *ibid.* Bar Sawmā on him *ibid*: notice 199[27] entertains Yahyā b. Muḥam. and others

we should read الجرامى for الجدامى see *note* on III 190[11]], cited by Abū Yūsuf III 210[34] cites his father *ibid*: *see also* ابراهيم بن المنذر الخزاعى

إبراهيم بن المنذر الجرامى *see the foregoing and the following*

إبراهيم بن المنذر الخزاعى [الجرامى ?] cited III 190[14] (see *Notes*): *see also* إبراهيم بن المنذر الجذامى

إبراهيم بن المهدى called ابن شكله I 142[1] III 201[19] called ابراهيم بن شكله I 227[2] called ابن المهدى I 271[1] with Bakhtishū' at the court of Ibn Abī Du'ad 271[14] *seq* see *Notes* anecd with Dja'far b Yahyā, 'Abd al-Malik b Sālih al-Hāshimī, and Hārūn al-Rashīd 81[6] (*cf* III 271[1] For vari see *Agh* V 118 ff.) saying quoted 139[27] al-Ma'mūn reconciled with him after his revolt 142[1] *seq*, III 201[19]: with Ahmad b Abī Tāhir I 222[27] on Dja'far b. Yahyā *ibid.*, and al-Ma'mūn II 189[15]: cited 192[16 34] verses

in chains and imprisoned by him *ibid.*; slain in the prison by the clients of Merwān *ibid.* Abū Obeida used to visit him in the prison *ibid.*; stifled with a bag of pitch *ibid.*

إبراهيم بن محمد بن علي صاحب الفوصل I 19[15] (see *Notes*) his genealogy *ibid.* *see also* ابراهيم بن يحيى *with whom he is probably identical*

إبراهيم بن محمّد الكاتب [appears to be identical with إبراهيم بن محمد السّيبانيّ; cited II 171[15]

إبراهيم بن محمّد بن نُوح العُطارديّ called ابن نوح III 89[20] some of his contemporaries at al-Basra enumerated III 89[17 seq.] and others, with Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā' *ibid.*

إبراهيم بن مَرْزُوق cites Sa'īd b. Djuweiriya III 13[20] 14[5]

إبراهيم المُرَنِّيّ [probably a mistake for ابو ابراهيم المرنى *cf. Bulaghā* 180[23]] with Dā'ūd b. Khalaf al-Iṣbahānī II 176[7] (see *Notes*). *see also* المُرَنِّيّ

ابو إبراهيم المُرَنِّيّ see the foregoing

إبراهيم بن المُنْذِر الجدامىّ [probably Madjnūn III 253[13] *see also* إبراهيم بن محمد السّيبانى *and* الكاتب

إبراهيم بن محمد بن طَلْحَة called ابراهيم بن طلحه I 121[22]; called ابن طلحه 121[30] *seq.* his suit against Hishām b. 'Abd al-Malik in a law court 10[21 seq.] (= II 284[12 seq.]) with Hishām after winning the case *ibid.* with al-Hadjdjadj at the court of 'Abd al-Malik b. Merwān 121[22] *seq.* Ibn al-Zobeir appoints him as governor of al-Kūfa, but replaces him later by al-Mukhtār II 264[9]

إبراهيم بن محمّد بن علىّ nominated by his father as his executor II 298[15 seq.]; his headship of the *Shī'a* (or the Hāshimite party) *ibid.* his instructions to Abū Muslim *ibid.* his genealogy *ibid.*; his reply to a letter of Abū Muslim is taken to Merwān *ibid.* Merwān orders al-Walīd b. Mu'āwiya, governor of Damascus, to arrange for his arrest through the governor of al-Balkā' *ibid.*; sent to Merwān

'Abd al-Rahmān b 'Anbasa at the court of Hishām II 123[5] *seq* · a one-eyed man *ibid.*

إبراهيم بن عبد الملك بن صالح الهاشميّ married to a daughter of al-Rashīd and appointed Prefect of Egypt I 81[21] *seq* (*cf* III 28[10] *seq*)

إبراهيم بن عليّ [بن ابى طالب] notice II 255[13] slain along with al-Husain *ibid.* (not mentioned by *al-Tabarī*)

إبراهيم بن عليّ مولى بنى هاشم cited by Abu'l-Hasan 'Alī b. Ahmad I 114[15]

إبراهيم بن عمر cited by Muhammad b. Zakariyā al-'Alā'ī III 211[20] see *Notes*

إبراهيم بن القعقاع بن حكيم cited by al-Asma'ī I 345[6]

إبراهيم بن محمّد السّبيعىّ called إبراهيم السّبيعىّ I 55[22] 78[20 35] II 171[29] (see *Notes*) III 144[17] 214[25] 253[13] saying quoted III 214[25]. cites 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī b. Suwaid for an anecd about his father I 78[20] · cites 'Alī al-Nasrabādhī (*sic*) II 171[29] (see *Notes*) cited I 55[22] 78[a] II 166[20] 171[12] 174[17] III 144[17]. with Buhlūl al-shar II 256[1] cited by 'Alī b 'Abd al-'Azīz *ibid*

إبراهيم بن عبد الله بن الحسن called إبراهيم بن الحسن III 32[25] I 246[11] II 49[25] the governor of al-Medīna instructed by al-Mansūr to watch his movements and those of his brother Muhammad III 29[6] *seqq.* reported missing *ibid* al-Mansūr wants his father to find him and his brother but he professes ignorance of their whereabouts *ibid* · with his brother his father and Sālim b Koteiba *ibid* revolts in al-Basra *ibid* Sulyān b Muhammad the governor of the town surrenders al-Basra to him without a battle *ibid* takes al-Ahwāz and Wāsit *ibid* defeated and slain by 'Isā b Mūsā at al-Basra and his head sent to Abū Dja'far *ibid.* · 33[18] notice 227[16] his genealogy *ibid.* · as a child with his brother Muhammad, and Ibn Tā'ūs 370[2] see also ابو عبد الله بن الحسن

إبراهيم بن عبد الله بن مُطيع with

ابراهيم بن خالد بن يحيى [البرمكيّ] III 22[28]

ابراهيم called ابو اسحاق بن خراش III 247[12]: cited by al-'Utbī *ibid.*: cites Khālid al-Nadjdjār *ibid.*

ابراهيم بن دكّوان الحرّانيّ the *kātib* of al-Hādī II 169[3]

ابو ابراهيم [الرّاوى] cited II 274[14]

ابراهيم بن رائق chamberlain of al-Muktadir III 48[20]

ابراهيم بن رسول الله صلى الله عليه و سلّم II 5[7] 33[32] *seq* his mother was Māriyā al-Kibṭiya 202[13 bis] (*cf.* III 243[2]) names of his brothers and sisters *ibid.*. III 31[26]

ابراهيم بن سعد [بن ابراهيم] الزّهرىّ with Abū Yūsuf al-Kāḍī III 191[2] (cf. *Tahdhīb* I 123[9]) with al-Rashīd 191[18]. cited by Ishāk 191[2 8]

ابراهيم بن سلم [بن قتيبة] consoles Mūsa'l-Hādī (*sic leg.*) on the death of his son II 34[32]

ابراهيم بن السّندىّ I 70[9] *seq* cited 139[9]: cites 'Abd al-Malik b. Ṣālih 143[29]. with Sa'd b. Salm 144[5] cited 233[23]

ابراهيم بن سهل chamberlain of al-Mutawakkil III 46[34]

ابراهيم السّوسىّ مولى المهالبة called ابو إسحق III 139[10] *seq*. anecd. 138[20] *seq*

ابراهيم بن سيّار المعتزىّ النّظّام see ابو اسحق

ابراهيم بن شكلة see ابراهيم بن المهدى

ابراهيم بن محمّد السّمائىّ see ابراهيم السّمائىّ

ابراهيم بن صبيح (?) one of the secretaries of al-Rashīd II 169[7]

ابراهيم بن محمّد بن طلحة see ابراهيم بن طلحة

إبراهيم بن العبّاس بن صول II 169[9] called إبراهيم بن العبّاس الصّولىّ 171[2] his verses praised I 211[4] (? see *Notes*) a client of the Banu'l-Abbās II 169[9] the secretary of al-Mutawakkil *ibid.* owed his greatness to his skill as a *kātib* 171[2]. a list of other men of the same type *ibid.*: verses of Sa'īd b. Homaid on him 171[19]: cited 192[12]: cited 195[5], al-Ḥasan b. Wahb's letter to him 196[8]

إبراهيم بن عبد الله cites Abū Ma'-

mother of Merwān b. Muhammad II 293[17] (?)

ابراهيم بن الاعلب المعروف بزيادة الله (*sic*) with Asad b. al-Furāt I 84[18] *seq*

ابراهيم الامام saying quoted II 178[22]. Muhammad b Alī appoints him as his executor III 42[19] (see *Notes*)

ابراهيم بن ثويه (؟) and al-Ma'mūn II 189[22]

ابراهيم بن جبلة [probably identical with the following] with 'Abd al-Hamīd II 181[15]

ابراهيم بن جبلة بن مخرمة السكونى الخطيب (for him see *Agh.* XIV 85) with Bishr b al-Mu'tamir II 129[19] his note on the art of speech-making *ibid* see also the foregoing

ابراهيم بن جعفر and al-Ma'mūn II 189[12]

(1) ابراهيم بن الحسن (P$_1$ 37a[7] الحسن بن ابراهيم) verses which 'Abd al-Samad b. al-Mu'adhdhal (*sic leg.*) addressed to him I 185[17]

(2) ابراهيم بن الحسن see ابراهيم بن عبد الله بن الحسن

ابراهيم بن حويطب cited by Muhammad b Sa'īd II 113[7]

ابو اسحاق called ابراهيم بن أدهم I 84[16] with an individual who wanted to offer him a present *ibid.* · sayings quoted 343[5] *seq*

ابراهيم بن اسحاق cited by Ismā'īl b. Ibrāhīm II 144[26]

ابراهيم بن اسحق (؟) a letter of condolence written by him to a Caliph II 35[21]

ابراهيم بن الاسود (var ابراهيم عن الاسود P$_1$ 76*b*[3]) gives the greetings of 'Abdallāh b Mas'ūd to 'Umar I I 225[6]

ابراهيم بن الاشتر [النخعى] called ابن الاشتر II 293[15] the head of *al-Husainiya* a subdivision of *al-Rafida* I 218[21] sent by al-Mukhtār against 'Obeidallāh b Ziyād whom he defeated at the Battle of Djazr II 204[11] · slew Ibn Ziyad *ibid.* Obeidallāh on him before the battle *ibid.* deserts al-Mukhtar 265[8]. 'Abd al-Malik vainly tries to tempt him to desert Mus'ab 267[14 *bis*] · with Mus'ab on the occasion *ibid* 293[18] see also ابراهيم

بنت ابراهيم بن الاشتر [النخعى]

(4) ابراهيم *Abraham*: called ابراهيم الخليل (or الخليل ابراهيم) III 234[2] 250[9] 243[1] (*cf.* II 148[16]) · called خليل الرحمن I 227[9] 263[5] III 301[12]: I 151[2 seq] (=III 8[17 seq]) · 160[24] with his son Ishāk at his death-bed 227[8 seq] 263[5] 296[21 seq] · with his friend al-'Ādhir (*sic*) 297[7] · 350[21] II 156[24] and the Prophet 201[33] III 20[16 seq] and Sārah 234[2] Hagar, his concubine-slave bore him Ismā'īl 243[1] 243[4] an individual pretends to be Abraham before al-Ma'mūn 250[9 seq] dimensions of the Ka'ba in his days, according to tradition 297[10 seq] his foot-print on the *Makām* 298[15] the minaret to which he used to retire for devotions 301[12] his mosque and tomb at eight miles from Jerusalem 301[17].

آل إبراهيم II 33[33] · 73[10] (*Kor.*)

ابراهيم الأثرم (*sic*) ملك الحبشة II 58[5]

ابراهيم بن احمد cites al-Shaibānī I 77[24]

أبجد II 166[9]

أبجر [بن أبجر بن جابر العجلي] III 77[27]

أبجر بن جابر بن شريك (var. بجير for شريك cf. *Nak* and *Tabarī*, by index, and *Wūst Tab* B 24) · called ابجر بن جابر العجلي III 67[32] 69[21] 77[26] visited 'Omar I II 54[21] · commanded the *Lahāzim* at the Battle of al-Wakīt III 67[32] · with his sister and his brother-in-law 'Amīra b Tārik 69[21] *seq* with al-Hawfazān raids the Yarbū', but most of their army is captured *ibid* Djarīr on the incident *ibid* raided the Banū Mālik b Hanzala and captured Suleimā bint Mihsan 77[26]

أبجر بن جابر العجلي see the foregoing

(1) إبراهيم [probably identical with إبراهيم النخعي] I 169[22] (=319[10]) · cited by al-Sha'bī II 5[1] see *Notes*: and Hammād b Salama I 203[34] (=III 285[28])

(2) إبراهيم with Bakīya I 333[13]

(3) إبراهيم I 246[11] see إبراهيم بن عبد الله بن الحسن

أبان بن عبد الحميد اللاحقي a letter of his in verse, addressed to al-Fadl b. Yahyā II 184[25] *seq.* with al-Fadl *ibid* satirized by Abū Nuwās *ibid* the reason why Abū Nuwās wrote the satire and the consequences *ibid.*

أبان بن عثمان بن عفان III 256[7]: with Towais al-Mughannī I 222[18] his attitude towards Talha and al-Zobeir II 222[23 n.] with Nāfi' b. 'Alkama, governor of Mecca *ibid* appointed governor of al-Medīna by Mu'āwiya III 198[1 n.] aneed with Towais *ibid.*. noted for his stupidity 256[7 bis] with Mu'āwiya *ibid*

أبان بن عمر (?) cited by al-Asma'ī III 289[20]

ابان بن عيسى [بن ديبار الأندلسي] (For him see *Dībādj* 98) cites his father I 191[30] cited by Aiyūb b Sulaimān 191[30]

أبان بن مروان his brothers enumerated II 294[3]

أبان بن الوليد with Khalaf b al-Khalīfa I 75[33]

I 108[7] the mother of the Prophet II 39[31]: 201[12] her genealogy *ibid* · III 31[1]

اصحاب عبد الله بن إباض الإباضية I 212[21] II 50[3] see [العُمَرِيّ] also الخَوَارِج

(*sic leg*) أُبَامَة a subdivision of the Ghatafān b. Sa'd, included among the Djudhām II 70[11]

أُمّ أبانٍ in a verse of 'Abd al-Rahmān b Omm al-Hakam (? *cf. Kāmil* 72[5]) III 331[3]

أُمّ أبانٍ بنت الحَكَم بن العاص (Var الحكم for الحكم *cf* حامد بن الحكم العيون والحدائق p. 40[11]) wife of the Caliph Suleiman and mother of his son Aiyūb II 274[17]

أُمّ أبانٍ see أُمّ أبانٍ بنت حامد بن الحكم بنت الحكم بن العاص

أبان clan II 50[26] some of their eminent men enumerated 50[31]

أبان بن سَعيد his genealogy II 166[17] (? cf 170[12]) see *Notes* one of those [Meccans] who were able to write, at the time of the introduction of Islām *ibid* (? see *Notes*)

Index III.

NAMES OF PERSONS, TRIBES, ETC.

Names of poets are included in this index only when any information is given about them. For passages where the author mentions them in merely introducing a poetical citation see Index I

Names occurring only in genealogies or in grammatical and other illustrations are not included, unless they are unusual

References under each article are, as a rule, arranged in the order in which the relevant passages occur in the *'Ikd*, but in the case of longer and more important articles some rearrangement has been attempted to facilitate reference.

In the case of names which occur very frequently, e g Adam, Mahammad, al-'Arab, etc , only the more important passages are indicated

For the significance of equation marks refer to the beginning of Index I

[آزر [ابو ابراهيم] III 251[21]

(1) آكِلُ المُرار see حُجْر آكِلُ المُرار بن عمرو

(2) آكِلُ المُرار see الحارث بن عمرو آكِل المُرار الكِنْدِيّ

آكلة الأكباد i.e. هِنْد [بنت عُتْبة بن ربيعة] II 114[13]

آمنة بنت سَعيد بن العاصي wife of Khālid b. Yazīd, visited by her nephew Muhammad b 'Amr II 117[11]

آمنة بنت عُتَيْبة (*sic leg.*) (P$_3$59a[7] آمُنَيْبة بنت عُتَيْبة) her elegy on the death of her father III 91[1] see *Notes*

آمنة بنت وَهْب بن عبد مناف

أ

آدم called ابو البشر II 57[17] I 14[1] 93[9] *seq.* · 134[12] (*Kor.*) 154[22] : 160[21] · 188[12] 189[5] *bis* · 206[20] *seq.* 217[18] 218[25] 315[a] 349[6]. II 24[30] 56[35] 57[17] 71[11] *seq.* 73[10] (*Kor.*) 123[28] *bis* 126[6]. 130[22] *bis* (=70[29] *bis*) : 143[13] 158[12] (=III 11[35]) · said to have invented the Arabic, Syriac, and other characters 166[4]. was the first man to write with the pen 166[7]: III 19[22] 22[7]: 241[5] (=241[25]) : his creation, according to *al-Torāt* 287[18] 301[24] the Prophet on his creation 302[13] : 302[26] *et passim*

مَهْدِيها K III 33[30]

مَساوِيها Mn I 278[15]

عَلَيْها R I 99[14]

يكون فِيها R II 311[5]

أَخْذَ عَنْها R II 320[14]

يَأتِيها R II 320[30]

عَلَيها R II 320[32]

تَديها R III 86[18]

عَابِها R III 160[5]

الْتَهْيا Rm I 29[3]

علَيْها W II 109[15]

الدَرِيَّة R II 319[16]

و الجِدايَة R II 314[17]

حِكايةٌ R III 160[34]

يدِيَّة Rm II 287[22]

بالتَّحِبَّة W I 183[21]

أُمِّيَّة W I 183[22]

يُداوِيها B I 209[7]

معاديها B I 260[7]

ما فِيها B I 285[11]

سافِيها B I 334[15]

وَعَنْ فِيهِ B III 79[20]

مخالِيها B III 268[33] see *Notes*

عُصِيٌّ	W	III	290[14] (= 283[2])
الرَّوِيِّ	Hz	III	187[28]
مَعْصِيِّ	K	I	21[25]
بِعَصْلَبِيِّ	R	II	153[31]
العَيِّ	R	II	316[6]
علىّ	R	III	35[1]
الرَّمِيِّ	W	II	183[31] ff
لُؤَيِّ	W	III	55[22]
يعنّبه [1]	B	III	153[26]
مساويه	B	I	201[21]
لأبيه	Mdj	III	259[2]
شعثيه	Mdj	III	357[28]
علّه	Mdj	III	357[28]
ايدّيه	Mt	I	260[21]
خيارُهُ فيهْ	R	II	225[33]
إبّه	R	II	309[21]
ذريه	R	II	311[21]
إلّه	R	II	313[16]
بدّيه	R	II	317[12]
دويه	R	II	317[29]
فيه	R	III	162[1]
إلّه	R	III	165[4]
بجنّيه	Rm	III	173[22]
يرّميه	Rm	III	173[24]
علّيه	Rm	III	357[5]
بعينّيه	S	III	366[9]
مروّتهْ	K	III	180[10]
الفاشهْ	K	III	26[5]
منّهْ	Mt	III	178[17]
مبّهْ	Mt	III	178[20]
بلنّسيهْ	R	II	311[22]
والتّنّيهْ	R	III	159[17]
الحبّبيهْ(؟)	R	III	199[13]
العاويهْ	R	II	312[21]
الدّاهيهْ	R	II	314[11]
الثّمانيهْ	R	III	160[1]
واعيهْ	R	III	161[8]
أمّهْ	R	II	309[14]
البريّهْ	R	II	313[5]
البليّهْ	R	II	313[11]

[1] يعنه ؟

عَلَّا Mt I 197[5] (=II 194[27])

حاسِيا R II 313[19]

والِيا R II 322[10]

حُمَّا Rm III 328[25]

فَنَّا S III 151[14]

عِنايِيا T I 53[25]

نَعاصِيا T I 75[22]

وَادِيا T I 86[17]

نادِيا T I 117[10]

رِدائِدا T I 121[8] (=264[22])

رافِدا T I 127[19]

نادِيا T I 146[2]

أَحالِيا T I 197[17]

نَمادِيا T I 231[32]

مالِيا T II 5[21]

وَرائِيا T II 9[23] ff

مُعْوِدا T II 10[11]

تَلافِيا T II 26[14]

رامِيا T II 46[26]

حِمالِيا T II 98[33]

مُتَنائِبا(*s.l.*) T II 261[12] (=I 45[19])

مابِيا T III 61[9]

مابِيا T III 84[6] (=83[31] II 68[2])

مَوالِيا T III 86[11]

نافِيا T III 94[35] ff

الغَوالِيا T III 109[10]

تَلافِيا T III 149[12]

بِدالِيا T II 180[3] (=180[12] 181[29])

كَماهِيا T III 180[5]

الغَوالِيا T III 258[27]

صاحِيا T III 338[29] ff

نادِيا T III 359[2]

الدُّنْيا (؟) T I 97[27]

يَحْيَى T III 26[25]

عَلَّا W I 323[8]

يَدَّا W II 8[9] (=13[26])

عَلَّا W II 13[23]

صِبِيٌّ R I 282[14]

مَقْضِيٌّ R II 321[12]

الدُّنْيَ R II 321[26]

تلتهى K III 187[17]

وجبه Kh I 25[3]

السمه R III 133[10]

لاأسقه R III 182[4]

الله R II 311[19]

داه R II 314[23]

دالله R II 315[25]

و

جروا R I 187[27] (= 279[26])

السكوى T I 200[26]

السرو (s. l.) T I 86[11]

لهوى K III 187[20]

والدنو R II 312[20]

سو R II 315[24]

والعدو R II 318[7]

الدنحو R III 160[29]

والنحو S I 195[12]

منهوى T I 241[14]

وأخوه K III 148[24]

لم أسته ؛

ندوه R II 319[17]

عدوه R II 311[28]

وعدوه R II 317[9]

التمرفوه Mt III 140[6]

عمرفوه Mt III 140[7]

أنوها R II 109[6]

ي

العسى Mt I 322[17] ff

النبى R I 226[31]

النثوبى R II 48[31] (cf 230[33] III 181[5])

المنختوى R II 59[26]

المسوى (؟) R II 68[34]

إحوتى R III 181[24]

نفسى R III 181[25]

سنى R III 181[27]

مهديا K I 131[18]

المطا Kh II 301[21]

نريا Kh II 301[26]

هويا Kh III 207[11]

عما Mdj II 177[20]

العتبة R II 318[2]

بيانه R III 162[21]

الطاحونة R II 310[28]

الظعينة R II 312[12]

نرشلونة (s l) R II 316[8]

الحرونة R II 317[13]

الملعونة R II 318[14]

المدينة R II 318[21]

مدينة R II 321[22]

مهيبة R II 321[25]

و الأعادة W III 285[31] (= 345[11])

أحسنه B III 262[9]

وطنه Md III 137[31]

هوادي R I 228[16]

ساده R II 309[20]

ساده R II 315[1]

مكانه R II 322[22]

أشجاده R II 322[31]

عمده R II 309[1]

جبينه R II 317[34]

فارهنها W III 248[7]

و شانها T II 23[27]

نظلمودها T III 228[27]

و حسبنها K II 302[5] (= 300[22])

عتادها Mt III 198[24]

شعطانها R II 317[2]

و غبنها R III 122[33]

يهينها T I 23[3] see *Notes*

بسنها T I 148[10]

يرينها T II 266[6]

تدينها T II 276[10]

دمرادها R II 309[8]

متودها R II 318[3]

حصونها R II 322[26]

سماديها T III 328[13]

ه

الجمعه R II 313[20]

ملهى S III 180[11]

شبيهه R II 308[18]

الله S II 10[27]

بالله B I 68[28]

الناهي B I 153[21]

تَدَبِّي W III 186[13]

مجدّى W II 41[9]

عُكاظَ إبّي W III 183[22]

كالأُرجُوان W I 30[11]

بسابِي W I 75[23]

الرَّمّان W I 194[27]

الفَرْفدانِ W I 283[15] (= 292[19])

رمابِي W I 286[21]

أُرْجُوانِ W III 53[20]

المعابِي W III 114[12]

بدان W III 120[35] ff

الجُمّان W III 133[28]

بَجاوِدان W III 152[32]

البدان W III 245[10]

أدان W III 269[5]

المهْرجانِ W III 308[21]

لسابِي W III 309[32]

مِنْجَلانِ W III 389[4]

و دِينِ W I 64[20] (=194[10])

الغَرِينِ W I 179[18]

تَخْوّ مِنى W I 242[31]

عنّى W I 245[27]

بعْرُوفِى W II 153[22] (=III 7[16] 126[7])

اوبنّى W III 125[17]

بالمعين W III 125[20]

الأمنِ W III 191[17]

النُّطُون W III 248[30]

حُنون W III 364[28]

عِنِ W II 58[3]

وصفهْ K I 210[6]

عهْ R II 315[13]

أوْه K II 92[30]

لمؤمنهْ R II 315[4]

مسَيْدهْ R III 164[3]

و امكنهْ R III 179[10]

السّاكنهْ R III 163[8]

لكنَّهْ R III 236[19]

الجنَّهْ R II 82[31]

لكنَّهْ R II 109[4]

هُدْنَهْ R II 311[15]

و انتشر R II 322[12]

محركين R III 159[30]

موضعين R III 160[16]

المتقابلين R III 162[12]

المتجاورين R III 162[19]

سالمين R III 162[21]

حرائر R III 163[1]

مدن R III 163[4]

عنى Rm III 310[20]

و اسعدك Rm II 289[11]

العمالى Rm III 130[21]

الاصمعى Rm III 372[7]

دعى Rm III 328[26]

لحين Rm III 366[22]

تعذر S I 291[9]

عسكر T I 245[30] (=III 125[30] 286[22])

أسن T III 204[10]

سنى I I 96[11] ff

منى T III 201[22]

خسنان T I 17[34]

مكان T I 141[19]

دوابى T I 237[17]

الحدثان T I 253[30]

و لسانى T I 265[24]

فتان T II 14[13]

فتان T II 22[16]

مختلفان T II 241[31]

فرسان T III 56[20]

و مكانى T III 61[27]

سفوان T III 73[22] (=I 33[22])

سويان T III 78[17]

مكان T III 119[17]

بدان T III 142[8]

عدان T III 225[26]

سنان (؟) T III 284[23]

انان T III 331[3]

ظلمونى T I 188[13]

بعلبنى T I 191[4] (=201[12])

صنين T II 97[27]

بحنين T III 146[6] (=153[21])

و جبين T III 208[22]

وتُمكِّن	R II	321^{18}	
حَسَن	R III	188^{32}	
الآمن	R III	63^{8}	
السَّواكِن	R III	161^{31}	
بَرِدْنى	R II	101^{32}	(= III 368^{11})
رهْن	R II	319^{23}	
إحوانى	R II	107^{9}	
عفّان	R II	176^{30}	
العمان	R II	308^{25}	
مَرْوان	R II	309^{2}	
والفُرْسان	R II	312^{8}	
السَّلْطان	R II	313^{15}	
والفُرْسان	R II	313^{24}	
الرَّحمٰن	R II	314^{10}	
والإعلان	R II	315^{18}	
الدُّميان	R II	316^{1}	
والطُّغيان	R II	317^{10}	
الإيمان	R II	317^{14}	
السُّلطان	R II	317^{20}	
والولْدان	R II	318^{34}	
السُّلطان	R II	319^{11}	
السُّلطان	R II	319^{15}	
والفُرسان	R II	319^{18}	
العربان (*sic*)	R II	319^{21}	
الرَّحمٰن	R II	320^{5}	
والسُّلطان	R II	320^{23}	
والأمان	R II	321^{4}	
اللِّسان	R III	159^{16}	
الدّان	R III	159^{27}	
اللّسان	R III	160^{9}	
اللّسان	R III	160^{17}	
ساكنان	R III	160^{19}	
الدّين	R I	191^{20}	
مُعين	R II	83^{11} ff	
والدُّون	R II	319^{11}	
حفْصون	R II	320^{20}	
السّبْن	R II	321^{19}	
الدُّون	R II	322^{24}	
الدّين	R II	322^{25}	
تَدْوين	R III	159^{32}	
ظاهِريّن	R II	311^{20}	
العِلْجَبْن	R II	316^{7}	

للمساكين B III 264[13]

رياحين B III 331[2]

سعيدى B III 331[28]

يؤمنن B I 230[21]

لئلئن B I 258[9]

الجددئدبن B I 294[10] (= 187[11] 259[28] ff)

الدئن B III 150[17]

عدى B III 366[1]

كائدئن Hz I 82[16]

الحسن K I 69[2]

الأكمن K I 240[1]

الشحن K III 365[16]

فمان K I 33[20]

الأفوان K I 129[7]

شئمان K I 148[1]

شادى K I 157[30]

الأدمان K I 165[14]

رمان K I 196[27]

سرحان K I 290[6]

الألوان K III 133[25]

عنادى K III 206[25]

الجنان K III 364[21]

الدين K III 109[23]

دعنانى Kh I 24[2]

اللسان Kh I 75[30]

سمعان Kh I 115[29]

الإمتحان Kh I 164[29]

المران Kh I 182[5]

للإنسان Kh II 274[11]

البدان Kh III 81[11]

علادى Kh III 221[8]

اعوان Kh III 374[28] ff

مكنون Kh III 118[11]

الأدنبن Kh III 306[17]

العين Md III 206[30]

رمان Md III 167[1]

دهمان Md III 216[7] (= 167[6])

عبتنى Mt III 200[28]

الجران Mt I 184[4]

كالزعفران Mt II 289[17]

المغربين Mt I 251[30] (= 289[25])

سمعان ؟

سَبَبِينُ T III 134[1] (=195[14])

دَمِينُ T III 137[27]

حرِينُ T III 153[12]

تَبِينُ T III 242[11]

مُعِينُ T III 270[33] ff

تْصانُ W I 194[12]

اللّسانُ W I 229[1] (=274[1])

الرَّمانُ W III 310[6]

الظُّنُونُ W III 98[16]

نَرَى B I 97[24]

للّبمن B I 100[26]

رمى B I 125[29]

انحَرِن B I 148[23] (= 185[13] 202[8])

إحن B II 81[19]

بالعُصُن B II 94[32] (=III 150[21])

هُتُن B II 95[1]

حصن B III 33[20]

رَسَى B III 208[32]

عَفِن B III 306[27]

أوْصابِي B I 187[22] (=III 214[26])

واخْوانِي B I 191[14]

أوْطابِي B I 210[13]

يَفُولانِ B I 224[6]

وِتْمان B I 247[12]

مَعْدْانِ(ى) B I 247[18]

بأوْطانِ B I 251[15]

بنَعْمانِ B II 102[8]

انسانِ B III 100[19]

و اعلانِي B III 137[22]

بالدّانى B III 214[28]

بالطّين B I 13[6] (=200[5])

يعْطِين B I 83[32]

و نعْلمْنِي B I 191[1] (=201[12])

حِيّن B I 244[12]

يأ تِنِي B I 336[10] (=III 106[13])

المَوازِينِ B II 25[28]

الدّيّنِ B II 36[14]

يُرَجِّينِي B II 81[13] (=I 249[32])

دِينِ B III 109[5]

وَهَمْدَانُ B II 73[12]

عَصْمَانُ B III 358[26] (= 214[23])

السَّيَاطِينُ B III 316[7] (= 268[25])

سَكُنُ K I 261[8]

بَطْحَنُ K I 321[8]

أَفَنُ K I 177[20]

مَكَانُ K I 13[24]

عَمَانُ K I 75[20]

لَمَانُ K III 144[11]

الْحِمْرَانُ K III 152[35] ff

دَسَوَانُ Kh III 375[1]

الْأَمِينُ Kh I 54[7]

مَعْنُونُ Kh I 312[10]

الْحَرُونُ Md II 16[3]

حَسَنُ Mn II 14[28] ff

لَمَسُ Mn III 156[2]

أَدْعُوا R II 319[24]

حَسَنُ R III 160[12]

يَحْسَنُ R III 160[21]

بَحْرٌ R I 290[20]

قُرْبَانُ R II 309[16]

الْبَيَانُ R III 162[35]

يَلِينُ R II 107[2]

وَالظُّنُونُ R II 308[22]

الْمَنُونُ R II 310[21]

عُيُونُ R III 159[15]

وَالسُّكُونُ R III 159[26]

مَغْبُونُ R III 160[10]

تَحْزُنُ S I 320[6]

الْأَعْيُنُ S II 180[12]

وَيُحَصِّنُ T I 338[10]

يُدَاهِنُ T I 64[24]

المساكن T I 118[24]

كَائِنُ T III 152[17]

أَدَاجِنُ T III 235[5]

بَجَانُ T I 31[9]

جُدُونُ T I 187[23]

جُفُونُ T II 15[6]

وَبُطُونُ T II 72[22]

وَدَفِنُ T II 80[14]

عُبُونُ T II 192[24]

يَلْمَنُ T III 133[26]

فعمّنا T III 182^{22}

آمنا T I 337^{18} ff

الظّنّا T III 357^{10}

الهَوا W I 210^{35} ff

وَلِيْنا W I 18^{3}

مُؤمِنونا W I 46^{5}

نَعبدا W I 187^{34}

نَعينا W I 187^{35}

تأخَرِنا W I 188^{3} ff (= 301^{18})

أجْمَعِنا W I 217^{31}

يعبدا W II 15^{20}

سِينا[1] W II 20^{11} see *Notes*

وَجَدْتُمُونا W II 55^{23}

سالِمينا W II 91^{1}

الكاتِبِينا W II 174^{13}

مُكَبِّلينا W II 293^{22}

الجاهِلينا W III 33^{8}

الوارِدينا[2] W III 89^{28} see *Notes*

[1] شنينا ؟

[2] الرّافِدِينا ؟

لَيلِنا W III 122^{12}

المنُونا W III 122^{19}

حبلنا W III 141^{18}

رُوِيدا W III 182^{31}

العالمِينا W III 236^{29} (=I 22^{19})

ارِبنا W III 239^{10}

أرِبا W III 239^{18}

تَصْطَحِبا[1] W III 244^{17}

الأعْجمينا W III 247^{9}

علَّنا W I 149^{10}

أبَّنا W I 196^{30}

دَيْنا W II 65^{9}

ثُمّ تَتَمّنا W III 182^{30}

تَنّا W III 191^{12}

القَرْنُ B II 300^{26}

عَدَنٌ B III 156^{10}

عَلَنٌ B III 219^{4}

و الجُبْنُ B I 47^{4}

عَسّانُ B II 63^{21}

[1] تُصْبِحنا ؟

المُنَى Mt III 248[22]

جُلاّسِنا Mt I 181[34]

مَجابِيْنَنا Mt I 183[10]

المُحْدِثينا Mt II 219[11]

تَبّنا R III 160[11]

حَسَنا R III 374[21]

و المَدائنا R II 315[27]

المَساكِنا R II 322[28]

مُدايِنا R III 162[11]

أُمّنا R II 310[7]

شطانا R II 310[5]

سدانا R III 87[9]

نُخاطِبُونا R I 135[15] (= 234[19])

يأتِينا R II 103[3]

العُتُونا R II 314[28]

العُيُونا R II 316[29]

حُصُونا R II 319[2]

العُيُونا R II 322[30]

المُبْتَنُونا Rm III 120[11]

اصبَحِينا Rm III 137[20]

السُّوْسَنا S I 184[10]

ستُّونا S III 306[9]

بصفّينا B II 25[22] (= 225[21] 237[27])

عِنّينا B II 284[26]

بعَدَّيْنا B III 259[7]

أَلْوانا K I 266[2]

دِينّا K I 130[1]

وَطِينا K III 132[13]

معدنا K III 200[21] (= 196[34] 211[32])

كَمِينا K III 212[2]

حرينا K III 279[2]

عَنّينا Kh III 176[2]

أَمّينا Kh III 176[5]

لَحْمَا Kh I 240[25] see *Notes*

نُوناً Kh III 142[30] see *Notes*

الأَظْعانا Kh III 201[9]

حُنُونا Kh I 261[14]

العاشِقينا Kh III 151[30]

رِبّنا Kh I 137[29]

أَيْنا Kh I 210[10]

مِنّا Mdj I 324[13]

خَيْمُها T I 244[11]

رَمِيمُها T II 32[34] ff

عَرِيمُها T III 249[11]

و رَيْلُمّها Mt III 178[11]

نَاسِفُمها Mt III 178[14]

ن

الحدن K III 306[35]

دمّن K I 259[3] (=243[1])

الرَّسن Mt I 47[38]

والحدن Mt I 243[8]

الرَّمن Mt II 58[21]

دابرن Mt II 59[6]

اللَّدن Mt II 67[11]

الحَسَن Mt III 35[6]

بَأْتِن Mt III 182[23]

اليمن R I 108[31]

يُمن R II 108[31]

سكن R III 159[34]

بُمْنَعن R III 184[12]

شَبْمان R I 99[21]

و الرَّحمن R II 214[33]

صَيْقِيُّون R I 281[18]

حَرَن Rm II 15[18]

السُّخُن Rm III 306[21]

يمن S III 125[1]

السَّكَنا B II 12[22]

ظَعَنا B III 218[11]

بانا B I 98[12]

شَيْدانا B I 248[27]

أَحمانا B I 291[22]

صَفْوانا B II 45[4] (=I 158[8] II 50[6])

عُدوانا B II 166[33]

عَفَّانا B II 219[30] ff (= 25[12] 166[32] 214[25] I 184[27])

شدانا B III 96[33]

سُلمانا B III 123[35] ff

بانا B III 179[1]

أَشجانا B III 223[28]

رَبّانا B III 241[12]

فَتْلانا B III 376[22]

سَعْيدا B I 121[10] (=264[24])

مَدْفُونا B I 129[20]

مَوالينا B I 191[9]

بالأجمة Md III 193[8]

الفدامة W II 171[20]

دلامة W III 371[10]

دوهمة B III 148[20]

انتقامة K III 183[17]

سعمة Md III 167[9]

قدمة Md III 167[12]

سلمة R I 240[17]

مريمة (*s.l.*) R III 115[3]

مخطمة R III 135[9]

دمامة R I 265[21]

ودمة W I 13[20] (=III 123[19])

وسمة B III 270[10]

طعامة K III 270[24]

بأمه R II 85[5]

لابن أمه R II 273[14]

أمامها T II 191[12] (=I 83[20])

حمامها (*s.l.*) K III 130[10]

مقامها K III 179[24]

ألومها T I 86[21]

لام W III 247[32]

الطعام W III 269[1]

المدام W III 330[1]

اللئيم W I 24[6]

الرحيم W I 79[28] (=III 371[2])

كريم W I 85[15] ff (=197[27] III 272[8])

وحبم W I 116[34]

أقدمى W III 142[29]

الخدمة R I 45[31] (=III 88[26])

ظلمة R II 309[9]

الظلمة R II 309[24]

والدمة R II 310[9]

مسلمة R II 310[19]

مستحمة R II 316[3]

المسومة R II 316[11]

المعدمة R II 318[22]

وحرمة R II 311[7]

والسلامة R III 160[28]

اهتضامة R III 183[17]

حدمة (*sic*) R II 322[15]

الدَّم T III 292⁴

وحدتم T III 341²⁴

الفم T III 354²³, 359²⁷

بالمَواسِم T I 54²⁴

حائم T I 87²⁴ (=94²⁸ III 112²⁷)

السَّواجِم T I 87²⁸ (=94³² III 112³¹)

عالم T I 165²⁰

المآتم T II 33¹¹

عارم T II 268²⁷

النَّعائم T III 52¹⁸

دارم T III 53¹⁷

ظالم T III 56¹

الأرامِم T III 73³³ ff

الدهائم T III 110¹⁸ (=II 93²⁴)

القَمائم T III 134²⁷

العرائم T III 140¹⁷

بالجَماجِم T III 230¹⁴ (=I 157²)

العَمائم T III 230¹⁶ (=I 157⁴)

العَوائم T III 230¹⁸ (=I 157⁶)

لائم T III 244³¹

الجَماجِم T III 267¹⁵

للْحلْم T I 132³²

فهْم T I 164³⁴

عزْم T I 202²³

حُرْم T III 137¹⁹

نُمغام T I 75³⁴ ff

لجامي T I 121³ (=264¹⁷)

كلام T II 65³¹ (=235³¹ I 129³²)

وَوام T III 154⁶

كَريم T I 198²

أديم T I 198³⁰ (=256⁵)

فلُوْمِب T I 256³

نَسم T III 122¹⁵

برعْم (برَعْمى l.) W II 228³²

الحَوام W I 33¹⁸

حَدام W I 274²⁰ (=II 55²⁰)

شَمام W II 69⁶

الحِمام W III 87¹⁷

والسَّلام W III 215⁵

تَسْلِم S I 311[20]

فَادْغِم S III 307[9]

بالحازِم S I 228[11]

الحَرْم S I 35[9]

والصُّرْم S III 348[16]

مَانَم T I 84[23]

يُسْلَم T I 86[29]

مُجْرِم T I 124[23] ff

والعم T I 126[6]

اتَّكَلُّم T I 171[7]

المُضَمَّ T I 238[31] ff (=I 165[17])

المُحَرَّم T II 37[17]

مُحَرَّم T II 267[22]

مَنْسَم T III 59[16]

تَقَدَّم T III 78[22]

يُسَلِّم T III 87[25]

بَقَدَم T III 88[2]

مُكْدِم T III 131[11]

بكلَم T III 194[23]

ومَعْضَم T III 258[33]

الحَرْم R II 310[3]

بجُم R II 313[12]

العُصْم R II 317[23]

تُسَمِّي R III 161[14]

تَمْتَام R I 239[18]

سَلَّام R II 176[30]

الاسلام R II 310[14]

بالإسلام R II 312[21]

العام R II 314[8]

بلا سلام R II 319[17]

الصِّرِيم R II 320[23]

والدَّمام R II 320[25]

سلام R II 321

اجم R II 321[10]

والاكرا R II 321[21]

والآكام R II 322[13]

منطُوم R III 159[18]

نَقُوم R II 309[10]

سمى Rm III 152[7]

لوام Rm I 238[20]

لِمشام Rm III 268[8]

بالصَّبْلَم K III 90[14]

بَكَلَّمِي K III 90[17]

العُجْرُم K III 96[16]

طلدوا دَمِي K III 127[22]

دُكْلَم K III 131[21] (=170[5])

طالم K III 170[1]

الصائم K III 340[5]

العرم K I 14

هسام K I 45[2]

الأرحام K I 96[21]

الآرام K I 126[31] (=III 127[33])

الأثام K I 186[20]

أثامي K I 261[10]

بالعام K II 146[18]

والإحرام K III 80[20]

دعام K III 112[32]

بسلام K III 127[31]

سهامي K III 364[19]

حلبم K I 29[32]

لئم K I 85[33]

باللؤم K I 116[15]

وبُسُومي K I 200[23]

بِئُوم K I 345[11] (=III 340[6])

يُثْم Kh II 31[14]

أُسَمِّي Kh III 272[12]

عُلام Kh I 247[18]

الحمّام Kh III 306[25]

الأثم Kh III 307[3]

تمم Kh I 188[2]

الكوم Kh I 210[21]

المصْرُم Kh III 191[30]

كوم Kh III 331[8]

حكم Md II 66[4]

العمام Md III 39[21]

حُسم Mn III 81[11] (=II 67[26])

والكوم Mn III 309[7]

الأصْجَم Mt II 52[21]

الحمي R II 176[2]

بالصَّلَم R II 319[32]

بالدَّم R III 230[22] (=I 157[10] 281[9] II 145[17])

حالم R II 309[17]

هَمِّي R I 74[19]

لأقْوام B I 178[10]

الحامِي B I 227[24]

أعْلام B II 95[27] (=I 49[12] II 180[24])

سلّام B II 176[28]

اسمّام B II 273[2]

لِأقوامِ B III 85[5]

مَتْعُوم B III 249[27]

نوْم B I 147[12]

سمْ Hz III 93[21]

نعلم K I 13[18]

مُعلّمِ K I 82[28]

فسْعم K I 104[17]

الأعْظَم K I 181[7]

اعرم K I 225[23] (=279[13] 320[16])

طِمْطِم K I 239[24]

لِلمعْدِم (s.l.) K I 289[9] see *Notes*

الأنْجُم K II 273[9]

يكلّمِي K III 57[6] (=181[20])

الأخْرَمِ K III 63[30] ff

مُحرِمِ K III 77[24]

يدوم W II 15[33]

كرِيم W II 87[13]

تلوم W II 164[18]

دلُوم W II 234[37]

يرِيم W III 58[11]

يهِم W III 136[9]

بالرّغم B I 7[18] (=17[31])

نعم B I 21[27]

اكرم B I 72[7]

بالنّعم B I 341[3]

بحكم B II 76[11]

علم B II 180[28]

و علم B II 181[22]

دمى B II 196[2] (=I 140[9])

بظلمِ B III 168[14]

بالمعجم B III 168[17]

بحمم B III 194[7] (=I 262[9])

مدم B III 219[1]

واللّمم B III 286[27]

أقوام B I 22[28]

مُعْدِمُ T I 127^{22}

أَعْلَمُ T I 181^{14}

يَعْلَمُ T II 110^{22}

والتَكْرُمُ T II 116^{21}

يَعْجَمُ T II 180^{22}

مُسَلِّمُ T II 304^{24} ff

أَعْلَمُ T III 57^{20}

أَتَكَلَّمُ T III 111^{30}

مُظْلِمُ T III 269^{12}

نَتَكَلَّمُ T III 278^{30}

الدَّمُ T III 338^{18}

لَظَالِمُ T I 24^{1}

قائِمُ T I 37^{15} (=II 66^{4} 152^{9})

قاسِمُ T I 147^{35}

سالِمُ T I 226^{14} (=III 105^{5})

الدَّراهِمُ T I 254^{9}

قائِمُ T II 92^{27}

سالِمُ T III 55^{4}

ظالِمُ T III 58^{17}

العمائمُ T III 118^{24}

المَكارِمُ T III 120^{29}

الحمائمُ T III 153^{17}

لائِمُ T III 197^{15} (=197^{19})

عازِمُ T III 209^{9}

دائِمُ T III 292^{6}

حَلْمُ T I 177^{7}

الكَتْمُ T III 105^{35} ff

تِمُّ T III 125^{5}

نَلُومُ T I 140^{5} (=275^{21})

حَرِيمُ T III 329^{2}

دامُوا (؟) W I 235^{11}

عِصامُ W II 59^{10}

ضِرامُ W II 298^{1} (=I 29^{28} II 187^{18})

دامُوا W III 26^{28} ff

مُدامُ W III 186^{9}

الدَشامُ W III 222^{3} (=196^{30})

رِمامُ W III 222^{13}

الكلامُ W III 357^{17}

الحَكِيمُ W I 79^{6}

وَخِيمُ W I 192^{5}

الأَدِيمُ W I 288^{9}

والكَرَمُ B I 231[20]

والحَرَمُ B III 92[32] ff

العَدَمُ B III 122[8]

هُمُ B III 180[33]

إظلامُ B I 30[5]

يَسْلَمُ K I 49[4]

أعظَمُ K II 11[6]

يَتوسّمُ K III 76[15]

تَعلَمُ K III 76[33] ff

مُتقدّمُ K III 136[24]

الهمُ K III 307[1]

تُجاوِرُهُاحمُ K III 129[28]

أداهُمُ K III 261[2]

والاظلامُ K I 13[21]

حمامُ K I 184[16] (=III 153[16])

حرامُ K III 125[19]

الأثامُ K III 193[27]

كرام K III 270[5]

لَئُمُ K I 87[11] (=73[5])

عظمُ K I 210[27] (=193[19])

نسومُ K II 16[12]

عَظِيمُ K II 79[26]

لامُ Kh III 111[31]

مَخْتُومُ Kh III 365[12]

القَلَمُ Mn II 180[30]

فَدَمُ Mn III 219[13]

الآثِمُ Mt III 111[16]

تُخْرِمُوا R II 316[18]

والحَشَمُ R II 322[3]

صَيْلَمُ R III 162[6]

الكلامُ R III 159[14]

بِمامُ Rm III 284[1]

مُسْتَهامُ Rm III 363[11]

والمِرْزَمُ S III 209[30]

الحاكِمُ S I 318[11]

ظالِمُ S III 364[17]

اللُّؤمُ S I 76[14] (=III 272[21])

والدَّمُ T I 13[31] (=III 123[20])

مُعْصِمُ T I 15[29] (=III 110[21])

هُمْهُمْ T I 46[18] (=III 182[19])

أنْعَمُ T I 98[6]

فأنجما T III 153[8]

نومًا T III 154[14]

فتكلّما T III 212[31]

دما T III 212[33]

فأعلما T III 218[5]

أحرما T III 271[8] (= 276[4])

الدّما T III 279[7]

مُتعاهما T III 359[15]

وتكلّما T III 365[24]

التّمائما T III 60[1]

فانما T III 123[10]

انما T III 124[31] (= I 155[8])

والسّعما W III 152[28] (= 214[19])

استعاما W III 110[28]

حماما W III 197[30]

أماما W III 222[19]

يبتسم B I 13[2]

يلتطم B I 37[3]

الكلمُ B I 69[20]

ينصرم B I 195[3]

هضم B I 222[35] ff

زُوَاما (؟) R II 313[10]

نبّما R III 133[13]

همّا Rm III 219[28]

أخراهما S III 271[28]

الدّما T I 31[22]

اقدّما T I 32[15]

تحطّما T I 46[32]

المدمّما T I 85[21]

يترحّما T I 101[12] (= II 26[7])

عالما T I 126[1]

تعلّما T I 163[12]

دنهما T I 202[21]

وسلّما T I 265[15]

تعلّما T II 110[21]

وحطّما T II 115[7]

تحدّما T II 122[31] (= 55[8] 235[27] III 103[27])

واطّما T II 253[29]

قدّما T III 64[9]

علّما T III 70[12]

وألوما T III 71[20]

دما T III 131[16]

يومًا B III 149[31]

قدرِيهما K III 181[1]

(s. l.) ذاما K I 272[21]

حَرامًا K III 350[11]

مَكمُومًا K III 132[31]

نَديمًا Kh III 213[11]

أمرَّهما Mn III 151[22]

احْجَما Mt II 220[14]

دامًا Mt III 339[15]

سألجما R I 288[25]

اداكُما R II 83[26]

أمّاهما R II 108[34] ff

جَهَنَّما R II 316[22]

حَهَنَّما R II 320[24]

سعما R III 105[22]

أثّرما R III 161[7]

افْصما R III 161[10]

وافهما R III 161[13]

لتَسْكُما R III 181[2]

وطالما R III 180[1]

تُسمّى R III 161[28]

عِصاما R II 59[12] (=74[2] I 180[7] 277[20])

أشعارِهمْ R III 163[24]

كالرّحمْ R III 243[36] ff

والمَكارِمْ R I 123[34] ff

حامِمْ (؟) R II 309[17]

الكلمْ Rm I 188[32]

فدمْ Rm II 37[13]

اللّمم Rm III 81[7]

كلامْ Rm II 177[28] (=III 247[34] ff)

ظلمْ S III 174[20]

عذمْ S III 174[32]

أعلمْ S III 174[33] ff

عُلْمْ S III 175

الدلمْ S I 271[7]

دعم T II 49[9]

طلاهُمْ W III 289[3]

النّعما B I 34[11]

نعما B II 88[12]

الحُوما B III 130[35]

الموما B III 131[7] (=III 144)

لمّا (لمّ؟) B III 128[23] ff

بسطاما B III 72[18]

أَهْلُها R I 281[7]

شمالُها (؟) T I 98[35] see *Notes*

بعالُها T I 179[35] ff see *Notes*

يُدالُها T III 21[22] (=I 151[31]) see *Notes*

نعالُها T III 125[26] (=286[17] I 157[27])

فُولُها T I 245[35] ff

خَليلُها T III 241[16]

فَلبلُها T III 360[8]

لَلمالِها K III 77[20]

أَهْلِها R II 321[26]

لِفعْلِها R III 160[27]

لِسَكْلِها R III 164[5]

أَطفالِها R II 318[27]

م

نُحَبِّبكُمْ Hz III 189[27]

أَنْتُمْ Kh III 149[21]

أَدَمْ Kh III 198[32]

العَمامْ (؟) Md III 39[21]

العَمامْ Md III 166[28]

المَقامْ Md III 166[31]

أَسرعهمْ Mn III 182[10]

بِدَمْ Mt I 37[25]

فديَتَمْ Mt I 128[31]

نجاراتِهمْ[1] Mt I 180[24] see *Notes*

أَمَمْ Mt I 182[10]

الدِّيمْ Mt III 152[29]

العَجَمْ Mt III 182[20]

السَّيْمْ R I 280[11]

أَمْثالكُمْ R II 83[18]

زِنْمْ R II 153[20] (=I 285[17] III 7[21])

وَلَبلِهِمْ R II 314[27]

يَعْتَقِبْهمْ R II 316[5]

البَهِمْ R II 318[5]

والحَشَمْ R II 318[11]

لَدَيْهِمْ R II 319[9]

الخَدَمْ R II 319[10]

أحسادِهمْ R II 320[21]

واحْتَدَمْ R II 321[23]

الحَشَمْ R II 322[6]

بالأَصَمْ R III 75[21]

[1] بعارانهمْ ؟

عَذْلِه R I 166[6]

بِنَعلِه R II 310[11]

أَهلِه R III 68[14] (=103[6])

كَمالِه R I 252[31]

حالِه R III 162[28]

حِبالُهْ Rm I 197[31]

وإِقْبالِه S III 310[9]

واسفَلَها B I 25[16]

خَيالَها K I 96[15] (=III 113[10] 127[31])

بعالَها K I 141[5] (=II 127[19])

أَجمالَها K III 113[17]

نِزالَها K III 126[13]

مالَها Kh III 221[21]

أَنْقَى لَها Mt I 32[17]

مالَها Mt II 18[33] ff (=III 61[34] see *Notes*)

أذيالَها Mt III 179[31]

أَثقالَها R II 310[5]

أَجالَها R II 316[20]

خَيالَها T III 367[3]

جِرْيالُها K III 338[20]

أَبعالُها Mt III 142[31]

نُمالَهْ W II 64[8] (=III 110[25])

دُعيالَه W III 28[31] (=284[32])

فائِلُهْ K I 189[10]

نامِلُهْ R I 52[9] (=50[7] 52[25] III 133[18])

نَسْأَلُهْ R II 42[27]

فَسْطَلُهْ R III 179[14]

أَمَلُهْ Rm I 325[10]

كُلُّهْ S III 183[10]

أَنامِلُهْ T I 47[30]

سائِلُهْ T I 71[5]

فواضِلُهْ T I 89[9]

جاهِلُهْ T I 163[11]

أنامِلُهْ T I 244[16]

فائِلُهْ T II 197[10]

سلاسِلُهْ T II 276[16]

فائِلُهْ T III 88[4]

فائِلُهْ T III 117[5]

شاغِلُهْ (؟) T III 134[15] see *Notes*

وحمائِلُهْ T III 142[11]

أنامِلُهْ T III 221[35] ff (=I 13[12])

لِنَوالِ T I 71^{34}

المالِ T I 249^{30}

بِجَمالِ T III 237^{22}

جَليلِ T I 239^{28}

بَدَليل T II 100^{24}

خَليلِ T II 103^{11}

وبَفيلِ (؟) T III 112^{14}

سَبيلِ T III 126^{34}

بَخيلِ T III 273^{6} (= 124^{2})

بِرَحبلِ T III 338^{27}

بَرالِ W I 34^{4}

لِلمَوالِي W I 196^{33}

بالسُّؤالِ W I 258^{13}

بانْتِحالِ W II 277^{27}

حِمالِي W II 247^{11}

وخالِي W III 70^{23}

اللَّيالِي W III 127^{4}

أُمالِي W III 135^{29}

وِصالِي W III 142^{28}

المَوالِي W III 244^{25}

خَليلِ ؟ [1]

صَقيلِ W I 34^{27}

العُقولِ W I 171^{16}

الطَّويلِ W III 139^{8}

نَزْلِ W II 54^{4}

مِثْلَ لَهْ R II 321^{7}

حَرْمَلَهْ R III 59^{5} (= II 51^{17})

حَرْمَلَهْ R III 61^{21}

عَلَّهْ R I 45^{32} (= III 88^{24})

ضَأَّهْ R III 92^{10}

مالَهُ R I 226^{35} (= II 99^{14})

مِثْلَهُ R II 308^{21}

أَصْلَهُ R III 162^{15}

مِثْلَهُ R III 165^{8}

مَحالَهْ R III 162^{14}

بَجيلَهْ R II 64^{34}

مَطْلُولَهْ R II 317^{28}

المَطْلُولَهْ R II 318^{6}

مَجْهُولَهْ R III 164^{7}

باهِلَهْ S II 92^{12}

مَلَّهُ S III 183^{18}

مَطَافِلِ T III 376[15]

نُخْلِ T I 76[31]

فَمْلِي T I 153[18] (=III 127[17]), III 146[19], 147[2]

العَقْلِ T I 164[33]

الجَهْلِ T I 196[6] (=228[8])

الرِّجْلِ T I 238[15]

العَدْلِ T I 345[16]

المَحْلِ T II 90[13]

جُمْلِ T II 103[29] (=III 280[21] 314[38])

فَضْلِ T II 176[34]

الأَصْلِ T III 50[22]

شُغْلِ T III 68[6]

لِلْعَمْلِ T III 110[8]

أَهْلِيْ T III 145[38] ff (=I 22[10] III 141[4])

فعلِي T III 146[4] (=I 118[35])

فَتْلِي T III 146[29] (=147[4])

عَذْلِ T III 154[11]

عِجْلِ T III 255[28]

البُخْلِ T III 338[26]

مَجْهَلِ T II 122[24]

مُعْقِلِ T III 117[19] (=I 248[34] ff)

عن قُلِ (*s.l.*) T III 129[27] (=I 258[5] see *Notes*)

يَفْعَلِ T III 130[25] (=128[5]), 351[19]

وفَنَايلِ T I 35[5]

بالأَنَامِلِ T I 37[9] (=227[22])

باطِلِ T I 125[9]

الدلائلِ T I 199[16]

بدلطل T I 201[30]

دائل T I 218[4]

لأَمايلِ T II 45 (=206[29])

الدلائلِ T II 5[19]

رائل T II 54[39]

فائل T II 115[32]

وائِل T II 122[22]

العوامل T II 124[31]

خائل T III 54[28]

القمائلِ T III 111[19]

وفاعل T III 292[28]

الجَمالِ R II 309[6]

القِتالِ R II 312[7]

القِتالِ R II 313[28]

القِتالِ R II 316[10]

القِتالِ R II 319[3]

القِتالِ R II 321[14]

قِتالِ R II 321[29]

الرِّبالِ R II 322[14]

حالِي R II 322[20]

والعِبالِ R II 322[21]

المِثالِ R III 159[25]

رَسُولِ R I 137[1]

الصَّفِيلِ R II 310[17]

الفُصُولِ R II 317[16]

سَبِيلِ R II 318[13]

دَشِيلِ[1] R II 319[31]

العُقُولِ R III 159[17]

التَّفْعِيلِ R III 159[28]

التَّفْصِيلِ R III 163[16]

السَّيْلِ R II 309[1]

نَسِيلِ ؟ [1]

اللَّيْلِ R II 313[4]

الخَيِّلِ[1] R III 133[6]

الزُّلَالِ Rm I 176[9]

حالِ Rm I 256[14] (=III 281[22])

الأُسِيلِ Rm III 151[9]

بالباطِلِ S I 228[29]

الحاسِلِ S II 47[27]

للعائِلِ S II 263[11]

الكامِلِ S II 289[5] (=III 199[18])

واعِلِ S III 130[12]

نابِلِ S III 376[12]

الأَهْلِ S III 112[17]

عَقْلِ S III 175[10]

شُغْلِي S III 175[11]

تَتَفَّلِ T I 49[27]

نَوْفَلِ T I 179[18]

فاجْعَلِ T I 181[1]

والتَّفَضُّلِ T I 195[8]

يَتَبَهْدَلِ T II 44[33] (=I 158[4] III 121[34])

الخَمْلِ ؟ [1]

الرَّمْلِ K III 211[24] (=209[2] 211[22])

كالتِّمْثالِ K I 67[9]

الأَحوالِ K I 189[34]

بسُؤالِ K I 258[2]

الأَعمالِ K III 24[5]

المِنْهالِ K III 70[18]

جَهولِ K I 29[21]

النَّخبلِ K I 74[28]

رِجْلِى Kh III 281[24] (=I 256[18])

ومانى Kh I 218[14]

خال Kh I 316[2]

احْتِيالِ Kh II 80[10] (=I 54[19])

جيالِ (*s.l.*) Kh III 81[4]

فَتُولِ Kh I 70[21] (=III 309[10])

وعَويلِ Kh II 254[18]

عُطْبُول Kh III 238[23] (=II 265[25] III 256[30])

سبيلِ Kh III 270[13]

طليلِ Kh III 271[18]

وَصْلِى Md III 166[21]

بعَقْلِ Md III 166[25]

دَلالِ Mdj III 177[22]

الهلالِ Mdj III 177[24]

المُسْبَلِ Mt III 190[17]

والذّائلِ Mt I 98[3]

المُجَزِّلِ R I 99[7] (=245[24])

أَمَلِى R I 337[10]

الخَلْخَلِ R II 176[26]

الأَوّلِ R III 133[22]

رَمَلِ R III 164[3]

العاقلِ R I 228[12]

العاجِلِ R I 289[13]

والسّاحِلِ(؟) R II 310[26]

القَنابِلِ (؟) R II 311[23]

ثاكِلِ R II 311[25]

الباطِلِ (؟) R II 312[26]

كحامِل[1] R III 55[17]

الجاهِلِ R III 332[12]

مالِ R I 255[18]

[1] كحاملى ؟

عَجَلِ B III 126[16]

بالغَزَلِ B III 242[3]

بالخَرْدَلِ(؟) B III 346[20]

المالِ B I 254[16]

تَرْحالِ B I 339[16] ff

أَشْبالِي B II 14[6]

الهِلالِ B III 186[5]

أَجْمال B III 332[8]

الخَلاخِيلِ B III 242[24]

الهَوْلِ B I 100[22]

النَّيْلِ B II 90[21]

عَلِيلى Hz III 171[29]

الدَّلُولِ Hz III 171[31]

بمَعْزِلِ K I 33[5]

عميثلى[1] K I 47[16]

يَعْلِلِ K I 74[31]

مُتَجَمِّلِ K I 76[32]

مُجْرِلِ K I 83[14]

مُعْيِلِ K I 97[33] ff

الأَوَّلِ K I 115[21] (= 271[24] III 121[21])

عَمَنْثَلِ ؟[1]

المُتَذَلِّلِ K I 157[14] (=II 45[18])

يَعْدِلِ K I 259[13]

وتَجَمَّلِ K I 283[21]

الجَنْدَلِ K I 318[6]

الأَوَّلِ K II 98[8] (=III 232[8])

مَعْهَلِ K II 122[24]

للمُعْتَلِى K II 308[10]

يُقْتَلِ K III 63[28]

وافْعَلِ K III 171[9]

وتَجَمَّلِ K III 171[11]

العُذَّلِ K III 207[5]

مُهَدَّلِ K III 238[15]

المَنْزِلِ K III 266[12]

واستَبْدِلِ K III 274[12]

مُغِيلِ K III 288[18]

عادِلِ K I 127[1]

سائِلِ K I 258[16]

اناجَهْلِ K II 126[22]

الجَهْلِ K III 50[2]

أَهْلِى K III 211[21] (=209[1])

وعَفِيلُ Ṭ II 59[2]

وجلبلُ Ṭ III 103[8]

لَتَخيلُ T III 206[1]

طَوِيلُ T III 364[8]

ومَوئِلُ W III 68[31]

الطَّلَلُ W III 199[7]

تحلُّ W II 90[15]

ظِلُّ W III 127[27]

حالُ W I 323[12]

رجالُ W III 364[28]

مسْوَلْ W I 83[12]

دليلُ W I 228[14]

السَّبِيلُ W III 74[14]

الدَّلِيلُ W III 192[3] (= 104[21])

جبِلُ W III 214[18]

أمِلِ B I 33[33]

مُسْتَمِلِ B I 37[22]

الجَمَلِ B I 44[16]

عَمَلِ B I 333[5]

مَثِلِ B II 184[9]

الكُحُلِ B III 126[4]

جاهِلُ T I 163[10]

التَّفاضُلُ T I 186[1]

حامِلُ T I 249[26] (=I 178[14])

الأ ياملُ T II 177[2]

والمَفاصِلُ T II 179[21]

وائلُ T III 97[17]

باطلُ T III 99[22]

شاعِلُ (؟) T III 134[16] see *Notes*

الأياملُ T III 316[2] (=268[22])

الفضل T I 140[11]

العقلُ T I 171[19]

فضل T I 254[6]

النَّخْلُ T I 281[11] (=III 3[29])

جهْلَ T II 113[2]

نعْلُ T III 237[19]

مُحولُ T I 48[20]

حملُ T I 75[4] (=31[29] 85[31] III 141[33] ff)

سدلُ T I 78[9]

جلدلُ T I 254[4]

قَلِيلُ T II 7[34]

سَبِيلُ Kh I 231[6]

يَرُولُ Kh III 206[6]

التَّطْفِيلُ Kh III 280[1]

أَكَلَّ Md I 252[4]

يُطَلَّ Md II 31[17] ff (=I 65[9] III 113[20] 127[24])

مَوْصُولُ Md I 158[26] ff

والعِبلُ Md I 159[19]

الرَّجُلُ Mn I 182[12]

والنَّائِلُ Mt I 82[33] ff

ويَهُولُ Mt III 129[25]

التَّفَضُّلُ R II 314[18]

الابِلُ R III 128[12]

يُجْهَلُ R III 161[11]

الجاهِلُ R III 163[26]

الرِّحالُ R II 313[7]

يُقالُ R III 162[20]

مُحالُ R III 165[5]

يَحُولُ R III 160[12]

يَطُولُ R III 160[19]

الدَّلِيلُ R III 160[31]

يقُولُ R III 165[6]

وَيْلُ R I 67[18]

ثَفِيلُ Rm I 182[8]

يَفْعَلُ S III 174[16]

مُعْوِلُ S III 174[19]

مُعَجَّلُ T I 54[17]

المُؤَمَّلُ T I 95[24]

تَتَحَمَّلُ T I 100[15]

اوَّلُ T I 224[24] (=68[31])

أَجْمَلُ T I 228[25]

مُتَحَوَّلُ T I 312[2]

أَطْوَلُ T II 19[8]

أُطُولُ T II 112[33]

لأَرْحَلُ T II 282[25] ff (=III 24[10])

تُقْبِلُ T II 283[20] (=III 24[8])

اشْمُلُ T III 106[33] ff (= I 42[11] 95[18])

وتَقِيلُوا (*s.l.*) T III 112[14] (see *Notes*)

المُؤَمَّلُ T III 209[35]

يحملُ[1] T III 377[20] (see *Notes*)

أَمِلُ T I 95[2]

وفائِلُ T I 100[8] (=III 334[16])

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[1] مُعْمِلُ ؟

فُتِلُوا B I 33[14]

الرَّجُلُ B I 128[4] (=269[22])

مُشْتَعِلُ B I 141[22]

الهَبَلُ B I 155[10] (=III 124[20])

يَنْهَمِلُ B I 260[24]

الأَجَلُ B II 274[21] (=I 200[12] 285[22])

شَلَلُ B III 131[29]

الكَلَلُ B III 144[3] (=234[23])

والجَدَلُ B III 144[13]

هَطَلُ B III 154[18]

مُرْتَحِلُ B III 197[18]

الابِلُ B III 260[12]

مُتَحْتَعِلُ B III 289[35]

يُحْتَمَلُ B III 332[24]

بَطَلُ B III 363[3]

بِحِلٌ B III 391[2]

حلُّوا B I 333[2]

المالُ B I 341[17] ff

طُولُ B I 49[33]

المَراجِيلُ B I 50[3]

مَسْئُولُ B I 324[11]

وتأميلُ B III 103[3]

مَتْئُولُ B III 105[26], 129[32]

العُولُ B III 128[2]

مَشاغِيلُ B III 134[13]

مسعُولُ B III 240[20]

مَوصُولُ B III 240[21]

مفْعُولُ B III 242[20]

الدَّخْلُ (s.l.) Hz I 280[6] see *Notes*

تتَّكِلُ K I 180[9] (=II 73[30])

يهسِلُ K I 219[21] (=III 259[34])

الأوّلُ K II 48[26]

يَفْعَلُ K II 175[26]

التعوّلُ (s.l.) K II 245[24] (=288[2])

يَتَخَيَّلُ K III 154[20]

دُمَّلُ K III 329[13]

يعْلُوا K III 191[19]

تفولُ (؟) K I 74[28]

ثَفِيلُ (؟) K I 183[7]

بَحِيلُ K I 321[13]

وفَولُ K III 154[22]

جملا R III 172[21]

الماكلا R II 311[12]

بعلا R I 283[8]

محلا R II 236[11]

كلا R III 160[33]

عملا R II 316[21]

مستحيلا R III 161[21]

جملا Rm I 242[7] (=III 143[28])

مصلى Rm II 287[16]

أشكلا T III 73[18]

المعضلا T III 234[31]

تحملا T III 310[3] see *Notes*

وصلا T I 175[27]

كملا T I 247[16]

عملا T II 290[7] (=III 334[10]) see *Notes*

واصلا T I 24[10]

طفلا W III 218[17]

هرلا W III 52[17]

حلا W III 118[10]

بلا W III 122[28]

العدل B I 29[25]

المفصل ؟

تجلى Kh III 365[8]

مختلا Kh III 219[31]

الاثقال Kh III 390[7]

طويلا Kh I 230[5]

عليلا Kh I 230[12]

طويلا Kh III 79[9]

كحيلا Kh III 151[5]

سمولا Kh III 308[9]

غرولا Kh III 374[26]

(أملا) Mdj III 149[1]

عجلا Mn I 183[11]

العسلا Mn I 194[2]

أجلا Mn I 205[24]

Mn III 114[16]

منجلا Mt I 177[11]

والتمالا Mt III 100[20]

Mt III 177[35] ff

معلا Mt III 178[4]

Mt III 333[23]

العليلا Mt III 262[18]

بدلا R II 106[31]

سألا R III 172[19]

الأسبلّ Rm III 173[10]

(؟) الخالّ S III 175[6] see *Notes*

(؟) حالّ S III 175[7] see *Notes*

مُحالّ S III 365[1]

سَبِلّ S III 206[18]

(*s l*) التَّعَلّ T I 193[18] see *Notes*

وحلّ T II 191[23]

تُعل T III 108[10] (=I 95[33] ff)

وصل T III 127[3]

وَعِدَ B I 88[11] (=III 189[2])

... B I 232[21]

معلا B II 25[2]

معلا B II 54[11] ff

برلا B III 71[21]

العسلا B III 154[7]

تَحَلا B III 262[19] (=331[17])

خحلا B III 355[1]

العُسْلا B III 355[3]

معلا B III 365[4]

نَصْلا B II 302[28]

أَحْوالا B I 107[4]

فعلا B I 228[31]

وَلَى Hz III 187[24]

تَرَحَّلا K III 197[20]

مَصْلا K I 242[28]

الأَنْطُلا K I 292[1]

صلالا K III 51[25]

الأمدالا K III 109[19] (=99[17] 268[30])

...لا K III 170[5]

حدالا K III 170[14]

...لا K III 195[21]

...لأُحولا K I 144

...نخلا K I 196[20] (=III 272[26])

...لخلا K I 209[12]

حَلا K I 230[17]

قابلا K I 266[28]

رَسُولا K I 340[4]

هدبلا K II 229[33] ff

العلا Kh III 363[8]

ل

يُنالُ B III 168[8]

الوصالُ B III 168[11]

وائلٌ K II 57[25]

تَعُولُ (؟) K I 74[28]

ثَعبلٌ (؟) K I 183[7]

الأَمَلُ Kh II 87[21]

الحَجَلُ Kh III 195[32]

والأَعلالُ Mn I 93[22] see *Notes*

الأَجَلُ Mt I 258[29]

الجُعَلُ Mt II 54[12]

الجملُ Mt II 230[18]

عولُ Mt II 269[1]

حَمَلُ (؟) R I 182[21] see *Notes*

مُشتَمِلُ R I 283[29]

يَدَلُ R I 286[12]

جمَلُ R I 292[6]

الإبلُ R II 76[16]

الجملُ R II 231[1]

يَعمَلُ R II 236[34]

وقَفَلُ R II 311[2]

مَثَلُ R II 318[6]

يُمتَثَلُ R II 322[17]

يَعتَمِلُ R III 144[1]

العَمَلُ (؟) R III 144[19] see *Notes*

الأَمَلُ R III 162[32]

السّاحِلُ (؟) R II 316[26]

القَنادِلُ (؟) R II 311[23]

الباطِلُ (؟) R II 312[26]

الخالُ (؟) R III 175[6] see *Notes*

خالُ (؟) R III 175[7] see *Notes*

الغَبَلُ R III 144[19] see *Notes*

وجَدَلُ Rm I 143[17] (=III 131[31])

نَفَلُ Rm I 205[26]

يَنَلُ Rm I 288[26]

الأَسَلُ Rm II 257[29] ff (=III 33[3] 254[17])

يَعتَدِلُ Rm II 263[18] (=I 44[6])

النَّهَلُ Rm III 133[24]

فانْصَحَلُ Rm III 143[34]

تَنْحَلُ Rm III 366[14]

بالذَّلِيلُ Rm II 47[34] (=III 173[13])

العَمَلُ (؟)

وَرَائِكَا T I 34[1]

وَأُولَئِكَا T I 84[26]

شَمَائِلُكَا (؟) T I 98[35] see *Notes*

بِدَالِكَا T I 177[11] (cf 232[7])

خُلَطَائِكَا T I 199[13]

المَمَالِكَا T I 215[20]

مَالِكَا T III 61[7]

عَاتِكَا T III 119[2]

بِمَادِكَا T III 180[30]

سَالِكُوا B II 221[19] (=25[18])

مَلِكَ B III 167[29]

مَلِكُ B III 167[13]

مَسْعُوكَ B III 186[1]

المَحْرَكَ R III 160[20]

مَلِكُ R III 164[2]

سَرِيكَ R III 165[11]

هَالِكُوا Rm I 322[14]

مُتَدْرِكَ T III 214[1]

مَلِكَ (؟) R III 130[1] see *Notes*

الدَّلِيكَ B I 288[22] (= 291[20])

إِلَيْكَ Kh III 356[27]

بِالنَّيَازِكِ R II 319[22]

وَشَاكِي R II 311[24]

الهَلَاكِ R II 317[27]

مِسْكِ Rm I 249[13]

الحَوَائِكِ T I 47[29]

بِدَاكِ T I 232[5] (cf 177[11])

مَالِكِ T I 250[23] (=335[9]), 37[17]

نَضَاحِكِ T II 17[3]

المَالِكِ T II 75[27] (=III 246[34])

هَالِكِ T II 154[22] (III 18[14])

مَالِكِ T III 65[1]

وَمَالِكِ T III 65[1]

الأَوَائِكِ T III 180[29]

دَوَالِكِ T III 182[16]

وَالفَتْكِ T III 155[30] ff

وَتَارِكِهْ R II 315[23]

مُلْكِهِ R II 312[14]

أَمْلَاكِهَا K I 192[27]

شَدِيدٌ[1]

قَلَقكْ Mn I 231[12]

جَلَدكْ Mn I 231[26]

أَلَمكْ (s.l) Mn I 231[28]

أَدِيكْ Mn II 175[16]

سَنَكْ Mn II 175[20]

عدلكْ Mn III 204[19]

واحَرَكْ S I 171[27]

أَرِكْ S III 204[14]

تَائِلكْ T I 24[16]

فَهَلَكْ Rm I 327[9] (=II 16[15] 80[17])

والمالُ لَك Rm I 283[12] (=II 85[10])

لِسَتَاتِكْ Rm II 87[18]

حارَكا B II 141[29] (=35[15] 250[18])

مَساوِيكا B I 193[8]

مِلْيكا K I 201[14]

عِنْدِي لَكا K I 162[20]

عَدَلْتُكا K I 166[4]

سلكا K III 136[31]

أَبُوكا K I 209[26]

الأَ ملاكا Kh II 177[12]

فَفاكا Kh III 145[6]

بِهَوَاكا Kh III 212[9]

ذِكْراكا Kh III 212[14]

سِواكا Kh III 212[16]

وَبَكاكا Kh III 212[18]

تَراكا Kh III 212[20]

كفاكا Mt I 194[25]

دُونكا R III 77[17]

سَرَّكا R III 159[20]

مالكا R I 169[18]

هنالكا R II 321[28]

هواكا R II 176[27]

إِيَّاكا R II 177[7]

أَرَاكا R II 274[1]

هَذاكا R II 311[13]

هُناكا R II 314[5]

داكا R II 319[4]

هُذاكا R III 161[1]

لَبَّيْكا R I 98[28] (=128[9])

دَاكا Rm III 306[33]

الحالكا S I 267[3]

دَاكا S I 312[18] ff

هَجَرْناكا S II 128[30]

كَالفَتَنِ S I 182[15]

المُحَرِّقِ T I 147[6] (=II 53[7] 225[3])

يَتَفَرَّقِ T II 17[30] (=I 287[29] III 99[8])

المُمَزَّقِ T II 25[7]

تُطَلَّقِ T III 140[19]

مُعَنَّقِ T III 220[22]

باطِلِ T II 179[2]

العَواتِقِ T III 70[1]

السَّمائِلِ T III 156[27]

مائِقِ T III 225[16]

شانِي T III 231[24]

الصَّدائِقِ T III 231[29]

طالِما يانِقُ (؟) T III 306[12]

تَلاقِ T III 127[6]

عَمِيقِ T I 249[6]

صَدِيقِ T I 312[5]

تَلاقِ W II 286[28] (=III 240[26])

الفِراقِ W III 151[17]

الفِراقِ W III 152[14]

السَّمِيقِ W I 186[11]

مَمْحُوقِ W III 169[16]

المَهارِيقِ W III 169[18]

السَّفِيقِ W III 209[13]

الجِلالَعَهْ(؟) R II 314[3]

نَفَقَهْ W III 214[34]

بارِقُهْ T III 202[12]

تُوافِقُهْ T III 264[4]

عُنُقُهْ Mn I 142[33]

تَوْفِيقُهْ R II 318[32]

دَرْقُهْ R III 103[11] (=I 287[10] 291[25])

مَوْقِفُها R II 268[3]

يُوافِقُها Mn I 322[3] (=III 175[28] 179[21])

فَواطِفُها Mn III 175[20]

تَذُوقُها (sic!) T I 31[31] (=III 141[32]) see *Notes*

عُرُوقُها T III 333[35] ff

مُوافِقُها R II 321[2]

ك

و ٱبْتِفارِكَ K I 325[7]

مُلْكَ Kh III 356[21] (= 182[18])

عَفِبقُ T III 238[6]

العَلُوقُ W II 176[32]

خُلُفى B I 22[18]

خُلُقِ B I 89[1]

و مُنْطَلِق B I 262[4]

عُنُقِى B III 142[21]

وِقِ B III 238[3]

واقِ B II 9[1] (=I 282[19])

التَّلاق B III 151[28]

معوق B III 76[7]

اللمى B III 309[24] (=366[17])

تُخلمى K I 13[33] (=III 123[16])

و بلهوق K I 48[20] ff

تضم K III 109[20] (=I 76[8])

مُؤشَّم K III 311[22]

الطَّارِقِ K III 197[1]

ناطق K III 356[15]

الرِّقّ K I 249[2]

الخَلْمى K III 187[5]

الأسْواق K I 94[18] (=II 90[6])

بالطّلاقِ K II 98[27] (=III 239[26])

بفِراقِ K III 149[7]

تتّلاق K III 352[14]

بتلاقِ K III 352[16]

بصافِى Kb I 183[19]

بالتّلاق Kh II 193[1]

واعتناقِ Kh III 152[10]

علمى Mn I 138[1]

مخفوق Mn I 136[11]

يلْمى Mt II 179[8]

والأحْمى Mt III 288[23]

الحالى R II 320[8]

الخالى R II 322[27]

العالق[1] R III 133[24]

المنْسقّ R I 239[17]

المرّاق R II 321[22]

عَتمى R I 226[33]

الخلمى[2] R II 313[21]

شفقِ R II 320[1]

1 العالقِ ؟ 2 العلّقى ؟

حُلِمُوا B III 111[11] (=II 64[18])

بلَقُ B III 124[8]

سنُ (؟) B I 199[7]

تُخْلُقُ K I 33[15]

تَنْطِقُ K I 175[9]

تُوْرِقُ K I 252[2]

يَنْطِقُ K II 180[35] ff

أحمقُ K III 57[12]

تَخْلُقُ K III 58[24]

مُوَقَّعُ K III 101[32] ff (=II 17[34] ff)

تَائِقٌ K III 142[3]

بطلُ K III 151[26]

المستلقُ K III 356[2]

طَرِيقُ K I 289[14]

فَلَقُ Kh III 176[12]

عَالِقُ Kh III 176[15]

إبريقُ Kh II 289[8]

تَعْرِقُ Mt I 97[30]

يَلْحَقُ Mt I 182[30]

تَخْلُقُ Mt III 263[3]

يَصْدُقُ R II 320[6]

فَنَائِقُ R III 129[30]

والمُرَّاقُ R II 309[7]

سِبَاقُ (*s. l.*) R III 4[22] (see *Notes*)

فَرُوقُ R I 156[32]

تُمْرُقُ T I 59[8]

و تَسْرِقُ T I 266[24] (=III 330[13])

أخْرَقُ T II 146[12]

المُوَّقُ T III 121[13]

سَلَمَى (*s. l.*) T III 122

مطلَّقُ T III 140[20]

تُطَلَّقُ T III 211[2]

واثِقٌ T I 72[30]

يَعُوقُ T I 211[13] (see *Notes*)

يُقِيمُ T I 228[6]

صديقٌ T I 231[23]

طَرِيقُ T I 289[14]

فَتِيقُ T III 126[2]

حَمِيقُ T III 136[6]

صَدِيقُ T III 209[25]

طَرِيقَهْ W III 112[11]

مَلاحِفها B III 237[27]

ق

يَخْتَنِقْ K I 279[24]

نَطَقْ R I 239[34]

أُطِقْ R I 228[28]

الوَهَقْ R II 99[34]

نَعَقْ R III 133[8]

الحَلَقْ R III 163[7]

يُخْتَرَقْ R III 163[12]

المُخْتَرَقْ R III 182[34]

الاعْنَاقْ R II 271[9]

الخَلَقْ Rm I 209[8]

المُعَلَّقْ Rm III 98[9]

لَصِقا B I 138[30]

خَلَقا B I 262[1]

صَدَقا B III 98[22] (=120[2])

الغَرَقا B III 130[32]

شَقّا B III 204[23]

عِشْقا B III 204[26]

أُسْقِىَ B III 204[30]

سافا B I 285[24]

ضافا B III 365[27]

أَنِيقا K III 147[7] (=238[4])

و أفاقا Kh III 126[30]

حَقِيقا Kh III 107[4]

العِراقا Mt I 147[29]

طَرَقا R III 115[2]

و استَوْثَقا R II 309[25]

المُرْتَقَى R III 133[16]

وَثَقا (*s. l.*) R I 52[27] (=III 133[16]) see *Notes*

وَثَقا R II 309[23]

والسِّقاقا R II 309[29]

الدِّقاقا R II 314[20]

الطَّرِيقا R I 227[4]

السَّرَقا Rm III 282[23]

خلقا W III 208[26]

حَقّا W III 309[34] ff

العَلَقُ B I 89[16]

و المَلَقُ B I 244[9]

خُلُقُ B I 254[1]

شَهِقُوا B I 331[17] ff

الصَّدَقُ B II 158[21]

شفا جُرُف	K	III	261[8]	الحُرُوف	R	III	161[34]
الأنف	K	III	338[7]	بالمَوفُوف	R	III	162[7]
للحُتُوف	K	I	254[12]	المَحْذُوف	R	III	162[9]
السُّبُوف(؟)	K	III	260[30]	والمَحْذوف	R	III	162[17]
الأَطْراف	Kh	III	352[29]	الخفيف	R	III	164[2]
مَطاف	Kh	III	353[2]	الخَوْف	S	III	268[6]
مُنْصَرِف	Mn	I	261[17]	المَتالف	T	I	158[19]
الأَسْعَف	R	II	318[28]	المَتالف	T	I	158[28]
حِنْذِف	R	III	91[8]	المطاف	T	II	9[15]
التَّعطُّف	R	III	91[13]	طريف	T	II	19[15]
الطَّائف(؟)	R	II	308[24]	خائف	T	III	21[13] see *Notes*
واصف	R	II	322[17]	المطارف	T	III	154[5]
بالحَنَف	R	II	315[5]	بالوَخارف	T	III	154[11]
والتَّسَف	R	II	316[28]	الرَّحْف	T	II	305[24] ff
العَنَف	R	II	320[31]	والطَّرَف	T	III	183[3]
مُواف	R	II	314[21]	لُفَّهْ	Mt	II	229[24]
والعَوالى	R	III	160[6]	خَائفَهْ	R	II	313[3]
اختلاف	R	III	160[22]	حَتْفَهْ	R	II	316[14]
واف	R	III	161[27]	الكُوفَهْ	R	III	105[10]
بالمَكفُوف	R	III	160[14]	ذُنَافَهْ	Rm	I	45[9]
الخَفِيف	R	III	161[32]	لَطِيفَهْ	Rm	III	195[36] ff

وَصْفا K II 22[31] ff

العِطْرِيفا K I 247[15]

كفا Kh I 201[3] (=292[23])

وَقْعا Kh III 261[19]

وَقا R II 314[14]

واشتفا R II 316[32]

واشْتَفى R II 319[30]

تسوَّقا R III 133[30]

حطْفا R II 319[19]

واسْتُوقا R II 321[3]

يُقْفى Rm III 270[21]

اسْتُوقا W III 101[20]

واسَّرِفْ B I 68[23]

سَرِفْ B I 123[12]

تَخْتَلِف B I 191[12]

التَلَفْ B III 45[17]

وانْصَرِفُوا B III 93[28]

والأَسَفْ B III 97[1]

مُنْصَرَفْ K II 32[22]

عِجافْ K II 42[31]

تَشْرُفْ Mt I 209[35] ff

المُخَذْفْ R III 91[11]

يُزَحَفْ R III 162[2]

الخَلائِفْ R II 320[10]

الطَّرَفْ R II 309[18]

الصَّعْفْ R III 162[29]

وحَرَفْ R III 164[5]

الثَّعافْ R I 292[9]

الحُتُوفْ R II 313[27]

مَعْرُوفْ R III 162[22]

ارْقُوا T I 158[11] (=II 45[6])

تَرْحَفْ T II 30[20]

يَرْعَفْ T II 179[17]

أَهْدَفْ T II 182[17]

مُعَلَّفْ (؟) T III 132[16]

تَعْطَفْ T III 154[4]

مُحالِفْ (؟) T II 122[20]

وأَطُوفْ T II 81[27]

تِعِبْ B I 80[16] ff

ابى دُنَفْ B I 95[8]

تَشْرِيفِي B II 11[10]

بالمَعارِيفْ B III 75[17]

لمُعْتَكِفْ K III 186[35] ff

[1] l. وقعوا

صَعْصَعَةْ	Mt	I	45^{11}
بِدْعَةْ	Mt	III	269^{32}
يَدْفَعُهْ	R	II	42^{34}
مَدامِعُهْ	T	III	199^{4}
اِمْطِناعَها	T	III	271^{10}
يَسْتَطِعُها	T	I	282^{29} ff

غ

المُبَلِّغُ	T	I	192^{26}
مُصْغٍ	K	III	186^{30}
[illegible]	W	I	192^{6}

ف

السُّيُوفُ(؟)	K	III	260^{30}
رِجَفْ	R	I	95^{12}
والعجف	Kh	III	310^{1}
كالخَرِفْ	R	III	332^{15}
اللَّطائِفُ(؟)	R	II	308^{24}
العَصَفا	B	I	54^{32}
الرَّعَفا	B	III	144^{7}
الأَلِفا	B	III	263^{6}
أَضْعافا	B	III	358^{23}
مُرْهَفا	K	II	182^{2}

القصفا ؟ [1]

المَدامِعِ	T	III	330^{30}
مَنُوعِ	T	II	197^{4}
تُراعِيْ	W	I	32^{25}
المُطاعِ	W	II	179^{13}
لَكاعِ	W	II	236^{27}
كالخِداعِ	W	II	241^{28}
صُلُوعِي	W	III	92^{11}
الصَّنِيعِ	W	III	220^{4}
الطَّبَعْهْ	K	I	185^{15}
أَبَعْهْ	R	II	66^{18}
الأَبَعْهْ	R	III	162^{17}
مومِعَهْ	R	III	163^{18}
[illegible]بعهْ	R	III	163^{24}
ناجعهْ	R	II	321^{17}
الجماعَهْ	R	II	310^{24}
الحماعهْ	R	II	314^{16}
الحماعهْ	R	II	322^{8}
سَبِيعَهْ	R	II	53^{10}
المَنَعَهْ	R	III	63^{13}
فطعهْ	Mn	I	186^{24}
سَعَهْ	Mn	I	186^{27}
دَفَعَهْ	Mn	I	339^{4}

السَّمِيعُ W II 72[1] (=I 45[22] III 169[8])

الدُّمُوعُ W III 169[3]

رَجَعِ B III 137[12]

مَعِى B III 137[16]

و الطَّمَعِ B III 248[26]

الجُوعِ B III 266[21]

مَنْعِى Hz I 87[11]

فَانْفَعِ K I 250[10]

يَجْزَعِ K II 14[28] (=274[24])

بِوَداعِ K III 186[25]

النَّعْقاعِ K III 258[30]

تَسَمَّعِى Kh II 10[31]

مَضْجَعِى Kh II 10[34]

طِباعِى Kh III 249[17]

امْتِناعِ Md III 249[14]

تُراعِى Mn II 56[22]

و الأَفْرَعِ Mt I 84[34] (=III 130[19])

البُرْقَعِ Mt III 359[12]

يَصْنَعِ R II 311[18]

يُمْتَنَعِ R III 160[23]

شُجاعِ R II 316[35]

امْتِناعِ R II 321[27]

سُباعِى R III 163[17]

الجَمِيعِ R III 159[23]

دَاعِيْ S I 11[26] (=281[26])

جَعْجاعِ S I 36[2] (=55[18])

ساعِ S I 286[4]

الرّاعِى S I 286[16]

تَهْجاعِ S III 126[25]

أضلاعِى S III 174[22]

أسماعِى S III 174[30]

المُشَيَّعِ T I 350[29]

مَعْصَعِ T III 143[20]

مَطْمَعِ T III 240[5]

مِهْجَعِ T III 375[18]

مُجاشِعِ Ṭ I 157[25]

الاصابِعِ T I 284[9] (=313[16])

الأَصابِعِ Ṭ II 129[18] (=I 165[9] 175[15])

بالمَصانِعِ Ṭ III 116[14]

الأَخادِعِ T III 303[4]

بجائِعِ Ṭ III 312[12]

مُوَلِّعُ T III 252[23]

وَوَدَّعوا T III 261[33] ff

تَبَّاعُ T III 270[2]

قَعْقَعُوا T III 286[24]

تَمْنَعُ T III 315[29]

مُتَوَاضِعُ T I 13[4]

سَاطِعُ T I 55[10]

مُجَاشِعُ T I 118[3]

المَسامِعُ T I 146[28] (=291[11])

الطَّوالِعُ T I 242[10]

الأصابِعُ T I 265[6] (=121[15])

المَطامِعُ T I 286[9]

قاطِعُ T I 350[23] (=317[2])

صانِعُ T II 287[6] (=III 240[32])

نَوازِعُ T III 131[9]

سَاطِعُ T III 134[27] (=135[18])

واقِعُ T III 136[28]

مَصارِعُ T III 329[22]

يَبِيعُ T III 252[18]

رَقِيعُ T III 256[16]

يَبْتَدِعُ T I 17[33]

أَوْسَعُ T I 24[32]

أَتَجَرَّعُ T I 200[18]

أَجْرَعُ T I 202[2]

يَقْطَعُ T I 222[5]

تَتَبَّعُ T I 241[1]

يَنْفَعُ T I 248[20] (=III 317[34])

مَنْفَعُ (s. l.) T I 258[25]

تَنْفَعُ T I 285[2]

تُرْفَعُ T I 313[2] (=III 302[20])

تَتَسَعُ T I 313[10] (=I 26[9] II 121[29])

أَوْجَعُ T II 24[1]

مُجْمَعُ T II 37[8]

إِصْنَعُ T II 102[15]

تَصْنَعُ T II 238[11]

أَرْبَعُ T III 75[34] ff

تَسَمَّعُ T III 126[20]

مُوَدَّعُ T III 152[21]

و مَنْفَعُ T III 225[2]

المُذَرَّعُ (s. l.) T III 243[19]

340[7] III 9[27] 24[8] 99[6 20])

يَجْمَعُ K II 30[33], III 195[7]

الأَسْلَعُ K III 66[16]

يُسْمَعُ K III 147[14]

بَدِيعُ K I 344[11]

مَرْقُوعُ K III 274[13]

و اتَّبِعْ Mn I 126[19]

تَجْمَعُ Mt I 68[8]

وَدَّعُوا Mt III 209[4] see *Notes*

الأَصْلَعُ Mt III 334[27]

يَخْدَعُ Mt III 339[28] ff

أَرْبَعُ R I 264[8]

أَرْبَعُ R II 93[28]

أَوْقَعُوا R II 316[2]

و يُسْمَعُ R II 320[11]

مَوْضِعُ R III 160[25]

اشْنَعُ R III 162[4]

يَصْنَعُ R III 249[9]

يُدافَعُ R III 161[16]

مَمْنُوعُ R III 159[33]

تَبِيعُ Rm I 150[8]

(*sic*) مَنجوعُ S III 145[15] see *Notes*

و أَرْجَعا T III 18[17]

أَفْرَعا Ṭ III 55[14]

(*sic*) أَفطعا Ṭ III 134[33]

يَنْفَعا Ṭ III 143[18]

تَصَدَّعا Ṭ III 200[15]

رافِعا T II 304[8]

ذَرْعا Ṭ II 8[23]

اسْتِماعا W I 21[24]

أَماعا W III 89[5]

بَيْعُ B I 191[23]

يَمْتَنِعُ B I 295[15]

يَنْصَدِعُ B II 17[27]

مَرْبَعُ B II 186[20]

فَيَتَّسِعُ B III 123[24]

يَبِيعُ B III 141[30] (= 145[10])

صَنَعُ [وا] B III 181[18]

مَرْقُوعُ B II 177[16]

مَرْجُوعُ B III 206[17]

تَنْفَعُ K I 202[10] (= 248[23])

تَشْبَعوا K I 250[6]

يَرْجِعُ K I 260[26]

(*s.l.*) تَتَفَجَّعُ K II 12[29] ff (= I

صَنَعا Mn III 151[12] (=189[4])

نُطِّعا R I 187[32]

تَصَدَّعا R I 187[33]

لَمَعا R I 293[11]

مُرْضَعا R II 94[17]

تَسَرَّعا R II 315[1]

تَمَتَّعا R II 320[26]

وامتَنَعا R II 322[7]

واسْمَعا R III 162[34]

مُرادِعا R II 315[10]

ساطِعا R II 316[11]

خالِعا R II 317[11]

طائِعا R II 320[17]

تداعَى R II 310[2]

والرِّباعا R II 322[27]

والرُّبُوعا R II 315[8]

جَميعا R II 317[15]

خُضُوعا R II 319[1]

اصبَعا T I 22[22]

مُمَرَّعا Ṭ I 90[2]

مَطْمعا Ṭ I 93[16]

ويَنْفَعا Ṭ I 248[19]

فارجَعَا T II 17[7] (=III 72[10] 217[15])

الفَمَعْ R III 64[31]

نَصَعْ R III 172[27]

يُطَعْ Rm III 13[31] (=II 186[15])

رَقَعا B I 91[7]

نَدَعا B I 152[4]

رضَعا B I 172[4] (=II 54[24])

والفَظَعا B I 147[28] (=III 97[34] ff)

مُنعا B II 34[15] (=I 295[15])

فَزَعا B II 249[29] ff

فزِعا B III 97[28]

والصَّلَعا B III 113[24]

صَنَعا B III 210[21]

ارْباعا B II 52[30]

مُتَتابِعا K III 131[24]

صَنَعا Md III 204[3]

طَلَعا Md III 204[7]

وَداعا Md III 177[6]

ساعا Md III 177[8]

جَدِعا[1] Mn I 241[21] see *Notes*

جَزَعا Mn II 17[20]

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[1] جَدَعا ؟

القَرِيض R III 161[31]

البُغْض S I 183[15]

بَعْض S I 226[25]

بَعْض T I 178[7] (=246[34])

و الأَرْض T I 338[7]

الأَرض T II 7[4] (=I 282[23] III 99[7])

الغَضّ T III 165[16]

البَعض T III 165[21]

و مبض T III 158[16]

ط

الرِّباطْ B III 185[28]

ضَبْطْ Mt II 92[18]

أَحْبَنطَى R I 241[14]

التِّعاطا R I 293[6]

عَبيطا W III 94[7]

يُسْنَطُ R III 162[10]

تَسْقُطُ R III 163[11]

أَعْبَطُ T I 55[4]

المُنْعَطّ R III 183[3]

الخَلِيط R II 310[6]

بالسُّقُوط R II 320[27]

للسُّقُوط R III 163[10]

مُنْبِط T II 182[5]

بالسِّياط T I 86[18]

و مَطِّه R II 104[7] (III 277[27])

بِبَطِّه R II 104[8] =(III 277[27])

بقطّه R II 104[8]

إبطه R II 104[8] (=III 277[28])

خَيْطِه S III 212[26]

سَوْطِه S III 212[28]

ظ

يَلْحَظُ B III 185[32]

واعظ (؟) S I 295[8] *see Notes*

الغَيظ B III 140[25]

العَيظ B III 140[28]

ع

نافِعْ K I 168[20]

جَذَعْ R I 41[30] (=III 172[28])

الطَّمَعْ R I 44[32]

الضَّبُعْ R I 285[8] (=II 80[35] III 287[2])

ص

الحَرِيصْ S I 200[14] (=III 174[13])

الفُلُوصْ S III 174[10]

المَوقُوصا R III 160[10]

و فَمِصُ T I 237[15]

الخالِصِ R II 322[28]

القُفْصِ S III 362[14]

الحرِصِ T I 338[2]

خُصِّ W III 332[1]

العاصِ W III 186[17]

والمَنْقُوصَهْ R III 163[33]

ض

الجَرِيضْ S III 131[27]

مَعْوضا B II 9[12]

أَرْضا K I 254[31]

بَعْضا K I 277[22]

تُقْضَى K III 181[10]

وَرْضا Kh I 193[33]

الرِّضا Mt III 178[23]

العَضا Mt III 178[25]

يَفِيضا Mt I 244[13]

مَن مَضَى R II 315[6]

يَفِيضا R II 309[22]

مَفْوضا R III 161[15]

حَيْضا R I 292[29]

المَبِيضا W II 68[18]

مُعْتَرِضُ B I 71[22] (=257[25])

عَرَضُ B I 231[15]

انقِباضُ B III 351[29]

المِراضُ B III 352[4]

أَبِيضُ K III 186[21]

رابِضُ T I 251[4]

مُنْقَبِضِ B III 306[19]

المِراضِ K III 205[8]

راضِ K III 205[16]

الّذي قُضِى Kh I 337[12]

الأَعراضِ Kh III 205[12]

بالأَرضِ R II 318[33]

القاضِى R III 257[25]

المَنْهُوضِ R II 316[17]

و القَرِيضِ R III 159[19]

و المَرِيضِ R III 159[21]

القَرِيضِ R III 160[35]

عَبْسِ T I 45[24]

جَلِيسِى T III 220[18]

أَمسِ W I 138[18] (=III 125[11])

شَمْسِ W III 219[26]

مُقَدَّسَهْ Kh III 367[8]

عَرْسِهِ S I 225[33] ff

أُنْسُها Kh III 199[15]

أَرجاسِها R II 322[31]

ش

وَاشْ K III 187[14]

و أَنْفَعِشْ R I 239[22]

تَنْهَشْ (*s.l.*) R II 316[34] see *Notes*

فَنَفَشْ (*s.l.*) Rm I 74[1] (=289[7])

بالعَطَشْ Rm II 289[22] (=III 199[19])

الجُيُوشْ R II 322[13]

والعَشِ B III 309[13]

واشِ W I 192[20]

قُرَيشِ W II 263[15]

و مَعاشُها T I 74[18]

الشَّرِسِ Kh III 239[30]

الآساسِ Kh II 301[18] (=120[18] III 34[19])

جَليسى (*sic*) Mdj I 32[3] see *Notes*

مُلُسِ Mn I 48[22]

والأُنُسِ Mn III 22[3]

الفَرَسِ Mn III 130[16]

والدَّحْسِ Mn II 30[29]

ناسِ Mn II 121[20]

و الأُقْلِيدِس R III 159[21]

والدَّوافِسِ R II 316[25]

ناَدَّوافِسِ R II 318[29]

عابِسِ R III 63[17]

الدَّحْسِ R II 312[2]

نالَوَرْسْ R II 314[2]

الدُّعاسِ R I 227[2]

والعاسِ R II 308[28]

العَدَّاسِ R II 311[8]

العماسِ R II 314[7]

و العاسِ R II 318[19]

عَمْرُوسِ R II 322[3]

لامِسِ T III 391[8]

الرُّؤُسا T III 158[14]

مُكَبَّسا R II 176[2]

هَمبسا R II 243[13]

نَعَّسا Rm I 343[15]

السَّمسا S III 145[4]

تَلْبِسُ B III 281[32] (=I 256[21])

المَجْلِسُ K II 31[11]

المُتَلَمِّسُ K II 52[24]

و رَوامِسُ K II 27[17]

العارِسُ K III 312[26]

يُعْتَرِسُ R III 3[34]

و النَّوافِسُ R II 313[14]

بَطْلَبموسْ R III 159[20]

و العَأْسُ S I 249[24]

العَلَمَّسُ T III 243[26]

المُتَقاعِسُ T I 34[7]

رامِسْ T III 283[31] (=II 103[17])

لَبِس T I 294[2] (= 319[16])

بالكَبْسِ B II 176[3]

العَلَسِ B III 150[23]

كَمَرْداسِ B I 66[11]

عَبّاسِ B I 79[2]

مِرْداسِ B I 84[1]

النّاسِ B I 194[17]

لِأُسْداسِ B I 276[24]

النّاسِ B I 338[13]

كالرّاسِ B II 84[5]

العّاسِ B II 111[14]

والدّاسِ B III 101[4] (=I 68[14] 282[26] 293[25])

الكاسى B III 117[8] (=I 250[5])

بمعْداسِ (s.l.) B III 222[8]

كَدّاسِ B III 253[10]

العفاعِسِ B I 248[14]

المعابِيسِ B III 112[7]

بالنَّوافِيسِ B III 142[12]

بِطُوْسِ (sic) B III 259[21]

الرَّجَسِ K I 225[25]

الشَّمْسِ K I 322[6]

والبأسِ K I 82[5] (=186[34])

العَبّاسِ K I 153

سُتْرَةٌ Md II 69[19]

نَفَرَةٌ Md III 135[2]

سَفَرَةٌ Mn II 13[34] ff (= 88[18])

ذِكْرَةٌ Mt II 19[21]

أَقْطَارِهِ R I 98[30] (=128[11])

مَسِيرِهِ R II 319[7]

مَدَارِهِ T I 194[7]

ذِكْرِهَا R I 50[11]

قَدْرِهَا K I 82[10]

مَهْرِهَا R I 289[12]

شِرَارِهَا R II 18[18]

مَعَادِيرُهَا Mt I 338[15]

دَارُهَا R II 94[20]

وَ عَرَارُهَا R III 136[1]

وَ نَهَارُهَا T III 197[22]

وَ نُحُورُهَا T I 31[23]

صَرِيرُهَا T I 182[20]

أُمُورُهَا T III 73[5]

نَكِيرُهَا Ṭ III 73[7]

نُحُورُهَا Ṭ III 330[23] (see *Notes*)

مَعْمُورِهَا R II 318[25]

شُطُورِهَا R III 164[6]

ز

يُنْجَرْ (؟) R I 75[19]

اعتَزَى R II 310[29]

يُنْجَرُ (؟) R I 75[19]

تَعَاجَزُوا T I 117[6]

عَجُوزُ W III 249[1] (=II 100[3])

مُجْتَازِ B III 185[23]

خَزَّازِ Hz III 213[3]

وَالأَرَاجِيزِ R III 160[30]

س

مُنْتَئِسٌ K III 148[33]

دَامِسٌ K III 187[10]

وَالنَّفَسُ R II 312[10]

غَمَسْ Rm I 196[34] ff

يَئِسَا B I 76[18] (=202[34] ff), III 272[17]

نُفُوسًا K I 44[11]

أَمْلَسَا T III 271[24]

عَوَابِسَا Ṭ III 126[10]

أبيرى W III 80[14]

هدور W III 199[10]

العصير W III 332[17]

نمبر W III 121[8]

كالعرارة K III 238[1]

فاهرة Kh III 354[26]

كدرة Mn I 24[14]

عاصرة Mt I 73[12]

حوثرة R I 65[27]

الحنجرة R II 313[17]

مفسرة R III 160[2]

عسرة R III 315[6]

الحرة R I 46[9] (=II 257[20])

حسرة R I 46[15]

سكرة R II 317[18]

وعرة R II 317[32]

إمرة R II 321[13]

أمرة R III 163[2]

والإعارة R II 319[26]

جارة R III 327[32]

مشهورة R II 310[10]

الهريرة R II 310[27]

المغيرة R II 319[8]

الجزيرة R II 321[25]

منخبورة R III 164[7]

عيرة R II 99[16]

الدائرة S I 87[16]

حذارة (؟) W II 171[23]

أزاهرة B III 218[25]

اختبارة Kh I 3[5]

حدرة Mdj III 217[25]

ظاهرة Mn I 211[8]

داظرة R I 52[24] (=II 95[31] III 133[20])

آثرة R I 285[6]

ثورة R III 268[35]

كاسرة T I 126[21]

ثدادرة T III 144[22]

عمرة Md I 65[7] (=III 143[4])

ومحتضرة Md I 147[33] (=95[5])

نفرة Md I 276[5]

عفرة Md I 294[5]

البَدْرِ T I 319[8]

يَدْرِى T I 332[11]

ابى عَمْرٍو T II 8[4]

القَبْرِ T II 11[2] (=23[17])

ذِكْرِى T II 11[23]

الظَّهْرِ T II 13[8]

صخْرِ T II 18[9] (=III 62[25])

صَدْرِى T II 23[11] (=III 150[7])

القَبْرِ T II 34[17]

مِصْرِ T II 37[7]

بالعَطْرِ T II 53[8]

عَمْرٍو T II 84[17]

كَسْرِى T II 186[14]

القَطْرِ T II 276[4]

الجَمْرِ T II 276[7]

أبا بكرٍ T III 60[10]

فالجِسْرِ (؟) T III 121[23]

وَفْرِ T III 102[32]

الدَّهْرِ T III 126[27]

القَبْرِ T III 139[24]

الفِكْرِ T III 147[19]

بالثَّمْرِ T III 264[16]

كالبَدْرِ T III 270[17]

السُّكْرِ T III 274[11]

ذِكْرِ T III 280[24]

ذِكْرِ T III 347[25]

العَطْرِ T III 354[10]

وَفارِى T I 263[7]

ثَعْرِ W III 192[23]

يَسْرِى W III 207[28]

إدارى W I 235[17]

عدارِى W I 259[24]

الحِمارِ W I 280[10]

السَّوارِى W III 350[15]

وَخِيرِ W I 26[8]

ذُكُورِ W I 30[15]

القَتِيرِ W I 262[18]

الضَّمِيرِ (؟) W I 292[22] (cf. I 65[16]) see *Notes*

وزِيرِ W I 324[1]

الصُّدورِ W II 193[22]

حَرِير Rm III 173[27]

الزَّنُور Rm III 173[29]

الفَادِر S I 139[33]

الصَّامِر S III 196[15]

الدَّهْر S I 228[3]

بَفَكْرَى T I 92[33]

مَعْسَر T II 16[21]

مُسْهِر T III 86[1]

مَنْظَر T III 142[15]

عَامِر T I 31[32] (=III 267[12])

لْمَعَايِر (s.l) T I 72[34]

بخائر T I 184[25]

الأَبَاعِر T I 241[25]

النَّوَامِر T I 259[19]

مُفَاخِر T I 311[25]

النَّوَاظِر T II 4[10]

المحاجر T II 93[11]

النَّوَاتِر T II 171[9] (=II 259[20])

المُجَاوِر T III 87[16]

آخِر T III 111[14]

تَاجِر T III 246[10], II 72[15] (=48[15])

جَمْر T I 33[9]

دَسْر T I 42[13]

النَّمْر T I 46[23]

الأَجْر T I 73[7]

والعَفْر T I 78[2]

تَمْر T I 97[7]

عُدْر T I 140[10]

العُدْر T I 140[15]

الأَجْر T I 140[26]

دَرَى T I 181[12]

الغَفْر T I 296[1]

السَّحْر T I 200[3]

بَدْرَى T I 237[12]

العَشْر T I 241[29]

البَحْر T I 244[14]

مِصْر T I 251[10]

فَبَرَى T I 253[29]

الدَّهْر T I 287[24]

الصَّفْر T I 312[8]

يَجْرِي R II 53[15]

وذُخْرِي R II 83[22]

والوَتْرِ R II 312[6]

الشَّعْرِ R II 318[9]

الكُفْرِ R II 320[22]

وكَسْرِ R III 159[19]

الصَّدْرِ R III 161[24]

الكَسْرِ R III 162[13]

الصَّدْرِ R III 163[3]

الشَّعْرِ R III 164[9]

العُمْرِ (*s l.*) R III 259[31]

والأشْوارِ R I 66[18]

العِهارِ R II 107[15]

للاسارِ R II 312[18]

لِلْعارِي R II 312[22]

لِلكُفّارِ R II 312[23]

الكُفّارِ R II 312[28]

النّارِ R II 316[30]

لِلنّارِ R II 322[29]

الأشْطارِ R III 161[23]

المنصُورِ R II 310[18]

الدُّورِ R II 310[20]

الخِنْزِيرِ R II 314[9]

السَّعِيرِ R II 314[15]

والنُّسُورِ R II 316[24]

وَخِيرِ R II 317[7]

والوُعُورِ R II 317[24]

الأميرِ R II 317[35]

الصُّخُورِ R II 318[1]

التَّدْبِيرِ R II 322[1]

العُؤُورِ R III 133[1] (= 136[13])

الصُّدُورِ R III 161[5]

السُّطُورِ R III 161[19]

التَّقْدِيرِ R III 165[2]

الأُمُورِ R III 165[9]

بِخَيْرِ R II 103[1]

غَيْرِي R II 225[35]

دَيْرِ R II 315[28]

وانْتِظارِ[ى] Rm III 94[22] (= I 11[30] 281[22] III 173[7])

العِذارِ Rm III 173[4]

والخيْرِ K II 28^{11}

مَهُور K II 71^{20} (=III 52^{20})

بعيرِ K III 128^{19}

المَنصُور K III 136^{16}

حُور K III 147^{10}

دصيرِ K III 365^{21}

مَفْخر Kh III 45^{15}

طُفْرِ Kh III 247^{28}

حمْرِ[حمْر] Kh III 262^{31} see *Notes*

امرا Kh I 24^{4}

والاعْتدا Kh I 72^{6}

مِرار Kh III 306^{28}

المسا Kh III 309^{28}

كدر Kh III 199^{38}

عُمَر Mn III 135^{24}

زُوّارِى Mn III 282^{27}

المُنْذ Mt I 137^{25} (=III 130^{6} 145^{8})

الأخْضَرِ Mt III 391^{18} ff

بِمَعْمَر R II 121^{9} (=I 290^{8})

تُرجرِى[1] R II 106^{28}

قَشَمِّرِى R II 153^{29}

بالعَسْكَرِ (؟) R II 311^{9}

المَحْضَر R II 313^{22}

المِنْخَرِ R II 314^{19}

العَسْكَرِ R II 317^{21}

المَضْنَعِ[1] R II 318^{4}

الذّائِرِ (؟) R II 309^{11}

الكافِرِ R II 314^{1}

الدّابِرِ R II 316^{1}

والنَصائِرِ R II 322^{25}

الشّاعِرِ R III 161^{6}

الدَّوائِرِ R III 161^{20}

خابِرِ R III 163^{6}

الآخِرِ R III 165^{1}

مُتَوابِرِ R III 165^{3}

بَدْرِ R I 134^{21}

بَدْرِ R I 134^{24}

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[1] تُرحرِى I

مِعْشَارِ B III 262[11]

والدّارِ B III 268[21]

هَبّارِ B III 333[20]

تَقْصِيرِى B I 172[25] (=295[24] II 151[18])

مَعْفُورِ B I 209[23]

مَحْذُورِ B I 229[33]

شَرْشِيرِ B III 111[35] ff

العصافيرِ B III 120[32]

الحُورِ B III 202[31]

بِدَامِيرِ B III 245[14] (=3[12] 110[4])

دوارِيرِ B III 247[22]

الأَمِيرِ B III 277[13]

أَطْفُورِ B III 316[1] (=268[21])

أَوْذَرِ K I 206[31]

أَصْفَرِ K I 276[16]

الأَزْوَرِ K II 16[35] ff

الأَنْمَرِ K II 18[23]

المَنْحَرِ K III 61[16]

المَعْبَرِ K III 139[22]

تُمْطِرِ K III 145[27]

زَاجِرِ K I 184[13]

الصّافِرِ K III 17[1]

النَّسْرِ K I 50[23] ff

قَمْرِ K I 237[27]

الحَجْرِ K I 245[17]

للصَّبْرِ K II 5[2]

يَقْرِى K III 181[12]

بالسُّكْرِ K III 307[32]

بالعُذْرِ K III 333[8] (=II 224[5])

وَبْرِ K I 79[34] (=III 371[14])

غَرَّارِ K I 14[8]

الأَنْصارِ K I 243[3]

الأَنْصارِ K II 72[10]

الأَسْحارِ K II 86[30]

دِيارِ K II 300[16]

سَيّارِ K III 90[6]

الأَنصارِ K III 118[17] (=II 126[20])

الأَطْهارِ K III 183[10]

المَبْهُورِ K I 53[27]

العِيرُ W III 169[13]

النَصرُ W III 366[6]

فِرَارُ W I 228[15]

النَّهارُ W I 277[14]

اصطِبارُ W II 88[4]

الإِبارُ W III 130[3]

اعتِرارُ W III 148[31]

نَوارُ W III 241[4] (=241[24])

النَّجارُ W III 246[30]

النَّهارُ W III 358[6] (=274[1] 358[10 seq])

مُستَطارُ W III 358[9]

مُستَطارُ W III 358[11]

اسوارُ W III 358[17]

عسبرُ W I 24[21]

النُّصُورُ W I 85[29]

العفيرُ W I 253[24]

تَعُورُ W I 260[11]

صبورُ W III 52[1]

أُبيروا W III 93[11]

الأُذُنِ B I 72[17]

والنَّظَر B I 127[6] (=III 107[24] 142[25])

البَشَرِ B I 184[30]

والقَدَرِ B III 101[27]

قَمَرِ B III 185[18]

فاستَتِرِ B III 193[10] (=106[5])

أَزْرارِ B I 141[31]

بِأَسيارِ B I 237[4]

بالدّارِ B I 290[27]

و أَبْشارِ B II 32[30]

هدّارِ B II 100[19]

و إطارِي B II 105[15]

باظّهار B II 266[4]

الدّارِ B III 43[5 seq] (=II 217[4])

أحجارِ B III 93[15]

دى فارِ B III 96[13]

الدّارِ B III 96[28]

وبُندارِ (sic) B III 110[11]

الدّارِ B III 111[6]

الدّارِ B III 111[27]

عارِ B III 131[11]

أحجارِ B III 242[32]

البَواكِرُ T III 53[26] ff (=I 113[22] 184[34] III 54[20] 105[8] 253[6])

و عامِرُ T III 59[31] ff

الدَّوابِرُ T III 84[27] ff (=83[17])

واتِرُ T III 127[14] (=364[4])

حائِرُ T III 192[13]

الحَشْرُ T I 33[12]

والهَجْرُ T I 88[20] (=II 4[7] 206[31] III 271[7])

عُذْرِ T I 140[1]

صُعْرُ T I 187[19]

الأَجْرُ T I 230[2]

الصَّدْرُ T II 15[4]

الصَّبْرُ T II 15[9]

وِزْرٌ T II 20[16] ff

البَحْرُ T II 36[10]

العَبْرُ T II 88[10]

الظَّهْرُ T II 93[7]

الفَقْرُ T II 229[14]

الفَجْرُ T III 67[9]

سِتْرُ T III 74[16]

الخَمْرُ T III 132[18]

نَضْرُ T III 153[34]

حُمْرُ T III 260[23]

أُثْرُ T III 278[24]

وَبْرُ T III 330[19]

فِدْرُ T III 339[21]

العَطْرُ T III 362[6]

أَجْرُ (؟) T III 376[18] see *Notes*

مُعارُ (؟) T III 389[10] (=II 97[34] ff)

و شُكُورُ T I 72[33]

ضَمِيرُ T I 201[9]

تَدُورُ T I 228[21]

عَبُورُ T III 43[2]

عُيُورُ T III 122[26] (=178[35])

يَصِيرُ T III 127[29]

وكَسِيرُ T III 128[16]

أُدُورُ T III 135[26] (=42[31])

و زَفِيرُ T III 150[3]

فَأَطِيرُ T III 214[10]

الحَوَرُ W III 169[11]

مِسْمارُ R II 320[2]

المَدارُ R III 161[12]

بَصيرُ R II 308[19]

النُّورُ R II 315[22]

والتَّكبيرُ R II 316[26]

نُورُ R II 321[16]

والتَّقديرُ R III 163[19]

التَّحْبيرُ R III 165[8]

دارُوا Rm I 345[9] (=III 340[9])

حَبِر Rm II 196[29]

السُّرور Rm III 364[24]

المُعْسِر S I 338[4]

سائرُ S I 268[2]

عامرُ S II 15[23] (=III 143[2])

والنَّارُ S I 249[3]

مَحْذُورُ S III 270[28]

يَفْطُرُ T I 147[25]

مُصَوَّرُ T I 170[34] (=II 178[10])

مُدْبِرُ T I 250[31]

أَكْثَرُ T II 84[13]

مَعْمَرُ T II 98[20] (=III 237[5])

مَيْسُورُ T II 121[18] (=III 333[4])

فَتَعْذِرُ T II 193[13]

يَشْكُرُ T III 74[29]

يُنْشَرُ T III 116[29]

و مَقْبُورُ T III 135[6]

فَيَخْصِرُ T III 147[22] ff (=I 241[31] III 148[21])

تَتَأَخَّرُ T III 149[26]

عاكِرُ T I 69[9]

ناصِرُ T I 71[31]

تُماضِرُ T I 113[16] (=III 54[14] 104[32] ff)

الذَّخائرُ T I 185[4]

طاهِرُ T I 195[7]

ناشِرُ T II 13[20]

آسِرُ T II 177[6]

سامِرُ T III 22[17]

العواثِرُ T III 22[19]

أَبادِرُ T III 51[6]

يتأخَّرُ T

أُحاذِرُ K II 13[17] (=79[21])

شهرٌ K III 170[15]

القطرُ K III 170[19]

الهَجْرُ K III 210[29]

الأمرُ K I 289[18]

الأزرارُ K I 32[35] ff

قِبعارُ K I 261[5]

دِوارُ K II 30[6]

وغِوارُ K III 68[3]

نَهارُ K III 144[15]

قُدُورُ K II 28[8]

الدُّهُورُ K II 36[8] (=I 228[19])

مَصِيرُ K III 151[34] ff

نُشِروا Kh II 24[34]

الفِرارُ Kh I 11[28] (=281[24] II 194[2])

ذَوارُ Kh I 259[21]

الأنصارُ Kh II 219[17]

المُعِيرُ Kh I 43[35] ff

سابُورُ Kh I 325[15] ff

نُذُورُ Kh III 176[30] ff

يَسِيرُ Kh III 176[32]

كَبِيرُ Kh III 199[32]

المَعْمُورُ Kh III 218[14]

خَيْتَعُورُ Kh III 242[11] (=II 71[33])

مُطِيرُ Kh III 374[24]

الفِرارُ Md III 80[26]

تَزْدَجِرُ Mn I 190[5]

كَثُرُوا Mn II 81[18] (=I 95[27])

مِهْدارُ Mn III 219[20]

الصَّمَرُ Mt II 65[20]

تَرْخَرُ Mt II 182[12]

أَصْعَرُ Mt III 132[28]

تَرْهَرُ Mt III 155[26]

بَسْرُ R III 355[10]

فَرُّ R I 88[1]

المَهْرُ R I 156[33]

والأَسْرُ R II 316[15]

الذِّكْرُ R III 165[2]

صِعارُ R II 276[27]

الأنصارُ R II 308[17]

النَّارُ R II 313[6]

الأَعْمارُ R II 313[20]

البَيْطارُ R II 320[1]

والنَّهارُ B I 227[29]

جاروُا B I 260[2]

عُوّارُ B II 18[26] (=I 129[18] 138[18] 165[12])

جارُ B III 234[22]

و إفطارُ B III 269[34]

سَوّارُ B III 342[22]

دنانيرُ B I 83[26] (=191[7])

دَهارِيرُ B I 109[3] (= II 356[8])

المَعادِيرُ B I 117[24]

وتطْهِيرُ B I 138[9]

مَعْرُورُ B I 326[7]

المُورُ B II 31[1] (=I 266[11] II 7[30])

تَعْرِيرُ B II 198[30] ff

نُورُ B III 105[11] (= II 269[7])

مَقْدُورُ B III 112[1]

نُورُ B III 168[1]

مَحْدُورُ B III 168[1]

نَسْتَبْسِرُ K I 277[15]

و أُعْبُرُ K III 259[11]

ضائِرُ K I 34[19]

والبَصَرُ B I 265[18] (=261[15])

عَثَرُوا B I 276[15]

البَقَرُ B I 291[18]

مُضَرُ B II 14[20]

السَّجَرُ B II 22[9]

العَبَرُ B II 25[32]

زَوَرُ B II 26[4]

بأَ تَمِرُ B II 237[33] ff

نَنْتَظِرُ B III 102[9]

عُمَرُ B III 107[21]

مُضَرُ B III 110[34]

قَدَروا B III 116[8] (= II 302[1])

شَجَرُ B III 117[13] (=108[8])

والذِّكرُ B III 132[4]

مُضَرُ B III 132[23] (= 134[31])

والبَصرُ B III 155[20]

السَّحَرُ B III 216[18]

أَنْتَظِرُ B III 244[27]

قَمَرُ B III 352[2]

دِيارُ B I 35[17]

البِحارُ B I 100[18]

وَفْرا Ṭ III 140[35]

سِحْرا Ṭ III 217[24]

فَسْرا Ṭ III 244[10]

صَدْرا Ṭ III 290[19]

أَجْرا (*s.l.*) Ṭ III 376[18] see *Notes*

شَرّا W I 248[22]

خِيارا W III 67[5]

الإزارا W III 68[16]

مِصارا W III 74[25]

خَبِيرا W I 284[1]

النُّذُورا W III 66[25]

و حُورا W III 77[14]

نُجَيرا W III 66[23]

زُفَرُ B I 64[33] (=65[5])

كَثُرُوا B I 86[6]

والصَّرَرُ B I 123[16]

تَنْتَظِرُ B I 153[13]

المَطَرُ B I 163[13]

القَدَرُ B I 206[28]

الضَّرَرُ B I 232[14]

حَذِرُ B I 242[24]

عُمَرُ B I 264[20]

أَسْرارا S III 271[34] ff

و أَشْهُرا T I 99[28]

أَعْفَرا T I 276[18]

خَيْبَرا T I 286[19]

فَأَبْشِرا Ṭ II 52[32]

مُظْهِرا T II 67[8]

أَضْمَرا T II 110[24]

أَحْمَرا T II 151[29] (= I 152[28])

أجدرا Ṭ III 59[25]

حُضَّرا (*s.l.*) T III 69[4] see *Notes*

أَعْوَرا T III 86[6]

و يَعْمَرا T III 89[11]

مَظْهَرا T III 100[30] (=I 30[2] 113[25] 178[19])

شَمَّرا T III 110[14]

و عَبْرا Ṭ III 156[24]

جَعْفَرا T III 354[16]

أُخْرَى (؟) T I 240[31]

عِسْرا T II 74[18]

و فْرا Ṭ III 118[4]

خَمْرا T III 140[31]

حَمْرا T III 140[33]

مُعْتَدِرا B I 140[2]

المَطَرا B II 273[6]

واعْتَمَرا B II 281[9] (= 26[1] I 30[9])

أَعْصارا B I 277[21]

زارا B III 280[7]

مَنَطِيرًا K I 184[7]

أَحْضَرا K III 154[28]

مِكْدارا K I 238[17]

أحرا را K III 51[12]

أَسِيرا K I 87[19]

مَسطورا K I 206[25]

ظُهورا K II 95[8] (= III 234[26])

أَلَّذى جَرَى Kh III 260[26]

اصْفِرارا Kh III 237[28]

مَكرُورا Kh III 124[23]

اغْبرا را (s.l.) Md III 167[15]

والنّارا Md III 194[5] (=167[17])

سَحَرا Mn II 180[7]

مُجِيرا Mt I 175[3]

العَبِيرا Mt III 105[18]

ذَكَرا R II 102[33]

دُمِّرا R II 313[15]

أَخْضَرا R II 315[7]

عَسْكَرا R II 317[19]

و دَمَّرا R II 320[13]

و دَنَّرا R II 320[19]

و دَبَّرا R II 322[1]

مُفَسَّرا R III 163[22]

ساحِرا R I 135[5] (=III 99[29])

كماتَرَى (؟) R II 84[9]

مُثابِرا R II 312[9]

بَرّا R I 99[17]

أُخْرَى (؟) R I 289[18]

حَرّا R II 65[18]

دَمارا R II 310[13]

عَمارا R II 311[10]

المامُورا R II 311[1]

مَاسُورا R II 311[29]

والْحُصُورا R II 313[1]

طُرّا Rm I 197[30] (= 343[17])

أَفْطَرا S III 270[31]

عَبّارا S II 92[5]

الأنصارُ Mn III 175[26]

عبدالدَّارُ Mn III 175[27]

تَنْكَسِرْ Mt I 244[7]

نُسَرْ Mt I 287[27]

صُمُرْ Mt III 182[35] ff

النَّظَرْ Mt III 248[29]

الكِدَرْ R I 263[28]

الحُمُرْ R I 277[9]

وجُبُرْ R I 283[18] (= II 125[15])

الدَّبَرْ R I 286[7]

تَأْتَمِرْ R I 291[8]

فَاعْتَدِرْ R II 240[4] (=139[30])

بالعسكرْ (؟) R II 311[9]

طَهَرْ R II 311[11]

والنَّظَرْ R II 312[19]

وخَطَرْ R II 315[16]

حُشُرْ R II 315[21]

الثَّعَرْ R II 322[19]

الأعْسَرْ R III 53[12]

بَشَرْ R III 172[6]

الزُّبُرْ R III 172[10]

السَّحَرْ R III 237[2]

الثَّائِرْ (؟) R II 309[11]

الحَوَامِرْ R II 318[20]

مأمُورْ R II 69[20]

بالظُّهُرْ Rm I 30[8] (=288)[2]

أُمِرْ Rm I 32[28] (= III 100[5] 105[7])

يُسِرْ Rm I 345[1] (=II 86[32])

تَدُرْ Rm II 96[2]

وظَهَرْ Rm II 287[10]

وطِمِرْ Rm III 131[18] (=125[30] 286[19] 338[24])

يَنْتَهِرْ Rm III 312[8]

مُسارْ Rm III 154[2]

تَدُورْ Rm III 307[11]

تُدْبِرْ S I 228[17]

تُرْتَجِرْ S I 340[11] (= III 124[4])

اصْبِرْ S III 307[6]

ضَرَرْ T I 116[1]

مُضَرْ T I 121[18] (=265[2])

لَانْتَصِرْ T I 178[12]

العِصَرْ T II 36[17]

مُعارْ (؟) T III 389[10] (= II 97[14] ff)

عديدُها Ṭ II 65[15]

عُودُها T III 148[23]

دعيدُها T III 207[22]

وَريدُها T III 312[3]

مرْوَدّها R II 93[20]

ذ

الأخذْ (s.l.) R III 162[5]

ملاذا B III 212[35]

ماذا B III 213[1]

وذا R III 160[21]

طيرًا ناذ (s.l.) Md III 185[14]

ر

والمَنْظَر Hz I 45[7]

للعدر K III 388[11]

زائِرٌ K I 154[5]

صائِرٌ K II 156[8]

تامِرٌ K· III 170[1]

الضَّمائِرٌ K III 170[34] ff

المُنِيرٌ K III 171[4]

الكبيرٌ K III 171[6]

قَمَرٌ Kh III 367[5]

فُؤادَهْ Rm III 370[28]

قاعِدَهْ S III 124[16] (=II 93[21])

وَلَدُهْ Mn I 281[6]

أجنادُهُ R II 319[29]

أَسَدُهْ W I 38[8]

كمَدِهْ B III 279[12]

بيَدِهْ Mn I 141[32]

كمدهْ R III 363[20]

علَى حَدِهْ R III 163[15]

جُهْدِهِ R II 320[16]

بجَدِّهِ R II 322[23]

وبَعْدِهِ R III 165[10]

بلادِهِ R II 317[4]

شديدِهِ R II 318[35]

مِنْ يَدِهْ Rm III 173[31]

جسدِهْ Rm III 173[33]

واعْتادَها K III 115[12] ff (=I 165[1] 239[31] II 180[26], 222[23].

أوْلادَها R II 79[31]

أحْمَدُها Mn III 308[29]

فَقَدُها Ṭ II 193[5]

عُودُها T I 96[10]

زِيادِ Ṭ III 6[8]

بِحَصادِ Ṭ III 280[35] ff

سَعِيْدِ Ṭ I 98[18]

زَرُودِ Ṭ III 69[16]

لِيَزِيدِ Ṭ III 271[21]

وَحْدِى W II 59[33]

أُدّ W III 183[18]

الجِيادِ W I 34[30] ff

العِمادِ W I 37[24] ff (=143[5] II 58[12] III 29[20])

أَقْتِصادِىٌّ W I 71[13]

بِزادِ W I 235[6]

زادِ W I 255[20] (=III 273[5])

نَعادِ W I 260[4]

نَفادِ W I 261[20]

زِيادِ W II 171[6] (=III 245[23])

زِيادِ W III 29[24]

الإِصادِ W III 56[13]

زِيادِ W III 56[26]

الجِلادِ W III 90[3]

وَسَادِى W III 151[1]

فُؤادِى W III 357[21]

الحَدِيدِ W II 92[14]

بَعِيْدِ W II 125[21]

الوَرِيدِ W III 58[4]

الخُدُودِ W III 65[27]

الحَدِيدِ W III 117[32] (=143[14] I 18[6])

الرُّعُودِ W III 274[15]

تَسْتَعِدَّهُ K I 210[15]

بُرِدَهُ K I 210[20]

تُرِدَّهُ K I 211[27]

السَّدَّهُ Hz III 280[33]

وَحْدَهُ Mdj I 366[26]

العاسِدَهُ Mt III 269[6]

السُّدَّهُ R II 310[28]

الرِّدَّهُ R II 314[14]

عُدَّهُ R II 314[26]

صَعْدَهُ R II 314[29]

بالشِّدَّهُ R II 319[24]

بَعْدَهُ R III 161[18]

فُعْدَهُ R III 162[15]

سَرْدَهُ R III 163[20]

مَعْقُودَهُ R III 164[4]

عُبادَهُ Rm II 205[24]

سَعْد T I 26[1] (=II 155[24])

الغُمْد T I 54[30]

الوُدّ T I 209[29]

والتَّلْد T I 231[9]

الوِرْد T III 121[25] (=II 50[12])

نَعْدى T III 132[8] (=135[33])

جعْد T III 155[5]

والرُّشْد T III 202[6]

الوَجْد T III 205[25]

الوَجْد T III 205[28]

والجَدّ T III 216[27]

المُرْد T III 233[22]

عَمْد T III 266[20]

العَهْد T III 278[27]

الخَدّ T III 309[19]

كالوَرْد T III 353[12]

العَهْد T III 363[34]

لزياد T I 83[8]

بلاد T I 87[1]

بَوادٍ T I 89[13]

سَوادٍ T II 94[28]

عن يَدٍ T III 62[26] ff (=I 335[8] III 126[6])

يَعْمَد T III 98[29] (=I 284[5] 293[20] III 101[2] 166[2])

مُوْفِدٍ T III 98[33] (=107[17])

يُعَدّ T III 124[14]

اليَدِ T III 165[24] ff

و بِاليَدِ T III 221[24]

المُتَوَقِّد T III 253[4]

مُلْتَحَدٍ T III 270[6]

الأساوِدِ T I 32[8] see *Notes*

الثَّوائِدِ T I 44[25] (=45[6])

خالِدٍ T I 46[29]

خالِدٍ T I 81[34]

الشَّوارِدِ T I 97[12]

العَلائِدِ T I 150[21]

خالِدٍ T I 242[19]

وتالِدِي T I 339[9]

واحِدٍ T II 9[8]

بِعائِدٍ T II 29[2]

رافِدٍ T II 291[20]

الطَّرائِدِ T III 154[18]

المَدّ	R	II	316[12]
أُدّ	R	III	183[18]
الأَولاد	R	I	264[6], II 93[3]
الفُوّاد	R	II	312[16]
الأعواد	R	II	314[6]
الحُسّاد	R	II	315[10]
البلاد	R	II	316[9]
الكماد (sic)	R	III	161[25]
المُعيد	R	II	308[27]
والتّأييد	R	II	314[25]
بالمُدود	R	II	318[21]
والتّسديد	R	II	319[25]
عَديد	R	II	321[21]
الشُّهود	R	II	322[21]
الصَّيْد	R	I	242[21]
وَعْدي	Rm	III	280[29]
إياد	Rm	II	92[8]
وزَاد	Rm	II	289[19]
رَشاد	Rm	III	150[14]
بالمِداد	Rm	III	221[18]
زَيْد	Rm	I	170[4]
الأَجْرد	S	I	52[29]

خَدّ	S	II	184[22] (=III 356[11])
العَهْد	S	III	205[21]
المَهْدي	S	III	356[19]
وُدّي	S	III	375[5]
الخُدود (؟)	S	I	331[12]
الجُود	S	II	28[24]
المُتهدّد	T	I	73[28]
مُحَمَّد	T	I	99[34]
الرَّدي	T	I	191[27]
يَهْتَدي	T	I	210[33]
تَتَجدَّد	T	I	251[7]
مُبَدَّد	T	I	251[20] (=283[6])
المُهنَّد	T	I	255[15]
زَبَرْجَد	T	I	333[16] ff
فَرَوْد	T	II	86[35] ff
عُوَّدي	T	II	103[22] (=III 191[22] 283[25])
أَوْعدي	T	II	204[8]
بأَوْحَد	T	II	282[19]
بالتَّجَلُّد	T	II	283[9] (=III 127[9] 214[5])

إياد K II 27[20]

طراد K III 73[30]

مُؤادى K III 360[12]

وتليد K I 89[25]

حَسُود K I 190[2]

كَبدى Kh III 176[18]

أحدى Kh III 176[22]

بجلّدى Kh III 193[29]

عبْدى Kh III 353[20]

بجدّ Kh III 353[26] ff

العَتاد Kh I 231[3]

وعمادى Kh III 24[30]

مَعْهُود Kh I 263[19]

الحَميد Kh II 184[14]

مَجيد Kh II 288[6]

جسَدى Md III 185[10]

سُهُدى Md III 198[16]

وَلَد Mn I 197[9]

وَلَدى Mn I 256[8]

كَبدى Mn II 11[31] ff

رَصَد Mn III 110[1]

أحد Mn III 189[15]

العَدَد Mn III 329[24]

كَبدى Mn III 357[2]

تُحْسَد Mt I 190[20]

البَد Mt I 228[33]

بالرَّاهد Mt II 91[5]

صاعد Mt III 260[21]

واد Mt III 218[2]

المُريد R II 270[25]

المُؤَبَّد R II 317[5]

والد (؟) R II 312[27]

رائد R II 317[26]

اعائد R II 319[13]

العصائد R III 162[20]

رائد R III 163[25]

الهُدَى R I 42[2] (=III 33[12])

حدّ R I 74[17] (=III 125[2])

الأشَدّ R I 278[21]

المُمَدّ R II 42[15]

استَعِدّى R II 84[22]

وعَبْد R II 315[20]

المُمَدّ ؟[1]

مُحَمَّدٌ K I 158[16]

مُسَوَّدٌ K I 180[3]

مِنْدَدٍ K I 242[17]

مُعَرٍّ K II 21[38] (=229[29] see *Notes*)

وَمُبَلِّدٍ K II 113[34] ff

يُوَلَّدُ K II 188[33]

مُفَنَّدٌ K III 123[6]

مُزْبِدٍ K *III 122*[30] (=I 43[25])

مُتَجَدِّدٌ K III 131[34]

الْأَسْوَدِ K III 192[34] ff

بِهَا يَبِسٌ K I 43[21]

الْوَالِدِ K I 191[16]

رَافِدٍ K I 315[13]

الْبَارِدِ K *III 213*[19]

الْحَاسِدِ K III 213[22]

أُبَدِّي K I 194[4]

اللَّحْدِ K II 22[24]

نُجَدِّي K III 262[24] (=331[18])

الْمَجْدِ K III 308[26]

بِالْعُوَّادِ K I 229[30]

زَادِ B I 282[18]

حَادِي B II 27[27]

الصَّادِي B III 154[8]

وَالْوَالِدِي B III 156[7]

بِالزَّادِ B III 197[8]

الْجَادِي B III 338[6]

بِجُلْمُودٍ B I 33[31]

وَالْجُودِ B I 69[16]

الْجُودِ B I 89[24]

مَوْلُودٍ B I 118[25]

مَسْعُودٍ B I 194[35] ff

دَاوُدٍ B III 138[15]

مَسْدُودٍ B III 200[7]

الصَّيْدِ B III 259[27]

بِالْجُودِ B III 286[30]

الْعَنَاقِيدِ B III 341[4]

الْأَيْدِي B I 228[34]

سَعْدٍ Hz III 246[6]

الْمُتَعَمِّدِ K I 70[24]

السُّعُودِ K I 97[16]

مُخَلَّدٌ T I 242[32]

يُبْعِدُ T II 16[19]

أَتُودُّ T III 72[25]

جاهِدُ Ṭ I 71[1]

مُساعِدُ T I 211[18]

حَمْدُ T I 86[33]

الزَّبَدُ T II 103[32] (=III 280[14] 314[28])

الْمُرْدُ T III 233[18]

جَوادُ Ṭ I 82[2]

يَرِيدُ T I 94[13]

وَدُودُ Ṭ I 209[18]

تَعُودُ T I 236[16]

شَدِيدُ T I 325[24]

نَزِيدُ Ṭ II 5[27]

لَجَمُودُ T II 26[10]

سَتَعُودُ T II 88[14]

جَدِيدُ Ṭ II 98[6] (=III 232[21])

فَبَعِيدُ Ṭ II 193[10]

لَسَعِيدُ Ṭ III 99[15]

فَتَعُودُ Ṭ III 236[33]

وَبَلِيدُ Ṭ III 271[14]

يَعُدُّوا W I 279[22]

سَعِيدُ W I 197[21]

سَعِيدُ W I 336[12]

يَزِيدُ W II 29[6] ff

يَصِيدُ W III 65[33]

تُرِيدُ W III 214[15]

بالرَّمَدِ B I 182[35] ff

حَسَدِ B I 188[23] (=188[8])

وَلَدِي B I 254[20]

والبَدَدِ B I 255[17]

الأَسَدِ B I 291[10]

والوَلَدِ B I 324[3]

مُتَّئِدِ B I 339[6]

والكَبِدِ B II 15[15]

بَرِدِ B III 111[21]

مُمْتَدِّ B I 324[16] ff, 265[28] ff

دَعْدِ B III 137[1]

وَرْدِ B III 366[28] ff

والسَّادِي[1] B I 55[2]

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[1] والهادي ؟

وَثَمُودُ	Kh	I	323^{8}
الخُدُودُ	Kh	III	154^{33}
جديدُ	Mdj	II	307^{8}
شَدِيدُ	Mdj	III	221^{14}
الأَبَدُ	Mn	I	264^{11}
أَرْفَدُ	Mt	III	221^{15}
يُسْعَدُ	R	II	314^{22}
يَعْصِدُ	R	III	160^{4}
بُدَّ	R	I	336^{10} (see *Notes*)
تَشَدَّدُوا	R	II	153^{32}
يَعُدُّ (*sic*)	R	III	159^{32}
والفَسادُ	R	II	309^{6}
عِمادُ	R	III	159^{31}
الوَعِيدُ	R	I	17^{10}
نَمِيدُ	R	II	310^{4}
والحُصُودُ	R	II	313^{2}
يَرِيدُ	R	III	162^{27}
مَجْهُودُ	R	III	172^{16}
مَعْمُودُ	R	III	172^{13}
مَعْقُودُ	R	III	263^{8}
تُعَدُّ	Rm	I	182^{22}
عَبْدُ	Rm	I	338^{17} ff

رَقَدُوا	B	III	138^{9}
أَبْتَرُ	B	III	193^{18} (=106^{8})
تَطَّرِدُ	B	III	362^{18} ff
سادُوا	B	I	4^{30} (=III 113^{20})
مُزْدادُ	B	I	342^{17}
العُودُ	B	I	70^{30}, III 271^{31}
الجِيدُ	B	II	24^{12}
مَحْسُودُ	B	III	196^{23}
مُفْسِدُ	K	I	68^{19}
تَرْدُدُ	K	I	131^{12}
يَتَجَدَّدُ	K	II	11^{27}
المُلْحَدُ	K	II	14^{8}
ومُحَمَّدٌ (*s.l.*)	K	III	99^{18}
مُلْبَدُ	K	III	101^{8} (=130^{14})
كَمِدُ	K	III	260^{6}
العائِدُ	K	I	231^{35} ff
دَعْدُ	K	III	181^{13}
حَمّادُ	K	III	329^{17}
لَبِيدُ	K	I	121^{15} (=264^{27})
بَعِيدُ	K	I	130^{5}

أَبَدا Mn I 76⁵

صَدَّا Mn III 175³⁰

سَعْدا Mn III 175³¹

تَجْمُدا Mt II 19³

يَدَا R I 282⁶

مُحمّدا R II 319²⁰

محمّدا R III 102¹⁰ (=II 63²)

يدا R III 133⁴

المَساجِدا R II 237²

حائِدا R II 312³

مُجاهِدا R II 321⁹

سَدّا R I 289²⁰

و مَرْيَدا R II 123²¹

والحُسُودا R II 309²⁰

عَنِيدا R II 310¹²

السُّعُودا R II 310²²

والعُهُودا R II 312³

و المَسُودا R II 312²⁹

عَنيدا R II 317²²

أَوفَدا T III 58²⁰

و أَسْجَدا T III 69³²

فتَبَدَّدا T III 155¹

يَتَبَلَّدا T III 213³²

وصِيدا T III 335³

حَمْدا T I 202²⁷

خَدّا T III 124³⁴

هِنْدا T III 210²⁵

المَرادا W III 69²

زِيادا W III 113⁴

ارْتِدادا W III 239¹²

الشُّهُودا W I 202⁴

الحَديدا W III 143¹⁰

الرَّشَدُ B I 10⁸

الجَلَدُ B I 10¹²

نَجِدُ B I 70²⁸

ولَدُوا B I 89⁴ (=III 107¹⁰)

حُسِدُوا B I 189³²

عَضُدُ B I 227¹⁹

تَجِدُ B I 282²⁵ (=294⁸)

أَجِدُ B II 26³¹ ff

والبَلَدُ B III 58²⁷

أَحَدُ B III 80²³

الفَقَدُ B III 88⁹

الصَّحِيح W I 65[14]

صَحِيح W III 245[25]

الصَّحِيحَة R II 308[23]

رَوْحَة R III 376[3]

صَلَاحُهُ K III 22[25]

غَرِيمُها Ṭ I 126[11]

خ

مطْبُوخ Md III 185[6]

د

وَفْدٌ K I 53[2]

أَجْلَدُ K I 69[12]

حسدٌ K I 189[2]

معْدٌ K III 184[11]

تُكَايِدُ K I 148[20] (= 185[26])

مَعَدٌ R I 149[6]

فَلْيَقْتَصِدْ R I 274[9]

نَدٌّ R II 108[12]

والأَسَدُ R II 319[23]

المُعْتَمَدُ R II 321[24]

وَنَدٌ R III 161[4]

الأَحَدُ R III 162[5]

والِدٌ (؟) R II 312[22]

العَدَدُ Rm I 171[24]

تَبْتَرِدُ Rm III 106[20] (=I 281[7])

صَيْدٌ Rm I 307[6] (see *Notes*)

الجِلَادُ S II 300[5] (=120[24] III 34[15])

بالفُؤَادِ S III 356[21]

الخُدُودُ (؟) S I 331[12]

فسَدٌ Ṭ I 222[12]

عَمَدٌ Ṭ I 233[18]

الوَلَدا B I 187[29] (=279[27])

عَدَدا B I 189[29]

يَدا B I 319[12]

نَدَدا B I 343[13] (=86[3] 181[26])

البَلَدا B III 155[15]

فَعَدا B III 316[5]

صَدَدا B III 330[34] ff

حُسَّادا B I 189[27]

زادا B II 119[20]

مَجْهُودا B III 261[24]

شاهِدا K I 230[34] ff

نُعُودا K I 126[15]

سعيدا K II 12[8]

أُرْبَاحِ (؟)	Kh	II	184[27] ff see *Notes*
الصَّيَّاحِ	Kh	II	185[10]
الفَرِحِ	Mn	II	14[5]
الجوارِحِ	R	II	313[9]
رِماحِ	R	I	178[16]
الرِّماحِ	R	II	316[16]
بالصَّلاحِ	R	II	317[30]
جَماحِ	R	II	320[3]
راحِ	S	I	32[6]
النَّوانِحِ	T	II	10[23]
الصَّحائِحِ	T	II	14[10]
الواضِحِ	K	II	26[26] (=3[18] III 143[1])
ناصِحِ	T	II	242[1]
الأَباطِحِ	T	III	138[4]
الرِّبَّحِ	T	I	290[7]
سِلاحِ	T	I	185[8]
فُرُوحِ	T	III	217[21]
صاحِ	W	I	122[35] (=128[34])
الأَضاحِي	W	I	126[26]
النواحِي	W	I	324[14]
الرَّبِيحِ	W	I	32[30]
أُرُوحُ	T	III	222[11]
تُصْبِحُ	T	III	306[29]
قارِحُ	T	I	52[34] ff
الجَوانِحُ	T	II	26[21]
طائِحُ	T	II	42[16]
رائِحُ	T	III	150[25]
الرَّشْحُ	T	I	49[10]
تَنُوحُ	T	III	153[4]
أبيح (أُبِيحُ)	T	III	197[21]
سَراحُ	W	III	150[28]
مُسِيحُ	W	III	88[16]
مُصْطَبِحِ	B	III	155[12]
بإصباحِ	B	I	21[13]
دَلّاحِ	B	II	96[4] (=III 359[4])
الأُكَيْراحِ	B	III	203[15]
وتُفّاحِ	B	III	203[18]
اللّاحِي	B	III	203[22]
مَجْرُوحِ	B	III	338[15]
المُتاحِ	K	I	55[21]
ورَباحِ	K	I	183[32]
دَلّاحِ	K	III	261[12]

الفجاج R II 318[18]

زُجاج Rm III 247[21]

الهَوْدَج S III 198[35]

مُنْضَج Ṭ I 74[34] ff (= 249[28])

المُعَوَّج Ṭ III 116[21]

المِراج W I 79[16]

وداج W III 118[28]

وباجَة R II 320[35]

ح

يبَرَح Hz I 182[18]

المُمادِح K II 32[4]

المُتاح K I 55[21]

تَنْقَطِح R I 290[4]

وضح (؟) R III 164[8]

مُرَح Rm III 310[35] ff

ومَزاح Rm III 346[24]

فَرَحا B I 248[12]

مَرَحا K I 199[19]

جَرَحا K III 352[11]

نَجاحا K I 200[10]

فازَتاحا K III 123[8]

إنصاحا Kh I 73[17]

جَناحا Mt I 288[22]

نَصيحا Mt I 21[30]

والرِّماحا R II 314[4]

مُباحا R II 322[2]

يَبْرَحا S III 193[20]

جَناحا W I 197[14]

مَزّاح B III 242[34] (= II 99[20])

مَفْتُوح B I 141[10] (III 346[20])

يُفْلِح K I 321[1]

صَلاح K I 34[28]

مُباح K II 90[10]

سائِح Md III 185[2]

تَرْمَح R II 319[35]

يَصْلُح R III 160[18]

والصِّياح R II 313[26]

والفَلاح R II 318[31]

والقَبيح Rm III 328[23] see *Notes*

فَتُّوح Rm III 338[8]

أقبح Ṭ II 93[14]

وتُمْدَح Ṭ II 163[30]

المُصَبَّح Ṭ III 62[10]

ج

فَاعْتَلَجْ Kh III 258[35] ff

الزُّجاجْ Md III 184[38]

أَدْلَجْ R III 10[8]

حَرَجْ R III 161[17]

التَّبَجْ Rm II 237[16] (=III 103[32])

فَرَجا B I 72[20] (=22[35])

مِنْهاجا B II 307[15] ff

دِيباجا Kh III 237[34]

بِعاجا Kh III 282[3]

اذاحجا R III 179[34]

مَخْرَجا T I 155[3]

والدَّعَجْ B III 205[4]

والحَرَجُ B III 334[3]

عَرَّجوا K III 204[33]

الأَبْلَجُ K III 205[1]

والغُنْجُ Md III 134[7] (=195[19])

والوُلْجُ Mn III 107[32] (=II 287[28])

يَلِجُوا Mn III 194[32] (=194[36])

الفِجاجُ R III 159[15]

أَحْوَجُ T I 192[30]

أَحْوَجُ T I 248[5]

رَيْمُوجُ T III 135[11]

دَرَّاجِ B II 76[14]

دَرَّاجِ B III 132[10]

بِتَزْوِيجِ B III 156[20]

الفَرازِيجِ B III 279[33]

مُرْتَجِي[1] K I 49[14]

بالعَوْسَجِ K III 20[26]

المَوْلَجِ K III 209[18]

المُحْتاجْ[2] K I 32[31] (see also l. 30=III 188[35])

العَجَّاجْ K I 122[31]

والدَّعَجِ Md III 203[27]

العُلْجِ Md III 203[30]

بالدَّعَجِ Md III 203[34] ff

الدَّعَجِ Mk III 177[16]

حَرَجِ Mk III 189[30] (=177[18])

العِلْجِ R II 318[12]

الوَجِي R III 355[9]

الزَّنْجِ R III 228[31]

العَجاجِ R II 316[13]

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1. مُرْتَجِ

2. المُحْتاجِ ؟

قرّت Ṭ I 235[22]

تعلّت Ṭ I 313[14]

فشلّت Ṭ II 98[4] (=III 231[34])

تعلّت Ṭ III 153[20]

افشعرّت Ṭ III 180[22]

وجلّت Ṭ III 188[4]

لعلّت Ṭ III 196[20]

اشمعلّت Ṭ III 303[18]

جنّت Ṭ III 359[19]

ثادت Ṭ II 168[20]

كالشّقرات Ṭ II 49[15]

معتجرات Ṭ III 119[14]

الرّفرات Ṭ III 184[24]

مضمرات W I 149[17] see *Notes*

مقبلات W I 321[16]

بالغداة W II 182[9]

وقنّه B I 263[16] (=III 124[18])

سميّته R III 160[15]

كفيّته R II 270[19]

عدمّته Rm III 268[10]

مساعدته K I 211[23]

وجناته K III 147[6] (=238[5])

رقّته Mt III 269[8]

رعيّته R III 165[12]

جبايته R II 315[11]

انابته R II 322[9]

ظُباته R II 309[3]

همّاته R II 309[28]

عُداته R II 310[15]

وصلاته Ṭ I 71[17]

ث

الجدث Rm III 282[31]

حثيثا R II 313[13]

مبعوث B I 319[17]

والعثاعث R III 133[9]

والبحوث Kh III 306[9] see *Notes*

الثّلاث Md III 184[20]

والثياث W III 389[14]

بالمعروث ؟ [1]

كُمَيْتُ	W	I	42[18]
يَمُتِ	B	III	117[6]
مُواساتِي	B	II	22[20]
طالُوتِ	B	III	343[3]
فَانْهَلَّتِ	K	III	142[26]
أَرِنَّتِ	K	III	183[9]
لَدَّانِى	K	II	289[25]
مُواتِ	K	III	171[14]
الحَسَنَاتِ	K	III	171[16]
اللَّذَّاتِ	K	III	307[3]
البَيْتِ	K	I	322[9]
الطَّلَحاتِ	Kh	I	89[23]
بالمَحْرُوتِ(؟)	Kh	III	306[9]
أَمْسَيْتِ	Mn	III	220[23]
بِرُكْبَتِي (؟)	R	I	264[1] see *Notes*
وصُفْرَتِي	R	II	322[19]
اسْتَقَلَّتِ(؟)	R	III	180[24]
بَنِّي	R	II	108[20]
مِن وَقْتِ	R	II	313[25]
والكُماةِ	R	II	315[3]
الشَّامَاتِ	R	II	315[17]
الأَمواتِ	R	II	317[3]
الأَساةِ (؟)	R	II	319[6]
والصِّفَاتِ	R	III	161[3]
والغَايَاتِ	R	III	161[30]
الأَبياتِ	R	III	162[13]
الأَبياتِ	R	III	162[26]
للمُتَحَرِّكَاتِ	R	III	163[9]
اللُّغَاتِ	R	III	165[6]
مدبّجات[1]	R	III	180[18]
الصَّلاةِ	R	III	332[24] ff
المَوْتِ	R	II	313[28]
بالفَوتِ	R	II	316[19]
لِلْمَوْتِ	R	III	188[29]
الدَّعْوَةِ	S	III	280[4]
بَيْتِ	S	I	327[18] ff (=III 111[6])
لِلمَوْتِ	S	I	328[3]
ضَلَّتِ	T	I	45[14] (=I 237[8]), III 111[3]
جَلَّتِ	T	I	85[24]

[1] مُدَبَّجات؟

غَياهِبُهُ T I 251[22]

يُغارِبُهُ T III 143[30]

جانِبُهُ T III 203[6]

دَوائِبُهُ T III 361[15]

عَضْبه K II 179[32] ff

شَبابه K II 13[29]

عُذُوبَهْ K I 221[19]

أدَبَهْ Mn I 222[6]

أقارِبَهْ T II 267[26]

و حَبِيبُها K I 200[35] ff

تحيِيُها T I 32[10]

عُيُونُها T III 119[28]

أرادِيبِها B III 129[29]

أبابِها K III 53[23]

و كادِبها Mn III 143[28]

جَوانِبِها Mn III 155[23]

مِنهابِها Mt III 124[26] (=345[12])

بحَرْبِها R II 321[8]

أبوابِها R II 315[3]

ت

غَذَتْ K I 313[18]

سَبَيْتْ Mt III 178[5]

بَكَيْتْ Mt III 178[8]

صُنِعَتْ[1] R II 310[16]

عَنَتْ R II 322[4]

مَضَتْ R III 164[1]

اسْتَقَلَّتْ(؟) R III 180[24]

يَمُتْ Rm I 323[16] ff

جُنَّتْ T III 359[19]

كَمُلَتْ W I 311[29]

مَفِيتًا Mt I 183[4]

يَمُوتُ B III 259[16]

فَجُعِيتُ K II 11[18]

مَلْتُوتُ K III 306[7]

الأَبَتُّ R I 239[19]

أَحْكَمْتُ R III 159[22]

الرُّمَاةُ R II 313[8]

كَمْرِيتُ R III 133[11]

أَتَلَفَّتُ T I 145[11]

التَّرَحاتُ T II 27[35] ff

فَأَمُوتُ T III 375[14]

أَسَاتُ W III 139[2]

الفَتِيتُ W III 392[9]

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[1] مُنِعَتْ؟

حَبِيبِ	T	III	214[21]	
و الصِّنَابِ	W	I	6[35]	
اللُّبَابِ	W	I	13[15]	
بالحجاب	W	I	24[7]	
جَوانِى	W	I	168[14]	(=III 104[25])
للشَّبَاب	W	I	170[2]	
دَابِ	W	I	217[22]	
بالخضاب	W	I	218[7]	
بالإياب	W	I	290[1]	
بالتُّرَابِ	W	II	53[34] ff	
العُرابِ	W	II	183[27]	
النَّوابِ	W	III	81[32]	
شِهابِ	W	III	82[1]	
داب	W	III	245[34]	
السَّحابِ	W	III	270[26]	
الغِرابِ	W	III	271[22]	
و القِبابِ	W	III	281[30] ff	(=I 256[23] ff)
القُلوبِ (؟)	W	I	65[15] (cf. 292[22])	
الغَرِيبِ	W	I	243[33]	
رِيَبْهْ	Hz	I	193[23]	

و أَصحابُهُ	Mt	III	328[26]	
جَانِبَهْ (؟)	R	II	319[27]	
مَرتَبَهْ	R	II	322[18]	
القُبَّهْ	R	I	106[28]	
و الانابَهْ	R	II	311[14]	
فَرابَهْ	W	I	186[22]	
العِصابَهْ	W	II	139[35]	
عصابَهْ	W	III	140[2]	
تَجادُبُهُ	B	III	202[34] ff	
عوافِبُهُ	B	III	203[3]	
كواكِبُهُ	B	III	203[9]	
كُتُبُهْ	K	II	183[25]	(=I 163[1] see *Notes*)
سَلْبُهْ	K	I	210[12]	
حدائبُهُ[1]	Md	I	24[35] ff	see *Notes*
نَوَائُهُ	S	II	92[16]	(=III 272[10])
فيُحاسِبُهْ	T	I	4[19]	
حاجِبُهْ	T	I	23[34]	
يناسِبُهْ	T	I	43[16]	
مَشارِبُهْ	T	I	185[33]	
رَاكِبُهْ	T	I	249[23]	

[1] l. حذافيه.

مُوكِبِ Ṭ I 180[16] (=II 73[27])

يَغْضِبِ Ṭ I 185[7]

مُؤَدِّبِي Ṭ I 227[27]

بِيَثْرِبِ Ṭ I 277[5]

المُهَلَّبِ Ṭ II 31[5]

مُعَلَّبِ Ṭ II 225[1]

يُثَرِّبِ T II 282[13]

دُرَّبِ T III 125[24]ff

نَطِيَّبِ T III 136[4]

يَذْهَبِ T III 148[27]

مُعَذَّبِ Ṭ III 184[19]

مَذْهَبِ Ṭ III 218[6]

كَعْثَبِ T III 234[28]

المَذَاكِبِ Ṭ I 46[12]

الصُّحابِحِبِ Ṭ I 54[34] (=III 131[4])

غالِبِ Ṭ I 190[24]

الصَّحابِحِبِ Ṭ III 34[4]

غالِبِ Ṭ III 55[36]

بصاحِبِ Ṭ III 124[32]

الجَنادِبِ Ṭ III 142[14]

ناصِبِ Ṭ III 178[21]

المَذَابِبِ T III 189[23]

كواكِبِ Ṭ III 269[17]

معاقِبِ Ṭ III 271[5]

السَّبَاسِبِ T III 286[13] (=125[29])

الرَّطْبِ T II 23[21]

كَعْبِ T II 62[9]

لِهْبِ Ṭ II 64[12]

حُبِّي Ṭ II 95[20]

العَرْبِ T II 241[30]

حُبِّي Ṭ III 127[1]

جَذْبِ T III 132[21]

الصَّبِّ T III 153[31]

ذَنْبِي Ṭ III 262[34] ff

الرَّكْبِ T III 329[28]

العَذْبِ T III 356[5]

بحَسِيبِ Ṭ I 172[15]

حَبِيبِ Ṭ II 7[27]

طَبِيبِي Ṭ III 166[5]

بلَبِيبِ Ṭ III 166[9]

وزَيبِ	Kh	I	246^{20}
غَريبِ	Kh	III	150^{32}
العَطَبِ	Md	III	213^{6}
الأَدَبِ	Mn	I	72^{26}
حَسَبِي	Mn	I	180^{21} (=II 74^{3})
ذَهَبِ	Mn	III	238^{2}
العَجَبِ	Mn	III	245^{19}
العَرَبِ	Mn	III	247^{25}
فارْكَبِي	R	II	85^{32}
نأبي	R	II	181^{36}
الطَّرَبِ	R	III	45^{34}ff
الحاجبِ(؟)	R	II	312^{18}
صاحِبِ	R	II	317^{9}
حاجِبِ	R	II	318^{18}
الكاذِبِ	R	III	162^{18}
الذَّرافُبِ	R	III	163^{14}
الضَّرْبِ	R	II	312^{17}
خَطَبِ	R	II	315^{15}
الحَرْبِ	R	II	315^{26}
عُرْبِ	R	II	316^{27}
الدَّرْبِ	R	II	318^{8}
العَرْبِ	R	II	320^{34}
حَرْبِ	R	II	322^{7}
كِدْبِ	R	III	161^{33}
الصَّبِّ (؟)	R	III	249^{3}
بالأذْناب	R	I	292^{8}
التُّرابِ	R	II	42^{11}
الكِتابِ	R	II	108^{1}
السَّحابِ	R	II	310^{1}
باضْطِرابِ	R	III	160^{7}
العَبيبِ	R	I	186^{21}
المُنيبِ	R	II	322^{15}
للذُّنوبِ	R	II	322^{16}
عَيْبِ	R	III	179^{3}
كانَ بِي	Rm	I	232^{2}
و كَرْبِي	Rm	III	220^{31}
عائِبِ	S	I	210^{30} (= 191^{21})
شاحِبِ	S	II	168^{3}
أقْرَبِ	Ṭ	I	22^{20}
أرْكَبِ	Ṭ	I	31^{11} (=247^{25} 283^{23})

تَطِبِ B II 94[35]ff

تُصِبِ B III 109[3]

طَرِبِ B III 220[24]

العَرِبِ B III 247[13]

فَتِبِ B III 247[16]

بِبَوَّابِ B I 25[12]

البابِ B I 37[12] (=129[33] II 65[31])

بالرَّابِ B II 264[21]

كتابِى B III 168[26]

الخِضابِ B III 168[29]

تَكْذِيبِ B I 229[2]

عَرِيبِ B III 259[15]

مَوْصُوبِ B I 232[9]

و اللُّوبِ B III 94[1]

بالرُّعْبِ Hz I 47[31]

الحُبِّ Hz III 171[24]

فَلْبِي Hz III 171[26]

تَغَضَّبِي K II 71[27]

و الغُيَّبِ K II 232[31]

و اذْهَبِ K III 100[10] (=I 194[19])

الأَكْلُبِ K II 333[15]

الحاجِبِ K I 23[18]

كاذِبِ K I 74[3]

الحالِبِ K I 76[27]

الجُرْبِ K I 10[35]ff (=III 6[33] 86[22] 170[31])

فَلْبِى K III 170[28]

و شَبابِ K III 155[7]

الأَسْبابِ K I 186[15]

الأَعْرابِ K I 246[22]

بخِضابِ K I 262[13]

خِضابِي K I 262[23]

الكُتَّابِ K II 183[14]

كِلابِ K III 90[31]

الغَلَّابِ K III 109[1] (=101[23] 312[1] I 235[10])

الكُتَّابِ K III 110[33]

سَحابِ K III 248[35]

وَ هُوبِ K I 36[22]

بخِضابِ Kh I 262[20]

الرِّقابِ Kh II 99[26]

الذُّبابِ Kh III 276[30]

خِضابِ Kh III 366[4]

واجِبُ Ṭ I 73[30]

الحَقائِبُ Ṭ I 175[6]

لعازِبُ Ṭ I 209[21]

جالِبُ T I 245[2]

جانِبُ Ṭ I 247[14]

الثَّعالِبُ Ṭ I 279[17]

جانِبُ T I 312[14]

المُطالِبُ Ṭ I 337[14]

خائِبُ T II 99[18] (=III 360[10])

عاذِبُ T II 282[22]

حواطِبُ T III 131[2]

شُرُبُ T I 34[20]

الذَّنْبُ Ṭ I 139[26]

الرَّكْبُ Ṭ III 135[31] (=208[5])

هُبُّوا T III 139[28] (=252[14])

ثَوابُ Ṭ I 87[4] (=II 92[10])

جَديبُ Ṭ I 70[33]

نَسيبُ T I 191[25]

صَليبُ Ṭ I 199[21] (=335[16])

طَبيبُ Ṭ II 19[26]ff

نُكُوبُ Ṭ II 21[3]

دبيبُ Ṭ II 121[25]

لَخَطيبُ Ṭ II 162[33]

دُرُوبُ T III 117[27]

نَجيبُ Ṭ III 153[2]

يُجيبُ T III 221[28]

طَرُوبُ Ṭ III 232[15]

وزَبيبُ Ṭ III 303[22]

كَذُوبُ T III 328[2]

العَجَبُ W III 247[30]

دُرُبُ W III 248[9]

حِجابُ W I 24[23]

العِتابُ W I 185[35] (=II 194[25])

السَّحابُ W I 195[17], 76[23]

الوِطابُ W I 293[26] (=II 48[7])

اللَّبيبُ W I 227[32]

الغَريبُ W I 255[26]

تَؤُوبُ W III 151[18]

غَريبُ W III 205[33]

لِلنَّسَبِ B I 186[17]

النَّعَبِ B I 251[19] (=283[6])

يَشِبِ B I 263[18]

كِتابُ K II 183[28] (=I 162[24])

سَلِيبُ K II 16[6]

فَتُجِيبُ K III 206[4]

حِجابُ Kh I 24[19]

نَسِيبُ Kh III 327[35]

مَكْذُوبُ Md I 201[6]

يَسْكُتُ Mt I 267[16]

تُعْنَتُ Mt II 44[16]

المَسِيبُ Mt I 325[5]

نَصَرُوا R II 103[6]

مُرَكَّبُ R II 320[9]

و نَكَبُوا R III 163[21]

العَرَبُ R III 165[4]

الصَّلائِبُ R II 49[22]

السَّحائِبُ(؟) R II 309[15]

الكَواكِبُ R II 317[23]

الثَّاقِبُ R II 321[20]

التَّراقُبُ R III 162[19]

زَبٌّ (؟) R III 249[3]

رَبابُ R II 243[21] (=III 105[25])

ذَهابُ R III 160[1]

الحُرُوبُ R II 311[16]

النَّحِيبُ R II 318[20]

أَذْرُبُ Rm II 197[24]

يَضْرِبُ S III 219[24]ff

يَضْرِبُ S III 221[4]

و الثّالِبُ S I 177[5]

الرّاهِبُ S II 11[13]

فَلْتُ S III 358[1]

المُحَبَّبُ T I 13[10]

أَكْدَبُ T I 87[7]

مُذْنِبُ T I 140[5]

المُهَذَّبُ T I 146[22]ff (=106[22] 267[19] III 98[14])

يَعْضَبُ T I 186[4]

مُذْنِبُ T I 255[20]ff

مَلْعَبُ T I 263[3] (=III 124[12])

كَوْكَبُ T I 287[14]

و نَلْعَبُ T I 313[4]

يَذْهَبُ T II 33[6] (=36[22])

يُنْصَبُ T II 300[13]

تَلَهَّبُ (؟) T III 85[25] see *Notes*

أَذْهَبُ T III 282[3]

تُظَلَّبُ T III 327[21]

وأَعْتَبا T II 147[3]

المُهَلَّبا T III 7[35]ff

زَيْنَبا T III 228[22](=106[26])

العَواقِبا T I 247[31]

حَرْبًا T II 40[4]

عِقابا T II 102[29] (=III 17[27])

النَّسَبا W III 246[3]

رَبًّا W III 220[35]ff

فاستَجابا W I 122[23]

كِلابا W I 237[1] (=III 121[6])

انْصِبابا W I 237[6]

أنابا W I 262[29]ff

اكْتِئابا W II 24[4]

الْتِهابا W II 57[11]

التُّرابا W III 110[21]

الجُيُوبا W III 91[2]

والصُّحْبُ B I 23[28]

أَدَبُ B I 23[31]

تَصْحَبُ B I 23[32]

العَطَبُ B I 43[31] (=330[10])

العَطَبُ B I 250[18]

انقَلَبوا B I 311[19]

والكُتْبُ B II 6[13]

خَرِبُ B II 221[23]

مُؤَنَّثَبُ B II 281[19]

الغَضَبُ B II 298[9]

ثَنْبُ B III 132[26]

الهَرَبُ B III 132[31]

السَّخَبُ B III 260[33]

كِذْبُ B I 202[32]

والذِّيبُ B I 106[12]

مَلْعُوبُ B I 292[10]

أَيُّوبُ B II 274[19]

يَؤُبُ B III 122[24] (= 98[20] I 258[7])

مَكْرُوبُ Hz II 77[32]

مُشَدَّدُ K I 52[32]

نَتَطَلَّبُ K I 94[15]

يَكْتُبُ K II 180[3]

ذَهَبُوا K III 170[32]

نَرِبُ K III 170[35]

مُتَغَضِّبُ K III 348[11]

الكاذِبُ K I 87[9]

يَنْبُوا K I 287[12]

كَعْبُ K III 86[21], I 10[35]ff (=III 6[32] 170[32])

كَذِبٌ	R	III	103[15]
يُنْتَسَبُ	R	III	162[8]
المُقْتَضَبُ	R	III	162[23]
العَرَبُ	R	III	164[9]
النَّعَبُ	R	III	172[23]
العِنَبُ	R	III	172[24]
السَّحائِبُ	R	II	309[15]
الحاجِبُ(؟)	R	II	312[18]
والشِّعْبانُ	R	II	270[26] (=III 255[7])
الطَّنُّ	R	II	281[13] (=90[19])
الغَضُّ	Rm	I	177[23]
وَأَدَتْ	Rm	II	38[19]
خَرِبٌ	Rm	III	138[12] (=328[20])
الطَّرَبُ	Rm	III	173[19]
واشْتَهَبَ	Rm	III	173[19]
رَكِبَ	T	III	287[1]
والأَنَبُ	T	III	390[11]ff
الدَّوائِبُ	T	II	237[20] (=III 104[1])
تَعَبا	B	I	217[16]
أَبا	B	III	121[5] (=II 50[5])
ذَهَبا	B	III	236[23]
لُبَبا	B	I	201[18]

خاطِبا	K	I	130[11]
عَواقِبا	K	I	130[25]
عُنّابا	K	III	219[19]
المحبُوبا	K	III	365[18]
صاحِبا	Kh	I	343[7]
شُعُوبا	Kh	II	40[19]
عائِقا	Md	III	166[24]ff
عائِما	Md	III	167[1]
يَطِيبا	Mt	II	136[11]
وَذَهَبا	R	II	253[14]
المُوشّما[1]	R	II	318[10] see *Notes*
يُوجَبا	R	III	162[8]
العَقائِبا	R	II	314[24]
دائِما	R	II	317[1]
مُحارِبا	R	II	320[15]
مُواظِبا	R	II	320[23]
وثائِقا (*s.l.*)	R	II	322[9]
هَوارِبا	R	III	83[14]
واجِبا	R	III	162[19]
يَعابا	R	II	322[20]
والصُّوبا	R	II	318[17]

[1] المُوَشّما ؟

أعدائه R II 321[1]

إنائه Ṭ II 107[24]

إزاءَها R III 163[18]

يَتَلَؤُها Mn I 241[9]

أشاؤُها Ṭ II 15[26]

بسائها K II 262[6]

دلائها R III 135[14]

رِدائها R III 135[16]

أدوائها R III 161[26]

بمائها T I 71[21]

سَمائها Ṭ II 95[14] (= I 200[21])

ب

والذَّهَبْ K III 311[8]

العَوافِبْ K III 129[34]

الحِسابْ K I 218[26]

رَبابْ K III 198[6]

اللَّبِيبْ K I 244[1] (= I 34[26])

بالقَصَبْ Mt I 24[27]

اللَّبَبْ Mt I 47[25]

انْقَلَبْ Mt II 194[14]

خَصِبْ R II 106[14]

الطَّرِبْ R II 243[9]

الدِّماءِ R II 318[23]

شِيشاءِ R III 130[7]

والابتداءِ R III 159[34]

البِناءِ R III 160[5]

الأَسماءِ R III 160[17]

الأَجزاءِ R III 160[26]

الخَطاءِ R III 160[32]

الأَجراءِ R III 161[9]

بالأَسماءِ R III 162[25]

نماءِ T I 11[31]

بالحَوْباءِ T I 93[9]

وَراءِ T I 242[34]

بزَهْراءِ T III 184[14]

العَلاءِ W III 231[12]

ثلثمائَةْ R II 311[4]

بأَرْبَعمائَةْ K III 27[24]

جُلَسائَةْ Kh III 220[2]

آلائِهِ R II 308[20] (= III 165[19])

أُولِيائِهِ R II 312[25]

رائِهِ R II 312[4]

رائِهِ R II 312[21]

دائِهِ R II 320[7]

شَعْواءُ Kh II 265[20] (—I 150[14])

والعَصْراءُ Kh III 154[6]

النِّهاءُ R II 308[20]

قَباءُ Rm III 141[26]

الفَداءُ W I 98[22]

والوَفاءُ W I 196[16]

والغَناءُ[1] W I 264[6] see *Notes*

حِذاءُ (*s.l.*) W I 284[6] see *Notes*

السَّماءُ W II 27[21]

سَواءُ W II 244[22] (—I 218[6])

يشاءُ W II 287[19]

البُكاءُ W III 65[6]

جِلاءُ W III 103[1]

الخَفاءُ W III 108[24]

الشِّفاءُ W III 248[15]

هواءُ W III 289[9]

اللِّقاءُ W III 338[23]

داءُ W III 375[25]

رِضاءُ Ṭ I 198[24]ff

خَفاءُ Ṭ I 236[25]

دواءُ Ṭ I 284[6] see *Notes*

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[1] والغَناءُ ؟

رَجاءِي B III 168[20]

رِداءِي B III 168[22]

الماءِ B III 309[16]

الرُّقَباءِ K II 129[16] (—I 176[25])

سَماءِ K III 77[23]

الأَحْياءِ K III 313[10]ff

لِلرَّاءِ K III 392[9]

ضِياءِ Kh I 72[2]

أَحْشاءِي Kh I 211[5]

اللِّقاءِ Kh I 327[14] (—II 193[19])

السَّراءِ Kh II 96[19]

السَّراءِ Kh III 156[16]

دواءِي Kh III 176[5]

الأَحْياءِ Kh III 176[9]

ماءِ [ى] Kh III 201[20]

الجَوْزاءِ Kh III 219[23]

للعَشاءِ Kh III 306[21]

السَّماءِ R II 309[12]

السَّماءِ R II 309[19]

الجَمْراءِ R II 311[24]

السَّماءِ R II 318[20]

ā أ

ما جَنَى	K	I	85[15]	(=III 100[15])
مِنْ مِنَى	K	III	221[12]	
سُدَى	Mt	II	214[14]	
أُخْرَى (؟)	R	I	289[18]	
تَرَى (؟)	R	II	84[9]	
والصَّفَا	R	II	102[20]	
بالصُّوَى	R	II	108[17]	
الحَمَى (؟)	R	II	176[25]	
الدُّنيا (؟)	T	I	97[27]	
أُخْرى	T	I	240[31]	
وأَخْساهُ	B	I	185[18]	
يَلْقاهُ	B	III	248[28]	
أَرْضاهُ	Hz	I	160[16]	
فقُلْناهُ	Hz	I	191[34]ff	
يَلْقاهُ	Hz	II	192[21]	
واجْتَداهُ	R	II	309[13]	
سِواهُ	R	II	311[27]	
مَثْواهُ	R	II	315[9]	
سَمّاهُ	R	III	161[22]	
فيه ماهُ	R	III	165[7]	
يَداهُ	W	I	162[16]	
ذُراها	B	I	36[10] (see *Notes*)	

أ

فَيَنْعاها	B	III	127[11]	
مأواها	K	III	49[35]	
إماها	R	II	48[17]	(=188[18] III 114[31] see *Notes* 114[35])
ومُسْتَواها	R	II	317[20]	
فسَقاها	T	I	100[29]	
جَناحا	W	III	56[38]	
سِواها	W	III	253[1]	
الماءَ	B	III	340[2]	
الإخاءَ	Kh	I	128[22]	
وأَساءَ	Kh	II	24[15]	
ماءَ	Kh	III	306[15]	
الا باءَ (*sic*)	R	II	315[20]	
ظِماءَ	R	II	316[23]	
الدّاءَ	T	II	224[10] *sqq.*	
والسناءَ	W	III	265[13]	(see *Notes*)
إعراءُ	B	III	124[28] (=139[31])	
عَجْماءُ	B	III	243[13]	
الماءُ	K	I	222[25]	
والإمساءُ	K	I	265[19]	
أكْفاءُ	K	II	43[30]	
الأَطْباءُ	K	II	98[24]	
إسْراءُ	Kh	I	261[1]	

Index II.

RHYMES.

The principles on which the rhymes are classified are those explained by Prof. Bevan on p. 34 of "Indices to the poetical citations in Kitāb al-Amāli" (Leiden 1913). That is to say, "under each letter the rhymes are grouped in sections according as the rawī has (1) sukūn, or is followed by (2) ā, (3) ū, (4) ī, (5) hū or h, (6) ahū or ah, (7) uhū or uh, (8) ihī or ih, (9) hā, (10) ahā, (11) uhā, (12) ihā. In each of these sections the division is according to metre and under each metre the rhymes are sub-divided according to the nature of the syllables preceding the rawī, thus (1) فَعَل, فُعَل, فَعْل, etc (2) فاعل, فَعالُ etc (3) فَعّل, فِعّل etc. (4) عال, (5) عُول or عِيل (6) عَوّل or عَيّل. Rhymes in āhā are placed under ا, these in ūhā under و and those in ih, ihī, aihī, ihā under ى."

Uncertain rhymes are usually noted in two places with a query mark, but in case of the two long poems in Redjez, one beginning on II 308^{17} and the other on III 159^{14}, I have generally preferred to give the longer form only

Emendations in the rhymes are put in brackets, but in exceptional cases where the rhymes are very much mutilated, the likely readings have been adopted instead, with the addition of '*sic leg.*' or '*s. l.*' and the references given in the *Notes*. In cases where the text is hopelessly corrupt for me I have retained the rhyme as it occurs in the text and added a query.

As a rule, the first rhyme occuring in a citation has been taken, with the exception of the two Redjez poems referred to above, of which the second rhyme has been taken as on the whole affording greater facility of reference.

The significance of equation marks has been explained at the beginning of Index I. A comma separates citations each of which contains a verse or verses more than the other e.g. كعب III 86^{21}, I 10^{15}ff.

B = Basīṭ	Md = Madīd	Mu = Munsarih	S = Sarī'	
Hz = Hazadj	Mḍ = Muḍāri'	Mt = Mutakārib	Ṭ = Ṭawīl	
K = Kāmil	Mdj = Mudjtathth	R = Redjez	W = Wāfir	
Kh = Khafīf	Mḳ = Muḳtaḍib	Rm = Ramal		

(= III 240[23]), 287[9] seq., 289[5.14.seq] (= III 199[17seq.]), 290[2] (= III 334[9] see *Notes*), [III 199[16] see *Notes*].

ابن ابى وُهَيْب I [317[1]]

ى

يَحْيَى بن أَكْثَم III 331[27]

يَحْيَى بن خالد بن بَرْمَك I 135[11] (?= 234[19]), 230[11], III 24[28] (?), 25[30] (see 26[5]).

يَحْيَى بن المُعَلّى I [24[35]]

يَحْيَى بن نَوْفَلٍ الحِمْيَرِىّ III 333[22]

يزيد بن حَكَم الثَّقَفِىّ [I 241[11]]

يزيد بن حَدّاقٍ II 8[35] (*sic leg.*) (=I 282[19])

يزيد بن خراق II 8[11]

Read يزيد بن خَذّاقٍ

ابو يزيد الرّازىّ see ابو زيد الرّازىّ.

يزيد بن الصَّعِق III 66[23]

يزيد بن ضَبّة الثَّقَفِىّ [III 171[26]]

يزيد بن الطَّثَرِيّة I 147[9], III 221[24] (=I 13[13])

يزيد بن عُثْمان III 151[8], 263[2].

يزيد بن مُعاوِيَة II 247[10] (?), 249[26].

يزيد بن معن (Prob see *Notes*) II 264[20], see also يزيد بن مُغَرِّغ.

يزيد بن مُغَرِّغ (*sic leg.*) الحِمْيَرِى III 245[13] (= 3[12] 110[4]), 245[18] see also يزيد بن معن

يزيد بن مغرع الحِمْيَرِىّ III 245[13] see

Read يزيد بن المُغَرِّغ الحِمْيَرِىّ

ابن يزيد المُهَلَّبِىّ III 309[21] (?)

يزيد بن الوليد III 334[9]

Read الوليد بن يزيد

يعقوب المُحَمّسىّ I 228[24] (=274[1])

Read هُدْبَة العُذْرِيّ ؟

هُدْبَة [بن خَشْرَم] العُذْرِيّ I 31[10] (=247[24], 283[22]), II 10[22],

الهُذَلِيّ (=ابوكبير الهُذَلى (Shi'r 421[2]) III 288[12].

ابن هَرْمَةَ (i.e. إبراهيم) I 100[6] (= III 334[14]), 186[29], 286[21], III 34[7] (see I 4), 274[13], 329[35].

ابو هِشَام الباهِلِيّ III 152[20]

هِشَام الرِّفَاشِيّ هِسام (Var. هَمّام for) Bayān II 169[2]) I 22[27]

هِشَام (هاشم؟) بن عُتْبَة المِرْقال II 236[9] (see Notes)

هِشَام بن الوَلِيد II 112[32]

ابو هِفّان II 182[1]

ابن هَمّام III 242[23] see عبد الله بن هَمّام السَّلُولِيّ

هَمّام الرِّقاشِيّ see هسام الرّفاشيّ

هَمّام بن عالب see الفَرَزْدَق

هِنْد بن خالد بن صَخْرِ بن الشَّرِيد III 65[26]

هِنْد [بنت عُتْبة] أمّ مُعاوِية I 134[20], III [175[27] ?]

هِنْد بنت النُّعمان بن بَشير III 237[12]

ابو الهِنْدِيّ الرِّياحِيّ III 330[21 seq]

و

الواثِق I 232[2]

واحِدة III 366[13] (?)

ابو وائِل III 259[9 seq]

ابو وَجْزَة (وَجْزَة ؟) مولى الزُّبَيْر III 264[12]

الوَدّاك المازِنِيّ see next article

الودّان المازِنِيّ III 73[21] (=I 33[22]) see Notes

وَرْد جارِيه الماهانِيّ III 364[20] (?)

وَرْقاء بن زُهَيْر [العَبْسِيّ] III 51[5]

وَصِيف جارِية الطّائِيّ III 365[23] (?)

وَعْلَة [بن عبد الله] الجَرْمِيّ III 84[26] (= 83[16])

اخت الوَلِيد بن طَرِيف [الشّاعِر] II 19[14]

الوَلِيد [بن عبد المَلِك] II 273[29]

الوَلِيد بن عُتْبة I 288[9]

الوَلِيد بن يزيد بن عبد الملك II 289[27]

نُفَيْل بن حبيب II 65⁷ (see *Notes*)

ابن نفيلة العسانى III 356⁷, see عبد المسيح بن نفيلة العَسّانىّ

النَّمِر بن تَوْلَب I [26¹=II 155²⁴]

ابن نِمْران الرِّياحى see ابن نمراز الرياحى

النمرق المُمَزَّق II 53⁷, *Read*

ابن نُمَيْر see محمّد بن عبد الله بن نُمَيْرٍ الثَّقَفىّ

نَهار بن تَوْسِعَه I 141⁹ (=III 346²⁰), II 31⁷ (see *Notes*)

نَهار بن رَبيعه see نَهار بن تَوْسَعَة

نَهْسَل بن حَرّىٍّ (*sic leg*) بن ضَمْرة الدَّهْشَلىّ I 33⁸

نَهْشَل بن جزى بن ضمرة I 33⁸ *Read* نَهْسَل بن حَرّىٍّ بن ضَمْرَةَ

نهيشة بنت الجَرّاح البَهْرانىّ II 54²

ابو نُواسٍ (i. e. الحسن بن هانى) I 13⁹.²³, 13²⁹ (=III 123¹⁵), 24¹⁹, 65⁶ (=III 143⁴), 72²², 73²³ (=289⁶), 76³⁰, 89¹², 162¹⁹ 182⁹ seq, 183³, 184²⁹, 199¹⁸, 201⁸, 238¹⁹, 242²⁸, 248¹¹, 249⁸, 256⁷, 261¹ (?), 263⁶, 294⁴, 312⁴ II 11¹ (?=23¹⁶ 11⁵, 13¹⁹, 37¹⁶, 66³⁴ (see *Notes*), 72²¹, 185⁹, III 50¹, 110²⁷, 122¹³, [122²⁶=178³⁵], 122³⁵, 124²⁷ (=139³¹). [125¹], 125¹⁸ seq, 127²⁸, 135¹.⁸, 136¹⁰.³⁵, 137²⁴ seq, 143²², 144⁹.¹⁸, 145⁵, 148³⁵, 154²⁸, [203¹⁵.¹⁸.²²] 206²⁸, 213⁵, 215³ 219¹⁹ seq, 220¹⁶ seq, [247¹⁸.¹⁹], 247²⁷ seq., [262²³ ?=331¹⁷], 270¹⁶ seq., 282²⁶, 284², 311²², 328²² seq., 338⁸.²⁷, 358¹⁷, 359¹¹ (?), 360¹¹, 362¹⁰.¹⁶, 365³

نُومَة الضُّحَى III 222⁷ (?) see *Notes*

هـ

هَرون الرَّشيد III 22³⁵ (?), 45⁸³, 206²⁴, 212¹⁹, 357²⁴, 358²⁵ (=214²²)

ابو هاشِم الإيادِىّ II 11⁹ (?)

هاشم بن عُتْبة المِرْقال see هِسام بن عُتْبَةَ المِرْقال

ابن هانئ see ابو نُواسٍ

ابوهانى بن عُرْوَة المُرادِىّ I 42¹⁸.

هَجّاء الأضياف see حُمَيْدٌ الأرقطُ.

هُدْبَة العدوىّ III 151¹⁸

المَهْدِيّ أمير المُؤمنين I 75[20] (?), III 356[21]

المُهَلَّبِيّ II 26[30].

المُهَلْهِل بن رَبِيعه II 31[10], III. 79[8] seq., (= I 25[11] see *Notes*), 81[13] (=II 67[25]).

ابو مَيّاس الشاعِر I 194[30].

ميمون بن قَيْس see أَعْشَى بكر بن وائِل

ن

النّابِغة الجَعْدِيّ I 30[4] (? see *Notes*), [107[14]], 127[21], II 67[7], III [4[22]], 78[21], 100[28] (=I 30[1], 113[23], 178[18])

النّابِغة الذُّبْيانِيّ I. 30[4], (? see *Notes*), 54[33] (=III 131[3]), 106[26], 146[27] (= 291[11]), 146[32] (= 106[31], 267[18], III 98[15], see l. 14), 200[10], 271[23], II 41[8], 59[9], [59[12] ? =I 180[7], 277[29], II 74[2]], III 98[18] (see l. 16), 130[34], 131[6] (= 144[4]), 131[8 11], [178[31], 183[21]], 286[12] (= 125[28]).

نابِغة بنى شَيْبان (هو عبد الله بن المُخارِق see *Agh* VI. 151) I 316[1].

نائِلة بنت الفَرافِصَة الكلبيّة II 8[8].

النّاطِق بالحق (؟) III 328[27]

نُبَيْشة بن حَبِيب III 65[31]

النَّجاشِيّ I 237[17], II. 237[32], III 117[17] (= I. 248[33]), 143[19].

النَّجم I 52[8], *Read* ابو النَّجْم

ابو النَّجْم I 50[6], 52[8] (= 50[6], 52[26], III 133[17]), 99[6] (= 245[24]), 99[18] seq, III 77[27], 133[21], [180[1]], 180[17], [183[13] ?]

ابو نُخَيْلَة الرّاجِز III 133[16]

نَصْر بن سَيّار صاحب خُراسان I 189[28], II 43[29], 297[27] (=I 29[27], II 187[16]) see *Notes* 298[7].

نُصَيْب بن رَباح I [73[12]], 98[34], 175[6], III 107[19], 132[7] (= 135[32]), 135[30] (=208[4]), 142[35] (? of. II. 26[25]).

نَضْلة السُّلَمِيّ III 88[16]

نَعامَة بن شَرِيك III 87[2]

النُّعمان بن بَشِيرٍ الأنصارِيّ III 118[20] (see l. 24)

[النُّعمان بن عَدِيّ بن نَضْلَة III 341[23]]

ابن ابى نُعَيْم .احمد بن نُعَيْم السُّلَمِيّ see

مُعَبَّد المُغَنِّي III 350[13] (see I. 11).

ابن المُعْتَزّ I 52[24] seq.

المُعْتَزّ بالله امير المُومنين III 137[9], 214[20]

المُعْتَصِم I 230[16], III 152[27] (=214[12])

مَعْدان بن عُبَيْد الطّائيّ [III 112[14]]

المُعَفِّر العارِفيّ III 53[25] ff (=105[3], 253[6], I. 113[22], 184[34])

معقل اخى ابى دُلَف II 192[23].

مُعَلّى الطّائيّ I 141[30], 226[24], 236[23], II 22[27], III 154[10.35].

معن بن أَوْس I [177[7]], II 282[25] (=III 24[10]), [283[29]=III 24[8]]

المُغيرة بن حَبْناء see ابن حبناء

مُقاتِل [بن طَابَة] بن قَيْس بن عاصِم III 244[30] (?)

ابن المُقَفَّع الغَوِيّ I 202[26]

مُقَيْس بن ضباب (صُبابة Var.) الكِنْديّ III 303[3] (see *Notes*)

ابن مُكَدَّم III 63[29]

ربيعة بن مُكَدَّم see

المَكْفوف I 13[30] (=III 123[30])

المُمَزَّق العَبْدِيّ (شَاس بن نَهار i.e. I 147[5] (=II 53[5], 225[3])

ابن المُنَاذِر III 272[5],

محمّد بن مُناذِر see

منال III 365[11] seq (?)

المُنْجِب السَّدوسِيّ (Var. ابن المُنْجب السَّدوسيّ *Kāmil* 681[12]) I 67[6]

المنخل (المُنَخَّل?) II 59[1] see *Notes*

المنصور ابو جعفر I 306[29] (see 307[6]), III 139[32].

منصور النُّمَيْرِيّ (Var. P, النَّمَرِيّ) II 26[13], III 123[21]

مَنْظُور الأَسَدِيّ III 312[2]

ابو موسى [الأَشْعرِيّ ?] III 239[29]

ابو موسى الا شعرى II 69[22] (see also ابو موسى).

موسَى سهوان I 98[14]

Read موسى شَهَوات.

موسَى شَهَوات (*sic leg.*) I 98[14], [II 274[11]]

ابن المَوْصِلِيّ III 329[27]

مؤمن III 220[4]

مؤمِن بن سعيد I 195[7]

مُزَرِّد اخو شَمّاخ III 315[25]. (*sic leg.*)

مزرد اخو سماح III 315[26] *Read* مُزَرِّد اخو شَمّاخ

مساور العزاف III 112[6] *Read* مُساوِر الوَرّاق

المُساوِر بن هِنْدٍ III 111[28]

مُساوِر الوَرّاق I 345[11] (=III 340[6]), III 112[6] seq. (see *Notes*), 312[25], 313[9]

المُسْتَوْغِر بن رَبيعة I 263[25]

مُسْلِم بن جُنْدُب III 364[3] (? cf 127[18])

مُسْلِم بن الوَلِيد الانصارِيّ صريع الغوانى I 33[30] seq., 70[23], 71[4], 74[2] (? see also الأَحْنف), 86[16], 144[28], 153[5] seq (=III 127[16]), 200[31], 255[16], 260[27], 322[13], 339[6], II 27[34] seq., III 116[27], 122[35] (see 123[6]), 126[3.15], 129[26] (=I 258[4]), 136[27], 137[21], [I. 39[22.24]], 140[6], 142[27], 146[18.35], 338[17.28], 352[28] (?), 366[20].

مُسْلِم بن يزيد الثَّقَفِيّ II 241[35].

مَسْلَمة بن الحَرث بن عمرو آكِل المُرار (Var. سلمة for مسلمة P_s 67b[4]), III 81[31].

ابو مُسْهِر I 23[26].

ابو مُسْهِر العُذْرِيّ III 375[9] (see l. 24), 376[2].

مُسْهِر بن يَزيد الحارِثِيّ III 86[5].

المِسْوَر بن مَخْرَمَة II 121[15] (=III 333[4])

المُسَيَّب بن عَلَسٍ II 44[14]

المَسْدود المُغَنّي see المشدود المُعنّى

المشدود (المَسْدود Var.) المُغَنّي III 202[33] (?) see *Notes*, 203[26] seq. (?)

مُصْعَب [الكُوفِيّ] III 358[11]

اخو مصعلة بن هُبَيْرة السَّيْبانِيّ III 244[9] (see l. 4)

ابن مُطَيْر [الاعرابى] II 96[22]

مُطيع بن إياس II 14[4]

مظلومة محبوبة شاعرة المُتَوكّل (Var *Agh* XIX 132[28]) III 354[14].

مُعاوِية [بن ابى سُفْيان] I 31[8] (?), 132[31] (?), II 4[9], 116[19] (?)

مُعاوِية بن الحَرث بن تميم see شُقْرَة

مُرَّة (or قُـرَّة see *Notes*) بن فَيْس بن عاصِم III 69[3]

مُرَّة بن مِنْقَذ السَّعْدِيّ III 303[17]

ابو مِرداس I 215[19]

see ابو بلال مرداس

المُرَقِّش الأكبر III [174[32], 210[25]]

المُرَقِّش III 124[30] (=I 155[8] This is prob. المرقش الأصغر see *Shi'r* 106[13]) [III 168[17]] see also المُرَقِّش الأصغر

المُرَقِّش الأصغر III 123[9], (*sic leg.*) see also المُرَقِّش

المُرَقِّش الاصغر III 123[9], *Read* المُرَقِّش الأصغر

مَرْوان بن ابى حَفْصَة I 93[15], 96[13] (=III 113[9], 127[30]), 96[20], 97[14], [148[4]], 241[23], II. 30[5] seq. see *Notes*, III 106[31] (=I 42[9], 95[18]), 310[5].

مَرْوان بن الحَكَم II 23[10] (? cf. III 150[6]), 201[1]

مَرْوان بن محمّد III 150[5]), (? cf. II 23[10])

مِزاج III 365[26] (?)

محمّد بن هِشام السَّعْدِيّ see ابو مُحَلِّم السَّعْدِيّ.

محمّد بن يزيد I 231[6], see المُبَرِّد.

محمّد بن يزيد التُّسْتَرِيّ III 151[4]

محمّد بن يزيد بن مَسْلَمَة I 158[22], 159[17]

محمّد بن يَسِير [I 72[20]=22[35]], see also محمّد بن بَسير

محمود البَغْدادِيّ (؟) I 24[21]

محمود بن مُنادِر (Probably a misprint for محمّد بن مُنادِر) I 263[18].

محمود [بن الحسن] الوَرّاق I 23[17], 43[35], 68[27], 140[14], 200[34], 201[18], 211[22], 254[6], 258[28] (see *Notes*), 259[2] (=242[35]), 260[20], 262[12], 263[16] (=III 124[9]), 315[12], 337[13] seq., 340[10] (? cf. III 124[3]), 344[10], 345[8] (=III 340[9]) II 24[3], 175[11], III 285[38] (=I 345[4]).

المخزومىّ [ابوسعيد] I 37[21]

مَخْلَد المَوْصِلِيّ see مجلد الموصلىّ.

المَرّار العَدَوِيّ [I 222[25]]

II 177[27] (? of III 247[34]) see *Notes*

مجنون بنى عامرٍ I 231[22], III. 126[95], 138[3] (see *Notes*), 148[26], 152[17], 153[11]. 252[22],

مجنون بنى المُلَوَّح III 138[3] see مجنون بنى عامرٍ

معجبة شاعرة المُتوكّل . see مظلومه

ابو مِحْجَن الثَّقَفِىّ I 22[12], III. 333[33] seq.

مُحْرِز بن المُكَعْبِر الضَّبّىّ III 74[28], 85[4]

ابو مُحَلِّمٍ السَّعدىّ i.e. محمد بن هِشام (*Kāmil*, see Index) I 34[6]

محمّد الذهلى see الذهلى

محمّد بن أُمَيَّة الكاتب I 259[18]. III 150[31]

محمّد بن بَشّار I 210[19].

محمّد بن بَشِير II 10[27] see also محمّد بن يَسِير.

محمّد بن الجَهْم III 111[7] (? cf. I 327[17], see *Notes*)

محمّد بن ابى دؤاد (*Read* احمد بن ابى دُؤاد ? see *Notes*), I 327[17], (? cf. III 111[7])

محمّد بن عبد الله (Prob. identical with محمّد بن عبد الله بن طاهر صاحب خُراسان) I 231[14], II 11[22], 16[11].

محمّد بن عبد الله بن طاهرٍ صاحب خُراسان I 32[5], 171[18] 230[32], 231[25], II 36[13] see also محمّد بن عبد الله

محمّد بن عبد الله بن عبد كان ابو جعفرٍ I 23[30]

محمّد بن عبد الله بن عمرو III 240[2]

محمّد بن عبد الله بن عُمَيرٍ الدَّوْسِىّ III 119[8] seq.

محمّد بن عبد المَلِك الزَّيّات I 147[10], 328[2]. II 175[19]. III 353[25]

محمّد بن عبد المَلِك بن صالح الهاشمىّ ابو الحسن II 178[35]

ابو محمّدٍ العَبْدِىّ الساعرِ II 300[15]

محمّد بن كُنَاسَة [I 252[31] ?]

ابو محمّدٍ اللَّيْثِىّ (sic) II 29[5] see *Notes*

محمّد بن مَسْلَمَة III 266[11]

محمّد بن مُنَاذِرٍ I 170[1], 171[23], 190[4], 195[11]. 264[10], III 272[5] (? cf I 196[24] see *Notes*) see also محمود بن مُنَاذِرٍ

ابو مالك بن ابي كعب II 62[9]

مالك بن نويرة III 70[11], 72[24], 73[7], 85[24], 88[3]

المأمون I 10[11], 160[13], II 180[27], 182[15], III 214[14], 262[18] (=331[10]), 262[23] (? =331[17], see *Notes*), 331[23], 357[7 seq], 389[9] (= II 97[34])

ماني الموسوس (Var. مان for ماني *Agh* XX 84). III 260[22] seq., 261[18], 262[30 33].

ابن المبارك I 188[22] (=188[7]) see عبد الله بن المعارك

المبرد I 186[17], 231[6]

المتلمس I 255[19] (= III 273[7]) II 52[23], [110[21]=I 278[5]], III 124[3] (? cf. I 340[10]), 131[12 seq].

مقيم بن نويرة II 16[24], 17[3], 17[6] (=III 72[9], 217[15])

المتوكل الليثى (و هو المتوكل بن عبد الله بن فهسل الكوفى) I 210[26] (= III 222[17] cf. I 193[10]), III 222[18].

ابن ابي متى I 265[12] (= 261[16] see *Notes*)

المجذر بن زياد (*Read* المجذر بن ذياد), II 59[24] see *Notes*.

مجلد (Prob. مخلد) الموصلى (Var. *Murādj*: V. 485; لبابة بنت وابصة بن علي Fol. 189a[12]) II 22[1].

لبيد بن ربيعة I 264[21] seq., (= 121[7 seq]), 205[25], II 177[1], III 99[21], 100[9] (=I 194[18]), 126[5] (? cf. III 63[1]), 130[9], 131[30] (= I 143[16]), 133[24], [179[24]].

لجيم بن صعب I 274[18] (=II 55[19])

لقيط الإيادى III 97[27]

لقيط بن زرارة III 51[35], 223[27]

ابن ابي لهب II 111[13]

لهذم الكاتب III 243[33]

ليلى الأخيلية I 100[28], II 88[9]

م

مالك بن أسماء بن خارجة الفزارى I 240[25] (see *Notes*), 261[28], III 142[29].

مالك بن حريم II 66[8] (? cf I 37[14], II 152[28])

مالك بن الريب (*sic leg.*) II 9[20], III [67].

مالك بن الريث II 9[20] *Read* الريب *instead of* الريث

ابن مالك العقيلي I 242[28]

فَيْس الرُّقَيّات I 150[18], II 92[20], see عبد الله بن فَيْس الرُّقَيّات

ابن فَيْس الرُّقَيّات III 195[18] see عبد الله بن فَيْس الرُّقَيّات

فَيْس بن زُهَيْر العَبْسِيّ III 55[35] seq., 56[25], 58[10].

فَيْس بن عاصِم المِنْقَرِيّ I 177[15], III 73[4], 83[12], 332[5]

فَيْس مجنون بنى عامر I 231[22] see مجنون بنى عامِر

فَيْس (Var. الجَعْد Agh Indices s v) بن مِهْجَع see ابو مُسْهِر العُذْرِيّ

ك

ابو كَبِير الهُذَلِيّ III [238[15]] see also الهُذَلِيّ

كُثَيِّر بن ابى حماد (جُمعة ؟) II 282[12] see كُثَيِّر عَزَّة.

كُثَيِّر عَزَّة I 124[24], 126[14], [141[5]= II 127[19]], 217[30], 229[27], 245[29] (= III 125[31]. 286[21]), 245[35], 313[18], II 64[11], 244[21] (= I 218[3]), 268[25], 282[12] (see *Notes*), [282[22]], 283[8] (= III 127[8], 214[4]), see also note on 266[5] III 110[17] (=II 93[23]), 125[34], 126[33], 133[25], 133[35] (=195[13]), 135[35], 136[5] seq., 188[3], 196[22], [235[6]], 249[10], 264[3], 271[8] (? cf. 276[8]) see *Notes*, 286[21] [311[6]], see also Index III s.v

كُرْز بن زوعان II 59[31]

ابن ابي كَرِيمَة III 145[3]

الكِسائِيّ I 183[9]. 193[22]

كَعْب بن جعل الثعلبي (Probably a mistake for كَعْب بن جُعَيْل التَّغْلِبِيّ see *Notes*) II 219[9]

كَعْب بن زُهَيْر I 47[3], 206[27], 249[25] (= 178[13]), II 49[1] III 105[25]. 124[22], 129[31].

كَعْب بن مالِك صاحب النبيّ III 101[19]

كَعْب أخو ابى المِغْوار II 19[25], 20[15]

كُلْثُوم العَتّابِيّ I 128[15], 339[9], see العَتّابِيّ

الكُمَيْت بن زَيْد الأَسَدِيّ I 29[25], 154[4], III 50[21], 247[8].

ل

لبابة بنت وابصة see لبانة بنت ريطة.

لبانة بنت ريطة بن علي امرأة محمد بن هارون

ف

فاطمة بنت رسول الله ص I 226[30], II 6[12]

ابو فَحْمَةَ [المجنون] III 261[6 seq.]

الفَرّار السُّلَمِيّ ، i. e. حيّان بن الحَكَم (see *Ḥamâsa* 89[10]) I 43[20].

فَرَج بن سَلّام (?) I 194[35] (?), III, 306[6] (?)

الفَرَزدق I 30[7], 46[28], 93[21], 97[5], 126[20], 155[2], 157[24 seq.], 158[10], [219[24]=III 259[34]], 242[9.18], 243[2], 276[12], II 5[20], 25[31], 44[32] (=I 158[3], III 121[38]), 48[25], 54[32], 74[15 seq.], 221[18] (=25[17]), 273[4], 276[4.9 seq.], III 18[15], 21[12], 21[21] (=I 151[30]), 67[7], 118[3 seq.], 119[27], 121[24] (=II 50[12]), 125[25] (=I 157[28], III 286[16]) 127[21], 132[15 seq.], 134[24], 140[11 seq.], 34, 142[11], 143[20], 228[25 seq.], 241[3 seq.], 243[19], 249[1] (? cf. II 100[2]).

فَرْوَة بن نَوْفَل II 32[29 seq.]

الفَضْل بن ابى لَهَب [I 191[9]], III 34[34]

ابن الفقير II 163[20] (?)

ق

قُتَيلة بنت الحرث III 101[21] (=II 17[28])

قُرّة بن قيس بن عاصِم

see مُرّة بن قيس بن عاصم

فُرَيْط بن أُنَيْف [I 248[27]]

قُسّ بن ساعِدَة الايادِيّ II 156[7]

القُطامِيّ التَّغْلِبيّ (هو عُمَيْر بن شُيَيْم) I 21[28], II 274[21] (=I 200[11], 285[21]), III 124[29] (=I 155[9]), 130[2], 154[3], 269[16].

قَطَرِيّ بن الفُجاءَة I 32[24]

القُلاح III 244[24 seq.]

قَيْس بن الأَسْلَت III 126[24] *Read* ابو قَيْس بن الأَسْلَت

ابو قَيْس بن الأسلت [الأَنصارِيّ] I 286[15], II 193[11], III 126[24] (see *Notes*)

قَيْس بن الأَصَمّ (Var. P, فيس الأَصم) I 331[16]

قَيْس بن الخطيم *Read* قَيْس بن الخَطِيم.

قَيْس بن الخَطِيم (*sic leg*) I 46[11], [248[19] ?], III 124[32], 142[13], [198[24]].

قَيْس بن الذَّرِيح III 241[27]

ابو قيس الرقيات II 262[5]

ابن قيس الرقيات *Read* ابو قيس الرقيات

عمرو بن المُنْذِر III 282⁷

عَمَّس بن عَقِيل بن عُلَّفَة I 157⁸ (=III 230¹⁵)

عَمِيرة III 87²⁷

عَمِيرة بن البَتْرِي (Var. عمرو بن اليدربي *Tabari* see Indices) II 48²⁹ (? = II 230³², III 181⁵). see also عبد الله ابن النشرى

عميس III 230¹⁵ see عَمَّس بن عقيل بن عُلَّفه

عِنان جارية النّاطفيّ III 211¹⁵ seq. 212²⁷ ³² seq

عَنْقَرة الهوارس I 33⁴, 52³², 239²⁴, II 71²⁶, III 49³⁴, 56¹⁹, 57⁵ (= 181²⁰), 57¹¹, 68¹⁵, 131²⁰ (= 170⁵), 200²⁷

ابن عَنَمة الضّبّيّ .ابن عنمة الضبّيّ see

العَوّام [بن شَوْذَب الشَّيْبَانيّ] III 71¹⁹ seq

عَوّام صاحب ابى نُواس III 35⁵

العَوْراء من [illegible] سليطة (properly سليط)

[illegible] بن [illegible] III 66²⁴

عوف بن مُحَلِّم III 153⁴

عِيسَى بن علي (Var. موسى III 33¹⁰) I 41³⁵ (cf. III 33¹⁰)

عِيسَى بن ماتِكٍ من بني تَيْم اللّات بن ثَعْلَبَة [I 46⁵]

عيسى بن موسى III 33¹⁰ (of I 41³⁵), 248²⁵ (?)

ابو عبسومة الخياط .ابو عنيرة الخياط see

عيينة III 77¹¹ *Read* عُتَيْبَة [بن الحارث بن شِهاب]

ابو عُيَيْنه II 36¹⁰. Probably same as بلال بن ابى عُيَيْنه q v

غ

غَرارة الخَيّاط [III 219²⁶]

الغَرِيض المُغنّى III 199²·⁶ (?)

الغزال I 324¹⁶ (=265²⁷) see *Notes* 345¹⁶

الغزالىّ I 265²⁷, 345¹⁶ see الغزّال.

الغريل ابو كامل المُغنّى see العزيز ابو كامل المُغنّى

ابو غسّان (الماذنىّ) I 243⁷.

ابن غَنَمة (غَنَمة؟) الضَّبّيّ III 69³¹ (see *Notes*) 74¹².

غَيْلان III 360⁷ see ذو الرُّمّة.

غَيْلان بن مالك III 86¹⁶

عمرو بن أُمامة . عمر بن أُمامة see

عَمْرو بن الأَهْتَم I 117⁹, III 78¹⁶

عمرو بن جُرْمُوز II 229²³

عمرو بن جميل التَّغْلبيّ I 210³⁴

عمرو بن الحَرِث بن مضاض الجُرْهُميّ [III 22¹⁷·¹⁹?]

عمرو بن سالم الخُزاعيّ see عمرو بن مالك الخُزاعيّ

عمرو بن العاص II 113¹, 237¹⁵ (=III 103³¹), 238¹⁰.

عمرو بن عَدِيّ بن احت جَديمة [II 225³³]

عمرو بن مَيْثَة [I 265¹⁹]

عمرو بن قَيْس الجُشَميّ III 61¹⁹

عمرو بن كُلْثُوم التَّغلبيّ II 55²², III 33⁷, 89²⁷, [244¹⁷]

عمرو بن لجاء التَّيْميّ see عمرو بن لجاء التَّيميّ

عمرو بن مالك (Var. سالم II 63¹) الخُزاعيّ. III 102¹⁷ (=II 62²⁵).

عمرو بن مَعْدِيكَرِبَ الزُّبَيْدِيّ I 37³² (=, 143⁸, II 58¹¹, III 29²⁰) 38⁷, 45²⁵, 117¹⁷·²² (see 117²⁴ and 118³ ? see *Notes*) II 68¹³, 71²⁵ (=I 45²¹, III 169⁸ see *Notes*), III 126¹⁰, 288²².

عليان المجنون [III 260²¹]

عُلَيّة بنت المَهْدِيّ I 232⁴ (see *Notes* cf. 177¹¹)

عمر بن أُمامة (Var. عمرو. for عمر see note on I 291²⁴) I. 291²⁴ (=287⁹ of. III 103¹¹).

عُمَر بن الخَطّاب II 5¹⁴, III 122³¹

عمر بن ابي رَبِيعَة [القُرَشيّ] I 126⁵, II 266⁵ (? see *Notes*), III 135²², 141⁵ (see l. 17), 145³² (=141¹, I 22⁹), 147²¹ seq. (=148²⁰, I 241³⁰), [197²⁰ ?, 198³² ?], 209⁸ seq., 209¹⁶ (? see also جميل), 238²⁸. (=256⁸⁰, II 265²⁴), 375¹⁷, 377¹⁹.

امرأة عُمَر بن عبدالعزيز III 357²⁰

عُمَر بن لَجاء التَّيْميّ (Var. عمرو for عمر P_3 100b¹⁷) III 135¹³.

عِمْران بن حِطّان I 66¹⁰, 247¹⁷

عِمْران بن عِصام III 20²⁵

عمرو بن أَحْمَر الباهِليّ III 131³³ seq. 289²⁴

عمرو بن الأَسْلَع III 58²⁶

عمرو بن الطِّنابَة الأنصاريّ [I 32²⁰]

عُرْوة بن حِزام II 9[11]

عُرْوة المُرادى ابوهانئ I 42[18]

عُرْوة بن الوَرْد I 70[35], 253[24], III 59[24]

العُرْيان بن الأَسْود III 240[18]

بنت عمّ لعُرْيان بن الأَسْود III 240[18]

العزيز ابو كاهل المُعَنّى (see *Note* on III 199[17]), III 199[19] (?)

ابو عَطاء السِّنْدىّ II 26[9], III 265[12]

العَطَوىّ (و هو محمّد بن عبد الرّحمن ابو عبد الرحمن) I 209[35]

عُفْة الأَزدى. عفة الأَسدىّ *Read* I 18[6]

عُفْبة [or عُفَيْبة] الأَسَدِىّ (*sic leg.*) III *117*[26] (*see Notes*) *117*[32] (=I 18[5], III 143[10]) see *Notes*

بنت عَقيل بن ابي طالب (فاطمه بنت عقيل). (P$_2$) II 25[17]

عَقِيل بن عُلَّفَة المُرّىّ I 156[20 seq], II 75[24] (=III 246[33]) see *Notes*, III 58[19], 230[10.21] (=I 157[1.9], II 145[17]).

عَقِيل بن عُلَّفة المرني II 75[24]

Read عَقِيل بن عُلَّفة المُرّىّ

عقيل بن علقمة III 230[10]

Read عَقِيل بن عُلَّفَة المُرّىّ

عقيل بن علقمة III 246[33]

Read عَقِيل بن عُلَّفَة

عُكّاشة بن المُحْصَيْن III 219[9]

العَلاء بن قُرَظة [I 188[11] ?=301[17]]

عَلْقَمة بن عَبَدَة المعروف بالفَحْل [III 218[8]] see عبدة بن علقمة المعروف بالفحل

العلولى العَلَوِىّ I 31[23] (Probably see *Notes*)

العَلَوِىّ I 31[23] (see *Notes*), 55[3], 259[21], II 179[7]

عَلىّ بن جَبَلَة I 97[22], 147[32] (=95[5]), [259[1] ?]

عَلىّ بن الجَهْم I [64[26]=194[10]], 100[14 seq], 136[35], 199[12], II 184[21] (=III 356[10]), III 151[11] (=189[3]), 214[25] (? cf. I 187[21]), 217[28], 308[26], 375[4] (see also note on III 111[7]).

عَلىّ بن الخليل III 155[22]

عَلىّ بن ابي طالب I 32[27] (= III 100[4], 105[6]), 37[11] (?=129[33] of. II 65[30]), 199[20] (?=335[15]), 209[17] (?), 221[10] (? see l. 19), II 53[9], 65[33] (=235[30], I 129[30]), 132[30] (=55[7], 235[26], III 103[26]),

عُتَيْبَة بن الحرث بن هشام I 46[14], *Read* عُتَيْبَة بن الحَرث بن شِهاب

ابن ابى عتيق III 195[4] (? cf. II 30[33])

امرأة ابن ابي عتيق I 237[24]

ابو عِثْيَرة (Var. عيشـــودة) الخَيّاط III 363[11] (see ll. 5-19.) see *Notes*.

العَجّاج III 132[35] (= 136[12]), [179[34]]

عَدِىّ بن الرِّقاع العامِلىّ I 94[12], 152[21], II 95[26], (=I 49[12], II 180[28]), 121[24], III 115[11] (=I 164[35], 239[30], II 180[25] see *Notes*), 222[22].

عَدِىّ بن زيد العِبادىّ I 176[6], 200[18] (=III 174[13]), 210[32], 323[2], 325[14], II [289[8]] III 94[20] (=I 11[20], 281[21], III 173[6]), 131[23 seq], 154,[2] 194[4] (=167[17]), 237[28]

العُدَيْل بن الغَرّج (Var. الغَرْخ) العِجْلىّ III 96[27] see *Notes*.

العَرْجِىّ I 244[8], III [192[23], 198[35], 234[34]]

عُرْوة بن أُذَيْنَة I 336[14] (=III 106[12]), III [191[12]], 193[6], 193[9] (= 106[4]), 193[12], (=106[7]), 207[31] (see l. 28).

I 168[12] (=III 104[28]), III 105[34], [197[21]]

ابو عُبَيْدة الأعرابىّ (*sic.*) II 281[12] (? see *Notes* =II 90[19])

عَتّاب بن وَرْقاء I 66[17] (? see *Notes*)

العَتّابِىّ [هو كُلْثُوم بن عمرو] I 24[3.23], 128[15], 138[8], 192[6], 209[20], 339[9] II 36[9], III 133[30]

ابو العَتاهيه I 13[5] (=200[4]), 23[35], [24[14]], 33[35], 76[4], [84[1]], [147[25]], 188[12], 196[24] (? cf. III 272[5]), 196[26], 209[8], 265[21], 311[24 seq], 312[16.18], 321[7], 323[7 seq], 324[11 seq], 325[3 seq], 341[16]. II 8[8] (=13[25]), 10[30], 16[17 seq], 192[20], 196[35] III 112[16], 137[15], 151[1], [179[31]], 220[29 seq], 308[25].

عتبة الاسدى III 117[26] *Read* عُقْبَة (عُتَيْبَة or) الأَسَدِىّ

عُتْبَة بن رَبيعة III 225[1]

عُتْبَة بن شَمّاس III 107[*]

العُتْبِىّ I 183[20.22] (?), 193[32] (?), 197[5] (?=II 194[27]), [261[15]=265[14]?], II 30[33] (? cf. III 195[6]).

عُتَيْبَة بن الحَرث بن شِهاب (*sic leg.*) I 46[14], III 72[17], 77[11] (see *Notes*).

218[24], 219[12], 238[8.6], 270[30], 272[12 seq.], 309[12 seq.], (=366[16]).

عبد الرّحمن بن جعل (حَنْبَل؟) الجُمَحيّ II 214[18] (see *Notes*)

عبد الله الرّحمن بن حَسّان بن ثابت III 118[27 seq.], 245[9], 271[9].

عبد الرّحمن بن الحَكَم II 234[32] (see also عبد الرّحمن بن أُمّ الحَكَم)

عبد الرّحمن بن أُمّ الحَكَم III 242[2], 331[2] (Var. عبد الرحمن بن الحَكَم see *Kāmil* 72[8])

عبد الرّحمن بن السمر الشاعر المُتَنَجّم I 267[14] II 304[22].

عبد الرّحمن بن ابى عَمّار I 91[4] (? see *Notes*).

عبد الرّحمن بن مُعاوِية [أوّل خلفاء الأُندُلُس] II 302[21]

عبد الصّمد بن الفضل الرَّقاشيّ I 74[12]

عبد الصّمد بن المعدل (*Read* المُعَدَّل) I 185[17], 211[26] II 31[13].

عبد العزيز بن زُرارَة الكلابيّ I 199[15], 247[27] (=III 97[33])

عبد المَسيح بن نُفَيْلَة الغَسّانيّ I 108[28], III 356[7] (? cf. I 109[3] see *Notes*).

عبد المُطّلب بن هاشم II 37[12]

عبد يَعُوث الحارثيّ III 84[5] (=II 68[1], III 83[30])

عَبَدَة بن الطبيب I 50[2], [101[12]= II 26[6]], III 103[3], 232[10] (? see عَلْقَمة بن عَبَدَة)

عَبَدَة بن عَلْقَمة المعروف بالفحل III (عَلْقَمة بن عَبَدَة الخ *Read*) 232[15] (? see also عَبْدَة بن الطّبيب)

ابن عبدكان I 23[30] see محمّد بن عبد الله بن عبدكان

ابن عَدْل . ابن دُعْبل see

عبيد (؟) III 111[31]

عبيد بن الأبرص [الأسَدِيّ] I 292[9], II 27[26], 96[3] (? cf. أوس بن حجر III 359[3]) III 122[23] (=98[27], I 258[6])

عُبَيْد بن أيّوب I 146[24]

عُبَيْد الله بن ظَبْيان II 267[21.25]

عُبَيد الله بن عبد الله [بن طاهر] I 231[2]

عُبَيد الله بن عبد الله بن عُتْبَة بن مسعود

عبد الله بن المُبارَك I 165[18] (see *Notes*), 188[22] (? =188[7] see *Notes*), 238[33] (=165[16]), III 106[18] (=I 281[6]).

عبد الله بن مُسْلِم بن جُنْدَب III 364[7] (see *Notes*). See also عبد الله بن جُنْدُب with which he appears to be identical

عبد الله بن مُصْعَب III 33[28] (? see also سُدَيف بن ميمون III 33[19])

عبد الله بن مُطيع بن الأسوار (*L.* الأَسْوَد) العَدَوِيّ I 46[7] (=II 257[18])

عبد الله بن مُعاوِية بن جَعفر I 180[6] (=II 73[30]), 186[3], 197[16].

عبد الله بن النَسْري II 68[33] (?) see عَميرة بن اليثربيّ

عبد الله بن نَهيك [الأَنْصارِيّ] III 283[30] (=II 103[16])

عبد الله بن هِلال السَّلوليّ II 250[12] see عبد الله بن هَمّام السَّلُولِيّ

عبد الله بن هَمّام السَّلُولِيّ II 141[28] (= 35[14], 250[12], see *Notes*). III 242[23].

عبد الله بن هند III 242[21 seq.] (? cf. II 99[19])

عبد الله بن يحيى [بن خاقان وزير المتوكل] I 82[14]

عبد الجَبّار بن سَعْد المُساحِقِيّ III 39[18] (?)

عبد الجَبّار بن سلمى المجاشِعيّ II 125[19]

ابن عبد رَبِّه I 13[3], 14[2], 21[25], 24[31], 25[12], 30[10 seq], 34[15 seq], 36[1] (=55[17]), 36[9], 49[9], 53[26], 55[9], 69[31], 71[33], 76[13] (=III 272[21]), 76[18] (=202[33]), 76[23], 82[4] (=186[33]) 82[9], 87[18], 140[9], 195[16], 198[1], 199[6], 201[5.20], 222[24], 228[13], 232[8 seq], 243[35] (=34[24]) 247[16], 249[4.12], 250[18], 254[19], 256[2], (cf. 198[32]), 258[12], 259[23] seq., 261[7 seq. 16 seq.], 262[28], 290[6] 294[8], 294[14] (=187[10], 259[28]), 312[13], 318[10], 319[11], 324[2 seq.], 331[11], 333[14], 337[9], 350[28], II 11[26] seq., 15[8], 180[6], 180[25], (? see *Notes*), 180[29 seq.], 307[7] ff. III 125[3], 128[18], 136[15], 140[27], 140[5] (=153[20]), 146[22], 147[5] (=238[5]), 147[7] (=238[4]), 147[9 seq.], 148[30 seq.], 152[7 seq.], 153[25 seq.], 156[19 seq.], 159[13] ff. (see 159[4]), 165[16] ff. (see 157[4]), 184[13] ff.,

(see *Notes*)

العبّاس بن مِرْداسٍ [السُّلَمِيّ] I 84[32] (=III 130[18]), [85[29] ?], 125[34], III 65[17].

العبّاس المَذانِبيّ III 311[6]

عبد الأَعْلَى II 274[28] *Read* ابن عبد الاعلي.

ابن عبد الأَعْلَى see II 14[22] (=274[28] *Notes*)

عبد الله بن الأَهتم II 13[22]

عبد الله بن ثَعلَبَة II 16[7]

عبد الله بن جِدْلٍ III 64[30] seq

عبد الله بن جَعْدَة III 51[27]

عبد الله بن جعفر بن ابي طالب I 153[27]

ابو عبد الله الجَمّاز II 128[27]

عبد الله بن جُنْدَب III 127[13] (? of.364[3])

see also عبد الله بن مسلم بن جُنْدُب

عبد الله بن خليفة II 52[31]

عبد الله بن رواحَة III 101[25]

عبد الله بن الزِّبَعْرَى (*sicleg.*)[السَّهْمِيّ]

II [42[31]] II 257[28] (=III 33[3] 254[16]) III 93[23] (see *Notes*)

عبد الله بن الزُّبَيْر الأَسَدِيّ see ابن الزُّبَيْر الأَسَدِيّ

عبد الله بن الزبيرى III 93[23] *Read* عبد الله بن الزِّبَعْرَى

عبد الله بن السِّمْط III 134[10]

جَدّ عبد الله بن السِّمْط III 134[15]

عبد الله بن طاهِر الخُراسانيّ I 186[10], 224[3] (?), II 175[15]

عبد الله بن عبّاس see ابن عَبّاس .

ابو عبد الله بن عُرْوَة I 211[17] see *Notes*

عبد الله بن عمر I 226[12] (=III 105[4])

عبد الله بن عمرو العاص II 237[19] (= III 103[35])

عبد الله الملقّب بالقَسّ III 193[15] seq

عبد الله بن القَعْقاع III 328[1]

عبد الله بن قَيْسٍ الرُّقَيّات (or المعروف بالرُّقَيّات III 119[1]) I [89[38]] II 92[29] (? see *Notes*), 262[5] (see *Notes*), 265[19] (=I 150[18] ? see *Notes*), III 119[1], 134[8] (=195[18]), 180[14] [197[22]]

طَرَفَة بن العبد I 30⁷ (=288⁵) II 103²¹ (=III 191²⁸, 283²⁴), [121⁹=I 290⁸], III 81⁶, 98²⁹ (=I 284⁶, 293²⁸, III 101², 166²), 127³⁴, 131¹⁷ (=125³⁰, 286¹⁹, 338²⁴), [165²¹, 167¹²], 312⁷

الطِّرِمّاح بن حَكيم I 45¹³ (=237⁷, III 111¹), II 9¹⁴, III 111¹⁸ seq.

الطُّرَيح بن إسمعيلَ الثَّقَفيّ I 99²⁵, III 107³⁰ (=II 287²⁸).

طريف بن تميم العَنْبَرِيّ III 76⁵.¹⁴

طُرَيْفة III 211²⁰ (=209¹)

طُفَيل الخَيْل I 49³² see طُفَيْل العَنَوِيّ.

طُفَيل العَنَوِيّ I 49³², (or طُفَيْل الخَيْل) (see *Agh* XIV 88²⁵), I [48²⁰], 49³², III 242¹⁹.

طَلْحَه II 228³¹

ابو الطَّمحان القَيْنِيّ i.e. حَنْظَلَة بن الشَّرْقِيّ III 132³⁹, 202⁸

ابن طُنْبُورة [المغنّي] (?) III 199⁹ seq

طُوَيْس [المُغَنّي] III 197³² (?) 198⁵ (?)

ظ

ظَبْيَة جارية سعيد العارِسيّ (?) III 365¹⁵

ع

عالِج جارية خالصة III 365⁶ (?)

عامِر الخَصَفيّ [III 59⁵ (=II 51¹⁷)]

عامِر بن الطُّفَيل العامِريّ I 73²⁷, 180¹⁵ (=II 73²⁶), III 52¹⁶, 60³, 85³⁵, 86¹⁰.

ابن عاصِم بن الحَدثان I 32²⁴

ابو عاصِم النَّبيل I 190¹⁸ (?)

عامِر بن مالك see ابو براء عامِر بن مالك

عائشة بنت المَهْدِيّ III 140⁴

ابن عَبّاس هو عبد الله I 69⁸, II 243¹⁰ seq (=III 105¹¹), III 105¹³) (=II 269⁵).

العَبّاس بن الأحنف I 11²⁵ (=281²⁵), 231³⁴, III 127⁵, 138¹ (see 137³⁵), 138⁸, 145¹⁴, 347²⁸ seq. (see 348¹⁰.¹⁵).

العَبّاس بن الجَرير I 210⁴

عَبّاس الخَيّاط III 219³⁸

ابو العَبّاس الزُّبَيْرِيّ I 98²¹

عَبّاس بن فرناص. (Var. مرداس for فرناص H₂ 126b⁵) II 305²⁸

شَمْعَلَة بن الأخضر بن هُبَيْرة III 67⁴, 74²¹

ابو الشَّمَقْمَق الشّاعر (هومروان بن محمّد) I 256¹⁰ (=III 281¹⁷) III 281²⁴ seq (=I. 256¹⁸ seq.).

الشَّنْفَرَى [الأزدىّ] I 31³² (= III 267¹²)

ابو الشِّيص I 54¹⁹ (? cf II 80⁹) 184³, II 30²⁸, III 128¹⁰, 136²².

ص

صالِح بن شهريار III 259¹⁹ (? cf. II 171⁸), 259²³

صالِح بن عبد القُدّوس I 194⁶, 225³²

صالِح بن علىّ II 146⁶ (?)

صَخْر بن عَمْرٍو اخو الخَنْساء II 18¹⁶, III 61⁸.¹⁵.²⁶ 62⁹.

ابن صرحة الأنصارىّ I 68³⁰

Read ابن صِرْمَة الأنصارى

ابن صِرْمَة (*sic leg.*) الانصارىّ I 224²⁸ (=68³⁰)

صَرِيع I 71⁴ see مُسلِم بن الوَلِيد الأنصارِىّ

صَرِيع الغَوانِىّ see مُسْلِم بن الوَلِيد الأنصارِىّ

صُرَيم بن مَعْشَر see أُقْنُون.

صَلاءة بن عمرو الأَوْدِىّ see الأَقْوَه الأَوْدِىّ.

ابو الصَّلْت والد أُمَيّة بن ابى الصَّلْت I 107³

الصَّلَتان العَبْدِىّ I 322¹⁶

صَلَتان بن عَوْسَجة السَّعْدِىّ ابو الزَّهراء II 106²⁰

ض

ضَمْرَة النَّهْشَلِىّ III 90¹⁵

ط

ابو طالب II [4⁵ ?=206²⁹], 40⁸

ابن ابى طاهِر II 184⁶ III 154²¹

طاهِر بن الحُسَيْن الخُراسانِىّ I 158¹⁴ (see *Notes*), 158¹⁹.²⁶, II 191¹⁸ (?), 198³⁰ (?)

طاهِر بن عبد العزيز I 177¹² (?)

الطّائِىّ see حبيب الطائىّ.

الطائِىّ (؟) I [31⁹]

ابن الطَّثَرِيَّة I 147³ see يزيد بن الطَّثَرِيَّة

سهيل بن هرون also

سُهَيْل بن عَمْرٍو III 225[15]

سهيل (سهل ؟) بن هارون II 32[21]

سُوَيْد بن حَيّان المِنْقَرِيّ (Var سَوّار for سويد P_3 82*b*[14], M_3 80*a*[16]) III 73[17]

see سُوَيْد بن عامِرٍ المُصْطَلِقِيّ شريك بن عامِرٍ المُصْطَلِقِيّ

سُوَيْد بن ابى كاهِلٍ اليَشْكُرِيّ III 13[29] (=II 186[15])

سَيّار [سسّار ؟] العُقَيْلِيّ III 247[20 seq]

سَيّار بن عمرو بن جابِرٍ الفَزارِيّ III 55[12 seq] (? see *Notes*)

السَيِّد الحِمْيَرِيّ I 217[14], 218[6 seq], II 25[21] (=225[19], 237[26]).

ش

شاس بن نهار المُمَرِّق العَبْدِيّ see II 53[5]

الشاعِر اخو بني كِلاب see لَبيد بن رَبيعة I 143[16]

الشّافِعِيّ I 251[9].

ابن شُبْرُمَة III 327[24]

شِبْل [بن عبد الله مولى بني هاشم] II 301[12] (? =III 34[18], see also سُدَيف بن ميمون II 120[17])

شِبْل بن مَعْبَد البَجَلِيّ II 21[2]

شَبَث بن شِبّة II 158[21] (?)

شَدّاد بن مُعاوِيه العَبْسِيّ III 58[3]

شَراحِيل بن عمرٍو (= ذو رُعَيْن) II 58[2]

شُرَيْح الحارِثِيّ I 225[27] III 227[2] (see 228[22]=106[24])

شَرِيك بن عامِرٍ المُصْطَلِقِيّ (Var سُوَيْد for شريك P_3 85*a*[19], *Khiz* IV 537[25].) III 100[18]

شعث III 365[17] (?)

ابو الشَّعْث II 14[19]

شَعيع جارِيه سَعيد بن حُمَيْد III 149[4]

شَفيع حادِم المُتَوَكِّل III 365[20]

شَمِرَة (هو معاوية بن الحرث بن تميم) II 49[13]

الشَّمّاخ بن ضِرار I 74[24] (=249[28]), 179[12], 245[27], III 116[20], 125[16].

ابن الشمر II 304[23]

see عبد الرحمن بن الشمر المتنجّم الشاعر

س

سابِق البربرى (Probably البَرْبَرِيّ) I 118[23].

سابِق البَلَوِيّ I 64[23]

سُبَيْعَة بنت الأحمّ بن رَبِيذَة [III 171[6]]

سُحَيْم عبد بنى الحَسْحاس I 231[11]

سُحَيْم بن واصل الرِّياحىّ III 88[1], *Read* سُحَيْم بن وَبِيلٍ الرِّياحىّ

سُحَيْم بن وَبِيلٍ [الرِّياحِىّ] II [153[22] =III 7[16], 126[7]], III 70[22], 87[15], 88[1] (see *Notes*)

سُدَيْف بن ميمون [مولى ابى العَبّاس] II 120[17] (? see also شدل), 301[20], 302[1] (=300[22]), III 33[19] (? see also عبد الله بن مصعب), 33[29]

سُراقة بن مِرْداس I 149[5] seq

سَطِيح I 108[29] (? cf. III 356[7] see *Notes*)

أمّ سَعْد بن مُعاذ [III 175[31]]

سَعْد بن ناشب [I 247[31]]

سُعْدَى بنت سعيد بن عمرو بن عثمان II 287[5] (=III 240[24]).

سَعيد بن حُمَيْد الكاتب II 171[19], III 149[4 seq], 151[30], 307[22] (see I 32),

ابو سُعبان II 204[1] III 225[20]

سَلّامة الرَّقّاء III 208[13] (?)

سَلَمَة بن الحَرث بن عمرو see مسلمة بن الحرث بن عمرو

سُليمان الأعمى اخو مُسلِم بن الوليد III 21[29] (?), 26[27]

سُليمان بن عبد المَلِك II 276[20] (? see *Notes*)

سُليمان بن معاوية المُهَلَّبِىّ (?) I 189[20]

السَّمَوْأل [بن عادياء] I 75[4] (=31[24], 85[31], III 141[33]).

أمّ سِنان بنت حسمة بن خرشة المذحِجِيّة I 131[7 seq]

سِنان [نديم سُلَيمان الأُمَوِىّ] III 216[11] (?)

سَوّار بن حَبّان المُنْقَرِىّ see سُوَيد بن حَبّان المُنْقَرِىّ

سَوّار الغاضرى I 73[6] (?)

سَوْدة بنت عُمارة بن الأشتر I 129[4 19]

سَهْل بن هارون I 194[3] see

زُهَيْر [بن ابى سُلْمَى] I 47[30], 65[15] (cf. 292[21]), [86[29]], 88[35], 89[8 14], 121[2] (=264[17] see *Notes*), 138[29], 171[1], 245[17], 281[10] (=III 3[28]) II 197[9], III 59[15] 94[31], 98[21] (=120[1]), 99[7] (? see *Notes*), 102[35], 107[9] (= I 89[3]), 122[7], 129[35], 130[31], [167[33]], 180[2] (=180[12], 181[29]), [181[12], 194[21]], 289[9]

زُهَيْر بن جَنَاب (*sic leg.*) I 85[17] [=III 100[14]]

زُهَيْر بن حناب I 85[17] (=III 100[14]) *Read* زُهَيْر بن جَنَاب

زِيَاد الأَعْجَم I 74[27], 239,[27] II 26[25] (?=3[12] cf. III 142[35]) see *Notes*, III 111[10] (=1164[17]), 111[14 see]

ابو زَيْد الاعرابى II 103[10]

زَيْد الخَيْل I 34[4], [II 47[34]=III 173[13]]

ابو زيد الرّازى (Var. ابو يريد *Kāmil* 239[10]) I 100[25].

زيد بن عبد الله الرّاسِبِىّ (Var. يَزِيد for زيد P_2 29*a*[7]), II 241[29].

زَيْد بن علىّ بن حُسَين II 5[25], 300[4] (=120[13] III 34[14] see *Notes*).

زَيْد بن عُمَيْر III 236[32].

زيد بن مُهَلْهِل الطّائِىّ see زيد الخَيْل

زُبَيْدة III 45[16], 358[1].

ابن الزَّبِيْر الأَسَدِىّ i. e. عبد الله . III [7[35]], 109[4] (?), 243[25].

الزُّبَيْر بن بَكّار see

الزُّبَيْر بن ابى بكر ابو عبد الله

الزُّبَيْر بن ابى بكر ابو عبد الله III 137[15]

زُبَيْر بن العَوّام I 226[32]

ابن الزُّبَيْر II 270[10], 271[8]

إمرأة الزُّبَيْر II 229[28] (cf. 21[31])

ابو الزَّحْف الرّاجز [I 264[1]]

زُرَارة بن نزوان [العامِرِىّ] III 246[29]

ابن ابى زُرْعَة الدِّمَشْقِىّ III 154[30]

الزِّرفاء بنت عَدِىّ بن قَيْس ? I 130[17] (? see I 35.)

زُفَر بن الحارث II 53[33], 261[11] (=I 45[17])

زُلْزُل [الضّارِب] III 202[4] (?)

زُمَيْل II 17[30] (=I 287[33], III 99[7] ? see *Notes*)

زَنِيم [المُغَنّى] (Var. M_2 2*a*[15] دُنَيْن) III 203[8], 203[20] ff. (?)

ر

راشد بن عبد الله (او عبد ربّه او عبيد الله) السُّلَمِيّ I 113[15] (=III 54[13], 104[31])

الرّاعِيّ III 128[1], 132[9.27], 221[23], 268[33]

رَبَاب II 102[35]

الرَّبيع بن زِياد العَبْسِيّ [II 220[11]], III 56[32], 57[19], [183[10]]

الرّبيع بن فَعْنَب III 58[23]

ابن ابى رَبيعه see عمرو بن ابى ربيعه العُرَشِيّ.

رُبَيِّعة ابو ذُؤاب III 90[30]

رَبيعة الرّاقِيّ I 87[23] Read ربيعة الرَّقّيّ.

رَبيعة الرَّقّيّ I 87[23 seq] (=94[26 seq] III 112[25 seq.])

رَبيعة بن طَرِيف III 88[8]

(see also رَبيعة بن ظَرِب)

رَبيعة بن طرف (Var. طريف for ظرب Bekrī 570[8]) III 68[30] (see Notes; see also رَبيعة بن طَرِيف)

رَبيعة بن مُكَدَّم III 63[7 seq 29] (see l. 30)

رَبيعة بن مِرار II 46[29] (see l. 26).

رُشْد بن زُهَير العَنبَرِيّ (Var. رُشَيْد for رشد P_3 48a^2; Bekrī 492[me], Nak. 1021[5] رُشَيْد بن رُمَيْض العَنَزِيّ) III 75[33].

الرشيد see هَرون الرّشيد

الرَّقَاشِيّ III 358[8]

ابن الرِّقاع see عَدِيّ بن الرِّقاع.

ابن رُمَيلَة see الأَشْهَب بن رُمَيلَة.

رُؤْبَة [بن العَجّاج] I 52[27] (=III 133[13]), 98[26 seq] (=128[8 seq]), 293[11], III [115[2.3]], 133[3 seq], 140[19], [181[10], 182[1.34]]

رُوَيْسد (رُشَيْد or) بن رُمَيْض II[153[29]=] I 285[17], III 7[21] see also رشيد بن زهير العنبرى

الرِّياحِيّ II 241[33]

رَيْطَة بنت جِذْلِ الطِّعانِ III 64[8]

ز

زاهِر بن عبد الله بن مالك III 73[29]

ابن الزِّبَعْرَى see عبد الله بن الزِّبَعْرَى.

ابو زُبَيْد [الطّائِيّ] III 109[35], 136[14].

ابو دُؤاد [الإيادى], I [47[32] 285[24]], II 129[11] (=I 176[24] see *Bayān* I 87[6])

دُرَيد بن زيد بن نَهْد [II 270[10]]

ذ

ذَكْوان مولى حُسَيْن بن علىّ II 113[27] (see l. 34)

الذَّلْفاء III 216[26] (?)

ذو الإصبع العَدْوانىّ (حُرْثان بن مُحرِّث) I 191[3] (=201[12]) i.e

ذو رُعَيْن see شَراحيل بن عمرو

ذو الرُّمَّة I 84[22], 99[30], II 5[18], 180[21], III 116[12], 122[27], 132[25.30], 153[34], 222[10], 238[2], 359[24], 360[7], 361,[13] 362[5]

ذُؤيب بن كعب بن عمرو III 86[20] see *Notes*. (cf. I 10[35]=III 6[33], 170[31])

ابو ذُؤيب الهُذَلِىّ II 9[7], 12[28] (=I 340[7] III 9[27], 24[3], 99[6.19]), III 135[10], [376[15]].

ابو دُؤاد [الإيادى] I [47[32] 285[24]], II 129[11] (=I 176[24] see *Bayān* I 87[6])

دُرَيد بن زيد بن نَهْد [II 270[10]]

ذ

ذَكْوان مولى حُسَيْن بن علىّ II 113[27] (see l. 34)

الذَّلْفاء III 216[26] (?)

ذو الإصبع العَدْوانىّ (حُرْثان بن مُحرِّث) I 191[3] (=201[12]) i.e

ذو رُعَيْن see شَراحيل بن عمرو

ذو الرُّمَّة I 84[22], 99[30], II 5[18], 180[21], III 116[12], 122[27], 132[25.30], 153[34], 222[10], 238[2], 359[24], 360[7], 361,[13] 362[5]

ذُؤيب بن كعب بن عمرو III 86[20] see *Notes*. (cf. I 10[35]=III 6[33], 170[31])

ابو ذُؤيب الهُذَلِىّ II 9[7], 12[28] (=I 340[7] III 9[27], 24[3], 99[6.19]), III 135[10], [376[15]].

82[32], 83[14], 97[28 seq], 192[30] (? see *Notes*) 194[1], 343[11] (=86[3], 181[26]), III 26[24], 109[28] (=I 76[7]), 117[4 seq], 136[30], 219[28], 351[26] seq., 353[1] (see *Notes*).

ابن دِعْل *Agh* ابن عَبْدَل (Var II 150[27]). I 83[18] (cf II 191[11])

دَغْفَل السَّدُوسىّ II 42[26]

دكمان المُغَنّى (M[2] دحمان, so in *Agh* V 142[18]) III 209[3] (? see *Notes*)

دُكَيْن بن رجاء الفُقَيْمىّ الرَّاجز I 123[20] (see l 34)

ابو دُلامة I 78[35] ff. (=III 371[1 15]), III 370[27], 371[8].

ابو دُؤاد الإيادىّ I 24[7], 32[3] (see *Notes*), 147[28], 150[1], 263[10], III 140[24]

ابن الدُّمَيْنة III 200[14], 221[26] *Read* ابن الدُّمَيْنَه

ابن الدُّمَيْنة (*sic leg.*) عبيد الله بن i.e عبد الله III 200[14], [217[21]], 221[26].

الدهان بن حَنْظَل [III 96[33]]

ابو دَهْمَل [الجُمَحىّ] I 192[30] (? see *Notes*)

ابو دُهمان I 231[8]

خالد بن يزيد بن مُعاوية I 168[19], III 122[17]

خُبيْب بن عَوْف I 46[22]

خِداش بن زُهَيْر III 60[8], 92[31], 93[14 30]

الخُدْرِيّ II 151[30] (=I 152[28]) see *Notes*

ابو خِراش الهُذَلِيّ I 46[17] (=III 182[19]), 282[22] (? cf II 7[5] III 99[7]), [II 7[4]]

خُرَاشة بن عمرو العَدَسِيّ III 59[30] (see *Notes*)

الخُرَيْمِيّ I 244[13]

احو خراعه III 264[1] see كَدِير عَرَّة

ابو الخَطّار II 14[12]

خُفاف بن نَدْبة III 61[3]

خَلَف الأَحْمر III 113[21] (? see also ابن احمر)

خَلَف بن خَلِيفه الأَقْطع I 75[33], II 291[18], 301[25], III 248[12]

الخَليل بن احمد I 166[2] II [151[18] = I 172[25], 295[24]], III 112[20], 156[6], 269[31]

الخَنْساء I 32[17] II 18[6] (=III 62[4]), 18[19], 18[25] (=I 129[12], 138[18], 165[12]), 18[33] (=III 61[33]), 19[3seq.], 88[11] III 180[21]

خَوْلَة بنت ثابت III 198[20] (see l. 16)

خولة (sic) بن يزيد الأَصْبَحِيّ II 253[12] (see *Notes*)

see خَوَلِيّ بن يزيد الأَصبحيّ

خوله بن يزيد الأصبحيّ

د

ابن دأب I 75[18] (?)

ابن دَارَة I [237[3]], III 108[7] (=I 95[30])

الدّارِمِيّ النّاسك III 192[31]

ابو داود II 129[11] (=I 176[24])

Read ابو دُزاد

داود بن علىّ II 146[15] (?)

دُرَيْس [المُعَلّى] III 203[8] (?), 203[33]ff. (?)

دُخْتنُوس احت (sic) لَبيط بن زُرارة III 53[22] (see *Notes*)

دُرَيد (?) I 65[13]

دُرَيد بن الصِّمّة I 41[29] (=III 172[28]), III 62[24] (? =I 335[6] cf III 126[5]), 63[22]

دِعْبِل بن علىّ الخُزاعىّ I 72[25], 75[20],

حُكَيْم بن جَبَلَة العَبْدىّ . حكيم بن جبل see

حكيم بن حبل . حُكَيْم بن (Probably حَبَلَة العَبْدِىّ) II 56[19]

حُكَيْم النَّهْشَلِىّ III 68[13] (=103[6])

ابن حِلِّزَة اليَشْكُرِىّ see ابن جلزة اليشكرىّ

حَمّاد بن جَعفر III 269[6]

حَمّاد الرّاويه III 113[21] (? see also أعسَى بكر), 389[2]

حمّاد بن الزّرْفان النَّحوىّ [III 329[17]]

حَمّاد بن عامِر (Var جُنادَة for حَمّاد P$_3$ 57a^{18}) III 89[4]

حَمّاد عَجْرَد I 70[29], 98[11], III 249[13] 271[31]

الحَمْدُونىّ (و هو اسمعيل بن ابراهيم) I 182[29 seq], 252[8], III 126[29], 156[9], 219[3.30], 310[14 seq]

الحَمْدَرِىّ see الحمدونىّ

حُمْران [الخَثْعَمِىّ] II 65[17]

حُمْران بن عبد عَمْرٍو III 90[5]

حَمْزة بن بَيْض بن عوف I 267[1]

حَمَصِيصة الشَّيبانى III 76[32] (? see note on 76[33])

حُمَيْد الأَرْقَط (وهو هَجّاء الأَضْياف) III 315[35] seq (=268[19 seq])

حُمَيد بن ثَوْر الهِلالىّ I 265[17], III 99[7] (? cf I 282[22]), 153[8], 292[5]

حَنْظَلة بن الشَّرْقِىّ see ابو الطَّمَحان القَيْنىّ

حَوْثَرة بن نَذْر III 68[1]

حَوْثَرة الأَقْطع I 65[18] (see l. 27)

حَيْص بَيْص III 339[27]

حسّان بن الحَكَم . الغَوْار السُّلَمِىّ see

ابو حَيّة النُّمَيْرِىّ III 258[26 seq] (see *Notes*)

خ

أُمّ خالد [بن عبد الله العَسْرِىّ] II 276[6]

خالد بن جعفر III 51[11]

خالد الكاتب [I 13[20]=III 123[19]], III 148[28]

خالد بن مَعْدان I 319[7] (?)

خالد النَّجّار III 247[12]

حدائق III 366⁸ (?),

حُذافة بن غانم [II 37⁷]

حُذيفة بن أُنَيْس III 89¹⁰

حراشة بن عمرو العَبْسىّ III 59³⁰

خُراشة بن عمرو العبسىّ see

الحِرْمازىّ II 53¹⁴

ابو حَزْرة see جرير

حَسّان بن ثابت I 31²⁴, 36²⁰, 45¹, 47²⁸, 115²⁶ (see l. 21=271²³, III 121²⁰), 115³⁴ (see l. 29), 116¹⁴, 137²¹ (=III 130⁵, 145⁷), 175²⁶, [242⁷=III 143²⁸], II 24³³, 25¹·⁶ 55²⁶, 61¹⁴, 63²⁰, 124³⁰, 168¹⁹, 219²⁹ (=I 184²⁶ II 25¹¹, 166³¹, 214²⁴), 221²², III 99¹¹ seq. 108²⁰, 108³⁵ (= 101²³ ? see *Notes*, 311³⁵, I 235⁹), 109², 120³¹ seq. 135⁵, 180²⁵, 189¹⁵, 329²³, 338²².

ابن حسان . ابن حَنْناء III 124⁷ *Read*

الحسن . ابو نُواس I 261¹ Probably=

الحسن بن ابى الحسن II 33⁵ (?=36²¹)

الحسن بن رَجاء I 87⁶

الحسن بن علىّ II 115³¹ (?)

ابوالحسن احوعيسى بن نُهَيْعَة II 177²⁰

ابوالحسن محمّد المصرىّ (?) I 200²²

الحسن بن هانئ . ابو نُواس see

الحسن بن وَهْب I 74²⁰, 139³² seq, 327¹² (=II 193¹⁷), III 155⁶, 353¹⁸, 354⁹, 356²⁹ (see *Notes*)

حُسين بن الجمل (Var حسين الجمل M₃) I 25².

الحُسين بن الضَّحّاك III 353⁸

حصين بن الحمام المرّىّ II 253²⁸

حُصَيْن بن الحُمام المُرّىّ *Read*

حُصَيْن بن الحُمام المُرّىّ (*sic leg*) I 32¹⁵ II 253²⁸ (see *Notes*).

الحُصَيْن بن المُنْذِر [I 22²²]

ابن حِطّان . عمران بن حِطّان I 247¹⁷ see

الحُطَيْئة I 86³³, 255¹⁴, 284⁷, II 176²⁸ III 98³² (=107¹⁶), 101³ (=I 68¹⁸, 282²⁵, 293²⁴), 117⁷ (=I 250¹), 117¹² (=108¹), 121² (=II 50⁹), [171¹], 236²⁶, 236²⁸ (=I 22¹⁸), 333⁷ (=II 224⁴).

ابن الحُفَيْق (Probably ابن ابى الحُفَيْق see *Notes*) II 263¹⁰

ابن ابى الحُفَيْق . ابن الحُفَيْق see

الحَكَم بن هِشام [أمير الأندلس] II 304⁷

حَكَم الوادِى المُعَنّى (?) III 199¹⁴·¹⁹

الحَكَم بن الوَلِيد II 293²¹.

ابن حَبْناء (*sic leg.*) i. e. المُغيرة. III 124⁷.

حبيب بن أوس الطائى [ابو تمام] I [7¹⁸ (=17³¹], 17³², 21²⁶, 23³¹, 24⁹, (see *Notes*), 25¹⁵, 29³¹, 33¹¹ seq, 44¹⁰. 48²¹ seq, 54²⁹ seq, 69²⁸, 70¹⁹ (= III 309⁹), 71²⁰, 71²² (=257²⁴) 72⁷, 73¹⁶, 82²⁷, 85³³, 86⁵, 87¹² (=73⁴), 87¹⁵, 89²³ seq, 140⁵ (? cf. II 196¹), 141³², 148²² (=185¹³, 202⁸), 165²⁴, 166⁶, 176⁸, 181²⁴, 182³⁴, 183¹² seq, 184¹⁵ (=III 153¹⁵), 186¹⁴, 190¹, 195², 202¹⁰ (=248²³), 202³¹, 227²⁷, 228¹⁵, 231¹¹, 243³², 244¹⁶, 246²¹, 247¹⁵, 248²⁰ (=III 317³⁴), 249²², 251³ ⁶, 251¹⁸ (=283⁸), 251²⁰ (=283⁵), 251²², 252¹, 258¹⁵.²¹, 259¹², 276¹⁵, 340³ II 14¹⁵, 23²⁰ seq, 29¹, 33¹⁰, 37⁸, 95¹³ (=I 200²⁰), [98⁸=III 232³], 179²⁰, 181²¹, 183²⁶ seq, III 120²⁸, 121⁷, 142², 144¹², 145¹⁰ (=141²⁹), 151²⁶, 153¹⁷, 155¹¹, 310³.

الحجاف بن حكيم I 33¹⁷ see الحَجّاف بن حُكَيْم

حُجْر بن خالد بن محمود III 90¹

حَجَل بن نَضْلَة [III 183⁹]

الحُجَيْن بن عبد الله II 53²

271⁶). III 149²⁵, 244¹⁰, 271⁵.

ابن ابى حاتِم (Probably ابن ابى حازم see *Notes*) I 73³⁰.

حاجب بن دينار (دبيان ؟) المازنىّ III 73³²

الحارث (Var الهارب see *Kāmil* 365⁶) I 45²⁰ seq (=III 88²⁴ seq)

الحارث بن حالد المخزومىّ I 86²⁰

الحارث بن طالم II 52²⁹ III 54²⁶ seq

الحارث بن عُباد III 81³ ⁹

الحارث بن عَمرو آكل المُرار الكِنْدِىّ III 242⁶ (=II 71³⁰)

الحارث بن كَلَدَة الثَّقَفِىّ III 94⁶

الحارث بن هِسام III 123²⁹ (=I 43²⁴)

حارثة بن بدر [الغُدانِىّ] I [31³¹= III 141¹²], [180³], 266¹⁰ (?=II 7³² cf. الحارثيه بنت زيد بن بدر), III 333²⁸

ابن الحارثِىّ III 155².

الحارثيه بنت زيد بن بدر العرانى (Prob. الغُدانِىّ) II 30¹⁵ (? cf. حارثة بن بدر)

ابن ابى حازم I 85³⁴ (=197²⁶, III 272⁷ see *Notes*) 197³.²⁶, 201³ (=292²³), 211⁷, 258⁸, 260²³, 338¹⁰ seq. 343¹⁵, see also ابن ابى حاتِم

الجَرادنان III 197[29] (?)

جِرانُ العَوْد III 154[4]

الجَرْماء بنت عَقيل بن عُلَّفه المُرّيّ III 230[17] (=I 157[5])

ابو جَرْوَلٍ الجُشَمىّ III 102[7]

جَرِيْر بن الخَطَفَى I 6[35], 32[30], (=III 188[bottom]), 50[22], 53[24], [54[23]], 106[12], 122[30seq], 122[35seq] (= 128[33]), 123[11 seq] 125[28], 126[30] (=III 127[32]), 126[35], 127[5] (=III 107[23], 142[2]), 127[18], 236[35], (=III 121[5]), 237[5], 248[14], 260[26], 264[4], 291[29], 321[13 seq] II 14[15], 26[3], 54[11], 71[24] (see III 52[20]), 102[7], [186[18]], 229[32], 273[8], 274[19], 281[8] (=25[35], I 30[8]), 281[19], III 52[18], 53[16 seq] 66[15], 68[1], 69[1.35], 87[17], 96[12], 109[19] (= 99[16], 268[29]), 110[30seq], 111[5], 115[25], 132[12], 134[26] (=135[17]), 135[16], 140[32], 142[11.29], [179[1]], 197[3], 200[21] (=196[35], 211[31]), 207[4], 209[24], 212[17], 222[2] (= 196[32]), 268[31] [279[2]], 303[21], 329[14], [376[22]].

جعفر III 280[20]

ابو جعد الطائىّ (Var. ابوالجعد الطّائىّ P_2 61b[10]) II 284[23].

ابو جَعْفر البَغْدادىّ III 271[27]

جعفر بن جرار كاتب ابن طُولُون (Var. ابن جدار for جعفر بن جرار P_3) III 128[22] (see *Notes*).

ابو جَعْفر الشَّطَرنجىّ III 212[14]

جعفر بن ابى طالب I 70[25] (?)

جعفر العُكْلىّ, حَنْدر العُكْلىّ (Probably see *Notes*) III 152[31].

جعفر بن محمّد بن على رضى الله عنهم I 238[14], II 183[12]

جعفران المُوسوس III 258[31 seq] 261[22 seq]

ابن جلرة (جِلْرة ؟) السَّكْرىّ I 188[1] see *Notes*

ابن ابى جُمعة II 283[8] (=III 214[4]) see كُدَيْم عَزَّة

جَمَل بن مَعْمَر العُذْرِىّ I 126[10], III 110[13], 139[27] (=252[13]), 145[26], 146[3] (=I 118[34]), 209[17] (? see also عمر بن ابى ربيعه)

ابو الجَهْم العَدَوِىّ I 18[2]

ح

حاتِم بن عبد الله بن سعد الطّائِىّ I 70[33], 87[32], 88[15] (=III 189[1]), 88[19] (=II 4[7], 206[31], III

البُطَيْن الشّاعر I 83[24] (cf. II 191[6])

البَعيث [وهو خِداش بن بِشْر] III 110[7]

بَعيث بن حُرَيْث بن جابر [I 22[20]]

ابن بُعَيْلَة الغَسّانىّ see عبدالمسيح بن نفيله الغسّانى

بَكْر بن حَمّاد الباهلىّ I 338[7], III 212[21] seq

ابوبكر بن عبدالرّحمٰن بن المِسْوَر [III 207[11]?]

ابوبكر المُوَسْوِس III 263[5] seq

بكر بن النَّطّاح [الحَنَفِىّ] I 71[6]

بَكْر بن وائل I 187[12, 34]

البَكْرِىّ I 196[34]

بَكّارة الهِلاليّة I 130[1] seq

بِلال بن جَرير III 110[10]

بِلال بن ابى عتيبة III 155[32]

بلال بن ابى عُيَيْنة see

بِلال بن ابى عُيَيْنة (sic leg.) III 155[32] seq. (see also ابو عُيَيْنة)

ابو بِلال (sic leg.) مِرْداس I 215[19]

ت

تَأَبَّطَ شَرًّا I 37[17], 250[22] (=335[9])

ابن أُخْت تَأَبَّطَ شَرًّا II 31[16] (?=I 65[8],

III 113[19], 127[23], see also خَلَف الأَحْمَر

التَّغْلِبِىّ III 96[15]

see ابو نَمّام . حَبيب بن أَوْس الطّائِىّ

ابن تمواز (sic) الرِّياحىّ III 70[17] see Notes.

تَميم بن جَميل I 145[3] (see note on 145[10])

تَميم بن مُرّ (sic leg.) I 187[32] seq.

ث

ثابت قُطْنَه II 162[32] (?)

ثُمامَة بن أَشْرَس I 218[21]

ج

ابن جامِع السَّهْمِىّ III 190[14] (?)

ابن جَبَلَه I 147[32] see علّى بن جَبَلَة .

جَبَلة بن الأَيْهَم الغَسّانىّ I 115[34]

جَبَلَه بن حُرَيْث العُذْرِىّ I 326[4]

الجَحّاف I 33[17], بن حُكَيْم (sic leg.) II 188[22]

see جَحْدَر العُكْلِىّ . جعفر العُكْلىّ

see ابن جِدارٍ جعفر بن جرار

جِذْل الطِّعان III 93[27]

أُمَيَّة بنت عُتَيْبَة. آمنة بنت عيينة see

أَنَس بن ابى أَنَس (see *Notes*) III 330[12] (? cf. I 266[23]),

أَنَس بن مُدْرِكه I 291[12]

ابن أُنَيْس [?] I 54[6] see *Notes*

أُنَيْف بن جَبَلة الضَّبِّىّ III 69[12]

أَوْس بن حَجَرٍ [الأُسَيْدِىّ], I [241[21]], II 17[28], III 359[3] عَبِيْد بن الأَبرص (? cf. II 96[3])

أَوْس مَعْراء. أَوْس بن مَعْراء see II 50[5]

أَوْس بن مَعْرَاءَ السَّعْدِىّ (= II 45[3] I 158[7] II 50[5]).

أَيْمَن احوأُمّ جَعْفَر III 43[1]

أَيْمَن بن خُرَيْم II 263[15] (see note on 263[14]), 263[17] (=I 44[5]).

ابو أَيُّوب ابن اخت ابى الوزير II 171[8] (? cf. III 259[19]).

ب

باعث بن صُرَيْم III 77[19]

ابو بُجَيْر (Var. ابن بُجَيْر) II 48[14], بُجَيْر 72[14]), III 246[9] II 72[14] (=48[14])

بُجَيْر see ابو بُجَيْر.

ابن بَجِيْلة III 374[19]

البُحْتُرِىّ I 49[18], 197[21], 336[11], II 24[17], 179[31], 184[13], III 154[12.14.39], 155[14] 214[17].

بدر بن مَعْشَر احد بنى عِقار (*sic leg.*) III 91[6].

بُدَيْح المُغَنِّى III 194[24] (? cf. I 262[8])

ابو بَرَاءٍ عامر بن مالك I 37[7] (=227[21])

البَرَّاض بن قَيْسٍ الضَّمْرِىّ III 92[8.11]

ابن بَرّاق الهمدانى II 152[8] see ابن بَرّافه الهَمْدانىّ

ابن بَرّافة الهَمْدانىّ (Var. براق for برافه II 152[8]) I 37[14] (?=II 152[8] cf. II 66[3])

البَرْدخْت علّى بن خالد الضَّبِّى I [194[27], 241[1]]

بَسّار العُقَيْلِىّ I 37[24], 72[1], 74[16] (=III 125[2]), 74[18], 83[31] (Var, *Agh* III 150[26]), 86[12], 182[4], 185[32], 187[21] (? cf. III 214[25]), 228[5], 288[21] (=291[20]) III 123[34], 124[16], (? cf. II 93[21]), 127[10], 133[27], 140[1],. 154[5 seq.], [182[20]], [248[35]], [270[33]], 352[10], 372[4] see also سيّار العُقَيْلى

بِشْر بن ابى حازم (Var. خازم for حازم *Shi'r* 145[12] and P_s 58 b[3]) I 289[9], III 90[13], 339[14]

بِشْر بن ابى خازم. بشر بن ابى حازم see

أَشْعَب III 214[31], 280[26 seq]

الأَشْعَر بن ابى حُمْران [الجُعْفىّ] II 67[10]

أَشْهَب بن رُمَيْلَة I 32[8] III 134[32]

أَصْرَم بن حُمَيْد I 141[21].

الأَصمعىّ III 114[8], 212[15], 328[17] (=138[10]), 354[22 seq.] cf 359[20]

الأَغْبط بن قُرَيْع I 339[4].

الأَعْجَم II 64[17] see زِياد الأَعْجَم

الأَعْسَى see أَعْسَى بكر بن وائل.

أَعْسَى بكر بن وائل (ميمون بن قَيْس i.e. الأَعْسَى) I 128[3] (=269[21]) 128[30], 172[4] (=II 54[23]), 205[23], 277[2], II 57[24], 58[22], 59[5]. [59[8]], III, 96[35], 97[16], [105[18]], 113[16], 113[23], (? see also حَمّاد الرّاوية) 121[11], 122[1], 124[25] (=345[12]), 126[12], 131[28], 144[2] (=234[28]) 144[16], 154[17], [196[15]], 197[14]. [197[18]], [238[1]], 338[19]

أَعْسَى رَبِيعه I 96[32]

أَعْسَى هَمْدان I 138[17] (=III 125[10]), II 65[25]

الأَعْمَش I 181[34]

أَعْوَر كَلْب II 300[11]

الأَغْلب بن جُشَم العِجْلىّ see الاغلب بن جُعْشَم العجلىّ

الأَغْلب بن جعشم العِجْلىّ III 75[20] (see *Notes*)

أُفْنُون التَّغْلبىّ (*sic leg.* i.e. صُرَيْم بن مَعْشَر II 10[8] (see *Notes*)

الأَفْوَه الأَزْدىّ III 113[28] *Read* الأَفْوَه الأَوْدىّ

الأَفْوَه الأَوْدىّ [صَلَاءة بن عمرو] I 4[29] (=III 13[28])

افيون II 10[9] *Read* أُفْنُون.

الأُفَيْدِل العُتْبىّ (*sic*) II 273[10] (see *Notes*)

الأُفَيْسِر III 339[20]

أَكْثَم بن صَيْفِىّ [I 281[18]]

إِمْرُؤ القَيْس بن حُجْر I 29[19] (?see *Notes*), 49[26], 191[24], 228[33], 249[30], 276[5], 290[2], 293[26] (=II 48[6]), II 20[10], 47[27], 69[5 18], 96[2], [225[1]], III 130[11], 130[24] (=128[4]), 136[4], 158[15], [173[19]], [182[25]], 211[23] (=209[2], 211[22]), 290[13] (=I 283[2]), 351[4] (see l. 19), [376[12]]

أُمَيَّة بن ابى الأَشكر I 190[23] see *Notes*

أُمَيَّة بن ابى الصَّلْت I 322[1] (=III 175[23], 179[21]) II 32[3] III 101[6] (=130[13]), 181[2]

احمد بن نُعَيْم السُّلَمِيّ (Var. ابن ابى نعيم *Murūdj*, VII 46[3]) II, 121[23] (see II 20 and 22)

ابن أَحْمَرَ III 270[1]

see عمرو بن أَحْمَرَ الباهليّ

أَحْمَرُ بن جَنْدَلٍ II 49[31]

الأَحْنَف (؟ لعلّه ابن الاحنف) I 74[2] (? see also مسلم بن الوليد), III 356[5]

الأَحنف بن قَيْسٍ التَّمِيمِيّ I 116[22] 117[5] (?), 178[15] (?), 185[5] (?)

الأَحْوَص [الأنصاريّ] I 125[8], 126[17], 157[29], II 34[14], (=I 295[15]), 175[25], [245[24]=288[2]], 288[5], III 43[4] (=II 217[5]), 135[25] (=42[29]), 135[28], 197[5], [201[30], 208[26]], 213[30], 222[12]

أُحَيْحَة بن الجُلاح [الأَوْسيّ الأنصاريّ] I 254[1]

الأُحَيْمِر بن مازِنٍ III 91[11] (? see *note* on 91[13]):

الأَخْطَل التَّغْلِبِيّ I 14[7], 64[32] (=65[4]), 126[25], 228[33], 237[11] (=287[23]), 276[15], II 54[34], [302[1]=III 116[8]], III 81[35], 118[16] (=II 126[20]), 132[20], 132[22] (=134[20]), 140[30], 142[7], [170[12]], 333[14], 338[5].

الأَخْطَل الصَّغير III 154[24]

الأَخْفس التَّغلبى III 131[2] *Read* الأَخْنَس التَّغْلِبِيّ

الأَخْنَس [بن شِهاب] التَّغْلِبِيّ (*sic leg*) III 131[2] see *Notes*.

أَراكَه الثَّقَفِيّ II 34[16]

بنت عمّ أَرْوَى بنت عبد المُطّلب i. e. هند بنت أُثاثه (see *B Hish* 581[10]) I 134[21]

اسحق بن ابراهيم المَوْصِلِيّ III 199[31] (see 200[7]), 354[27].

اسحق بن خلَف البَهْرانِيّ I [49[1]], 55[20]

ابن الأَسْلَت see ابو قَيْس بن الأَسلت

أَسْماء بنت ابى بكر داب التَّطافُن II 21[31] (cf 229[28]) see *Notes*.

اسمعيل بن ابراهيم الحَمْدونيّ see الحمدونيّ

ابو الأَسْوَد الدُّؤَلِيّ I 71[30], 262[2], 266[23] (? cf III 330[12]), 325[9], [II 7[27]] III [166[9]], 271[13], 273[4] (=124[2]), 328[32].

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Index I.

NAMES OF POETS.

Passages in square brackets are anonymous citations; the evidence for the authorship is indicated in the *Notes*. The sign of equation in brackets, (=) is used in this index as well as in the others, to signify that the passage or passages thus bracketed contain a full or partial repetition of the passages immediately preceding the brackets. The references given here are only to passages containing poetical citations For further information about the poets refer to *Index III*. The references are usually to the line in which the *name* occurs but in some cases it has been found more convenient to refer to the line in which only a *pronoun* refers to the poet named in a preceding or a following line In cases of anonymous citations or where the authorship can only be inferred from the context, the reference is to the first verse

أ

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