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& \text { VOIUME VII, } 5 .
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IBN MISKAWAYH
HISTORY

## THE PRINCIPE

DI TEANO

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SERIES.

VOL. VII, 5 .

## THE

## TAJÂRIB AL:UMAM or

## HISTORY <br> of <br> IBN MISKAWAYH

 (ABU ${ }^{\text {c } A L I ~ A H ̣ M A D ~ B . ~ M U H ̣ A M M A D) ~}$OB. А.H. 42 I .
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WITH A SUMMARY AND INDEX
BY

## LEONE CAETANI <br> principe di teano

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## ELIAS $\mathcal{F O H N}$ WILKINSON GIBB,

and to promote those researches into the History, Literature, Philosophy and Religion of the Turks, Persians and Arabs, to which, from his louth upwards, until his premature and deeply lamented Death in his forly-fifth year, on December 5, 1901, his life was devoted.
"The worker pays his debt to Death; His work lives on, nay, quickeneth."

The following memorial verse is contributed by 'Abdu'l-Haqq Himid Bey of the Imperial Ottoman Embassy in London, one of the Founders of the Nav School of Turkish Literature, and for many years an intimate friend of the deceased.

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## PREFACE.

The delay in publishing the present volume has been due to a chapter oí accidents. The facsimile of the text being printed off, the preparation of the necessary Summary and Index was undertaken by Professor Gerardo Meloni, who it will be remembered, had been responsible for these adjuncts to the first volume of Ibn Miskawayh.

Unfortunately, Professor Meloni's many occupations especially after he had accepted the post, at Cairo, of teacher of Ancient Oriental History, in the recently founded Egyptian University - from the beginning considerably delayed the progress of the work. Next, during a temporary absence from his house, through the carelessness or dishonesty of his Arab servant all the notes and slips that he had finished preparing for his work were either destroyed or irrecoverably dispersed, and the task, therefore, had to be begun afresh. In February 1912, however, the work, as he wrote, was once more nearing completion, when the melancholy news reached us that Professor Meloni had succumbed, after a few days illness, to an attack of typhoid. All who knew him will sympathise with us in the loss that Italy
has sustained in the death of this promising Orientalist: he was little over thirty years of age and yet had already made himself a name in both Assyriology and Biblical criticism, bidding fair too in his new surtoundings to have become one of our best Arabic scholars. The incomplete manuscript of the work that he had undertaken for us was sent to me in Rome soon after his death, but unfortunately, as is so often the case, this was found to be in a state of confusion, that it was impossible to set right, now that the worker was no longer there to arrange his materials. Thus once more the Index and Summary had to be begun over again.

It will be found that the present Summary is longer, and hence more minute, than the one prefixed to the first volume. This was demanded by the increased historical importance of the text, especially from the point where, TTabari coming to an end, Ibn Miskawayh stands alone. For the concluding portion of his history our author has made use of sources of information which I have as yet been unable to trace; in the first place doubtless he embodied in his pages much that was set down from the witness of those who had taken part in the historical events which he describes: but dating from the reign of Muqtadir and onwards he would seem to have had at his elbow some full chronicle of the Caliphate, which is unfortunately at present unknown to us. In the latter part of the present volume (and in the next) we have new and important information as to the
working of the various government departments in the Abbasid administration; further an.immense number of facts as to the budget of the Empire and the method by which the taxes were imposed and collected; lastly, in the numerous anecdotes here given of notable persons, a mass of curious and interesting, detail, often of a somewhat gruesome nature, illustrating at once the splendour and the barbarism of the life in Baghdad when the Abbasid Caliphate was already in its decline.

Some explanation and apology is due for the state of the text reproduced in the present volume. I much regret that the clearness of the facsimile of the manuscript in many places leaves much to be desired. This is partly the fault of the method which had to be adopted for reasons of economy: but a better system in the reproduction would, it was found, have trebled the cost, which even in the present case has proved greater than was at first contemplated. In the main, however, the blurred state of the facsimile is due to the deteriorated condition of the photographic plates. They were of course taken in Constantinople - in the Santa Sophia Library - but to judge by the result the photographer must have employed old plates for his negatives and used bad chemicals. In many cases the film on the glass is so thin that the Arabic text is barely distinguishable from the white background. In reproducing these for printing it is not therefore the fault of the Roman firm who undertook this part of the business, if the resulting page lacks
clearness of definition, and the zinc plates should not here bear the blame.

In the course of next year I hope to prepare the Summary and Index of Volume VI, which is the concluding portion of the Chronicle of Ibn Miskawayh. At the request of the Gibb Trustees, after the first volume had been published, these two concluding volumes were taken in hand, since they, being supplementary to Tabarī, were of greater importance and interest than the other three intervening portions of the Chronicle. When these two are off our hands we shall return to Volumes II, III and IV, which contain some matters not found in TTabari, and when these are published, the series will then be complete.

## Leone Caetani, Principe di Teano.

## Palazzo Cactani, Rome.

Note. It is necessary to state that the compiler of the Index cannot be held responsible for mistakes in the references. The card-slips not having been returned to him before the pages were printed off, the correction of the proofs was impossible.

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and sent to Baghdād. Ibn Khāqān released from prison. Death of ${ }^{\text {c Alī ibn Ahmad ar-Rasibi (99), and of Ismã'il }}$ ibn Ahmad, the independent governor of Khurasān. His son Naṣr succeeds, and is invested by the Caliph with the government. Abu Sa ${ }^{c}$ id al-Jannābī murdered, he is succeeded by his son Said, who is in turn murdered by his younger brother Sulaymān. (100) The Carmathians having laid siege to Baṣrah in A. H. 299, are repulsed (101). The Carmathians come to terms with the Caliph.
P. 101. 1. 11. A. H. 302. Arrest of al-Jasssass and confiscation of his property. Revolt of Husayn ibn 'Alī al'Alawī in Thabaristãn.
P. 102.1.5. A. H. 303. Revolt of Husayn ibn Hamdān: the army sent against him by the Wazīr ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Alī ibn Tsā is defeated. (103) Munis negotiates: Husayn and his sons being made prisoners are sent to Baghdād (105) The troops mutiny to obtain their arrears of pay. One of Husayn's sons escapes, but being taken again is beheaded.
P. 105. 1. 1t. A. H. 304. Aḥmad ibn Siyāh is murdered. 'Alī ibn Wahsudãn is deposed. Panic in Baghdād caused by the supposed mysterious appearance of a nocturnal animal: the thieves avail themselves of the confusion. ${ }^{\text {'Ali }}$ ibn Tsa wishing to retire, the Caliph insists on his continuing to act as Wazir (108). Intrigues of Umm Musa: 'Alī ibn 'Tsā is deposed and imprisoned. Ibn-al-Furat again becomes Wazīr. His instructions to his subordinates. 'Alī ibn 'Tsā is fined (ito). Arrest of Abu 'Alī al-Khāqanı, he is heavily fined. Ibn-al-Furāt
gives his secretary $A b \bar{u}$ Yūsuf ${ }^{c} A b d-A l l a h ~ i b n ~ F a r r u k h-~$ wayh plenary powers. Ibn-al-Furāt favours Ibn Muqlah. Difficulties with Yūsuf ibn Abī-s-Sãj who seeks to become independent. He ceases to pay the tribute, and seizes Rayy. (II5) The Caliph sends an army against Yūsuf, it is defeated. Mūnis al-Khādim next marches against him, Yūsuf seeks to negotiate. The Caliph declines to make terms. Yūsuf abandoning Rayy tries again to negotiate: after being refused he then succeeds in defeating Mūnis; but in a subsequent battle Mūnis is victorious. Yūsuf is brought prisoner to Baghdād (ii8). Subuk occupies Adharbāyjann, he defeats al-Fāriqī the Caliph's general and then makes peace, promising to pay tribute. Aḥmad ibn Musāfir chief of Ṭārum attacks and murders ${ }^{\text {c}}$ Alī ibn Wahsūdãn (irg). Aḥmad ibn ${ }^{\text {c Alī occupies Rayy }}$ and defeats Niḥrır aṣ-ṣaghīr who tries to dislodge him. The Caliph finally leaves him in the government of Rayy (I20). Intrigues against the Wazir Ibn-al-Furāt.
P. 121. 1. 4. A. H. 305. Two Byzantine ambassadors come to Baghdād to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. Their magnificent reception by Ibn-al-Furāt (124). The Caliph accedes to their demands (125). Mūnis undertakes the exchange of prisoners. Aḥmad ibn Hamdan and his brothers are released from prison. Death of al- ${ }^{\text {c } A b b a ̄ s i b n ~}$ ${ }^{\text {c Amr }}$, who is succeeded first by Waṣị al-Baktamarī and then by Jinnī aṣ-Ṣafawi.
P. 125. 1. Ir. A. H. 306. Ibn-al-Furāt falls into disgrace (126) for the second time, the treasury being empty.

He tries to extract money from Hāmid, who having come to Baghdad is made wazīr in his place. Ibn-al-Furāt is thrown into prison. Hámid's administration not proving satisfactory, Ibn-al-Hawārì who now controls the administration, becomes intermediary between Hapmid and the Caliph (130): proclamation announcing Hāmid's nomination. 'Alī ibn 'Tsa helps Hānid for a time, but when he abandons him (131), Hamid loses credit with the Caliph. He begs to be allowed to return to Wasiṭ. (132) By means of a forged letter he tries to prove that Ibn-alFurāt is intriguing with Ibn Abr-s-Sāj (133). Ibn-al-Furāt is accused of appropriating the public moneys: he defends himself and in turn accuses Hāmid of incompetence. (135) Hāmid urges Ibn Muqlah bring an action against Ibn-alFuratt, but he refuses. Ibn-al-Furāt again imprisoned. The conduct of Hāmid is much criticized. (I 36) Generosity of Ibn-al-Furăt towards his enemies. Haamid again accuses Ibn-al-Furat of malversation, he defends himself. Enquiry into Ibn-al-Furãt's administration: Mūsā ibn Khalaf is examined on Ibn-al-Furât's affairs. (138). Ibn Himār insults lbn -al-Furāt. Masa ibn Khalaf for refusing to second Hamid in his accusations is beaten to death (139). Muhassin, son of Ibn-al-Furāt, is cruelly flogged to extort moncy from him. Hamid asks the Caliph to abandon Ibn-al-Furât, but al-Muqtadir refuses (140). Ibn-al-Furāt, warned in a dream, promises to present a large sum of money to the Caliph. He writes to his agents to pay this over. (141). They deny all knowledge of the money,
and Ibn-al-Furāt makes excuses. (142) Abū 'Umar al-Qādī pays in some of Ibn-al-Furāt's moneys (143). Administrative changes; Ibn-al-Ḥawārī and his son come to power.
P. 144. 1. 2. A. H. 307. Dispute between Hāmid and ${ }^{\text {c All }}$ ibn ${ }^{\text {cIIsā }}$ as to farming the taxes of the provinces. The Caliph favours Hāamid (147), and seeks ineffectually to pacify his rival. Heamid gains in favour during the absence of ${ }^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Alī} \mathrm{ibn}$ ${ }^{〔}$ Isā. Famine ( 149 ) causes serious riots. ${ }^{\text {c}}$ Alı ibn ${ }^{`}$ Isā is accused of fomenting these disorders. Renewed rioting when many persons are killed and their houses pillaged. Order is re-established by the troops under the command of Hārūn ibn Gharīb. Punishment of the ringleaders ( 152 ). Measures of reform adopted by the Caliph to diminish the cost of provisions. The administration of various provinces confided to ${ }^{\text {'Ali }}$ ibn Tsā.
P. 152.1.3. A. H. 308. Mūnis al-Khādim sent to Egypt to quell a revolt. Honours bestowed on Abū-1-Hayjā and his brother, also on the messenger coming from the brother of S.uluk.
P. 153. 1. I. A. H. 309. Flight of al-Maghribī. Mūnis governor of Egypt. The head of the rebel Laylā ibn an- $\mathrm{Nu}^{\mathrm{c} m a \bar{n} \text { is brought to Baghdād. As to the doctrines }}$ preached by al-Hallāj : his miracles ( 154 ), on being crossexamined he denies supernatural powers: his judges refuse to condemn him to death. Details of his preaching and acts. (155). Many witnesses attest that he possesses miraculous powers ( 157 ). His followers are arrested: search for them made throughout Khurāsān: confiscation of all
his writings: he gives instructions to his followers. Anecdote (159). Letter of al-Ḥallaj on religious duties and certain rites instituted in place of the Pilgrimage. The Qaḍı Aba ${ }^{\text {TA }}$ mir decrees that al-Ḥallaj may be put to death ( 160 ) and states his reasons in writing. Al-Hallāj protests his orthodoxy. Al-Muqtadir decides on his execution, and sends orders to the chief of police (161). Barbarous execution of al-Ḥallāj. Prohibition against copying or selling his writings. Legend that some other man was executed in his stead.
P. 162. 1. 1. A. H. 310. Ibn Abi-s-Sāj released from prison, the Caliph bestows on him the government of various provinces. Nāzuk is made chief of police (163). Ibn Abī-s-Sãj leaves Baghdād. Presents sent by Aba Zanbar from Egypt. Arrest of Umm Mūsā the Qahramānah (164). All her goods are seized and she is given into the custody of Abu Shujāa ibn Ukht Abī Ayyüb. Ibn Abi-l-Baghl is deprived of the government of Fārs: succeeded there by $A b u^{c} A b d$ Allah Jacfar. Death of Țabari the historian ( 165 ). The Caliph grants honours to Minis.
P. 165. 1. 3. A. H. 311. Al-Muqtadir decides on the deposition of the Wazir Hāmid. ${ }^{\text {cAlī ibn Tsã superintend- }}$ ant of the Treasury ceases to pay any of the officials. The Caliph intends again to make Ibn-al-Furat Wazir (166). He orders Hāmid to set down in writing how much money he can promise to collect for the taxes: Ibn-alFurāt criticizes Haamid's accounts and says that he can double the sum. Hāmid in despair retires to Wãsiṭ. Ibn-
al-Hawārī is accused of conspiring in favour of a nephew of al-Mutawakkil. A poem on the subject is presented to al-Muqtadir. Rivalry between Muflih and Hāmid (i68). Ibn-al-Furāt and his son Muḥassin intrigue against Hāāid
 concerning Ibn-al-Furāt (I72). Ibn-al-Furāt is made Wazīr for the third time. Hāmid's friends and dependants are arrested. Ibn Muqlah is thrown into prison (173). Ibn-al-Hawārī after being treated at first with consideration is arrested in Ibn-al-Furāt's house, and forced to pay large sums (175). Ibn-al-Furăt confiscates the goods of all Ḥāmid’s relatives and friends. Ibn Hammād al-Mawṣilī is beaten to death. Abū-l-Husayn Muḥammad, a relation of Hāmid is arrested and fined (176). Hamid relying on the Caliph's secret favour leaves Wāsiṭ and sets 'out for Raghdād. Ibn-al-Furāt persuades al-Muqtadir to agree to his arrest. Nāzūk ordered to capture Heāmid and his party : Nāzūk arrests the first of those he meets, but Ḥāmid manages to escape by flight ( 178 ). The seizure of Hāmid's correspondence reveals important matters, and many are arrested. Rumours that Muqtadir in secret sympathises with Hāmid (179): the sons of Ibn-al-Furāt in alarm go into hiding. Ḥāmid disguised as a monk makes himself known to Naṣr, who takes Muflị̣ into counsel (i80). Hāmid declares the manner in which he would be judged. Mufliḥ and Naṣr deceive Hāmid and induce him to go to Ibn-al-Furāt (i82), who thereupon orders his arrest. Hạamid is bitterly reproached by those whom he
had persecuted; he protests his innocence. Ibn-al-Furāt insists that Heāmid must be condemned. Hamid confesses his debt to the state of 200,000 dīnārs (iS4). Mūnis forced to give the Caliph a large sum, he being in want of money. Hāmid is brought before his judges: his defence, compromising documents are produced against him by Ibn-al-Furat (iS5). Muḥassin insults Hāmid who denies having money in concealment. Hāmid is induced by promises of good treatment to give a statement in writing as to where his money is hidden in Wāsiṭ. This is shown to al-Muqtadir (187) who sends agents to Wāsiṭ to seize the treasure. Intrigues of Muḥassin ibn al-Furāt, who persuades al-Muqtadir to give Hāmid over to him. He is tortured and pays down more money (i88). Sale of Haảmid's property in Wāsiṭ. Hāmid is brought down to Wāsiṭ but is given poison on the way: he arrives in Wasiṭ in a dying condition: he is brought before other judges. His death (190). Imprisonment of ${ }^{\mathrm{C} A l i ̄ ~ i b n ~ ' T s a ̄ . ~}$ Aba Țāhir al-Jannābī at the head of the Carmathians enters Bassrah and destroys the greater part of the city. The troops sent by Ibn-al-Furat to Baṣrah arrive after the Carmathians are gone. Prisoners accuse 'Alī ibn 'isã of having instigated the Carmathians to attack Baṣrah. ${ }^{\text {'Ali }}$ ibn 'Isā is examined (192) and proves his innocence. Ibn-al-Furât brings new charges against ${ }^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Alī}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ibn $\mathrm{Ts}_{\mathrm{a}}$ and his administration of the public moneys. He in vain defends himself, Ibn-al-Furāt (r95) insisting that ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Alī ibn 'Isa shall pay back the money he has wrongfully taken.
${ }^{\text {c A Alī ibn }}$ 'Tsā asserts that he cannot, being a poor man. Ibn-al-Furāt accuses him of an understanding with the Carmathians, and brings fresh charges against his administration. Naṣr and Muḥassin authorized to make a bargain with ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Ali ibn 'Isā as to the sum he shall pay to gain his freedom (197). Document signed by ${ }^{\text {c Alī ibn }}$「Isā declares the value of certain lands owned by him. Anecdote (198). He is tortured by Muhassin. Ibn-al-Furāt reprimands Muhassin for too much zeal, but the Caliph insists that ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Alī ibn ${ }^{\text {© Isā }}$ be made to pay the money. He is transferred to the charge of Ibn-al-Furāt and next to Shafic ${ }^{c}$ : he confesses to irregularities in the administration of the Waqf. Ibn-al-Furāt, after at first reproaching him, generously helps him to pay the money (201). ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Ali ibn ${ }^{\top}$ Isā is exiled to Mecca and then to $\operatorname{San}^{\mathrm{c}} \overline{\mathrm{a}}$ (202). Great sums of money extorted from his adherents. Tortures inflicted on Ibn-al-Ḥawārı, who being brought to Ahwāz is put to death. Abū Zanbūr examined before the judges gives a secret promise to pay $2,420,000$ dīnārs (203). Muḥammad ibn ${ }^{\text {CAlī }}$ al-Mādarā’̄̄ agrees to pay (204) 1,700,000 dīnārs, and is set free. Mūnis returns in triumph from his expedition against the Greeks. He disapproves of the way Ibn-al-Furāt has behaved towards Hāanid. Ibn-al-Furāt persuades al-Muqtadir that Mūnis must be exiled from Baghdād (206). Mūnis after some delay leaves Baghdād. Intrigues of Ibn-al-Furāt against Naṣr and Shafī. Naṣr, fearing arrest, takes to flight and claims the protection of Sayyidah mother of al-Muqtadir (207):

Sayyidah takes his part and defends him before the Caliph. Ibn Abl-s-Sāj defeats Aḥmad ibn 'Alī ibn Abī-s-Ṣululuk. P. 20S.1. 2. A. H. 312. A strange man is found in the apartments of Sayyidah: lie is first crucified and then burnt (209). Naṣr is accused of having let the man into the royal palace. The head of Ahmad ibn 'Ali is brought to Baghdād. Ibn-al-Furāt's generosity to students and scholars (211), his gifts on the occasion of the Nawrūz. Abu Tāhir al-Jannābī attacks the pilgrim caravan near Habir. Many who make their escape from him, die of thirst. Tumults in Baghdād on account of this event. Nāzuk takes steps to quell the riot. Arrival in. Baghdād (213) of the survivors: further riots. Ibn-al-Furat is held responsible (214). Yāqūt is sent to Kūfah to attack the Carmathians, they retire into the desert. Münis arrives in Baghdād (215). Muḥassin, to shield himself, orders many rich persons, whom he had thrown into jail to extort money from them, to be put to death (216). The popular feeling against Ibn-al-Furāt increases: he seeks to defend himself with the Caliph. Al-Muqtadir writes him a kind letter, and grants him an audience (218). Muhassin fearing for his own safety takes flight. Ibn-alFurât remains; but one of his servants reciting a verse gives him the alarm (219). Nazūk and Yazbak arrest Ibn-al-Furāt and his family (220). Munis bitterly reproaches Ibn-al-Furāt. Fury of the populace against the fallen Waziir (221). Ibn-al-Furāt is thrown into prison, being placed under the charge of Shafí ${ }^{\text {c }}$.
P. 22I.1.5. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Abd-Allah al-Khāqānī is made Wazīr. He intrigues, being assisted by Mūnis (222). Shafī ${ }^{\mathrm{c}}$ extorts money from Ibn-al-Furāt, and a large sum is paid over to the Caliph. Ibn-al-Furāt is placed with the Wazīr alKhāqānī, and is tortured to extract more money. The whole of his administration under investigation by $A b u \overline{-}-$ $1-^{c} \mathrm{Abbā} \mathrm{ibn} \mathrm{Ba}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{dsharr}$. The money extorted from Ibn-alFurāt is brought to the Caliph (225). Ibn $\mathrm{Ba}^{\mathrm{c}}{ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ sharr insists that more money shall be paid over by Ibn-al-Furāāt. The Caliph to save him further torture now orders a public enquiry on his administration (226) Ibn-al-Furāt makes demand of a safe-conduct, written by the Caliph, before he will answer to his judges. The Wazīr al-Khāqānī persuades Ibn-al-Furāt to write a draft for 200,000 dīnārs. Adventures of Muḥassin who attempts to escape disguised in woman's clothes (228). A female slave discovers he is a man, and betrays him to her mistress; Muhassin is arrested (229), and after torture signs a deed promising to pay Ioo,000 dīnārs (230). He swallows, however, this paper, and though again tortured refuses to rewrite it. Al-Khāqãnī makes an unfavourable report in the matter of Ibn-al-Furāt's administration. Ibn-al-Furāt defends his past conduct, and denies all responsibility for the deeds of his son Muḥassin (232). Examination of official documents before the judges, and Ibn-al-Furāt's explanations (233). Mūnis reproaches Ibn-al-Furāt for various past acts. Ibn-al-Furāt defends his conduct. He in justification produces various letters of the Caliph, who in anger orders Ibn-
al-Furāt to be beaten. He is forced to write a draft for 20,000 dīnārs (234). Muḥassin and Ibn-al-Furāt are given over to Nazūk who cruelly beats them. Al-Muqtadir seeks to extract more money from them, but further tortures are of no avail to this end.
P. 236. 1. Io. Ibn-al-Furāt and Muhassin are then transferred to the custody of Mūnis. Discussion between Mūnis, Naṣr and the other generals as to whether the son alone, or both father and son should be put to death. Ibn-alFurat, aware that his death is decreed, refuses to take food (237). Al-Muqtadir is persuaded to sanction the execution of both the prisoners. Nāzūk receives the order for their execution (238). Al-Muḥassin and Ibn-al-Furāt are beheaded by Nāzūk. Their ages.
P. 239. 1. If. Negotiations between Abū-l-Hayjā ibn Hamdan and $A b \bar{u}$ Tāhir the Carmathian (238) for the liberation of the pilgrim prisoners. Nujh aṭ-Tūlūnī is reinstated in the government of Isfahān. Embassy from the Greek emperor for the exchange of prisoners of war. Honours bestowed on Jinnī aş-Ṣafwanī. Sulaymān ibn Hasan and $A b \overline{b u}{ }^{c} A l i ̄ i b n ~ M u q l a h ~ w h o ~ w e r e ~ i n ~ c u s-~$ tody at Shīrāz (240) are set free. by Abū 'Abd-Allah Ja'far al-Karkhī on his receiving news of Ibn-al-Furat's arrest. Sulayman comes to Baghdād and Ibn Muqlah (241) after passing through Ahwāz also arrives there. Al-Khâqānī allows ${ }^{\text {c } A l i ̄ ~ i b n ~ ' I s a ̄ ~ t o ~ r e t u r n ~ t o ~ M e c c a ~}$ from $\operatorname{San}^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{a}}$.
P. 241.1.10. Ibn-al-Khaṣibi extorts 100,000 dīnārs from

Muḥassin's widow. Al-Khāqānī becoming jealous of Ibn-al-Khaṣīī seeks to excite the suspicions of al-Muqtadir against him. Ibn-al-Khaṣībī informs the Caliph how alKhāqānī is mismanaging state affairs. Al-Khāqānī falls ill. The troops mutiny for their pay (243), al-Khāqānī declares the treasury is empty. The Caliph consults Mūnis as to dismissing al-Khāqānī (244); Mūnis hesitates, he proposes ${ }^{\text {c Alī ibn }}$ 'Isā as Wazīr; al-Muqtadir, however, sends for Ibn al-Khaṣībī. Al-Khāqānī is dismissed from office and thrown into prison.
P. 244. 1. 5. Bad government of Ibn-al-Khașībī. He takes to wine drinking of an evening (245), and hence is asleep for most of the following day. Al-Kalwādhī writes to the governors for information (246). Ibn Thawābah undertakes the administration of justice. Ibn-alKhașībī is occupied solely in extorting money from the rich (247). The ill-feeling against him increases.
P. 247.1.5. The Carmathians attack the pilgrim caravan between Kūfah and Mecca, and put the escort to flight. The survivors are pursued back to Kūfah, where the Carmathians overcoming the garrison enter the town. Reinforcements, coming up from Baghdād, find that the enemy have already gone back into the desert.
P. 248.1. ı2.A.H. $313 .{ }^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Alī} \mathrm{ibn}$ Tsā makes the pilgrimage. Abundant harvest of dates in Baghdād. The Emperor of Constantinople imposes a tax on the frontier Moslems.
P. 249.1.9. A. H. 314. The Greeks occupy Malaṭyah. Death of al-Khāqānī. The Carmathians cause a panic in

Mecca. Abu Țālib Zayd ibn ${ }^{\text {'Alī }}$ is forced to sign a draft for 100,000 dinnārs.
P. 250. 1. 10. The bad government of Ibn-al-Khașīi. He sends Yusuf ibn Abī-s-Sāj to Wāsiṭ to organize an attack against the Carmathians. The Wazir bestows large sums of moncy on his favourites.
P. 253.1. I. Al-Muqtadir suddenly orders Ibn-al-Khașibīs arrest. 'Alī ibn 'Isā is named Wazīr; during his absence al-Kalwädhi manages the public business with ability and discretion.
P. 255.1. 8. A. H. 315. On his arrival al-Muqtadir re-
 the administration of the Sawād over to al-Kalwādhi. He tries to restore order in the government (257). Details of his reforms (258). He makes a careful examination of the finances.
P. 258. 1. 8. Enquiry into Ibn-al-Khaṣibi's administration. Ibn-al-Khaṣibī is examined before an official commission (261). Ibn-al-Khașibī tries to give some explanation. Alī ibn Tsā reproaches him for many irregularities (263). Ibn-al-Khaṣibì justifies his conduct (264): he is forced to sign a deed to pay 40,000 dinārs within forty days.
P. 264.1.9. Administration of the Wazīr ${ }^{\text {'Alī ibn Tsã: }}$ his energy and intelligence. He sends new governors to Fars and Kirmãn. Complaints of $A b u{ }^{〔} A b d-A l l a h ~ a l-~$ Barîdī.
P. 266. 1. 5. Relations existing between Ibn Muqlah,
when later on he becomes Wazīr, and $A b \bar{u}{ }^{c} A b d-A l l a h$ al-Barīdī. Ibn Muqlah's administration.
P. 267. 1. 9. ${ }^{\text {c Alī ibn }}$ Isā refuses to accept a salary. Mutiny of the troops who demand arrears of pay; they are pacified by Mūnis.
P. 268. 1. 7. The Greeks occupy Sumaysāt. The Caliph becomes estranged from Mūnis, who fears lest al-Muqtadir should dismiss him. Al-Muqtadir solemnly assures Mūnis that he need have no fear.
P. 270. 1. I. The troops again mutiny for their arrears of pay. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Alī ibn Tsã arrests Isḥāq ibn Ismā${ }^{-} \bar{i} l$, he is forced to promise payment of 50,000 dīnārs. A letter from the Emperor arrives in Baghdād asking for peace.
P. 271. 1. 2. Asfar ibn Shīrawayh the Daylamite occupies Rayy. Mardawayj revolts in 'Qazwīn and has him murdered. He seizes Rayy and Isfahān (273). An apparition appears prophesying the death of Mardawayj. He is murdered in his bath (cf. pp. 479-490).
P. 274. 1. 8. Hārūn ibn Gharīb orders the arrest of his secretary Ibn Shīrzād. On an enquiry Ibn Shīrzād is proved innocent.
P. 277. 1. 7. The Carmathians march against Kūfah.
P. 277.1. I2. Muḥammad ibn Khalaf secretary of Yūsuf ibn Abī̀s-Sāj is accused of intrigues to become Wazīr; he in turn accuses Yūsuf ibn Abī-s-Sāj of being in secret a Carmathian, and of intending to revolt against the Caliph (28r). He promises to reveal the conspiracy if he be appointed Wazīr. Arrest of one of his servants who
delivers up to Yūsuf ibn Abī-s-Sāj many compromising letters. ${ }^{\text {cAlī ibn }}$ 'Isā allows Yūsuf ibn Abī-s-Sāj to arrest Muhammad ibn Khalaf (286), who is thrown into prison. Al-Haṣan ibn Hārūn, who succeeds to his place, forces him to sign a promise to pay 600,000 dīnars.
P. 288. 1. 3. Yusuf ibn Dīwdādh asks for money and troops to oppose Abū Țāhir the Carmathian, who is on the point of invading 'Irāq. Abū Țāhir appears before Kufah. Yasuf (290) summons him to surrender, Abū Țāhir refuses. Battle at the gates of Kufah, fighting from morning (291) to evening. Yusuf is defeated, wounded, and made prisoner (292). Panic in Baghdad. Mūnis al-Muẓaffar sets out for Kufah, the Carmathians pass on to ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{A} y \mathrm{n}$ -at-Tamr, they cross the Euphrates and after defeating the Caliph's troops occupy Anbār. Naṣr al-Ḥajib (294) and Münis hasten towards Anbār, in order to protect Baghdad: the bridge over the Zubārā is cut. Aba Țāhir, finding the country inundated and the bridge cut, fails in his attack on Baghdād, and retires on Anbar (296). Munis tries to surround Abu Țahir, but fails; Abu Țāhir retires to the further side of the Euphrates: he gives orders that Yusuf ibn Abi-s-Sāj and other prisoners shall be beheaded (298). Pigeon post established between the camp on the Zubarā and Baghdad. The police take severe measures in Baghdād; but a panic of the population ensues; many fearing the arrival of the Carmathians prepare to leave the city (299). Abu Țāhir attacks Hīt, he is repulsed. Rejoicings in Baghdād (300). The Wazīr
${ }^{\text {c Alī ibn }}{ }^{\text {CIIsa }}$ persuades the Caliph and Sayyidah to give 500,000 dīnārs for the pay of the troops (301). Arrest of a Persian emissary of the Carmathians, who refusing to give any information (302), is left to die of hunger and thirst in prison.
P. 302. 1. 4. A. H. 316. Mūnis returns to Baghdād. The troops at Anbār mutiny for arrears of pay. Abū Ṭāhir massacres the inhabitants of Dālīyah and attacks Raḥbah Mālik ibn Ţawq. Qarqisīyā surrenders to him (303). Fight near Raḥbah. Mūnis retires to Mosul, and then moves towards Raqqah. Abū Ṭāhir attacks Hīt but is repulsed. The Carmathians retire on Kūfah, they begin to massacre the inhabitants of Qaṣr Ibn Hubayrah, but Abbasid troops under Naṣr come to their rescue. Abū Tāhir retires into the desert: Naṣr dies of fever.
P. 304. 1. 7. The Wazīr ${ }^{\text {c Alī ibn }}$ 'Isā wishes to retire from office (305). Mūnis persuades al-Muqtadir to insist on his remaining at his post. Intrigues of ${ }^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Alī}$ ibn Muqlah to become Wazīr: his nomination to the post.
P. 306. 1. 9. Hārūn ibn Gharīb arrests the Wazīr ${ }^{c} A l \overline{1}$ ibn ${ }^{\text {CIIsā. Intrigues of Muhammad ibn Khalaf to become }}$ Wazīr, he fails. Ibn Muqlah installed in office. (308). A sum of $2,200,000$ dirhams accumulated by ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Alī ibn ${ }^{\text {'Isā }}$ while in power. He is accused of sympathy with the Carmathians, Ibn Muqlah seizes on all his wealth.
P. 3 Io. 1. 2. By orders of Nāzūk some of Hārūn ibn Gharī's men are beaten: their fellows set them free by force. Nāzūk's men in revenge attack Hārūn's house (3II),
but al-Muqtadir prevents further bloodshed. Münis returns hurriedly to Baghdād on hearing that the Caliph intends to nominate Hārūn Amīr-al-Umarā.
P. 312.1. 1. A. H. 317. Münis fixes his camp near the Bāb-ash-Shammasiyyah, and sends in to the Caliph a list of grievances. He protests against the constant meddling of women and slaves in the affairs of state (313). The Caliph gives explanation on some points, and declares his intention of protecting Hārūn ibn Gharīb (316). Nazūk and $\mathrm{Aba}-1-\mathrm{Hayjā}$ insist that Hārūn ibn Gharïb shall leave Baghdād. With Mūnis, they enter the city, occupy the palace, arrest al-Muqtadir, and proclaim al-Qāhir Caliph in his stead. Ibn Muqlah is installed Wazïr (319). Pillage of al-Muqtadir's house, 700,000 dīnārs seized. Al-Muqtadir is deposed.
P. 319. 1. 7. Abū 'Umar al-Qāḍī's behaviour during the crisis. Proclamation of al-Qāhir. Conflict between Nāzak's followers and the houschold troops known as ar-Rijālah al-Maṣãfiyyah (320). The troops being discontented cause fresh disorders and invade the palace. Nāzuk being drunk, is killed by the soldiers and his body crucified (322). Al-Qāhir secks safety, and is defended by Abu-l-Hayja (324). Death of Abu-l-Hayjā (325). Al-Muqtadir is brought back to the palace (326), and al-Qahir is thrown into prison: but is pardoned by al-Muqtadir (327) Ibn Muqlah becomes Wazir, and pays the soldiers. Sale of lands to defray expenses of government (328). Anecdote of 'Alī ibn 'Isā and Ibn Muqlah as to the sale of
land owned by Jibrīl the father of Bakhtyishúc. Abū ${ }^{c}$ Umar is appointed Qaḍī-al-Qudạh.
P. 329. 1. 3. The Carmathians under $A b \bar{u}$ Trahir enter Mecca and carry off the Black Stone. Ibn Rāiq is appointed Chief of Police.
P. 329. 1. 12. A. H. 318. The cavalry mutiny for arrears of pay. Honours conferred on al-Muqtadir's favourites. The household troops called ar-Rijalah al-Mașāfiyyah obtain large sums for having replaced the Caliph on the throne (331). The cavalry demand extra pay. The troops ar-Rijalah al-Maṣāfyyyah are disbanded and their chiefs punished. Mutiny of the black troops, who retire to Wāsiṭ. Mūnis crushes the revolt.
P. 33I. 1. ir. Al-Muqtadir orders Ibn Muqlah's arrest. The Caliph and Mūnis quarrel, the latter defends Ibn Muqlah (333). 'Alī ibn 'Īsá refuses to become Wazīr. Al-Muqtadir appoints Sulaymān ibn al-Ḥasan.
P. 334. 1. I. Al-Muqtadir orders Aḥmad ibn Naṣr to arrest in Ahwāz the sons of al-Barīdī. Aḥmad goes to execute the Caliph's orders, but three of them have already taken to flight (335). The prisoners try to corrupt their guards; but are brought back to Ahwāz. By means of a forged document they try again to get free (336). The troops mutiny in their favour: Aḥmad ibn Naṣr threatens to behead the prisoners, and the mutiny is quelled. The Caliph then orders them to be set at liberty (337). Troubles as to raising the money for the mulct imposed on them. The eldest, $\mathrm{Ab} \bar{u}^{\text {c }} \mathrm{Abd}$-Allah al-Barīdī, to gain the favour
of the Caliph, undertakes to pay $\$, 000,000$ dirhams. AlMuqtadir charges ${ }^{\text {c } A l i ̄ ~ i b n ~ T s a ̄ ~ a n d ~ t h e ~ W a z i ̄ r ~ t o ~ a r r a n g e ~}$ with Ibn Muqlah for the payment of the fine (339). Ibn Muqlah agrees to pay 100,000 dīnārs, one half down.
P. 339. 1. 6. A. H. 319. Mūnis becoming alarmed at the growing influence of Muhammad ibn Yāqūt, begs the Caliph (340) to deprive him of his post of Muḥtasib. Mūnis to enforce his demands encamps with his followers before the Bab-ash-Shammasiyyah. The Caliph sends the Qaḍi-alQuḍāh to discuss terms, but he can only come to speech with the secretaries. The soldiers make an uproar demanding the dismissal of Yāqūt and his son Muhammad from Baghdād. They arrest the Wazīr and ${ }^{c}$ Alī ibn ${ }^{`}$ Isā. Yāqūt and his son escape to Madāin, and al-Muqtadir thereupon appoints them to offices in one of the distant provinces.
P. 342. 1. 4. Financial difficulties cause al-Muqtadir to command the arrest of the Wazir Sulaymān ibn al-Hasan. Following the advice of Mūnis the Caliph appoints alKalwadhānī Wazīr. Sulaymān ibn al-Ḥasan signs a deed promising to pay in 200,000 dinnārs (344). Against the wish of the Wazīr, Abū-l-Fath is nominated governor of the Sawad. Muhammad ibn Qarabah is made overseer of the Marāfiq (345). Mardawaij defeats Hārun ibn Gharib in Hamadhan and sets himself up as independent governor of the Jibāl province. Lashkurī imposes a tax on Nihawand and Karaj (346). Lashkurī expels Aḥmad ibn Kayghiligh from Isfahān and occupies the city: but he is afterwards killed in a skirmish.
P. 347. 1. 2. Al-Kalwadhānī is deposed and al-Muqtadir nominates al-Ḥusayn ibn al-Qāsim Wazīr, having been deceived by a forged prophecy of the prophet Daniel in favour of al-Husayn ibn al-Qāsim (351). Sum paid to the forger for providing this document ( 352 ). Al-Husayn ibn al-Qāsim, during al-Kalwadhānī’s tenure of office, has promised the Caliph sums larger than those collected by the Wazīr, but he could give no guarantee. Mūnis has become the friend of al-Husayn, and a mutiny of five hundred horsemen for arrears of pay was the pretext to force al-Kalwadhānī from office (354). AlḤusayn when he becomes Wazīr stipulates that ${ }^{\text {cAlī }}$ ibn Tsā shall not interfere in the public business (356). ${ }^{\text {'A Alī ibn }}$ 'Isā leaves Baghdād. Quarrel between Mūnis and the Wazīr al-Ḥusayn, who flies for shelter to the Caliph's palace. Mūnis demands al-Ḥusayn's arrest and dismissal, accusing him of plotting against the Caliph. Al-Muqtadir resists and al-Husayn obtains help from Muflị̣ al-Khādim and Hārūn ibn Gharīb. Mūnis takes flight and goes to Mosul, his agent (359) is arrested in Baghdād, and beaten. His property in Baghdād is confiscated, realizing great sums (360). The extravagance of Abū Yūsuf al-Barīdī's administration in Baghdād (361). Quarrel between the Wazīr al-Ḥusayn and Abū-l-Fatḥ al-Faḍl ibn Jacfar.
P. 362. 1. 4. Ibn Muqlah is forced to sign a promise to pay 200,000 dīnārs, but agreeing to break with Mūnis is in part excused.
P. 363.1. 9. Arrest of the princes Muḥammad ibn alMu'taḍid and of Ibn Aḥmad ibn al-Muktafī. Difficulties of the Wazir al-Husayn's financial position. Al-Muqtadir proposes to nominate al-Khaṣībī Wazīr. He is put at the head of the Dīwan-al-Azimmah (365). Al-Husayn presents his budget. Al-Muqtadir is satisfied, but al-Khaṣibī points out fraudulent entries in the accounts. Al-Ḥusayn failing to clear himself (367), al-Muqtadir orders his arrest. Abü-l-Fath is named Wazīr.
P. 367 .1.6. Al-Husayn is forced to pay a fine of 40,000 dīnārs. Mardawayj receives the investiture of Mah-alKufah and Hamadhan. Fearing lest lbn Muqlah should be made Wazīr, Abū-l-Fatḥ sends him prisoner to Shīraz. Abu-l-Ḥusayn son of $A b \bar{b}{ }^{\circ} U m a r ~ a l-Q a ̄ d ̣ i ̄ ~(369) ~ i s ~ f o r c e d ~$ to pay a large sum to the Caliph (370). Arrest of Abū Bakr ibn Qarabah; his great wealth, certain anecdotes regarding him.
P. 373. 1. 9. A. H. 320. Al-Ḩusayn ibn al-Qasim, before his arrest, had stirred up the Hamdānids in Mosul to rebel against Mūnis: Mūnis after defeating the insurgents (375) decides to march on Baghdād. The Caliph's troops mutiny demanding increase of pay. Al-Muqtadir distributes considerable sums among them. Münis reaches Baghdād without meeting with any resistance. Confusion in the capital (377). Battle under the walls of Baghdād, the Caliph's troops are routed (379). The Caliph is murdered by the Berber troops serving with Munis (380). Flight of the family of al-Muqtadir to Madain (381).

Their great wealth in spite of the vast sums squandered by that Caliph. A statement that al-Muqtadir had in total squandered $89,830,000$ dīnārs.
P. 385.1.6. Mūnis deplores the murder of al-Muqtadir. Discussions as to his successor. Al-Qāhir proclaimed (387), who accepts the Caliphate. He persecutes the family of al-Muqtadir to extort money from them. Al-Muqtadir's mother is tortured (389). Difficulties in raising money. Sale of the jewels taken from al-Muqtadir's mother (390). Distribution of public offices. Sale of Waqf property. Ibn Muqlah arrives from Shīrāz and is appointed Wazīr.
P. 391. 1. 12. A. H. 32I. Ibn Muqlah causes al-Kalwadhānī to be arrested and imposes on him a fine of 200,000 dīnārs: other arrests. Muhammad ibn Khalaf promises increased income from the administration of the provinces. Abū ${ }^{\text {c } A b d-A l l a h ~ a l-B a r i ̄ d i ̄ ~(393) ~ o b t a i n s ~}$ the favour of Ibn Khalaf by promising him large sums of money. Isḥāq ibn Ismã ${ }^{\text {cil }}$ il al-Naubakht is released from prison (394). Quarrel between Muḥammad ibn Khalaf and $A b \bar{u}$ Bakr ibn Qarābah: $A b \bar{u}{ }^{`} A b d-A l l a h ~ a l-B a r i ̄ d \bar{~}$ intrigues with $\mathrm{Ab} \overline{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{Bakr}$ (396) and they agree to oppose Muḥammad ibn Khalaf. Abū Bakr obtains from Ibn Muqlah Abū Abd-Allah al-Barīdī's release from prison. Al-Barīdī creates distrust between Muḥammad ibn Khalaf and the Wazīr Ibn Muqlah. Ibn Muqlah orders Ibn Khalaf to be arrested, but the latter manages to escape (398). All the sons of al-Barīdī are released from prison.
P. 398 1. 9. Enmity between Ibn Muqlah and Abū-l-

Khattaab ibn al-Furāt; Ibn Muqlah orders his arrest and forces him to sign a promise for paying 300,000 dīnārs (401). Abū-l-Khaṭab is put to torture by al-Khaṣībī. Abū Yūsuf al-Barìdī undertakes his defence and the sum is reduced to 10,000 dīnārs. Abū-l-Khatț̄āb is set at liberty. Various persons are forced to pay large sums, month by month, into the treasury.
P. 403. 1. 5. Hārūn ibn Gharīb pays his fine and submits to the Caliph. The other friends and relations of al-Muqtadir (404) leave Wāsiṭ and retire to Ahwāz. They raise the standard of revolt against the Caliph, and greatly uppress the people of Ahwāz. Yalbaq and Abū ${ }^{c} A b d-$ Allah al-Barīdī lead an expedition against them (406). Al-Barīdi occupies Sūs, and through his intrigues the rebels are divided amongst themselves, and some come in to his camp. Muhammad ibn Yāqūt the rebel chief surrenders (408), and then sets out for Baghdād. Yalbaq and al-Barìdi entering Tustar oppress the people there (409). The partizans of al-Muqtadir after sueing for pardon have their goods restored to them.
P.410.1. I. Al-Qāhir sells the Dār-al-Mukharrim. Takīn dies in Egypt and his son Muhammad succeeds (411). Revolt of the Egyptian troops against Muḥammad ibn Takin. Münis and Yalbaq intrigue against Muhammad ibn Yãquat, who seeks safety in flight. 'Alí ibn Yalbaq occupies the palace with troops and isolates the Caliph. All the property belonging to the mother of al-Muqtadir is seized and then sold. Her death. Persecution of
al-Barbahārī chief of the Hanbalites who is forced to seek safety in flight.
P. 413.1.8. Al-Qāhir tries to make himself independent of Mūnis and his people. He promises to make Muḥammad ibn al-Qāsim ibn ${ }^{\text {C Ubayd-Allah Wazīr. Mūnis, }}$ Ibn Muqlah and Yalbaq (415) learning this, decide to depose Al-Qāhir (416). An imaginary attack of the Carmathians on Kūfah is used to induce al-Qāhir to receive 'Alī ibn Yalbaq in audience before he should set out for Kūfah with the troops. Al-Qahir suspecting (4i8) treason orders the arrest of ${ }^{\mathrm{c} A l i ̄} \mathrm{ibn}$ Yalbaq. He manages to escape by flight. Arrest of the other conspirators (419) and of Mūnis.
P. 419. 1. 5. Ibn Muqlah is disgraced and Muḥammad ibn al-Qāsim ibn ${ }^{\circ}$ Ubayd Allah is made Wazīr. Tumults and pillage take place in Baghdād. Adventures of Muḥammad ibn Yāqūt (420). Al-Qāhir nominates him chief of the $\mathrm{Ma}^{\text {cāwin }}$ in Kūr-al-Ahwāz (42I). Al-Qāhir arrests Abu Aḥmad son of al-Muktafī, who was to have been made Caliph by the conspirators, and orders him to be walled up alive. Arrest of ${ }^{\text {c Alī ibn Yalbaq who, being }}$ beaten, pays 10,000 dīnārs. Arrest by treachery (422) of al-Ḥusayn ibn al-Qāsim.
P. 423.1.4. The troops protest against the imprisonment of Mūnis, whereupon the Caliph sends for all the prisoners into his presence and orders their throats to be cut. Ibn Nubātah's house is given over to pillage.
P. 424. 1. 8. Al-Qāhir orders all winesellers, prostitutes
and singers into exile, though he himself indulges in winebibbing and the like. Arrest of $A b \bar{u}{ }^{c} A b d-A l l a h ~ i b n ~$ Muqlah. Ibn Shirzād is also arrested but set free on payment of 20,000 dīnārs.
P. 425.1 . 10. Al-Qāhir pardons the Banū-l-Barīdī, they being friends of Ibn Muqlah. 'Isā al-Mutaṭabbib urges the Caliph to dismiss the Wazir and give his office to al-Khaṣīī. Plan for extorting money from various rich folk (427). The Banu-l-Barīdī take to flight. Arrest of Isḥãq ibn Ismā̄̄̄l (428) Death of ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Alī ibn Muhammad ibn Rustam. Capture of Abū Yūsuf al-Barīdī. Arrest of the Wazir Muḥammad ibn al-Qāsim, and his family (429). Al-Qahir orders the arrest of various wealthy persons. Al-Khaṣīī is appointed Wazīr (430). First acts of his administration. The Banū-l-Barīdī are to be forced to pay $20,000,000$ dirhams, and are then to be pardoned. Interview between Abu ${ }^{\text {c} A b d-A l l a h ~ a l-B a r i ̀ d i ~ a n d ~ a l-~}$ Khaṣīī (431). Al-Khaṣībì though mollified makes Abu ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Abd-Allah sign a promise to pay $2,000,000$ dirhams (432). Agreement with Abū Bakr Muḥammad ibn Rāiq. The Banu-l-Barìdī once more seek safety in flight.
P. 432. 1. 10. Fighting between Mākan and Mardawayj (434). Mardawayj conquers Tabaristan and Jurjān (435) Mâkan's power diminishes. The brothers ${ }^{\text {c } A l i}$ and Hasan sons of Buwayh abandon Mākan and join Mardawayj (436). Growing influence of ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Alī ibn Buwayh in Rayy (437). Mardawayj becoming jealous, ${ }^{\text {c} A l i ̄ ~ e s c a p e s ~ s e c r e t l y ~}$ from Rayy to Karaj (438). 'Alī ibn Buwayh collects troops
and marches on Isfahān; defeating Muḥammad ibn Yāqūt he enters the city. Negotiations with Mardawayj (440). ${ }^{c}$ Alī ibn Buwayh proceeds to Arrajān and aided by Zayd ibn ${ }^{\text {cA Alī takes Nūbandajān (442) Rukn-ad-Dawlah ibn }}$ Buwayh takes possession of the province of Fārs and defeats Yāqūt's troops. 'Alī ibn Buwayh comes to Iṣtakhr.
P. 442. 1. 6. A. H. 322. Victory of ${ }^{\mathrm{c}}$ Alī ibn Buwayh, Yāqūt's camp and baggage fall into his hands. He occupies Shīrāz (445): his good government.
P. 445.1.9. Incursion of the Carmathians into the country near Tawwaj and Sīnīz: their complete overthrow.
P. 446. 1. 3. Al-Qāhir puts Isḥāq ibn Ismāāil and $A b \bar{u}-$ s-Sarāyā to death. Abū Bakr ibn Miqsam recants his unorthodox views concerning the Qurān: his books are burnt. Disorders in Kirmān, defeat of Muḥammad ibn Ilyās.
P. 447. 1. II. Ibn Muqlah intrigues with the Caliph's body guard called the Sājiyyah and the Hujariyyah (449). They revolt, but are appeased for a time by the Caliph's promises, and the arrest of Al-Faḍl ibn Ja ${ }^{\text {ffar (450). Al- }}$ Qāhir is continually drunk and hence cannot attend to public business (451). The Sãjiyyah and Hujariyyah led by Sīmā attack the palace (452). The Wazīr al-Khaṣībī flies for his life: al-Qāhir is taken and thrown into prison. Ar-Rād̄̄̄ is proclaimed Caliph, 'Alī ibn 'Isā being charged with the administration of public business (454). The principal Qādīs are called to the palace and legalise the new order (456). Under the direction of the physician Bakhtyishúc, al-Qāhir is blinded (457). Ibn Muqlah is made

Wazīr. The prisoners are liberated and new officials are appointed.
P. 458. 1. S. Muḥammad ibn Raiq seizes Ahwaz and Bāsiyān, he marches on Wāsiṭ.
P. 459. 1. 2. A succinct account of the rise of the Buwayhids. The conflict between ${ }^{\text {cAli }}$ ibn Buwayh and Mardawayj (460) 'Alī ibn Buwayh seizes Isfahān, marches on Arrajãn (46ı) and thence to Nūbandajān. He obtains the help of Abū Țālib Zayd ibn 'Alī. Yãqūt attacks ${ }^{\text {cAlī }}$ ibn Buwayh (462) near Iștakhr, he is de-
 there are severely repressed (464). Discovery of hoards of treasure (465). 'Alī ibn Buwayh is recognised as governor by the Caliph Ar-Rāḍī (466). Mardawayj seeking to limit the power of ${ }^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Alī}$ ibn Buwayh sends troops to Ahwãz. Yāqūt, with help from Baghdād, occupies Qanțarah Arbuq and attacks Mardawayj (468). 'Alī ibn Buwayh comes to an agreement with Mardawayj (470). He defeats Yāqūt near ${ }^{\text {c}}$ Askar Mukram. ${ }^{\text {'Alī ibn Buwayh }}$ receives from the Caliph the investiture of Fars.
P. 470. 1. 6. Enmity between the chamberlain Khuțalj and $A b u \bar{u} \mathrm{Sa}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{i} d$ secretary of ${ }^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Alī}$ ibn Buwayh. Khuṭalj tries to murder $\mathrm{Abu} \mathrm{Sa}^{〔} \mathrm{id}$ (472) but is cut to pieces by the servants of Khuṭalj armed with axes. Abü-l- ${ }^{c} A b b \bar{a} s$ al-Ḥannāṭ intrigues against $\mathrm{Abu} \mathrm{Sa}^{c} \mathrm{i} d$, he excites ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{Alī}$ ibn Buwayh's suspicions by telling him of a conspiracy: Abu $\mathrm{Sa}^{\mathrm{c} i d}$ is thrown into prison and put to death.
P. 473.1.9. Muḥammad ibn Yāqut comes to Baghdād
and forces his will on the government; Ibn Muqlah being unable to resist.
P. 474. 1. 4. Hārūn ibn Gharīb leaves Dīnawar for Baghdād with the intention of ousting Muḥammad ibn Yaqūt from office (475). Ar-Rāḍī sends a letter to stop him (476). Hārūn on his journey commits many acts of violence. Muḥammad ibn Yāqūt opposes him at the head of the army (477). He is defeated, but Hārūn in pursuing the fugitives has a fall from his horse and is murdered by a slave (478). His head brought to Baghdād.
P. 478.1.4.A.H. 323. The Caliph appoints new governors to the provinces. Particulars of the murder in Isfahãn of Mardawayj (cf. pp. 27I-274). How on the night known as As-Sadaq Mardawayj had ordered a great illumination (480), but being dissatisfied with the arrangements, had retired in anger to his tent (48I). All efforts to calm his anger were of no avail (482): and the troops began an uproar because the festival was in consequence put off. After three days Mardawayj had arranged an excursion, but again became angry during the preparations. His Turkish servants fearing punishment, (484) therefore rush upon him in his bath and murder him; the entire house being destroyed by fire (486). Rukn-ad-Dawlah the Buwayhid profiting by the confusion escapes from the camp, where he had been detained as a hostage. Dispersal of the followers of Mardawayj. His funeral (488). How Mardawayj had planned the con-
quest of Baghdād and the establishment of a Persian kingdom there.
P. 490. J. 3. Ibn Muqlah being jealous of Muḥammad ibn Yaqūt persuades the Caliph to have him treacherously arrested with al-Muzaffar and other of his friends. They are forced to pay large sums of money. Ibn Muqlah now comes to hold most of the great offices of state (492). The troops mutiny, but are pacified by the payment of their dues.
P. 492. 1. 7. Growing power of $\mathrm{Abu}{ }^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Abd}$-Allah alBarīdī (493); his relations with Yāqūt. He intrigues in southern 'Irāq and Khūzistān: and extorts large sums of money from the people.
P. 494. 1. 5. Honours conferred by Ar-Rạdi on Abū-lHusayn son of Ibn Muqlah (495). Decree against the followers of al-Barbahārī and the fanatical Hanbalites (497). Mutiny of the troops who sack the Wazīr's house. Abu1. ${ }^{\text {c A Aa }}$ ibn Hamdān is murdered on his way from Baghdād to Mosul by his nephew Husayn ibn Hamdān (499). Arrest of ${ }^{\mathrm{c}}$ Alī ibn 'Isà who is in league with Husayn ibn Hamdān: he is fined 50,000 dinārs. Ibn Muqlah despatched with an army against Husayn ibn Hamdān, who being routed abandons Mosul. Ibn Muqlah occupies Mosul, he leaves his lieutenants there and returns (501) to Baghdād. Abu 'Abd-Allah al-Barīdī stops payment of tribute. Aḥmad ibn ${ }^{c}$ Alī al-Kafī despatched to Ahwāz to obtain these moneys; al-Barìdi prevents him from fulfilling his mission (503). Al-Kufī then succeeds in in-
gratiating himself with al-Barīdī, becoming his friend and adviser (504). By reason of this he needs must quarrel with Ibn Muqlah and his son.
P. 505. 1. 4. Ab̄̄ Muḥammad al-Hamdānī reconquers Mosul; the Caliph recognises him as governor of the province. Ibn Muqlah is forced to repay to the merchants in Mosul the moneys he had borrowed from them (506). The Carmathians stop the pilgrims of ${ }^{\text {'Irāq from going }}$ to Mecca. Appearance of shooting stars. Tumults in Baghdād. Death of Muḥammad ibn Yaqūt.
P. 507.1. r. Al-Ḥasan ibn Hārūn is made governor of the Jibāl province. Revolt of the troops. Muḥammad ibn Khalaf sent to replace him. The murderers of Mardawayj come to Baghdād, and thence join Ibn Rāiq in Wāsiṭ.
P. 508. 1. 7. A. H. 324. Al-Muẓaffar ibn Yąqūt is released from prison. Muḥammad ibn Tughj in Egypt (509). Ibn Rāiq refuses to pay the revenues of Wāsiṭ and Baṣrah due to the Caliph.
P. 509. 1. 3. Al-Muzaffar ibn Yāqūt intrigues against the Wazïr Ibn Muqlah, relying on the aid of the Hujariyyah troops. Disorders in the palace. Negotiations with Ibn Rāiq as to the payment of revenue (512). Al-Muzaffar ibn Yāqūt with the help of the Hujariyyah throws the Wazīr Ibn Muqlah into prison. The Caliph nominates, as Wazīr, ${ }^{\text {chb }}$ Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn ${ }^{\text {'IIsá. }}$
P. 5I3.1.9. He releases from prison all the enemies of Ibn Muqlah and then causes him to be tortured to extract money from him. ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{Abd}$-er-Raḥmān ibn Tsạa proves
incapable and retires; Abū Jacfar al-Karkhī is made Wazīr in his place.
P. 515.1.9. Yāqūt after his defeat at the hands of 'Alī al-Buwayhī retires to ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ Mskar Mukram. Intrigues between Yāqūt and $A b u \bar{c}{ }^{c} A b d-A l l a h ~ a l-B a r i ̄ d i ̄ ~ a t ~ A h w a ̄ z ~$ (5i8). Abū 'Abd-Allah al Barīdī gains over from Yāquat many of his troops and followers (520). They meet, and Yāqut finds himself abandoned by his captains and their men (523). Complete demoralization of all the troops in Yāqūt's camp (524). $\mathrm{Abu}{ }^{\text {c}} \mathrm{Abd}$-Allah proves faithless in his friendship. Yāqut is deceived by his people and will not follow his son's advice to return to Baghdād (527). Attacked at last by $A b \bar{u}{ }^{c} A b d-A l l a h ~ h e ~ i s ~ d e f e a t e d ~ a n d ~$ slain (529). Abu ${ }^{c} \mathrm{~A}$ bd-Allah al-Barīdī amasses great wealth.
P. 531.1.7. The Wazīr al-Karkhì proves incapable of managing affairs in Baghdād: and in despair he takes to flight. He is succeeded by Sulaymān ibn Hasan, who is equally incapable.
P. 532. 1. 7. The Caliph nominates Ibn Rāiq Amir alUmarā; Ibn Rāiq coming up from Wāsiṭ undertakes the administration of affairs in Baghdād. The office of Wazir is abolished.
P. 534. 1. 8. Ahmad ibn Buwayh with the help of his brothers conquers Kirmān. He comes to terms with Ibn Kaluyah, independent governor of the Qafṣ and Baluṣ tribes (536). Ahmad ibn Buwayh trying by treachery to be rid of Ibn Kaluyah, falls into a snare and gets badly beaten: he is afterwards released and cared for by Ibn

Kalūyah (538). 'Alī ibn Buwayh sending fresh troops to Kirmān, they come to terms with Ibn Kalūyah. Muḥammad ibn Ilyās attacks Aḥmad ibn Buwayh, but is defeated. Aḥmad ibn Buwayh then attacks and defeats Ibn Kalūyah. Aḥmad is recalled to Fārs by his brother.
P. 540.1.3. Abū 'Abd-Allah al-Barīdī is expelled from Ahwāz by Ibn Rāiq and takes refuge in Fārs. The Buwayhids grant him aid: Aḥmad ibn Buwayh attacks Bajkam in Rāmhurmuz and forces him to retire.
P. 54I.1.4. A. H. 325. The Caliph while at Wāsiṭ following the advice of Ibn Rāiq diminishes the number of his guards and disbands the Hujariyyah troops (542). They mutiny, but are severely punished. Negotiations between Ar-Rāḍī and Abū ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{Abd}$-Allah al-Barīdī. Ibn Rāiq is befooled by $\mathrm{Abu}{ }^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Abd}$-Allah al-Barīdī, who breaking his word forces the Caliph and Ibn Rāiq ignominiously to return to Baghdād.
P. 545. 1. I. Abū Bakr ibn Muqātil intrigues against al-Ḥusayn ibn ${ }^{\text {c } A l i ̄}$ an-Naubakhtī: Ibn Rāiq, being deceived, relieves an-Naubakhtī, whom he believes to be seriously ill, of his charge. Aḥmad ibn ${ }^{c} A l i ̄ ̄ \bar{u} f i ̄, ~ a ~ f r i e n d ~ o f ~ A b u ̄ ~$ ${ }^{c}$ Abd-Allah al-Barīdì is nominated secretary of the Caliph.
P. 549. 1. I I. Kūfī at length induces Ibn Rāiq to make Abū Yūsuf al-Barīdī governor of Baṣrah. Abū Yūsuf flatters the inhabitants, and incites them against Ibn Rāiq (552). The Hujariyyah troops, having been disbanded by Ibn Rāiq's advice, now join $\mathrm{Abu}{ }^{\text {'Abd-Allah al-Barīdī }}$ in Ahwāz (553). Division of the Moslem Empire at this
period; the names of the various princes holding authority in the provinces in their own name, or in that of the Caliph.
P. 554.1.6. Abū Țāhir the Carmathian comes to Kūfalı. He tries to negotiate with Ibn Rāiq who marches against him. Abū Țāhir retires into the desert.
P. 555. 1. 3. Ibn Rāiq makes Abū-l-Fatḥ ibn Furāt Wazīr. Ibn Rāiq reproaches the Barīdis for their acts of lawlessness, and threatens to march on Baṣrah with an army (557). Abu Yusuf al-Barìdì for answer expels the Caliph's troops, and makes himself master of Başrah (559). Ibn Rāiq sends troops under Bajkam against Ahwāz. Abū 'Abd-Allah al-Barīdī is forced to seek safety in Baṣrah when Bajkam occupies Ahwāz. Ibn Rāiq from Wāsiṭ marches on Baṣrah, and the Barìdis are forced to take shelter in Fārs (562). 'Alī ibn Buwayh prepares an expedition to conquer Ahwāz; Bajkam is sent by Ibn Rāiq to defend it.
P. 563. 1. 10. Complaints of Țāhir al-Jīlī. Ibn Rāiq reaches Ahwāz: but soon returns to Wāsiṭ.
P. 565. 1. 6. Ibn Muqātil tries to persuade Ibn Rāiq to dismiss Bajkam from the command in Ahwāz (566). Bajkam counter-intrigues to keep his place: he sends sums of money to Ibn Muqātil, who thereupon dissuades Ibn Rāiq from removing Bajkam.
P. 568. 1. 7. A. H. 326. Aḥmad ibn Buwayh attacks Bajkam in Ahwāz and forces him to retire on Wāsiṭ. Disorders and mutiny in Ibn Rāiq's camp (571). Aḷmad ibn Buwayh occupies Ahwāz.
P. 572.1. 3. Abū Abd-Allah al-Barīdī mistrusts Aḥmad ibn Buwayh and abandons his camp (574). Negotiations concerning the yearly tribute of Ahwāz, for which $A b \bar{u}$ ${ }^{\text {c Abd }}$-Allah has made himself responsible to the Caliph (575). Bajkam marches on Sūs and Junday-Sābūr. Aḥmad ibn Buwayh in difficulties, his troops begin to desert him. Other troops are sent to his help from Fārs (576). Flight of Abū 'Abd-Allah to Baṣrah. The Buwayhids once again occupy Ahwāz (577). Financial difficulties of the government in Baghdād. Various changes among the officials. Peace negotiations between Ibn Rāiq and $A b \bar{u}$ ${ }^{〔} A b d-A l l a h ~ a l-B a r i ̄ d i ̄ ~(578) . ~ B a j k a m ~ a n d ~ A b u ̄ ~ ' A b d-A l l a h ~$ after some wrangling finally agree to peace.
P. 579. 1. ir. Ibn Muqlah demands the restitution of his property, which Ibn Rāiq had confiscated. He intrigues against Ibn Rāiq (58 I). The Caliph causes him to be arrested in the palace, and by Ibn Rāiq's orders his right hand is cut off. Ibn Muqlah continuing his intrigues, his tongue is cut out, he falls ill (584) and dies.
P. 584. 1. 3. Bajkam marches on Baghdād. Flight of Ibn Rāiq (585). Bajkam enters the capital, is received by the Caliph and is named Amīr-al-Umarā.

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多 الملكَ



大全
．准 الهموالمنحْ
 ولا ول大 ع＂向壁





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