

The Banu Wabrah ibn Taghlib and Their Contribution to Administrative Affairs

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Abstract

Tribal studies have consistently sought to gather information about Arab tribes in order to highlight their prominent standing with the ruling authorities. The Banu Wabrah tribe is among the Arab tribes that contributed to the administration of the Islamic provinces, in addition to their contributions to the judiciary, the scribal profession (kitabah), the vizierate (wizarah), the police (shurtah), and the establishment of certain emirates in Shayzar (Bilad al-Sham) and Sicily.

Keywords: Banu Wabrah, Taghlib, Administrative Affairs

Introduction

Given the importance of the study of Arab genealogies and tribes, and the long era spanned by the tribe of Banu Wabrah — an era replete with achievements in the administrative sphere across its various domains, including the scribal profession, the vizierate, the police, and the judiciary, in addition to the founding of independent Arab emirates in Shayzar (Bilad al-Sham) and Sicily — this study sets out to record the achievements of the sons of Banu Wabrah ibn Taghlib in the administrative sphere, and to shed light on the most prominent members of the tribe who distinguished themselves in this domain.

Banu Wabrah ibn Taghlib and Their Contribution to the Administrative Sphere

Banu Wabrah ibn Taghlib trace their descent to the Qahtani tribe of Quda'ah: he is Wabrah ibn Taghlib ibn Hulwan ibn 'Imran ibn al-Hafi ibn Quda'ah ibn Malik ibn 'Amr ibn Murrah ibn Zayd ibn Malik ibn Himyar ibn Saba' ibn Yashjub ibn Ya'rub ibn Qahtan. Wabrah ibn Taghlib had several sub-clans and branches dispersed across the Arabian Peninsula and beyond.¹

Contribution of Banu Abi 'Abdah to the Vizierate in Andalusia:

The family of Banu Abi 'Abdah, of Banu Kalb ibn Wabrah, were mawali (clients) of the Umayyads. Among them 'Abdallah ibn Abi 'Abdah² rose to prominence; he had been a slave (mamluk) of the caliph Marwan ibn al-Hakam and served him so well that Marwan freed him, whereupon he entered Andalusia.³ Many viziers descended from this family, among them viziers of the emir 'Abd al-Rahman⁴ ibn Mu'awiyah, namely Abu Umayyah 'Abd al-Ghafir ibn Abi 'Abdah⁵ and Hasan ibn 'Abd al-Ghafir Abi 'Abdah,⁶ as well as Abu 'Abdah Hassan⁷ ibn Malik,⁸ who served as vizier under 'Abd al-Rahman al-Nasir and held the vizierate for the emir 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad;⁹ the vizierate was likewise held by Ahmad ibn Muhammad¹⁰ ibn 'Isa ibn Abi 'Abdah, 'Ubaydallah ibn Muhammad ibn Abi 'Abdah, and Salamah ibn 'Ali Abi 'Abdah.¹¹

Authority subsequently passed to the sons of Banu Abi 'Abdah, namely Banu Jahwar ibn Abi 'Abdah, after the Umayyad cause in Andalusia had lapsed and the land was divided among the lords of the provinces. Abu al-Hazm ibn Jahwar¹² came to rule Cordoba; and although Banu Jahwar administered Cordoba with great skill, they never attained the rank of emir, but rather managed its affairs in a manner unprecedented, Abu al-Hazm holding

himself merely as caretaker of the situation until the people should agree upon a ruler.¹³ He was succeeded by his son Abu al-Walid Muhammad ibn Jahwar in the year 435H,¹⁴ and after his death his sons quarreled and competed for the leadership until Cordoba was taken from them.¹⁵

Abu al-Hazm ibn Jahwar held the vizierate under the 'Amirid state (368–399H); thereafter his sons successively held the vizierate¹⁶ under the Umayyad emirs — his son Muhammad ibn Jahwar, then his grandson 'Abd al-Malik ibn Jahwar.¹⁷ The latter held the vizierate for the emir 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad, was also among the viziers of al-Nasir, and held the post again in the last years of al-Nasir's reign; his sons Marwan ibn Jahwar ibn 'Abd al-Malik and Muhammad ibn Jahwar ibn 'Abd al-Malik likewise held it, as did members of the family under al-Mansur ibn Abi 'Amir.¹⁸ Despite the collapse of the 'Amirid state, the family witnessed the tumultuous events that beset the seat of the caliphate and remained in the vizierate under the Hammudid state, holding the post for 'Ali ibn Hammud.¹⁹ This family was thus distinguished by having inherited the vizierate from grandfathers to fathers, excelling in holding it.²⁰

2. Contribution of Banu Wabrah to Administration

a. Administration in Bilad al-Sham (the Levant)

Many sons of Wabrah distinguished themselves through the skill and experience they possessed in administering certain provinces, as the books of history attest, their role in governing these provinces shining forth under the Umayyads for several reasons — among them marriage ties with the Umayyad caliphate and the military skill of commanders who distinguished themselves in that domain. Hassan ibn Malik²¹ ibn Bahdal governed Jordan for Mu'awiyah ibn Abi Sufyan (41–60H), then for his son Yazid ibn Mu'awiyah;²² he was subsequently sent to Palestine as its governor under 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan (65–86H).²³ It is noted that the caliphate remained vacant for forty nights, after which the Conference of al-Jabiyah was convened and the caliphate handed to Marwan ibn al-Hakam.²⁴ Sa'id ibn Malik ibn Bahdal²⁵ then governed the Jazira and Qinnasrin under Yazid ibn Mu'awiyah (60–64H).²⁶

b. Administration in Iraq

Maslamah ibn 'Abd al-Malik, governor of Iraq, dispatched 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Sulaym al-Kalbi to Basra. When the people pledged allegiance to Yazid ibn al-Walid in the year 126H, the people of Sham having submitted to his authority, 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Harun al-Kalbi²⁷ was delegated to the governorship of Iraq; he told Yazid that had he an army he would have accepted, and so declined it, whereupon it was given instead to Mansur ibn Jumhur al-Kalbi in that same year. Mansur appointed Harith ibn Abi al-Jahm al-Kalbi governor of Wasit,²⁸ and it is said that Kufa and Basra were combined for him as well.

c. Administration in the Mashriq (the East)

The Umayyad caliphs entrusted the governorship of the eastern lands to many sons of Wabrah, given the importance of this region to the caliphate, assigning capable commanders to its provinces. Al-Hakam ibn 'Awanah al-Kalbi governed Khurasan under Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik in the year 109H;²⁹ Yazid ibn al-Walid (126H) then appointed Mansur ibn Jumhur al-Kalbi, combining for him the governorship of Khurasan together with Iraq.³⁰ Mudrik ibn Dabb governed al-Rayy and also held command of the summer campaigns under al-Hajjaj;³¹ under Mansur ibn Jumhur, governor of Iraq, his brother Manzur ibn Jumhur was appointed over al-Rayy.³² As for Sijistan, 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan (65–86H) delegated 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Sulaym al-Kalbi to its governorship, followed by al-Ash'ath ibn Bishr al-Kalbi. Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik (105–125H) appointed Tamim ibn Zayd al-Qayni over al-Sind, then dismissed him in favor of al-Hakam ibn 'Awanah al-Kalbi, who was himself dismissed in the year 122H;³³ Muhammad ibn 'Arar al-Kalbi³⁴ was then delegated to it. 'Awanah ibn al-Hakam³⁵ likewise governed al-Sind until he was killed there, and when Mansur ibn Jumhur was dismissed from the governorship of Iraq he went to al-Sind and seized control of it.³⁶ Al-Hajjaj also entrusted the governorship of Fars to a son of al-Jallah named 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Sulaym al-Kalbi.³⁷

d. Administration of Egypt

Yazid ibn 'Abd al-Malik appointed Bishr ibn Safwan governor of Egypt, who delegated his brother Hanzalah ibn Safwan to the emirate of Egypt in the year 102H;³⁸ Malik ibn Dalham al-Kalbi governed Egypt in the year 192H.³⁹

e. Administration in the Maghrib and Andalusia

In Ifriqiya (North Africa), Bishr ibn Safwan al-Kalbi governed in the year 102H,⁴⁰ then delegated Yahya ibn Ma'sah⁴¹ in 105H. When Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik assumed the caliphate he restored Safwan ibn Bishr al-Kalbi to the post in 106H, who remained governor of Ifriqiya until his death in 109H; Qurt ibn Nu'as ibn Qurt al-Kalbi was then delegated, but was dismissed by Hisham. In the year 124H Hanzalah ibn Safwan al-Kalbi⁴² took charge, remaining until 129H.⁴³ As for Andalusia, Bishr ibn Safwan, governor of Ifriqiya, confirmed 'Anbasah ibn Suhaym al-Kalbi as governor of Andalusia in 103H; he was succeeded by Yahya ibn Salamah al-Kalbi in 109H, and governors succeeded one another until, in the year 125H, al-Husam ibn Dirar al-Kalbi⁴⁴ took charge, holding the emirate of Andalusia independently for nine years and dying while still its emir — his line continuing until the governorship of Marwan ibn Muhammad (127–132H), the last of the Umayyad caliphs.⁴⁵

3. Contribution of Banu Wabrah to the Police (al-Shurtah)

a. The Police in Bilad al-Sham

The Umayyad caliphs drew close many sons of Wabrah, particularly Banu Kalb ibn Wabrah. Humayd ibn Harith ibn Bahdal⁴⁶ headed the police of Yazid ibn Mu'awiyah (60–64H); Yazid ibn Bishr al-Kalbi⁴⁷ headed the police of 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-Aziz (99–101H); Khalid ibn 'Uthman⁴⁸ headed the police of Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik;⁴⁹ and 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Jamil al-Kalbi⁵⁰ headed the police of al-Walid ibn Yazid (125–126H) before being dismissed — he had earlier been responsible for the treasuries, the houses of wealth, and the caliphal seal, and was among those who marched to fight al-Walid ibn Yazid.⁵¹ Yazid al-'Aqqar and al-Walid ibn Musad, both of Banu Kalb, commanded this and other campaigns against al-Walid ibn Yazid; one of them headed the guard of Yazid ibn al-Walid in the year 126H, the other the police.⁵²

b. The Police in Iraq

When Yazid ibn 'Abd al-Malik combined for his brother Maslamah ibn 'Abd al-Malik the two governorships of Iraq at the end of 101H or the start of 102H, Qatan ibn Hayyah al-Kalbi headed Maslamah's police in Kufa, and 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Sulaym al-Kalbi headed the police of Basra.⁵³

c. The Police in Egypt

Bishr ibn Safwan al-Kalbi was appointed by Yazid ibn 'Abd al-Malik in 101H and placed his brother Hanzalah ibn Safwan over the police; Hanzalah also headed the police during his second governorship in 119H, appointing 'Iyad ibn Harbiyah al-Kalbi⁵⁴ over it. When the people of Upper Egypt rebelled and the Copts fought their governors in 121H, Hanzalah sent the men of the register, who killed a great many and overcame the rebels;⁵⁵ many complained of 'Iyad ibn Harbiyah to Hanzalah, who dismissed him in 122H. Under the caliphate of Abu Ja'far al-Mansur,⁵⁶ Abu al-Sahba' Muhammad ibn Hassan⁵⁷ headed the police of Egypt in the year 155H.⁵⁸

d. The Police in Andalusia

The office of police under the Umayyads of Andalusia was hereditary, as was the case with most offices of state; among the families that held the police in Andalusia was the family of Banu Abi 'Abdah.⁵⁹ Hasan ibn 'Abd al-Ghafir⁶⁰ ibn Abi 'Abdah⁶¹ headed the police under 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Mu'awiyah; 'Abd al-Ghafir ibn Abi 'Abdah⁶² held it under Hisham al-Rida⁶³ ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Dakhil; and when al-Nasir li-Din Allah came to power he appointed Qasim ibn Walid al-Kalbi⁶⁴ over the higher police, then 'Isa ibn Ahmad ibn Abi 'Abdah⁶⁵ held the post, Qasim ibn Walid being dismissed.⁶⁶ The historian notes that both 'Abbas ibn Ahmad ibn Abi 'Abdah and 'Abdallah

ibn Ahmad, sons of Banu 'Abdah, are among those whose names are recorded in connection with the Umayyad police of Andalusia.⁶⁷

4. Contributions of the Sons of Banu Wabrah to the Judiciary (al-Qada')

The office of judge was not a distinct post under the Rightly-Guided Caliphate; this function was performed by the jurist-Companions and, at times, by the caliphs themselves. The office of qadi later emerged and was separated from the authority of the governors, and among Banu Wabrah the Tanukhis distinguished themselves, excelling in the administration of justice across the Islamic provinces. Most of these judges belonged to the community of Ma'arrat al-Nu'man; some inherited the profession of judgeship, since the majority were learned in matters of religion and distinguished by merit and knowledge, being counted among the great houses of Ma'arrat al-Nu'man and well known throughout Bilad al-Sham.⁶⁸

a. The Judiciary in Bilad al-Sham

Many sons of the shaykhs were delegated to adjudicate disputes among the people owing to their knowledge of Islamic law; many held judgeships in the Levant. Al-Mufaddal ibn Muhammad ibn Mas'ud⁶⁹ al-Tanukhi⁷⁰ held the judgeship of Baalbek and Damascus, and Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Razzaq⁷¹ al-Tanukhi⁷² held the judgeship of Homs.

As'ad ibn al-Munajja held the judgeship of Harran, followed by his son 'Umar ibn As'ad ibn al-Munajja,⁷³ who was learned in judicial matters and versed in conditions, questions, and rulings.⁷⁴ As for Ma'arrat al-Nu'man, Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah al-Tanukhi⁷⁵ held its judgeship and remained its judge until the Franks entered it in the year 472H.⁷⁶

b. The Judiciary in Iraq

Among Banu Wabrah, Ahmad ibn Ishaq al-Tanukhi⁷⁷ held the judgeship in Iraq, presiding over several districts including al-Anbar, Hit, and the Euphrates road on behalf of al-Muwaffaq bi'llah al-Nasir li-Din Allah in the year 276H; he was reappointed by al-Nasir, then held office under al-Mu'tadid (279–289H),⁷⁸ then held certain districts of al-Jabal for al-Muktafi⁷⁹ in the year 292H, though he did not travel to take up the post; he was then appointed by al-Muqtadir bi'llah⁸¹ (295–317H) in 296H, after which he held the judgeship in Madinat al-Mansur, Madinat al-Salam, and the districts of Qatrabbul, Maskin, and Madinat al-Mansur. He then passed the judgeship over al-Anbar and Hit to his son 'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Tanukhi; 'Ali was later dismissed and held no post until Abu al-Sa'ib 'Utbah ibn 'Ubaydallah appointed him in 241H, Abu al-Sa'ib being at that time chief judge in al-Anbar and Hit as well. 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Abi al-Fahm al-Tanukhi⁸² likewise held the judgeship of Basra for some years; when dismissed, he visited Sayf al-Dawlah ibn Hamdan as a guest and eulogist, who honored his stay, restored him to his post, and increased his stipend and rank.⁸³ Al-Muhassin ibn 'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Tanukhi⁸⁴ held the judgeship of Tikrit, Qasr ibn Hubayrah,⁸⁵ Sura,⁸⁶ Babil, and Khatarniyyah,⁸⁷ and in 363H also held the judgeship of Wasit;⁸⁸ his son 'Ali ibn al-Muhassin al-Tanukhi held the judgeship of al-Mada'in and its dependencies, and al-Bardan.⁸⁹

c. The Judiciary in the Mashriq

The judgeship of al-Ahwaz, one of the districts of the Mashriq, was held by Ahmad ibn Ishaq al-Tanukhi upon the death of its judge Muhammad ibn Khalaf,⁹⁰ known as Waki';⁹¹ it was also held by 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Abi al-Fahm al-Tanukhi,⁹² and by al-Muhassin ibn 'Ali al-Tanukhi, who additionally received the judgeship of Jazirat ibn 'Umar under 'Izz al-Dawlah ibn Buwayh; al-Muti'⁹³ (334–363H) likewise appointed him to the judgeship of 'Askar Mukram⁹⁴ and Ramhurmuz⁹⁵ shortly after 346H;⁹⁶ before him, the judgeship of 'Askar Mukram, Aydhaj,⁹⁷ and the Khurasan road had been held by 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Tanukhi;⁹⁸ and 'Ali ibn al-Muhassin al-Tanukhi held the judgeship of Qirmisin⁹⁹ and Azerbaijan.

d. The Judiciary in Egypt

Few sons of Wabrah are recorded as having held judgeships in Egypt, apart from members of the Tanukh community who travelled there — among them Ahmad ibn Hamzah al-Tanukhi,¹⁰⁰ who travelled to Egypt to study hadith and held its judgeship,¹⁰¹ and Salim ibn 'Abd al-Ghalib al-Tanukhi,¹⁰² who travelled to the Egyptian lands, being of a house of learning and judgeship, and held the judgeship of Damietta before settling near Mecca, where he died in the year 542H.¹⁰³

e. The Judiciary in the Maghrib and Andalusia

Some of Banu Wabrah travelled to Andalusia as preachers in its mosques and as teachers, and students sought them out; among them Abu Dharr al-Khushani,¹⁰⁴ who moved successively between the cities of Andalusia — Seville, Jaén, and Bejaia, where he resided for a time — before settling in Jaén and taking up its judgeship, presiding over disputes between the people,¹⁰⁵ until he was dismissed, accused of having taken bribes and of arrogance and pride unbecoming of him. The imam Sahnun ibn Sa'id al-Tanukhi¹⁰⁶ was appointed by Muhammad ibn al-Aghlab al-Tamimi, governor of Ifriqiya, to its judgeship in 234H, and remained its judge until his death in early Rajab 240H;¹⁰⁷ he is recorded as having held the judgeship of Qayrawan,¹⁰⁸ and is the author of the famous saying he addressed to his daughter upon assuming the judgeship: "Today your father has been slaughtered without a knife."¹⁰⁹

5. Contribution of Banu Wabrah to the Scribal Profession (Kitabah) in the Caliphal Court, the Vizierate, and the Diwans

The Umayyads were keen to build a firm administration to manage the affairs of their state, including scribal service for the caliphs and governors, owing to their pressing need for those who could write on their behalf and draft official correspondence, whether in the state diwans or for the caliphs and princes themselves. For this task they selected men distinguished by eloquence and rhetorical skill, possessed of knowledge in various sciences and memorizers of the Noble Qur'an, often close confidants of the prince or caliph, given precedence over others and privy to his secrets in a manner reserved for the closest of relatives and viziers; it was he who oversaw the opening of correspondence pertaining to administrative affairs, arranging it for presentation to the prince or caliph, and drafting the responses upon which a decision had been reached.¹¹⁰

What follows is an account of the most prominent scribes among the sons of Wabrah in chronological order by caliph. The first and most prominent to hold the scribal office for the caliph 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan (65–86H) was Sulayman ibn Sa'd al-Khushani,¹¹¹ who transferred the accounting of the diwans from Greek into Arabic;¹¹² Yahya ibn Bahdal al-Kalbi¹¹³ served as scribe of the army register (diwan al-jund).¹¹⁴

Usamah ibn Zayd al-Tanukhi served as scribe of the army register in Damascus under al-Walid ibn 'Abd al-Malik (86–96H); Sulayman ibn Sa'd al-Khushani was among the scribes of Sulayman ibn 'Abd al-Malik¹¹⁵ (96–99H), and remained a scribe under the caliph 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz¹¹⁶ (99–101H).¹¹⁷

In addition, 'Abdallah ibn Nu'aym¹¹⁸ al-Qayni¹¹⁹ served in this capacity, and Layth ibn Sulayman ibn Sa'd al-Khushani held the scribal office for Yazid ibn al-Walid (126H).¹²⁰

Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abi 'Abdah¹²¹ held the scribal office under the caliph 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad (275–300H); 'Abd al-Malik ibn Jahwar was among the scribes in the days of 'Abd al-Rahman al-Nasir (300–316H),¹²² at the end of the fourth century AH;¹²³ and from the Tanukh community emerged Abu al-Yusr al-Tanukhi,¹²⁴ who served as secretary of the chancery under the Nurid state,¹²⁵ and his grandson Isma'il ibn Ibrahim¹²⁶ ibn Abi al-Yusr al-Tanukhi wrote the chancery correspondence for Nur al-Din the Martyr and for al-Nasir¹²⁷ Da'ud.¹²⁸

6. The Emirate of Banu Munqidh in Shayzar

From the year 474H the stronghold held by Banu Kalb passed to Banu Munqidh, following Banu Bahdal;¹²⁹ 'Ali ibn Muqallad took it from the Byzantines and purchased Shayzar from the bishop who held it, for a sum of money he paid, and it became a possession inherited by him and his sons. Banu Munqidh remained masters of the

fortress of Shayzar, secure within its defenses,¹³⁰ until the earthquake of the year 552H struck, destroying its fortress; Nur al-Din Mahmud ibn Zangi¹³¹ then took possession of it, and all of Banu Munqidh within it perished beneath its ruins, none surviving save Usamah ibn Munqidh and his brothers.¹³² The most famous among them was Usamah ibn Munqidh, who relates that his forebears, Banu Munqidh al-Kinaniyyun, had been kings in the outskirts of Aleppo near the fortress of Shayzar, by the bridge of Banu Munqidh named after them, possessing there fine houses and precious estates before they came to possess the fortress itself; the kings of Sham held them in honor, and the poets of their age sought them out and praised them, and among them was a company of notables, leaders, generous men, eminent and learned.¹³³

7. The Emirate of the Kalbids in Sicily (336–431H)

The Kalbids founded an emirate in Sicily and played a role in consolidating Arab rule there, the governorship of the island having been entrusted to them after al-Mansur al-'Alawi, lord of Ifriqiya, appointed al-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Kalbi over Sicily in the year 336H;¹³⁴ Sicily never loved a governor as it loved Banu Abi al-Husayn al-Kalbi, whose emirs played a great role in the service of the Fatimid state, and in recognition of al-Hasan al-Kalbi's services al-Mansur rewarded him with the governorship of the island. Al-Hasan remained in Sicily for five years, after which ten Kalbid governors succeeded one another over a period of ninety-five years, during which the island witnessed advances in urban life, the sciences, and letters; they made fruitful efforts in southern Italy, showed sincerity in defending Sicily, and achieved full independence in the island's affairs.¹³⁵

His son Ahmad ibn al-Hasan¹³⁶ al-Kalbi¹³⁷ then succeeded him, sharing rule and administration with his father from the year 352H; the Banu Kalb succeeded one another to the emirate of Sicily, and much of their history concerns their support for the Fatimid state. Perhaps Sicily never witnessed an era like that of the emir Abu al-Fath Yusuf, surnamed Thiqat Allah (379–388H): his father entrusted him with the governorship of Sicily and sent him a decree to that effect from al-'Aziz in Egypt; he governed the island firmly, treated its subjects well, and surpassed in merit all of Banu Abi al-Husayn who had preceded him, governing with great firmness so that its affairs became settled.¹³⁸ The Kalbid state weakened under Mustakhlis al-Dawlah al-Kalbiyyah,¹³⁹ who governed for a time,¹⁴⁰ after which complaints were sent against him, and the vizier Samsam al-Dawlah¹⁴¹ dispatched Ibn Lu'lu', a prudent emir, instructing him to reconcile their differences and to contrive gently to remove Banu Abi al-Husayn from Sicily and convey them to Cairo. He went to Sicily and negotiated a settlement, but they refused it and he found no way to persuade them; he then produced his decree and donned his robe of office, whereupon they accepted him, and he removed all of Banu Abi al-Husayn who were in Sicily — upward of thirty men — so that the island was cleared of them and his authority became settled.

Conclusion

- The tribe of Banu Wabrah is among the Qahtani tribes of the Arab south, which the books of genealogy trace back to the Qahtani branch of the Arabs; despite some disagreement over the tribe's lineage, most genealogical works trace it back to Himyar ibn Saba' ibn Yashjub ibn Ya'rub ibn Qahtan. Numerous sub-clans branched from it, including al-Birk, al-Dubb, al-Fahd, al-Dab', al-Sayyid, al-Sarhan, Kalb, Asad, al-Nimr, and al-Tha'lab, known collectively as al-Siba' ("the Beasts of Prey").
- Some sons of Banu Wabrah contributed to the administration of certain emirates in the Maghrib and Andalusia that were supported by the Islamic caliphate, and indeed excelled in suppressing numerous rebellious movements.
- The sons of Banu Abi 'Abdah al-Kalbi were renowned for holding the vizierate in Andalusia, which they inherited from one generation to the next, excelling and distinguishing themselves in its administration; they had an illustrious record attested by both the Arabic and Byzantine chronicles.
- Banu Wabrah contributed to holding the judgeship in numerous provinces and regions; the most renowned of those who held the judgeship were the sons of Tanukh, the most famous among them being al-Qadi al-Tanukhi.

- Banu Munqidh founded their own emirate in Shayzar (Bilad al-Sham), which they liberated from the Byzantines, and their rule there endured for many years (474–552H).
- Banu Wabrah's stance was supportive of the Fatimid caliphate against the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad; their support for the Fatimid caliphate enabled them to found emirates of their own and to achieve independent rule in Sicily.

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6. Ibn Hayyan al-Qurtubi, *al-Muqtabis fi Anba' al-Andalus*, vol. 1, p. 168.
7. Hassan ibn Malik: Abu 'Abdah Hassan ibn Malik ibn Abi 'Abdah al-Kalbi al-Qurtubi, the vizier; al-Dabbi, *Bughyat al-Multamis fi Tarikh Rijal Ahl al-Andalus*, vol. 1, p. 270.
8. al-Marrakushi, *al-Mu'jib*, vol. 1, p. 304; Yaqut al-Hamawi, *Irshad al-Arib fi Ma'rifat al-Adib*, vol. 2, p. 806.
9. Abdallah ibn Muhammad: 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman ibn al-Hakam ibn Hisham ibn al-Dakhil 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Mu'awiyah ibn Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik, the emir Abu Muhammad al-Umawi al-Marwani; al-Dhahabi, *Tarikh al-Islam*, vol. 6, p. 968.
10. al-Marrakushi, *al-Mu'jib*, vol. 1, p. 304; Yaqut al-Hamawi, *Mu'jam al-Udaba'*, vol. 2, p. 806.
11. Ibn 'Inan, *Dawlat al-Islam fi al-Andalus*, vol. 1, p. 347.
12. Abu al-Hazm ibn Jahwar: Abu al-Hazm Jahwar ibn Muhammad ibn Jahwar ibn 'Ubaydallah ibn Muhammad ibn al-Qamar ibn Yahya ibn 'Abd al-Ghafir ibn Abi 'Abdah al-Kalbi, mawla of the Umayyads, vizier of the 'Amirid state (d. 435H); Ibn Sa'id al-Maghribi, *al-Mughrib fi Hula al-Maghrib*, vol. 1, p. 56.
13. al-Marrakushi, *al-Mu'jib*, vol. 1, p. 52; al-Dabbi, *Bughyat al-Multamis*, vol. 1, pp. 34–35.
14. Abu al-Mutarrif al-Qanazi'i, 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Marwan al-Ansari (d. 413H), *Tafsir al-Muwatta'*, ed. 'Amir Hasan Sabri, 1st ed., Dar al-Nawadir, (Qatar, 2008), vol. 1, p. 57.
15. Ibn Sa'id al-Maghribi, *al-Mughrib fi Hula al-Maghrib*, vol. 1, p. 56.
16. Ibn al-Athir, *al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh*, vol. 7, p. 629; Ibn al-Wardi, *Tarikh Ibn al-Wardi*, vol. 1, p. 319.

17. Ibn 'Idhari, al-Bayan al-Mughrib, vol. 2, p. 167; al-Quda'i, al-Hullah al-Siyara', vol. 1, p. 238.
18. al-Mansur ibn Abi 'Amir: 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad al-Mansur, Abu al-Hasan ibn Abi 'Amir, first sultan of the 'Amirid state in Andalusia (397–452H); al-Zirikli, al-A'lam, vol. 4, p. 19.
19. Ali ibn Hammud: 'Ali ibn Hammud ibn Maymun ibn Ahmad ibn Idris al-Hasani al-'Alawi, surnamed al-Nasir li-Din Allah, first ruler of the Hasanid-Hammudid state in Cordoba; al-Zirikli, al-A'lam, vol. 4, p. 283.
20. Ibn 'Inan, Dawlat al-Islam fi al-Andalus, vol. 2, p. 21.
21. Hassan ibn Malik: Hassan ibn Malik ibn Bahdal ibn Unayf ibn Dulja ibn Qunafah ibn 'Adi ibn Zuhayr ibn Janab al-Kalbi, chief of Banu Kalb; present at Siffin with Mu'awiyah, and head of Quda'ah in Damascus at that time; Ibn 'Asakir, Tarikh Dimashq, vol. 12, p. 448.
22. al-Tabari, Tarikh al-Rusul wa'l-Muluk, vol. 3, p. 379.
23. al-Ya'qubi, Tarikh al-Ya'qubi, vol. 1, p. 211; Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh, vol. 3, p. 238; Ibn al-'Adim, Bughyat al-Talab, vol. 5, p. 2235; al-Dhahabi, Tarikh al-Islam, vol. 2, p. 627; Ibn al-Jawzi, Mir'at al-Zaman, vol. 8, p. 253.
24. al-Dhahabi, Siyar A'lam al-Nubala', vol. 3, p. 537; al-Zirikli, al-A'lam, vol. 3, p. 537.
25. Sa'id ibn Malik ibn Bahdal: Sa'id ibn Malik ibn Bahdal al-Kalbi, governor of Qinnasrin, after whom Dayr ibn Bahdal is named; al-Dhahabi, Tarikh al-Islam, vol. 2, p. 643.
26. Ibn 'Asakir, Tarikh Dimashq, vol. 21, p. 21; Ibn al-Jawzi, Mir'at al-Zaman, vol. 8, p. 259.
27. Abd al-'Aziz ibn Harun al-Kalbi: 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Harun ibn Dahyah al-Kalbi, delegated to the governorship of Iraq but did not assume it; Mansur ibn Jumhur was appointed in his place; Ibn Khallikan, Wafayat al-A'yan, vol. 7, p. 110.
28. al-Tabari, Tarikh al-Rusul wa'l-Muluk, vol. 4, p. 256; Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh, vol. 4, p. 311.
29. al-Baladhuri, Futuh al-Buldan, vol. 1, p. 413; al-Qurtubi, Silat Tarikh al-Tabari, vol. 7, p. 49; Ibn Taghri Birdi, al-Nujum al-Zahirah, vol. 1, p. 264.
30. al-Qurtubi, Silat Tarikh al-Tabari, vol. 7, p. 227.
31. Ibn al-Kalbi, Nasab Ma'add, vol. 2, p. 558.
32. al-Tabari, Tarikh al-Rusul wa'l-Muluk, vol. 4, p. 260; Ibn Miskawayh, Tajarib al-Umam wa-Ta'aqub al-Himam, vol. 3, p. 205.
33. Ibn Khayyat, Tarikh Khalifah ibn Khayyat, vol. 1, p. 295; al-Tabari, Sahih wa-Da'if al-Tabari, vol. 4, p. 147.
34. Ibn Khayyat, Tarikh Khalifah ibn Khayyat, vol. 1, p. 359; al-Tabari, Sahih wa-Da'if al-Tabari, vol. 4, p. 336.
35. al-Ya'qubi, Tarikh al-Ya'qubi, vol. 1, p. 241.
36. al-Baladhuri, Futuh al-Buldan, vol. 1, p. 146.
37. Ibn al-Kalbi, Nasab Ma'add, vol. 2, p. 607.
38. Ibn 'Abd al-Hakam, Abu al-Qasim 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abdallah al-Misri (d. 257H), Futuh Misr wa'l-Maghrib, Maktabat al-Thaqafah al-Diniyyah, (n.p., 1415H), vol. 1, p. 243; al-Qalqashandi, Ma'athir al-Inafah fi Ma'alim al-Khilafah, ed. 'Abd al-Sattar Ahmad Farraj, 2nd ed., (Kuwait, 1985), vol. 1, p. 199; al-Suyuti, 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr Jalal al-Din (d. 911H), Husn al-Muhadarah fi Tarikh Misr wa'l-Qahirah, ed. Muhammad Abu al-Fadl Ibrahim, 1st ed., (Egypt, 1967), vol. 1, p. 592.
39. al-Safadi al-Hasan ibn Abi Muhammad al-Hashimi al-'Abbasi (d. 717H), Nuzhat al-Malik wa'l-Mamluk fi Mukhtasar Sirat man Waliya Misr min al-Muluk, ed. 'Umar 'Abd al-Salam Tadmuri, 1st ed., (Beirut, 2003), vol. 1, p. 93.
40. Ahmad ibn Hanbal, Musnad al-Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal, ed. Ahmad Muhammad Shakir, 1st ed., Dar al-Hadith, (Cairo, 1995), vol. 5, p. 438; al-Baladhuri, Futuh al-Buldan, vol. 1, p. 229.
41. Yahya ibn Ma'sah: Yahya ibn Ma'sah al-Kalbi, appointed deputy governor of Ifriqiya when Bishr ibn Safwan travelled to meet Yazid ibn 'Abd al-Malik; Ibn 'Asakir, Tarikh Dimashq, vol. 10, p. 235.

42. Hanzalah ibn Safwan: Hanzalah ibn Safwan ibn Tawsal ibn Bishr al-Kalbi, a courageous commander of Damascus, appointed by his brother Bishr as deputy over the emirate of Egypt in 103H, later transferred to Ifriqiya as its governor; al-Zirikli, *al-A'lam*, vol. 4, p. 286.
43. al-Tabari, *Sahih wa-Da'if al-Tabari*, vol. 4, p. 337; Ibn Khayyat, *Tarikh Khalifah ibn Khayyat*, vol. 1, pp. 326, 334, 359.
44. Ibn 'Idhari, *al-Bayan al-Mughrib*, vol. 2, pp. 27, 33–34; Ibn al-Athir, *al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh*, vol. 4, p. 177.
45. Ibn al-Kardabus, *al-Iktifa'*, p. 1142; Ibn al-Abbar, *al-Hullah al-Siyara'*, vol. 1, p. 61.
46. Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 15, p. 276; Ibn Manzur, *Mukhtasar Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 7, p. 273.
47. Ibn Khayyat, *Tarikh Khalifah ibn Khayyat*, vol. 1, p. 324; Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 65, p. 133; Ibn Manzur, *Mukhtasar Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 27, p. 326.
48. Khalid ibn 'Uthman: Khalid ibn 'Uthman ibn Sa'id ibn Malik ibn Bahdal al-Kalbi, known as al-Mijrash, headed the police under Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik; Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 16, p. 175.
49. Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik: Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik ibn al-Hakam, Abu al-Walid, Commander of the Faithful, born 72H, caliph from 105–125H; Ibn Sallam, *al-Nasab*, vol. 1, p. 427; Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 16, p. 175; Ibn Shakir al-Kutubi, *Fawat al-Wafayat*, vol. 4, p. 238.
50. Abd al-Rahman ibn Jamil al-Kalbi: headed the police of al-Walid ibn Yazid, responsible for the caliphal seal, the treasuries, and the houses of wealth; Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 43, p. 446.
51. Ibn al-Kardabus, *al-Iktifa' fi Akhbar al-Khulafa'*, vol. 2, p. 1175; Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 43, p. 446; Ibn Manzur, *Mukhtasar Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 21, p. 85.
52. al-Tabari, *Tarikh al-Rusul wa'l-Muluk*, vol. 4, p. 275; al-Tabari, *Sahih wa-Da'if al-Tabari*, vol. 4, p. 361; al-Qurtubi, *Silat Tarikh al-Tabari*, vol. 4, p. 361; Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 63, p. 295.
53. Ibn Khayyat, *Tarikh Khalifah ibn Khayyat*, vol. 1, p. 328; al-Tabari, *Sahih wa-Da'if al-Tabari*, vol. 4, p. 261.
54. Iyad ibn Harbiyah al-Kalbi: 'Iyad ibn Harbiyah ibn Sa'id ibn al-Asbagh al-Kalbi, headed the police of Hanzalah ibn Safwan; Ibn Yunus al-Misri, *Tarikh Ibn Yunus*, vol. 1, p. 607.
55. Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 47, p. 62; al-Kindi, Abu 'Umar Muhammad ibn Yusuf al-Misri (d. 355H), *Kitab al-Wulah wa-Kitab al-Qudah*, ed. Muhammad Hasan Muhammad Hasan Isma'il, 1st ed., Dar al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah, (Beirut, 2003), vol. 1, p. 54.
56. Abu Ja'far al-Mansur: 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah ibn 'Abbas ibn 'Abd al-Muttalib ibn Hashim, given the oath of allegiance after his brother Abu al-'Abbas al-Saffah, caliph from 136–158H; Ibn 'Asakir, *Tarikh Dimashq*, vol. 32, p. 298; Ibn Shakir al-Kutubi, *Fawat al-Wafayat*, vol. 2, p. 216; al-Zirikli, *al-A'lam*, vol. 4, p. 117.
57. Abu al-Sahba': Muhammad ibn Hassan al-Kalbi, headed the police of Egypt under the governorship of Musa ibn 'Ali ibn Rabah al-Lakhmi; al-Kindi, *Kitab al-Wulah wa-Kitab al-Qudah*, vol. 1, p. 90.
58. al-Kindi, *Kitab al-Wulah wa-Kitab al-Qudah*, vol. 1, p. 90; Ibn Taghri Birdi, *al-Nujum al-Zahirah*, vol. 2, p. 26.
59. al-Khalaf, Salim ibn 'Abdallah, *Nazm Hukm al-Umawiyyin wa-Rusumihihim fi al-Andalus*, 'Imadat al-Bahth al-'Ilmi bi'l-Jami'ah al-Islamiyyah, (Medina, 2003), vol. 2, p. 892.
60. Hasan ibn 'Abd al-Ghafir: a descendant of 'Abd al-Ghafir ibn Abi 'Abdah al-Kalbi, headed the police under 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Mu'awiyah; Ibn 'Inan, Muhammad 'Abdallah 'Inan (d. 1406H), *Dawlat al-Islam fi al-Andalus*, 4th ed., Maktabat al-Khanji, (Cairo, 1997), vol. 1, p. 274.
61. Ibn al-Fuwati, *Majma' al-Adab fi Mu'jam al-Alqab*, vol. 6, p. 316.
62. Ibn Hayyan al-Qurtubi, *al-Muqtabis min Anba' al-Andalus*, vol. 1, p. 186.
63. Hisham al-Rida: Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Mu'awiyah ibn Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan, the Umayyad caliph, caliph from 172–181H; Ibn al-Abbar, *Mu'jam Ashab al-Qadi Abi 'Ali al-Sadafi*, 1st ed., (Egypt, 2000), vol. 1, p. 302.

64. Qasim ibn Walid: Qasim ibn Walid al-Kalbi, headed the higher police in Seville; Ibn 'Idhari, al-Bayan al-Mughrib, vol. 2, p. 184.
65. 'Isa ibn Ahmad ibn Abi 'Abdah: 'Isa ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Harith ibn Abi 'Abdah ibn Muhammad ibn Malik ibn 'Abd al-Ghafir ibn Hassan ibn Abi 'Abdah al-Kalbi; al-Qurtubi, Tarikh 'Ulama' al-Andalus, vol. 1, p. 378.
66. Ibn 'Idhari, al-Bayan al-Mughrib, vol. 2, p. 159.
67. al-Khalaf, Nazm Hukm al-Umawiyyin, vol. 2, pp. 892–893.
68. Yaqut al-Hamawi, Mu'jam al-Udaba', vol. 1, p. 295; Ibn al-'Adim, Bughyat al-Talab fi Tarikh Halab, vol. 9, p. 4146.
69. al-Mufaddal ibn Muhammad ibn Mas'ud al-Tanukhi (d. 443H): Abu al-Mahasin al-Tanukhi, acted as deputy judge in Damascus for Ibn Abi Akram; al-Dhahabi, Mizan al-I'tidal fi Naqd al-Rijal, ed. Muhammad Ridwan et al., 1st ed., Mu'assasat al-Risalah al-'Alamiyyah, (Damascus, 2009), vol. 4, p. 374.
70. Yaqut al-Hamawi, Mu'jam al-Udaba', vol. 7, p. 515; Ibn al-Jawzi, Mir'at al-Zaman, vol. 18, p. 482; Ibn Taghri Birdi, al-Nujum al-Zahirah, vol. 6, p. 52; al-Dhahabi, Mizan al-I'tidal, vol. 4, p. 374.
71. 71Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Tanukhi: Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Razzaq ibn Abi al-Husayn al-Ma'arri al-Tanukhi, judge of Homs; Ibn al-'Adim, Bughyat al-Talab fi Tarikh Halab, vol. 4, p. 1972.
- 72.
73. 72al-Sam'ani, al-Muntakhab min Mu'jam Shuyukh al-Sam'ani, ed. Muwaffaq ibn 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Qadir, 'Alam al-Kutub, (Riyadh, 1996), vol. 12, p. 346; Ibn al-'Adim, Bughyat al-Talab, vol. 4, p. 1972; al-Dhahabi, Siyar A'lam al-Nubala', vol. 20, p. 459.
74. 73As'ad ibn al-Munajja: Abu al-Ma'ali As'ad ibn Abi al-Barakat al-Mu'ammal al-Tanukhi al-Ma'arri al-Dimashqi al-Hanbali, judge, d. 606H; al-Irbili, al-Mubarak ibn Ahmad, known as Ibn al-Mustawfi (d. 637H), Tarikh Irbil, ed. Sami ibn Sayyid Hammas al-Saqqar, (Iraq, 1980), vol. 2, p. 416; al-Qannawji, Abu al-Tayyib Muhammad Siddiq Khan (d. 1307H), al-Taj al-Mukallal, 1st ed., (Qatar, 2007), vol. 1, p. 209.
75. 74Ibn al-'Adim, Bughyat al-Talab fi Tarikh Halab, vol. 4, p. 1580; Ibn Taghri Birdi, al-Manhal al-Safi wa'l-Mustawfa ba'd al-Wafi, ed. Muhammad Muhammad Amin, (Egypt, n.d.), vol. 6, p. 369; al-Salami, Zayn al-Din 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Ahmad ibn Rajab (d. 795H), Dhayl Tabaqat al-Hanabilah, ed. 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Sulayman al-'Uthaymin, 1st ed., (Riyadh, 2005), vol. 3, p. 101.
76. 75Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah al-Tanukhi: Majd al-Qudah Abu al-Majd Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah al-Tanukhi, judge of Ma'arrat al-Nu'man until 472H; Ibn al-Fuwati, Majma' al-Adab fi Mu'jam al-Alqab, vol. 4, p. 516.
77. 76Ibn al-Fuwati, Majma' al-Adab fi Mu'jam al-Alqab, vol. 4, p. 516; al-Safadi, al-Wafi bi'l-Wafayat, vol. 3, p. 268; al-Zirikli, al-A'lam, vol. 6, p. 228.
78. 77Ahmad ibn Ishaq al-Tanukhi: Abu Ja'far Ahmad ibn Ishaq ibn Hassan al-Tanukhi al-Anbari, b. 231H, d. 318H; held the judgeship of Madinat al-Mansur for twenty years; al-Irbili, Tarikh Irbil, vol. 2, p. 110.
79. 78al-Mu'tadid bi'llah: Ahmad ibn Talhah, Commander of the Faithful, Abu al-'Abbas, son of the heir-apparent Ahmad al-Muwaffaq bi'llah, son of al-Mutawakkil; assumed the caliphate in 279H; Ibn Shakir al-Kutubi, Fawat al-Wafayat, vol. 2, p. 72.
80. 79al-Muktafi: Abu Muhammad 'Ali ibn al-Mu'tadid bi'llah, of the 'Abbasid caliphal line; al-Dhahabi, Siyar A'lam al-Nubala', vol. 13, p. 479.
81. 80al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, Tarikh Madinat al-Salam, vol. 2, p. 55.
82. 81al-Muqtadir bi'llah: Ja'far Abu al-Fadl al-Muqtadir bi'llah, Commander of the Faithful, son of al-Mu'tadid bi'llah, of the 'Abbasid caliphal line; al-Dhahabi, Tarikh al-Islam, vol. 7, p. 368.
83. 82'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Tanukhi: Abu al-Qasim 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Abi al-Fahm ibn Dawud ibn Ibrahim al-Tanukhi, a notable of learning and letters, held the judgeship of Basra and al-Ahwaz for several years (d. 342H); Ibn Khallikan, Wafayat al-A'yan, vol. 3, p. 366.

84. 83al-Tha'alibi, 'Abd al-Malik ibn Muhammad, Abu Mansur (d. 429H), *Yatimat al-Dahr fi Mahasin Ahl al-'Asr*, ed. Mufid Muhammad Qumayhah, 1st ed., (Beirut, 1983), vol. 2, p. 393; Ibn Khallikan, *Wafayat al-A'yan*, vol. 3, p. 366; al-'Umari, *Masalik al-Absar fi Mamalik al-Amsar*, vol. 15, p. 330; al-Shafi'i, Abu Muhammad al-Tayyib ibn 'Abdallah al-Hadrami (d. 947H), *Qiladat al-Nahr min Wafayat A'yan al-Dahr*, 1st ed., (Jeddah, 2008), vol. 3, p. 131.
85. 84al-Muhassin ibn 'Ali al-Tanukhi: the judge Abu 'Ali al-Muhassin ibn Abi al-Qasim 'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Tanukhi, author of numerous works; Ibn Khallikan, *Wafayat al-A'yan*, vol. 4, p. 159; Ibn Qutlubugha, Abu al-Fida' Zayn al-Din (d. 879H), *Taj al-Tarajim*, ed. Muhammad Khayr Ramadan Yusuf, 1st ed., (Damascus, 1992), vol. 1, p. 300.
86. 85Qasr ibn Hubayrah: named after Yazid ibn 'Umar ibn Hubayrah when he governed Iraq for the caliph Marwan ibn Muhammad, built on the Kufa Euphrates; Yaqt al-Hamawi, *Mu'jam al-Buldan*, vol. 4, p. 365.
87. 86Sura: a place near Baghdad, also said to be Baghdad itself, and also said to be in al-Jazira; Ibn 'Abd al-Haqq, *Marasid al-Ittila'*, vol. 2, p. 753.
88. 87Khatarniyyah: a district of Babil in Iraq; Yaqt al-Hamawi, *Mu'jam al-Buldan*, vol. 2, p. 378.
89. 88Yaqt al-Hamawi, *Irshad al-Arib*, vol. 5, p. 64.
90. 89al-Shafi'i, *Qiladat al-Nahr*, vol. 3, p. 257; al-Safadi, *al-Wafi bi'l-Wafayat*, vol. 21, p. 265.
91. 90Muhammad ibn Khalaf: the hadith-scholar judge Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Khalaf ibn Hayyan ibn Sadaqah ibn Waki'; al-Dhahabi, *Siyar A'lam al-Nubala'*, vol. 17, p. 64.
92. 91al-Irbili, *Tarikh Irbil*, vol. 2, p. 110; Yaqt al-Hamawi, *Irshad al-Arib fi Ma'rifat al-Adib*, vol. 1, pp. 188–189.
93. 92al-Tha'alibi, *Yatimat al-Dahr*, vol. 2, p. 393; Ibn Khallikan, *Wafayat al-A'yan*, vol. 3, p. 366; al-'Umari, *Masalik al-Absar fi Mamalik al-Amsar*, vol. 15, p. 330.
94. 93al-Muti' li'llah: Abu al-Qasim al-Fadl ibn al-Muqtadir Ja'far, caliph, given the oath of allegiance in 334H; Ibn al-Fuwati, *Majma' al-Adab fi Mu'jam al-Alqab*, vol. 5, p. 258.
95. 94'Askar Mukram: a well-known town in the districts of Khuzestan, named after Mukram ibn Mu'izza' al-Harith of Banu 'Amir ibn Sa'sa'ah; Yaqt al-Hamawi, *Mu'jam al-Buldan*, vol. 4, p. 123.
96. 95Yaqt al-Hamawi, *Irshad al-Arib*, vol. 5, p. 228.
97. 96Ibn al-'Imad, Abu al-Falah 'Abd al-Hayy ibn Ahmad al-'Akri al-Hanbali (d. 1089H), *Shadharat al-Dhahab fi Akhbar man Dhahab*, ed. Mahmud al-Arna'ut, 1st ed., Dar Ibn Kathir, (Beirut, 1986), vol. 4, pp. 446–447.
98. 97Aydhaj: a district and town between Khuzestan and Isfahan; Ibn 'Abd al-Haqq, *Marasid al-Ittila'*, vol. 1, p. 136.
99. 98al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, *Tarikh Madinat al-Salam*, vol. 13, p. 557; Ibn al-Jawzi, *al-Muntazam*, vol. 14, p. 170.
100. 99Qirmisin: a town between Hamadan and Hulwan on the pilgrim road; al-Qazwini, *Athar al-Bilad wa-Akhbar al-'Ibad*, vol. 1, p. 433.
101. 100Ahmad ibn Hamzah al-Tanukhi: Abu al-Hasan Ahmad ibn Hamzah al-Tanukhi al-'Iraqi, brother of Abu al-Barakat Muhammad ibn Hamzah al-Tanukhi; al-Sam'ani, *al-Ansab*, vol. 9, p. 278.
102. 101al-Qifti, Jamal al-Din Abu al-Hasan 'Ali ibn Yusuf (d. 646H), *Inbah al-Ruwat 'ala Anbah al-Nuhat*, ed. Muhammad Abu al-Fadl Ibrahim, 1st ed., Dar al-Fikr al-'Arabi, (Beirut, 1982), vol. 1, p. 75.
103. Salim ibn 'Abd al-Ghalib: Salim ibn 'Abd al-Ghalib ibn 'Abdallah al-Tanukhi, of a house of learning and merit, held the judgeship of Damietta in the Egyptian lands; Ibn al-'Adim, *Bughyat al-Talab*, vol. 9, p. 4150.

