

leaders. As a result of a *qaṣīda* of protest, Muḥammad satisfied him by increasing his share. After the occupation of Mecca, he withdrew to the territory of the Sulaym. Ibn Sa'd reports that he settled near Basra, often coming into town where the Basrans would take traditions from him. His son Julhuma also appears as a transmitter of *ḥadīth* from the Prophet.

Al-'Abbās's poetical fame seems to be due as much to his colourful personality as to the actual merits of his verse. His quarrels with his fellow-tribesman Khufāf b. Nadba, his poem upon his burning Dīmār and accepting Islam, and his protest against the Prophet's inadequate donation are perhaps the best-known of his poems; a number of them are included in anthologies such as *al-Aṣma'īyyāt* and *al-Ḥamāsa*. His *dīwān* gives evidence of a certain forcefulness but does not betray unusual talents. Some of his lines are interesting because of dialectical peculiarities, others because of the manner in which they reflect his experience of life as well as of Islam.

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al-'Abbās b. al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik

Al-'Abbās b. al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik (d. 132/750) was a famous general of the Umayyad house. He was the eldest son of the caliph al-Walīd b. 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān (al-Walīd I, r. 86-96/705-15) and was perhaps born around 65-70/685-690. His career as a commander began alongside the premier Umayyad general, his uncle, Maslama b. 'Abd al-Malik (d. 121/738) on a summer expedition of either the campaign of 88/707 or that of 89/708. The expedition successfully captured Ṭuwāna (Tyana) in Anatolia, setting al-'Abbās on his military career and more especially as the helper of Maslama, despite Maslama's low opinion of him. Such tension was natural, as al-'Abbās, settled in the Yamanī-dominated *jund* of Ḥimṣ, represented the Syrian Yamanīs, while Maslama represented their Jazīran Muḍarī rivals for power and influence. Passed over, like Maslama, for the caliphate, for both were sons of concubines and thus ineligible, al-'Abbās played a significant role as general for many years leading expeditions in 88-90/707-9, 93-6/712-15, and 102-3/721-2 against the Byzantines. He also played an important part in the defeat of the rebel Yazīd b. al-Muhallab in 102/720, after which time his career seems to have ended, except for when he was recalled with Maslama to repel the Khazar invasion of the Caucasus in 112/730.