5160. Kutaiyir 'Azza: Kutaitif Azza: ‘aṣruhū, hāyãtuhū, sínuhū / icdad Ahmad Muhammad 'Ulaiyăn. - Tab'a 1. - Bairūt: Dār al-Kutub al-"Tlmǐya, $1992=1412$ b. $-208 \mathrm{~S} .-$ (AlA'läm min al-udaba’ wa's-su'arā') In arab. Schrift, arab.

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## تر جممته

1 ـ اسمه ونسبه:
في اسم كثيّر ونسبه أكثر من رواية :


مخارف ... بن ربيعة ... بن يعرب بن قـحطان(1)

- كثيّر بن عبد الرحمن الأسود ... بن مُليح بن عمرو بن خن خزاعة بن

الصّلّت بن النّضر بن كنانة بن خزيمة ... بن معدّ بن عدنان

- وقيل إنّه أزديّ من قحطان.

والمشهور في اسمه التّعغير " كثيّر "، (بالتشديد ) غير أنّه ورد في شعره
(بدون تشديد ) حيث يقول:

ورتّما كانت الضّرورة الشعريّة قد خملته على ذلـك





 (444-40)






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انه قيل لكثير ما بقي من شعرك ؟(1) قال : ماتت عزة نا اطرب ، وذه المب

 أنت عزة كثير؟ فقالت : انانا عزة بنت جميل قال اتروي قول كثير :


فقالت لا اروي ذلك ولكن اروي توله :
 صفـوحــأ فـــا تلقــاك الا بخيلة فمن ملٍ منها ذلـك الوصـل ملت قال فامرها بالدخول على زوجته عاتكة ، فللم دخلت قالت للا عاتكة : خبريني عن قول كثير فيك تضى كـل ذي دين فـوف غـريـهـ وعــزة مـطول مـعـنى غـريـهـا ما هذا الدين ؟ نقالت : وعدته بقبلة ، نقالت عاتكة : انجزي وعدك وعلًّ إثمها انتهى وطرائف اخبار الرجل كثيرة لا يتحملها امثال مذه العجالات وكات وكان من نتمة بيتها المرويتن لمعيووته عزة بنقل شيخنا المتقدم اليه الاشارة قوله



 اذا وُطنت يـومـأ لمـا النفس ذلت
 وأهــون شيء عنــنــا مـا تنَّت

تاليف

E عيرن التراث
السنر الرابع عشر


علاء الدين جوخرشا ، إيكهارد نويبارد

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            「`^^-*12.^
            مسهد تاريخ العلوم العربية والإسلامية
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 عَلَبُوا










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منشـورات


نــْـَة كْ

تشير أكثر المصادر التاريخية التي بين أيدينا في الوقت الحاضر إلى أن (كثير عزة)عاش بين الثرارين المدينة المنورة ومنطةة
 الرعي من سنى عمره قد علمته معرفة الأمكنة في المين ونياني والينبعين والمساحة الممتدة بين ينبع والجار وودان (وودان هي المنطقة التي تقع في أرضها قرية مستورة القريبة من ينع والمدينة) ومن ودان الشاعر نصيب - وإن كان كان كير عان الش بين بين المدينة وينبع ولكن لعنه كان إلى الينبين أقرب ألصب وألصق لحبه لعزة الضمرية الينبعية، وتتبعه لعزه سنين عديدة ولئن وترصده لها لها في قرى وشعاب وأودية ومياه الينبين.
ولقد توفي والده وهو صغير لم يبلغ الحلم بعد، وكفله
 يسفه وينحرف، إن ظل خالياً من العمل، فاشترى له قطيعاً من الإِبل وأنزله (فرش ملر) (وفرش ملر هل هذه قريبة من

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## منشــورات

أن تهيء لنا الحياة فرصاً للبحث والتنقيب. فنعثر على شعراء آخرين ينتسبون لبلادنا ينبـع طيب اللّ أيامهـا بحضارتهـا
 العصر، عصر النور والعلم والعرفان، ليرتبط الماضي التليد بالحاضر السعيد، والله ولي التوفيق . هبَ بلك


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وواضح من كل ما سبق أن الثبعة كانت تستغرق أثعارم في عصر بنى أمبة منازع توبة من حب



 بنا أن نتف قليلا عند كيّيرً شاعر الكيــانية ، والكمبت شاعر الزيدبة .

## (1) كُ





 نها تأيتهـ التَ يقول فـ تضاغيفها :


 ولا صادق الصيابة.
ولا نصل اللى سنة هو للهجرة ودعوة المختار الئقى لابن المنغية ، وتكوينه
 اعتناتأ بكل ما يلاخلها من غلو ومن أنكار متطرفة ، كغكرة التناسخ وأن


 بعدها . رتّ نثـر بير يس ديوانه ن البزائر .
 الكَب) (1




ولذا كانت قلوب الشيعة على هذا النهو تمتلى بالـمقد والغيظ على بنى امبة
 (1) :الحساساتبا ومشاعرما، على

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 بـصنهـا التتي يوجلد في كل واحـدة هنـها شوكة وحيـدة．لون ظهـر سملك البوص



بقتحهَ سوداء في الزعنفـة الحصبدوية． وسنمك البوصص ـ الـنـي يـصل طول الفرد عنـه إلى •هسـم－كسول يتـحـرّك


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（وهوَيتنتمي كذلكك إلى
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سـبــك اللبـوصى إلـى تـوع وحــيــن هـو
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 بحيرة تشـاد وأعالبي نهر النـيلن ويتميـز




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الأنسما
م ． $19 \wedge 9$ ． A．COOPER Les poissons（Librairie Larousse Paris 1969）．
P PJP WHITEHEAD，ML BAUCHOT，J．C．HUREU，JNIELSEN \＆ETORTONESE Fishes of the NorthEastern Atlantic \＆he Mediterraean（U．N．ES．C．O．1984）








وملّقتُهَا وسـطا الـحواربي غُرِبـرة
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 قصليتحاً من العّبل، قأختلفـ على المرعى




him birth, she had to take refuge from Nimrod in a cave outside the town. Later, Nimrod threw her into a fiery furnace; therefore, in the time of the Arab geographers, many heaps of ashes were still pointed out which came from this fire.
Küthat is also the name of the tassudd around the town, which comes within the district of Ardashir Pāpakān and is in turn divided into ro rustäks. According to al-Mascūdī (Tanbih, BGA, viii, 79), Or Kashd (the Biblical Or Kasdim) from which Abraham migrated is a place min biläd $K$ üth $\hat{a}$. The nisba


Besides Kūthā in Mesopotamia, Yākūt and alBakrl also mention a place of pilgrimage of this name in Mecca.

Bibliography (in addition to references given in the article): Ibn Serapion, in JRAS (x895), 75; Ibn Hawkal, 168 (ed. Kramers, 245, tr. KramersWiet, 237) ; al-Mukaddasi, 26, 121-2; Ibn Khurradảdhbih, 7, 9, 125, 185, 236; Ibn Rusta, 174, 182 (tr. Wiet, 202, 210); Yākūt, iv, 317-18; idem, Mushtarik, ed. Wüstenfeld, ii, 377; al-Bakri, ${ }^{M u}$ difam, ed. Wüstenfeld, 485 ; Harawī, Ziyää̆t, Ar. text, 80, tr. 183; Streck, Die alte Landschaft Babylonien, i, II, 16,24 ; Le Strange, $68-9$. On the question of the canals cf. also Ritter, Erdkunde, xi, 77 r .
(M. Plessner)

KUTHAM b. al-'ABBĀS b. 'Abd al-Muttalib L-HASHMi, Companion of the Prophet, son of the Prophet's uncle and of Umm al-Fadl Luhāba al-Hilāliyya, herself Muhammad's sister-in-law. Although the Sira brings him into contact with Muhammad by making him one of the inner circle of the Häshimĭ family who washed the Prophet's corpse and descended into his grave, and although his physical resemblance to the Prophet is also stressed, he was obviously a late convert to Islam, doubtless following his father al-‘Abbās [q.v.] in this after the conquest of Mecca.
Nothing is heard of him during the reigns of the first three Orthodox Caliphs, but then 'Ali on his accession made Kutham governor of Medina (36/656), and in the next year, when menaced by his rivals for the caliphate, Talha, al-Zubayr and ' $\bar{A}$ 'isha, he made him governor of Mecca and al-Tãif. He seems to have retained this office all through his cousin's caliphate, leading the Pilgrimage in $38 / 659$ (cf. Ibn Hishām, iii, ror8, ro20, tr. Guillaume, $687-8$; Ibn $\mathrm{Sa}^{〔} \mathrm{~d}$, $\mathrm{ii} / 2,70$, iv/r, 2, 22, vii/2, roo; Balädhurī, Ansäb, i, ed. Hamidullah 447, 569, 577-8; Tabarî, i, r830, r833, 3092, 3r06, 3390, 3343; Muhammad b. Habib, abMuhabbar, 17, 46; Ibn Khallikān, ed. Iḥān 'Abbās, vi, 351; etc.).
After this comparatively undistinguished career, Kutham achieved fame through the manner of his ostensible death. He was with the army of Khurāsān under Sa'id b. 'Uthman b. 'Affān when the latter in vaded Transoxania in $56 / 676$ (cf. Gibb, The Arab conquests in Central Asia, 19-20), and was allegedly killed (thus in Muhammad b. Habib; ro7, and Zubayrī, Nasab Kuraysh, 27) or died a natural death (thus in Balädhuri, $F u t u ̄ h, 4 r 2)$ at the siege of Samarkand in 57/677. Tabari makes no mention of Kutham's death in his account of this campaign, and Ya ${ }^{\circ}$ kübi, Buldän, 298, tr. Wiet, 119, and Narshalhī, Ta'rikikh-i Bukhärä, tr. Frye, 40 , state that he in fact died at Marw.

Whatever the truth of the matter, the supposed tomb of Kutham at Samarkand subsequently became a shrine and pilgrimage place; Barthold plausibly surmised that this cult was probably built up by his family, the 'Abbāsids, when they came to power. It is, however, equally possible that some existing pre-

Islamic cult of Soghdia was islamicised and transformed into the cult of Kutham. In the inscriptions of the later buildings making up the shrine complex of Afrāsiyāb, the citädel area of Samarkand and the heart of the pre-Mongol invasion city [see samarrandl, Kutham is generally referred to as the $\underline{S h a \vec{h} h-i}$ simda "living prince" or Shah-i diawanan "prince of the youths", and I. I. Rempel has suggested that Kutham is a syncretistic figure incorporating elements of the Islamic prophet Khidr [see AL-kgapir] and of Siyäwush and other ancient Iranian heroes (in G. A. Pugacenkova, ed., Is istorii velikogo goroda, Tashkent 1972, 36-52).
The shrine flourished greatly and was added to in Karakhānid and Saldjūk times, so that a whole complex was formed the ${ }^{3}$, and during Sandjar's sultanate, probably in the 520 /ir 30 , a Madrass Ktthamiyya was founded. When Ibn Bațṭuṭa visited Samarkand two centuries later, in the reign of the Caphatayid ‘Alä' al-Din Tarmashïrin ( $726-34 / \mathbf{3} 326$ 34), he found the shrine opulently appointed and much visited by the local people of Samarkand plus the Tatärs of the region. It had a säwiya [q.v.] or hospice attached to it for pilgrims and travellers, and a scion of the cAbbãsids, the amir Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad b. cAbd al-Kādir, great-great-grandson of the penultimate Baghdād caliph al-Mustansir \{ $623-40 / \mathbf{1 2 2 6 - 4 2}$ ), who had migrated from 'Irak to Transoxania, acted as näzir or superintendent of the shrine (Rihla, iii, 52-4, tr. Gibb, iii, 568-9). The shrine continued to attract royal patronage, including from the Timūrids; a mausoleum, possibly to be ascribed to Kutlugh Akà, one of Timưr's wives, was built in $762 / 136 \mathrm{x}$, and in the next century, Ulugh Beg [q.v.] added to it. Alterations were, indeed, made to it up to the early roth century.

Bibliography (in addition to references given in the article): Zirikli, al-A cläm, vi, 29. For the development of the cult of Kutham at Samarkand, see Barthold, Turkestan down to the Mongol invasion ${ }^{2}, 91-2$, and N. B. Nemtseva, Istoki kompositsii i etapi formirovaniva ansamblya Shakhi-Zinda, in Sov. Arkheologiya (1976), No. r, $94-$ ro6, Eng. tr. with commentary by J. M. Rogers and ‘Ádil Yãsin, in Irans, Jral. of the Brit. Inst. of Persian Studies, xv (r977), 125-47. (C. E. Bosworth)
XKUTHAYYIR в. 'ABD AL-RAHMAN (better known as Kuthayyir 'Azza and often called alMulahi after Mulayh, a sub-tribe of Khuzáca, or Ibn Abi Dium‘a, after his maternal grandfather), a poet of the 'Udhri school of the Umayyad period. Like other poets of the same school, his life was a favourite field for the imagination of story-tellers who wrote entertaining asmär literature. In such cases, legend plays such havoc with history that it becomes almost impossible for later critical studies to separate one from the other. Legends were introduced to suggest pseudo-historical occasions for some poems, and some poetry was made to suit stereotypes of the ideal lover. Other factors, both political and sectarian, made it easy for the ruwät to shroud Kuthayyir's character with ever thicker layers of legendary material. Nowhere else does authentic poetry stand in sharp contrast to the alleged character of its writer as it does in the case of Kuthayyir. When stripped of such accretions, the biography of such a poet becomes a mere skeleton.
Kuthayyir's parents were both from Khuzå ${ }^{\text {a }}$, and lived in Medina or in the adjacent hills to the east. If we believe al-Marzubāni, who states that the poet lived 80 or 81 years ( $M u$ cidiam, Cairo 1960, 242 ), then he must have been born ca. 23 , or $24 / 6+3$ or $6+4$ (since

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## Kushājim

the first Arabic newspaper in Damascus, alShäm. He also contributed to the Cairo journal al-Muqtataf. In 1901 he moved to Cairo, and attended the lectures of Muhammad 'Abduh at al-Azhar. He went back to Damascus, but soon returned to Cairo, where he collaborated in editing the journals al-Zāhir, al-Musāmarät and alMu'ayyad, and in 1905 founded the review al-Muqtabas. In 1908 he transferred it to Damascus, but in 1914 it was closed down by the Ottoman authorities. He visited Europe in 1908, 1913 and 1921-2. During his stay in Italy in 1913 he collected much of the material for his principal work, Khiṭat al-Shām (Damascus, 1925). He was largely responsible for the founding of the Arab Language Academy of Damascus in 1919, having been inspired by the example of the Académie Française.

## Further reading

GAL(S), vol. 3, 430-4.
Pellat, Ch., $E I^{\prime}$, s.v. Kurd 'Alī, and bibliography there cited.
M.J.L. YOUNG

## Kushājim (d. c.360/970-1)

Abū al-Fath Mahmūd ibn al-Husayn ibn Shāhak, known as Kushājim, was a poet, polymath and collator of literature. He was born in Ramla and lived in Mosul at the court of Abū al-Hayjaj' 'Abd Allāh ibn Hamdān, then in Aleppo at the court of Sayf al-Dawla (see Hamdānids). As a panegyricist he was generously rewarded at the Hamdānid court for a poem on Ja'far ibn 'Alī̀ ibn Hamdān. His verse is described by Blachère (in Histoire de la littérature arabe) as 'excessivley florid and enjoying a contemporary vogue'; he was closely associated with his son-in-law alSanawbarì and is one of the creators of nature poetry in Arabic, in which he evokes visual pleasure by his descriptions of gardens, flowers and trees. He also composed a number of prose works, including one on the etiquette of the nadìm.

## Text editions

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Kitäb adab al-nadïm, Cairo (1920).
al-Masāyid wa-al-matārid, Muhammad As'ad Talas (ed.), Baghdad (1954).

Further reading<br>Giese, Almà, Waş bei Kushājim, Berlin (1981) (see also the bibliography therein).

P.F. KENNEDY

See also: nature, in classical poetry; wasf


## Kuthayyir (c.40-105/660-723)

Kuthayyir ibn 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Mulaḥī was an 'Udhrī poet of the middle Umayyad period, who resided mainly in the Hijaz. A malformed half-orphan, in his poems he was occupied with his unfulfilled love to a married woman named 'Azza whose name was in later times attached to his in the genitive case: 'Kuthayyir possessed by 'Azza'. During a sojourn in Egypt (to where 'Azza had moved with her husband) he made the acquaintance of the governor 'Abd al-'Azīz ibn Marwān, and this was the starting point of his relationships with the caliphs 'Abd al-Malik (d. 86/705), © Umar II (d. 101/720) and Yazīd II (d. 105/ 724) attested by panegyrics. His allegedly ultra-Shī'ī ('Kaysãni') inclinations seem to be a later re-interpretation of a more personal affection for Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyya. A diwān has not been preserved; the collection of fragments by 'Abbās contains 172 poems with about 2,000 verses. Favourite topics in his poetry are love and panegyrics. Infatuated by the unattainable 'Azza, he carries on the tradition of the 'Udhri poets to whom he is also linked as rāwī (transmitter) of Jamil Buthayna. Unlike them, his attitude to the female sex is less adoring than defiant and demanding, and moreover he was not specialized in love poetry. In his panegyrics, the addressees are treated as friends equal in rank, not as patrons. His poetical diction has in modern times been called unaffected and easily understandable.

## Text edition

Collections of fragments: Sharh Dīwān Kuthayyir, H. Pérès (ed.), 2 vols, Algiers and Paris (1928-30); Dīwān, I. ‘Abbăs (ed.), Beirut (1971).

## Further reading

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Rubinacci, R. 'I versi politico-religiosi di Kutayyir

Luscuti,b.
Asir cohtwon

KUTHAYR ibn-, ‘ABD al-RAHMAN abu-SAHR, a poet of the Umayyad* period. ( $\dagger 732$ ). He lived first in al-Madinah, but spent much of his time with the tribes in the desert until he was summoned to the court at Damascus where he enjoyed the particular favour of Caliph Abd al-Malik (685-705). His love songs addressed to the Bedouin girl 'Azzat to which he owed his nickname 'Kuthayr 'Azzat', have found a place of honour in the history of Arab poetry. They may have been the motive for his close companionship with Jamil*, the Arab love poet par excellence, as whose reciter ( $r \bar{a} \cdot \bar{i}^{*}$ ) he acted. By a strange irony of nature this romantic mind had the figure of an ugly, ridiculous dwarf, which made him a butt of the courtiers. His art was so much appreciated that he felt sufficiently safe to show undisguised his sympathies for the opponents of the Umayyad* regime, the 'Alid" party and some heterodox sects of their camp. Many of ibn-Kuthayr's poems were sung long after his death.

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m)
cAZZAT, young gazelle, a feminine name. Arabic literature has preserved the memory of two women of this name. One is 'Azzat pintHumaid ibn-Waqqās, a Bedouin girl, sweetheart of the poet Kuthayr* (VIIIth cent.) who sang her praise in many odes even after her martriage to a more fortunate rival. She is known under the knickname "Azzat Kuthayr and her lover Kuthayr ‘Azzat. The second woman is 'Azzat al-Mailä', one of the famous singers and lute players of al-Madinah (VIIIth cent.). Her art, beauty and culture as well as her high moral standing made her home the rallying point of the best society of the town.

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Kuseyph lis62
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اشتهر ذكره بحبه لعزة بنت جهيل ، وقد طبقت شهرته الآفاق بهذا المب الوامق الذي كان مضرب الأمثال . وتد جعله „ابن سلام)في الطبقة الثانية من

الشُعراء .
1 - الأغاني / لأبي الفرج الأصبهاني . - ط . القاهرة : دار الكتب الصرية - نستغة







Y - معجم الشعراء / للمرزباني ني ص . ه
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