

Abū Muḥammad ‘Abdallāh b. al-‘Abbās al-Rāmhurmuzī,

another of Jubbā’ī’s pupil,⁷² and published the results from his point of view under the title *Jawābāt al-Rāmhurmuziyyīn*.⁷³ Rāmhurmuzī in turn answered questions he received from Tustar; the *K. jawābāt al-Tustariyyīn* that was the result of these was still accessible to Malāḥimī.⁷⁴ He gave the judges money in order that they should treat the Mu‘tazilites fairly.⁷⁵ Qāḍī ‘Abd al-Jabbār thought this praiseworthy; he had lived in a *ribāṭ* in Rāmhurmuz for some time, and started dictating his *mughnī* in his esteemed predecessor’s mosque.⁷⁶

In the border region between Khuzestan and Fars the city Arrajān was mainly Mu‘tazilite;⁷⁷ Nāṣir-i Khosraw would later, towards the end of the fifth/eleventh century, find a scholar of many interests named Abū Sa‘īd al-Baṣrī there.⁷⁸ In the same province Ka‘bī also named Sīnīz,⁷⁹ Tawwaz,⁸⁰ Sīrāf,⁸¹ and Jahrum.⁸² The last-named of these was situated inland, like Arrajān, not far from the border with Shabānkāra; while the first three are ports, or at least not far from the Persian Gulf. Muḥaddasī also noted that in the coastal region Mu‘tazilites and Shī‘ites constituted a large part of the population.⁸³

Of the cities named, Sīrāf was the most important economically. It had been a flourishing trans-shipment centre on the Persian Gulf during the Sasanid era, and experienced a further boost in the third/ninth century when the foundation of Baghdad created a fast-growing inland market. The Indian trade, which had always been its major income, was expanded as far as China in those days.⁸⁴

72 Regarding him cf. *Faḍl* 312, –4ff. > IM 98, 6ff.; Tanūkhī, *Nishwār al-muḥāḍara* 11 331.

73 Cf. Gimaret in: JA 173/1985/251.

74 *Mu‘tamad* 465, ult., and 486, 9f.; two further quotations, presumably from the same text, *ibid.* 467, 3, and 471, pu.: they are all concerned with hadiths and *akhbār* that could be employed to refute the vision of God.

75 *Faḍl* 317, 7.

76 *Ibid.* 317, 5f., and 315, –5; in more detail Heemskerck, *Pain and Compensation* 49ff.

77 Ka‘bī 113, 2. Regarding Yaḥyā b. Bishr al-Arrajānī see vol. III 314f. above. Ash‘arī sent *re-sponsa* here, too (Gimaret, *ibid.*). Regarding the place cf. Gaube/Leisten 16.

78 *Safarnāme* 91, apu. f. SCHEFER/transl. 251.

79 Cf. Gaube/Leisten 164; Krawulsky 214.

80 Gaube/Leisten 174; Krawulsky 217.

81 Gaube/Leisten 164; Krawulsky 215.

82 Gaube/Leisten 58; Krawulsky 173.

83 *Aḥsan al-taqāsīm* 439, 13.

84 Our knowledge here rests above all on D. Whitehouse’s archaeological studies; cf. his reports in: Iran 6/1968ff. (to 10/1972 and 12/1974), and in: World Archeology 14/1983/328ff., and *Proceedings Thirty-First Internat. Congr.* Tokyo 1983, 1 416f.; furthermore R. Hodges and D. Whitehouse, *Mohammed, Charlemagne and the Origins of Europe* 133ff.; H. Gaube in: Arch. Mitt. Iran 13/1980/149ff.; Ghulāmriḍā Ma‘ṣūmī, *Sīrāf ‘Bandar-i Tāhirī?’* (Tehran