

كِتَابٌ غَوَامِضُ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْمُبْتَمَةِ

الواقعة في متون الأحاديث المسندة

تأليف

الحافظ أبي القاسم خلف بن عبد الملك بن بشكوال

(ت ٥٧٨ هـ)

تحقيق
دكتور

عزالدين علي
محمد كمال الدين عز الدين

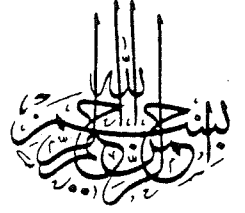
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المجلد الأول

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عالم الكتب

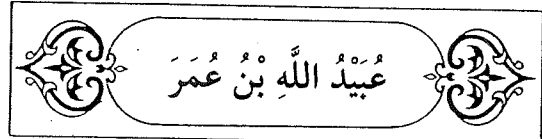


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Uleaydullah b. Omer
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(٧٥) خبر آخر



أخبرنا القاضي محمد بن أحمد بجامع قرطبة - صانه الله - قال:
قرأت على محمد بن فرج الفقيه قال: ثنا يونس بن عبد الله القاضي، عن
أبي عيسى، عن عبيد الله بن يحيى، عن أبيه، عن مالك بن أنس، عن
ابن شهاب، عن السائب بن يزيد: أنه أخبره: أن عمر بن الخطاب خرج
فقال: إني وجدت من فلان ربح شراب، فزعم أنه شرب الطلأ، وأنا سائل
عما شرب، فإن كان يسكر جلدته! فجلده عمر الحد تاماً.

الذي وجد منه عمر ربح الشراب هو: عبيد الله ابنه.

الحجة في ذلك: ما أخبرنا به أبو علي حسين محمد إجازة قال: ثنا
أبو الحسن علي بن الحسن/المصري قال: ثنا أبو محمد النحاس قال: ثنا
أبو سعد بن الأعرابي قال: ثنا الحسن بن محمد الزعفراني قال: ثنا
سفيان، عن الزهري: سمع السائب بن يزيد يقول: سمعت عمر بن
الخطاب يقول: قد ذكر أن عبيد الله بن عمر وأصحاباً له شربوا شراباً، وأنا
سائل عنه، فإن كان يسكر حدتهم.

وأخبرنا أبو محمد بن عتاب، ثنا محمد بن مفرج، ثنا ابن الأعرابي،
ثنا إسحاق، عن إبراهيم، ثنا عبد الرزاق، ثنا معمر، عن الزهري، عن

كما جاء الخبر بسند مالك عند الشافعي وهو في ص ٢/٣٠٦ - برقم ١٥٢٤ - بدائع المن،
وجاء فيه للشافعي من طريق سفيان عن الزهري عن السائب برواية البيان الأولى في الحجة.
وساق الخبر الدارقطني بسند مالك ص ٤/٢٤٨.

الخبر في الموطأ بشرح تنوير الحوالك ص ٢/١٧٨ - دون تعليق من السيوطي.
ورواية معمر عن الزهري عن السائب بن يزيد في مصنف عبد الرزاق ص ٩/٢٨٨ وفيها:
«إني وجدت من عبيد الله بن عمر...»

✓ **'UBAYD ALLĀH B. 'UMAR**, a son of the second caliph and Companion of the Prophet, d. 37/657.

'Ubayd Allāh was the son of 'Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb by his wife Umm Kulthūm Mulaika bt. Djarwal of the Khuzā'a, who, divorced by 'Umar after he converted to Islam, married a kinsman and remained pagan in Mecca. 'Ubayd Allāh is known principally for having avenged his father's death in *Dhu 'l-Hijja*/23 November 644 at the hands of Abū Lu'lu'a, a Persian slave of al-Mughīra b. Shu'ba [q.v.]. According to most accounts, once captured, Abū Lu'lu'a killed himself, so 'Ubayd Allāh turned his wrath on his unidentified daughter, on al-Hurmuzān [q.v.], a former Sāsānid commander who had converted to Islam, and finally on the Christian Djuḥayna, killing all three; according to al-Ya'qūbī (*Ta'rikh*, ii, 185), 'Ubayd Allāh killed Abū Lu'lu'a, his wife, and daughter. Various sources also have him railing against the presence in Medina of 'adāmī slaves, and even against some of the *muhājirūn* (see e.g. Ibn Sa'd, *Ṭabaqāt*, v, 8-9; al-Mas'ūdī, *Murūj*, ed. Pellat, iii, 125). The sources thus give the impression that he was at least slightly unhinged, and the family's *bête noir* (it is said that he was beaten by 'Umar for drinking, al-Ṭabarī, i, 2388); his political motives (see e.g. al-Dīnawarī, *al-Akhbār al-tiwāl*, 180, where he later claims to avenge 'Uthmān's murder) are generally given short shrift. Be this as it may, the killing was considered unlawful, and 'Ubayd Allāh was held by Sa'd b. Abī Waqqāsh in his *dār*; he was soon granted a pardon by 'Uthmān, a decision that was grist for the anti-'Uthmān mill. Fearing 'Alī, who swore to hold him accountable for the murder, 'Ubayd Allāh fled to Mu'āwiya in Syria. He was one of Mu'āwiya's commanders at the battle of Siffin [q.v.], where he was killed in 37/657.

Bibliography: Ṭabarī, index; Ibn Sa'd, *Ṭabaqāt*, iii/1, 190, and v, 8 ff.; Naṣr b. Muzāhim, *Waḳ'at Siffin*, ed. Hārūn, index; Zubayrī, *Nasab Kuraysh*, Cairo 1953, 349; Balādhurī, *Ansāb*, v, ed. Goitein, 24, ms. Reisülküttap 598, fol. 327a-b (653-4 in Hamīdullāh's pagination); idem, *Futūh*, 381, 474; Ibn A'tham al-Kūfī, *Futūh*, ii, 412 ff., iii, 212 ff., v, 65 ff. and passim; Dīnawarī, *al-Akhbār al-tiwāl*, 172, 180, 186, 189 ff.; Mas'ūdī, *Murūj*, ed. Pellat, vii, index; Ya'qūbī, *Ta'rikh*, ii, 185, 188, 202; Ibn al-Athīr, *Usd al-ghāba*, Tehran 1958, iii, 342-3; Yāqūt, *Mu'jam al-buldān*, iii, 403; anon., *T. al-Khulafā'*, ed. P. Gryaznevič, Moscow 1967, index; Caetani, *Annali dell'Islam*, vi (index), and ix, 646 ff. (further bibl.); W.F. Madelung, *The succession to Muḥammad*, Cambridge 1997, 69-70, 75, 108, 231-2. (C.F. ROBINSON)

'UBAYD ALLĀH B. ZIYĀD, Umayyad governor of Baṣra, Kūfa and the East, d. 67/686.

The son of Ziyād b. Abīhi [q.v.], 'Ubayd Allāh seems to have been groomed by his father for a successful life in politics, and in both policy and style, father and son are frequently paired by the sources. Some accounts explicitly connect 'Ubayd Allāh's appointment as governor of Khurāsān to his father's death (thus al-Ya'qūbī, *Ta'rikh*, ii, 281; al-Balādhurī, *Futūh al-buldān*, 410), but a precise chronology is elusive. According to Khalīfa b. Khayyāt, Mu'āwiya appointed 'Ubayd Allāh over Khurāsān in 53/672-3, and over Baṣra in 55/674-5 (*Ta'rikh*, 135 ff.); but according to al-Ṭabarī's sources, his rule in Khurāsān began in 54/673-4, and that in Baṣra a year later (ii, 166-7, 172). Ideally, these and similar problems of chronology would be solved by the relatively voluminous—and dated—silver coinage that bears 'Ubayd

Allāh's name: unfortunately, the earliest issues are problematic, and at present, the most one can say is that he was ruling in the east from 54/674 onwards and in Baṣra from 56/675-6 onwards. At this point the numismatic evidence improves, and can throw some light on administration and cultural style. Baṣra enjoys pride of place among the eastern mints that struck his coins; Dārābdjird, Dast-i Maysān, Narmāshīr, and Djayy also appear frequently; while Kūfa, which was added to his governorship of Baṣra in 60/679-80, appears very infrequently. All the coins are of the Arab-Sāsānid type; the language is Pahlavi, and dating is occasionally based on the era of Yazdagird. In the 50s/670s one would expect a Sāsānid-Persian cultural milieu for 'Ubayd Allāh's administration, and in fact the literary sources suggest the same (M. Morony, *Iraq after the Muslim conquest*, passim). The series ends in 64/683-4, when the *ashraf* of Baṣra ejected him from the city—an event reported in great detail by our sources (e.g. al-Ṭabarī, ii, 432 ff.; al-Balādhurī, *Ansāb al-ashraf*, iv B, 97 ff.). In the confused aftermath of the death of Yazīd b. Mu'āwiya, 'Ubayd Allāh at first temporised, and even managed for a short time to secure the *bay'a* of the Baṣran *ashraf*; but he could not outlive for long the Sufyānid system of rule in which both father and son had prospered. Forced to flee the city, he went to Syria where he threw his support behind Marwān b. al-Ḥakam. He fought for Marwān in the battle of Mardj Rāhit [q.v.] and commanded armies in the Djazīra for Marwān and his son and successor 'Abd al-Malik; it was on his watch in Djumādā I 65/January 685 that Sulaymān b. Ṣurad [q.v.], and his men were massacred in Ra's al-'Ayn ('Ayn al-Warda). His death on the Khāzīr river early in 67/686, where he was defeated by al-Mukhtār's commander Ibrāhīm b. al-Ashṭar, is described in some detail by the Arabic sources (thus al-Balādhurī, *Ansāb al-ashraf*, v, 247 ff.; Ibn A'tham, *Futūh*, vi, 139 ff.; al-Ṭabarī, ii, 707 ff.). Syriac sources are also familiar with al-Mukhtār's defeat of 'Ubayd Allāh. A Nestorian historian, who was probably writing in or near Sindjār in the last decade of the 7th century, knew of 'Ubayd Allāh as a commander of the "Westerners" (i.e., Syrians), and describes how he carried favour in Nisibis with John, a candidate for the patriarchate; he mistakenly calls him 'Abd al-Rahmān (see Brock, *North Mesopotamia in the late seventh century. Book XV of John Bar Penkāyē's Rīs Mellē*, 64 ff.). Whereas this author numbers al-Mukhtār's men at 13,000, Michael the Syrian (*Chronique*, xi-xv) supplies the fantastic figure of 400,000 dead at the battle.

It is largely as suppressor of Khāridjites and oppressor of Shī'īs that 'Ubayd Allāh is described by our sources. According to some, 'Ubayd Allāh's increasingly harsh policies towards the former dated from 58/677-8 (al-Ṭabarī, ii, 185-6); one report has it that 'Ubayd Allāh and his father Ziyād together killed 13,000 Khāridjites, and 'Ubayd Allāh himself is said to have imprisoned 4,000 (*ibid.*, ii, 459-60). Al-Mubarrad states that 'Ubayd Allāh would sometimes imprison Khāridjites and sometimes kill them, but usually the latter (*al-Kāmil*, 594). His infamy among Shī'īs rests principally, but not exclusively, on his suppression of al-Husayn b. 'Alī's rebellion in Muḥarram 61/October 680; according to some accounts, 'Ubayd Allāh abused the slain 'Alid's severed head.

Bibliography: Khalīfa b. Khayyāt, *Ta'rikh*, Beirut, 1995, index; Ṭabarī, index; Balādhurī, *Ansāb al-ashraf*, iv B, ed. M. Schloessinger, 77 ff., v, ed. Goitein, index; Ya'qūbī, *Ta'rikh*, ii, 281, 288 ff., 306 ff., 317, 321; Dīnawarī, *al-Akhbār al-tiwāl*, index;