

The Ismaili Society, Series A, No 2.

W. Ivanow, Collected Vol. 1. 1948

Satpanth (Indian Ismailism) in pp. 6-7

صعدي = صعد
KJ

by 257/871 AD Sind became ^{de facto} independent of Baghdad. ~~Two~~ Two
^{emerged} separate ~~Qutubids~~ the one of Multan becoming Shi'ite Isma'ili,
unrecognized the sovereignty of the Fatimid dynasty of
Baghdad & later of Cairo. ~~The~~ It is not known when
this happened. The famous Fatimid Qadi Numan (died
363/974) quotes in a book composed about 650/961
an epistle by Ibn Haushab who was sent in
266/880 as a missionary from Kufa ^{in Iraq} to Yemen. He
settled in Aden, where there already existed a Shi'ite
community. He married the daughter of the head of
that community & later on, sent his nephew to as
a missionary of the Ismaili faith 'on his behalf'
which indicates that other missionaries had been active
there. The Qadi concludes his report by stating that
the Isma'ili community existed there to his own days.
It has come into open, consolidated & successful
and has overcome resistance under his successors.

The ~~more~~ Thus the first impetus was certainly religious
& the ^{Isma'ili} propaganda took its starting point from Iraq
& Aden. There was however direct propaganda from
North Africa as well. In a report of the merchant
geographer Ibn Hauqal, who set out ^{for his travels} from Baghdad
in May 943 & possibly was himself a spy ~~of~~ in
the service of the Fatimids, reports that the

in that the Breasons, herded in their country were destined for the Ismaili Messias.

ferocious ~~mountain~~ mountain tribes of al-Qufs in Kirman - Baluchistan had undergone accepted the religion 'of the people of North Africa' (Ibn Haqal, ~~as~~ recorded ed. by J. H. Kramers, Leiden 1939, ~~vol~~ p. 310, line 7) and Neither Ibn Haqal nor Yaqut know of a place called al-Qufs. Both speak only about the Mountains of the al-Qufs. J. H. gives their exact position; at the south bordered by the sea, in the north the district of Jiruft (then capital of Kirman) east desert down to Mukram, in the west Baluch tribes up Munjan & Hormuz.

من هو (أو من) من قبيلة الفرس في القرن 10

At

North Africa & the Indian Trade

In his short essay The Fatimids and the route to India (Extrait de la Revue de la Faculté des Sciences Economiques de l'Université d'Istanbul # vol. 11, Istanbul 1953, offprint 5 pages) Prof. Bernard Lewis of the Univ. of Chicago tries to show that the Fatimids ~~plan~~ conceived & executed a deliberate policy of restricting the trade to India as part of their plan to destroy the power of the Abbassids & to replace themselves as the sole overlords of Islam.

To this interesting summary, some additional points. Fatimid center of Ismailis in the 9th & 10th centuries. From there natural springboard to the countries on the one side of the sea.

قاسم القاسم

القاسم

القاسم القاسم

al-Istakbari 163/4 = Ibn Hajar

167, 5

ابن حجر's mostly Shia

167, 5

القاسم bilingual Persian & Turkish.

170, 8

مفازة بين مكران والقاسم

On the other hand al-Musaddas does not mention a town in his detailed account. He states that he actually was in the country, but he came from the North 1877, 488-490.