

poem, but a similar one, entitled *Sha'ir Kampong Gēlam tērbakar*, published after a fire in 1847.

The periodical *Ĉermin Mata* contains some contributions by 'Abd Allāh. He died in 1854 during a pilgrimage to Mecca, shortly after his arrival in that city. The notes of his voyage as far as Dīdda were published in *Ĉermin Mata*.

Besides these original works 'Abd Allāh translated the Tamil redaction of *Pančatantra* (a collection of Indian fables) into Malay under the title of *Hikayat Pandja Tandēran*, and edited the Malay Chronicles (*Sēdjarah Mēlayu*).

Bibliography: R. O. Winstedt's work cited above; *Pēlayaran ka-Kēlantān*, 1st ed. Singapore 1838 (Arab. char. and romanized side by side); 2nd ed., *ibid.* 1852 (lith.); reprinted in *Maleisch Leesboek*, 4de stukje, by J. Pijnappel, Leiden 1855 (2nd ed. 1871); ed. H. C. Klinkert, Leiden 1889 (together with *Pēlayaran ka-Djudah*; with notes) and romanized by R. Brons Middel, Leiden 1893; Malay Literature Series 2 (in 2 vols.), Singapore 1907, 1909 (roman. ed. and ed. in Arab char.) and reprints; translations: French by E. Dulaurier, Paris 1850 (with notes); Dutch by J. J. de Hollander (*de Gids* 1851, abridged); Javanese, Batavia 1883; English by A. E. Coope, Singapore 1949 (with notes); *Sha'ir Singapura tērbakar*: P. Favre, *L'incendie de Singapour*, in *Mélanges Or., Publ. Ec. Langues Or. Viv.*, 1883 (transcribed in Malay char. from the romanized text printed in 1843); *Sha'ir Kampong Gēlam terkakar*, 1st ed. lith. on a scroll of paper, Singapore 1847; romanized in a collection of Malay poems, often printed (3rd ed. Singapore 1887); *Hikayat Abdullah*, 1st ed. Singapore 1849 (autogr.); 2nd ed. for the R. As. Soc., Singapore 1880; ed. H. C. Klinkert, Leiden 1882 (with a fasc. of notes); ed. W. G. Shellabear, Malay Literature Series 4 (2 vols.), Singapore 1907, 1908 (rom. and Arab. ed.); English trans. by J. T. Thomson, London 1874; by W. G. Shellabear, Singapore 1918; Dutch (abridged) by G. Niemann (*TNI*, 1854); cf. C. Hooykaas, *Over Maleise Literatuur* 2nd ed., 1947, 101 ff.; *Ḳiṣṣah pēlayaran Abduur dari Singapura sampai ka-Mēkah*, all editions incomplete (*Ĉermin Mata*, Singapore 1858; Batavia 1866; Klinkert's edition, romanized in BP, 1911, 1920); copy of the complete MS. in Leiden Univ. Libr. (MS. Klinkert 63); Dutch trans. by Klinkert, *BTLV* 1867; *Hikayat Pandjatanēran*, finished 1835; 1st ed. lith. Singapore, n.d.; 2nd ed. Singapore 1868; ed. H. N. v. d. Tuuk, *Maleisch Leesboek*, VI (with notes), Leiden 1866, 1875, 1881; romanized ed. by C. A. van Ophuysen, Leiden 1913; Dutch trans. by H. C. Klinkert, Zaltbommel 1871; Javanese, Batavia 1878; *Sēdjarah Mēlayu*, Singapore n.d. (after 1831); mutilated re-edition by H. C. Klinkert, Leiden 1884; the Singapore edition is also the basis of Dulaurier's and Shellabear's editions; *Hikayat Dunia*, n.d. (History of Asia and Africa); *Hikayat pada mēnyatakan perihai Dunia*, Singapore 1856 (geography). (C. A. VAN OPHUYSEN—P. VOORHOEVE)

'ABD ALLĀH B. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWĀN, son of the caliph 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān [q.v.], was born about the year 60/680-1, perhaps somewhat earlier, as he is said to have been 27 years old in the year 85/704. He grew up in Damascus and accompanied his father in several campaigns. We first meet him as an independent general in the year 81/700-1, in one of the usual razzias against the Eastern Romans. Then in the year 82/701-2, he was sent with Muḥammad b. Marwān to help

al-Ḥadīdjādī against al-Ash'ath and played a part in the negotiations of Dayr al-Djamādjīm. Thereupon he again led expeditions against the Eastern Romans, and in the year 84/703-4 conquered al-Maṣṣīṣa, which he converted into a military camp. After the death of his uncle 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Marwān, he was appointed governor of Egypt in the year 85/704. On 11 Djumādā II he made his entry into Fustāt. He was to wipe out all traces of 'Abd al-'Aziz, and therefore changed all the officials. His administration left a bad record in the tradition, because he accepted bribes and embezzled public moneys. The only really important achievement of his rule was the introduction of the Arab language into the *diwāns* of the capital. His administration gave offence in Damascus; in the year 88/706-7 he made there a passing visit, and in 90/708-9 he was definitely recalled. He departed to Syria with many presents, but they were taken from him in the province of al-Urdunn by order of the caliph. Thereupon he disappeared from the political arena. Only al-Ya'qūbī has the information that he was executed when the 'Abbāsids came to power. He is said to have been crucified by al-Saffāh in the year 132/749-50 in al-Hira.

Bibliography: Ibn Taghribirdī, i, 232 ff.; Maḳrīzī, *Ḳhiṭat*, i, 98, 302; F. Wüstenfeld, *Die Statthalter von Ägypten*, i, 38 ff.; Ṭabari, ii, 1047, 1073 ff.; 1127, 1165; Ibn al-Aḥir, iv, 377 ff., 398, 409; Wellhausen, in *NGWGött.*, 1901, fasc. 4, p. 20; Ya'qūbī, ii, 414, 466; *Papyri Schott-Reinhardt*, i, 15 f., 28 f. (C. H. BECKER)

'ABD ALLĀH B. 'ABD AL-MUṬṬALIB B. Hāshim of Quraysh, father of the prophet Muḥammad. The earliest and most reliable sources give little information about him. His mother was Fāṭima bint 'Amr of B. Maḳhẓūm. Al-Kalbī places his birth in the 24th year of the reign of Anūshirwān (554), but he is usually said to have been twenty-five when he died (? 570). According to a well-known story, picturesque but probably with little factual basis, 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib vowed that, if he had ten sons who reached maturity, he would sacrifice one; he attained this and selected 'Abd Allāh by lot, but eventually sacrificed 100 camels instead. His marriage to Āmina bint Wah' has been much embellished in legend. It may have marked an alliance between 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib and Āmina's clan, B. Zuhra, as he himself married a woman of this clan at the same time. During a trading expedition 'Abd Allāh fell ill and died at Medina among the clan of his father's mother, B. 'Adī b. al-Nadīdjār, being buried in Dār al-Nābigha. His death took place either shortly before Muḥammad's birth or a few months after; the word "orphan" in *Ḳ.* xciii, 6, doubtless refers to Muḥammad's early loss of his parents.

Bibliography: Ibn Hishām, 97-102; Ibn Sa'd, i/1, 53-61; Ṭabari, i, 967, 979-80, 1074-81; Caetani, *Annali*, i, 65-7, 118-20. (W. MONTGOMERY-WATT)

'ABD ALLĀH B. ABĪ ISHĀḲ AL-ḤADRAMĪ, grammarian and Kur'ān-reader from Baṣra, died in 117/735-6. His "exceptional" (*shādhḍha*) reading continued the tradition of Ibn 'Abbās and, in turn, influenced the readings of 'Isā b. 'Umar al-Thaḳafī and of Abū 'Amr b. al-'Alā'. It seems now established that he was the earliest of the real Arab grammarians (cf. Ibrahim Mustafa, *Actes du XXI Congrès des Orient.*, 278-9). He is said to have extended the use of inductive reasoning (*ḳiyās*) and the detail is handed down that in case of doubt he opted for the accusative (*naṣb*). Nothing else is known about him beyond the facts that, being of