

# Ibn Ruzayq and His Literary Works: A Bibliographical Survey

Said M. Said Al-Háshimiy\*

\* Ph.D. Modern History from University of Leeds, England 1995.  
Lectures, Dept. of History at Sultan Qaboos University.

## Abstract

The purpose of this study is twofold: firstly to deal with the biography of Ibn Ruzayq, Humayd b. Muhammad b. Ruzayq "Salil Ibn Ruzayq" and his relations with the Ál Bú Sa'íd dynasty; secondly to study his literary works.

Ibn Ruzayq was born in Muscat sometime in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and his death was in 1291 A.H./ 1875. He wrote seventeen books which dealt with the following: Maqámát, poetry, and history. With the exception of *al-Fath al-Mubin*, *Badr al-Tamám*, *al-Sha'á' al-Shá'* and the *DíwáSilk al-Farayd*. None of his works have been published and exist only in manuscript form, in the different World libraries.

The *Díwán* Ibn Ruzayq which has been published by The Ministry of National Heritage and Culture of Oman (M.N.H.C.) in 1983 is in fact a selection of his poems taken from his *Díwáns*.

The purpose of this study is twofold: firstly to deal with the biography of Ibn Ruqayq, Humayd b. Muhammad "Salil Ibn Ruzayq" and his relation with the Al-Bú Sa'id Dynisty; secondly to study his literary works.

Ibn Ruzayq was born in Muscat sometime in the last quarter of the 18th Century and his death was in 1291/1875.

He wrote seventeen books which deal with the following:

- 1) Maqámát
- 2) Poetry
- 3) History

With the exception of al-Fath al-Mubín and al-Shu'á' al-Shá'í' none of his works has been published and exists only in manuscript form. The Diwán Ibn Ruzayq which has been published by The Ministry of National Heritage and culture of Oman (M. N. H. C.) in 1983 is in fact a selection of his poems taken from his Diwáns.

### 1. The life of Ibn Ruzayq

Ibn Ruzayq's full name was Humayd b. Muḥammad b. Ruzayq b. Bakhít b. Sa'id b. Ghassán al-Nakhálí.<sup>1</sup> The last name refers to Nakhál, his family's place of origin which is situated in the western Ḥajar, to the east of Rustáq. He grew up in Muscat, and was known as salíl (decadent of) Ibn Ruzayq, or Ibn Ruzayq, or al-Shá'ir Ibn Ruzayq.

He was born in Muscat where his family lived.<sup>2</sup> The date of his birth is unknown, but it was probably in the 1780's, since he mentions<sup>3</sup> that his house was burnt down in 1801, and he joined in the war between Sd. Sa'id and his uncle Qays b. Imám Aḥmad in 1804, and he also saw the bier of Sd. Ḥamad b. Imám Sa'id on Friday 8th Rajab, 1206/2nd March, 1792. He was a child at this time and was not allowed to follow the bier to the cemetery. Furthermore he completed his diwán *Sulk al-Farady in Dhú al-Qa'dah*, in 1221/1806.<sup>4</sup> Ibn Ruzayq is unlikely to have been less than twenty years old when he joined Sd. Sa'id against Qays, and he already had his own house and apparently was independent. He died at Muscat in 1291/1873.<sup>5</sup>

He lived at Muscat where his family had lived since the reign of Imam Sayf b. Sulṭán II. His father worked at the Muscat custom house.<sup>6</sup> This position was hereditary in the descendants of the family of Ruzayq, the grandfather of Ḥumayd (Ibn Ruzayq).<sup>7</sup>

There had been amicable relations between Ruzayq's family and the Āl bú Sa'id Dynasty since the reign of Imam Aḥmad b. Sa'id, the founder of the Āl bú Sa'id state.<sup>8</sup> Ruzayq b. Bakhít had been a friend of Imám Aḥmad since the latter was Wálí of Ṣuḥár in the 1730's.<sup>9</sup> The friendship began when Ruzayq advised Aḥmad not to meet Imam Sayf b. Sulṭán at Muscat. The story is that

Imam Sayf appointed Aḥmad as Wáli of Şuḥár, and Aḥmad became famous for his generosity. People obeyed him willingly and appreciated the justice of his administration. When Imam Sayf II noticed this, he had doubts about the intentions of Aḥmad and summoned him to Muscat. When Aḥmad arrived at Muscat, he met Ruzayq before he saw Imam Sayf, and Ruzayq informed Aḥmad about the hostile intentions of Imam Sayf II. Thus he was able to return unharmed to Şuḥár. Contacts between Aḥmad and Ruzayq increased from the beginning of the reign of Aḥmad. Imam Aḥmad did not forget the advice of Ruzayq. He retained Ruzayq in office at the custom house, which Ruzayq had held under Imam Sayf II. On Ruzayq's death Imam Aḥmad appointed Ruzayq's son, Muḥammad, and wrote a letter of appointment assigning the post to Ruzayq and his children. This document was dated 25 Rabi' I, 1160/27 April, 1747, but it was burnt in 1801<sup>10</sup>.

Sultán b. Aḥmad depended on the assistance of Muḥammad b. Ruzayq before he entered Muscat in 1792. He wrote a letter asking Muḥammad b. Ruzayq to tell the merchants and notables of Muscat to be reassured.<sup>11</sup> Muḥammad was able to do so, and after Sultán had occupied Muscat, he depended on Muḥammad b. Ruzayq to obtain supplies for Sultán's army. Sd. Sultán trusted in Muḥammad and took his advice. Ibn Ruzayq was a cultured man, and left a record of the subjects he studied.<sup>12</sup>

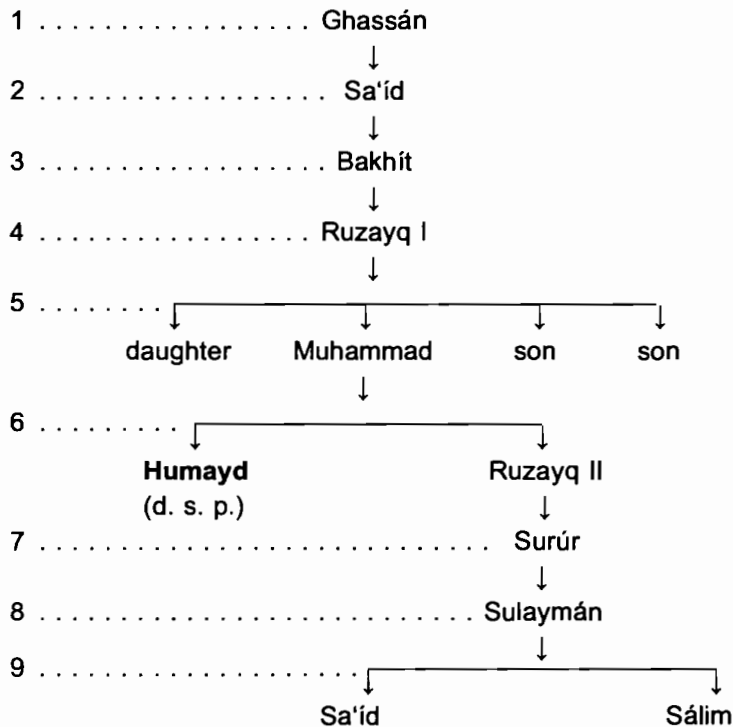
The *'ulamá* he studied under were:

- (1) Sh. Ḥammád b. Muḥammad b. Sálím al-Bust.
- (2) Sh. Muḥammad b. Náşir b. Muḥammad al-Kharúşí.
- (3) Sh. Ma'rúf b. Sálím al-Sáyighi.
- (4) Sh. Kháţar b. Ḥumayd al-Badá'í.
- (5) Sh. Muḥsan al-'Ajmí al-Qaşáb.
- (6) Sd. Muhanná b. Khalfán b. Muḥammad b. 'Abdalláh al bú Sa'ídi.
- (7) Sh. khamís b. Sálím al-Háshimí.
- (8) Sh. Sálím b. Muḥammad b. Sálím al-Darmakí.
- (9) Sh. Ḥumayd b. Sálím b. Muḥammad al-Darmakí.
- (10) Sh. Thunayán b. Náşir b. Khalaf al-Zámilí.
- (12) Sd. Sálím b. Sultán b. Imám Aḥmad.
- (13) His father, Muḥammad b. Ruzayq.
- (14) Sh. Sa'íd b. Aḥmad b. Sa'íd al-Yaḥmadí.

Ibn Ruzayq had a respectable position in society<sup>13</sup>, and his literary work was praised by *'ulamá* such as al-Sálimí al-Sálimí and al-Kharúşí Náşir b. Já'id b. Khamís. It is recorded of al-Kharúşí that he was in such awe of Ibn Ruzayq's literary talents, that when he sent a letter with a poem in praise of Ibn Ruzayq to Náşir b. Sulaymán al-'Abidán he requested him not to show the poem to Ibn Ruzayq.<sup>14</sup>

Ibn Ruzayq enjoyed a reputation as a genealogist and historian, as a grammarian and a prosodist.<sup>15</sup> During the governorship of Sd Muḥammad b. Sálím b. Sulṭán (1928 - 30) over Muscat, he was a manager for the market of Muscat. He had two uncles<sup>16</sup> and one aunt<sup>17</sup> His uncles were captured by the Persians in 1743. He also had one brother called Ruzayq.<sup>18</sup> The details of Ibn Ruzayq's family are as follows:

- (1) Ibn Ruzayq's ascendants are known only by name, apart from his father and grandfather.
- (2) Ruzayq I is first mentioned during the reign of Imam Sayf II. There is no record of his life before A.H.1149. One opinion is that he was a slave of the Ya'áribah dynasty. He worked at the Muscat custom house during the rule of Imam Sayf II. He had good relations with Imam Aḥmad, the founder of Āl bú Sa'ídi state, when the latter was governor of Şuhár. He died at the end the reign of Imam Aḥmad b. Sa'id. (see *al-Fath* - pp. 331, 351f. and 365).



Family tree of Ibn Ruzayq

- (3) To the best of our knowledge, Ruzayq I left one daughter. and one son. she died during the reign of Sd. Sa'id b. Sulṭán (see *Sabá'ik*, fol 32a.) and the son was called Muḥammad.

- (4) Ruzayq I had two sons, who were captured by the Persians during their expedition over Quriyát in 1843. (see *al-Fath*, p. 342).
- (5) Muḥammad b. Ruzayq, the author's father, replaced his father at the Muscat custom house. He supported Sd. Sulṭán b. Aḥmad in capturing Muscat after the death of Sd. Ḥamad b. Imam Sa'íd in 1792. He became the adviser to Sd. Sulṭán. He died some time between A.H. 1208 and 1216/1793 and 1801 (see *al-Fath*, pp. 352, and 418 f.).
- (6) Ruzayq II had one son called Surúr. There is no record of him except that his brother Ḥumayd comforted Ruzayq II when Ruzayq II's wife died in 1232 (see *Sabá'ik*, fol. 342a).
- (7) No details of the lives of Surúr and his son Sulaymán have survived.
- (8) Sulaymán left two sons, Sálím and Sa'íd. the former lived in Barká', while the latter lived in Nakhal and was a broker at the market of Barká'.

## 2 - The Literary Works of Ibn Ruzayq

Ibn Ruzayq wrote a number of books on various topics. These books can be divided into three categories:

### i - *Maqámát*

He wrote كتاب علم الكرامات المنسوب إلى نسق المقامات

*K. 'Ilm al-Karámát al-Mansúb ala Nasaq al-Maqámát*<sup>19</sup> which included 60 maqámahs. This is now lost, but the first (Maqámah al-Shádhániyyah) is included in *K. al-Fath al-Mubín*.<sup>20</sup>

### ii - *Poems*<sup>21</sup>

With the exception of A below, none of the following works has been published, and they only exist in manuscript form, except number H below which is lost:

A - سلك الفريد في مدح السيد الحميد ثويني بن سعيد

*Silk al-Farayd fi Madḥ al-Sayyid al-Ḥamayd Thuwayní b. Sa'íd b. Sulṭán*

This exists at Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire, Ms 4215 Part ii.<sup>22</sup> It is written in alphabetical order.<sup>23</sup> It was completed on Tuesday, 12th Rajab 1262\July 1846. It was published by the M.N.H.C. in 1997 in three volumes, edited by Muhammad 'Alí al-Sulaybí.

B - ديوان سلوة الأنام في مدح الإمام الحميد أحمد بن سعيد

*Díwán Salwat al-Anám fi Madḥ al-Imám al-Ḥamayd Aḥmad b. Sa'íd*.<sup>24</sup>

This also exists at Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire, Ms 4215 part i. It was completed in Dhú al-Qa'dah, 1221/Jan 1807.

- C - سبائك اللوجين المعروف بقرة العين  
*Sabá'ik al-Lujayn al-Ma'rúf Bi Qurat al-'Ain*  
This exists in the British Library, Ms Or. 6563.<sup>25</sup> This copy was completed in 1243/1827. the MS consists of three parts;
- i - Poems.
  - ii - Riddles.
  - iii - Letters.
- i - *Poems from fols 1a to 374 a;*  
These are in alphabetical order, and were written on various occasions. Ibn Ruzayq praises in this *diwán* some 27 men, such as Sayyid Sálím b. Sulṭán and his son, Muḥammad b. Náṣir al-Jabrí.<sup>26</sup> He also elegizes some 17 men and women, such as his father<sup>27</sup>, his aunt<sup>28</sup> Thunayán b. Náṣir b. Khalaf b. Zámil al-M'awalí<sup>29</sup> who died in Dhú al-Ḥijjah 1241<sup>30</sup> and Muhanná b. Muḥammad b. Sulaymán al-Ya'arubí<sup>31</sup> who died in 1219.<sup>32</sup> There are also lampoons, a poem of consolation and polemics.
- ii - *Riddles from fols 374a to 377a*  
These include riddles about coins, stars,... etc.
- iii - *Letters from fols 377a - 393a.*  
He wrote a number of letters to friends and important persons. This *diwán* contains 19 of them. One is addressed to him and the rest were written by him, between 1240 and 1243.<sup>33</sup>
- D - ديوان فصوص المرجان في مدح السيد محمد بن سالمين سلطان  
*Díwán Fúṣúṣ al-Marján fī Madḥ al-Sayyid Muḥammad b. Sálím b. Sulṭán.*  
This exists in the British Library, Ms Or. 6563.<sup>34</sup> The Ms was completed in 1243/1827. It includes *diwán Sabá'ik al-Lujayn* from the fols 344a to 373a.
- F - نور الأعيان وضوء الأذهان في مدح الشيخ محسن بن زهران  
*Núr al-A'yán wá Ḍaw' al-Adhhán fī Madḥ al-Shaykh Muḥsin b. Zahrán al-'Abri*  
This exists in the library of Sh. Muḥammad b. Aḥmad, the adviser to His Majesty the Sulṭán, MS 110.<sup>35</sup>
- G - ديوان في مدح الشيخ أبي محمد ناصر بن أبي نيهان جاعد بن خميس  
*Díwán fī madḥ al-Shaykh Abí Muḥammad Náṣir b. Abí Nabhán Já'id b. Khamís al-Kharúsi*  
This also exists in the library of Sh. Muḥammad b. Aḥmad, the adviser to His Majesty the Sulṭán, MS 221.<sup>36</sup>

H - ديوان جواهر الأشعار وفريدة الأفكار

*Díwán Jawáhir al-Ash'ár wa Faraydat al-Afkár.*<sup>37</sup>

This is lost. Ibn Ruzayq describes this díwán as "having many topics which please all sorts of people who appreciate poetry."<sup>38</sup>

iii - History

With the exceptions of F, G, and H below, none of the following works has been published, and they only exist in manuscript form:

A - *al-Şahífah al-Qahtániyyah.* الصحيفة القحطانية

This exists in Rhodes House, Oxford MS Afr.S.3.<sup>39</sup> Autograph copy is dated 1269/1825. There is a photocopy in the library of the M.N.H.C MS 81.<sup>40</sup>

B - *al-Şahífah al-'Adnáníyyah.* الصحيفة العدنانية

The MS exists in the British Library MS Or 6569. Autograph copy is dated 15 Dhú al-Hijjah 1258/1842.<sup>41</sup> It contains 9 chapters, in the fourth of which the author mentions the following 5 Omani poets<sup>42</sup>:

- Khalaf b. Sanán b. Khalfán al-Gháfíri (Ya'áribah's rule).
- Musá b. Ḥusayn b. Shwwál (Nabahinah's rule).
- Ráshid b. Sa'id b. Bilḥasan al-Rawáḥi (Ya'áribah's rule).
- Sulaymán b. Aḥmad al-Mufaḍali (d. 1227/1812)
- Ráshid b. Sa'id b. Muḥammad al-Jayláni.

In chapter V under the the heading "Their Famous Heroes" he mentions the following<sup>43</sup>:

- Muḥammad b. Náşir al-Gháfíri (D. 1140/1727).
- Náşir b. Muḥammad b. Náşir al-Gháfíri.
- Ḥumayd b. Náşir b. Muḥammad al-Gháfíri (cf. d. 1814 - 16).

C - القصيدة النورانية في مناقب العدنانية

*al-Qaşidah al-Núraníyah fí Manáqib al-'Adnáníyah.*

The second volume exists only in the British Library, MS Or 6565.<sup>44</sup>

The first is lost. The second volume has a line-by-line commentary.

The modern history of Oman is dealt with in section 6 of chapter IV under the heading of "The war between Bil'arab b. Náşir al-Ya'arubi and his companions on the one hand and Muḥammad b. Náşir al-Gháfíri on the other."<sup>45</sup> The section covers the battles of Farq, al-Qásim and al-Ḥafrí, al-'Awámir, al-Sudayrah, and Şuḥár.

D - *al-Sírat al-Jámi'ah.* السيرة الجامعة

It exists in Rhodes House, Oxford. A photocopy is in the Library of the M.'N. H. C. (MS 77).<sup>46</sup>

E - السيرة الجليلية المسماة السعد السعيدية

*al-Sírah al-Jalílah al-Musammáh Sa'd al-Sa'idíyah.*

The MS exists in Cambridge University Library MS Add. 2893, part III. It includes *Díwán Ráshid b. Khamís al-Hábsi from 161b to f. 191a* [= fols 31]; *The copy was completed by Sálmin b. Sa'id on 27 Shawwál 1271/June 1855.*

- F - الشعاع الشائع بلمعان في ذكر أئمة عمان  
*al-Shu'á' al-Shá'í' bi-lama'án fí Dhikir al-A'immat 'Umán.*<sup>47</sup>  
The copyist is unknown, but according to the editor he may in fact be the author. It was published by the M.N.H.C. in 1978 and reprinted in 1984, edited by 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Ámir. The book contains 148 verses of poetry. It has a line-by-line commentary. 25 Imams are mentioned by Ibn Ruzayq. Library of the M.N.H.C. The MS has the date A.H.1156 which is obviously incorrect, as the author was not yet born.<sup>48</sup>
- G - الفتح المبين في سيرة السادة البوسعيديين  
*al-Faṭḥ al-Mubín fí Sírat al-Sádah al-bú Sa'ídiyín.*  
There are four existing MSS of this book. It was published in A.D. 1977 and reprinted in 1984. It was written between A.H. 1271 and A.H. 1273, probably in 1272. It was translated into English by the Rev. George Percy Badger, and this version was published in 1871. The translator mistakenly regarded the word "Ibn" as a name; thus he gave the author's name as "Salíl", and made the author's father, Muḥammad b. Ruzayq, his brother. In fact "Salíl" simply means "descendant of".<sup>49</sup>
- H - بدر التمام في سيرة السيد الهمام سعيد بن سلطان  
*Badr al-Tamám fí Sírat al-Sayyid al-Ḥaḥmám Sa'id b. Sulṭán.*  
There are five existing MSS of *Badr al-Tamám*, all of which exist as appendices to copies of *K. al-Faṭḥ al-Mubín fí sírat al-Sádah al-Bú Sa'ídiyín.*
- 1 - Cambridge University Library Add. MSS, 2892.<sup>50</sup> this copy belonged to the Rev. George Percy Badger F.R.G.S.,<sup>51</sup> a chaplain in the presidency of Bombay. Badger spoke Arabic and Persian, and was appointed to report on the matters in dispute between Sd. Thuwayní b. Sa'id b. Sulṭán, the sovereign of Oman (1856 - 66), and his brother, Sayid Májid b. Sa'id the ruler of Zanzibar (1856 - 70). Sd. Thuwayní presented Badger with *K. al-Faṭḥ al-Mubín* when the latter visited Oman in 1860. That part of the volume, which includes *Badr al-Tamám*, covers folios 207 to 261 of the MS, which has 263 fols, with 24 lines to a page. There are about 12-15 words in a line; written surface 25x25cm. The MS was copied by Sulaymán b. Sa'id b.

Mubárah b. 'Abdalláh b. Mubárah b. Sálím al-Nazawí, descended from the awlád Khátím.<sup>52</sup>

Sulaymán finished the copy on Tuesday 24th Rabí' i, 1275/30th November, 1858, i.e. only two years after the composition of the work, which was written in 1273/1856. It should be noted that the date given in the margin of folio 262a in a European hand is incorrect. It was written at the request of Sayyid Muḥammad b. Sálím b. Sulṭán. The MS is written in *naskhi*, with catchwords, and has a few marginal and interlinear notes and glosses in both Arabic and English. It is in good condition, but damp-stained. Folio numbers have been provided in a European hand, but for convenience sake separate pagination for *Badr al-Tamám* has been used here.

- 2 - Paris, Bibliotheque Nationale MS 4853,<sup>53</sup> 210 fols. *Badr al-Tamám* starts from folio 170 and covers 37 fols. Written surface is 35x20 cm., about 27 lines to a page. Each line has between 12-15 words. It was copied by Ráshid b. Sayf b. Ḥasan b. Sa'id b. Ráshid b. Ḥámayd b. Sálím b. 'Alí b. Musabbih al-Ḥámaydí at the request of sayyid Barghash b. Sa'id b. Sulṭán the ruler of Zanzibar (1870-88). It is dated 14th Shawwál 1292/ Saturday, 13th November, 1875. It is in good condition with catchwords. The copyist underlined important names or events, and sometimes capitalized important names. Some lines have been erased in fol 178 B (lines 2, 17, and 18) and fol. 202b (lines 12), owing to repetition. The copyist has provided the *tashkíl* for some words. Punctuation has been provided in the form of O.
- 3 - Strasbourg, bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire, Ms 4224,<sup>54</sup> Fol 223; written surface is 23x20.5 cm., 27 lines to a page, in *naskhi* with catchwords, copied in Zanzibar for Karl Reinhardt,<sup>55</sup> the interpreter at the German Embassy in Zanzibar. Reinhardt also worked in the German Embassy in Cairo. He presented this library with 42 books. Dated 19th Jumádá II, 1309/Saturday 10th January, 1892, headings in red. It is in good condition with binding of red leather with illuminations. It was copied from the original copy in the Sulṭán's library in his palace in Zanzibar.
- 4 - Al-Damám, National Library of ARAMCO., MS IR 953.4<sup>56</sup> two volumes.
- 5 - Basrah, Centre for Arab Gulf Studies at University of Basrah, There is a photocopy at the Library of the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies at the University of Basrah. It has been obtained from Yaman.<sup>57</sup>

NOTES

1. The writer has been able to interview a number of prominent 'ulamá' in Oman in order to obtain information on this subject.
2. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Fath*. pp. 331, 351f.
3. *Ibid*. p. 325.
4. Kussaibi Nazih, *Catalogue Critique des Manuscrits Arabe...* p. 81; Ernest Wickershimer, *Catalogue Général des Manuscrits...*, MS 4215.
5. Ibn Ruzayq, *Op. cit.*, (introduction, p. vii); Kelly, *Britain*, p. 7 fn; Ross, *Annals* p. 2n.
6. Ibn Ruzayq, *op. cit.*, p. 325.
7. *Ibid*. pp. 351f.
8. Ibn Ruzayq, *op. cit.*, p. 349; *al-Shu'á' al-Shá'í'*, p. 345; *Bombay Govt.*, p. 6; *al-Bú Sa'ídi, Ḥamad b. Sayf, al-Mújaz al-Mufíd*, p. 11.
9. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Fath*., p. 331.
10. *Ibid*. pp. 351f.
11. *Ibid*. p. 418.
12. see section 2 Ibn Ruzayq's Works.
13. The reader is referred to Ibn Ruzayq's *Diwán, Sabá'ik al-Lujayn*. See also *Tuḥfat al-'Ayán by al-Sálimí and 'Umán 'Ibr al-Ta'ríkḥ by al-Siyábí, who both relied on ibn Ruzayq's literary work*.
14. Ibn Ruzayq, *op. cit.*, pp. 152, 158f.
15. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Ṣaḥífah al-'Adnániyyah.*, fol. 477a; *al-Shu'á' al-Shá'.*, (Introduction vii).
16. Ibn Ruzayq, *Sabá'ik al-Lujayn.*, fol. 181a.
17. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Fath.*, p. 342.
18. Ibn Ruayq, *Sabá'ik al-Lujayn.*, fol. 32a.
19. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Fath.*, p. 186.
20. *Ibid*. pp. 186 - 96.
21. The *Díwán Ibn Ruzayq* which has been published by the M.N.H.C. in 1403/1983, is in fact a selection of his poems taken from his díwáns. This díwán is in two parts. the first part is Madḥ of Sayyid Sálim b. Sulṭán, the second Muḥammad b. Sálim b. Sulṭán. It contains 79 poems (39 in the first part and the remainder in the second part). It was compiled by Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Mun'im Khafájah. The compiler claims that the author was Muḥammad b. Ḥamad b. Ruzayq, but the publishers discovered that the name of the author was incorrectly given and inserted a correction in the published volume. The compiler's introduction to this díwán, has been physically removed from all published copies.
22. Kussaibi, Nazih, *op. cit.*, p. 81.
23. Details of this díwán given in the *Catalogue Critique des Manuscrits Arabes.*, by Kussaibi Nazih are incorrect. He gives the title as *Díwán Silk al-Farayd fí Madḥ al-Sayyid al-Ḥamayd Aḥmad b. Sa'íd b. Sa'íd b. Sulṭán b. Imám Aḥmad b. Sa'íd al-Bú Sa'ídi [d. 1196/1782] Sulṭán of Zanzibar and Oman, and his grandson Sálim b. Sulṭán, Muḥammad b. Sálim and Thuwayní b. Sa'íd. This title is inaccurate because Sa'íd b. had no son called Aḥmad b. Sa'íd It probably refers to Imam Aḥmad b. Sa'íd, whose full name is Aḥmad b. Sa'íd b. Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Bú Sa'ídi, the founder of the Ál Bú Sa'ídi state. The reference to Imam Aḥmad as Sayyid and Sulṭán of Zanzibar and Oman is incorrect: In fact this title was adopted by his grandsons at the beginning of the nineteenth century (see Badger, *History.*, p. 377, appendix A. Kelly, *Britain.*, p. 12 ft.). Finally there is a difference between *Silk al-Farayd* and *Salwat al-Inám* because the latter was copied by Sayyid 'Alí b Hâshim al-Shí'í (see Ibn Ruzayq, *Sabá'ik al-Lujayn.*, fols 83a. and 429a.) in 1241/1825 and also fols 39 a.*
24. Ibn Ruzayq, *Sabá'ik*, fols, 39a, 83, 342a.
25. Ellis, A.G. and Edwards, *A descriptive list of the Arabic Manuscripts Acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum since 1894*, 1912. p. 60.

26. Ibn Ruzayq, *Sabá'ik*, fols (passim).
27. *Ibid.* fols 312a.
28. *Ibid.* fols 32b.
29. *Ibid.* fols 377a - 378b.
30. *Ibid.* fols 217a.
31. *Ibid.* fols 39a, 305b.
32. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Fath*, p. 471.
33. The first letter is from Hammád b. Muḥammad b. Sálím to Ibn Ruzayq regarding the death of Thunayán b. Násir b. Khalaf al-Ma'walí. The second letter is to Hammád b. Muḥammad in reply to Hammád letter, dated 14 Dhú al-Hijjah 1241. The third letter is to Bashir b. 'Abdalláh b. Hasan al-'Alí al-Nazwí, dated 18th Shawwál, 1241. The fourth letter is to Sayyid Muḥammad b. Sálím b. Sulṭán, dated 7 Dhú al-Hijjah 1420. He congratulated Muḥammad on his appointment as Wálí over Şuhár. Letters 6,7,8, and 9 are to Muḥammad b. Sulaymán b. Muḥammad b. Sulaymán b. 'Adí al-Ya'rubi Wálí of Bahlá'. The tenth letter is to Sd. Khalfán b. Muḥammad al-Kharúşí, dated 4th Jumádá II, 1242. the twelfth letter is to Ḥabib b. Muḥammad b. Násir al-Khaşibi, dated 2nd Ramađán, 1243. Ibn Ruzayq sent it to Ḥabib in Zanzibar. Letters 13 and 14 are to Shaykh Yahyá b. 'Umar al-Bárwní al-Tunisi, dated on 2nd Ramađan, 1242, and 8th Jumádá II, 1243 respectively. The fifteenth letter is to Muḥammad Qádi al-Islám, regarding al-Mullá Ya'aqúb al-Hindí, dated 19 Rajab, 1242, The remainder of the letters are to Shaykh Násir b. Abí Nabhán Ja'id b. Khamis al-Kharúşí; see *Sabá'ik al-Lujayn.*, fols 377a - 93a.
34. Ellis, A.G. and Edwards, *op. cit.*, p. 60.
35. It has 829 pages; 10 lines to a page.
36. The present writer has been unable to gain access to this diwán. The information given is based on a personal interview with the adviser to the Sulṭán of Oman. It has about 50 poems. It was copied by Málík b. Ḥamayyar b. Sulṭán al-Ya'rubi in 1251/1835.
37. Ibn Ruzayq, *op. cit.*, p. 151.
38. *Ibid.*
39. Wilkinson, *The Imámate Tradition of Oman*, p. 369 [bibliography].
40. *Qá'imah Mukhtárah bi b'ad al-Mukhtúfat, bi Dár al-Mukhtúfat* p. 65.
41. Ellis, A.G. and Edwards, *op. cit.*, p. 33.
42. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Şahífab al-'Adnáníyah* fols 95a - 112a.
43. *Ibid.* fols 125b - 134b.
44. Ellis, A.G. and Edwards, *op. cit.*, p. 32.
45. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Qaşidah al-Núraníyah*, fols 106 - 172.
46. *Qá'imah Mukhtúfat bi b'ad al-Mukhtúfat*, p. 64.
47. The only MS exists in Cambridge University Library MS 184 (see Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Sha'á'*, p. xii (introduction).
48. *Qá'imah Mukhtúfat bi b'ad al-Mukhtúfat*, p. 64.
49. Badger, *op. cit.*, p. 370.
50. Copy in M. N. H. C. Oman.
51. *Qá'imah Mukhtúfat bi b'ad al-Mukhtúfat, bi Dár al-Mukhtúfat*, at the M. N. H. C.
52. Ibn Ruzayq, *al-Fath* (Introduction); Badger, *History of Sayyids and Imams of Oman*.
53. E. Blochet, Bibliothèque Nationale Paris, *Catalogue des Manuscrits Arabes.*, p. 29.
54. Ernest Wickersheimer, *Catalogue Générale des Manuscrits.*, MS 4224.
55. Kussaibi, Nazih, *Catalogue Critique des Manuscrits Arabes.*, p. 17.
56. Abú 'Aliah, Maşádir *Dirásat fi Ta'rikh al-Jazírah al-'Arabiyyah al-Hadith.*, p. 351.
57. al-Ḥumaydán 'Abd al-Laţif Nşir, *Ta'liq 'ala Kitáab al-Fath*, vol. v no. 20 (1979) pp. 155 - 63.

