

A Short (and even rougher) Guide to Names from the East for SCA personae

This guide covers the cultures on the fringe of Europe to the east and south. Often the names of places did not change when a place was conquered and there are also many loan words used in adjacent cultures, with several names with mixed origin (particularly between Farsi and Turkic). I have tried to assign names and words to the correct original culture as well as I can and welcome feedback when I am in error. I can be contacted on lenehan@our.net.au. As well, for my own purposes (ie gaming and writing), I have often included various words that I have run across as well. Often these can be used to construct names and can be seen when you look at original texts to help place names in context. In itself it is not sufficient documentation for heraldic submission, but it will give you ideas and tell you where to start looking.

Χρῶλφ

Baron, OP, Strategos tous notious okeanous

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Arabic culture	Berber culture
Male prenames..... 2	Male names..... 17
Female prenames..... 4	Female names..... 17
Family names..... 4	Tribal names..... 17
Cities and towns..... 5	Other names..... 17
Other places..... 7	Places and towns..... 17
Descriptors and titles..... 7	The Culture of Sind and India..... 18
Useful words..... 8	The Visigothic Kingdom..... 18
Cuman or Scyth Names..... 10	Other cultures..... 18
Mongol Names..... 10	Bibliogaphy..... 19
Turkic cultures	
Male names..... 10	
Female Names..... 11	
Towns and cities..... 11	
Places..... 11	
Descriptors..... 12	
Useful words..... 12	
Persian culture	
Male prenames..... 13	
Female prenames..... 14	
Family names..... 14	
Cities and towns..... 14	
Other places..... 15	
Descriptors and titles..... 16	
Russian Names..... 16	
Armenian – Georgian culture..... 16	
Bulgar culture..... 17	
Serb culture..... 17	

Arab culture

Many of the Muslim cultures, whether Arabic or not, use Arabic names and follow Arabic practices after the 700's and I have usually collected them all here unless they have a definite association with another culture. The word 'ibn' means 'son of', 'ibn x fulān y' means 'son of x, father of y' where 'y' is the famous one. Similarly 'bint' 'daughter of' and 'bint fulān' seems to be 'sister of' (Arabic speakers please correct me). The use of 'al' before a word can mean either 'the' or 'of', depending on context. Note that the long vowel sound uses a tilde, or '˜' over the vowel. The use of an apostrophe or 'ʾ' means the insertion of a glottal stop and the superscript ˆ is described as 'a guttural prolongation of the previous vowel'. An Arabic speaking friend laughs at my pronunciation of this and says that a person brought up English speaking can never get it right.

Many place names did not change from their original language after they were conquered, for example Tehran and Isfahan, and so may also be found referenced under that culture.

Male Prenames

ʾAffān: Uthmān ibn ʾA: 7th century commander

Abd: literally 'slave' also used as a first name, A al-Malik was a Umayyad Caliph (HK90), A Allāh ibn Saʿad ibn Abī Sarh, 7th century Governor of Egypt (HK164)

Abhar: Kaʾb ibn A, conquest period Jewish convert (HK93)

Abī Sarh: Abd Allāh ibn Saʿad ibn AS, 7th century Governor of Egypt (HK164)

Abī Sufyān: Ziyād ibn AS, 7th century administrator (HK125)

Abī Waqqas: Saʿd ibn AW was commander at the siege of Ctesiphon (HK61)

Abī'l-Ās: Uthman ibn A-A, governor of Bahrain, conquered most of Fars (HK181)

Abī Bakra: Ubayd Allāh ibn AB, a commander at the sack of Istakhr (HK183)

Abu Bakr: Caliph (khalīfat) 632-4 (HK51), also a 9th century architect (HK336)

Abū Jafat: al-Maʾmum (Belief) ibn Harun 9th century son of Harun al-Rashid (L182)

Abū Sufyān: A S ibn Harb, prominent non-Muslim Meccan 7th century trader (HK53, RS91)

Abū Ubayda: commander in Syria (HK75)

Abūl-Awar: 7th century naval commander in the Mediterranean (HK328)

Abūl-Muhājir: 7th century governor of much of North Africa (212)

Abū'l-Faraj: A-F al Isfahānī, chronicler (RS189)

Abū'l-Qāsim: A-Q ibn Hawqual, 11th century geographer (HK174)

Abūl-Hayyāj: planner of Kūfa (HK132)

Achmet (Αχμετ): A ibn Seirim (υιός Σεριμ), 8th century author working in Constantinople (PL564)

Alā: A ibn al-Hadramī, governor of Bahrain, raided Fars pre-conquest (HK181)

Alī: one of the first converts (HK55), A ibn Hāmid al-Kūfi, 13th century chronicler of the Conquest (HK296)

Āmir: Ā ibn al Tufayl is an Arab poet of the pre- and conquest period (HK41)

Amr: A ibn al-Ās early commander (HK52)

Anbasa: A ibn Sulaym al-Kalbī, 8th century governor of al-Andalus (HK320)

Arfaja: marine commander for Alā ibn al-Hadramī (HK181)

Asad: A ibn Abd Allāh, 8th century governor of Merv (HK226), Asad mean 'lion' (HK289)

Atā: A ibn Rāfi, 8th century raided Sardinia (HK333)

Ayham: Jabala ibn A, Ghassānid commander under Heraclius (HK81)

Azīz: Abd al A ibn Marwān, governor of Egypt 686-704 (HK24)

Bahira: Arab Christian monk (HK77)

Balādhurī: Arab historian (HK9)

Batrīq: Saʿid ibn B also known as Eutychius, Christian Arab chronicler (HK92)

Bishal: al-Musayyab ibn B Riyāhī, 8th century commander in Sogdia (HK278)

Bukayr: B ibn Abd Allāh al-Laythi, commander in Azerbaijan at conquest (HK179)

Dihya: D ibn Khalīfa al-Kalbī, 7th century missionary / ambassador (RS93)

Dhʾul-Qarnayn: Alexander the Great (HK214)

Ghanam: Iyād ibn G, commander in conquest of the Jazīra (HK94)

Ghazwān: Utba ibn G, commander in Persia (HK124)

Hajjāj: H ibn Yūsuf, 8th century governor of Iraq and Iran (HK196)

Hakam: H ibn Abī'l-Ās, brother of and marine commander for Uthman (HK181)

Hamdan: Ali Abu al-Hasan ibn H aka Sayf ad-Dawlah ('Sword of the Dynasty') (L126)

Hāmid: Alī ibn H al-Kūfi, 13th century chronicler of the Conquest (HK296)

Harb: Abū Sufyān ibn H, prominent non-Muslim Meccan 7th century, trader (HK53, RS91)

Harīsh: 7th century leader of the Banū Tamīn (HK239)

Hārith: H ibn Surayi, 8th century rebel in Transoxonia (HK289)

Hāritha: Muthannā ibn H, commanded early attacks on Sasanians (HK 103)

Hārūn al-Rashīd: 9th century Caliph (HK326)

Hāshim: great-grandfather of Mohammed (RS62)

Hassan: H ibn al- Nuʿmān al- Ghassānī, a 7th century commander in North Africa (HK215)

Hawdha: H ibn Alī, 7th century monophysite Christian head of the Banū Hanīfa (RS85)

Hawqual: Abū'l-Qāsim ibn H, 11th century geographer (HK174)

- Hayyān: H al-Nabatī, 8th century Persian convert and leader in Transoxonia (HK257)
- Hishāna: Caliph 724-43 (HK276)
- Ibrāhīm: Abraham (HK10, RS19)
- Ihārī: Ibn I, 13th century historian (HK213)
- Ishāq: Issac (HK10)
- Ismāʿīl: Ishmael (RS60)
- Iyād: I ibn Ghanam, commander in conquest of the Jazīra (HK94)
- Jabala: J ibn Ayham, Ghassānid commander under Heraclius (HK81)
- Jarīr: J ibn Abd Allah al Bajalī, leader from the Sarat (HK107), Muhammed bin J al-Tabari, 10th century historian (L203)
- Junayd: 8th century Governor of Khurasan (HK284)
- Kaʿb: K ibn Abhar: conquest period Jewish convert (HK93)
- Khabbāb: K ibn al-Aratt, early 7th century Companion (RS105)
- Khālid: al-Walīd, conqueror of Syria (HK10)
- Khattāb: Umar ibn al-K, 7th century commander (L198), Caliph 634-44 (HK21)
- Khāzim: Abd Allāh ibn K, 7th century leader of the Banū Mudar (HK238)
- Kūrsūl: name for Kōl-char, a Turkic leader of the 8th century (HK277)
- Madāʿinī: early compiler of accounts of the conquest (HK27)
- Mālik: ‘king’, Samh ibn M al-Khawlānī, 8th century governor of al-Andalus (HK319)
- Mansūr: administrator of Damascus under both Romans and Arabs (HK82), another Caliph 754-75 (HK214)
- Marwān: Abd al Azīz ibn M, governor of Egypt 686-704 (HK24)
- Maslama: ‘prophet’ raised by the Banū Hanīfa (HK55), M ibn Abd al-Malik, 8th century commander against the Romans (HK 331) (L68)
- Muʿāwiya: son of Abū Sufyān and secretary to Mohammed (HK53)
- Mubārak: Abd Allah ibn M (d797) muslim scholar (HK50)
- Mughīra: M ibn Shuʿba: a commander in Iraq (HK113)
- Mughīth: general in Spain (HK312)
- Muhammed: M ibn Zubayr (HK154), M ibn al-Qāsim, 8th century leader in Sind (HK297), M al-Amin ibn Harun 9th century son of Harun al-Rashid (L182), by historian M bin Jarir al-Tabari, 10th century historian (L203)
- Mullalab: 8th century leader of the Azd (HK226)
- Munnuza: 8th century rebel in al-Andalus (HK321)
- Muqarrin: Nuʿman ibn M: commander on Iranian plateau (HK172)
- Mūsā: M Abd Allāh, 7th century man of the Banū Mudar (HK240)
- Mūsā: Moses, M ibn Nusayr was a governor of Ifrīqīya and conqueror of Vandal Spain (HK313)
- Muthannā: M ibn Hāritha, commanded early attacks on Sasanians (HK 103)
- Mutawwakil: 9th century Caliph (HK335)
- Nāfi: Uqba ibn N al Fihri, major commander in North Africa (HK207)
- Nāʿil: 7th century Arab soldier (HK116)
- Nasr: N ibn Sayyār, 8th century governor of Merv (HK226)
- Nuʿman: N ibn Muqarrin, commander on Iranian plateau (HK172)
- Nusayr: Mūsā ibn N, governor of Ifrīqīya and conqueror of Vandal Spain (HK313)
- Qays: Zuhayr ibn Q, leader at Qayrawān (HK217)
- Qurra: Q ibn Sharīk, governor of Egypt 709-14 (HK341)
- Qutayba: Q ibn Muslim, 7th-8th century governor of Khurasan (HK192)
- Quthm: Q ibn al-Abbās, to the Persians Shāhi Zinda or the ‘living king’, legendary name of Muhammed’s cousin, who is reputed to be asleep, not dead, in his tomb waiting for when he is needed again (HK237)
- Rāfi: soldier in Syrian campaign (HK75), Atā ibn R, 8th century raided Sardinia (HK333)
- Ribʿī: briefly ambassador to the Persians (HK111)
- Saʿad: Abd Allāh ibn S ibn Abī Sarh, 7th century Governor of Egypt (HK164)
- Saʿd ibn Abī Waqqas: commander at the siege of Ctesiphon (HK61)
- Saʿid: S ibn Batrīq: also known as Eutychius, Christian Arab chronicler (HK92), S al-Khudhayna, 8th century governor of Sogdia (HK278)
- Sālih: brother of Qutayba: Q ibn Muslim, Ziyād ibn S, 8th century commander in Transoxonia (HK294)
- Salm: S ibn Ziyād, 7th century governor of Khurasan (HK237), father of Sughdī (HK238)
- Samh: S ibn Mālik al-Khawlānī, 8th century governor of al-Andalus (HK319)
- Sawād: of the Banū Tamīn (HK62)
- Sawra: 8th century governor of Samarqand (HK287)
- Sayf: writer, died 786 (HK23), S ad-Dawlah (‘Sword of the Dynasty’ aka Ali Abu al-Hasan ibn Hamdan) (L126)
- Sayyār: Nasr ibn S, 8th century governor of Merv (HK226)
- Sawīrus: Cyrus, S ibn al-Muqaffa, 10th century Coptic Bishop of Ashminayn (HK351)
- Seirim (Σειρείμ): Achmet ibn (Αχμέτ υιός) S, 8th century author working in Constantinople (PL564)
- Sharīk: S ibn Shuway, a commander in Egypt at Conquest (HK155), Qurra ibn S, governor of Egypt 709-14 (HK341)
- Shuʿba: Mughīra ibn S: a commander in Iraq (HK113)
- Shuway: Sharīk ibn S, a commander in Egypt at Conquest (HK155)
- Sughdī: S ibn Salm, born in Sogdia to an Arab during the Conquest (his mother, on campaign, named him) (HK238)

Sulaym: advisor in Transoxonia (HK265), Anbasa ibn S al-Kalbī, 8th century governor of al-Andalus (HK320)
 Sulaymān: Caliph 713-7 (HK273)
 Surayī: Hārith ibn S, 8th century rebel in Transoxonia (HK289)
 Suwayd: S ibn Muqarrin: commander in the Elburz (HK177)
 Tabarī: Arab historian (HK9)
 Tudmīr: Arab name for the Vandal, Theodemir, 8th century noble (HK315)
 Tūlūn: ibn T, 9th century governor of Egypt (HK335)
 Ubāda: soldier in Egypt (HK152)
 Ubayd: Abu ibn U, Thaqīfī commander in Persia (HK106)
 Ubayd Allāh: U A ibn Abī Bakra, a commander at the sack of Istakhr (HK183)
 Umar: U ibn al-Khattāb, 7th century commander (L198), Caliph 634-44 (HK21)
 Umayya: 7th-8th century governor of Khurasan (HK241)
 Uqba: U ibn Nāfi al Fihri, major commander in North Africa (HK207)
 Utba: U ibn Ghazwān, commander in Persia (HK124)
 Uthmān: U ibn 'Affān 7th century commander, Caliph 644-56 (HK21)
 Wā'il: al-Ās ibn W, 7th century Meccan noble (RS108)
 Wakī: W al-Tamīmī, 8th century leader in Transoxonia (HK274)
 Walīd I: 8th century Caliph (HK222)
 Yahyā: John (HK10)
 Yāqūt: Y al Hamawī: 13th century geographer, died 1229 (HK10)
 Yazīd: son of Abū Sufyān and general (HK53), Y ibn Mullalab (HK226)
 Yūsuf: Joseph (HK10), Hajjāj ibn Y, 8th century governor of Iraq and Iran (HK196)
 Ziyād: Z ibn Abī Sufyān, 7th century administrator (HK125), Salm ibn Z, 7th century governor of Khurasan (HK237), Z ibn Sālih, 8th century commander in Transoxonia (HK294)
 Zubayr: Muhammed ibn Z (HK154)
 Zubayribin: Z al-Awwām, Companion and commander in Egypt (HK150)
 Zuhayr: Z ibn Qays, leader at Qayrawān (HK217) also a 7th century leader of the Tamīm (HK240)

Female Prenames

Aysha: A bint Abu-Bakr, a wife of Mohammed
 Bilqīs: Arabic name of the legendary Queen of Sheba, also used for normal women (RS40)
 Fātima: a daughter of Mohammed (RS112)
 Hind al-Hārith: wife of a Lakhmid chief (RS45)
 Miriam
 Ruhm or Ruhayma: 6th century merchant in Najrān (RS48)
 Sajāh: 'prophetess' in NE Arabia (HK55)

Umm Jamīl: married woman not convicted of adultery (although guilty) (HK126), U al-Malik, daughter of a Lakhmid chief (RS45)

Family Names

Early conquest period still used the tribal names, or 'nisba', after the patronymic. Later period did so only for those who were claiming status from their ancestry. Tribal names denoted a supposed shared descent from a common forefather. 'Banū' used before a tribal name means 'family or clan of'.
 Abd al-Qays: tribal grouping, used to grow dates (HK274)
 Abbasid: dynasty name pre 750 (HK97)
 Akk: urban tribe from Yemen (HK148)
 ar-Ribāb: tribe involved in early trade (RS43)
 Asad: tribe involved in early trade (RS43)
 Azdī: of the tribe of Azd (HK10)
 Bāhila: tribe of Qutayba ibn Muslim (HK226)
 Bajaalī: tribal name, Jarīr ibn Abd Allah al-B, leader from the Sarat (HK107)
 Bakr ibn Wā'il: tribal group prominent in early Conquest in Transoxonia (HK238)
 Barbar: from Roman 'barbari' (Latin 'foreigner') becomes Berber (HK205)
 Fihri: sub-tribe within Qurayshi (HK208)
 Ghassānid: Monophysite Arab Byzantine client desert chiefs (HK35), a member of the tribe is a Ghassānī, see Hassan ibn al-Nu'mān al-Ghassānī, a 7th century commander in North Africa (HK215)
 Ghatafān: tribe involved in early trade (RS43)
 Hanīfa: tribe dominating Yamāma (HK55)
 Hanzala: tribe involved in early trade (RS43)
 Julandā: ruling family of Oman in 7th century (HK181)
 Kalb: tribe (RS50)
 Khawlān: tribe in Himgar (the northern part of Yemen) (HK28)
 Khuzā'a: tribe (HK245)
 Kināna: small tribe (HK290)
 Lakhmids: Monophysite Arab Sasanid client desert chiefs (HK35)
 Luwātu: in Berber Lagutan, Berber tribe (HK205)
 Mudar: tribal group prominent in early Conquest in Transoxonia (HK238)
 Nadir: Jewish tribe of ironworkers expelled from Medina by Muhammed (L208)
 Qays: tribe involved in much early trade (RS43)
 Quraysh: the tribe of the Prophet, lived around Mecca (HK26)
 Rabī'a: tribal group prominent in early Conquest in Transoxonia (HK238)
 Shaybān: first tribe to attack the Sasanians (HK56)
 Sulaym: tribe with mines, especially of precious metals (HK45)
 Tamīmī: of the tribe of Tamīm (HK10)
 Thaqīf: tribe dominating Ta'if (HK53)
 Uman: tribe from around Azd (HK181)
 Umayyad: dynasty name post 750 (HK97)

Zutt: Originally a Sind tribe, the Jat, horticulturists, probably untouchables, known as thieves and rogues, around the 10th century were transported to Syria around Ain Zarba, where they were captured by the Romans in the 11th century and moved into the Empire. Became known as the Atsinganoi and probably later the Rom or Gypsies (HK307)

Cities and Towns

Abwit: small fort in Fayyum (HK150)
Ahvaz: capital of Khuzistān (HK126)
Ain Tamr: 'spring of the dates', oasis town in desert west of the Euphrates (HK105)
al-Arish: town on Egyptian eastern border (HK148)
al-Hijr or al-Hajr: town on the incense route in Yamāma (RS39)
al-Mada'in: former Persian capital of Ctesiphon (HK61)
al-Qāhira: 'the victorious' thence Cairo (HK162)
al-Rūr: Arab name for the capital of Sind (HK298)
al-Sara: former Sarai: (BM548) Turkic Sarra
al-ʿUla: town on the incense route in Arabia (RS39)
Ajnādayn: town near Jerusalem (HK78)
Amman: city in Jordan (HK71)
Anbār: town on Euphrates (HK105)
Antakya: former Antioch (M9) city in Mesopotamia
Aqaba: former Aila, port in the Red Sea (RS33)
Arrajān: former Arrajā, town with main bridge over the Tāb river (HK170)
Ashminayn: middle Egyptian town (HK351)
Aswan: town in Upper Egypt (HK163)
Ba'alkak: town in Syria north of Damascus, former Heliopolis (HK27)
Bab al-Abwāb: 'gate of gates', now Derbent, fortress holding the gap between mountains and the west coast of the Caspian Sea (HK180)
Bābil: Babylon (HK116)
Babylon: major Roman citadel on the Nile delta, Old Cairo was built near it (HK143)
Bahnasā: town in Fayyum (HK150)
Bahrain: town in Oman (HK181)
Barqa: city in Cyrenaica (HK205)
Basra: new city near Tigris (HK132), the original site of Basra is now known as Zubayr (HK136)
Bilbays: town on Nile delta (HK149)
Bishapur: city in the Zagros mountains, capital of Shapur I (HK170)
Bitlis: city in the north of the Jazīra (HK95)
Bostra: town south of the Hawrān (HK77)
Choga Zambil: town in Khuzistān (HK126)
Dar'a: town east of Jābiya (HK85)
Daskara: Persian Dastgard (HK168)
Dāthin: village near Gaza (HK73)
Daybul: city in Sind (Pakistan) (HK61)
Daylam: town on the Caspian Sea (HK131)
Dimashq: Damascus (HK10)
Dūmat al Jandal: town in Arabia south-east of Syria desert (HK75)
Diyarbakr: former Amida, city in the Jazīra (HK95)

Dūmat al-Jandal: market town in northern Arabia (RS84)
Fadak: town in Arabia noted for goldsmiths (RS91)
Farāma: former Pelusium, town on coast near Port Said (HK148)
Fustāt: new settlement that became Old Cairo (to the tenth century) (HK27)
Gaza: coastal city in Palestine (HK73)
Haleb: Aleppo (HK10)
Hamadan: former Ecbatana, city at the end of the main pass through the Zagros, former capital of Media, (HK173)
Hīra: town on Euphrates opposite the Marshes (HK103)
Homs: city in northern Syria (HK74)
Hudaybiya: village near Mecca (HK46)
Hulwān: town north east of Ctesiphon on the road to the Zagros passes (HK120)
Istakhr: town in province of Fars NE of Shiraz (HK6)
Jābiya: town in the Golan (HK35)
Jalūlā: town at junction of road to north and east north of Ctesiphon (HK123)
Jannāba: small port on northern coast of Persian Gulf (HK170)
Jerash: town in Syria, former Gerash (HK66)
Julfur: port on Pman (HK181)
Karyūn: town in the Nile delta (HK155)
Khaybar: Arabian town (RS115), Jewish oasis north of Medina (L208)
Kinda: southern Arabian town (HK198)
Kūfa: new city on Euphrates River in Iraq, west of the Marshes (HK23)
Kūm Ishqaw: former Aphrodito (HK341), town in upper Egypt (BM347)
Labla: former Leptis Magna, city in Tipolitania (HK207)
Ma'ān: rest point on the incense route to Petra (RS39)
Madaba: village in Jordan (HK90)
Ma'lūlā: small continuing Syriac Christian town in a gorge north of Damascus (HK27)
Mansūra: post-Conquest town in Sind (HK302)
Marrakesh: former Berber Aghmāt, town in Morocco at west of Maghreb (HK213)
Merv: early Arab settlement on north east edge of Iranian plateau (HK170)
Muqattam: hills east of Fustāt (Old Cairo) (HK161)
Mārib: a settled area of Yemen known for its former (pre 7th C) great dam and irrigation (HK43)
Mecca: town near the west coast of Arabia, sacred site (HK45)
Media: city in west central Iran (HK109)
Medina: town north of Mecca and pre-Islamic rival for power to it (HK46)
Mina: former St Menas, town in the Nile delta (HK145)
Mosul: new city in northern Iraq (HK137)
Mu'rrat al Nu'mān: town in Syria (HK88)
Mu'ta: village in Jordan (HK71)

- Nakhla: town near Mecca, original goddess al-Uzza (HK76)
- Natât: market town in northern Arabia (RS84)
- Nemara: fort on the western edge of the Syrian desert (HK34)
- Nessana: town in the Negev (HK96)
- Nihāvand: town in Zagros Mountains in modern Azerbaijan (HK18)
- Nineveh: city in Iraq (HK102)
- Nisibis: city in the Jazīra (HK94)
- Naffis: town in Sūs al-Aqsā (HK213)
- On: former Heleopolis (AC312, HK151) town in Egypt
- Palmyra: city in the Syrian desert (HK66)
- Paykand: town in province of Soghdia in Transoxonia (HK6)
- Petra: city in Nabatea east of the Negev (HK66)
- Qādisiya: town west of the Marshes in Iraq (HK4)
- Qasr al-Bāhalī: fort in Sogdia (HK278), ‘fort of the Bāhala’
- Qasr al-Shama: former Babylon, major citadel on the Nile delta, Old Cairo was built near it (HK143)
- Qayrawān: new city inland and south of Carthage (HK209)
- Qinnasrīn: Roman Chalkis, town south of Aleppo (HK76)
- Qubbash: village owned by Abū Sufyān near Amman (HK71)
- Qulzum: former Clysmā, port in the Red Sea near where Suez now is (RS33)
- Raqqa: city in the Jazīra on the Euphrates (HK95) another is a coastal city in Syria (HK327)
- Ra’s al Hadd: easternmost town in Oman (HK34)
- Rayy: city in north-west Persia (HK109)
- Rusāfa: town in the northern Syrian desert with a shrine to St Sergius (HK35)
- Sabatha or Shabwa: town in Temen, start of the incense route (RS39)
- Samarqand: city in Sogdia in Transoxonia (HK61)
- Shayzar: small town on the Orontes River in northern Syria (HK88)
- Ra’s al Hadd: easternmost town in Oman (HK34)
- Rusāfa: town in the northern Syrian desert with a shrine to St Sergius (HK35)
- Sabra: former Sabratha, city in Tipolitania (HK207)
- Samarqand: city in Sogdia in Transoxonia (HK61)
- Shiraz: new town in Iraq (HK183)
- Shushtra: Persian Tustar, Syrian city (HK23, 129)
- Sidi Okba: small town in Byzacena (HK208)
- Tabūk: town in northern Arabia (HK71)
- Ta’if: town in the Hijaz SE of Mecca with pre-Muslim shrine to goddess al-Lat (HK41)
- Tāqi Bustān: town in Persia (HK98)
- Tarabulus: former Tripolis (BM56) in Syria
- Tarnūt: town in the Nile delta (HK155)
- Taymā’: Arabian town (RS115)
- Tihāma: rest point on the incense route to Petra (RS39)
- Tikrit: town in northern Iraq (HK124)
- Tokra: former Roman Tauchira, city in Cyrenaica (HK206)
- Tunis: new town near Carthage (HK221)
- Tustar: Syrian city (HK23)
- Truva: former Troy (BM62)
- Ubulla: in Greek known as Apologos, port on Tigris near Basra, first town encountered by Arabs that made white bread (HK124)
- Umm Dunaya: town north of Cairo (HK149)
- Urfa: former Edessa (M 9) city on River Skirtos in Mesopotamia
- Wāj al-Rūdh: on the road from Qumm to Rayy (HK176)
- Yāqūsa: town near Jābiya (HK85)
- Yarmūk: town in Syria east of Lake Galilee (HK19)
- Other Places**
- Abarkāwān: island, formerly Abarkavan, now known as Qishm off Iranian coast (HK182)
- al-Andalus: Spain (HK303)
- Azd: area in Arabia (HK181)
- Bāb Sharqī: east gate of Damascus (HK79)
- Bāb Tūma: north gate, known later as St Thomas’ Gate (HK79)
- Bāb Jābiya: western gate of Damascus (HK79)
- Bāb Kaysān: little or southern gate of Damascus (HK79)
- Badr: well and battle site outside Mecca (HK46)
- Balqā: fertile district in Jordan (HK71)
- Bandī Qaysar: ‘caesar’s dam’, major dam on the Karun at Tustar (HK129)
- Bīqa: a valley south of Homs (HK81)
- Charjui: former Amal, a major crossing point on the Oxus (HK227)
- Daylam former Dubavand, central province in Elburz (HK177)
- Fayyum: oasis near Nile south of delta (HK150)
- Hadramawt: a settled area of southern Arabia (HK161)
- Hawrān: hilly fertile area SE of Damascus (HK34)
- Hingar: northern province or sometimes Kingdom in Yemen (HK35)
- Hijaz: the Red Sea coast of Arabia (HK41)
- Hind: India (HK307)
- Ifriqīya: province in North Africa, we get the word Africa from it (HK313)
- Ifridūn: area west of Nishapur, famous for honey (HK119)
- Ili: valley in the east of Khāristān (HK290)
- Jazīra: literally ‘island’, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (HK94)
- Jazirat al-sina’a: island, former Roda in the Nile at Fustāt, a shipyard (HK338)
- Karun: tributary of Tigris in Khuzistān (HK126)
- Khurasan: northern province around Nishapur (HK59)
- Khuzistān: province at mouth of Tigris, rice, linen, sugar & cotton (HK126)
- Kūm Sharīk: ‘Sharīk’s Hill’, small hill in the Nile delta (HK155)

- Kūthā: area in western Iraq, famous for citrons (HK119)
- Mā-warā al-nahr: literally ‘what is beyond the river’, Transoxonia (HK228)
- Marj al Qal‘a: ‘meadow of the castle’, grassed plain 100km west of Nihāvand (HK171)
- Mareotis: small lake and south harbour of Alexandria (HK157)
- Mīhrān: in Sanskrit Sindhu, the Indus river (HK298)
- Mīrbad: the M, an open square in Basra (HK240)
- Mist: Egypt (HK153)
- Nishapur: northern Persian province (HK59)
- Nuhrawān: major canal east of Ctesiphon (HK121)
- Oman: eastern ‘bulge’ of Arabia (HK34)
- Rāhit: meadow north of Damascus (HK77)
- Rawda: island in the Nile near Babylon (HK151)
- Sarat: mountainous area south of the Hijaz (HK107)
- Sawād: the black lands, a rich alluvial plain in central Iraq (HK98)
- Sūriya: Arabic for Syria (HK87)
- Sūs al-Aqsā: ‘furthest Sūs’, region around Agadir (HK213)
- Tāb: river in the Zagros Mountains (HK170)
- Tinān: former Iotabé, island and century trade base at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba (RS28)
- Uhud: battle site near Medina (HK46)
- Wadi l-‘Allān: steep sided valley and tributary of the Yarmūk (HK85)
- Wādī al-Qurā: prosperous north Arabian oasis entirely populated with Jews until the time of Uthman (RS83)
- Wadi al-Ruqqād: steep sided valley and tributary of the Yarmūk (HK84)
- Wadi Dra: river from the Atlas into the desert (HK213)
- Wadi Sūs: river from the Atlas to the Atlantic (HK213)
- Yamāma: a date growing area on the east coast of Arabia (HK45)
- Yarmūk: river running from the Hawrān to the Jordan (HK84)
- Yemen: south coast of Arabia (HK24)
- Zāb: former Zab, region in Algeria around Aurès (HK212)
- Zuwayla: oasis south of Tripoli (HK209)
- Descriptors and titles**
- The descriptor or title will be preceded by ‘al-’ or ‘the’ if it is after the prename.
- Abbās: Quthm ibn al-A, to the Persians Shāhi Zinda or the ‘living king’, legendary name of Muhammed’s cousin, who is reputed to be asleep, not dead, in his tomb waiting for when he is needed again (HK237)
- Abd: ‘slave’ often used as a part or all of a prename, eg Abd al-Malik, Umayyad Caliph (HK90)
- Afdal (AC 370) 12th century Egyptian vizier,
- Amin: ‘faith’, Muhammed al-A ibn Harun 9th century son of Harun al-Rashid (L182)
- Āmir: title of rank, 12th century Egyptian caliph (AC 370), Abd Allah ibn Ā, Qurayshi governor of Basra 7th century (HK183)
- Amīr al-Mu‘minīn: ‘Commander of the Faithful’ (HK360)
- Aratt: Khabbāb ibn al-A, early 7th century Companion (RS105)
- Asāwira: a group of defecting Persian heavy cavalry (including nobles) (HK132)
- Ash‘ath: ibn al-A, 8th century commander in Afghanistan from southern Arabian nobility and mutineer against the Caliphate (HK197)
- Aziz: Abd al-Aziz ibn Mūsā (HK313)
- Ās: Amr ibn al-Ā early commander (HK52), al-Ā ibn Wā’il, 7th century Meccan noble (RS108)
- Athīr: ibn al-A, chronicler (HK327)
- Awwām: Zubayribin al-A, Companion and commander in Egypt (HK150)
- Fudūl: ‘truthful’, al-F is a chronicler (RS187)
- Ghāfiqī: Abd al-Rahmān al-G, 8th century governor of al-Andalus, known as Abdirama to the Vandals (HK321)
- Hadji: an honorific able to be used by anyone who has completed the Haj – the pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Hadramī: possible tribal name, Alā ibn al-H, governor of Bahrain, raided Fars pre-conquest (HK181)
- Hakim: ibn Abd al-H, 9th century Moorish historian (HK24)
- Hamawī: tribal name (?) Yāqūt al H, 13th century geographer (HK10)
- Hamra: (the) Reds, a group of 7th century Persian infantry defectors (HK131)
- Harashī: Sa‘id al-H, 8th century governor Soghdia (HK279)
- Hurayth: Amr ibn al-H, rich 7th century Qurashi (HK173)
- Kalbī: Anbasa ibn Sulaym al-K, 8th century governor of al-Andalus (HK320), Dihya ibn Khalīfa al-K, 7th century missionary / ambassador (RS93)
- Khalīfa: ‘place holder’ or ‘deputy’ (L211)
- Khudhayna: ‘the flirt’ Sa‘id al-K, 8th century governor of Sogdia (HK278)
- Kisrā: Persian or Sasanid (RS87)
- Kūfi: Alī ibn Hāmid al-K, 13th century chronicler of the Conquest (HK296)
- Laythi: Bukayr ibn Abd Allāh al-L, commander in Azerbaijan at conquest (HK179)
- Malik: king (HK10), Abd al-M, Umayyad Caliph (HK90)
- Mahallab: Yazīd ibn al-M, 8th century governor of Kurasan (HK192)
- Ma‘mum: or ‘belief’ Abū Jafat: al-M ibn Harun 9th century son of Harun al-Rashid (L182)
- Mār: saint (HK129)
- Musayyab: al-M ibn Bishal Riyāhī, 8th century commander in Sogdia (HK278)
- Mawlā: general (HK311)
- Muqaffā: Sawīrus ibn al-M, 10th century Coptic Bishop of Ashminayn (HK351)

al-Muḡawqīs: known to the Romans as Cyrus, 7th century Chalcedonian Patriarch of Alexandria (HK145)
 Nabafī: Hayyān al-N 8th century Persian convert and leader in Transoxonia (HK257)
 Nadīm: boon companion or courtier (HK 16)
 Nu^cmān: Hassan ibn al-N al- Ghassānī, a 7th century commander in North Africa (HK215)
 Qāma: good-looking (HK151)
 Qāsim: Muhammed ibn al-Q al-Thaqafī, a leader against Sind (HK299)
 Rahmān: ‘merciful’ (HK10), Abd al-R al-Ghāfiqī, 8th century governor of al-Andalus, known as Abdirama to the Vandals (HK321)
 Rashīd: Hārūn al-R, 9th century Caliph (HK326)
 Rūm: Roman (HK149)
 Sayyidī: literally ‘my lord’, becomes Berber ‘sidi’ and eventually ‘el Cid’ (HK208)
 Sharīf: tribal chief, the plural is Ashrāf (HK39)
 Shapur: shah (HK128)
 Tabari: ‘historian’ or ‘chronicler’ (?) Muhammed bin Jarir al-T, 10th century (L203)
 Tābi’ūn: follower, a term that, in the collective, is usually reserved for those Muslims of the generation after the Companions of the Prophet.,
 Tufayl: Āmir ibn al T was an Arab poet of the pre- and conquest period (HK41)
 Walīd: Kālid al-W, conqueror of Syria, (HK10)

Useful words

Note that an adjective is placed after the noun it modifies. Thus ‘tājik Rūmī’ is ‘Roman merchant’ and ‘sāhib Kisrā’ is a Sasanian general.

abd: ‘slave’ often used as a part or all of a prename, eg Abd al-Malik, Umayyad Caliph (HK90)
 ahl al-dhimma: ‘law of the protected people’ (?) – the term associated with the disarming of infidels within Islam (L205)
 ahl al-sūq: market people (HK275)
 ājam: non-Arab (HK248)
 ajr: a payment (RS99)
 akbar: ‘great’ (L198)
 ‘ala al-bahr: ‘in charge of the sea’ (HK327)
 ‘arrāf: sorcerer or soothsayer with an implication of fraud (RS100)
 Allāh wadhu: ‘one God’ (HK351)
 Amin: ‘faith’ (L182)
 ansār: ‘brothers’, context is generally, but not always, as in fellow believers (RS119)
 aqsā: ‘furthest’ or ‘most distant’ (HK213)
 arkan: ‘pillar’ (L198)
 arrādat: some sort of siege engine (HK338)
 asghar: ‘lesser’ (L198)
 ashhur hurum: ‘holy months’ (RS74)
 as-sūq: local or barter market (RS85)
 bannā’: mason (RS102)
 bayda dhīt qunis: central Asian conical helmets (HK250)
 binā’: architect (HK336)

bitrīq: ‘governor’ (HK312)
 budd: temples in Sind, possibly from Buddhist (HK305)
 daqal: ‘mast’ (HK300)
 dar al-harb: ‘house of war’ ie non-Muslim states (L135)
 dar al-sinā’a: ‘house of manufacturing’, becomes the word ‘arsenal’ (HK335)
 dawāmis: courses of stone or brick (HK336)
 dhāt al-sawār: ‘battle of the masts’ versus Romans off Phoenix in Lycia (HK327)
 dhimmis: ‘protected person’ infidel of the book within Islam (L205)
 dīwān: muster and register of troops (HK237)
 du’afa: a non-combatant (HK312)
 farāsh” ‘bedding’ (HK248)
 fay: taxation (RS109)
 funduq: ‘hotel’ (HK335)
 fusayfisā: makers of mosaics (RS104)
 ghadā: ‘lunch’ (HK246)
 ghanīma: booty, pillage, after conquest this evolves into ‘fay’ (RS109)
 ghawghā: ‘rabble’ (HK275)
 ghazi: warrior devoted to the service of Islam (HK365)
 ghazw: ‘plunder’ (RS82)
 habl: ‘rope’, becomes English ‘cable’ (HK343)
 hadīd: iron (RS103)
 halīf: ‘allies’ (RS105)
 harīr: silk (RS92) (see ‘washy’)
 hudna: ‘truce’ (L215)
 īlāf: economic agreement or contract (RS12)
 jār: protégés (RS105)
 jazirat al-sinā’a: ‘island of manufacturing’ (HK338)
 jihad: ‘struggle’ hence ‘al-jihad al-Akbar’ the great struggle and ‘al-jihad al-Asghar’ the lesser struggle (L198)
 jizya: ‘tribute’ (HK206), ‘poll tax’ (of infidels) (L205)
 kaffāra: blood money or weregild (RS100), see Hebrew ‘kófer’
 kāfirūn: unbeliever (RS118)
 khādim: ‘servants’ (HK204)
 khālī: ‘empty’ (HK223)
 khums: a one fifth share, referring to plunder or tax (RS111)
 kitāb: chronicler or historian (RS189), thus al-Kitabi.
 kursī: ‘chair’ (HK250)
 latīma: caravan (RS95)
 lubān: incense (RS91)
 luqāt: ‘gleaning’ (RS87)
 ma’ mum: ‘belief’ (L182)
 mahr: bridal money, see Hebrew ‘mohar’ (RS99)
 manjanīq: ‘catapult’ (HK300)
 maqbarat al-shuhadā: ‘cemetery of martyrs’ (HK214)
 marzubān: term for a Sasanid commander (RS87)
 mawdī’ al-shuhadā: ‘place of martyrs’ (HK214)
 mawāli: literally ‘clients’ (HK248), non-Arab converts, (HK257) possibly same as ‘mawlā’: ‘freedman’ (HK211), RS105 gives this spelling as ‘client’

millat: religion (in general) (RS19)
 misr: military base (HK182)
 mudhakkir: ‘one who warns’, prophet of doom? (RS100)
 mursal: a delegate (RS100)
 mustaghal: ‘granary’ (HK335)
 nabl wa nushāb: bows and arrows (HK328)
 naft: ‘oil’ (HK339)
 naftāfīn: fire weapon experts (HK339)
 najjār: carpenter (RS102)
 nasr: ‘victory’ hence ‘Nasr Allah’ or ‘divine victory’ (L199)
 nawāqīs: ‘bells’ (HK327)
 nusra: ‘assistance’, context seems to be support or charity (RS118)
 qand: candy (HK338)
 qasr: a fortified farmstead (HK204)
 qubba: yurt (HK251)
 qudhdhāfīn: users of projectile weapons, artillerymen (HK339)
 qulū^c: ‘sails’ (HK339)
 qusūr: ‘palace’ (HK220)
 rabad: ‘walled town’ (HK244)
 rasūl: ‘messenger’ (HK351)
 rukhām: workers in marble (RS104)
 ur-Rashidun: ‘rightly guided’, used to describe the first four caliphs (L211)
 sa^cālīk: ‘bandits’ (HK245)
 sāhib: ‘lord’ (HK238)
 sāhib Kistrā: term for a Sasanid general (FS97)

salaam: ‘peace’ (L135)
 sana: ‘drought’ (RS82)
 sarīr: ‘couch’ (HK275)
 sawīg: a barley porridge (HKHK286)
 Sayf: S ad-Dawlah (‘Sword of the Dynasty’ aka Ali Abu al-Hasan ibn Hamdan) (L126)
 shā‘ir: poet (RS100)
 shahīd: ‘martyr’ (HK286)
 shalandi: chelandion (ship type) (HK339)
 shaykh amīn: ‘trustworthy old man’ (HK217)
 shayyid: ‘cement’ (HK336)
 shi‘at Ali’: the party of Ali hence ‘Shi’a’ (L212)
 shihna: ships crews (HK328)
 shinī: dromon (ship type) (HK339)
 sunā^c or sunnā^c: ‘engineer’ (HK336) or ‘artisans’ (RS104)
 sūq: market (RS85)
 Ta’rikh al-Rusul wa’l-Muluk: a book, ‘the History of Prophets & Kings’ by historian Abu Ja’far Muhammed bin Jarir al-Tabari, 10th century (L203)
 tābūt: ‘coffin’ (HK275)
 tājir: merchant (RS102)
 tarjumān: ‘interpreter’ (HK286)
 tu^cma: ‘food’ (HK241)
 ulfa: an agreement (not as formal as a contract) (RS64)
 wadā’i^c Kistrā: Sasanian cataphracts (RS89)
 wālī: ‘governor’ (HK375)
 washy: silk as a fabric (RS92)
 zift: ‘pitch’ (HK339)

Cuman or Scyth cultures

Male

Karatzes (AC306) 12c mercenary leader,
 Kitzes (AC305) 12c leader,
 Togortak (AC302) leader 12c

Female

Sparetha (AC377) female warrior,

Other

Mongol cultures

Male

Abaqa or Abakha: son of Hülegü (L143)
 Baul: grandson of Cinggis (L143)
 Dobun: warrior and ancestor the mongol khans
 Hulagu or Hülegü: Il-khan (BL 7) (L143)
 Jochi: son of Chingis (L143)
 Kaidu: nephew of Kubilai
 Kubilai: 13th century khan
 Monke: khan
 Nokai: son of Baul, son of Jochi, son of Cinggis (L143)
 Nogaj (BL 6) South Russian khan
 Ogodai: son and successor of Chingis
 Uzbeq (BL 7) khan Golden Horde,
 Temüjin: became the founder of the Mongol Empire.

Tolui: 13th century khan
 Yesugai: father of Temüjin.

Female

Aigiarn: means ‘shining moon’, name some sources give to Khutulun.
 Alain: known as ‘the Fair’, wife of Dobun.
 Borte: wife of Temüjin
 Chabi: 13th century wife of Kublai Khan.
 Hoelun: wife of Yesugai and mother of Temüjin
 Khutulun: 13th century warrior and niece of Kublai Khan
 Sorghaghtani Beki: 13th century mother of Kublai Khan, Hulagu and Monke. Nestorian Christian.
 Yesui: wife of Chingis Khan.

Other

Cinggis or Chingis: Ghengis Khan, rule name of Temüjin, translates as 'Oceanic Ruler' (L142)
Qanbaliq: 10th century Beijing (L168)

Orda: 'camp', becomes the word 'horde' (L143)
Zolotoya Orda: 'Golden Horde' 15th century Russian Horde (L143)

Turkic cultures

The Turks originated in Central Asia in the area called Transoxonia as mounted barbarians. They gradually moved west and sometimes adopted settled ways before finally taking over Constantinople. Some existing cultures outside Turkey are still regarded as Turkic and are included here (for example the Uzbeks).

Male Names

Alp Arslan: 'Valiant Lion', real name Muhammed bin Da'ud Chagri, 11th century Seljuk sultan (L155)
Asan Katuch (AC491) 12th century satrap,
Bumin: 6th century Turk ruler (HK233)
Da'ud: Muhammed bin D Chagri see Alp Arslan
Elegmon (AC491) Greek name of a satrap,
Elkhanes (AC314) 12th century general
Gazes (AC491) son of Asan Katuch,
Ghūrak: 8th century king of Samarqand in Soghdia (HK267)
Hasan (AC342) 12th century general,
Ishmael (AC350) 12th century Satrap,
Ishtemi: 6th century ruler (HK233)
Kilij Arslan (AC342) 12th century general,
Kerbogha: in Greek, Kourpagan, 12th century Emir of Mosul (AC343)
Köl-char: Turkic leader 8th century, in Arabic Kūrsūl (HK277)
Kūrsūl: 8th century officer in Soghdia (HK284)
Malik Danishmend: father of Malik Ghazi (AC342)
Malik Ghazi Gümüshtigin: known as Tanisman, 12th century Sultan (AC342)
Malik Shah: Sultan (AC447)
Manalugh: in Greek, Monolykos, 12th century general (AC453)
Marakes (AC347) 12th century general
Muhammed: M bin Da'ud Chagri see Alp Arslan
Nayzak: 7th century Buddhist ruler of Badghīs (HK257)
Sandilkh: 6th century leader of the Utigurs (L93)
Sizaboul: known in Greek as Silziboulos, western Turkic Il-khan (Yabghu qagan Ishtemi) (L97)
Sinjar: Seljuk sultan, 12th century (L229)
Sulayman ibn Kutlumish: 11th century Sultan of Nicea (AC468)
Tangripermes (AC345) 12th century general
Tanisman: or Malik Ghazi Gümüshtigin (AC342), 12th century Sultan,
Taraz: Persian Taras, town on the Silk Road (HK225)
Tarkhū or Tarkhūn: 7th century ruler of Samarqand (HK189 or HK245)
Toğrül: 11th century, first leader of the Turkic Oğuz clan to convert to Islam (L220)
T'ung Yabghu: 7th century khan (HK236)
Türgesh: 7th century khan (HK236)
Tzachas (AC343) 12th century general
Uzun Hasan: 15th century khan of Ak-koyunlu (BL121)

Zabergan: 6th century leader of the Kutrigurs (L93)
Zemarchos: Greek name (?) for a 6th century Turk envoy (L97)

Female names

Khātun: late 7th century ruler of Bukhara (HK230)

Family etc

Ak-koyunlu: tribe, 'white sheep' (BL121)
Arslan: Kilij A, 11th century Seljuk Sultan of Konya (L105)
Ashina: 'blue' in Farsi, 7th century clan (L152)
Chagri: Muhammed bin Da'ud C see Alp Arslan
Kara-koyunlu: tribe, 'black sheep' (BL121)
Kutrigurs: Turkish tribe 6th century (L93)
Türgeh: general tribal name (HK280) in Chinese T'u-chüeh (HK233)
Utigurs: Turkish tribe 6th century (L93)

Towns and cities

Adaras: former Adrianopolis (M9) city in Macedonia/Pisidia
Afyonkarahisar: former Acroenum (BM124)
Akait: former Gaïta (BM126)
Akkerman: former Mavrocastro or Maocastro (BM46) modern Cetatea
Aksaray: former Coloneia or Archelais (AC387) fortified town
Akşehir: former Philomelion or Philomelium (AC348) town
Alakapı: probably former Pracana (BM125)
Alanya: former Calanorus or Coracaesium (BM50)
Alaşehir: former Philadelphia (BL61)
Alikel: former Orcistus (BM140)
Almiros: former Halmyros or Armiro (BM52)
Amasya: former Amasia (M9) city in Armenia
Ambanaz: former Ampous or Ampoun (AC487) town in Iconium
Anamur: former Anemurium (BM112)
Ankhialo: former Anchialos (BP106, AC305) town in Thrace
Antalya: former Attalia, Satellia or Setalia (M9) port-city in Cibyrrhaeot
Araç: probably former Maresch (BM42)
Argyrokastro: former Dryinopolis or Andronopolis (BM35)
Atil: 'Big River' and usually meaning the Volga, possibly derived from Attila (L15)
Avkat: former Euchaita (BM123), now Mecitözü
Ayдын: former Tralles (BM129)

Badhghīs: town north west of Heart (HK257)
 Baфра: former Paurae (BM42)
 Balhk: capital of Turkhāristan (HK229)
 Balıkesir: former Achyraus (BM110)
 Bamyān: town in the Hindu Kush (HK251)
 Banaz Ovası: former Panasium (BM130)
 Bardakçı: former Santabaris (AC480) town
 Bayat: former Cedrea (BM123)
 Bergama: former Pergamon or Pergamum, city in Samos (AC438)
 Biga: former Pegae (BM 108)
 Bolu: former Claudiopolis (BM 112)
 Bolvadın: former Polybotos (AC348) town
 Bourgas: former Develtus (BM 82)
 Braničevo: former Brundusium or Brandiez (BM 37)
 Bursa: former Prusa (AC453) town near Nicea
 Çankırı: former Gangra (BM40)
 Çardak: probably the former Charax (BM55)
 Celbianum: probably former Decervion (BM44)
 Chalep: former Beroa (AC431), city in Cilicia,
 Çivrilçimeni: former Tzybritze, Tzbreilitzemanı or Cybrilcymani (BM126)
 Çorlu: former Tzurullum (BM81)
 Dandal: probably former Tantalus (BM126)
 Datça: former Stadia (BM122)
 Dazkırı: former Lacerium (BM42), now Baklan Ovası
 Dere Köy: former Eriza (BM108)
 Dimashk: former Damascus (M9) city in Mesopotamia
 Dimetoka: former Didymoteichon (BL72) town in Thrace
 Dinar: former Celaenae or Apamea (BM127)
 Diristān: town and desert area north of Gufgān east of the Caspian Sea (HK192)
 Diyarbakir: city, formerly Amida: city, Kurdish Amed (L126)
 Dürres: former Dyrrachium or Epidamnos (AC310), Dalmatian town
 Düzce: former Prusias (BM118)
 Edemrit: former Adramyttium or Demetrias (AC437) city in Samos
 Edirne: former Adrianopolis (BL73) city in Thrace
 Enos: former Aenus (BM 79)
 Ereğli: former Heraclea (BM118) Pontic town
 Erzurum: former Theodosiopolis (BM212)
 Eski: former Phocaea or Focie (BM49), now Yeni Foça
 Eskişehir: former Dorylaeum (M9) city in Opsikion
 Evreşe: former Hexamilium (BM631)
 Evvoia: former Euboia or Negroponte (BM51)
 Feodosiya: former Caffa or Chafa (BM46)
 Fethiye: former Macre (BM83) in Lycia
 Finike: former Finica (BM112)
 Ganos: former Ganus (BM274), now Gaziköy
 Gelibolu: former Kallioupolis (BL71), now Gallipoli, port in Thrace,
 Gereede: former Cratia (BM112)
 Gevele Dağ: probably former Caballa (BM126)
 Geyre: former Aphrodisias or Stauropolis (BM122)
 Gilindire: former Candelloro or Celenderis (BM50)
 Gölcük-Hasköy: former Sasima (BM99)
 Homa: former Choma or Angelocastrum (AC348) town
 Honaz: former Chonae or Collossae (BM55)
 Hoyran: former Limnae (BM143), now Eğirdir Gölü
 Iskenderun: former Alexandretta (BM415)
 Iskilip: former Dadybra (BM112)
 Istanbul: former Constantinople, originally Byzantium.
 Ishtikhān: town near Samarqand (HK270)
 İzmir: former Smyrna (AC438) city in Samos
 Izmit: former Nicodemia (AC307) town
 Iznik: former Nicea or Nicaea (M9) city in Opsikion
 Kadiköy: former Chalcedon (BP7)
 Kadi Kalesi: former Anaea or Ania (BM49)
 Karaman: former Larada (BM43)
 Karapınar: former Antioch (BM117) city on the Meander River
 Kastamonu: former Castamenon (BM40)
 Kayseri: former Caesarea (M9) city in Charsianon
 Killini: former Chiarenza or Glarentsa (BM534)
 Kızılviran: possibly former Sinianda (BM149)
 Kızkulesi: possibly former Astytzium (BM433)
 Konya: former Iconium (M9) city in Anatolia (L105)
 Korkuteli: former Isinda (BM108)
 Kozan: former Sis (M9) town in Cilicia
 Kütahya: former Cotyaeum (BM112)
 Ladik: former Laodicea (BM42), now Denizli
 Lapseki: former Lampascus (BM74)
 Malatya: former Melitene (BM239)
 Manias: former Magnesia (BM118)
 Maraş: former Germaniceia or Germanicea (AC430) town in Koele-Syria
 Meaux: former Iantium (BM385)
 Mevlevihane Gate (Yeni Mevlevihane Kapisis): formerly Pyle Regio: ‘Gate of Rhegium’ aka Pyle Rousiou ‘Gate fo the Reds’ in Constantinople (L74)
 Messoune: former Mosynopolis (BM83)
 Milas-Bafa: former Mylasa-Melanudium (BM122)
 Milet: former Miletus, Palatia or Balat (BM49)
 Monastir: former Pelagonia (BL17) Macedonian town
 Monemvasia: former Malvagia (BM51)
 Narbonne: former Narbo (BM246)
 Nawbahār: town with major Buddhist shrine outside Balkh (HK229)
 Nazilli: former Mastura or Mastaura (PL561) town on the Meander River
 Nessebur: former Mesembria (M8) town in Thrace
 Nif: former Nymphaeon (AC438) city, now Kemalpaşa
 Niğde: former Tyana (BM73)
 Niksar: former Neocaesarea (BM40)
 Niş: former Naissus or Nit (BM37)
 Okhrid: former variously known as Ochrida, Achrida or Lucretia (BM36)
 Ortaköy: former Mesanacta (BM124)
 Păcuiul lui Soare: probably former Vicina or Vezina (BM46)
 Pamukkale: former Hierapolis (BM42) city in Phrygia
 Pavia: former Ticium (BM378)

Rumeli Hissar: fortress on European coast near Constantinople (HK331)
 Saghāniyān: city in Turkhāristan (HK257)
 Salamis: former Cyprus or Constantia (BM415) town on Cyprus
 Samsun: former Amisus or Amisos (BM49)
 Samsun (2nd): Priene or Sampson (BM61)
 Sarra: former Sarai: (BM548) Arabic al-Sara
 Sart: former Sardis (BM122)
 Şebinkarahisar: former Colonia (BM624) near Nicopolis
 Selçuk: former Ephesus, Altaluogo or Hagios Theologos (M9) city in Samos
 Selimiye: former Side (BM317), now Eski Antalya
 Seyitgazi: former Nacolia (BM140)
 Shköder: former Scodra (BM37)
 Shūmān: city in Turkhāristan (HK257)
 Silifke: former Selucia or Isauriae (M9) city in Cilicia
 Silivri: former Selymbria (BM52)
 Sinop: former Sinope (BM42)
 Sisak: former Siscia (BM378)
 Sivas: former Sebasteia or Sebastea, city (BP16) in Sebastea theme
 Soma: former Chliara (AC437) city, now Kirkağaç
 Sparti: former Sparta or Lacedemonia (BM52)
 Split: former Salona (BM57)
 Stara Zagora: former Berrhoe or Berra (BM80)
 Staraya Krim: former Solkhat or Sorghati (BM549)
 Sudak: former Sugdaia or Saldadia (BM549)
 Şuhut: former Synnada (BM123)
 Sülmenli: former Augustopolis (AC487) town in Iconium
 Szombathely: former Savaria (BM384)
 Tāliqān: town in Badakhshān (HK264)
 Tekirdağ: former Rhaedestus, Registo, Rudistio or Rodisto (BM46)
 Tirilya: probably former Triglia (BM51)
 Tirmidh: modern Termez, town on the Oxus (HK229)
 Tokast: former Docea (BM557)
 Trabzon: former Trebizond, Trapezus or Tribusonda (M9) city in Chaldea
 Tzybritze: former Myriokephalon (BP110), also known as either Tzibrelitzemani or Cybrilcymani
 Uluabat: former Lopadion, Lopadium or Lupar (AC453) town near Nicea
 Uluborlu: probably former Sozopolis (BM42) in Pisidia

Ümraniye: former Amorium (M9) city in Anatolia
 Ünye: former Oenaeum (BM133)
 Üsküdar: former Chrysopolis (BM658) in Bythnia
 Vize: former Bizye (BM79)
 Yalova: former Helenopolis (BM63)
 Yalvaç: former Antioch (BM54) city in Pisidia
 Yevpatoriya: probably former Lifetti (BM46)

Places

Aq Tag: ‘White Mountain’, mountain in the Altai region of southern Siberia.
 Badakhshān: easternmost part of Turkhāristan, produces rubies and lapis lazuli (HK229)
 Dihistān: town and desert area north of Gurgān east of the Caspian Sea (HK192)
 Farghāna: valley at the east of Soghdia (HK232)
 Jaxartes: river in Soghdia, modern Syr Darya (HK232)
 Kara Kum: ‘black sands’, desert in Transoxonia (HK227)
 Khwārazm: independent area in Transoxonia (HK225)
 Kizil Kum: ‘red sands’, desert in Transoxonia (HK227)
 Kuttal: river in Badakhshān, tributary of Oxus (HK229)
 Penjikent: small independent area in Soghdia, on the edge of the Hindu Kush (HK279)
 Shāsh: becomes Tashkent, area around Jaxartes river (HK269)
 Sijistan: in Persian Sistan, now desolate (post 13th century) province in the Iranian / Afghan border (HK185)
 Tabghach: Wei China (L168)
 Turkhāristan: independent area in the middle part of the Oxus (HK225)

Descriptors and titles

Dehqān: magnate (HK193)
 Dehqānān ve malikzādegān: landowners and princes (HK231)
 Il-: prefix denoting lesser or regional vis ‘Il-qagan’ (L97)
 Jabghū: title of the Prince of Turkhāristan (HK229)
 Khagan: see Qagan
 Qagan: sometimes Khagan, later Khan, best translation is ‘king’ (HK233) (L97)
 registan: general word for a field of meeting (HK230)
 Sultan: ‘Power holder’ (L220)

Persian culture

Persian culture includes not just the Empire itself, but also many smaller ethnic groups and independent Principalities. As a culture it did not cease to exist after the Conquest and, due to the small number of Arab settlers the chief language (Farsi) remains in use today. Some of the Persian ethnic groups are also still identifiable (for example the Tajiks). These are also included here.

Male

Anōsharwān: 7th century ruler (RS50)
 Ardashīr: A III, son of Khavād II (HK102)
 Bahrām Chūbin: 6th century rebel general (HK176); B V, 5th century Shah (L49)

Barmak: 8th century Islamic convert (HK289)
 Bāzaghārī: 8th century emissary in Soghdia (HK281)
 Bistām: an 7th century landowner in Iraq (HK116)
 Buzurgmihr: Rūzbik ibn B, Persian builder of citadel at Kūfa for Arabs (HK135)

Dīwashtīch: last independent Prince of Penjikent (HK279)
 Farrūkhan: son of Siyāvush of Rayy (HK177)
 Farrukhzād: advisor to Yazdgard III (HK188)
 Fayzurān: 7th century Persian general (HK116)
 Firdawsi: 11th century poet and most commonly resourced recorder of the *Shahnāmah* (HK185)
 Ghūrak: ruler in Samarqand at Conquest (HK plate 18)
 Hurayth ibn Qutba: 8th century convert at Tirmidh (HK248)
 Hurmuzān: 7th century general (HK116)
 Isfāniyādh: brother of Rustrum (HK179)
 Iskandir: m, Persian spelling of Alexander ()
 Khavād: K II, son of Chosroes II (HK102)
 Khurrazādh: 8th century brother of the king of Khwārazm (HK268)
 Khusraw: a miller at Merv (HK190)
 Khusrawshunūm: commander at Hamadan (HK174)
 Mahuy: 7th century lord of Merv (HK189)
 Narshakhī: 8th century chronicler of the city of Bukhara (HK226)
 Naysak: 8th century prince in Transoxonia (HK249)
 Parvēz: King 590-628 (RS37)
 Rakhsh: horse of Rustam (HK185)
 Rustrum: 7th century Persian commander and subject of part of the *Shahnāmah*, known as ‘the Strong’ (HK63)
 Ruzbān: Sūl of Gurgān at Conquest (HK178)
 Rūzbik: R ibn Buzurgmihr, Persian builder of citadel at Kūfa for Arabs (HK135)
 Sāmān-khudā: 8th century Islamic convert (HK289)
 Shahbarāz: 7th century general (HK102) (L64)
 Shahrak: Marzbān of Fars at conquest (HK182)
 Shahram: son of Siyāvush of Rayy (HK177)
 Shīrzād: Islamic convert and commander (HK117)
 Siyāvush: governor of Rayy at Conquest (HK176)
 Sohrab: son of Rustrum (HK185)
 Thābit ibn Qutba: 8th century convert at Tirmidh (HK248)
 Tughshāda: 8th century king of Bukhara (HK227)
 Umar: U Khayyam, poet (HK189)
 Wardān-Khudā: a ruler near Bukhara (HK260)
 Yazdānfār: ruler at Qumm (HK175)
 Yazdgard: Y III, grandson of Chosroes II and last Shah (HK102)
 Zun: original god of Kandahār (HK194)

Female

Anahita: early water goddess (HK183)
 Būrān: daughter of Chosroes II and Shah (HK102)
 Roxanna: wife of Iskandir (Alexander the Great) ()

Families

Afrīghid: rulers of Khwārazm (HK230)
 Ashina: ‘blue’ in Farsi, 7th century Turk clan (L152)
 Bukhtishu: Christian family known as doctors to the Caliphs (HK127)
 Daylamites: bandit tribe in the mountains north of Qumm (HK175)
 Khayyam: Umar K, poet (HK189)

Mehran: family of the governors of Rayy at Conquest (HK176)

Zināb: family in Rayy, bitter rivals to the Mehrani (HK177)

Cities and towns

Ahvaz: capital of Khuzistān (HK126)
 Amal or Amul: becomes Charjui, a major crossing point on the Oxus (HK227)
 Amida: becomes Diyarbakr, city in the Jazīra (HK95)
 Arrajā: town with main bridge over the Tāb river, becomes Arrajān (HK170)
 Asadābād: town in the Zagros (HK169)
 Bābil: Babylon (HK116)
 Bam: town in Kirmen (HK185)
 Bishapur: city in the Zagros mountains in Fars, capital of Shapur I (HK170)
 Bisitun: town in the Zagros (HKMap2)
 Bukhara: city in Transoxonia (HK226)
 Bust: second city of Sistan (HK186)
 Ctesiphon: capital, became al-Mada’in (HK61)
 Dabūsiya: town on the road to Samarqand from Persia (HK280)
 Dastgard: site of a Royal palace (HK69)
 Daylam: town on the Caspian Sea (HK131)
 Darābjird: round city in Fars, centre of science and religion (HK183)
 Ecbatana: city at the end of the main pass through the Zagros, former capital of Media, becomes Hamadan after conquest (HK173)
 Fannazbūr: town on the main road to Sind at the east of the Makrān (HK299)
 Faryāb: independent city-state in Juzjān (HK263)
 Hamadan: city in north-west Persia (HK109)
 Hazārasp: ‘thousand horses’, city on the west bank of the Oxus in Khwārazm (HK268)
 Hurmuz: town at the mouth of the Persian Gulf (HK Map 2)
 Isfahan: originally referred to a plain on the southern Iranian plateau, became a city (HK175)
 Istakhr: capital of Fars (HK182)
 Jalūlā: town at junction of road to north and east north of Ctesiphon (HK123)
 Jayg: fortress town on Isfahan plain (HK175)
 Junday-shapur: town in Khuzistān (HK126)
 Jūr: round city in Fars (HK182)
 Jūzjān: town in Tukhāristān (HK263)
 Kabul: town in Sistan (HK195)
 Kamarja: town on the road to Samarqand from Persia (HK280)
 Kandahār: city in Zabulistān (HK194)
 Karkūya: city with famous temple in Sistan (HK186)
 Kāth: capital of Khwārazm, on Oxus opposite Hazārasp (HK268)
 Kāzirūn: city in Fars (HK183)
 Khuttal: town in Transoxonia (HK249)
 Khulm: town in Tukhāristān, guards the Salang pass into the Hindu Kush, modern Tashkurgan (HK264)

Kish: town on the road to Samarqand from Persia at west of the Hissar mountains (HK285), birthplace of Tamerlane, in 15th century becomes Shāhri Sabz, ‘green city’ (HK243)
 Media: city in west central Iran (HK109)
 Merv: town in Khurasan, outpost of Sasanids and fortress against the Turkoman tribes (HK185)
 Mervrūd: small town and fortification on the Murghab (HK240)
 Mugh: mountain fortress of Penjikent (HK279)
 Nihāvand: town in Zagros Mountains in modern Azerbaijan (HK18)
 Nineveh: city in Iraq (HK102)
 Paykand: town in the Zarafshan (HK258)
 Qasri Shīrīn: Sasanian palace in the Zagros Mountains (HK165)
 Qazvin: main town of Dubavand (HK Map 2)
 Qubā: city in Farghāna (HK293)
 Qūmis: city east of the Elburz mountains (HK177)
 Qumm: city in the north-west of the Iranian plateau (HK175)
 Rashahr: town slightly inland at the head of the Gulf (HK 182)
 Rayy: city in north-west Persia (HK109)
 Shiz: site of a major fire temple (HK69)
 Sirāf: city on the coast of Fars (HK Map 2)
 Sirjān: capital of Kirman (HK185)
 Susa: major Iranian city (HK32)
 Tāb: river in the Zagros Mountains (HK170)
 Tāqi Bustān: town in Persia (HK98)
 Taras: Turkic Taraz, town on the Silk Road (HK225)
 Tawwaj: town in Fars (HK182)
 Tehran: very small village north of Rayy (HK176)
 Tirmidh: town in Khurasan (HK241)
 Tustar: Arabic Shushtra, Syrian city (HK23, 129)
 Tusi: city in Khurasan (HK187)
 Yahūdiya: literally ‘Jewry’ a Jewish village near Isfahan (HK174)
 Zaranj: capital of Sistan (HK186)

Places

Abarkavan: island becomes Abarkāwān, now known as Qishm off Iranian coast (HK182)
 Ark: the A is the citadel of Bukhara (HK261)
 Baghlān: area in the Hindu Kush on road to Kabul from Transoxonia (HK264)
 Bahāri Kistrā: ‘king’s spring’ a 30m x 30m carpet with inlaid gems and spring flowers for picnicking on in winter (HK122)
 Balkh: independent area in Transoxonia (HK263)
 Bandi Qaysar: ‘caesar’s dam’, major dam on the Karun at Tustar (HK129)
 Damavand: highest mountain in the Elburz (HK177)
 Dashti-Lut: the great salt desert between the Elburz and Sistan, Khurasan and the Zagros (HK186)
 Dubavand: central province in Elburz (HK177), becomes Daylam
 Elburz: mountain range along the south of the Caspian Sea (HK176)

Farghāna: area near the Hisser mountains (HK293)
 Fars: province at eastern end of Gulf, see ‘Mulk Fārs’ (HK182)
 Gīlan: western province in Elburz (HK177)
 Gurgān: eastern province in Elburz (HK177)
 Helmand: river in Sistan (HK185)
 Hissar: mountain range in Transoxonia (HK229)
 Isfahan: originally referred to a plain on the southern Iranian plateau, became a city (HK175)
 Juzjān: area of Khurasan west of the Hindu Kush (HKMap2)
 Kandahār: area in eastern Sistan (HK194)
 Karun: tributary of Tigris in Khuzistān (HK126)
 Khābūr: river and part of the border with Byzantium (HK70)
 Khurasan: province to the north of the Great Salt Desert in Transoxonia (HK59)
 Khwārazm: the ‘w’ is silent, modern Khorezm, land on the Oxus (HK229)
 Kirman: province at the eastern end of Zagros (HK182)
 kushks: fortified farms around Bukhara (HK261)
 Mulk Fārs: Kingdom of Persia (HK116)
 Murghab: river at Merv (HK185)
 Narvan: forested area along the south coast of the Caspian Sea (HK188)
 Oxus: major river north-east of Persia (HK225)
 Rud: ‘river’
 Salang: pass into the Hindu Kush to Kabul (HK264)
 Shahrīstān: the S is the urban part of Bokhara (HK261)
 Shūmān: small kingdom north of the Oxus (HK265)
 Sistan: in Armenian Sijistan, now desolate (post 13th century) province in the Iranian / Afghan border (HK185)
 Soghdia: independent area in Transoxonia (HK225)
 Tabaristān: central province in Elburz (HK 177)
 Tashtakaracha: pass on the road to Samarqand from Persia (HK285)
 Ushrūshāna: area of the Hisser mountains (HK292)
 Zagros: mountain range on the south of the Iranian Plateau (HK99)
 Zābulistān: mountain area north of Kandahār (HK 194)
 Zarafshan: river and valley in Transoxonia (HK185)
 Ziyanda Rud: river on Isfahan plain (HK175)

Descriptors and titles

Bukhara-khudā: title of the Lord of Bukhara (HK261)
 Chosroes: although also used as a specific name it was often used as general name for Persian Kings (HK63)
 Dehqān(s): gentry, nobles (HK100)
 Herbadh: title of a senior priest (HK183)
 Ispahbādh: title of the rulers of Tabaristān (HK194) and Balkh (HK263)
 Kabulshāh: king of Kabul (HK195)
 Marzbān: a title of upper rank, governor or prince (HK177)

Sabal: title of ruler of Khuttal (HK249)
Shāhānshāh: King of Kings
Shāhi Zinda: ‘living king’, legendary name of
Muhammed’s cousin, Quthm ibn al-Abbās who is
reputed to be asleep, not dead, in his tomb waiting
for when he is needed again (HK237)

Shākiriya: closest translation is huscarls (HK249)
Sūl: title of the Princes of Gurgān (HK178)
Tūsik: title of the king of Faryāb (HK263)
Zunbīl: title of the king of Kandahār (HK194)

Russian states

Male names

Evagrius (MoL 251) 13c deacon,
Igor: 10th century Kievan Rus prince (L152)
Isjaslav (MoL 250) M'stislavic, 11c Prince of Kiev,
M'stislavic (MoL 250) Isjaslav, 11c Prince of Kiev,
Marko (MoL 251) a gravedigger,
Oleg: 10th century leader of the Kievan Rus (L154)
Ordinski (MoL 252) St Peter, khan of the Tartars
1257-66,
Svyatoslav: 10th century son of Igor & general (L153)
Tit (MoL 251) 13th century priest,
Vladimir: 12th century bishop of Kiev (MoL250, 10th
century Kievan Prince (L155)

Vsevolod: 11th century prince of Kiev (L219)
Yaroslav: 11th century Kievan Prince (L155)
Zaxarija (MoL 250) boy,

Female names

Sophia: () Russian name for Zoe, niece of the last
Emperor, caused her husband to take the title Tsar
and adopt the late Byzantine eagle. Grandmother to
Ivan IV the Terrible.

Other

Zolotoya Orda: ‘Golden Horde’ 15th century Russian
Horde (L143)

Armenian – Georgian culture

Male

Aspietes: in Greek Oshin, general (AC372)
Davit’: David III Bagratid 10th century ruler of
Georgia-Armenia (L148)
Firouz: 12th century Muslim (AC 342)
Jurjah: 7th century commander under Heraclius in
Syria (HK76)
Narses: N Kamsarakan, 6th century eunuch &
Byzantine general (BM332)
Sebeos: 7th century writer (HK29)
Theo: T Roupenian, soldier (AC430)
Theodore (ԹԶԱՌՆԻՍ): T Rshtuni, 7th century ruler
(BM621)

Female

Families etc

Arsacid: (AC373)
Bagratid: Davit’ III B 10th century ruler of Georgia-
Armenia (L148)
Kamsarakan: Narses K, 6th century eunuch &
Byzantine general (BM332)
Roupenian: Theo R, soldier (AC430)
Rshtuni (ԹԵՂՈՂՈՐՈՍ): Theodore R, 7th century ruler
(BM621)

Places

Abasgia: 6th-7th century Abkhasian archonate (L143)
Alania: 6th-7th century Ossetian archonate (L143)
Atzara: 6th-7th century Georgian archonate (L148)
Azia: modern Derbent, key to the Caspian Gates
(L148)
Auzan: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality (L148)
Chatziene: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality
(L148)
Karnate: 6th-7th century Georgian archonate (L148)
Kartli: 6th-7th century Georgian archonate (L148)
Kokovit: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality (L148)
Kouel: 6th-7th century Georgian archonate (L148)
Moex: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality (L148)
Phasis: town on Black Sea (HK map 1)
Syne: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality (L148)
Taron: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality (L148)
Vaitzor: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality (L148)
Vaspurkan: 6th-7th century Caucasian principality
(L148)
Verisad: 6th-7th century Georgian archonate (L148)
Descriptors and titles
Isxan: ‘Prince’ from ‘archon’ (L147)

Bulgar and Avar cultures

Names

Aronii (AC396) dynasty,

Asparuch: (also Isperih) son of Kuvrat and founder of
Bulagria (L173)

Bogomile: surname, later used for the name of a puritanical and heretical sect ()
 Bogoris: becomes Boris, 9th century ruler of Bulgaria and first Christian ruler (L167)
 Krum: 9th century Qan (L173)
 Kuvrat: 7th century, nephew of Orhan (L172)
 Mihail: Michael Boris-M is the name sometimes used by Bogoris (L167)
 Mokros (AC395) king,
 Omurtag: 9th century Qan (L173)
 Orhan: 7th century Patrikos (L172)
 Perssian: 9th century Qan (L173)
 Rodomer (AC338) 12th century mercenary leader,
 Symeon: 3rd son of Bogoris, Tsar of Bulgaria, 9th & 10th centuries (L195)

Tervel or Tarvel: in Greek Terbelis 7-8th century Qan (L173), he was the first foreigner to be named 'kaiser' and it is from him that the term 'tzar' derives.
 Vladimir: son of Bogoris and apostate (L167)

Places

Bachkovo: former Backovo or Batzokova (PL584)
 Lüleburgaz: former Arcadiopolis, Vorgoles or Bergula (BM81)
 Pliska: Bulgar capital 9th century (L167)
 Plovdiv: former Philippopolis (BL117) town & bishopric in Macedonia
 Sofia: former Serdica, Hesternit or Straliz (BM 37)
 Sozopol: former Sozopolis (BM47) in Thrace

Serb cultures

Names

Brankovic: (BL110) Mara B ended as Sultanina 1412-1476,
 Dragaš: Helena, Serbian princess and wife of Manuel II Palaiologos (taken from 15th century miniature)
 Dušic (BL88) Stephen, 14 c Serbia Tsar,
 Mara: M Brankovic, Sultanina 1412-1476 (BL110)
 Milutin (BL5) Stephen 13c Kral of Serbia,

Nemanja: Stephen, 12th century ruler (L165)
 Tomislav: 9th century Rex of Serbia (L164)

Places

Duklja: former Diocleia, 10th century zupanate (L165)
 Kanali: 10th century zupanate (L165)
 Sremska Mitrovica: former Sirmium (BM73)
 Travuni: former Terbounia 10th century zupanate (L165)

Berber cultures

The Berbers are the original tribes of North Africa. Some date from Punic times, others fought with the or co-operated with Vandals and may be descended from the Carthagians. Many were at least nominally Christian (of some variety) at the time of the Conquest, but some were still pagan.

Male Names

Kusayla or Kasīla: 8th century leader of Awraba (HK212)
 Tāriq: T ibn Ziyād: convert, first Muslim governor of Tangier (HK223)
 Ziyād: Tāriq ibn Z: convert, first Muslim governor of Tangier (HK223)

Female Names

Kāhina: known as 'the Sorceress', late 7th century leader of resistance to the Conquest (HK218)

Tribal and other Names

Afāriqa or Ufāriqa: Tunisian tribe, possible descended from the Punic culture (HK204)
 Awraba: tribe (HK212)
 Hawāra: tribe (HK205)
 Huwwāra: tribe (HK223)
 Katāma: tribe (HK223)
 Lagutan: in Arabic Luwātu, tribe (HK205)
 Masmūda: tribe in the Atlas (HK223)
 Zanāta: tribe from around Carthage (HK218)

Other Names

Sidi: from Arabic 'sayyidī', literally 'my lord' eventually used as 'el Cid' (HK208)

Places and towns

Aghmāt: Arabic Marrakesh, town in Morocco at west of Maghreb (HK213)
 Bāghāya: city at foot of Aurès mountains (HK212)
 Gābis: town in Byzacena (HK220)
 Jabal Akhdar: 'green mountain' area in Cyrenaica (HK200)
 Maghreb: arid area north of the Sahara in North Africa (HK212)
 Mims: town on the edge of the Aurès (HK215)
 Sujūma: town in Byzacena (HK223)
 Tahert: city in Zab (HK212)
 Tangier: one of few urban areas, in Morocco (HK213)
 Tlemcen: city at northern end of Atlas mountains (HK212)
 Tubma: town in the Zab
 Wadi Maskiyāna: river and valley in the Aurès (HK220)
 Walīla: plains in Mauretania (HK212)
 Zaghwān: fortress near Carthage (HK222)

The cultures of Sind and India

Sind is the Kingdom that became (eventually and when expanded) Pakistan. It represents both the furthest advance of the initial Islam Conquest and also a place visited and written about by Europeans. The language used was Sanskrit. Like the Nile and Egypt, the river Indus defined the Kingdom.

Names

Chāch: ruler of Sind 632-71 (HK298)

Chavda: Indian dynasty centered on Gujrat (L168)

Dāhir: son of Chāch, ruler of Sind 679-712 (HK298)

Fofi: son of Dāhir (HK304)

Jat: a tribe of horticulturists, in Arabic known as the Zutti, probably untouchables, known as thieves and rogues, around the 10th century were transported to Syria around Ain Zarba, where they were captured by the Romans in the 11th century and moved into the Empire. Became known as the Atsinganoi and probably later the Rom or Gypsies (HK307)

Lādi: wife of the last King of Sind (HK302)

Mīd: a tribe, based around Daybul, fishermen and pirates, suppressing them was a prime reason for the Conquest of Sind (HK298)

Mulraj: adopted son of Samantsinh Chavda, overthrew his father and started a new dynasty (L168)

Samantsinh: S Chavda 10th century ruler, last of the Chavda dynasty (L168)

Places

Brahmanānābadh: city near post-Conquest town of Mansūra (HK302)

Daybul: city at the mouth of the Indus (now lost) (HK298)

Nīrūn: fortress city on the Indus (HK300)

Makrān: desert area west of Sind (HK296)

Multān: city in Sind (HK297)

Sindhu: in Arabic Mihrān, the Indus river (HK298)

Sīwīstān: city in Sind (HK300)

The Visigothic Kingdom

The Visigoths were barbarians who took over Iberia and established a kingdom for a few hundred years centered on Toledo. They provided and elite above existing Basque, Carthaginian and Roman structures, without fully eliminating them.

Names

Abdirama: name by which Abd al-Rahmān al-Ghāfiqī, 8th century governor of al-Andalus, was known (HK321)

Akhila: son of Witiza (HK311)

Ghabdush: father of Theodemir (HK315)

Pelayo: 8th century noble and a founder of the Kingdom of Asturias in the Picos de Europa (HK317)

Rodrigo: 8th century usurper and king (HK303)

Sindered: Archbishop of Toledo at time of Conquest (HK312)

Theodemir: known to the Arabs as Tudmīr, 8th century noble (HK315)

Witiza: 7th-8th century king (HK309)

Places

Hispania: Spain (HK309)

Picos de Europa: mountains along the north coast of Spain (HK316)

Toledo: capital of the Kingdom (HK309)

Other cultures

Male names

Alp Arslan (AC488) Seljuk general,

Branimir: son of Trpimir (L164)

Busir Glavan: known in Greek as Ibousiros Gliabonos, 7th century Khazar qagan (L137)

Charlemagne: barbarian king from western Europe, known as Karoulos in Greek (L141)

Mojmir: first king of Moravia (L165)

Monoastres (AC306) 12c mercenary Byzantine / barbarian ancestry ?,

Ouzas (AC306) 12c Sarmatian mercenary leader

Ratislav: second king of Moravia (L165)

Rosmikes (AC411) 12c Alan general,

Sventopulk: third Moravian king, now called Svatopluk (L166)

Tomislav: 10th century Serbian ruler (L164)

Tong Yabghu: 8th century Kazar qagan (L153)

Trpimir: 9th century Croat ruler (L164)

Female names

Rotrud: becomes Erythro, daughter of Charlemagne and betrothed of Constantine VI in the 8th century (L138)

Tribes & families

Kuzarim: Hebrew for Khazar (L152)

Vununtur: Khazar Hebrew for Bulgars (L173)

Places

Duna: 10th century Khazar for the Danube (L173)

Moravia: entity from 9th century (L165)

Words

kófer: Hebrew, blood money or weregild (RS100), see Arabic 'kaffāra'

mohar: Hebrew, bridal money, Arabic 'mahr' (RS99)

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