

Index of People, Places, and Terms Mentioned in the Obadiah Memoir

People (especially those known from other sources)

(listed here in the order of their appearance of the Obadiah Memoir)

Andreas, Archbishop of Bari: Archbishop of Bari during the years 1062–1066, whereupon he traveled to Constantinople and converted to Judaism. Andreas fled from Constantinople upon his conversion, and eventually settled in Cairo, where he remained until his death in 1078. We have very few sources which discuss the life of Archbishop Andreas aside from the Obadiah Memoir, though he is mentioned in the *Anonymi Barensis Chronicon*.

Al-Mustansir: Abu Tamim Ma‘ad Al-Mustansir Billah (1029–1094), the eighth caliph of the Fatimid Empire, ruling from 1036 to 1094, correlative with the general time period in which Archbishop Andreas would have arrived in Cairo. Al-Mustansir was only six years old at the time that he assumed power, with his mother and vizier serving as his representatives. His 59-year reign is the longest of any caliph in history, in Egypt or otherwise.

Badr Al-Jamali: Abū'l-Najm Badr ibn ‘Abdallāh al-Jamālī al-Mustansirī (c. 1005–1094), served as vizier to Al-Mustansir Billah (see above), during the years 1073–1094. Originally of Armenian descent, al-Jamali was purchased as a slave in Tripoli, Lebanon, and was among the first Armenians to climb the ranks and to serve as vizier in the Caliphate. Directly influencing the immigration of Armenians to Egypt in the 10th and 11th century, the Armenian population escaped the ever growing Seljuk Empire, finding prosperity and protection under Al-Jamali. See below at Afdal.

Al-Muqtadi: Al-Muqtadi (1056–1094), Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad, who ruled during the years 1075–1094.

Rogier King of Antioch (Roger of Salerno): Roger of Salerno served as the regent of the Principality of Antioch during the years 1112–1119, following his participation in the military campaigns of the First Crusade. His troops advanced on the Muslim forces of Aleppo in 1118, prompting the Artukid leader Ilghazi to attack Antioch in retaliation. This retaliation was called the Battle of Ager Sanguinis, which resulted in a catastrophic defeat of Roger’s forces, as he himself died in the battle alongside more than 4000 soldiers.

Lulu the Eunuch: There are scarce sources on Lulu the Eunuch, or Lulu Al-Yahya, who ruled over the city of Aleppo as regent to Radwan's young son Alp Arslan Al-Akhras (see below), until he was slain by a zealous servant due to his friendly relationship with the Franks. His name is mentioned in several texts and timelines, but we have found few details surrounding his life, though he did in fact live at this time period.

Radwan (Fakhr al-Mulk Radwan): Radwan, the Seljuk ruler of Aleppo from 1095 until his death in 1113. Due to conflict with his brother Duqaq, Syria became a fractured territory, with two respective leaders in Damascus and Aleppo. The fragility of the Syrian state was exacerbated by political infighting, and upon the arrival of the Crusaders, the sectarian troops were not able to properly defend themselves against the oncoming Frankish forces. The forces of Tancred, Regent of Antioch, eventually reduced Aleppo to a vassal state, and upon Radwan's death, power was ceded to his young son Alp Arslan and Lulu the Eunuch (see above).

Ghazi bin Urtuq (Ilghazi): Son of the famous Artuk, founder of the Artukid Dynasty, it is unknown exactly when Ilghazi was born, but he died in 1122 in the city of Diyarbakir. Over the course of his military career Ilghazi was seen by most as a mercenary with few allegiances, first siding with Duqaq of Damascus against Radwan, then serving under the Seljuk Sultan Mehmed I, until finally assuming the position of the leader of the Artukid dynasty in 1104. Ilghazi seized control of Aleppo upon Lulu's assassination in 1117, and then led a campaign to push back the Frankish forces, at the very time when Obadiah the Proselyte arrived in the area.

Afdal: Abu al-Qasim bin Badr al-Jamali (for his father, Badr Al-Jamali, see above), who served as vizier to the Fatimid caliphs 1094–1121.

Solomon Ruji: Solomon ibn al-Ruji, Messianic pretender in Kurdistan, late 11th century and early 12th century, about whom see Norman Golb's essay at <https://oi.uchicago.edu/research/individual-scholarship/messianic-pretender-solomon-ibn-al-ruji-and-his-son-menahem-so>. See next entry.

Menahem: Son of Solomon Ruji (see previous entry), the so-called "David Alroy," messianic pretender in Kurdistan and Iraq during the 12th century.

Places Mentioned

Oppido	Jerusalem
Bari	Shinar (Iraq)
Rome	Maksin
Salerno	Rehoboth
Potenza	Adinah / Baghdad
Pietragalla	Hakkeriya
Anzi	Ba' aquba
Montepeloso	Aleppo
Genzano	Kalneh / Raqqa
Banzi	Damascus
Acerenza	Dan / Banias
Tolve	Tyre
Albano	Egypt
Constantinople	

Terms:

Mithqal: In Arabic, *مِثْقَال*, a measure of weight amounting to 4.25 grams, generally used to measure gold or precious commodities.

Tomen: A unit of measurement found in the Tosefta and the Talmudim, equaling one-eighth of a qab. See, for example, Tosefta Bava Batra 5.10; or in the dictionaries: Sokoloff, *DJPA*, p. 577, or at *Ma'agarim*, s.v. /תמן/.

'Ukhla: A unit of measurement found in the Tosefta and the Talmudim, equaling one-fifth of a revia'. See, for example, Tosefta Bava Batra 5.10; or at *Ma'agarim*, s.v. /עוכלא/.

Homton: A fine powder or sand. See, for example, Tosefta Bava Meši's 3:28, Bavli Shabbat 31a, 54a; or at *Ma'agarim*, s.v. /חומטון/.

Togarmites: A term used to refer to Turks or Turkmen, such as the forces of Ilghazi which Obadiah witnessed; it is based on the biblical term Togarmah, a people who lived to the north (see, e.g., Gen 10:3, Ezek 38:6).