



ABHARĪ, MAQDŪM

ABHARĪ, MAQDŪM ‘ABD-AL-‘AZĪZ MOḤADDEṬ, traditionist. A native of Herat, he migrated to Sind ca. 918/1512 to escape Safavid persecution of Sunnite scholars. He and his sons, Mawlānā Aṭīr-al-dīn and Mawlānā Yār Moḥammad (both reputable scholars), settled at Kāhān/Gāhān (Gāhā), about 21 miles northwest of Sehvān. This place had become a center of learning after the vizier of Sind, Daryā Khan, had been compelled to retire to his estate there by Jām Fīrūz, the last ruler of the Jamid dynasty. Maqḏūm Abharī was noted for his skill in the rational sciences and wrote a wide variety of works. His commentary on the *Meškāt* remained unfinished, though in popularity it exceeded the numerous *ḥavāšī* (marginal notes) he wrote on other books. He died at Kāhān. His tradition of learning was carried on by such pupils as Qāzī ‘Abdallāh of Darbela and the latter’s illustrious sons, Raḥmatallāh and Ḥamīd, of whom the former also studied with [Shaikh ‘Alī Mottaqī](#).

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