



BAHRĀMĪ SARAḶSĪ

BAHRĀMĪ SARAḶSĪ, ABU'L-ḤASAN 'ALĪ, Persian poet and leading literary scholar of the early 5th/11th century. He was one of the many poets who gained access to the court at Ġazna in the reigns of Sultan Maḥmūd b. Sübükteġin (388/998-421/1030) and his sons Moḥammad and Mas'ūd and composed odes (*qaṣīdas*) in their honor; a line preserved in *Logāt-e fors* (ed. Dabīrsiāqī, p. 158) seems to refer to Maḥmūd's successful raids into India. 'Awfī, in his *Lobāb al-albāb*, first mentions Bahrāmī as one of this group (II, pp. 55-57) and later (II, p. 68) places him at the head of the section on poets of the Saljuqs. If these statements are correct, it must have been after the conquest of Khorasan by the Saljuqs that Bahrāmī, like his better-known contemporary 'Asjadī, began writing praises of prominent men of that dynasty. The date of Bahrāmī's death is not known. The date 500/1106 given in *Majma' al-foṣahā'* (I, p. 449) is quite unlikely.

Bahrāmī's surviving poems are *qaṣīdas*, *ġazals*, and graceful *qeṭ'as* in the style of the poets of the Samanid and early Ghaznavid periods. He also wrote on literary subjects. Neẓāmī 'Arūzī (*Čāhār maqāla*, text, p. 48) ascribes to Bahrāmī two books with the titles *Ġāyat al-'arūẓayn* (The ultimate on the two prosodies), or *'arūẓiyīn* according to Rāzī (*Mo'jam*, p. 182), and *Kanz al-qāfīa* (The treasure-store of rhyme); in his opinion, study of the two books was essential for acquisition of poetic skills. Both are lost. The title of the first book indicates that it dealt with Arabic as well as Persian prosody. The third title, *Ḷojasta-nāma*, mentioned by 'Awfī (II, p. 56) and described by him as unequalled in its field, may well be the Persian title of *Ġāyat al-'arūẓayn*.



Bahrāmī is twice mentioned by Rāzī, who acknowledges his debt to Bahrāmī in the composition of his own treatise on prosody, *Moʿjam* (pp. 174, 182).

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