



## ABŪ KĀLĪJĀR GARŠĀSP (I)

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**ABŪ KĀLĪJĀR GARŠĀSP (I)**, 'ALĀ'-AL-DAWLA, second son of the Kakuyid amir of Jebāl, 'Alā'-al-dawla Moḥammad b. Došmanzīār, ruled in Hamadān and parts of what are now Kurdistan and Luristan, 433-37/1041-42 to 1045, d. 443/1051-52. When 'Alā'-al-dawla died in 433/1041-42, Abū Kālījār Garšāsp's elder brother, [Abū Manṣūr Farāmarz](#), succeeded in the Kakuyid capital of Isfahan as head of the family and supreme chief. Abū Kālījār Garšāsp had already been governor of Hamadān and Nehāvand during his father's lifetime, from some unspecified date, and probably with intervals of dispossession when the armies of the Ghaznavid sultan Mas'ūd had appeared in 421/1030, 423/1032, and 426/1035. In 429/1037-38 Hamadān had been attacked by marauding bands of Oğuz, the so-called 'Erāqī Turkmens, who had moved southwards from Azarbaijan; Abū Kālījār Garšāsp had been forced to come to terms with them and to affirm the agreement by marrying the daughter of the Turkmen leader, Göktāš. This had not, however, prevented the Turkmens from returning the following year and subjecting Hamadān to a violent pillaging until they had been driven off by a joint Kakuyid and Kurdish army; Abū Kālījār himself had been forced to retire to Kangāvar.

When his elder brother succeeded in Isfahan, Abū Kālījār Garšāsp became subordinate ruler in Hamadān, Nehāvand, and Borūjerd, acknowledging Abū Manṣūr Farāmarz in the *koṭba*. Unfortunately no coins of Abū Kālījār Garšāsp seem to have survived from this period (or earlier). His territories continued to be the target for Turkmen pillagers, now under the command of the Saljuq leader [Ebrāhīm Īnal](#), who had occupied Ray in 433/1041-42 and who operated



virtually independently of Toġrĭl and Čaġrĭ Beg and the main body of the Saljuġ leadership. (He was to die as a rebel at Toġrĭl's hands in 451/1059.) When Ebrāhĭm Īnal appeared before Hamadān in 433/1041-42, Abū Kālĭjār Garšāsp fled to a fortress near Šābūrķvāšt or Ƙorramābād. The people of Hamadān escaped being looted by paying a substantial tribute to Ebrāhĭm Īnal, and Abū Kālĭjār Garšāsp only returned after the Oġuz had departed.

When Toġrĭl came to Ray, he received the obedience of Abū Maņšūr Farāmarz in Isfahan and then marched on Hamadān also. Abū Kālĭjār Garšāsp withdrew to the fortress of Kangāvar and did not return to Hamadān until 436/1044-45. He expelled the Saljuġ governor who had been left there and transferred his allegiance to the Buyid amir of Fārs, Abū Kālĭjār 'Emād-al-dĭn. Toġrĭl, exasperated by this, resolved to finish with Abū Kālĭjār Garšāsp. In 437/1045-46 he sent Ebrāhĭm Īnal against Hamadān once more; the town now passed definitively into Saljuġ hands, followed by Kangāvar two years later. Abū Kālĭjār Garšāsp fled to the Buyid territories; from Fārs he made various forays against the Saljuġs, even endeavoring to form a coalition with Sultan Mawdūd b. Mas'ūd of Ġazna for the recovery of Khorasan. He died in Ƙūzestān in 443/1051-52, having been governor there for the Buyid ruler in Fārs, Fūlād Sotūn b. Abĭ Kālĭjār.

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