



## ABŪ KĀLĪJĀR GARŠĀSP (II)

**ABŪ KĀLĪJĀR GARŠĀSP (II)**, 'ALĀ'-AL-DAWLA 'AŽOD-AL-DĪN B. 'ALĪ B. ABĪ MANŞŪR FARĀMARZ B. 'ALĀ'-AL-DAWLA MOĤAMMAD, member of the Dailamite dynasty of the Kakuyids (d. 536/1141?). Like his father 'Alī and grandfather [Abū Manşūr Farāmarz](#), Abū Kālījār Garšāsp was head of the Kakuyid family in their fief of the town of Yazd, which had been granted by the Saljuq Toğrīl Beg in 433/1051. After his father's death in 488/1095, he became an honored figure at the Saljuq court. In the early years of the 6th/12th century, he enjoyed the favor of Sultan Moḥammad b. Malekšāh and, after 511/1118, of the latter's son Maḥmūd; he married the sister of Moḥammad and Sanjar. However, he soon lost the confidence of Sultan Maḥmūd, after enemies of the court at Isfahan had spread calumnies about him and his infrequent appearances at the court. Maḥmūd accordingly sent a military force to Yazd, which arrested Abū Kālījār Garšāsp. He was then jailed in Jebāl, Yazd being granted to the sultan's cupbearer Qaraĵa. But he managed to escape and return to Yazd, seeking the protection of Sanjar in Khorasan. He urged the latter to march westwards against his nephew Maḥmūd and provided strategic information about the roads through central Persia. During the battle fought at Sāva in 513/1119 between the two Saljuq monarchs, Abū Kālījār Garšāsp was one of the "five kings"—who included the Saffarid amir of Sīstān and the K̄vārazmšāh Qoṭb-al-dīn Moḥammad—who fought at Sanjar's side. He was presumably restored to Yazd when the victorious Sanjar was able to impose his own peace conditions on Maḥmūd. We have no information about the remainder of Abū Kālījār Garšāsp's life, which was doubtless passed in Yazd. But there is a cryptic mention by the local historian of Yazd, Ja'far b.



Moḥammad Ja‘farī, that “the amir ‘Alī b. Farāmarz” was killed fighting with Sanjar against the pagan Qara Ƙetāy at the battle of the Qaṭvān steppe in 536/1141. This can not refer to the real ‘Alī b. Farāmarz, who had died over forty years before, and may in fact refer to his son. At all events, the direct line of the Kakuyids died out with Abū Kālījār Garšāsp; he left no son but was succeeded in Yazd by his two daughters. The husband of one of these subsequently began the line of the atabegs of Yazd, the first atabeg being Rokn-al-dīn Sām.

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