



ALLĀHVERDĪ KHAN (2)

ALLĀHVERDĪ KHAN (d. 1072/1662), son of Ƙosrow Khan (d. 1063/1653), a Safavid *gōlām* of Armenian origin. Under Shah Šafī I Allāhverdī attained the rank of *yūzbāšī-e gōlāmān-e kāšša*. At the accession of ‘Abbās II (1052/1642) his father was promoted from *amīršekār-bāšī* to *beglerbegī* of Šīrvān, and he was appointed to the vacant post. He distinguished himself in the 1058-59/1648-49 Qandahār campaign, and Shah ‘Abbās rewarded him with the title of *mošāheḥ* and the governorship of Astarābād. After the death of Sīāvoš Khan (ca. 1061/1650-51) Allāhverdī Khan was made *qullār-āqāsī* and *beglerbegī* of Kohgīlūya. In 1064/1654 he replaced the disgraced ‘Alī-qolī Khan as *sardār-e laškar*, and then spent several winters in Khorasan guarding against Mughal and Uzbek attacks. In spring 1068/1658 Allāhverdī was to lead a Safavid army to the aid of Morādbakš, Awrangzēb’s brother and rival for the Mughal throne, but news of Morādbakš’s arrest cancelled these plans. Later that year Allāhverdī built an aviary for ‘Abbās at Isfahan, and soon thereafter he was sent to Azarbaijan and Georgia, where he remained for the next three years. Kaḡatīa (eastern Georgia) had been devastated by ‘Abbās I’s conquest, and Allāhverdī was ordered to fortify and repopulate the region by the forced resettlement of some 1,500 Turkish tribal households. As well as helping to quell Georgian unrest, Allāhverdī repaired fortifications and built and garrisoned the new forts of Šāhābād, Nošratābād, and Eslāmābād. ‘Abbās recalled Allāhverdī to Isfahan in late summer 1072/1661; the following spring (1072/1662) he died after a long illness. ‘Abbās generously endowed his tomb establishment at Isfahan (near the tomb of Bābā Rokn-al-dīn) and appointed Allāhverdī’s brother, Emāmverdī Beg, as his new *amīršekār-bāšī*.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

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E. Dehgān, *Arānīk*, 1329 Š./1950, pp. 85, 114, 140-42, 149, 153-56, 160, 165, 172, 180, 194-95, 215-16, 234-36, 271-77, 288-89, 301, 304, 310, 322-23, 326.

Waḥīd Qazvīnī was court historian (*majles-nevīs*) to ‘Abbās II; his younger brother, Moḥammad Yūsof, was the author of the *Ḳold-e barīn*, a major world history and Safavid chronicle. Waḥīd composed the *‘Abbās-nāma* during the first twenty-two years of the reign of ‘Abbās II, paying particular attention to court activities and official appointments. Neither the *Ḍayl-e tāriḳ-e ‘ālamārā-ye ‘Abbāsī* nor the section of the *Ḳold-e barīn* dealing with the reign of Šafī makes mention of either Allāhverdī Khan or Ḳosrow Khan (Eskandar Beg Torkmān and Moḥammad Yūsof, *Ḍayl-e tāriḳ-e ‘ālamāra-ye ‘Abbāsī*, ed. S. Ḳvānsārī, Tehran, 1317 Š./1938). On the problem of *torkī-hejri* dates see R. McChesney, “A Note on Iskandar Beg’s Chronology,” *JNES* 39, 1980, pp. 53-63.