



## BADD

**BADD** or BADDAYN (perhaps two places), a mountainous region (*kūra*) in Azarbaijan and a center of ʔorramīs (Ebn al-Nadīm, ed. Tajaddod, pp. 406-07). There was located the castle of Baḏḏ, which became the residence and headquarters of Bābak-e ʔorramī (q.v.) during his revolt against the ʿAbbasid caliphate (201/816-222/837). Baḏḏ was located between Azarbaijan and Arrān, close to the river Aras (Masʿūdī, *Morūj* II, p. 75; VI, p. 187; VII, pp. 62-63, 123-24; Abū Dolaf, p. 6; Yāqūt, I, p. 529), one parasang from Ardabīl (Ebn ʔordāḏbeh, p. 121; Nafīsī, p. 37: 21 parasangs). Its sunless and foggy climate is mentioned by Abū Dolaf and Yāqūt (loc. cit.). The remains of Baḏḏ, currently known as Qaḷʿa-ye Jomhūr (probably named after the neighboring Jomhūr mountains), according to the report of the Archeological Mission (summer 1345 Š./1966) lie 50 km from Ahar on a western branch of the ʔarasū river, 3 km southwest of Kalībar. The remaining building is composed of a castle and a palace on the top of a mountain, 2,300-2,600 meters above sea level, surrounded by 400-600 meter deep valleys. There is only a narrow and arduous path to the castle, which made it inaccessible during Bābak’s revolt. The position of the castle, the watch-towers, the furnaces, and its solid building show the military importance of Baḏḏ (see the illustrations in *Kāmbaḑš-e Fard*). The castle was conquered and ruined by Afšīn’s army on 9 Ramaḑān 222/15 August 837. It has been mentioned and described by Arab poets such as Ḥosayn b. ʔaḥḥāk Bāhelī, Abū Tammām, and Boḥtorī (Ṭabarī, III, p. 1256; Ebn ʔordāḏbeh, p. 121; Masʿūdī, *Tanbīh*, pp. 93, 160; Yāqūt, loc. cit.). Abū Dolaf (loc. cit.) saw ʔorramīs in Baḏḏ in the middle of the 4th/10th century expecting the Maḥdī.



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