



DARGAZĪNĪ

DARGAZĪNĪ, *nesba* (attributive name) for Dargazīn (or *Darjazīn*), borne by several viziers of the Great Saljuqs in the 12th century.

The most distinguished was Abu'l-Qāsem Nāṣer b. 'Alī, Qewām-al-Dīn Zayn-al-Molk 'Emād-al-Dawla; he and his relative and successor 'Emād-al-Dīn Abu'l-Barakāt, at least, also bore the additional *nesba* Anasābādī (after Anasābād, a village in the district of Dargazīn between Hamadān and Zanjān; Yāqūt, *Boldān*, ed. Beirut, I, p. 265, II, pp. 451-52). Of peasant origin, he rose within the Saljuq administration through ambition and intrigue, becoming *'arez al-jayš* (head of the military department), and eventually succeeded Šams-al-Molk 'Oṭmān b. Neẓām-al-Molk as vizier to Sultan Maḥmūd b. Moḥammad b. Malekšāh (511-25 /1118-31; for Abu'l-Qāsem's career, see Bondarī, pp. 121-24, 144-50, 160-70; Ebn al-Aṭīr, X, p. 642, 652, 669; Kermānī, pp. 74-77; 'Aqīlī, pp. 255-56; cf. Eqbāl, pp. 265-74; Bosworth, p. 124; Lambton, pp. 251, 263-64; Klausner, pp. 39, 43-44, 54-56, 61, 90, 92-93). He served in the latter office for three years (518-21/1124-27). His rival Anūšervān b. Kāled (q.v.) and 'Emād-al-Dīn Ešfahānī, who translated and expanded Anūšervān's literary work, preserved in an abridgment by Bondarī, stigmatized Dargaz'īnī for his plebeian background, hostility to Turkish military commanders, and alleged tenderness toward the Isma'ilis, supposedly shown at the time when Amir Širgīr lifted the siege of Alamūt in 511/1118. Anūšervān secured Abu'l-Qāsem's dismissal, but the latter was restored and served as vizier in 522-25/1128-31. After his second dismissal he persuaded the senior member of the Saljuq dynasty, Sanjar (511-52/1118-57), to appoint him as vizier to Sultan Maḥmūd's



brother ʿŢōġrel, who ruled briefly in Azarbaijan in 525/1131 before becoming sultan in 526/1132; in the following years Abu'l-Qāsem served as Sanjar's own vizier, exercising this function, however, through a deputy, Ẓahīr-al-Dīn 'Abd-al-'Azīz Ḥāmedī while himself remaining at ʿŢōġrel's court (Klausner, pp. 54-56). Anūšervān b. Kāled denounced Abu'l-Qāsem's financial exactions, tyranny, and general mismanagement of affairs, which aroused much fear and hostility. Opposition to him and his policies mounted, and he was executed by Sultan ʿŢōġrel II (526-29/1132-34) in August 1133.

According to 'Emād-al-Dīn Eṣfahānī (Bondārī, pp. 181-82; cf. Ebn al-Aṭīr, XI, pp. 45, 64; Kermānī, pp. 79-80; 'Aqīlī, p. 260; Klausner, pp. 52, 77, 87, 93, 108), 'Emād al-Dīn Abu'l-Barakāt b. Salama Dargazīnī, a maternal kinsman of Abu'l-Qāsem, succeeded Anūšervān b. Kāled as vizier to Sultan Mas'ūd b. Moḥammad b. Malekšāh (530-32/1136-38). The appointment resulted from the sultan's perception that the state was slipping into disorder under Anūšervān and his hope that Abu'l-Barakāt's kinship to Abu'l-Qāsem would bring with it administrative and financial expertise. These hopes were initially realized: During his two years in office Abu'l-Barakāt curbed the influence of the military and restored some of the prestige of the sultanate. In the process he made powerful enemies, who procured his arrest and dismissal in 532/1138; he was replaced by the *mostawfi* (chief auditor) Kamāl-al-Dīn Ṭābet Qomī, who had already been exercising considerable influence on affairs of the state.

Three other, less distinguished members of the Dargazīnī family served the Saljuq sultans as viziers and officials during the 12th century. Abū Najīb, Šams-al-Dīn (d. 554/1159), son of Abu'l-Qāsem's sister, served in the administrations of various Saljuq atabegs and provincial governors and eventually, in 541/1146, became vizier in Hamadān on behalf of Sultan Mas'ūd b. Moḥammad (529-47/1134-52); he remained in that post until the sultan's death.

Abu'l-Faẓl Jalāl-al-Dīn, a son of Abu'l-Qāsem, was vizier in 547-49/1152-54, serving Malekšāh III (547-48/1152-53) and Moḥammad II (548-55/1153-60); he died in about 1182.

Finally, a second son of Abu'l-Qāsem, Qewām-al-Dīn, often called ʿŢōġrā'ī, was vizier to ʿŢōġrel III b. Arslān (571-90/1176-94) in the years 578-81/1182-85; he died in about 585/1189.



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