



DU'L-QADR

DU'L-QADR (arabicized form of Turk. *Dulgadır*), a Gözz tribe (*Tadkerat al-molūk*, ed. Minorsky, p. 194) that became established mainly in southeastern Anatolia under the Saljuqs. In 738/1337 one of their leaders, Zayn-al-Dīn Qarāja b. Du'l-Qadr, founded a principality incorporating the towns of Albestān and Mar'aš. These princes were clients first of the Mamlūks of Egypt and later of the Ottomans. The dynasty came to an end in 928/1522, when 'Alī Beg, the tenth ruler, and his entire family were executed by order of the Ottoman Sultan Solaymān I (926-74/1520-66; Mordtmann; Mordtmann and Ménage).

The Du'l-Qadr often opposed the *Āq Qoyunlū*, but in 860/1456 contingents of them joined Uzun Ḥasan (857-82/1453-78) before the battle on the Tigris and again in 878/1473 at the battle of Bāškent (Woods, pp. 97, 131-34, 212). As the Du'l-Qadr principality crumbled, many tribesmen entered the service of Shah Esmā'īl Ṣafawī (907-30/1501-24) and formed one of the most important of the Qezelbāš tribes. Several of their leaders were prominent during the reigns of Shah Ṭahmāsb I (939-84/1524-76) and Shah 'Abbās I (996-1038/1588-1629; Eskandar Beg, pp. 140, 1085; tr. Savory, pp. 225, 1310); according to Eskandar Beg (p. 1084), under Shah 'Abbās only the Šāmlū tribe had more prominent amirs than the Du'l-Qadr. Yet it was in the same period that the decline of the tribe began. In the stiff competition for power and wealth the Šāmlū, Qājār, and Afšār tribes grew stronger, whereas the Ostāljū, Takalū, Du'l-Qadr, and others gradually lost strength and subsequently disintegrated (Reid, p. 10).

During the Safavid period Du'l-Qadr were found in Azarbaijan, in Fārs, and



around Ganja; they were still present in the last area until the 1920s (Ḥasan Rūmlū, pp. 143, 151; Eskandar Beg, p. 458; tr. Savory, p. 631; *Taḍkerat al-molūk*, ed. Minorsky, p. 194; Valili Baharlu, pp. 61-96). The Du'l-Qadr of Azarbaijan settled in the southern part of the province and the adjacent region of Kamsa. According to Lady Sheil (p. 397), they comprised some 200 households in 1849. Today the only vestige of that group is a village by the name of Du'l-Qadr, 31 km south of Saorskand (Razmārā, *Farhang IV*, p. 234). The Du'l-Qadr tribe of Fārs has left no trace, even though men from that tribe governed the province throughout most of the 16th century (Reid, pp. 55, 64 n. 88).

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