



# FAŽLŪYA, AMIR ABU'L-'ABBĀS FAŽL

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**FAŽLŪYA, Amir ABU'L-'ABBĀS FAŽL**, known also as Neẓām-al-Dīn Fażl-Allāh, chief of the Šabānkāra Kurds in Fārs during the 5th/11th century. He was the son of 'Alī b. Ḥasan b. Ayyūb of the Rāmānī clan of the Šabānkāra and the founder of the line of Šabānkāra rulers in Fārs, which lasted intermittently from 421/1030 to 756/1355. The Šabānkāras inhabited the mountain region of Kohgīlūya and enjoyed a considerable degree of autonomy (*Camb. Hist. Iran V*, p. 78).

Fažlūya was sent by his father to Mohaḏḏeb-al-Dawla Abū Maṣṣūr Fasavī, known as Šāḥeb-e 'Ādel, the vizier of the Buyid Abū Kālījār 'Emād-al-Dīn Marzbān (q.v.), requesting that his son be appointed to a political position. Fažlūya rose in the vizier's service and eventually received the title sepahsālār. Subsequently, however, Abū Kālījār decided to take over the Šabānkāra territories, which alienated Fažlūya.

In 445/1053 Qara Arslān Qāvord, the Saljuq ruler of Kermān, set out to conquer Fārs. Amir Fažlūya appealed to Alp Arslān (q.v.), promising to pay an annual tribute of twenty-seven million dirhams in return for retaining control of Fārs. Alp Arslān accepted the offer and left the government of Fārs to him (*Tārīk-e Waṣṣāf*, p. 422; Āyatī, p. 252). By 1447/1055 Fažlūya had brought all Fārs under his control and ruled it from his capital Gošnābād (Jošnābād), a town situated northeast of Fasā; he also spent time in Dārābgerd and Shiraz.



In 440/1049 Abū Kālījār was succeeded in Fārs by Abū Maṣṣūr Fūlād Sotūn, who, at his mother's instigation, had the vizier murdered. The relations between the new Buyid ruler and Amir Fažlūya deteriorated and eventually led to the Šabānkāra revolt in 448/1057. Fūlād Sotūn was defeated and imprisoned in the fortress Pahan Dez, while his mother was left to suffocate in a hot bath (Ebn al-Balkī, pp. 166, 172; Šabānkāra'ī, pp. 94-95).

Next Amir Fažlūya decided to take advantage of Alp Arslān's preoccupation with conquests elsewhere and stopped sending his regular tribute. He proclaimed himself an independent ruler and took up position in the fortress of K̄vorša near Jahrom. This rebellion, however, did not succeed. After sixteen days of battle, Alp Arslān's vizier Nežām-al-Molk seized the fortress. Amir Fažlūya sued for peace, offering a substantial reparation. He was forgiven and reinstated in his position (Ebn al-Balkī, pp. 133, 166).

In 464/1072 Amir Fažlūya refused to pay his dues again, and Nežām-al-Molk was dispatched to quell his rebellion. The vizier attempted to resolve the conflict peacefully, but Amir Fažlūya once again took refuge in a fortress. After a brief siege, the defenders, suffering from lack of water, surrendered. Amir Fažlūya attempted to flee, but was captured, put in chains, and sent before Alp Arslān, who forgave him one more time (Ebn al-Aṭīr, X, pp. 71-72). According to Ebn al-Balkī (p. 166), Fažlūya was held in the fortress of Eṣṭaqr but was captured and killed when he tried to take it over. His skin was stuffed with straw and hung in public view.

After Fažlūya's death in 470/1078, the Saljuq sultan Malekšāh gained full control of Fārs and appointed Tūrānsiāh, Qāvord's son, as its governor. However, the successors of Amir Fažlūya were able to exploit the rivalry among the Saljuq princes and to re-establish their rule. The Šabānkāra amirs were finally defeated in 756/1355 by the Mozaffarids.

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