



JAHROM

JAHROM, city and sub-province (*šahrestān*) in central Fārs Province, covering an area of 4,517 sq. km. The entire area includes four cities (Jahrom, Bāb Anār, Kā-varān, and Qoṭbābād), three districts (*baḵš*; Kafr, Kor-diān, Simakān) and twelve rural districts (*dehestāns*; see Ṭufān, p. 45; Wezārat-e kešvar, p. 32). It is bounded by Shiraz sub-province to the north and northwest, the Fasā sub-province to the east, the Lārestān sub-province to the south, and the sub-provinces of Firuzābād and Qir o Kārzin to the west (Baḵtiāri, p. 137). In 1996 the population of Jahrom sub-province was 197,128 (Markaz-e āmār, p. 16).

The economy of Jahrom sub-province is based mainly on agriculture (using traditional and semi-mechanized methods), horticulture, and carpet weaving. The principal crops are dates and citrus fruit, which are produced in high volume and exported. Other crops include cotton, cereals, and tobacco (*Sāzmān-e joḡrāfiā'i*, p. 36; Ṭufān, pp. 88, 110). The sub-province is also home to coal and white stone mines (Ṭufān, p. 89).

The city of Jahrom, the administrative center of the sub-province, is situated between 28° and 38' N and 33° and 53' E, on the road from Firuzābād and Lār to Fasā, and Dārāb (Ja'fari, p. 353; Pāpoli Yazdi, p. 169). In 1996 the population of the city of Jahrom was 94,185 (Markaz-e āmār, p. 39)

Jahrom is mentioned in the *Kār-nāmag ī Ardašīr ī Bābakān* (6.18, ed. Āntia, pp. 62-63) as Zarham. It is probable that the word Zarham referred to green spaces, which, given the geographical position of Jahrom and its thriving agriculture, would be a fitting description. According to Aḥmad Kasravi (pp.



275-76, 280), the name “Jahrom” is derived from the same root as *gahrān*, a word used in the northern dialects of Iran, composed of the word *gah* (warmth) and the word *rān* (the suffix of place), and meaning a warm place or an area with a warm climate. It could also be surmised that the name of the area was initially Jarham (< Mid. Pers. Zarham), which transformed into Jahram by metathesis (Ebn Kordādbeh, p. 46; Yāqut, II, p. 167) and finally into Jahrom.

History. Ḥamd-Allāh Mostawfi has attributed the founding of Jahrom to Bahman b. Esfandiār (1915-19, p. 125, tr., p. 124), while Ferdowsi traces the history of Jahrom back to the Achaemenid period, mentioning the city in the story of Dārā – the last Kayanid king, who historically mirrors the Achaemenid king Darius III – and his battle against Alexander of Macedonia (*Sāh-nāma* VI, p. 392). Based on the information in the *Kār-nāmag* (ed. Āntia, p. 62), Jahrom must have been a thriving city ruled by a certain Mihrak Anōšagzātān towards the end of the Arsacid (q.v.) period in the early 3rd century CE. The temple of Ādur Faranbāg (q.v.), one of the three major fire temples in the Sasanian period, in Kāriān in the nearby Lār, and the existence of Sasanian remains in the area point to the prosperity of the city during this period (Moṣṭafawi, pp. 86, 94, 314; Afsar and Musawi, p. 314). Jahrom is mentioned in the early Arabic geographies as a town in the district (*kura*) of Dārābgerd (q.v.; Ebn Kordādbeh, p. 46; Eṣṭakri, p. 107, tr. p. 127; Ebn Ḥawqal, p. 268; Ebn al-Faqih, p. 410)

Towards the end of Omar’s caliphate and the beginning of the rule of Oṭmān (ca. 23/644), Jahrom was captured by an Arab army under Oṭmān b. Abi’l-Āṣi (Balāḍori, p. 388; Ebn al-Aṭir, III, p. 40). Coins excavated in the Dārābgerd region indicate that, during the first century of Islamic rule, Jahrom was ruled by semi-independent local rulers who were appointed by Umayyad local governors (*wāli*; Daryae, 2002, pp. 75-77). Upon a high mountain top at about five leagues from Jahrom stood the fortress of Kōrša, so called after the name of Kōrša, the man who had been assigned as the local governor by the brother of Ḥajjāj b. Yusof, the then governor of the province. Relying on the impregnable position of the fortress, Kōrša rebelled against Ḥajjāj, which was why no other governor was allowed to take possession of this fortress (Ebn al-Balki, p. 157; Mostawfi, 1915-19, p. 133, tr., p. 132; Ḥāfeẓ-e Abru, II, p. 150).

Jahrom is described by Arab geographers as a cultivated and economically robust town with a variety of industrial products including colorful and highly designed fabrics, flat-woven carpets (*gelim*; see CARPETS v), prayer rugs, and



zilus (flat cotton weavings, known as *zilu-ye jahromi*), which were exported to other areas; it was also known for its cotton and grain products (Eṣṭakri, p. 153; *Ḥodud al-ālam*, p. 135, tr. p. 129; Moqaddasi, p. 442; Ebn al-Balki, p. 131; Ḥāfeẓ-e Abru, II, p. 118). During this period Jahrom was considered one of the major industrial centers of Fārs Province (Daryaei, 2003, p. 46; Le Strange, p. 294). Jahrom is now best known for producing dates of excellent quality, but there is no mention of its date palm groves until the 18th century, when its dates are praised for quality by Majd-al-Din Ḥosayni Majdi (p. 795; Ṭufān, p. 106).

According to Abu Eshāq Eṣṭakri (p. 139), in the 11th century the majority of Jahrom's population was Mu'tazilite. It was perhaps for this reason that Moqaddasi, who traveled to Fārs and wrote a detailed account of his observations, did not visit Jahrom and has not written much about the city in his travelogue (Schwartz, p. 103), mentioning only its exports to other areas. Fārs fell under the Buyids (q.v.) in 322/934, when 'Emād-al-Dawla 'Ali (q.v.) captured Shiraz and made it the center of Buyid power in south, but with the rise of the Saljuqids the Buyid power began to decline. In 448/1056, Abu'l-'Abbās Faḏluya b. Ḥasnuya, the chief of the Šabānkāra Kurds, rebelled against Abu Maṣṣur Fulād Sotun, the last Buyid amir of Fārs, defeating and imprisoning him in the fortress Pahan Dez, where he died (Šabānkāra'i, pp. 94-95; Ebn Balki, p. 166; Mostawfi, 1970, p. 425; Ġaffāri, p. 127; Ḥāfeẓ-e Abru, II, p. 118; Le Strange, p. 245). Faḏluya was confirmed as ruler of Fārs by Alp Arslān (q.v.), but he rebelled in 464/1072 and took refuge in the Fortress Kōrša. Alp Arslān dispatched an army under his vizier Neẓām-al-Molk, who captured the fortress after a brief siege (Ebn al-Balki, p. 166; Ġaffāri, pp. 127-28). During the reign of Malekšāh, Jahrom was considered one of the crown prince's holdings (*mawājeḥ*; Ebn al-Balki, p. 131; Lambton, pp. 238-39).

Sources provide no significant information about the town and its dependencies in the following centuries until the rise of the Safavids, except that it was a medium-sized city with a hot climate and many dependencies (*tawābe*), and got its water from running streams and subterranean channels (*kāriz*; Mostawfi, 1915-19, p. 125, tr., p. 124; Ḥāfeẓ-e Abru, II, p. 118). With the arrival of Europeans in the Persian Gulf and the establishment of trade with Europe following the rise of the Safavids, Jahrom, due to its location on a route from the Persian Gulf to Shiraz and further to Isfahan, once more became a notable town (Pohanka, pp. 302, 306; Ferrier, p. 476). Two caravanserais on this route were the Banā-ruba caravanserai, between Lār and Jahrom, and the



Mut Ẓun caravanserai, between Jahrom and Shiraz (Kiāni, p. 207, 261). European travelers considered the road to Jahrom as one of the most difficult to traverse (Tavernier, p. 315; Gabriel, p. 367).

During the Safavid era, and particularly in the reign of Shah ‘Abbās I (r. 1587-1629), Jahrom was a part of the crown lands (*kāleša*; Roherborn, tr., p. 178; Bāstāni Pārizi, p. 78) and did not escape unscathed during the violent turmoil following the fall of the Safavid dynasty and the Afghan occupation of Iran (Floor, tr., 1986, pp. 137-38; idem, tr., 1987, p. 49).

In 1275/1858-59 Mirzā ‘Ali-Moḥammad Khan Qewām-al-Molk Širāzi was appointed the governor of Jahrom, the rural district (*boluk*) of Bidšahr, and Juyom of Abi Aḥmad. He brought the unruly tribes of Ẓamsa under his control, pacified the region, and took strong measures in the improvement of the living conditions (Fasā’i, II, p. 967; Širvāni, p. 236). Authors in the Qajar period have described Jahrom as a township with two to three thousand households and numerous date palm groves. Moḥammad-Ḥasan Khan E‘temād-al-Saltāna (IV, p. 2309) estimated the number of town’s households at 5,500. In the 19th century, the town was divided into ten neighborhoods. In 1255/1839, Moḥammad-Ḥasan Khan Jahromi, the local governor, built a wall fortified with towers around six of them, separating them from the other four out, which were left without a wall. The poet Mirzā Ḥabib Qā’āni commemorated the event in one of his odes (*qaṣida*; Fasā’i, II, pp. 1278-79). The construction of a bazaar, styled after Bāzār-e Wakil in Shiraz, is indicative of the region’s robust economy during the Qajar period (Sahām-pur, pp. 37-38).

Jahrom is mentioned as the hometown of Bārbad (q.v.), the minstrel-poet of the court of the Sasanian king Khosrow II Parvēz (Šams-al-Din Rāzi, p. 200). This is contradicted by earlier sources, such as Eṣṭakri (p. 262), Ta‘ālebi (p. 694), and Mostawfi (1915-19, p. 157, tr., p. 154), who say that Bārbad was from Marv, while Ferdinand Jusi (p. 63) mentions Nišāpur as his city of residence.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Karāmat-Allāh Afsar and Aḥmad Mu-sawī, *Pāsdāri az ātār-e bāstāni dar ‘aṣr-e Pahlavi*, Tehran, 1976.

Sa‘id Baḳtiāri, ed., *Aṭlas-e gitā-šenāsi: ostānhā-ye Irān*, Tehran, 2004.

Aḥmad b. Yaḥyā Balā-ḡori, *Ketāb fotuḥ al-boldān*, ed. Michaël Jan de Goeje, Leiden, 1866; repr., Leiden, 1968.

Moḥammad-Erāhom Bāstāni Pārizi, *Siāsat wa eqteṣād-e ‘aṣr-e ṣafawi*, Tehran, 1978.

Touraj Daryaei, *The Fall of the Sāsānian Empire and the End of Late Antiquity: Continuity and Change in the Province of Persis* Soḡuṭ-e Sāsāniān: fāteḥin-e k̄āreji, moḡāwamat-e dākeli, wa taṣwir-e pāyān-e jahān, Tehran, 2002.

Idem, *The History and Culture of Sasanians* Tāriḳ va farhang-e Sāsāni, Tehran, 2003.

Ebn al-Atir, *al-Kāmel fi’l-ta’riḳ*, ed. C. J. Tornberg, 13 vols., Beirut, 1966.

Ebn al-Balḳi, *Fārs-nāma*, ed. Guy Le Strange and Reynold A. Nicholson, Cambridge, 1921.

Ebn al-Faḡih Hamadāni, *al-Boldān*, ed. Yusof Hādi, Beirut, 1996.

Ebn Ḥawḡal, *Ketāb ṣurat al-arṣ*, ed. Johannes Hendrik Kramers, Leiden, 1938; repr., 1967; tr. Johannes Hendrik Kramers and Gaston Wiet as *Configuration de la terre*, 2 vols., Beirut, 1964-65.

Ebn Ḳordādbeh, *Ketāb al-mamālek wa masālek*, ed. Michaël Jan de Goeje, Leiden, 1873, repr., 1967.

Abu Eṣḡāq Ebrāhim Eṣṡakri, *Ketāb masālek al-mamālek*, ed., Michaël Jan De Goeje, Leiden, 1967; tr. Moḥammad b. As‘ad Tostari as *Masālek wa mamālek*, ed. Iraj Afšār, Tehran, 1974.

Moḥammad-Ḥasan Khan E‘temād al-Salṡana, *Mer’āt al-boldān*, ed. ‘Abd-al-



Ḥosayn Navā'i and Mir-Hāšem Moḥaddet, Tehran, 1989.

Mirzā Ḥasan Fasā'i, *Fārs-nāma-ye nāšeri*, ed. Manšur Rastgār Fasā'i, 2 vols., Tehran, 1988, II, 1277-78.

Abu'l-Qāsem Ferdowsi, *Šāh-nāma*, ed. Evagnĭ E. Bertel's et al., 9 vols., Moscow, 1960-71.

Ronald Ferrier, "Trade From the Mid-14th Century to the End of the Safavid Period," in *Cambridge History of Iran VI*, ed. Peter Jackson, Cambridge, 1986, pp. 412-90.

Willem Floor, "The Revolt of Shaikh Ahmad Madani in Laristan and the Garmsirat (1730-1733)," *Studia Iranica* 8, 1983, pp. 63-93; tr. Abu'l-Qāsem Serri, "Šureš-e Šayḵ Aḥmad Madani," in idem, *Jostārḥā'-i az tāriḵ-e Irān* 9, Tehran, 1986.

Idem, *The Afghan Occupation of Persia, 1722-1730*, Paris, 1998; tr. Abu'l-Qāsem Serri, *Bar oftādan-e Šafaviān, bar āmadan-e Maḥmud-e Afḡan: rewāyat-e šāhedān-e holandī*, Tehran, 1987 (according to the author it was translated from a manuscript before the original version was published later in 1998). Alfonse Gabriel, *Die Erforschung Persien: Die Entwicklung der abendländischen Kenntnis der Geographie Persiens*, Vienna, 1954; tr. Faṭḥ-'Ali K̄vājanuri as *Taḥqiqāt-e joḡrafiā'i rāje' ba Irān*, Tehran, 1969.

Qāzi Aḥmad Ġaffāri, *Tāriḵ-e jahānārā*, Tehran, 1964. Ḥāfez-e Abru, *Joḡrafiā*, ed. Šādeq Sajjādi, 3 vols., Tehran, 1999.

Hodud al-'ālam, ed. Manoučehr Sotuda, Tehran, 1962; tr. with commentary Vladimir Minorsky, London, 1937.

'Abbās Ja'fari, *Gitā-šenasi-e Irān: da'erat al-ma'āref-e joḡrafiā'i-e Irān*, Tehran, 1963.

Ferdinand Justi, *Iranisches namenbuch*, Marburg, 1895; repr. Hildesheim, 1963.

Kār-nāmag i Ardašir i Bābakān, ed. and tr. Edalji Kersāspji Āntia, as *Kār-nāmak Artakhshir Pāpakān: The Original Pahlavi Text, with Translation in Avesta Characters, Translations into English and Gujarati, and Selections from the Shāhnāmeḥ*, Bombay, 1900; ed. and tr. Bahrām Farahvaši as *Kār-nāma-ye Ardašir-e Bābakān*, Tehran, 1975.



- Aḥmad Kasravi, *Kārvand-e Kasravi*, ed. Yaḥyā Dōkā', Tehran, 1973.
- Moḥammad-Yusof Kiāni and Wolfram Kleiss, *Kārvān-sarāhā-ye Irān/ Iranian Caravansarais*, Tehran, 1994.
- A. K. S. Lambton, "The Internal Structure of the Saljuq Empire," in *Cambridge History of Iran V*, ed. John A. Boyle, Cambridge, 1968.
- Guy Le Strange, *The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*, London, 1966; tr. Maḥmud 'Erfān as *Sarzaminhā-ye kelāfat-e šarqi*, Tehran, 1958.
- Majd-al-Din Moḥammad Ḥosayni Majdi, *Zinat al-majāles*, Tehran, 1983.
- Markaz-e āmār-e Irān, *Saršomāri-e nofus o maskan, 1375* (Census of Population and Housing, 1996) *Natāyej-e tafšili-e šahrestān-e Jahrom* (Census Report of Jahrom Sub-Province), Tehran, 1997.
- Abu 'Abd-Allāh Moḥammad Moqaddasi, *Aḥsan al-taqāsim fī ma'refat al-aqālim*, ed. Michaël Jan De Goeje, Leiden, 1906, repr., 1967.
- Moḥammad-Taqi Moštafawi, *Eqlim-e pārs: ātār-e tāriki wa amāken-e bāstāni-e Fārs*, Tehran, 1964.
- Ḥamd-Allāh Mostawfi, *Nozhat al-qolub*, ed. and tr. Guy Le Strange as *The Geographical Part of the Nuzhat-al-qulūb*, 2 vols., Leiden and London, 1915-19.
- Idem, *Tāriḳ-e gozida*, ed. 'Abd-al-Ḥosayn Navā'i, Tehran, 1970.
- Moḥammad-Ḥosayn Pāpoli Yazdi, *Farhang-e ābādihā wa makānhā-ye madḥabi-e kešvar*, Mašhad, 1988.
- Reinhard Pohanka, "Karavananweg und Karavanserails in Laristan: Die Strassenabschnitte Lar – Djahrom, Lar – Khung und Lar – Bastak," *AMI* 17, Berlin, 1984, pp. 258-308.
- Šams-al-Din Moḥammad b. Qays Rāzi, *al-Mo'jam fī ma'āyir aš'ār al-'ajam*, ed. Moḥammad Qazvini and Moḥammad-Taqi Modarres Rażawi, Tehran, 1948.
- Klaus Michel Roehrborn, *Provinzen und Zentralgewalt Persiens im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert*, Berlin, 1966; tr. Kaykāvus Jahāndāri as *Nezām-e eyālāt dar dawra-ye Šafawiya*, Tehran, 1970.



Moḥammad b. 'Alī Šabān-kāra'i, *Majma' al-ansāb*, ed. Mir-Hāšem Moḥaddet, Tehran, 1984.

Hušang Sahāmpur, *Tāriḳča-ye ilāt wa 'ašāyer-e 'arab-e ḳamsa-ye Fārs*, Shiraz, 1998.

Sāzmān-e joḡrāfiā'i-e niruhā-ye mosallah, *Farhang-e joḡrāfiā'i: ābādihā-ye kešvar-e Jomhuri-e eslāmi-e Irān CXII*, Tehran, 1990.

Paul Schwartz, *Iran im Mittelalter nach den arabischen Geographen*, Leipzig, 1896-35; repr., 9 vols. in 4, Frankfurt on the Main, 1993; tr. Kaykāvus Jahāndāri as *Joḡrāfiā-ye tāriḳi-e Fārs*, Tehran, 1993.

Mast-'Alīšāh Zayn-al-'Ābedin Šīrvāni, *Bostān al-siāḩa*, ed. 'Abd-Allāh Mostawfi, Tehran, 1897-98.

Abu Maṣūr 'Abd-al-Malek Ṭa'ālebi, *Gorar aḳbār moluk al-fors*, ed. and tr. Hermann Zotenberg as *Histoīr des rois des Perses*, Paris, 1900.

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, *Voyages en Perse et description de ce royaume par Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, marchand français*, Paris, 1930.

Jalāl Ṭufān, *Šahrestān-e Jahrom*, šāmel-e eṭṭelā'āt-e joḡrāfiā'i, tāriḳi, eqtešādi, ejtemā'i wa folklori-e Jahrom wa tawābe'-e ān, Shiraz, 2001. W

ezārat-e kešvar, *Našriya-ye 'anāšer wa wāḩedhā-ye taqsimāt-e kešvari*, Tehran, 2005.

Šehāb-al-Din Abu 'Abd-Allāh Yāqut ḩamawi, *Mo'jam al-boldān*, 5 vols., Beirut, 1955-57.

(SHIVA JA'FARI)

January 22, 2008