

ABU'L-FATH KHAN ZAND, eldest son of Karīm Khan (Wakīl) of the Īnāq lineage of the Zand, b. 1169/1755-56. His mother was a sister of Esmā'īl Solṭān Kord-e Qūčānī. In the dispute over the succession following the death of Karīm Khan (13 Šafār 1193/2 March 1779), one party backed Abu'l-Fath Khan; the other supported the third son, Moḥammad 'Alī Khan (b. 1174/1760-61); the second son had predeceased his father. As a compromise, both princes were installed as joint rulers. Zakī Khan of the Būdāq lineage, who had originally opposed Abu'l-Fath, took over the state administration. Meanwhile, Karīm's brother, Šādeq Khan, who had been in Bašra when the sovereign died, asserted a claim to the throne. When he appeared before Shiraz, Zakī Khan had Abu'l-Fath imprisoned, suspecting that he sympathized with Šādeq, and made Moḥammad 'Alī Khan sole ruler. Another pretender appeared in the person of Zakī Khan's own nephew, 'Alī Morād Khan. After Zakī Khan's assassination by one of his own people, Abu'l-Fath was installed in Shiraz in 4 Jomādā II 1193/19 June 1779. He was obliged, however, to leave the conduct of state affairs to Šādeq Khan. Abu'l-Fath's reign lasted little more than two months; he was incompetent and, according to the eyewitness account of Mīrzā Moḥammad, passed his time in debauchery. Šādeq Khan, with the cooperation of some of the nobles, deposed Abu'l-Fath on 9 Ša'bān 1193/22 August 1779 and had him blinded. (Another version, less probable but attested in most sources, says that he was blinded when 'Alī Morād Khan took Shiraz in 1195/1781; see Malcolm, *History* II, p. 99). In 1206/1791-92, Abu'l-Fath was sent away to Māzandarān by Āqā Moḥammad Shah; some time prior to his accession, Abu'l-Fath had married a sister of Hedāyatallāh Khan Gīlānī, the governor of Rašt. Abu'l-Fath died aged thirty-two in 1201/1787 and was buried in the Šāh Čerāg shrine at Shiraz.

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(H. Busse)

AKBAR KHAN ZAND (d. 1196/1782), youngest son of Zakī Khan Zand. Cruel and ambitious, Akbar never rose to primacy, but he played an active and violent role in the internecine power struggle that followed the death of Karīm Khan Zand in 1193/1779. Zakī Khan, who first seized power, left Akbar in charge of Šīrāz while he advanced against the rebellious 'Alī Morād Khan Zand. Zakī was killed on the way, and his protégé Fath-'Alī Khan (son of Karīm Khan) returned to Šīrāz as ruler and placed Akbar under arrest. During the subsequent rule of Šādeq Khan Zand, Akbar escaped and joined 'Alī-Morād Khan, who in summer 1195/1781 laid siege to Šīrāz. On 18 Rabī' I 1196/2 March 1782, Akbar Khan gained control of the Bāg-e Šāh Gate and led his men in to capture the city. Šādeq Khan and his family took refuge in the citadel (*arg*), but two days later Akbar lured them out under promise of safe conduct, and on 'Alī-Morād Khan's orders blinded Šādeq (whom he later killed) and his sons (except for Ja'far, who had earlier made terms) and the surviving sons of Karīm Khan, Abu'l-Fath and Moḥammad-'Alī (according to other accounts, e.g., Kalāntar, *Rūz-nāma*, p. 81, and Malcolm, II, p. 162, these last had already been blinded by Šādeq). 'Alī-Morād, however, soon became suspicious of his able lieutenant's ambitions, and encouraged Ja'far Khan to avenge his father and brothers by blinding and killing

Akbar Khan. Akbar's son Rostam Khan and a few other Zands continued to resist the Qajars into the reign of Fath-'Alī Shah; in 1212/1797-98 they seized Isfahan, but soon after were captured, blinded and imprisoned (Rezā-qolī Khan Hedāyat, *Rawzat al-ṣafā*' IX, pp. 331, 352).

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(J. R. Perry)

'ALĪ-MORĀD KHAN ZAND (r. 1195-99/1781-85), fourth of the Zand rulers. After the death of 'Alī-Morād's father, Qayṭas Khan of the Hazāra clan of the Zands, his mother (a sister of Zakī Khan) married Ṣādeq Khan of the Bagala clan; 'Alī-Morād was thus nephew to Zakī and to Ṣādeq and his brother Karīm Khan the Wakīl, and half-brother to Ṣādeq's son Ja'far, his own successor. On the Wakīl's death in 1193/1779, 'Alī-Morād helped Zakī secure power in the name of Karīm Khan's second son, Moḥammad-'Alī. Zakī then dispatched him with his best troops in pursuit of Āgā Moḥammad Qājār, who had fled from Shiraz to Māzandarān. At Isfahan he rebelled in the name of Abu'l-Fath, the Wakīl's eldest son deposed by Zakī; and, on his way to quell this threat, Zakī was killed in a mutiny. When Abu'l-Fath was acclaimed by the mutineers, 'Alī-Morād returned to Tehran to campaign against the Qajars. Ṣādeq Khan seized this chance to march on Shiraz and take over the government; 'Alī-Morād defeated Ṣādeq's son, 'Alī-Naqī, secured Isfahan, and early in 1195/1781 reduced Shiraz after an eight-month siege. Ṣādeq and all his adult sons except Ja'far were butchered, and Abu'l-Fath was blinded (though Kalāntar, *Rūz-nāma*, p. 81, and Malcolm, *History* II, p. 162, state that Ṣādeq had already blinded him). 'Alī-Morād returned to rule from Isfahan, the better to confront the Qajar menace, sending Ja'far to quell a revolt in Kamsa province. In 1187/1792 the bulk of his army, under the command of his son, Shaikh Oways Khan, drove the Qajars back from Sari to Astarābād; but his pursuit force was trapped and annihilated in the Alborz defiles. Panic affected the main army, and the troops fell back on Tehran. The enraged 'Alī-Morād killed several officers who had fled and, though already ill, prepared another force. Ja'far Khan took advantage of this setback to rebel and march on Isfahan. Against his physicians' advice, 'Alī-Morād hastened back in midwinter to defend his capital, but died at Moṛča-k'ort in Rab' I, 1199/February, 1785. His army dispersed, and Ja'far Khan seized Isfahan and the government.

'Alī-Morād was blind in one eye and is characterized as a heavy drinker. His generalship, however, was highly respected by Āgā Moḥammad Qājār. His brief reign marks the turning point of Zand fortunes; they were never again to exercise authority north of Isfahan. As part of his attempt to stem Qajar expansion, 'Alī-Morād had offered to cede to Russia the provinces north of the Aras claimed by Iran, in return for recognition and support; but he died before negotiations could be completed (Comte L. F. Ferrières de Sauveboeuf, *Mémoires* II, Maastricht, 1790, pp. 202-03).

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Malcolm, *The History of Persia II*, London, 1815, pp. 164-69. J. R. Perry, *Karim Khan Zand*, Chicago, 1979, pp. 297-98 and *passim*.

(J. R. Perry)

LAŠANI, a Turkicized Kurdish tribe in Fārs. The Lašani accompanied Karim Khan Zand to the province in the mid-18th century. In summer 1754, they fought heroically against the forces of Āzād Khan the Afghān on the Marvdašt plain, north of Shiraz, and, in November of that year, the Lašani leader, Hādi Khan, made it possible for Karim Khan to seize the citadel at Shiraz (Moḥammad Kalāntar-e Fārs, pp. 48-52; Fasā'i, I, pp. 209-10).

After the fall of the Zand dynasty at the end of the 18th century, the Lašani were absorbed by the Qashqā'i (Qašqā'i) tribal confederacy. But in 1874 they once more became an independent tribe (Field, p. 223). Already in the 1890s, many of them had become sedentary, dwelling in the districts of Kafrak and Marvdašt, north of Shiraz, while others still lived in tents in the district of Ābāda-ye Ṭašk, on the north shore of Lake Neyriz (Fasā'i, II, p. 332). In 1918, the Lašani of Kafrak and Marvdašt numbered some 500 families and comprised the following *tiras* (clans): Bānūsar, Bāzwand, Kaḷilwand, Šāhwand and Tutāki; the Lašani of Ābāda-ye Ṭašk numbered some 1,000 families and were divided into two sections, Iriwand (comprising the 'Abd-Allāhwand, Eliāswand, Kezerwand, Morādwand, Najm-al-Dinwand and Yazdānwand clans), and Bahmanwand (comprising the Owlād-e Šeiḳ 'Ali and Owlād-e Amir Āqā clans, and, later, the Molḥaq, Tolamāki and Kuškāki clans as well; Field, p. 223).

The Lašani of Ābāda-ye Ṭašk were highly enterprising robbers, raiding as far as the Yazd and Kermān regions (Demorgny, p. 131). The Lašani are Shi'ites and speak a Western Ghuz Turkic dialect which they call *Turki*.

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(PIERRE OBERLING)

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ABU'L-ḤASAN KHAN MAḤALLĀTĪ KOHAKĪ, SAYYED, imam of the Nezārī Isma'īlis of the Qāsemšāhī line, *beglerbegi* of Kermān under Karīm Khan Zand and his successors from approximately 1181/1768 to 1206/1791-92. The epithet "Kohakī" indicates that he originally was from the village of Kohak in the Maḥallāt region. As imam of the Isma'īlis, Abu'l-Ḥasan Khan had many adherents in Kermān; his main stronghold was Šahr-e Bābak on the southern slopes of Kūh-e Masāhem (about 110 miles west of Kermān), where he occupied an imposing and

superbly equipped fortress. His support in this area, which extended as far south as Sīrjān/Sa'īdābād, was drawn from the warlike but settled tribes of herdsmen, the Qorāsānī (who had presumably migrated from Khorasan) and the 'Aṭā'allāhī (an imam of the Qāsemšāhī line bore the name 'Aṭā'allāh Neẓār). According to Wazīrī (*Joḡrāfiā*, p. 157), Abu'l-Ḥasan Khan won them over to the Isma'īlis. In the turmoil following the death of Karīm Khan Zand (1193/1779), he ruled virtually independently as governor of Kermān. Wazīrī praises him as a liberal and righteous man, an astute politician, and a benefactor of Kermān. Next to the Friday Mosque he laid out a *maydān*, and outside the city he built a summer palace of Zarīsaf, where subsequent governors of Kermān customarily received their robes of office. Although an Isma'īli imam, he extended protection to the Sufī order of the Ne'matallāhī. (The famous Moštāq-'Alīšāh was lynched, by a populace aroused by the clergy, while Abu'l-Ḥasan Khan was away restoring order in Šahr-e Bābak.) When Loṭf-'Alī Khan Zand besieged the city of Kermān in the winter of 1205/1790-91, Abu'l-Ḥasan declared for the Qajars and successfully defended it. He died in 1206/1791-92 and was succeeded by his cousin, Mīrzā Šādeq. His descendants continued to direct the Neẓārī Isma'īlis; see Āqā Khan, Ḥasan-'Alī Shah.

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(H. Busse)

DU'L-FAQĀRKHAN AFŠĀR, governor (*ḥākem*) of Kamsa province (ca. 1177-94/1763-80) under the Zand dynasty. Of the Imīrlū clan of Afšārs, which had long been established at Zanjān, the chief city of the province, Du'l-Faqār was evidently already a local leader of some consequence before Karīm Khan Zand (1163-93/1750-79), on his way south after subjugating Azerbaijan, formally appointed him *ḥākem* of strategic Kamsa province in 1177/1763; Kamsa lay between Azerbaijan, Gīlān, and the Zand chieftain's home range in the province of Qalamrow-e 'Alī Šakar (Hamadān; Röhrborn, p. 8). In 1186/1772 Du'l-Faqār fell behind in his tax remittances to Shiraz and was reported to be plotting a bid for independence. Karīm Khan, already threatened by a Qajar revolt in the Caspian provinces, summoned him to the capital. Instead Du'l-Faqār sent his aging mother (Ġaffārī, pp. 306-07; Hedāyat, *Rawzat al-ṣafā* IX, p. 83; Nāmī, p. 169: his son), who assured the Zand ruler that the delinquent was a loyal and diligent servant and persuaded him to grant a respite. This ploy was repeated soon after, whereupon Karīm sent two forces under 'Alī-Morād Khan Zand (q.v.) and 'Alī-Moḥammad Khan Zand to dismiss and arrest Du'l-Faqār. 'Alī-Moḥammad Khan met Du'l-Faqār and a Šaqāqī Kurdish army at Abhar and defeated them in a fierce battle; Du'l-Faqār fled but was captured and taken to Shiraz, together with his family and forfeited property (Ġaffārī, pp. 307-08; Hedāyat, *Rawzat al-ṣafā* IX, p. 83; Tafrešī, fol. 217; Rostam-al-Ḥokamā', pp. 378-79; tr., pt. 2, pp. 633-34).

On the intercession of his mother, however, he was soon granted a full pardon and reinstated at Zanjān, though his family and dependents were detained as hostages in Shiraz (Ġaffārī, p. 309; Perry, p. 122). In the spring of 1191/1777 Du'l-Faqār cooperated in Karīm Khan's campaign against the Ottomans in Kurdistan, leading one arm of a three-pronged advance on Sanandaj, in which the Turks were defeated

at Šahrazūr (Ġaffārī, p. 366; Perry, p. 191).

Two years later Du'l-Faqār took advantage of the anarchy following Karīm Khan's death to gather a large army and occupy Qazvīn, threatening both the Zand and the Qajar contestants for control of the region between Gīlān and Tehran. While 'Alī-Morād Khan, acting on behalf of the late ruler's brother and would-be successor, Šādeq Khan, was at Isfahan after a defeat by Ja'farqolī Khan Qājār, Du'l-Faqār sent a force against Tehran. It was repelled by the Zands (Ġaffārī, p. 489) or, according to pro-Qajar sources, by the Qajars (Hedāyat, *Rawzat al-šafā* IX, p. 136). Du'l-Faqār then invaded Gīlān, captured the governor (*beglerbegī*), Hedāyat-Allāh Khan, and imprisoned him at Zanjān, appointing his own governor at Rašt. He next invaded Qalamrow. 'Alī-Morād Khan, who was again at Isfahan, had declared himself against the latest Zand claimant, Zakī Khan; after the latter had been killed by his own men at Īzadk^vāst in 1193/1779 'Alī-Morād Khan marched against Du'l-Faqār. In the ensuing clash at Šarrā' (northwest of Arāk) Du'l-Faqār's force, notably his elite corps of 300 men, came close to defeating the Zand army, but 'Alī-Morād Khan's Bābān Kurdish reinforcements carried the day. Du'l-Faqār fled to Zanjān, where his prisoner Hedāyat-Allāh was released by a faction of citizens and Du'l-Faqār found himself besieged in his house as a pursuing Zand force approached the city. Breaking through a wall, he escaped with two or three followers to Kalkāl, where he was seized and handed over to 'Alī-Morād Khan at Zanjān. He was beheaded in late 1194/1780 or early 1195/1781 (Ġaffārī, pp. 490-96; Hedāyat, *Rawzat al-šafā* IX, pp. 159-60; Nāmī, pp. 129-31; Fasā'ī, I, p. 221; tr. Busse, p. 11).

'Alī-Morād Khan then appointed one 'Alī Khan Afšār to govern Kamsa province, but Du'l-Faqār's family remained influential well into Qajar times (Nāmī, p. 255; Hedāyat, *Rawzat al-šafā* X, pp. 672, 713-14), later adopting Du'l-Faqārī as surname (Bāmdād, *Rejāl* I, p. 506).

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