## ركن الدوله ديلمى














 رنسانس اسلاهئ رابديد آوردند. كاتب نامدار او إبوالفرج الصفهانيانى


 شهر رى برمى آيد.
 irncra AT مقريزی،

 محمد كريمى زنجانى







 حسن مازندرانى، تاتل بدرش را راعدام كنتند و جسـد او را رادر آتش

 بزرگى رابراى مقابله با هولاكوخان آماده كرد. وى افراد خاندان

اين بار نيز نتوانـــت در آنجـا تـاب آورد و ديكر بـار راهى دربـار













 تـدر است.

 ;or ، 3 ،
 محدد قاسمزاده


ركنـالدوله ديـلمى، ابوعلى حسن بن ابى شـجا ع بويه،














> رسمى ايران بود.

السناد و منابع تـاريـخى، ركنالدوله را نِـك نـفـستـريـن
with them in 344/955-6, as again in 361/971-2. In the course of his long contest with Wushmgir, who, until he was killed in an accident in $357 / 968$ never ceased to intrigue with the Sāmãnids against him, Rukn alDawla on several occasions invaded Tabaristān and Gurgān, but was unable to incorporate these provinces permanently in his dominions. And though in 337/948-9, after he had defeated an attempt on alRayy made by the Musāfirid or Sallārid Marzubān b. Muhammad, whom he took prisoner, he gained control of southern Ādharbāydjän, his ejection two years later from al-Rayy itself (see above) naturally cost him this as well

Rukn al-Dawla received his lakab simultaneously with his brothers in 334/945-6, on Mu'izz al-Dawla's entry into Baghdād; and on 'Imâd al-Dawla's death in 338/949 succeeded him as head of the family and amī al-umarä' (though this title was also held by $\mathrm{Mu}^{\mathrm{c} i z z}$ al-Dawla). The last two years of his life were rendered unhappy-so much so that he never recovered from the shock induced by the newsowing to the conduct of his son, 'Adud al-Dawla [ $q . v$.$] , in taking advantage of an appeal for help sent$ by 'Izz al-Dawla Bakhtiyār [q.v.] (son of $\mathrm{Mu}^{\prime} \mathrm{izz}$ alDawla and his successor in the rule of 'Irāk), to im. prison the latter, and, in conjunction with Rukn alDawla's own wazir Abu 'l-Fath Ibn al-'Amid [q.v.], who had been sent likewise with a force to Bakhtiyär's aid, to seize that province for himself. And though 'Adud al-Dawla obeyed his command to release Bakhtiyār and return to his government in Fārs, Rukn al-Dawla was only with difficulty persuaded to visit 'Aduud al-Dawla in 365/975-6 at Isfahān, in order to ensure that by receiving a confirmation of his appointment as heir, he should succeed without dispute. Rukn al-Dawla died at al-Rayy in Muharram of the next year/September 976.

In the settlement arrangements made at Iṣfahān just before his death (see above), Rukn al-Dawla nominated his eldest son 'Adud al-Dawla, at this moment ruler in Färs and subsequently in 'Irāk also, as his successor, but provided that Rayy should go to his second son Fakhr al-Dawla [q.v.], and Hamadhān to the third son Mu'ayyid al-Dawla [q.v.] as subordinate to 'Adud al-Dawla; in the event, Rayy passed under Mu'ayyid al-Dawla's control, and Fakhr al-Dawla, who fled to the Ziyārids and Sāmānids, was only able to establish his claims there after Mu'ayyid al-Dawla's death.

As shown above, Rukn al-Dawla faced considerable difficulties in setting the northern amirate of the Büyids on a firm basis, but what success he achieved was largely attributable to the firm backing and wise advice of his vizier, the famous Abu 'l-Faḍ Ibn al'Amīd [q.v.], who served the Būyid for 32 lunar years (328-60/940-70) and was able to contain the violence and rapacity which were the normal attributes of a ruler like Rukn al-Dawla who had begun as a Daylami robber chief. Nevertheless, Miskawayh, in Eclipse of the 'Abbasid caliphate, ii, 279, tr. v, 298-9, lamented that Ibn al-Amid was prevented from establishing the rule of justice by his master's impetuosity and lack of inherited kingly authority. The circle of scholars and literary men which grew up around the vizier, one which at various times included such luminaries as Abū Hayyān al-Tawhīdī [q.v.], the philosopher Abu 'l-Hasan al-‘Āmin [g.v. in Suppl.] and Miskawayh himself, as Ibn al-‘Amid's coadjutor, made Rayy at this time a dazzling centre of Arabic culture (see J.L. Kraemer, Humanism in the renaissance of Islam. The cultural revival during the Buyid age, Leiden 1986, 210-11, 223, 230, 241-6). It is less easy to
estimate whether there was a specifically Persian element within Rukn al-Dawla's ethos of rulership, but he does seem to have conceived of himself as a monarch in the line of ancient Persia, possibly as an inheritance from his early life in the entourage of Mardāwidj; a silver medal struck at Rayy in 351/962 depicts the amī as a Persian emperor and has a legend in Pahlavi "May the glory of the king of kings increase!" (see G.C. Miles, A portait of the Buyid prince Rukn al-Dawlah, ANS Museum Notes no. 11, New York 1964; Kraemer, op. cit., 44).

Bibliography (in addition to references given in the article): 1. Sources. Miskawayh, in Eclipse, iii, tr. iv-v; Gardīzi, Zayn al-akhbār; Ibn al-Athīr, viii; Ibn Khallikān, ed. 'Abbās, ii, 118-19 no. 176, tr. de Slane, i, 407-8; Mirkhwãnd, ed. and Ger. tr. F. Wilken, Mirchonds Geschichte der Sultane aus dem Geschlechte Bujeh, Berlin 1835. 2. Studies. Spuler, Iran, 94 ff ; ; H. Busse, Chalif und Grosskönig, die Buyiden im Iraq (945-1055), Beirut-Wiesbaden 1969, index; idem, in Camb. hist. Iran, iv, 254, 262-9.
(H. Bowen-[C.E. Bosworth])

RUKN al-DĪN [see kilidid arslan il and mi].
RUKN AL-DİN BÄRBAK SHĀH b. Nāṣir al-Dīn Mahmūd Shāh, Bengal Sultan of the restored Ilyās Shähī line, r. 864-79/1460-74.
Bärbak was one of the most powerful of the medieval rulers of Bengal, achieving a great reputation from his warfare against the Hindu rulers of Orissa and northern and eastern Bengal, regaining Silhet [q.v.] (Sylhet) and also Chittagong [q.v.] from the Arakanese. He recruited for his armies Habashi military slaves and Arab mercenaries, and popular hagiographical tradition attributed many of Bārbak's conquest to one of this latter group, the warrior-saint Shāh Ismā'거 Ghāzi 'Arabī, concerning whom a Risālat al-Shuhad $\vec{a}^{-1}$ was composed in 1042/1633 by Pir Muhammad Shattā̄ri, see Storey, i, 990. Bengal prospered under Bärbak; he undertook extensive building work on his palace at Gawr or Lakhnawti [q.v.] and was a great patron of Bengali literature

Bibliography: R.C. Majumdar (ed.), The history and culture of the Indian people. VI. The Delhi Sulanate, Bombay 1960, 212-13; K.A. Nizami and M. Habib (eds.), A comprehensive history of India. $V$. The Delhi Sultanate (A.D. 1206-1526), Delhi etc. 1970, 1153-4.
(C.E. Bosworth)

RUKN al-DİN KHURSHĀH, Nizárí Ismácíli imă $m$ and the last lord of Alamūt. The eldest son of 'Alā’ al-Dīn Muhammad III (r. 618-53/1221-55), Rukn al-Din (al-Hasan), also known as Khurshäh, was born in Rüdbār around the year 627/1230; and it was in his childhood that he was designated to succeed to the Nizārī imāmate. Rukn al-Din succeeded, as an imām, to the leadership of the Nizārī Ismā́ini community and state upon the assassination of his father on the last day of Shawwal 653/1 December 1255 . His very brief but eventful reign as the eighth and last lord of Alamūt coincided with the completion of the Mongol conquests in Persia and the final year in the history of the Persian Nizān̄ state of the Alamūt period.

By the time of Rukn al-Din's accession, the Persian Nizāris of Kuhistän and Kümis had already experienced a foretaste of the destructive powers of the Mongol hordes. But it remained for Hülegü or Hūlàgū [ $q .0$. ] or Hūlegù himself, leading a major Mongol expedition to Persia, to uproot the Nizāri state centred in Rūdbār [see rūdhbār] in the central Alburz mountains of northern Persia. The sources are generally ambiguous on Rukn al-Din's policy vis-àvis the Mongol invaders. Vacillating between submis-






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rgy

ركن اللدين خـورشاه، هـُتمين امام اسماعيليان نزارى




















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